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ST HILAIRE
SPECTATOR

JAN 4
1913

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1914

Title: St. Hilaire SPECTATOR

32:26 - 34:25

Inclusive Dates: Jan 4 1913 — Dec 31 1914 *

Missing Issues:

Jan 3 1914
Jul 25 1914

172 11 1981

Originals held by: MHS x Other ___

Prepared by: LT JAykens	Date: Nov 3 1981	Format; 1A x 2B
Filmed by: Owens	Date: 11/30/81	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 15	Voltmeter 23/90	No. Expos.
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ___/mm	O.K. ___ Reject ___	Length:

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Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913. NUMBER 26.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FEDERAL PRISON FOR DYNAMITERS

SENTENCES OF 6 PRISONERS SUSPENDED—TVEITMOE AND CLANCY GET SIX YEARS.

RYAN'S SENTENCE HEAVY

Seven Years at Leavenworth, Kas., for President of Iron Workers—Judge's Declaration.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—Sentences varying from seven years' imprisonment in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to one year and one day and suspended sentences were imposed upon the thirty-eight labor-union officials convicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases.

Judge Reads Statement.

Judge Anderson, after the sentences, read from the bench a statement in which he said: "The evidence shows some of the defendants to be guilty of murder, but as they are not charged here with that crime this court cannot punish them for it."

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' International union, was given a sentence of seven years.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco, convicted on charges of aiding in plotting the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, and Eugene A. Clancy, also of San Francisco, were given six years each. Herbert S. Hockin received six years.

Taken to Prison.

All the prisoners who received prison terms were taken to Leavenworth, Kan., at once.

A remarkable scene in the struggle of the wives of the prisoners to reach their husbands attended the sentences. It was ordered that all the spectators should be cleared from the room and the prisoners be allowed to talk with the members of their families.

Some of the men made pleas for mercy, others wept in the arms of their wives. The court, however, pronounced the sentences one by one, regardless of the pleas.

Six men were given their liberty through suspended sentences. These included Edward Clark, of Cincinnati, the dynamiter who confessed to blowing up a bridge with the help of Hockin. He had appeared as a witness for the government. Ortie McManigal, another confessed dynamiter, was not sentenced at this time.

In several cases sentences of one year and one day were imposed so that these men might be confined in a federal prison. Prisoners with terms of less than one year are kept in county jails.

Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson had many of the prisoners whom he said he considered less guilty than the rest, brought before him to make statements. For an hour and a half the judge in a conversational way talking with prisoners, asking them whether they believed in dynamiting as a method of promoting a strike. All of the men professed innocence.

"I hope God will strike me dead if—" pleaded one prisoner, but he was interrupted by the court.

Arrangements for taking the prisoners to Leavenworth on a special train already have been made.

The entire proceedings in court, as a climax to the three months' dynamite conspiracy trial, required only two hours.

Before Judge Anderson passed sentence he said he desired to read a statement. He then reviewed the history of the dynamite conspiracy as well as the evidence introduced.

German Secretary of State Dead.

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 31.—Alfred Von Kiderlen Waechter, secretary of state of the German empire, died suddenly at his home here after a brief illness. He had felt extremely ill for several days, so much so that physicians who were called in feared a fatal termination, as his heart action was very irregular. The end came with great suddenness.

Lavish Dances Excite Envy.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—Letters threatening her life may deter Mrs. Edward T. Stoesbury, wife of the millionaire banker and traction magnate of this city, from giving the rest of six lavish entertainments she had planned for this winter. Two of these have already been given, and both were made the subject of newspaper reports which placed their cost at fabulous figures.

Standard Oil Branch Burns.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 31.—Number One warehouse of the Imperial Oil company, the Canadian branch of the Standard Oil company, which contained 27,000 gallons of oil, grease, oil stoves and tinware was destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000 to $100,000. There were no explosions and no one was hurt.

LaFollette Has Plan.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—Indicating a program in which he plans to go farther in radical legislation than ever before, Senator Robert M. La Follette advocated taking over natural resources by the government, if necessary to bring about competition in trade. So long as Woodrow Wilson is progressive, says Senator LaFollette the Wisconsin senator, will support him. But when he ceases to be progressive, then he proposes to criticize him.

NEW $5 COUNTERFEIT APPEARS

SPURIOUS CERTIFICATE SO PERFECT AS TO DECEIVE EXPERTS.

Regarded as Most Dangerous Imitation of American Currency Since 1898.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Alarm seized officials of the United States treasury upon the discovery of a remarkable counterfeit $5 silver certificate, the most dangerous imitation of American currency since the famous "Monroe head" $100 bill was suppressed in 1898.

So nearly perfect is this spurious note that officials of the cash room of the treasury declared it was genuine and unswervingly held to their belief that it was a washed note. Herman Moran, assistant chief of the United States secret service, detected slight variations from the original, however, and stamped it unqualifiedly as a counterfeit.

The note is so dangerous that it was brought to the personal attention of Secretary MacVeagh and Robert O. Bailey, assistant secretary of the treasury. In the case of the "Monroe head" bill the whole issue was withdrawn from circulation because of the dangerous imitation. It will hardly be practicable to resort to this precaution in connection with the new counterfeit because the $5 "Indian head" silver certificate is so generally in circulation.

The counterfeit was discovered in New York City where two specimens were obtained by the secret service. Treasury officials have undertaken to investigate the extent of its circulation, which as yet is unknown.

Widespread warnings to the public were issued yesterday by W. J. Flynn, chief of the secret service.

"The general appearance of this counterfeit," says Chief Flynn's notice, "is calculated to deceive even careful handlers of money."

The imperfections of the note are detectable only to the eye of an expert with the aid of a glass. Apparently it is printed on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The number of the specimen which reached secret service headquarters is E69421159.

CHANGE IS NOTED.

Reform Said to Be Greatest in MacVeagh's Administration, Effective Feb. 1.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary MacVeagh has ordered a revolutionary change in the business methods of the treasury department in handling the income and expenditures of the federal government, which is expected to lessen interference by the treasury with the fiscal operations of the country, make the government deposits in United States depositories more active and insure to the benefit of the public by obviating the payment of exchange on government checks.

Effective Feb. 1, the accounts of the federal disbursing officers will be placed with the treasurer of the United States and all disbursing officers' checks drawn on that official may be cashed by any national bank designated as a United States depository. Banks making such payments may be immediately replenished in the specified account from federal customs or internal revenue receipts daily deposited. The banks thus will forward to the subtreasuries only the excess of receipts over expenditures. If the expenditures are greater than the receipts the subtreasuries will supply the deficiency.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—Wheat, December, 81½c; May, 85⅝c; No. 1 northern, 83⅝c; No. 2 northern, 81⅝c; No. 1 durum, 85⅛c; No. 3 corn, 41½c; No. 3 white oats, 30c; barley, malting, 60c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 1 flax, $1.24.

Duluth, Dec. 31.—Wheat, December, 84⅜c; No. 1 northern, 82¼c; No. 1 durum, 85⅜c.

South St. Paul, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Steers, $7.05@7.30; cows, $4.00@6.00; calves, $4.50@8.50; sheep and lambs, $4.50@8.00.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market, best, steady, others shade down; beeves, $5.70@9.50; Texas steers, $4.60@5.80; western steers, $5.75@7.60; stockers and feeders, $4.25@7.40; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.50; calves, $6.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market, strong to 5@10c over Saturday; light, $7.15@7.50; mixed, $7.20@7.65; heavy, $7.15@7.60; rough, $7.15@7.30; pigs, $5.40@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.40@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market, strong; native, $4.25@5.60; western, $4.26@5.60; yearlings, $6@7.20; lambs, native, $6.10@8.75; western, $6.45@8.75.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Wheat developed strength today owing to the smaller world shipments than expected. The advance, however, was restrained by predictions that estimates of the Argentine export surplus would have to be enlarged. Local speculators were the chief buyers. The opening was unchanged to ⅛c up. May started at 91¼@91⅜c, the same variation from Saturday night as the market taken altogether. A rise to 91¼@91⅜c followed. Later a big increase in the visible supply total brought about a reaction, but renewed mobilization of troops in Europe caused a rally. The close was nervous, with May ¼c net higher at 91c.

The weather made corn firm. May opened a shade off to a like amount higher at 48@48⅛c, and steadied at 48@48⅛c.

Daughter of Ingersoll Weds.

New York, Dec. 31.—Miss Maude R. Ingersoll, daughter of the late Colonel Robert Ingersoll, was married here to Walter McLean Probasco of Cincinnati. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. John L. Elliott of the Ethical Cultural Society in strict accordance with ideas of Colonel Ingersoll.

Iroquois Fire Nine Years Ago.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Memorial service were held here for the 652 victims of the Iroquois theater fire, which occurred Dec. 30, 1903.

DYNAMITERS BEGIN SERVING SENTENCE

FIRST MEAL BEHIND BARS WITH 1,200 OTHER CONVICTS.

SLEEP TWO IN A CELL.

All Paired Off Except Hockin, Who Is Put By Himself—Tasks Are Apportioned Men.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 2.—Frank M. Ryan, president of the iron workers' international union; Olaf A. Tveitmoe of San Francisco; Herbert S. Hockin, and 30 other labor union officials, sentenced at Indianapolis to serve terms for complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots, have entered on their prison work.

It was for the convicted labor union officials, taken from cities scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a day which brought them from the scene of their trial at Indianapolis on a guarded train and before noon found them eating with more than 1,200 other convicts in the federal prison where they are to serve their terms.

Are Paired Off.

With the exception of only one of them, the prisoners slept two in a cell. Tveitmoe was assigned as the cellmate of Eugene A. Clancy, convict "8,423." Tveitmoe, secretary of the California Building Trades council, and Clancy of San Francisco, both were accused of aiding in the Los Angeles Times explosion. J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, who also was convicted of conspiracy in aiding James B. McNamara, was designated "8,421," and was assigned to share the cell of Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, Mo. "8,424." President Ryan was placed in a cell with Michael J. Young, Boston, who was numbered "8,428."

John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice president of the union, who was sentenced to serve six years, was placed in a cell with Michael J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., who was sentenced to three years.

Two Cleveland men, Peter J. Smith and George Anderson, convicted of conspiracy in blowing up a non-union job at North Randall, Ohio, who had remained together throughout the trial, were permitted to be cellmates.

John H. Barry and Paul J. Murrin of St. Louis, likewise were given the same cell.

Hockin Alone.

Alone, of all the others, the man who occupied a cell to himself was Hockin, sentenced to six years as the leader and "betrayer" of the conspiracy. It was Hockin who was accused before the jury of having first hired Ortie E. McManigal to do dynamiting, of keeping out part of McManigal's pay allowed for each "job" by the iron workers' executive board, and then finally turning over to the government much of the evidence upon which his fellows were convicted. When the prisoners were lined up together Hockin always walked alone.

As the new prisoners entered the dining hall to eat their first meal, at noon, the prison orchestra struck up its daily musical program and a flood of sunshine streaming into the brilliantly white place gave a bit of cheer to the scene.

The prisoners were talked to regarding their preferences to the kind of work they would like to pursue. Most of the men being ironworkers, it is expected, they are to be given outdoor work in new buildings in construction about the penitentiary plant.

McCarty Is Winner.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—Luther McCarty of Springfield, Mo., shattered the heavyweight championship ambitions of Al Palzer, the Iowa giant, at the Vernon Arena. For nearly 18 rounds he used the huge frame of the Iowan as a punching bag. The middle of the 18th round found Palzer staggering blindly about under a volley of lefts to his battered face, and when Referee Charles Eyton walked between the men and hoisted the right hand of the smiling cowboy pugilist, the decision was received with cheers.

"Tom and Jerry" No Longer.

Grand Forks, N.D., Jan. 2.—Because the Grand Forks ministers raised complaint against the annual custom of the Grand Forks Commercial club in serving "Tom and Jerry" at the New Year's day open house, that feature was absent—frappe taking its place.

Far Behind in Aviation.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The United States, birthplace of the first heavier-than-air flying machine, is far behind other nations in military aviation. This is the assertion of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U. S. N., chief of the navy's aviation corps.

Three Hearty Meals.

New York, Jan. 2.—General Cipriano Castro ate three hearty meals and enjoyed a long walk in the bracing air on Ellis island Wednesday. The former president of Venezuela who decided to go back voluntarily to Europe when he learned on his arrival aboard a French liner Tuesday that his right to land was questioned, seemed satisfied in every way with the entertainment provided him by the federal authorities pending arrangements for his return on a German liner.

STRIKE CONDUCTED ORDERLY

ABOUT 90,000 WORKERS ARE OUT IN THE EAST.

The Cook and Waiter Strike Is of Very Doubtful Existence.

New York, Jan. 2.—The new industrial year in this city began with nearly 90,000 garment workers continuing their strike in a peaceful manner, and with a strike of hotel waiters and cooks a matter of doubtful existence.

"Never in the history of organized labor has there been conducted such a peaceful strike," declared Benjamin Schweitzer of the executive committee of the United Male Garment Workers, discussing the troubles the clothing manufacturers have on their hands. Because it is a holiday the shops were closed and both sides in the dispute marked time.

No conferences looking toward mediation were held and mass meetings of the strikers were not called. No hotel proprietors or labor officials were found who would be quoted as acknowledging that waiters or cooks were not working as usual. To all appearances this strike died with the old year.

Cooks, who walked out in an effort to cripple the New Year's eve restaurant business, found their places filled.

Leaders of the garment operatives declare that plans have been made to extend the strike to department stores to include the "bushelmen" workers employed to make alterations on the ready made clothes. This, they explained, would be done in an effort to paralyze the retail trade and perfect a grip on the entire garment making industry. It is estimated that action of this kind might add 6,000 men to the ranks of the strikers. The "bushelmen" are said to want $18 a week instead of $16.

PARCELS POST STARTS.

No Hitches at Either New York or Chicago in Open.

New York, Jan. 2.—The parcels post system worked without a hitch during its first 24 hours in New York. There was little rush, due to the holiday, and the clerks were able to easily cope with the business.

It was estimated that the first full day's business [illegible] about 350. The forty-six branch stations, at which parcels are received, were open for two hours in the morning and when they closed 255 parcels had been handled. This did not include fifty umbrellas mailed by a business house, and sixty parcels sent by another business house through branch stations.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan received on an early train from Washington the silver loving cup sent by Postmaster General Hitchcock to inaugurate the parcels post service.

Chicago.—About two hundred packages were mailed out of the Chicago postoffice under the new parcels post regulation, which became effective with the advent of the new year. More than $100 worth of parcels post stamps were sold. A score of packages were insured.

Fleet Meets Remains.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 2.—The British cruiser Natal, bearing the body of Whitelaw Reid, late United States ambassador to Great Britain, was in wireless communication with the naval radio station here, and reported that she met the Nantucket shoals lightship at about 2 p. m. The battleships Florida and North Dakota and the destroyers Roe, Prayton, McCall and Paulding, met the Natal off the lightship and conveyed her to an anchorage in the North river, New York.

Embarks on Cake of Ice.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Little Tony Lind refused to take a New Year's dare, and almost lost his life as a result. Tony and his brother, Nick, were seated along the shore of Lake Michigan, when a huge cake of ice floated near the bank.

"I dare you to take a ride on that cake," Nick said. A minute later he was on the cake of ice and rapidly floating out into the lake. Policeman Henry Licht rowed to the lad's rescue.

Ex-Surgeon General Dies.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2.—General Robert Murray, 91 years old, surgeon general of the United States army from 1882 to 1886, when he was retired, is dead of pneumonia here.

Jury Foreman Is Threatened.

Newcastle, Ind., Jan. 2.—Frank Dare, of New Lisbon, foreman of the jury in the dynamite conspiracy case, has just received an annoymous letter threatening him with death.

Lusitania Held in Port.

London, Jan. 2.—The discovery of a derangement of the Lusitania's machinery has led to the substitution of the Caronia for Saturday's sailing.

Fair Ground Is Broken.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—One hundred thousand persons witnessed the breaking of ground for the Machinery building, which will be the largest structure at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, and the first on which work will be begun. In the ceremonies all the perfection of modern invention was represented. Five hundred automobiles paraded, submarines dove beneath the surface of Harbor View waters and two airships swooped down over the multitude and came to earth.

TURKS CAPITULATE TO BALKAN TERMS

AGREE TO CEDE PRACTICALLY ALL OF OTTOMAN DOMINIONS IN EUROPE.

EMISSARY RELUCTANT.

Porte's Surrender Is Accomplished With Difficulty—Retention of Adrianople and Islands of Aegean Sea Insisted Upon.

London, Jan. 2.—After their protracted diplomatic skirmishing, the Turks finally capitulated to a majority of the demands of the Balkan allies at the peace conference in St. James' palace. Through Rechad Pasha, they agreed to cede practically the whole of the Ottoman empire's dominions, except Adrianople and the territory between it and Constantinople to their victorious, but traditionally despised, neighbors.

Turkish Terms.

The terms the Turkish delegates presented to the conference as a counter-proposal to the demands of the allies were:

First—The rectification of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier by making the boundary west of the line now occupied by the troops of the allies in the Villayet of Adrianople.

Second—The question of the status of Adrianople to be settled by Turkey and Bulgaria direct.

Third—The cession of the remainder of European Turkey, including Janina and Scutari, to the allies.

Fourth—The Albanian and Cretan questions to be solved by the powers.

Fifth—The Aegean islands to remain Turkish.

The announcement of these terms was wrung from the Ottoman delegates with the greatest difficulty. They came only after Rechad Pasha had reiterated Turkey's desire to shift responsibility for adjusting all the vital questions to the great powers and the representatives of the allies had registered their unchangeable objections to such a course and plainly had given the Turks to understand that the failure of the Ottoman delegates to embark upon serious negotiations would mean a resumption of hostilities in southern Europe.

Momentous Session.

The sitting was the most momentous and exciting since the beginning of the conference. The Greek premier, M. Venizelos, presided, and invited Rechad Pasha to present the Turkish counter proposals, as the Turks last Monday had agreed to do.

Rechad said his interpretation of the badly transmitted telegrams of the early week had been correct, his government proposing to submit all questions at issue, except Adrianople, to settlement by the powers. This caused an outburst of indignation which M. Venizelos was hardly able to put down.

When relative calm was restored, M. Venizelos, Dr. S. Danoff, leader of the Bulgarian delegation; M. Novakevitch, Servian, and M. Miyuskovitch, Montenegrin, each for their respective countries, declared they would not accept the proposed mediation by the powers and insisted that the Turkish delegates present a practical and defined proposal.

Maximum of Concessions.

Rechad then announced that his instructions contained another alternative and requested time to formulate it. After a short recess, Rechad stated that Turkey, desiring to give tangible proof of her love for peace, in deference to advice received from the powers, was ready to make the maximum of possible concessions to the allies by granting a rectification of the frontiers, ceding the territories westward of a line occupied by the allies in the Villayet of Adrianople to them.

M. Daneff here rose and said it would be impossible for Bulgaria to renounce her claim to the possession of Adrianople and that he could not accept such an indefinite offer.

Janina and Scutari Ceded.

Rechad then said that the translation of his communication had not yet been furnished, but that the first part of it, as read, naturally meant the cession of Janina and Scutari. He added that the questions of Albania and Crete should be solved by the powers, who already had taken the matter into their hands.

Finally Rechad ended the reading of his communication by proposing that Turkey and Bulgaria treat direct concerning Adrianople. M. Daneff immediately declared it would be impossible to accept this proposition saying, "the Balkan states were united en bloc to obtain their independence; en bloc they conducted the war and en bloc they intend to carry on the negotiations and conclude peace on all large or small questions that may arise."

Swims in Lake.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—John Reitz, who caused surprise Christmas day by taking a plunge in Lake Michigan, repeated the performance New Year's day. This time there was ice in the lake. Near the bank there was a sheet of ice and chunks were floating far out. The ice did not frighten him. He simply donned a heavy pair of shoes, broke the ice, and swam out into the lake a hundred yards. "I'll return for another swim groundhog day," Reitz told the hundred spectators.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

$100,000 TO ADVERTISE.

Immigration Commissioner Recommends Liberal Appropriation—Crop Census.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota should expend at least $100,000 a year in advertising her agricultural and other resources. H. J. Maxfield, commissioner of immigration, says in his first annual report. In addition to a liberal appropriation, the legislature, he argues, should provide for taking annually a complete farm census of crop yields and farm values. This work, he believes, could be done by the assessors. Such records will be of much value.

Good roads, also, should be encouraged as there is no surer method of developing northern Minnesota, he declares. In the message to the legislature is included the report of the department for 1911 prepared by Fred D. Sherman, chief clerk under George Welsh, former commissioner of immigration, who died Nov. 29, 1911. Mr. Sherman mentions the success of the exhibit car which early in 1911 was sent to seventy-seven places in Illinois and twenty-one in Iowa, and was visited daily by about 1,100 people.

Mr. Maxfield refers to the success of the second advertising car sent in 1912 into Iowa and Missouri, the department's exhibit at the state fair, the exhibit sent to the Illinois state fair, its booth at the Northwestern Land Products show, and the permanent display in the Merchants' hotel, St. Paul.

In his opinion much more exhibition work should be undertaken, as the land men for railroads and other men with experience in this field believe implicitly in the value of advertising by displaying products. He recommends advertising in eastern newspapers and lectures illustrated with lantern slides.

"In addition to seeking new settlers for Minnesota," continues Mr. Maxfield, "the department has paid special attention to the matter of inducing Minnesota people to stay in Minnesota rather than go to Canada and other western countries. Much stress has been laid upon Minnesota's powers of production and her natural factors of wealth. Through articles contributed to the press and Minnesota publications and also from the speakers' platform, constant effort has been made to convince Minnesotans of our state's superior claims in agriculture.

"The department has co-operated with the three development organizations within the state, helped to promote the organization of all of them, and is now assisting whenever it can in the work of these associations. Such subjects as good roads, drainage, state land policies and transportation rates, have received study from the department, officers, and much work has been devoted to such subjects with the view of promoting the development of the state."

Democrats are Divided.

St. Paul—Democratic state senators who conferred at the Saint Paul hotel reached no decision as to their action concerning the attempt of Republican reactionaries to take the committee appointive power away from the lieutenant governor and place in the hands of a committee of committees. Some of the Democrats are pledged to support the project, but some opposition has developed and it is probable that if the question comes to a vote on the floor of the senate the Democratic minority will be divided. Among the men in conference were: Senators S. D. Works of Mankato, Harry Wels of Le Sueur, Julius A. Coller of Shakopee and C. F. Cook of Austin. It was said at the conference that Senators H. W. Cheadle of Duluth and M. J. McGrath of Winona were opposed to the committee plan.

Sugar Company Leases Farm.

Minnesota Lake.—Arrangements have been completed by which the Minnesota Beet Sugar company, of Chaska leases the farm owned by the Mapleton Land company, consisting of 405 acres, near this village, intending to make it an experimental station for the purpose of demonstrating to the farmers how to grow sugar beets and how profitable the crop is when properly cultivated. At least half of the land will be planted with sugar beets the coming spring, and the remainder put into corn and small grain.

Madelia to Vote on Bonds.

Madelia.—A special election of independent school district No. 1 will be held in this place Jan. 18 for the purpose of voting an issue of $40,000 in bonds for the erection of additional buildings for domestic science, manual training and agriculture, as well as for ordinary school purposes.

Church Movement a Success.

Rochester.—The very first quarterly meeting of the rural life commission of the Winona district Methodist church was held in this city with all but one member attending. District Superintendent J. C. Craig presided at the session and District Evangelist E. F. Hickman gave a resume of the work for the first quarter. The reports showed the work to be in excellent shape with all expenses, including salary of the evangelist, paid and a balance in the treasury.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Boys and Girls from the Farms Invited to Mid-Winter Session.

Bemidji.—An agricultural short course, designated especially for boys and girls whose homes are on the farm, will be given in the Bemidji high school from Jan. 7, to Feb. 28 inclusive. The course is made possible by the state aid given Bemidji under the Putnam act and was designed principally by W. P. Dyer, superintendent, and A. E. Nelson, agriculturist.

The Bemidji high school receives $2,500 a year state aid and in return is required to offer special courses in agriculture, cooking and sewing, carpentry and blacksmithing. During the coming short course, not only will classes be held in these subjects, but farm bookkeeping, arithmetic, composition, letter writing and spelling will receive attention.

Any boy or girl who has finished a country school or the eighth grade in any town school or one who is 15 years of age or over may enroll for the course.

A. E. Nelson will handle the courses in agricultural subjects and will lecture on soils, alfalfa, clover, weeds, insects, crop rotation, dairy cattle, horses, farm machinery, clearing lands and building roads.

Miss Beatrice Eddy will have charge of the domestic science courses. A. D. Bailey will give instruction in carpentry. The work in bookkeeping will be in charge of Miss Wager; Miss Austin will have the classes in arithmetic and Miss Stanton those in English.

AVERSE TO CABINET.

May Forbid Move to Make Him Agricultural Secretary—Lauded by Business Men.

St. Paul.—Although enthusiasm has been aroused in northwestern business circles by the suggestion that James J. Hill be appointed secretary of agriculture by Woodrow Wilson, it is not likely that Mr. Hill will permit his name to be presented.

"It would be ungrateful to decline the honor," said Mr. Hill in St. Paul today, "but I could not consider appointment to a public office."

It is the unanimous sentiment of business men in the Twin Cities that Mr. Wilson would make a tenstrike by securing the railroad builder for his cabinet, but it is felt that Mr. Hill could not sever himself from his railroad interests and his new banking interests to assume a public office. Nevertheless, sentiment is in favor of urging the appointment in the hope that Mr. Hill might accept it as a call to duty.

"The announcement made in New York that an organization is being formed to urge Mr. Hill's appointment is a bit premature," said F. A. Chamberlain, president of the Security National bank. "I expect that something of the kind will be done, however, and I am glad that attention has been called to it. The response is sure to be cordial and the appointment of Mr. Hill would be greeted with enthusiasm, not only in the Northwest, but the country over."

Man Stabbed at Stillwater.

Stillwater.—Eric Dahlberg, a carpenter of South Stillwater, is in the county jail and Fred Johnson, a saloonkeeper, and former marshal of the village, is at the city hospital. The latter has a gash across the palm of his left hand that allowed three fingers to dangle, which may have to be amputated. Johnson declares that in a row in his saloon he intended to eject Dahlberg, who lunged at him with an open clasp knife and his hand received the cut that was intended for his body. Dahlberg is being held pending the making of a complaint by Johnson.

Great Rail Extensions.

Minneapolis, Dec. 28.—Surpassing in importance any railroad developments of recent years relative to Minneapolis are the authoritative statements that the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Green Bay & Western and Ann Arbor roads, with the Ann Arbor's Lake Michigan car ferry lines, are to be linked together with Minneapolis as the principal place of operation, and that the Soo Line is going to build into Montana early in 1913.

Inaugural Reception Jan. 9.

St. Paul.—A state inaugural reception for Governor Eberhart will be held in the state capitol Jan. 9. The last inaugural reception was held for Governor Merriam in the old capitol, 15 years ago.

Great Northern Crew Busy.

St. Cloud.—Reports from Avon say the Great Northern road has a crew of engineers at work making a partial survey of the line. The purpose is said to be the straightening of the track in places, as the company finds it necessary to double the trackage from St. Cloud to Evansville. While railroad officials are reticent in giving out information it is understood extensive improvements will be started as soon as work is possible in the spring. The Great Northern has two tracks from St. Cloud to Minneapolis

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

General.

A passenger train on the Chicago & Alton was held up near Springfield, Ill.

Passengers on the grounded fruit steamer Turrialba were safely transferred to the revenue cutter Seneca.

The Barre Wool Co. of Massachusetts paid government fines amounting to $20,000 for violations of the alien contract labor law.

Great interest attached to the meeting in Paris between Premier Poincare and ex-Premier Ribot, two of the candidates for the presidency of France.

An inspection of the Prince line steamer Austrian Prince, which on Friday rank the steamer Amasis in Montevideo harbor, shows that it was not damaged.

The emperor of Russia has accepted the resignation of M. Makaroff as minister of the interior. The cause assigned for M. Makaroff's resignation is ill health.

Cambridge, Mass., was chosen as the next place of meeting by the annual convention of the National Language Association of America at its closing session in Philadelphia.

Militant suffragettes made an extensive attack upon the pillar letter boxes in London. They employed black and red fluids in an endeavor to obliterate the addresses on the heavy Christmas mail.

Twelve hundred immigrants from all parts of the world, detained on threshold of the new world, were given a taste of Uncle Sam's Christmas cheer that increased their anxiety to enter.

Self supporting women require at least $8 a week in Philadelphia for the barest necessities, according to a warning issued by the commission of social service of the Inter-Church federation of Philadelphia.

At Atlanta, Ga., more than 200 patients shot, cut, bruised, burned and injured otherwise were received by the hospitals as a result of the celebration of Christmas with fireworks, pistols and other noise-making devices.

In a speech at Boston, Col. Roosevelt severely criticised the war department for lack of preparation in time of peace. His remarks are causing comment.

Bitten on the nose by a rat while sleeping, Clifford Mull, a musician, at Traverse, Mich., nearly bled to death. A vein in Mull's nose was cut. Blood poisoning is feared.

Denver's chief of police advised women to keep their purses in their stockings. One of them did so. While she was asleep in a chair a smooth burglar took off her stockings and got the purse. Now she dosen' believe in police protection.

Two of the ten buildings of the Akron plant of the International Harvester company were destroyed by fire, the loss being $300,000. The company manufactured automobiles and farm implements and 1,100 men will temporarily be out of work.

Bert Dalton bank robber, one time leader of the Whitney gang that held western Wyoming in terror a year ago, and the man who engineered a sensational jail break of nineteen convicts from the Rawlins penitentiary, was captured at Big Piney, Wyoming.

Charges that Martin B. Madden of Chicago obtained his re-election to congress from the First Illinois district by expenditures in violation of the law, were made in notice of contest filed with the house by andrew Donovan, the democratic and progressive candidate from that district.

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff who has just been named as chief marshal of the approaching inauguration parade, has begun to outline his plans for a military, naval and civic demonstration. General Wood's purpose is to make the Wilson inauguration parade as well balanced as possible.

With both hands cut off and his skull fractured, Max Von Bulow, said to be a descendent of Count Von Bulow, the famous German general, was picked up on the railroad track near the Nevada state line Thursday night and died two hours later in the railroad hospital at Starks.

After pleading not guilty to charges of receiving deposits after his bank was insolvent, Bernard F. O'Neil, former president of the defunct State Bank of Commerce of Wallace, Idaho, was held in default of $18,000 bail in district court.

The National Press club of Washington has been accorded the unique distinction of comprising the sole free list of the London Times.

Chicago's cattle receipts show a decrease and prices are correspondingly increased. This is true in spite of the fact that more money was paid out for cattle in 1912 than in 1911.

On the ground that the applicant was neither a free white person nor a negro, as provided in the constitution, Akbay Kumar Mohumder, a Hindu Yogi, was debarred from citizenship by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkins in Spokane.

Mrs. Witelaw Reid and her son, Ogden Mills Reid, arrived in New York from England on the steamer Campania.

Manuel Calero, Mexican ambassador to the United States, will leave for Mexico City to ask President Madero to relieve him of his post in Washington.

The will of the late French battle Painter Edouard leaves his residence as a museum of historical custumes.

Judge N. B. Neelen, in the district court of Milwaukee, fined Martin Premak $25 because he spat on a bible.

Football Coach Williams declares the game as now played is nearly perfect.

Long hours and small wages is the plaint of mill-workers at Little Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Harriet Burnham told a Chicago jury she shot her husband while he was cruelly beating her.

Police Commissioner Waldo is under fire before the New York aldermanic committee of investigation.

A Georgia farm hand confessed murdering a plantation owner at the behest, he said, of the victim's wife.

Colonel Goethals has ordered that no photographs be taken of the Panama canal.

Twelve thousand poor were fed in Chicago in the annual holiday feast of the Volunteers of America.

Swensen Bros., wholesale notion house, sustained $100,000 fire loss on the night of Dec. 27th at Omaha.

Federal Judge Day in Cleveland authorized William M. Duncan, receiver for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad company, to issue $2,425,000 in receiver's equipment.

The countess of Aberdeen, whose husband is lord lieutenant of Ireland, will visit the United States directly after the holidays and will be a guest at the British embassy in Washington.

An appeal for legislation to readjust the method of computing payments to railroads for transporting the mails was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock in a letter to the house committee on postoffices and post roads.

At New Rochelle, N. Y., Waldorf Miller, who, contrary to the prediction of physicians, has lived for nearly eighteen months with a broken back, celebrated his Christmas by going out for his first walk in the streets since July 3, 1911, when he received the injury while diving.

Relics of the poet John Greenleaf Whittier, including autograph letters from notables all over the world and manuscripts, were burned or seriously damaged by smoke and water in a fire which partly consumed the building occupied by the Whittier House association in Amesbury, Mass.

Fifty young women arrested in an anti-vice crusade here in Cleveland, O., sentenced in police court to attend church four consecutive Sundays in lieu of fines. After the fourth Sunday shall have passed Judge Arthur C. Frick announced that any of them who may be convicted again may be sentenced to the workhouse.

The minister of commerce has issued the official announcement that Russian imports into America will continue under minimum tariff rates after the expiration, on January 1, of the treaty of trade and commerce, which the United States congress abrogated because of Russia's attitude upon the passport question.

Tired and footsore but still enthusiastic and glorying in the fact that they reached their destination two days ahead of schedule, the little band of suffragette pilgrims, who walked 174 miles from New York to present a message to Governor-elect Sulzer advocating votes for women, arrived in Albany shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday noon.

D. W. Butts, aged 78 years, editor of the Little Sioux (Ia.) Independent, is dead. Mr. Butts was the oldest active newspaper man in northwestern Iowa. He was the first printer to locate north of Council Bluffs, coming to Preparation, Ia., in Monoa county, from Kansas City in 1851. He edited his paper up to December 21, last.

The United States government, with stern and decisive switness Saturday took into its possession thirty-eight union labor officials convicted of conspiracy of promoting explosions on non-union work throughout the land, of aiding in the destruction which brought loss of life at Los Angeles, Cal., and of carrying on a "reign of terror" declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Personal.

Cong. J. G. McHenry of Pennsylvania is dead. He was 54 years old, and a member of the past three congresses.

General Edward J. McClernand, on his statutory retirement for age will be retired with the status of a brigadier general of the line.

Mrs. S. A. Dillon, the first white child born in territory now known as Kansas, died in Kansas City, aged 83.

English men of prominence favor international celebration of a hundred years of peace with the United States.

Mexican rebels are credited with an important victory in the capture of the town of Casas Grandes.

Former President Castro of Venezuela, on his way from Paris to New York, may not be permitted to land.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., has been detailed to accompany the "Crockerland expedition" to the Arctic.

L. W. Chase of Lincoln, Neb., has been chosen president of the American Society of Agriculture Engineers at its annual meeting in Chicago.

James J. Hill, the Great Northern railway magnate, announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Rachael, to Dr. Agil Boeckmann. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

After eating his Christmas dinner, Rev. Henry G. Ganss, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church of Lancaster, Pa., and widely known as a musician and composer, was stricken with apoplexy and died at his home.

President-elect Wilson favors the independence of the Philippines.

Helen Gould's approaching marriage to Mr. Shepard of St. Louis is causing considerable notice all over the country because of her popularity. It is claimed no other woman has enjoyed more genuine respect than Miss Gould.

Pesident-elect Woodrow Wilson by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, proclaimed the hope that his administration may mean the final obliteration of everything that may in the past have divided the north and the south.

Samoan Ceremonials

E. W. Pickard

ADMINISTERING THE OATH TO THE KING

SAMOAN GIRL IN WEDDING ATTIRE

TAUPO AND TALKING MEN LEADING THE TALOLO

SAMOAN GIRLS MAKING KAVA

WITH the mild persistence characteristic of their race, the natives of Samoa have declined to permit the white man to abolish the habits and customs that developed in their beautiful islands during the long centuries before the conquering stranger came. They have dropped their primitive religion and become Christians—on the surface, at least. The "mission girls" allow themselves to be clad from neck to heel in white "Mother Hubbards" and in Apia all the women wear some scanty covering for the upper part of the body, though none of them will put on shoes and stockings except while attending church. But in most other respects these lovable brown people live as they always have lived.

This is notably true concerning the ceremonies, those of daily observance as well as those which mark some great occasion. It was my good fortune to be in Samoa at a time when it was possible to witness various ceremonials not often seen. Malietoa was recently dead, Mataafa was elected king by a majority of the people and Tanu had been chosen by the minority and, what was more important, by the Protestant missionaries. From all parts of the little archipelago the adherents of Mataafa had assembled on Mulinuu Point, just outside Apia, and there took place almost daily some decidedly picturesque doings.

Biggest and best of these, naturally, was the coronation of the white-haired old chief, though the word is a misnomer for there was no crown. Mataafa sat alone in the center of a large open space, and all around, in the shelter of palms and banana trees, were thousands of natives and the entire white population of Upola island. The king's own house was turned over to the consuls, naval officers and other distinguished persons. When all was ready five ancient "talking men" representing the chief districts, advanced until within a hundred feet of Mataafa and delivered long addresses to him upon his duties as ruler, concluding with the administering of what passed for the oath of office. The king replied with utmost dignity, rising to speak, and the talking men thereupon closed in on him and anointed his head with a sacred oil. His majesty then retired amid the loud cheers of his people, and the rest of the afternoon and the evening was given up to feasting. The innocent revelries were not lessened by the fact that bloody war was imminent. On the other side of the town were encamped the forces of Tanu, and to precipitate the conflict there was needed only the decision of the white judge of the supreme court that Mataafa's election was invalid. That came later, and so did the fighting.

Next day we all went out again to see a "talolo," or food procession. Once more Mataafa sat in state, and before him filed his subjects, a long line of men, women and children. Leading the delegation from each district or village was its especial taupo, the maiden who is designated official hostess of her village and who retains the office until her marriage. She was attired only in the old-time lava lava, or skirt of bark cloth, and her ornaments consisted of flowers, wreaths and plenty of palm oil. Chanting some ancient song in archaic language, she danced in advance of the slowly moving and chanting procession for some fifty yards and then waited until the talking men who led it reached her side. This was repeated all along the beautiful pathway until the "throne" was reached. As each person passed the king he or she tossed in a heap before his majesty some article of food. One might bring a live pig, trussed up but squealing; another a squawking fowl, or a fine fish wrapped in fresh leaves; another a huge bunch of bananas, or a basket of pineapples. But not one was without his offering, even if it was but a breadfruit or a piece of taro. So, dancing and singing, the parade passed, and then, without any sense of the ridiculous, broke up, turned back and helped the king eat up all the gifts. That was indeed a monster feast.

Perhaps the people ate up Mataafa's food with the less compunction because they knew how abstemious he was. One morning I called on his majesty by appointment and found him at his breakfast. The royal meal consisted of a bowl of kava and two bananas, big purple ones of a variety not known here; and the king courteously offered to share the fruit with me. Grave, wise-looking and big physically, mentally and morally, Mataafa sat there cross-legged in his simple hut and chatted with me about his loved friend, Robert Louis Stevenson, munching his banana and driving away the flies with his fly-flapper. He was a true nobleman and his death last summer deserved more than the four-line notice it received in the newspapers. Perhaps the German papers paid some tribute to his memory, for the Germans in Samoa, though they could not maintain him on the throne against the Americans and the British, recognized his worth by making him high chief of German Samoa after the partition of the islands.

The making and drinking of kava is a daily ceremony of the Samoan household. Kava is their ordinary beverage, but there is never any relaxation of the formal etiquette connected with its consumption. It is made and served usually quite early in the morning. Already the members of the family have taken their daily bath in the sea or, preferably, in a stream or fresh water pool, and the women have dressed their abundant black locks. The big wooden kava bowl is taken down from the hut post and the maidens prepare the dried root of the piper methysticum. Formerly they chewed it after carefully rinsing out their mouths, but in later times it usually is grated. One of the girls sits in front of the bowl and pours water upon the kava, meanwhile stirring it with a mass of fibrous root which serves as a strainer. This from time to time she tosses over her shoulder to another girl, who shakes from it the debris and throws it back into the bowl. Every motion, the stirring, the tossing, the shaking, is done in a stated way that must not vary.

Finally the drink is brewed and the fact is announced by the clapping of hands. This is a general invitation to everyone within hearing to enter and participate, and the sound is a welcome one to the thirsty wayfarer. Neighbor and stranger are alike welcome. When all are seated in a circle as large as the house permits, the maiden who made the kava proceeds to serve it. Filling to the brim the polished, thin shell of a half a cocoanut, she sends it by another girl to the member of the household or the guest who is highest in rank. He receives the shell in both hands, and with the salutation "manuia"—good health and fortune—empties it at a single draught. To remove the cup from the lips before it is empty is a serious breach of etiquette. The newcomer in the islands finds this somewhat of a task, for at first kava is not a delectable beverage, tasting much like soapsuds. But the liking for the drink grows rapidly and one soon admits that it is both refreshing and delightful.

Having emptied his cup of kava, the drinker returns the shell to the maiden by spinning it across the floor, never by the hand of the girl who brought it to him. My first attempt to do this sent the cup so far wide of the mark that it altogether upset the gravity of the occasion and covered me with confusion.

Not only in the morning does the kava drinking take place. It marks all important events or conferences, and once it was my privilege to be present when every single point of old-time etiquette was rigidly observed, even to the chewing of the kava root by the maidens. I had carried to Mulinuu an important bit of information for the Matnafa leaders—a tip that the British were to land a party of marines to search the point for weapons—and while the guns were being hastily concealed in the bush or carried aboard canoes, the leaders were assembled to discuss the news. As they talked three really handsom taupo maidens prepared the kava in the good old-fashioned way, and so nicely was it done that I had no desire to decline the cup even if common courtesy had not demanded that I accept it without hesitation.

Perhaps in writing of ceremonies the marriage ceremony should not be omitted. But that rite, as we know it, really is omitted by the Samoans, except those who have been educated by the missionaries. The latter always demand a "mission marriage," but other natives still are satisfied with the ancient forms, which consist in the main of an exchange of presents and a feast. Divorce with them is even easier, for the dissatisfied one merely leaves his or her mate. But while the marriage is in force the Samoan sets an example to more civilized peoples in the matter of conjugal faithfulness. Lack of dress does not necessarily mean laxity of morals, the opinion of the casual tourist to the contrary notwithstanding.

HOW ANIMALS LIVE IN WINTER.

Winter is coming, and the wild creatures in the north are preparing for the cold months. Some, like the squirrel, store up food, but many more go to bed to sleep through the cold days when food is scarce. This winter sleep is called hibernation.

Each animal chooses some comfortable place for its long rest. The woodchuck rolls up in a burrow in the hillside; the coon and bear find caves among the rocks. Many of the warm-blooded animals do not sleep all winter, but take long naps from which they awaken on warm days.

The cold-blooded creatures hibernate, too. Snakes knot themselves up under a log or rock; toads, wood frogs and tortoises push down in the soft earth; mud turtles and water frogs bury themselves in the bottom of shallow streams and ponds.

They all sleep until hunger wakes them, and the first thing they do in the spring is to hunt for a good meal.

If you want to see something hibernate it is easy to keep a box tortoise or a water turtle all winter, in a box of earth and moss with a pan of water at one side.

Before they go to sleep don't forget to feed them every two or three days bits of raw meat or earthworms. They do not care to eat every day and are able to go a long time without food.

A box tortoise which a boy has had in the house for two years went to sleep the first winter just as though he were out in the cold, but the second winter he only took short naps and had become so tame he would eat out of the hand.—Mabel R. Goodlander in the Churchman.

A Slight Mistake.

"What are you doing here? I should not think such an out-and-out horseman as you would find pleasure in a musical farce."

"I don't care anything about the farce. I came to see the ponies they said were in the piece."

Mutual Distrust.

"You wouldn't tell a trusting girl things you didn't mean, would you?"

"No, indeed," he answered. "Say, you wouldn't ring in a dictograph on a fellow, would you now?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Superfluous.

"Why does a ship have to have an anchor?"

"To keep her fast when she is at a port or where she wants to stop."

"But doesn't she always keep her hold?"

GOATS USED AS FIRE PREVENTERS

California forest fire fighters have hit upon a practical idea to prevent the spread of conflagrations. In their primeval forests when a fire has once started it is liable to devastate enormous tracts of country, and so the fire fighters make huge cleanings—or breaks, as they are locally termed—on the possible line of fires. These breaks, which are fifty feet wide or so, according to the height of the forests, are, however, rapidly filled with new vegetation, and so keep it from destroying the usefulness of the fire breaks, thousands of goats are being pastured free of charge by the government in order to keep down the growths of weeds and brush. Goats will perform this service while picking up a living, thus saving the forest service much money every year, which would otherwise go to gangs of men armed with hoes and other weed exterminators. Such small growths are a serious menace in case of forest fires, as during the dry season they will carry the flames right across the barrier designed to check them, and then no one knows what will happen.

World's Largest Freight Ships.

The largest vessels in the world designed for carrying freight exclusively are the Col. James M. Schoonmaker and the William T. Snyder, Jr., built for operation on the Great Lakes. They measure over al 617 feet, molded beam 64 feet, molded depth 33 feet, with a dead weight carrying capacity at 20-foot draught of 13,200 tons. The vessels carry water ballast in side tanks and in a double bottom which is 6 feet deep. The total water ballast capacity is 9,440 tons. Each vessel is equipped with a quadruple expansion engine of vertical inverted type with an estimated horsepower at ninety revolutions per minute of 1,800

INDIA IS DESCRIBED

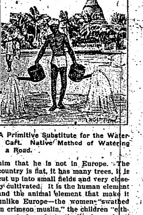
Writer Gives Graphic Description of Country.

Many Houses Have Never Been Entered by a European and Never Will Be—Women Are Always Closely Veiled.

Bombay, India.—Reviewing J. A. Spender's book, "The Indian Scene," the London Spectator says:

To those who have not seen India the descriptive chapters of "The Indian Scene" will be of very great interest. Mr. Spender is content to describe what he saw in the simplest way, and by this means gives the reader a strong sense of the reality of what he is told. Nowhere is this done with more completeness than in the opening chapter on Bombay. What strikes him is not the place so much as the people. Every street swarms with them, and "no half dozen seem alike." Their color varies from white to very nearly black, their costume "from the frock coat to the loin cloth." The ear is as much occupied as the eye, for the slightest transaction "appears to require the unloosing simultaneously of all tongues in a wide circle of disinterested spectators." The spectator may flatter himself after a time that he can tell a Hindue from a Mohammedan. But this has not taken him far. "Either Hindu or Mohammedan may belong to any one of a dozen different races, and the Hindu may, according to his caste, be the most exalted of human kind or at a depth so low as hardly to be, or to reckon himself human." Then there is the contract between life and death, between the rich Parsee living in his pretentious stone built house on the seashore, and the same man carried, as soon as he has closed his eyes, to the towers of silence, with their "obscene semicircles of vultures sitting huddled together on the rims of the two pits waiting for their next meal." And then there is the fact—more separating races perhaps than any other feature of Indian life—that into the vast majority of houses which "to all outward seeming might be the homes of European nouveaux riches," no European has ever entered or ever will enter. He must not see the women who live in them. When a shuttered or curtained carriage passes him for the first time in the street, he is told that a woman is inside, and that is his nearest approach to knowledge of one-half of Indian life.

When he leaves Bombay Mr. Spender does his best to answer the simple question, What does India look like? Somewhat north of Baroda he opens the shutters of his sleeping carriage and at first sees nothing to tell him that he is not in Europe. The country is flat, it has many trees, it is cut up into small fields and very closely cultivated. It is the human element and the animal element that make it unlike Europe—the women "swathed in crimson muslin," the children "either naked or fantastically dressed up," the thin walnut colored men, with white turbans and bare legs, the big loose limbed donkeys who pass in a kind of ambling gallop," the humpbacked cattle, "mild miniature beasts," the straight-backed lead colored buffaloes. Then comes a railway station and a fresh "riot of color and fancy." Opposite the carriage stands a venerable gentleman in bright green flowered silk dressing gown, with a pink turban and white pajamas; near him there is a woman "in a shapeless mass of orange cotton," a tiny child, "with embroidered coat and absurd little buff trousers ending in red shoes," and an old man who crowns a gray frock coat with a crimson turban, and wraps his legs in "a careless swathe of white muslin." Mr. Spender's train was delayed for ten minutes because a party of ladies had to be got out. An immense sheet was held in front of their carriage, in which they were somehow enwrapped, and the group was left "standing like a great white box in the middle of the platform." When Rajputana is entored the fields are replaced by "vast prairielike spaces scorched to a uniform pale brown." Fifty miles further on the country becomes like Provence between Lyons and Marseilles, except that the soil is brown instead of red and the trees are acacias, not olives. But again it is the people and the animals that make the difference. The men are riding camels, the women are walking gracefully with water jars on their heads, buck are pretty plentiful, and so are large birds among which Mr. Spender could only make out "the big brown kite and the long-tailed green parrot."

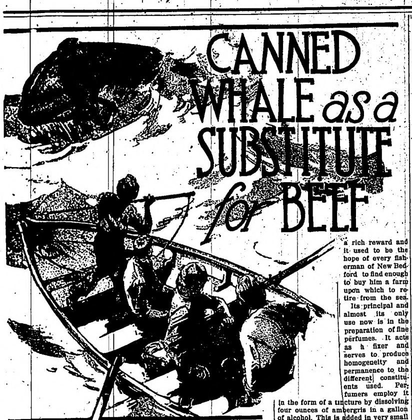


A Primitive Substitute for the Water Cart. Native Method of Watering a Road.

May Go to Jail for Dog.

Denver, Colo.—Rather than pay a $4 dog license, Duncan McPhail, a Denver attorney, prefers to pass his declining years in jail. More than a year ago the city of Denver levied, but failed to get, a tax of $4 on McPhail's Lady, a terrier. Three courts have decided that McPhail should pay the tax and the supreme court declined to give McPhail relief when he applied for a supersedeas.

CANNED WHALE as a SUBSTITUTE for BEEF



THAT ancient maxim that the worm will turn was alarmingly emphasized on a large scale not long ago when a whale hit the schooner Empire on the Grand Banks while in a vexed mood, and obliged the crew to abandon the vessel and to trust to the sea in an open boat. Whether or not there is any wide feeling of opposition to man on the part of whaledom at large is open to speculation, but certain it is that not long afterward the schooner J. H. Bruce in the North Pacific received a rude jar which knocked flat those on deck and threw the resting members of the crew out of their berths. A whale had hit the craft an uppercut of stunning violence and then it disappeared under her bows, but not before it switched its tail derisively and carried away the jibboom and some of the rigging.

Both accidents followed right on a statement from Washington urging the inauguration of a closed season for whales and they suggest the question of whether or not these particular whales had been wiretapping and stealing secrets from the submarine cables. It is a matter of record that one whale was actually found entangled 400 fathoms down in a cable off the Chilean coast, and this may indicate that at least that whale paid dearly for its inquisitiveness.

But this is not the last piece of evidence regarding the attitude toward man of these great denizens of the deep. Mariners on the coast of Scotland declare that a whale in the neighborhood of the Firth of Forth has shown a striking disposition to aid seafarers. This particular whale is only ten feet long—possibly young and foolish and as yet unacquainted with the manners in which its forbears have been harried and hunted by man for centuries; but be this as it may, it has taken upon itself the task of piloting vessels in those waters. As soon as it hears the whistle of a nearing ship it goes down the Firth, makes sure of its object and then heads about and proceeds leisurely in advance, escorting the craft until an anchorage is reached.

But it is not because of these later demonstrations on the part of whales that George M. Bowers, commissioner of fisheries, has proposed a closed season. His recommendation is the outcome of quite another situation, and apparently devoid of any sentiment except that inspired by dollars and cents. Mr. Bowers explains his proposal on the following grounds:

"Whales of the various species found in North Pacific waters have been growing less abundant in the last decade or so. The whalers find it more and more difficult each year to secure a profitable catch. In recent years the establishment of whaling stations on the British Columbian coast and out in southwestern Alaska has caused a rapid decrease of whales off that coast. One or more of the species are so near extinction that a closed period realy ought to be provided. This, of course, could be brought about by international agreement."

Despite the fact that whalers come and whalers go at New Bedford, that ancient home of whaling would have scant reason for being but for other local industries. The whaling craft of this old Massachusetts seaport are scarcely of the class that once made the place famous. Most of the vessels from New Bedford now are schooners, with an occasional brig, and once in a while a bark, but those deep bottomed, "long legged" ships of earlier days, built especially for this work, are to be seen only as stranded hulks or gaunt ribbed skeletons. The fact of it is that the steam whaler has supplanted the sailing craft, that the ships have to travel faster and further to make the business pay at all.

In the days of the sailing whalers they put to sea outfitting for four years, and as likely as not they circled the globe and hunted in all the seas before they returned to port, deep with their loads and smelling as only a whaler can smell with nearly the whole of her body saturated with rancid oil. Now even a whaler under canvas seldom voyages for longer than two years, and the sail and steam whalers go provisioned for a single season, while the specially equipped steam whalers of Scandinavia and Japan run in and out of their home ports at frequent intervals.

Apropos of the Japanese, there is in this industry another example of the wonderful adaptability of these Orientals; they have learned the up-to-date methods of the modern Norsemen and have probably done more than any other people toward clearing the big cetacea from the North Pacific. They have not only hunted the whale relentlessly and with every facility calculated to make their quest more fruitful, but they have shown the rest of the world how to utilize substantially every part of these great creatures of the sea.

Formerly the oil, specmaceti and whalebone, were the prime objects of the quest, and occasionally there was the added and unexpected windfall of a lump or so of highly prized ambergris, but the tons upon tons of flesh and bone were abandoned to the scavengers of the sea. Not so today upon the North Pacific, and especially among the Japanese. The skin and cartilage yield glue, the bones are ground up for fertilizer and the flesh is canned for food and considered a luxury among the Orientals.

Europeans who have eaten this meat commend it highly, and this is really nothing but a verification of the taste of the native West African. For generations the negroes of the west coast, despite the tropical climate and what science considers the proper food for such regions, have rejoiced whenever a whaler near their shores has left them the blubber stripped body of a whale to feast upon.

Whale oil today has not the market it once enjoyed when sperm oil cast its glow in nearly every home. Its uses are largely limited to tempering steel and for the dressing of leather. This of course lowers its selling price. Even the spermaceti has its rival from out of the earth, and this material is now fashioned into candles mainly for religious services.

Of course ambergris is as precious as ever, if not more so, but this is more an accident than a deliberate consequence of whaling. Just what produces ambergris is still a matter of speculation, but it is generally believed to be the product or consequence of an intestinal disorder of a sperm whale. Ambergris sells for $40 an ounce and upward, depending upon the market supply. It does not require a large lump to net the finder a rich reward and it used to be the hope of every fisherman of New Bedford to find enough to buy him a farm upon which to retire from the sea.

Its principal and almost its only use now is in the preparation of fine perfumes. It acts as a fixer and serves to produce homogeneity and permanence to the different constituents used. Perfumers employ it in the form of a tincture by dissolving four ounces of ambergris in a gallon of alcohol. This is added in very small measures to the perfumes or extracts, and that the fragrance of a good scent lingers is essentially due to this stuff from the sperm whale.

Last July a whale killed in the North Pacific is said to have yielded the largest quantity of ambergris ever found, and its total value amounted to $150,000. Last October two other men found about 52 pounds of ambergris near Seward, Alaska. Figured at $40 an ounce, this meant the respectable sum of $33,280.

To mold or to preserve her figure woman turns to the whale. The steel man, the chemist and others have done their best to provide substitutes, but baleen, or whalebone, stands unrivaled for this purpose. In consequence the price of whalebone has been steadily rising in the last few years.

There is something in the hunting of whales which concerns every one without regard to sex. If the whale, as the Japanese have clearly proved, can be turned into a valuable source of food supply, there is reason to look upon these mammals in a different light. Their substance is that of a warm blooded animal and is flesh, and as such has probably all of the substance of beef.

Surely in view of this an entirely different system for capturing the cetacea should be followed in order that the flesh may furnish the people with an added means of nourishment. What whalers have turned adrift to the sharks and to other scavengers of the ocean can be profitably utilized for human food, a food, which, from all accounts is palatable. This would supply an additional ground for Commissioner Bowers' recommendation for a closed season.

Whether or not whale meat may ever become a staple delicacy is not a subject for concern, but it would probably be welcome to many thousands of citizens. It certainly should cost less than beef.

Checkmated.

Apropos of the war in the Balkans, A. L. Redford, of the Society of the War of 1812, told a war story in Hartford.

"A Hartford man," he said, "had a spendthrift son. This son enlisted, for the war, and, after he had been on active service a month or two, he ran out of money.

"So, in order to get the cash for champagne and Egyptian cigarettes and other martial luxuries, the son wired his father:

"'Leg shot off in last engagement. Send funds for artificial limb.'

"The father's wire came promptly back:

"'Wooden leg goes forward per express. If it does not fit, get camp carpenter to plane it down.'"

Urge Wider Use of Schools.

Unity church in Montclair, N. J., is trying to help in the life of the community by urging certain reforms through the advertising columns of the newspapers. One measure thus advocated is the wider use of the public schools. Montclair, it says, has $1,000,000 invested in its educational plant, and this is idle one-third of the year. "Our schools should reach the adults as well as the children," says the church advertisement. "Civic and athletic clubs, mother's classes and moving picture exhibitions should occupy the schools in the evening."

THE DYNAMO DID IT

"Here is a watch for which I paid $150 and I can't depend on it for two days at a time," was the complaint put up by a clerk in a downtown factory.

"Have you had a watchmaker look at it?" was the natural query of the friend to whom he was complaining.

"Yes, I have; but it does no good; varies just the same after I start to wear it again," said the owner.

The friend made further remarks to the effect that as the watch was a good one there must be some trouble which could be cured when discovered and stated that he would make inquiries from an expert of his acquaintance. In a few days he called at his friend's place of business and asked him to show the location of his desk, which was in the basement.

"Just as I expected," was the remark, "you are working near the dynamo, which is an old-fashioned one, and the hair spring of your watch is being magnetized. You can purchase a rubber case, which you can use while at work, or any first-class watchmaker will get you a device to attach to your watch which will make it proof against any magnetic current."

Room for Many More.

Labrador has an area of 200,000 square miles, but a population of only 4,000.

Cause and Effect.

A gentleman from the Midlands, who was spending a month at Brighton, went to London for a few days' visit. He had his wife and daughter and plenty of money with him.

The daughter, after buying whatever she wanted, decided that she must also have a bulldog. The entire family went to help her to select the dog, but they could not agree in their choice, so the gentleman bought three—the selection of each.

He had the three dogs sent to Brighton, then changed his plans after going back there, and took his family home. A few days later he received the following letter from the stableman at Brighton:

"Dear Sir: Your three bulldogs arrived all right last night on the same train. I locked them up together last night in a loose box.—Yours truly, J. J.

"P. S.—We have only one loose box.

"P. P. S.—You will have to buy some more dogs."

Tests for Drinking Water.

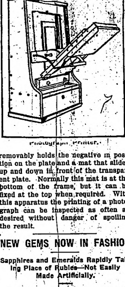
One of the best and simplest tests is to put a pint of the water in a flat earthen vessel, evaporate it quickly and scrape the receptacle clean of any residue. If such residue is white and powdery, it means lime or gypsum, hence the water is hard, but safe. A whitish green or whitish yellow gummy residue is suspicious. Burn it and if it turns black, giving out the smell of burned feathers, the water is contaminated with animal refuse and likely breeder of typhoid.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

MAKES THE RESULTS SURER

Elaborate Machine Will Greatly Facilitate Artistic Feature of Photographic Printing.

For photographic printing a Texas man has patented a somewhat elaborate machine, which is claimed to both facilitate this artistic feature of photography and to make the results surer. A casing with a door in front has a frame hinged in the rear. This frame carries a transparent plate for the negative to rest upon, and hinged to the frame is a plate that holds the printing paper against the negative. There is also a clamping device that removably holds the negative in position on the plate and a mat that slides up and down in front of the transparent plate. Normally this mat is at the bottom of the frame, but it can be fixed at the top when required. With this apparatus the printing of a photograph can be inspected as often as desired without danger of spoiling the result.



Photograph Printer.

NEW GEMS NOW IN FASHION

Sapphires and Emeralds Rapidly Taking Place of Rubies—Not Easily Made Artificially.

Sapphires are rapidly becoming the fashionable gems according to London jewelers, and this popularity is gained at the expense of the rubies, which were in great demand a little while ago. A Hatton Garden jewel merchant said:

"The falling off in the demand for rubies is largely due to the number of artificial rubies on the market. People do not like to buy the genuine stones when so many false rubies are being worn. Fine, big rubies, however, have not decreased in value. A good four karat stone should fetch $5,000, while smaller stones still sell from $50 to $200 a karat. Small rubies are certainly cheaper—about 25 per cent—than they were a year ago, owing to the lack of buyers."

Taking a wallet from his pocket the merchant abstracted two tissue paper packets, and, opening them, shot out a handful of shimmering sky blue sapphires. "These stones are worth from $25 to $60 a karat," he said, casually picking them like beads. "They are stones which can not be made artificially so well as rubies."

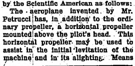
Inquiries at a large firm of jewelers in the west end of London elicited the information that for some eighteen months past the demand for rubies had been small. "Both sapphires and emeralds may be said to be having a vogue now," said a salesman.

NEW AEROPLANE IS INVENTED

Horizontal Propeller Mounted Above Pilot's Head to Assist in Initial Levitation.

An aeroplane invented by Albert E. Petrucci of New York is described by the Scientific American as follows:

The aeroplane invented by Mr. Petrucci has, in addition to the ordinary propeller, a horizontal propeller mounted above the pilot's head. This horizontal propeller may be used to assist in the initial levitation of the machine and in its alighting. Means are provided whereby the two propellers may be selectively discontinued or operated. The aeroplane is further provided with steering apparatus adapted for operations to alter the line of flight. It carries planes that operate self-righting members to preserve the equilibrium of the machine in air. The perspective view is of the aeroplane seen from the rear.



New Aeroplane.

Advantage of Airships.

The great advantage of the aeroplane and airship in naval warfare is found by Lieut. F. L. Boothby of the British navy, to rest in the more effective watch of the enemy. In clear, smooth water, especially on a sunny day, all mines and submarines are visible from the aeroplane, and, on the other hand, the aviator can give warning to submarines and mine-layers on his own side of the approach of an enemy. The airship is a scouting cruiser that can safely look into an enemy's ports. It offers great service also during an engagement between fleets, as, out of smoke and out of range, it should give an accurate view of the battle's progress, and it is suggested that the future admiral many direct his fleet from an airship at a good hight.

Whale-Headed Stork.

A whale-headed stork from Africa, the first bird of the kind in Europe in more than forty years, has been added to the London zoological garden collection.

CAN SHOOT AROUND CORNERS

This Can Be Done by Aid of New Telescope, Is Claim of Inventor—Mountains No Barrier.

Dana Dudley, of Wakefield, Mass., to whom is ascribed the invention of the dynamite gun and torpedo tube now in use and a disappearing gun, claims to have devised a pan-angle telescope by means of which it is possible to aim guns and rifles around corners, over the tops of skyscrapers and mountain ranges, and down into the depths of the ocean.

It is said the United States government has already adopted the device for army and navy use.

Mr. Dudley has in his house at Wakefield one of his telescopes twelve inches in diameter. The front of this telescope projects from the roof of a house. The eyepiece is in a workshop three floors below.

By looking into the workshop eyepiece one may see a house over a mile away, and then as the front of the telescope is revolved by a mechanical contrivance the observer may see the entire town of Wakefield, east, west, north and south.

He has another telescope running from his workshop to a hall near the shop. Everything that goes on in the hall may be seen from the shop.

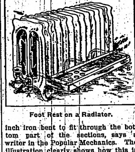
"I have been working on this telescope for many years," said Mr. Dudley. "I have developed this matter of seing persons at a distance to a much greater degree than can be seen here in these simple telescopes.

"I will go so far as to say that by means of my most recent invention it is possible by wire or by wireless to get an image of a man in Boston, to watch his actions, and even to see his cigar grow shorter as he smokes it. Even now I can do this by wireless over my town house."

RADIATOR WITH A FOOT REST

Part of Old Cook Stove May Be Attached by Using Piece of Iron—Illustration Explains.

A good foot rest for a radiator can be made of a rest taken from an old cook stove. It is attached to the radiator with pieces of three-fourth-inch iron bent to fit through the bottom part of the sections, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. The illustration clearly shows how this is done.



Foot Rest on a Radiator.

Cinematograph in China.

Cinematograph exhibitions are popular in China. They are of three kinds—those given in buildings specially erected for the purpose or in other places adapted, and the third class is itinerant, after the manner of the old strolling players. It seems that the Celestial prefers scenes from real life to the faked pictures. German films are said to be the most popular, showing military maneuvers, battles and street scenes. These pictures appeal to the Chinese and call for the expressions of admiration. Great interest is also shown in pictures of the Rheims aviation week and the Paris floods of 1910.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A watch consists of 175 pieces.

The Chinese day is divided into 12 parts.

The bones of the average man weigh 14 pounds.

Thirty-three years is the average length of a generation.

England imports more than 100,000,000 pounds of rags annually.

Lemon juice, followed by lukewarm water, will cleanse a soured sponge.

Out of the 11,000,000 natives of Egypt only 600,000 can read and write.

More than 14 percent of the foreigners in the United States live in New York.

The Canadian city of Edmonton has limited the height of buildings to ten stories.

The coal mines of Spain employ more than 1,100 women in work done above ground.

The camera is of great value in training athletes to point out the defects of form.

An instrument has been invented for determining the intensity of heat by listening to it.

Operated much like a job printing press is a new rapid printing machine for photographs.

A new sea anchor for lifeboats has an attachment to be filled with oil to quiet rough water.

A fan attachment for screen doors to drive flies away as a door is opened is a recent invention.

Extensive deposits of vanadium have been discovered in Chile in both silver and copper mines.

The North Dakota inventor of a new nail puller claims it will draw a nail perfectly straight every time.

Several churches in Switzerland are being heated by electricity, obtained cheaply from nearby waterfalls.

That overexposure is impossible is the claim of an English inventor of a new form of photographic plate.

In one year 4,472 hours of sunshine are possible, but few places on the globe have experienced the maximum.

A permanent exhibit of devices and means to prevent accidents to workmen has been opened at Copenhagen.

Esperanto has more than a hundred magazines and journals of its own, which circulate in every civilized country.

Recent tests have shown that ozonising air in a room increases the weight of persons who breathe it regularly.

HER CHRISTMAS GIFT

It Was a Nice Little Fluffy Bundle, Full of Life, Kicking and Squirming.

By CLARA DEANE.

Christmas was coming by leaps and bounds. It was coming in a way to strike panic to the hearts of people who never began to think of it till after Thanksgiving, and all over the country they were hastening to make embroideries and fancy work and calendars.

"I do hope," said Mrs. Martha Iverson to her husband, "that Fred and Neelie will send mother a Christmas present this year. I just can't forgive them if they don't."

"O, well, they will," said her husband.

"They didn't last year; don't you remember? Mother told me all about her presents, every little thing, and who it was from, but not a word about them. At last I just asked her. 'O, I didn't get anything from them,' she said, 'but you know they are just beginning housekeeping, and their expenses are so heavy in the city.' Huh! when I know that Fred gets as good a salary as you do, and their apartment costs them only thirty-five dollars a month partly furnished. And There's another thing, John, no one in the family has ever said one word to Fred about going off out west and never writing home one word for five years and nearly breaking mother's heart. He's never had one word of reproach." Mrs. Martha paused.

"Don't you think it would be all right if I should write to him and make him realize once how happy he's made us all?"

"Well, my dear, it doesn't seem to me that this is the psychological moment. Fred tore away from us all years ago; I don't know just what was the matter, but I know he was discouraged and sore at heart and made up his mind that father had no use for him. Now he is married and doing well, and at last he has written home, or she has—good little thing—and mother is happier than she has been for years. No, I wouldn't write that letter to Fred just now."

"Well, perhaps not, John, you're so forgiving. But I do hope they won't forget mother this year."

"Mother," her heart traveling its faithful rounds among the absent ones, hoped so, too. Christmas was always a time of stress and strain with her. With the old-fashioned feeling of economy strong upon her, and not much money of her very own for spending, she did her best with her little hand-made gifts and sent them out with a depressing feeling of their inadequacy. Her greatest trouble had always been that other people gave her more than she was able to give them. But this year her Christmas rose had a distinctly new thorn. She couldn't, simply couldn't, have Mrs. Martha look over the presents of another Christmas and see nothing from Fred and Neelie. And she was so afraid there would be nothing. She believed she would drop a hint in her next letter to Fred. "How nice it would be if you could come home for Christmas. But I suppose that is quite impossible, as the distance and expense are so great. We shall think of you. We put our presents on the breakfast table in the same old way, and you know father is getting a little old, and I think he would be very much pleased if there was a little remembrance from you."

She discarded this. Fred would certainly remember that father, good man as he was and fairly willing to pay all the bills, never bothered about Christmas, neither making presents nor caring whether he received any. And she could not write any more plainly. Perhaps he showed all his letters to his wife. That was the penalty a mother paid for a man's being happily married. She made up her mind to wait till the last hour of the day before Christmas, and then if nothing had come to slip quietly down town and buy something that they would be likely to send.

"Father," she said that night, rejoicing in the new happiness of being able to talk about the boy whose name had laid so long like a guilty secret between them, "we haven't heard from Fred and Neelie for a couple of weeks, and she's been so good about writing. The last time she said she wasn't feeling so very well. I thought perhaps—I just thought of it—hadn't we better send them a Christmas gift?"

"Why, yes, mother, you get and send something."

"You, too, father."

"I wouldn't know what to get. They've probably got everything they need. Young people do somehow. And I wouldn't know what they want. Better send them a check and let them buy what they please."

"O, father!" she beamed at him, and the grace that is God's gift to mothers kept her from saying, "you owe it to him—you owe it to him; he's your boy, you know he's never had what the other boys have had."

Instead she began talking about Neelie.

"Fred's little girl wife! I know she's just dear, father, and do you know, I think it is because her own people are all dead that she was so anxious to know us. I think it was sweet of her to write that first letter. It takes women to hold families together."

The days raced by like telegraph poles past a car window. The postman came and went, leaving packages, but none from the far west. She never wavered in her intention of buying a gift if none came. At first it seemed dreadful to sully the pure white Christmas time with a lie. Her New England conscience never let her call it anything else. But the remembrance of Martha's crucial questions nerved her. She didn't care for herself, but she wasn't going to have Fred and Neelie weighed in the family balance and found wanting.

Mindful of the warning of the consumers' league, she did her Christmas shopping early. So, apparently, did everyone else. The crush bewildered her. Everybody was buying madly. Everybody seemed so rich.

Late in the afternoon of the day before Christmas after the last mail delivery, she went down to buy the present that had not come. Her one little gift from Neelie had been a daintily embroidered towel sent in the middle of the year, just because she wanted to.

She stood at the counter, hard to please. Everything was so overdone. She thought she would buy a scarf for the dresser in Fred's room, the room they would have when they came home. How could the weary saleswoman know that she was trying to find something that looked as if Neelie had done it? She had one narrow escape. While she was waiting for her package Martha came by.

"Well, for two women who did their Christmas shopping early!" said Martha. "But of course there's always some last thing that one forgets. I'd forgotten to get anything for Eileen Atkins' baby. And John its godfather. She would never have forgiven me. That's what brought me down."

Mother was less communicative. She merely said she was sorry she had had to come down, and how was Eileen's baby, and would John and Martha be sure and come to breakfast on time in the morning; 8 o'clock seemed late to father. And then she hurried home guiltily through the early dark with her secret.

"I saw mother downtown tonight, John, at Untermeyer's. She looked tired and worried. I wish she would let me do things for her. And I've made up my mind to one thing; if there's nothing from Fred and Neelie, I'm not going to say one word about it. Neither do you.

Late that night mother put the assembled gifts at each plate and chair. Luckily she had Neelie's card, undated, and she laid it in plain sight on the dresser scarf. It might save questions.

The surprise of opening packages was over, and the pleasure of showing them to each other had begun, when the doorbell rang. She looked around the table. They were all there. And then in a minute Fred was in the room with a queer little bundle in his arms which he pressed into hers—a little bundle that stirred and woke, and set her trembling with more happiness than could well be borne, even on Christmas morning. And father was kissing a little woman whose wistful face was a little thinner than in her picture, and a bit travel worn, and in another minute her new daughter was in her arms.

"You see," Fred was saying, "we just thought we'd surprise you, and it has taken everything we could scrape up to make the trip. That's why we didn't—" Something in his mother's face stopped him. But nothing could stop the little woman.

"O, yes, that was why. You see, I made all the baby's things myself, and I had no time or strength left to work at Christmas gifts."

"But there is something from you, Nelle, with your card." Fred had made the round of the table and he and Martha met above the accusing card. The little woman looked puzzled.

"But I didn't—" she began.

Mother rose to the occasion. "Yes, dear. But it was the only thing I could do to make it seem as though you were all here."

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Always Fatal.

"You seem to have a healthy climate here," said the easterner, who had stopped off at Naked Dog, Ariz.

"We ain't had but five deaths in five years," replied the native, "and they was all cause by the same trouble."

"What was it?" asked the easterner.

"Five aces," replied the native.

Bowling Alley for Church.

A parish house equipped with a dance hall, a bowling alley and a moving picture theater is to be erected for the First Presbyterian church of Newark, N. J., if the recommendation of the pastor, Rev. William Dawson, is adopted.

ENOUGH FOR HIS FEE.

Senator Poindexter was talking about a particularly flagrant piece of corruption.

"It makes me think of Wash White," he said.

"Wash White, you know, went to a lawyer and said:

"'Look here, boss, I've got myself in trouble, and I want you to defend me.'

"'All right,' said the lawyer. 'Have you got any money?'

"'No, I ain't got no money,' answered Wash White; 'but I've got an imported Callot gown, a pair of hand-painted silk stockings, a choice set of French lingerie and a gold vanity box.'

"'That'll do, I guess,' said the lawyer. 'And now, what's your trouble—what are you accused of?'

"'Robbin' an Atlantic City bath-house,' said Wash White."

His System.

A gentleman who was a stranger to the usual throng stepped up to the mahogany, ordered a New Orleans fizz and, reaching in his pocket, pulled forth a live toad and placed it on the bar.

"For the love of Mike," yelled the man next to him, "Why the toad?"

"That toad plays a star part in a system that I have used for many years with great success," replied the gentleman.

"Spring it," shouted the mob.

"Well, you see, I take my little friend toad and place him on the mahogany in front of me and order my drink. I take my drink and then I order another, and sometimes another and perhaps then another. I look at my toad, and if there is only one toad there I stay and enjoy a few more rounds. As soon as there are two toads there instead of one I go home. I have never yet stayed until there were three. That's my system. Well, I don't mind if I do. A little more of the same, please."—Philadelphia Record.

There is nothing mean in a woman's makeup. After a man has apologized for something he didn't do she will always admit that she was wrong.

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Saturday, January 4, 1913.

There must be considerable education yet before the people understand the intricacies and charge system of the parcels post. It was lucky it was not instituted until after the Christmas rush.

It looks now as though the supreme court decision in the railroad rate case would be delayed until too late for the legislature to take appropriate action, and it will then be three years before we can get relief from the present extortions, if ever.

One of the county commissioners in Marshall county advocates the purchase of a string of gravel pits by the county, the sand from which to be used free by all who desire it. The idea is that the public would be greatly benefited by the free use of the sand on roads. This would also be a good idea for this county to adopt.

Next Monday, Nels J. Anderson, successful republican candidate for the office of register of deeds, will take his oath of office and assume the duties of his new position. Mr. Anderson will be the only new county official to start this term in the court-house this year, the other officers all being elected to succeed themselves.

The new parcel post law improves the position of the local retail merchant as respects distant mail order houses. A mail order house 300 to 600 miles away must pay 62 cents to get a 10 pound parcel mailed. The local merchant serving the same article to a 50 mile territory can get the same thing carried for 32 cents. He can send it for local delivery, including such rural routes as may start at the home post office, for 14 cents.

Encouraging Fraud

During the present session of congress, a bill will be introduced by Representative Lever, of South Carolina, to change the law on oleomargarine, with a view to making a uniform tax of two cents a pound on uncolored and the same tax on colored oleo. This proposed reduction is offered in the alleged interests of the laboring men, so as to reduce the cost of living. It is an arrant fraud. The present tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleomargarine is not a tax on olemargarine at all, it is a tax upon a swindle, because there is no object in coloring oleomargarine except to make it an imitation of butter, so that it can be sold, fraudulently, as butter. The tax ought to be increased to twenty-five cents a pound instead of being reduced. If anybody wants to buy oleomargarine, there is practically no tax upon it when it is sold as oleomargarine. Let the proposed bill be entitled:

"A bill to encourage fraud and to introduce unfair competition with the dairy interests of the United States."

Then the bill can be argued upon its merits.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

The Franking Graft

Flagrant violations of the franking privilege are held accountable by Postmaster-General Hitchcock for a deficit of $1,781,000 in the postal account during the past year, which would otherwise have shown a profit of more than $1,000,000. Mr. Hitchcock in his annual report states that the recent national political campaign found a greater amount of campaign documents sent through the mails under the franks of various members of congress and public officers than ever before. He computes that the total weight of this franked matter during the campaign was between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds, all of which was transmitted as first class mail. During the past year, the postal service handled 310,248,000 pieces of franked mail, weighing 61,371,000 pounds. On not a single pound of this immense total did the government receive any postal revenue. The flagrant abuse of the franking privilege comes about as the result of congressmen securing permission to print private documents and speeches in the Congressional Record and then having them reprinted from that by the hundreds of thousands and sending them out as political documents in their own interest. Were the franking privilege restricted and were the railroads paid on a more businesslike basis for transporting the mails it is contended that penny letter postage might [illegible]

Crookston Short Course

The third annual farmers' short course, at the agricultural school, Crookston, will be held February 10-21, 1913. Leading experts on farm topics will be present. Professors Boss, Smith, Hall, Freeman and others will talk and give practical demonstrations during the ten days' course. Pure seed work, dairy and stock farming, flax, clover, and corn raising will be discussed. A strong program has been arranged for farmers' wives and daughters also. Address the Superintendent, Agricultural School, Crookston, for further particulars.

Free Seed Tests

The seed laboratory at university farm, St. Paul, is now ready to make both purity and germination tests (free of charge) of all seeds sent in. In sending in a sample be sure that it is not too small. A good sized handful is sufficient, and a much smaller sample of clover or other small seed will do. Send your seeds in early. Do not wait until just before planting as the seed laboratory at that time is so busy that the reports are sometimes delayed.

All seeds should be tested both for purity and germination before they are planted. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, clovers, alfalfa, timothy, and vegetable seeds, all should be tested. The individual ears of corn should be tested and a bulk test should be made of all other seeds.—W. L. Oswald, in charge of Seed Laboratory.

Installed Officers

The following officers of St. Hilaire lodge I. O. O. F. for the ensuing term were installed Thursday evening by District Deputy A. S. Wilson:

A. J. Hed, N. G.; Carl Krueger, V. G.; O. F. Post, Sec.; Leonard Holmes Treas.; H. W. Peterson, warden; M. Fricker, conductor; O. H. Olson, I. G.; John Hanson, O. G.; A. S. Wilson, chaplain; O. Gunstad, R. S. N. G.; Tom Hovet, L. S. N. G.; Dr. C. Swanson, R. S. V. G.; G. W. Hooper, L. S. V. G.

ONE STONE FENCES FARM.

Missouri Man Has Land Where No Wheel Ever Rolled.

Jasper, Mo.—Within sight of this town a settler has a farm which probably is unlike any other in the world.

This farm occupies the tableland on the summit of a ridge and is inclosed with a fence which no animal has ever broken through. It does not rise above the surface of the farm, but falls sheer from the edge a distance of many feet. The man who homesteaded the tableland had a hard climb up the face of a perpendicular cliff to reach the comparatively level summit.

At one point a ledge extends out a few inches and along the face of the cliff at an upward grade. By following this ledge and making use of occasional points of rocks and of shrubs growing in the fissures the discoverer pulled himself to the summit and found a surface well covered with a soft and luxuriant vegetation.

Gradually he improved the ledge until he could carry up tools and seed. By blasting and drilling he cleared a narrow trail, up which he was able to take first some pigs and then a cow. Later on he took up a horse.

And that to-day is the condition of this curiously protected farm. No vehicle has turned a wheel within its limits of palisades. The live stock has multiplied and consumes the grain raised. Some stones thrown across the trail completely fence in the hogs and cattle. When the farmer has stock to sell he drives the animals down the private trail and strikes the road to Jasper.

CATERPILLARS HALT TRAIN.

Three Times Within Mile Crew Shovels Them Off the Tracks.

St. John, N. B.—Moths, caterpillars and other like pests have made their appearance in great numbers in many sections of this province, particularly in York county. There they have caused considerable inconvenience, and several amazing stories are told of experiences when they have met in large bodies. Trainmen manning a freight between Fredericton Junction and McAdams are authority for a statement that appears incredulous. They say that the heavy freight train was stopped three times within a mile by caterpillars which swarmed over the tracks in such numbers as to effectually impede the progress of the train. It was necessary to arm the entire train crew with shovels and scoop the thousands of pests off the tracks, and smother those on the roadbed by shoveling gravel over them. They report every tree and bit of foliage along the line as being denuded of green.

Answer That Pleased Bishop.

The late Bishop Potter was of the mind that Clara Morris was the wittiest woman on the stage. For this opinion he gave as reason her greeting when he called upon her at her place, The Pines, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

"Now that you're here, I don't know any more what to do with you than I would a Gatling gun," said she.

"Treat me in the same manner," he suggested.

"Fire you," retorted Miss Morris. "Never!"

Big Wrestling Bout

CURTIS-FRANCIS BOUT TO BE STAGED IN THIEF RIVER FALLS AUDITORIUM JAN. 14, 1913

Wrestling enthusiasts of the Northwest are greatly interested in the coming match between Loren C. Curtis of Halstad and Albert Francis of St. Paul. These men are in the middleweight class and are considered to be as good as any in the game at the present time. Both Curtis and Francis are hoping for a match with the present champion, Walter Miller of Duluth, and the approaching match will pave the way for a go with Miller. The Curtis-Francis match will be staged at Thief River Falls on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, and will take place in the large auditorium there.

Council Proceedings

Special meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held Dec. 30, 1912, for the purpose of opening and considering bids for bond issue.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. Members present, Olson, Swanson, Dahl. Members absent, McKercher and Hovet.

The clerk reported one bid, that of C. L. Hansen of Thief River Falls, who offered to take the $4,000.00 bond at a premium of $50.00.

On motion duly made and carried the bid of C. L. Hansen for the $4,000.00 bond at a premium of $50.00, was accepted.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

HER TWO PARTNERS.

By SPENCER TROWBRIDGE.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

Several married women were discussing over their afternoon tea the matter of choosing a husband. Mrs. Brown advocated giving way to love, no matter how unpromising a match might be otherwise. Mrs. Tinker considered common sense the most desirable trait to look for in a life partner. Mrs. Evans declared that, after all that had been said against marriages for money, without it there could be no comfort and without comfort love is short lived. Mrs. Twitchell declared that no man could ever have won her who was not a fascinating conversationalist.

"Your remark, Mrs. Twitchell," said Mrs. Anderson, "reminds me of a story—a story in which I was the principal actor. When I was eighteen I went to visit a schoolmate whose father was very intimate with the superintendent of an insane asylum. During my visit a dance was given for the patients, and we were all invited. None of us relished going, but my host was much interested in the sufferers and insisted on our doing our part.

"My first partner was so queer looking and had such a restless, anxious look in his eye that I was afraid of him. Every now and again he would pause or stop short in the dance to look at some other mental wreck, and once I was dreadfully frightened for fear he was going to attack a demure little woman who of all those present looked the most tractable. My partner said very little to me, and when I addressed a remark to him he barely answered me. He seemed preoccupied. I fancied that he considered every one present his natural enemy and if I escaped being strangled by him before the dance was finished I would be fortunate. I was much relieved when the music stopped.

"My second partner was very different. He was about thirty-five years old and handsome as a picture. I shall never forget the quiet, well poised look in his eyes. The matron introduced him to me and as she did so whispered something to me which I understood to be that he was an invited guest. But if she had not so informed me I should have been sure that he was of perfectly sound mind. He made several remarks to me in the intermission of the dance that caught my attention at once, and I longed to listen to his conversation. Such a man at such an age is just the person to impress a young girl who is naturally flattered by any notice he deigns to bestow upon her. As soon as the dance was finished I put my arm through his that I should not lose him.

"He talked delightfully. He was a graduate of an American, a German and an English university. He had traveled everywhere and had the faculty of imparting not only information on abstruse topics, but of making one seem to visit the places he had visited. His favorite topic was biology. I remember his telling me that scientists were getting every day nearer to a knowledge of the source of life, and he surprised me by telling me that the day would come when they would, by chemical substances and forces produce protoplasm, the fundamental living substance.

"While we were chatting my first partner passed us and gave my companion a look which I flattered myself was due to jealousy. I had no mind to be interrupted in my tete-a-tete and showed by apparent rapt attention that I was absorbed in what was being said to me.

"My partner after this, continuing his remarks on the source of life, grew animated. He made me feel that before [illegible] he meant to demonstrate that our spirit part is nothing more than a chemical combination to hold the soul during its preparation for another existence. My enthusiasm waxed with his. But though I was rapt in what he said, there was a dual current of thought in my mind, a feeling of how happy I could be with, how proud of, such a husband.

"Again my first partner came near us, and again I noticed that he was wrought upon by jealousy. True, he was a lunatic, but I was at an age to be pleased even at the jealousy of an unbalanced mind. His insanity need not necessarily interfere with his taste. At that moment my companion gave my arm a clutch that caused me to shriek with pain, shouting, 'I will force your soul from your body and put it back again!' And from the look in his eye I knew that were he free to do so he would murder me.

"I heard a sharp whistle. In a moment my first partner was holding my second, and in a few seconds more he was joined and assisted by several keepers. The man I admired was hustled off like a felon, and the man I did not admire superintended his removal.

"Well, to end the story, it turned out that my first partner was a brilliant young doctor who as medical director of the asylum was studying mental diseases. My second was a lunatic of no special education who had picked up a smattering of various sciences. Such was the judgment of a girl of marriageable age between two men as to which she would marry. I have two daughters, and I am determined that neither of them shall marry without my approval."

"Your husband, I believe," said one of the auditors, "is the eminent brain specialist. Was he your first partner?"

"Yes, and my partner for life."

"At your mother's suggestion?"

"No," replied the story teller. "I acted on my own judgment."

Gold In Barnato's Body.

A German paper is responsible for the announcement that Barney Barnato, still more than the legendary king of Peru, who was wont to have his body gilded afresh every morning, deserved the title of El Dorado—the "Man of Gold"—not because of his wealth or of his connection with gold mines, but because his system actually secreted gold. He was, says this credible authority, the victim of a disease called metallitis, his blood being permeated with a powdery gold, as were his eyes, nose, ears and all of his mucous membrane. The pain caused by this condition was so intolerable that it is believed to have been the cause of his suicide.

Explicit.

The Kedah postoffice authorities have a somewhat blunt way of putting things. Copies of a Penang paper posted to a subscriber were the other day returned marked, "Addressee hanged for murder."—Bangkok Times.

She Murders It.

"How long is the life of the average so called popular song?"

"Till the girl who lives next door to us gets hold of it."—Houston Post.

MONEY OF THE RICH.

Of More Use Foolishly Spent Than Hoarded or Lying Idle.

A great reservoir of water undistributed leaves men and women to perish of thirst and growing crops to parch and die. So also vaults bulging with stagnant money leave men and women to perish in abject poverty and ripened crops to rot within the fields and orchards that grew them. Therefore what happens to the dollars of the millionaire is a question of the first importance.

Those of us who believe in praying for material blessings will do well to pray long and earnestly that rich women will never cease to buy $100 hats and $1,000 gowns, with diamonds and other jewels to match; that they will continue to give balls and teas and entertainments of the most expensive kind; that they will be recklessly extravagant in gewgaws and folderols of every description, because it will be good for us who depend upon an income drawn from the multitude of operations involved in producing, merchandising and transporting all those gewgaws and other gimcracks that go to keep extravagance at a high pitch.

Let us hope that rich men's sons will continue to spend their fathers' money as foolishly as they are reputed to do—not because it will be good for them, but because it will be good to have the money poured into the wage earner's money channels.

Let us doubly hope that the rich men may be prospered in their money getting, because they will not let it lie idle. Whatever their wives and children do not spend they put into stocks and bonds and thereby turn it into the wage earner's money channels. Let us be thankful, too, that neither the dollars of the rich nor the dollars of the poor are of any value save as they go into the wage channels of active circulation.—F. W. Hewes in Harper's Weekly.

His Shrewd Idea.

"Who is that sour looking girl with the heavy underjaw?"

"That is the only daughter of old De Milruns."

"And who is the dainty bit of sweetness with the blue eyes and golden hair?"

"That's the chaperon."

"What's the explanation?"

"Why, it's old De Milruns's clever idea. He thinks his Jane will be perfectly safe as long as Miss Blossom's [illegible]"

Madam, Read McCall's The Fashion Authority

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page monthly Magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month.

Each issue is brimful of fashions, fancywork, interesting short stories, and scores of labor-saving and money-saving ideas for women. There are more than 50 of the newest designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.

McCALL PATTERNS are famous for style, fit, simplicity and economy. Only 10 and 15 cents each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend thousands of dollars extra in the coming months in order to keep McCALL'S head and shoulders above all other women's magazines at any price. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.

You May Select Any One McCall Pattern Free from your first copy of McCALL'S, if you subscribe quickly.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 West 37th St., New York

NOTE—Ask for a free copy of McCALL'S wonderful new premium catalogue. Sample copy and pattern catalogue also free on request.

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption of Absolute Property.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To S. M. Dalnard:

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 9 and 10 of Block 49 in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minn., is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900 for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of nine and 84-100 dollars, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided for the sum of forty-two dollars and thirty cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificates of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served; and that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice) exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of forty-two dollars and fifty-five cents.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of November, A. D. 1912.

(SEAL) A. LATENDRESSE,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE

REGISTERED PHARMACIST

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

H. B. Newell, M. D. C.

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.

THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Office and Hospital, Cor. 3rd and Knight Avenue

Office Phone 24 Residence Phone 94.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	72
" " 2 "	60
" " 3 "	66
Flax, No. 1	$1.12
" " 2	1.07
Adjected Flax	1.02
Barley, for 45 lbs	34
Oats	22
Rye	45
Eggs	25
Butter	30
" creamery	31
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	2@3½
Pork	6
" dressed	8
Mutton	5@6
Veal	5@6
Chickens, alive	@5
Hides	[illegible]
Flour, patent	2.40-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran	21.00

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.35 a. m.
" 553, Freight, " 8.40 [illegible]

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:20 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2.15 [illegible]

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie, 7.30 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie, 6.[illegible] p. m.

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

D. B. C.

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 250 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 300. [illegible]

Our $80 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $90 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association) supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the [illegible]

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building [illegible] space. [illegible]

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Sunday school at 1 p. m.
I. T. AASTAD, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3800 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701. Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
P. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 188 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEATS
SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY
HIGHEST CASHPRICE PAID FOR HIDES
ST. HILAIRE MINN

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
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Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
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APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. O. Elliott.

C. H. Martz was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Case came down from Thief River Falls Tuesday.

New Years day was passed very quietly in St. Hilaire.

Miss Selma Hoff was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ella Jackson visited with friends in Red Lake Falls this week.

Mrs. Lyman H. Peck entertained at cards at her home New Years eve.

About $57.00 was netted at the United Lutheran social Tuesday evening.

Miss Anna Skeie of Upham N. D., visited her parents and other friends here this week.

Miss Ida Kalland entertained the Sanders Sewing club at her home here Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Whaley came over from Bemidji Tuesday for a visit with friends here.

Miss Florence Stivers returned to Dugdale Monday, after a visit at the J. A. Bahan home.

Miss Agnes Hirsch of Red Lake Falls visited at the Hooper home between trains yesterday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. M. S. Gjerde.

Anton Thompson of Baudette visited with friends here this week, leaving for his home on Friday.

Carl Krueger is looking happy over the advent at his home of a girl baby, born Thursday, Jan. 2.

Sander Engebretson left Tuesday for a visit with friends in California. He expected to be gone about two months.

The younger set of young people were entertained at the home of C. H. Martz Monday evening at a chicken supper.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Converse and children of Red Lake Falls took dinner with the editor on New Years day.

If you can't decide what to do, Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., will tell you. Write for free catalog.

Mrs. E. A. Chamberlin and son John of Duluth spent the holidays with Mrs Chamberlin's sister, Mrs. M. L. McAndress.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Jan. 8, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices.
A. SATTERBERG.

August Berg and Christ Christianson left Saturday morning via Hazel for Bemidji, after spending the holiday vacation at the R. L. Hauge home.

Hoken Johnson has moved a residence building from Wylie onto his lot on west side of railroad. Emil Just was the contractor who handled the job.

Miss Mabie Bjerk returned Thursday from a visit with relatives at Holt, Minn. She was accompanied on her return by her cousin, Miss Bertha Bjerk, who is visiting here.

One hundred and six marriage licenses have been issued from the Pennington county clerk of courts' office during the past year, an increase over the previous year's record of eighty-six.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

A very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed at the D. Patterson home Friday, when the Misses Kate and Mabel Patterson entertained a company of ladies at Norwegian whist. The head prize was won by Miss Nora Johnson and the consolation by Miss Edith Dahl. The guest list included Misses Eva, Nora, and Lily Johnson, Edith Dahl, Huldah Gigstad, Selma Hoff, Esther Palmer, Mary Anderson, Ella Jackson, Amelia Duddy, Alice Hall, Gertrude Hooper, and Mesdames Burkee, Bahan, Fellman, Hed, O'Brien, C. Patterson, Post, Peck, Pitkin, and [illegible]

A special meeting of the firemen will be held Tuesday evening.

Miss Amelia Duddy spent her holiday vacation with friends in St. Hilaire.

Henry Olson is taking a couple of weeks' lay off from his duties at Pitkin's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Larson entertained a number of their friends at a social party Thursday evening at their home.

Mrs. Fred Krueger and Mrs. W. H. Krueger came from Red Lake Falls yesterday, and were guests at the Carl Krueger home.

Mrs. Herman Nelson returned Monday to her home at Rapid River, after a two-weeks' visit at the H. O. Jackson home.

Mrs. O'Brien was the first to receive a parcel post package at the local postoffice. Ole Stokkestad was the first to mail a parcel at this office.

FOUND—A fur coat, on the road between Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire. Owner please prove property, and pay charges.

Misses Mildred Hooper and Caroline Miller left yesterday for Madison, Wis., Miss Hooper to take up her work there and Miss Miller to take a course in a business college.

The teachers and pupils in the schools are rejoicing over the fact that they can take up the work again next week—nit. This last word was an afterthought of the office devil.

A happy crowd drove out to the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hurst last evening where a delightful time was enjoyed by all present. A very fine lunch was served about midnight.

Most of the holiday guests of St. Hilaire have taken their departure to their respective homes and posts of duty, apparently happy and well fed; and there is a dearth of turkey and chicken in this locality.

We hereby appreciate the receipt of the proceeds of the social held New Years' eve and wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who took part therein.
C. A. SKEIE AND FAMILY.

Orin Vernon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Jackson, died at Herbert, Sask., Dec. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson at one time resided at St. Hilaire and Roosevelt and have many friends, who sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

F. Olson, an academic student at Fergus Falls, held Swedish Lutheran services in the St. Hilaire, Clara, and Black River churches during holiday week. He was kept busy preaching a sermon nearly every day. We understand the congregations were all well pleased with his efforts.

The Misses Amelia Duddy, Kate and Mabel Patterson, and Alice Hall and Messrs. Pat Hall, Oscar Gunstad and O. H. Olson were entertained informally at the Post home New Years' night. The evening was spent in fortune telling and at cards, and at a late hour refreshments were served.

The local postmaster has on hand the map, rate book, scales and stamps for the postal service. In this connection it may be stated that packages weighing four ounces or less are so small that they will be sent at the old flat rate of 1 cent an ounce everywhere. Distance makes no difference with them.

Rev. Theodore Gryting of Palermo, N. D., who has been called to take charge of the Synod church here, arrived Tuesday. He is a single man. He will take a vacation of about a month before entering upon his work here, and will hold his first services on Feb. 9. He left at once for a trip south and will visit in Texas and in the southern part of this state.

Mrs. O. F. Post was hostess last Saturday evening to twelve friends. The guests were the Misses Florence Stivers, Huldah Gigstad, Mary Anderson, Alice Hall, Lily and Nora Johnson, Gertrude and Mildred Hooper, Kate and Mabel Patterson and Madames Fellman and Bahan. The amusement was Norwegian whist, high and low honors going to Miss Kate Patterson and Miss Alice Hall respectively. At midnight a sumptuous lunch was served [illegible]

QUESTION

? It has been asked us several times, "How can you afford to sell the quality of goods you do at your prices?" ?

Our Answer

We prefer to sell 100 articles at a profit of 10 cents each, rether than 10 articles at a progt of $1.00 each. It means just ninety more people patronizing our store. Low prices and good values always bring customers.

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE
CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

From California

Kerman, Cal., Dec. 22, 1912,
St. Hilaire Spectator:

Dear Editor:—I am sending you $1.00 to pay for for subscription for the year 1913. To a person who has moved to a new land it is always interesting to read the news of his former residence, even though most of the news is about strangers. Last week we found that St. Hilaire people still think our old home a fine place.

To the time you get this letter we will have been here almost a year. The climate here is on the whole equal to the best. The first of the year was the rainy season. From then on until fall came the even dry summer with its cool evenings. The last of the year is about the coldest and warrants the use of overcoats and mittens. Stoves, however, are almost entirely used for baking. People sleep all the year around in tents and no night is too hot. This last is a change from Minnesota's roasting summer nights.

The price of land here is from 200 to 350 dollars an acre. This is a great deal more than the price per acre in Pennington county, but much greater returns also come from an acre here than back east. Raisins and peaches, as you know, are the principal products on the fruit ranches and sold this year for 4 and 5 cents per pound respectively. From four to five crops of alfalfa are cut during the summer.

Vinland colony where we live is growing rapidly. Half a dozen houses are now being built and a new town "Biola," has been started in the colony. The San Joaquin river flows by, a quarter of a mile from our home. So our pasture is a picnic ground. Schools in California are equally as good those in Minnesota as to education, and the country school buildings are far better. Along Madier avenue from the river to Beulah church, a distance of 2½ miles are twenty seven homes. It might interest housewives to know that flies in Minnesota are a worse pest than they are here. In Vinland colony there are a grammar school, a store, two churches and a high school.

Our Christmas decorations will be cypress and mistletoe, the latter gathered from our pasture. With New Year greetings to all friends, I beg to remain,

Sincerely Yours,
ANDREW SODERBERG.

Married

New Years day by Rev. M. S. Gjerde, Orden Olson and Marie Severson at the bride's home in the town of Sanders. The bridesmaids were Emma and Gina Braaten, and Emil and Arthur Olson were groomsmen.

Conrad Sande and Martha Thoreson at the bride's home in Sanders. The bridesmaids were Louise Sande and Julia Johnsrud, and Tonnes Thoreson and Conrad Sevens were groomsmen.

Wedding Bells

At the home of the Martin Peterson family, a pretty scene was witnessed when, to the Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Esther J. Palmer, Nellie C. Lindahl, became the bride of Oscar C. Peterson, Rev. P. N. Palmer, of the M. E. Church of St. Hilaire officiating. The cermony was performed at 3 p. m. in a room draped in green and white, and the bride standing beneath the wedding bell.

The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed in pearls and silk lace, and wore a bridal veil, caught up with white roses. She carried a lovely bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Lena Peterson and Louisa Engelstad, who were also gowned in white, and wearing pink roses in their hair. Martin Peterson and William Lindahl, acted as groomsmen.

After the ceremony a bountiful dinner was served to about seventy-five guests, including friends and relatives, in the dining room draped in red and green, with white narcissus and ferns for table decorations. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable presents.

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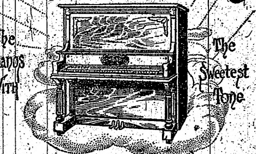
THE SPECTATOR

LOMBARD PIANOS



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No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, the [illegible] stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

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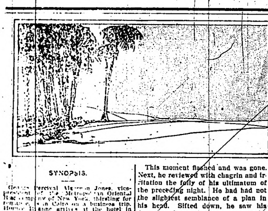
G. W. HOOPER



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M. G. Kettner

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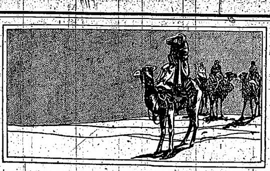


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a [illegible] at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some time previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the [illegible] by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some [illegible] enterprise unknown to the [illegible]. Ryanne interests Jones in the [illegible] Romance and Adventure company, [illegible] which for a price will [illegible] kind of an adventure to order. [illegible] Major [illegible] as the [illegible] Adventure company. [illegible] Jones, [illegible] Mrs. Chedsoye [illegible] marry Fortune. Mrs. [illegible] she will not permit it. [illegible] sailing [illegible] letters [illegible] his agent in [illegible] New York, to some [illegible] keeper of the holy [illegible] Ryanne's trail. Ryanne [illegible] that he will see that [illegible] result of his [illegible] the rug.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

"[illegible] years ago," abstractedly. "What [illegible] of things may happen in [illegible] Deaths, births, marriages," he [illegible]; "the snuffing out of kingdoms and republics; wars, panics, famine, honor to some and dishonor to [illegible]. It kind of makes a fellow grind his teeth, little girl; it kind of makes him shut his fists and long to run amuck."

"Why should a strong, intelligent man, such as you are, think like that? You are resourceful and unafraid. Why should you talk like that? You are young, too. Why?"

He stopped and looked full into her eyes. "Do you really wish to know?"

"Had I better?" with a wisdom beyond her years.

"No, you had better not. I'm not a good man, Fortune, as criterions go. I've [illegible] here and there; I've gambled and drunk and squandered my [illegible]. Why, in my youth I was as [illegible] a boy as ever was Percival. Where the divarication took place I can't say. There's always two forks [illegible], Fortune, and many of us take the wrong one. It's easier going. I'm a [illegible], eh? Some persons would call me a scoundrel, a blackleg; in some ways, yes. But in the days to come I want you always to remember the two untarnished spots upon my shield of honor: I have never cheated a man at cards nor run away with his wife. The devil must give me these merits, however painful it may be to him. Ten years ago, only a dozen; good Lord! it's like a hundred years ago, sometimes."

Fortune breathed with difficulty. Never before had he taken her into his confidence to such extent. She [illegible] speak; the old terror [illegible] to smother her. It was [illegible] he had told her, but what [illegible] to but dared not ask. She [illegible] Bluebeard's wife, only she [illegible] the moral courage to open the door of the grisly closet. . . . Her [illegible] uncle; what of them, ah, what of them? The crooked street [illegible] the rear, dwindled away; she was alone, all, all alone.

"I suppose I ought not to have told you," he said troubled at the misery he saw gathered in her eyes and vaguely conscious of what had written it there. "Your mother and uncle have been very kind to me. They know less of me than you do. I have been to them a kind of errand-boy; a happy-go-lucky fellow, who cheered them when they had the doldrums." With forced cheerfulness he again took her hand and snuggled it under his arm, giving it a friendly reassuring pat. "I'll not speak to you of love, child, but a hair of your head is more precious to me than all Midas' gold. Whenever I've thought of you, I've tried to be good. Honestly."

"And can't you go back to the beginning and start anew?" tremulously.

"Can any one go back? The moving finger writes. An hour is a terrible thing when you look to see what can happen in it. But, come; sermons! I'd far rather see you smile. Won't you?"

She tried to, but to him it was sadder than her tears would have been.

For an hour they walked through the dim and musty streets. He exerted himself to amuse her and fairly succeeded. But never did the unaccountable fear, that presage of misfortune, sleep in her heart. And at last, when he took her to her carriage and bade her good-by till dinner, a half-formed idea began to grow in her brain: to save Mr. Jones without betraying Ryanne.

The latter's carriage was at the other end of the bazaars; so he strode sullenly through the press, rudely elbowing those who got in his way. An occasional curse was flung after him; but his height, his breadth of shoulder, his lowering face, precluded anything more active. The Moslems had a deal of faith in the efficacy of curses; so the jostled ones rested upon the promise of these, satisfied that directly, or in the near future, Allah would blast the unbelieving dog in his tracks.

What cleverness the mother and scallawag of an uncle had shown to have kept the child in ignorance all these years! That she saw darkly, as through a fog, he was perfectly sure. Sooner or later the storm would burst upon her innocent head, and then God alone knew what would become of her. Oh, damn the selfish, sordid world! At that instant a great longing rolled over him to cut loose from all these evil webs, to begin anew somewhere, even if that somewhere were but a wilderness, a clearing in a forest.

This moment flashed and was gone. Next, he reviewed with chagrin and irritation the folly of his ultimatum of the preceding night. He had had not the slightest semblance of a plan in his head. Sifted down, he saw his savage and senseless humor and the desire to stir up discord. Gioconda was right. Fortune was above them all, in feeling, in instinct, in loyalty. What right had he, roisterer by night that he was, predaceous outlaw, what right had he to look upon Fortune as his own? Harm her! He would have lopped off his right hand first.

Well, he had but little time, and Percival Algernon called for prompt action. The young fool was smitten with Fortune. Any one could see that. As he shouldered his pathway to the carriage, his eyes seeing but not visualizing objects, three brown men glided in between him and the carriage-step.

CHAPTER X.

Mahomed Laughs.

The drawing back of Ryanne's powerful arm was produced by the stimulus of self-preservation; but almost instantly thought dominated impulse, and all indications of belligerency disappeared. The arm sank, relaxed. It was not possible nor politic that Mahomed-El-Gebel meant to take reprisal in this congested quarter. It would have gained him no advantage whatever. And Ryanne's perception of the exact situation enabled him to smile with the cool effrontery of a man inured to sudden dangers.

"Well, well! So you have found your way to Cairo, Mahomed?"

"Yes, effendi," returned Mahomed, with a smile that answered Ryanne's in thought and expression, the only perceivable difference being in the accentuated whiteness of his fine teeth. "Yes, I have found you."

"And you have been looking for me?"

"Surely."

Ryanne, with an airy gesture, signified that he wished to enter his carriage. Mahomed, with a movement equally light, implied his determination to stand his ground.

"In a moment, effendi," he said smoothly.

Mahomed spoke English more or less fluently. His career of forty-odd years had been most colorful. Once a young sheik of the desert, of ample following, a series of tribal wars left him unattached, a wanderer without tent, village or onion-patch. He had first appeared in Cairo. Here he had of necessity picked up a few words of English; and from a laborer in the cotton fields he was eventually graduated to the envied position of dragoman or guide. He tired of this, being nomadic by instinct and inclination. He tried his hand at rugs in Smyrna, failed, and found himself stranded in Constantinople. He drifted, became a stevedore, a hotel porter, burying his pride till that moment when he could, in dignity and security, resurrect it. Fortune, hanging fire, relented upon his appointment as cavass or messenger to the British Consulate. After a time, he became what he considered prosperous; and like all fanatic pagans of his faith, proposed to reconstruct his religious life by a pilgrimage to Holy Mecca. While there, he had performed a considerable service in behalf of the future Pasha of Bagdad, who thereafter gave him a place in his retinue.

Mahomed was not only proud but wise; and a series of events, sequences of his own shrewdness, pushed him forward till he became in deed, if not in fact, the Pasha's right-hand man in Bagdad. That quaint city, removed as it is from the ordinary highways of the Orient, is still to most of us an echo remote and mysterious; and the present Pasha enjoys great privileges, over property, over life and death; and it is not enlarging upon fact to say that when he deems it necessary to lop off a head, he does so, without consulting his master in Constantinople. It is all in the business of a day. Next to his celebrated pearls and rose-diamonds, the Pasha held as his most precious treasure, the Holy Yhiordes. And for its loss Mahomed knew that his own head rested but insecurely upon his lean neck. That his star was still in ascendancy he believed. The Pasha would not be in Bagdad for many weeks. The revolution in Constantinople, the success of the Young Turk party, made the Pasha's future incumbency a matter of conjecture. While he pulled those wires familiar to the politician, Mahomed set out bravely to recover the stolen rug. He was prepared to proceed to any length to regain it, even to the horrible (to his Oriental mind) necessity of buying it. He retained his travel-worn garments circumspectly, for none would believe that his burnouse was well lined with English bank-notes.

"Well?" said Ryanne, whirling his cane. He was by no means at ease. There was going to be trouble somewhere along the road.

"I have come for the Yhiordes, effendi."

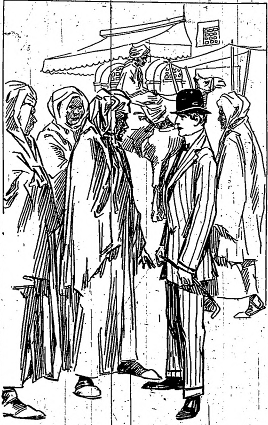
"The rug? That's too bad. I haven't it."

"Who has?" One fear beset Mahomed's heart; this dog, whom he called effendi, might have sold it, since that must have been the ultimate purpose of the theft. And if he had sold it to one who had left Egypt . . . Mahomed's neck grew cold. "Who has it, effendi? Is the man still in Cairo?"

"Yes. If you and your two friends will come with me to the English-Bar, I'll explain many things to you," assured Ryanne, beginning, as he believed, to see his way forward. "Don't be afraid. I'm not setting any trap for you. I'll tell you truthfully that I didn't expect to see you so soon. If you'll come along I'll do the best I can to straighten out the matter. What do you say?"

Mahomed eyed him with keen distrust. This white man was as strong in cunning as he was in flesh. He had had practical demonstrations. Still, whatever road led to the recovery of the rug must needs be traveled. His arm, though it still reposed in a sling, was not totally helpless. It stood three to one, then. He spoke briefly to his companions, over whom he seemed to have some authority. These two inventoried the smooth-faced Feringhi. One replied. Mahomed approved. Three to one, and in these streets many to call upon, in case of open hostilities. The English-Bar Mahomed knew tolerably well. He had known it in the lawless and reveling eighties. It would certainly be neutral ground, since the proprietor was a Greek. With a dignified sweep of his hand, he signed for Ryanne to get into the carriage. Ryanne did so, relieved. He was certain that he could bring Mahomed round to a reasonable view of the affair. He was even willing to give him a little money. The three Arabs climbed in beside him, and the journey to the hostelry was made without talk. Ryanne pretended to be vastly interested in the turmoil through which the carriage rolled, now swiftly, now hesitant, now at a standstill, and again tortuously. Once Mahomed felt beneath his burnouse for his money; and once Ryanne, in the pretense of seeking a cigar, felt for his. They were rather upon even terms in the adjudication of each other's character.

The English-Bar was not the most inviting place. Sober, Ryanne had never darkened its doors. The odor of garlic prevailed over the lesser smells of bad cooking. It was lighted only from the street, by two windows and a door that swung open all the days in the year. The windows were generally half obscured by bills announcing boxing-matches, wrestling-bouts and the lithographs of cheap theaters. The walls were decorated in a manner to please the inherent Anglo-Saxon taste for strong men, fast horses, and pink-tighted Venuses. A few iron-topped tables littered both room and sidewalk, and here were men of a dozen nationalities, sipping coffee, drinking beer, or solemnly watching the water-bubbles in their Sheeshas, or pipes.



"I Have Come for the Yhiordes, Effendi."

A curious phase of this class of under-world is that no one is curious. Strangers are never questioned except when they invite attention, which they seldom do. So, when Ryanne and his quasi-companions entered, there wasn't the slightest agitation. A blowsy barmaid stood behind the bar, polishing the copper spigots. Ryanne threw her a greeting, to which she responded with a smirk that once upon a time had been a smile. He, being master of ceremonies, selected a table in the corner. The four sat down, and Ryanne plunged intrepidly into the business under hand. To make a tool of Mahomed, if not an ally, toward this he directed his effort. Half a dozen times Mahomed dropped a word in Arabic to the other two, who understood little or no English.

"So, you see, Mahomed, that's the way the matter stands. I'm not so much to blame as you think. Here this man Jones has me in a vise. If I do not get this bit of carpet, off I go into the dark, into nothing. I handled you roughly, I know. But could I help it? It was my throat or yours. You're no chicken. You and that other chap made things exciting."

Mahomed accepted this compliment to his prowess in silence. Indeed, he gazed dreamily over Ryanne's head. The other fellow wouldn't trouble any one again. To Mahomed it had not been the battle, man to man; it had been the guile and trickery leading up to it. He had been bested at his own game, duplicity, and that irked him. Death, he, as his kind, looked upon with Oriental passivity. Ah, well! The game was to have a second inning, and he proposed to play it in strictly Oriental ways.

"How much did he give you for it?"

The expression upon Ryanne's face would have deceived any one but Mahomed. "Give for it!" indignantly. "Why, that's the whole trouble. All my trouble, all the hard work, and not a piaster, not a piaster! Can't you understand, I had to do it?"

"Is he going to sell it?"

"Sell it? Not he! He's a collector, and crazy over the thing."

Mahomed nodded. He knew something of the habits of collectors. "Is he still in Cairo, and where may he be found?"

Ryanne began to believe that the game was going along famously; Mahomed was sure of it.

"He is George P. A. Jones, of Mortimer & Jones, rich rug dealers of New York. Money no object."

Though his face did not show it, Mahomed was singularly depressed by this news. If this man Jones had money, of what use was his little packet of notes?

"I must have that rug, effendi. There are two reasons; it is holy, and the loss of it means my head."

"Good riddance!" thought Ryanne, a sympathetic look upon his face.

"What have you to suggest in the way of a plan?" asked Mahomed.

Ryanne felt a tingle of jubilation. He saw nothing but plain-sailing into port. But Mahomed had arranged to guide his craft into the whirlpool. Unto himself he kept up a ceaseless reiteration of—"Patience, patience, patience!"

Said Ryanne: "You do not care how you get the rug, so long as you do get it?"

"No, effendi." Mahomed smiled.

"A little rough work wouldn't disturb you?"

"No, it would not."

"Well, then, listen to me. Suppose you arrange to take my friend Jones into the desert for a little trip. Be his dragoman for a while. In fact, kidnap him, abduct him, steal him. You can hold him in ransom for the rug and a nice little sum of money besides."

"Can they do such things these days in Cairo?"

"Why not?"

"Truly, why not?" Mahomed sat thoughtfully studying the outrageous prints on the cracked walls. Had he dared he would have laughed. And he had thought this dog cunning beyond all his kind! "I agree. But the arrangements I must leave to you. Bring him here at nine o'clock tonight," he continued, leaning across the table impressively, "and I will give you one hundred pounds English."

Ryanne quickly assumed the expression needed to meet such splendid news. "I say, Mahomed, that is pretty square, after what has passed between us."

"It is nothing," gallantly.

If Ryanne laughed in his sleeve, Mahomed certainly found ample room in his for such silent and figurative cachinnations. He knew very well that Ryanne had received a goodly sum for his adventure. No man took his life in his hand to cancel an obligation which was not based upon disinterested friendship; and already the man had disavowed any such quality. Also, he had not been a seller of rugs himself, or guardian of the Yhiordes all these years, without having had some contact with collectors. Why, if there was one person dear at this moment to Mahomed-El-Gebel's heart, it was this man sitting opposite. And he wanted him far more eagerly than the rug; only, the rug must be regained, for its loss was a passport into paradise; and he wasn't quite prepared to be received by the houris.

"Mr. Jones, then, shall be here promptly at nine," declared Ryanne, beckoning the barmaid. "What will you have?"

Mahomed shook his head. His two companions, gathering the significance of the gesture, likewise declined.

"A smoke, then?"

A smiling negative.

"Beware of the Greek bearing gifts," laughed Ryanne. "All right. You won't mind if I have a beer to the success of the venture?"

"No effendi."

Ryanne drank the lukewarm beverage, while Mahomed toyed with his turquoise ring, that sacred badge of an honorable pilgrimage to Holy Mecca.

"The young lady, effendi; she was very pretty. Your sister?" casually inquired Mahomed.

"Oh, no. She is a young lady I met at the hotel the other day."

The liar! thought the Moslem, as he recalled the light in Ryanne's eyes and the tenderness of his smiles. Apparently, however, Mahomed lost interest directly. "At nine o'clock tonight, then, this collector will arrive to become my guest?"

"By hook or crook," was the answer. "I'll have him here. Cash upon delivery, as they say."

"Cash upon delivery," Mahomed repeated, the phrase being familiar to his tongue.

"Frankly, I want this man out of the way for a while."

"Ah!"

"Yes, I want a little revenge for the way he has treated me."

"So it is revenge?" softly. Traitorous to both sides.

"And when I get him here?"

"Leave the rest to me."

"Good. I'm off, then. Take him to Bagdad. It will be an experience for him. But when you get him there, keep an eye out for the Shah Abbas in the Pasha's work-room."

The affair had gone so smoothly that Ryanne's usual keenness fell below the mark; fatuity was the word. There had been so many twists to the morning that his abiding distrust of every one became, for the time being, edgeless. The trick of purloining the cable had keyed him high; the subsequent meeting of Fortune had depressed him. And besides, he was too anxious to be rid of Jones to consider the possibilities of Mahomed's state of mind.

He got up, paid his score, turned a jest for the amusement of the barmaid, and went out to his carriage. His deduction still fallow, he rode away. Lord! how easy it had been. Not a hitch anywhere. And here, for days, he had imagined all sorts of things, and his dreams, a jumble of dungeons, of tortures. He understood. The old rascal's own head hung in the balance. That's what saved him. To Mahomed the rug was the paramount feature; revenge (and he knew that Mahomed was longing madly, fiercely for it) must wait. And when Mahomed turned his attention to this phase, why, he, Ryanne, would be at the other side of the Atlantic. It was very hard not to drop off at Shepheard's and confide the whole droll conspiracy to a bottle with a green and gilded neck. But, no; he had had no sleep the night before; wine and want of rest would leave him witless when the time came to see that Percival was safely stowed away. A fine joke, a monstrous fine joke! By-by, Percival, old chap; pleasant journey. The United Romance and Adventure company gives you this little romance upon approval. If you do not like it, return it . . . if you can!

Mahomed sat perfectly still in his chair. His two companions watched him carefully. The mask had fallen, and their master's face was not pleasant to see. Suddenly he laughed. The barmaid stopped at her work. She had somewhere heard laughter like that. It gave her a shiver. Where had she heard it? Yes, that was it. A man who had played the devil in an opera called Fawst or something like that. Would she ever see dear old foggy London again? With a vain sigh she went on rinsing the glasses and coffee-cups.

When George rolled out of bed it was eleven. He bathed and dressed, absolutely content, regretless of the morning hours he had wasted. Truth to tell, he hadn't enjoyed sleep so thoroughly in weeks. He set to work, ridding the room of its clutter of books and clothes and what-nots. Might as well get the bulk of his packing out of the way while he thought of it.

Why had he been in such a dreadful hurry to pull out? Cairo was just now the most delightful place he knew of. To leave behind the blue skies and warm sunshine, and to face instead the biting winds and northern snows, rather dispirited him. He paused, a pair of trousers dangling from his hand. Pshaw! Why not admit it frankly and honestly? Wherever Fortune Chedsoye was or might be, there was the delectable country. He hadn't thought to ask her when she was to leave, nor whither she was to go. The abruptness with which she had left him the night before puzzled rather than disturbed him. Oh, well; this old planet was neither so deep nor so round as it had once been. What with steamships and railroads, the so-called four ends were drawn closely together. He would ask her casually, as if it did not particularly matter. In Naples it would be an easy matter to change his booking to New York. From Naples to Mentone was only a question of a few hours.

"I doesn't seem possible, George, old boy, does it? But it's true; and there's no use trying to fool yourself that it isn't. Fortune Chedsoye; it will be a shame to add Jones to it, but I'm going to try."

He pressed down the last book, the last collar, the last pair of shoes, and sat upon the lid of the trunk. He growled a little. The lock was always bothering him. It was wonderful how many things a chap could take out of a trunk and how plagued few he could put back. It did not seem to relieve the pressure if he added a steamer-trunk here or a suit-case there; there was always just so much there wasn't any room for. Truly, it needed a woman's hand to pack a trunk. However his mother in the old school-days had got all his belongings into one trunk was still an unsolved mystery.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Object to Large Hats in Church.

The ecclesiastical authorities at Forst, near the Silesian frontier, have taken action against women who persist in wearing large hats in church. They complain that they are a source of inconvenience during communion, as the priest has to stoop too much. The women have been invited to wear hats with narrow brims when they come to church.

Evil of Insufficient Education.

Bad and insufficient education fosters class differences, and makes a divided instead of a united nation.

Silver Fizzed Tongue

It was a matter of comment at a recent banquet in Savannah, says the Chicago Post, that the Chatham artillery punch was missing. There was some alarm over this until it was established that the recipe had not really gone the way of the secrets concerning Tyrian purple and Damascus steel.

Artillery punch is a solid punch. Its veiled wallop is like that of a boxing glove with a brick in it.

Col. A. C. Dawes, who was presiding at a dinner following the installation of a lodge of Elks, had a bowl of it brewed without consulting the company. He had told two or three prominent novitiates that he was going to call upon them after dinner, and they had implored him to pass them by; their timidity was extreme and their command of language schoolboyish. Would the colonel please ignore them? He would.

The dinner progressed and the punch came on at its conclusion. After two rounds had passed one of the after-dinner amateurs slipped around to the toastmaster's chair and whispered in his ear:

"Dawes, why don't you ask me to speak?"

Testimony of the Blind.

Before the trial was half ended it was apparent that most credence was placed in the testimony for the defendant.

"That is because he has two blind men testifying for him," said a man who has served on many juries. "When it comes to a question of memory the word of a blind man goes further in a courtroom than that of a person with good eyes. It is with the jurymen that his testimony really counts, but the judge and lawyers are also impressed. This is taking into consideration, of course, that the blind man has a reputation for veracity. We assume that with the loss of one faculty others have developed. What a man cannot see he hears, and his mind stores up. Our faith in the retentiveness of a blind man's memory has been frequently justified. Where a person with all his senses would become confused and testify vaguely, the blind man can repeat a conversation verbatim."

Fish So Fat They Won't Bite.

Barnegat bay is full of weakfish, which are caught in nets in large quantities. They are so well fed and fat, however, that they disdain the most tempting bait that the angler can offer. This is because the bay is also teeming with shrimp, the food that the weakfish love best, as do the kingfish. The fishermen say that when emptying their nets the fish disgorge shrimp from the pressure of handling.

Anglers say this presages an unusual fishing season for July and August. They figure that the great quantities of feed will lure an unusual number of fish into the bay; that the more fish come in the sooner the feed will be eaten, and that when the shrimp are scarcer the fish will be glad to bite on shedder crab.—Philadelphia Record.

PREPARING FOR NEW SETTLERS

EXTENDING THE AGRICULTURAL AREA IN WESTERN CANADA.

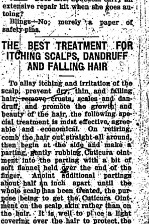
For sometime past the Canadian government has had surveyors at work platting new areas for the accommodation of the largely increasing number of settlers coming in to occupy the agricultural districts of the three prairie provinces. There were those connected with the work of securing settlers for western Canada who last spring prophesied that there would be as many as 175,000 new settlers from the United States to Canada during the present year, and there were those who doubted that the previous year's figures of 132,000 could be increased. Recent computation made by the officials of the immigration branch at Ottawa show that the largest estimates made by officials will be beaten and that the 200,000 mark from the United States will be reached. As great an increase will be shown in the figures of those who will reach Canada from other countries this year. The results of the year's work in Canadian immigration will give upward of a total of 400,000 souls.

But this is not to be wondered at when it is realized what is offering in the three prairie provinces and also in the coast province of British Columbia, which is also bidding strongly and successfully, too, for a certain class of settler, the settler who wishes to go into mixed farming or fruit raising. When the central portion of this province is opened up by the railway now being constructed there will be large areas of splendid land available for the settler.

Reference has frequently been made of late by those interested in developing the American west to the large numbers who are going to Canada, high officials in some of the railways being amongst the number to give voice to the fact. The more these facts become known the more will people seek the reasons and these are best given when one reads what prominent people say of it. What the farmer thinks of it and what his friends say of it. James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, was in western Canada a short time ago. He says:

"If I were a young man I would sell out my interests in less than two months and come right to the Canadian Northwest, where so many opportunities abound."—Advertisement.

WOMAN LIKE.



Jinks—Does Mrs. Speedem carry an extensive repair kit when she goes autoing?

Blings—No; merely a paper of safety-pins.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Quite Natural.

"What was your experience when the train was telescoped?"

"I saw stars."

Turn about is fair play—except when applied to a hand organ.

TIRED BLOOD TORTURES THE SKIN

(Copyright 1913 by the Tonitives Co.)

Tired Blood often manifests itself by Dry Skin, Itching Parts, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Rashes, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles, Scrofula, etc., causing intense suffering and annoyance.

TONITIVES TRADE MARK FOR TIRED BLOOD

We all recognize these forms of skin trouble as the evidence of "bad blood" or tired blood. Our view of the matter is that in every case where the blood is sufficiently strong, it destroys the germs and makes skin diseases impossible, and a treatment of Tonitives will put the blood in that condition. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES

CONTRASTS IN COLORS

NEW JEWELRY MOSTLY SHOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Mountings Made Especially Fine and Delicate Evening Gowns Spangled With Crystal—Amber Has Much Vogue.

The gorgeous coloring of the season's costumes is reflected in the newest jewels. A difference is noted too between these and last winter's jewels in the mountings for the platinum work, which is much finer and more delicate in design.

There are two opposite modes in the matter of color in jewels, just as there are in gowns. The first is a decided vogue for black and white. The black and white note in gowning is echoed in jewels by the popularity of crystal and jet.

Necklaces of large jet links and pendant plaques of jet are worn with gowns of white velvet or silk brocades, and in no wise is the polished jet considered a jewel for mourning wear. There are wonderous new evening gowns spangled with crystal, and others with sequins or jet, and with these are worn jet or crystal jewels, the jet sometimes inlaid with pearls, while diamonds are embedded in the crystal ornaments.

The range of color shown by the enamels and semi-precious stones as well as the gems is practically endless. Every stone is brought into play, and such combinations as jade and diamonds and coral with pearls are seen.

Handsome carved deep green jade is used in necklace Oriental in form. The central panel is an oblong shaped plaque, from which are suspended five pendant strings of large diamonds, each ending in a cube of jade. This motif of square cut jade is repeated throughout the circle of the necklace when diamonds in groups of four alternate with jade cubes.

Amber is having an unprecedented vogue. The smoked variety in openwork settings is very striking, while the deep, rich tone of clear amber is set off to the best advantage to mountings of tinted gold.

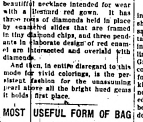
Red enamel and diamonds form a beautiful necklace intended for wear with a Besmard red gown. It has three rows of diamonds held in place by enameled slides that are framed in tiny diamond chips, and three pendants in elaborate design of red enamel are intersected and overlaid with diamonds.

And then, in entire disregard to this mode for vivid colorings, is the persistent fashion for the unassuming pearl above all the bright hued gems it holds first place.

MOST USEFUL FORM OF BAG

Fancy Wicker Work Receptacles May Be Daintily Ornamented, and Make Pretty Gifts.

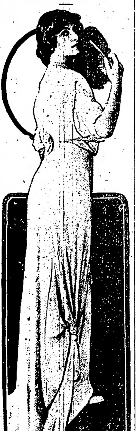
Fancy wicker work baskets in all kinds of different shapes and sizes may be purchased very inexpensively and with little trouble, can be transformed into the useful article shown in our sketch. Basket-bags of this description may be put to many purposes, and made in quite a small size, from excellent receptacles for trinkets, etc.,



on the dressing table. Carried out on the same lines in a large size, they make handy work-baskets, and for holding playing cards, counters, whist-markers, etc., they are very useful.

The material selected for the bag is almost a matter of choice, and silk, art linen or art serge, lined with soft silk would do equally well. The bag should be made to fit into the basket in the manner shown in the sketch, and may be fastened in its place with a few stitches drawn through the wickerwork and the base sides of the bag. The neck draws together with silk cord, the ends of which are knotted together and frayed out into tassels which hang down on each side of the baskets. Ribbon may be used in place of the cord, if preferred, and one or two smart bows of some of the same ribbon, tied on to the edges of the basket, would ornament it and make it look very pretty.

CHARMING DINNER FROCK



Copyright, 1912, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The beautifully combined fabrics in this dinner frock are white crepe, shadow lace, chiffon in sleeves and sash, brilliant finish and white silk tassels; but the greatest beauty lies in the graceful development of the lines—long, slender with alluring Greek suggestion. The opposite side continues the long line in a flowing chiffon sash, caught near the ankle. The kimono sleeve is still with us for afternoon and evening dresses, as illustrated in this corsage. White satin beaded button-strap sandals finish this delightful ensemble.

Graceful Coats.

One of the most graceful forms taken by the fur coat of the moment is that in which the garment is made seven or eight inches too long. The extra length is then caught up in a series of festoons down each sideseam. This is distinctly due to the pannier idea. It has the advantage of not making the figure too much like the fashionable pegtop.

A typical coat of the moment in tailless ermine has a Watteau plait of the fur at the back held down in plaits between the shoulders. The fulness is again caught in at the level of the knees by a broad band of lace, fringed with ermine tails, which draws the Watteau plait out to its fullest and holds it tightly in to the figure.

Correct Hatpin.

Two ill assorted, ill selected hatpins can destroy the beauty of a hat beyond remedy. The mode at present is for small headed pins, and where rhinestones are used it is in combination with pearls. In pale gray and faint pink tones three imitation pearls with a border of brilliants make a charming ornament for the simple hats of the present vogue. For the black or white hats, black glass pins may be had combined with slightly cut white glass, imitating the popular black enamel and crystal jewelry.

WITH A BORDERING OF FUR

Coats Mostly Have a Trimming of One Kind of Peltry That Is Combined With Another.

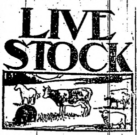
The definite feature of fur this year is the trimming of one kind of peltry with another. Some furs such as chinchilla, squirrel, caracul and leopard are sometimes ingeniously trimmed by a cross arrangement of the fur, but more often lynx, skunk or fox—with sable for very expensive wraps—is chosen, and no fur coat of the season is truly up to date without its bordering of fur.

For the woman of moderate means the coney or squirrel coat is a very real luxury in which she may feel as comfortable and look as smart as the woman of wealth in her extravagant garments of fur, and really the vogue of such coats, especially in squirrel, is becoming a veritable craze. Chinchilla has practically disappeared, but one only notes this in passing, in order to add how much gray furs are liked and to add that one of the popular favorites of this year is chinchilla squirrel, the skin being cleverly dyed so that they really do resemble chinchilla, though they can never have the true silvery softness of the real fur.

Charming Velvet Coats.

Cutaway coats of velvet are altogether charming. They reach to the ankles behind, are worn over a draped satin skirt, tight at the ankles, bordered and trimmed with fur. Coats will certainly be worn longer as we approach the new year. The shorter coats come to the knees. Supple materials accompany velvet, but the coats are of rough materials. Velour de laine heads the fashion. Every one should possess a fur coat, which can be slipped off on entering the house of entertainment. Wool embroidery figures on dresses and coats alike as a heading to fur. At the back coats are cut very high in the neck, the shoulder seams being curved to rest on the neck.

Bolero coats in plain velvet in odd colors are still holding their place in fashion's favor.



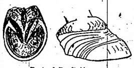
LIVE STOCK

ESSENTIAL FOR DRAFT HORSE

Important That Animal Should Walk Four Miles an Hour With Load and Without Tiring.

A draft horse does most of his hard work at the walking gait. It is therefore important that he should be able to walk fast without tiring. He should be able to walk four miles an hour with a load. If his feet are deformed in any way, whether it be by disease or hereditary, he cannot do his best work.

The soles of the feet should turn up and show the shoes plainly as the horse moves away from the observer.



Feet of Draft Horses.

No. 1. Hoof showing prominent "frog," unmutilated "bars," strong walls and cupped sole.

No. 2. Distortion of hoof caused by acute founder.

The feet should be lifted quickly and evenly, and be set down squarely and firmly.

The hoofs should be ample in size, sound, smooth and symmetrical in shape. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the parts above. The color of the skin decides the color of the hoof. Color counts for little, however, if the hoofs are of poor shape and texture. The horn should be slightly cupped, not flat or bulging; the frog large, elastic, healthy and without a deep cleft; the bars prominent. Poor fore feet are one of the commonest and most serious faults in draft horses.

PURE BREDS VERSUS SCRUBS

Mongrel Is Excellent Hustler, but Will Not and Cannot Make Money for Its Owner.

The pure-bred animal is not one that will make good on poor feed and care. The scrub will beat the pure bred every time when it comes to "rustling" its own way. But the scrub will not and cannot make money for its owner. And right here is where the pure bred excels itself.

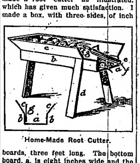
He has the capacity which the scrub has not. Give the pure-bred animal good feed and care, and he will make money, and do it quickly. At least three crops of pure-bred beef animals can be turned out ready for market to every two crops of scrubs or grades.

Grades make money for their owners sometimes, but the amount and the quickness with which results are obtained are in direct proportion to the infusion of pure blood, which makes the grades and better than scrubs.

ROOT CUTTER IS ESSENTIAL

Implement Shown in Illustration Found Satisfactory in Preparing Food for Live Stock.

Having several tons of carrots and beets to fed to stock, I found it quite a job to cut them with a knife, so I made a root cutter as illustrated, which has given much satisfaction. I made a box, with three sides, of inch boards, three feet long. The bottom board, a, is eight inches wide and the side boards, b, which rest on it, are four inches wide. The top boards, c, six inches wide, are fastened at an angle to the side boards, writes Anton Mickish of Union county, Ore., in the Farm and Home. Three legs, d, are fastened to the box. The knife, e, is fastened with a screw, f, to the middle of the side board and a triangular piece of board, g, is fastened even with end of one side board so that the knife can be raised high when cutting large beets.



Home-Made Root Cutter.

Cob Charcoal.

One of the cheapest and best relishes for hogs of all ages and sizes is cob and bone charcoal. Some dry day rake together all the cobs, no matter how dirty. Dig a shallow pit, start a fire with some shavings, and gradually bury it with cobs without smothering it. Put in the old bones that have been lying around. Let the pile smolder until all the cobs are charred through, but above all things, don't let the cobs burn so as to crumble. Throw on a bushel of oats the last thing, and when charred pour on water. Salt down and scatter to cool. This is a relish that will make a little pig hit his daddy.

Conservative Hog Raising.

The farmer who has a nice bunch of hogs is one that rides in automobiles and has a city bank account. When the price of hog flesh soars farmers over the country begin to breed their hogs, but by the time they have any pigs to place on the market there is a slump due to the increased supply. Keep a few hogs all the time, and do not become discouraged.

BONEMEAL GOOD FOR SWINE

Good Results Obtained at Missouri Station by Feeding Each Animal Ounce Each Day.

All kinds of bonemeal are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, but not all kinds are suitable as feed for swine. Bonemeal from a glue factory which has gone through the process in which acid was used is not suitable feed. But any bonemeal, especially green bone, that is ground finely enough, may be fed. Steamed bonemeal is good.

At the Missouri station bonemeal was fed with very good results. About an ounce of meal was fed to each hog per day.

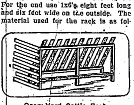
At the Nebraska station four lots of pigs were fed to determine the value of wheat shorts, tankage and steamed ground bone as supplemental to cornmeal. These hogs were pastured on alfalfa, and for this reason the lot fed on corn alone made about as satisfactory gain as any, although the lot which was fed on bonemeal in addition to the corn had the strongest bone.

Shorts strengthen the bone some, and tankage with corn produced much stronger bone than corn alone. Where mixed grain rations are given, or skim milk or good pasture, all of which supply ash material, it is doubtful that bonemeal is of much value other than for the purpose of strengthening the bones.

RACK FOR OPEN CATTLE YARD

Device, Found to Be Entirely Satisfactory, May Be Made by Use of Eleven-Foot Poles.

A very satisfactory open yard cattle rack may be made by the use of eleven foot poles, eight feet apart and two feet in the ground. To the outside nail 2x6's two and one-half feet from the ground for the top of the manger, says the Iowa Homestead. Cut the poles off level six feet above the 2x6's and nail pole on top. Now set a six-foot post one foot inside of the other posts and cut off level so the top will be one foot above the 2x6's, nail pole on top and nail 1x6's, five and a quarter feet long, from pole to pole five inches apart. For the end use 1x6's eight feet long and six feet wide on the outside. The material used for the rack is as follows: Four poles sixteen feet long, six poles eleven feet long for posts, six poles six feet long for posts, four poles four feet long for posts; two 2x6's sixteen feet long for manger, four 2x6's six feet long for ends, twenty-two 1x6's sixteen feet long for all, two and a half pounds of thirty-penny nails, two pounds of eight-penny fencing nails, and one pound of ten-penny fencing nails for ends.



Open Yard Cattle Rack.

Balancing Silage.

When a fellow tells you that you can make a balanced ration for cows by cutting up 12 acres of corn with four acres of cow peas for silage, put him down as an impostor. This is the kind of nonsense that is often heard at farmers' institutes where there is none too much caution used in selecting speakers. Four acres of peas would make eight tons of green stuff at most, which would be completely lost in 12 acres of silage, and silage alone is far from a balanced ration.

Feed for Ewes.

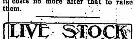
Corn alone is not satisfactory grain to feed ewes, as it produces too much fat, which apparently tends to accumulate internally and impair the breeding qualities and lessen the general vigor instead of imparting a stone to the system.

Quickest Gains When Young.

In a well-bred hog that is growing and feeding right there is no time when it will make more pork for the food consumed than from ten weeks to six months of age, but as a rule will vary somewhat with different animals.

Cost of Foundation.

It costs more to procure the foundation stock of pure-bred animals, but it costs no more after that to raise them.



LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hogs will not lie in dirt unless compelled to do so.

Pack off every old sheep before solid winter sets in.

Clean troughs and mangers are essential to health and profit.

Powdered charcoal fed in slop to hogs is a good cure for scours.

Superannuated and otherwise undesirable ewes should be gotten rid of.

After the pigs are two months old they can eat most anything in the grain line.

At weaning time colts should be taken away entirely out of sight of the mothers.

Talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy a pure bred sire. It will pay nevertheless.

Castrate every male lamb that will be an eyesore to yourself or do mischief to any purchaser.

Old Hogs Don't Pay.

It does not pay to hold old hogs in order to get great weight if you have younger ones to eat the corn.

Take every precaution to gain the confidence of the ewes after they are put in the barn for the winter.

Sheep dogs in England, Scotland and France are the most serious of animals, and are hard-working.

The better your sire the better your lambs, and so the more money you will get from your flock next year.

Unless the fattening steer has all the pure water he can drink at all time he will not lay on fat quickly.

Many farmers will let the steer trample $100 worth of feed into the mud rather than spend $25 for a feed rack.

Backache Makes Anyone Feel Old

Nothing ages anyone more quickly than weak kidneys.

It is not alone the aching back, the stiff, painful joints, but the evil effect of bad, poisoned blood on the nerves, the vital organs and the digestion.

The condition of the kidneys makes good health or ill-health.

The kidneys are the filters of the blood.

Active kidneys filter from the blood every day over one ounce of poisonous waste and pass it off dissolved in the urine.

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, only part of this filtering is done and the blood is heavy with uric acid and other poisonous or waste matter.

Instead of being nourished by the blood, the nerves and vital organs are irritated, and the circulation, digestion, etc., are disturbed.

If your back aches constantly, if your joints are stiff, lame and painful, suspect the kidneys.

Kidney sufferers are likely to feel dull, heavy, restless at night, rheumatic, dizzy at times, subject to headaches and annoyed with sharp, piercing pains that make work an agony and rest impossible.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the best-recommended and most widely used remedy for weak or diseased kidneys. They act quickly; contain no poisonous nor habit-forming drugs and leave no bad after-affects of any kind—just make you feel better all over.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

The following case is typical of the cures effected by Doan's Kidney Pills. Grateful testimony is the best evidence.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

Made Well After Doctors Gave Up Hope.

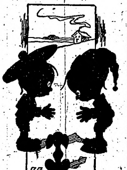
E. D. Wert, Port Aransas, Texas, says: "The secretions from my kidneys were too frequent in passage, burned terribly and contained a thick, red brick-dust sediment. My back ached all the time and there were pains through my kidneys and sides. I simply couldn't straighten after stooping. When in bed, I couldn't even turn on my side. I had awful dizzy and nervous spells and my eyes got so bad that I couldn't use them much. I was confined to my bed for months. Finally, my own doctor called in a specialist for consultation. They told me I had but a short time to live. I happened to read of a similar case that had been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. I sent for this remedy at once and from the time I began using it, I felt better and stronger. In two months I was able to work every day, and in another month I was as well as ever. For twelve years I have had no sign of kidney trouble."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

DIFFERENT MEAT.



Willie—We had the preacher for dinner yesterday.

Tommy—We had roast beef.

Not Missed.

"If a man gets an idea into his head that the community he lives in cannot get along without him, the surest cure is for him to take a month's visit somewhere," remarks E. B. Going of Osawatomie.

"When he comes home he will find that the cow has been milked regularly during his absence, that the corn has ben husked and cribbed just as well as he could have done it, that the chickens and ducks and pigs didn't stop growing during his absence, that the regular winter literary society has been organized and is making progress without his august presence, that the roads have been dragged regularly and that some of his own neighbors didn't even know he had been away. There are just a few of the little things that make a fellow realize he is not so many potatoes to the hill as he thinks he is."—Kansas City Journal.

Obliging Landlord.

It was getting very late and Dubbleigh's gasoline had given out.

"Anybody around here got any gasoline?" he asked, drawing up at a small hotel by the roadside.

"Nobody but me," said the landlord.

"Good!" said Dubbleigh. "How much do you want for it?"

"Couldn't sell it to ye today," said the landlord. "It's Sunday."

"But, see here, my friend," protested Dubbleigh. "What can I do? —"

"Ye might put up here for the night," said the landlord indifferently. "I got a nice room I can let ye have for $7."—Harper's Weekly.

Rather Hot Shot for Doctor.

This incident is related of a Scotch doctor, new to the gun, who adventured upon a day's rabbit-shooting.

Chased by the ferrets, bunny was a rather quick-moving target, and the medico was not meeting with the success he anticipated.

"Hang it all, man!" he exclaimed, impatiently, to the keeper who accompanied him, "these beasts are too quick for me."

"Aye, doctor," the pawky keeper replied; "but ye surely didna expect them tae lie still like yer patients till ye kill them."

STEADY HAND.

A Surgeon's Hand Should Be the Firmest of All.

"For fifteen years I have suffered from insomnia, indigestion and nervousness as a result of coffee drinking," said a surgeon the other day. (Tea is equally injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee).

"The dyspepsia became so bad that I had to limit myself to one cup at breakfast. Even this caused me to lose my food soon after I ate it.

"All the attendant symptoms of indigestion, such as heart burn, palpitation, water brash, wakefulness or disturbed sleep, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, etc., were present to such a degree as to incapacitate me for my practice as a surgeon.

"The result of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum was simply marvelous. The change was wrought forthwith, my hand steadied and my normal condition of health was restored." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts. 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.

BLAME PLACED ON PHYSICIANS

Growth of Drug Habit In United States Alleged to Be Due to Opiates Ordered In Prescriptions.

That 99 per cent. of all the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the drug habit through physicians' prescriptions is the startling statement made by Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs, Department of Agriculture. This statement, and others, proving that physicians and not "patent" medicines are responsible for the appalling growth of drug addiction in the United States was made by Dr. Kebler in an address at Washington, before the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics.

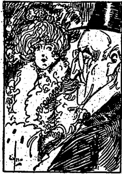
Dr. Kebler is quoted by Washington papers as having declared that drug using had increased 100 per cent. in the last 40 years, and that American medical men were not discriminating enough in their use of opiates. Their overindulgence to their patients, he said, is creating thousands of drug users every year.

"It is a very sad thing to say that our physicians are doing the greatest work in promoting the use of cocaine and morphine," said the doctor. "State laws are not saving the public from the grip of the drug habit, and the American public is sinking tighter and tighter into the black abyss of the morphine and cocaine fiend.

"The worst of it is that the importation of opium into the country is becoming larger and larger year by year. I have heard it said on reliable authority that 99 per cent. of the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the habit through doctors' prescriptions."

Almost simultaneously with Dr. Kebler's address, Dr. J. A. Patterson, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a public statement said that 19 out of every 20 patients who come to an institution with which he is connected for treatment for the drug habit owe their downfall to physicians' prescriptions.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.



Stella Lite—Do you believe in the supernatural?

Irvington Boothlette—No; I never saw a super natural.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

This Is Unkind.

Tommy—Pop, what is a freethinker?

Pop—A freethinker, my son, is any man who isn't married.—Philadelphia Record.

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY And your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Try it for Breaking in New Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

As Usual.

"Did she tell her age?"

"Partly."—Judge.

ALFALFA $6. Timothy and Clover mixed, $4.50. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia. Adv.

The flirt is always practicing a game she never intends to play.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

"Health's best way—Eat Apples every day."—Coyne.

Mamma Says It's Safe for Children

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

Still Untasted.

"What," asked Mrs. Oldcastle as she picked up a volume of Limp Feather Edition of the Classics, "do you think of Thucydides?"

"I really don't know," replied Mrs. Gottalotte, after she had straightened a corner of her $600 royal Persian rug; "we've never had any. Josiah says they're no good unless you get them fresh, and our grocer never seems to have any except the ones in cans."—Exchange.

Name the Line.

Hubbubs—Have you any late trains to Lonelyville?

Subbubs—Yes. All our trains are late.—Stray Stories.

Kodaks and SUPPLIES of every description. Developing and finishing a specialty. Send for catalogue. ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Saskatchewan

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Your Opportunity Is NOW in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 ACRES of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1905, with about $1,000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
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Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

OLD SORES CURED

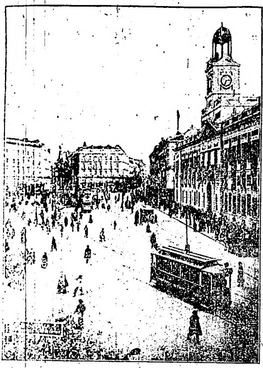
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. By mail 50c. Booklet free. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A8, St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., ST. PAUL, NO. 1-1913.

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR For Coughs and Colds

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Where Canalejas Was Slain



[illegible] is the Puerto del Sol, or Gate of the Sun, the big square in the center of Madrid where Jose Canalejas, the premier of Spain, was assassinated in front of the ministry of the interior. This is the busiest spot in the city.

REMARKABLE RAILWAY BRIDGE

One of the most extraordinary railway bridges in the world is that which spans the Nam-Ti chasm in China. Owing to the shape of the chasm it was impossible to build piers to support the bridge, so tunnels piercing the walls were first constructed and the bridge supports were built in two parts and lowered to meet in the middle, there to be joined finally. This was the only point at which it was possible to bridge the chasm.

FIND MONGOL CITY IN MEXICO

A sensation has been created in scientific circles by advices received from Sir Martin Conway, Prof. William Niven and Senor Ramon Mena of the discovery of absolute Mongolian remains only a couple of hours' walk from the City of Mexico, thereby confirming the hypothesis that has long been held that the most ancient civilization of Mexico and Peru preceding that of the Toltecs and the Aztecs was of Mongolian origin.

Close to and partly beneath the ruins of the ancient city of Toothuacan, about nineteen miles northeast of the City of Mexico, the scientists uncovered the still more ancient city of Otumbia which flourished with a wondrous civilization centuries before the Aztecs or Toltecs rose to power, possibly even before Babylon and Nineveh swayed the destinies of western Asia.

With the financial assistance of the Mexican government the expedition began the removal of a six-foot layer of earth representing the dust and detritus of more than twenty centuries. This soon brought into view many evidences of a vast and populous city of a very high order of civilization. Chief among these was a great pyramid. It is 700 feet square at the base, and its apex is 187 feet high, while many of the giant blocks of stone in its massive walls must have required extraordinary engineering skill to handle. This pyramid also has its riddle, for the axis of the main gallery is coincidental with the magnetic meridian.

Near the pyramid was found another remarkable building, called the "Casa Pintada," or painted house. On the ground floor are six rooms, with smoothly polished floors of white cement. The walls, which are composed of clay mixed with fragments of stone, are thickest at the base, and slope slightly upward. They are also smoothly finished with a thin coating of plaster, which is painted Indian red. On these walls are paintings representing human beings in elaborate garments and head dresses. The colors used in the paintings are green, red, pink and orange brown. The workmanship is of a high order, the figures being boldly drawn and carefully colored.

Then came the greatest discovery of all. While excavating near the base of the great pyramid Professor Niven unearthed the remains of yet a third civilization beneath the ruins of ancient Otumbia, making three great cities of lost and forgotten races, built one above the other.

In what appears to have been a tomb of the lowest city, whose age so far defies calculation, Professor Niven found the clay image of a Chinaman, with oblique eye slits, padded coat, flowing trousers and slippers. Only the queue was lacking to make a complete portrait of a mandarin of the recently defunct Chinese empire. It should be remembered, however, that the Chinese did not adopt the queue until after they had been conquired by the Tartar hordes from the north. In the ears are huge rings, and on the head is a skull cap with a small button in the center, precisely like that worn by the modern mandarin. The coat, which is loose and of the type still worn by the older Chinese, is fastened with a frog and button, and on the breast is a circular plate, evidently once covered with a thin layer of beaten gold, but worn bare by contact with the earth for unknown centuries.

"This Chinese image," writes Professor Niven, "was not made by the Aztecs. It is much older, and proves that the ancient peoples of Mexico were familiar with the Mongol type. It was found in a tomb or bed chamber beneath the ruins of two other ancient civilizations, thirty feet and three inches below the surface. The room, which was thirty feet square, and built of concrete walls, was probably a tomb. On a raised platform in the center lay the skull and bones of a man of not more than five feet in height. His arms were very long, reaching almost to the knees, while the skull was of a decidedly Mongol type."

MAN AND WIFE FIGHT DUEL

An extraordinary duel between a man and wife armed with hatchets is reported from Volosca, Austria. The pair, named Pilevitch, locked themselves in their kitchen. The woman severely wounded her husband in the head. He chopped off his wife's arm and finally shattered her skull, killing her. Crawling to a window he told passersby what had happened and then died.

ARE PROUD OF BIG FAMILIES

The Chinese are proud of large families, and a large family living together under one roof is looked upon as a proof of the good temper and correct course of life of its members and as a sure path to prosperity. A large family which is able to live together without dividing up the property always receives much credit and is highly respected. It is one of the highest distinctions in China to have Wu Fu T'ung T'ang, or five generations, under one roof, although such a distinction is attained by very few.

According to a recent census, the family of Meng Yu Shih, a widow of the village of Mangtao, in the territory of Wei-hai-wei, has the distinction of being the largest in the land. Her family consists of sixty-six members and, with one servant, there are sixty-seven mouths to be fed daily. Meng Yu Shih is sixty-six years old, and has nine sons and numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren, all living under her roof. She has not yet attained the ambition of being the head of Wu Fu T'ung T'ang, but the size of her family has already given her the honor and pleasure of being the largest in China, even if she has not five generations under one roof.

There are many households with more than forty members, and almost all old and distinguished families of China have at least twenty members. Families of small size, three or four, are considered rather bad, even if they are rich and occupying high positions. Size of family is as valuable in China as size of strong-box.

SETTER WEARS SPECTACLES

Minnesota Fanny, a thoroughbred English setter, owned by Troy Cantrell of Lead Hill, Ark., wears spectacles. She was fitted with "specs" by an oculist, who found that she was suffering from astigmatism. For years Fanny has been known as the best hunting dog in northwest Arkansas. The dog's "specs" are held in place by straps and appear very much like goggles. The lenses are protected from damage by protruding rims of metal. The intelligent dog seems to understand their benefit and "hunts" like an old timer now.

WATCH CHARM FROM SKULL

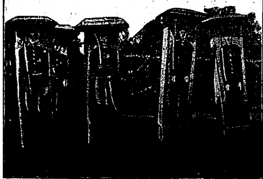
Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, is wearing a bone watch charm made from his own skull. Dangling from the birdman's watch fob the ornament closely resembles the Elks' token which is similarly worn. The bit of bone was taken from the head of the aviator as he lay unconscious on the operating table, when two surgeons trepanned his skull.

SHADOOF ON THE RIVER NILE

In these days of vast irrigation works, the shadoof of Egypt is becoming less common than formerly. The method is very ancient and very simple. A series of trenches are cut in the banks of the Nile, step fashion; the lowest fills itself from the river, then by means of the shadoof the water is ladled up into the next one by hand, and so on until it is poured into the irrigation trench.

The counterpoise of the shadoof is a mass of Nile mud.

Monuments to Servian Dead



Monuments like those here pictured, erected by the Servian peasants to their relatives who have fallen in war are to be found all over Servia, being put up near the soldier's home or near the spot where he died. They are painted in vivid reds and blues and each bears a crude basrelief of the soldier. Above the man's head is an inscription giving his name and sometimes a few details of how he met his death.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Hastings.—Rev. Adam Murrman will tender his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church on April 1.

Minneapolis.—While Mrs. John Zajaras, 2729 Washington avenue north, was giving birth to a son, fire started in the house.

Brainerd.—District court adjourned to Jan. 14, at which time Judge B. F. Wright will hear court cases. The December term lasted twenty days, and in nineteen days Judge Wright disposed of ten jury cases.

Stillwater.—A man believed to be George Johnson of Osseo, Minn., was found dead in the Mackey icehouse. Near the body was a bottle half filled with carbolic acid, which Coroner Landeen said caused death.

Madelia.—Miss Mary McMullen sold the past year 1,614 dozen of eggs from her flock of 300 hens and received $263.40 in cash. Two years ago her sales amounted to over $300 from about the same number of hens.

Mankato.—On instructions of Warden Wolfer of the Stillwater penitentiary, Bert Shaw, who has broken his parole by leaving his employment at Heron Lake and coming to this city, was yesterday taken into custody.

Ceylon.—The Congregational and Methodist churches have consolidated, at least temporarily, and will hold services at the first named church. The village is not large enough to support two English-speaking churches properly.

Crookston.—Four trainmen were injured, but none fatally, when train Number 7, north-bound Twin City-Winnipeg Great Northern flyer, running thirty-five miles an hour, was derailed three miles north of Felton, Minn. The passengers escaped with a shaking up.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—With a half day remaining in 1912 Minneapolis fire losses for the year are nearly $1,000,000 lower than they were in 1911. The fire losses compiled made a total of $1,143,840.29 in 1912, against $2,087,209 in 1911. The number of fire alarms in 1912 was 2,146 against 2,374 for 1911.

Minneapolis.—The labor leaders in Minneapolis stand by Charles Beum, notwithstanding his conviction by the federal jury in the dynamiting case at Indianapolis. They declare that his position as secretary and business manager for the Building Trades council will be kept open for him.

St. Cloud.—That the saloons of Sauk Rapids have been allowed to run on Sundays and after hours was the gist of an interview held with Mayor Berg of that village by a representative of the attorney general's office. It is said several complaints had been filed with the attorney general.

Little Falls.—Options on 375 acres in Rosing town, this county, were filed here Saturday. The land is believed to contain valuable iron ore deposits and the options were secured by James T. Hale of Deerwood. While the amount paid for the year's option is not given it is stated that if the options are taken up $100 an acre is to be paid for the land.

Little Falls.—This city, advertised extensively last winter as being the coldest spot on the map, can now lay claim to being in the banana belt. A woman here, soon after retiring a night or so ago, felt a sting on her cheek, and on investigation found it to be a large mosquito. The insect was killed and was kept to show her friends as evidence of the truth of her story.

Winona.—All of the relatives in the city of Winona received information to the effect that John W. Dye, former Winona resident, who for the past several years has been in the consular service in Smyrna, has been transferred to St. Johns, Que., by President Taft. He had just resumed his work after a honeymoon trip following his marriage to Miss Marguerite Tilraldi, daughter of the superintendent of the British hospital at Smyrna.

Winona.—Running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the Black Hills express on the North-Western road, twenty minutes after leaving here, narrowly escaped plunging from a high trestle near Lytles, Wis., between here and La Crosse. One of the big drive wheels dropped from the locomotive forty feet beyond the end of the bridge. For 500 feet the locomotive remained on the rails, running on only three drive wheels.

Minneapolis.—The women students of the university are given special recognition in the budget to be submitted to the legislature by the regents, to the extent of requests for appropriations of $125,000 for a women's gymnasium and equipment, for the main campus, and of $75,000 for a home economics building to be erected at the college of agriculture for the use of all the women of the university including the girl students in the school of agriculture. A gymnasium for women long has been desired at the university.

Cannon Falls.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bloomberg of this city observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Christmas day. They were married in the town of Grenna, Smoland, Sweden, in 1862, and came to Minnesota in 1869 and have lived in this vicinity ever since.

Park Rapids.—E. J. Thomas, purporting to be from Eveleth, Minn., is said to have passed bogus checks in Park Rapids. One check for $75 was made good after Thomas was taken in charge by Sheriff Petrie. Thomas says he has friends who will come to his relief in a few days.

Winona.—John W. Dye, who was recently appointed as consul at St. John's, Quebec, is a Winona boy who has been in the consular service several years, having been stationed, among other places, at Genoa, Italy, and at Smyrna, where he is at present serving. Only last month he was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Tilvaldi, whose mother is superintendent of the British hospital at Smyrna. Mr. Dye has been planning to bring his bride to Winona when on furlough next summer, but may get here earlier now that he has been assigned to duty in America.

GREATEST OF PORTSIDERS IN NATIONAL

Nap Rucker of Brooklyn.

There is no gauging a southpaw; when they are good they are very good and when bad very bad. The season of 1912 has furnished several illustrations and notable on the "bad" side of the argument are the cases of Harry Krause, Al Mattern and Nap Rucker. These three were rated as among the greatest portsiders in the game. Two of them have been sent to the minors, while for Rucker, before the coming of Rube Marquard held to be the best of his persuasion in the National league, he has been a failure the past season. It may be the reaction that must come from trying to hold up one's end on a losing team. Rucker has been with Brooklyn since his entry into the majors. He has most of this time been the team's main dependence in the box—an ordeal enough to break any man's nerve. Rucker may regain his old form, but southpaws are uncertain and the fate of Al Mattern and Harry Krause looms up as a specter before him.

JEFF TESREAU GETS RECORD

New York Twirler Has High Percentage Mark in National League—New Method of Rating.

Jeff Tesreau of the New York Giants ball club is the leading hurler of the National league by the modern method of figuring percentages, although Hendrix of the Pirates had the highest percentage of victories in which he pitched. Tesreau was third in games won and lost by the Giants. Mathewson of the Gotham team is second to Tesreau under the new system, although he finished eighth according to the old.

For the basis of his new method of rating twirlers Mr. Heydler chose the actual number of runs made by the opposing team, for which each pitcher was responsible. He adopted a modification of the old "earned run," which was abolished officially many years ago. In computing the number of earned runs, each pitcher was charged with runs which resulted from safe hits, sacrifice hits, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks. Runs scored as direct results of fielding errors, stolen bases and passed balls were exempted from the record and no runs were charged against pitchers, no matter how they were made, after chances had been offered, and not accepted, to retire the side.

Jeff Tesreau.

Have Had Many Managers.

The Naps and the Highlanders must be running a race to see which club can have more managers to run their teams. In the last five years the Naps have had Lajoie, McGuire, Stovall and Davis, while Griffith, Elberfeld, Chase, Stallings and Wolverton led the Yankees.

Has Pennant Bee.

Manager Bill Smith of the Atlanta team of the Southern league says he has visions of a pennant for the Atlanta fans. "We have a good outfield, our infield is fair and the pitching staff will be strengthened before the season opens," chirped Billy.

Gossip Among Sports

Ben Hoge has been elected captain of the Army team for 1913.

The clubs in the Pacific Coast league earned $30,000 last season.

They are terming Claude Hendrix, the Pirates' young twirler, the "gift horse."

Rube Benton of the Reds participated in 50 games—the record of the 1912 season.

Dee Walsh, the new shortstop of the St. Louis Browns, is being touted as a great find.

Pitcher Ford likes to draw cartoons, and he believes that he will take up that business some day.

The Cubs had forty men on their roster during the 1912 season. Eighteen of them were twirlers.

The Louisville Colonels won the most extra-inning games in the American association last season.

Rube Marquard seems to have missed the distinction between fame and notoriety as drawing power.

Grover Land, the popular backstop of the Toledo club, may be given another trial with the Cleveland Naps.

Harry Howell, once a big league pitcher, now an umpire in Texas, has had the nerve to ask for more salary.

Tom Downey, the ex-Cub, is likely to quit baseball next year. He owns a moving-picture show in Bridgeport.

Abe Attell has given a convincing reason for retirement from the fight game as a boxer—he can't lift one arm.

Manager Stallings will leave for the training camp about two weeks ahead of the big squad with his battery candidates.

The Detroit Tigers have bought Pitcher Herman Nichols of the Wyandotte (Mich.) club of the Border league.

Willie Keeler will hold his job as batting instructor on the Brooklyn team—not that he accomplished much last year.

Christy Mathewson is a many-sided player—ball player, checker player, basketball star. He's all sided except port-sided.

Bob Hedges repeats the St. Louis Browns are not for sale. This all because the Browns pulled up to seventh place.

Manager Griffith says baseball fans are fickle. They will praise a play for the home team and hoot same by the visitors.

Baseball critics claim if his young pitchers come through George Stovall will have a troublesome team down in St. Looey.

The west owes Walter Camp a debt of gratitude for his condescension in putting one player from its section of the woods on his pet all star American "champeens."

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES

Irving Bush of Wisconsin Offers Some Extremely Reasonable Suggestions For Betterment.

Irving Bush, captain of Wisconsin '04, has offered some suggestions with reference to changes in the rules of football which ought to be adopted. He sanctions the forward pass rule, but believes it should now be modified so that when used it must go beyond the lines of scrimmage. Now a foxy quarterback, knowing that his men are all covered, can simply touch the ball to the ground and thus cause an incomplete forward pass.

Mr. Bush calls attention to another matter that it is a wonder has not been seriously considered before this. He advocates the abolishment of the try for goal after touchdown. There is nothing particularly interesting about this play. Nine times out of ten it is a lucky shot and really means, if it means anything at all, that the team making it had a little better kicker or little better opportunity or a little more luck.

Possibly the most interesting thing that Mr. Bush advocates is lengthening of the time of game, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. He calls attention to the fact that up in 1906 the game was played in two 35-minute halves, with a ten-minute rest. He advocates two 20-minute quarters and two periods of 15 minutes each. In view of the recent showing that the actual strain on the players is not anywhere near as great as people have heretofore supposed, this recommendation ought to have careful consideration.

Taking them all together, he has advanced for consideration some extremely reasonable propositions.

THORPE WILL QUIT FOOTBALL

Indian Says His Intentions Are to Sever All Relations With Sport —Won Many Events.

Jim Thorpe, Indian athlete, who played as a member of the Carlisle football team, which has been a terror to all elevens in the United States, has come out with an assertion that he will quit sports. He says he will sever his athletic relations with his school and that the game with Brown Thanksgiving day positively was his last.

When the Carlisle eleven arrived in Worcester to finish its training for the Brown game Thanksgiving a big crowd surrounded the players and began to call for Thorpe. The modest Indian tried to keep in the background, but he was spied and three cheers were given for him. Some tried to shake his hand.

This demonstration so unnerved Thorpe that he lost no time in declaring that he would quit the Carlisle school and would not take part in any more sporting events. If Thorpe sticks to his declaration the athletic world will lose one of the greatest all around athletes ever produced.

Thorpe was the most successful athlete that competed in the Olympian games at Stockholm July 4, as he won both the Decathlon and Pentathlon events. Shortly after his return to America he won the all-around championship at Celtic park, scoring more points in the different events than Martin Sheridan did when he was champion.

JIM FLYNN WILL TAKE REST

Defeated Heavyweight Will Come East Before Attempting to Recover Lost Laurels in Ring.

Jim Flynn, recently defeated in his heavyweight fight at Los Angeles by Luther McCarty, is in New York, where he intends to take a good long rest before attempting to fight his way back into the championship class.

Jim Flynn.

DUMMY BALL FOOLED WAGNER

Jake Beckley Made Famous Pittsburg Shortstop Look Like Sucker—Caught Stealing Second.

"Jake Beckley was one of the few players who ever made me look like a sucker," said young Honus Wagner of the Pirates, a new candidate for the matrimonial league, the other day.

"It happened in Louisville years ago, and Tim Hurst was umpiring. I was on first base and saw Jake hide the ball under his arm. I told him several times I was wise to such bush league stuff, but Jake pretended he did not hear. Finally when Hurst was not looking, I grabbed the ball from under Jake's arm and threw it into right field. Then I started for second base, only to have the pitcher throw another ball to the second baseman, and I was run down between the bases. I felt so cheap I could have dropped clean through to China. Beckley had been holding a dummy ball."

Tiger Players for Sale.

Barring Cobb, Crawford, Stanage and Dubuc, President Navin of Detroit says any of his players are on the market to be sold for cash or to figure in a trade.

Weeks Is President.

Frank R. Weeks of Green Bay, Wis., was recently elected president of the Wisconsin-Illinois league.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913. NUMBER 27.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MURRAY DISCUSSES BANK LAW FAULTS

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY TESTIFIES BEFORE MONEY PROBERS.

COMPENSATION PRACTICE

Practice of Accepting Such From Borrowers Is Condemned—Admits Examination Is Superficial.

Washington, Jan. 9.— Faults in the national banking laws were discussed before the house money trust committee by Comptroller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray.

Mr. Murray spent more than three hours under examination by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, and agreed with many of the criticisms of the national bank act advanced by Mr. Untermyer. He asserted that the act, as at present constituted, was "ineffective and inadequate."

Mr. Murray furnished the committee such data from his office as President Taft had directed him to supply which, however, was but a small part of the information the committee asked the comptroller to furnish.

Geo. F. Baker Next.

The committee will hear George F. Baker of the First National bank of New York, who Mr. Untermyer says, with James Stillman and J. P. Morgan constitutes the trio of most powerful masters of finance in Wall street.

The connection between these three men and the funds controlled by their institutions will form the basis of Mr. Baker's examination.

Mr. Murray condemned without reservation the practice which he said was a growing evil, of directors or officers of national banks, accepting "personal compensation" from borrowers to whom the funds of the bank are loaned. He said that legislation should be passed providing for "criminal prosecution" of the practice. He favored a provision of law which would prevent the stockholders of banks transferring their stock on the verge of collapse of their banks, and also indorsed a scheme to force banks to make public the list of securities held as assets by national banks. Publicity of lists of stockholders in national banks, he said, would be beneficial.

Bank Examinations.

Questioned by Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Murray outlined the method of the examination of national banks by his office and asserted that under the present system the inspection was "ineffective."

"It is merely superficial examination, is it not?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," replied the comptroller.

The comptroller said that there are about 105 bank examiners to superintend the affairs of 1,500 banks. He said that in New York city these inspectors worked with the bank examiners of the Clearing House association and co-operated with them in connection with the appraisal of loans and securities held by banks.

Mr. Murray further said that his knowledge of clearing house associations was merely incidental.

MARKSMEN SENT OUT.

Policemen, All Crack Shots, Seek Chicago Auto Robbers—Use Taxicabs.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Ten policemen, selected from the best marksmen on the force, armed with long range rifles, and placed in four taxicabs were instructed by Captain Halpin to scour the city in search of hold-up men. He warned them to be on the lookout for motor car bandits, but told them also to watch for perpetrators of petty robberies.

The captain's action followed his conviction that in the four men arrested Sunday and Monday he had captured only one of the automobile bandits. That one, he says, is Herbert Saucier, alias Cattlith.

"If you meet motor car bandits whose cars are speedier than yours," the Captain told his men, "use your rifles. Do not be afraid to shoot."

Shipping Trust Is Alleged.

Washington, Jan. 9 — Testimony about "a shipping combination that controls the commerce of the seas with a stronger grasp than any combination which ever existed in the trade between the states" was presented at the house merchant marine committee. Shippers told of being at the mercy of the combination. The former agent of one so-called "conference or combination lines" related the methods of keeping independent lines out of the trade of pooling profit and of dividing territory.

Decision in Mining Case.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 9.—Judge W. S. McClenahan has just rendered a decision in the mining case of the Mississippi Land company vs. the Wisconsin Steel company heard in Duluth, involving the Nashwauk property. The Mississippi Land company is entitled to judgment, forever restraining and enjoining the Wisconsin Steel company from removing from the lands in question any iron ore except in such manner that the same may be weighed by the transportation company transporting the same.

CIPRIANO CASTRO

This photograph of General Castro, former dictator of Venezuela, who is trying to enter the United States, was taken at Ellis island, where he has been detained.

LOSS TO GROWERS ENORMOUS

CITRUS MEN LOSE OVER $25,000,000 DURING COLD SNAP.

Oranges Advance 50 Cents Box—Grape Fruit Also Goes Up.

Los Angeles, Jan. 9.—Twenty-five million dollars was the amount fixed as the loss sustained by citrus growers in the three days' freeze ending Wednesday morning. While this figure is not official, Earl G. Desell, assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers' exchange, said that accurate estimates of damage could not be made for several days, but $25,000,000 is regarded as a conservative estimate.

According to a statement by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which concluded its inquiry into the damage of the citrus crops, the early estimates of loss were exaggerated.

"All expert opinion," says the statement, "are to the effect that the actual damage will not be known for at least two weeks. Later examinations may show that not over 30 per cent of the fruit was materially injured, depending on weather conditions." A report from Pomona said that the growers there are more optimistic than heretofore, and that probably 50 per cent of the crop may be saved.

Oranges advanced 50 cents a box in the Los Angeles wholesale market Wednesday. This was a direct result of the freeze. Grape fruit, which also suffered heavily during the last three days, went up 25 cents a box.

Mrs. Cleveland Is Feted.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by her fiance, Prof. Thomas J. Preston of Wells college, was entertained at a dinner in their honor at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, at which the president and Mrs. Taft and a few other guests were invited. Mrs. Hammond will give a reception for Mrs. Cleveland, who will attend a luncheon earlier in the day at the residence of Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter. The president and Mrs. Taft will entertain Mrs. Cleveland and Prof. Preston at a dinner at the White House Saturday night.

Holy Land or Pope.

Rome, Jan. 9. — "Palestine for a papal see," is the cry of the anticlerical press of Italy, commenting on the message of Pope Pius X to the ambassadorial convention at London, asking intervention in behalf of the holy land. The pope asked the great powers to wrest Palestine forever from the Turkish domination, or else to guarantee permanent sanctity to holy places and protection to Christian pilgrims. The anti-clerical newspapers unanimously advocated the creation of Palestine into a permanent and independent temporal kingdom for the pope.

Iowa Editor Dies.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 9. — Colonel Joseph Elboeck, editor and publisher of the Iowa Staats Anzeiger, died here after a brief illness with pneumonia, aged 74.

Congress Asked for $250,000.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Congress was asked in a special message from the president to appropriate $250,000 for continuing the investigation of the commission on economy and efficiency into the executive departments of the government. In his message the president points out that "there is no greater service that can be rendered to the country than that of the continuance of the work of the commission until some form of organization is provided for continuously doing this kind of work."

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

Congress.

Senator Bacon introduced a resolution for recognition of the republic of China.

The secretary of the navy asked for a $100,000 appropriation for Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) naval hospital.

Representative Cox of Indiana introduced bills to transfer boots, shoes and all other leather to the free list.

The war department recommended a 1,000-foot channel of approach to Baltimore harbor at a cost of $305,250.

The senate interstate commerce committee ordered favorable report on appointment of Interstate ommerce Commissioner E. E. Clarke.

The house republicans of Interior department expenditure committee filed a minority report, condemning charges against former Indian Commissioner Valentine.

The house soon after convening at noon on the 2d, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative John G. McHenry of Pennsylvania.

Chairman Pujo of the house "money trust" investigating committee called a meeting for Saturday to consider the question of getting William Rockefeller before the committee.

In the house Representative Luthicum introduced a bill for a special commission to investigate the cause of railroad accidents and recommended preventive measures.

The senate adopted Senator Gore's resolution to request the president for any information American officers have obtained about the newly discovered German tuberculosis cure.

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Mrs. Betsey Johnson, aged 104, the oldest resident of Henry county, Illinois, died.

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According to an anti-administration leader, the revolution in Mexico will continue for years.

Seven members of the Osage tribal council have been removed by Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

Governor-Elect Eulzer of New York walked to the state capitol at Albany to take the oath of office.

The resignation of Manuel Calero, Mexican ambassador to the United States, was received at Mexico City.

Three thousand dollars was the loot carried away by robbers who blew the safe of the state bank at Liberty, Montgomery county, Kansas.

Great interest attached to the meeting in Paris between Premier Poincare and ex-Premier Ribot, two of the candidates for the presidency of France.

Oliver P. Wiggins, trapper with Kit Carson, veteran of the Mexican war and chief of scouts with General Heath in the Indian wars, is near death at his home in Denver.

Arthur Faller, the aviator, exceeded by five seconds the world's record for a duration flight in a biplane carrying five passengers. His time was one hour, six minutes and five seconds.

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Criticism of the course of Attorney General Wickersham in the Southern Pacific oil land litigation is made by counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad company in a brief filed in the supreme court in defense of its claim to millions of dollars' worth of western oil lands.

Hamilton Lewis suggested to Governor Wilson that promise of patronage might help him get a senate seat.

Finally showing her hand in the peace negotiations, Turkey in a guarded way suggests mediation by the powers.

Stenographers throughout the country observed the centenary of the birth of Isaac Pittman, inventor of modern shorthand.

An inspection of the Prince line steamer Austrian Prince, which on Friday sank the steamer Amasis in Montevideo harbor, shows that it was not damaged.

Major General Leonard Wood, grand marshal of the inaugural parade to be held March 4 next, announced, in deference to President-elect Wilson's wishes, the representation of the army and navy would not be as great as at previous similar functions.

Wilson says no one, not even himself, knows the men who will make up the next cabinet.

At Carrington, N. D., firemen stood helpless while an entire city block burned. The city water supply was exhausted soon after the fire started.

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Ortie McManigal and Frank K. Painter may be tried in Omaha for explosions in Douglas county.

Alaska has had a prosperous year, but is handicapped by lack of transportation facilities and fuel.

Albert McCabe, United States district judge in the Philippines, died at Rochester, Minn.

President Taft believes canal disputes should be arbitrated by special board.

During the year 1912 the live stock receipts at South Omaha were the largest in the history of that market.

General Luis Fernandez, who was prominent in General Orozco's army, surrendered with 200 of his men at Parral, according to official reports received here.

Mrs. Elmira Keeler Spencer, a veteran army nurse, known to civil war veterans everywhere as the Florence Nightingale of the rebellion, is dead at Oswego, N. Y., aged 94.

Edward E. Wagner of Mitchell, S. D., United States attorney for that state, and Charles Boynton, U. S. attorney at Waco, Texas, have resigned. President Taft accepted both resignations.

As a tragic sequel to marital troubles, Henry C. Edey, a retired broker of Bellport, L. I., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. The double tragedy took place in the Edey's bedroom.

During the year ending December 31, 1912, there were 1,345 applicants for enlistment in the United States navy at the Omaha recruiting station. Of these there were 282 enlisted, about 21 per cent. of the applicants.

United States Senator Jeff. Davis died suddenly at his home in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of an attack of apoplexy. He was the only man enjoying the distinction of having been governor of Arkansas for three terms.

In New Haven, Conn., it was announced that President Taft has leased the Parmelee mansion here for a term of two years with the privilege of purchasing. The president is expected to take up his residence there soon after leaving the White House.

Mrs. Adelaida Otero Luna, widow of Former Republican National Committee-man Solomon Luna, New Mexico sheep baron, distributed cash and gifts to the poor people of Los Lunas, Albuequerque and Santa Fe, her benefactions aggregating upwards of $10,000.

The lowest death rate in the history of New York City is recorded in the annual report of the health department, just made public. With 73,000 deaths for the year, the rate per 1,000 went down to 14.11, as against 15.13 in 1911, 15.98 in 1910 and sixteen in 1909.

Senator Bradley of Kentucky and several other republicans threatened openly that if the democrats persist in opposing president Taft's appointments, the republicans will start a bitter contest against President Wilson's appointees in the special session that meets after March 4.

The treasury department issued a notice to the public that a concern known as "the United States Treasury Gold Mining company," said to be sending out literature from Chicago, has no connection with the treasury and that the use of the name was not authorized by the treasury.

Congressman Lobeck introduced in the house a bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a paved road between Fort Crook and the south limit of South Omaha. The bill is identical with that introduced in the senate before the holidays by Senator Hitchcock.

The Italian supreme court has reversed the decision of the court of appeals at Palermo, which held that Nunzio Nasi, former minister of public instruction, was ineligible to sit in the Chamber of Deputies. The decision ordered a new trial of the case by the appeal court at Catania.

Representative William W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., who suddenly went insane at Colon, Panama, at the time of President Taft's recent visit to the isthmus, jumped overboard from a ship on which he had been taken at Colon, according to a dispatch received in Washington. His body has not been recovered.

Personal.

Congressman, Dan V. Stephens is in favor of election of postmasters.

Attorney General Wickersham was scored by counsel for the Southern Pacific.

General Castro has decided to make a fight to remain for a time in the United States.

An Oklahoma man, a former classmate of Governor Wilson, has been suggested for secretary of the interior.

The names of two women have been suggested for places in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Friends of Governor Norris of Montana are booming him for a place in the Wilson cabinet.

Castro says when he departs he will pray for the prosperity of the people of the United States.

Woman suffragists will garb themselves in mediaeval costume when they parade at Washington, March 3.

Through his attorney, William Rockefeller consented to accept service of subpoena from a house committee.

JERRY SOUTH

Mr. South, who is the chief clerk of the house of representatives, has been trying in vain to serve William Rockefeller with a subpoena to appear before the Pujo committee.

WILSON DISCUSSING CABINET

PRESIDENT-ELECT SINCERELY SEEKING VIEWS OF OTHERS.

Is Not Meddling in Proposed Reorganization of Senate Committees.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 9.—President-elect Wilson sat for three hours in his office in conference with Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma. Mr. Wilson declared that besides talking over a number of cabinet possibilities, he has discussed a program of the extra session, including tariff and currency legislation with the senators.

Both senators departed with their lips sealed. From the governor alone they said, could information be obtained. The president-elect spoke of his conference only in general terms, stating that no conclusion had been reached.

"We discussed as all my visitors do," he said, "all the names for the cabinet, I could think of, to get their views."

The president-elect said merely that he had discussed the whole ground of an extra session program and added:

"I am sincerely seeking to get the point of view of these men. I am not asking for conclusions, but merely want to talk things over with them."

The president-elect was asked, in view of the prominence of both Senators Gore and Smith in the proposed plan for a re-organization of senate committees and the abolishing of the seniority rules, whether that subject was discussed.

"I don't bring that matter up unless my callers do," he said, "Senator Smith simply said he thought they were in the way of a satisfactory solution in the senate of the difficulty. They make a point of not involving me in the mater."

Mr. Wilson indicated also during the day that he preferred not to interpose his influence in the re-organization of the senate committees any more than he cared to include the talk of abolition of seniority rule in house committee.

Senators O'Gorman of New York and Culberson of Texas will confer with Mr. Wilson at the state house next.

Gaynor May Prevent Parade.

New York, Jan. 9.—Striking garment workers prepared to put 60,000 men and women in line for a street parade next Monday. Mayor Gaynor has not decided to allow the parade and the manufacturers are trying to have him withhold his consent. The garment workers have been joined in their strike by 10,000 girls and women who sew kimonas and were members of the Ladies' Garment union. They demand a working week of 50 hours, a minimum wage scale, abolition of child labor and sanitary and fire-proof shops.

No Fears Felt for Panther.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Navy department officials said that no apprehension is felt for the safety of the repair ship Panther, which left New York last Thursday for Guntanamo, Cuba, in which port she is due. They say owing to the heavy seas which the Panther must have encountered, it would not be strange if her progress had been impeded. With the Panther is the tug Sonoma. The vessel may have blown out of her course.

Lodge Rate Increase Opposed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jan. 9.—One hundred insurgent members of the Modern Brotherhood of America met here to take further action in the fight against increased rates. Resolutions denouncing the action of the M. B. A. convention at Denver were adopted. Speakers denounced the supreme officers and called for united effort to defeat the Mobile bill. An appeal for funds resulted in a shower of dollars on the platform. Representatives were present from Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

WANTS MILK STANDARDS.

Farm School Teacher Says They Would Make Protection of Consumers Easier.

Minneapolis. — The sooner Minnesota seeks by statute to classify and standardize commercial milk the sooner will consumers receive proper protection and the easier it will be for the health and dairy officials to bring the milk dealers to an observance of their duties, declares R. M. Washburn, assistant professor of animal husbandry, college of agriculture in the state university. He is prepared to aid as far as his official duties will permit any movement to determine standards advisable for Minnesota and to encourage the necessary legislation.

Some weeks ago following a nationwide milk conference in Chicago, Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, announced that he proposed to arrange for a similar conference for Minnesota early in the year.

"For ordinary family use I will suggest 'market' milk with a minimum percentage of 3.25 per cent butter fat and 11.5 per cent total solids," said Professor Washburn today. "A dirt test also should be included, but in my opinion it would not be desirable to establish a bacterial count except as to certified milk. Raw milk properly handled on its way from the cow to the consumer is regarded by most people as the really desirable milk. Pasteurization will improve poor milk, but it can't improve upon nature. I do not recommend the grades of registered milk, pasteurized milk, clinical milk and other terms.

"Strict specifications for certified milk should be adopted. Such milk should have bacterial count of not to exceed 10,000, a minimum of 4 per cent of butterfat and of 12.5 per cent of total solids. The matter of certified milk possibly now is fairly well understood by health authorities and medical men generally and to what extent additional legislation is necessary I am unable to say.

"The third class of milk I propose is 'skim milk.' This will not be intended for home use, I mean as a food for infants and invalids. While it would not be a high grade of milk a standard of at least 9 per cent solids should be exacted.

"While my attention has not been called to existing evils in Minnesota, I have no doubt, judging from the continued agitation in other states and the results obtained by various investigations, that there is need for prompt legislation classifying commercial milk and defining the various classes so specifically that there can be no dispute."

COUNTY GETTING RICH.

Grain Raising Superseded by the Co-Operative Creamery—Land Values Increase.

Albert Lea.—The past year was a prosperous one for the co-operative creameries of Freeborn county, and it was here this method of dairying was established, as far as Minnesota is concerned. The creamery at Clarks Grove was the first in this state and it is still running and one of the best to be found in the country.

There are twenty-eight co-operative creameries in the twenty townships in Freeborn county, the one burned at Twin Lakes a few years ago having just been replaced with a new modern plant. Aside from the state creamery at this place all these butter factories are owned and operated by farmers and are organized along about the same lines, each shareholder to have one vote regardless of the number of shares of stock he may own, although in Clarks Grove there is no stock, but the management is in the hands of all the patrons.

Prices for butter have ruled high. Testing associations have been the means of weeding out many of the poor cows that were not paying for their board, to say nothing of the labor required to feed and care for them. A few cows in the county have produced 400 pounds of butter fat, which with the overrun means nearly 500 pounds of fancy creamery butter. Thus the farmer is finding a home market for his grain and hay and by means of the silo secures as much value to the acre in feed as do the finest alfalfa raising districts.

This system is bringing prosperity to all farmers who engage in the business and exercise ordinary intelligence and in a few years the price of land has increased from $50 to $150 an acre in this county. Grain raising is a lost art here except among a few standpatters, who do not like the steady work dairying imposes upon those who successfully engage in it.

Accident on Way to Funeral.

St. Paul, Jan. 6.—While on their way to Minneapolis, in an automobile to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Mary W. Goodell, G. A. Goodell, general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, St. Paul, and R. W. Goodell, general agent of the freight department of the Chicago Great Western railroad, Minneapolis, ran into Michael Heidenreich, member of the contracting firm of J. W. Butler and Brothers, St. Paul, as he was crossing Selby avenue at St. Albans street, inflicting serious injuries.

PROGRESSIVES TO MEET.

Northwest Representatives of New Party to Gather at St. Paul Jan. 24, for Big Rally.

The Northwestern Progressives conference, the call for which has just been issued, was decided upon at the recent National conference held in Chicago. Representatives of the Progressive party from the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, have decided to hold a rally of the Progressives at St. Paul as the most convenient and central point and the best prepared to take care of the large meeting expected. The date has been fixed as January 24.

An all-day conference will be held. The forenoon will be devoted to the consideration of Progressive organization and addresses will be delivered by leading organizers from the various states represented. This will be followed by a general discussion and the comparison of different plans of action. The afternoon session will take up the question of Progressive legislation and will be addressed by Progressive state legislators. In the evening there will be a banquet at the Auditorium where 1,00 guests will be accommodated. At eight o'clock the entire Auditorium, with 10,000 seats, will be thrown open free to the public and the meeting will be addressed by several noted speakers, among whom will be Senator Beveridge, Hon. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The topic for the evening will be the Progressive party and its principles.

DEDICATE NEW LIBRARY.

Virginia Mayor Will Formally Accept New Building—President Vincent to Speak.

Virginia. — The library board has determined upon Friday as the day for the formal opening of the new public library and on that occasion George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, will come to the city to deliver an address at a public meeting to be held in the evening at the new building. His subject will be "A Picture Gallery of the Mind." Mr. Vincent will also address the teachers of the public schools while he is in Virginia.

There will be a reception at the new building from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. at which the librarian and assistants and the members of the board will be the hosts. In the evening M. E. Fanning, the president of the board, will present the new library to Mayor M. A. Murphy, who will accept it on behalf of the city. Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the state library commission, will speak on "Library Extension," and Miss Stella Wood of Minneapolis will be here to tell stories to the children.

The new library has cost $42,500, exclusive of the site. It has 10,000 books including many in Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish.

ESTATE IS COMPROMISED

Akeley Settlement Reached—Widow of Minneapolis Lumberman to Receive Half-Million.

Los Angeles.—By means of a compromise just reported, the legal battle over the estate of the late H. C. Akeley, wealthy Minneapolis lumberman, was ended. Mrs. Clara Hood-Boyce Akeley, the widow, who was formerly the millionaire's housekeeper, is to receive five-twelfths of the estate, or approximately half a million dollars, and the remainder is to go to Akeley's daughter, Mrs. Florence Akeley Quirk.

Akeley died last July and since that time the estate has been in litigation in California and Minnesota courts. Under the agreement reached the estate is to be administered in both states.

$50,000 ST. PAUL LOSS.

Old Freight Shed of Chicago Great Western Railroad Gutted.

St. Paul. — Fire, believed to have started from a plumber's lamp in the basement, or from an overheated stove, gutted half of the old warehouse of the Chicago Great Western railroad, South Robert street and Indiana avenue, and caused a loss of $50,000 before it could be got under control.

Owing to the cold weather, which coated the firemen with sheets of ice, and the dense black smoke issuing from the building, the fire was one of the most difficult the department has fought in recent years.

Short Course for Women.

Crookston.—The women's short course at the agricultural school, Feb. 10-21, interested a large crowd last year. This year special plans have been made to have the course especially profitable. Several women will take part, including Miss Mary Bull, Miss Bess Rowe, and others. Plain sewing of value, the cooking of meats and vegetables to make the most out of each, household accounts and home hygiene will be taught by the best experts obtainable.

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General Luis Fernandez, who was prominent in General Orozco's army, surrendered with 200 of his men at Parral, according to official reports received here.

Mrs. Elmira Keeler Spencer, a veteran army nurse, known to civil war veterans everywhere as the Florence Nightingale of the rebellion, is dead at Oswego, N. Y., aged 94.

Edward E. Wagner of Mitchell, S. D., United States attorney for that state, and Charles Boynton, U. S. attorney at Waco, Texas, have resigned. President Taft accepted both resignations.

As a tragic sequel to marital troubles, Henry C. Edey, a retired broker of Bellport, L. I., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. The double tragedy took place in the Edey's bedroom.

During the year ending December 31, 1912, there were 1,345 applicants for enlistment in the United States navy at the Omaha recruiting station. Of these there were 282 enlisted, about 21 per cent. of the applicants.

United States Senator Jeff Davis died suddenly at his home in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of an attack of apoplexy. He was the only man enjoying the distinction of having been governor of Arkansas for three terms.

In New Haven, Conn., it was announced that President Taft has leased the Parmelee mansion here for a term of two years with the privilege of purchasing. The president is expected to take up his residence there soon after leaving the White House.

Mrs. Adelaida Otero Luna, widow of Former Republican National Committee-man Solomon Luna, New Mexico sheep baron, distributed cash and gifts to the poor people of Los Lunas, Albuerquerque and Santa Fé, her benefactions aggregating upwards of $10,000.

The lowest death rate in the history of New York City is recorded in the annual report of the health department, just made public. With 73,008 deaths for the year, the rate per 1,000 went down to 14.11, as against 15.13 in 1911, 15.98 in 1910 and sixteen in 1909.

Senator Bradley of Kentucky and several other republicans threatened openly that if the democrats persist in opposing president Taft's appointments, the republicans will start a bitter contest against President Wilson's appointees in the special session that meets after March 4.

The treasury department issued a notice to the public that a concern known as "the United States Treasury Gold Mining company," said to be sending out literature from Chicago, has no connection with the treasury and that the use of the name was not authorized by the treasury.

Congressman Lobeck introduced in the house a bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a paved road between Fort Crook and the south limit of South Omaha. The bill is identical with that introduced in the senate before the holidays by Senator Hitchcock.

The Italian supreme court has reversed the decision of the court of appeals at Palermo, which held that Nunzio Nasi, former minister of public instruction, was ineligible to sit in the Chamber of Deputies. The decision ordered a new trial of the case by the appeal court at Catania.

Representative William W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., who suddenly went insane at Colon, Panama, at the time of President Taft's recent visit to the isthmus, jumped overboard from a ship on which he had been taken at Colon, according to a dispatch received in Washington. His body has not been recovered.

Personal.

Congressman, Dan V. Stephens is in favor of election of postmasters.

Attorney General Wickersham was scored by counsel for the Southern Pacific.

General Castro has decided to make a fight to remain for a time in the United States.

An Oklahoma man, a former classmate of Governor Wilson, has been suggested for secretary of the interior.

The names of two women have been suggested for places in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Friends of Governor Norris of Montana are booming him for a place in the Wilson cabinet.

Castro says when he departs he will pray for the prosperity of the people of the United States.

Woman suffragists will garb themselves in mediaeval costume when they parade at Washington, March 3.

Through his attorney, William Rockefeller consented to accept service of subpoena from a house committee.

President Taft returned to Washington pleased with his visit to the Panama canal.

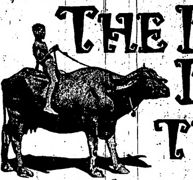
New Hampshire democrats and progressives have united against the republicans.

There is a deadlock in Colorado over the failure of the state senate to elect a presiding officer.

Woodrow Wilson said if it was possible he would prefer to simply walk to the capitol on inauguration day.

Governor William Sulzer declared that his election as chief executive made him the democratic leader of New York state.

THE BURDEN BEARERS OF THE FAR EAST

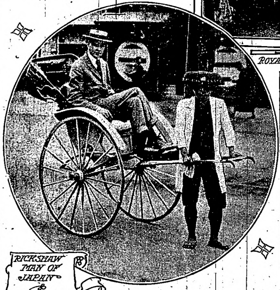


BUFFALO IN USE IN INDIA

BURDEN bearing is one of the characteristic features of all eastern life. The sole purpose of everything and everybody seems to be the bearing of burdens. The east would not be the east without the great army of burden bearers—the long caravans of heavily laden camels in the desert, the Turkish "hamals" staggering under towering loads of baggage and merchandise in the steep streets of Constantinople, the noisy water men with their bloated and dripping goat skins in Egypt and India, the tireless rickshaw men of Japan and Singapore and the faithful sedan chair coolies of Hongkong and Canton.

There is one very curious fact that can not fail to impress itself upon the mind of every observant traveler who spends much time in the east—a fact that will very often determine the sex of an oriental, even though the costume might leave one in doubt; for in Burma, Siam and Java the men and women dress so much alike that practically the only distinguishing feature is the turban usually worn by the men. When it comes to burden bearing, however, there can never be any doubt as to sex, regardless of costume, for the oriental woman almost invariably carries everything upon her head, while the man, just as invariably, bears every kind of a burden swung across his shoulders from the ends of a bamboo pole.

ROYAL BEARERS FOR KING OF SIAM



RICKSHAW MAN OF JAPAN

WATER CARRIER IN EGYPT

So much has this become second nature to them that I have seen Burmans and Javanese tie a stone or other useless weight to one end of their shoulder pole in order to balance some indivisible load at the other end, thus doubling the weight of their load in order to carry it in the customary manner. And the oriental woman exhibits the same reluctance with reference to carrying any kind of a burden, whether large or small, in any manner except upon her head, the sole and solitary exception being her baby, which is usually tied upon her back. We are sometimes amazed by the size and weight of the loads borne upon the heads of these women of the east, but at the same time it is not at all unusual to see these same women carrying upon their heads empty dishes, fragile glassware, things easily broken and of practically no weight; but habit is so strong with them that every object, no matter what its character, must be borne upon the head.

It is this habit of carrying heavy loads upon their heads that gives such a superbly erect and queenly carriage to practically all the women of the far east. The drawing of water seems to be their peculiar task, and Palestine is not alone with her Rebeccas at the well. While the veiled women of Egypt and Syria fill their great kullehs of Nile clay and the little brown girl wives of India dip their shining brass water pots in the temple tanks or in the sacred Ganges; the merry, graceful little girls and women of happy Burma, favored above all the women of the east, gather in a social sort of a way at the village fountains and spend long hours in the gossip so dear to feminine hearts before they fill their fat brown "chatties" with the water for their household needs. And there is here no suggestion of domestic slavery or unhappy household bondage, as these slender, brightly clad little daughters of Burma balance the dripping chatties upon their great coils of beautiful hair and bear them happily back to the little basket homes under the shadowy groves of plantains and areca palms, which are so generally the abode of sweet content.

When an oriental man bears water it is usually in a black, slimy, grewsome-looking pigskin or goatskin, slung across his shoulders and looking for all the world like the corpse of some drowned thing. These are the "sakkas" or water men of Egypt and Turkey, who carry water for sprinkling the roads to lay the dust in the vicinity of the bazars and to supply also the ordinary wants of the oriental household. To the same class belong the "bhistis" of India, who form a separate religious caste by themselves and who carry the water in their slimy goatskins every morning to fill the huge tin dishpan, which in India serves you as a bathtub.

There are also other water bearers among the men of the orient, but these have nothing to do with household duties and form a business class by themselves. They are the "sherbutli" and "khemali" of Egypt, Turkey and Syria who sell sherbets, cooled with the snows of Lebanon and sweetened drinks flavored with licorice and attar of roses. The musical clink of the two brass bowls which these men carry and strike constantly together as they walk, is one of those characteristic sounds which to one who has traveled in the orient is inseparable from every memory of an eastern city.

One strange feature will invariably impress itself upon the observant visitor to Rangoon and Hongkong, two of the largest and most splendid cities of the far east, and that is the fact that they are practically horseless cities, especially Hongkong, where horses are seldom or never seen. In Rangood horses are used for carriage purposes, but are never used for the hauling of freight and merchandise, and in both Rangoon and Hongkong practically all freight is hauled about the streets on curious freight carts drawn by numbers of coolies pulling on ropes. In Rangoon the carts have two large wheels and the coolies are always Hindus, for no Burman would so demean himself or so insult his pride as to become a beast of burden. In Hongkong the freight vans are low, four-wheeled arrangements and are drawn by half-naked Chinese coolies. It is a pitiful thing to see how cheap a thing is human life in this great city of Hongkong, where nature has done so much to create an earthly paradise.

The streets are so steep as to make the use of horses quite impossible, and as the greater part of the European population livs on the "Peak," or on the steep streets leading up its sides, it seems to be necessary that many thousands of Chinese coolies should sacrifice their lives in this heart-breaking work of burden bearing on these steep mountain roads. There are hundreds of great mansions and beautiful European villas on the slopes of the "Peak," and in building these homes every brick and stone, every timber and pound of mortar had to be carried up from the city on the backs of Chinese coolies, laboring for a few pitiful pennies a day. Every ounce of household supplies is brought up in the same manner on the heads and backs of Chinese coolies climbing these steep and slippery roads. Coal is transported in sacks of 150 or 200 pounds, suspended from a pole on the shoulders of two coolies, who very often are women. Most of the drinking water is brought up in the same manner, and the dwellers in these mountain homes are carried down to business in the city in the morning and back again to the heights after the day's work is done in sedan chairs, borne on the shoulders of these same faithful coolies. The work of the "bearers" in the steep streets of Hongkong is so trying that it is said a coolie seldom lives more than five or six years after taking up this work.

The real comfort and ease of traveling by sedan chair is a most surprising thing to one unfamiliar with this mode of travel. A very delightful surprise it is after the soul-racking experiences of camel back and elephant riding in Africa and India. The reason for this is that the bearers invariably keep step, and as they always go at a gentle trot the motion is easy and in no way tiresome. It is a strange experience to ride hour after hour through the narrow, bewildering, crowded streets of this most amazing city on earth, with half-naked chair men streaming with perspiration and constantly yelling at the top of their voices for the populace to clear the way, for it is a most remarkable thing to see the respect shown to the burden bearer in China. The man with a load always has the right of way, and the man with the heaviest load invariably is given precedence. In this wonderful land of China, which we have so long been taught to despise, the burden bearer is honored as in no other land, and labor is exalted in a manner unknown to our western world.

At Shanghai we come upon another strange and peculiarly Chinese mode of conveyance and burden bearing—the passenger wheelbarrow, upon which it is necessary to carry two passengers in order to balance the barrow. These barrows are very generally used in the Shanghai district, both as freight carriers and for transporting passengers, and it is a decidedly amusing sight to see some rich Chinese farmer or country merchant, wonderfully arrayed in silks and balanced by his wife or a huge crate of poultry, as he rides into the walled city of Shanghai on one of these lumbering wheelbarrows.

In Ceylon, Burma, Siam and the Malay states, and in many parts of China, and throughout all the islands of Japan, the rickshaw is the common and almost universal means of travel, yet, curiously enough, the jinrickshaw was the invention of an American missionary to Japan and was unknown to the oriental world less than seventy years ago.

These rickshaw men of Japan are a most admirable class—patient, honest, faithful and often exceedingly well informed. It is a most amazing thing to see the politeness and consideration of the sturdy rickshaw men of Dai Nippon. It is, moreover, a politeness born in their souls; never lacking under the most trying circumstances. Under the rules of their business etiquette, one rickshaw man may not run past another without begging his pardon, and the truth of this was borne upon me very forcibly during a hurried rickshaw ride across Yokohama one day when I had only 16 minutes by the watch in which to catch a train for Gotemba. The speed with which we made that two-mile journey around Yokohama's famous Bund and through the Benten-dori to the Tokyo railroad station necessitated no less than 27 several and separate apologies; at least, I lost count at the twenty-seventh. Two rickshaws passing rapidly in opposite directions collided, mixing up the two vehicles and throwing one of the rickshaw men to the ground. Again the native Japanese politeness asserted itself. Instead of abusing one another and possibly resorting to blows, the two little rickshaw men righted themselves, politely took off their huge mushroom hats, bowed most courteously and begged one another's pardon! Imagine two American cabbies apologizing to one another after such a collision!

FLIES ARE NOT OBSERVING

Will Walk Into a Trap With Their Eyes Open—Many Human Beings Haven't Any More Sense.

"It is a mighty good thing for the people of the country," says Abe Peters, "that the fly hasn't any sense. A fly will walk deliberately into any sort of a trap with his eyes wide open. Put down a piece of sticky fly paper and pretty soon a dozen flies are fast on it. That isn't so remarkable, but every one of them kicks and struggles as long as it lasts, telling every other fly that it is in trouble.

"Naturally, one would suppose that the other flies, seeing what the first dozen had got into, would keep away, but they don't. The more flies get stuck on the paper, the more the others want to get on. It is so with any sort of trap. You can't fix up anything in the nature of trap that a fool fly won't fall for. If it wasn't for the fact that a fly can raise a family of 15,000 or 20,000 children inside of a week, and that a baby fly on Monday morning may be the great-grandmother of a million flies before Saturday night, the tribe would have been extinguished long ago.

"And yet, come to think it over, I don't know but that flies show about as much sense as a lot of humans. The fool humans keep walking into traps with their eyes wide open year after year, and don't seem to learn much of anything from either observation or experience. Every time I see a young fellow just throwing himself away and ruining all his chances forever of amounting to anything and doing it with his eyes wide open, I say to myself, 'Well, I guess there are a good many of us humans who haven't any more sense than so many fool flies!'"

It is the fidelity in the daily drill which turns the raw recruit into the accomplished soldier.—W. M. Punshon.

ODD TURK RELIGION

Whirling Dervishes Inflict Wounds on Selves.

Men of Ottoman Country Work Themselves Into a Frenzy and Then Use Various Instruments of Torture to Please Allah.

Constantinople.—The religion of the Ottoman empire is typical of its people—barbarous and fantastic. The Dervishes, the regular religious order in Turkey, recognize no authority but that of Allah, and, in consequence, have been persecuted not a little by the jealous Sultans. Although the laymen who profess this faith have but to repeat one or two short prayers and wear the sacred cap for a few minutes every day, those who take the vows of poverty, abstinence from wine, and celibacy, from time to time perform strange rites in their worship of Allah.

The Whirling Dervishes, after a few preliminaries, begin to chant the Koran to weird music played on flutes and tarboukas, which seems to intoxicate them. One by one they close their eyes, stretch their arms horizontally and begin to twist, slowly at first, but gain speed until they seem, like a sleeping top, to be motionless. All the time they never touch, although there may be a score of more whirling at the same time in the center of the floor, never leave the spot where they stand, and never get out of time, always moving to the music. This they continue until they fall exhausted and are covered with a cloak until they have recovered.

The ceremonies performed by the Howling Dervishes, another sect, are quite as strange, and a great deal more barbarous even than those just mentioned, but in neither case are the rites performed secretly; for, unlike other Mohammedans, the Dervishes do not object to the "Christian dog" attending their places of worship, so long as he removes his shoes before he enters the "tekieh," or temple.

Round the walls of the hall used by the Howling Dervishes hang all sorts of cruel-looking implements—sharp darts, nippers, chains, pinchers and other weapons. These the devotees use to mortify their flesh when they have worked themselves up to a state of religious ecstasy and delirium. Faster and faster they move thier heads, higher and higher rises the music, one by one the Dervishes leave their place and begin to leap high in the air, nodding all the time. Kettledrums are beaten, the chanting becomes louder. The Dervishes form a chain, placing their hands on each other's shoulders, then step one pace backward and one forward with a terrific simultaneous lurch, emitting a long-drawn howl, like the cry of some wounded animal.

Type of Dervishes of the Desert.

The excitement is intense, and the Dervishes, foaming at the mouth, begin to wound themselves with various implements from the walls. They handle redhot irons, fill their mouths with burning charcoal, drive a spit right through one cheek and out the other side, and leave it there while they continue to nod and howl. They perform a sort of wild dance with a pointed dart in each hand, throwing themselves upon them, until, worn out, they roll over, covered with blood and foam.

While this is going on mothers bring their children for the priest to stand upon, for in so doing he is supposed to cure all diseases. Tiny children undergo this ordeal, and are forced to bear the pressure until their ribs crack and their eyes bulge from their livid faces. Even those of the highest rank come to be stood upon by the imam, or high priest, believing that it will cure them of their illnesses.

GOSSIPING COST HIM $15,000

Court Holds Woman Can Collect on False Tale That Caused Divorce From Husband.

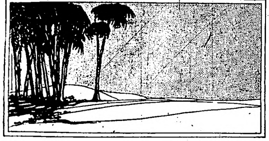
Sacramento, Cal.—Gossips who poison the mind of husband or wife against the other are liable for practically any amount of damages, according to a decision of the supreme court.

Mrs. Beula Works brought suit against J. P. Campbell for $15,000, alleging that through false reports he had actuated her to divorce her husband. She states she believed his reports at the time, but later learned they were maliciously untrue.

The lower court ruled against Mrs. Works, holding that the husband was the aggrieved party. The supreme court, however, declares either husband or wife under the circumstances has grounds for damages.

Fines Wife for Impure Catsup.

Utahville, Pa.—Mrs. J. F. McFarland appeared before her husband, a justice of the peace, on a charge of selling adulterated catsup and was fined $60, which she paid. Mrs. McFarland, who conducts a prosperous country store, pleaded guilty.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.
Illustrations by M. G. KETTNER
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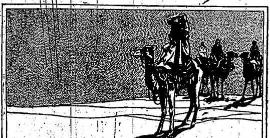


SYNOPSIS.

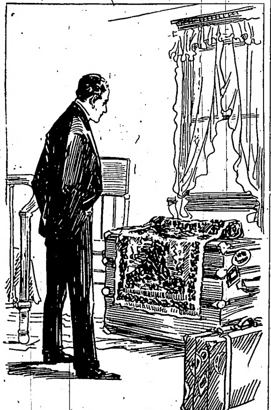
George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

Stubborn as the lock was, perseverance overcame it. George then, as a slight diversion, spread the ancient Yhiordes over the trunk and stared at it in pleasurable contemplation. What a beauty it was! What exquisite blue, what soft red, what minute patterns! And this treasure was his. He leaned down upon it with his two hands. A color stole into his cheeks. It had its source in an old confusion; school-boys jeering a mate seen walking home from school with a girl. It was all rot, he perfectly knew, this wishing business; and yet he flung into the sun-warmed, sun-gilded space an ardent wish, sent it speeding round the world from east to west. Fast as heat, fast as light it traveled, for no sooner had it sprung from his mind than it entered the window of a room across the corridor. Whether the window was open or shut was of no importance whatever. Such wishes penetrated and went through all obstacles. And this one touched Fortune's eyes, her hair, her lips; it caressed her in a thousand happy ways. But, alas! such wishes are without temporal power.

Fortune never knew. She sat in a chair, her fingers locked tensely, her eyes large and set in gaze, her lips compressed, her whole attitude one of impotent despair.

George did not see her at lunch, and



What a Beauty It Was.

consequently did not enjoy the hour. Was she ill? Had she gone away? Would she return before he started? He greeted the Major as one greets a long-lost friend; and by gradations George considered clever indeed, brought the conversation down to Fortune. No, the Major did not know where she was. She had gone early to the bazaars. Doubtless she was lunching alone somewhere. She had the trick of losing herself at times. Mrs. Chedsoye was visiting friends at Shepheard's. When did Mr. Jones leave for America? What! on the morrow? The Major shook his head regretfully. There was no place like Cairo for Christmas.

George called a carriage, drove about the principal streets and shopping districts, and used his eyes diligently; but it was love's labor lost. Not even when he returned at tea-time did he see her. Why hadn't he known and got up? He could have shown her the bazaars; and there wasn't a dragoman in Cairo more familiar with them than he. A wasted day, totally wasted. He hung about the lounging-room till it was time to go up and dress for dinner. Tonight (as if the gods had turned George's future affairs over to the care of Momus) he dressed as if he were going to the opera; swallow-tail, white vest, high collar and white-lawn cravat, opera-Fedora, and thin-soled pumps; all these habiliments and demi-habiliments supposed to make the man. When he reached what he thought to be the glass of fashion and the mold of form, he turned for the first time toward his trunk. He did not rub his eyes; it wasn't at all necessary; the thing he saw, or rather did not see, was established beyond a doubt; as plainly definite as two and two are four. The ancient Yhiordes had taken upon itself one of the potentialities of its fabulous prototype, that of invisibility; it was gone.

CHAPTER XI.

Episodic.

Fortune had immediately returned from the bazaars. And a kind of torpor blanketed her mind, usually so fertile and active. For a time the process of the evolution of thought was denied her; she tried to think, but there was an appalling lack of continuity, of broken threads. It was like one of those circumferential railways; she traveled, but did not get anywhere. Ryanne had told her too much for his own sake, but too little for hers. She sat back in the carriage, inert and listless, and indeterminedly likened her condition to driftwood in the ebb and flow of beach-waves. The color and commotion of the streets were no longer absorbed; it was as if she were riding through emptiness, through the unreality of a dream. She was oppressed and stifled, too; harbinger of storms.

Mechanically she dismissed the carriage at the hotel, mechanically she went to her room, and in this semi-conscious mood sat down in a chair, and there George's wish found her, futilely. Oh, there was one thing clear, clear as the sky outside. All was not right; something was wrong; and this wrong upon one side concerned her mother, her uncle and Ryanne, and upon the other side, Mr. Jones. Think and think as she might, her endeavors gave her no single illumination. Four blind walls surrounded her. The United Romance and Adventure company—there could not possibly be such a thing in existence; it was a jest of Ryanne's to cover up something far more serious.

She pressed her eyes with a hand. They ached dully, the dull pain of bewilderment, which these days recurred with frequency. A sense of time was lacking; for luncheon hour came and passed without her being definitely aware of it. This in itself was a puzzle. A jaunt, such as she had taken that morning, always keened the edge of her appetite; and yet, there was no craving whatever.

Where was her mother? If she would only come now, the cumulative doubts of all these months should be put into speech. They had treated her as one would treat a child; it was neither just nor reasonable. If not as a child, but as one they dared not trust, then they were afraid of her. But why? She pressed her hands together, impotently. Ryanne, clever as he was, had made a slip or two which he had sought to cover up with a jest. Why should he confess himself to be a rogue unless his tongue had got the better of his discretion? If he was a rogue, why should her mother and her uncle make use of him, if not for roguery's sake? They were fools, fools! If they had but seen and understood her as she was, she would have gone to the bitter end with them, loyally, with sealed lips. But no; they had chosen not to see; and in this had morally betrayed her. Ah, it rankled, and the injustice of it grew from pain to fury. At that moment, had she known anything, she certainly would have denounced them. Of what use was loyalty, since none of them sought it in her?

The Major was wiser than he knew when he spoke of the hundredth danger, the danger unforeseen, the danger against which they could make no preparation. And he would have been first to sense the irony of it could he have seen where this danger lay.

Why should they wish the pleasant young man out of the way? Why should Ryanne wish to inveigle him into the hands of this man Mahomed? Was it merely self-preservation, or something deeper, more sinister? Think! Why couldn't she think of something? It was only a little pleasure trip to Cairo, they had told her, and when she had asked to go along, they seemed willing enough. But they had come to this hotel, when formerly they had always put up at Shepheard's. And here again the question why? Was it because Mr. Jones was staying here? She liked him, what little she had seen of him. He was out of an altogether different world than that to which she was accustomed. He was neither insanely mad over cards nor a social idler. He was a young man with a real interest in life, a worker, notwithstanding that he was reputed to be independently rich. And her mother had once borrowed money of him, never intending to pay it back. The shame of it! And why should she approach him the very first day and recall the incident, if not with the ulterior purpose of using him further? As a ball strikes a wall only to rebound to the thrower, so it was with all these questions. There was never any answer.

Tired out, mentally and physically, she laid her head upon the cool top of the stand. And in this position her mother, who had returned to dress for tea, found her. Believing Fortune to be asleep, Mrs. Chedsoye dropped a hand upon her shoulder.

Fortune raised her head.

"Why, child, what is the matter?" the mother asked. The face she saw was not tear-stained; it was as cold and passionless as that by which sculptors represent their interpretations of Justice.

"Matter?" Fortune spoke, in a tone that did not reassure the other. "In the first place I have only one real question to ask. It depends upon how you answer it. Am I really your daughter?"

"Really my daughter?" Mrs. Chedsoye stepped back, genuinely astonished. "Really my daughter? The child is mad!" as if addressing an imaginary third person. "What makes you ask such a silly question?" She was in a hurry to change her dress, but the new attitude of this child of hers warranted some patience.

"That is no answer," said Fortune, with the unmoved deliberation of a prosecuting attorney.

"Certainly you are my daughter."

"Good. If you had denied it, I should have held my peace; but since you admit that I am of your flesh and blood, I am going to force you to recognize that in such a capacity I have some rights. I did not ask to come into this world; but insomuch as I am here, I propose to become an individual, not a thing to be given bread and butter upon sufferance. I have been talking with Horace. I met him in the bazaars this morning. He said some things which you must answer."

"Horace? And what has he said, pray tell?" Her expression was flippant, but a certain inquietude penetrated her heart and accelerated its beating. What had the love-lorn fool said to the child?

"He said that he was not a good man, and that you tolerated him because he ran errands for you. What kind of errands?"

Mrs. Chedsoye did not know whether to laugh or take the child by the shoulders and shake her soundly. "He was laughing when he said that. Errands? One would scarcely call it that."

"Why did you renew the acquaintance with Mr. Jones, when you knew that you never intended paying back that loan?"

Here was a question, Mrs. Chedsoye realized, from the look of the child, that would not bear evasion.

"What makes you think I never intended to repay him?"

Fortune laughed. It did not sound grateful in the mother's ears.

"Mother, this is a crisis; it can not be met by counter-questions nor by flippancy. You know that you did not intend to pay him. What I demand to know is, why you spoke to him again, so affably, why you seemed so eager to enter into his good graces once more. Answer that."

Her mother pondered. For once she was really at a loss. The unexpectedness of this phase caught her off her balance. She saw one thing vividly, regretfully: she had missed a valuable point in the game by not adjusting her play to the growth of the child, who had, with the phenomenal suddenness which still baffles the psychologists, stepped out of girlhood into womanhood, all in a day. What a fool she had been not to have left the child at Mentone!

"I am waiting," said Fortune. "There are more questions; but I want this one answered first."

"This is pure insolence!"

"Insolence of a kind, yes."

"And I refuse to answer. I have some authority still."

"Not so much, mother, as you had yesterday. You refuse to explain?"

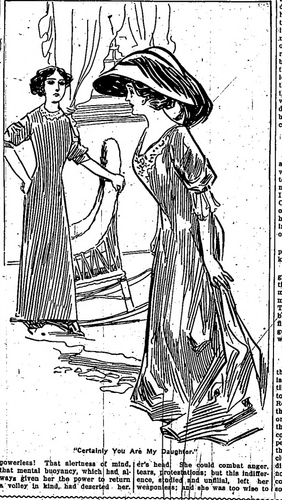
"Absolutely!"

"Then I shall judge you without mercy." Fortune rose, her eyes blazing passionately. She caught her mother by the wrist, and she was the stronger of the two. "Can't you understand? I am no longer a child, I am a woman. I do not ask, I demand!" She drew the older woman toward her, eye to eye. "You palter, you always palter; palter and evade. You do not know what frankness and truth are. Is the continual evasion calculated to still my distrust? Yes, I distrust you; you, my mother. You have made the mistake of leaving me alone too much. I have always distrusted you, but I never knew why."

Mrs. Chedsoye tugged, but ineffectually. "Let go!"

"Not till I have done. Out of the patchwork, squares have been formed. What of the men who used to come to the villa and play cards with Uncle George, the men who went away and never came back? What of your long disappearances of which I knew nothing except that one day you vanished and upon another you came back? Did you think that I was a fool, that I had no time to wonder over these things? You have never tried to make a friend of me; you have always done your best to antagonize me. Did you hate my father so much that, when his death put him out of range, you had to concentrate it upon me? My father!" Fortune roughly flung aside the arm. "Who knows about him, who he was, what he was, what he looked like? As a child, I used to ask you, but never would you speak. All I know about him nurse told me. This much has always burned my mind: you married him for wealth that he did not have. What do you mean by this simple young man across the corridor?"

Mrs. Chedsoye was pale, and the artistic touch of rouge upon her cheeks did not disguise the pallor. The true evidence lay in the whiteness of her nose. Never in her varied life had she felt more helpless, more impotent. To be wild with rage, and yet to be



"Certainly You Are My Daughter."

powerless! That alertness of mind, that mental buoyancy, which had always given her the power to return a volley in kind, had deserted her. Moreover, she was distinctly alarmed. This little fool, with a turn of her hand, might send tottering into ruins the skillful planning of months.

"Are you in love with him?" aiming to gain time to regather her scattered thoughts.

"Love?" bitterly. "I am in a fine mood to love any one. My question, my question," vehemently; "my question!"

"I refuse absolutely to answer you!" Anger was first to reorganize its forces; and Mrs. Chedsoye felt the heat of it run through her veins. But, oddly enough, it was anger directed less toward the child than toward her own palpable folly and oversight.

"Then I shall leave you. I will go out into the world and earn my own bread and butter. Ah," a little brokenly, "if you had but given me a little kindness, you do not know how loyal I should have been to you! But no; I am and always have been the child that wasn't wanted."

The despair in the gesture that followed these words stirred the mother's calloused heart, moved it strangely, mysteriously. "My child!" she said impulsively, holding out her hands.

"No." Fortune drew back. "It is too late."

"Have it so. But you speak of going out into the world to earn your own bread and butter. What do you know about the world? What could you do? You have never done anything but read romantic novels and moon about in the flower-garden. Foolish chit! Harm Mr. Jones? Why? For what purpose? I have no more interest in him than if he were one of those mummies over in the museum. And I certainly meant to repay him. I should have done so if you hadn't taken the task upon your own broad shoulders. I am in a hurry. I am going out to Mena House to tea. I've let Celeste off for the day, so please unhook my waist and do not bother your head about Mr. Jones." She turned her back upon her daughter, quite confident that she had for the time suppressed the incipient rebellion. She heard Fortune crossing the room. "What are you doing?" petulantly.

"I am ringing for the hall-maid." And Fortune resumed her chair, picked up her Baedeker, and became apparently absorbed over the map of Assuan.

Again wrath mounted to her mother's head. She could combat anger, tears, protestations; but this indifference, studied and unfilial, left her weaponless; and she was too wise to unbridle her tongue, much as she longed to do so. She was beaten. Not an agreeable sensation to one who counted only her victories.

"Fortune, later you will be sorry for this spirit," she said, when she felt the tremor of wrath no longer in her throat.

Fortune turned a page, and jotted down some notes with a pencil. Sad as she was at heart, tragic as she knew the result of this outbreak to be, she could hardly repress a smile at the thought of her mother's discomfiture.

And so the chasm widened, and went on widening till the end of time.

Mrs. Chedsoye was glad that the hall-maid knocked and came in just then. It at least saved her the ignominy of a retreat. She dressed, however, with the same deliberate care that she had always used. Nothing ever deranged her sense of proportion relative to her toilet, nothing ever made her forget its importance.

"Good-by dear," she said. "I shall be in at dinner." If the maid had any suspicion that there had been a quarrel, she should at least be impressed with the fact that she, Mrs. Chedsoye, was not to blame for it.

Fortune nibbled the end of her pencil.

The door closed behind her mother and the maid. She waited for a time. Then she sprang to the window and stood there. She saw her mother driven off. She was dressed in pearl-grey, with a Reynolds hat of grey velour and sweeping plumes: as handsome and distinguished a woman as could be found that day in all Cairo. The watcher threw her Baedeker, her note-book, and her pencil violently into a corner. It had come to her at last, this thing that she had been striving for since noon. She did not care what the risks were; the storm was too high in her heart to listen to the voice of caution. She would do it; for she judged it the one thing, in justice to her own blood, she must accomplish. She straightway dressed for the street; and if she did not give the same care as her mother to the vital function, she produced an effect that merited comparison.

She loitered before the porter's bureau till she saw him busily engaged in answering questions of some women tourists. Then, with a slight but friendly nod, she stepped into the bureau and stopped before the key-rack. She hung up her key, but took it down again, as if she had changed her mind. At least, this was the porter's impression as he bowed to her in the midst of the verbal bombardment. Fortune went up-stairs. Ten or fifteen minutes elapsed, when she returned, hung up the key, and walked briskly toward the side-entrance at the very moment George, in his fruitless search of her, pushed through the revolving doors in front. And all the time she was wondering how it was that her knees did not given under. It was terrible. She balanced between laughter and tears, hysterically.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dental Training.

Fifteen years from now if I have any teeth left for anybody to fool with I shall hire a certain Chinese boy to do the fooling," a New York salesman said. "He will be grown up then. I saw him the other day down in Chinatown. He was pulling pegs out of a board with his fingers. The pegs had been driven pretty tight into holes in the board, and it took a good deal of strength to get them out.

"'That is a funny game for him to play,' I said to a white man who knows the quarter.

"'Game!' said he. 'That is not a game. The boy is going to be a dentist. His folks have made up their minds about that, and he has commenced early to strengthen his fingers. They train them that way in China because there they pull teeth with the fingers. He will not pull with his fingers here, but the strength and skill will come in handy, just the same.'"

Yellow Fever Germ.

The theory that mosquitoes convey the disease known as "yellow fever" is many years old, but it was not until the year 1895 that it was proven to be true. During that year Major Ronald Ross, working in India along the lines of Sir Patrick Manson's theory, demonstrated that mosquitoes of the genus called anopheles clarifer conveyed the disease. In 1897-98 experiments in Cuba and other parts of the world established a similar conclusion. It is in consequence of this discovery that the dread disease is now being so largely checked in the countries where it has hitherto been so destructive of human life.

Prosperity Came in Jumps

Good Story From Which Private John Allen Drew a Rule to Guide His Conduct.

Private John Allen, during his long service as representative of Mississippi in congress, was importuned on one occasion to make an after-dinner speech at a banquet at which he was to be a guest.

"No!" said the "private," "I will make a before-dinner speech but none after dinner."

When reminded that a before-dinner speech was quite out of the ordinary, and was asked for his reason for desiring to make his speech before dinner, he told the following story:

"There was a ne'er-do-well that lived near Tupelo, my home town, some years ago named Bill Jones. Bill had a brother Bob, who had gone to Texas quite a while before, and reports said that he was enjoying a fair share of worldly prosperity. When a Texan, from the town in which Bob had located, came to Tupelo, he looked up Bob, who said to him:

"Tell Bob that I have a large family, and things are against me somehow, and if he can give me a little assistance it will be greatly appreciated."

He continued on this strain for some time so that the Texan to relieve the situation proposed that they have a drink. The drink was disposed of, and Bill was cheered up considerably; began to tell what a good crop he would have this year, etc. Another drink was taken with a like result, and after about the fourth had been disposed of, he slapped the Texan on the back and said:

"When you see Bob, you tell him if he or any of his friends need any money, just draw on me for it, and they will get it."

For Unbelievers.

"Why did you cover that board with paint and lean it against your gate post?" "That," replied Mr. Growcher, "is a sample for the benefit of the people who won't believe paint is fresh until they have rubbed their fingers across it."—Washington Star.

Improved Letter Boxes.

Letter boxes have been invented for office buildings and apartments which deliver mail dropped into them on the ground floor to their owners' rooms, even the weight of a card starting the elevating machinery.

GET THIS FOR COLDS
Prescription for Positive Results
Don't Experiment.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is said to be the quickest cough and cold cure known to the medical profession. Be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top sealed case. If your druggist is out of stock he will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Don't fool with uncertain mixtures. It is risky. Local druggists say that for the past six years this has had a wonderful demand. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

Unusual.

"A candlemaker combines extremes."

"How so?"

"His business is both cereous and light."

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

It's a favorite theory of married women that every widower's heart be in the grave.

TIRED BLOOD
AFFECTS THE AGED
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Aged persons are susceptible to Paralysis, Apoplexy, Poor Circulation, etc., as a result of Tired Blood Conditions, which tend to harden the arteries. Now what is the best safeguard of the soundness of the arteries if it is not in the steady flow of perfect blood through them? Unimpaired arteries, Perfect Digestion, and a constant sure elimination of waste products, are the best guarantee of a healthful and peaceful old age. Tonitives are offered as an aid in securing these fundamental conditions. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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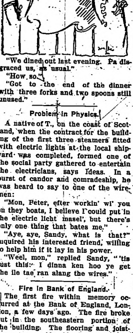

"We dined out last evening. Pa disgraced us, as usual."

"How so."

"Got to the end of the dinner with three forks and two spoons still unused."

Problem in Physics.

A native of T., on the coast of Scotland, when the contract for the building of the first three steamers fitted with electric lights at the local shipyard was completed, formed one of the social party gathered to entertain the electricians, says Ideas. In a burst of candor and comradeship, he was heard to say to one of the wiremen:

"Mon, Peter, efter workin' wi' you on they boats, I believe I could put in the electric licht masel', but there's only one thing that bates me."

"Aye, aye, Sandy, what is that?" inquired his interested friend, willing to help him if it lay in his power.

"Weel, mon," replied Sandy, "'tis just this: I dinna ken hoo ye get the ile tae ran alang the wires."

Fire in Bank of England.

The first fire within memory occurred at the Bank of England, London, a few days ago. The fire broke out in the southeastern portion of the building. The flooring and joisting were considerably damaged. The outbreak was discovered by the Bank of England authorities and subdued by their own appliances in 30 minutes. A lieutenant and a dozen men of the Irish Guards on duty at the bank, with fixed bayonets, assisted the police in keeping the crowd back from the building.

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Advertise in the Spectator

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Saturday, January 11, 1913.

The Dairy Industry in Minnesota

Some interesting figures have recently been gathered by H. J. Maxfield, commissioner of immigration, which show a remarkable growth of Minnesota's creamery industry during the past twelve years. "I confess that I am surprised," said Mr. Maxfield, "and I believe that many of our people will be when they learn that Minnesota creameries have more than doubled in the past twelve years. In 1899 Minnesota hed 582 creameries and in 1911 she had 814. In 1899 our creameries manufactured 44,007,933 pounds of butter, against 98,984,789 pounds in 1911. Here is the most interesting and important fact of all. In 1899 $6,959,914.55 was paid out to our farmers for butter fat, against $22,381,375.26 in 1911, or a gain of $15,421,460.71—more than three times as much as was paid out in 1899. This of course is not due entirely to increased production, but largely to advance in prices.

The advance in price can best be observed by comparing the average price paid per pound for butter fat in 1899, which was 17.5, against 27.18 in 1911, an advance of about ten cents per pound. In 1899 the creameries of this state had 40,189 patrons, against 90,704 in 1911. 331,512 cows were supplying Minnesota creameries in 1899, against 714,318 in 1911. These two latter cases show a substantial increase, and both have more than doubled. The following table shows some figures from Minnesota creameries for the past twelve years:

	1899	1911
Number of creameries in state	582	814
Pounds of butter made	44,007,933	98,984,789
Amount paid patrons for butter fat.	$6,959,914.55	$22,381,375.26
Average price per pound of butter fat	17.5	27.18
Number of creamery patrons	40,189	90,704
Number of cows supplying creameries	331,512	714,318

The above figures were taken from the dairy and food commissioner's reports. The 1911 report shows that Minnesota cows produced an average of 139 pounds of butter each. The amount received by each patron averaged $246.75. When we consider that Minnesota has many thousands of acres of undeveloped land, all of which are particularly adapted to dairying, her future as a dairy state looks exceedingly bright, and I predict that in the next ten years we will again see this remarkable industry doubled.

The foregoing figures do not take into account the value of cheese produced in Minnesota, nor the values of the by-products of the dairy industry. It is safe to say that all of the dairy products of the state are worth annually to the farmer $40,000,000, outside of the indirect value to agriculture of the keeping of stock on the farm.

Dairying is profitably carried on in older states, where land sells for much more than Minnesota land. If dairying is profitable on $200 land, it is necessarily much more profitable in Minnesota, on land that costs only from $25 to $125 per acre.

Bailey's Badly Mixed Valedictory

Senator Bailey's traits and faults are couriously and characteristically exemplified in what is called his "swan song." He leaves public life a disappointed and embittered man. The times are out of joint; there is little balm in political life; dangerous heresies are preached by reckless and shallow—or yellow—editors; statesmen lack the courage to fight slander and misrepresentation and quackery; we are, therefore, drifting into mobocracy. This is Bailey's gloomy view of our situation, and he retires in disgust not sharing the Ibsen idea that the strongest man is he who stands alone.

We need hardly say that Mr. Bailey's views as to the degeneracy of the times are superficial and irrational. He exaggerates; he mistakes symptoms for causes, by-products for staples, negligible incidents for deep seated factors. He forgets that wisdom does not die with any generation, and that in this world of change institutions cannot stand still.

However, he is able enough to command respect even from those who cannot accept his extreme views when he succeeds in preserving dignity, moderation of statement and philosophic calm. It is because he is impetuous, indiscreet, personal, abusive that he has so often come to grief. His valedictory should have eschewed all personalities, all frothy and venomous flourishes, and should have set forth soberly his views of government and politics. Much in such a statement would have merited consideration. There is too much irresponsible denunciation of public men. There is too much humbug. There is room and need in our day for constitutional conservatism. Discussion is wholesome and corrective. It sifts, purges, tempers, modifies. But Mr. Bailey could not control his temper, and his speech was a sad, queer mixture—quite as yellow a production as any of which he complained in others. It may have gratified the speaker, but it defeats any serious object he may have had in view.—Chicago Record Herald.

Gentlemen: Your Attention, Please!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

The Mightiest Sale Ever Held in Thief River Falls

The E & E CLOTHING CO'S $20,000.00 stock will be placed on sale commencing Friday, January 17, 1913, and continuing without stop until Saturday night, January 25, 1913

8 Days LASTING EIGHT DAYS 8 Days

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Notice

The school for nurses of the university of Minnesota will enter another class of beginning students at the opening of the second semester, February 1, 1913. Women who are graduates of first grade high schools or matriculants of colleges or universities, who are between the ages of 20 and 35, and in good health, are eligible as applicants for admission.

The school for nurses, the first school under complete university control as a department of teaching, is thriving well; having entered the largest class in September that has been admitted.

Bulletins of information and blank applications for admission may be had of the Superintendent of School for Nurses, University Hospitals.

WORLD'S CITIES HARD TO KILL.

Rome Twice Burned, Six Times Starved—Paris' Eight Sieges.

Few of the world's great cities have not faced, at one time or another, total destruction. But a city is hard to kill.

Take Rome, for instance. She has been swept by pestilence no fewer than ten times. She has been twice burned and six times driven to submission by starvation. Perhaps it is on account of her great vitality that she is called the Eternal city.

Paris has gone through eight sieges, ten famines, two plagues and one fire which devastated it.

Constantinople has been burned out nine times and has suffered from four plagues and five sieges. In addition, she has been ruled by monarchs who were worse than a plague. Yet Constantinople still flourishes.

London has been decimated five times by plagues, in addition to visitations of typhus, cholera and other epidemics. She has been burned more or less severely several times.—Stray Stories.

To Avoid Taking Cold.

Persons who take cold easily can greatly strengthen the entire respiratory tract by bathing the chest and neck morning and night with cold salt water; by "drawing" the salt water into the nostrils and expelling it from the mouth, and by taking deep inhalations of fresh air before an open window, expanding the chest and holding the air as long as possible, then slowly exhaling it. Do this morning and night for ten minutes, and all tendency to colds will vanish; besides you will notice a tremendous improvement in your health and appearance.

Annual Statement of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Actual cash balance on hand and in bank December 31 of previous year	$ 964.30
INCOME DURING YEAR 1912	
Cash received as first payments on policies issued during the year	$917.13
Cash received from interest on deposits	33.00
Total cash received during the year	980.13
Total cash including balance on hand from previous year	1,944.43
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR 1912	
Paid losses incurred during the year	$337.00
Return premiums on new policies	1.83
Paid commissions to agents	200.00
Paid directors	4.00
Paid salaries of officers, president $41.10, secretary $76.83, treasurer $43.35	161.28
Paid postage	11.20
Paid for printing $5.50, advertising $2.60, office supplies $5.25	13.35
Paid insurance department fees $2.00, livery hire $2.00	4.00
Total disbursements during the year	738.46
Actual cash balance on hand at end of year	1,205.97
Pennington county, insurance in force at end of year	$770,770
Losses during year	292
Red Lake county, insurance in force at end of year	298,772
Losses during year	45

State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington. }

Nels K. Anderson, president, and John O. Swanson, secretary of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance company, being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that they are the above described officers of the said company, and that on the thirty-first day of December last all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon except as above stated, and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations herein contained, annexed, or referred to, are a full and correct exhibit of all the assets, liabilities, income, and disbursements, and of the condition and affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief, respectively.

NELS K. ANDERSON,
JOHN O. SWANSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1913.

(SEAL) B. E. BURKEE,

Notary Public, Pennington Co., Minn.
My commission expires December 5, 1917.

INTO SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

Eighteenth Century Women Seem to Have Willingly Settled Down.

In an English novel of the eighteenth century the author thus refers to a certain woman: "She had reached the age of 35, an age beyond which no woman can hope either to feel or inspire deep affection." In one of George Meredith's early novels he refers to a character as a woman "on the criminal side of 30." A Boston woman in the last century, after reaching the age of 30, put on, over her abundant natural hair, a false front and a cap. These were the outward and visible signs of the matronly maturity she had reached. She gave up at the same time all the gayer forms of social intercourse. She confined herself thereafter to the mild and elderly variety. She had "come out" into Boston society at 15. After two years of social gayeties she had married. At 30 she was the mother of eight children. She had lived the active part of her life. In accordance with the conventions of her time she settled down to a life of vegetating domesticity. She was not an exception. She was the normal woman of her day, registering its customs, just as a good thermometer registers the temperature.—Appleton's Magazine.

Had Given It Away.

Lucille's mother had taken her for an outing. Now that the hour for luncheon had arrived, she called to the little girl:

"Lucille, we will now have a little roll and some chocolate, and you shall pay with the two sous I gave you but a short time since."

"Oh, mamma," cried Lucille, "I have already given the two sous away to an old woman!"

"I am so glad you have disposed of the money in such a charitable way. How did you happen to present it to the old woman?" asked the mother.

"Well, you see, I gave it to her in payment for two nice apples," confessed Lucille.

The Useful Hen.

"Country constables who make a living arresting speeding automobiles wouldn't have half so much trouble stopping the scorchers if they used a little ingenuity," says one of the offenders. "Chains across the road and moving vans blocking the highway are all right to accomplish the purpose, but they're cumbersome. My idea for causing a prompt slow-up is to scatter a lot of grain in a road and turn a lot of hens loose. They would block the road all right, and if there's one thing that will make a chauffeur slow up it's a hen. Dogs are bad enough, but a hen always runs the wrong way, and if the machine is going at any speed usually ends up under the wheels. Hitting a hen will sometimes throw the front wheels out of line and cause the car to swerve, so drivers almost invariably slow up and give poultry a chance to get out of the way. A hen speed trap is a great idea, to my way of thinking, and, of course, if one of the birds were killed the cost could easily be added to the driver's fine."

Big Wrestling Bout

CURTIS-FRANCIS BOUT TO BE STAGED IN THIEF RIVER FALLS AUDITORIUM JAN. 14, 1913

Wrestling enthusiasts of the Northwest are greatly interested in the coming match between Loren C. Curtis of Halstad and Albert Francis of St Paul. These men are in the middleweight class and are considered to be as good as any in the game at the present time. Both Curtis and Francis are hoping for a match with the present champion, Walter Miller of Duluth, and the approaching match will pave the way for a go with Miller. The Curtis-Francis match will be staged at Thief River Falls on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, and will take place in the large auditorium there.

Madam, Read McCall's
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Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under perfect office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 150 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for [illegible]. All Fargo banks and [illegible] employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $85 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the largest concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), [illegible] court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. [illegible] of superior training.

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklets write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block Fargo, N. D.

DEVELOPS BRAINS FOR CASH

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Sunday school at 1 p. m.
I. T. AASTAD, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
I. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3480 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 108 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Marlz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

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APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.
Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 months on trial, 10 cts.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Miss Cleo Amble was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mrs. O. F. Post was a Thief River Falls visitor yesterday.

Mrs. S. J. Amble was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olson visited Middle River between trains on Tuesday.

P. O. Hagglund is recovering from a slight attack of temporary paralysis.

Mesdames Fred and W. H. Krueger returned Tuesday to Red Lake Falls.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. D. McAllister on Sunday, January 5, a baby girl.

Misses Ida Brink and Lizzie Jacobson returned Wednesday from Crookston.

Miss Lily Boehn returned yesterday from a visit with friends at Herman, Minn.

Prof. Boehm returned Sunday from Pierz, Minn., where he spent the holiday vacation.

Peter Kolstad was down from his claim Tuesday. He was accompanied by neighbor, Mr. Wiseth.

Miss Agnes Lindquist returned Monday to Fergus Falls to resume her studies at the Northwestern college.

Ralph Roy and Selmer Benson returned Monday to their studies at the North Dakota university at Grand Forks.

Misses Agnes and Edith Lindquist gave a pleasant social party to a number of friends Friday evening, December 28.

Misses Esther and Olivia Nelson went Monday to Fergus Falls, where they are attending the Northwestern college.

At the Firemen's meeting Thursday evening it was decided to give the annual masquerade ball on Friday evening, Jan. 31.

Alfred Anderson went Thursday to Argyle to visit his mother and sister. He will visit a day or two in Crookston on the way.

Ed Aubol returned Wednesday from Thief River Falls, where he has been attending a session of the county board of commissioners.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Jan. 8, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices.
A. SATTERBERG.

Misses Hodgson and Hagen returned Monday from their homes at Willmar and Plummer respectively, where they spent the holiday vacation.

F. Olson, who has been holding Swedish Lutheran services here, returned Monday to resume his studies at the Northwestern college, Fergus Falls.

Misses Huldah Gigstad, Agnes Barkee, Annie Patterson, Grace Hall, and Hazel Wilson went Monday to Moorhead, where they are attending the normal school.

I have a large line of cotton and wool bed blankets left, and as the season is most over will make a liberal discount. Call and examine.
A. H. PITKIN.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Swedish Mission church will meet with Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Anderson on the east side, Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock p. m. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar and little boy attended the wedding of a friend at Fargo Sunday. Mr. Lazar returned Monday but Mrs. Lazar remained for a visit with her parents and other friends.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Hans Wilson's family have begun moving into the residence on Fourth street, and the restaurant will be closed after today. Mr. Wilson will continue the grocery business in the Anderson building, as heretofore.

Rev. J. C. Roesland of Crookston will give an illustrated lecture at the Imperial hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, under the auspices of the Young People's society of the United church. The young ladies will serve lunch after the lecture. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

The village schools opened again Monday with a full attendance.

FOUND—A fur coat, on the road between Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire. Owner please prove property, and pay charges.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovet went to Grand Forks Monday, and Mrs. Hovet is taking medical treatment at the hospital there.

The best training insures the best positions. Send for Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., free catalog.

Elling Ellingson of Saco, Mont., greeted friends here this week and went to Plummer Friday. He is a former resident of St. Hilaire and is thinking of moving his family back here.

At the Ladies' Aid of the United church, entertained by Mrs. M. S. Gjerde yesterday, an unusually large crowd was present. A very fine lunch was served from 4 until 6 o'clock. A delightful afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Misses Ella Jackson and Mary Anderson were charming hostesses last evening when they entertained twenty of their friends at the Jackson home. The guests were Mesdames Burkee, Bahan, Fellman, Heil, Hooper, Kinney, H. Olson, C. Patterson, Peck, Pitkin, Post, C. Swanson, Skattum, S. J. Swanson, A. S. Wilson, and Misses Hall, Hooper, Hodgson, Palmer, Katherine, Mabel, and Inez Patterson. Norwegian whist was the diversion of the evening. Mrs. A. S. Wilson, Miss Hall, and Miss K. Patterson were a tie for head prize and on cutting the latter won. Mrs. Burkee won the consolation prize on a cut with Mrs. Peck. After nine games of whist an excellent lunch was served.

Wedding Bells

At 5 p. m., Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. McMahon, the marriage of their daughter, Gardo Violet McMahon to Severin S. Nelson was solemnized, in the presence of over sixty guests, Rev. Paul N. Palmer, pastor of M. E. church, officiating.

The wedding was a very pretty one, the McMahon home being decorated in ferns.

The bride on the arm of her father followed the bridesmaid down the stairway, joining the groom and best man in the parlor, where the words uniting the young couple were spoken.

Verne Irene McMahon, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Henry L. McMahon, uncle of the bride, acted as best man.

The bride looked very charming in a white susene silk, and carrying a lovely large bouquet of yellow roses. The bridesmaid was gowned in white susene silk over pink, and her hair was ornamented with a yellow rose.

Shortly after the ceremony a sumptuous wedding dinner was served.

The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful gifts.

In the evenidg a wedding dance was given in the Imperial Hall, music furnished by Messers Alfred Olson and Sevre, and Clara Olson, piano accompanist, and at a late hour, a very dainty lunch was served.

The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bakko, Mr. Connely Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Connely, Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Messrs. Iverson, Tarlow, McMahon, and others all of Thief River Falls.

Bray Insurance Officers

At the meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance company held here Monday the following officers were elected:

N. K. Anderson, president; J. O. Swanson, secretary; N. A. Nelson, treasurer; Ed Aubol, A. Aug. Erickson, Ferd Gothier, directors. These were all reelected.

The agents for the different towns are: Emil Larson, Bray; P. A. Hallstrom, Polk Centre and Wylie; Matt Skala, Red Lake Falls and Louisville; Alfred Dahlstrom, Sanders, Black River and Browns Creek; C. E. Aas, Norden; P. Engelstad, Rocksbury; Olof Larson, Numedal; J. S. Smith, North; P. O. Sorlom, Silverton; P. C. Wold, Kratka, Highlanding, Star, Clover Leaf, Goodrirge, and Reiner; A. O. Rolandson, Deer Park and Equality; Thomas Johnson, Gatnes; A. J. Hemstad, Emardville; A. S. Anderson, River Falls, River, and Gervais; Anton Peterson, Mayfield, Wyandotte, and Smiley.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH
No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:35 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "
GOING SOUTH
No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:20 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......... 8:35 a. m

Just received a new line of
American Beauty
and
Kabo Corsets
Both guaranteed

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held Jan. 6, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present except Hovet.

Minutes of the last two special meetings and last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed:

John Forseeb, salary Dec., etc...	16.00
I. D. Converse, publishing proceedings, etc..........	8.50
Albert and Knut Nash, cleaning well..........	2.00
G. I. Fellman, draying and coal	37.59
Dr. C. Swanson, salary clerk third quarter, etc..........	26.20
J. C. Dahl, judge of elections....	7.55
Henry Olson, clerk of elections	5.55
Tom Hovet, judge of elections...	7.55
Adolph Satterberg, labor..........	4.00

Motion made and seconded that the marshal be instructed to stop all card and pool playing in public places on Sunday. Motion carried.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Notice

Parties knowing themselves indebted to me please call and settle either by cash or note. I want to close up the years' business and I need the cash. A. H. PITKIN.

TREASURE PROTECTED BY MUD.

Effort to Be Made to Reach Stored Riches in India.

A good story of hidden treasure comes from India on the authority of the late tutor to the heir apparent of Bhopal.

In the hills of Amarkantak, in the central provinces, close to the sources of the Narbada and the Son, there stands an old deserted fort called Ran Bakalli, wherein, so tradition says, are collected vast stores of treasure and jewels formerly the property of the Hindu rajahs of the country, but for ages no one has been able to gain access to the fort because it is surrounded by miles of impassable mud.

The late Sir Richard Temple when lieutenant governor of Bengal tried to reach it, but his elephant stuck deep in the mire and he was forced to abandon the quest. It is now suggested that a syndicate should be formed to exploit this treasure house by means of balloons, and a Calcutta capitalist has promised a large subscription toward the enterprise.

The question which puzzles most people is how this ocean of mud ever came to invest the fort. An effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of the maharajah of Rewa, the ruler of the district, who is said to be an enlightened prince, though how it comes that he has not already taken steps to solve the mystery is not stated.

Bring in Your Work

Local Markets

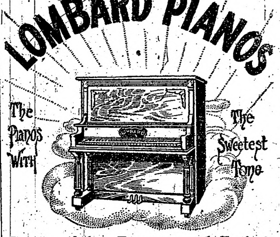
CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern..........	76
" " 2 "	73
" " 3 "	70
Flax, No. 1..........	\$1.10
" " 2..........	1.09
Adjected Flax..........	1.00
Barley, for 45 lbs..........	51
Oats..........	23
Rye..........	45
Eggs..........	25
Butter..........	30
" creamery..........	34
Potatoes..........	35
Beef live weight..........	2½@3¼
Pork, "	6
" dressed..........	8
Mutton "	5@6
Veal "	5@6
Chickens, alive..........	@8
Hides..........	8@9
Flour, patent..........	2.40-3.00
Shorts, per ton..........	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Avoid Trouble
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWASON, - - Agent

Bring in Your Ads

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

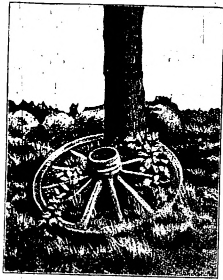
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

Things Queer and Curious

Tree Grows in Cartwheel



The Roberts paper mill on the bank of Stony Brook in the historic Norumbega of Waltham is one of the most picturesque little manufactories in Massachusetts. The mill site was utilized in 1798 by Nathan and Amos Upham, two brothers, who had learned their trade of paper making at the Boies hill, which was located below the Boston mills on the Charles river. A natural curiosity on the grounds of the Roberts mill is a tree of oak species, about eight inches in diameter at the butt, and at least twenty feet in height, which is growing between the spokes of an ordinary cart wheel. The wheel was carelessly thrown aside, as the record runs, twenty-eight years ago, and the tree, then but a mere sapling, was seen to be growing between two of the spokes. Both wheel and tree have been carefully watched since that time and now the result is a real curiosity.

HOW VARIOUS PEOPLE SLEEP

The American or the European in order to get a good night's rest ordinarily requires a soft pillow under his bed, but the Japanese stretches himself on a rush mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it.

In China they make a great to do with reference to their beds. These are very low, scarcely rising from the floor, but are often carved exquisitely of wood. Like the Japanese the Chinese never makes his bed any softer than is possible by the use of rush mats.

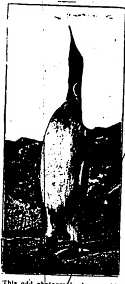
It is a curious fact with reference to the sleeping habits of the various peoples that while those in northern countries do not appear to be able to sleep well unless they have lots of room in which to stretch their legs, the inhabitants of the Tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock and sleep very soundly that way.

The robust American will cover himself with a pair of blankets and throw his window open to the air even in the dead of winter, and sometimes he will not complain if there is a bit of snow on the window sill in the morning. But the Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping place so well as the top of the big soapstone stove in his dwelling. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning he delights in taking a plunge in a cold stream, even if he has to break through the ice to do so.

In Lapland the native crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin and sleeps warm and comfortable within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out the mosquitoes rather than to keep its occupants warm.

The American clings to his feather pillow, but he has long since discarded the old feather bed in favor of the hair or straw or felt mattress.

WHEN THE PENGUIN PIPES



This odd photograph shows a king penguin in the strange attitude which he assumes when he is trumpeting or "piping." When about to "pipe" the bird takes an enormously deep breath till he swells and all his feathers stand on end. Then he gives tongue, producing a sound that may be likened to a rushing wind. Lower and lower goes the key, and then suddenly there is silence and with it the end of the music the head and neck are brought swiftly downwards as though hinged at the base. The head is held down thus for some seconds, and then all at once the performance ends and the bird again waddles about nonchalantly.

ODDITIES IN FOOTWEAR

"Just now," says a shoe worker, "there is a craze for the curious in shoes and slippers. The ordinary article is now no longer popular with fashionable women, and I have the greatest difficulty in originating something new for my numerous patrons. I have made half a dozen pairs of dancing slippers with cut-glass heels, and the effect is extremely pretty. This novel idea originated with a certain young society leader who desired to go to a ball as Cinderella. Her costume was pure white, and she had tulle wings on her shoulders, and the train being divided, one frequently obtained a glimpse of the sparkling heels as she walked or danced. These heels caused a mild sensation, and several of my patrons at once demanded cut glass heels on their slippers. The cost is not excessive, but I cannot believe that they are comfortable to dance in.

"Heels studded with gems are by no means uncommon, and not so long ago I received an order for a pair of dancing shoes which were so encrusted with diamonds as to be worth a small fortune. The jewels have to be very carefuly set, of course, otherwise they drop out, and are seldom found again.

"We make shoes of every known material. Leather is by no means always employed, and if I told you that I have made slippers of human skin you would probably not believe me. But this is a fact, I can assure you. Hand-painted slippers are very ordinary, though when the work is that of a real artist they sometimes come very expensive. Some women wear very high boots, coming well above the knee. In many instances high shoes are fitted with receptacles, in which the fair wearers keep their money, powder puffs, jewelry, and many other little articles dear to the heart of women. As a matter of fact, the purse at the side of these high shoes is much more ordinary than the stocking purse. It is easier to get at and safer. Many a woman, too, carries a miniature but none the less deadly stiletto in her high shoe, though I have never yet heard of any customer of mine who has had cause to use it.

SOME LONG-LIVED BIRDS

It used to be contended that ravens lived longer than any other species of birds, and it was said that their age frequently exceeded a century. Recent studies of the subject indicate that no authentic instance of a raven surpassing seventy years of age is on record. But parrots have been known to live 100 years.

There is a record of a golden eagle which died at Schonbrunn at the age of one hundred and eighteen years. Another golden eagle was kept in the Tower of London for 90 years. A third died at Vienna aged one hundred and four years.

Geese and swans are tenacious of life, and extraordinary accounts exist of the great age that they have attained. Buffon and other authorities have credited them with eighty and one hundred years of life.

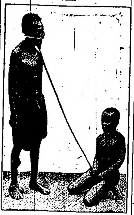
CLUB FOR GRANDMOTHERS

Grandmothers of Chicago are to have a club house, where they can receive friends and lounge, play cards and discuss the latest fashions or the problem plays. This innovation will be sponsored by the Mothers' Association of Chicago. It is considered that the grandmothers are the most neglected of a city's population, and to cheer them, bring kindred spirits together and revive early memories a home club, similar to clubs their sons and daughters attend, will be erected.

BABY SHOT BEFORE BIRTH

To come into the world with a 38-caliber bullet in his side is what baby Cavalho did at Honolulu, and two hours after birth the little fellow was successfully operated upon by surgeons, who now say that he will live. Mrs. Juan Cavalho, a Puerto Rican woman, had a row with her brother-in-law and was shot. Within 20 hours the child was born and physicians found that the bullet had embedded itself in the little body.

AFRICAN'S FIVE-FOOT BEARD



For the most part the natives of west Africa extract all the hair from the body with the exception of the head, the beard and the mustache. Our illustration shows one elderly gentleman whose beard, five feet long when braided, is his especial pride.

PIGEON CROSSES THE OCEAN

Ernest Robinson of Westmount, Ontario, received word that a pigeon he had imported and which had escaped, has returned to England. It apparently took twelve days to make the journey. The distance from Montreal to Liverpool, England, is about 3,000 miles. The steamship route from Quebec to Liverpool is 2,600 miles, while that from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,450 miles.

STORK DELIVERS BY EXPRESS

The stork and an express wagon had a race through Philadelphia, and the stork won when a 13-pound baby boy was presented to Mrs. Anna Chutkites. The driver of the wagon saw Mrs. Chutkites sitting on the sidewalk. She asked to be taken to a hospital; but a block away, with the horses going at full speed, the baby arrived.

Paradise for the Birds

The Farne islands are famous as breeding places for sea birds and their rocky pinnacles are almost always covered with guillemots and kittiwakes and other fowl. The islands, which are several miles off the northeast coast of Northumberland, England, are seventeen in number and many of them are mere rocks which are visible only at low tide. The passage between the islands is very dangerous and was the scene of Grace Darling's heroism in 1838 when the Forfarshire was wrecked.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Distinguished Children Play in Capital Parks

AINT SHE CUNNIN' ?

WASHINGTON.—Washington is full of parks and the parks are full of a perfectly democratic bunch of youngsters, but nevertheless probably the most distinguished aggregation of little folks to be found in the world, certainly the most distinguished to be found in the parks of any American city.

Among the children in whom everybody is interested are the two little granddaughters of William Jennings Bryan. Young William Jennings, junior, is in Washington attending the law course of Georgetown university and living with his young wife and his two baby girls, Mary S. and Helen V. Bryan, out on Biltmore street.

Another very, very distinguished little lady in the matter of ancestors, past and present, is chubby little Edith Grant, child of Lieutenant and Mrs. U. S. Grant II. She is the great granddaughter of President Grant, the granddaughter of Gen. Fred Dent Grant and Senator Elihu Root, Mrs. Grant being the daughter of the New York senator.

No little girl in Washington attracts quite so much attention as does little Millicent Change, granddaughter of the Chinese minister and the only female member of the minister's family who wears American dress. But when little Miss Millicent goes for her daily walk in the park there is no smarter frocked little lady, and with her round, rosy face and her intensely dark eyes she is a mighty attractive youngster.

Washington doesn't see much of the McLean baby, for his parents are in deathly fear of his being kidnaped, letters threatening such a thing having been received by them two years ago in Newport. For some time thereafter the little heir to all John Walsh's millions went out with a nursemaid and a guard, his baby carriage of stout steel and the dear little fellow locked inside of what literally was a cage. He is not among the children who run unhampered and only nominally watched by the gossiping nursemaids who speak every known language under the sun. When his nursemaid takes him out he is never permitted five steps from her apron string and always in the convenient offing is a secret service man from the McLean household staff.

Then there's Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's baby Harvey W. Jr. The baby is a handsome little fellow who smiles engagingly and gurgles pleasantly at any and everybody who stops besides his carriage to admire him.

Cupid Goes Out Window at Sight of Policeman

OH FUDGE
WARRANTS

AS REV. W. J. Howard was about to say "I pronounce you man and wife" to fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Walker and Frank Tolson, nineteen years old, the other evening at the clergyman's home, a policeman entered the room and arrested them.

The bridegroom and Elizabeth, with tears in their eyes, begged the policeman to wait a few minutes before arresting the bride. They showed him the license and the ring, but he remained obdurate.

The next day the principals in the near-wedding scene appeared before Judge De Lacy in the juvenile court, and they stoutly maintained that they intended to be married anyhow.

It developed in the hearing in court that a previous attempt to marry Tolson had resulted in Elizabeth's arrest on a charge of incorrigibility for which she was placed on probation for three months.

The judge tried to show her that her life, married to young Tolson, would not be all roses.

"Can you make bread, Elizabeth?" the court inquired.

"Yes, sir," she replied, hopefully.

"Biscuits, too?"

"Yes, sir."

"Cook a steak?" the court asked.

"Oh, yes. That's nothing."

"Can you darn socks and sew on buttons?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, do you like to do these things?"

Elizabeth hesitated a moment, and then decided that she did.

"You seem to be better fitted for getting married than I supposed at first," said Judge De Lacy. "But you are silly to be thinking to be persistent in your idea of marrying this boy, I'm going to place you in care of the board of children's guardians."

Mrs. Walker expressed herself as pleased with this turn in her daughter's fortunes. The girl was taken upstairs, and Tolson left the court disconsolate.

Wanted Only $20,000,000 of Uncle Sam's Money

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CHECK FOR TWENTY MILLION
SURE

WHEN a Chicago attorney walked into the office of the secretary of the treasury the other day Francis W. Taylor, Secretary MacVeagh's private secretary, was prepared to do anything in his power for him. Chicago is Mr. MacVeagh's home town, and, besides, Mr. Taylor had heard of the caller as a prominent attorney.

The private secretary managed to keep from showing his alarm, however, when the visitor said in a matter of fact way that he wanted a check for $20,000,000, which he declared the government owed him.

"The secretary is very busy and I would not dare act on a big affair like this," Mr. Taylor said. "If you will call later in the day I will have the check ready for you."

The man promised to do so and departed. He did not return. Mr. Taylor telegraphed friends in Chicago and was informed that his visitor was mentally deficient.

"That is only one of many queer experiences I have had since I have been with Mr. MacVeagh," Mr. Taylor said. "The 'conscience fund' furnishes some odd episodes. One day a Catholic priest came in and handed me $1,500 in bills. 'This is for the conscience fund,' he said. 'I can give no other details.'

"On another occasion we received a money order for $32,000. No word of explanation accompanied this contribution. Only the other morning I received a letter with ten cents in stamps. The writer, a woman, said she had used five two-cent stamps which had not been cancelled and wished to make restitution. We often get letters inclosing a penny. Most of these, I believe, are from jokesters.

"There is one man who faithfully sends $10 on the first of every month. He is evidently employed in the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. He wrote saying he had misused several hundred dollars of the government's money and would send $10 monthly until it was squared and his conscience cleared."

As Mr. Taylor was talking a special delivery letter was handed him. Slitting the envelope, he drew out a new, crisp $10 yellow back. On a slip of paper, in a business hand, was written "For the conscience fund." Nothing more. The cancellation stamp showed the letter was from Washington.

Society Women Roll and Crawl for Good Figures

THIS IS AWFUL HARD WORK
WHAT YE DOIN' MA?!

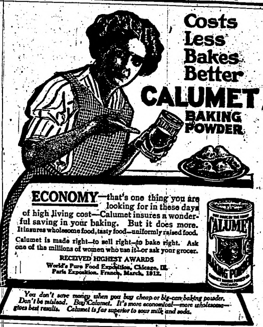
PROMINENT women rolling on the floor to aid the suppleness and beauty of their figure; prominent government officials seeking to reduce their weight by the same means, can be seen daily in many of the best homes of the national capital, if one could only see some of the prominent society folk within the sanctity of their private lives, according Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of the district.

Not only do many of the people do this, Doctor Woodward said, but they likewise derive much of the benefit which they seek by this strange method, and it is this habit which does much to give Washington women the name they have for graceful, well-formed figures.

Another prominent physician of Washington, whose large practice among society folk gives him a great insight into their private lives, differs with Doctor Woodward. Dr. Harry A. Sellhausen, attending physician at many of the embassies and legations, who was recently decorated by Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, for his services to Baron Hengelmuller, the retiring dean of the diplomatic corps, is opposed to the rolling method of developing the grace of the figure. He favors crawling on hands and knees. This method may not reduce the weight as well as rolling on the floor, but it tends to strengthen the muscles of the back and to add grace to the lines of the waist.

Owing to the many rounds of social duties, the teas and receptions, the dinners and the theater parties, Washington society folk are seldom at leisure long enough to do a sufficient amount of exercise.

Beyond the exertion of rising in the morning, stepping into their carriages or automobiles, and of climbing the steps of some friend's residence to attend some social function, the society women are not able to indulge in any other exercise because of lack of time.



Costs Less Bakes Better CALUMET BAKING POWDER

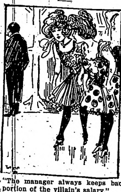
ECONOMY—that's one thing you are looking for in these days of high living cost—Calumet insures a wonderful saving in your baking. But it does more. It insures wholesome food, tasty food—uniformly raised food.

Calumet is made right—to sell right—to bake right. Ask one of the millions of women who use it—or ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be mislead. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

LOGICAL.



"The manager always keeps back a portion of the villain's salary."

"Why does he do that—afraid he'd skip?"

"No; but he always acts his part better when he's mad."

Both Vows Broken.

Apropos of the anti-vivisectionists' fight against the Nobel prize award to Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller institute, Prof. Herbert Satterley said the other day in Jacksonville:

"These antis contradict themselves terribly when they try to prove that animal research is useless and futile. They just put themselves in the position of one of their number whom I met at my hotel the other day.

"As this anti was dining I bent forward and said to him:

"'Pardon me, but you are, I believe, both an anti-vivisectionist and a vegetarian?'

"'Yes, sir, that is correct,' he answered.

"'Then,' said I, 'you will probably be shocked to learn that you have just eaten a live caterpillar with your lettuce salad.'"

Roses in Medicone.

Roses at one time figured prominently in the pharmacopoeia. Pliny gives 32 remedies compounded of rose leaves and petals. Sufferers from nervous complaints used to seek relief by sleeping on rose pillows and one is told that Helogabalus used to imbibe rose wine as a pick-me-up after his periodical gormandizing hours. The flower was also served at table both as a garnish, in the way parsley is now used, and as a salad, and rose water was largely used for flavoring dishes. Roses as food have gone out of favor among western nations, but the Chinese still eat rose fritters.

Shopper's Cramp.

Simeon Ford, at a dinner of hotel men in New York, discussed a new disease.

"There's a new disease called shopper's cramp," he said. "It appears early in December, becomes violently epidemic about the middle of the month and ends suddenly on the evening of the 24th.

"Women feel shopper's cramp in the arms, the limbs, everywhere; but it attacks the husband only in one place—the pocket."

THE BEST TEACHER.
Old Experience Still Holds the Palm.

For real practical reliability and something to swear by, experience—plain old experience—is able to carry a big load yet without getting sway-backed.

A So. Dak. woman found some things about food from Old Experience a good, reliable teacher.

She writes:

"I think I have used almost every breakfast food manufactured, but none equal Grape-Nuts in my estimation.

"I was greatly bothered with weak stomach and indigestion, with formation of gas after eating, and tried many remedies for it but did not find relief.

"Then I decided I must diet and see if I could overcome the difficulty that way. My choice of food was Grape-Nuts because the doctor told me I could not digest starchy food.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a great benefit to me for I feel like a different person since I begun to eat it. It is wonderful to me how strong my nerves have become. I advise every-one to try it, for experience is the best teacher.

"If you have any stomach trouble—can't digest your food, use Grape-Nuts food for breakfast at least, and you won't be able to praise it enough when you see how different you feel."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

FOUND WORKS OF STEVENSON

Manuscripts and Works of Popular Writer Unearthed in Samoa and Hawaii, by an Admirer.

It is learned that a number of new and relatively important manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson have been discovered in Samoa and in Honolulu by an ardent admirer of the great novelist, who has been for some time in both Hawaii and Samoa seeking such writings of the famous Scotsman as might possibly be found in the possession of some of the many friends of Stevenson during his years in the Pacific.

The result of this research has been the finding of an essay, said to be highly poetical in character, written by the novelist after witnessing a volcano in action, supposedly either the famed crater of Savaii or the pit of Kilauea in Hawaii; a piece of fiction dealing with South sea life, and a number of smaller verse compositions.

Still another manuscript, a blank verse relation of a well-known legend of Maui, of considerable length, but unfinished, has also come to light, and the enthusiastic admirer of Stevenson feels highly rewarded for his month of effort.

SKIN ERUPTION ON CHEEK

Kingsley, Mich.—"Last May my thirteen-months-old baby had a sore come on her cheek. It started in four or five small pimples and in two or three hours' time spread to the size of a silver dollar. It spread to her eye. Then water would run from the pimples and wherever that touched it caused more sores until nearly all one cheek and up her nostrils were one solid sore. She was very fretful. She certainly was a terrible looking child, and nothing seemed to be of any use.

"Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. She tried to rub off everything we put on so that we would sit and hold her hands for two hours at a time, trying to give the medicine a chance to help her, but, after I washed it with Cuticura Soap and then put on the Cuticura Ointment they seemed to soothe her and she did not try to rub them off. It was only a few days before her face was all healed up, and there has been no return of the trouble since. We thought that baby's face would surely be scarred, but it is not." (Signed) Mrs. W. J. Cleland, Jan. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Her Ship Came In.

The mother, a widow with six children, had more energy than money. Little Dot asked frequently for things which her mother could not give.

"Just wait till my ship comes in," she would say assuringly.

One day the mother gave Dot a nickel. It was an unheard of happening.

"Has your ship come in?" the little girl asked eagerly.

Many a young man is up with the lark because he kept the lark awake all night.

Don't become so busy giving advice that you have no time to mind your own business.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
Are Richest in Curative Qualities
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

Trade-Mark.

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

WOMAN'S REALM

MATERIAL IS NOT ALL

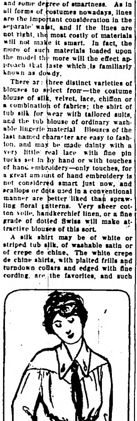
LINES OF THE BLOUSE AN ALL-IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Dainty Needlework and Fine Fabrics Inartistically Put Together Will Not Satisfy the Woman of Fastidious Taste.

The woman who loves to do dainty needlework can turn out very attractive blouses at much less expense than similar models would cost in the shops; but it should be remembered that dainty needlework and fine fabrics are not all that is required to make up a wearable blouse. Several costly materials may be combined with exquisite nicety of stitchery, yet the effect of the completed blouse may be hopelessly bad, and quite impossible to the woman who aims to dress inexpensively, with perfect taste and some degree of smartness. As in all forms of costumes nowadays, lines are the important consideration in the separate waist, and if the lines are not right, the most costly of materials will not make it smart. In fact, the more of such materials loaded upon the model the more will the effect approach that taste which is familiarly known as dowdy.

There are three distinct varieties of blouses to select from—the costume blouse of silk, velvet, lace, chiffon or a combination of fabrics; the shirt of tub silk for wear with tailored suits, and the tub blouse of ordinary washable lingerie material. Blouses of the last named character are easy to fashion, and may be made dainty with a very little real lace with fine pin tucks set in by hand or with touches of hand embroidery—only touches, for a great amount of hand embroidery is not considered smart just now, and scallops or dots used in a conventional manner are better liked than sprawling floral patterns. Very sheer cotton voile, handkerchief linen, or a fine grade of dotted Swiss will make attractive blouses of this sort.

A silk shirt may be of white or striped tub silk, of washable satin or of crepe de chine. The white crepe de chine shirts, with plaited frills and turndown collars and edged with fine cording, are the favorites, and such shirts usually have turned back cuffs, provided with link buttons, which match the buttons used on the front of the garment.



There are also many attractive blouses being shown of white silk brocade or white charmeuse. These blouses are usually made quite simple of line, and in some cases have the turned down Robespierre collar and mannish, four-in-hand tie and turned back cuffs.

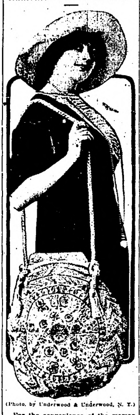
An attractive blouse of charmeuse of the tailored type is shown in the illustration. The collar is of the Robespierre type, with four-in-hand tie. There is a deep yoke, which extends low over the shoulders. The sleeves are long and are fulled into a deep, close-fitting cuff of the material.

MARY DEAN.

Shoes and Short Skirts.

The modern short skirt should make a woman very keen about her shoes, she should learn the modes and observe them, she should be willing to be extravagant even, in footwear, and should she hesitate let her scrutinize the shoes of others, and their transgressions will be an effective aid to speedy elimination of any carelessness in that line in herself.

CARRYING SMALL PACKAGES



(Photo. by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

For the convenience of the woman shopper a bag of immense proportions has been designed, for carrying small parcels. It is of gold embroidered cloth, with shades of old blue, and can be carried with ease by a long silk cord slung over the shoulder. The bag has met with instant popularity by New York shoppers.

FAIR CHEEKS ARE NO MORE

Tint of the Gypsy Has Replaced the So Long Familiar "Apple Blossom" Effects.

Parisiennes have adopted a new complexion. It is no longer fashionable to have lily white cheeks or to blanche the face like a Pierrot. To be "chic" one must have a brown tint like a gypsy.

A Parisian reception will wear presently the air of a collection of colonial beauties and sportswomen. And yet there is no sacrifice of refinement or elegance in the new fad. A change of flesh color has not entailed a change in the fit and fashion of the dress. The French woman will still be impeccably clothed notwithstanding that her pallor and indoors look have departed, leaving a faint touch of tan.

We must make our adieux to "roses and cream," to "apple blossom," to the "clear spring mornings" and "fair moonbeams." It is the imagery of the poets, but it is no longer true. Gone is the immaculate body of the sculptor as an object of adoration; in its place we shall address our odes to the dusky queens. There is a new war of the roses; the white have been defeated by the red.

Muffs and Stoles.

There appears to be no limit to the size of muffs and stoles this season, but the wise woman will see that the lining of her granny muff is ruched up so as to leave but a small aperture for the hands; otherwise she will derive but little advantage from the fur as far as warmth is concerned. The long, wide stoles are without doubt both useful and becoming articles, and can be worn in many ways which insure the maximum amount of graceful appearance.

Laces Popular.

Lace and figured chiffons and voiles are daintily wrought into charming evening frocks for girls who need thin dancing and dinner gowns. The bertha effect in lace or beaded nets is very popular, and, moreover, immensely become either a stout or slight person. It hides any unsightly lines and adds charm to good figures.—Harper's Bazar.

RICH EVENING CLOAKS WORN

Chasuble Design Considered Very Smart, Though Those With Trains Have a Following.

The chasuble coat, subjected to adaptations and constricting bands below the waist, is very smart. So also is the cope-shaped shoulder wrap of plain fur, which can be worn over the evening cloak and retained when the cloak is left. A delightful evening wrap follows rather the shape of the cardinal's robe and is carried out in chiffon velvet. The wide, plain shoulders are very effective.

Trained evening cloaks are coming in, another instance of the impracticable way in which most fashions are designed. A cloak should never touch the ground anywhere, and when it is designed for evening wear, and is therefore likely to have a long gown beneath it which has to be held up on leaving theaters and restaurants, it ought also to be so arranged that the fulness of the skirt can be brought round in the back to the front, where the cloak opens.

Therefore, a coat which fastens all the way down the front and trails behind violates two of the most important rules which ought to regulate the make of that particular garment. But fashion has not much to do with rules.

Suede Collar Set.

In every color, but particularly in gray and in vivid scarlet, collar, cuff and belt sets are being produced. The material used is suede and the collar and cuffs are of the old-world Roundhead pattern.

The collar turns down and the cuffs turn up, while the belt is straight and excessively neat. To be worn with the country tweed or serge suit the new sets are admirably adapted.

Green Tomato Preserve.

One and a half pounds of granulated sugar, two pounds of sliced green tomatoes and two lemons, sliced very thin, will be needed. Cook all together till clear and thick. If you measure the rule reads: Two quarts tomatoes, three cupfuls of sugar. This does not make a very large quantity, but is very rich.

HOTBED IS VERY IMPORTANT

Best Location Is on South Side of Building for Protection—Provide Fall for Rains.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)

The hotbed is a very important part of a well-kept garden. It lengthens the season in which we may supply our tables with fresh vegetables.

A bed that is 12 feet long and 6 feet wide will accommodate four regular-sized sashes, 3x6 feet. In this bed we have 48 squares of space, which is sufficient to grow the plants for a good-sized garden. A garden, three or four hotbeds and some coldframes is a good start toward successful truck farming.

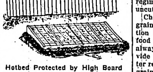
The best location for the hotbed is on the south side of the building, a high, tight board fence, or one protected by a heavy growth of evergreens for a windbrake.

The site should be a little higher than the surrounding surface so that good drainage may be secured. Make an excavation a little wider and a little longer than the bed is to be.

The inside dimensions for a bed 6 feet wide and 12 feet long will be 6 feet 4 inches wide, and 12 feet 4 inches long. The excavation should be about 2 feet deep. The opening should be boarded up with 2-inch stuff for keeping out the mice and moles. Where possible, the beds should face southeast, or directly east.

The back of the frame should be 16 inches, and the front about 8 inches high. This gives sufficient fall for water from rains or snows to drain off nicely, and the rays of sunshine will have better opportunity to get at the small seedlings.

The preparation of the manure is not such a particular job as is generally supposed, but the simple principle involved is not generally known.



Hotbed Protected by High Board Fence.

The yeast fungus, when once introduced into a manure-heap suitable to its development, spreads rapidly, and soon has the whole mass in a state of heat.

Horse manure is the best, especially when the horse has been fed on rich foods, such as grain, bran and oilmeal. The bulk of the manure should be urine-soaked straw, that which has served as bedding in the stalls. Forest leaves, when mixed in with straw, make a heat that is most powerful and lasting.

The manure should be hauled directly from the stalls to the beds, and piled in a conical heap, leaving it until fermentation has set up.

Before fermentation becomes too lively, which is ascertained by the escaping steam, the pile should be forked over into another part of the frame and left over until the escape of steam is again noticeable, then it should be tramped into the frame perfectly solid.

If the manure is very hot, the soil should be put on at once, but if not, the sash should be placed over the manure for a few days, until the manure is well heated, then the soil put on.

The bed should be watched, and as soon as the seeds of weeds which are in the soil begin to come up all over the bed, it is time to plant the garden seed.

Do not neglect the ventilation, as the bed will get very warm on sunny days, at which time the sash should be opened a little at the top, and be careful that no direct draft reaches the tender plants.

A covering of old carpet or matting is good to place over the sash during cold nights, and during the day, when there is much sunshine. The frames should be closed before nightfall, especially on cloudy afternoons, and they should have manure banked up around them during the cold spells.

As soon as the plants are two or three inches tall, they should be transplanted to the cold frames which are not unlike the hotbeds, except that they have no bottom heat, and are covered with muslin to keep off the chill and frost.

Green Feeds Year Around.

There is nothing better than well cured clover rowen or second growth clover hay, writes J. F. Schureman, United States department of agriculture. This should be cut up fine and steamed. Clover is not only highly nitrogenous, but rich in lime, a substance required by the hens for providing shells for the eggs.

Aside from the alfalfa there is no other food that can take the place of clover. By allowing a ration of scalded clover to hens they will keep in better laying condition and the production of eggs will be increased. Where clover hay cannot be secured, bran is a very good substitute, though not so rich in mineral matter.

Vegetable food should be supplied the year around, such as cabbage, potatoes, beets and turnips.

Fall-Born Lambs.

There is ample evidence to support the contention that the best sheep develop from fall-born lambs that are dropped during the early part of October, writes D. H. Lacy in The Iowa Homestead. At this time the weather conditions are quite ideal for the rapid and promising development of the lambs.

In addition, at this season of the year, destructive parasites are prominent by their absence. By the following spring the lambs are nearly half grown and are in tiptop shape to go on luxuriant pasture. On the other hand, if they are sold as baby lambs during the winter, they usually bring top prices.

Need of Gravel.

The fact that poultry requires a great deal of gravel should be borne constantly in mind. If there is not plenty in the poultry yard, it can be gathered and put where the poultry can find it easily.

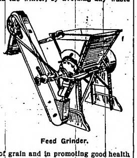
ECONOMY IN GROUND GRAIN

Enables Animal to Take Food Into Stomach in State of Ready and Thorough Digestion.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Where food is ground before being fed, we are sure that the animal takes the food into its body in a state which will admit of a ready and thorough digestion and assimilation, while whole-grain rations often are but slightly chewed, swallowed and pass through the animal in that unchanged form.

This means not only a great waste of food, but also that it furnishes very little nutrition for the upbuilding of bone and muscular tissue. A feed-grinder soon pays for itself, especially in the winter, by avoiding any waste of grain and in promoting good health and rapid development among the live stock.



Feed Grinder.

Companies using a large number of horses have found chopped and ground feeding both better and more economical. Corn, oats and other grains as rations for horses are used ground, and mixing the ground grain with moistened, chopped hay has proved to be a more economical stable regimen than feeding whole grain and uncut hay and roughage.

Chopped stover and all ground grain minimize the labor of mastication and assist easy assimilation of food nutrients. While it may not be always practical on the farm to provide chopped rations for horses, better results will be achieved by feeding grain rations, with but little hay at the noon meal and watering the animals before the midday meal. The use of a feed-grinder will pay big.

PROPER CULTURE OF CLOVER

Best Results Have Been Obtained on Black, Sandy Loam—Killing Danger Is in Spring.

My best results in clover growing have been on a black, sandy loam. So far I have grown exclusively the medium or common red clover, says a writer in the New England Homestead. I usually sow from eight to twelve pounds per acre on a well-prepared seed bed. I prefer sowing with a nurse crop. Wheat and barley both have been tried for this purpose. I prefer barley, as it does not form such a dense shade for the young clover plants when they are starting. The crop of clover grows rapidly, and cutting begins about July 4 in this locality, and sometimes a little earlier in the fields where clover is without any other grasses, and sometimes a little later if timothy and clover are mixed.

Clover is not grown to any great extent in this locality. The past two seasons have not been the best to secure a stand. The real danger of clover-killing comes in the spring. When it freezes and thaws out, and the ground heaves the plants are torn loose and die. Whenever the snow collects it comes in fine shape in the spring. With the continued cultivation of this soil and with a large amount of manure worked into the soil will come better clover-raising in this part of the state.

Cracks vs. Corn.

Exposure to cold, damp weather works a greater hardship to young animals than any other one thing. When you can't get in the cornfield for bad weather, take a look around the buildings where the pigs and calves and colts will have to stay this winter. There are two ways of dealing with those big cracks in the north wall. One is to get busy and bat them over, and the other is to feed extra grain and hay this winter to make up for the cold they let in.

Hens Must Have Right Feed.

We must furnish our hens with grain, green stuff and meat. Moreover, the quantity must be about right of each. If they are not given enough they will have to use it all for body building and heat production, and will have nothing left over to make eggs with. If we feed too much of some kinds the surplus will go to fat, and the hens will get too lazy to lay.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Fill up those vacant spaces in the orchard with some good fruit trees.

It is never too late to start in the fruit business, enough at least for the home supply.

Good, young apple trees come high, but the poor ones are dearer than any other kind.

There will be a very heavy demand for trees next spring, and late orders will certainly be unfilled.

Five feet apart is about the right distance for the currant and gooseberry bushes. Do not crowd.

If you want a fine, early yellow peach, put two or three Triumph trees in your next nursery order.

Black walnut grows in nearly all states of the Union where other trees thrive, excepting the extreme north.

Order what trees will be needed for spring planting now, while the nurserymen have a full line of stock.

Wood ashes are valuable to spread around fruit trees for small fruits and vegetables; they should not be wasted.

The root louse often causes apple scab, and ashes or lime around the trunk will stop the ravages of the root louse.

Expert orchardists recommend seeding the orchard to crimson clover or rye to be plowed down the following spring.

NO LONGER SELECTS THE HAT

Hubby's First and Last Experience at a Millinery Store Was Altogether Too Costly.

Congressman Ralph W. Moss of Indiana did not care much for a hat his wife wore. He finally spoke about it. Mrs. Moss admitted that it was plain, and, instead of taking exceptions to her husband's remark, invited him to accompany her the next time she bought a hat.

"I can certainly pick out a better one than that," said Mr. Moss.

So they went to the store together. Mrs. Moss said not a word as the comely milliner displayed one beautiful bonnet after another. It was the first time Mr. Moss had ever been in a millinery store, but he appeared to be at ease, and finally selected one of the most joyful creations in the entire stock. Mrs. Moss looked well in it. She was pleased.

"I'll take that," said the Hoosier congressman. "How much is it?"

"Forty dollars," said the pretty girl without even a blink.

Mr. Moss saw blue stars, but luckily had just come from the bank, and was able to produce that much in cash. Now he lets Mrs. Moss buy her own hats and he does not complain about their being plain.—Judge.

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

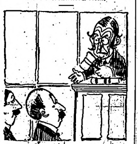
PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Judge Miller.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

NATURALIZING HIM.



"This man doesn't seem to know about the constitution."

"But he didn't miss a ball game last season, judge."

"Then I guess he's assimilated."

Made a Complete Job.

"Mrs. Dungleford, has your husband been cured of his cacoethes scribendi yet?"

"—I think so; the surgeons took that out when they removed his vermiform appendix."

Its Class.

"That was a raw deal."

"What was?"

"The plot they cooked up."

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The surest stepping stone to matrimony is a solitaire.

Their Cinch.

"Guns have an easy job, haven't they?"

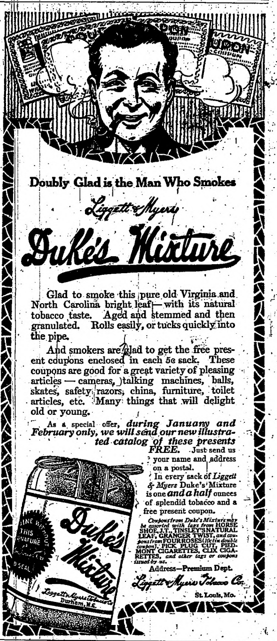
"How do you mean?"

"They're employed only to be fired."

Which?

"Have you had much experience in hooking up?"

"Horses, or waists?"



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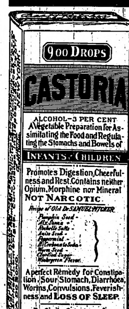

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EBERHART SENDS MESSAGE

Recommendations for Welfare of Minnesota--Sweeping Reforms Also Urged.

St. Paul, Jan. 8.—Embodying suggestions for the betterment of almost every department under his supervision, Governor A. O. Eberhart's message was given to the Minnesota Legislature. The prevention of crime and the improvement of public health conditions are two questions which the Governor seems to consider of vital importance, and concerning which he has very decided opinions. The message follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Two years of most remarkable progress have passed since the legislature met in regular session and it again becomes my duty to present to you such information and recommendations as pertain to the welfare of the state.

Perhaps no legislature ever convened under more favorable circumstances. Abundant prosperity has favored every section of the state. Progress and development have been the watchwords of every community. Culture and refinement have been attained in a greater degree than ever before. Yet there is before us a great field of opportunities, and we are charged with the solemn duty of helpful cooperation to the end that the will of the people and the highest and best interests of the state may find a ready response in wise legislation as well as efficient administration.

In my message two years ago I departed somewhat from the established custom of chiefly communicating recommendations covering the needs of the various state departments and this practice I shall again follow. The recommendations covering the various departments are herewith submitted to you in an appendix attached to this message. Most of these recommendations have already after mutual consultation been transmitted to you in the reports of the various departments. I, therefore, attach the most important of them in condensed form for ready reference with my approval.

Reorganization of State Departments.

One of the most important recommendations of my last regular message was the reorganization of our state departments. My further experience in administrative affairs of this state has convinced me more strongly than ever that this reorganization is of utmost importance. For more than half a century we have operated in the administration of our state affairs under a system unbusinesslike both in principle and application. The state should be administered under the best approved business methods with economy and efficiency combined. In the business world of today these methods have long since passed the experimental stage and we need no longer grope in ignorance or uncertainty, but proceed to the adoption of business methods more economical in application and with far greater efficiency as to results.

I again emphasize the fact, that in order to secure efficiency it is absolutely essential there should be a definite fixing of responsibility of the several departments and the most complete co-operation between them. That there is neither economy nor efficiency in the creation of a large number of boards or commissions to transact the business of the state is conceded. The legislature in creating these boards or commissions intended to keep pace with the rapid growth of the state without seemingly increasing the cost of administration. In spite of that fact many offices in this state have been created with reference to political expediency rather than service, such as the fee inspection system. There can be no possible excuse for the existence of the fee office. If the fee inspection service of this state were abolished and placed under departments where it rightly belongs, the state could save enough money to pay for the entire re-organization of the state departments as herein recommended and yet have considerable balance to turn over into the treasury.

Bearing in mind that economy as well as efficiency of service depends upon fixing the responsibility in as few heads of departments as possible and that these departments should be arranged with perfect freedom of co-operation, it follows that many important changes should be made in the present administration of our state government.

Department of Public Domain.

When our present state constitution was adopted, the framers of that important document had no conception of the tremendous future growth of the state. This is evidenced by the fact that they placed the sole care and control of our agricultural, timber and mineral lands in the hands of the state auditor. The function of this important state official is to account for the receipts and disbursements of all state funds and to audit every account presented to him for payment. He is, therefore, not merely the state's bookkeeper, but he is the state checking officer, and no state funds can be disbursed by the treasurer except upon vouchers properly checked and approved by the auditor. The transactions now involve more than two million dollars per month. To place under the sole care and control of the state's bookkeeper and checking officer all the agricultural, timber and mineral lands of the state and permit him to be his own checking officer is a practice in direct violation of every approved business principle and the fact that the state has not suffered is greatly to the credit of our auditors but absolutely no defense of the system.

There can be no question as to the necessity of creating a department of public domain to control the state lands, timber and minerals, as well as waterways, water powers and drainage. Time will not permit of my going into detail to outline the necessary legislation for this department. Permit me to suggest only that arrangements should be made whereby state lands should be handled and disposed of as private lands upon proper appraisal. The commissioner in charge should have authority to sell state land to active settlers at any time and be able to furnish them all the information which will guide them in the intelligent selection of a home.

Department of Agriculture.—Minnesota is a great agricultural state and all its prosperity is directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture. No department can, therefore, be of greater importance to the people of the state than one which will unite under a proper head all our agricultural activities and in the best possible way apply them to the improvement of our farms. The duties of this department should be administrative rather than educational and should insure the practical application of agricultural knowledge to every acre of farm land in the state. Its first great duty should be to enlist our agricultural experts in the making of a complete soil survey of the state. By means of our experimental farms, it has been completely demonstrated that the soil of Minnesota, properly treated, could be made to yield from two to three times as large returns as it is yielding today, but these results cannot be obtained until the soil has been thoroughly tested, so as to determine what ingredients are necessary to make it more fertile. Another very important function of this department is to unite the administration of our agricultural activities so as to prevent duplication and waste.

In the organization of this department, it would be well to pattern after the department of agriculture at Washington or those of several other states which have operated such departments during the past few years with extraordinary success. In some of these states, since the establishment of a department of agriculture, soil fertility and farm yields per acre have been increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. No state department under our federal plan of government is of greater importance to the whole nation than the department of agriculture, and there is no service which you can perform at this session, that will bring greater farm prosperity to the state than the creation of such a department. Under its jurisdiction should be included the administration of many activities now performed by separate state boards, such as the agricultural and horticultural societies, the live stock, sanitary board and other similar activities which have a direct connection with the agricultural development. Consequently, it should also include the dairy branch of the dairy and food department, while the regulation of foods should be the duty of the department of health.

Both departments should be placed on a civil service basis.

Legislative Reapportionment.

A just reapportionment of the legislative districts according to population is one of the most important duties imposed upon this legislature. Section 2, Article IV, of the constitution states specifically that "the representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the state, in proportion to the population thereof." At the last election on a referendum vote the people decided not to change the constitution with reference to legislative representation. The reapportionment must, therefore, be made in accordance with the provisions of the present constitution and this legislature should proceed without further delay. A refusal to grant this relief is not merely the shirking of a great responsibility, it is the most willful neglect of a plain duty imposed by the constitution of the state. The last legislative apportionment was made in 1897 or sixteen years ago. Longer delay is absolutely inexcusable.

For the third time I have urged in my message to the legislature that every section of the state be given a fair representation in the legislature. I am anxious to see the state develop, but it cannot possibly do so to the best advantage unless every section thereof is given a fair representation in the making of the laws upon which such development must necessarily depend. Unfair representation is no better in principle than no representation. There is perhaps no action to be taken by this legislature which will be watched with greater interest by the people of the state than that relating to reapportionment and for which the members will be held more strictly accountable.

Congressional Reapportionment.

In accordance with the new congressional reapportionment, Minnesota has ten representatives in congress, and it is the duty of this legislature to reapportion the congressional districts of the state so as to provide for ten districts with as nearly equal population as possible.

Presidential Preference Primaries.

There is no principle which I more strongly favor than that the people shall nominate their officers by a direct primary election, and this principle has now become firmly established in this state. There is no valid reason why this system of direct nominations should not be extended to the office of President of the United States. The people are competent to elect their officials and it follows that they are also equally competent to nominate. The selection of delegates to a national convention should be by direct primary election, and when the people have selected their delegates in such a manner, there will be no question as to their authority to represent the state in the national convention.

State Public Utilities Commission.

Minnesota has long realized the importance of state control of public utilities. Twenty-eight states have now a state-wide commission in charge of public utilities and in every instance where such commission has been properly organized and given sufficient authority, it has been an unqualified success. In my opinion, public utilities must be either owned or controlled by the people. Where the control can be vested in a fair, impartial and competent authority, removed as far as possible from political influence, it is far superior to ownership. It has been found by experience that it is very difficult to keep municipally owned plants out of politics. As a general principle it is true that the state or the city should not go into any business which can be transacted as well by individuals. In the case of public utilities the selfish greed of human nature too often takes advantage of the peoples' dependence to demand excessive rates or grant unfair discrimination as between localities and individuals. Even municipally owned public utilities are now realizing the necessity of state-wide regulation and a strong demand for such regulation comes from producers and consumers alike throughout the state.

Owing to local conditions and influences, it is impossible for a local commission to be as successful in the regulation of these utilities as a state-wide commission. The regulating authority and the regulated are too closely related and dependent upon local conditions, and it is almost impossible to be impartial and fair. It is absolutely essential that the regulating authority should be independent of local conditions, more permanent as to tenure than the constantly changing city administration, and composed of able experts with sufficient authority and funds to enforce its rules and regulations fearlessly and impartially. These requisites cannot be obtained as well in a local commission as in a state commission, and I sincerely trust that this legislature will enact into law the measure that will bring the greatest benefits to the people at large throughout the state.

State Control of Securities.

In the development of new territory it is important that favorable opportunities be given for the profitable investment of capital, and most of our states have been quite liberal in the granting of such returns. The indiscriminate issuing and sale of stocks and bonds is, however, of no advantage to a financially sound enterprise, but has rather the opposite effect in creating suspicion and distrust. Worthless stocks and bonds are usually sold to a class of people that cannot afford to invest, and who have neither the means nor the opportunities to investigate the soundness of the corporation or the integrity of its officers. Millions of dollars have been secured in this state by fake concerns which have capitalized anything and everything that might appear attractive and at the same time lead an investor to think he is to receive something for nothing.

A law should be enacted which will not in any way restrict or even retard legitimate business enterprise, but effectively prevent the issuing and sale of stocks and bonds which have little or no value, by providing for the examination of such securities before issue and sale, and adequate penalties for the violation of the law. It is essential that the law should effectually reach the promoter and solicitor, for without them worthless stocks and bonds could not be placed on the market.

Labor and Capital.

Co-operation.—Never before in the history of our country have we had so emphatically impressed upon us the importance of co-operation between labor and capital. We are living in an age when the right to organize is readily conceded to both sides. Indeed, organization is advantageous and necessary. Consequently, a war between the two is always disastrous to both. Capital is entitled to a fair return for its investment and labor to a fair share of the wealth created. The success of both is dependent upon harmonious co-operation. The question should always be, to determine what the just claims are and then to secure their recognition by friendly adjustment or arbitration. Minnesota is rapidly becoming one of the leading manufacturing and commercial states of the Union and it is, therefore, important that legislation be enacted which will promote the most hearty co-operation between labor and capital.

Workmen's Compensation.—Representing on this occasion organized as well as unorganized employes and employers, I am asking at your hands a fair and adequate workmen's compensation act. I fully realize the difficulty of enacting a satisfactory compensation law, but we have the experience of a number of foreign countries as well as several states to guide us and with the agreement between employes and employers as to the main provisions of the bill itself, reported to the special committee of this legislature, the desired legislation should be passed at this session.

During the past few years the number of accidents to employes in this state has been very largely reduced, and the department of labor is entitled to much credit for its efficient work in connection therewith. It is true, the number must still be largely reduced, but if it could be reduced to a very small proportion of what it now is, the necessity and demand for a workmen's compensation act will still remain. When a workman is injured, the family and other dependents are usually the greatest sufferers. The time has come when industry must bear its proper share of the burden and grant to the injured or his dependents, whether he contributed to the accident or not, a fair and adequate compensation for his loss of time and injuries sustained. This compensation should come to him as a matter of right and he should not be compelled to spend any portion thereof in the courts to establish his claim. The law should provide for a simple and inexpensive, yet effective, method, of determining the compensation and the prompt payment thereof. This would relieve the courts of a large measure of litigation and the tax payers of a heavy expense.

Regulation of Woman and Child Labor.—Under our present industrial system women and children cannot be excluded from labor in manufacturing establishments, and it is therefore necessary that their hours of labor should be made as short as possible and that they should be surrounded with the best safeguards of health and comfort. Child labor should be reduced to a minimum. I, therefore, recommend more stringent legislation for the protection of women and children in the labor department that the law may be strictly enforced throughout the state.

Rural Betterment.

Agricultural and Industrial Training.—No state in the Union has within recent years made greater progress than Minnesota in the extension of agricultural and industrial training. Through the college and schools of agriculture, the dairy and food department, the university extension, the farmers' institutes, and the state and county fairs, this state has made most rapid advancement in the development of intensive and scientific agriculture. With all these and many other agricultural activities united under the efficient administration of an agricultural department, there is no doubt as to the achievement of still greater results. It is readily conceded that the only institution which reaches every nook and corner of the state is the rural school, and all the leading educators of today agree that practically every important phase of rural development, industrially and socially, must necessarily be associated with that institution. Of the half million young people in our schools and colleges, our present facilities for agricultural and industrial training reach less than two per cent and the knowledge of scientific methods of agriculture reaches so few of our three hundred thousand farmers and farm hands that it is of slight benefit to the state.

Social and Civic Centers.—While the educational and economic importance of this movement cannot be overestimated, it has another phase of no less importance, and that is its social and civic advantages. The unsuccessful farmer who estimates that he can make more money by selling his farm at a hundred dollars per acre and live in the city on the interest derived from the proceeds, makes the sale largely for economic reasons but moves to the city almost wholly for social and educational advantages.

To the young people a rural life appears too lonely and unattractive. There are in most rural communities very few social opportunities. Here again the large community school with its little assembly room, large enough for the community it serves, is the only practical solution. The teachers become the organizers and leaders of all social and educational activities. They organize literary and debating societies, social clubs, athletic clubs and various kinds of entertainment, thereby increasing opportunities of country life and making it more interesting. Through the university extension and farmers' institutes, this school assembly can be made a leading center of attraction both as to entertainment and instruction. Farmers' clubs are organized and speakers secured to discuss every topic of interest to the farm and home. Moving pictures are introduced and everything of interest from the standpoint of education and entertainment is depicted on canvas. Thus the community school house becomes the center from which all the social and educational interests radiate in every direction. It brings to the rural sections of the state all the advantages in the way of culture, refinement and instruction that heretofore have been obtained only in the city.

Public Highways.—At the last election the people of this state ratified an amendment to the constitution authorizing this legislature to levy one mill on all taxable property of the state for the improvement of public highways. The state has now an efficient organization and, with the funds available when this constitutional provision is put into effect, road improvement will go forward by leaps and bounds. There is scarcely a section of the state which has not already completed or has under construction or contemplation a state highway, and the demand for state aid is coming in from all directions. Under the new provision we will be able to meet these demands.

It is very important that the new constitutional amendment should be put into effect, and that the highway commission should be given sufficient authority to build and maintain the best possible roads the communities in question can afford and the available material permit. With the increased production comes the demand for better market facilities, the most important of which is the modern public highway.

During the past two years the automobile has become an important factor in improving the methods of building and maintaining public roads, but it has also given the roads the hardest usage. It would, therefore, seem that the tax on automobiles should go directly for the improvement of public highways rather than into the general treasury.

State Publicity and Development.

During the last biennial period the publicity given Minnesota has attracted settlers from every portion of the country. State lands and timber have been sold to the greatest advantage and the state trust funds enriched by several hundred thousand dollars more than during any previous biennial period. It is generally admitted that Minnesota leads every other state in the conservation and development of natural resources. We have entered upon an era of development, the greatest in the history of the state, but natural resources are of little value, unless they can serve the people as a whole, not only for the present but for the future. Our great resources belong to the people and the combination of individuals or corporations to exploit them should not be permitted. In order to continue this work of development and to secure active settlers upon our vast public domain, it is necessary that the state provide more money for the publicity purposes. The immigration commission has been greatly hampered in its work by lack of funds. I will not suggest the amount necessary but leave it to the best judgment of the legislature, hoping that the appropriation may be based upon the results already achieved by this commission since its organization together with the possibilities of future development. A law should also be enacted authorizing county commissioners to aid properly organized local development associations in securing for the commission all necessary local data and descriptive material.

Legislative and Judicial Reforms.

Judicial Procedure.—That a change in the present system of judicial procedure is necessary has long been recognized. The present system is not chargeable to the courts or the bar of the state. All courts and lawyers are bound by legislative enactments and judicial precedents, but the toleration of a system of judicial procedure unnecessarily complicated and which does not afford speedy justice at a minimum expense is rather chargeable to a general indisposition to interfere with any well established system of courts or their procedure.

There is today manifest everywhere a growing prejudice against our courts caused largely by delays as well as technical and complicated procedure for which the courts are not responsible. Approximately one-third of all the appeals taken to our supreme court are based on questions of procedure. Under the present system, cases can be kept in the courts for years without any determination as to the merits thereof. The poor litigant is often exhausted and compelled to dispose of his claim as best he can, while the wealthy litigant can carry on his numerous appeals to the courts without financial embarrassment. Therefore, the first important reform necessary is the abolishment of all appeals except on final judgment.

This is equally true as to criminal matters. Criminal prosecutions are often hampered by technical questions of procedure which delay the enforcement of the law and inspire the criminal with the hope of finally escaping punishment.

In the selection of a jury the intelligent juror, who admits that his knowledge of the case has created in his mind an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, which will require some evidence to remove, is disqualified, while he, who is neither intelligent nor informed, or, if intelligent, is willing to swear that he has no opinion whatever as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, is quickly accepted as a juror. Technical questions are often permitted as a basis for appeal in important criminal cases, and when the case is finally tried on its merits witnesses have disappeared and the community lost all interest in the prosecution of the crime. These are some of the considerations which have prompted me to request from you the modification and reform of our judicial procedure.

Uniform Legislation.—Closely related to the question of legal procedure is that of uniformity. Owing to modern methods of transportation and intercommunication the various states and cities of the nation are becoming more and more dependent upon each other. These interdependent relations require the adoption of more uniform legislation. The Minnesota commissioners on uniformity of legislation have recommended that this session adopt the uniform negotiable instruments act and the uniform law relating to divorce and family desertion. In this recommendation I heartily concur.

Minnesota at the special session ratified the federal income tax amendment and it is only a question of time when a state income tax will be adopted. When that time comes, it is essential that the tax should be uniform throughout the various states. It has been found by experience that a high income tax rate in one state will operate to the advantage of neighboring states which have a lower rate. Capital will naturally seek investment in the states which are most liberal in regard to taxation, and if the rates were uniform, or nearly so, no advantage could be gained by transfer to another state. Careful consideration should be given to this question, for I am confident that in the near future all taxes on personal property will be abolished and an income tax substituted in lieu thereof, as that is unquestionably the fairest and best method of taxing personal property.

Legislative Reference Bureau.—Another important agency that will aid in the reformation of judicial procedure and the enactment of wholesome legislation is a legislative reference bureau. There is very little difference of opinion as to the value of such a bureau. The serious obstacles to be overcome are usually with reference to its organization. It is fundamentally necessary that it should be closely connected with the state university. The state should have at its disposal all the activities of its university which would make such reference bureau available to every department of state. On the other hand the university should have for the benefit of its students and teachers the training and experience which the original investigation and research of such a bureau would afford. An earnest effort should, therefore, be made to agree on the best plan of organization so that Minnesota may have a legislative reference bureau which will be a permanent instrumentality for research, investigation and information available to every citizen of the state.

Prevention of Crime.

It has been stated by an eminent authority on penology that the aim and nature of all prison discipline is, first, the protection of society and second, the reformation of the offender. While this is true as to prison discipline, it represents only one obligation of the state to society. It is recognized today by all authorities on penology that one of the most important duties of the state to society is that of removing the causes which contribute to the commission of crime. Minnesota has taken a leading part in the care and treatment of the unfortunates in penal and charitable institutions. We are now building one of the most sanitary and modern prisons in the world and the management of that institution is admittedly one of the best in the country. In our prison and reformatory we have made provision for the employment and compensation of the prisoners and in many cases where families are found dependent upon prisoners, a certain portion of the prisoner's compensation is paid directly to the family. No state in the Union profits more by the labor of its prisoners and it can, therefore, afford to be liberal in the payment of compensation, so as to provide for dependent mothers and children, who through imprisonment of the husband have been bereft of family support.

The one great principle involved in the prevention of crime is the maintenance of the home through which the children can be provided for, kept in school and given suitable recreation and employment. When the family is broken up and the children permitted to drift upon the streets without supervision, recreation or employment, it is only a question of time when some of them will finally stray away, drift into error and crime and land in our penal institution. If there is anything that reflects discredit upon America it is the fact that our homes are so easily broken up, marriage vows so readily dissolved and the children permitted to pursue their own course without supervision or restriction. Any legislation, therefore, which will tend to keep the home intact and bind its members more closely together, keep children under proper supervision and guidance, promote health, and assist in securing wholesome recreation and employment, will have a direct bearing upon the lessening of distress, poverty and crime. Where the parents are found unable to take care of the children they should be given suitable assistance, for it costs the state only about one-half as much to assist a worthy mother in the care of her children as to provide for them in a state institution. Every effort, therefore, on the part of the state to lessen and prevent crime must be centered about the home.

Public Health.

Minnesota is recognized as a leader in the conservation movement. The greatest national and state gatherings held for the purpose of conserving material and human resources have been held here. At all these meetings I have made special effort to secure the consideration of every question connected with the conservation of human life. It is a sad reflection upon the intelligence of our age and the integrity of our nation, that from a public standpoint, less consideration is given to the health of human beings than to the health of domestic animals. In accordance with a very able decision of our supreme court, cities and villages are now held responsible for unsanitary conditions within their borders which cause disease. It certainly would be in the interest of human health and life, if the state could be charged with this responsibility, which should apply also to the construction and operation of public buildings. All public buildings should be constructed with a view to the health and comfort of the occupants and should be inspected as to plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation, so that nothing would be permitted either in the construction or operation of the buildings which has a tendency to breed disease.

At the last regular session a bill was introduced providing for the establishment by the state of one or more sanatoriums in each congressional district. This bill passed the senate without discussion, was reported favorably by the house committee, but was lost in the final scramble by the adjournment of the house. It is true chapter 347, permitting any county in the state to establish a local sanatorium was passed, but under that law only two counties, St. Louis and Otter Tail, have established sanatoriums. Four or five other counties have appropriated the maximum amount allowed by this chapter, but this was not sufficient and the project subsequently abandoned. There is only one solution, and that is the appropriation of sufficient state aid to enable every county in the state, if necessary, to build a sanatorium, so that every infectious case can be isolated and every hopeful case afforded proper treatment. Such an institution would immediately become the center from which would radiate information in regard to prevention and treatment of this disease. These institutions should be under state supervision, so that the state aid would be properly apportioned and the best methods of construction and operation in all cases observed. There would, however, be several counties that would not be able to take advantage of this law and, therefore, the state sanatorium should be enlarged so as to accommodate patients unable to secure admission to the local hospitals.

If we have the courage of our convictions, we should proceed at once to do our duty. Thousands of human lives can be rescued from death, an average of fourteen years added to the years of the living and untold millions of dollars, now wasted, turned into channels of useful enterprise. The benefits will accrue in the fullest measure to every home in the state; the satisfaction of duty well done will be yours and mine.

Conclusion.

During my years of service as governor, it has been my constant endeavor to study the needs of the state, that I might present them to you intelligently and with personal knowledge. These recommendations are made after most careful and earnest consideration for the best interests of the entire state. In their consideration I hope we can avoid either factional or sectional controversy, acting only as representatives of the people for the common good of all. To merit the confidence and good will of the people should be our sole ambition. While we cannot eradicate selfishness and attain perfection, we have a right to require that every official shall honestly and efficiently serve the people, and that in the enactment of every law justice shall be meted out to all without favor or discrimination. To that end I pledge you my support and co-operation.

A. O. EBERHART.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Little Falls.—Business men will, at their own expense, install a "white way" extending one block on Second street east.

Red Wing.—Elmer Johnson of Minneapolis succeeds C. M. Jacobson as instructor of science in the Red Wing high school.

Rush City.—Alfred Ockerholm, a young farmer, was struck by a northbound Northern Pacific passenger train and killed.

Mankato.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed in the federal court in this city by Farwell, Ozman, Kirk & Co., of St. Paul, against William G. Meyers, a Worthington druggist.

Cokato.—A man about 35 years old, a stranger, came to a hotel here and cut his throat with a pocketknife. He registered under the name of Carl Bentson from Tarkio, N. D. He will recover. He refuses to give any reason for his act. He says he has a sister at Austin, Minn.

Brainerd. — The First Methodist church congregation is planning on an improved and enlarged church, utilizing part of the old structure. The plans have been drawn by an architect of Duluth. Besides possessing an enlarged auditorium the church will have eight Sunday school class rooms in the gallery, two large social rooms on the main floor and two large rooms for kindergarten work in the basement.

Crookston.—As this country is being built up and made into the finest farming section of Minnesota, the greatest interest is shown by farmers in planning their home and farm improvements. Where shall the new barn be located? How shall I build it? Shall I build a silo? How can I perfect the drainage on my farm? These questions will be answered at the farmers' short course, Feb. 10-21, at the agricultural school at Crookston.

Luverne.—Edward G. Freick of this city, one of the pioneers of Rock county, has been sued by his wife for divorce on the ground of non-support. A few years ago Mrs. Freick began such an action, but the matter was compromised by her husband deeding to her three valuable quarter sections of land. But in spite of the fact that she has been receiving the rents and profits of this land, she alleges non-support in her second complaint. Mr. Freick will contest.

St. Paul.—Judge Charles F. Templeton of the district court of Grand Forks and Nelson counties, North Dakota, died at St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul. He was widely known throughout the northwest. If he had lived he would have entered on a new term of four years this week, having been re-elected in November. Judg Templeton was attorney general in territorial days, and he also served as a territorial judge in pioneer times and was judge of this district from 1889 till 1897. Then he retired for a time to practice law.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Irene Elizabeth Hale, who had been a prominent resident of Minneapolis for more than half a century, is dead at the age of 90. She was born in Westfield, Mass., married at 18 to Andrew T. Hale, and came with her husband and four daughters to Minneapolis in September, 1860. The railroad ended at La Crosse, and they took a river steamer and a stage to their future home. A few years later Mr. Hale built his home at First avenue south and Fifth street, where he died in 1869, and where members of the family lived until they moved into their present house at 1732 Clifton place.

New Ulm.—A lawsuit involving real estate valued at $10,000 and located in the business district, has been decided in favor of the plantiff and original owner, Henry Rudolphi, by Judge I. M. Olsen. The latter part of September, 1911, Joseph A. Wright negotiated with Mr. Rudolphi for the exchange of his business and residence block here for 621 acres of land near Black Falls, Wis. Misrepresentation of the land was the principal charge made by the plaintiff, who asked the court to annul the deed to his block here, which he had transferred to Wright, and this was done in the verdict handed down by Judge Olsen.

St. Paul.—Wiping out an act of the legislature of Minnesota and thereby claims of shippers against the railroads for nearly $300,000, the supreme court of the United States has declared the reciprocal demurrage act of 1907 unconstitutional. The most sensational measure that arose out of the period of dissatisfaction with railroad service following the great congestion of the winter of 1906 and 1907, is dead. It developed coincident with the famous Minnesota rate cases, final decision upon which has been expected every Monday for the last six weeks, and which are of vital interest to transportation companies and financial men.

Minneapolis.—The carefully laid out plans of three desperate characters to escape from the workhouse were frustrated by Frank McDonald, superintendent. Instead of one guard, armed only with a revolver, the desperadoes found three staunch men, each with a long rifle held in readiness. The attempt to escape was not carried out.

Mankato.—Pemberton, in the eastern part of this county, is to have a new bank, to be called the Farmers' State bank, and to have $25,000 capital. Fifty business men and farmers have subscribed for all of the stock. The bank will start February 1.

Rochester. — The fire loss during 1912 was more than double that of 1911, the total being $36,964.65, involving a property valuation of $316,270.65. The fires included the total destruction of the Baptist church, McKay & Co., the livery stable of C. D. Brown, buildings belonging to Arnold & Burton and W. T. Bailey and also entailed heavy losses to Thomas Barber and W. H. Brown.

Pipestone.—Arrangements are being made for the formation of a branch of the Baraca society for young men. It is planned to organize club and reading room.

Heiskell Named Senator.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 7.—Governor Donaghy has appointed J. N. Heiskell, editor of the Arkansas Gazette of this city, United States senator to succeed the late Jeff. Davis. The appointment is for the short term, ending March 4.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The steamer Saxonia of the Zenith line of Duluth, which lost her propeller Saturday night and was in a perilous position near the Waverly shoals for several hours, has been brought into port.

Rain Storm in Illinois.

Carlyle, Ill., Jan. 7.—A typical spring electrical storm visited this city, and the first rain in several weeks fell here Monday. Everything exposed to the weather was covered with a thin coat of ice. Telephone service is crippled.

Originated Ice Cream Soda.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—Fred Saunders, who introduced to the world the ice cream soda, is dead at his palatial residence here.

Couple Burned to Death.

New York, Jan. 7.—Robert A. Raetz, an architect, and his wife, Gertrude, were burned to death in their home in a fashionable residence district in a fire that started in the basement from a dried out Christmas tree.

James R. Keene Dead.

New York, Jan. 4.—The death of James R. Keene removes a figure which was long familiar in financial and sporting circles, not only in this country but abroad.

Castro Would Give Bond.

New York, Jan. 7.—General Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been detained at Ellis Island since his arrival here last Tuesday, is willing to give bond that he will obey the orders of a federal court while visiting the United States, according to an affidavit he signed.

Roswell Miller Dead.

New York, Jan. 4.—Roswell Miller, chairman of the Milwaukee system, died suddenly here.

"Be Feminine," Is Advise.

New York, Jan. 7.—"Be just as feminine as you know how to be. Wear frilly clothes and becoming hats, and ear rings so as not to look strong-minded," is the way Dr. Mary Halton of the 29th assembly district instructed 50 charming girls who started out to make after-dinner calls upon young men with specific appeals for the woman suffrage cause. There are 11,000 voters in the district whom the workers hope to reach by their personal appeal campaign.

Record Traffic on Lakes.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Traffic on the Great Lakes during the last year was greater than ever before, according to reports received by Captain Bertholf, commandant of the revenue cutter service.

Commission Rule for Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 7.—This city adopted the commission form of government by a vote of 1,351 to 1,276. About half the normal vote turned out owing to a heavy snow storm.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913. NUMBER 28.

ALLEGED ARSON LEADER ARRESTED

SAID TO HAVE GIVEN DINNER RECENTLY TO MEMBERS OF INCENDIARY GANG.

BLDGS. FIRED TO ORDER.

Fixed Charges Said to Have Been Made for Starting Blazes All Over Chicago—Suspects Wary.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—With the indictment of Joseph Clarke for an alleged attempt to bribe an assistant state's attorney not to prosecute an arson case as a test, A. A. Bach, chief deputy state fire marshal, told a remarkable story of organized incendiarism.

Highest Fire Rate.

Chicago has the highest fire insurance rate of any city in the country and 10 per cent of its fires are incendiary, Bach said:

"The firebugs are not banded together as one gang," he said, "but there are several gangs at work and the rivalry among the different bands is as keen as is the competition between any class of tradesmen. There are three men in Chicago known as insurance adjusters who often get to fires before the firemen. They sleep with clothes on, have automobiles in readiness and, receiving tips that a fire is about to be started, are on their way almost before an alarm comes in.

"The adjusters do not actually start fires themselves; they employ men to do that—men who actually solicit the business. The adjusters make their money by adjusting the losses. Detectives and firemen generally know the name of the arson firm that is responsible for each fire. It is nothing unusual for a fireman to say, 'This is a — fire,' or 'Mr. — was responsible for this touchoff.'

Know They Are Suspected.

"The firebugs know what we suspect them, but they are very clever. They offer bribes to detectives quite frequently," he said, "but never take a chance of there being a witness to the fact which leaves it one man's word against another's. Their racing to fires in automobiles is only one indication of the keenness of competition among them.

"We are often informed days in advance of when fires are to be started. In that way we are able to prevent many blazes. Night after night we have had detectives watching buildings with the basement filled with excelsior, the floor saturated with oil and the stock packed in combustible material. All that we could do was to notify the insurance company and have the insurance cancelled. In such cases the fire was never started.

Fixed Charges for Firing.

"It is possible for anyone to get a building fired in Chicago. There are fixed charges for the work and the man who desires to burn his property will find incendiaries bidding against each other for the job. For small fires there is a regulation charge of 20 per cent of the insurance collected. Charges vary according to the magnitude of the fire. For large fires the charge is one per cent and even at that price the firebugs grow rich. I do not know a single conviction for arson in Chicago in the last 18 months."

Clarke was released on a $10,000 bond, signed by his wife. State's Attorney Hoyne declared that he had evidence that Clarke recently gave a dinner at his home to almost every member of the so-called "arson trust."

The inquiry, Hoyne said, gradually is widening and now involves officials of insurance companies, independent fire adjusters and adjusters employed by insurance companies. He still refuses to make public any names of those said to be in the "ring" except Clarke.

To Fight For Customs Office.

Duluth, Jan. 16.—Shipmasters of the Great Lakes will vigorously oppose the removal of the Duluth customs office to St. Paul, in accordance with changes which have been suggested by the secretary of the treasury. Duluth is to have the active cooperation of Senator Knute Nelson in its effort to retain the customs office, according to a message received Wednesday by L. M. Willcutts, collector of customs.

Calls Newspaper Vital Factor.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—The newspaper is a vital factor in the upbuilding of urban community prosperity and in maintaining it, Frank R. Robinson, publisher of the Ogle County Reporter, Oregon, Ill., said to the Northwestern Lumbermen's association in convention here. Mr. Robinson's subject was "The Relationship of the Country Newspaper to the Business Men of a Community."

Oshkosh Elk Is Promoted.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 16.—Charles Oellerich, a charter member and past exalted ruler of the Oshkosh lodge of Elks, has received the appointment of district deputy and grand exalted ruler for eastern Wisconsin, succeeding O. B. Osborn of Beloit, deceased.

Injured in Gasoline Explosion.

Minot, N. D.—The tin can from which he poured gasoline on a coal fire was nearly driven through Roy Cook's hand by the resulting explosion.

MRS. A. VOLNEY FOSTER

A leading social event of the winter in Knoxville, Tenn., was the marriage of Miss Margaret Lawson Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baxter, to A. Volney Foster of Chicago. Mrs. Foster is well known in society circles of the east and of London and Paris.

WILSON-GOETHALS MEETING

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO DISCUSS CANAL WITH ENGINEER.

Senator James and New Jerseyite Discuss Legislation and the Cabinet.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16.—President-elect Wilson announces that he has invited Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, to confer with him here. The governor declared he would try to obtain as much information as possible about the canal question from Mr. Goethals and looked forward to the visit with much interest.

The governor said he was arranging a conference with former Governor Marshall, the vice president-elect.

"I want to get in touch with Governor Marshall as soon as possible and get his views on men and politics," said Mr. Wilson. "I have delayed only to get a date convenient to him."

The day was one of many conferences. Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky came by invitation from the president-elect to express his views on what legislation the extra session should take up and what he thought of certain cabinet suggestions in Mr. Wilson's mind.

The governor said at the conclusion of the day's conference that he had every assurance that there would be harmony among the Democrats in the senate.

35,000 R. R. MEN STRIKE.

Employes on Fifty Eastern Roads Affected—Mediation Efforts Fail.

New York, Jan. 16.—Efforts to mediate the dispute between 50 eastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen over the demands of the road's firemen for increased wages and better working conditions have failed and a strike ballot has been ordered.

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the United States commerce court, have been acting as mediators under the Erdman act, which had been invoked by the parties to the controversy. Commissioner Neal made the announcement of the discontinuance of mediation conferences, stating that both Judge Knapp and himself agreed that the time was not ripe for efforts along this line.

About 35,000 men are affected, of whom some 25,000 are locomotive firemen and 10,000 locomotive engineers, who recently have been promoted from the position of firemen, but retain their membership in the firemen's organization.

"Blue Sky" Law Under Advisement.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 16.—Among bills introduced yesterday was one "blue sky" law offered in the house and this will be referred to a joint committee having all of these laws under advisement of which six have been offered. They will report out a committee bill.

Another Flood Is Feared.

Cincinnati, Jan. 16.—As steady rain here all day caused the receding river to come to a standstill and reports of a general rain throughout the southern part of the state led to predictions that another rise is inevitable.

Brother and Sister Drown.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 16.—Oscar Younggren, 31 years old, and his sister, Alice 19 years old, were drowned while attempting to cross the ice of Lake Pepin in the harbor in front of Lake City.

AMERICAN CRUISER SENT TO MEXICO

VESSEL DENVER SAILS FROM SAN DIEGO TO ACAPULCO.

REBEL SCOUR COUNTRY

Inhabitants Are Terrorized—Grave Fears Entertained By Officials For the Safety of Foreigners.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The cruiser Denver has been ordered from San Diego, Cal., to Acapulco, Mexico, where a desperate situation is reported with Americans in danger. It sailed today and should arrive at the Mexican port in about four days. Commander Washington has about 270 jackies aboard and about a company of marines.

Order Given Yesterday.

The order was given yesterday after alarming reports of the activity of a rebel band under Julio Radillo had been received through Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City. Consul Edwards at Acapulco had suggested that inasmuch as the Mexican federals were unable to protect Americans and the Mexican commander of the town had admitted his inability to reinforce the garrison, a warship should be sent.

The last report from Acapulco said Radillo's men were operating in the country about there and that refugees from every direction were pouring into the town, which is one of the most important Mexican ports on the Pacific. Depredations and atrocities by the approaching rebel band were reported.

Americans Taken Aboard.

Americans and other foreigners will be taken aboard the Denver when she reaches there if they so desire. The Denver is the nearest ship to the danger line.

Although the number of Americans in the city of Acapulco proper is not so large, there are large numbers in the surrounding country engaged in ranching and mining. Grave fears were entertained for their safety by state department officials as soon as it was learned that refugees from the outlaying country were seeking safety in Acapulco. The rebels also control Casas Grandes, where they have forced the suspension of operation on the railroad.

Reports to the state department yesterday were more optimistic concerning conditions along the border in Sonora and Chihuahua, but the situation is said to be bad in San Luis Potosi, some 1,200 miles north of Mexico City.

WAIST WORKERS QUIT.

Walkout of 40,000 Operatives in New York May Handicap Manufacturers.

New York, Jan. 16.—Thousands of women may have to wait for their spring shirtwaists, manufacturers say, unless nearly 40,000 shirtwaist makers who struck Wednesday are quickly brought to terms.

The strikers chose a critical time just before the beginning of the spring rush, when the supply of waists on hand was limited. To meet this emergency the employers say they are prepared to send their work to Cleveland Ohio, the only other city in the country that manufacturers shirtwaists on a large scale. The strikers reply to this with a threat to call a general strike that would tie up work in Cleveland and other centers.

Leaders say that 25 per cent of their members have returned to work because the manufacturers have accepted their terms.

Water Famine in Michigan.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 16.—Calumet, Laurium, Red Jacket, Lake Linden, and a half a dozen smaller towns of the copper country are suffering from water famine. Floating ice fields, driven by heavy winds, piled up over the intake of the Calumet and Hecla water works plant on the west side of Kewenaw point. The ice is solid to the bottom of the lake, where the intake rests 50 feet below the surface. Schools are closed and residents are melting snow. An attempt is being made to dynamite the ice fields.

Hotel Workers Vote Strike.

New York, Jan. 16.—A strike ballot taken by members of the International Hotel Workers' union resulted in 2,000 day workers voting unanimously in favor of a general strike. It was announced that the order calling out the workers in hotels all over the city could not be issued until the result of the nightworkers' ballot, which began at midnight, became known. If a general strike is ordered, leaders said, the union would be able to call out 12,000 workers.

Fast Train Leaves Track.

Omaha, Jan. 16.—A relief train, bearing twelve persons who were injured when the Colorado Limited on the Milwaukee road went into the ditch near Panama, Iowa, have arrived here. No one was fatally injured. There was but one woman on the train, and she escaped unhurt.

W. H. Locke Gets Phillies.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—W. H. Locke of Pittsburg announces that he has purchased the Philadelphia National league club.

BAR CASTRO FROM COUNTRY

FOUND UNDESIRABLE BY SPECIAL BOARD—ADMITTED CRIME.

Former Venezuelan Dictator to Appeal to Secretary of Labor.

New York, Jan. 16.—General Don Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been detained at Ellis Island by the immigration officials for more than two weeks, has just been denied admission to the United States by a special board of inquiry on the ground that in his examination he had admitted "the commission of a crime and felony involving moral turpitude." In a statement issued by Commissioner of Immigration Williams, giving the first explanation for the detention of Castro and setting forth the findings of the board, it is charged that the former president of Venezuela "has committed frequent perjury" by pretending "to be ignorant of matters concerning which a man of his intelligence and holding the position which he did, undoubtedly possesses knowledge."

Immediately after the announcement that he would not be permitted to enter the country Castro declared he would appeal to the secretary of commerce and labor. Garild A. Content, acting for George Gordon Battle, Castro's attorney, said that in event of Secretary Nagel upholding the findings of the board, the case would be taken into the courts for decision. Citing specific parts of Castro's examination the statement of the board says:

"Speaking of Louis Varela who sent him frequent telegrams in regard to the capture and death of General Antonio Parcedes, he says:

"'I do not know who he is.' We consider him an unreliable witness. His testimony to the effect that no foreigners suffered losses of property through his actions during the years when he was president we decline to believe. His refusal to answer questions put to him bearing on his right to land convince us that there are damaging facts which he desires to conceal."

The statement continues with the declaration that, "upon information from official sources, he was charged with responsibility for the unlawful killing of Parcedes, but declined repeatedly to offer any information, or to give the government any information in regard to the matter's death. He refused either to affirm or deny his guilt, even after he had been warned that unfavorable inferences would be drawn from such refusal and that he must take the consequences.

"Such refusal," the statement says, "together with his manner and demeanor when asked concerning these matters, constitute in our opinion an admission of the truth of the charge. He is, therefore, excluded on the ground that he has admitted the commission of a crime and felony involving moral turpitude."

Dr. Sigler Granted Demand.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 16.—For half hour in police court a battle of technicalities was fought between counsel for Dr. and Mrs. Huston R. Sigler, who are charged with an attempted illegal operation on a Medicine Hat woman, and Crown Prosecutor Levinson, as to whether or not the request of the defense for a remand should be granted. Magistrate MacDonald ended the discussion by granting the remand until Friday morning. A preliminary hearing will take at least two days and a summary trial three days.

Farmers Deserting Homes.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 16.—With a stage of 45.9 and still rising the Ohio river is hourly flooding more territory and forcing farmers to flee from their homes.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16. — Wheat, May, 89⅝c; July, 91½c; No. 1 northern, 89⅝c; No. 2 northern, 87⅝c; No. 1 durum, 90c; No. 3 corn, 44c; No. 3 white oats, 31½c; barley, malting, 63c; No. 2 rye, 60c; No. 1 flax, $1.29¾.

Duluth, Jan. 16.—Wheat, May, 90c; July, 91⅝c; No. 1 northern, 88c; No. 1 durum, 89c.

South St. Paul, Jan. 16. — Cattle — Steers, $6.00@7.25; cows, $4.25@6.00; calves, $5.00@9.60; hogs, $7.05@7.20; sheep and lambs, $5.05@8.50.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Jan. 16. — Cattle receipts, 17,000; market steady to shade lower; beeves, $5.90@9.35; Texas steers, $4.75@5.75; western steers, $5.60@7.20; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.65; cows and heifers, $2.80@7.70; calves, $7@10.50. Hog receipts, 30,000; market strong to 5c higher than Tuesday's average; light, $7.15@7.40; mixed, $7.10@7.40; heavy, $7@7.42½; rough, $7@7.10; pigs, $5.85@7.40; bulk of sales, $7.25@7.40. Sheep receipts, 30,000; market weak at Tuesday's close; native, $4.75@6.30; western, $4.75@6.35; yearlings, $6.30@8.30; lambs, native, $6.75@9.20; western, $6.85@9.20.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Wheat today opened higher on firm cables but lacked support and eased off early. May opened ⅛c higher to unchanged at 94⅝c to 94½c, and declined to 93½c.

Exporters wanted their corn cheaper, which fact was reflected in the pit. May opened a shade higher to a shade lower at 51⅝@51¾c to 51½@51⅝c, and declined to 51¼@51⅜c.

Oats were quiet but eased off with corn. May started unchanged to a shade down at 34c to 33⅞@33¾c, and sold to 33¾c.

Skunk Hides in Parcel Post.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 16. — Somebody threw a wrench into the smoothly running parcel post machinery at the Decatur postoffice. It was a package of fresh skunk hides, mailed by a trapper on a rural route. Because fresh breezes were blowing in the country the rural carrier was able to bring the parcel to Decatur, but as soon as he carried it into the building the force of clerks went out by another door. The parcel will be returned to the sender.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The legislative expense bill was the first to pass the house. It carries an appropriation of $100,000, a reduction of $25,000 from last year. The first bill to pass the senate, and like the other it went through under a suspension of the rules, was one to repeal an act passed at last session making it unlawful to destroy rabbits by the use of ferrets in Hennepin county. It appears that since the passage of the law, rabbits have become so numerous in the vicinity of Lake Minnetonka as to occasion a loss of some $75,000 to orchardists who own property there.

A Tonnage Tax Bill.

Among the bills introduced in the house was the tonnage tax bill. Professors Franklin and Bjorge are its authors. Rep. Pfaender introduced his bill providing for the initiative and referendum. This is one of several of the same general character. Rep. Virtue introduced a bill carrying an annual appropriation of $20,000 providing for the establishment of a state hog serum plant at the State Agricultural school. This serum is to be distributed free to the owners of hogs but can only be used under the direction of a licensed veterinary surgeon. Another bill provides for the inspection and labeling of seeds and the prevention of fraud in connection with their sale.

Representative Lydiard called up his resolution in which an impartial committee was named to investigate the number of employes needed in the house at the present session. It became the subject of animated debate. Representative Campbell led the attack by charging Mr. Lydiard with inconsistency because at the last session he had worn out several breadths of carpet leading to the speaker's room while traveling back and forth in an effort to induce the speaker to give jobs to his friends.

Hennepin Men Get Laugh.

"In order to settle this controversy," gravely remarked Ex-Speaker Dunn, "allow me to say that the only gentlemen to exceed the speed limit in respect to the matter referred to sat by my friend from Hennepin, Mr. Campbell, was my friend, Mr. Lydiard."

Representative Nolan said that the business of reform was a new one to Mr. Lydiard and he was to be excused if he displayed some awkwardness in his methods. He added that the rules committee had gone into the matter thoroughly, had materially reduced the number of officials, and he saw no need for appointing a new committee to do what the rules committee had already done. Representative Knapp added to this that a prospective saving in official's salaries had already been effected to the tune of $10,000.

Motion Is Defeated.

After further debate the Lydiard motion was put to a vote. It was defeated, 6 to 108.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—After a three days' recess the senate was unable to muster a quorum when it met Monday evening at eight o'clock. The house was more successful, probably half of the members being present. Beyond the introduction of a few bills no business, however, was transacted.

The most important of these was a series of measures introduced by Dr. Stone with a view to lessening the mortality from tuberculosis. The measures provide for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitorium or hospital at a cost of $500,000; for the creation of a state tuberculosis commission; and for the segregation of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, the theory being that the disease is contagious.

Letter from Chief Justice.

On Tuesday morning a letter was read in the senate from Chief Justice Brown asking that he be relieved from duty on the state board of investment. The judge finds that he has not the time to give to the matter and besides, the position being purely executive, he questions whether it is not a violation of the constitution to assign its duties to a member of the judiciary. Legislation will be necessary, however, to relieve present chief justice of the duty his predecessor performed.

Senator Moonan offered two resolutions; one to urge congress to put lumber on the free list, and the other providing that a joint committee of the senate and house be appointed to frame legislation to reorganize the various state departments as recommended by the governor in his message.

At this session the lieutenant governor announced his committees. These are a few less in number than at the previous session. The assignments are as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Agriculture and Horticulture—Cashman, Anderson, Dunn, Swanson, Murray, Johnston, Poehler, Olson, Saugstad—9.

Banks and Banking—McGrath, Hanson, Medford, Pugh, Nelson, Ahmann, Dale, Wallace, Denegre, Klein, Weis—11.

Charitable Institutions—Schaller, Froshaug, Johnson, C. D., Pauly, Dunn, Glotzbach, Bedford, Odell, Cashman—9.

Cities of the First Class—Wilson, Dunn, Hackney, Elwell, Fosseen, Pugh, Dwinnell, Pauly, Denegre, Handlan, Van Hoven, Boyle, Cheadle, Wallace, L'Herault—15.

Claims—Lende, Ahmann, Marden, Swanson, Froshaug, Sullivan, C. H., Olson, Schaller, Klein—9.

Commerce and Trade—Nelson, L'Herault, Bedford, McGrath, Donaldson, Wilson, Weis, Handlan, Johnson, C. D.—9.

Corporations—Wallace, Benson, Rockne, Poehler, Dues, Donaldson, Thoe, Clague, Carpenter—9.

Dairy Products and Live Stock—Murray, Lende, Johnston, Anderson, Hackney, Swanson, Van Hoven, Olson, Donaldson—9.

Drainage—Rustad, Elwell, Klein, Cooke, L. O., Thoe, Anderson, Works, Johnston, Saugstad—9.

Education—Duxbury, Dale, Moonan, Benson, Johnson, V. L., Wallace, Ahmann, Cheadle, Sageng—9.

Elections—Haycraft, Dwinnell, Cashman, Denegre, Sageng, Duxbury, Boyle, Peterson, Lende—9.

Engrossment—Poehler, Dues, Donaldson, Dwinnell, Pauly, Sullivan, J. D., Johnston, Froshaug, Saugstad—9.

Enrollment—Ahmann, Stebbins, Nelson, Moonan, Murray, Handlan, Carpenter, Pugh, Hanson—9.

Finance—Clague, Hackney, McGrath, Rockne, Cook, C. F., Dale, Benson, Boyle, Handlan, Elwell, Wallace, Nelson, Sullivan, J. D., Gunderson, Hanson, Marden, Sundberg, Cheadle, Odell—19.

Forestry and Fire Protection—Dunn, Johnson, V. L., Coller, Hanson, Poehler, Anderson, Sullivan, G. H., Cashman, Johnson, C. D.—9.

Game and Fish—Carpenter, Weis, Marden, Gunn, Rustad, Johnston, Van Hoven, Dunn, Glotzbach—9.

General Legislation—Gunderson, Moonan, Rockne, Hackney, Sageng, Fosseen, Dale, Sullivan, J. D., Cheadle, Cooke, L. O., Johnson, V. L., Sullivan, G. H., Coller, Bedford, Nelson—15.

Grain and Warehouse—Odell, Wilson, Cashman, Marden, Sundberg, Pugh, Denegre, Klein, Donaldson, Poehler, Dues, Olson, Anderson—13.

Hospitals for Insane—Benson, Stebbins, Bedford, Weis, Schaller, Sullivan, G. H., Froshaug, Swanson, Sageng—9.

Immigration—Dues, Gunn, Dale, Johnston, Peterson, Hanson, Anderson, Duxbury, Cooke, L. O.—9.

Insurance—Moonan, Fosseen, Cook, C. F., Nelson, Schaller, Marden, McGrath, Glotzbach, Van Hoven, Haycraft, Denegre—11.

Judiciary—Putnam, Wilson, Schaller, Gunderson, Coller, Moonan, Dunn, Sullivan, G. H., Clague, Fosseen, Rockne, Wallace, Dwinnell, Sullivan, J. D., Boyle, Haycraft, Lende, Benson, Murray, Denegre, L'Herault, Rustad, Marden, Duxbury, Peterson—25.

Labor—Fosseen, Rockne, L'Herault, Rustad, Pauly, Cook, C. F., Swanson, Cheadle, Clague, Saugstad, Handlan, Haycraft, Cashman, Thoe, McGrath—15.

Lands, Mines and Minerals—Hanson, Gunn, Elwell, Murray, Ahmann, Olson, Putnam, Weis, Sundberg—9.

Manufactures—Klein, Stebbins, Swanson, Dunn, L'Herault, Carpenter, Clague, Rustad, Pauly—9.

Municipal Corporations—Coller, Dale, Haycraft, Handlan, Anderson, Cook, C. F., Thoe, Elwell, Peterson, Clague, Sundberg—11.

Normal Schools—Sageng, Sullivan, J. D., Benson, Works, Marden, McGrath, Pugh, Odell, Hanson—9.

Penal Institutions and Crimes—Sullivan, G. H., Putnam, Johnson, V. L., L'Herault, Fosseen, Stebbins, Gunderson, Dale, Glotzbach, Gunn, Works—11.

Printing—Peterson, Wallace, Rockne, Carpenter, Putnam, Stebbins, Odell, Duxbury, Johnson, C. D.—9.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Saugstad, Putnam, Sullivan, J. D., Dues, Carpenter, Odell, L'Herault, Cooke, L. O., Rustad, Murray, McGrath—11.

Public Buildings and Parks—Denegre, Fosseen, Carpenter, Clague, Dunn, Donaldson, Works, Pugh, Cooke, L. O.—9.

Public Health and Pure Food—Bedford, Froshaug, Works, Fosseen, Weis, Nelson, Sundberg, Handlan, Gunderson—9.

Railroads—Sundberg, Denegre, Cashman, Pauly, Gunderson, Van Hoven, Rustad, Dwinnell, Swanson, Ahmann, Lende, Odell, Peterson, Works, Putnam, Thoe, Klein, Benson, Schaller—19.

Reapportionment—Johnson, V. L., Dwinnell, Hanson, Hackney, Coller, Gunn, Sageng, Van Hoven, Boyle, Saugstad, Cheadle, Odell, McGrath, Benson, Rustad, Works, Thoe, Dues, Elwell, Sullivan, J. D., Gunderson—21.

Roads and Bridges—Swanson, Elwell, Johnson, C. D., Hackney, Gunn, Duxbury, Coller, Olson, Moonan—9.

Rules—Rockne, Gunderson, Haycraft, Cashman, Fosseen, Johnson, V. L., Boyle, Rustad, Sageng—9.

State Fair and Agricultural Societies—Stebbins, Van Hoven, Wallace, Peterson, Froshaug, Putnam, Cooke, L. O., Coller, Glotzbach—9.

State Soldiers' Home and Military Affairs—Cook, C. F., Klein, Pauly, Johnson, C. D., Pugh, Olson, Cooke, L. O., Poehler, Glotzbach—9.

State Training Schools—Sullivan, J. D., Rockne, Wilson, Lende, Gunn, Johnson, V. L., Duxbury, Peterson, Dues—9.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Dwinnell, Wilson, Moonan, Sundberg, L'Herault, Saugstad, Hackney, Glotzbach, Boyle, Lende, Johnson, C. D., Murray, Dues, Johnson, V. L., Cheadle, Sullivan, G. H., Donaldson, Cook, C. F., Haycraft—19.

Temperance—Dale, Bedford, Ahmann, Sageng, Coller, Dwinnell, Froshaug, Van Hoven, Nelson—9.

Towns and Counties—Cheadle, Boyle, Clague, Johnston, Weis, Poehler, Dues, Moonan, Stebbins—9.

University and University Lands—Elwell, Lende, Schaller, Haycraft, Saugstad, Wilson, Thoe, Cook, C. F., Hackney—9.

Liquor Charge Up.

It having been charged that liquor was introduced in the capitol on the occasion of a recent reception tendered the governor by the St. Paul association of commerce, Representative Wefeld of Clay county moved in the house that a special committee be appointed to investigate the incident. The matter went over under notice of debate given by Representative H. H. Dunn of Freeborn county.

Among the more important bills introduced at this session was a distance tariff bill fathered by H. H. Dunn. It is understood to be identical with the Cashman distance tariff which has been considered at the past three sessions. Another measure of general interest was introduced by Representatives Schwartz and Holmberg. It provided for putting telephone companies under supervision of the railroad and warehouse commission. It is confessedly in the interest of the smaller telephone companies and its main purpose is to compel the transmission of messages over connecting or competing lines at fair rates.

New Utilities Bill.

A public utilities bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Wallace differs from this in that the former provides for the creation of a new department or commission to have supervision over all public utilities, except such as in the larger cities are subjected to local regulation.

At the conclusion of the house session Speaker Rines announced his committees as follows:

Corporations Other than Municipal—Hopkins, Chairman, Dunn, H. H., Kneeland, Henry, Reed, Campbell, Stoven, Telgen, Lundeen, Burrows, Dunn, R. C., Prince, Virtue, Porter, Dwyer, Hoganson, Nelson.

Drainage—O'Neill, Chairman, Warner, C. H., Brown, G. W., Peterson, A. B., Walker, Nelson, Spooner, Hopkins, Harrison, Haffien, Elmer, Kneeland, Hanson, Knopp, Crawford, Johnson, A. C., Marschalk.

Elections—Holmberg, Chairman, Nolan, Frankson, Steen, Brown, W. W., Orr, Porter, Flowers, Child, Vasaly, Hillman, Lindberg, Moeller, Swenson, Skartum, Ribenack, Davis, Bjorge, Wefald, Lee, J. F., Palmer.

Game and Fish—Healey, Chairman, Weld, Ollen, Williams, Ofsthun, Bouck, Garry, Fuchs, Marschalk, Sullivan, Preston, Bjorge, Sanborn, Seebach, Virtue.

Crimes and Punishment—Pfaender, Skartum, Peterson, P. A., Nelson, Ferrier, Lydiard, Stoven, Nimocks, Porter.

Dairy Products and Live Stock—Dunn, H. H., McMartin, Prince, Barton, Bendixon, Carlson, Clementson, Crane, Ferrier, Finke, Haffien, Schwartz, Southwick, Swenson, Walker, Westman, Warner, E.

Education—Peterson, A. J., Sawyer, Anderson, W., Brown, W. W., Clementson, McMartin, Hoganson, Holmberg, Larson, Lee, Putnam, Schwartz, Southwick, Stone, Sundberg, Voxland, Bjornson.

Engrossment—Burrows, Chairman, Flowers, Panke, Saggau, Moeller.

Enrollment—Brown, G. W., Sullivan, Peterson, A. B., Thornton, Wilson.

General Legislation—Knapp, Chairman, Lennon, Bendixon, Johnson, J. T., Walker, Ollen, Minnette, Sundberg, Ofsthun, Nelson, Nolan, Fuchs, Pless, Klemer, Just, Knopp, Johnson, A. C.

Immigration—Elmer, Chairman, Frankson, Prince, Lydiard, Burrows, Warner, C. H., Healey, Nimocks, Westlake.

Judiciary—Orr, Chairman, Bjorge, Brown, G. W., Child, Dunn, H. H., Frankson, Frye, Hopkins, Knapp, Kneeland, Lydiard, Norton, Ofsthun, Pfaender, Porter, Sanborn, Sawyer, Southwick, Stoven, Spooner, Vasaly, Lundeen.

Logs and Lumber—Morken, Chairman, Nimocks, Healey, Harrison, Westlake, Warner, C. H., Dwyer, Anderson, J., Westcott, Reid, Thornton.

Grain and Warehouse—Bendixon, Chairman, Vollmer, Fuchs, Carey, Knopp, Brown, W. W., Pless, Voxland, Dindorf, Lennon, Thielen, Lee, Frye, Telgen, Borgen, Brateelien, Clementson, Wefald, Holmberg.

Insurance—Frankson, Chairman, Palmer, Warner, A. L., Prince, Sullivan, Thorson, Henry, Brown, G. W., Lydiard, Green, Papke, Brateelien, Barton, Elmer, Hopkins, Anderson, W., Bjornson.

Labor and Labor Legislation—Campbell, Chairman, Hillman, Stone, Frye, Wilson, Morken, Palmer, Sanborn, Steen, Preston, Vasaly.

Legislative Expense—Conley, Chairman, Johnson, J. T., Voxland, Vasaly, Palmer.

Manufacturers—Pless, Chairman, Klemer, Dwyer, Carey, Westlake, Dindorf, Ferrier, Clementson, Barton.

Military Affairs—Moeller, Chairman, Lennon, Pfaender, Borgen, Seebach, Crawford, Carey, Papke, Nolan.

Mines and Minerals—Borgen, Chairman, Thielen, Peterson, A. B., Westman, Hanson, Peterson, P. A., Thornton, Ofsthun, Wescott, Ollen, Sawyer.

Printing—Bjornson, Chairman, Vasaly, Dindorf, Dunn, R. C., Fink, Moeller, Thielen, Nimocks, Reed.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Child, Chairman, Conley, Voxland, Sanborn, Larson, Southwick, Spooner, Knopp, Fink, Sawyer, Flowers, Nolan, Stone, Bjorge, Thorson.

Public Buildings—Fuchs, Chairman, Bendixon, Brataelein, Burchard, Campbell, Haffien, Crane, Staggeberg, Johnson, A. C., Stoven, Hoganson.

Public Health and Pure Food—Skartum, Chairman, Stone, W. T., Burchard, Wescott, Fuchs, Sundberg, Campbell, Nimocks, Henry, Westman, Ribenack, Healey, Lindberg.

Public Domain—Kneeland, Chairman, Warner, C. H., Staggeberg, Hanson, Virtue, Reed, Kimpel, Wescott, Harrison, Moeller, Dwyer, McGarry, Haffien, Anderson, J., Spooner, Hopkins, Lydiard, Dunn, R. C., O'Neill.

Reapportionment—Warner, C. H., Chairman, Knapp, Davis, Frankson, Holmberg, Marschalk, Kneeland, Norton, Sundberg, Warner, A. L., Bouck, Coates, Orr, Dunn, H. H., Conley, Pfaender, Weld, Brown, W. W., Swenson, Seebach, Thornton, Barten, Wilson, Thorson, Carlson, O'Neill, Burrows.

Rules and Joint Rules—Nolan, Chairman, Orr, Davis, Knapp, Peterson, A. J., Johnson, J. T., Conley.

Soldiers' Home—Lundeen, Chairman, Campbell, Clementson, Schwartz, Crawford, Dindorf, Anderson, J., Carlson, Telgen, Thornton, McMartin.

Roads and Bridges—Dunn, R. C., Chairman, Bouck, Ferrier, Dunn, H. H., Williams, Crawfaord, Just, Hanson, Kimpel, Swenson, Harrison, Preston, Dwyer, Lundeen, McGarry, Bendixon, Telgen, Warner, A. L., Burrows, Marschalk, O'Neill.

Schools for Defectives—Reed, Chairman, Stone, W. T., Klemer, Prince, Fuchs, Henry, Westman.

State Fair—Vollmer, Chairman, Davis, Orr, Ferrier, Campbell, Dunn, R. C., Preston, Williams, Thielen, Peterson, P. A., Bouck, Minnette, Henry, Nimocks, Hanson.

State Hospitals—Stone, Chairman, Johnson, J. T., Hoganson, Saggau, Prince, Dindorf, Thielen, Haffien, Walker, Morken, Carlson, McGarry, Warner, E., Swenson, Healey.

State and Other Libraries—Weld, Chairman, Coates, Brown, W. W., Johnson, A. C., Norten, Staggeberg, Skartum, Bratelien, Putnam.

State Normal Schools—W. W. Brown, Chairman, Marschalk, Putnam, Coates, Holmberg, Just, Lundeen, Ribenack, Schwartz, Thorsen, Reed, Wefald, Knopp.

State Prison and Reformatory—Spooner, Chairman, Vollmer, Bratelein, Coates, Fuchs, Preston, Papke, Peterson, A. B., Anderson, J., Warner, E., Westlake, Dwyer, McMartin, Kimpel, Carey.

State School at Owatonna—Virtue, Chairman, Sullivan, Staggeberg, Skartum, Johnson, A. C., Vollmer, Greene.

State Training School—Minnette, Chairman, Lydiard, Lundeen, Haffien, Hopkins, Hillman, Warner, E., Brown, W. W., Barton.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Ofsthun, Chairman, Dunn, R. C., Bjorge, Vasaly, Frankson, Hopkins, Sanborn, Peterson, A. J., Warner, C. H., Ribenack, Saggau, Wescott, O'Neill, McMartin, Westlake, Child, Harrison.

Telephone and Telegraph—Lennon, Chairman, Bjornson, Moeller, Williams, Burchard, Hanson, Warner, E., Staggeberg, Klemer, Greene, Sullivan, Lee, Minnette, Lindberg, Borgen, Hillman, Morken.

Agriculture and Horticulture—McMartin, Chairman, Bendixen, Brattelien, Burchard, Crawford, Hanson, Papke, Johnson, A. C., Anderson, W., Kimpel, Knopp, Nelson, Putnam, Stageberg, Voxland.

Appropriations—Davis, Chairman, Johnson, J. T., Burchard, Brown, G. W., Knapp, Norton, Ofsthun, O'Neill, Orr, Spooner, Pfaender, Conley, Peterson, A. J., Warner, A. L., Elmer, Minnette, Crane, Vollmer, Weld, Schwartz, Campbell.

Cities—Palmer, Chairman, Elmer, Fuchs, Borgen, Nolan, Lennon, Orr, Ribenack, Steen, Just, Knapp, Johnson, J. T., Conley, Reid, Coates, Harrison, Seebach.

Compensation of Public Officials—Lee, J. F., Chairman, Putnam, Sundberg, Telgen, Wilson, Nelson, Papke, Seebach, Barten, Coates, Kimpel.

Agricultural Schools — Crane, Chairman, O'Neill, Peterson, P. A., Virtue, Swenson, Sanborn, McGarry, Saggau, Frye, Carlson, Holmberg, Warner, G. L., Walker, Clementson, Peterson, A. B., Anderson, W., Just.

Banks and Banking—Lindberg, Chairman, Nolan, Finke, Flowers, Hoganson, Just, Lee, Stoven, Thorson, Warner, C. H., Weld, Peterson, A. J., Brown, G. W., Child, Anderson, W.

Board of Control—Greene, Chairman, Borgen, Campbell, Harrison, Warner, E., Lindberg, Kimpel, Ferrier, Thielen.

Claims—Porter, Chairman, Morken, Virtue, Davis, Ollen, Larson, Westlake, Kneeland, Thorson.

Commerce and Retail Trade—Klemer, Chairman, Flowers, Anderson, J., Bouck, Burchard, Carey, Davis, Dindorf, Larson, Ollen, Steen, Stoven, Wefald, Williams, Wilson.

Temperance Legislation—Putnam, Chairman, Weld, Norton, Just, Morken, Voxland, Elmer, Brown, G. W., Larson, Bouck, Sullivan, Lee, Hoganson, Wefald, Fry.

Towns and Counties—Wescott, Chairman, Warner, A. L., Larson, Marschalk, Stageberg, Healey, Crawford, Palmer, Crane, Papke, Saggau, Peterson, P. A., Walker, Westman, Telgen, Thornton, McMartin.

Transportation—Johnson, J. T., Chairman, Dunn, H. H., Steen, Elmer, Sawyer, Porter, Fink, Hillman, Peterson, A. B., Lennon, Greene, Ribenack, Spooner, Crane, Stone, Westman, Schwartz, Holmberg, Flowers.

University and University Lands—Sawyer, Chairman, Norton, Peterson, P. A., Pfaender, Southwick, Klemer, Pless, Sundberg, Henry, Thorson, Anderson, W.

Villages—Bjorge, Chairman, Wefald, Peterson A. J., Williams, Anderson, J., Burrows, Carey, Pless, Minnette, Ollen, McGarry, Skartum, Bjornson, Dunn, R. C., Virtue, Lindberg, Saggau.

Workman's Compensation—Sanborn, Chairman, Lundeen, Steen, Conley, Southwick, Klemer, Pless, Preston, Child, Wilson, Carlson, Morken, Fry, Hillman, Bjorge.

Committees Are Named.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 15.—The long awaited committee appointments for the assembly have been announced by Speaker Hull and met with little or no dissatisfaction. The selection of Wilbur E. Hurlbut for chairman of the committee on judiciary gives him the recognition as floor leader of the house. R. J. Nye, as chairman of the important finance committee, will have charge of all the appropriation bills and proposed appropriations. Mr. Nye continues in the position he held two years ago.

$400,000 to Re-Elect Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 15.—An organization of women known as the Southern Wilson and Marshall league, with headquarters in this city, proposes to raise $400,000 for the re-election of Governor Wilson as president of the United States. They estimate that this amount will be at least one-half of the money needed to finance his re-election. They will begin their work by a series of entertainments, including receptions to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Marshall.

Former Fond du Lac Mayor Dead.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 15.—John Hughes, who served two terms as mayor in 1885 and 1904, is dead of pneumonia, aged 77 years.

Sneed Is Again On Trial.

Memphis, Texas, Jan. 15.—John Beal Sneed, banker, and B. B. Epting, an employe of Sneed, pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and accessory to murder, respectively, in connection with the killing of A. G. Boyce, Jr. Sneed was brought to the fore by his attorneys who filed a motion asking that he be tried first, or in the event this request was not allowed that he be tried jointly with Epting. The court will rule on the motion.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

Congress.

I. N. Heiskell of Little Rock, Ark., was sworn in as successor of the late Senator Jeff Davis.

Senator Swanson, introduced a bill for $25,000,000 appropriation to add states for good roads.

Col. R. M. Johnston of Texas was sworn in to succeed Senator Joseph W. Bailey, resigned.

Allies of the Balkans states have delivered to Turkey what may be regarded as an ultimatum.

Secretary Meyer presented three battleship programs to the house naval affairs committee.

Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to grant medals to all survivors of the battle of Gettysburg.

The house money trust investigating committee continued investigating of the stock exchange sales.

Senator Owen proposed an amendment to Sherman anti-trust law giving states power to enforce it.

Samuel Gompers argued for the anti-injunction and contempt bill before the senate judicial committee.

Secretary Stimson advocated restoration of the army canteen at a hearing before a military affairs committee.

The house adopted a resolution appropriating $20,000 for rearrangement of seats and desks of the house chamber.

The senate court of impeachment heard the closing argument of counsel for defense in the trial of Judge Achbald.

The house merchant marine committee continued its investigation into the alleged South American steamship pool.

The senate appropriations committee agreed to recommend provision for a commerce court until the close of the fiscal year.

Hearing of various interests on revision of schedule "B" of the tariff before ways and means committee took place in the house.

President Taft in a special message urged a $250,000 appropriation for continuance of work of the economy and efficiency commission.

The Gloucester fishing interests were heard by the house merchant marine committee on bill for hospital ship for fishing fleet.

Notice of contest of re-election of Representative Kent, first California district, was filed by I. G. Zumwalt, defeated democratic candidate, in the house.

Representative Dupre introduced a bill providing for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in 1915, and appropriating $250,000 for the purpose.

The house military affairs committee completed the appropriation bill carrying $93,830,177 and will report it after the passage of the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills.

The house banking and currency committee voted to certify to speaker for contempt. George G. Henry, for refusal to answer certain questions before money trust investigating committee.

Representatve Borland introduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the conduct of United States District Judge Pollock of Kansas and Van Valkenburgh of Missouri.

General.

Impeachment charges against Federal Judge Archbald were sustained by the senate.

Democrats of the house expect to nul the postoffice civil service order of President Taft.

The senate adopted Senator Work's resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to the expense of running the government health and medical services in 1912.

Cabled instructions from the Philippine general assembly to work for the passage of the Jones bill to provide for Philippine independence were received by Delegate Quezon of the Philippines.

Commissioner Franklin A. Lane was elected by the interstate commerce commission to serve as its chairman for the year beginning January 13. He succeeds Commissioner Charles A. Prouty.

Proposed increases of about 10 per cent in the freight rates on news print paper from Sault Ste. Marie and destinations in the United States were suspended by the interstate commerce commission from January 11 until July 11.

The Nebraska house democrats named Kelly for speaker and the senate republicans named Kemp for president protem in caucuses.

Governor Foss sent special messages to the Massachusetts legislature urging the early ratification of the federal income tax amendment and a new personal tax law.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying approximately $8,000,000, was passed by the house bill, as finally adopted by the house, include for gratuity appropriations $6,084,003, for fulfilling treaty stipulations, $740,560 and for reimbursable items $850,000.

Senator-elect George W. Norris of Nebraska, has made arrangements to be on the ground when the legislature casts the formal ballot for him.

Max Green, chairman of the Irish prisons' board, married Miss Johanna Redmond, youngest daughter of John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party.

The senate passed a resolution extending the time of classification of asphalt lands in Oklahoma.

The powers of Europe are exerting pressure to prevent a renewal of war between Turkey and the Balkan states.

President Taft has made his plans whed he quits the White House.

Progressives hold the balance of power in the New Hampshire senatorship fight.

The Nebraska prison association at the annual meeting discussed needed prison reforms.

Dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger is proving a difficult task.

The Nebraska legislature, now in session, can do business for sixty days and be sure of pay.

Woodrow Wilson says he is open to suggestion from any member of the democratic family.

The treasury department has made tentative plans for the re-organization of the customs service.

On the theory that our currency system is wrong, a house committee has set about to change it.

President Taft asked for an appropriation to continue the commission on economy and efficiency.

Army reorganization was discussed by Secretary Stimson and a number of generals in command.

Judge Archbald, as a witness, denied any bad motives in his different deals with railroad companies.

Leslie M. Shaw told a house subcommittee that a central bank would mean control by Wall street.

Republican senators have rejected a compromise of the democrats on confirmation of Taft appointments.

A strike vote or arbitartion is the alternative, confronting 24,000 locomotive firemen on eastern railroads.

Existence of rebates in the shipping trade was brought out before the house committee on merchant marine.

Permission was granted by the authorities of the District of Columbia for the woman's suffrage parade in Pennsylvania avenue on March 3, next.

A verdict of "death from heart failure" was returned at the coroner's inquest on the body of Paul Nash, United States consul general at Buda Pest.

At Calgary, Alberta, the packing plant of P. Burns & Co. was destroyed by fire. The loss, including meat in cold storage, will probably be in excess of $2,000,000.

It is announced that the representatives of the six power group of bankers, meeting in London, have approved the agreement with respect to the proposed loan of $120,000,000 to China.

Frederick A. Hyde and Joost H. Schneider, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with lands in California and Oregon, have applied to President Taft for pardons.

Representatives of organized labor in California established headquarters at Sacramento and prepared to urge passage by the legislature of thirty labor laws.

Representative Baker of California introduced a bill that would appropriate $100,000 to investigate and perfect a system of frost prevention in the citrus and deciduous fruit regions of the United States.

The Chicago Telephone company is called on to reduce its rates and apply an alleged surplus to old age pensions, salary increases and rate reformation by a report adopted bya committee of the city council.

Bitter criticism of the order of President Taft placing fourth-class postmasters under the classification civil service was precipitated during the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill in the house.

With honors befitting his achievement, Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, was entertained in Washington as the principal guest at the annual banquet of the national geographic society.

Nearly 2,000,000 parcels post packages were sent through the postoffices of the fifty leading cities of the country during the first week of the operation of the new service, according to telegraphic reports received by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

The first break in the deadlock over President Taft's appointments pending in the senate came when at an executive session Brigadier General Alshire was confirmed as a major general and Surgeon General George M. Torney was confirmed as a brigadier general.

Democratic members of the house committee on ways and means are planning to examine closely into the affairs of the Aluminum Company of America and the Waltham Watch company, when their representatives testify at an adjourned meeting on the metal tariff schedule.

Personal.

Physicians declare William Rockefeller is too ill to testify.

Governor Marshall sent his final message to the Indiana legislature.

Roosevelt says republicans and progressives cannot be brought together.

Col. Du Paty de Clam has been reinstated in the French army.

Governor Wilson is taking an active part in a New Jersey contest.

Richard Watson Seager, a musical composer of note, died at Los Angeles.

Federal Judge Archbald told his prosecutors he failed to see wherein he had transgressed.

Captain Amundsen told a Washington crowd the story of the discovery of the south pole.

Congressman Norris has set at rest rumors that he may enter the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Federal Judges Pollock and Van Valkenburgh are under fire for their ruling in the Kansas City gas case.

The woman's national democratic league indulged in an ugly row over the presidency.

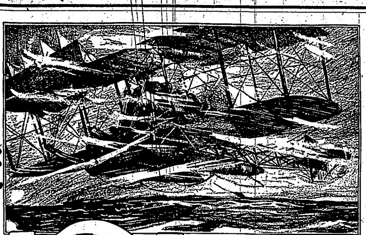
Governor Wilson discussed the extra session with Senators O'Gorman and Culberson.

Frank Chance has as good as promised to sign as manager of the New York American league team.

The nomination of Walter F. Frear to be governor of Hawaii will hardly be confirmed by the senate.

David B. Sullivan, former president of the Mechanics and Traders' bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty of grand larceny.

EUROPE to AMERICA by AEROPLANE in 30 HOURS



"I'LL cross the Atlantic in thirty hours," said Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, and named next summer as the time when he would make good his promise.

He might have said: "I will tempt all the terrors of the unknown. I will accomplish what has never been tried. I will risk my skill against the elements and win. I will take to myself the swiftness of the meteor and the sureness of the seagull. I will defy time, the wind, the weather, the trackless wastes of the sky and the ocean. I will make real the dream of the dreamer."

But Grahame-White is a true Briton and as such has a hearty dislike for the grandiloquent. He is quite content with: "I'll cross the Atlantic in thirty hours"—as if the feat were the most matter-of-fact performance in the world—and the chances are that he regards it a good deal in that light.

At first hearing, it sounds like an idle boast, but those who have followed the career of this eminently shrewd, clear-headed and capable airman know that he is neither a boaster nor a visionary. If he says he will do a thing it is certain that he believes firmly that he can—and believes it because he has studied his facts and tested his theories.

It is but a short look back to the beginnings of the aeroplane and in the brief time that that wonderful machine has been in the hands of men it has performed the very things that skeptics have declared impossible. It seems almost certain that at a time not remote someone will make the perilous trip overseas. And why not Grahame-White?

To the average earth-man who is satisfied never to rise above the top stories of an office building the attempt, even under the best of conditions, appears reckless to the point of foolhardiness. Not so to the aviator. "Give me, the kind of a machine I'm thinking of," he remarks, "and the transatlantic trip would be just so much duration flying—plain sailing."

Just there lies the nub of the question of air navigation from Europe to America—in the machines. They must first of all have speed, great speed; they must have a lifting capacity enough to carry the required amount of fuel, they must have motors capable of standing the strain of terrific and stupendous distance, they must have instruments that will locate the course with accuracy.

All those elements must have been considered long and carefully by Grahame-White before he made his recent announcement. He must be satisfied that he has an aeroplane that fulfils all the conditions. So far, little detail has leaked out as to the manner of equipment he will use. It is known only that he is building a machine which will carry four engines, arranged in independent pairs and each rated at 250 horsepower. He has said that he is convinced that he can show enough lifting capacity to carry the required fuel and enough speed to rush him to these shores in thirty hours.

That may seem simple to the unthinking, but consider. Roughly speaking, it is 3,000 miles from coast to coast and at Grahame-White's reckoning of thirty hours that means that he has a machine which he trusts for at least one hundred miles an hour, minute after minute without interruption.

What course he will choose has not yet developed. He has the whole great ocean to choose from. It has been hinted that the steamship lanes are the natural path for the adventurer to give some measure of protection in case of accidents. If he chooses that from Queenstown to Sandy Hook lightship he must traverse 2,800 miles; if from Plymouth to Sandy Hook, 2,962 miles; if from Southampton to Sandy Hook, 3,100; if from Havre to Sandy Hook, 3,170 miles; and if from Cherbourg, 3,644. The Mauretania has made the passage in four days ten hours and forty-one minutes. The aviator proposes to clip at one swoop 6,341 minutes from that record.

To be sure there are other roads which are said to be safer. There is that which leads from the Azores to the Bermudas, one that allows for two relatively short hops and a long one from mainland to mainland. Then there is that other one favored by those who have planned out the course not for an aeroplane but for a power dirigible.

This second course is practically the same over which Columbus was wafted across by the kindly trade winds centuries ago. From a meteorological standpoint it is said to be the best. It lies from Cadiz to Teneriffe, a distance of 807 miles; from Teneriffe to Porto Rico, a distance of 3,219 miles; from Porto Rico to Havana, distance of 1,124 miles; and thence to the mainland. The course lies in a zone varying little from twenty degrees north latitude and in the winter and spring offers fair weather and a wind with a velocity of fourteen to sixteen miles an hour.

The matter of wind, however, seems to have troubled Grahame-White little. It is probable that he will select one of the northerly courses and it is probable that he may fly even as far north as Labrador. By choosing that as a point of landing and Ireland as point of starting, he might reduce his distance by hundreds of miles.

Whatever his course, however, he must have speed. Even at his own estimate of thirty hours, the nervous strain of guiding an aeroplane for that length of time without sleep would be terrific and would increase immensely with every added hour.

CLAUDE GRAHAM-WHITE

Grahame-White has always been a believer in the speed possibilities of his air crafts. Some time ago he held that 100 miles an hour was no very remarkable rate. "Friends of mine," he said, "who are experts on the scientific aspects of airmanship, predict that eventually speeds of 200 miles and 300 miles an hour will be possible. At this, one's imagination is apt to reel, but this much is certain: If the flying machine is to become of real importance, and not remain always a sporting toy, it must be speedier than any method of transit on land."

Perhaps he is convinced that his new four-motor arrangement will give him 100 miles continuously. He must have that to make his journey in the time he has set. Jules Vedrines has flown at the rate of a trifle better than 105 miles an hour and George Fourny holds a record of fifteen hours of continuous flight. Nothing like a union of the two records has yet been known and if Grahame-White succeeds according to his promise he will have approached one and bettered the other.

It may seem strange, but to the aviator the matter of swiftness is a secondary consideration in the problem. To him the lifting power is the thing that counts. One prominent aviator figured the other day that on such a trip as Grahame-White plans he would under known conditions have to carry fuel amounting in weight to more than 4,000 pounds.

It is estimated that an average aeroplane motor with a speed capacity of sixty miles an hour will use on an average five gallons of gasoline an hour and one gallon of lubricating oil. Both these weigh approximately six pounds a gallon. Grahame-White is to have four motors and stay in the air thirty hours. The result is simple figuring.

The main difficulty, then, will be in producing an aeroplane which has the power to make a tremendous lift without materially reducing its speed. It is generally conceded that the type of airship used will be necessarily a biplane as the dainty monoplane is not a weight carrier. Even the biplane has not yet shown power of moving the tremendous weight which it is estimated the cross-seas adventurer must carry.

In France there is a record of a machine of this sort lifting thirteen people from the ground. That, however, was a mere hop and not a sustained flight. At best only 1,950 pounds of human freight was thus carried, if each person is allowed 150 pounds.

Whatever improvements Grahame-White may have in his new machine it is certain that he must have unusual lifting power even if he has discovered some means of cutting his oil and gasoline requirements. He will have to have a tremendous drive to overcome the drag of the weight in his storage tanks.

To achieve what he has set out to do he will have to secure a machine of a type superior to anything that has been so far seen in motor equipment, in strength, steadiness, and speed. His motors will have to better the continuous flight record by half, equal the speed record and beat the lifting record by long odds.

Granted, however, that he will have at his command a machine equal to all emergencies, he will still have the ocean to cross. That in the estimation of the aviator is the least of his troubles. Philip W. Page, aviator, expert in the management of hydroplanes, and one of the foremost cross-water flyers, expressed the views of many of his fellow-airmen in discussing this phase of the proposed flight the other afternoon.

"Of course," he said, "there is a possibility of making a flight from continent to continent. Such a flight, however, presupposes an aeroplane theoretically perfect for the purpose. With such a machine the journey would be by no means as terrifying as most people imagine. If the aviator were sure of staying in the air and making the required speed, the rest under normal conditions would be one of the simplest kinds of flying—straightaway over an unimpeded course.

"Contrary to the general belief, he would have conditions better than those on land. The winds in the summer should be steady and never very strong. He would encounter no buildings, trees or abrupt changes in the face of the country to split his air currents. Almost any aviator will tell you that he prefers a forty-mile steady to a fifteen-mile puffy wind.

"The air-hole theory has come to be a good deal of a myth, but there are still troublesome up and down trends of the atmosphere which lend no little difficulty to land flying. These are caused in a large measure from sudden obstruction to air currents and from radiation.

"The atmosphere over the ocean is not subject to these obstructions nor is it affected by any such radiation as we meet with over land on a hot day. I should say that his difficulty would not lie primarily with atmospheric conditions, provided he had reasonably settled weather, but rather with the possible unsureness of his aeroplane, possible trouble with his motor and the intricacies of navigation."

Given fair weather and a machine which will make the speed he hopes, the actual physical demand upon Grahame-White would not be a severe one. The control of a machine running in steady currents would not be a trying one. Plain flying even at a great speed does not call for any very large amount of exertion.

On the other hand the nervous strain would be tremendous. It is hard to imagine the state of mind of a man hurled into the unknown with only a slender fabric of metal, wood and cloth between him and death. It is equally difficult to conceive of what thirty hours or more of catapulting across mile after mile of ocean at 100 miles an hour would mean. At the least it would necessitate a tension the like of which few men have ever experienced.

PENALTIES FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

How British Soldier Is Punished for Offenses in Time of War.

When a soldier proceeds on active service he has to mind his "p's" and "q's," for offenses which in peace time would be lightly punished may in the field render him liable to death, says London Tit-Bits. In time of peace, if Tommy Atkins, being on sentry go, sleeps or is drunk on his post or quits it without being properly relieved, he will probably get off with a short dose of imprisonment or perhaps of "detention" only. On active service the penalty for these offenses is death.

It would not usually be enforced nowadays, except for a repeated offense or where, owing to the prevalence of misbehavior among sentries, it is necessary to "make an example," but still the liability to death is there.

In peace the maximum penalty for desertion is two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, but in practice a first offense will get a short term of imprisonment. On active service the deserter takes the risk of death if recaptured and if the offense is committed actually in face of the enemy he will probably be shot.

Similarly, acts of insubordination which in the ordinary way would be comparatively venial offenses become punishable by death on active service. In passing it may be mentioned that even in peace an insubordinate soldier may be sentenced to death if convicted by a general court-martial on one or another of the following charges: Striking or using or offering any violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office; or disobeying, in such manner as to show a willful defiance of authority, any lawful command given personally by his superior officer in the execution of his office whether the same is given orally or in writing or by signal or otherwise.

In peace, however, the maximum penalty has not been inflicted for these offenses for many years.

Active service brings into being offenses which practically do not exist in peace. One of the most serious of crimes peculiar to active service is "forcing a safeguard." The commander of an invading army will often detach parties of his own men to protect the persons and property of civilian inhabitants from violence by his own side. To force such a safeguard almost invariably means death.

Breaking into a house or any other place in search of plunder, may also mean death, even when there is no safeguard; but as a rule a lesser penalty would be inflicted. It depends a good deal on the commander. Some generals wink at looting; others—Lord Roberts, for one—are very severe on it.

During the Boer war more than one of our men was executed for the sake of a Boer fowl or bottle of "square-face." On one occasion only the readiness of an Irish "Tommy" saved him from the firing party or the gallows. He was caught with a couple of fowls under his coat and by no less a personage than "Bobs" himself, out riding with his staff.

Asked for an explanation, he instantly replied that he had caught the fowls running loose on the veldt and that, hearing the commander in chief was on short rations, he was on his way to ask his lordship to accept them as a present. The fowls and the explanation were accepted.

It is possible for a soldier to show cowardice in time of peace. In such a case he would probably be charged with an act or conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," sentenced to a stiff dose of imprisonment and to be "discharged with ignominy."

On active service any act of cowardice is punishable by death, while a soldier who, "in action or previously to going into action, uses words calculated to create unnecessary alarm or despondency," is liable to penal servitude.

Who carries out a sentence of death on active service? This is the duty of the provost-marshal, who, with a large force, is an officer of fairly high rank. He is responsible for making all arrangements for the execution and, if necessary, he must himself act as executioner. In the Boer war one provost-marshal was Major (now Colonel) R. M. Poore, the famous Hampshire cricketer.

A Natural Mistake.

"What do you suppose the financial editor has done?"

"What?"

"He has put the article called 'Stock Phrases' under the head of 'Market Quotations.'"

WANT FULL HOURS OF SLEEP

Monkeys in Captivity Distinctly Object to Being Disturbed Too Early in the Morning.

An orang-outang named Jacob got out of his cage in the London Zoo a few days ago by prying off a rod somewhere in the roof of it. Then he escaped to a tall linden tree in the park and built himself a platform high up in the tree and resided there all night. The keepers only succeeded in getting him back into captivity by squirting water at him with fire extinguishers.

Orang-outangs are always trying to get out of their cages, and are very ingenious about it. If one is awakened in the morning before a certain hour he is disturbed and upset all the rest of the day.

That may point to the theory of Mrs. Tingley and the Theosophists of her sect, that anthropoid apes are degenerate human beings. Other apes, Mrs. Tingley tells us, are on the upgrade of evolution, but the anthropoids have been humans once and are on the way down. The disturbance of the orang-outang's nervous arrangements through being aroused before the regular getting up time would be explained if the ape's ancestors had been lazy men.

Put His Neck on Rail.

Clarkson Nicholas, thirty-two years old, a patient at the Middletown, N. Y. State hospital, committed suicide in an extraordinary manner in the grounds of the institution. A locomotive was backing down a car and Nicholas ran to the track and lying down, placed his neck on the rail in front of the car. One wheel passed over him, killing him instantly.

Nicholas was committed from Jeffersonville, N. Y., several weeks ago. His fiancee dropped dead while sitting beside him on a sofa and this unbalanced his mind.

PREPARING FOR THE WORK OF 1913

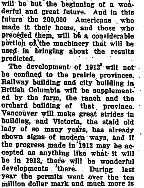
CITY BUILDING, RAILWAY BUILDING AND FARM OPERATIONS IN WESTERN CANADA, BIGGEST EVER.

The machinery, the money and the men for carrying on the big works in Western Canada in 1913 are already provided for. The splendid harvest which was successfully garnered, and by this time mostly marketed, responded to the big hopes that were had for it early in the season, and inspired capitalists and railroads to further investment and building. From lake ports to mountain base there will be carried on the biggest operations in city building and railway construction that has ever taken place in that country. The Canadian Pacific railway has everything in waiting, to continue their great work of double tracking the system and by the time the Panama Canal is open to traffic there will be a double line of steel from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The cost will exceed thirty million dollars. The Grand Trunk Pacific plan of building a first-class trunk line and then feeders at various points will be carried forward with all the force that great company can put into the work. The Canadian Northern is prepared to put into motion all the energy that young giant of finance and railroad building can put into various enterprises of providing and creating transportation facilities.

Building operations in the several cities, that have already marked themselves a place in the list of successful and growing cities, will be carried on more largely than ever. Schools, public buildings, parliament buildings, colleges, business blocks, apartments, private residences, banks, street and other municipal improvements have their appropriation ready, and the record of 1913 will be something wonderful. Other places which are towns today will make the rapid strides that are expected and will become cities. There will be other Edmontons, Calgarys, Reginas and Saskatoons, other places that may in their activity help to convince the outer world of the solidity and permanency of the Canadian West. The country is large and wide and broad and the ends of its great width and length are but the limits of its agricultural area. Its people are progressive, they are strong, there is no enervation there. The country teems with this life, this ambition, this fondness to create and to use the forces that await the settler. If they come from the South, and hundreds of thousands of them have, they are now the dominant men of the North, and they have imbibed of the spirit of the North. Therefore it is fair to say that no portion of the continent will show such wonderful results as Western Canada, and the year 1913 will be but the beginning of a wonderful and great future. And in this future the 200,000 Americans who made it their home, and those who preceded them, will be a considerable portion of the machinery that will be used in bringing about the results predicted.

The development of 1913 will not be confined to the prairie provinces. Railway building and city building in British Columbia will be supplemented by the farm, the ranch and the orchard building of that province. Vancouver will make great strides in building, and Victoria, the staid old lady of so many years, has already shown signs of modern ways, and if the progress made in 1912 may be accepted as anything like what it will be in 1913, there will be wonderful developments there. During last year the permits went over the ten million dollar mark and much more is promised for the year now entered upon.—Advertisement.

FROM EXPERIENCE.



Mr. New Wed—A wife is a gift from heaven. We get the sunlight and the gentle rain from heaven.

Mr. Old Wed—And also the thunder storms.

Early Training.

Willis—Is that new young preacher you hired fresh from college up to date?

Gillis—You bet. He called out the Easter choir squad last Sunday, and has ordered practice behind closed doors.—Puck.

TIRED BLOOD CAUSES TORPID LIVER

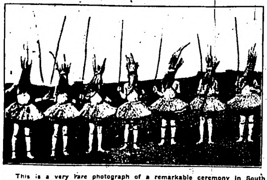
(Copyright 1913 by the Tonitives Co.)

Tired Blood interferes with the production of bile (nature's own laxative) and other medicines which the Liver should manufacture from the blood stream to assist the intestines to properly perform their functions. The result is Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Liver Spots, Gall Stones, etc. By using Tonitives, thus providing the cells of the Liver with sufficient quantities of properly tonitized blood, we are assisting it in fulfilling nature's requirements, in the most reasonable and only sensible manner. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., [illegible]

TONITIVES TRADE MARK FOR TIRED BLOOD

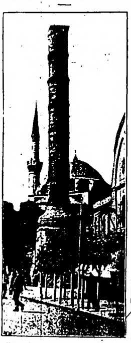
OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Queer Ceremony in Africa



This is a very rare photograph of a remarkable ceremony in South Africa. The Amaxosa tribes inhabit the Grahamstown district of Cape Colony, and their great religious ceremony, the Araimasion, by which youths are admitted to the rights of manhood, last three or four months. The youths live meanwhile in an isolated kraal. For the ceremony they hide their faces in a headgear of thatch, smear their bodies with clay, and wear skirts of plaited grass, in twenty feet lengths, wound round the body. The chief ceremony, the Abakweta dance, consists of shuffling and stamping, and whirling the grass skirts round by jerks.

COLUMN OF CONSTANTINE



One of the sights of Constantine is the famous Column of Constantine, which was raised by Constantine the Great on the spot where his tent had stood during the siege of Byzantium, which made him master of the Roman world. Originally it consisted of eight drums of porphyry with the joints concealed by bronze laurel wreaths on a base of white marble and topped by a statue of Constantine, really an Apollo with a new head, crowned with rays and bearing a spear and the globe of empire. It was popularly believed that the Palladium of Rome and part of the true cross were built up in the base. The column has suffered many vicissitudes, and now presents a terribly wrecked appearance. The Constantinopolitans call it "the hooped column," or "the burnt column," in allusion to its appearance and disasters. Legends, of course, clustered about it, and many superstitious beliefs, the most pathetic being that of the fifteenth century, that the Turkish tide would be stayed. It is almost the only surviving fragment of Constantine's own city.

IVORY MADE FROM MILK

One of the latest discovers of the synthetic chemists is how to make ivory out of nothing more wonderful than cow's milk—and a very good ivory at that, according to all accounts. The original idea was to use the new "ivory" for piano and organ keys, because it preserves its original color indefinitely, whereas the genuine article turns yellow after a time.

But it has been found that the new product is not only an efficient substitute for ivory, but can easily be prepared so as to take the place of amber, horn, coral, celluloid, and such like products, and, it is claimed, can hardly be distinguished from them.

It is in its position as a substitute for ivory that the new material has caused most surprise, however, because it has the appearance of being another instance of improving upon Nature. The new ivory takes a very high and lasting polish, and probably will not lack a commercial field for itself, as natural ivory continues to grow scarcer and dearer year by year.

STREET FULL OF HAREMS

Harem street, in Constantinople, leads from St. Sofia to the Bosphorus. Every building in the street is a harem home. In the bay windows in the fronts of all the houses the women of the harems are accustomed to stand and watch the passengers through the thoroughfare. Inquisitive persons in the street may not return the glances of the women, for the windows are fitted with latticed screens which make it impossible to look into the rooms from the outside, although it is perfectly easy to see out from the rooms.

The entire street is devoid of water plugs, fire hydrants, lamp posts and mail boxes. A blaze once started in Harem street would likely wipe out the quarter. Pariah dogs, formerly infested this street, as they do many others in Constantinople, but during the regime of the Young Turks they have been driven away.

REFUSED TO WED AFTER SIGHT

"If you please, senor, may I please give my marriage license back? I will take my money back. I have changed my mind, senor. I do not like my senorita when I have seen her."

With this statement, Paul Mestas, a Mexican, timidly approached City Clerk Thum of Denver, and laid on the counter a marriage license he had obtained earlier in the day. "You see, senor," said Mestas, "I do not love Lola. I have just seen her and will not be married."

COST $15; BRINGS $20,000

A painting picked up in a Monterey, Cal., second-hand store by the Danish artist, Hugo V. Pederson, for $15, has been sold by him to a British museum for $20,000, the picture proving to be an old Dutch masterpiece. Pederson succeeded in restoring the canvas. The storekeeper purchased the painting from an old woman with a lot of household furnishings, the woman remarking that the picture had been in the family more than 200 years and had been brought to America from Europe.

TO BE JAILED IF SHE SMOKES

Mrs. Florence A. Richardson of San Bernardino, Cal., an attractive woman of nineteen years, was given a suspended sentence of three years at San Quentin prison and will enjoy liberty just as long as she refrains from smoking cigarets. The young woman entered a plea of guilty to bigamy in the superior court., Judge Oster, after pronouncing sentence, admitted the young woman to probation, the initial provision of which was the prohibition against smoking.

TORTOISE FIRES A CHURCH

A tortoise set fire to St. Mark's Episcopal church at Denver, considerable damage resulting and 25 tortoise lives were lost. A tortoise kicked over a lamp in a box where he and 24 others made their home. The box was kept in the guild room of the church and the lamp was put in the box to keep the animals warm. They were the property of Rev. John H. Houghton, rector of St. Mark's, who had collected them from various parts of the world.

BAD BOY OF NEW JERSEY

William Garrow, thirteen, of Paterson, N. J., who was sent to the state home for boys by Judge William Hughes, is the champion bad boy of the state, according to the Paterson police. Garrow had been arrested 50 times, charged with truancy, vagrancy, assault and battery, malicious mischief, larceny from the person and breaking and entering.

JOHORE CAMPHOR LANGUAGE

The strangest of language is the "camphor language" of Johore on the Malay Peninsula. It has been studied and reported by an Englishman in the service of the government of Johore.

This language is used by the natives and others engaged in gathering the product of the Malayan camphor-tree and is employed only at such times. It is the belief of the natives that if they used either of the languages of the region, the Malay or the aboriginal Jakun, no camphor would be obtained. A most curious reason underlies this belief.

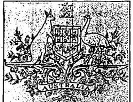
The camphor-tree grows abundantly in certain parts of the peninsula, but only occasionally contains camphor crystals. The camphor is not the same as that obtained from the camphor laurel of Formosa and Japan, which is the source of the ordinary camphor of commerce. It is of a sort highly prized by the Chinese in the embalming of their dead, in incense, and in medicine, and the gum brings a price much higher than that of the common camphor.

The Malayans and other Johore natives believe that each species of tree has a spirit of divinity that presides over its affairs. The spirit of the camphor-tree is known by the name of Bisan—literally "a woman." Her resting place is near the trees; and when at night a peculiar noise is heard in the woods, resembling that of a cicada, the Bisan is believed to be singing and camphor will surely be found in the neighborhood.

But the spirit of the camphor-trees seems to be jealous of the precious gum and must be propitiated, and if she knows that hunters are in quest of it she will endeavor to turn their steps aside. The natives think that she is acquainted with both the Malay and Jakun languages, and that if the camphor-hunters spoke either of those she would know that they had come for camphor and would defeat their purpose. So it is necessary to speak in a tongue that she does not understand. For this purpose the "camphor language" has been invented. It consists of a mixture of Jakun and Malay words, but these are curiously altered or reversed; and the natives believe that the divinity of the camphor-tree is completely confused when she hears this jargon.

The Jakuns who hunt the camphor are one of the wildest of peoples, but are inoffensive.

AUSTRALIA'S COAT-OF-ARMS



We reproduce here the new armorial bearings for the commonwealth of Australia, authorized by royal warrant and recently recorded in the British college of arms. The design, in the language of heraldry, shows the first quarter argent, a cross gules charged with a lion passant guardant, a Maltese cross surmounted by an imperial crown, an Australian piping shrike, a swan naiant, the whole within a bordure ermine. Crest: On a wreath or and azure a secen-pointed star or. Supporters: Dexter a kangaroo, sinister an emu, both proper.

26-YEAR HEADACHE CURED

A bullet which entered the right temple of Infantryman Joseph Legoux in the French army revolution of 1886 has just come out of his head by way of the mouth. There is no sign of a hole in the mouth and how it got there is a mystery. All Legoux knows is that he coughed and the bullet fell on his tongue. A 26-year-old headache also has vanished from the old soldier's patient frame.

Counting Uncle Sam's Dimes

When a new treasurer of the United States is appointed all the cash in the treasury must be counted, and to facilitate the immense task various machines have been devised. Our illustration shows the one which counts the dimes. The small coins are placed in a heap on the table and are swept into the machine, which counts them into a bag underneath when the operator turns the handle. An indicator registers the number that have passed into the bag, which holds $100.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Collapse of Washington's Famous Cotillon Club

BACHELORS CLUB
CLOSED
BENEDICTS CLUB

WASHINGTON.—The collapse of the "Bachelors" Washington's famous cotillon club, which for the last twenty years has established the standing of the successive crop of smart society, has been followed by the establishment of the "Benedicts" and at last Washington winter time smart set has undergone the long threatened pruning. The Bachelors, according to some reports, "fell of its own weight." In other words, too many who could not muster all the requirements were admitted to membership and one by one the "swagger" element withdrew. The defection began several seasons ago when Major Charles McCawley, U. S. M. C., who throughout the Roosevelt regime was the Beau Brummel of Washington, gave up his membership. George Howard, son of Lady Howard of England and kin to the ultra-aristocratic Riggs connection, resigned about the same time. Gist Blair, one of the most eligible bachelors in the country, came a close third, but these lapses were made up by the younger army and navy set.

Last year things got worse and even the lances of criticism assailed the bachelors, whose dances careful mothers considered a bit too blase for the debutantes whose coming-out heretofore had not been considered properly accomplished unless "they appeared" at least at the Bachelors' three yearly "Germans." The turkey trot was one of the first wedges, the introduction of bridge whist tables where some pretty high play was possible was another disintegratory feature, while the habit some of the young matrons had of going out to the smoking rooms and puffing a cigarette or two between dances was yet another phase of the bachelors' later dances which more careful mothers refused to view with favor.

Anyway this season the Bachelors fell through, the last president, Lawrence Townsend, former American minister to Belgium, resigning and the general committee going out with him and leaving the old organization with its new membership floundering.

The Bachelors, under Major McCawley's regime, first attained the distinction of having the mistress of the White House stand as hostess at one of the first dances each year. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft both "received" for the Bachelors at least once each season. For "resident hostess" one of the smartest of the resident set stood as sponsor while always the second or third dance had for its hostess the wife of one of the ambassadors.

Lady Curzon as Miss Mary Leiter, danced her first ball at the Bachelors, as did Mrs. Longworth and, later, her sister, Miss Ethel Roosevelt; later still, Miss Helen Taft. Flanking these distinctions were hundreds of belles and their daughters.

The Benedicts gave just one ball, Dec. 31. It was danced in the smallest ballroom in Washington. Consequently there was the grandest string pulling contest Washington has witnessed in many a decade, for when the benedicts list came out, everybody knew just exactly who was who in the smartest of the capital's smart set.

Y. M. C. A. Puts Ban on All Suggestive Songs

NOTICE
DO NOT SING OR PLAY—
HITCHY KOO
ROW, ROW, ROW
EVERYBODY'S DOING IT
WHEN I GET YOU ALONE TONIGHT
I NEVER DID CARE FOR THAT KIND OF MUSIC

THIS notice was posted the other day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and dormitory here:

"Members of the Y. M. C. A. and visitors to the Association building will please refrain from playing or singing music of the following kind in or about the buildngs:- 'Hitchy Koo,' 'Row, Row, Row,' 'Everybody's Doing It,' 'When I Get You Alone Tonight.'

"Such songs are suggestive and not at all in keeping with the ideals of the Association."

The notice appeared on the bulletin boards throughout the Y. M. C. A. dormitory as well as on the announcement boards in the Association's gymnasium, pool room, bowling alleys, turkish baths, reading rooms and barber shops.

"The ruling was made," said Secretary Cooper, "not because any one has made himself objectionable by performing these questionable songs, but merely to insure that the policy and moral conditions of the young man shall be carried out in this detail as in others. For many years I have noticed a steady lowering in the moral tone of the average popular song. Formerly sheet music was derived from the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan; nowadays they seem to come mostly from the burlesque stage. Twenty-five years ago many popular songs possessed considerable merit; today many of them are unspeakable.

"It is not the actual, literal meaning of the words sung that is objectionable, but it is the connotation, the idea obviously implied, or that one is led to anticipate, which constitutes the peculiarly vicious effect of these songs. Popular music today is at its lowest ebb. But even if it cannot show brains, it at least can show decency, and I would welcome any movement designed to this end."

The Washington Y. M. C. A. has a membership of 3,000.

Plans to Further Embellish the Capitol Grounds

PLANS are made, and their execution will be proceeded with as soon as finances warrant, for further embellishing the capitol grounds by the planting of additional shrubbery. It should be emphasized that no attack is contemplated on the design of the grounds which represents the admirable work of the landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted. The layout of the capitol grounds is satisfactory to everybody, and the design is venerated by all the men having in charge the care and preservation of the grounds.

When the capitol grounds, as we know them, were young, a great deal of the plantation was for quick results. The results were achieved. Some shrubbery has developed so that as a permanent feature it cannot be indorsed by progressive landscape architects, but even this will not be trifled with. Plant mortality in the capital grounds was high last winter. A large amount of shrubbery was killed by the long and excessive cold. A number of trees have been slain by summer storms, and several were destroyed or irreparably injured last summer.

Whenever the replacement of a tree is determined on a memorial tree will be set out, with the final result that memorial groves will surround the capitol. Last spring a beginning in this line of work was made, and in the east park on the senate side Senator Bacon planted a willow oak, Vice President Sherman a purple beech, Senator Lodge a red oak, Senator Cullom an oak, and Senator Wetmore an English beech. At the east front on the house side Speaker Clark planted a sugar maple, Representative Cannon an oak and Representative Browning of New Jersey an oak. There are several tree vacancies in the west grounds, and these will be filled by the planting of remembrance trees next spring.

Baby McLean's Birthday Party Breaks All Records

BABY Vincent Walsh McLean's $10,000 birthday party, given the other day at the Walsh home in Washington, broke all records for gorgeous and ingenious entertainments.

Gifts came in hundred lots, and in hundred lots they continued to come for several days. The greater number are yet to be opened for the inspection of the youthful recipient and a pair of secretaries will be required to get the notes of thanks off in proper time.

The one best gift of the whole collection, however, is the snow burro which came as a gift from Mrs. McLean to her only son. The burro has a long pedigree and a shaggy coat and a perfect disposition. He arrived several days ago, December 18, being the natal day of Baby Vincent, whose birthday fete was brought forward a few days to bring it in closer touch with the Christmas season.

A giant white bull moose, white as snow and terrifyingly natural, shares the place of honor with the burro in the affections of the young heir. This also was a gift from Mrs. McLean and its appearance for the first time created a great sensation.

The birthday cake, which had the place of honor on the table specially constructed for the comfort of the tiny guests, was a real wonder cake, with its tier after tier of frosted "terraces," the pinnacle crowned with a trio of birthday candles.

Boxes of cake, with the monogram of the celebrant, together with quantities of wonderful toys and marvelous mechanical trophies, were given to each of the guests as they set off home at the close of the afternoon. For entertainment there was a circus with a real clown. Punch and Judy show and a vaudeville entertainment completed the show.

Baby McLean is three years old and is heir to between ninety and a hundred millions.

Of Affectation.

There is nothing in poetry, or, indeed, in society so unpleasant as affectation.—Landor.

Balking Money.

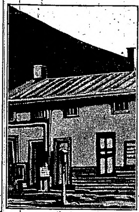
"Money makes the mare go." Not when our money is "on" her.—The Tatler.

OLD LANDMARK TO BE RAZED

Noted Toll-House in Boston to Be Torn Down—Will Be Replaced With a Theater.

Boston.—A structure of much historic interest, which will soon be torn down to make way for a theater, is the old toll-house at the northeast corner of Oxford street and Ridge avenue. The building, which is of frame and one and a half stories in height, was the first toll-house on the famous old Ridge Road which was the first improved road leading from this city to Norristown. It was built in 1811 by the Ridge Road Turnpike Company and is the last of the old toll-houses remaining within the city limits.

The building consists of two parts, the original structure and an addition built about 1860, which adjoins it on the corner. The old building was used as the toll-house for over 50 years until a change in the highways in the vicinity necessitated its abandonment and the erection of a new house further up the road, at Issining avenue. The old house has been the property of one family ever since it was built. It was built by John S. Lawrence, the first toll-keeper, whose grandson, John H. Lawrence, recently sold it to the theatrical concern.



Famous Old Toll House Which Soon Will Be Razed.

Mr. Lawrence was born in the building and remembers his mother collecting tolls at the doorway. For many years Mr. Lawrence used it as an office for his coal yard. It was not far to the east of the old toll-gate that Porter, the highwayman, robbed the United States mail coach in the early part of the last century, for which he was hanged at Bush Hill, near Seventeenth street and Fairmount avenue. Another important building at the time which was closely associated with the toll-house was the Moss Cottage Hotel, which was built before the Revolution and stood a short distance west.

It was the custom in the days of the toll-house not to collect tolls from hearses and undertaker's wagons, nor funeral carriages on the way to a church yard. Funerals on the way to a cemetery, however, were compelled to pay. Carriages conveying persons to church services also were exempt from the toll. The rate was 1½ cents a mile for each horse and 1 cent for each head of cattle and swine.

DECORATED HOSE NOW RAGE

Snakes, Dragons and Eastern Proverbs Wrought in Embroidery in Paris.

Paris.—The craze for decorated stockings, which began timidly during the summer season, has come to stay and takes on further developments daily.

It is now the fashion for society women to wear snakes, lizards, Chinese dragons and other picturesque beasts embroidered in brighty colored spangles, or a Persian or Arabic inscription elaborately worked in silk containing, it is stated, some ancient moral proverb.

These are not only in use for evening wear, as well as silver and gold stockings, of which a description has already been cabled, but were in great evidence at Auteuil on Sunday, when the last race meeting of the season was held.

Another device for attracting attention to a beautiful foot is decorating the heel of the shoe with a narrow band of gold, in some cases set with small gems. The leading actresses of Paris all declare themselves enchanted with this latest phase of fashion.

Mlle. Regina Badet, the well-known danseuse, says that she had always dreamed of being able to walk about in Roman sandals with her toes covered with rings, and that the next best thing would be to wear diamonds on her heels.

RELIC OF NAPOLEON FOUND

Goethe's "Werther," Which General Carried at All Times, Is Discovered in Russia.

Paris.—It is reported here that, at the town of Dorpala, in Russia, there has just been discovered a remarkable relic of Napoleon's Russian campaign in the form of a copy of Goethe's "Werther," which was Napoleon's personal property, and accompanied him wherever he went.

The volume, which is bound in leather and is in an excellent state of preservation, contains, as well as Napoleon's signature, a curious inscription on the fly leaf by an unknown hand, stating that the book was stolen by a Cossack from the emperor's sledge one night during the retreat from Moscow.

Besides the date of the theft and the name of the thief, details are given of the method by which the Cossacks managed to possess himself of the volume.

Wants "Wedding Proof" Maid.

St. Louis, Mo.—Of ten maids, Mrs. Louis F. Risser has had in the last three years, all have married. She has advertised for a "wedding proof" maid.

It is a poor treatment for stomach trouble that treats the stomach alone. Back of all your lack of appetite, sourness of stomach, belching of gas, nausea, pains after eating, heaviness and lump-like feeling in the stomach is bad blood. The food is fermenting in the stomach, only partly digested, because the stomach is weak.

Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a time and notice the difference in your stomach. You will be able to eat three good meals a day without discomfort.

You will also find a great improvement in your general health, and new strength in every nerve and muscle.

A booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat," is free upon request.

Your druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

MR. GOSLINGTON GOT EVEN

Collision of Ill-Mannered Man and Fire Hydrant Afforded Him Much Satisfaction.

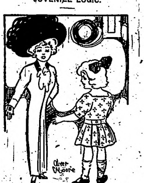
"You know the crowding, pushing, ill-mannered chaps," said Mr. Goslington, "that elbow their way through and crowd you off into the gutter, like as not, and pass right on with never a thought? I encountered one of them this morning in Sixth avenue.

"He overtook me, coming up from the rear, walking faster than I, and when he had come to me he didn't sheer out, but kept right along, shouldering me so that I almost fell into the street. But in one brief moment I was more than fully avenged.

"Just as this ill-mannered chap shouldered me I had arrived at a fire hydrant, for which I was about to sheer out. You know the fire hydrant? sheer out. You know the fire hydrant? Built of cast iron, very hard, and standing up rigidly, very rigidly. You can't just shoulder a fire hydrant out of the way, and just as this man shouldered me out of his course he came upon the fire hydrant, which with me covering it from view he had not seen. His next rude, reckless step forward carrying him up against this fire hydrant fair and squarely per bunk!

"And it didn't break his leg, but it did make him limp; he limped quite perceptibly, I was pleased to see, as he walked away."

JUVENILE LOGIC.



"Do you belong to a brass band, Mrs. Blow?"

"No, dear. What put that idea into your head?"

"Well, mamma said you were always blowing your own horn, so I thought you must belong to a brass band."

DREADED TO EAT.
A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise
and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS
OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS

St. Hilaire, Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

Advertise in the Spectator

THE DULUTH HERALD
BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent, St. Paul 32 per cent.; and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald.
The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.
Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

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The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, January 18, 1913.

The Dispatch makes the following true, if rather trite, observation: A woman teacher in West Virginia has been dismissed because of her good looks. We have yet to hear of a western teacher being dismissed for a like cause. There wouldn't be any teaching in our schools if they did.

A resolution has been introduced in the House calling for the investigation of the dispensing of liquor in the state capitol during the inauguration of the governor. This turning of the inauguration ceremony into a drunken orgy is somewhat at variance with the modest ceremony in the great state of New York, and is also a trifle different from past inaugurals in our own state.—News Press.

Speaker Rines has appointed Representative O'Neil chairman of the drainage committee, probably one of the most important committees in the house, and we believe the most important so far as this part of the country is concerned. Mr. O'Neil is peculiarly well fitted for the chairman of this committee and is thoroughly acquainted with drainage problems. Besides being chairman of this committee he is also a member of the committee on appropriations, agricultural schools, public domain, reapportionment and roads and bridges. — News Press.

More about the Junior Dairy League

We herewith submit the rules governing the contest spoken of in a previous issue of the Spectator. We have received several application blanks for membership and will be glad to have anyone interested call for same. As for instructions in testing, anyone is welcome to come in any Monday or Friday and we will be glad to show you the process as we are testing every day, and you will get a practical demonstration that you cannot forget. As to necessary outfit of scales, milk bottles, and testing apparatus, we can order same for you so as to have it here in a week after you place your order. If several of you club together and get six testers we can furnish them at a saving of fifty cents or a dollar per machine.

Do not forget that the contest starts February 1, and see to it that you are ready to get in line. The Red River valley district contest will start April 1. You can enter both contests without any extra work more than is required for the entering of one; with the exception of taking an extra copy of the records kept at the end of the month.

If you are interested come in and talk the matter over with us, that we may get your application blanks in in time for you to receive your record blanks, etc., in time to get a complete record of your herd for February.

Yours truly, A. J. HED.

For the year 1913 there will be awarded 216 monthly district prizes, 12 monthly state prizes, 2 grand state prizes, special prizes limited only by the number of contestants who stay in the contest for one year.

OBJECT.

The object of this contest is to interest the young men and women on our Minnesota farms in the study of better methods of dairying. The contest will be conducted monthly and as long as sufficient interest is manifested to warrant its continuance.

PLAN.

The plan of this contest will be to submit a question pertaining to dairying each month; The contestants are to answer this question by writing an essay, for which prizes will be awarded according to the rules of the contest. The state will be divided into six districts; each of the present creamery inspection districts will constitute a contest district. There will be three prizes awarded monthly in each district, viz: First, second, and third prize for the three essays scoring first, second, and third highest points. A monthly state prize will be awarded to the essay that scores the highest in the state. At the end of the year there will be awarded grand and special state prizes as follows: A grand state prize to the contestant who enters all contests and has the highest average score; a special state prize to the contestant who writes the best essay on the subject: "What I Have Learned from Testing My Cows;" special state prizes to all who keep a complete record of a single herd of dairy cows for twelve consecutive months;

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST.

ELIGIBILITY. Any young man or woman on a Minnesota farm where a herd of not less than five cows is kept, the milk or cream from which is delivered to a creamery or cheese factory, may enter the contest subject to the following

REQUIREMENTS. Each contestant will be required to keep a record of the milk and butterfat production, amount, kind, and cost of feed consumed by each individual cow in a single herd. These records to be kept according to instructions and upon blanks furnished by this department free of cost.

ESSAYS. Each essay to receive credit or be entered in competition for prizes must be accompanied by the statement that the contestant is keeping herd records and that all matter in the essay is original and not copied from the book or writing of some other person.

SCORING. The essays will be scored as follows: Neatness 20; composition 10; and thought 70. The first question or subject for essay work will be mailed about January first, 1913, and on the first of each succeeding month thereafter. Essay must be mailed to the State Dairy and Food Department, St. Paul, Minnesota, c-o Contest Department. They must reach here not later than the 17th of the same month. The names of the winners and scores will be mailed to each contestant, together with the new subject, on the first of the following month.

NOW, BOYS AND GIRLS, GET BUSY. Here is a chance for every one who is willing to hustle to win a prize. Besides, you are receiving all the benefits, and you will find it more and more interesting as you continue. Don't get discouraged if you don't get a prize for an essay. Keep at the records and you will get a handsome prize at the end of the year.

GRAND
MASQUERADE
BALL

To be given by the
St. Hilaire Firemen

At Imperial Hall
Friday, Jan. 31

Music by the home
orchestra. Supper
at Central Hotel

This is the Firemen's annual ball. You know the kind, so you will be sure to attend now

Horses Horses

Now is your chance to buy horses

CHEAP

I will have for sale, commencing January 22, two carloads of Iowa broke Horses and Mares, weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs.

COME EARLY AND GET YOUR PICK

You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main St.

LOUIS SIEFF, Sr.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Rural School Notes

The schools have started again after the Christmas vacation. Let us hope that the excellent weather conditions be conducive to bringing out a full attendance of pupils and that the second half of the school year be fruitful of hard and progressive school work.

For the first time since the organization of our county we will have an educational association meeting held in our midst. The Northwestern Minnesota Educational association will hold its meeting in Thief River Falls Feb. 13, 14, and 15. Educators of national reputation will be present to lecture before the meeting. Men like Prof. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, Puffer of Boston, Pres. Vincent of the university of Minnesota and Quigley will be present, besides State Sups. Schulz and Phillips of the state department of public instruction. The North Central Educational meeting that meets at Bemidji has cancelled their meeting at that place for this year to join in this meeting. This will certainly be one of the largest educational gatherings ever held in this part of the state. County superintendents of the north part of the state all plan to be present.

Let me say to all of our teachers: Make it a point to be present. Let us show that we appreciate the effort put forth to make this meeting a success; let us show that we are wide awake enterprising teachers, who want to keep in touch with the educational movements of today. We need the encouragement and the inspiration which are sure to be ours on the turn-out. I would advise that teachers teach school on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, so as to be free to attend the convention the rest of the week. Be sure to be here so as to hear Pres. Vincent's address on Thursday evening, Feb. 13.

Along with this meeting the school officers of the county are also to meet. Thursday afternoon at 2:30 we will have our first meeting and continue the same on Friday forenoon and afternoon. The main session will be on Friday. Do not fail to come, one and all, hear Pres. Vincent. This will be a joint school officers meeting with those of Marshall county.

Supt. David Johnson will be here besides State Supt. Schulz and also Supt. Phillips, (possibly) Storm, Quigly and one who will speak on school architecture.

It would please your county superintendent much to see all school officers present at these meetings, as you will hear questions of today in educational affairs discussed by able and prominent educators. Please come and be present to register on Thursday afternoon. Hear by all means Pres. Vincent of the state university.

Thief River Falls will entertain and there is room all.

Further particulars will be announced later. So also school notes for the city schools. Respectfully Submitted,

E A MOSTUE.

Andy vs. Mary.

Once upon a time Andrew Carnegie and Mary Garden had their photograph taken standing together on the upper deck of an Atlantic liner, and also Andy's and Mary's portraits have been shown separately in the window of Knoedler's on Fifth avenue, says the New York Press. But whereas one might think the likeness of the great iron master and philanthropist would attract more attention than that of the singer, the reverse has been the case, as was illustrated during business hours in the past week. Not more than a dozen persons were standing in front of the show window looking at the portrait of the laird of Skibo in his robe as an officer of the Edinburgh university. When Mary Garden's famous portrait was shown in the same place last year there always was a mob around the window. Of course Mary did not have so many clothes on as Andy has—which may explain the difference in interest.

Bear Wanted to Play with Children.

While the children of John Herron were playing in front of their home, at Duryea, Pa., a she-bear and her cub appeared on the scene. The baby bear ran up and wanted to play with the children, kitten-like, but the mother bear called it back, while the youngsters ran into the house. As Mr. Herron was not at home and no one who could shoot was around the visitors remained unmolested. After sniffing about the yard for a while and eating a few apples and potato peelings at the back door, the bears rambled away.

Breakfasting with Whistler.

There was a foreign painter who used to breakfast at Chelsea, and when Mr. Carr asked him if he had been there lately he replied: "Oh, no; not now so much. He ask me a leetle while ago to breakfast, and I go. My cab fare, two shilling, 'arf a crown. I arrive, very nice. Goldfish in bowl, very pretty. But breakfast—one egg, one toast—no more! Oh, no. My cab fare, two shillings, 'arf a crown. For me no more!"—London Telegraph.

TIGERS FOND OF HUMAN FLESH.

Many Natives of India Yearly Made Prey of Jungle Monarch.

About 4,000 men were eaten by tigers in India between 1900 and 1904. A large proportion of these unfortunates perished during periods of famine, when the beasts are made bold by hunger and are driven to the plains in search of water. The deaths caused by tigers in India constitute 37 per cent. of the whole number due to wild beasts. All tigers are not man eaters, but when a tiger has once tasted man's flesh he will not be content until he has had more of it. Where flocks and herds abound, however, man is rarely a victim of the tiger. An old man-eater is usually very clever and tricky and can avoid the most skillful hunters. It is affirmed that a single tiger in southern India has killed 200 men, and that one in the Himalayas has killed more 300.

INTO SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

Eighteenth Century Women Seem to Have Willingly Settled Down.

In an English novel of the eighteenth century the author thus refers to a certain woman: "She had reached the age of 35, an age beyond which no woman can hope either to feel or inspire deep affection." In one of George Meredith's early novels he refers to a character as a woman "on the criminal side of 30." A Boston woman in the last century, after reaching the age of 30, put on, over her abundant natural hair, a false front and a cap. These were the outward and visible signs of the matronly maturity she had reached. She gave up at the same time all the gayer forms of social intercourse. She confined herself thereafter to the mild and elderly variety. She had "come out" into Boston society at 15. After two years of social gayeties she had married. At 30 she was the mother of eight children. She had lived the active part of her life. In accordance with the conventions of her time she settled down to a life of vegetating domesticity. She was not an exception. She was the normal woman of her day, registering its customs, just as a good thermometer registers the temperature.—Appleton's Magazine.

NOT VISIBLE TO ALL MANKIND.

Sights and Sounds in the Cathedral of Men's Comradeship.

When you enter it you hear a sound—a sound as of a mighty poem chanted. Listen long enough and you will learn that it is made up of the beating of human hearts, of the nameless music of men's souls—that is, if you have ears. If you have eyes you will presently see the church itself—a looming mystery of many shapes and shadows, leaping sheer from floor to dome. The work of no ordinary builder! The pillars of it go up like the brawny trunks of heroes; the sweet human flesh of men and women is molded about its bulwarks, strong, impregnable; the faces of little children laugh out from every cornerstone; the terrible span and arches of it are the joined hands of comrades; and up in the heights and spaces there are inscribed the numberless musings of all the dreamers of the world. It is yet building, building and built upon. Sometimes the work goes forward in deep darkness, sometimes in blinding light; now beneath the burden of unutterable anguish; now to the tune of great laughter and heroic shoutings like the sound of thunder. Sometimes in the silence of the night time one may hear the hammerings of the comrades at work up in the dome—the comrades who have climbed ahead.—From "The Servant in the House."

Bids for Wood

The board of education of district No. 102 will receive bids for ten cords of dry and ten cords of green, sound body poplar wood delivered at the school grounds in St. Hilaire on or before March 15. Bids will be considered February 29 at 7 o'clock p. m.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

K. O. GIGSTAD, Clerk.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of John P. Fellman.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington. }
In Probate Court:

In the matter of the estate of John P. Fellman, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Johanna Fransilla Fellman, Charley Fellman, Gust Fellman, Albert Fellman, Anna Fellman, Herman Fellman, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 18th day of January, 1913.

WILHELM AIGHELET.
(SEAL) j18-3t Probate Judge

Madam, Read McCall's
The Fashion Authority

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Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

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The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, tellers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CHURCHES

a week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—
Sunday school at 1 p. m.
I. T. AASTAD, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
P. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3880 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets 2nd and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
A. OLSON, President. MONRIS LASKLER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjemnte & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for buildings, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

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ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
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THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

John Nelson was in Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Philip Lee returned Monday from a trip to Blackduck.

Miss Alice Hall was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Ole Braaum was in Thief River River Falls on Tuesday.

Miss Laura Jacobson returned yesterday from Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bessler were in Thief River Falls Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson were in Thief River Falls yesterday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Peterson on Thursday, January 16, a girl.

D. Linnihan, the Red Lake Falls ditch contractor, was in town on Tuesday.

O. H. Olson went to Fargo Tuesday, where he attended a Masonic gathering.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet with Mrs. A. S. Wilson January 31.

Mrs. James King returned Monday to her home at Landsford, N. D., after visiting with relatives here.

Order your costumes for the firemen's masquerade from O. H. Olson; All orders must be in before Friday, Jan. 24.

Miss Ada Olson retured yesterday from Crookston, where she has been employed.

The best training insures the best positions. Send for Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., free catalog.

Dr. Owens, Everett Smith, Arnt Braaum, and Knut Nash witnessed the wrestling match at Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

FOUND—A fur coat, on the road between Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire. Owner please prove property, and pay charges.

Rev. Alex Sand was in town this week. Today Mr. and Mrs. Sand leave for Annandale, where Mr. Sand is now located.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Jan. 8, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

I have now on hand two car loads of hard coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices.
A. SATTERBERG.

D. Patterson was at the county seat Tuesday in attendance at a stockholders' meeting of the First National bank. Miss Kate accompanied him.

M. L. Hanson of Fertile was in town yesterday canvassing for a newspaper, the Northwestern Farmstead. He was formerly in business in St. Hilaire.

Glenn Martz and his sister, Miss Ruth, who were called home from school work at Valparaiso, Ind., to be present at their father's funeral, arrived here Wednesday.

Ira C. Richardson returned from the south last Saturday, where he has spent part of the fall and winter. His health is slightly improved.—News-Press.

Stereopticon views, lecture by a very able speaker and all you can eat at the Imperial hall next Wednesday evening, only 15 and 25 cents admission.

I have a large line of cotton and wool bed blankets left, and as the season is most over will make a liberal discount. Call and examine.
A. H. PITKIN.

Besides the Masons from Thief River Falls a number of county officers and others from Thief River and Red Lake Falls were present at the funeral services for C. H. Martz on Wednesday.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Mrs. Dahl of Felton, Minn., arrived Thurday morning to be present at the funeral of C. H. Martz. She will remain here a guest of Miss Ruth Martz for about a week, or until the return of Mrs. Martz from Leroy, Minn.

Mr. Lukens of Leroy, Minn., a brother of Mrs. C. H. Martz, arrived here Wednesday morning from Leroy, Minn., and returned the same evening accompanied by Joe Martz, to make arrangements for the funeral of C. H. Martz, to be held there at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon

Death of a Highly Respected Citizen

County Surveyor Martz, the Well Known Engineer, Dead

A deep gloom was cast over this place Monday morning when the news came that C. H. Martz had passed away at his home here at two o'clock a. m.

On returning home Saturday afternoon from Thief River Falls, where he had been attending to several business matters, Mr. Martz was apparently in good health, although to a few friends he had complained of a severe cold. That night he was taken very ill. His condition grew rapidly more alarming, and early Sunday morning medical examination proved that he was suffering from pneumonia and pleurisy. All day his suffering was intense, despite the fact that all possible aid was rendered, but in the evening the pains subsided. He sank slowly and at two o'clock the end came peacefully and quietly.

Mr. Martz was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of April, 1860. In the spring of 1866 the family moved to Davis, Ill., and in the spring of 1869 the moved to Leroy, Minn. After completing his education he taught school until 1881; when he was employed by the chief engineer on the Northern Pacific as his private secretary with the party which surveyed the first railroad in the state of Montana. The party was accompanied throughout the trip by a cavalry escort provided by the government for their protection from the Indians. In the spring of 1886 he was employed as division engineer by the Northern Pacific on a branch road from Minneapolis to Duluth.

On Sept. 1, 1886, he was married to Anna M. Lukens of Leroy, Minn. In 1887 he was stationed in Duluth, Minn., where he resided until the fall of 1904, when he moved his family to St. Hilaire, Minn., which has been his home up to the time of his death. During his residence in Duluth he was employed as chief engineer on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad, and had charge of the laying out and construction of that road and also of the ore docks which at that time were the largest in the world. He also had charge of the laying out and construction of the Duluth boulevard, which is considered one of the most beautiful in the state.

For four years previous to his moving to St. Hilaire he was employed by the city of Duluth as chairman of the board of public works.

In the year of 1902 he united with the M. E. Merritt Memorial church of Duluth Minn.

Since his residence in St. Hilaire he was employed by the state as superintendent of state highways for Red Lake county, and had been county surveyor of Red Lake county up to the time it was divided when he was appointed county surveyor of Pennington county, and elected for his second term last fall.

Besides his public and political work he was quite extensively engaged in farming having a fine farm adjoining this village.

The deceased was also very prominent in fraternal organizations, being a member of the lodge of Masons, Knights of Pythias, The Shrine, and the Oddfellows.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martz, and he is survived by his wife and six children; Clinton, Glenn, Ruth, Joe, Dorothy and Gordon. Besides his aged mother at Leroy, Minn., a brother in Montana and another in Washington.

The funeral was held at the home at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the services being conducted by the Masons. Fourteen members of the Thief River Falls lodge were present including Rev. Smith who delivered the sermon.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. A. S. Wilson, A. H. Pitkin, D. Patterson, Dr. Swanson, O. H. Olson and M. Elliott, all Masons of this village.

As a mark of respect to Mr. Martz the public schools were closed Thursday afternoon, he being a member of the board of education.

The numerous floral offerings were magnificent. More than two hundred friends attended the funeral to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the esteemed man who was always conscientious and painstaking in all his work and whose acts of kindness and charity have endeared him in the hearts of his many friends. His untimely death will be the cause of sorrow to all who knew him.

In their beredvement the family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire comunity.

Mrs. Martz and Mr. Samuel Martz, Mr. C. H. Martz's oldest brother, left with the remains on the 4:20 train Thursday for Leroy, Minn., where interenent was made.

Resolution of Condolence

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, C. H. Martz, and whereas, the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as an Oddfellow and as a citizen of our great state makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Be It Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exersised in the aid of Oddfellowship by service, contributions, and counsel; and the honest, honorable, and upright life he has led as an American citizen will be held in grateful remembrance;

Be It Resolved, That the sudden removal from our midst of such a life and character leaves a vacancy and sorrow that will be deeply realized by all good Oddfellows and all good citizens in Pennington and Red Lake counties, Minnesota, and will prove a serious loss to our beloved order;

Be It Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well;

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., St. Hilaire, Minnesota, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our beloved brother, and a copy of said resolutions be printed in the St. Hilaire Spectator.

St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., St. Hilaire, Minnesota:

A. S. WILSON,
DANIEL PATTERSON,
DR. C. SWANSON,
Committee.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Oddfellow Lodges and to the many other friends for the kind assistance given during the illness and death of our husband and father.

MRS. ANNA MARTZ AND FAMILY.

Notice

Parties knowing themselves indebted to me please call and settle either by cash or note. I want to close up the years' business and I need the cash.

A. H. PITKIN.

TREASURE PROTECTED BY MUD.

Effort to Be Made to Reach Stored Riches in India.

A good story of hidden treasure comes from India on the authority of the late tutor to the heir apparent of Bhopal.

In the hills of Amarkantak, in the central provinces, close to the sources of the Narbada and the Son, there stands an old deserted fort called Ran Bakalli, wherein, so tradition says, are collected vast stores of treasure and jewels formerly the property of the Hindu rajahs of the country, but for ages no one has been able to gain access to the fort because it is surrounded by miles of impassable mud.

The late Sir Richard Temple when lieutenant governor of Bengal tried to reach it, but his elephant stuck deep in the mire and he was forced to abandon the quest. It is now suggested that a syndicate should be formed to exploit this treasure house by means of balloons, and a Calcutta capitalist has promised a large subscription toward the enterprise.

The question which puzzles most people is how this ocean of mud ever came to invest the fort. An effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of the maharajah of Rewa, the ruler of the district, who is said to be an enlightened prince, though how it comes that he has not already taken steps to solve the mystery is not stated.

Bring in Your Work

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	77
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1	$1.15
" " 2	1.10
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 45 lbs	39
Oats	23
Rye	47
Eggs	25
Butter	30
" creamery	34
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	2½@3¼
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Mutton "	5@6
Veal "	5@6
Chickens, alive	@8
Hides	8@9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

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at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 Hard Wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company,
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Bring in Your Ads

Just received a new line of
American Beauty
and
Kabo Corsets
Both guaranteed

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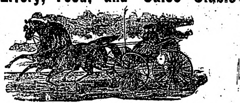
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



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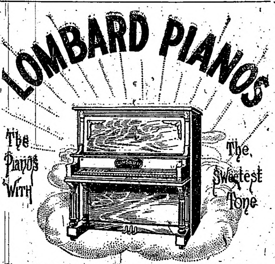

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No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Staker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairny County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

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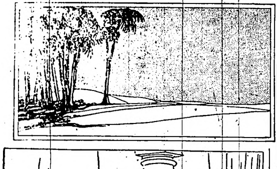
Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M.G. KETTNER

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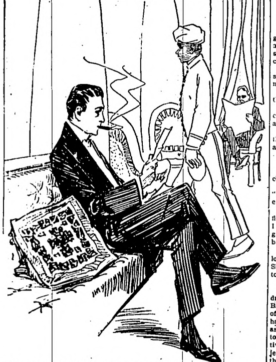


Vitally Important to Meet Him at Nine O'Clock at the English-Bar.

SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug, which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a rare enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

She had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she was accosted by a tall Arab whom she indistinctly recollected having seen before; where, she could not definitely imagine. It was the ragged green turban that cleared away her puzzlement. The Arab was the supposed beggar over whom Percival (how easily she had fallen into the habit of calling him that!) had stumbled. He stood so tall and straight that she knew he wasn't going to beg; so naturally she stopped. Without a word, without even a look that expressed anything, he slipped a note into her hand, bowed with Oriental gravity, and stepped aside for her to proceed. She read the note hastily as she continued her way. Horace? Why should he wish to meet her that evening, at the southeast corner of the Sharia Mahomoud-El-Falaki, a step from the British Consulate's? And she mustn't come in a carriage nor tell any one where she was going? Why all such childish mystery? He could see her far more conveniently in the lounging-room of the hotel. She tore the note into scraps and flung them upon the air. She was afraid. She was almost certain why he wished to meet her where neither her mother's nor her uncle's eye would be within range. Should she meet him? Deeper than this, dared she? Why had she come to Cairo, when at Mentone she had known peace, such peace as destiny was generous enough to dole out to her? And now, out of this tolerable peace, a thousand hands were reaching to rend her heart, to wring it. She decided quickly. Since she had come this far, to go on to the end would add but little to her burden. Better to know all too soon than too late.

That the note had not been directed to her and that she was totally unfamiliar with Ryanne's handwriting, escaped her. She had too many other things upon her mind to see all things clearly, especially such trifles. She finished her walk, returning by the way she had gone, gave the key to the lift-boy, and in her room dropped down upon the bed, dry-eyed and weary. The most eventful day she had ever known.

And all the while George sat by the window and watched, and at length fell into a frame of mind that was irritable, irascible and self-condemnatory. And when he found that his precious Yhiordes was gone, his condition was the essence of all disagreeable emotions. It was beyond him how any one could have stolen it. He never failed to lock his door and leave the key with the porter. And surely, only a man with wings could have gained entrance by the window. Being a thorough business man among other accomplishments, he reported his loss at once to the management; and the management set about the matter with celerity. At half after seven every maid and servant in the hotel had been questioned and examined, without the least noticeable result. The rug was nowhere to be found. George felt the loss keenly. He was not so rich that he could afford to lose both the rug and the thousand pounds he had paid for it. His first thought had been of Ryanne; but it was proved that Ryanne had not been in the hotel since morning; at least, no one had seen him.

George gloomed about. A beastly day, all told; everything had gone wrong, and all because he had overslept. At dinner something was wrong with the soup; the fish was greasy; the roast was dry and stringy; the wine, full of pieces of cork. Out into the lounging-room again; and then the porter hurried over to him with a note from Ryanne. It stated briefly that it was vitally important for Mr. Jones to meet him at nine o'clock at the English-Bar in the Quarter Rosetti. Any driver would show him the way. Mohamed-El-Gebel, the guardian of the Holy Yhiordes, had turned up, and the band was beginning to play. Would Mr. Jones like a little fun by the wayside?"

"I'm his man," said George. "But how the devil did this Mahomed ever get into my room?"

Had Fortune dined down-stairs instead of alone in her room, events might have turned out differently. Ryanne had really written to George, but not to Fortune.

Mahomed, fatalist that he was, had thrown everything upon the whirling scales of chance, and waited. Later, he may have congratulated himself upon his good luck. But it wasn't luck; it was the will of Allah that he, Mahomed, should contribute his slender share in working out the destinies of two young people.

George was in the proper mood for an adventure. He went so far as to admit to himself that he would have liked nothing better than a fisticuff. The one mistake he made in his calculations was dress. Men didn't generally go a-venturing in such finical attire. They wore bowlers and sack-coats and carried heavy walking-sticks. The only weapons George had were his two hands, now adorned with snug-fitting opera-gloves.

He saw Mrs. Chedsoye, spoke to her, inquired about Fortune, and was informed that she had dined in her room. A case of doldrums, Mrs. Chedsoye believed.

"I'm in a peck of trouble," said George, craving a little sympathy.

"In what way?"

"The rug I told you about is gone."

"What? Stolen?"

"Yes. Vanished into thin air."

"That's too bad. Of course the police will eventually find it for you."

"I'm afraid that's exactly the trouble. I really daren't put the case in the hands of the police."

"Oh, I see." Mrs. Chedsoye looked profoundly sorry.

"And here I am due for Port Said tomorrow."

"That's the kind that bowls you over," said the Major. "If there is anything I can do after you are gone. . ."

"Oh, I shouldn't think of bothering you. Thanks, though."

"You must have lost your key," suggested Mrs. Chedsoye.

"No. It's been hanging up in the porter's bureau all day."

"Well, I hope you find the rug," said the Major, with a sly glance at his sister.

"Thanks. I must be off. The chap I bought it of says that the official guardian from Bagdad has arrived, and that there's likely to be some sport. I'm to meet him at a place called the English-Bar."

"The English-Bar?" The Major shook his head. "A low place, if I remember."

"And you are going dressed like that?" asked Mrs. Chedsoye.

"Haven't time to change." He excused himself and went in search of a carriage.

"The play begins, Kate," whispered the Major. "This Hoddy of ours is a wonderful chap."

"Poor fellow!"

"What; Hoddy?"

"No; Percival. He'll be very uncomfortable in patent-leather pumps."

The Major laughed light-heartedly. "I suppose we might telegraph for reservation on the Ludwig."

"I shall pack at once. Fortune can find her way to Mentone from Naples. I am beginning to worry about that girl. She has a temper; and she is beginning to have some ideas."

"Marry her, marry her! How much longer must I preach that sermon? She's growing handsomer every day, too. Watch your laurels, Kate."

Mrs. Chedsoye inspected her rings.

Meanwhile, George directed his driver to go post-haste to the English-Bar. That he found it more or less of a dive in nowise alarmed him. He had been in places of more frightful aspect. As Ryanne had written him to make inquiries of the barmaid relative to finding him, he did so. She jerked her head toward the door at the rear. George went boldly to it, opened it, and stepped inside.

And vanished from the haunts of men.

CHAPTER XII.

The Caravan in the Desert.

Yes, George vanished from the haunts of men as completely as if the Great Roc had dropped him into the Valley of Diamonds and left him there; and as nobody knows just where the Valley of Diamonds is, George was very well lost. Still, there was, at the end of a most unique experience, a recompense far beyond its value. But, of course, George, being without the gift of clairvoyance, saw nothing save the immediate and imminent circumstances: a door that banged behind him, portentously; a sack, a cloak, a burnouse, or whatever it was, flung about his head, and smelling evilly.

George hit out valiantly, and a merry scuffle ensued. The room was small; at least, George thought it was, for in the space of one minute he thumped against the four sides of it. He could see nothing and he couldn't breathe very well; but in spite of these inconveniences he put up three rounds that would have made some stir among the middleweights. In the phraseology of the fancy, he had a good punch. All the disappointments of the day seemed to become so many pounds of steam in his shoulder; and he was aware of a kind of barbaric joy whenever he hit some one. All the circumspection of years, all of the gentle blood of his peaceful forbears, gave way to the strain which still lurks in the blood of civilized humanity, even in the veins of poets and parsons. He fought with all the tactics of a sailor in a bar-room, not overnicely.

A table toppled over with a smashing noise. George and his assailants fell in a heap beside it. Thwack! Bang! George struggled to his feet and tugged at the stifling envelope. Some one jumped upon his back, Old Man of the Sea style. A savage elbow-jab disposed of this incubus. And then the racket began all over again. George never paused mentally to wonder what all this rumpus was about; time enough to make inquiries after the scrimmage. Intrepidly, as Hereward the Wake, as Bussy d'Ambois, as Porthos in the cave of Loch-Maria, George fought. He wasn't a trained athlete; he hadn't any science; he was simply ordinarily tough and active and clean-lived; and the injustice of an unprovoked assault added to physical prowess a full measure of nervous energy. It was quasi-Homeric: a modern young gentleman in evening dress holding off for several minutes five sleek, sinewy, unhampered Arabs. But the days of the gods were no more; and no quick-witted goddess cast a veil across the eyes of the Arabs. No; George had to shift for himself. Suddenly there came a general rush from the center of the room into one of the right-angular corners. The subsequent snarl of legs and arms was not unlike that seen upon the foot-ball field. George was the man with the ball. And then to George came merciful darkness. The conjunction, as in astronomy, of two planets in the same degree of the Zodiac—meaning George's head and the stucco-wall—gave the Arabs complete mastery of the field of battle.

From the opposite side of the room came the voice of the referee: "Curses of Allah upon these white dogs! How they fight!" And Mahomed peered down into the corner.

One by one the Arabs got up, each examining his honorable wounds. George alone remained unmoved, quiet and disinterested, under the folds of the tattered burnouse.

"Is he dead?" demanded Mahomed.

"No, my father. His head hit the wall."

"Hasten, then. Bind his feet and hands and cover his eyes and mouth. We have but little time."

There was a long way to go, and Mahomed was too wise and cautious to congratulate himself at this early stage. George was thereupon trussed up like a Christmas fowl ready for the oven. They wrapped him up in the burnouse and carried him out to the closed carriage in waiting. No one in the street seemed curious. No one in the English-Bar deemed it necessary to be. Whatever happened in this resort had long been written in the book of fate. Had a white man approached to inquire what was going on, Mahomed would have gravely whispered that it was a case of plague they were hurrying away to prevent interference by the English authorities.

Once George was snug inside the carriage, it was driven off at a run toward the tombs of the caliphs. As the roads were not the levelest, the vehicle went most of the way upon two wheels. Mahomed sat beside his victim, watchful and attentive. His intention was to take him no farther than the outskirts of the city, force him to send back to the hotel a duly credited messenger for the rug, after which he would turn George adrift, with the reasonable assurance that the young man would find some one to guide him back to the hotel. After a while he observed that George had recovered and was grimly fighting the imprisoning ropes.

"You will need your strength," interposed Mahomed gently. "If I take the cloth from your mouth, will you promise not to cry out?" There was an affirmative nod, and Mahomed untied the bandage. "Listen. I mean you no harm. If you will send to the hotel for the Holy Yhiordes, you will be liberated the moment it is put into my hands."

"Go to the deuce!" snapped George, still dizzy. The fighting mood hadn't evaporated, by any means. "You know where it is better than I." So this was Mahomed?

"Fool!" cried the other, shaking George roughly.

"Easy there! I had the rug, but it was stolen this afternoon." He was very weak and tired. "And if I had it, I shouldn't give it to you," with renewed truculence; "and you may put that in your water-pipe and smoke it."

Mahomed, no longer pacific, struck George violently upon the mouth. He, on his part, was unknightly enough to attempt to sink his teeth in the brutal hand. Queer fancies flit through a man's head in times like this; for the ineffectuality of the bite reminded him of Hallowe'ens and the tubs with the bobbing apples. One thing was certain: he would kill this pagan the very first opportunity. Rather a startling metamorphosis in the character of a man whose life had been passed in the peacefulest environments. And to kill him without the least compunction, too. To strike a man who couldn't help himself!

"Hey there!" he yelled. "Help for a white man!" After such treatment he considered it anything but dishonorable to break his parole. And where was Ryanne? "Help!"

Mahomed swung his arm round George's neck, and the third cry began with a gurgle and ended with a sigh. Deftly, the Arab rebandaged the prisoner's mouth. So be it. He had had his chance for freedom; now he should drink to the bottom of the bitter cup, along with the others. He had no real enmity against George; he was simply one of the pawns in the game he was playing. But now he saw that there was danger in liberating him. The other! Mahomed caressed his wiry beard. To subject him to the utmost mental agony; to break him physically, too; to pay him back pound for pence; to bruise, to hurt, to rack him, that was all Mahomed desired.

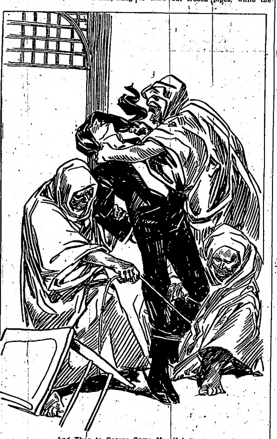
George made no further effort to free himself, nor apparently to bestir himself about the future. Somewhere in the fight, presumably as he fell against the table, he had received a crushing blow in the small ribs; and when Mahomed threw him back, he fainted for the second time in his life. He reclined limply in the corner of the carriage, the bosom of his shirt bulging open; for the thrifty Arabs had purloined the pearl-studs, the gold collar-buttons, and the sapphire cuff-links. And consciousness returned only when they lifted him out and dropped him inconsiderately into the thick dust of the road. He stirred again at his bonds, but presently lay still. The pain in his side hurt keenly, and he wasn't sure that the rib was whole. What time had passed since his entrance to the English-Bar was beyond his reckoning, but he knew that it was yet in the dark of night, as no light whatever penetrated the cloth over his eyes. That he was somewhere outside the city he was assured by the tang of the winter wind. He heard low voices—Arabic; and while he possessed a smattering of the tongue, his head ached too sharply for him to sense a word. Later, a camel coughed. Camels? And where were they taking him upon a camel? Bagdad? Impossible: there were too many white men following the known camel-ways. He groaned a little, but the sound did not reach the ears of his captors. To ride a camel under ordinary conditions was a painful affair; but to straddle the ungainly brute, dressed as he was, in a swallow-tail and paper-thin pumps, did not promote any pleasurable thoughts. They would in all truth kill him before they got through. Hang the rug! And doubly hang the man who had sold it to him!

His whilom friend, conscience, came back and gibbered at him. Once he said: "Don't do it!" and now she was saying quite humanly: "I told you so!" Hadn't she warned him? Hadn't she swung her red lantern under his very nose? Well, she hoped he was satisfied. His reply to this brief jeremiad was that if ever he got his hands upon the rug again, he would hang on till the crack of doom, and conscience herself could go hang. Mere perverseness, probably. And where was it, since he was now certain that Mahomed had it not? It was Ryanne; Ryanne, smooth and plausible of tongue. Not being satisfied with a thousand pounds, he had stolen it again to mulct some other simple, trustful person. George, usually so unsuspicious, was now quite willing to believe anything of anybody.

He felt himself being lifted to his feet. The rope round his ankles was thrown off. His feet stung under the renewed flow of blood. He waited for them to liberate his hands, but the galling rope was not disturbed. It was evident that the natives still entertained some respect for his fighting ability. Next, they boosted him, flung a leg here and a leg there; then came a lurch backward, the recurrence of the pain in his side, and he knew that he was upon the back of a camel, desert-bound. There were stirrups, and as life began to spread vigor once more through his legs, he found the steel. The straps were too short, and in time the upper turn of the steel chafed his insteps. He eased himself by riding sidewise, the proper way to ride a camel, but with constant straining to keep his balance without the use of his hands. Fortunately, they were not traveling very fast, otherwise, what with the stabbing pains in his side, produced by the unvarying dog-trot, he must have fallen. He was miserable, yet defiant; tears of anger and pain filled his eyes and burned down his cheeks in spite of the cloth.

And he, poor fool, had always been longing for an adventure, a taste of life outside the peaceful harbor wherein he had sailed his cat-boat! Well, here he was, in the deep-sea water; and he read himself so truly that he knew the adventure he had longed for had been the cut-and-dried affairs of story-tellers, in which only the villains were seriously discommoded, and everything ended happily. A dashing hero he was, to be sure! Why hadn't he changed his clothes? Was there ever such an ass? Ryanne had told him that there was likely to be sport; and yet he had left the hotel as one dressed for the opera. Ass! And to-morrow the Ludwig would sail without him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



And Then to George Came Merciful Darkness.

All About Nothing.

Some of the saddest "misunderstandings" in life have arisen all about nothing. Looking backward, we cannot think why we were so angry or what our friend could see in our words to be so bitterly offended. Great wrongs may be righted, and the sky be clear again, but the "all about nothing" quarrels have a way of lasting indefinitely. There is nothing to explain, and nothing to apologize for, we tell ourselves; the whole thing was "too silly for words." Exactly so; and it is a pity we did not think of this at the time.

Advantages of Electricity.

In pointing out the advantages of electricity in cold weather, the Electrical World stated that in Chicago, during the first week in January, the gas companies received 7,000 calls a day to thaw out frozen pipes, while the electric service, far from being hampered, actually operated to better advantage, owing to the better insulation afforded.

Sleeping in Open Air

The number of persons who sleep in the open air has considerably multiplied during the last few years. At some of the institutions many of the nurses sleep upon the tops of houses, especially where the roofs are flat. In the country where houses are isolated, beds are fixed up in the gardens, where the more venturesome members of the family take their rest.

It is useless to call this simply a fad, for the beneficial effects have been so thoroughly tested that it can no longer be looked upon as an experiment.

At first, the movement in favor of outdoor sleeping was favored wholly by patients suffering from incipient tuberculosis, but not half the persons who now practice it have ever been in danger or fear of the great white plague. Many take the treatment for nervous disorders, some for delicacy of constitution, and others for pure enjoyment and the invigorating effect of breathing pure oxygen during slumber.

But once a beginning is made, few care to relinquish the luxury, and they are even unwilling to submit to close confinement when the winter comes along.

Her Grace Effective.

An English woman of rank, a duchess, was very apt to forget to pay her bills. A milliner, whose large bill had been repeatedly ignored by the duchess, at last determined to send her little girl, a pretty child of ten years, for the money which was so much needed.

"Be sure to say 'your grace,' to the duchess," said the anxious mother; and the child gravely promised to remember.

When, after long waiting, she was ushered into the presence of her grace, the little girl dropped her a bow of courtesy, and then, folding her hands and closing her eyes, she said, softly:

"For what I am about to receive may the Lord make me truly thankful."

As she opened her eyes and turned her wistful gaze on the duchess, that person turned very red, and without delay, made out a check for the amount due her milliner.

Insuring Identification.

"Persons who expect to receive money orders in a strange town take infinite precautions to identify themselves," said a postal clerk. "One way that particularly commends itself is for the stranger to call on the paying teller in the money order department before his own order arrives and present a bunch of correspondence showing pretty clearly who he is. He then explains that he is expecting a money order from a certain person; can the clerk remember him when he presents it for payment?

"Afte that impressive introduction the clerk usually can remember, and when the order is presented he cashes it."

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM
Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and backache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

Collecting Antiquities.

Slopay received a card on which was engraved: "Professor Brace, Antiquarian."

He knew no such person, so his curiousity led him to receive him.

"What is your business, professor?" he asked, politely.

"I am a collector of antiquities," answered the old man.

"So I imagined. And how can I serve you?"

"By paying a deposit on this little bill you have owed for more than three years."

False Alarm.

"They say that Wombat is a genius."

"Nothing to that story. It's a canard. I loaned him a dollar once and he paid me back all right enough!"

When your hair starts going it doesn't say, "Au revoir." It says "good-bye."

ALFALFA SEED, $6. Timothy and Clover mixed, $4.50. Will ship c.o.d. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa. Adv.

A man can never remember what a girl said when she proposed to him.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A Montana Case

Mrs. R. S. Andrews, 1021 Eighth Avenue, Great Falls, Mont., says: "My limbs, hands and feet became so swollen I couldn't stand. I was in agony with the pain. I was so reduced in weight my garments just hung on me, and I had given up in despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and over a year has elapsed without the slightest return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.

Mr. Albert W. Price, of Fredonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.

Mrs. L. Brewer, of Modello, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and it did me all the good in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.

Mr. W. H. Strange, 3721 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."

Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent free.

Address
Dr.
Earl S. Sloan
Boston,
Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

25 CTS. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS 25 CTS.

RHEUMATISM
Backache and Piles

Z-M-O

We do not ask you to buy—send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

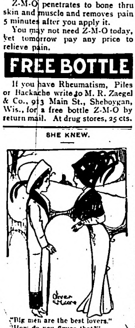
Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscle and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Piles or Backache write to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 913 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis., for a free bottle Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

SHE KNEW.



"Big men are the best lovers."

"How do you figure that?"

"Why, they're so demonstrative in their love-making."

"Never judge a lover by his sighs."

Why He Changed His Mind.

John L. Sullivan met with some amusing incidents while giving boxing lessons

One day a husky young man came to him as a pupil. He took his boxing lesson and went home somewhat the worse for wear.

When he came for his second lesson he said: "Mr. Sullivan, it was my idea to learn enough about boxing from you to give a certain young gentleman a good licking. I've had it in for him a good while. But I've changed my mind. If you have no objections I'll send this young man down here to you to take the rest of my lessons for me."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

These Gridiron Days.

Miss Culchaw—Do you like the "Passing of Arthur?"

Mr. Chump—I'm not up on football players. What team is he on?

Mind Reader.

First Straphanger — Look out! You're treading on my feet!

Second Straphanger—Beg pardon! I also prefer to ride in a cab.—Judge.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Adv.

Its Style.

"I want a light fruit lunch."

"How would some electric currents do?"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

Fully two-thirds of what the average man says is of no consequence.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

A bird in the hand fails to catch the early worm.

BUY FOLEY'S USE
HONEY AND TAR
COMPOUND
Stops Coughs - Cures Colds

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

60 Acre Farms in Western Canada Free

Free Homesteads in the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED Men to learn Barber trade. Easy work. Big wages. Few weeks completes. Expert instruction. Tools given. Beautiful illustrated catalog free. Moler Barber College, [illegible], Minneapolis, Minn.

WILL FIGHT PIRATES

Philippine Government Is Building Navy to Suppress Outlaws

Moros of Sulu Island Still Raid Neighbors to Replenish Stock of Provisions and Fill Harems With Slave Girls.

Manila, P. I.—Piracy has again broken out in the Philippines. The Moros of the Sulu islands have taken up their old pastime of raiding their neighbors to replenish their stock of provisions, to fill their harems with slave girls and to get other slaves to till their farms. They are doing today what they have done for centuries past, only in a smaller way. So soon as the heavy hand of Uncle Sam is lifted, as it was recently when the government withdrew some of the gunboats that had been patrolling the islands for the purpose of suppressing piracy, the Moro pirates immediately got busy and started out in their praus with the familiar skull and crossbones tacked to the masthead.

To provide for future emergencies of the kind the Philippine government is now proceeding to build a little navy of its own. Plans have been made for the building of a number of revenue cutters, to be operated along the lines now followed by the revenue cutter service of the United States. In the Philippines the principal work of the new service will be that of protecting the people of the islands from the piratical raids of the Sulu Moros. A contract has been let for the building of the first vessel, which will cost about $100,000. This vessel when finished will carry a number of rapid-fire guns and two speedy motorboats. All of the new vessels of the miniature navy will be equipped with motorboats, so that they may be used in pursuit of the buccaneers when they seek to escape by sailing their light draft craft into shallow creeks and rivers where they cannot be followed by larger vessels.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, of the Third Cavalry, was the man given the task of suppressing piracy in the Sulu islands. He held the job of governor from 1903 to 1906.

It was not long after he took charge that a number of hostile chiefs of Jolo, who at different times had tried to raise the other tribes against American control, were one by one subdued, mostly by the great force of personality of Colonel Scott and his tactful handling of the natives. During his campaign against the pirate Panglima Hassan he was terribly wounded at a fight near Crater Lake. Although his wounded hands had to be strapped to his breast while his pony was led by an orderly, he remained only a few days in the hospital, and again took the field in the chase after Hassan. His wounds were open for more than three months, but, notwithstanding all this, he kept on the train until he ran down the fanatic and killed him. As a reward he was recalled from the Philippines, and in 1906 made superintendent of the military academy at West Point.

Typical Pirate Whose Activities Are to Be Restrained.

Colonel Scott believes that this new plan of maintaining revenue cutters in the Philippines will be more effective against piracy than any yet tried.

JAIL TERM AS A "BRACER"

New York Court Is Lenient to Prisoner Who Stole When Starving.

New York.—Justice Steinert in special sessions sentenced Albert F. Morgan to thirty days in the Tombs to "brace him up." Morgan had pleaded guilty to the theft of a violin worth $15 from his landlady, Mrs. Marie Hardt, of 391 East 40th street.

"I had a position in Washington," he said, "until three months ago. Then I got in with a gay crowd and spent more money than I should and finally came to New York. For two days I had had nothing to eat, except some rolls I stole from a doorstep, and finally I stole the violin. I was desperate and down and out."

After a brief conference with Justices McInerney and Salmon, Justice Steinert announced the sentence. "You are on the verge of a breakdown," he said, "and it is for your own best interest that I send you to the city prison for thirty days."

ROOM WILL COST $1,000,000

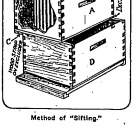
Decoration to Be Feature of $2,000,000 Villa of Widow of Titanic Victim.

New York.—The American Art News says that an art firm of this city and London has received a commission to arrange an entire room decorated with panels by the artist Boucher in the Newport home of Mrs. George D. Widener. The cost of the room is put at $1,000,000, and it will be a feature of a $2,000,000 villa for which ground has been broken. Mr. Widener, who was a Titanic victim, approved the plans for the house before his death.

SIFT BEES TO FIND QUEEN

Only Preparation Necessary Is to Fix Up Wood Frame Excluder, With Thin Wood Strip.

Among all the methods proposed for finding the queen, there is none more nearly certain than "sifting." The method of doing it is about as simple and easy as can be. Fix up a wood-frame zinc queen-excluder, with a thin three-inch wood strip, to be attached under one long side of the frame so as to close that much of the perforations, measuring from the outside of the frame. This is the only extra preparation necessary, writes B. Keep, in the Gleanings in Bee Culture. Now lift the hive body (containing the colony to be sifted) off its bottom-board, and set an empty body in its place. Lay the prepared excluder on this empty body, having the edge of the three-inch strip against the outside of the body. This leaves an open space along the opposite side wide enough to pass a brood-frame through easily. Set the hive body containing the brood-frames and bees upon the excluder exactly. Remove the outside frame from each side, shaking and brushing the bees back upon the remaining frames. Set one of these frames aside, and put the other into the body below through the opening before mentioned, and push it along on the rabbets out of the way. Now move the brood-frames in a mass over to the hive side next to the opening before mentioned; then, beginning with the frame furthest from the said opening, shake and brush the bees off and down on the excluder, one frame after another, putting each, as cleared, down into the under body, pushing each and the preceding frames along out of the way to admit the next. Last of all, put in the frame previously set aside. If care is used, the brood-nest will be transferred from one body to the other without in any way changing the arrangement of the frames.



Method of "Sifting."

The smoker should now be used very moderately to drive the bees down sufficiently to see the queen, if she is there. It is not necessary to shake, drive, or smoke the few remaining bees. Just set the body to one side, and they will soon leave. If there is any simpler way to sift for the queen, let us know it.

FEW EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDS

Results of Tests Made at the Canada Experimental Farms With Different Animals.

At the Canada experimental farms in a horse feeding test it was found that corn and bran 5 to 2, or barley and bran 5 to 2, could be substituted for oats and bran in the same proportions, although both the corn and barley were less palatable than the oat ration.

Three lots of lambs were fed a basal ration of "nutted oil cake," bran, oats and hay. With turnips as a supplementary feed, the gain per head and day was .244 pound, at a cost of 10 cents per pound; with ensilage as a supplementary feed the corresponding gain was .244 pound, at a cost of 9 cents per pound; with both turnips and ensilage the gain was .21 pound per head and day, at a cost of 10.9 cents.

In swine feeding tests the cost per pound of gain on a ration of shorts, ground oats, feed flour, bran, roots and skim milk was less than on a ration of corn and barley. Pork production was cheaper when wintering swine in the open than when confined in pens. The open lots, however, were provided with cabins for sleeping.

Delaware Peaches.

Twenty or more years ago Delaware was noted far and wide for the size of the crop and quality of her peaches. But yellows and other diseases and pests of peach trees nearly ruined the industry. Now, it is said, the peach is coming back in Delaware. The growers have learned how to successfully combat the pests that attack the peach, and are enlarging their orchards.

Management of Crops.

The problem begins in the field where the crops are grown. Poor management in gathering reduces profits. Bruises incurred by rough handling work against the interests of the grower. A needless expenditure of time and energy in harvesting should be avoided. Protection from the sun is often essential. All of these problems must receive attention.

Selection of the Brooders.

Pigs reserved for breeding stock must be reserved from the best the herd affords. Inferior pigs improperly fed will not produce the desired results. Take pains to develop each animal into a choice yearling if the foundation for a profitable herd is to be laid, and continue the good and nutritious food as long as they are retained for reproduction.

Straw in the Bedding.

Using plenty of straw for bedding improves the quality of the manure and keeps the land in good condition because it provides humus, and humus is necessary to all soils. It also keeps the animals clean and comfortable and that helps to make them profitable.

Attractive for Hogs.

A pile of coal ashes and salt will keep the hogs close to any spot where it lies.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR HOGS

Just Enough Bedding Required to Keep Animal From Coming in Contact With Cold Material.

I am using concrete floors in our hog houses, and have found that I need very little bedding, just enough to keep the body of the pig from coming in contact with the concrete. It is easy to keep a concrete floor warm if the cold air cannot get under it, says a writer in an exchange. With 100 pigs in the house, during zero weather, I had to keep some of the windows and the upper end doors open for ventilation. I have never had pigs get stiff from lying on concrete floors. Good dry bedding, straw or shredded fodder, is used, and is removed as soon as it becomes damp and replaced with a fresh supply. Ventilation is such that cold winds cannot blow in on the pigs, I disinfect the houses often with air-claked lime.

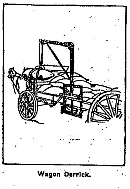
A dipping tank is essential, not only for destroying lice, but for promoting health conditions in general. I dip my pigs, once in two months, more often if the animals are bothered with lice, and use any of the dip on the market that have crude oil as a basis. I do not dip in winter, but crowd the hogs into the house, and spray them, leaving them until dry. I spray hogs, walls, bedding and all.

I keep wood ashes and a little lime in a self-feeder before the pigs all the time. Hogs need more mineral matter than they usually get. During the summer the hogs should be provided with ample shade.

HANDY DERRICK FOR WAGON

Portable Hoisting Apparatus Saves Teamster Much Lifting—Rigged Up in Few Minutes.

No longer need a teamster break his back removing heavy bags of cement or sand or whatever it may be from his wagon. Nor will he need a helper. A man in the state of Washington has invented a portable hoisting apparatus which can be carried in the wagon and rigged up on one side in a few minutes. Or it can be permanently attached if the wagon is used for one purpose only. A square metal frame supports a crane which swings over the wagon and out again. A windlass is attached to this frame and operates running chains that have two iron jaws at the end. The jaws are lowered until they grip a bag around the center and the windlass is then wound up and the crane swung outward, lifting the load from the wagon easily and swiftly.


Wagon Derrick.

Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa hay is a much more economical feed for lambs than prairie hay, according to results of an experiment conducted at South Dakota and just published in Bulletin No. 119. It required 3.08 pounds of grain and 3.95 pounds of alfalfa to make a pound of gain. Lambs fed a grain ration of South Dakota oats while on rape pasture made a larger gain than did lambs fed a grain ration of corn while on rape pasture. In feeding lambs on rape at this station the loss has not been greater than in ordinary feeding operations.

Small Flock Profitable.

A small flock of sheep can be kept with but very little expense, and whether wool is high or low, the check their wool brings in the spring is about clear profit, to say nothing of the feasts of roast lamb and mutton chops the home table has held during the year.

Then the increase sold, whether as dressed meat on the local market or as live sheep to be shipped, will bring in quite a snug sum. It is hard for us to conceive of a farm upon which a small flock of sheep will not pay.

To Destroy Stumps.

The best time to destroy hard wood stumps is after they have stood two or three years and the roots become brittle. With an iron bar punch a hole under the stump, or use one of the borers made for the purpose, but do not loosen the soil except by making the hole. Place the dynamite well under the center of the stump. A little experience will soon show the right charge for different sized stumps, but use enough to thoroughly blow out the stump.

Plowing May Benefit Trees.

There is many a run-down farm orchard that would be benefitted next spring by thorough plowing. From six to twelve furrows in the center of the spaces can be plowed ten inches or more deep, with shallower depth toward the trunks. One need not fear cutting the roots if five inches is turned even as close to the tree as can be reached with the plow. But the trees should be pruned also Prune heaviest at the top.

Cleanliness in Gardening.

Cleanliness is exceedingly important. Vegetables grown in sandy soils require less cleaning. Washing is often necessary, although frequently objectionable. It helps to break down certain vegetables, as tomatoes, egg plants and peppers. On the other hand it retains the freshness and plumpness of other vegetables as peas, beans, spinach, and the root crops.

HAD ALL THE BEST OF IT

Wise Girl Selected for Husband Man Who Had Both Seasons for Garnering Wealth.

"Daughter," said the anxious father to the eldest daughter of a brood of seven, "your mother tells me that you have had a proposal.

"Yes, father, I have," demurely replied the young woman. "In fact, I have received several."

"I hear the ice man proposed to you?"

"He did."

"And you accepted him, of course?"

"I did not."

"Unwise child! Think of the money he coins every summer!"

"The plumber also proposed."

"Ah! That is better. A man of untold wealth garnered every winter. Beyond doubt you told him 'yes'!"

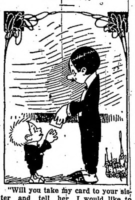
"No, father."

"Wha-a-a-t? Do you mean to tell me you let so golden an opportunity slip by ungrasped?"

"Yes, father. You see, I accepted a man who sells ice in summer and is a plumber in winter."

"Ah, daughter! Fly to my arms! You make me weep with pride!"

FORMALITY.



"Will you take my card to your sister and tell her I would like to speak to her on a very important matter?"

"You'll probably have to take is up with her secretary."

RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

Warrenville, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body. The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse. Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blistery sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing, that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent. I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Krafft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Timely.

Joseph Ettor, addressing the Little Falls strikers, cracked a timely joke.

"Let us emulate the firmness of the millionaire class," he said. "Our millionaires, you know, swear off at the beginning of each year, and infallibly keep their pledge."

"Aw, whata do they swear off?" a striker incredulously demanded.

"They swear off their personal property tax!" was the reply.

Words of the Aviator.

"So you took a flyer in the stock market?"

"Yes," answered the regretful-looking man, "and hit an air pocket."

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely staighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Cary, Me.

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Wyona St., Charlotte, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

EARN THIS $35 FANNING MILL To introduce our Mills in localities where we have no agents, we will for a slight assistance give away one of our high grade Mills. Forty years the leader. Light running, large capacity, more strength, longer life, more used than others. If interested, write for full particulars and get our New Years souvenir free. JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN

Wanted to Compromise.

Mr. Levi is a kind-hearted, conscientious man, an example of what Maeterlinck calls "our anxious morality." But he is also German, and spends the pennies hard. He has a hired man who says, "Mr. Levi 's queer; he wants me to work all the time he has me hired for." Mr. Levi also has a young horse that balks. "If you would just let me take a whip to him once!" the hired man expostulated, exasperated and yet dominated by the other's point of view. Mr. Levi looked at him uneasily; stood first on one foot, and then on the other. "Ain't there nothin' else you could be doin'?" he asked, "till he gets ready to start?"

Took Load Off Mother's Mind.

Six-year-old Dora returned unusually early from school the other day. She rang the door bell. There was no answer. She rang again, a little longer. Still there was no response. A third time she pushed the button, long and hard. Nobody came to the door. Then she pressed her nose against the window screen and in a shrill voice, which carried to the ears of every neighbor on the block, called: "It's all right, mamma. I ain't the installment man!"

The man who consults a beauty doctor evidently has a leaky brain box.

"The Attempted Assassination of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt"

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If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

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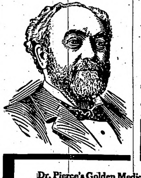
W. N. U., ST. PAUL, NO. 3-1913.

Invalid Men and Women

I will give you FREE a sample of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that have brought health and happiness to thousands—also a book on any chronic disease requested.



During many years of practice I have used numerous combinations of curative medicines for liver ills. I have kept a record of the result in case after case, so that my staff of physicians and surgeons, at the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., are able to diagnose and treat cases at a distance with uniform good results.

But for the permanent relief of blood disorders and impurities, I can recommend my "Golden Medical Discovery" a blood medicine without alcohol or other injurious ingredients.
R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Nature's Way Is The Best

Buried deep in our American forest we find bloodroot, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, golden seal, Oregon grape root and cherrybark. Of these Dr. R. V. Pierce made a pure glyceric extract which has been favorably known for over forty years. He called it "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." This "Discovery" purifies the blood and tones up the stomach and the entire system in Nature's own way. It's just the tissue builder and tonic you require.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has the endorsement of many thousands that it has cured them of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heartburn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

"In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on-coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The 'Discovery' is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken."

Sold in tablet or liquid form by all principal dealers in medicines, or send fifty one-cent stamps for trial package of tablets.

To find out more about the above mentioned diseases and all about the body in health and disease, get the Common Sense Medical Adviser—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1,008 pages. Cloth-bound, sent post-paid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address: Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

LOSES FIGHT WITH BOARD

Building Is Barricaded Against Her and Her Lone Pupil, a Sister.

Springfield.—The children of school district No. 63, ten miles south of Springfield, are enjoying a prolonged vacation. The school board attempted to discharge the teacher, Miss Wyona Fox, and notified her that her services were no longer desired. She refused to be discharged and continued to preside over the school.

The board then notified parents not to send their children to school. Miss Fox, however, had one pupil, her sister, who liked her teacher and continued to go to school. One day Miss Fox and this pupil found a big padlock on the door.

With the district's ax, which she obtained from the woodshed, the teacher smashed the lock, kindled the fire and went about her duties of teaching the three R's to her little sister.

But that night the school board got busy. When the dauntless teacher and her lone pupil arrived at the school the next day they found the building barricaded, the doors fastened from the inside with heavy two-by-fours and the windows firmly nailed. And so it [illegible] has remained ever since.

James J. Thompson Dead.

[illegible]—Information has been received of the death at Brandy Station, Va., of James J. Thompson, a former resident of this city and one of the earliest settlers of Mankato and St. Paul. He came from Illinois in 1854, and [illegible] in 1857. Ten years [illegible] he located in Mankato. He was a member of the first city council of [illegible] in 1871, was elected [illegible] and served four years. He [illegible] chairman of the county board and later as county auditor. After that he conducted one of the largest cattle ranches in Montana, and served as a member of the Montana state senate. After going to Virginia he engaged in stock raising and general farming. Three sons, all living [illegible], survive him.

$862 Reasonable for Dresses.

Minneapolis.—Beautifully gowned in one of her stunning Parisian dresses, Elizabeth M. Newell, Minneapolis society girl demurely asserted that $862 was not too much to spend for a society woman's winter apparel providing that woman cared to mingle in the best social set in the city. Such was the bill for gowns which she purchased during October and November and for which suit was brought against her because her half-uncle, W. A. Jones, wealthy Montana rancher, had failed to pay for them as had been his custom in the past.

Two Die in Identical Manner.

Winona.—The deaths of two prominent farmers of Winona county were reported last week in almost identically the same way. Frank Mazhe, 55 years old, was found dead in the barnyard of his home in Mount Vernon township, this county, with a horse near by. It was believed the horse had kicked him to death until a physician pronounced death due to apoplexy. Anton [illegible], in East Burns valley, was found dead in his barn beneath a horse. Death in this case was also due to apoplexy, according to the coroner's jury.

Operation May Save Boy.

Winona.—Brought to the Winona general hospital Saturday with one side of his skull badly fractured, [illegible] McGray, the 8-year-old son of a Winona county farmer, was believed to be near death following a coasting accident. What was declared to be the most difficult operation performed here in years, it is believed, will save the boys' life. The boy had been sliding with companions on a hill near his home when he collided with a horse. The animal became frightened and kicked the lad [illegible].

Tower Lodge Election.

Tower.—Tower Tent No. 7, K. O. T. M., elected officers as follows: S. E. [illegible], commander; J. D. Murphy, record keeper; Alec Wagoner, chaplain; Godfrey Larson, master at arms; [illegible] Engelberg, sergeant; Andrew Tiecte, first master of guards; John Johnson, second; Albin Johnson, sentinel; John Dahl, picket.

Sleepy Eye Store Robbed.

Sleepy Eye.—The drug store of H. H. Hewes was entered by thieves and a small sum of money taken from the cash register and also pipes and other articles. Entrance was effected by cutting a hole in the panel of a side door. There is no clew to the thieves.

Two Indicted for Burglary.

Pipestone.—The grand jury returned indictments against Frank Osborn and Leo Adams, charged with burglary in the third degree. Both entered pleas of not guilty and will stand trial. No bill was returned against Joseph S[illegible], charged with larceny.

New Superintendent at Soudan.

Tower.—Bernard Winkelman of Pierz, Minn., has accepted the position of principal of the Soudan schools and arrived in the city Sunday to begin his duties.

Successful Revival at Stanton.

Cannon Falls.—Rev. Ralph Carleton of Winona closed a two weeks' series of revival meetings, with good results, at Stanton on Sunday night and left Monday for Becker, his next field of labor.

Two Nearly Asphyxiated.

Winona.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lambrecht of Elgin narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation from escaping coal gas. Mrs. Lambrecht was unconscious several hours and her husband's condition was only a little less serious.

Hazzard Names Delegates.

Taylors Falls.—The St. Croix River Improvement association, through President George H. Hazzard, has named the following to prepare data for and attend the hearing of the United States government engineers at Duluth this week: Hudson, Wis., W. H. Phipps, A. J. Anderson and W. E. Webster; Stillwater, Mayor C. W. Brenner, W. C. Masterman, William Smithson, H. H. Harrison, J. G. Armson; Osceola, Charles Staples, Dr. Crumbacker and W. C. Riley; St. Croix Falls, Harry D. Parker, Nels Simonson, P. D. Aemry, Dr. Walker, J. C. Hoagland; Taylors Falls, Captain W. X. Folson, Dr. H. G. Murdock, C. M. Truesdell; Center City, Victor L. Johnson; St. Paul, Judge O. B. Lewis, A. M. Peabody, J. W. Cooper; Minneapolis, Captain Fred A. Bill, Edgar O. Ballard, Roland Seavy; Commercial organizations, farmers' clubs, millers' and freight rate associations will be represented at the hearing.

Minnesota Fugitive Shot.

St. Cloud.—John Morris and P. Taneous, employed in the boiler room of the state reformatory, escaped by breaking down a door while the engineer was shutting down the machines. With but a few moments' start they managed to elude the officers. Taneous was captured in Chicago on information given the officials by a former inmate and was shot in his attempt to get away from them. Word has just been received by Mr. Knickerbocker, state parole agent at the reformatory, that Morris was shot in Passo, Wash., and is confined in the hospital there as a result of his injuries. Morris, according to the information, stole a coat and while the arrest was being made tried to escape. The officer fired and Morris is reported to be seriously wounded. If he lives he will be brought back to the institution.

Teachers to Duluth.

Buhl.—The next annual meeting of the Northeastern Minnesota Educational association will be held in Duluth, Feb. 20, 21 and 22. This is the largest of the sectional meetings in the state. Last year the enrollment was in the neighborhood of 950; this year it should be still larger. The program is being completed and preliminary announcements will be sent out in a few days. The officers of the association are: President, Superintendent M. A. Morse, Buhl; vice president, Superintendent J. P. Vaughan, Chisholm; secretary, George M. Paulus, principal of the John Merritt school, Duluth; treasurer, N. A. Young, Eveleth.

Form Association of Seed Growers.

Mankato—The Blue Earth County Seed Growers' Association was organized at a meeting of farmers in this city, held upon invitation of the Mankato Commercial club, and addressed by President C. W. Glotfelter of the Minnesota Field Crop Breeders' association and Professor C. P. Bull of the state experiment station and secretary of the same organization. H. M. Green of Butternut Valley was elected president; Professor C. R. Shumway, agricultural instructor in the Mankato high school, secretary; and O. K. Olson of Sterling, treasurer. One vice president from each township in the county was chosen.

Sleeps On Ice Cake.

Minneapolis.—"This," said Herbert A. Hunter, the icicle eater from La Pas, Canada, as he settled back on a cake of ice in an ice house near Cedar lake, "this is my idea of solid comfort. I like to sleep in parks when the mercury is 10 below zero but the police annoy me so I came here." Mr. Hunter registered at the Rogers several days ago, but he simply cannot bear sleeping in warm rooms. The colder it is outdoors the better he finds it for sleeping. On Thursday night he slept in Powderhorn park. Policemen disturbed him, however.

Fire Scare at Cass Lake.

Cass Lake.—Fire threatened the destruction of the frame row of buildings from Kirchof's corner east, a half-block. The blaze started in Kirchof's saloon, evidently from an oil lamp. Only an ice box was destroyed. The three buildings near the corner are two-story structures and dense clouds of smoke poured from all three, giving the occupants a bad scare.

Farmer Kicked by Horse.

Redwood Falls.—William Mann of this city was seriously injured when a horse kicked him in the head. His upper and lower jawbones were broken and the cheek-bone crushed on the right side of his head. His recovery is doubtful.

Progressives to Hold Sunday Meeting.

Winona.—Winona progressives are trying to arrange for a big meeting to be held in this city on Sunday, Jan. 26. An effort was made to secure Senator Beveridge to deliver an address, but he has written he will be unable to accept

Company Held Blameless.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 14.—A coroner's jury held the company blameless for the death of John Holtz, a sectionhand, who was killed last week by an Omaha train.

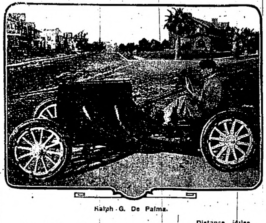
Paint Cans Explode in Fire.

Minneapolis.—A disastrous fire that was a good imitation of a sham battle destroyed stock in the hardware store of Peter Faber, 213-15 Plymouth avenue. The "pop-pop" of exploding cans of paint put a warlike atmosphere into the intensely hot fire.

Miller Given New Railway Berth.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—F. A. Miller has just been appointed passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. company, with offices in Chicago.

AUTOMOBILE SPEED CLASSICS OF 1912



Ralph G. De Palma.

Race, Winning Driver—	Distance, miles	Miles per hour.
Vanderbilt cup, Milwaukee—Ralph DePalma	300	68.9
Grand Prize, Milwaukee—Caleb Bragg	410	69.3
Free-for-all, Elgin—Ralph DePalma	302.5	68.9
Elgin Trophy, Elgin—Ralph DePalma	254	68.4
Free-for-all, Santa Monica—Teddy Tetzlaff	303	78.7
Free-for-all, Tacoma—Teddy Tetzlaff	250	65.8
International sweepstakes, Indianapolis—Joe Dawson	500	78.72
Desert road race, Los Angeles-Phoenix—Hamlin	511	28.2
Grand Prix of France, Dieppe—George Boillot	956	68.7

Ralph G. De Palma, the sensational auto racer, was born in a small village in southern Italy, Dec. 26, 1883. When the future auto driver was 7 years old his father decided to become an importer instead of an exporter of olive oils, and moved with his family to America.

Ralph was placed in school, but after he had made the primary grades he decided he had absorbed enough learning and quit his books to take up the bicycle racing game. He was a successful bike rider, but the "two wheeler" was too slow for him, so he abandoned the bicycle for the automobile.

De Palma made his first appearance as an auto driver in 1908 at Briarcliff, N. Y. He was mechanician for Al Campbell, but in practice the machine was wrecked and the pilot injured. Ralph agreed to take the wheel after the car was repaired and showed his ability in his first start. Last May De Palma established new records from one to twenty miles at the Los Angeles motordrome, and in October he won the Vanderbilt cup event at Milwauke.

SPORTING GOSSIP

Eddie Hallinan of the St. Louis Browns, who looked like a comer, has been sold to the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast league.

The St. Louis Cardinals have sold Frank Gillhooley to the Montreal club of the International league. He was tried out by Toledo last year.

If baseball players get such fabulous salaries as alleged in some prints they might be compelled to ship their earnings home by parcels post.

The Cincinnati fans say Joe Tinker was needed for their team and they also chirp they will be good and raise no dickens against their manager.

Some humorist has it that the Phillies got all the breaks last season, including Titus' ankle, Knabe's hand, Dooin's legs and Mangus' pledge.

Bill Dahlen says Hot Springs is a jinx town, and that his team will profit by switching from there to Columbus, Ga., for spring training.

It's no use to talk about a trade for Bescher. Garry Herrmann says he will not listen to a deal which takes the speeder away from Cincinnati.

Ed Walsh is celebrating because he has heard rumors to the effect that pitchers are to be rated at their intrinsic value in the American league

Frank Baker, the king of sluggers in the American league, was the most timely hitter in Ban Johnson's organization. Baker poled in 133 runs.

Cy Morgan, who was released by the Athletics to Kansas City and refused to report, says that he will be a good boy and join the Blues next spring.

Bat Nelson probably will come out with about ten reels against interlopers using his name in losing fights. "Bat" ought to have his name copyrighted.

Rudy Unholz, Boer fighter, says he has developed a "crouch" that will puzzle all his opponents. If he will discover a "wallop" he may make some progress.

Joe Birmingham, leader of the Cleveland Naps, is house-cleaning. He has let out four players, Catcher Nagelson, Pitcher Wolfe, Outfielder Hunter and Infielder Nash.

Bill Kay, who led the New York State league in batting, is a great player—in that league. He has tried it higher up several times, but couldn't make a go.

With Mr. Marquard in a divorce case and Mr. Snodgrass in a breach-of-promise suit, one is led to suspect that the Giants do not confine their speed entirely to the ballyard.

The spring meeting of the American league will be held at New York February 11, at which time action will be taken on the schedule and other matters concerning the 1913 season

Reuben Waddell was once a great football player, it is said. One day in making a tackle Rube fot after the player who was going around the end and—no, he didn't kill him—just broke both arms.

"Pop" Anson, who is shining behind the footlights, says he would still make good in the game. "I don't know but that a few of these clubs could make good use of old Cap today," said Pop. "Gray hairs, added weight and all, I think I could go in there next season and earn a position."

Olson May Replace Lajoie.

It is declared by those who profess to know that Larry Lajoie, second sacker of the Naps, is due to be replaced by Olson, the shortstop, during the coming season. Olson, who officiated at second for a time last year with considerable skill, is playing winter ball in San Diego at second base. Lajoie's contract with Cleveland has expired and it is declared on good authority that the Nap management will ask him to accept a reduction in salary. It is believed by the Frenchman's friends that he will not stand for a cut and will quit baseball.

TO TREAT SPORT AS SCIENCE

Three Members of Olympic Committee Invited to Switzerland—Asked to Contribute Views.

All records for depth to which scientific discussion of sport has gone are said to be threatened by preparations for the congress to be held at Lausanne on Lake Geneva in Switzerland next May, to which the American members of the International Olympic committee have just received invitations. It is to be for a scientific inquiry into the physiology and psychology of sport.

The American members invited are Professor William M. Sloane, Allison V. Armour and Everett J. Wendell. In addition to athletic leaders from all countries invited, university students and others interested have been solicited to contribute papers. The depths to which they are urged to go is given in an outline for papers.

"Do natural aptitudes suffice to stimulate the individual for sport or is the presence of the sporting instinct reyuired?" is one question suggested. "What part does atavism play in sport?" is another question.

The bearing of solitude, companionship, independence, initiative and discipline on sport; the state of mind of record-breakers, and the intellectual and moral qualities which each sport develops or utilizes, are among other suggestive lines for papers.

FINLAND ATHLETE WINS RACE

Billy Queal, American Champion, Was Leading at One Time, but Fell Near Finish.

Willie Kolehemainen of Finland, champion runner of the world, held

Champion Kohelmainen of Finland.

his title to the 15-mile championship in a field of international runners at Boston, covering the distance in 1 hour 21 minutes and 24 1-5 seconds.

The Finnish runner was hard pressed and might not have won but for an accident to Billy Queal, the American champion, at the very end of the race. Queal was leading by five years on the lap when he struck another runner and fell, allowing Kolehemainen to take the lead and race. Alfred Shrubb of England fell out at the eleventh mile.

New Manager for Spokane.

Harry Ostdiek, a former member of the Boston Red Sox, has signed to manage the Spokane club of the Northwestern league next season. Ostdiek succeeds Phil Cooney, who at the same time was infielder for the Boston Nationals and Chicago Cubs.

RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS

McLoughlin of San Francisco Heads List of "First Ten," With Norris Williams Second.

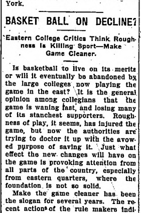
Amreica's 10 Best Players.

1—Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco.
2—R. Norris Williams, Philadelphia.
3—Wallace F. Johnson, Cynwyd, Pa.
4—William J. Clothier, Wynnewood, Pa.
5—Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston.
6—Thomas C. Bundy, Los Angeles.
7—Karl H. Behr, New York.
8—Raymond D. Little, New York.
9—George P. Gardner, Jr., Cambridge.
10—Gustave F. Touchard, New York.

Maurice E. McLaughlin of San Francisco heads the list of the "first ten" among the tennis players of the country, according to a report made public by the ranking committee of the United States Lawn Tennis association. With T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, McLoughlin also heads the list in the double class.

The rankings of the committee are based on the standing of the players for the season 1912, and not on the judgment of the members as to the relative merits of the individual men. For ranking the singles class, each player must have participated in at least three tournaments, and in the doubles class each pair must have taken part in two tournaments.

Others of the "first ten" in numerical order are R. Norris Williams, Wallace F. Johnson, Cynwyd, Pa.; William



R. Norris Williams.

J. Clothier, Wynnewood, Pa.; Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston; Thomas C. Bundy, Los Angeles; Karl H. Behr, New York; Raymond D. Little, New York; George P. Gardner, Cambridge, Mass., and Gustave F. Touchard, New York.

BASKET BALL ON DECLINE?

Eastern College Critics Think Roughness Is Killing Sport—Make Game Cleaner.

Is basketball to live on its merits or will it eventually be abandoned by the large colleges now playing the game in the east? It is the general opinion among collegians that the game is waning fast, and losing many of its stanchest supporters. Roughness of play, it seems, has injured the game, but now the authorities are trying to doctor it up with the avowed purpose of saving it. Just what effect the new changes will have on the game is provoking attention from all parts of the country, especially from eastern quarters, where the foundation is not so solid.

Make the game cleaner has been the slogan for several years. The recent action of the rule makers indicates that the trend of their activities is in the above direction. That the game will be made cleaner this winter there seems no doubt; providing the authorities' plans do not miscarry. The alterations which have been made, according to the prominent basket ball men, are for the better, and come as a big step toward winning back lost supports. Basket ball players in the past have played the man instead of the ball—the usual rough play ensuing. Now the keynote of the rules is to play the ball and not the man. While no real vital changes have been made in the code over last season, the new rules adopted spell a reform which should make the game.

The novel scheme of numbering the players, such as will rule this season, appears to basket ball rooters a good idea, both from the spectators' and officials' viewpoint. With each man wearing a six inch number on the back of his jersey, it will be easier in the future for officials and scorers to designate the players who have been guilty of committing more than the usual number of fouls. Fouling and shady tactics of various descriptions have been the game's chief drawback, but with the number system in vogue now, it will be a hard matter for a player to get away with the so-called roughhouse tactics without escaping punishment.

Quicker play, too, is the rule, and this appears to be another good move for improvement. In these lively days spectators demand speed, and unless they get it, show no disposition to enthuse. One reason why the play should be faster is because in the future baskets will not be tied, and the ball will have free passage through the net. Another improvement is the rule pertaining to fouls. After a foul has been declared the referee has power to declare play ten seconds after the ball has been placed on the foul line. This rule, it is said, should have a good effect in creating fast play. Also coaching is barred.

Del Gainor in the Field.

Del Gainor of the Detroit Tigers has declared himself. Del says Sam Crawford or no one else need worry about the cares of covering first base for the Tigers, as Del asserts he will look after that job himself. Gainor, who looked like one of the best first basemen in the league before he injured his arm in 1911, says he is again as good as ever, and is prepared to play first base for Jennings in a way to make Hal Chase, Stuffy McInnis and others turn green with envy.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Red Wing.—Vincent Gobis, 23 years old, was fatally burned by the explosion of a leaking gasoline can.

Rochester.—The explosion of an alcohol stove in the Kahler sanatorium caused a fire. The loss is about $1,000.

Bemidji.—Fire starting from a chimney destroyed the new general store of N. B. Nelson in Leonard. The loss is $5,000.

Rochester.—James Deseres fell 25 feet and landed on his head fracturing his skull and breaking his collar bone. He died instantly.

Warren.—At the meeting of the county board of Marshall county the Warren Sheaf was designated as the official paper. P. B. Malberg was elected chairman of the county board.

Elk River.—Ernest Moos, the young man whose back was broken a week ago when a tree which he was cutting fell upon him, died from his injuries. The funeral was held yesterday.

Riverton.—The home of Fred Hagadorn, near Rabbit lake, was destroyed by fire. Herbert Bill, who was endeavoring to extinguish the flames, fell from the roof and was badly injured.

Faribault.—In 1912 there were issued in Rice county 218 marriage licenses, while in 1911 there were 181. The two months having the largest number of licenses were June and November.

Luverne.—The severe cold spell of the last few days has put a check to the spread of hog cholera in this county. No new caess have been reported and no losses since the cold weather began.

Luverne.—The precedent for bids for the county printing for 1913 was that of the Rock County Herald, which offered to do all the work, including the delinquent tax lists, for 1 cent. The bid was accepted.

Elk River.—Mr. and Mrs. John Stretch, among the oldest settlers of Sherburne county, celebrated their golden wedding at their home here Tuesday. They were married in Ontario in 1863, and came to Sherburne county in 1865.

St. Cloud.—The first application for admission to the newly opened inebriate asylum at Willmar was received in probate court today and has been forwarded to the state board. All applications must be voluntary and the number from each county is limited to five.

Redwood Falls.—H. Kennedy, aged 50, a farmer, sustained serious injuries when the dump boards of a wagon on which he was riding broke, letting him fall to the ground. The wagon, heavily loaded with corn, passed over his body above the waist. Physicians say he is injured internally.

Montevideo.—P. H. Hjelle, proprietor of the Bee Hive, lost his stock and fixtures by fire early Monday. The cause of the fire is supposed to be an overheated stove. The building is owned by Mrs. O. B. Johnson of Granite Falls and was damaged to the extent of $400. Hjelle estimates his loss at about $1,500.

Montevideo.—Alfred Erickson, aged 35, was killed at his home eight miles west of here. He was guiding a loaded wagon down a slight grade from the granary when a wheel hit an obstruction, jerking the pole to one side and striking him on the head, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He lived with his parents, who are old settlers of Lac Qui Parle county.

Hallock.—At the meeting of the commissioners for Kittson county, Reynard Anderson was elected chairman; Drs. Dahlquist, Shaleen and Rees were appointed county physicians; Dr. Engson and Commissioners Swanson and Coleman were appointed to the county board of health; Mons Anderson was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm, and the Kittson County Enterprise was named the official paper.

Virginia.—"You were drunk at the time you committed this crime, and it is probably only by accident and the intervention of others that the man's life was saved," said Judge Martin Hughes in passing sentence on John Kars this week. The judge sentenced the prisoner to Stillwater for an indeterminate term of not more than five years. Kars seriously injured Earl Chase last fall and was found guilty of assault in the second degree.

Owatonna.—Pillsbury academy was the recipient of another magnificent gift in the shape of a new $7,500 athletic field, donated by Mrs. Martha Kelly, of Owatonna as a supplement to the gift of a new gymnasium by T. B. Lindsay of Minneapolis. The latest gifts consists of a large tract lying east of the academy campus and it will be converted into the finest athletic field in Minnesota. Concrete stands will be erected and all modern accessories provided. It will be christened the Martha Kelly field. The husband of Mrs. Kelly some years ago donated a large fund for a boys' dormitory at Pillsbury known as Kelly hall.

St. Cloud.—The grand jury at Foley, in Benton county, returned an indictment for arson against James Barrett of this city, who is charged with having set the fire that damaged his residence last year. The bonds of $2,500 were continued until the case is called for hearing which will probably be in June.

Pelican Rapids.—The farmers co-operative creamery, started six months ago, has been very successful, making in that period some hundred thousand pounds of butter that has found a ready market in the east and the twin cities at top prices.

Winona.—A labor forward movement is being planned for Winona. President E. G. Hall of the Minnesota Federation of Labor was here this week perfecting arrangements for the campaign. It will probably start on a Sunday and the labor men hope to have visiting representatives occupy pulpits here. It will be along the lines of the campaign conducted in Minneapolis last spring.

Pipestone.—If present plans are carried out Westbrook will have an electric light and heating plant. L. P. Pederson and Bert Milligan are back of the proposition.

RECIPES THAT HAVE NOVELTY

New Idea for Fish Course—Caper Sauce Improves Flavor of Roast Lamb or Boiled Mutton.

Have you ever served for a fish course rounds cut from a slice across the entire loaf, fried in butter and served hot, covered with first a layer of browned mushrooms, then a layer of creamed lobster dotted with shredded green pepper? On the plate with this crouton is shredded cucumber with French dressing, or an individual mold of cucumber aspic.

Do you know how good caper sauce is with roast lamb or boiled mutton? Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, rub in the same amount of flour, add a pint and a half of boiling lamb stock or the broth in which the mutton is boiled. Cook for ten minutes and add the yolks of two eggs mixed with a tablespoonful of cream. Strain and add a half cup of capers. Serve hot.

Crab meat au gratin is a pleasant change from the inevitable deviled crab. Mix the crab flakes with a cream sauce, highly season with cayenne, a little nutmeg, chopped parsley and a teaspoonful of mustard rubbed into the butter and flour thickening. Fill individual baking dishes, sprinkle with grated parmesan and dots of butter and cook in the oven until a delicate brown.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Lemon juice and glycerin, equal parts, sipped slowly, is a relief for an irritated throat.

When cheese is too soft to grate, press through a coarse wire strainer, using the back of a spoon.

To make a candle fit a candlestick dip the end of the candle in hot water to soften the wax and then push it into the candlestick.

A common brass cup hook, such as is used in china cabinets and on cup racks, can easily be screwed into the end of a broomhandle, making an inexpensive and handy broom hanger.

For a shabby umbrella take half a cupful of strong tea and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Open the umbrella and sponge well with the mixture. Tea revives the color and sugar stiffens.

When roasting heavy poultry that takes a long time to cook, in a paper bag, place it in a well buttered bag and then put this into another bag and fold as usual. This is done by M. Soyer, the introducer in England of paper bag cookery.

To make a polish for patent leather make a mixture of one part linseed oil and two of cream. Mix it thoroughly and apply with a flannel, after removing every particle of dust from the shoes, and then rub the leather with a soft cloth.

Hints for the Seamstress.

A neat way to bone a collar is to sew a piece of tape on the wrong side of the collar from shoulder seam to edge. Make two slits in each strip near the middle, so that by bending you can slip the bit of whalebone in to stiffen the collar. When the waist is soiled the whalebone may be taken out, soaked if necessary to straighten it, and put back in the cleaned waist. Another excellent idea is to sew buttons that cannot well be washed onto a tape and put a row of button holes on each side of the waist hems, those on one side being cut across, the others up and down, so that the opening won't gape when the taped buttons are put in.

Pea Soup.

Pick over and wash carefully one pint of whole peas. Put in an agate kettle with two quarts of cold water and half a teaspoonful of soda and water and stir to prevent scorching. When they shell empty that water, rinse and put back on fire with three quarts boiling water, one small onion, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter teaspoonful of pepper and about three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, taken from the bones with only a little fat. Put about half a cupful of rice in when the peas boil and just before serving add croutons. Add more water if necessary when it boils down. This will serve eight people.

Hungarian Cabbage.

Material required: One small cabbage, three slices of fat salt pork, one-half cupful of thin cream, one-half cupful of boiling water, salt and paprika.

Method of preparing: Remove the outer leaves of cabbage and chop the remainder. Soak in cold salted water 15 minutes. Fry the fat from the pork and remove the pieces. Drain the cabbage and put in the pan with the pork fat; add the water; cover closely and cook 15 minutes. Drain off the water, add the cream; season with salt and paprika. Reheat and serve hot. If cooked in the oven there will be no odor from it.

Delicious Sandwiches.

Boil one and one-half cups light brown sugar three-fourths cup water and a scant teaspoonful butter, until a thick sirup is formed. Remove from the fire and add one-half pound cocoanut, one-half pound figs, chopped, and one-half cup English walnut meats, chopped. Stir until creamy, pour into buttered dish and when cool spread between thin slices of entire wheat bread.

Potato and Liver Salad.

Add as much diced liver to potato salad. Baked or boiled liver or fried liver freed from fat may be used, and it should stand wet with French dressing an hour before mixing. Diced eggs fried hard, skinned cooked sausages, shredded smoked fish, dried beef, flakes of fish and other vegetables combine with potatoes in salad.

Yankee Crout.

Slice one-half of a head of a good solid cabbage and three medium-sized onions; put into a small agateware kettle, add one cup of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, lard the size of a walnut (beef drippings are preferable if you have them), a good sprinkling of pepper; cover with boiling water and cook two hours.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913. NUMBER, 29.

ROCKEFELLER IS TO BE EXAMINED

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PREVENT EXAMINATION, HEADED BY PUJO, FAILS.

TESTIMONY NEXT WEEK.

Magnate's Physician Again Declares Grill May Harm Patient—Bank Operations Shown.

Washington, Jan. 23.—An attempt to alter the money trust committee's decision to insist upon the examination of William Rockefeller, despite his physical condition, was defeated in a rather stormy executive session of the committee. Against the wishes of Chairman Pujo the committee reiterated its decision directing him and Counsel Samuel Untermyer to make arrangements for Mr. Rockefeller's examination.

Probably Next Week.

Chairman Pujo announced after the executive session that he would arrange with the counsel for Mr. Rockefeller and endeavor to make the examination as soon as the committee concludes its oral hearings. He said he would probably visit Mr. Rockefeller with Mr. Untermyer next week.

Mr. Rockefeller is now at Palm Beach, Fla.

The incident was reopened by the appearance of Dr. Walter F. Chappell, personal physician to Mr. Rockefeller, who verified his affidavit setting forth that an examination of his patient might cause serious physical results. He described at length Mr. Rockefeller's ailments.

Brokers are Witnesses.

Following Dr. Chappell's examination, William J. Wellman of the firm of J. S. Bache, New York brokers, was questioned as to the business methods of brokerage houses. Mr. Untermyer asked him as to the practice of brokers collecting interest on stock carried for customers after the stock had been loaned to other customers at interest.

Counsel Untermyer placed in the record, a mass of statistics relating to the ownership of banks in New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis. The tables produced showed in detail the stock owned by individuals and other institutions in the various banks.

Operations of Banks Shown.

A lengthy series of tables was produced showing the joint operations of the First National bank, J. P. Morgan and company, Kidder, Peabody and company of Boston, the Chase National bank, Lee Higginson and company and other institutions in the marketing of railway, industrial, public service corporations and state, municipal and government bonds. These figures were placed in the record to corroborate the voluminous statistics already included to show the co-operation of the various large financial institutions in their operations.

TOO FAT FOR PROMOTION.

Policeman to Try to Cut Weight 75 Pounds to Become Lieutenant.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—All Patrolman Kearney Driscall has to do to become a lieutenant is reduce his weight 75 pounds.

A fortnight ago the civil service commission told Driscoll that his 225 pounds was too great a weight for a man who might have to chase bandits at any time. He was suspended with the proviso that he would be reinstated when he had reduced his weight 25 pounds.

Wednesday he brought a certificate stating that his weight was only 296 pounds.

"Would you agree to take off 75 pounds more if it would make a lieutenant out of you?" inquired Commissioner Bower, mindful of the big man's long and faithful service.

"It's awful work, commissioner," replied Driscoll, as he flapped the now too ample folds of his trousers and coat, "but you are a man of your word and I'm for promotion; I'll try it."

German Title for Sale.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—People wanting a German title can get a brand new one for $125. The committee on the Olympic games, in appealing for funds, says that these games in Germany must be an example of the German power of organization. "We must show the visitors," says a statement, "who will flock to Germany, our fatherland in its beauty and industrial, economic and military might, but above all, the feats of our athletic youth must bear witness to the inexhaustible springs of our national strength and vigor." With a view to encouraging donations the committee offers the title of "promoter of the German imperial committee o' Olympic games" at the price aforesaid.

Big Cotton Tariff Cut Likely.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The tariff on cotton manufactures may be cut to a minimum ad valorem as low as 5 per cent. The minimum under the Underwood bill, which was pressed by the Democrats in the house in 1911 and 1912, and so far stands as the tentative basis of the Democratic cotton revision program, is 15 per cent. This was the development after the ways and means committee had heard witnesses representing both the northern and southern cotton industry.

PETER GOELET GERRY

Peter Goelet Gerry, elected to the next congress from the Second district of Rhode Island, is a very wealthy young society man and married one of Washington's famous beauties, Miss Mathilde Townsend.

TAFT FIGURES ARE COMPILED

ESTIMATED 5,000,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN PRESIDENT.

During Stay in White House President Has Traveled 113,659 Miles in Private Car.

Washington, Jan. 23.—When President Taft stepped down from his private car on his recent return from New Haven the total mileage of his travels during his four years in the White House reached 113,659—enough to have taken him four and one-half times around the world, or an average of about seventy-five miles for every day he has been president. The total is exclusive of the hundreds of miles the President has traveled by motor in every part of the coutry; his trips through cities, his tours about Washington and in the vicinity of Beverly.

Including the automobile trips and three short journeys to be taken before March 4, Mr. Taft will have traveled during his term about 125,000 miles.

Mr. Taft has made about 25,000 miles of the total on his two "swings around the circle." He has visited every state in the Union with the exception of Oklahoma and North Dakota. Two trips to the Panama canal zone have swelled the President's mileage.

It is probable that the President has been on the road more than 200 days and nights. On his two long trips he was away for more than 130 days and on visits of inspection to Panama the President slept aboard trains, battleships or in the tropics for the better part of a month.

Congress gave the President $25,000 a year for traveling expenses and Mr. Taft has used that appropriation every year he has been in office. If Congress wishes President-elect Wilson to see the country early in his administration, it probably will be necessary to place an emergency fund at his disposal.

At the end of last year's long trip, Secretary Hilles estimated that the President on that journey had been seen by more than 5,000,000 persons. He probably has delivered close to 1,000 addresses, long and short.

Mission Boys Fed.

New York, Jan. 23.—Fifteen hundred "Bowery mission boys" had roast beef, turnips, bread, coffee and apple pie for supper Wednesday night, the Gift of Helen Miller Gould in honor of her marriage to Finley J. Shepard. In groups of several hundred the "boys" formed in lines on the sidewalks near the mission and rushed hungrily in to the tables and after eating their fill, united in resolutions of thanks to Miss Gould for her "beautiful act in remembering us in this most auspicious moment of her earthly career."

Calls Northwest Business Good.

New York, Jan. 23.—James J. Hill, arriving here from St. Paul, said that he had not been able to discover any falling off in business in the northwest. He regarded the general business condition as good, and intimated that in his judgment the east is unduly concerned over the political situation. "Gross earnings of the Great Northern railway for the first two weeks of January showed an increase of $500,000," said Mr. Hill.

Calls Crop Yield Exaggerated.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Charges by Prof. L. C. Corbett, horticulturist in the department of Agriculture, that the agricultural wealth of the country was over-estimated twice and sometimes three times, caused a stir among officials of the department. "We record the corn, wheat and hay the farmer produces," he told his hearers, "as well as the cattle, hogs and other animals he raises, never stopping to think that the animals are fed on the crops."

ROOT DENOUNCES PANAMA ATTITUDE

U. S. SCORED FOR CANAL STAND BY ARBITRATION ADVOCATE.

A WAY TO KEEP PLEDGE.

Otherwise, Says Senator, We Would Be Called Treacherous—Attempt to Repeal Free Toll.

Washington, Jan. 22.—"Shall we inform the world that the United States is false to its agreements, false to its pledged word? Shall we have it made known the world over that it must look out for the United States or it will get the advantage of you? That it is astute, cunning slippery?"

A Two Hour Speech.

With this vigorous denunciation of the attitude of this country in the Panama canal controversy with Great Britain Senator Elihu Root closed a two hour speech in the senate with an appeal for the submission of the Panama question to arbitration of the repeal of that section of the canal law that would give free passage to American coastwise ships.

Speaking from the experience of a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet when the Panama canal zone was purchased and when over 25 arbitration treaties were made with foreign nations, Senator Root delivered the most vigorous attack on the present attitude of the United States that has been heard since the Panama controversy with Great Britain arose.

It became known, following the senator's address, that Senator Brandegee, chairman of the interoceanic canal commission, will call a meeting within a few days to take up Senator Root's amendment for the repeal of the free toll provision.

Effort to Change Law.

Led by Senators Root and Brandegee, both of whom opposed the original passage of this provision, a determined effort will be made at this session of congress to change the law before it goes into effect at the canal so that the cause of dispute with Great Britain will be removed.

Senator Root declared the United States would violate all its pledges and promises to the world, would be guilty of "false pretenses" in its advocacy of general arbitration and would proclaim itself indifferent to national honor and integrity if it refused to submit to arbitration or to retreat from the unjust position it had taken.

He declared free coastwise tolls to American ships were illegal, unless the same concessions were made to foreign ships. The claim that the United States had domestic rights over the canal because it owned the canal zone constituted a violation of the express guarantee of the United States to Great Britain, he said.

"It is not our territory except in trust," he declared. "Treaty or no treaty, we have long asserted that the nations of Central America had no right to debar the world from its right of passage across the isthmus. Upon that we based the justice of our entire action which resulted in our having the canal zone."

The United States had preached arbitration for years Senator Root declared and had besought the nations of the world, "in season and out of season, to enter into arbitration agreements for the settlement of all disputes."

"Are We False?"

"Are we Pharisees?" he cried. "Have we been insincere and false? Have we been pretending all these long years of declaration? Are we ready now to admit that our country, through its presidents and congresses, have been guilty of false pretenses, of humbug, of talking to the galleries, of uttering fine words to secure applause?

"The instant that an interest is at stake we propose to falsify every declaration, every promise, by the arrogant insistence that we alone can determine the interpretation of this treaty; that we will refuse to abide by the treaty.

"And is the game worth the candle? Is it worth our while to remain in a position, to maintain which we may be driven to repudiate our principles, our professions and our agreements, for the purpose of conferring a money benefit at the expense of the treasury of the United States on the most highly and absolutely protected special industry in the United States—our coastwise shipping?"

Wilson Sticks Till Last.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 22.—President-elect Wilson has announced that he would not relinquish his office as governor of New Jersey until March 3, the day he leaves here for his inauguration at Washington.

Dynamiters Quit Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 22.—William E. Reddin of Milwaukee and W. Bert Brown and W. J. McCain of Kansas City, who entered the federal prison here last New Year's day, following conviction in connection with the dynamite conspiracy, were released on bond.

Senator Nelson Re-elected.

St. Paul, Jan. 22.—Without a dissenting vote Knute Nelson was re-elected United States senator by both branches of the Minnesota legislature.

SEN. O'GORMAN ANSWERS ROOT

ENGLISH ATTITUDE CALLED DICTATION.

New York Man Says No Foreign Power Has Right to Make Regulations.

Washington, Jan. 23.—"We would indeed create a painful impression abroad if this mighty nation should surrender to the control of any foreign power its domestic policies and the control of its domestic commerce. That we can never do and maintain the prestige, the honor and the glory of this republic."

This reply by Senator O'Gorman to Senator Root marked the opening in the Senate of the fight against the Root amendment for the repeal of the free passage provision of the new Panamal canal act.

"If Great Britain had expended a half billion dollars in an enterprise affecting her people, as the Panama canal does ours, what would be her attitude if the United States should make complaint against her action?" he asked.

Senator O'Gorman was followed by Senator Newlands, who also asserted that the United States held domestic rights at Panama which a foreign power could not dispute. He proposed that the free passage provision remain in the bill; but that the objections of Great Britain be met by an amendment whereby the United States government would pay the tolls remitted upon American coastwise shipping.

Senator O'Gorman replied directly to Senator Root's declaration that the United States was bound by the solemn pledges of its treaties to submit to arbitration the Panama controversy.

He declared the latest arbitration treaty negotiated with Great Britain had been defeated in the Senate, while those now in force explicitly exempted from arbitration questions involving the national honor for vital interests of the United States.

"We have ample authority for the conclusion reached by the Senate last August," said Senator O'Gorman. "The question before us is: Shall we permit a foreign government to dictate to the United States respecting our domestic policy? If our right to pursue a domestic right is challenged by a foreign power, our national integrity is assailed if we submit to such intrusion."

Senator Newlands in a speech declared the American trans-continental railroads were trying, with the aid of Canadian roads, to paralyze the canal." He said American roads first tried to prevent the construction and then to restrict the operation of the canal. Failing in that, he said, they had appealed to their "strong neighbor in the north, also interested in monopolizing trans-continental transportation."

This activity, he declared, had been followed by a Canadian appeal to the British government.

"Winnipeg Flyer" Wrecked.

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Canadian Northern train No. 2, known as the "Winnipeg Flyer," was wrecked near Lake Junction, which is about 10 miles north of Virginia. Two cars left the track. One man, unidentified, was slightly injured.

Firebugs at Work

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—An attempt was made to burn the home of Ira Saunders, 3123 Pleasant avenue Wednesday night. When the Saunders family returned home from a theater they found the back door open, the contents of several dressers upset, and three rugs smouldering.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat, May, 87⅞c; July, 89½c; No. 1 northern, 87⅞c; No. 2 northern, 85⅞c; No. 1 durum, 88¼c; No. 3 corn, [illegible]c; No. 3 white oats, 31½c; barley, malting, 60c; No. 2 rye, 59½c; No. 1 flax, $1.29¾.

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Wheat, May, 88¼c; July, 89½c.

South St. Paul, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Steers, $6.25@7.00; cows, $4.65@6.75; calves, $4.00@9.50; hogs, $7.10@7.25; sheep and lambs, $3.75@7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market slow, generally steady; beeves, $6.85@9.10; Texas steers, $4.70@5.75; western steers, $5.40@7.10; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.50; cows and heifers, $2.70@7.30; calves, $7@10.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market quiet, 5c lower than Tuesday's average; light, $7.25@7.52½; mixed, $7.35@7.55; heavy, $7.05@7.55; rough, $7.05@7.25; pigs, $6@7.40; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; market strong at Tuesday's close. Native, $4.85@6.50; western, $4.90@6.50; yearlings, $6.40@8.40; lambs, native, $7@9.50; western, $7@9.50.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Increasing interest in the grain crops of the Argentine republic was made evident today when the board of trade announced that it has arranged to receive the Buenos Aires quotations direct instead of from Liverpool as formerly. Reports of heat and drouth damage to the corn crop of the big South American maize surplus producer was again a bull factor when the market opened today. May opened ⅛c to ¼c lower at 51⅝@51¾c and sold quickly to 52¼@52⅜c. Rain was predicted for the Argentine, but as it had not actually fallen the effect of the prognostication was only momentary.

With Liverpool unchanged, Buenos Aires lower and fair weather prevailing in this country, wheat opened easy, May ⅛@¼c to ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 93⅛c to 93c. The price touched 92⅞@93c and then recovered to 93⅛c in sympathy with corn.

Tillman Accuses Blease.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 23.—On his second inauguration day as governor, Cole L. Blease was denounced as a broker in pardons in a message from Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, read before the general assembly of South Carolina. The senator also termed the governor "a low type of man, who does not realize and cannot conceive how any one else can be honorable, clean and above board." This was a reply to charges of hypocrisy, jealousy and senility recently made against him by Governor Blease.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

A MYSTERIOUS ATTACK.

Pastor's Home Is Burned and His Life Threatened.

Madison.—A mysterious attack was made Monday on the life and property of Rev. E. Ekeland of Lake Shore township in this county. From time to time the last six months he has received letters threatening his life if he did not leave the community.

Monday he awoke to find his house full of smoke. He ran to the front door. It was locked. He hurried to the rear door and felt for the key. Something struck him on the head. He staggered and groped for his assailant. Another blow and he fell unconscious on the kitchen floor.

How long he remained in that condition he does not know. When he opened his eyes he saw flames approaching him. Forcing himself to his feet, he opened the kitchen door and walked into the fresh air. He saw his barn too, was burning. The buildings being doomed, he thought to save what possessions he could. He hurried into the barn and cut the ropes that held his team of horses and cow in their stalls.

Neighbors called a physician, who dressed a sever wound on the minister's head. The sheriff and county attorney were notified and are seeking evidence.

Just what differences exist between the clergyman and the person under suspicion, neither he nor the officials will say. Recently Rev. Mr. Ekeland's family left for Norway on a visit. Soon after their departure he received another threatening letter, more malicious than the others.

Last Friday he went into his barn to find his team of horses and cow missing. The ropes had been cut. A new harness had been slashed to pieces. He found the animals soon afterward in a nearby pasture. It is expectd an arrest will be made soon.

CATTLE SHOW RECORD.

State Convention Exhibits at Northfield Are Too Large for Shelter Provided.

Northfield—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the State Dairymen's association opened here Tuesday morning—the sessions continuing four days, closing Friday afternoon.

A hundred delegates were in attendance at the opening session and the committee in charge reported that 400 more came Wednesday and Thursday. It is believed that at least 600, a record attendance, was present to hear the principal addresses on Thursday.

The cattle show, held in connection with the convention, was also a record breaker, and the committee in charge found it difficult to provide shelter for all the entries. The huge stock barn of the Rice County Agricultural society was filled to overflowing with the choicest stock of this part of the state.

President Andrew French of St. Paul read his annual report Tuesday morning. The secretary's report was read by F. D. Currier of Nicollet, and the treasurer's report by J. M. Jack of Stanton. The session closed with appointment of committees.

Three addresses were given at the afternoon session, the first on "Clover" by J. R. Morley of Owatonna; the second on "The Co-operative Creamery from a Manager's Standpoint," by Chris Heen of Osakis, and the third on "Economical Production in the Dairy," by Charles Nelson of Litchfield.

The delegates were entertained Tuesday night at a concert given by the St. Olaf Concert band of St. Olaf college.

Short Course for Austin.

Austin—There will be held at Austin this week a farmers' short course that promises to be well attended. Among the speakers scheduled to appear are Governor Adolph O. Eberhart, President George E. Vincent, of the state university, Mrs. Nellie Jones, domestic science expert, Theodore Sexner, the "corn wizard" of southern Minnesota, Glenn E. Rogers, graduate of Ames agricultural college, who will discuss stock raising, Dean A. F. Woods of the Minnesota agricultural college, Professor H. R. Smith of the Minnesota agricultural college, C. G. Schultz, state superintendent of public instruction, E. M. Phillips, rural school commissioner of Minnesota, and Professors Boyd and Stuart of the Minnesota agricultural college.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed.

Fergus Falls.—Herman H. Huls, an implement dealer of St. Cloud, filed a bankruptcy petition in the United States court in this city Monday, placing his assets at $3,319.93, of which $500 is exempt, and his liabilities at $6,061.35.

Chloroformed; Robbed of $2,290.

Minneapolis.—Antonio Parnesia, the boss of a boarding car in the Northern Pacific yards, at Northtown Junction, was held up, chloroformed, and robbed of $2,290 Saturday night. All night Saturday, Sunday and Monday he and a friend hunted for the robbers. Monday evening they gave up the quest and reported the robbery to Detective Faltico at his home. In two hours, two fellow countrymen had been identified as two of the four [illegible], and locked in Central station.

DISCARD OLD SEED-CORN.

Nicollet and Le Sueur Association Urges Concentration On New Varieties.

St. Peter.—Farmers in this section are to be urged to discard a dozen or more different kinds of corn they have been raising, and to concentrate upon two or three varieties. This will constitute the chief work of the Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties Corn Growers' association the coming year. Its members will select two or three varieties that seem particularly adapted to local soil and climatic conditions, and will direct their energies toward breeding up these varieties.

This policy was decided upon at the annual meeting of the association, held at the close of its second annual corn show. At the same session Peter E. Olsen of Lake Prairie was elected president; Superintendent B. M. Gosgrove, St. Peter, secretary, and Martin Ponwith, Cleveland, treasurer. Vice presidents for Nicollet county are: Theodore Ostrom, New Sweden; J. M. Turner, Oshawa, and J. P. Wright, Traverse. For Le Sueur county: James Randolph, Kasota; Fred Leath, Cleveland, and Jacob Wolfe, Kasota.

White dent corn captured three of the four sweepstakes prizes offered in the corn contest, the winners being A. R. Davis and P. E. Olsen of Nicollet county, and Henry Fahning of Le Sueur county. Seven classes were open to exhibitors, and there were more than 300 entries. In each county prizes were offered for corn entered by boys or girls under 18 years of age, and the honors for Nicollet county went to Miss Marion Olson.

While the corn show was in progress a short course in agriculture was offered by the agricultural department of the St. Peter high school. Professor E. C. Davis, agricultural instructor at the school, had charge of the classes in corn selection and judging, and Professor W. A. McKerrow, a member of the faculty of the college of agriculture at the University of Minnesota, gave instruction in stock judging and animal husbandry. An average of seventy-five farmers attended the classes.

Lectures were given each afternoon by the speakers including Professor C. E. Brown of Elk River, W. F. Schilling of Northfield and Dr. C. C. Lipp of St. Anthony Park. The latter talked on the tuberculin test for cattle, and devoted some consideration to hog cholera, which is prevalent in some sections of the state. As a result of his counsel many farmers will vaccinate their herds.

Rich Ore Find On Range.

Virginia.—What is believed to be one of the most valuable iron ore finds on the Mesabi range has been made by Virginia men on a forty, one mile north of the city, and only one forty removed from the producing silver mine. The syndicate which has the lease from the fee owners is comprised of Harry Osterberg, H. O. Johnson, Walter J. Markham and Benjamin F. Smith, all well-known Virginia men. They have made a disposition of the property for operating purposes to M. E. Richards and associates, who will at once sink a shaft and operate the mine as an underground proposition.

Jury Awards $5,000 Damages.

Winona.—A district court jury gave Mrs. Hulda Ploetz a verdict for $5,000, the full amount of damages asked for injuries she claimed to have received when her horses ran away when frightened by the automobile of L. J. Holt, driven by Holt's son, who did not respond to a signal to stop. The verdict was against both Holts. The grand jury has again condemned the Winona county jail and urged the construction of a new building.

New Station Opened.

Bemidji.—Hon. James J. Hill was the guest of honor at a large banquet and reception for the officials of the Great Northern railway held by Bemidji citizens. The affair was planned by the Commercial club in honor of the opening of the new $40,000 Great Northern station.

Cable System for Ortonville.

Ortonville.—The Northwestern Telephone company will spend over $15,000 changing its lines and replacing its regular wiring, which is now in use here and at Big Stone City, by the use of cables. It will also change all its phones and replace them with the most modern ones.

Death of Babe Investigated.

Litchfield.—The authorities are investigating the death of a babe in the town of Mananneh. Evidence points to the mother, a girl of 16 years, and she will probably be charged with infanticide. Physicians who performed an autopsy declared the child was alive when born.

Counterfeiter Sentenced.

Duluth.—A jury in the United States district court returned a verdict convicting Tony Milona, one of two brothers indicted for counterfeiting. Tony was one of eleven Italians arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1912, for making counterfeit half dollars. He was released in Cleveland on bail of $2,500, and jumped the bond and came west. When taken in Duluth he had molds, dies, spurious coins and other paraphernalia for counterfeiting. Judge Willard sentenced him to six years in the penitentiary.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Austin.—R. R. Murphy's dry goods store was entered by burglars Sunday, the safe blown and $125 taken.

Faribault.—The dwelling owned by E. S. Bassett and occupied by J. Johnson was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $2,500.

Pipestone.—A largely attended meeting of farmers was held here for the purpose of discussing plans for the establishment of a co-operative lumber yard.

Janesville.—The new electric light system is in operation. Power is furnished by the Consumers' Power company from plants at Rapidan and Cannon Falls.

Winona.—The mass meeting to consider the move to extend the board system to the fire, police and street departments has been set for Friday, January 24th.

Pipestone. — Claus Johannsen, a farmer, marketed a bunch of the finest hogs ever brought to the Pipestone market. There were sixty animals and the buyer paid Johannsen $997.

Sleepy Eye.—The persons who burglarized H. H. Meyer's drug store have been placed under arrest. They proved to be three boys, 12 to 13 years of age. They may be sent to some juvenile institution.

Jasper.—The South Dakota Rural Telephone company held its annual meeting at Jasper. Emil Benson of Garretson was elected president; J. B. Nelson, vice president, and Theo. Hallen, secretary-treasurer.

Winona.—Travel over the Milwaukee railway was delayed on Monday when the northbound coast train ran off the track near King's coulee, because a repair gang had taken out a rail. Several cars went on the ties, but no serious damage was done.

Ortonville.—The grading machinery, which will be used in the construction of the new grade of the Milwaukee road, is here and work will be commenced at once. The grade will be thirty-two feet high and about a mile long and a cut 50x100 feet will be made directly through the residence district of Big Stone City, S. D.

St. Cloud.—His side crushed and three ribs broken, William Bohm, age 56, of the town of Minden, was found near a gate leading from his barnyard, evidently having been gored to death by a bull which was pawing the ground near by. Bohm leaves a wife and eight children. The bull was shot immediately after the discovery of the body of Bohm.

New Ulm.—New Ulm is one of the most important milling centers of any city of its size. The past year 5,545,340 bushels of wheat were ground in the local mills, from which 1,254,014 barrels of flour and 81,600,480 pounds of feed were made. Three hundred and twenty-six men are employed in the mills and 18,821 tons of coal were used the last year.

Mankato.—The Mankato poultry show opened Monday with seventy-five entries. Among the outside places represented were New Ulm, Spring Valley, Fairmont, Lakefield, St. Peter, Kasota, Nicollet and St. Paul. The number of birds entered was about 600. The small breeders had larger exhibits than formerly and the grade of the birds was high.

East Grand Forks.—The high school of Ada, Minn., defeated the East Grand Forks high debating team in the first debate for the state championship. Ada supported the negative of the government ownership of railroads question. Sadie Carney, Frank Mayer and Helmar Bakke comprised the East Grand Forks team, and Alma Hatwick, Henry Steining and Ruth Lee the Ada team.

Madison Lake.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial club, Editor Garfield E. Morrison was elected president; Dan Brown, vice president; F. B. Knoff, secretary; George Muellerleile, treasurer. These, with G. W. Allyn, J. M. Barclay and H. G. Wirig, are the new executive board. A good roads banquet was given last evening for Robert Madigan, retiring county commissioner, and several addresses were made.

Mapleton.—The Commercial club gave a good roads banquet Thursday evening, at which the board members of several towns were guests. Among the speakers were County Commissioners J. H. Hohmann, of Mankato, and Ole K. Olson of Sterling, H. C. Hotliing and B. F. McGregor, Dr. F. J. Bomberger was toastmaster. Much enthusiasm was aroused.

Northfield.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the State Dairymen's association opened here Tuesday with about one hundred delegates in attendance. Four hundred more came in Wednesday and Thursday and it is estimated that on Thursday, the big day of the sessions, at least six hundred were present. The feature of Tuesday's forenoon session was the report of the president, Andrew French, of St. Paul, who told of the progress the association made the past year and outlined plans for the coming year.

Lyle. — Hans Olson, a prosperous young farmer living four miles east of here, was found severely injured in the road near this town. He died soon afterward. Mr. Olson was hauling grain to market and it is believed he fell from the wagon, which passed over his body.

Caledonia.—A dramatic league will be organized here by the volunteer fire department with J. W. Potter as leader. New officers of the league are: Chief, Anthony Haas; assistant, Matthew Allenz; captain, Frank Kuntz; secretary, Jerome Kenny; treasurer, David Schleich.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

Congress.

The fortifications appropriation bill carrying $5,218,250 was reported.

The house began on the army appropriation bill, carrying $93,830,000.

Secretary Meyer presented three battleship programs to the house naval affairs committee.

Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to grant medals to all survivors of the battle of Gettysburg.

The house passed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill including a literary test for aliens.

The Kenyon bill to eliminate disorderly houses in Washington by injunction was passed by the senate.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Col. E J. McClernand to succeed General Witherspoon as brigadier general.

Views on what the new banking and currency law should contain were given the currency reform committee by bankers.

The senate appropriations committee agreed to recommend provision for a commerce court until the close of the fiscal year.

Colonel Goethals, before the house naval affairs committee, said a force of 25,000 soldiers was necessary to guard the Panama canal.

The Gloucester fishing interests were heard by the house merchants marine committee on bill for hospital ship for fishing fleet.

The senate passed the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill containing provision for commerce court to June 30.

A railroad combination to control the Mississippi river bridge tolls was alleged at bridge hearing of the house interstate commerce committee.

Two bills incorporating the American Academy of Fine Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters were passed by the senate.

Federal prisoners having served fifteen years of life sentences will hereafter be eligible for parole, if President Taft signs the bill passed by the senate.

The senate passed the bill creating a "peace centennial commission" and appropriating $100,000 for observance of 100th anniversary of treaty of Ghent.

The senate Board of Indian Commissioners urged a more stable and consistent policy of management of Indian affairs before Indian affairs committee.

Prominent bankers testified before the "money trust" investigating committee, Chairman Pujo announcing adjournment would be taken until January 22 or 23.

Chairman Graham of the Interior department expenditures committee, made a report charging that many frauds had been committed against White Earth Indians.

The senate campaign funds investigating committee heard further testimony of Gilchrist Stewart regarding the Archbald letters and committee adjourned subject to call of Chairman Clapp

General.

Secretary Nagel ordered the deportation of Edward F. Mylius.

A fight to obtain woman's suffrage in North Carolina was launched.

Impeachment charges against Federal Judge Archbald were sustained by the senate.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill to close the Panama canal to trust owned ships.

The biggest restaurants in Berlin now compel waiters to say thanks when guests pay their bill, even when no tip is given.

Only one regiment of United States infantry, the Seventeenth, from Fort McPherson, Ga., will participate in the inaugural parade, March 4.

The cruiser Denver has been ordered from San Diego, Cal., to Acapulco, Mex., where a desperate situation is reported, with Americans in danger.

As the result of a conference by a number of western democratic senators a letter soon will be forwarded to President-elect Wilson urging the selection of a far-western man for secretary of the interior.

Deportation of Edward F. Mylius, the journalist, convicted of libeling King George V of England, which was set for January 23, was postponed by United States District Judge Holt, who issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable January 24.

Senator Pomerene introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution to provide for the conducting of minor impeachment trials.

The Colorado senate adopted a concurrent resolution approving the proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators.

Woodrow Wilson, in his final message as governor of New Jersey, [illegible] of reform effort.

Entry of the state of California into the life insurance business is provided in a bill introduced in the assembly.

The powers of Europe are exerting pressure to prevent a renewal of war between Turkey and the Balkan states.

Dr. William T. Kirby, former president of the Kirby Savings bank, who recently was ordered to jail by United States District Judge Landis, is in a Chicago hospital in a state of collapse.

Woodrow Wilson has suggested the abolishment of the inaugural ball.

House and senate conferees reached an agreement on the immigration bill.

The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons by a majority of 110.

Rhode Island was the first state to send the electoral vote to Washington.

The threat of Bulgaria to resume the war is apparently not an empty one.

A drastic provision is aimed at the powder trust in the fortification appropriation bill.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ruled that babies cannot be transported by parcel post.

The cruiser Denver has been ordered to Acapulco, Mexico, to protect American interests.

The treasury department has made tentative plans for the re-organization of the customs service.

President Taft will attend memorial exercises for Vice-President Sherman in the senate chamber next month.

At Neenah, Wis., a young girl, employed in one of the paper mills there, has found $110 in a bundle of rags.

House democrats met in open caucus and adopted the report on standing committees without a sign of a storm.

The Tennessee legislature in its first joint session failed to elect a senator for either the long or the short term.

The Kenyon bill, proposing to eliminate the segregated district of Washington by injunction, passed the senate.

The South Dakota house passed the senate equal suffrage resolution, 70 to 30; assuring its submission to the people next year.

John P. White of Oskaloosa was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America over A. Bradley of Mount Olive, Ill., by 95,668½ votes.

An investigation of the affairs of the Crow tribe of Indians by the Department of Justice will be recommended to the senate by its committee on Indian affairs.

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature adopted a joint resolution offered by Representatives H. H. Dunne and Green calling upon congress to make judges elective.

Nathan Straus sailed for the Holy Land to establish twenty-one soup kitchens in Jerusalem and to do whatever else he can to alleviate the suffering of the Jews in Palestine.

Senator Townsend's resolutions instructing Attorney General Wickersham to investigate affairs of the Crow Indians of Montana passed the senate without debate or opposition.

An emergency appropriation of $2,000 for pay for the secret service protection for President-elect Wilson until his inauguration was requested of congress by Secretary MacVeagh.

John K. Shields, a "regular" democrat, took the lead of candidates for the long term in the United States senate from Tennessee on the fourth ballot in the state legislature.

Ignab Palloh, one of the most extensive railroad and bridge contractors in Hungary, was arrested here today, charged with embezzling $1,000,000 and issuing forged shares.

The currency reform committee of the house will hear John B. Forgan, president of the First National bank of Chicago and chairman of the Chicago clearing house association executive committee.

Acting under orders of the war department, Company B of the Twenty-ninth infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, took possession of the Lackawanna railroad pier at the mouth of the Buffalo river.

Dark days are ahead for the boot and shoe industry in the United States in the opinion of members of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association in annual convention in New York.

Mrs. Mary L. Douglas, president of the National Association of Army Nurses of Civil War and past national chaplain of the Woman's Relief corps, died at her home in Concord, N. H., aged 76 years.

James A. Perry of Chicago, confessed leader of the band of automobile bandits who have committed a score of daring robberies in the past sixty days, firmly refused to reveal the identity of his associates.

The president and Mrs. Taft gave the second reception of their last winter in the White House with the justices of the supreme court and of Washington and the officials of the Department of Justice as guests of honor.

A bill to increase the size of the supreme court of the United States from nine justices to eleven was introduced in the senate by Senator Gore. Under the organization act of 1787 the court was constituted of a chief justice and five associates.

The Bulgarian minister of finance, M. Theodoroff, about whose mission to St. Petersburg there has been much mystery, declared that the purpose of his trip to St. Petersburg and to other European countries was to arrange for a Bulgarian loan after the war had ceased.

Bulgaria is negotiating for a loan of forty million dollars.

Personal.

Members of the French cabinet formally tendered their resignations to the new president.

Democrats in congress are exercised over Wilson's silence regarding policies of his cabinet.

Women of New York believe the chances are good for a suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Gen. P. H. Barry has been formally selected as governor of the soldiers' home at Sawtelle, Cal.

Secretary Fisher favors a popular public reception in lieu of a ball at the Wilson inauguration.

Senator Gore introduced a bill to increase the number of supreme court justices from nine to eleven.

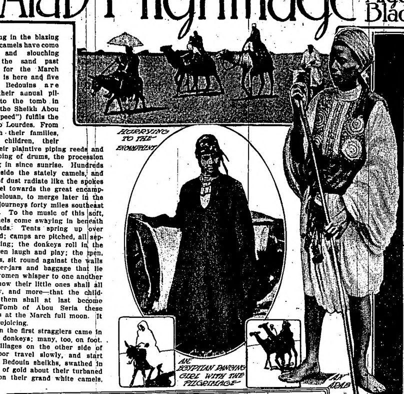
Governor Wilson had a long conference with Colonel Goethals on the Panama canal.

According to Rev. Williams, H. Ketchup, the Indian bureau has become merely a training school.

Clarence S. Darrow, once tried and acquitted on the charge of having bribed a juror in the McNamara case, now being tried the second time.

An Arab Pilgrimage

by Algernon Blackwood

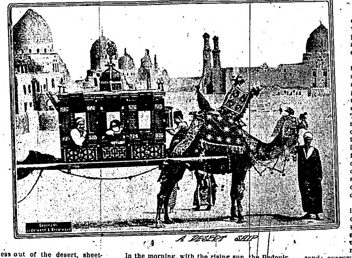

HURRYING TO THE ENCAMPMENT

AN EGYPTIAN DANCING GIRL WITH THE PILGRIMAGE

AN ARAB

ALL day long in the blazing heat the camels have come shuffling and slouching through the sand past Helouan, for the March full moon is here and five thousand Bedouins are making their annual pilgrimage to the tomb in the Desert, where the Sheikh Abou Seria ("Father of Speed") fulfils the function of an Arab Lourdes. From far and near, with their families, their wives and children, their tents and goats, their plaintive piping reeds and their incessant tapping of drums, the procession has been struggling in since sunrise. Hundreds of donkeys trip beside the stately camels, and the separate lines of dust radiate like the spokes of an invisible wheel towards the great encampment just below Helouan, to merge later in the single stream that journeys forty miles southeast to the Tomb itself. To the music of this soft, gay piping the camels come swaying in beneath their enormous loads. Tents spring up over acres of yellow sand; camps are pitched, all separate yet all touching; the donkeys roll in the hot soil; the children laugh and play; the men, grave as the camels, sit round against the walls of bersim and water-jars and baggage that lie in heaps; and the women whisper to one another behind their veils how their little ones shall all be healed presently, and more—that the childless wives among them shall at last become mothers. At the Tomb of Abou Seria these things come to pass at the March full moon. It is a time of great rejoicing.

Shortly after dawn the first stragglers came in—fellaheen on tired donkeys; many, too, on foot. They came from villages on the other side of Cairo. For the poor travel slowly, and start first. The wealthy Bedouin sheikhs, swathed in white, with circlets of gold about their turbaned heads, come later on their grand white camels, wives and retainers close behind them. And from dawn, all through the burning heat of noonday and afternoon, the horde of fellaheen troop straggling in till the crimson sunset, dying behind the Lybian Desert, falls on an encampment grown wide and deep. The palm groves along the delta cast long shadows. The lizards sing among the dunes. The women start their wild and curious ululating, shrill as an animal cry and hardly human. And suddenly the moon shows her huge yellow disk above the Mokattam Hills and draws a marvelous sweetness out of the desert, sheeting the spread encampment with a slivery veil.



A DESERT SHIP

It is a wonderful sight. The camels seem twice their natural size among the piled-up fodder. Little fires spring up, built over stones. Voices are low; noises lie down one by one—braying of donkeys, gurgling grunts of camels, bleating of goats and kids soon to be sacrificed. Groups gather closely round the fires, for the night air nips. Coffee is made in tiny china cups, and the gaunt heads of the camels thrust forward over the very shoulders of their owners. They chew and chew and chew. Those dark bundles in the sand, lying apart by themselves, are men already asleep, wrapped from head to feet in sheets of black and blue and white and yellow. No one treads on them. The bare feet go silently to and fro, picking their way so carefully. And everywhere dark faces gleam in the moonlight, eyes flash like stars and white teeth shine.

Little visits are paid from group to group. A bearded fellow with a face of night enters a circle where all are seated round the fire and coffee-pot. "Are you happy?" "I am happy because of your existence." "Coffee?" handing him a cup. "Coffee for ever," as he sips it slowly. We outsiders watch and stare and question, yet get no nearer to them. Centuries lie between. Their courtesy is perfect. They acept a cigarette, lighting it with flint and steel, offering the latter as a present that may not be refused. The young man, playing his reeds so softly to a group of listeners, hands them over to an admirer who has praised them, with "Please accept them from me." Behind, in the sand, men are praying on their knees towards Mecca. "Sing to us, kindly," asks an Englishman, who knows Arabic, of another man. The singer is shy, but only requires coaxing, and when the Englishman suggests a certain song, the other hesitates. "It is not pleasing that I should sing such a song before gentlemen and ladies." "They don't understand a word." "But I cannot do it. Whether they understand or no, I find it not pleasing." And, after this lesson in sweet delicacy, between the verses of a song he finally chants, always this question: "Does my voice please you, O gentleman?" Yet these are merely fellaheen, the peasant toilers of the delta, who accompany the great Bedouin pilgrimage to the Desert Tomb of Abou Seria, Father of Speed, one of Mahomet's generals . . . And after midnight one or two of them rise quietly and resume their journey. "Our camels travel better in the night-time." Off they go, with their donkeys, goats and children, carrying all they possess in this world with them. The unmeasured desert swallows them. No sound comes back. They vanish in the moonlight as softly as they came. One thinks of that Bedouin who loved an Englishman, and paid him the great honor of taking him home. "I will show you my home," he said, and they traveled three days and nights across the desert. Beneath a limestone boulder he pointed to the ground. "Now you are in my home," he said, with the stately dignity of a great prince of the desert. And the Englishman saw a little pile of ashes at his feet. It was summer, a tent unnecessary; the wife and flocks were away. This square foot of sand in the enormous wilderness was home.

In the morning, with the rising sun, the Bedouin arrive. Before Helouan is awake their white head-dress was visible far down the sandy waste that meets the fringe of Delta towards Cairo. But Helouan soon comes down to see. Few of them tarry here; they go straight through; the Bedouin do not like the people, houses, tourists. They resent the cameras, flourish their whips of buffalo-hide and trot past almost fiercely. There is scorn in their eyes, as they circle about their wives. High on their splendid camels, they have a regal air, making the great brutes turn and double as easily as horses, and shouting angrily if anyone goes near the water-sellers. This is their last watering-place before the tomb is reached, and to trifle with a Bedouin's water is like trifling with his wives. And no wonder they wear this princely mien, for the whole Imperial desert is their home. Upon the slower camels in their lordly train, sometimes four abreast, their women, all carefully veiled, sit with the little children. Some are hidden from sight in tent-like canvas, gorgeously striped and colored. It sways to and fro with the enormous knee-stroke of the camels like a boat at sea. Solemnly the Moslem world files past across the sands. And we outsiders get no nearer, ask, stare, and follow as we may. The gulf it not bridged that lies between our minds and theirs. In vain we try, wondering what they think and feel, and what emotions hide behind those fine bronze faces. Their politeness veils it all, their own deep world; their courtesy screens revelation. They move, like the camels, at the pace of a thousand years, unchanging. We watch them across barriers, that is all. Note that old man praying alone there, behind the munching camel. He has washed his hands and feet; his carpet is spread on the sand, and his shoes are off. Mind, heart and soul are concentrated. He is oblivious to the world about him as he bows towards the east and his forehead taps the ground.

As the moon rises higher and night becomes all white, the fun begins in earnest—Fantasia, as they call it, borrowing a foreign word. A couple of mounted police from Helouan come down to keep order and see that the few inquisitive tourists from the hotels are not molested. But their services are not once required. Only the little children trot around with their incesain demand for baksheesh. The Arabs take no notice of us outsiders, beyond making way when we approach, offering here and there a word of explanation or inviting us to drink coffee with them when we draw near to their fire-circles. The Fantasia grows fast and furious, while the crouching camels munch and the cries of goats and donkeys mingle with the women's weird ululating. In one corner a ring is formed and the band begins to play—two pipes and a tomtom. To the endless repetition of a single phrase, half melody, half chant, enters a Sheikh upon his Arab horse. The gold and silver trappings gleam in the moonlight. His head-dress shines; the horse's metal necklace chinks and rattles. Holding the reins in one hand, the other grips a staff with its point in the sand; round this he circles in and out, making a figure of eight, the animal taking its small steps proudly, neck arched, tail flying, head held gracefully erect. Suddenly the rider swings a gun round from his back, and fires it off into the sand with one hand; the people watch in silence; the horse prances out; another Sheikh enters the ring and goes through a similar performance.

In another direction a circle several hundred strong, packed close as herrings, sit round upon the sand, and a story-teller stands in the center, reciting wonderful adventures with many wild gesticulations. He carries a waving stick, and his voice falls and rises with a wailing note. All those faces in the moonlight watch and listen with rapt attention. A burst of laughter comes, then exclamations of delight, then long-drawn "ohs!" Tales of Arabian Nights go floating across the desert air—towards another group, where the dancing girls, who accompany the pilgrimage from Cairo, are performing to yet another circle of onlookers.

Further off, upon the outskirts of the camp, rows of tall, shapely men stand waving their arms, swaying to and fro, bending their thin and graceful necks as they recite their songs, of a semi-religious, semi-erotic character, towards the east. They sudednly kneel and bow, then rise again; the singing goes on and on for hours, and from the distance the chanting of other groups comes in upon the breeze. It is a mournful sound. A few hundred yards outside the encampment these various chanting groups combine in a single tone that holds the monotony of wind blowing among the boulders of the desert.

And the Fantasia continues far into the night, while the moon climbs higher, the old Nile flows slowly by and the desert listens solemnly all round. Numbers sleep through it; here and there some rise up and disappear across the sand; everywhere are the outlines of the humped and pointed little tents, the grotesque heads and necks of camels and sheeted human figures passing softly to and fro through the moonlight. All know that strangers stand and watch them, but, while aware of it, they are utterly indifferent. The rejoicing is among themselves, no question of display or showing off for others. They simply do what they have done for centuries, and will do for centuries to come. A sense of something eternal, and infinite as the desert itself, rises from the camp. It stirs the blood. Somewhere in it there is a touch of awe.

At sunrise the tents are struck, and the entire mass moves on across the sand in single file, a procession stretching for miles. At the tomb itself, two days later, to the light of a thousand camp fires, the Fantasia is renewed in full earnest. The animals are sacrificed. There is endless praying, dancing, singing, acting and the rest. Then all return the way they went. The Bedouin scatter again to their various resting-places 1 nthe desert home. The camels come slouching and shuffling through the sands past Helouan.

What remains with me, however, is not so much the memory of their Fantasia and wild rejoicing, as the moonlit picture of the little families who left the camp to continue their journey beneath the stars. For the sight stirred old deep yearnings that every Nature-lover knows too well. So quietly they stole away into the immeasurable desert! All their possesions in this world they carried easily with them, and in their hearts this ancient faith the ages cannot change. The camels padded off, veiled women in the swaying tents upon their backs. The silhouettes were strange and mysterious against the brilliant stars. Like dreams of a forgotten world they melted into the distance swiftly. Moonlight, sand and desert took them home.

Quite Commonplace.

"I know a man whom every one respected, and it was found out he had married no fewer than six women in one month, yet he wasn't even arrested, and no one thought the less of him for it."

"Great Scott! Who was he?"

"Our minister."

Uncle Jed Again.

A huge touring car had just whizzed by, leaving a terrific wave of gasoline behind it.

"Thar goes another one o' them odormobiles," said Uncle Jed.—Judge.

In Literature.

Author's Friend—Our baby enjoys your new book more than any of us.

Author—How can the baby enjoy it?

Author's Friend—He stands on it to look out of the window.

Our Drayma.

She (after the proposal)—What! Marry you—a drunkard, gambler, and impostor? Ha! ha! Begone, sir, before I ring and have you ejected!

He—Isabelle, am I to take this as a refusal?—London Opinion.

GAVE BACK HISTORIC DAGGER

Weapon, Heirloom of the House of Braganza, Has Been Restored to Ex-King Manuel.

The famous dagger of the Dukes of Braganza, long coveted by wealthy American collectors, has been returned to the Portuguese government as mysteriously as it disappeared from the Royal palace of Necessidades on the night of October 4, 1910, when King Manuel fled from his castle to find refuge on British shores. The weapon, studded with precious stones and bearing chiselmanship attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, is estimated to be worth $50,000. Many foreigners have sought to purchase it, romantic tales associated with the blade having added a historic worth to its intrinsic value. At the time of the revolution the republican leaders visited the deserted palace and took possession of all the jewels and works of art that the royal family had left behind. The dagger and some other valuables failed, however, to find their way into the hands of the new authorities. Some time ago the government decided that all the furniture, jewels and other property seized at the palaces, but which belonged to the fallen monarch and his mother, Queen Amelia, should be returned to them in London, and the old inventory books of the Braganza family are being examined to separate what belongs rightfully to the royal family from what is considered as the property of the republic. Recently the dagger was secretly placed in the letter box of the official who is conducting the inventory. There was nothing to indicate by whom it had been restored.

Reverse English.

"I've got to see a young man today on a delicate errand."

"Ah, he wants to marry your daughter?"

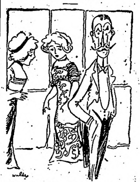
"No; I want to marry his mother, and I don't believe he views me in the most suitable light."—Courier-Journal.

BREAKS A COLD IN A DAY

And Cures Any Cough That Is Curable. Noted Doctor's Formula.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bedtime. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is the best formula known to science. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity, but it don't pay to experiment with a bad cold. Be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will get it quickly from his wholesale house. This has been published here every winter for six years and thousands of families know its value. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

HIS ONE FAULT.



"Is your husband a good man?"

"Yes; he's a good man. I can't complain. But he always sneaks out whenever the clergyman calls."

ECZEMA CAME ON SCALP

Lebanon, O.—"My eczema started on my thigh with a small pimple. It also came on my scalp. It began to itch and I began to scratch. For eighteen or twenty years I could not tell what I passed through with that awful itching. I would scratch until the blood would soak through my underwear, and I couldn't talk to my friends on the street but I would be digging and punching that spot, until I was very much ashamed. The itching was so intense I could not sleep after once in bed and warm. I certainly suffered torment with that eczema for many years.

"I chased after everything I ever heard of, but all to no avail. I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. Imagine my delight when I applied the first dose to that awful itching fire on my leg and scalp, in less than a minute the itching on both places ceased. I got some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the second day I never had another itching spell, and Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely cured me. I was troubled with awful dandruff all over my scalp. The Cuticura Soap has cured that trouble." (Signed) L. R. Fink, Jan. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Touching the Cardinal.

At the Democratic convention in Baltimore last summer two of the sergeants-at-arms were Ohioans, Col. John Bolan of Toledo and Capt. Joseph Dowling of Dayton. Bolan is the wit who laid down the maxim that "anny man who parts his hair in the middle, is no Dimmycrat."

When Cardinal Gibbons had finished the opening prayer, he descended from the rostrum and made his way toward the door. As he neared the exit where the two Ohioans were on guard, Bolan whispered:

"Joe, touch him whin he passes ye."

"All right, colonel," replied Dowling, with an innocent air, "what pocket has he got it in?"—Popular Magazine.

Analyzing the Philosopher.

Finley Peter Dunne was sympathizing, at a New York club, with a playwright, whose play had failed.

"Brace up!" he cried. "Take it like a philosopher!"

Then Mr. Dunne smiled the whimsical Dooley smile and added:

"A philosopher is one who has trained himself to bear with perfect serenity the misfortunes of others."

Taste.

"Which has the best taste, you or your wife?"

"I am sure my wife has."

"That is very generous of you."

"I could not well deny it, in view of the person each of us married."

Nice Distinction.

"Pa, what is a patriot?"

"That depends, my son. In the time of George Washington, he was a man who walked barefoot on snow and ice to serve his country. Now he is one who does it by getting a job."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

You can jolly the average man by referring to him as a prominent citizen.

It's easier for most men to pray for forgiveness than it is to fight temptation.

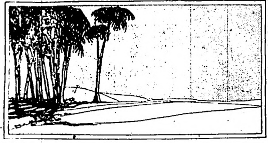
TIRED BLOOD

CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

(Copyright 1913 by the Tonitives Co.)

When the blood is tired, it fails to burn up the dead matter, which like clinkers, clog the little kidney tubes, causing Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Stone in Bladder, Uric Acid, etc. Tonitives contain substances to fertilize the blood stream and make the burning complete, so that the kidneys unhampered by clinkers may drain from the blood all wastematter, the natural way of eliminating the cause of all kidney disorders. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TONITIVES TRADE MARK TIRED BLOOD



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M.G.KETTNER

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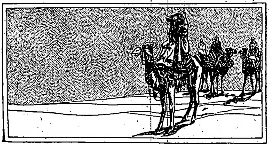
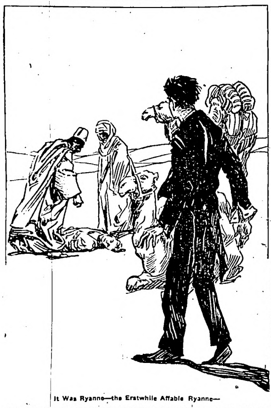




It Was Ryanne—the Erstwhile Affable Ryanne—

SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne ask- mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English-Bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

The wind blew cold against his chest, and the fact that he could neither see, nor use his tongue to moisten his bruised lips, added to the discomforts. Back and forth he swayed and rocked. The pain in his side was gradually minimized by the torture bearing upon his ankles, his knees, across his shoulders. Finally, when in dull despair he was about to give up and slide off, indifferent whether the camels following trampled him or not, a halt was called. It steadied him. Some one reached up and untied the thong that strangled the life in his hands. Forward again. This was a trifle better. He could now ease himself with his hands. No one interfered with him when he tore off the bandages over his eyes and mouth. The camels were now urged to a swifter pace.

Egyptian night, well called, he thought. He could discern nothing but phantom-like grey silhouettes that bobbed up and down after the fashion of corks upon water. Before him and behind him; how many camels made up the caravan he could not tell. He could hear the faint slip-slip as the beasts shuffled forward in the fine heavy sand. They were well out into the desert, but what desert was as yet a mystery. He had forgotten to keep the points of the compass in his mind. And to pick out his bearings by any particular star was to him no more simple than translating Chinese.

Far, far away behind he saw a luminous pallor in the sky, the reflected lights of Cairo. And only a few hours ago he had complained to the head-waiter because of the bits of cork floating in his glass of wine. Ah, for the dregs of that bottle now; warmth, revival, new courage! . . . Curse the luck! There went one of his pumps. He called out. The man riding in front and leading George's camel merely gave a yank at the rope. The camel responded with a cough and a quickened gait.

Presently George became aware of a singular fact: that he could see out of one eye better than the other; and that the semi-useless orb shot out little stars with every beat of his heart. One of his ears, too, began to throb and burn. He felt of it. It was less like an ear than a mushroom. It had been a rattling good mix-up, anyhow; and he accepted the knowledge rather proudly that the George Percival Algernon, who but lately had entered the English-Bar sprucely and had made his exit in a kind of negligible attire, had left behind one character and brought away another. Never again was he going to be shy: the tame tiger, as it were, had had his first taste of blood.

Dawn, dawn; if only the horizon would brighten up a little so that he could get his bearings. By now they were at least fifteen or twenty miles from Cairo; but in what direction?

Hour after hour went by; over this huge grey roll of sand, down into that cup-like valley; soundless save when the camels protested or his stirrup clinked against a buckle; all with the somber aspect of a scene from Dante. Several black spots, moving in circles far above, once attracted George; and he knew them to be kites, which will follow a caravan into the desert even as a gull will follow a ship out to sea. Later, a torpid indifference took possession of him, and the sense of pain grew less under the encroaching numbness.

And when at last the splendor of the dawn upon the desert flashed like a sword-blade along the sky in the east, grew and widened, George comprehended one thing clearly, that they were in the Arabian desert, out of the main traveled paths, in the middle of nowhere.

His sense of beauty did not respond to the marvel of the transformation. The dark grey of the sand-hills that became violet at their bases, to fade away upward into little pinnacles of shimmering gold; the drab, formless, scattered boulders, now assuming clear-cut shapes, transfused with ruby and sapphire glowing; the sun itself that presently lifted its rosal warming circle above the stepping-off place—George saw but noted not. The physical picture was overshadowed by the one he drew in his mind: the good ship Ludwig, boring her way out into the sea.

The sun was free from the desert's rim when the leading camel was halted. A confusion ensued; the camels following stupidly into one another, in a kind of panic. Out of the silence came a babble of voices, a grunting, a clatter of pack-baskets and saddle-bags. George, as his camel kneeled, slid off involuntarily and tumbled against a small hillock, and lay there, without any distinct sense of what was going on round him. The sand, fine and mutable, formed a couch comfortingly under his aching body; and he fell asleep, exhausted. Already the impalpable dust, which had risen and followed the caravan all through the night, had powdered his clothes, and his face was stained and streaked. His head lay in the sand, his soft Fedora crushed under his shoulders. What with the bruises visible, the rents in his coat, the open shirt, soiled, crumpled, collarless, he invited pity; only none came from the busy Arabs. As he slept, a frown gathered upon his face and remained there.

When he came back from his troubled dreams, a bowl of rice, thinned by hot water, was given him. He cleaned the bowl, not because he was hungry, but because he knew that somewhere along this journey he would need strength; and the recurring fury against his duress caused him to fling the empty bowl at the head of the camel-boy who had brought it. The boy ducked, laughing. George lay down again. Let them cut his throat if they wanted to; it was all the same to him. Again he slept, and when he was roughly and forcibly awakened, he sat up with a snarl and looked about.

His head was clear now, and he began to take notes. He counted ten, eleven, twelve camels, a caravan in truth, prepared for a long and continuous journey. There were three pack-camels, laden with wood, tents, and such cooking utensils as the frugal Arab had need of. Certainly Mahomed was a rich man, whether he owned the camels or hired them for the occasion. Upon one of the beasts they were putting up a mahmal, a canopy used to protect women from the sun while riding. One Arab, taller, more robust than the others, moved hither and thither authoritatively. Wound about his tarboosh or fez was a bright green cufia, signifying that the wearer had made the pilgrimage to Holy Mecca. This individual George assumed to be Mahomed himself. And he recognized him as the beggar over whom he had stumbled two nights gone. Pity he hadn't known, and pitched him into the Nile when he had the chance.

Mahomed completed his directions, and walked leisurely toward George, but his attention was not directed toward him. A short distance away, at George's left, was a man, stretched out as if in slumber. Over his inert figure Mahomed watched. He drew back his foot and kicked the sleeping man soundly, smiling amiably the while; a kick which, had Mohamed's foot been cased in western leather, must have stove in the sleeper's ribs. Strange, the victim did not stir. Mahomed shrugged, and returned to the business of breaking camp.

George was keenly interested in this man who could accept such a kick apparently without feeling or resentment. He stood up for a better view. One glance was sufficient. It was Ryanne, the erstwhile affable Ryanne of the reversible cuffs: his feet and hands still in bondage, his clothes torn, his face battered and bruised like a sailor's of a Sunday morning on shore-leave. The sight of Ryanne brightened him considerably. Although he was singularly free from the spirit of malevolence, he was, nevertheless, human enough to subscribe to that unwritten and much denied creed that the misery of one man reconciles another to his. And here was company such as misery loved; here was a man worse off than himself, whose prospects were a thousand times blacker. Poor devil! And here he was, captive of the men he had wronged and beaten and robbed. As seen through George's eyes, Ryanne's outlook was not a pleasant thing to contemplate. But oh! the fight this one must have been! If it had taken five natives to overcome him, how many had it taken to beat Ryanne into such a shocking condition? He was genuinely sorry for Ryanne, but in his soul he was glad to see him. One white man could accomplish nothing in the face of these odds; but two white men, that was a different matter. Ryanne, once he got his legs, strong, courageous, resourceful, Ryanne would get them both out of it somehow. . . . And if Ryanne hadn't the rug, who the dickens had?

The jumble of questions that rose in his mind, seeking answers to the riddle of Yhiordes rug, subsided even as they rose. The bundle to the far side of Ryanne stirred. He had, in his general survey of the scene, barely set a glance upon it, believing it to be a conglomeration of saddle-bags (made of wool and cotton) and blankets. It stirred again. George studied it with a peculiar sense of detachment. A woman; a woman in what had but recently been a smart Parisian tailor-made street-dress. The woman, rubbing her eyes, bore herself up painfully to a sitting posture. She was white. All the blows of the night past were as nothing in comparison with this invisible one which seemed to strike at the very source of his life.

Fortune Chedsoye!

CHAPTER XIII.

Not a Cheerful Outlook.

George, his brain in tumult, a fierce tigerish courage giving fictitious strength to his body, staggered toward her. It was a mad dream, a mirage of his own disordered thoughts. Fortune there? It was not believable. What place had she in this tangled web? He ran his fingers into his hair, gripped, and pulled. If it was a dream the pain did not waken him; Fortune sat there still. Through what terrors might she not have passed the preceding night? Alone in the desert, without any of those conveniences which are to women as necessary as the air they breathe! He tried to run, but his feet sank too deeply in the pale sand; he could only plod. He must touch her or hear her voice; otherwise he stood upon the brink of madness. There was no doubt in his mind now; he loved her, loved her as deeply and passionately as any storied knight loved his lady; loved her without thought of reward, unselfishly, with great and tender pity, for unconsciously he saw that she, like he, was all alone, not only here in the desert, but along the highways where men set up their dwellings.

Mahomed, having an eye upon all things, though apparently seeing only that which was under his immediate concern, saw the young man's intention, and more, read the secret in his face. He was infinitely amused. There were two of them, so it seemed. Quietly he slipped in between George and the girl, and his movement freed George's mind of its bewilderment. Unhesitatingly, he flung himself upon the Arab, striving to reach the lean brown throat. Mahomed, strong and unwearied, having no hand in the actual warfare, thrust George back so vigorously that the young man lost his balance and fell prone upon the sand. He was so weak that the fall stunned him. Mahomed stepped forward, doubtless with the generous impulse to prove that in the matter of kicks he desired to show no partiality, when a hand caught at his burnouse. He paused and looked down. It was the girl.

"Don't! A brave man would not do that."

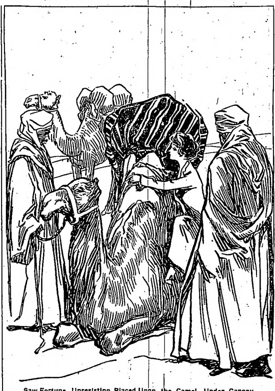
Mahomed, moved by some feeling that eluded immediate analysis, turned about. It was time to be off, if he wished to reach Serapeum the following night. Pursuit he knew to be out of the question, since who was there to know that there was anything to pursue? But many miles intervened between here and his destination. He dared not enter Serapeum in the daytime. Lying upon the canal-bank as it did, the possibility of encountering a stray white man confronted him. Every camel-way frequented by Europeans must of necessity be avoided, every town of any size skirted; and all the while he must keep parallel with known paths or become lost himself. Not to become lost himself, that was his real concern. The caravan was provisioned for months, and he knew Asia-Minor as well as the lines upon his palms. There were sand-storms, too; but against these blighting visitations he would match his vigilant eye and the instinct of the camels. The one way in which these peculiar storms might distress him lay in the total obliteration of the way-signs, certain rocks, certain hills, without the guidance of which, like a good ship bereft of its compass, he might fall away from his course, notwithstanding that he would always travel toward the sun.

And there was also the vital question of water; he must measure the time between each well, each oasis. So, then, aside from these dangers with which he felt able to cope, there was one unforeseen: the chance meeting with a wandering caravan headed by white men in search of rugs and carpets. These fools were eternally hunting about the wastes of the world; they were never satisfied unless they were prowling into countries where they had no business to be, were always breaking the laws of the caliphs and the Koran.

The girl was beautiful in her pale, foreign way; beautiful as the star of the morning, as the first rose of the Persian spring; and he sighed for the old days that were no more. She would have brought a sultan's ransom in the markets. But the accursed Feringhi were everywhere, and these sickly if handsome white women were more to them than their heart's blood; why, he had never ceased to wonder. But upon this knowledge he had mapped out his plan of torture in regard to Ryanne. The idea of selling Fortune had dimly formed in his mind, while his blood had burned in anger; but today's soberness showed him the futility of such a procedure. He would have to make the best of a foolish move; for the girl would eventually prove an encumbrance. At any rate, he would wring one white man's heart till it beat dry in his breast. That her health might be ruined, that she might sicken and die, in no manner aroused his pity. This attribute was destined never to be awakened in Mahomed's heart.

The kisweh, the kisweh, always the Holy Yhiordes; that he must have, even if he had to forego the pleasure of breaking Ryanne. He was too old to start life anew; at least, too old to stir ambition. He had wielded authority too many years to surrender it lightly; he had known too long his golden-flaked tobacco, his sherbet, his syrupy coffee, the pleasant loafing in the bazaars with his merchant friends. To return to the palace, to confess to the Pasha that his carelessness had lost him the rug, would result either in death or banishment; and so far as he was concerned he had no choice, the one was as bad as the other. So, if the young fool who had bought the rug of Ryanne told the truth when he declared that it had been stolen again, then Ryanne knew where it was; and he could be made to tell; he, Mahomed, would attend to that. And when Ryanne confessed, the girl and the other would be conveyed to the nearest telegraph-post. That they might at once report the abduction to the English authorities did not worry Mahomed. Not the fleetest racing-camel could find him, and behind the walls of the palace of Bagdad, only Allah could touch him. He had figured it all out closely, and he was an admirable strategist in his way. Revenge upon Ryanne for the dishonor and humiliation, and the return of the rug; there was nothing more beyond that.

Before George had the opportunity of speaking to Fortune, he was raised from the sand and bodily lifted upon his camel; and by way of passing pleasantry, his hat was jammed down over his eyes. He swore as he pulled up the brim. Swearing was another accomplishment added to the list of transformations. He had a deal to learn yet, but in his present mood he was likely to proceed famously. He readjusted the hat in time to see Ryanne unceremoniously dumped into one of the yawning pack-baskets, his arms and legs hanging out, his head lolling against his shoulder, exactly like a marionette, cast aside for the time being. A man of ordinary stamina would have died under such treatment. But Ryanne possessed an extraordinary constitution, against which years of periodical dissipation had as yet made no permanent inroads. Moreover, he never forgot to keep his chin up and his waist-line down. They put him into the pack-basket because there was no alternative, being as he was incapable of sitting upon a camel's back.



Saw Fortune, Unresisting, Placed Upon the Camel, Under Canopy.

Next, George saw Fortune, unresisting, placed upon the camel, under canopy. At least, she would know a little comfort against the day's long ride. His heart ached to see her. He called out bravely to her to be of good cheer. She turned and smiled; and he saw only the smile, not the swift, decisive battle against the onset of tears: she smiled, and he was too far away to see the swimming eyes.

A bawling of voices, a snapping of the kurbash upon the flanks of the camels, and the caravan was once more under way. George looked at his watch, which fortunately had been overlooked by the thieving natives, and found it still ticking away briskly. It was after nine. It was a comfort to learn that the watch had not been injured. Most men are methodical in the matter of time, no matter how desultory they may be in other things. There is a peculiar restfulness in knowing what the hour is, whether it passes quickly or whether it drags.

Further investigation revealed that his letter of credit was undisturbed and that he was the proud possessor of six damaged cigars and a box of cigarettes. Instantly the thought of being days without tobacco smote him almost poignantly. He was an inveterate smoker, and the fact that the supply was so pitiably small gave unusual zest to his craving. He now longed for the tang of the weed upon his lips, but he held out manfully. He would not touch a cigar or cigarette till nightfall, and then he made up his mind to smoke half of either. The touch, selfish and calculating, of the miser, stole over him. If Ryanne was without the soother, so much the worse for him. The six cigars he would not share with the archangel Michael, supposing that gentleman came down for a smoke.

Forward, always forward, winding in and out of the valleys, trailing over the hills, never faster, never slower. Noon came, and the brilliance of afternoon dimmed and faded into the short twilight. Were they never going to stop? One hill more, and George, to his infinite delight, saw a cluster of date-palms ahead, a mile or so; and he knew that this was to be the haven for the ship of the desert. The caravan came to it under the dim light of the few stars that had not yet attained their refulgence. Under the palms were a few deserted mud-houses, huddled dejectedly together, like outcasts seeking the nearness rather than the companionship of the co-unfortunates. Men had dwelt here once upon a time, but the plague had doubtless counted them out, one by one. They made camp near the well, which still contained water.

Prayers. A wailing chanted forth toward Mecca. "God is great. There is no God but God."

George had witnessed prayers so often that he no longer gave attention to the muezzin calling at eventide from the minaret. But out here, in the blank wilderness, it caught him again, caught him as it had never done before. A shiver stirred the hair at the base of his neck. The lean bodies, one not distinguishable from the other now, kneeling, standing, sweeping the arms, touching the forehead upon the rug, for even the lowest camel-boy had his prayer-rug, ceaselessly intoning the set phrases—George felt shame grow in his heart. Was he as loyal to his God as these were to theirs?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Tavern Also a Pawnshop

Establishment in the City of London, England, Is in Enjoyment of Unique Privilege.

A time-honored London (Eng.) city tavern, the Castle, at the corner of Cowcross street, facing Farrington street, enjoys the unique distinction of being also a fully licensed pledge shop. Over the door in the bar, which gives access to the landlord's private room, and thrown into bold relief by the official document behind it, the historic three-sphered symbol is discernible. Any one may here negotiate a loan upon his personal belongings without being under the necessity of first calling for refrshment. Formerly the house had a special pledge counter resembling the modern "Bottle and Jug" department, but this is no longer in evidence.

This strange combination of business dates from the reign of George IV., who, after attending a cock fight at Hockley-in-the-Hole, applied to the landlord of the Castle for a temporary accommodation on the security of his watch and chain. By royal warrant a few days later he invested that obliging boniface with the right of advancing money on pledges, and from that time down to the present a pawnbroker's license has been annually granted to the Castle. This hostelry is mentioned once or twice by Dickens in his novels.

Aid to the Unlovely.

"I try to be an efficient city directory," said the hotel clerk, "but balk of recommending a beauty doctor to women guests.

"That is one of the first things they want to know. Churches, theaters, even dressmakers can wait a few days, but the beauty doctor is an immediate necessity. Unfortunately, they do not get much satisfaction out of me. Any number of beauty specialists leave cards for distribution, but so many of them have been mixed up in lawsuits that I feel squeamish about delivering their cards. To satisfy my own conscience and the women at the same time I hand out a bunch of advertisements with the remark that I guess they are about all alike.

"Then they can pay their money and take their choice, and if they lose their hair and complexion they can't come back on me for damages."

What You Don't Know.

Here are some things you probably don't know, yet they are simple, every day things with which we have been familiar from babyhood. Take a pencil and write down from memory the figures on your watch dial. Simple? Yet you are pretty certain to make at least two mistakes. You've seen pennies and two-cent stamps all your life. White down from memory the words and figures on a one-cent piece and a two-cent stamp. Can you do it? Ten to one you can't. Perhaps you can repeat, without mistake, a long poem or song that you have read only a few times. Nearly anyone can do that, but you cannot repeat correctly from memory the few words or figures on stamps, coin and watch that you have seen every day all your life. Why not?

Evils Worse Than War.

There are things worse than war—The passions that lead to war; selfishness, ambitions—these are the supreme evils.

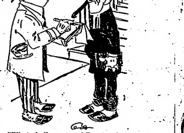
THE BAROMETER OF THE POST OFFICE, THE READING OF WHICH SHOWS WESTERN CANADA'S GROWTH.

Several of Western Canada newspapers coming to hand during the last part of the year 1912 contained items of news such as the following, speaking of the Christmas work in the postoffice:

"Other years have been heavy and the employees have had plenty of opportunity of learning what it was to work overtime, but the past has had nothing equal to the present. Forty extra men have been employed (in Winnipeg), and mail trains have been run special. The increase in the mail this year has been due to the enormous influx of people into Western Canada during the season, and also the general prosperity which the prairie provinces have enjoyed. To the latter cause has been due the heavy increase in the number of parcels which have been shipped to the old country and Eastern Canada."

The above extract taken from a Winnipeg paper gives a fair idea of the great work that the Canadian postoffices have had all through the western prairies. During the past year hundreds of new postoffices were established, many of them at remote points from the railway, but all forced upon the country on account of the new settlements that have taken place during the year. It is said of the Canadian government that in its immigration and settlement policy there is nothing left undone to take care of the people and their welfare, whether it be in the new town along a new line of railway or in the remotest hamlet. This solicitude and care are not confined to the postoffice, but with every branch that has to do with organizing new districts. Bridges have been built, roads constructed, the district policed, and a dozen other things have to be done and are done. Is it any wonder that with the splendid land, the high yielding land, the land that is free to the homesteader or open to purchase at reasonable prices from the railway and land companies, that the Canadian immigration records for 1912 will show arrivals of upwards of 400,000, one-half of this being from the United States. The new literature being sent out by the immigration branch at Ottawa, and its agencies throughout the United States deals with many of the new and interesting features that will mark the work of that branch for the year 1913.—Advertisement.

JUST TRUST.



"What shall we say of Senator Average?"

"Just say he was always faithful to his trust."

"And shall we mention the name of the Trust?"

Queer Sex.

"Yes," said the man at the end of the bar, as he ordered his second drink, "women sure are queer creatures. I came home tonight and throught my wife looked a little down in the mouth. So I said: 'After supper let's go to the theater.' And she burst into tears and said: 'Me busy all days doing up preserves and you come home and ask me to go to the theater.' She was still crying when I came out. It beats all, doesn't it? Bartender, I think I'll take just one more."

Rooted in the Human Heart.

There is a smell in our native earth better than all the perfumes in the east. There is something in a mother, though never so angry, that the children will more naturally trust her than the studied civilities of strangers, let them be never so hospitable.—Lord Halifax.

The Height of Absurdity.

"Your scheme is foolish."

"Foolish?"

"Yes, sir, absolutely foolish. As foolish as—well, as foolish as the libretto of a grand opera."

Better Way.

"Does your wife raise a rumpus when you stay away from home at night?"

"No; but she does when I get home."

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in damp, changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals.

Needles couldn't cut, tear or hurt any worse when the affected muscle joint is used.

If such attacks are marked with headache, backache, dizziness and disturbance of the urine, it's time to help the weakened kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

An Oregon Case

John H. Matthews, 717 East First St., The Dalles, Ore., says: "My back ached so I could hardly stoop or straighten. The kidney secretions became profuse, obliging me to arise many times a night and the passages were very painful. My kidneys became so disordered that I thought I was done for. Doan's Kidney Pills however, went right to the seat of the trouble and for over three years my cure has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS ...

St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKER, Cashier.

Advertise in the Spectator

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, January 25, 1913.

Homer Mussey has sold the Thief River Falls Times to Thos. H. Smith, formerly editor of the Badger Herald-Rustler.

Wall street didn't like Wilson's Chicago speech. It was careless of the governor not to have it O. K.'d by Wall street before he delivered it, but that seems to be just his little way.

President-elect Wilson has succeeded in having the inauguration ball sidetracked. Apparently his intentions as to dancing are directed only at dishonest business.—Dispatch.

Representative O'Neill has introduced a bill to establish a state normal school at Thief River Falls. This was followed by a bill from Representative McGarry for a similar school at Cass Lake. The latter looks to a man "up a tree" like a piece of spite work.

Because they had not been vaccinated, 1,439 persons contracted smallpox in Minnesota during 1911, according to reports made to the state board of health. Of this number, seven resulted in death. Undoubtedly there were many other cases not reported.

Leaders of the now defunct Minnesota state senate combine complain that it was newspaper publicity that killed the nice little game that they had incubated. It could not have had much merit or it would have withstood the light of day better. Their complaint is also an unwilling, perhaps unwitting, tribute to the power of the press when enlisted on the side of the right, as it usually is.—Warren Register.

The Stillwater Gazette points out thus sarcastically one glaring defect or omission in the new parcels post law, a defect which seems intentional and is certainly inexcusable: "Of course the people of the United States do not read but semi-occasionally. Possibly the postoffice department, aided and abetted by congress, considered this, and that is the reason that newspapers and books are barred from the parcels post. It is so much easier to handle eggs, chickens, vegetables, etc., than it is a neatly wrapped package of printed matter."

Farm Values

Some comparative figures compiled by H. J. Maxfield, commissioner of immigration, of farm statistics covering the period of thirty years from 1880 to 1910 are particularly interesting as they show remarkable strides of agricultural development in Minnesota during that period From 92,386 farms in Minnesota in 1880 to 156,137 in 1910 gives a gain of 63,751 farms, or an average annual increase of 2,125 farms. Of the 92,386 farms in 1880 but 54.1 per cent of the land was improved. However, 1910 figures show that of the 156,137 farms 71.0 per cent are improved, a gain of about 17 per cent. In 1880 there were 7,246,693 acres of these farm lands improved, while 1910 figures show that there are 19,643,533 acres, a gain of 12,396,840 acres, or an average annual increase of 413,228 acres. Perhaps the most remarkable figures of all are values in 1880. Minnesota farm lands with, improvements, including the buildings, amounted to $193,724,260, and in 1910 it has reached the sum of $1,262,441,426, a gain of $1,068,717,166, and an annual increase of $35,657,238. The value of implements and machinery on Minnesota farms in 1880 was $13,089,783, and in 1910 it amounted to $52,329,165, or a gain of $39,239,382, an increase of about 400 per cent.

Minnesota live stock values in 1880 were $31,904,821 against $161,641,146, a gain of $129,736,325 and an average annual increase of $4,324,544. To total the whole, including farm lands, improvements, and property we find that in 1880 these figures were $238,718,864 against $1,476,411,737 in 1910, a gain of $1,237,692,873, or an average annual increase of $41,256,429.

While the figures that I have just quoted show a steady and substantial increase of agricultural development in Minnesota, I predict that during the next few years we will witness remarkable progress along this line; in fact, I believe that we will accomplish as much in the next ten years as we have in the last thirty, and there are many things that indicate that my prediction will come true. Almost every one who is at all observing will agree with me that there is a universal land hunger and that this "back to the farm" movement has a firm grip upon us all. The city man, the capitalist, the professional, and the laboring man have in recent years been seized with the desire to own a farm, so that today thousands and tens of thousands of landless men are either buying or planning to buy a farm. It is true that the free homestead lands and the irrigated fruit lands in the West, together with the highly advertised Canadian grain lands, are keen competitors with Minnesota, but this does not in the least discourage me in the sanguine belief that Minnesota will get her share—or more. The prudent purchaser will surely acquaint himself with the important fact that in Minnesota we do not have to 'dry farm," that we do not have to irrigate, and we do not suffer from early and disastrous frosts; that our lands are, considering their fertility the cheapest and the best; that they will produce and we have never had a crop failure. With these undisputed facts and figures before me, I am firm in the opinion that when I say that Minnesota will accomplish more in the way of agricultural development in the next ten years than she has in the past thirty, I feel that I have taken safe ground.

Continuity in Advertising

The merchant who places advertising in only a few newspaper issues is sometimes disappointed that large results do not immediately follow.

Modern life is crowded with interests, people live in a hurried way, and public attention is fickle. Let the advertiser consult the new science of salesmanship and business psychology. He will be told that nothing affects the mind like repetition. Constant dropping wears away the stone that is not affected by the single hard shower.

If a man of striking appearance passes by your place only at long intervals you would scarcely recollect his features from time to time If a person of ordinary appearance passes regularly for a short time, his face becomes firmly fixed in your mind.

The merchant who will advertise regularly even if only in a small space will be surprised to see how the public will look for him in his regular position and be disappointed if he fails to appear.

The familiar name in the business news is greeted with as much pleasure as the familiar face that you meet on the street. Once interest is created by a man's methods of advertising, readers turn to it as to a serial story.—Crookston Times.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.

A man in traveling from New England to his home in New Jersey had a violent nosebleed on the train. Every aid was rendered, and the usual remedies, such as ice on the neck, a key thrust down the back and all sorts of things, were ineffectually tried. So profuse was the hemorrhage that when New York was reached he was too weak to go to a physician unattended. The application of tincture of eucalyptus promptly stopped the bleeding. This is an exceedingly valuable remedy, and should be indelibly stamped upon our memories. A small vial should be placed in every family medicine chest.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

To be given by the St. Hilaire Firemen

At Imperial Hall Friday, Jan. 31

Music by the home orchestra. Supper at Central Hotel

This is the Firemen's annual ball. You know the kind, so you will be sure to attend now

BACK TO THE TOWN

COUNTRY LIFE PALLED ON THE SUBURBANITE.

Real Facts of the Case Somewhat Different from the Explanation He Made to His City Friend.

The year around the city resident and the summer suburbanite were carrying on a conversation over their hurried noonday lunch.

"Must be mighty all fired crimpy around the edges out in the country these days," suggested the city man. "Don't believe I'd like living out in the country these days without steam heat and things. You'll be hiking into town pretty quick now, I s'pose."

"O, not for awhile yet," returned the summer suburbanite. "This is really the finest time of the year to be in the country. It is a trifle crisp when you get out of bed in the morning, of course, but then it beats the city at that. Some might exchange the good country air for a few city comforts, but not me. A little cold isn't going to hurt me."

This was a day or two ago. The following morning when the summer suburbanite crawled out from under the covers the thermometer was down around 40.

"Holy jumpin' James M. Jehosapnat, but it's cold in this barracks!" exclaimed the S. S. to his wife. "Talk about your polar expeditions and their hardships! They haven't got much on this! What are we staying out in a place like this for, anyhow? Never saw such a bleak habitation as this, if you'd call it a habitation, in all my troublous life. What's your idea in sticking to a place like this for when we've got a house there in town with a furnace and hot water and bath tub and all such things? That's what I'd like to know! I surely would.

"If I wanted to freeze to death I could do it right in town any good winter day. I wouldn't need to come clear out here to the country to do it. Holy mackerel but that water's cold! Don't even dare wash your face in this Greenlandish place! And I'm serving notice on you right at this juncture that we're going into town to-day, and we're going to stay there until next summer. Us for town. In cold weather a man's supposed to live in town where they've got radiators and such like. That's what towns are for."

Then the other day the suburbanite and his friend met again at lunch.

"So you've moved back to town, have you?" spoke up the year-around city man. "Thought you'd get enough of that country business in this sort of weather."

"O, yes, I moved in," owned up the late suburbanite. "It was fine out there, but my wife just naturally wouldn't stand for it. Said she couldn't keep warm. And you know how useless it is to argue with a woman. I had to come in. Hated like Sam Hill to do it, though."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Australia's Wild Oysters.

Oysters are sometimes regarded as dangerous but they are not usually considered savage. A Queensland judge, however, has decided that they are wild beasts. Before a royal commission on the pearling industry, which has been sitting at Brisbane, a witness stated that eight years ago he had laid 100,000 shells in the neighborhood of Friday island. The Japanese stole the shells, and the district court judge held that as pearl shell oysters were wild animals there was no penalty for stealing them.

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs., ready to do your spring work.

COME AND GET YOUR PICK

And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

LOUIS SIEFF, SR.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

A Gold Farm.

"Thanksgiving football is one form of gold farm," said a metallurgist; "but gold grows, and when the secret of its cultivation is discovered, we shall have gold farms literally.

"Miners, having set timber braces in gold mines, often find on the timber growths of gold. Growths of gold have, too, been perceived on the rocks of gold-bearing rivers. Gold has been discovered growing on sluice boxes.

"What causes these growths of gold we don't know. We do know that one essential is the percolation of water, a feature without which gold growths are never found. When we discover the other features—and no doubt science will discover them some day—the gold farmer will perhaps be as common as the farmer of fruit or truck."

The Malacca Wildcats

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 12 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

Clever Work of Beavers.

A peculiar fact was discovered at the reservoir at Saddleback pond recently at Rangeley, when beavers' work in dam construction was found to interfere with the water supply from Saddleback stream. These busy engineers had constructed a tight dam, which had retained considerable of the supply of the mountain reservoir, and workmen each day tore out their work, only to find it rebuilt on the next visit. Good-sized tree sections had been hauled in and placed in the dam by the beavers. After several destructions of the beavers' dams there was again found to be a stoppage in the supply of water through the main pipes. The dam had not been rebuilt, but on close investigation it was found that those cunning engineers, in revenge, apparently, had built a dense screen across the strainer, which had prevented the flow of water through the main pipe.—Kennebec Journal.

WORLD'S CITIES HARD TO KILL.

Rome Twice Burned, Six Times Starved—Paris' Eight Sieges.

Few of the world's great cities have not faced, at one time or another, total destruction. But a city is hard to kill.

Take Rome, for instance. She has been swept by pestilence no fewer than ten times. She has been twice burned and six times driven to submission by starvation. Perhaps it is on account of her great vitality that she is called the Eternal city.

Paris has gone through eight sieges, ten famines, two plagues and one fire which devastated it.

Constantinople has been burned out nine times and has suffered from four plagues and five sieges. In addition, she has been ruled by monarchs who were worse than a plague. Yet Constantinople still flourishes.

London has been decimated five times by plagues, in addition to visitations of typhus, cholera and other epidemics. She has been burned more or less severely several times.—Stray Stories.

Bids for Wood

The board of education of district No. 102 will receive bids for ten cords of dry and ten cords of green, sound body poplar wood delivered at the school grounds in St. Hilaire on or before March 15. Bids will be considered January 29 at 7 o'clock p. m.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

K. O. GIGSTAD, Clerk.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of John P. Fellman.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Pennington.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John P. Fellman, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Johanna Fransilia Fellman, Charley Fellman, [illegible] Fellman, Albert Fellman, Anna Fellman, Herman Fellman and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled: Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms, in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court and the seal of said court this 17th day of January, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) J1-3t Probate Judge

McCall's [illegible]

The McCall Magazine

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page monthly Magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month. [illegible]

McCALL PATTERNS [illegible]

THE McCALL COMPANY, [illegible]

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE
REGISTERED PHARMACIST
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

H. B. Newell, M.B.C.

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.

THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Office and Hospital, Cor. 3rd and Knight Avenue

Office 'Phone 24 Residence 'Phone 94.

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. [illegible]

Our $60 course prepared for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $85 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. [illegible]

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent [illegible] [illegible]

F. LELAND WATKINS, [illegible]

DEVELOPS BRAINS FOR CASH

CHURCHES

vices tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services
REV. M. S. GJERDE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—
Sunday school at 1 p. m.
J. T. AASTAD, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. L. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 120, [illegible] Brotherhood of America, meets [illegible] hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 102 meets 2nd and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
E. A. OLSON, President. [illegible] LASELLE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditches, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CENTRAL
MEAT MARKET
Wilson & Steen, Props.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEATS
SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY
HIGHEST CASHPRICE PAID
FOR HIDES

ST. HILAIRE MINN

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
FARM, STOCK & HOME,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 Months, on trial, 10 cts.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

B. E. Burkee looks quite sporty on his new skis.

Mrs. O. F. Post is suffering with the grip this week.

Miss Olga Swenson was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

O. L. Larson transacted business at the county seat Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Swanson were in Thief River Falls Monday.

Dr. Wilkinson of Red Lake Falls was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. S. J. Amble was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Mrs Albert Fellman went on Wednesday to Grand Forks.

Just received a full line of all kinds of fine laces, at D. LAZAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peterson were in Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

C. C. Elliott returned yesterday from a business trip to the twin cities.

Misses Tomina Wilson and Lizzie and Laura Jacobson went Tuesday to Crookston.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. August Rolland on Sunday, the 12th inst.

Miss Florence Stivers came from Dugdale Thursday to visit her sister, Mrs. Baban.

Miss Alice Fellman returned on Wednesday to Red Lake Falls, after a visit with friends here.

Miss Ida Skeie left yesterday for Highlanding, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Lundholm.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet with Mrs. A. S. Wilson next Friday.

Fred Krueger came from Red Lake Falls yesterday to visit with his son, Carl Krueger, and family.

Mrs. D. Lazar and little boy returned Monday from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin returned Thursday to Thief River Falls after a visit at the parental home.

Miss Caroline Hoff returns today to her home at Reynolds, N. D., after visiting with friends here since Christmas.

Philip Lee returned Thursday to Blackduck, where he has several teams working, after a short business visit here.

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices.
A. SATTERBERG.

Anna Rux, and Eddie Carlson gave a birthday party Thursday night to a number of their friends at the Carlson home. Everybody had a good time.

I have a large line of cotton and wool bed blankets left, and as the season is most over will make a liberal discount. Call and examine.
A. H. PITKIN.

An alarm of fire yesterday called out the department. The fire was at the meat market, caught from the exhaust pipe of the gasoline engine, and was soon extinguished.

Mrs. Carl Krueger was taken yesterday to St. Vincent hospital at Crookston. She has been ill since her little girl was born, about three weeks ago. Mr. Krueger accompanied her to Crookston.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Mrs. Bertha Smith will give a stereopticon lecture on Norway, Sweden and Denmark at the Imperial hall Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock p. m. Over 1,000 feet of moving pictures will be shown. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Young People's society of the United church.

Notice of Annual Creamery Meeting

The St. Hilaire Cooperative Creamery Association will hold their annual meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the town hall in St. Hilaire, Minnesota, for the purpose of hearing reports and for electing officers for the ensuing year, and to do any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1913.
j28-2t N. K. ANDERSON, Sec.

District Court

The district court will convene at Thief River Falls next Monday with Judge Grindeland of Warren presiding. The calendar is composed of twenty-seven civil cases, several of which were continued from the June term, and two criminal cases. Among others we note the following:

Louisa Frederick Rux vs. Frederick Rux. Attorneys, Kjomme & Pitkin, Stanton & Rowberg.

Edward Hackett vs. C. C. Elliott. Attorneys, Kjomme & Pitkin, Stanton & Rowberg.

Sam McMahon vs. Daniel Linnihan and the Bankers' Surety Company of Ohio. Attorneys, G. Halvorson, Chas. E. Boughton.

G. T. Creeghton vs. C. C. Elliott. Attorneys, Axel Eberhart, Stanton & Rowberg.

Sever M. Hoff vs. Great Northern Railway Company.

G. H. Sandum vs. Hoken Johnson.

Ole Aubol vs. Grand Forks Lumber Company.

Among the jurors are the following: Alf Dahlstrom, Sanders; Anton Peterson, Wyandotte; Henry Pope, Rocksbury; Sever S. Skottem, St. Hilaire; Michael Draeger, Black River; N. E. Beebe, Rocksbury.

Order your costumes for the firemen's masquerade from O. H. Olson. All orders must be in before Mon. Jan. 27

Mrs. Charles Julin leaves today for Fort Francis where Mrs. Julin is employed.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

A party of ladies were delightfully entertained last evening, when Mrs. J. A. Baban was the charming hostess at four tables of Norwegian Whist. High honors were carried off by Mrs. Cephas Swanson, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin and Miss Hodgson cutting for low, the latter winning. About midnight a very delicious lunch was served by the hostess assisted by her sister, Miss Florence Stivers.

Notice

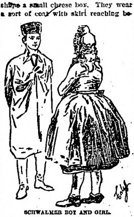
Parties knowing themselves indebted to me please call and settle either by cash or note. I want to close up the years' business and I need the cash. A. H. PITKIN.

SCHWALMER BOYS AND GIRLS

Their Quaint Costumes and Their Odd Christmas Dance.

Over in Hesse-Nassau, a district in Germany, there is a section of the Hessian people who present an interesting study, particularly in regard to their quaint Christmas customs.

These people live in the valley of the river Schwalm. The Schwalmer boys wear a peculiar round hat or cap without brim or visor. It resembles in shape a small cheese box. They wear a sort of coat with skirt reaching below the knees, something on the order of the highlander's kilt, and white socks with black bows.



SCHWALMER BOY AND GIRL.

The Schwalmer girls also wear white stockings with the black bows. Their skirts reach scarcely below the knees. It is the fashion to wear several stiff skirts, which stand out from the person much in the manner of the hoop skirts of our own grandmothers. On their heads the girls wear a funny little pill box sort of hat, to which are attached broad bands tied under the chin, completely concealing the ears.

The boys and girls have an outdoor dance at Christmas when the weather favors. Each village has a favorite dancing ground where the young people gather for the fun. The boys stand in a semicircle, while the girls line up to await their partners. Everybody maintains a dignified silence. Finally one boy steps forward to the maiden of his choice, lifts his arm and bows profoundly. Each of the boys in his turn then goes through the same ceremony of choosing his partner, who is his for the day. Then begins the dance, which is vigorous and hearty.

Usually Has To.

"Say, paw, what is a genius?"

"A genius is a man who can do his own washing, sewing and cooking, my boy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Weak men never yield at the proper time.—Latin.

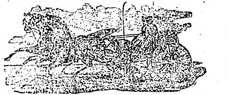
Come in and see our new line,
just in, of

DRESS GOODS

Of all kinds.
Percales; Calicoes, Ginghams
Fancy Kimono Goods, etc., etc.

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Warrant Issued for Missing Creamery Employe.

Andrew Golberg, secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Creamery company of St. Paul, has been missing several days and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with embezzlement. The amount taken is reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000 and covers a considerable period.

Edward A. Cammack, president and general manager of the company, says Golberg was living beyond his means.

The missing treasurer is forty-five years old and formerly lived at Rochester, this state. He entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery company as a clerk and gradually advanced until he became head bookkeeper for the firm.

Upon the resignation of the treasurer he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he retained up to the time of his disappearance.

TWO COACHES DESTROYED

Occupants Forced to Escape in Scant Attire.

By the explosion of a gas tank in a day coach on a Northern Pacific passenger train two cars were destroyed and the train was delayed two hours in reaching St. Paul. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning as the train was pulling out of St. Cloud.

A day coach was burned to the trucks, not any of the woodwork remaining. A tourist sleeper was about half destroyed before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

MAGIC MIRRORS.

Peculiar Effects In Some of the Polished Bronze Reflectors.

Now and then mirrors of a curious kind are seen in Europe. They are called "magic mirrors" and are of Japanese origin, made not of glass silvered, but of cast bronze, polished on the face and bearing on the back raised patterns, inscriptions, symbolical designs, crests or pictures. When exposed to a bright beam of light from the sun or from an electric lamp they reflect in the light from their polished face the image of the pattern on their

Spring Pastimes.

When I peruse the seedman's book,
That handy guide,
And at the tempting pictures look,
Then I decide
To purchase hoe and spade and rake
And gleefully a garden make.

But when the poultry book I read,
See Wyandottes
And Plymouth Rocks of stately breed
In handsome lots,
I feel I really cannot sleep
Till I begin to chickens keep.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Shore Lots.

Citteman—Oh, these are the shore lots you advertised? Well, there doesn't seem to be much to them.

Boomley—Say, you want to come up and have a look at them when the tide's out!—New York Life.

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen, please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must know,
I thought it time for me to lay low."
—Detroit Free Press.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	75
" " 2 "	73
" " 3 "	70
Flax, No. 1	$1.16
" " 2	1.11
Adjected Flax	1.01
Barley, for 48 lbs	38
Oats	25
Rye	47
Eggs	25
Butter	30
" creamery	31
Potatoes	25
Beef live weight	2½@3½
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Mutton "	5@6
Veal "	5@6
Chickens, alive	@8
Hides	@9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE
PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to O. GUNSTAD

Avoid
Trouble
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

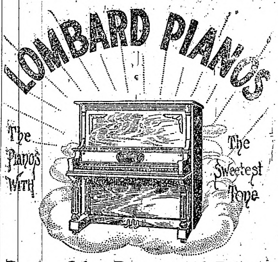
MASCOT
FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company.

S. J. SWASON. - - Agent

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slater, 241 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

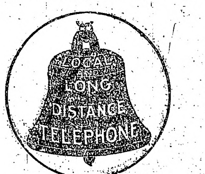
We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange



Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

FARMER'S WIFE ALMOST A WRECK

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Own Story.

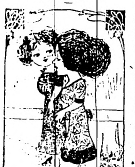
Westwood, Md.—"I am a farmer's wife and do most of my own work when I am able. I had nervous spells, female weakness and terrible bearing down pains every month. I also suffered much with my right side. The pain started in my back and extended around my right side, and the doctor told me it was organic inflammation. I was sick every three weeks and had to stay in bed from two to four days.

"It is with great pleasure I tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have followed your directions as near as possible and feel much better than I have for years. When I wrote you before I was almost a wreck. You can publish this letter if you like. It may help to strengthen the faith of some poor suffering woman."—Mrs. JOHN F. [illegible], Westwood, Maryland.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

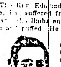
UNKIND INFERENCE.



"Husband and I never quarrel."
"Where does he live? In Europe?"

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, [illegible], suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he [illegible] and blessed by the [illegible] Dodds Kidney Pills. Several years later he wrote: I have not [illegible] my faith in your remedy since [illegible] statement was authorized. I [illegible] stand with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.



Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer, or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Slow Chap.

"He," laughed the girl with the [illegible], "he is the slowest young man I ever saw."

"In what way, dear?" asked his chum.

"When he asked for a kiss and I told him I wore one of those knotted veils that takes so long to loosen."

"And what did he do?"

"Why, the goose took time to untie the knot."—Mack's Monthly.

Swat Indirect.

Mandy—What foh yo ben goin' tc de postoffice so reg'lar? Are yo' correspondin' wif some other female?"

Rastus—"Nope; but since ah been a-readin' in de papers 'bout dese 'conscience funds ah kind of thought ah might possibly git a lettah from dat ministah what married us."—Life.

Its Popularity.

"What public board is most in favor in a municipality?"

"I rather think it is the festive board."

Too Much.

"I tell you, money talks."

"Yes, and Wall street is trying to shut it up."

It doesn't take the man who thinks he knows it all very long to tell how little he really knows.

TO WOMEN

Now Is The Time

those pains and aches resulting from weakness or derangement of the organs distinctly feminine sooner or later leave their mark. Beauty soon fades away. Now is the time to restore health and retain beauty.

DR. PIERCE'S

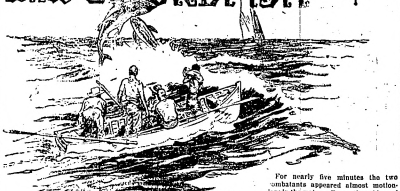
Favorite Prescription

That great, potent, strength-giving restorative will help you. Start today.

Your Druggist will Supply You

W. N. U., ST. PAUL, NO. 4—1913.

DUEL BETWEEN SHARK and SWORDFISH



OUR fishing smack, anchored off the Florida coast, was lazily rolling in the gentle swells of the sea, with its idle sails flapping and anchor chain squeaking dismally. A small boat had put off from the vessel and two of the rowers were watching several of the crew disporting in the warm water. With them was a powerful Newfoundland dog whose thrashing and barking added to the interest of the scene.

Suddenly one of the rowers glancing toward the distant shore caught sight of a peculiar trail of foam that seemed to be advancing rapidly. For a moment he was silent and thoughtful, but when the finlike projection above the water came into full view he set up a yell of warning.

"Sharks! Sharks!"

That was sufficient to electrify the swimmers. With one accord they swam with all their might toward the small boat. They reached it and were hauled aboard by their companions before the shark could get within striking distance.

But not so the dog. Not realizing the danger, the Newfoundland barked and swam around the boat, accepting the calls of the men as a part of the game. Meanwhile the sharp approached rapidly, and the men could see the great dorsal fin cleaving the water like a knife.

But it seemed impossible to rescue the dog in time. The great man eater knew this, and never for an instant checked its course. When within a few yards of the frantic dog the fin disappeared below the surface and every man knew that the shark was making to make the fatal lunge.

At the very moment one of the men caught the dog by the collar the open jaws of the shark, with their double row of incurving teeth swept upward. There seemed no chance to prevent a tragedy, but one of the sailors, quick-witted and alert, thrust a long oar straight down at the terrible jaws.

More through luck than premeditation, the heavy oar struck the lower jaw a glancing blow and then slipped directly into the mouth. There was a snap and jerk which nearly threw the sailor overboard.

When he raised the oar from the water, it was to find it snapped in two as cleanly as if cut by an ax. The next minute the men hauled the dripping, panting Newfoundland dog into the boat.

They tried to frighten the big man eater away with their oars, splashing and shouting vigorously, but the shark was not frightened by this demonstration. It was too enraged by the wound it had received from the blade of the oar and too hungry to retreat at once.

While these tactics were going on the rowers were so intently watching the shark that they took little note of anything else. Suddenly another long, powerfully built creature swam leisurely between the boat and the angry shark. It looked for an instant like another huge man eater.

Apparently attracted by the commotion the newcomer swept close to the boat to get a good view. The shark, at the same instant, having defeated of its attempts to get at its prey, turned viciously upon the other fish.

Its anger and blindness apparently made it less cautious than usual. With swift movement it lunged toward the other fish, and its powerful jaws snapped together just as its prey caught sight of it and darted forward.

The next moment a long, powerful swordfish leaped a foot out of the water and began thrashing the sea into a white foam. The water was instantly dyed crimson. In its upward leap the sailors had seen that part of its tail was missing.

The shark had caught the swordfish off guard and snapped off fully six inches of its tail. It was from this wound that the blood came.

Now, the swordfish is usually a quiet creature, rarely ascending to the surface, and disposed to let other finny inhabitants of the deep alone if they do not molest it. But when in search of food or when its anger is aroused by an attack it is capable of executing some pretty rapid and long sustained motions.

With a movement so swift that the eye could barely follow it through the water, the giant swordfish dashed toward the shark with its powerful lance aimed for the other's vitals. But sharks are quick acting fish, too, and the big man eater thrown suddenly on the defensive dodged and completely turned over.

The sword struck it a slanting blow on the side and ripped a surface wound a yard long. At the same moment the jaws of the shark snapped viciously, and another portion of the lacerated tail was snipped off.

The two combatants remained thus for ten seconds facing each other and waiting for the next round. The sailors, forgetting their own danger, watched the two fighters with fascinated gaze.

Once more the swordfish began the attack. With incredible swiftness it turned and darted away, as if disgusted with the fight, and then swung around and came for the shark at the speed of a railroad train.

The shark knew that it was powerless to avoid that terrible sword except by dodging. When the swordfish was within a yard of it the man eater sprang upward and tried to escape the deadly weapon. Fully two feet out of the water the shark leaped.

But once more the sword raked its side, cutting and tearing through skin and flesh until the blood poured forth in a stream. This second wound brought all the fighting blood of the shark to the surface.

Taking advantage of the muddied water created by the commotion, it plunged downward to a great depth, and then sprang upward with the huge jaws extended. The swordfish lost sight of it for an instant, and barely escaped being cut in two as the double row of teeth closed.

There was another swift and dexterous move on the part of the swordfish to escape. But this time the teeth grazed its side and ripped a piece of skin from it.

The shark, taking advantage of the situation, made a frantic close quarter attack. It snapped and lunged viciously, missing the swordfish each time by only a fraction of an inch. The latter dodged and leaped sideways to escape the cruel jaws.

The fight was so fierce that neither combatant could keep up the pace for long. At one moment the two big creatures floundered around on the surface of the water, and the next dropped entirely out of sight, but the foaming water rising to the surface showed that there was no letup in the struggle.

Suddenly the swordfish swept toward the boat, as if it intended to plunge straight through it, but it dipped at the critical moment and disappeared under it. Close behind it the shark came, and followed beneath the boat.

But it was less accurate in its movements, and its body struck the bottom of the boat a resounding whack. Temporarily disconcerted by this accident, the shark turned to snap angrily at the thing that had struck its head.

That interruption, short as it was, gave the swordfish the time to gain on its pursuer. When it reappeared on the opposite side of the boat it swerved sharply and darted away to a safe distance.

It was out of harm's way now, for in a test of speed and endurance the shark could not hope to win. Once more the watchers expected to see the combat terminate by the retreat of the discomfited swordfish.

For nearly five minutes the two combatants appeared almost motionless in the water. From the sides of each little crimson eddies ascended, showing how badly both had been injured. It was a drawn battle, and both seemed disinclined to renew the conflict. But clearly one of them had to be the victor.

The swordfish slowly moved off, with scarcely a perceptible swish of tail or fins. It seemed as if it was being moved by some under water force that had no connection with its body.

Perhaps a hundred feet away it checked its movements and once more lay quiet, the shark watching it carefully and anxiously. It knew better than the sailors the meaning of these tactics.

The swordfish began to circle around again in a quick, jerky way, as if trying its power of speed. The shark remained stationary, waiting for the attack. With ever increasing circles and speed the swordfish continued its movements. Its speed at times seemed almost incredible. It swept in a clean circle around the boat, plunged deep into the water, and then leaped up toward the surface.

Apparently satisfied that it still had the sped and strength necessary for a continuance of the fight, it approached close to its waiting enemy. It played tag with the shark for a few moments, dashing in and away as if to test its courage, but at such a distance that the shark made no effort to pursue.

Then suddenly with a swish of its fins the swordfish turned and darted straight for the shark. It never swerved once from a straight line, but shot forward like an arrow from a bow.

The shark saw the approaching attack and once more sought to dodge the terrible sword. But this time, either through clumsiness or weakness it was slow in its movements. It delayed its jump a second too long.

There was a thud, a violent impact of something hard against flesh, and then a mighty motion of the water. The two big fish thrashed about so violently that for a moment the watchers could not tell which had the advantage.

Blood and foam were whipped together. The waves created by the struggle rocked the boat. When for an instant the two combatants ceased their fighting the men got a glimpse of the true state of affairs.

The sword of the smaller creature was sunk to the very hilt in the body of the shark, the end protruding from the opposite side. The blow has been delivered squarely in the side of the shark, and it was doomed.

There was an ineffectual struggle on the part of the shark to pull away from its adversary. It threshed the water violently with its tail, gasped and spurted blood from its mouth and then lay quite still on the surface.

The blow was mortal, and death came quickly. The big, heavy body was seen to jerk and move violently even after death, but the movements were caused by the swordfish trying to withdraw its long lance. Again and again it jerked and tried to back away from its enemy. But the sword was too deeply embedded in the flesh.

Its loss of blood and the fearful wounds it had received from the shark rendered the swordfish helpless. Its own mortal wound had been delivered before the last attack, and it was now only a matter of time before it would succumb.

Out of mercy for the victorious creature, the sailors rowed up to the two and with a few well directed blows on the head with their oars they put the swordfish out of its agony. No strength which they could exert would serve to release the sword.

Later the two carcasses were towed to the side of the ship and the shark was cut in half before the sword could be removed. By actual measurement it proved to be nearly four feet in length, and the big man eating shark weighed a ton and a half in bone and flesh.

FOR FRESH DATES

Some soil in desert oases has not sufficient heat to mature dates. This is due to unusual radiation, depending upon local conditions. A way has been found to mature the fruit artificially, however, and being simple and inexpensive, it is likely to be put to practical use. A metal oven is used of the same temperature as the soil under the most favorable conditions. Here the dates are kept for three days. At the end of this time the fruit is sweet and aromatic. It is predicted that this will do away with the dried and pressed dates with which we are all familiar, as this system restores the freshness to fruit which has been too long upon the trees in the sunlight, the artificial humidity insuring juiciness and flavor. It is expected also that ultimately fruit may be exported in these ovens to long distances, although in that case a man would have to be delegated to attend to the oven to register its temperature and to see that the fruit did not remain too long in it.—Harper's Weekly.

Have Often Wondered.

"Now they have compiled a dictionary of the monkey language. All foolishness; no demand for such a thing."

"Oh, I don't know. Many people would like to know what is being sung at the musical comedies."

SHOW RESULTS OF TRAINING

Creditable Work Turned Out by the Pupils of Trade School in New York City.

The annual exhibition of the Manhattan Trade school in East Twenty-third street, New York city, was held the other afternoon and charmed the hundreds of people who attended it. One girl in the novelty department had made a remarkable array of cloth-covered boxes. Another had excelled in the making of shirtwaist and handkerchief boxes. In three months the girls advanced from plain sewing to plain and advanced millinery. Some of the hats would command the respect of a professional milliner as to taste and cost. The dresses on exhibition were made by the girls in the last month and served as a final examination. Each pupil designed her own pattern, selected her own material and turned out a finished article. There are 375 pupils in the school, and 200 on the waiting list. The trade school is one of the most important departments of our popular school system. It is strange that it should have taken this length of time to discover the fact. The question of self-support is all important as an economic, moral, and even religious question. The manual training feature cannot be introduced too soon into all the schools of the land in the city and country.—Christian Herald.

The Russian government is making experiments at tea growing.

CUT OUT EXTRA WORK

ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY MOTIONS IS ONE WAY.

Saving of Energy, Not to Speak of Added Comfort, Is Strong Factor in Favor of Modern Household Methods.

It has been figured out in schools of domestic science that the average method of shelling peas takes about five motions to each pod, whereas no more than three motions are necessary.

Place the dish of peas in front of you, placing the empty dish for the shelled peas in front of that, reach forward, getting a pod, pull it toward you, split it with the fingers at the same time. By the time it is over the empty dish the motion of the finger will strip the peas into that receptacle, toss the pod to one side and repeat.

The old-fashioned method has generally been to put the dish of unshelled peas in front of you, leave the receptacle at the right and the one for the pods at the left. This necessitates bending the body, turning the head and making all sorts of unnecessary motions between the three dishes, resulting in loss of good energy and many good minutes of time wasted.

Dustpans are made today with long handles. It would be just as absurd to sweep the floor with a whisk broom as it would be to use a short handled dustpan. In using the old-fashioned dust pans the sweeper has to stoop many times to get up all the dirt, making it twice as hard.

The broom is very cumbersome to handle while stooping, the back is strained, the face is close to the unhealthy dust and everything is wrong. Use a long handled dustpan, stand erect. The dirt can be swept into it just as neatly and with twice as much comfort and saving of energy.

The same holds good in washing dishes. Many women put the drainer on the left of the dishpan, necessitating the wasted motion of reaching across the pan to place the washed dishes to drain.

The natural motion is simply to pass the washed dishes to the right.

Sally Lunns.

Mix one-quarter teaspoonful of soft sugar with one-half ounce of compressed yeast till liquid. Warm one and one-half gills of milk and stir it into the yeast. Well beat an egg and stir it into the milk. Then strain the whole mixture into twelve ounces of sieved flour to which one-half teaspoonful of salt has been added. Turn on to a floured board and knead lightly, sprinkling with a little flour to keep it from sticking. Butter two deep, round tins and put half the dough in each, cover the tops with greased paper and leave near the fire to rise for about an hour, when the cakes should fill the tins. Then bake in a quick oven for about thirty minutes.

Fish Bisque.

A fish bisque is made from one cupful of cold fish minced very fine, one cup of hot milk and a cupful of any white stock. The carcass of a chicken cooked slowly will yield an excellent stock for this purpose. The seasoning consists of a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, salt, a dash of cayenne and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley.

Put fish, seasoning and stock together in a pan. Mix one tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter together and stir into the fish mixture. Cook and then stir in the boiling milk, adding a tablespoonful of cracker crumbs.

Potato Apples.

Take two cupfuls of boiled potatoes mashed, and beat them. Mix the mashed potatoes with two tablespoonfuls of hot milk and shape into eight portions, forming a ball. Dent the top of each and insert a clove, pushing it down well to represent the bloom end of the apple. Then insert another clove to form a stem at the other end. Brush each apple over with a little melted butter and sprinkle one side with cinnamon to give a rosy tint. Bake in a medium oven for ten minutes and serve hot.

Mashed White Turnips.

The ingredients of this recipe are three pounds of turnips, half to one cupful of water, one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, half teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste. Pare, wash and cut turnips into thin slices. Simmer slowly in covered kettle. When tender drain off surplus water, add the seasoning and mash well. Set over low flame a few moments, a little consistency, as white turnips are watery. Then take up and serve. Will require about one hour to cook.

Sandwiches for Afternoon Tea.

The colder weather demands something a little substantial at the four o'clock tea. A filling very much favored by English women is made from thin slices of bread lightly buttered and spread with a mixture of orange marmalade, pecan nuts, and cream cheese.

Some like this filling placed between small tea biscuits, but the mixture should be kept from the edges of the biscuit.

Apple Hot Cakes.

Butter gem pans and half fill them with rich biscuit dough. Pare, core and slice tart, juicy apples and fill gem pans, placing apples on top of the dough. Cover each one with a heaping tablespoonful of soft maple sugar and place bits of butter on top. Bake in a quick oven and serve with cream.

Baked Peas.

Wash a pint of split peas and put them in a beanpot with a tablespoonful of molasses, a small strip of salt pork and salt to taste. Cover with hot water, and bake like beans, filling the pot with water as it cooks up. About three hours of baking is necessary.

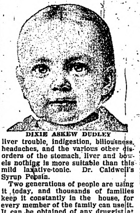
Start Your Baby With Sound Health

Regular Bowel Movement from Childhood on Forestalls Future Serious Diseases

We cannot all start life with the advantages of money, but every child born is entitled to the heritage of good health. Through unfortunate ignorance or carelessness in the feeding of a baby its tiny stomach may become deranged. The disorder spreads to the bowels and before the mother realizes it the two chief organs on which the infant's comfort and health depend are causing it great suffering. If the condition is allowed to continue grave ailments often result.

There is, however, no occasion for alarm, and the sensible thing to do—but it should be done instantly—is to give the baby a small dose of a mild laxative tonic. In the opinion of a great many people, among them such well-known persons as the parents of Dixie Dudley, Magnolia, Ark., the proper remedy is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mrs. Earl Dudley writes: "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best medicine I ever used. It cured my baby of flatulency colic when the doctors failed; it cured my husband of constipation. My home shall never be without Syrup Pepsin." It is a pleasant tasting laxative, which every person likes. It is mild, non-griping, and contains that most excellent of all digestants, pepsin.

This remedy is especially intended for infants, children, women, old people and all others to whom harsh cathartics, salt waters, pills, etc., are distressing. In fact, in the common disorders of life, such as constipation,



DIXIE ASKEW DUDLEY

liver trouble, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, and the various other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels nothing is more suitable than this mild laxative-tonic. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Two generations of people are using it today, and thousands of families keep it constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter being the size bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to W. B. Caldwell, 417 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

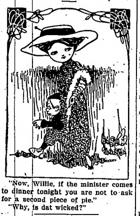
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.



"Now, Willie, if the minister comes to dinner tonight you are not to ask for a second piece of pie."

"Why, is dat wicked?"

Something to Be Thankful For.

Michael Meehan was the proud possessor of a brand new silk high hat. At the wake of his dearest enemy he had guarded it carefully, and as a consequence was strolling home with the tile unscathed. As he passed the site of a building operation, a lady acquaintance nodded pleasantly.

With an ostentatious wave of the hat, which exhibited it to excellent advantage, Michael bowed. At the same moment a brick sailed down from an upper floor and bounced from his bared skull. Upon coming to he inquired anxiously for the hat. A bystander restored it unharmed. Mike felt the egg-sized lump on his head occasioned by the impact of the brick, and then regarded his undamaged tile. "Begorry," he sighed in satisfaction, "it's lucky it is I saw the loidy in toime!"

Cleverness Required.

"In these days of high-cost living," said Representative De Forest, the sponsor of the bill for pensioning ex-presidents, "we hear of many queer economics.

"On a street car the other day, at the end of a discussion on saving and retrenchment, a lady said decisively:

"'Oh, any woman can cut her husband's hair; but, believe me, it takes a clever one to cut it so that other women's husbands will suspect nothing.'"

Rather Formal.

"Are you on friendly terms with your neighbor in the apartments?"

"Well, no. She's rather formal. Always sends her card when she wishes to borrow flour, and if she wants both flour and sugar she sends two cards."

A GOOD BREAKFAST.

Some Persons Never Know What It Means.

A good breakfast, a good appetite and good digestion mean everything to the man, woman or child who has anything to do, and wants to get a good start toward doing it.

A Mo. man tells of his wife's "good breakfast" and also supper, made out of Grape-Nuts and cream. He says:

"I should like to tell you how much good Grape-Nuts has done for my wife. After being in poor health for the last 18 years, during part of the time scarcely anything would stay on her stomach long enough to nourish her, finally at the suggestion of a friend she tried Grape-Nuts.

"Now, after about four weeks on this delicious and nutritious food, she has picked up most wonderfully and seems as well as anyone can be.

"Every morning she makes a good breakfast on Grape-Nuts eaten just as it comes from the package with cream or milk added; and then again the same at supper and the change in her is wonderful.

"We can't speak too highly of Grape-Nuts as a food after our remarkable experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.—Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

LET GOOD CHANCE GO BY

Bluffers Had Perfect Right to Be Mad, Considering the Extremely Unfortunate Circumstances.

Bluffers bounced into the club, jammed his hat down on a table with a fierce, resounding bang, and flung himself into an easy chair.

"What's wrong today, Bluffers? You look bad."

"I'll never forgive myself. I kicked a man out of my house last night!"

"Humph! I've kicked out many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No; past middle age."

"Well, these old codgers have no business to be coming round courting young girls. I would have kicked him out myself."

"Yes, but I have found out since that this man wasn't courting my daughter. He was after my mother-in-law."

Mark Twain and T. R.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, kept the mirth alive with story after story. One had reference to a game in which the players, so Mr. Thomas said, were Colonel Roosevelt, the late Mark Twain and himself.

"In the course of the game Colonel Roosevelt talked much of war," said Mr. Thomas. "And I remember him turning to Mark Twain and asking him if it were true that the bravest men were nervous when they faced the enemy, and Mark Twain, being an old confederate soldier, rplied: 'Yes, that is quite true, for I remember vividly to this day that I had the quality of maintaining it all through the engagement.'"—New York Sun.

For a Rubber Plant.

When the leaves turn yellow and fall off the plant is dying. Feed it a tablespoonful of olive oil every two weeks. Also wash the plant once a week with warm soapsuds, letting the warm suds moisten the earth thoroughly. Sprinkle every other day. This same treatment should be used on ferns.

Man's Preference.

Miss Lillian Hill, lecturing on eugencies in Cleveland, said:

"It is a good thing for the human race that beauty counts for more than intellect when it comes to love. Intellect too often means nerves—insomnia—hypochondria.

"Yes, it is a good thing for the human race that, as an old maid from Vassar put it rather bitterly:

"'Men prefer a well formed girl to a well informed one.'"

Shocks.

"Why do you refer to that orator as the human high explosive?"

"Because he is always getting the uplift confused with the outburst."

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are Richest in Curative Qualities

FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE,

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Trade Mark.

The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Grip Germs Are Everywhere

The grip needs only a few days to wreck the health. In this short time it so thoroughly poisons the blood and every tissue of the body that the victim is prostrated. Every muscle and joint of the body aches, sleep is fitful and disturbed, and there is pain back of the eyes and in the head. The grip stays in the system for years unless the blood is cleansed and built up so that it can overcome the poisons of the disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills taken in time will save you much suffering and will so tone up your system that you will enjoy the best of health.

Write today to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for their free booklet on "Building Up the Blood." Then go to your druggist and get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for 50 cents or better still six boxes for $2.50 or order them direct by mail.

DIDN'T NEED TO READ LINES

Amateur Palmist Had Other Lines of Information Which Aided Her in Revelations.

The fair amateur palmist looked at the left hand of the sweet girl long and earnestly. Breathlessly she waited for the palmist's next words.

"Ah! I see by your hand that you are engaged to be married," said the Palmist. "And," continued the reader of the future and the past, in a more cutting tone, "I see that you are engaged to Mr. Moonby."

"Oh! It's perfectly extraordinary," burst out the blushing girl. "How can you know that?"

"By my long study of the science," was the reply.

"But surely the lines on my hand—cannot tell you the na——"

"Who said anything about lines?" replied the prophetic one, with withering scorn. "You are wearing the engagement ring I returned to him three weeks ago."

PROPER WORD.

"Is aviation expensive?"

"Yes, the upkeep is quite considerable."

Breath Was "Out of Place."

Papa took Harry to the country to visit his grandparents. They lived a short distance from the village where the train stopped. Harry insisted on running as they approached the home of his grandparents. They had not gone far, however, until Harry's breath was coming in short jerks and he could hardly talk.

"Wait—wait—a—minute—papa," he gasped.

"What's the matter, son?" asked the father.

"My—breath—is all out of place," gasped the little fellow.

Her Advice.

"Reginald," says the beauteous object of his adoration, "I happened to read in the paper that sugar has gone away up in price, and for that reason candy is more expensive. I just think you are extravagant to keep bringing me a pound every time you call."

"I am glad to do it, darling," avows Reginald.

"I know you are but you must learn to be economical. Papa told mamma to buy sugar by the barrel and get it cheaper, so maybe you would better buy candy for me the same way."

Handy Breakfast

Ready to Serve
Direct From Package

Post Toasties

and cream

A dainty dish of toasted Indian Corn, brimful of sweet flavour and substantial nourishment.

Post Toasties in the pantry mean many delicious breakfasts.

Direct to your table in sealed, air-tight packages.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Build a silo.

Keep the calves dry.

Hens are mortgage lifters.

Good ground is needed for apples.

The well-drained garden is an early one.

Farm tests are worth more than all the theories.

Sugar beets are a most valuable addition to the pig ration.

The back-to-the-land movement is bound to attract many failures to the farm.

A hopperful of bran, handy at all times, helps to balance the winter ration.

Cream 24 to 28 per cent. richness yields about 3 pounds of butter to the gallon.

The first time the ground is frozen hard enough, cover the berry patch with straw.

When any other income on the farm has stopped, you can still depend on the cream check.

Other things being equal, the largest yields of milk usually represent the largest profits.

Better make two churnings than have the churn too full. Half full should be the limit.

Don't put the manure spreader in the shed. This is just the kind of weather when it works best.

It is possible for the hens to lay when shedding their feathers, but not when growing the new crop.

It pays to take plenty of time to investigate the standing of nurseries before placing orders for seed or trees.

Raspberry tips, from young, vigorous plants, should always be selected in preference to those of any other kind.

No plant or tree is fit for setting out unless it has made a normal, healthy growth. Neither extreme is desirable.

Good looking fruit on top of the basket will get you new customers, but only honest quality lower down will keep them.

In the commercial orchard of 200 trees it is better to have 40 trees, each of five varieties, than five trees of 40 varieties.

Trees and small fruits generally like applications of ashes and bone dust. By fertilizing liberally, good crops may be assured.

One of the best ways of managing raspberries is to set in rows six feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.

A cow that will give milk right up to the time of coming fresh again, and not dry up on her own accord, is a persistent milker.

Entirely destroy those old rusty cans and pails or else use them for some other purpose than holding sweet milk and cream.

In grading up a dairy herd remember that the characteristics of the sire and his dam are very apt to be reproduced in the female offspring.

It seems a pity to feed high-priced corn to scrub hogs these days, when a prime full-bred animal will take on one-fourth more flesh at the same cost.

If the young orchard contains grass or weeds you may be sure that the mice will cause great damage unless the trunks of the trees are well protected.

The repulsive looking scaly legs in chickens can be improved in appearance a whole lot by rubbing them at intervals of a few days with a salve made of equal parts of lard, sulphur and kerosene.

The hog will adapt himself to circumstances better than any other farm animal, but there is a line beyond which careless treatment cannot go without injury to the animal and loss to the farmer.

Inactive hens mean inactive organs, and it is impossible for them to produce eggs under such conditions. Leg exercise in the scratching shed, hunting for grain and feed, or running on the range overcomes this all too common difficulty.

In selecting a site for an orchard care should be taken to secure good soil drainage, soil that retains moisture and contains an abundance of plant food and good air drainage so that the danger from frost is lessened as much as possible.

It is not pleasant to be kept awake on cold nights by the flapping of loose boards or doors on the outbuildings. A pound of nails and a couple of dozen screws and a half day's time will make everything snug and tight for the winter—just the kind of a job for a bright, sunshiny day.

Keep the hens laying.

Unfertile eggs keep best.

Use care in selecting a sire.

Turkeys are always in demand.

Pumpkins may be kept all winter if desired.

Not one cow barn in a hundred has windows enough.

When you begin to handle the colts, keep it up every day.

If the hogs squeal, find out why. Comfortable hogs never squeal.

The hog that is kept growing is always finished for market most easily.

The Babcock tester tells definitely and does not guess the cow's worth.

In dairy-made butter the individual tastes of each customer can be supplied.

Two weeks of milk and corn meal feeding will add to the profits of market stock.

Feed is an important factor in successful dairy work but it is not the only thing.

Cows, sheep, goats and hogs are fond of pumpkins, and, incidentally, man as well.

Plan the feeding of the brood sows in such a way that they must walk to get their feed.

Symmetry of outline, or balancing of parts, is a very important point in selecting steers.

When two horses become accustomed to working together keep them working that way.

Every grocer will tell you that there is a demand for good dairy butter far beyond the supply.

If vegetables are withering in the cellar pick out the best and pack in slightly moist sand.

In handling the milk at home the conditions and equipment must be of the best and up to date.

The production of green ducks is coming to be a large business, especially in the eastern states.

The feeding value of the skim-milk and buttermilk will alone pay for the extra work of making butter at home.

If sheep are in a good, thrifty condition at the start, two months of good feeding will properly fatten for market.

December is a good month to cut scions for grafting. Bury in well-drained soil on the north side of a building.

Another abbreviated blessing adopted by farmers, along with the horseless wagon and plow, is the barbless fence wire.

The richer the soil in the asparagus patch the better the crop will be. A rich soil also makes asparagus start earlier in spring.

With the advent of horseless carriages there is noted an almost entire absence of tailless horses in our parks and city driveways.

No use to plant bush fruit in poor ground. It should be plowed deeply, thoroughly worked up with good stable manure before the bushes are set out.

Pork making ought to be a profitable side line for the dairyman this winter. Forty-cent corn, cheap skim milk and a good hog market is a money making combination.

Pick a sire with a good disposition. Never raise a colt from a naturally vicious tempered mare. Peculiarities of disposition are almost invariably transmitted.

The vices of feather-pulling and egg-eating are always more common in overcrowded flocks than in quarters where there is plenty of space for the fowls to exercise.

By keeping a variety of stock on the farm a larger number may be kept and the best use can be made of all food by giving what is best suitable to each class of animals.

If possible plan for dry box stalls with dirt floors in which to winter the colts. If this is impossible keep the stalls well bedded and clean to prevent accidents from slipping.

An orchard of young apple trees is a good deal like an endowment life insurance policy. For a term of years it seems to be nothing but paying out, but the rewards are almost sure to come.

Good timber is still in good demand, in spite of the largely increased use of steel and cement in building and the authorities are urging people everywhere to plant more trees.

The removing of the old canes in the thrifty growing plants is about all of the pruning needed with currants, and it serves to keep the plants in a good shape and in a good fruiting condition generally.

The silo will hold the frosted corn and make it possible to feed without loss. Of course this doesn't mean that frosted corn is better than any other for silage, but it does mean that the crop is not entirely lost.

Commercial fruit-growing requires up-to-date methods. Simply planting an orchard and waiting for it to mature and yield is not enough. The successful orchardist must exercise intelligent care over his fruit tract at every step, from the selection of the trees to the shipping of the ripened fruit. Nowhere will intensive farming and scientific methods produce greater rewards.

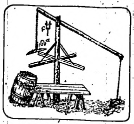
DERRICK FOR HANDLING HOGS

"Gallows" and Lift Shown in Illustration Handy in Caring for Large Unwieldy Animals.

Having to help a neighbor butcher with very large hogs that we knew would be very unwieldy to handle, we figured out and built a "gallows" and lift, as shown herewith. It worked so very well I thought it might help others, writes E. G. Kinsell, in the Farm and Home.

Get a good straight post about 14 feet long and 5 to 6 inches in diameter at small end. Band this end and bore a three-quarter-inch hole in center about eight inches deep to receive swivel bolt c. Five feet from top mortise holes at right angles to receive cross bars 2 by 3 inches, on which hogs are to hang. Into these mortises insert arms four feet long and bolt stay irons, as shown. Now plant post three feet in ground.

Get a good stout sweep or pole of white oak or locust about 3½ or 4 inches in diameter at butt end and in this end put an eye bolt with good strong chain of about six feet with a small hook in end, to hook on to gambrel sticks, as shown in cut. Bore a hole to receive 5-16 inch bolt about 3½ feet from butt end of sweep and fasten swivel bolt c to the sweep. At small end of sweep fasten a rather large ring by means of a small staple, and to this tie a piece of rope long enough to allow small end of sweep to rise well up in air when fastening chain to the gambrel stick or the hog.



Derrick for Handling Hogs.

Now place your sweep on top of post with swivel bolt in position and you are ready to hook fast to a 500-pound hog. Lift him on to the table, shorten your chain again, lift him over the scalding tub and dangle him up and down as much as you choose. Having hoisted the hog clear of scalding table you can swing him around to hang on any arm.

PROPER CARING FOR HORSES

Comfortably Bedded Stall Is Great Boon for Tired Animal—Should be Amply Protected.

The proper caring for farm horses begins with the careful selection of farm work, avoiding the use of light horses for heavy work or extremely heavy horses for work which could more easily be done by horses of lighter weight.

The horse which is not suited for its task is so heavily handicapped that no care that can be given it can altogether compensate for the natural inefficiency. Lack of comfortable stabling, the essentials of which are little more than fairly roomy quarters in a dry, light, well ventilated shelter which protects the animal from heat in summer and from cold in winter, may interfere with the horse's greatest usefulness.

A comfortably bedded stall is a great boon to the tired horse, and such a bed should be supplied as will encourage the horse to lie down during much of the night. Wet bedding, uneven stall floors and extremely narrow stalls are circumstances that too often interfere with the comfort of the horse.—Farm Press.

ROOT CROPS FOR DAIRY COW

Turnips and Other Like Root Vegetables Make Fine Milk Producing Feed—Add to Variety.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk-producing feed. Turnips will not affect the flavor of milk, if fed at the right time.

If turnips are fed in large quantities and two or three hours before milking, they are likely to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking, no flavor whatever will be noticed.

A peck of turnips to each animal per day is sufficient in most cases. A good plan is to feed directly after hay in the early morning, and once a day is often eonugh.

A little salt scattered over the turnips, which should be chopped in quarters or smaller, add to their palatability.

Roots make a very valuable addition to the winter ration, because they add to the variety of the feed, and no animal on the farm appreciates variety more than the dairy cow.

In Wisconsin, Iowa and other western dairy states the root crop is becoming a very important part of the crop of the farm.

Rules For Measuring Corn.

There are many rules for measuring corn. Inquiries conducted by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture show the following in common use: Sixteen cubic feet of corn in the shock (or extra well settled 15 feet) make a barrel. The number of cubic feet multiplied by the decimal .4 gives the bushels. Multiply together the length, width and height of the pen or crib, in inches, and divide by 4,200 for old corn or 4,300 for new corn, to get bushels. Where it can be done corn should be weighed rather than measured.

Getting Seed Grain Early.

Do not wait until spring to clean and grade your seed grain. Do it now, while you have plenty of grain at hand from which to select. The best twenty-five bushels of grain out of a hundred bushels are worth much more for seed than is the grain that can be cleaned from a much smaller amount in the spring. The cost of thus cleaning and grading the grain is very slight, and it enables one to have heavy, plump seed grain at very little outlay.

METHOD FOR CURING MEATS

Animals Should Be Killed Early in Morning, Allowing Carcass to Hang All Day to Cool.

(By WILLIAM HART HARRISON.)

As butchering time is at hand and since we have the reputation of having the best hams in our neighborhood, our methods may be of some benefit to those interested in the curing of this meat.

We always kill the hogs early in the morning, allowing them to hang on the pole all day so as to get thoroughly cooled, as more meat is spoiled by being cut out and salted before it is thoroughly cold to the bone than from any other cause.

The day after killing, also early in the morning, cut out and salt up. I say early, that the women folk may have the best portion of the day for securing the lard, as it is quite a job for them when a farmer kills eight or ten fine hogs.

Before salting, sprinkle saltpeter on the hams and shoulders, then rub in the salt thoroughly, cover with it and pack the meat in a box. Let it stay in this condition for from six to eight weeks, according to the size of the meat, when it should be taken out, washed, hung up and smoked.

Wash nicely in a tub of hot water, using a rough rag to take off all the old salt and mold. When the water becomes too greasy, throw it out and put in clean.

As soon as the piece is washed the helper stands ready to take it, sprinkling lightly with borax, which keeps it from getting "skippery." Then it is covered with all the black pepper that will stick, when it is hung up ready for smoking.

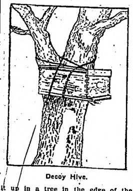
Always allow it to drip a day or two. Try and smoke it before the weather gets too warm, as it is likely to get over-heated if hung anywhere near the fire.

Never use pine wood in smoking meat. Many use green hickory, but I always use wet, rotten oak wood. This smokes freely and does not burn rapidly nor make a hot fire, and I consider it best for the purpose.

DECOY HIVES MADE USEFUL

Will Prove Paying Proposition Where Timber Is Scarce and Bees Seek New Location.

In a country where big timber is plentiful decoy hives will stand a poor chance of catching anything, but where timber is small and scarce and bees are consequently hard up for a place to locate, decoy hives will prove a paying proposition. As there is nothing about them but what any farmer can easily arrange, there is no reason why the man living in such a place should not be supplied with bees. All there is to do is to get some hives fitted up with frames of foundation and one frame of old comb and fasten it up in a tree in the edge of the woods. The bees do the rest. Of course, you cannot expect that every hive so put up will catch a swarm, but if you are in a country where many farmers keep bees you will be pretty apt to get enough to pay you well for your trouble. The illustration will show the manner of fastening to the tree.



Decoy Hive.

Cut Bone for Poultry.

Green cut bone is an excellent egg producer when fed judiciously, says the Poultry World. The supply should be secured fresh and it should be fed as soon as cut. Would not advise feeding it every day, as the birds are liable to overeat and a sure case of diarrhoea will be the result. Three times a week is often enough to supply this form of feed. I prefer to mix it with bran or middlings and allow the birds all they will eat in 15 minutes. If you prefer, it may be fed clear or it may be mixed with the mash. If fed mixed with other foods as above, the birds will not fight for their share.

DAIRY NOTES

Beet molasses is not a very good feed for cows.

A cow is known by the amount of milk she gives.

Guesswork in the dairy never increases the bank account.

Changing the rations of any animal should be done very gradually.

There are very few instances when a cow needs to be milked before calving.

If the churn is likely to remain idle for some time, keep it filled with lime water.

Oil cake, silage, and roots in the feed make the cream churn more easily.

Handle the nervous cow gently, or don't expect her to be a profitable producer.

Wet distillery grains when fresh and properly fed make a fair feed for dairy cattle.

The cream can is one of the most profitable implements on the farms if it is used persistently.

Heifers intended for the dairy herd should be taught to lead, the same as horses for riding or driving.

We may be taking care of too many cows, but we may be certain that we are not taking too good care of them.

Remember that the dairy cow is a lady, and must be treated as such if the best returns are to be expected.

DUKE'S MIXTURE
COUPON
LIGGETT & MYERS

Have You Seen the Coupon Now in

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture makes a great pipe smoke—or will make a roll of real satisfaction that nothing can beat.

It is the favorite smoke of thousands of men who want selected, pure, Virginia and North Carolina bright-leaf tobacco.

If you have not smoked Duke's Mixture, made by *Liggett & Myers* at Durham, N. C.—try it at once.

Each sack contains one *and a half* ounces of tobacco that is equal to any 5c granulated tobacco made—and

A Coupon That is a Dandy.

Duke's Mixture
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co
Durham, N.C.

These coupons are good for many valuable presents—such as watches, cameras, jewelry, furniture, razors, china, etc.

As a special offer, *during February and March only, we will send you our illustrated catalog of presents FREE.* Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES *(10c-tin double coupon),* PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

Address—Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHAT WORRIED HER.

"I asked your father and he said you were old enough to know your own mind."

"He didn't tell you how old I was, did he?"

Familiar to "Mike."

A negro clairvoyant who for some time masqueraded as a Hindoo, was recently visited by a collector, Mike O'Conner.

"Ah," smiled the clairvoyant, "ze genzelman wantz ze palm read?"

"No," said Mike, "ze genzelman has ze bill for you."

When the bill was produced the palm reader forgot his Hindoo ancestors and a stream of perfect English swear words poured from his lips.

"Ah," said Mike, smiling, "ze genzelman sounds more like ze Indiana avenue zan ze Hindoo."—Indianapolis News.

Trend of the Times.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, discussing the divorce evil in Philadelphia, said, with a smile:

"In these times one never as the saying goes, knows where one is at. An acquaintance of mine extended his hand to me at the Historical society the other day and cried:

"'Congratulate me! I am the happiest man alive!'

"I looked at him doubtfully.

"'Engaged, married or divorced?' I asked."—New York Tribune.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Revolving Toothbrush.

Bill—I see by using handles resembling those of a pair of pliers to rotate a spindle, an inventor has brought out a revolving toothbrush.

Jill—Now, if a fellow mislays his toothbrush he needn't look for it, it's liable to come around to him; but, on the other hand, if it is going around all the time, some one else may get it.

The detective may be an earnest seeker, but he doesn't always find.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Live and let live is a poor motto for butchers.

WHERE WE FIND EMERALDS

Famous Muzo Mines in the Republic of Colombia Produce Finest Gems.

The finest emeralds are found in the Republic of Colombia, at the famous Muzo mines in the department of Boyaca, seventy miles north by west of Bogota, which have been worked since 1555. The Spaniards mined there in the middle of the sixteenth century, but withdrew after a time, owing to continual fighting with the Indians; with the result that for awhile the locality of the mines was unknown. They are now worked by an English company, in partnership with the government. The emeralds at Muzo occur in calcite veins running through black carboniferous limestone in all directions and at all angles. Often the limestone is covered with earth, in which bushes and trees are growing; this has to be cleared before prospecting is possible. When calcite veins have been located, the side of the hill is dug away in "banks," usually by Indians, whose chief tool is a steel bar forged to a point at one end. The pieces of calcite vein are examined superficially for emeralds, and are then set aside for conveyance to the sorting-shed, where a detailed examination is made and the emeralds are divided into fifteen grades, according to color, transparency, size, freedom from flaws, and so on.

Certainly.

Miss Gusher—Tell me, Mr. Boerd, do you believe in big weddings or little ones?

Mr. B—Well—er—er—as for that, my dear lady, I should say that the former were quite essential to the latter.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lanterns.

Usual Results.

"Did the girls get a hint of our secret?"

"Yes—with telling effect."

ALBERTA

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a preemption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

TEXAS has more to offer the investor, farmer, fruit and truck grower than any other state. Send three 2 cent stamps for literature. J. E. WHITMAN, 1012 PIONEER BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—Charges of flagrant violations of the corrupt practices act and that ballot boxes were tampered with, were made by R. B. Brower of St. Cloud before the house elections committee in defense of Joseph H. Coates whose seat in the lower house is being contested by C. A. Gilman.

Mr. Brower said that on the day of the election Mr. Gilman distributed election cards in violation of the law, that he offered one man money to be a hired worker for him and that another did work for him at the polls.

Evidence taken by three inspectors at St. Cloud, and the report of a recount presented to the committee, showed that Mr. Gilman had 1,477 votes to 1,467 for Mr. Coates or a majority of one, with eight ballots in dispute. Mr. Brower admitted these figures as a basis for committee consideration, but declared that in the event the committee found that the majority of the contested ballots were intended for Mr. Gilman, he would deny the Gilman majority of one, and introduce testimony to show that ballot boxes had been tampered with to give him that vote.

The woman suffrage bill will probably be reported out of the House committee on elections today. It probably will be made a special order in the House as early as the first of next week.

Minimum Wage Law.

A commission that will have power to fix the minimum rate of wages to be paid day employes in industry was proposed in a bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Jas R. Boyle of Eveleth. The bill provides for a commission of three members to be appointed by the governor and to be known as the minimum wage commission. This commission, under the terms of the bill, is empowered to investigate the wage conditions in any industry if a sufficient number of persons have so petitioned.

Clash in House.

A clash between H. H. Dunn, former Speaker, and W. I. Nolan, chairman of the House rules committee, in debate over the Lundeen bill for a committee on committees, was the sensation of the Legislature. Trouble was averted when Dunn retracted his remarks.

The report of the elections committee that Lundeen's bill be indefinitely postponed, started the debate. Lundeen moved that the bill be on general orders, and charged Nolan and other Rines men, who supported the committee on committee plan two years ago, with attempting "to strangle the infant of their own brain."

Dunn Enters the Debate.

Replying to Nolan's statement that the Lundeen bill would turn control of the House over to a minority, former Speaker Dunn said:

"I don't like to see any one member arrogate to himself all the tissue paper sweetness of progressivism. I too, claim to be a Progressive. But I am not of that type of Progressive who preaches temperance and virtue from behind a red nose or a shady path."

Nolan Demands Apology.

Before Dunn settled back in his seat Nolan was on his feet.

"Mr. Speaker," he shouted, "I rise to a question of personal privilege. I demand that before we proceed the member from Freeborn apologize and that his remarks be expunged."

Nolan's request for an apology was made under one of the new House rules prohibiting members from resorting to personal abuse in debate, before the clerk, under the same rule, could report to the House the exact language used by the former Speaker.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—Without a dissenting vote Knute Nelson was re-elected United States senator by both branches of the legislature, and his re-election ratified by the two legislative branches in joint session.

A tentative reapportionment scheme has been worked out by the house committee. The number of senators and house members to be allowed each congressional district has been calculated. The sub-committeeman from the various districts were notified yesterday of the number that would be permitted given to their districts and were instructed to confer with the senators from their districts. Under the tentative plan there are to be 63 senators and 126 representatives.

The lower house of the state legislature has ordered an investigation of the methods of every company engaged in buying and selling grain and live stock in Minnesota, and of the state grain inspection department.

The resolution, offered by C. M. Bendixen, was forecast last week.

In both house and senate bills were introduced designed for the protection of working men. In the house a series of measures designed to accomplish this purpose was presented by the labor committee. In the senate Messrs. Wilson and Gunderson fathered the workmen's compensation bill prepared by the state bar association.

St. Paul, Jan. 22.—The house committee on public accounts and expenditures introduced a resolution today asking that all state departments submit an account of every dollar appropriation allowed them by the state legislature, two years ago.

The committee action was taken at the suggestion of L. C. Spooner of Morris, who charged that there was criminal extravagance on the part of state officials and state employes.

The move is in line with the recommendations of Governor Eberhart in his message to the legislature.

2-Cent Fare Bill Presented.

A 2-cent fare bill, based on the earnings of the railroads, has been introduced into the lower house of the Minnesota legislature by C. M. Bendixen of Wells. The bill provides that where railroads earn $1,200 or more a mile they shall not charge more than 2 cents. The measure has taken the roads' earnings for 1911 as a basis and as all Minnesota railroads earn more than $1,200 a mile, the bill, if passed, will practically establish a uniform rate of 2 cents a mile.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—In a report in which the first recommendation is the increase of the number of state supreme court judges rather than reform in judicial procedure, the commission of attorneys appointed by Governor A. O. Eberhart to suggest reforms in court methods, has just made its report to the governor.

The Recommendations.

The following changes in Minnesota legal machinery are proposed in the report:

Increase of the number of supreme court judges from five to seven.

Making the district court instead of the supreme court, the court of appeals for the municipal court.

Five-sixths of the jury in any civil action, after the jury has deliberated not less than six hours, may return a verdict. The present law requires all jurors to agree.

Appeals may be taken from an order refusing a new trial or from an order sustaining a demurrer, but not from an order granting a new trial or overruling a demurrer, providing, however, that when an order granting a new trial is based exclusively on errors occurring at the trial an appeal may be taken, and also providing that when a new trial has once been granted on the ground the evidence is not sufficient to support the verdict, appeals may be taken from subsequent orders granting new trials wholly or in part on that ground. Providing further, that when in overruling a demurrer the court shall certify that the question presented by the demurrer is doubtful an appeal may be taken.

The state, instead of the defense, to have the closing argument to the jury in all criminal cases.

In criminal cases punishable by life imprisonment or death, the state and defense each to have ten peremptory challenges instead of the state having ten and the defense twenty, as at present. In other criminal cases the state and defense shall each have five peremptory challenges instead of three for the state and five for the defense as at present.

During examination of jurors the court may exclude from the courtroom all other jurors on the panel.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—Early action is to be taken on the Cashman distance tariff bill. Chairman B. E. Sundberg of the senate railroad committee announced that the committee will give a hearing on the bill Tuesday afternoon.

Would Provide Pure Seed.

A pure seed bill was introduced by Senator A. C. Olson of Windom. It requires all agricultural seed except when sold by farmers to dealers for recleaning to state the percentage of germination and the date of the germination test, the percentage of quack grass, Canadian thistle and certain other weed seeds contained as well as the total percentage of weed seeds. The state experiment station at St. Anthony Park is directed to make tests and to prosecute violations of the law.

Declaring that speedy action by the state is necessary to prevent the Duluth & Iron Range railroad from "committing larceny" in securing valuable iron lands for the unfiled portion of its land grant, H. H. Dunn of Albert Lea, former speaker of the house, secured the advancement to general orders of his bill reserving to the state all mineral rights in lands hereafter selected to fill land grants. The bill forbids the issuing of patents for lands by the state without such a reservation.

Darrow on Trial Again.

Los Angeles, Jan. 21.—Clarence S. Darrow, once tried and acquitted on the charge of having bribed a juror in the McNamara case, faces trial again on a similar accusation. The second trial is expected to occupy much less time than the first, which lasted 95 days. There was a much changed court personnel when the case was called in the superior court. Governor Johnson has designated Judge W. M. Conley of Madera county to hear the case.

Probe of "Arson Trust" On.

New York, Jan. 20.—Additions to the striking revelations of the extent which arson for profit is practiced in this city, furnished by "Izzy, the painter," convicted firebug informer, were made by him to the district attorney, whose office spent a busy Sunday preparing for the examination in the "arson trust" investigation by the grand jury today when more indictments may be returned. "Izzy," who is more formally known as Isador Stein, continues to tell of fires that he made throughout the city.

Must Hurry Electoral Vote.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In order to comply with the law it will be necessary for all the states to get their electoral returns to Washington by the beginning of next week. The requirement is that all the returns shall be in the hands of the president of the senate by Monday, Jan. 27 and a warning was sent out from the office of the president of the senate that if the reports were not received by that date the states failing would be in danger of losing their votes.

Prosecution of Combination.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A giant combination practically controlling American coastwise trade on the Atlantic and operating under an agreement with the railroads by which prorating is refused to independent steamship lines, except on full cargoes, was described to the house shipping trust committee yesterday by A. H. Bull, president of the A. H. Bull Steamship company of New York. Mr. Bull described efforts of the combine to drive his company out of the New York-Porto Rican trade.

STAR SKATERS IN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Everett C. Brown.

United States and Canada will be represented by star skaters at the world championship figure-skating events to be held at Vienna February 23, 1913, if the recommendation of Everett C. Brown is heeded by the A. A. U. officials in New York and Canada. Mr. Brown recently received the following letter from H. S. Wisinger of the committee of the Training Eis club of Austria:

"This year we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our ice clue and have received permission from the International Skating Union to hold the championship of the world in figure-skating here for the years 1912-1913. I am writing to ask you to use your influence toward getting a representative of America to take part in this championship—either American or Canadian.

"The tournament will take place on February 23, 1913, and will not be postponed. I ask you in the interest of ice sport to kindly give this matter your attention and ask you to write to the National Sporting Association of Canada (Mr. Louis Rubenstein), asking his opinion."

Mr. Brown, who collected more money than any other citizen in the United States for the last Olympic games, has long championed the skating of international athletic events and was quick to approve the proposition.

"I have recommended through the A. A. U. officials in New York," said Mr. Brown, "that the prominent skating associations of the United States and Canada should either send their last year's amateur champion or that elimination contests be held to decide who shall be the champion skater to represent the United States in this international championship.

"Skating is assuming the position of the leading winter outdoor sport, and in my opinion the United States should be represented in this line of sport as well as in many of the other lines that we are taking part in. It will prove a great incentive toward advancing the sport in the United States and in my opinion our best skaters are as good as the European contenders and would have as good a chance of winning the championship. If enough money can be raised to send three men I would strongly urge that our three best skaters be sent to Vienna."

MAJOR LEAGUE TRAINING CAMPS

American League.

	1912.	1913.
Philadelphia	San Antonio, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Detroit	Gulfport, Miss.	Monroe, La.
Chicago	Paso Robles, Cal.	Waco, Tex.
New York	Bermuda.	Atlanta, Ga.
Cleveland	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.
Washington	Charlottesville, Va.	Charlottesville, Va.
Boston	Hot Springs, Ark.	Hot Springs, Ark.
St. Louis	Waco, Tex.	St. Louis.

National League.

	1912.	1913.
New York	Marlin, Tex.	Marlin, Tex.
Chicago	Florida.	New Orleans, La.
Philadelphia	Southern Pines, N. C.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Brooklyn	Augusta, Ga.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Pittsburg	Hot Springs, Ark.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Cincinnati	Mobile, Ala.	Columbus, Ga.
St. Louis	Americus, Ga.	Jackson, Miss.
Boston	Athens, Ga.	Augusta, Ga.

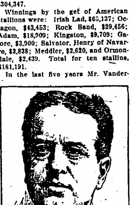
AMERICANS ARE BIG WINNERS

Fourteen Owners Awarded $304,347 in Purses in France—Vanderbilt Gets $81,877.

Final statistics of the French flat racing season shows that the amounts won by Americans were as follows: H. B. Duryea, $85,903; W. K. Vanderbilt, $81,877; August Belmont, $66,953; F. J. Gould, $19,037; Charles Kohler, $12,593; J. E. Widener, $7,303; T. P. Thorne, $7,097; M. Pfizer, $6,198; H. La Montagne, $5,258; Colonel Hunsiker, $3,045; J. Wadsworth Rogers, $2,469; Charles Carroll, $2,459; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., $2,119, and F. Burlew, $2,036. Total for 14 owners, $304,347.

Winnings by the get of American stallions were: Irish Lad, $65,137; Octagon, $43,453; Rock Sand, $39,456; Adam, $18,909; Kingston, $9,709; Galore, $3,900; Salvator, Henry of Navarre, $2,838; Meddler, $2,620, and Ormondale, $2,439. Total for ten stallions, $181,191.

In the last five years Mr. Vanderbilt has won $914,522. His best year was in 1908, when his horses won $262,841. He has led the list for the last four years up to 1912.



W. K. Vanderbilt.

Kid Lavigne Not in Asylum.

A friend of George (Kid) Lavigne declares that the reports that Lavigne is confined in an insane asylum near Dayton, O., are untrue. He states that the Kid is breathing the free air and enjoying good health, and will soon start writing a brief history of his wonderful fighting career.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

The only thing against Jess Willard is that he resembles Carl Morris—in height.

Jimmie Lavender is being groomed as a pitching sensation for the 1913 campaign.

Nap Rucker excels in control, but Rube Marquard has a wide advantage in press agents.

Johnnie Griffiths of Akron defeated Jack White of Chicago in a twelve-round battle at Akron.

Many critics hail Fred Clarke and John J. McGraw as the only real leaders now in the National League.

It has been rumored around the baseball circuits that Arthur Devlin will captain the Boston Braves next season.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Gus Christie of Milwaukee went ten rounds to no decision at Indianapolis. It was a poor fight.

There is a greater awakening among the half mile tracks than ever in the past. If they don't doze off again it will be fine.

Johnny Dundee of New York is going nicely, although he originated in Gotham without a K. O. prefix to his monicker.

Charles Ebbets signed Jakey Daubert for 1913, 1914 and 1915, and then told the contractors to go ahead and finish the new park.

The enthusiastic indorsement of the football code by Dr. Williams comes as a culminating triumph to a great year for the game.

Manager Dooin has some great outfield material on hand in Donlin, Magee, Dode, Paskert, Cravath, Doc Miller and Recruit George Magnus.

Judging by reports from many other cities where boxing is popular, Philadelphia is one of the best cities for boxing patronage in the country.

The White Sox training trip will be the most expensive luxury of this kind in 1913, but that is a big portion of the Old Roman's national pastiming.

Brickley, having scored heavily with his toes, is trying to make a hit with his head as a newspaper writer along with C. Mathewson and other athletes.

The main thing that seems to be keeping Michigan out of the western conference is that the Wolverines still maintain a training table. Looks like a harmless little thing.

TO SUPPRESS ROWDY ROOTER

President Fultz of Players' Protective Organization Would Bar Abusive Spectators.

Dave Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, has made public a letter which he sent to the notional commission on December 7, and which he hopes will do away with rowdyism in major league grand stands. The letter is the outcome of the strike of the Detroit ball players last summer, which took place after Ty Cobb of the Tigers was indefinitely suspended by President Johnson of the American league for slugging a rowdy fan in American League park here. The letter follows:

"On behalf of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, an organization composed of players from the National and American leagues of professional baseball clubs, we wish to place before you a matter which we think of sufficient importance to justify its being brought to your attention.

"From time to time during the past there have been numerous occasions upon which the players during the performance of their duties on the field have been subjected to insulting and abusive language addressed to them by spectators. The occurrences have not only had a harmful effect upon the mental condition of the players, but have disgusted many of the better class of fans to whom the cheap, vulgar language is exceedingly offensive. It would therefore seem as though some determined effort to minimize this would not be out of place.

"We appreciate the difficulty of such an undertaking, and also the fact that the spectator is entitled to a certain latitude in the expression of his feelings, but we feel that when he exceeds this latitude, the interest of not only the player, but of the fair-minded public, demands that all reasonable efforts be made to put a stop to such offenses.

"It may seem advisable to you to pass legislation that will render it obligatory upon every team to adopt such safeguards as will most effectively do away with the evil in question. This, we think, can best be accomplished by posting suitable signs in conspicuous places; by properly policing the stands with attendants who are made to realize that they are there for a purpose; by giving the umpire supervision over these attendants; and by vesting in the umpire a more complete jurisdiction over, and holding him responsible as far as practical for, the action of all persons within the inclosure.

"It is the effort of our organization, as far as possible, to do away with all rowdyism on the field, and as we believe that rowdyism in the stands is often a potent factor in causing trouble on the field, we trust you will co-operate with us in our endeavor, and will accept these suggestions as evidence of a sincere desire on our part to lessen the friction where the player is concerned and to make baseball a more wholesome and a more attractive game to the better classes of the sport-loving public."

CAREER OF CHARLES C. CARR

Manager of Kansas City Baseball Team Was Born in Coatesville, Pa., Thirty-Six Years Ago.

Charles C. Carr, the former major league ball player and present manager of the Kansas City team, was born in Coatesville, Pa., December 27, 1876. Charlie was graduated from the sand lots to the major league in 1898, being tried out in that year by the Washington team. He was not quite ripe for the big top and was sent to Worcester, Mass., where he played in 1899.

The season of 1900 and 1901 found Charlie hooked up with the Toronto team, and in 1902 he played in Jersey City. His good work with the Skeeters attracted the attention of the Detroit management with the result that he wore a Tiger uniform in 1903.

Charles C. Carr.

The next year he was traded to Cleveland and remained there until 1906, when he signed as manager for Indianapolis. He remained in the Hoosier capital five seasons and had the satisfaction of hoisting an American association pennant in the Indians' ball yard.

In 1911 Charlie bought an interest in the Utica club and managed the team. Last spring he returned to the American association as manager of the Kansas City Blues. During the summer he got into the game himself and his batting was a big factor in keeping the team well up in the pennant race.

Judgment Against Western.

At Lincoln, Neb., after taking testimony for two days and listening to arguments County Judge Risser entered judgment in favor of the defendants in the case of Guy W. Green against the Western League club and Norris L. O'Neill, the league president. Green who was a former club owner in the league, sued to recover a rebate, which he claimed was due him from the league for excess of dues paid in the season of 1909. President O'Neill was in Lincoln to defend the suit.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Smokes Cigar While His Toe Is Being Cut Off

THIS IS A VERY GOOD CIGAR

WASHINGTON.—Senator Shively of Indiana looms up as a real hero. He refused to take an anesthetic and smoked placidly a long black cigar while surgeons cut off one of his toes. And the senator, despite the encomiums that are coming his way, is modest about it. He would have preferred that his heroism should have gone unsung, but the facts about the scene in the operating room finally leaked out and the senator finds himself in receipt of letters from various parts of the country commending his "nerve" and expressing the view that he has about the right sort of stuff in his makeup.

When Senator Shively made up his mind that a surgical operation was necessary he confided his view to his physician, Dr. Z. T. Sowers, who agreed with him.

"When will you be ready to have the toe taken off?" asked the doctor.

"This evening," answered the senator.

The physician was not prepared for such a ready response and suggested that next day would be a better time. When Shively arrived at the hospital he was enjoying a good cigar—in fact, he had negotiated only about half an inch of it, and as there was about five inches of good "smoke" remaining, he was loath to part with it. He states positively that he had no intention of pulling off any heroics, and the only reason he clung to the cigar was that it happened to be a mighty good one. He was hustled into the operating room, and he never flinched while the toe was being removed, following a light local application of cocaine.

As for his refusal to take an anesthetic, Senator Shively claims no credit on that account.

"There are two ways of rendering a man insensible to pain," said the senator. "One way is to take a baseball bat or a big stick and hit him a resounding blow on the head. The other way is to give him an anesthetic. In the first case he is apt to have a mighty sore head for a time after returning to consciousness. In the latter case there will be a sickening aftermath of nausea that is almost unbearable. In either case it is a complete knockout. My personal preference is to endure the pain while the operation is in progress."

Senator and Cabinet Minister in a Word Duel

A STORMY verbal encounter between a cabinet minister and a senator of the United States furnished a morsel of gossip here the other day. First reports from the field of carnage were that the cabinet minister bodily threw the senator out of his office. This was later modified to a duel of hot words.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona thinks the mining laws are something atrocious, even when properly enforced. When decisions are rendered under this act he can find no expressions to cope with the situation. One of these obnoxious opinions was handed down and Mr. Ashurst cleared his decks for action and sailed down to the interior department. This was not his first set-to with Secretary Fisher and he did not quote poetry or tender a holiday greeting.

It is admitted on both sides that Senator Ashurst was polite though angry. The secretary was suffering from an ingrowing grouch. Neither used his Sunday voice.

The senator told the secretary that in his humble judgment the decision rendered against his constituent was the most unjust, unsalted, unripe and swaybacked distortion of law and common sense into which he had ever bumped.

The secretary informed the senator that the opinion was twenty karat fine, platinum tipped, warranted to keep at the equator and in accordance with law and practice.

"Did you ever try a mining case?" shouted Mr. Ashurst, after the sands in the dictionary began to run low.

"Do you mean to insult me?" shrieked Secretary Fisher, who was admitted to the bar twenty-five years ago.

It was explained by the angry senator that he did not intend to insult the secretary, but that he really thought the head of a great executive department should have a little horse sense; it would not impair his usefulness, and might prove wonderfully helpful in mining decisions.

In turn the secretary intimated to the superheated senator that he was weary of scolding and denunciation. He conveyed the impression that the senator might find a number of suitable climates, but all of them were outside his office.

This broke up the party. The senator backed through the door. The secretary looked out of the window until he saw the visitor stalking down the street, being determined to guard against flank movements and rushes.

Tragic and Comic Elements of Officeseeking

U. S.
YOU ARE HEREBY APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

"INTO the sordid and often tragic business of seeking public offices there sometimes intrudes an element of the romantic and quite frequently of the comic," said a United States senator from a southern state.

"Not long ago I got a letter from a hungry Democrat, a loyal supporter of mine, who advised me that he would like to get the appointment of commissioner of the United States patent office, but he wanted me to understand that this desire on his part was not to be construed as any evidence that he would decline the offer of postmaster of the village in which he lived. Another one of my fellow citizens who had, as I supposed, written and asked my influence to get him a small federal job, wrote me a second letter in answer to my acknowledgment of his first favor, saying that I had completely misconstrued his meaning. He had not intended to apply for a minor place, but wanted my help to get named as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

"Every senator has these experiences as a part of his routine work, and my applications are not at all exceptional. The most remarkable and extraordinary incident in this line that ever I knew of was a reversal of the regular order. In this case a young fellow living in one of the territories applied for a job as postal clerk in the railway mail service. It happened a good many years ago, and nobody will be hurt by the narration at this late day. By some curious mix-up the application went to the wrong department and to the utter amazement of the man and all his friends a commission was sent him appointing him associate justice of the supreme court of the territory. He took the office and kept it for the full term and was, so far as I know, considered a very fair judge.

This Dog Has Reasoning Power, Say Scientists

JASPER, an educated dog, entertained a party of scientists at the Smithsonian institution the other day. He was examined by Dr. Frank Baker, zoologist, and Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the institution, and described as "wonderful."

It was demonstrated that Jasper is familiar with 300 words and that he understands any reasonable command given by his master, Dixie Taylor.

The following night Jasper was the guest of honor at a party of scientists given by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

For the edification of the Smithsonian staff, the dog wrote on a typewriter, distinguished between "man" and "woman," picked up bits of paper and put them either in a cuspidor or a waste basket as directed to do.

"Go into the room across the hall, find a typewriter, and write," said Mr. Taylor to the dog.

The dog obeyed, undirected.

"Look out the window and then push this book over," said Mr. Taylor, placing a book on its end on the floor.

The dog looked out of the window,

ABCD
MAN
WO
WONDERFUL!!!

turned and pushed the book over with his nose.

Jasper obeyed commands that he had never heard before, this, a number of the scientists said, proved that Jasper has reasoning power that is abnormally developed, going far beyond the range of pure animal instinct or acquired training.

Mr. Taylor says that Jasper is "just dog"—plain everyday mongrel half English bull and half Italian greyhound, two and one-half years old.

At Professor Bell's part, Jasper, acting under orders lifted eyeglasses from the noses of guests and did other stunts that he had not been trained to do.

The Kind.

"It is hard to handle children with gloves."

"It ought to be easy with 'kid' gloves."

Very Much So.

"I've been having a bowling time."

"What have you been doing?"

"I've been taking candy from a baby."

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913. NUMBER 30.

CONTROL PASSES TO YOUNG TURKS

WARNED BY ALLIES, POWERS RUSH WARSHIPS TO WATCH CONSTANTINOPLE.

QUAKE ADDS TO TERROR

Italy Prepares to Protect Its Citizens. —Overthrow of Sultan Reported and Denied.

London, Jan. 27.—Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, has abdicated, and the Ottoman republic has been proclaimed by the committee of union and progress under the leadership of Enver Bey, according to a special and unconfirmed dispatch from Bucharest. Advices from Vienna positively denied that the sultan had abdicated.

State of Siege.

Constantinople is practically in a state of siege, according to dispatches received by the peace delegates of the allies. The Young Turks, fearing that the reins of power may again escape from their hands, are said to be arresting their political adversaries right and left, searching houses and clubs and confiscating documents. They hope in this way to break up the opposition.

The allies express the opinion that under these circumstances any excess may be expected. With this prospect in view, the European powers are sending war vessels to reinforce the ordinary guard ships stationed at Constantinople.

Italy especially is alarmed over the return to power of the Young Turks, who were inexorable during the Libyan war.

British and Italian warships are speeding through the Mediterranean on their way to the Bosporus, following the decision of the powers, through their London ambassadors, to make a naval demonstration before Constantinople. United States, Russian and German vessels already were in the harbor and the British ships at Malta and the Italian vessels at San Marco were ordered to proceed to Constantinople forthwith.

The United States ambassador at Constantinople, William W. Rockhill, during the negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey, described Djavid Bey, now head of the committee of union and progress, as an irreconcileable. Djavid Bey declared that Turkey would fight in Tripoli as long as she possessed a soldier.

Italians in Danger.

The position of the 5,000 Italian residents of Turkey is now regarded as so precarious that Italy has dispatched to Constantinople two cruisers and a gunboat, prepared to land 500 bluejackets. At the same time, the admiralty has ordered the entire Italian squadron, now stationed in the Grecian archipelago, to hold itself in readiness. The remainder of the Italian fleet is at Taranto, within easy call.

Earthquake in Constantinople.

Constantinople.—The superstitious among the Moslems were terrified by an earthquake, which shook the city in the early hours Saturday. Walls trembled, windows were broken and furniture dislodged by the tremor, and some declared it was an ill omen for the Young Turk government.

A new national assembly has been chosen and Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the grand vizier, called the body into session today for consideration of the joint note of the powers. The body will formulate a reply for the powers for the consideration of the new body, and the new government will ignore entirely the action of the Kiamil Pasha party, who approved the cession of Adrianople to the allies.

Quiet, Says Ambassador.

Washington.—Ambassador Rockhill, at Constantinople, reports the Turkish capital quiet, despite the incident which resulted in the overthrow of the cabinet and the killing of Nazim Pasha.

Vessel Damaged; Crew Saved.

Los Angeles, Jan. 27.—The steel freight steamer Mackinaw, en route from Balboa, Panama, to San Francisco, via Los Angeles, struck the breakwater at the entrance to San Pedro harbor, while outward bound, in a heavy fog and has been towed into the harbor. All of the officers and crew and Captain Robert Dollar of the Dollar Steamship company, who was the only passenger aboard the vessel, were brought safely to shore.

Ball for Inaugural Week.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Visitors to the inauguration ceremonies, if they care to remain in the national capital for two extra days, will not be deprived of the glories of an "inaugural ball," for the Southern League of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall organization has determined to supply the deficiency on the evening of March 6.

Embargo on Canadian Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company announces that an embargo has been placed upon all grain shipments to Port Arthur, Ont., by that railroad for one month, owing to congestion at terminal elevators.

Ship Found Bottom Up.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An unidentified steamer, 250 feet long, has been found in midocean, bottom up, according to wireless messages. The fate of the crew is unknown.

TO ARBITRATE WITH FIREMEN

ROADS WILLING TO SUBMIT DIFFERENCES TO COMMITTEE.

Favor Appointment of Board by Chief Justice White or Dr. Neill.

New York, Jan. 27.—Reiteration of their willingness to arbitrate the demands of their locomotive firemen for increased wages and better working conditions is contained in a statement issued on behalf of 54 eastern railroads.

The 30,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen employed by these roads, after the suspension recently of negotiations between their representatives and a committee of managers are taking a strike vote.

The roads declare they have signified to the men a willingness "to grant certain increases of wages," and to apply to the firemen the conclusions of the arbitration board which settled the recent differences between the roads and their engineers. In addition the statement declared:

"The railroads are prepared to arbitrate the present case independently by a board of five or seven men appointed by some such disinterested authorities as Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court and Dr. C. P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, as was done in the engineers' case."

The statement was sent out by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee of the roads.

The break in the negotiations between the firemen and the roads, it was generally understood, came through differences as to the method of arbitration. Both sides indorsed the principle, but the roads declared in favor of a board similar to that which decided last year the dispute with the engineers, while the firemen insisted that arbitration under the Erdman law was the proper course.

THREE KILLED BY TRAIN.

North Dakota Party Hit by the "Spokane Flyer," of Soo Line Near Martin.

Martin, N. D., Jan. 27.—Jacob Helm, and his two sons were instantly killed. Mrs. Helm and a daughter probably fatally injured, and another daughter and a nephew slightly bruised, when the Soo Line "Spokane Flyer" struck a wagon in which the party were riding at a grade crossing near here.

The party were on their way to visit a neighbor. One of the Helm boys was driving and it is said he attempted to cross the track ahead of the approaching train. Just before the crash the slightly bruised daughter and nephew jumped from the wagon. The wagon was demolished and both horses killed.

The flyer was stopped and the dead and injured taken to the hospital at Annamoose. Helm was one of the wealthiest farmers in this section.

Wilson Against Free Toll.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Repeal of that part of the Panama canal act granting free tolls to coastwise vessels will be one of the first requests of President Wilson to congress, according to the prediction made here in a formal statement by Chairman Adamson of the house interstate commerce committee, which framed the Panama law.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27.—Wheat, May, 87¼c; July 89c; No. 1 northern, 86⅝c; No. 2 northern, 84⅝c; No. 1 durum, 83c; No. 3 corn, 41c; No. 3 white oats, 31¼c; barley, malting, 59c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 1 flax, $1.21.

Duluth, Jan. 27.—Wheat, May, 87⅜c; July, 89c; No. 1 northern, 85½c; No. 1 durum, 87½c.

South St. Paul, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Steers, $6.25; cows, $4.60@5.75; calves, $5.75@9.75; hogs, $7.20@7.32½.

Chicago Grain Markets.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Wheat opened steady, the early news not being influenced one way or the other. May started a shade up to unchanged 92⅝@92c to 92¾c, sold to 93⅛@93¼c, where selling was induced and the option declined to 92⅝@92¾c. The close was weak, May ⅜@½c lower at 92⅝@92¾c.

Corn opened firm on reports from Argentina that the rains had been insufficient for the crop, a condition which seemed to be reflected in an advance of 1½c at Buenos Aires. May corn here began the day ¼c higher at 51¾@52c and sold to 52⅛c. A reaction to 51⅝c followed. Cash demand moderate and country offerings fair. The close was steady; May a shade up at 51⅞c.

Oats were quiet, trailing corn. May opened a shade to ⅛c higher at 33⅞@34c to 33⅞c, and sold early between 34⅛ and 33⅞c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market steady; beeves, $6@9.05; Texas steers, $4.70@5.60; western steers, $5.50@7.20; stockers and feeders, $4.90@7.50; cows and heifers, $2.70@7.20; calves, $7@11.

Hogs — Receipts 10,000; market strong, 5c higher than Friday's average; light, $7.30@7.57½; mixed, $7.30@7.60; heavy, $7.10@7.60; rough, $7.10@7.20; pigs, $5.75@7.35; bulk, $7.45@7.55.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500; market slow and steady; muttons, native, $4.75@6.25; western, $4.85@6.25; yearlings, $6.40@8; lambs, native, $6.75@9; western, $6.75@9.

Wheeler Sizes Balkan Situation.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California and a close student of European politics said in an address before the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. that the Turk must be driven from Europe at any cost. "War, they say is hell," said Dr. Wheeler, "but this war is more righteousness than hell. Every man wants Turkey driven back; if you cannot get arbitrators to do it, if you cannot get lawyers to do it, then let the sword be drawn streaming blood red."

STUDIES A GREAT PROBLEM

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE IS EXPLAINED.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of Its Origin, Work and Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York, Jan. 27.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and plans of that institution. The bureau, he said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City. This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Gave Subject Thought.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of leading men and women. "These conferences," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katherine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy, of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops new members may be added.

Bedford Hills Established.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime, and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

Employ Mr. Kneeland.

That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared. These studies will be followed by others in various American cities, and it is the hope of the bureau that, based upon all of them, may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

Suffrage Before Nevada Solons.

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 25.—The resolution for the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the Nevada constitution was taken up in the lower house of the legislature and referred to the committee on judiciary. That committee is believed to be favorably disposed to equal suffrage. The legislature is Democratic and that party is committed to equal suffrage in its platform. After the resolution is passed, it will be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election.

Swept Away On Ice Floe.

Little Sturgeon, Wis., Jan. 24.—Fifty fishermen, more than half the male population of this village, were swept out in Lake Michigan when a large floe of ice from which they were fishing cracked and floated away from shore. All were rescued after terrible suffering from exposure. The fishermen did not notice their danger until the water expanse was so great that they could not jump across. The cries of the men brought the women and children of the village to the shore where they stood in terror.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

Congress.

The house passed the Rockefeller foundation incorporation bill.

The fortifications appropriation bill carrying $5,218,250 was reported.

The house began on the army appropriation bill, carrying $93,830,000.

The house passed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill including a literary test for aliens.

The Kenyon bill to eliminate disorderly houses in Washington by injunction was passed by the senate.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Col. E. J. McClernand to succeed General Witherspoon as brigadier general.

Views on what the new banking and currency law should contain were given the currency reform committee by bankers.

Colonel Goethals, before the house naval affairs committee, said a force of 25,000 soldiers was necessary to guard the Panama canal.

The senate passed the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill containing provision for commerce court to June 30.

A railroad combination to control the Mississippi river bridge tolls was alleged at bridge hearing of the house interstate commerce committee.

Pensions for Spanish war veterans' widows were advocated before the pensions committee at a hearing on the Crago bill passed by the house.

Two bills incorporating the American Academy of Fine Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters were passed by the senate.

Federal prisoners having served fifteen years of life sentences will hereafter be eligible for parole, if President Taft signs the bill passed by the senate.

The senate passed the bill creating a "peace centennial commission" and appropriating $100,000 for observance of 100th anniversary of treaty of Ghent.

The senate Board of Indian Commissioners urged a more stable and consistent policy of management of Indian affairs before Indian affairs committee.

Prominent bankers testified before the "money trust" investigating committee, Chairman Pujo announcing adjournment would be taken until January 22 or 23.

Chairman Graham of the interior department expenditures committee, made a report charging that many frauds had been committed against White Earth Indians.

Colonel Goethals gave his views on the Panama canal zone civil government to the house appropriations committee for use in drafting a sundry civil appropriation bill.

The senate campaign funds investigating committee heard further testimony of Gilchrist Stewart regarding the Archbald letters and committee adjourned subject to call of Chairman Clapp.

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Entry of the state of California into the life insurance business is provided in a bill introduced in the assembly.

Dr. William T. Kirby, former president of the Kirby Savings bank, who recently was ordered to jail by United States District Judge Landis, is in a Chicago hospital in a state of collapse.

The fight before the federal and state pure food officials over the right of the Corn Products company of 20 Broadway, New York, to label one of its products as a corn syrup, rather than "glucose" was renewed before the supreme court.

Woodrow Wilson has suggested the abolishment of the inaugural ball.

House and senate conferees reached an agreement on the immigration bill.

The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons by a majority of 110.

Bulgaria is negotiating for a loan of forty million dollars.

Merit counts high with Governor Wilson in his appointments.

The threat of Bulgaria to resume the war is apparently not an empty one.

Free meat and possibly cattle loom up as a probable part of the new tariff bill.

A Lincoln crowd saw Luther McCarty, white heavyweight champion, in action.

A drastic provision is aimed at the powder trust in the fortification appropriation bill.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ruled that babies cannot be transported by parcel post.

The cruiser Denver has been ordered to Acapulco, Mexico, to protect American interests.

The alleged telephone monopoly is to be taken in hand by the interstate commerce commission.

For the first time in its history Salt Lake City has at its head a socialist mayor, Henry W. Lawrence.

Flaws were found in the immigration bill, and the senate refused to accept the conference report.

President Taft has approved the note sent in reply to the British convention on Panama canal tolls.

In a nitro-glycerine jail delivery here two men who had been sentenced to the penitentiary escaped.

President Taft will attend memorial exercises for Vice-President Sherman in the senate chamber next month.

The interstate commerce commission finds there is basis for the complaint that coal prices are too high.

At Neenah, Wis., a young girl, employed in one of the paper mills there, has found $110 in a bundle of rags.

The Tennessee legislature in its first joint session failed to elect a senator for either the long or the short term.

Head Consul A. R. Talbot urges end of M. W. A. rate quarrel and says old rates will stand until 1914 meeting.

The South Dakota house passed the senate equal suffrage resolution, 70 to 30, assuring its submission to the people next year.

John P. White of Oskaloosa was reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America over A. Bradley of Mount Olive, Ill., by 95,668½ votes.

Attorney General Wickersham asked the supreme court to send at once to the federal district court at New York its mandate in the "cotton corner case."

State Senator J. B. Sanford of Ukiah, Cal., democratic national committeeman for California, introduced a joint resolution in the senate favoring Asiatic exclusion.

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature adopted a joint resolution offered by Representatives H. H. Dunne and Green calling upon congress to make judges elective.

Nathan Straus sailed for the Holy Land to establish twenty-one soup kitchens in Jerusalem and to do whatever else he can to alleviate the suffering of the Jews in Palestine.

Senator Townsend's resolutions instructing Attorney General Wickersham to investigate affairs of the Crow Indians of Montana passed the senate without debate or opposition.

An emergency appropriation of $3,000 for pay for the secret service protection for President-elect Wilson until his inauguration was requested of congress by Secretary MacVeagh.

John K. Shields, a "regular" democrat, took the lead of candidates for the long term in the United States senate from Tennessee on the fourth ballot in the state legislature.

Competition has hurt the arson business in New York City. The grand jury, which has already indicted several property owners and insurance adjusters, alleged to be members of the so-called "arson trust," learned that a large group of independent operators were responsible for nearly as many fires as the "trust" itself.

Personal.

Members of the French cabinet formally tendered their resignations to the new president.

Democrats in congress are exercised over Wilson's silence regarding policies of his cabinet.

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Oscar Battling Matthew Nelson of Hegewich, Ill., and former lightweight champion of the world, and Fay King, cartoonist for the Denver Post, will be married January 23 in Hegewich, Ill.

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The currency reform committee of the house will hear John B. Forgan, president of the First National bank of Chicago and chairman of the Chicago clearing house association executive committee.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

BOY HAS EXACT DOUBLE.

Suspect Who Has Same Marks Is Finally Permitted to Go.

Pipestone.—A peculiar case involving the remarkable resemblance of two boys has been brought to light in connection with a search that is being made for a lad named Fisch, who ran away from the home of J. G. Edwards near Estherville, last November.

Young Fisch left home to attend a picture show in Spencer. He left his horse on the street and when he went to get it he found that the police officer of the town had put it in a barn. This frightened him and he left Spencer for parts unknown.

A few days ago a boy appeared at the home of Ed Haley and asked for work. Mr. Haley, believing that the youth was the Fisch boy, notified the authorities in Iowa and Sheriff George Wheatley secured a description of the Fisch boy, which included several distinctive scars, one on the forehead, another on the right knee and still another on the right leg. The sheriff then went to the Haley farm and found the boy there bore all of the scars, but gave his name as Leroy Yates and maintained he had never lived near Estherville or knew of the Edwards family.

Sheriff Wheatley was convinced, however, he had the right boy and upon promise of buying the youth a new suit of clothes if he would accompany him to Rock Rapids, the lad was taken to the Iowa town where Mr. Edwards was called to identify him.

Declaring that the Yates boy was almost a duplicate of the Fisch boy, as to age, weight, the scars which he carried, and even to a small mole at the left corner of the mouth, Edwards stated that boy in custody was not young Fisch, and Sheriff Wheatley, keeping his promise, gave the boy money to purchase a new suit of clothes.

HAVE THIEF SPOTTED.

Rochester, N. Y., Police Think Burglar Under Arrest Is Minneapolis Man.

Rochester.—Rochester police think they have solved the mystery of a series of big burglaries which have occurred here within the past few weeks in the arrest tonight of William H. Kling, 28 years old, who claims Minneapolis as his home. He was captured by two policemen as he slid down a conductor pipe on the front porch of Martin F. Schafer's residence, 343 Oxford street. His coat pockets were filled with jewelry valued at nearly $500, about half of which was identified by Schafer as his own property. In Kling's hip pocket was a fully loaded 32-caliber revolver, which he was about to draw, and which was knocked from his hand as he pulled it from his pocket. He also had on his person a heavy jimmy and some skeleton keys. Police say he is one of the most clever second-story workers ever taken into custody in this part of the state.

KILLS SELF AND OFFICER

Madman Enacts Double Tragedy On Wisconsin Train.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Alex Shutte, a mail carrier of Mankato, Minn., shot and killed Joseph Budde, a policeman of the same city, and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal results, while on board a Chicago and Northwestern railway train passing through West Allis, en route to Milwaukee from the Northwest. Shutte was on his way to a sanitarium and was being attended by Budde. It is believed Shutte was insane.

Bloodclot Makes Violinist.

Redwood Falls.—While husking corn on a farm near this city Thursday, Frantz Schultz, who recently came from Germany, sustained injuries from a runaway team which caused a bloodclot on the brain, which is affecting his mind in a manner that tends to baffle medical men. When brought here for treatment he asked to be permitted to play on a violin, an instrument which he says he never tried to play before. He does not play by note or written music, because he cannot read it, but produces good music notwithstanding.

Herd Wiped Out by Cholera.

Caledonia, Minn.—Hog cholera is prevalent west of here. William Winter, a tenant, living a few miles from the county line, lost a herd of seventy hogs, which means a loss of over $1,600.

Winona Opposes Bill.

Winona.—Winona desires to have a hearing before legislative committees on the Cashman distance tariff bill. The passage of the bill would work a hardship on Winona merchants and practically put them out of competition for much of the southern Minnesota business on account of the more favorable interstate rates that would be enjoyed by La Crosse, so that much of the business now done here would go to La Crosse. Winona has assisted in defeating distance tariff measures in previous legislatures.

HAS 85 GRANDCHILDREN.

Mrs. Francois LaBore is Dead in Ramsey County at Age of 104 Years.

St. Paul. — Mrs. Francois LaBore thought to have been the oldest person in Minnesota, is dead at the age of 104 years. With the exception of two years, she had been a continuous resident of Ramsey county since 1849.

Mrs. LaBore is survived by three sons and three daughters, 85 grandchildren, about 30 great grandchildren, and 15 great-great-grandchildren. She was the mother of 11 children. Her grandchildren, living and dead, total 105. Nearly all her descendants reside in Ramsey county. Her husband, Joseph LaBore, who died 24 years ago, lived until 106 years old.

Mrs. LaBore, until she was confined to bed, prepared her breakfast daily, and washed her breakfast dishes. Until a year ago she cared for her own room. She never wore glasses.

Death came to the aged woman at the home of her son, Paul LaBore, a farmer living three miles from White Bear village.

Mrs. LaBore was born in Sarell, Quebec, July 6, 1808. She went to St. Paul in 1849 with her family, settling on a 160-acre homestead on the south side of the river between where the Robert and Wabasha street bridges now stand. Mrs. LaBore and her husband, Joseph LaBore, were the first settlers on the West Side.

In 1859 the LaBore family sold the 160-acre homestead for $980. The land is worth more than 100 times that today. The family returned to Canada for two years, when they again moved to Ramsey county.

The children who survive Mrs. LaBore are Simon LaBore and Felix LaBore of St. Paul, Paul Labore of White Bear township, Mrs. Katherine Hodgin of St. Paul, Mrs. Philomine St. Saveur and Mrs. Michael Tardiff of White Bear township.

SOO TO CROSS MONTANA.

Plans for $25,000,000 Far West Extension Are Just Announced.

Minneapolis.—The Soo Line, in the biggest constructive plan of any kind that has developed so far this year in the western part of the United States, will put $25,000,000 into the building of 725 miles of new road, will cross the state of Montana, open up an enormous territory for direct connection with the Twin Cities and strike the Canadian Pacific somewhere near the extreme edge of Montana, where the state of Washington begins, it is announced.

Late in December the Soo Line was known to have plans for an extension of the Ambrose line, eighty miles into Montana and for the Plaza, N. D., line, thirty miles to the Missouri river, and these extension plans, although contemplating the construction of only a short mileage, were considered in the railroad world at large as developments of the first importance, marking, as they would, the initial appearance of Soo rails in one of the greatest states of the union in area, productivity and rapidity of development. From the Minneapolis standpoint the definite announcement of the purpose to lay the first Soo Line rail into the eastern part of Montana, in which state Minneapolis bankers, manufacturers, millers and grain elevator men have invested millions, and wherein wholesale trade of Minneapolis has grown enormously, was considered vastly important for the trade growth of Minneapolis in the future.

Filings Closed at Winona.

Winona.—Filings have closed for nominations for office for the city primary election, Feb. 11, when nominations will be made for the municipal election to be held on April 7. The filings are as follows:

Republican — Treasurer, E. A. Brown; assessor, J. P. Ross; aldermen, Christ J. Clausen, Arthur Bohns.

Democratic—Mayor, E. S. Muir; treasurer, Archie M. Brown, John W. Ebertoski; assessor, H. W. Posz; aldermen, Henry C. Ahrens, T. J. Green, William Werner, F. L. Cierzan.

Non-partizan—Municipal judge, S. H. Somsen, Robert E. Looby, William Burns; special municipal judge, James J. Fitzpatrick.

Lockjaw Fatal to Babe.

Maiden Rock, Wis.—Lila, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brommer, living east of Pepin, died after intense suffering of tetanus caused by a slight wound in the foot made by stepping on a nail while at play.

Scots Rally to Mapleton.

Mapleton.—Hundreds from the various Scotch settlements gathered here for the annual celebration of Burns' day. The fourteenth annual bonspiel at the Heather curling rink closed Friday. Among the players were three rinks from Winnebago, one from Vernon Center, three from Mankato, two from south of Mapleton, one from Beauford and three from Mapleton. The bonspiel continued three days. A banquet was served at St. Thereza hall late Friday afternoon.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Reader.

Congress.

Prepared to begin debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

"Money trust" investigating committee heard the last bankers on its list of witnesses.

Shipping pool investigating committee heard testimony on trans-Atlantic lines traffic.

The house passed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill including a literary test for aliens.

Disagreed to senate amendment to executive and judicial appropriation bill and asked for a conference.

The Kenyon bill to eliminate disorderly houses in Washington by injunction was passed by the senate.

Representative Moore, before public buildings committee, urged $1,000,000 appropriation for new custom house at Philadelphia.

Interstate commerce committee heard protests of Louisville & Nashville railroad representatives on Stanley terminal facilities.

Colonel Goethals, before the house naval affairs committee, said a force of 25,000 soldiers was necessary to guard the Panama canal.

A railroad combination to control the Mississippi river bridge tolls was alleged at bridge hearing of the house interstate commerce committee.

Pensions for Spanish war veterans' widows were advocated before the pensions committee at a hearing on the Crago bill passed by the house.

Two bills incorporating the American Academy of Fine Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters were passed by the senate.

Federal prisoners having served fifteen years of life sentences will hereafter be eligible for parole, if President Taft signs the bill passed by the senate.

The senate passed the bill creating a "peace centennial commission" and appropriating $100,000 for observance of 100th anniversary of treaty of Ghent.

The senate Board of Indian Commissioners urged a more stable and consistent policy of management of Indian affairs before Indian affairs committee.

Chairman Graham of the Interior department expenditures committee, made a report charging that many frauds had been committed against White Earth Indians.

Colonel Goethals gave his views on the Panama canal zone civil government to the house appropriations committee for use in drafting a sundry civil appropriation bill.

The senate campaign funds investigating committee heard further testimony of Gilchrist Stewart regarding the Archbald letters and committee adjourned subject to call of Chairman Clapp.

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General.

A fight to obtain woman's suffrage in North Carolina was launched.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill to close the Panama canal to trust owned ships.

The Kenyon bill, proposing to eliminate the segregated district of Washington by injunction, passed the senate.

American securities at London opened steady and a fraction higher today. Part of the list later declined under realizing.

The biggest restaurants in Berlin now compel waiters to say thanks when guests pay their bill, even when no tip is given.

John P. White of Oskaloosa was reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America over A. Bradley of Mount Olive, Ill., by 95,668½ votes.

The executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America decided not to put into force the new schedule of rates authorized at the head camp meeting held in Chicago, but will let the next head camp, which meets in 1914, pass upon the matter.

Only one regiment of United States infantry, the Seventeenth, from Fort McPherson, Ga., will participate in the inaugural parade, March 4.

Attorney General Wickersham asked the supreme court to send at once to the federal district court at New York its mandate in the "cotton corner case."

The fight before the federal and state pure food officials over the right of the Corn Products company of 20 Broadway, New York, to label one of its products as a corn syrup, rather than "glucose" was renewed before the supreme court.

The Nebraska house democrats named Kelly for speaker and the senate republicans named Kemp for president protem in caucuses.

The American Red Cross cabled $1,000 to the Constantinople chapter of the society for relief work among the war refugees in Constantinople, Salonika and Monastir.

Merit counts high with Governor Wilson in his appointments.

Eight ballots left the Illinois speakership deadlock unbroken.

Free meat and possibly cattle loom up as a probable part of the new tariff bill.

Cotton tariff revision hearing continued by ways and means committee.

A Lincoln crowd saw Luther McCarty, white heavyweight champion, in action.

The alleged telephone monopoly is to be taken in hand by the interstate commerce commission.

For the first time in its history Salt Lake City has at its head a socialist mayor, Henry W. Lawrence.

Five more indictments were found by the special grand jury investigating New York's "arson trust."

President Taft has approved the note sent in reply to the British convention on Panama canal tolls.

The democratic majority in the Delaware legislature again failed to agree upon a United States senator.

The Diamond Match company paid fines aggregating $2,000 for violation of the Wisconsin child labor law.

The deadlock in the New Hampshire legislature over the choice of a United States senator continued.

President Taft will attend memorial exercises for Vice-President Sherman in the senate chamber next month.

The interstate commerce commission finds there is basis for the complaint that coal prices are too high.

At Neenah, Wis., a young girl, employed in one of the paper mills there, has found $110 in a bundle of rags.

Head Consul A. R. Talbot urges end of M. W. A. rate quarrel and says old rates will stand until 1914 meeting.

The largest and most powerful battleship afloat, the Brazilian superdreadnought Rio de Janeiro was launched from the slips at Elswick England.

William R. Bernhardt of Cincinnati, who entered the federal prison here with other labor leaders convicted with the "dynamite conspiracy," was released on bond of $10,000.

John K. Shields, a "regular" democrat, took the lead of candidates for the long term in the United States senate from Tennessee on the fourth ballot in the state legislature.

State Senator J. B. Sanford of Ukiah, Cal., democratic national committeeman for California, introduced a joint resolution in the senate favoring Asiatic exclusion.

The lower house of the Minnesota legislature adopted a joint resolution offered by Representatives H. H. Dunne and Green calling upon congress to make judges elective.

Nathan Straus sailed for the Holy Land to establish twenty-one soup kitchens in Jerusalem and to do whatever else he can to alleviate the suffering of the Jews in Palestine.

Equal suffragists were successful in having a resolution providing for the submission of the question to the voters introduced into the lower house of the Iowa legislature.

Extension of the Sherman anti-trust law provisions to combinations of farmers or laborers is proposed in an amendment to the anti-trust law introducement by Representative Byrne of Tennessee.

With the clause eliminated requiring aliens entering this country to have certificates of character, the conference report on the immigration bill was reported to the house by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

President Taft presented to Capt. Josephus E. Cecil, of the Eighteenth United States infantry the medal of honor voted to him by congress for gallantry in action in the Philippines in March, 1906.

Competition has hurt the arson business in New York City. The grand jury, which has already indicted several property owners and insurance adjusters, alleged to be members of the so-called "arson trust," learned that a large group of independent operators were responsible for nearly as many fires as the "trust" itself.

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According to Rev. Williams, H. Ketchup, the Indian bureau has become merely a training school.

The senate is in a deadlock over the confirmation of President Taft's appointments.

Miss Helen Miller Gould was married to Finley Shepard at her country house Lyndehurst, on the Hudson.

Major Jonah McLeland, former mayor of Sioux City, died in Chicago, following an operation of appendicitis.

Oscar Battling Matthew Nelson of Hegewich, Ill., and former lightweight champion of the world, and Fay King, cartoonist for the Denver Post, will be married January 23 in Hegewich, Ill.

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The currency reform committee of the house will hear John B. Forgan, president of the First National bank of Chicago and chairman of the Chicago clearing house association executive committee.

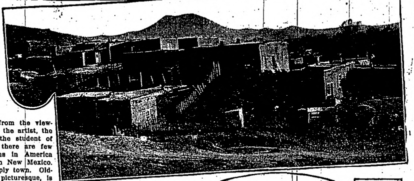
Governor Morehead of Nebraska announced the appointment of A. C. Shallenberger, Henry Gerdes and C. H. Gregg to the state board of control.

President-elect Wilson announced that he would not relinquish his office as governor of New Jersey until March 3, the day he leaves here for his inauguration at Washington.

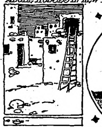
Cipriano Castro's appeal to enter the United States merely as a visitor was discussed today at the cabinet meeting, when Secretary Nagel took to the White House a complete record of the case.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

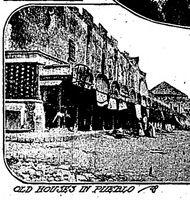
INDIAN GIRL—NEW MEXICO



ADOBE HOUSES IN NEW MEXICO



RUINS OF AN OLD MISSION



OLD HOUSES IN PUEBLO

WHETHER considered from the viewpoint of the sightseer, the artist, the lover of romance or the student of southwestern history, there are few more interesting towns in America than Taos, in northern New Mexico. This is really a three-ply town. Oldest of all, and most picturesque, is Pueblo de Taos, inhabited by some 400 dignified Indians. Next in point of age and interest is Fernandez de Taos, a quaint old Mexican settlement, with a venerable history, dating back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Last of all is Ranches de Taos, a prosperous agricultural community, where one's interest is equally divided between the typical old Mission church and the numerous dark-eyed senoritas.

Years ago the Taos valley was known as the granary of the southwest; and in the days before bull team traffic ended this was an important mart and distributing point. But when the railroads were built the change in the course of travel and commerce left Taos hopelessly isolated. Progress has passed it by, and life moves on in the dreamy fashion of the old land of Poco Tiempo, that this hustling age has almost obliterated. The old landmarks are still undisturbed, the vandal passion for change and improvement is still unknown, and the Taos of today is much the same as the Taos of 50 or 100 years ago, with the element of danger from nomadic savages eliminated. But those who desire to see Taos as it is and as it has been must needs make haste. The railroad builders are headed that way; and when the shriek of the first locomotive dispels the ghosts of the past, and awakens the valley from its age-long slumber, it may be far more bustling and prosperous, but it will never again be half as interesting.

Taos was the farthest outpost of Spanish civilization, and continued until in very recent years to be a frontier settlement, on the debatable border between civilization and the savage wilderness. The old Pueblo communal buildings are famous as being the most perfect remaining specimens of aboriginal American architecture. Close by is the tall tower of the ruined adobe church, in which the last stand of the Pueblo Indian race for freedom was made in 1847. A few miles away is one of the most puzzling archaeological riddles of the southwest.

This consists of long lines of cobblestones, mostly arranged in rectangles, with here and there a circle. When one first reaches the area thus distinguished he will hardly recognize anything unusual; but after he has driven for miles and miles, seeing the cobblestone squares, oblongs and circles in unbroken series, it begins to dawn upon him that here is something remarkable. It is evident that these cobblestones were the foundation stones of adobe buildings, and that the lapse of ages has resulted in the wearing away of the sun-dried bricks until the ancient walls of some prehistoric city have been incorporated with the soil of the level plain, leaving not a trace behind, but the rounded stones brought from the distant river. The foundation stones of this prehistoric and unnamed city cover an area of more than twenty-five square miles. The pueblo of Taos has existed upon its present site for at least 500 years. Yet the Taos Indians have no legend purporting to acount for this ancient community.

It is said that the first white settler in the beautiful Taos valley, was a Spaniard, named Fernandez, who drifted north from Santa Fe two hundred years or more ago, and built for himself an adobe hut in a bunch of cottonwoods, three miles from the Indian village. Hence he was called "Fernandez de Taos," or Fernandez of the Cottonwoods, and by and by the name was applied to the locality, as well as to the man. Before long other squatters began to follow his lead, settling in the same neighborhood. The land belonged to the Indians, but they were quite willing to give a liberal allowance to all white comers. In this they displayed a craft curiously analogous to modern European statesmanship, which seeks to prevent a clash between two rival powers by the creation of a "buffer state" to keep them apart.

The Taos Indians had suffered for centuries from the incursions of the Apaches. They shrewdly reasoned that by creating a fringe of Spanish rancherias along the borders of their own cultivated lands, they would shift the burden of defense from their own shoulders to those of the newcomers. She scheme really worked very well; and white settlers in the Taos valley carried their guns with them to their grain fields less than a third of a century ago in order to be prepared to defend themselves against a sudden attack of the Apaches, while the crafty inhabitants of Taos tilled their fields in comparative security and peace of mind.

In case of attack by a large war party the Taos Indians made common cause with the white settlers, so that the proximity of the community was not without its advantages to the Spaniards.

Owing to the abundance of fur-bearing animals and other wild game in the adjacent mountains, the fertility of the soil, the convenience of the place as a general distributing point and the fact that it was situated on one of the laterals of the Santa Fe trail, Taos became the home, or at least the place of rendezvous, of the soldiers of fortune who made the southwest the theater of their exploits. Kit Carson, Don Jesus Abreu, Charles Maxwell, Charles Bent, Ceran St. Vrain, Charles Beaubien and many other makers of history once made this little vilage their home, so that it is crowded with memorials of heroic days. Within a stone's throw of the plaza is the house in which Kit Carson lived, now prostituted to the base uses of a hay and feed warehouse. Less than a quarter of a mile distant is the grave in which his dust lies. Close to this is the red seal of the Apaches—the graves of thirty American soldiers, with a laconic inscription recording the fact that they were slain by Apaches, in the Embudo canyon, March 3, 1854.

Of the notable characters still living in Taos, the best known is Capt. Smith A. Simpson, a former Indian fighter, scout and companion of Kit Carson. Aloys Scheurich, another old friend of Carson's, died two or three years ago. The former home of Scheurich was the headquarters of General Sibley during the brief period of Confederate occupation. Near by is the adobe house in which occurred the Taos massacre, when Charles Bent, the first American governor of New Mexico, was assassinated. In the cemetery also may be seen the grave of Padre Antonio Jose Martinez, and in the outskirts of the town are the crumbling ruins of the church in which he ministered. In many respects he was the most remarkable man identified with the history of the southwest. By some, it is asserted that he was the real ringleader of the revolutionary outbreak in 1847 that resulted in the Taos massacre.

If this be true he was crafty enough to cover his tracks so skilfully that, although sixteen of his fellow-conspirators were hanged, he not only escaped with an unstretched neck, but became a delegate to the first constitutional convention, president of the first territorial assembly, and political dictator of his district until the day of his death, July 27, 1867. More remarkable than his political career was his record as a priest. Disregarding the rules of the church by taking not merely one but three wives, he was excommunicated and deposed, but bade defiance to the pope and the hierarchy, erected an independent church of his own, and carried practically his whole congregation with him. That Padre Martinez had grave faults, none can gainsay; but his uniform kindness and benevolence to the poor caused him to be loved and trusted as few others have ever been. That he was a man of liberal and enlightened opinions is proven by the fact that he erected the first printing press in the southwest, and published at Taos the first newspaper ever printed in New Mexico. This was named "El Crepuscula," meaning "The Dawn," the first issue bearing date of November 29, 1835.

The most dramatic episode in the history of Taos was the insurrection of 1847, its attendant massacre, and the swift retribution visited upon the participants. The passions of that day have sufficiently cooled to permit us to admit that the conspirators were not greatly to be blamed for cherishing the desire to restore the authority of Mexico, for they loved the country of their birth, and believed that they had been treacherously betrayed by General Armijo. That the leaders of the movement contemplated or approved of the ruthless massacre of Americans is improbable. Their mistake was that they unchained the mob, and then found themselves powerless to direct or control it.

In the Taos massacre sixteen or seventeen Americans were slain, including Governor Charles Bent. As soon as word of the massacre reached Santa Fe Colonel Price was sent with troops to quell the disturbance. The Indians had been induced to join the rebels, and the only important fight occurred at Pueblo de Taos. It was not so much a fight as a slaughter. The Indians retired into the great adobe church, on whose solid walls the balls of Price's six-pounder howitzers did as little damage as if they had been paper wads. Finally a hole was made in the walls of the church, and through this the muzzles of the howitzers were thrust, loaded with scrap iron. The slaughter was frightful, and soon the wooden rafters and timbers of the church caught fire. That was too much for even Indian fortitude. They burst open the doors and fled to the mountains. Before they reached a place of safety they were met by Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, with his band of mountaineers, who administered further punishment.

After the battle more than 200 Indians were buried among the ruins of the church. To this day beads that adorned the bodies of the slain redskins may be picked from the numerous anthills that are now found within the ancient inclosure.

PIRATE BOLD

"Won't you tell us a sailor's yarn?" asked the new boarder of the bos'n.

The bos'n took a big drink of water and began: "When I was a pirut——"

"A pirate!" gasped the new boarder.

"Yes, I used to be a pirut. It isn't generally known, but I was. I sailed the Sorry Sue as a pirut."

"How did you come to give it up?"

"That's just what I was getting ready to tell you—how I come to give up pirutin'. We had been livin' high for seven months on the gold which we'd taken out of a church at Juanapatan when we sacked the town there. We hadn't done any pirutin' nor fightin' for so long that we was gettin' pretty rusty. Some of us had forgotten how to pirut in the scientific way. We was good individual piruts, but we didn't have good team work.

"I set the boys on edge by giving them a good roastin'. You see, I was the head pirut. I told them they were a bunch of tiddlewinkers and tennis players. I got them so excited that they were greedy to tackle a fleet of warships if necessary, just to show me they were game. I figured out that they would scuttle the next ship in good shape.

"We didn't have long to wait for a ship to scuttle. It was a dark, foggy night. The boys were asleep down below. I was able to lash our ship alongside the other craft that we were to scuttle without anybody else knowing anything about it.

"When I got the ships lashed together good and tight I went below and roused the boys. We climbed aboard our prize and opened the door that led down into the cabin of the ship.

"I had no more'n opened the door than the doggondest noise I ever heard came out of there! The boys turned pale and shivered. I tried to shut the door till their wits came back, but wasn't quick enough. Every one of the boys made a break for our own ship and when they saw that we were lashed tight to that diabolical craft so we couldn't get away, they ran and jumped into the sea!

"It was a terrible sound that had frightened them. I was something of a society man and I had heard the same noise before, and wasn't as frightened as the others. Still, it made my blood run cold, all right. But there was nothing to do. All my men had drowned themselves, and if I had had any sense I would have done the same. They found rest in the bosom of the peaceful ocean, while I——"

"But what was that noise?" asked the new boarder.

"Lady," said the bos'n, "it was a woman's club going on. It was a woman's meeting under full sail! There was a million different sounds mixed up in it! My, it was awful!"

"A woman's club meeting out there?"

"It was a woman's ship. I was the only man on it. How I ever lived through it is more than I know! One of the women married me, and all the rest were jealous and there was a lot of trouble. I offered to walk the plank and I tried to jump overboard, but all the women started to cry every time I mentioned such a thing.

"They made me let my hair grow long, and curled it and tied pink ribbons in it. I had to walk polite and talk polite. I can't tell you how I suffered!"

"I'm glad there's something you can't tell," said the new boarder.

POE'S MOTHER LITTLE KNOWN

Though Her Grave Has Been Discovered, History Has Not Much to Say as to Her Personality.

There is something profoundly pathetic in the news that the grave of Edgar Allen Poe's mother has been discovered in old St. John's churchyard, in Richmond. Her grave seems indeed a place for a monument, but a monument to defeated hopes, a dark and somber relic of the reflected brilliancy of her son's career. From whatsoever high and quiet place she looks down upon the world what thoughts of the tragedy—man—amuse her eternal hours?

She was a gay and beautiful woman, an actress, and she bore as a son that delicate and mysterious incarnation of wild creativeness, Edgar Poe. How much of her own gayety and beauty and mystery helped to mold the fragile prophet of weird poetry who once nestled to her breast? Does she remember with glowing pride that he was a great artist and a fiery burning soul, or does she shudder at the thought of her little son befuddled in his cups and shaming all her onetime hopes for him? Is she reconciled to his failings for the sake of his gifts?

It is hard to understand the sadness that her picture brings to the heart. Perhaps it is because of the quick forgetfulness that swiftly covers human life. She has melted into time like a painted November leaf drifting down upon the dark surface of the tarn of Auber. We remember her for her son's sake, but not even in his haunting lines is there aught to tell of her life. She was Poe's mother. We erect in the 30 feet where she may lie buried a monument in her honor. Yet we do not even know the color of her eyes.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

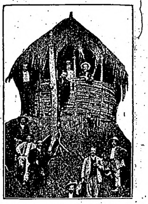
NOVEL USE FOR AN ANT-HEAP

Surveyors in the Congo Convert Hill Built by Insects Into a Look-Out Station.

Cape Town, Africa.—Among the most destructive of African insects are the white ants, which, although well under an inch in length, do untold damage even in a single night. Nothing is safe from attack, with the exception of iron and steel, though curiously enough the ants devour only that portion of an object which is not exposed to the air. They will eat away the soles of boots, leaving the uppers standing in their place.

In some parts, particularly in the Congo, the ant-heaps convert an otherwise flat country into a hilly one.

Beautiful ferns and tropical flowers cover these ant-heaps. That they can also be turned to practical account is shown by the fact that some surveyors in the Congo have converted one into a look-out station.



Ant-Heap Converted Into a Lookout Station.

SEEKS NEVER ENDING LIFE

Dr. Alexis Carrel Hopes to Graft New Nerves and Organs Into Dead Animal Tissues.

New York.—An attempt to translate death into life is shortly to be made at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, according to a statement made by Dr. Alexis Carrel of that institution, who is in Paris, on his way to America.

"I am about to endeavor," he said, "to graft and transplant nerves and organs connected with the nervous system. In this connection it is suggested to me by Professor De Bove that such experiments will strike greatly the public imagination. I have already established the possibility of keeping alive life germs in certain liquids.

"A question now raised by Professor De Bove as to whether these 'preserved' germs are capable of fertilization and the reproduction of species."

The experiments, which are to be on animals, will begin as soon as Doctor Carrel reaches New York. If they succeed along the line suggested by M. De Bove science will have attained an age-long dream of bridging death with a chain of never-ending life.

Doctor Carrel had gone to Paris from Stockholm, where he experimented in company with a Swedish scientist. He has with him cinematograph pictures of living tissues separated from their parent organisms. It is from these pictures and the experiments they illustrate that he argues that nerve transplantation is possible.

COLLIE DOG SAVES BOYS

Charges Hungry Coyotes and Prevents Death of Young Master, But Is Fatally Hurt.

Trinidad, Colo.—Fighting to the death, a Scotch collie dog saved the lives of his two masters, Louis and Samuel Salvorno, ten and twelve years old, respectively, who were attacked by three hunger-crazed coyotes on the snow-clad plains, ten miles southwest of here.

The boys were badly bitten by the infuriated beasts and their clothes were practically torn to ribbons. The dog was so badly lacerated it is dying.

The children had been sent to an uncle's ranch to get provisions. Half way over the train they were attacked by the coyotes. The collie charged the beasts, killing two and pursuing the third as it sneaked away. The dog is terribly torn, and it is feared he will not survive.

FINGER REPLACES MAN'S NOSE

Unique Grafting Experiment Gives Satisfaction to New Yorker on Whom It Was Tried.

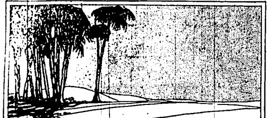
New York.—Doctors at the Academy of Medicine have agreed that in a crowd a finger can pass for a nose without detection. A man on whom the experiment was tried of grafting the third finger of his left hand on to the place where his real nose had been declared himself as pretty well satisfied with the substitute.

The new member has been constantly massaged recently until it is assuming a true nasal shape, but it cannot be bored through to let breath in.

As now grown there is no trace of the nail, and the doctors are speculating as to whether the possibility of one growing at the tip of the finger-made nose has been avoided.

A Lucky Shot.

Frankfort, Ky.—Shooting a knife from the hand of Leonard Isaacs of Jackson county, a convict, D. K. Mulkern of Louisville, a guard and former policeman, the other day saved his own life and was kept from killing Isaacs. Mulkern had been stabbed in the face by Isaacs, who is serving 21 years for manslaughter. Isaacs was fighting with Bob Stephens, a fellow convict, and Mulkern separated them. This angered Isaacs, and he turned on the guard. The nerve and true aim of Mulkern saved two lives.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MAC GRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M.G. KETTNER

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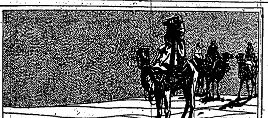


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Thiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a [illegible] enterprise involving Jones. It [illegible] known to Mrs. Chedsoye [illegible] to marry Fortune. Mrs. [illegible] declares she will not permit it. [illegible] to prevent Jones sailing [illegible] Ryanne steals Jones' letters [illegible] dispatches. He wires agent in New [illegible] Jones' name that he is [illegible] in New York to some [illegible] Mahomed, keeper of the holy [illegible] on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne [illegible] Fortune that he will see that [illegible] to no harm as a result of his [illegible] of the rug. Mahomed accosts [illegible] and demands the Thiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' [illegible]. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to met Ryanne at the English [illegible] the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and [illegible]

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

A good fire was started, and the funereal aspect of the oasis became quick and cheerful. A little distance from the blaze, George saw Fortune bending over the inanimate Ryanne. She was bathing his face with a wet handkerchief. After a time Ryanne turned over and flung his arms limply across his face. It was the first sign of life he had exhibited since the start. Fortune gently pulled aside his arms and continued her tender mercies.

"Can I help?" asked George.

"You might rub his wrists," she answered.

It seemed odd to him that they should begin in such a matter-of-fact way. It would be only when they had fully adjusted themselves to the situation that questions would put in for answers. He knelt down at the other side of Ryanne and massaged his wrists and arms. Once he paused, catching his breath.

"What is it?" she asked.

"A rib seems to bother me. It'll be all right tomorrow." He went on with his manipulations.

"Is he badly hurt?"

"I can't say."

His knowledge of anatomy was not deep; still, Ryanne's arms and legs worked satisfactorily. The trouble was either in his head or back of his ribs. He put his arm under Ryanne's shoulder and raised him. Ryanne mumbled some words. George bent down to catch them. "Hit 'em up in this half, boys; we've got them going. Hell! Get off my head, you farmer! . . . . Two cards, please." His face puckered into what was intended for a smile. George laid him back gently. Foot-ball and poker: what had this man not known or seen in life? Some one came between the two men and the fire, casting a long shadow athwart them. George looked up and saw Mahomed standing close by. His arms were folded and his face grimly inscrutable.

"Have you any blankets?" asked George coolly.

Mahomed gave an order. A blanket and two saddle-bags were thrown down beside the unconscious man. George made a pillow of the bags and laid the blanket over Ryanne.

"Why do you waste your time over him?" asked Mahomed curiously.

"I would not let a dog die this way," he retorted.

"He would have let you die," replied Mahomed, turning upon his heel.

George stared thoughtfully at his whilom accomplice. What did the old villain insinuate?

"Can I do anything to make you more comfortable?" speaking to Fortune.

"I'm all right. I was chilled a little while ago, but the fire has done away with that. Thank you."

"You must eat when they bring you food."

"I'll try to," smiling bravely.

To take her in his arms, then and there, to appease their hunger and his heart's!

Self-consciously, her hand stole to her hair. A color came into her cheeks. How frightful she must look! Neither hair-pin nor comb was left. She threw the strands across her shoulder and plucked the snarls and tangles apart, then braided the whole. He watched her, fascinated. He had never seen a woman do this before. It was almost a sacrilege for him to be so near her at such a moment. Afterward she drew her blanket over her shoulders.

"You've got lots of pluck."

"Have I?"

"Yes. You haven't asked a question yet."

"Would it help any?"

"No, I don't suppose it would. I've an idea that we're all on the way to the home of Haroun-al-Rashid."

"Bagdad," musingly.

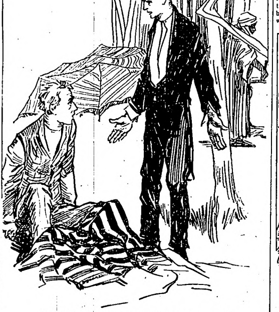
"It's the rug. But I do not understand you in the picture."

"No more do I."

With a consideration that spoke well of his understanding, he did not speak to her again till food was passed. Later, when the full terror of the affair took hold of her, she would be dreadfully lonely and would need to see him near, to hear his voice. He forced some of the hot soup down Ryanne's throat, and was glad to note that he responded a little. After that he limped about the strange camp, but was careful to get in no one's way. Slyly he took note of this face and that, and his satisfaction grew as he counted the aftermath of the war. And it had taken five of them, and even then the result had been in doubt up to the moment when his head had gone bang against the stucco. He took a melancholy pride in his swollen ear and half-shut eye. He had always been doubtful regarding his courage; and now he knew that George Percival Algernon Jones was as good a name as Bayard.

The camel-boys (they are called boys all the way from ten years up to forty), having hobbled the beasts, were portioning each a small bundle of tibbin or chopped straw in addition to what they might find by grazing. Funny brutes, thought George, as he walked among the kneeling animals: to go five days without food or water, to travel continuously from twenty-five to eighty miles the day! Others were busy with the pack-baskets. A tent, presumably Mahomed's, was being erected upon a clayey piece of ground in between the palms. No one entered the huts, even out of curiosity; so George was certain that the desertion had been brought about by one plague or another. A smaller tent was put up later, and he was grateful at the sight of it. It meant a little privacy for the poor girl. Great God, how helpless he was, how helpless they all were!

An incessant clatter, occasionally interspersed with a laugh, went on. The Arab, unlike the East Indian, is not ordinarily surly; and these seemed to be good-natured enough. They eyed George without malice. The war of the night before had been all in a day's work, for which they had been liberally paid. While he had spent much time in the Orient and had ridden camels, a real caravan, prepared for weeks of travel, was a distinct novelty, and so he viewed all with interest, knowing perfectly well that within a few days he would look upon these activities with a dull, hopeless anger. He went back to the girl and sat down beside her.



"For the Simple Reason I Didn't Have It to Give Up."

"Have you any idea why you are here?"

"No; unless he saw me in the bazaars with Horace, and thought to torture him by bringing me along."

Horace! A chill that was not of the night ran over his shoulders. So she called the adventurer by his given name? And how might her presence torture Ryanne? George felt weak in that bitter moment. Ay, how might not her presence torture him also? He had never, for the briefest space, thought of Ryanne and Fortune at the same time. She spoke, apathetically it was true, as if she had known him all her life. The wisest thing he could do was to bring Ryanne to a condition where he could explain some parts of the enigma and be of some use. Horace!

"I'm going to have another try at him," he said.

She nodded, but without any particular enthusiasm.

George worked over Ryanne for the better part of an hour, and finally the battered man moved. He made an effort to speak, but this time no sound issued from his lips. At the end of the hour he opened his eyes and smiled. It was more like the grin George had once seen upon the face of a boxer who had returned to the contest after having been floored half a dozen times.

"Can you hear me?" asked George.

Ryanne stared into his face. "Yes," thickly. "Where are we?"

"In the desert."

"Which one?"

"Arabian."

Ryanne tried to sit up alone.

"Better not try to move. They banged you up at a great rate. Best thing you can do is to go to sleep. You'll be all right in the morning."

Ryanne sank back, and George bundled him up snugly. Poor devil!

"He'll pull himself together in the morning," he said to Fortune. "I did not know that you knew him well."

"I have known him for eight or nine years. He used to visit my uncle at our villa at Mentone." She smiled. "You look very odd."

"No odder than I feel," with ineffectual attempt to bring together the ends of his collar-band. "I must be a sight. I was in too much of a hurry to get there. Did you eat the soup and fish?"

"The soup, yes; but I'm afraid that it will be some time before I can find the dried fish palatable. I hope my courage will not fail me," she added, the first sign of anxiety she had shown. She was very lonely, very tired, very sad.

It is quite possible that Mahomed, coming over, spoiled a pretty scene; for George had some very brave words upon the tip of his tongue.

"Come," said Mahomed to Fortune "You will sleep in the little tent. No one will disturb you."

"Good night, Mr. Jones. Don't worry; I am not afraid."

George was alone. He produced one of his precious cigars and lighted it. Then he drew over his feet one of the empty saddle-bags, wrapped his blanket round him, and sat smoking and thinking till the heat of the fire replenished from time to time, filled him with a comfortable drowsiness; and the cigar, still smoking, dropped from his nerveless fingers, as he lay back upon the hard clay and slept. Romance is the greatest thing in the world; but for all that, a man must eat and a man must sleep.

The cold dew of dawn was the tonic that recalled him from the land of grotesque dreams. He sat up and rubbed his face briskly with his hands, drying it upon the sleeve of his coat, as hasty and as satisfying a toilet as he had ever made. There was no activity in camp; evidently they were not going to start early. The cook alone was busy. The fire was crackling, the kettle was steaming, and a pot of pleasant-smelling coffee leaned rakishly against the hot ashes. The flap to Fortune's tent was still closed. And there was Ryanne, sitting with his knees drawn up under his chin, his hands clasped about his shins, and glowering at no visible thing.

"Hello!" cried George. "Found yourself, eh?"

Ryanne eyed him without emotion.

"When and how did they get you?" George inquired.

"About three hours before they got you. Something in a glass of wine. Dope. I'd have cleaned them up but for that."

"How do you feel?"

"Damned bad, Percival."

"Any bones broken?"

"No; I'm just knocked about; sore spot in my side; kicked, maybe. But it isn't that."

George didn't ask what "that" was.

"Where do you think he's taking us?"

"Bagdad, if we don't die upon the way."

"I don't think he'll kill us. It wouldn't be worth his while."

"You did not give him the rug."

"Not I!"

"It comes hard, Jones, I know, but your giving it up will save us both many bad days. He asked you for it?"

"He did."

"Then why the devil didn't you give it to him? What's a thousand pounds against this muddle?"

"For the simple reason I didn't have it to give up."

"What's that?"

"When I went up to my room, night before last, some one had been there ahead of me. And at first I had given you the credit," said George, with admirable frankness.

"Gone!" There was no mistaking the dismay in Ryanne's voice.

"Absolutely."

"Well, I be damn!" Ryanne threw aside the blanket and got up. It was a painful movement, and he swayed a little. "If Mahomed hasn't it, and I haven't it, and you haven't it, who the devil has, then?"

George shook his head.

"Jones we are in for it. If that cursed rug is Mahomed's salvation, it is no less ours. If we ever reach the palace of Bagdad and that rug is not forthcoming, we'll never see the outside of the walls again."

"Nonsense! There's an American consul at Bagdad."

"And Mahomed will notify him of our arrival!" bitterly.

"Isn't there some way we two might get at Mahomed?"

"Perhaps; but it will take time. Don't bank upon money. Mahomed wants his head. If the rug . . . ." But Ryanne stopped. He looked beyond George, his face full of terror. George turned to see what had produced this effect. Fortune was coming out of her tent. "Fortune? My God!" Ryanne's legs gave under and he sank, his face in his hands. "I see it all how! Fool, fool! He's going to get me, Jones; he's going to get me through her!"

CHAPTER XIV.

Mahomed Offers Freedom.

Fortune had slept, but only after hours of watchful terror. The slightest sound outside the tent sent a scream into her throat, but she succeeded each time in stifling it. Once the evil laughter of a hyena came over her ears, shivering. Alone! She laid her head upon the wadded saddle-bags and wept silently, and every sob tore at her heart. She must keep up the farce of being brave when she knew that she wasn't. The men must not be discouraged. Her deportment would characterize theirs; any sign of weakness upon her side would correspondingly depress them the more. She prayed to God to give her the strength to hold out. She was afraid of Mahomed; she was afraid of his grim smile, afraid of his mocking eyes; she could not sponge out the scene wherein he had so gratuitously kicked Horace in the side. Horace! No, she did not believe that she would ever forgive him for this web which he had spun and fallen into himself. Two things she must hide for the sake of them all: her fear of Mahomed and her knowledge of Ryanne's trickery.

What part in this tragedy had the Arab assigned her? Her fingers twined and untwined, and she rocked and rocked, bit her lips, lay down, sat up and rocked again. But for the exhaustion, but for the insistent call of nature, she would never have closed her eyes that night.

And her mother! What would her mother believe, after the scene that had taken place between them? What could she believe, save that her daughter had fulfilled her threat, and run away? And upon this not unreasonable supposition her mother would make no attempt to find out what had become of her. Perhaps she would be glad, glad to be rid of her and her questions. Alone! Well, she had always been alone.

The only ray of sunshine in all was the presence of Jones. She felt, subtly, that he would not only stand between her and Mahomed, but also between her and Ryanne.

"Hush!" whispered George. "Don't let her see you like this. She mustn't know."

"You don't understand," replied Ryanne miserably.

"I believe I do." George's heart was heavy. This man was in love with her, too.

Ryanne struck the tears from his eyes and turned aside his head. He was sick in soul and body. To have walked blindly into a trap like this, of his own making, too! Fool! What had possessed him, usually so keen, to trust the copper-hided devil? All for the sake of one glass of wine! With an effort entailing no meager pain in his side, he stilled the strangling hiccoughs, swung round and tried to smile reassuringly at the girl.

"You are better?" she asked.

There was in the tone of that question an answer to all his dreams. One night's work had given him his ticket to the land of those weighed and found wanting. She knew; how much he did not care; enough to read his guilt.

It appeared to George that she was accepting the situation with a philosophy deeper than either his or Ryanne's. Not a whimper, not a plaint, not a protest so far had she made. She was a Roland in petticoats.

"Oh, I'm bashed up a bit," said Ryanne. "I'll get my legs in a day or so. Fortune, will you answer one question?"

"As many as you like."

"How did you get here?"

"Don't you know?"

George wasn't certain, but the girl's voice was cold and accusing.

"I?"

"Yes. Wasn't it the note that you wrote to me?"

Ryanne took his head in his hands, wearily. "I wrote you no note, Fortune; I have never written you a note of any kind. You do not know my handwriting from Adam's. In God's name, why didn't you ask your mother or your uncle? They would have recognized the forgery at once. Who gave it to you?"

"Mahomed himself."

"Damn him!" Ryanne grew strong under the passing fit of rage. "No, don't tell me to be silent. I don't care about myself. I'm the kind of a man who pulls through, generally. But this takes the spine out of me. I'm to blame; it's all my fault."

"Say no more about it." She believed him. She really hadn't thought him capable of such baseness, though at the time of her abduction she had been inclined to accuse him. That he was here, a prisoner like herself, was conclusive evidence, so far as she was concerned, of his innocence. But she knew him to be responsible for the presence of Jones; knew him to be culpable of treachery of the meanest order; knew him to be lacking in generosity and magnanimity toward a man who was practically his benefactor. "What does Mahomed want?"

"The bally rug, Fortune. And Jones here, who had it, says that it is gone."

"Vanished, magic-carpet-wise," supplemented George.

"And Jones would have given it up."

"And a thousand like it, if we could have bought you out of this."

"Jones and I could have managed to get along."

"We shouldn't have mattered."

"And would you have returned to Mr. Jones his thousand pounds?"

"Yes, and everything else I have," quite honestly.

"Don't worry any more about the rug, then. I know where it is."

"You?" cried the two men.

"Yes. I stole it. I did so, thinking to avert this very hour; to save you from harm," to George, "and you from doing a contemptible thing," to Ryanne. "It is in my room, done up in the big steamer-roll. And now I am glad that I stole it."

Ryanne laughed weakly.

Said George soberly: "What contemptible thing?" He remembered Mahomed's words in regard to Ryanne as the latter lay insensible in the sand.

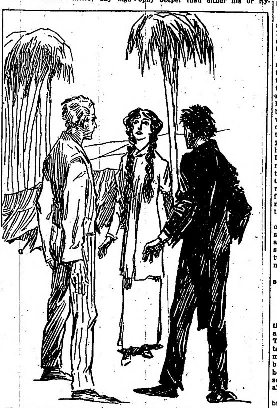
Ryanne, quick to seize the opportunity of solving, to his own advantage, the puzzle for George, and at the same time guiding Fortune away from a topic, the danger of which she knew nothing, raised a hand. "I bribed Mahomed to kidnap you, Jones. Don't be impatient. You laughed at me when I laid before you the prospectus of the United Romance and Adventure Company. I wished to prove to you that the concern existed. And so here is your adventure upon approval. I thought, of course, you still had the rug. Mahomed was to carry you into the desert for a week, and by that time you would have surrendered the rug, returned to Cairo, the hero of a full-fledged adventure. Lord! what a mess of it I've made. I forgot, next to this bally rug, Mahomed loved me."

The hitherto credulous George had of late begun to look into facts instead of dreams. He did not believe a word of this amazing confession, despite the additional testimony of Fortune, relative to Ryanne's statements made to her in the bazaars.

"The biter bitten," was George's sole comment.

Ryanne breathed easier.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"Don't Worry Any More About the Rug, Then. I Know Where It Is."

Clothes Must Be "Amusing."

The women are tired of fashions that are merely chic or lovely and are now cultivating the eccentric. They like a dress which they can term "amusing." Their hats, also, must be "amusing." Their frocks must be "funny," their ties, belts, coats and hosiery "ducky." The latter term describes articles that are pretty and also amusing.

The clothes now worn include braces for women with skirts or trouser effect. Some of the hats are trimmed with two tennis rackets made of plush, with white stockings having black, spreading trees for clocks, and little curate coats and cabmen's hats copied in straw.—London Letter.

Might Have Put Last First

Old Lady Wound Up With Excellent Reason for Not Liking the Dominie's Sermon.

Walter D. Moody, meanaging director of the Chicago plan commission, told the following story at a recent luncheon of the Chicago real estate board:

A Scotch clergyman who had made a particularly brilliant attempt (as he thought) in the preparation of a certain sermon, felt highly elated on the Sunday on which it was delivered.

Walking home from church after the service he encountered an old lady who was one of his stanchest parishoners. Slipping his arm through hers he asked:

"Aunty, how did you like my sermon today?" Expecting, of course, to receive a fine word of approval from the devout old lady, who was a great admirer of the minister, he was chagrined when she replied: "Good dominie, I did not like it.'

"You did not like it, aunty! Well, what was the reason?"

"There are three reasons."

"Three reasons! I declare! I pray what was the first one?"

"I do not like sermons that are read."

That was not disconcerting, so the minister pressed the old lady for the second reason.

"Well," she said, "I did not like the way you read it."

"Come now, aunty," continued the minister, "that is not so bad. What was the final reason?"

"Well, I dinna like to tell you, good dominie, but I thought it wasn't worth reading."

What Makes for Success.

When a girl dabbles in a whole lot of things she loses real interest in any one of them and hence does not become successful. Decide what you want to do or be and then bend every effort toward making this things possible. Sometimes, it is true, a girl cannot do the thing she would like to do because other obligations demand her efforts. Even in such event she should make the best of the situation, do well the thing she is obliged to do, in the hope that it will eventually lead her out of discouragement into the clear light of happiness.

Many of the world's most successful women are those who at the beginning of their careers had to do many things that were distasteful to them and who had to overcome obstacles that at first sight seemed overwhelming.—Exchange.

When Philosophy Comes Easy.

A philosopher who died recently left a fortune of $1,000,000, which, we might say, accounts for the philosophicalness of his philosophy.—Detroit Free Press.

THE BANKS OF CANADA

The closing of the year 1912 has brought out the usual bank statements accompanied by the addresses of the Presidents and General Managers of these institutions. Their reading is interesting as they show in a striking manner the prosperity of the country, and deal with economic matters in a first hand way. Those who know anything of Canadian banking methods know the stability of these institutions, and the high character of the men who are placed in charge. In discussing the land situation the President of the Union Bank of Canada, whose branches are to be found in all parts of the Canadian West, said:—

"A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of Western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that a business standing which is strengthened and enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations."

It will thus be seen that the banks recognize the certain rise in the value of farm lands in Western Canada. When the facts are known of the wonderful producing qualities of farm lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is simple to understand the liberal stand taken by the banks.

Living not far from Lashburn, Sask., is a farmer named Clarke who in 1912 secured a crop of Marquis Wheat, yielding 76 bushels per acre. This is spoken of as a record yield, and this is doubtless true, but several cases have been brought to notice where yields almost as large have been produced, and in different parts of the country. During the past year there have been reported many yields of from 35 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, too, were a successful crop, and so was the barley crop. Wheat that would yield 40 bushels per acre, would bring on the market 70c (a fair figure) per bushel, a gross return of $28.00 per acre. Allow $12.00 per acre (an outside figure) there would be a balance of $16.00 per acre net profit. This figure should satisfy anyone having land that cost less than $100.00 per acre. Very much less return than this proves satisfactory to those holding lands in Iowa and Illinois worth from $250 to $300 per acre.

The latest Government returns give an approximate estimate of four hundred thousand of an immigration to Canada during 1912. Of this number 200,000 will be from the United States. Most of these are of the farming class and it is not difficult to understand why farming lands in Canada will advance from ten to twenty per cent within the next twelve months. Therefore investment in Western Canadian lands is not looked upon as being in the speculative class. Those fortunate enough to secure free homesteads in Canada will acquire in the intrinsic value of the land alone the best possible start for a splendid future. Advertisement.

New York Flat.

They who have ever flat-hunted in New York know well that, till a rental of $5,000 or $6,000 a year is reached, flats are incredibly cramped. Indeed, in a good neighborhood, even a five-thousand-dollar flat is apt to be a tiny one.

Discussing this phenomenon, Prof. Brander Matthews said at a luncheon:

"I remarked to a lady the other day:

"'Why, madam, your dog wags his tail up and down.'

"'Yes,' she replied, 'he has to. We are comparatively poor, you see, and Fido was raised in a five-thousand-dollar flat.'"

Wedding Rings That Wear.

The next time you are married—or, if you will, when you are married—don't buy a gold wedding ring. It isn't being done. Platinum wedding rings are the newest thing. Mlle. Jeanne Provost, a French actress, is to blame. She thought of the idea, and when she was married to M. Firpo, she had one. Platinum rings are more expensive than gold and wear better. Just why an actress, especially a French actress, should want a wedding ring that will last a long while the jewelers haven't learned.

Place for Them.

"Where do they try electrical cases?"

"I don't know, but it ought to be in the circuit court."

When you have so far lost control of your nerves that you "fly to pieces" over the least little noise or excitement, it is high time to give your nerves rest and to build up your blood. The drawn look, the sunken eyes, the deepening lines about the mouth and forehead, the loss in weight, are plain signs that the nerves and body are being poorly nourished. Don't put off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think.

Go to the nearest drug store today and get a 50 cent box or six boxes for $2.50 or send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Our booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," is free.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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Saturday, February 1, 1913.

Why this unnecessary excitement in Minneapolis because a blooded cow was given a ride in a limousine? Close observers will have no difficulty in concluding that worse things than blooded cows have been known to ride in limousines.

An exchange tells a story of a boy who was sent to market with a sack full of rabbits, lingering around town all day and coming back without selling them. When asked by his mother why he did not sell the rabbits, he said no one asked him what was in the sack. How many of our merchants are like this little boy? They have plenty of goods for sale, but fail to tell the people what is in the sack. If you expect to sell goods in this day and age, you must open your sack and keep shouting the merits of your stock in trade.

Thomas Cooper, secretary of the Better Farming association of North Dakota, and Prof. Andrew Boss, of Minnesota agricultural college, will be at the third annual short course of the state agricultural school, Crookston, during Feb. 10-21, 1913. These names alone guarantee that the best men obtainable give of their valuable information and experience at the short courses held at that school. President McVey of North Dakota university has also promised to be present. A catalogue of the short course will be mailed upon request.

Country Club

A community in the vicinity of Crookston is proving that country life can be made much more pleasant and attractive than is commonly believed. Twenty women formed the Fairfax-Andover Social circle and later arranged to meet every month in the year and to invite the men as honorary members.

The day of meeting is observed as a holiday and work is over when the chores are finished. The meetings are called to order by the president promptly at noon. Roll call is not a dull reading of names, because each member responds with a choice bit of literature committed to memory since the last meeting. After a program composed of papers and formal talks, some one proposes a topic for discussion. The members speak on various phases of the subject and finally some one sums up the arguments presented. This discussion brings the members a good opportunity for better acquaintance and gives excellent training in extemporaneous speaking. The club causes an interchange of ideas that brings greater farm profits as well as pleasure to its members. It has helped to make a happy neighborhood, to lighten sorrows of neighbors, and increase the joy of companionship among friends. It is proving that the country is an ideal place to live when the people make it so.—C. G. Selvig, Northwest Experiment Farm, Crookston, Minn.

Rural School Notes

The undersigned desires to call attention to the following announcements from the superintendent of public instruction:

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—"No examination for common school certificates will be held in February or the spring of 1913. All certificates, however, that expire March 1, 1913, will be extended to August 1, 1913, if sent in by the county superintendent accompanied by his recommendation for extension."

All teachers, therefore, that have certificates expiring March 1 should send them at once to this office to be listed and sent in to the department before Feb. 15. Don't fail to attend to this, for the new certificate issued must be in your hands before March 1 in order to continue your school legally.

The regular teachers' examinations will be held Tuesday, July 31, Friday, Aug. 1, Saturday, Aug. 2. High school board examinations will be offered in high and graded schools and rural schools Monday and Tuesday, March 24 and 25, in arithmetic, American history English grammar, geography; high, graded, and rural schools Friday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, May 23, 26, 27, 28, in all subjects.

EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATION.

The practice of issuing certificates to pupils who have completed their studies in the rural schools has become general. We have had several of these graduations in past years, and there will no doubt be several similar ones in the spring. Teachers in districts where there are pupils that can graduate in one or more subjects will please send a list of such scholars, their age, and the subjects in which examinations are desired to this office at once. Requisitions for examination questions must be sent in by Feb. 10. This can not be done until I know what schools and number of subjects and number of pupils taking the examinations. Teachers, please do not fail to take up this subject with your scholars and act accordingly. Much interest has been created by these graduating exercises on former occasions. Hope and expect to see the standard of work carried on so we may look for several common school graduations this year.

The department suggests that the subjects which serve as a basis for completion of the eight grade courses be made to include the following groups: Group I—Arithmetic, geography, grammar, American history; Group II—Civics, composition, physiology, hygiene, spelling. Not fewer than four of these should be required. The four may include, (a) all subjects in Group I, or (b) grammar and any other two subjects in Group I and one subject in Group II, or (c) composition and any three subjects in Group II. The recommendation is made that in any grouping grammar or composition, or both, be included. The department recommends that high school board certificates be made the basis of graduation and promotion in rural schools. These are the examinations announced above.

Allow me to again call the attention of teachers and school officers to the meeting of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational association that is to meet in this city Feb. 13, 14, and 15. A large conclave of educators and teachers will hold one of the largest educational gatherings for Northern Minnesota this year. It will be an inspiration in our work to attend. Let me call attention to the call by the secretary, Prof. J. H. Hay, in these columns. I will specially call attention to the program stated below, being the program for the joint meeting of Pennington and Marshall counties. School officers, it is a program of much variation and interest. Let all school officers attend.

JOINT MEETING.

School officers of Pennington and Marshall counties, to be held at Thief River Falls Feb. 13 and 14. The joint meeting of the Northwestern and the North Central Educational associations.

OFFICERS' PROGRAM.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

Music.

2:30. Opening remarks, by Supt. E. A. Mostue.

3:00. Address, Geo. E. Vincent, president state university of Minnesota.

Thursday evening.

Address to N. W. M. E. A., "The New Duty of the School," Pres. Geo. M. Vincent.

Friday, Feb. 14.

Music.

9:00. Address, Supt. Supt. David Johnson, Warren.

9:30. "Normal Training Schools in Relation to the Rural Schools," by Miss Theodine Goodwin, Thief River Falls.

9:50. "Agriculture in Rural Schools," C. G. Selvig, Crookston.

10:15. "Taxation," County Treasurer A. Trovaton.

10:35. Reading, Miss Hayes, Moorhead, Minn.

10:45. "School Architecture," Architect B. D Keck, Crookston.

11:10. "School Consolidation," Rural School Commissioner E. E. Phillips department of public instruction.

11:15. Music.

1:15. "The School and the Community," Miss Anna Shelland, International Falls.

1:45. Address, C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of schools.

2:15. Conference with Mr. Schulz and Mr. Phillips.

Friday evening.

Music.

Address, by Dr. J. Adam Puffer of Boston.

A rate of one and a third fares is assured on all railways on the certificate plan.

The county school officers' meeting is but one of ten similar meetings to be held during the convention. You are urged to attend, and also see that your teacher attends. At least 1,000 people, including all the leading educators of the state, will be present. Much entertainment will be provided so do not fail to come.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. MOSTUE.

Australia's Wild Oysters.

Oysters are sometimes regarded as dangerous but they are not usually considered savage. A Queensland judge, however, has decided that they are wild beasts. Before a royal commission on the pearling industry, which has been sitting at Brisbane, a witness stated that eight years ago he had laid 100,000 shells in the neighborhood of Friday island. The Japanese stole the shells, and the district court judge held that as pearl shell oysters were wild animals there was no penalty for stealing them.

District Court

District court was in session this week at Thief River Falls.

The first case on the calendar was G. H. Sandum vs. Hoken Johnson, a proceeding instituted to recover damages on the failure of defendant to convey a piece of real estate according to an alleged agreement, was continued over the term by stipulation of the attorneys.

The case of Hackett vs. Elliott, in which plaintiff was suing for a commission for the sale of land, was dismissed by stipulation of the attorneys.

In the case of Creighton vs. Elliott, the plaintiff brought action on the failure of the defendant to turn over a quarter section of land according to contract. On the non-appearance of the plaintiff and on his failure to serve a notice of trial, the court allowed a motion to strike the case from the calendar.

The suit for damages brought by Sever Hoff against the Great Northern Railway company for injuries received in being beaten and robbed in the defendant company's depot at Bemidji was continued over the term by the consent of both parties.

Arming Safes with Deadly Gases.

A chemical company has devised a grenade or glass receptacle, filled with a chemical compound, as a means of making it impossible for safeblowers to rob a safe after breaking it open.

It is an inoffensive-looking article, about two inches in diameter and five inches long. Inside of the exterior tube are seven smaller ones, each filled with a different chemical. When the door of the safe is blown, or the safe is jarred heavily, the grenade explodes, and the air is filled with the deadly fumes. It is claimed that these fumes, which, so far as effect is concerned, are not unlike the gases from the deadly Chinese "stink pots," are powerful enough to make breathing impossible and to force all persons near the safe to retreat or be almost instantly suffocated.

The grenades are made with a lasting effect of from six to ten hours, depending upon the size, and are placed just back of the locking mechanism of the safe doors.—Popular Mechanics.

Hadley Points Out Danger.

President Hadley of Yale writes: "In the year 1789 the whole French people was in a state of political excitement. They seized eagerly upon everything sensational. A young journalist named Camille Desmoulins shared this feeling and took advantage of it. He wrote a series of articles called 'Lamp Post Talks to the People of Paris,' in which he urged that anybody who was not a friend of the people ought to be taken to the nearest lamp post and hanged. He was not himself a bloodthirsty man. He chose his title chiefly because it sounded so picturesque. After a time he saw that they were executing a great many innocent men and women, and began to tell me so. Then they said that he was not a friend of the people any longer, and hanged him. This story has a moral for us in America to-day. It shows the dangers that come to a people which reads newspapers for the sake of excitement, instead of for the sake of information.

"To What Base Uses."

Big Brother (to young sister who has acquired an unaccountable habit of borrowing his razor)—I know you have borrowed my razor again. It's not where I put it.

Young Sister (scrambling around in the bathroom)—Oh! here it is, Bob—just where you left it, I am sure!

Big Brother—No such thing. And this is the third time you have misplaced it. Now, miss, you will tell me what you use it for. Were you ripping the sleeves of your last winter's coat?

Young Sister (doggedly)—No. You never will forget that!

Big Brother—Well, what then! (shaking her by the shoulders) Answer me.

Young Sister (tearfully)—I was just splitting up a little light wood to kindle the fire, and I just think you are a horried, selfish old thing not to want to even lend your things—so there!

For Your Health.

Conquer your moods; don't let your moods conquer you. People who give way to moods never amount to much, because they are never masters of themselves. They never know in the morning whether they are going to do a good day's work or not, whether they are going to be a cheering or a depressing influence on the people around them. If they feel like being good-tempered, they will be; if they feel like "snapping" at everybody, they will snap.

People who suffer from "moods" should be careful about their habits. They should be regular about meals sleep, exercise and work. The condition of the health has much to do with moods, and there is nothing that contributes so much to health as absolute regularity.

Bring in Your Work
Bring in Your Ads

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs.; ready to do your spring work.

COME AND GET YOUR PIC

And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

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Red Lake Falls, Minn.

A Gold Farm.

"Thanksgiving football is one form of gold farm," said a metallurgist; "but gold grows, and when the secret of its cultivation is discovered, we shall have gold farms literally.

"Miners, having set timber braces in gold mines, often find on the timber growths of gold. Growths of gold have, too, been perceived on the rocks of gold-bearing rivers. Gold has been discovered growing on sluice boxes.

"What causes these growths of gold we don't know. We do know that one essential is the percolation of water, a feature without which gold growths are never found. When we discover the other features—and no doubt science will discover them some day—the gold farmer will perhaps be as common as the farmer of fruit or truck."

The Malacca Wildcat.

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 12 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

Clever Work of Beavers.

A peculiar fact was discovered at the reservoir at Saddleback pond recently at Rangeley; when beavers' work in dam construction was found to interfere with the water supply from Saddleback stream. These busy engineers had constructed a tight dam, which had retained considerable of the supply of the mountain reservoir, and workmen each day tore out their work, only to find it rebuilt on the next visit. Good-sized tree sections had been hauled in and placed in the dam by the beavers. After several destructions of the beavers' dams there was again found to be a stoppage in the supply of water through the main pipes. The dam had not been rebuilt, but on close investigation it was found that those cunning engineers, in revenge, apparently, had built a dense screen across the strainer, which had prevented the flow of water through the main pipe.—Kennebec Journal.

WORLD'S CITIES HARD TO KILL.

Rome Twice Burned, Six Times Starved—Paris' Eight Sieges.

Few of the world's great cities have not faced, at one time or another, total destruction. But a city is hard to kill.

Take Rome, for instance. She has been swept by pestilence no fewer than ten times. She has been twice burned and six times driven to submission by starvation. Perhaps it is on account of her great vitality that she is called the Eternal city.

Paris has gone through eight sieges, ten famines, two plagues and one fire which devastated it.

Constantinople has been burned out nine times and has suffered from four plagues and five sieges. In addition, she has been ruled by monarchs who were worse than a plague. Yet Constantinople still flourishes.

London has been decimated five times by plagues, in addition to visitations of typhus, cholera and other epidemics. She has been burned more or less severely several times.—Stray Stories.

A horse is so constructed by nature that he has no desire to do anything which will injure his health. He walks around whatever is not good for him and without a struggle. But man is so constructed that whatever is not good for him he wants to do. He eats too much, and he eats too fast. He drinks while eating, and there is nothing proper that he does without an effort. Why this distinction in favor of a horse? It may be said that a horse has only instinct, while a man has reason, which he should use. It is a pity that man was not given more instinct and less reason.—Atchison Globe.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of John P. Fellman.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Pennington.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John P. Fellman, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Johanna Fransilia Fellman, Charley Fellman, Gust Fellman, Albert Fellman, Anna Fellman, Herman Fellman, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled: Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court and the seal of said court this 15th day of January, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
(SEAL) j18-3: Probate Judge

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The Fashion Authority

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Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $93 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

COLLEGE CASH
The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (330,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C."
Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services by Rev. Theodore Grytling Feb. 9, at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

I. T AASTAD, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST. Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3830 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1731 Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
P. STREN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 100 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MOSAIS LABELLE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CENTRAL
MEAT MARKET
Wilson & Steen, Props.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEATS
SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY
HIGHEST CASHPRICE PAID FOR HIDES
ST. HILAIRE MINN

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
FARM, STOCK & HOME,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 months, on trial, 10 cts.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

R. L. Hauge visited the county seat on Wednesday.

Dr. Swanson made a visit to the county seat Tuesday.

D. Patterson was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Peter Kolstad has been down from his claim this week.

Just received a full line of all kinds of fine laces, at D. LAZAR.

A. S. Wilson made a business visit to the county seat Thursday.

Mrs. C. H. Martz and son Jo returned Tuesday from Leroy, Minn.

N. A. Nelson was transacting business in Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Miss Hilda Hauge left Tuesday for Nymore, where she will remain for about six weeks.

G. W. Eastman has sold his eighty acres near Hazel to J. D. Houston, a Red Lake Falls speculator, for $5,300.

A crowd of Black River young people had a party at Dan Whalen's place last Friday night. All report a good time.

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McMachon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Big sale on horse blankets for twenty days, at 15 per cent discount,

CARL KRUEGER.

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices

A. SATTERBERG.

Helmer Friberg returned Monday to Crookston, after a visit with his cousins at the Brink home. Elmer Brink accompanied him to Crookston.

Otto Ulmer came Wednesday from Oslo and will have charge of the harness shop during the absence of the proprietor, Carl Krueger, in Crookston.

I have a large line of cotton and wool bed blankets left, and as the season is most over will make a liberal discount. Call and examine.

A. H. PITKIN.

Late advices from Mrs. Carl Krueger, who is in the hospital at Crookston, are that her fever is lower and she is resting a little easier, but she will probably have to submit to a surgical operation.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.

adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

You will all enjoy the lecture, views, moving pictures, and the singing, at the Imperial hall next Thursday evening. Everybody invited. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

Before buying stock food come in and see us. Guaranteed to do the work.

CARL KRUEGER.

Mrs. J. A. Bahan visited with friends in Crookston, returning home Wednesday. She also listened to the trial, in district court, of a slander case from Dugdale, in which the young lady plaintiff was awarded $10 damages.

At the meeting of the board of education Wednesday evening, N. A. Nelson was appointed trustee in place of C. H. Martz, deceased. Contracts for wood were awarded to George Haupt, for ten cords of green at $3.00 per cord; and to E. Klemsrud for twenty cords of dry at $3.40 per cord.

Miss Palmer's Sunday school class of girls met at her home Monday and organized a society entitled the "Upstreamers." Officers were elected, as follows: Ethel Patterson, president; Edith Nelson, vice president; Olga Fricker, secretary; Echo Olson, treasurer. After the business session a light lunch was served by the teacher.

Many of the problems of the women in the home will be taken up at the women's short course, agricultural school, Crookston, Feb. 10-21, 1913. Several experts in home economics work will be present. The work will consist mainly of practical demonstrations and lectures. The use of the fireless cooker will be demonstrated. Women may procure rooms at the dormitories and thus remain out at the school during the entire course or a part of it. Full information, upon request, from the superintendent.

Glenn Martz was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

Miss Sadie Sieff was over from Red Lake Falls Friday, and attended the masquerade ball.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Bring in your harness and have them repaired before the spring rush starts.

CARL KRUEGER.

Miss Hazel Wilson, who has been attending the Normal school at Moorhead, came home yesterday just in time to attend the masquerade ball.

Notice

Parties knowing themselves indebted to me please call and settle either by cash or note. I want to close up the years' business and I need the cash. A. H. PITKIN.

Notice of Annual Creamery Meeting

The St. Hilaire Cooperative Creamery Association will hold their annual meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the town hall in St. Hilaire, Minnesota, for the purpose of hearing reports and for electing officers for the ensuing year, and to do any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1913.

j28-2t N. K. ANDERSON, Sec,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH
No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "
GOING SOUTH
No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:20 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "
No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......... 8:35 a. m

The firemen's annual masquerade, which was given last evening, was as usual a very pleasant affair. Owing to the extreme cold weather the attendance was not as good as on previous occasions, but all had a pleasant time. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Most handsomely dressed lady, Miss Alice Hall; best dressed gentleman, Dr. Owens; most comical lady, Mrs. H. Goergen; most comical gentleman, Ferd Hall. The judges were: Mrs. B. E. Burkee, Miss Bertha Just, Leonard Holmes, J. H. Moore, and M. E. Hoff.

Spring [illegible]

When I peruse the seedman's book,
That handy guide,
And at the tempting pictures look,
Then I decide
To purchase hoe and spade and rake
And gleefully a garden make.

But when the poultry book I read,
See Wyandottes
And Plymouth Rocks of stately breed
In handsome lots,
I feel I really cannot sleep
Till I begin to chickens keep.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Shore Lots.

Citteman—Oh, these are the shore lots you advertised? Well, there doesn't seem to be much to them.

Boomley—Say, you want to come up and have a look at them when the tide's out!—New York Life.

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen, please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must know,
I thought it time for me to 'lay low.'"

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Warrant Issued for Missing Creamery Employe.

Andrew Golberg, secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Creamery company of St. Paul, has been missing several days and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with embezzlement. The amount taken is reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000 and covers a considerable period.

Edward A. Cammack, president and general manager of the company, says Golberg was living beyond his means.

The missing treasurer is forty-five years old and formerly lived at Rochester, this state. He entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery company as a clerk and gradually advanced until he became head bookkeeper for the firm.

Upon the resignation of the treasurer he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he retained up to the time of his disappearance.

TWO COACHES DESTROYED

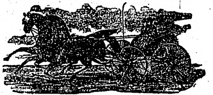
Occupants Forced to Escape in Scant Attire.

By the explosion of a gas tank in a day coach on a Northern Pacific passenger train two cars were destroyed and the train was delayed two hours in reaching St. Paul. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning as the train was pulling out of St. Cloud.

A day coach was burned to the trucks, not any of the woodwork remaining. A tourist sleeper was about half destroyed before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

SPECIAL SALE ON
White Goods
and
Laces
DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GO UP AHEAD.

Then See That You Stay There—You Can if You Work Hard.

Thirty years ago in a poor schoolhouse in a back district a boy at the foot of the class unexpectedly spelled a word that had passed down the entire class.

"Go up ahead," said the master, "and see that you stay there. You can if you work hard."

The boy hung his head. But the next day he did not miss a word in spelling. The brighter scholars knew every word in the lesson, hoping there might be a chance to get ahead, but there was not a single one. Dave stayed at the head. He had been an indifferent speller before, but now he knew every word.

Breaking It Gently.

Captain of Steamer—Madam, it gives me great pain to be obliged to tell you that your little boy's hat has blown overboard. Fond Mother—Why, I thought it was tied on with a string! Captain—Yes. That was just the trouble. The string did not break.

All Cameras Point to Africa.

The lion and the elephant,
The tiger full of wile,
The zebra and the tall giraffe,
The languid crocodile,

The sulky hippopotamus,
The leopard and the gnu,
The panther and the python snake,
The little jackal, too—

Is this a circus catalogue?
Oh, not by any means!
I'm naming you the pictures
In this month's magazines.
—Newark Evening News.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

A Queer Question.

Small Harold (at the zoo)—What is that funny looking bird, papa? Papa—That is a bald eagle, Harold. Small Harold—How long does an eagle have to be married before he gets bald, papa?—Chicago News.

High Class Suicide.

In China suicide has been a fine art for several centuries. If a mandarin is guilty of misconduct he is requested to put himself out of the land of the living. There is a distinction, too, in the manner in which the oriental may die. If he is of exalted rank and entitled to wear the peacock feather he is privileged to choke himself to death with gold leaf. This is regarded as a distinguished manner of ending life. If the mandarin is only of the rank that is entitled to wear the red button he must be content with strangling himself with a silken cord. Such are the distinctions of caste.

Financial Information.

"So you at last yielded to that man's importunities and gave him some tips on the market?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax.

"What happened?"

"Well, they turned out so badly that I'm mighty glad I didn't invest any money on 'em myself."—Washington Star.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1..........	$1.20
" " 2..........	1.10
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs..........	36
Oats	23
Rye..........	47
Eggs..........	22
Butter	30
" creamery..........	34
Potatoes	55
Beef live weight..........	3@3½
Pork, "	6
" dressed..........	8½
Sheep, live weight..........	3@5½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive..........	8
Hides..........	9
Flour, patent..........	2.50-2.00
Shorts, per ton..........	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE
PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to O. GUNSTAD

Avoid Trouble

at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

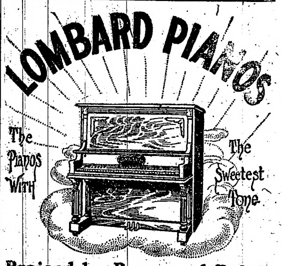
MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,

S. J. SWASNON, - - Agent

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Sisker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

LOCAL
AND
LONG
DISTANCE
TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone,

G. W. HOOPER

More Economical Both in Use and Cost
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

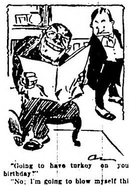
—And it does better work. Simply follow your customary method of preparation—add a little less of Calumet than when using ordinary baking powder. Then watch the result. Light, fluffy, and evenly raised—the baking comes from the oven more tempting, tastier, more wholesome.

Calumet *insures* the baking of an expert. Ask your grocer to-day.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris, Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

SOMETHING SWELL.



"Going to have turkey on your birthday?"

"No; I'm going to blow myself this year for an elaborate feed. I'm going to give a bacon dinner to the family."

No Hurry for That Vehicle.

A short-sighted old lady in a hurry to mount a tram car held up her umbrella and shouted to the driver of a passing vehicle, "Stop! Stop!" To which the driver replied, "Don't be in a hurry, mum; it ain't your turn yet." It was a hearse.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Since October 16.

"How's things in Boston?"

"I hear they have added a frieze of baseball bats to the public library."

A girl may toss her hand even if she can't throw a stone.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Nature generates facts, but fiction is manufactured by man.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

When fools are glad wise men are sad.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For
Backache Rheumatism
Kidneys and Bladder

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The HOME DEPARTMENT

INDIAN STYLE COPIED

MODERN YOUNG WOMAN RESEMBLES POCAHONTAS.

Feathers and Beads Worked Into a Bandeau in True Indian Fashion Is Now Rage for Dark-Haired Girls.

The modern young woman might almost be mistaken for a reincarnated Pocahontas in her new coiffure a l'Indienne, which is made of feathers and beads in bonafide Indian style. But they are rarified feathers and glorified beads, and the Pocahontas bandeau is really a most dainty and pretty ornament—provided one has the youth, the winsomeness and the dash to carry it off.

The bandeau is made of velvet ribbon, bound at the edges with silver braid, and over the velvet between the braid is set a strip of filet lace sewn thickly with flashing rhinestones and white pearl beads. This bandeau passes around the head and fastens over the left ear under an ornament of velvet and rhinestone, one long end of the bandeau continuing down to touch the shoulder. Two white ostrich quills, trimmed with squares of velvet ornamented with rhinestones, are thrust through the bandeau, and also slant backward and downward, giving the savage Indian effect.

It is the exceptional hair dressing that is ungraced by some scintillating ornaments. If one possesses a string of pearls or diamonds, these are wound in the hair and allowed to fall in graceful loops. Imitation pearls may be used in the same way, but strings of rhinestones are not considered good form for wear as ornaments, fashionable as they are as dress trimmings. All manner of dashing quills and aigrettes, mounted on shell pins, are favored for evening wear in the coiffure, and the more rakish the slant of the aigrette the smarter the effect. Only the woman of mature years now effects a modest, upright aigrette in her hair, and younger women wear their coiffure ornaments in much more dashing style. It is unusual to see an aigrette standing out directly at right angles to the head, over one ear, and, though this is exceeding chic as far as appearances go, it can not be very comfortable for one's escort, who sits beside one at the theater, for the long aigrette would most certainly tickle his ear or brush into his eyes as he turned his head suddenly.

BEAUTY SPOTS ALL IN BACK

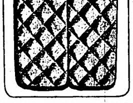
Novel Trimming Effects Seen in This Season's Costumes Among the Ultra-Fashionable.

Trimming effects are all in the back this season, if one may judge from the clothes one sometimes sees, and here is a girl who proves it. The curling purple feathers of the chic derby crown that follow a trail around the brim and decided to stay tilted 'way over to the back, where they dally with the satin rosette and streamers of the dainty maline neck frill. Then there is a sash set just at the proper angle of the left side-back, and a row of big bead trimmed buttons, weighting down the bottom of the floor-length charmeuse skirt.

PROTECTS THE SHIRT FRONT

Useful Article May Also Be Used as a Chest Protector When Weather Warrants It.

A shirt front protector is no new idea, but it is an extremely useful one, for it not only protects the shirt front from being soiled, but also forms a nice warm additional covering for the chest, and, in fact, it 's a little extra wrap that can be worn at any time under a coat, for it very easily put on.



For evening dress, it should be made of black quilted satin and lined on the inner side with soft white silk. As a chest protector it can be made from almost any remnant of warm material, and the darker the color, perhaps the better, as it will soil less quickly. It can be lined with flannel and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon. One hook and eye sewn on in front at the neck will be sufficient to keep it in place, or a tiny button and loop of cord can be used instead if preferred.

Moleskin is the great favorite for draped evening coats of fur.

NEW IN SPORTING CRAVATS

Flannel Stock Is the Latest Thing and Looks Very Smart and Business-Like.

Among the new sporting cravats is shown a flannel stock, which seems to meet many requirements, and looks very smart, and business-like at the same time. The model I saw was of pale lemon-colored flannel, but of the finest and thickest kind, looking, indeed, almost like a face cloth; the edges were simply stitched, and it was tied once across and fastened, to keep it in place, with two little buckles and straps underneath. The upper length of flannel was then held down by a plain gold safetypin, and the distinctive note was that both the long and short end in front were cut up in a kind of fringe, almost like the tongue of a sporting shoe. The soft black silk or satin stock for sporting wear is being brought very much to the fore. Whatever happens to us under other conditions, it seems that as sportswomen (in the winter, at all events) we must cover our throats, and, the stiff linen collars being somewhat restricting to go back to, after all our late freedom, the stock, whether it be silk, satin or flannel, is a kind of half-way house in this matter.

Fashion's Fancies

Separate collars of lace and tulle are being trimmed with very narrow bands of fur.

Children's dresses are all peculiarly simple, both in white and colored wash fabrics.

Flounces of delicate, cobwebby laces, often headed with a single line of brilliants, are being introduced on evening gowns.

Soft Water for Tea.

A German scientist, who has been conducting a series of experiments for the purpose of determining the relative values of hard and soft water for cooking purposes has discovered that the water is very often to blame when the tea, coffee or soup doesn't taste just right.

For instance, if cocoa is made of soft water a pleasant and rich drink is obtained, which after short boiling deposits the cocoa powder. Even if the cocoa is made into a paste with a little water and the cup then filled with hot water the largest part of the powder will precipitate and the beverage will still be rich and pleasant.

If, however, hard water is used, flakes will at once appear and the oil in the cocoa will be seen floating on the surface of the drink. The flakes will soon settle and the beverage is far less tasty than the one obtained with soft water.

Similar observations may be noticed in the preparation of soups or oatmeal, which remain flaky even after long boiling. In the preparation of tea the hard water causes the formation of a thin film.

Return of the Dolman.

From somewhere on the ashes of other dead things there has returned to us the dolman. Not precisely the model of the eighties, but with some similitude to that wrap—the adored of the middle-aged—fashioned in broche or velvet. For the revival, velvet is the chosen fabric, preferably in a vivid tone, tempered by a collar of dark fur, the pelt, however, not occurring elsewhere.

They are quite a full half length, are these dolmans, and the sleeves emerge mysteriously from the back, being carried to within a short distance of the wrist, and then caught into a modish cuff. One reason—and it seems to be good—given for the reappearance of this manteau, is the affinity it bears to the panniered gown, the two marrying most happily.

Old gold brocade lined with blue satin and trimmed with skunk fur makes a lovely combination.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Get a Babcock tester.

Chaff makes good litter.

Make the garden soil fine.

There is always a premium on choice products.

Hens are helping to lift a good many mortgages nowadays.

When grains are high silage makes a still more profitable feed.

Chaff piles from around the straw stack make good scratching litter.

Unfertilized eggs keep best, and salt is the best material to pack them in.

To have horses of endurance give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

Too often when stock is fed for a certain market it is sold at a disadvantage.

With good care, good stock looks better, does better, and pays better than scrubs.

One of the most important things is to teach the colt to walk fast from the very start.

All colts should be handled with the bitting-rig before attempting to harness or drive them.

Use the dish-water for fertilizing purposes, and give the pigs pure, clean water to drink.

Keep the hogs quiet, clean and comfortable if you expect the best gain from the food supplied.

No stock grower can afford to have his animals burn grain for fuel to keep themselves warm.

The cost of feeding an animal increases with its weight, but not in direct proportion to its weight.

Young chicks seemingly never do so well as when they have free range of the grass and are fed a variety of food.

Few crops respond more promptly to a thorough preparation of the soil than winter grain and especially wheat.

Speed combined with grace, ease and endurance are the principal qualities sought in the action of the roadster.

In the home dairy there must be a sufficient number of cows to guarantee a certain amount of butter the year around.

An account should be kept with every cow. The way to determine her value is by using the scales and the Babcock test.

Weaning the colts too soon is worse than any after treatment they may get. Let them run with the mare as long as they can.

The albumen in milk goes toward making eggs. That is why the layers crave milk and it is well to let them have all the surplus.

One of the implements that should have constant use on the farm is the lead pencil. The majority of men do far too little figuring.

In the properly equipped home dairy the amount and the quality of butter from a given amount of milk are far ahead of the creamery made article.

A good many sudden deaths among older fowls may be laid to apoplexy, caused by too much over stimulating and fattening food like corn and Kaffir.

Economy on the dairy farm is of great importance but it isn't economy to handle the cows in any manner that will fail to get their full yield of butter-fat.

Have a light poultry house, admitting plenty of fresh air without producing direct drafts of air. The germs of most diseases cannot live in fresh air or very strong light.

Cows that have a habit of chewing old bones, wood or manure have a craving for mineral matter that may sometimes be satisfied by putting a handful of fine wood ashes in the feed twice a week.

Never breed young and immature stock, as both size and form will be injured, as in most cases the suckling qualities of the mothers are not fully developed and without a good flow of milk a good growth cannot be effected.

Eggs are quite as likely to absorb odors from the things the hen eats as milk is to take on smells from the things the cows consume in the stable. And either smelly milk or eggs are not calculated to whet one's appetite.

If you have an abundance of any variety for which there is poor demand, that should not discourage you from raising the same next year. For instance, if strawberries sell slowly, think carefully before destroying the bed. The market may be more brisk next year.

Horses relish Kaffir corn.

Give the hens animal food.

Ventilate the poultry house.

Cows must have fresh water.

The days of bonanza apple growing is past.

Corn fodder is hardly as good for horses as kaffir corn.

Apple economy is only scientific management in the orchard.

No animal on the farm should suffer from hunger, thirst, or cold.

So far as can be done, select the largest and best sows for breeders.

Dry air, good feed and plenty of exercise are necessary for winter eggs.

Your horse may intend to please you, but does not understand your wishes.

Ground limestone and phosphate rock may be spread upon the soil at any time.

As a rule, hens that lay steadily during cold weather are indifferent hot weather layers.

To secure the very best fruit it is best to renew the strawberry bed every other year.

Winter eggs do not come by change. It takes planning and work to get them, but it pays.

One advantage with old grass as a mulching material, is that it doesn't contain weed seeds.

In growing cabbage successfully, farmers have found that the first requisite is good ground.

A few cents more per foot for ladders that weigh a few pounds less will save dollars in picking.

Vegetables are great stuff for the hens, especially when they can't get green feed in the fields.

Turkeys are good for the field They can be driven anywhere you wish from one field to another.

Among the perennials which should have a place in every garden there ought to be room for asparagus.

Chaff about straw stacks makes good scratching litter and the sooner it is hauled up the better it will be.

A sow that is raised on concentrated food, without sufficient exercise, will never make a profitable brood sow.

After Jack Frost has relieved you of the job of swatting flies it might be a good idea to take a few swats at the rats.

Get in your spring supplies and utensils—this includes the incubators and brooders, and what new stock you must purchase.

"Color has little to do with the real value of an animal." Nevertheless, color has a decided commercial value in many cases.

Turkeys always find ready sale and are almost clear profit. There is always a demand for them; the market is never glutted.

The soy bean, sometimes called "soya" or "soja" bean, is a legume resembling in its early growth the common field or navy bean.

The fancier who cares not for the egg or meat production of his birds and caters to the ornamental only has a small field of usefulness.

One of the most important items in managing a fruit farm, and especially small fruits, is to prepare the soil in equal hills before planting.

Visit the chicken house at night and note the quality of the air and the breathing of the birds. If the house is stifling it needs more air.

When fruit is cheap and plentiful in the market its value for home use is not by any means lessened. Once put in glass jars it is good for many years.

Raspberries produce good crops in the same soil for years, while strawberries produce their best crops the first year they come into full bearing.

Beware of the tree agents. They may be dishonest and sell uncertain goods. It is best in all cases to deal direct with strictly reliable nurserymen.

The garden plowed in late fall or winter can usually be prepared for planting a week or two earlier. Late plowing also is hard on insect pests wintering in the soil.

A coat of cheap paint will do much to improve the appearance of the wire fence and also to increase its period of usefulness.

For laying fowls, milk furnishes the animal protein that is necessary. In this way it takes the place of beef scraps, which is a packing-house product and somewhat expensive.

Careful study of the conditions necessary for the growth and abundant yield of fruit-bearing trees has conclusively demonstrated that the soil in the orchard must be cultivated.

Stud-books may be guarantees of good breeding, but they are not always guarantees of individual merit, and a horse that has not a combination of both these essential features should not be kept as a breeder.

No poultry house is complete without an adjoining open-front scratching shed. Here, during bad stormy weather or severe cold weather, the fowls may be confined and, if kept busy, will be happy, healthy, and what is more to the point, profitable

In a Literal Sense.

Juvenile remarks are not always so naughty as they seem. Small Sam, for instance, had no intention of using bad language when he got into such severe trouble in class.

His teacher was trying to press home certain facts concerning a volcano. In reviewing the lesson she drew on the blackboard her own conception of a flaming mountain, using colored crayon with extraordinary effect.

"What is it?" she asked, the picture finished.

The scholars shook puzzled heads.

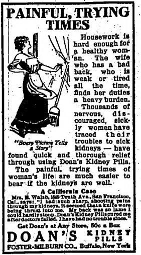
"You don't know? Well, what does it look like?" the teacher persisted.

Piped Sammie, whose home boasts a colored pictorial Bible.

"I think it looks like hell."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Trouble for the Future.

First M. D. (from bedside of wealthy bachelor)—He is sleeping naturally—he will recover. Second M. D.—Yes, the worst is over. First M. D.—No, the worst is yet to come. Second M. D.—How is that? First M. D.—We have yet to break the news to his relatives.—Life.



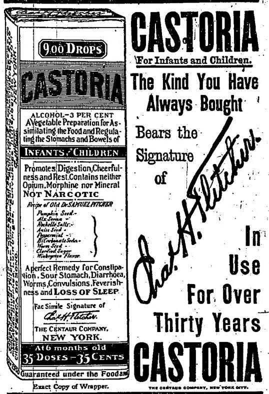
PAINFUL, TRYING TIMES

Housework is hard enough for a healthy woman. The wife who has a bad back, who is weak or tired all the time, finds her duties a heavy burden. Thousands of nervous, discouraged, sickly women have traced their troubles to sick kidneys—have found quick and thorough relief through using Doan's Kidney Pills. The painful, trying times of woman's life are much easier to bear if the kidneys are well.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A California Case
Mrs. E. Walsh, 1619 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal., says: "I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys, it seemed that a knife were being thrust into me. My back was so lame I could hardly stoop. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after doctors failed. I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Resented His Defection.

Mary and James had been good friends for some years, but with the advent of some "new children" in the block James rather failed in his allegiance for a time. The "new children" proving, after all, unsatisfactory, he returned to Mary—who scorned his advances.

"You needn't come over here no more, James," she told him. "I've done with you. You an' me was friends while you didn't have no others, but I ain't goin' to be no last chance or common folks friends, James. You can go back to your show-off friends, for all of me."

No Indulgence.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie of the Eugenics Education society of London, said at a reception in New York:

"Eugenics will save the son from paying for the sins of his father. Eugenics shows us that there has been no escape heretofore from these penalities. In the matter of eugenics it is not as it was with Spence.

"'Let bygones be bygones,' Spence indulgently said to his old debts, as he started in to make some new ones."

Real Test.

Gabe—How do you tell a genuine diamond from a fake?

Steve—Try to hock it.

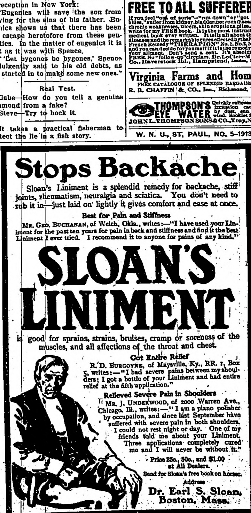
It takes a practical fisherman to detect the lie in a fish story.

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.



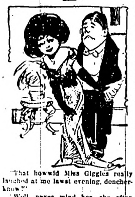
Stops Backache
Sloan's Liniment is a splendid remedy for backache, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. You don't need to rub it in—just laid on lightly it gives comfort and ease at once.
Best for Pain and Stiffness
Mr. Geo. Buchanan, of Welch, Okla., writes:—"I have used your Liniment for the past ten years for pain in back and stiffness and find it the best Liniment I ever tried. I recommend it to anyone for pains of any kind."
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
is good for sprains, strains, bruises, cramp or soreness of the muscles, and all affections of the throat and chest.
Got Entire Relief
R. D. Burgoyne, of Maysville, Ky., RR. 1, Box 5, writes:—"I had severe pains between my shoulders; I got a bottle of your Liniment and had entire relief at the fifth application."
Relieved Severe Pain in Shoulders
Mr. J. Underwood, of 2000 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:—"I am a piano polisher by occupation, and since last September have suffered with severe pain in both shoulders. I could not rest night or day. One of my friends told me about your Liniment. Three applications completely cured me and I will never be without it."
Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00 at All Dealers.
Send for Sloan's free book on horses.
Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

RHEUMATIC ADVICE

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

"From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." This is said to be the quickest and best remedy known to the medical profession for rheumatism and backache. Good results come after the first dose. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured here by this prescription last winter. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

HABIT.



"That howwid Miss Giggles really laughed at me lawst evening, doncher-know?"

"Well, never mind her—she often laughs at nothing."

She Knows.

"You never thank a man for giving you a seat in a street car." "Not any more," replied Miss Cayenne. "I used to until I noticed that almost invariably he was going to get out at the next corner anyhow."

Certainly Not.

"Sir, are you opposed to votes for women?"

"Certainly not; but if women had the ballot, then suffragettes would want it, too."—Illinois Siren.

It's easy for a man to resist temptation if he has something better in sight.

LIFE'S STRUGGLE WITH ILLNESS

Mrs. Stewart Tells How She Suffered from 16 to 45 years old—How Finally Cured.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing since I was 52 years old. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss Evelyn Adelia Stewart, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Saskatchewan

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Your Opportunity is NOW in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

If you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 ACRES of that well known Wheat Land! The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1906, with about [illegible] worth of horses and machinery, and just [illegible] in cash. Today I have [illegible] acres of wheat, [illegible] acres of oats, and [illegible] acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. [illegible] at Druggists.

LAND in Dairy Section of Wisconsin sold on easy terms. Hay, Potatoes, Grain, Fruit and Vegetables. Crops sold profitably. Write today to THE [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible], WISCONSIN

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES

WANTED LADY CANVASSER. SALARY H. L. PIKE, Dubuque, Iowa.

CURFEW STILL RINGS

Vicar of Chertsey Church in England Revives Old Custom.

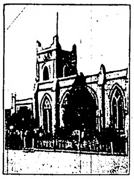
Famous Bell, Cast 600 Years Ago, Tolled Death of King Henry VI.—Gained World-Wide Fame During War of the Roses.

London.—Curfew will be rung tonight and every night from now until March next on the historic old bell of Chertsey Abbey, to whose clapper Blanche Heriot is supposed to have clung, 500 years ago, in the hope of saving her lover's life, as told in the famous poem by Rose Hartwick Thorp.

Probably few of the thousands of people who have read "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," or heard it recited, have any idea that the bell, which its plucky heroine—who is called Bessie in the poem—kept from ringing, still is in existence. On the other hand, such Americans as have visited Chertsey, which is a thriving town, twenty-five miles from London, will have learned all about the Abbey Bell, as it is called, which is considered to be the most historic and oldest ringing bell in England, but which it was left to an American writer to make world-famous.

It was cast 600 years ago. It weighs 1,000 pounds, measures three feet high and nine feet in circumference, and around the crown is a Latin text which may be translated, "Of your charity pray for us, O Virgin Mary." It was ordered cast by John de Rutherwyck, the most famous of the Abbots of Chertsey, and in May, 1471, it tolled the death of the murdered King Henry VI., when his corpse was brought from London by water and found a shelter in Chertsey Abbey until it finally was reburied in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

In the abbey it is supposed to have been used as the pardon bell, which, previous to the Reformation, was tolled to call the worshippers to a prayer to the Virgin Mary, which preceded the regular service. When the Abbey was dismantled, however, its bell was transferred to the "gloomy, shadowed tower" of the parish church of Chertsey, which is named St. Peter's, and also dates back to John de Rutherwyck, and there, "every evening, just at sunset," it "tolled the twilight hour," every evening, that is, except the historic one during the War of the Roses when Blanche Heriot "sprang within the old church door," "mounted up the gloomy tower" and kept the bell from ringing what would have been "fair young Basil's funeral knell." His name, by the way, was neither Basil nor Underwood; it was Nevill, and he was a nephew of Warwick, the King Maker; nor had Cromwell anything to do with the episode, which happened a couple of centuries before the future protector was born. Why Miss Thorp, who, it seems, is still living at San Diego, Cal., transferred the incident from the earlier period to the later, that lady alone knows. She is now sixty-two years old, and among her treasures is a porcelain replica of the famous bell, which was sent to her from Chertsey.



St. Peter's Church at Chertsey, England.

This old abbey or curfew bell now forms the fifth one of a peal of eight in the belfry of the Chertsey parish church. After hundreds of years the ringing of the curfew was abandoned at Chertsey, but it was revived by the present vicar and now is carried out from October 1 to March 25.

WILSON SMOKED ONLY ONCE

Admits It Hit Him With Disastrous Effects and That He Never Tried It Again.

Trenton, N. J.—The arrival of a gold-mounted, amber-stemmed meerschaum pipe at the statehouse from one of Wilson's Princeton friends in Vicksburg, Miss., brought from the president-elect the confession that once in his life, and only once, did he smoke.

"It was this way," he said. "My father was a smoker of some attainments, and had got to the stage where he liked a fat, black cigar. In his leisure hours, my mother took advantage of his habit and employed him to blow the pungent smoke over her rosebushes to kill insects.

"One day when he was not at home she suggested that I try it on one of her favorite plants, and I obliged, somewhat proudly. For five minutes I steamed away like a furnace, and then it hit me with disastrous effects; I never tried it after that."

"And you never had any ambition to learn smoking?" was suggested.

"No," he replied. "You see, I never was forbidden to, so there wouldn't have been any point to it."

Billy Sunday Ousts Physician.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While delivering a sermon to women, Billy Sunday, the evangelist, asked the men to leave the congregation. A physician refused and the athletic minister propelled the unwelcome guest through a side exit into a muddy alley, then turned and finished his sermon.

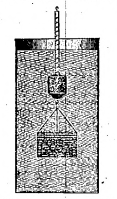
ALCOHOL FROM POTATO CULLS

"Denatured" Liquid Suitable for Manufacture of Varnish and Other Commercial Articles.

(BY A. O. WENTE.)

Alcohol is a substance produced by the fermentation of sugar. In practice there are two possible sources of sugar for this purpose: First, plants naturally containing sugar ready to be converted into alcohol by simple fermentation, such as sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, fruits, etc.; second, materials containing starch which may be changed into sugar by the action of malt or acids and then fermented, such as potatoes, grains, etc. Alcohol has been and is now being made from sawdust, but as the processes employed are trade secrets this material will not be discussed.

The so-called "denatured alcohol" is prepared by the addition of such ingredients as will make the alcohol unfit for drinking purposes. It is used extensively in the manufacture of varnish, explosives, chemicals, and many other commercial articles. It may also be used in various household appliances, both for lighting and heating purposes with much more safety than either kerosene or gasoline. Its cost previous to the enactment of laws making it tax-free was such as to prevent its use in engines and motors, consequently very little was done toward their adaptation to its use. It is, however, being successfully used in both stationary and traction engines in other countries where it can be had at a moderate price, and under similar conditions of economic manufacture would undoubtedly be so used in this country.



Apparatus for Determining the Starch Contents of Potatoes.

Potatoes have been successfully used as a source of cheap alcohol in other countries and conditions in this country indicate that large quantities of potato culls with the necessary starch content are available for this purpose at a price which would permit of the profitable manufacture of alcohol therefrom. Experimental work of the agricultural department distillery has shown how potatoes can be economically handled and practical instructions in the method of manufacture can now be given. This work has been done in a small distillery such as would be suitable for large farms or communities of farmers working in co-operation. Farmers may, if they so desire, obtain from the government data which will enable them to convert frosted or inferior grades of potatoes into a source of revenue, as it has been shown by experiments that these may be made into alcohol at a fair profit.

The percentage of starch in potatoes may me easily determined by means of a specially prepared instrument. An average sample of the potatoes is washed and thoroughly dried. Exactly ten pounds are placed in the wire basket (one potato may be cut if necessary to get the exact weight). The instrument with the basket attached is floated in a tank containing clear water at 53.5 degrees Farenheit. The stem is so graduated that the percentage of the starch can be read directly from it. Potatoes average from 14 to 20 per cent. of starch and one pound of starch in practice yields about 0.071 gallon of absolute alcohol, or 0.079 gallon of denatured alcohol at 180 degrees proof. One hundred pounds of an average grade of potatoes containing 17 per cent. of starch would yield approximately 1.3 gallons of denatured alcohol.

Value of Horse.

The future market value of the horse is determined largely by his developments during the first twelve months of life. During this time, which is the most important period in his career, one-half of the matured weight should be attained. If he is to command a satisfactory price on the market at maturity, it is necessary that the grower accord him intelligent treatment the winter that he is a weanling. Bone and muscle forming rations should be given and an effort made to build a frame upon which future growth may be made.

Rhubarb for Winter Use.

What would be nicer than a mess of rhubarb in midwinter? You can have rhubarb during the winter season if you will take up, after the first freeze, several large roots and place these in soil in the cellar, watering sufficiently to allow the plants to grow.

The best growth will be obtained if the cellar is around forty to fifty degrees. If grown in the dark the leaves are small, and the stalk large and tender. Three or four medium size roots will furnish a good many messes of rhubarb during the winter.

Sulky Plows.

Many farmers have the mistaken idea that sulky plows are not for rock soils. It is on such soils that we find their economy the greatest. Only the driver is required and the weight of the plow holds the share to its work where often three men—one at the beam—would not be able to do half the work of the sulky nor nearly as well. Their draft will be from 5 to 10 per cent greater than that of the walking plow, dependent upon the skill in adjusting the center of draft right.

FOWLS REQUIRE GREEN FOOD

Turnips, Cabbage, Beets and All Such Furnish Change That Is Appreciated by All Birds.

During the spring, summer and fall it is not difficult to supply a variety of green food for the fowls, as any kind of tender growing vegetation is relished by them, but when cold weather sets in, it is very different, and things must be set aside during the fall season.

Turnips, cabbage, beets and all such make good food and furnish a grateful change, which the fowls appreciate.

The scraps and peelings may be fed raw, or they may be put in a pot on back of the stove and allowed to cook gently during the day, and then thickened at night with equal parts of cornmeal and wheat bran, and to be fed next morning as a mash, using care not to give too much, as when the fowls are satisfied they will stand about and refuse to scratch and take sufficient exercise.

SOME COMMON HEN DISEASES

Treatment Prescribed for Several Kinds of Ailments—Sickly Birds Should Be Isolated.

All diseased birds should be isolated.

Colds and Roup.—Disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add the amount of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Chickenpox.—Apply a touch of iodine and carbolated vaseline to each sore.

Gapes.—New ground and vigorous cultivation will very often remedy this trouble.

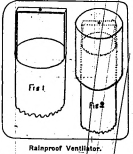
Scaly Legs.—Apply vaseline to the affected parts, and after twenty-four hours soak in warm, soapy water. Repeat treatment until cured.

Diarrhoea in Hens.—Low grade wheat flour or middlings is good for this trouble.

VENTILATOR KEEPS OUT RAIN

Device for Use in Building or Cave May Be Constructed From Joint of Stovepipe.

It is often desirable to have a building or cave, well ventilated, and still have it so that no rain can enter through the ventilator. Such a ventilator may be constructed from a joint of stovepipe and a can, which is at least an inch larger in diameter than the stovepipe it is to cover, and several inches high. A brace, made from a piece of strap iron, should be constructed as illustrateted in Fig. 1 and riveted to the sides of the pipe, says the Iowa Homestead. The can is then slipped over this and riveted through its bottom to the brace. Have the lower edge of the can about four inches below the upper edge of the stovepipe; this should leave a space of a couple of inches between the bottom of the can and the top edge of the stovepipe, to allow for the free circulation of air as shown in Fig. 2.



Rainproof Ventilator.

Many Orchards Neglected.

Many of our large orchards, as well as small ones, do not receive the proper care to produce good, clean fruit. Either take care of the orchard or reduce the size, so it can be made to produce good fruit.

Peach Crop Wasted.

Fruit growers of the northwest claim that over 20 tons of first-class peaches went to waste this season owing to the high freight rates and expenses entailed in getting shipments to the railroads and markets.

Care of Water Trough.

Try putting a pinch of copperas in the watering trough once or twice a month. Better still, scrub out the trough and spray thoroughly with a copperas solution.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Filth and health are arch enemies.

Recklessness is a short road to failure.

The garden acre should be the best on the farm.

Cut the cost of production by using machinery wherever you can.

The thing that counts is to make every foot of land a producer.

Thanks to scientific methods, the drudgery of farm life is being forced back into the limbo of time.

It doesn't cost any more to be cleanly than otherwise. And there's more profit and satisfaction in it, too.

Scientific farming has joined hands with practical farming in the great work of feeding the nation and the world.

Water containing sufficient mineral to be detected by the naked eye is unfit for either man or beast to take into the body.

The manure that is taken from the barn yard to the field is out of the way before spring work and it makes a great improvement in the farm surroundings.

Use the larger limbs pruned from the orchard for wood, the smaller ones as a plug to stop that wash in the field or meadow.

Root crops, such as parsnips, beets, and carrots, may be prevented from shriveling in the winter if they are covered slightly with dry sand in the bin or box.

DOWN TO THE BARE FACTS

Young Minister's Passion for Self-Sacrifice Had Results That Might Have Been Anticipated.

The announcement of Miss Helen Miller Gould's betrothal led one of the charity workers of New York to say:

"Marriage itself will not be able to quench Miss Gould's passion for giving. Apropos to this passion, she once told me a story.

"There was a young minister, the story ran, who, being poor and having nothing else to give, used to give away his clothes.

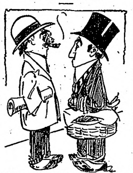
"The young minister's district contained many needy men, and he would give them shoes and socks, shirts and coats, gloves, overcoats and trousers.

"Yes, time and again he would give away his clothes, foolishly and recklessly, piece by piece, until—"

Here the charity worker smiled.

"Until," she ended, "he came to himself."

THE FLYING AGE.



"How old is De Swift's youngest child?"

"It can't be more than a year old. It's just learning to fly."

WHITE PIMPLES ON HEAD

Ransom, Ill.—"The trouble started on our baby when he was only about two weeks old. Started like little white pimples, looked like an old scab of blood and matter. His whole head was covered for a few months, then it went to his ear, shoulders, and his whole body. It seemed to come out thick and sticky on his head, while on the other parts of his body it was more like water coming out of the skin. He would scratch until the eruption would be all covered with blood and gradually spread. The least little stir or rub would cause the sores to bleed, spread and itch. Never had a full night's sleep, restless all night.

"The sores were horrid to look at. It lasted until he was about two and a half years old. Then we saw an eczema advertisement in the paper to use ——, but it did no good. Then we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. We put the Cuticura Ointment on thick at bed time and put a tight hood on so he could not scratch the sores. Then we washed it clean with Cuticura Soap and warm water twice a day, and he was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. Sulzberger, Dec. 30, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Her Great Love.

They had already celebrated the fact that the mistletoe hung in the hall, and now they were occupying not only one settee, but also the entire drawing room.

"Could you love me, darling," he murmured, as the thought of that sprig of mistletoe came to him again, "if I possessed only one coat in the wide, wide world?"

She looked up into his eyes as she framed her reply.

"I could," she said, "if I knew you had sacrificed the other to buy me a new dress!"

Neat Differentiation.

Senator Lodge, at a dinner in the Back Bay district of Boston indicated very neatly the difference between a statesman and a politician.

"A statesman," he said, "thinks of the next generation; a politician of the next election."

Rheumatism Backache and Z-M-O PILES

We do not ask you to buy—just send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscles and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles write M. R. Zaegel & Company, 901 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and receive a free bottle of Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25-cts.

Worldly—and True.

Apropos of Miss Lois Campbell's "billion-dollar debut" in St. Louis, Claude H. Wetmore, the author, said: "The marvelous growth and prosperity of our city is a phenomenon that holds the eye of all America. Before such wealth as ours one thinks involuntarily of the worldly cynicism: 'There are other things in the world besides money—and money will buy them all.'"

His Childish Wish.

Here is an excerpt from Paul West's "Just Boy" letters, which read like a clipping from the "Little Johnny" papers by Ambrose Bierce in the early volumes of the Argonaut: "I ast my father why ministers move so much and he said he guessed they was forced to on account of thare sons. I wisht my father was a minister."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Smile.

The girl who smiles too much makes as great a mistake as she who smiles too little, for though she may be only actuated by an honest desire to please, she lays herself open to the charge of insincerity. A smile can transform a plain face into loveliness, but it only does this when it is the outcome of some special emotion, and not a mere aimless parting of the lips. "Smiling to order," on any and every occasion, is fatal to charm, and should be carefully avoided.

The Kind.

"What would you recommend as the fish diet for sailors?"

"Roe, of course."

We feel sorry for the man who has a nagging wife to fuss over the ashes from his pipe dreams.

Wm. A. Rogers Silverware
given away
Absolutely Free
for wrappers from
GALVANIC SOAP
or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder

This Is Our Offer, Read It:

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SIX TEASPOONS

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of SIX TEASPOONS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These spoons are Wm. A. Rogers silverware, the name stamped on every piece. They are the Lavigne or Grape Pattern, Heavy A-1 Silver Plate and guaranteed. You'll be proud to own them. Go to your grocer today and buy Galvanic the soap used by a million housewives. This offer absolutely expires May 1st, 1913. Mail wrappers to

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

Galsworthy Aphorisms.

Nothing that's true is cynical, and nothing that is cynical is true.

The word "smart" is the guardian angel of all fashions, and fashions are the guardian angels of vulgarity.—"For Love of Beasts," by John Galsworthy.

A Diplomat.

Son—Pa, is a diplomat a man who knows how to hold his tongue?

Father—No, my boy. A diplomat is a man who knows how to hold his job.

No Sale.

Hubby had arrived home while wifey slept and at the breakfast table there was a cold silence.

"A penny for your thoughts, my love," he ventured.

"For two cents I'd tell you what I thought of you," she retorted, with a dangerous gleam in her eye.

He did not raise his bid.

The Reason.

"Why is consistency considered such a jewel?"

"Because it is rare."

Have You a Disordered Stomach and Liver?

Do you start the day feeling that the whole world is against you? You cannot hope to "make good" under these circumstances. Nobody can. You must have a clear brain and every organ in perfect trim to do justice to yourself.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Will Bring Quick Relief

Dr. R. V. Pierce found years ago that a glyceric extract of Golden Seal and Oregon grape roots, queen's root and bloodroot with black cherry bark, would aid in the assimilation of the food in the stomach, correct liver ills and in nature's own way enrich the blood, tone the entire system and consequently help in the restoration of perfect health. Many who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery testify that they have been restored to health when suffering from stomach and liver ills. Let this famous old medicine start today to lead you to health and strength.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets of your druggist at $1 per box, also in 50c size or send 50 one-cent stamps to R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, for a trial box.

You can learn all about hygiene, anatomy, medicine, etc., from the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a newly revised, up-to-date edition of which is now offered, in cloth covers, post-paid, for 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address, Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Best Physicians Gave Him Up

"I was attacked with a severe nervous disease, which was caused by a disordered stomach and liver," writes Mr. Jas. D. Livesey, of Washburn, Tenn., Route 2, Box 33. "All my friends thought I would die and the best physicians gave me up. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and derived much benefit from same. My case had run so long, it had become so chronic, that nothing would effect a permanent cure, but Dr. Pierce's medicine has done much for me, and I highly recommend it. I heartily advise its use as a spring tonic and further advise ailing people to take Dr. Pierce's medicines before their diseases have run so long that there is no chance to be cured."

Don't be poisoned by sluggish bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Jan. 28.—A bill which if passed would put hundreds of saloons out of business was introduced in the senate by Senator S. A. Nelson of Lanesboro. The bill proposes an amendment to the so-called Alderman act of 1909, limiting saloons to one for every 500 population. The Alderman act only prohibited the licensing of new saloons beyond the 500 limit, but the Nelson bill would compel actual reduction in cities and villages where the number now exceeds the limit.

A county assessor bill was introduced in the senate by S. D. Works of Mankato. The new officials are to be elected by the county commissioners for four-year terms. The salary varies from $1,000 to $1,500, according to the salary and population of the county.

More than 200 women were expected to go to St. Paul from Minneapolis today to attend the session of the legislature, when it was expected that the proposed constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women would be introduced. None of the women will emulate the example of their New York sisters who walked to the statehouse.

It was expected that there would be a large number of women from St. Paul and Duluth and many towns and villages.

Reapportionment to Pass.

The first move made in the 1913 legislature to block reapportionment is doomed to defeat, and the prospects for passage of a legislative reapportionment bill are brighter today than they have been for two years. The forces which united in the senate two years ago to beat reapportionment and to submit the "seven senator" bill have broken, and no less than seven members of the upper house who voted before for the seven senator proposition say they will not support the resolution offered last week by Senators Putnam, Haycraft, Wels, Moonan and Marden. This resolution declares that the popular vote on the seven senator bill showed that it is the wish of the people and instructs the reapportionment committee to draft its bill accordingly.

St. Paul, Jan. 27.—Members of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature called certain veterans of the civil war "paper soldiers" and sought to cast suspicion on a bill introduced by R. C. Dunn appropriating $30,000 to defray the expense of sending the Minnesota survivors of the battle of Gettysburg to the battlefield next July to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of that battle. The house then refused to suspend the rules and pass Mr. Dunn's bill. Eighty votes were required to pass the bill. It received 67, with 47 against it.

R. C. Dunn said that it was an insult to the old soldiers of Minnesota which would receive condemnation throughout the state. He paid tribute to the survivors of Gettysburg in one of the most impassioned speeches of the session and asked the members, in respect to them, to pass the measure under suspension of the rules.

Rural Credit Measure.

Members of the legislature believe that if the national banks could loan money on farm lands the Northwest would be developed much quicker than at present. They feel that congress should amend the national banking act so that money could be placed on farm mortgages. A resolution introduced by Senator S. D. Works of Mankato was passed unanimously in the senate. The Minnesota senators and representatives in congress are asked to do all in their power to pass the proposed amendment.

Tonnage Tax Up Tuesday.

The fight over the tonnage tax will open in the house Tuesday when the bill will be first considered by the tax committee.

At that time Representatives Bjorge and Frankson, authors of the bill, will argue for its passage. A second meeting will be held Friday night, when a delegation from the Cuyuna range will argue against it. A third meeting the week following will be given to opposition from the Missabe range.

A Bull Moose Bill.

The Bull Moose bill, amending the state election laws so as to give the third party an equal standing with the Democratic and Republican parties at the next election, will be introduced in the senate by Ole Sageng and in the house by Thomas Frankson. Bull Moose supporters in Minnesota have been looking forward to the passage of the bill without opposition.

Should Not Have Been Paid.

The attorney general has given an opinion in which he concludes that the publication of the state treasurer's report made this year in the Volks Zeitung, a St. Paul German daily paper, of which there has been some criticism, is not sufficiently in detail to comply with the terms of the constitution and that the bill therefore should not have been paid.

The return by old members of revised statutes purchased for their use two years ago is demanded in a resolution offered by one of the new members. The resolution carried on division.

On motion of Rep. Kerry Conley, it was decided to mail the senate and house journals to all public libraries.

Condemns Utilities Measure.

That the public utilities bill introduced by Senator C. L. Wallace in Minnesota's senate would legalize all outstanding "watered stock" of public service corporations, and would make it practically impossible for municipalities to acquire utilities, were assertions made by Bert Fesler of Duluth before a club at the West hotel. He analyzed the measure in detail and pointed out numerous objections, illustrating them from Duluth's experience with its public service corporations.

St. Paul, Jan. 25.—The House yesterday, by unanimous vote, acceded to the request of the Senate that the Moonan resolution, asking for a joint committee to work out a plan for reorganization of state departments, be recalled from the committee and returned.

Initiative and Referendum.

Initiative and Referendum will be Amendment No. 1 on the ballot at the election a year from next autumn, if the House committee on elections has its way. The Judiciary committee would like to have this coveted position taken by the amendment providing for an increase to seven in the justices of the Supreme Court. This amendment will be reported today.

State Board Included.

State boards which collect fees for holding examinations, as the board of medical examiners, the board of pharmacy and the board of dental examiners, are to be included in the investigation of state departments being conducted by the House committee on public accounts and expenditures.

Representative S. R. Childs, chairman of the committee, learned today that the boards are allowed by law in most instances to keep fees for their own expenses. This is wrong, he declared, and all fees will be turned into the state treasury. Expense money should be drawn from the treasury by warrant signed by the state auditor and the state treasurer, says the chairman.

Would Classify Property.

L. C. Spooner of Morris, who advocated classification of real and personal property for taxation purposes during his gubernatorial campaign, today introduced a bill in the House embodying his ideas. The Spooner bill divides real and personal properties into seven different classes.

St. Paul, Jan. 24.—Charges of flagrant violations of the corrupt practices act and that ballot boxes were tampered with, were made by R. B. Brower of St. Cloud before the house elections committee in defense of Joseph H. Coates whose seat in the lower house is being contested by C. A. Gilman.

Clash in House.

A clash between H. H. Dunn, former Speaker, and W. I. Nolan, chairman of the House rules committee, in debate over the Lundeen bill for a committee on committees, was the sensation of the Legislature. Trouble was averted when Dunn retracted his remarks.

The report of the elections committee that Lundeen's bill be indefinitely postponed, started the debate. Lundeen moved that the bill be on general orders, and charged Nolan and other Rines men, who supported the committee on committee plan two years ago, with attempting "to strangle the infant of their own brain."

Dunn Enters the Debate.

Replying to Nolan's statement that the Lundeen bill would turn control of the House over to a minority, former Speaker Dunn said:

"I don't like to see any one member arrogate to himself all the tissue paper sweetness of progressivism. I too, claim to be a Progressive. But I am not of that type of Progressive who preaches temperance and virtue from behind a red nose or a shady path."

Nolan Demands Apology.

Before Dunn settled back in his seat Nolan was on his feet.

"Mr. Speaker," he shouted, "I rise to a question of personal privilege. I demand that before we proceed the member from Freeborn apologize and that his remarks be expunged."

Ship Found Bottom Up.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An unidentified steamer, 250 feet long, has been found in midocean, bottom up, according to wireless messages. The fate of the crew is unknown.

Board Elects Vice President.

New York, Jan. 25.—H. R. Williams has been elected a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Formerly he was president of the Puget Sound division. Mr. Williams, with headquarters here, will be in charge of the company's finances to that extent succeeding the late Roswell Miller, who was chairman of the board. The other duties of the latter position have been combined with those of the president.

Embezzler to Surrender.

Highbridge, N. J., Jan. 27.—A. L. Beavers, cashier of the First National bank of this place, who disappeared after confessing that he had embezzled more than $10,000 of the institution's funds, has promised to surrender himself to federal authorities.

Bodies Are Returned.

Milwaukee, Jan. 27.—The body of Aloisius Schuette and that of his victim, Joseph Budde, have been taken to Mankato, Minn., the home of both men.

N. Y. Senate Favors Women.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.—In obedience to party platform pledges, the senate voted to submit to the voters of New York state a proposed constitutional amendment permitting women to vote. The senate resolution differs from the one passed by the assembly last Monday in that it would require a citizen by marriage to have been a resident of the United States for five years. The assembly leaders have given their word to the suffragists that the house will concur.

Hudson Bay Store Burned.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 27.—The Hudson Bay company's store at Portage la Prairie, Man., west of here, was destroyed by fire. The store contained a large amount of valuable furs. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Tells of Brother's Death; Dies.

Moorhead, Minn., Jan. 27.—While telling his sister, Mrs. Charles Knauff of the death of her younger brother which had occurred only ten minutes before, Frank Kowalski, aged 16, dropped dead at her feet.

SIGNING OF CHANCE MEANS HARD BATTLE

Frank Chance, Newly Signed Manager of Highlanders.

Farrell's New York American league club with Frank Chance in command is the "dark horse" of the 1913 season. While the other managers welcome him they are willing to admit they have another versatile leader to compete with and believe it will be anything but a simple task. All have watched Chance's career as manager of the Cubs and wished he was one of them. Now that he is in their midst all are sitting up and starting to make preparations for the hardest struggle Ban Johnson's organization has ever known.

This is what Johnson has been striving for since he has been at the head of the American league. It has been his plan for years to have all clubs as nearly equal as possible. Through his untiring efforts he has engineered deals by which most of the teams of his association have developed into pennant contenders. If he had his way every team would be in the first division fighting for the pennant. That is why he worked so hard to get Chance for the Yankees.

Johnson wanted Chance for several reasons. First, he knew it would add to the prestige of the American league; second, he did not want baseball to lose Chance; third, he desires to have a coterie of greater managers than the National league, and fourth, he wants to make Jake Stahl, Connie Mack, Hugh Jennings, Jimmy Callahan, Clark Griffith and the others realize they will have to struggle with New York to win the flag. In addition he is eager to place a man in New York who is competent to compete with John McGraw of the Giants.

Here is what the American league managers think of Chance's acquisition:

Clark Griffith, Washington: "Now I know I will have to fight harder to win the pennant. I fought him for three years with Cincinnati and know what he is capable of."

Jimmy Callahan, White Sox: "I am sure all of us have a tussle on our hands now. With that pitching staff he will make the race a keen one."

Connie Mack, Philadelphia: "This is the season in which the Highlanders begin to be prominent factors in our struggle. Chance, I am sure, will keep us all on the nervous seat."

Jake Stahl, Boston: "Chance's coming only adds another hard team for us to trim. It certainly will make our race a dandy."

Hugh Jennings, Detroit: "I know Chance and know what he can do. I matched baseball brains with him in 1907 and 1908 and lost each time. I am confident his coming will force us all to be on the alert."

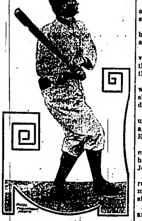
Joe Birmingham, Cleveland: "I never met Chance on the field, but from what I have heard of him I know what to expect. You can bet I will keep my eye on him all the time, too."

George Stovall, St. Louis: "Chance's coming means more work for me, for I just nosed out the Highlanders for seventh place. From what I have heard of Chance's ability I can see where the Browns have to step some, but we will be there to try just the same."

ST. LOUIS IS NOT WORRYING

No Cause for Alarm About Third Base Position While Veteran Austin Remains in Good Health.

The St. Louis Browns are not worrying about third base so long as Austin is on the job. This veteran, secured from the New York Highlanders, is capable of filling the position as long as his health remains good. He is a fair hitter and a splendid fielder. It was Austin, by the way, who laid out Pitcher C. Brown last summer on a quick throw to first. The ball hit Brown on the back of the head and things looked serious for awhile.



Third Baseman Austin.

Cleveland Releases Trio.

Pitcher Gene Krapp, Catcher Jack Adams and Outfielder Art Hauger will not wear Cleveland uniforms next year. Krapp has been released to Portland, while Adams and Hauger have been turned over to Topsy Hartsel at Toledo.

Will Keep Nicholson.

Manager Harry Clarke of the Milwaukee Brewers says he will not trade "Rube" Nicholson, the tall flinger. He expects the big Norseman to be a consistent winner next season.

Bresnahan After Toledo.

Roger Bresnahan, it is rumored, has been dickering for the Toledo club of the American association.

Shoot Handicap at Dayton.

The 1913 grand American handicap shoot will be held at Dayton, Ohio.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

Now watch Chance grab a big chunk of McGraw's popularity in Gotham.

Gotch may have to suppress Zbyszko periodically for the sake of the peace.

Chance was a splendid delayed Christmas gift for New York baseball fans.

And now the Washington Senators are picked to finish no higher than second.

Luther McCarty would fight Bombardier Wells. He is going right out after the "little big" fellows.

Hugh Jennings, after a time in vaudeville, has come to the conclusion that all baseball players are fizzles on the stage.

"Chick" Lathers, who had a trial with the Detroit Tigers, has been shipped to Indianapolis by the Providence team.

Frank Donnelly, who served as an umpire last season, has signed to manage the Springfield club of the Three-Eye league.

Jim Flynn no sooner gets his blackened eye so it looks as if it would heal than he is matched with Cyclone Johnny Thompson.

These golf bugs who cannot find the regular game enough for them but must needs add innovations have our sincere sympathy.

Joe Rivers' punching powers have amazed New Yorkers, which reminds one of the time Aurelia Herrera landed on Benny Yanger.

"There will be no room for any 'fade-aways' on my team," avers George Stovall. He has plenty of young material on his roster.

John L. Sullivan warns fighters to be on the square and Frank Gotch asks the wrestlers to do likewise. These athletes found it to be profitable.

President Frank of the New Orleans club has been negotiating with the Providence club for the services of Jakie Atz, formerly with the White Sox.

Clark Griffith has signed up Pitcher Tommy Drohan from Fall River. He gained all of his experience while with the Kewanee club of the Central league.

Jack Adams, catcher of the Cleveland Naps, who has had two tryouts with this club, has been sent to Toledo. He has a snappy throw, but is slow in getting it off.

While there is hardly likely to ever be a fight between Packey McFarland and the present lightweight champ, what an array of titleholders there would be should his name be found in such a list as, McCarty, Kilbane, Coulon and McGoorty!

AWARD RACE TO DEAD HORSE

National Board Declares The Eel Victor in Free-for-All Pace at Hartford Meeting.

A decision rendered by the board of review of the National Trotting association makes The Eel (2:02¼), now dead, the winner of the free-for-all pace at the Hartford grand circuit meeting, September 4. It is the first instance on record of a dead horse winning a race.

The race in which the winner remained in question until this decision, was contested by seven horses, as follows: Sir R. (Murphy), The Eel (McEwen), Don Densmore (Parker), Branham Baughman (Cox), Hal B., Jr., (Ray), Independence Boy (Rodney) and Vernon McKinney (James). The Eel won the opening heat in 2:07¾, and Sir R., according to the evidence produced at the recent trial, was distanced. At the time of the race the judges in the stand gave Murphy's horse as finishing seventh. Sir R. came out and won the second and third heats, thus terminating the race. In each instance The Eel was second. F. W. Entricken, owner of the gray horse, protested the payment of the purse to Sir R., and carried the case to the board of appeals. The ruling body sustained Mr. Entricken and ordered Thomas W. Murphy, driver of Sir R., to return the purse to the Hartford association, and they in turn were ordered to pay first money to Mr. Entricken.

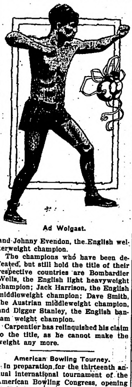
The Eel died three weeks later, during the Columbus meeting, and Mr. Entricken will be made $500 richer by the decision, as first money was $1,000, while on the basis on which he was paid at the time of the race he received but $500. The case is the first of its kind on record.

UNLUCKY YEAR FOR CHAMPS

Many Lose Titles or Have Decisions Rendered Against Them—Ad Wolgast Among Them.

The year just closed has surely been an unlucky one for champions, as many of them have had the misfortune to either lose their titles or have decisions rendered against them.

Those who have lost their titles are Ad Wolgast, the lightweight champion of America; Abe Attell, the featherweight champion of America; Georges Carpentier, the French middleweight champion; Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion; Jim Sullivan, the English middleweight champion, and Johnny Evendon, the English welterweight champion.



Ad Wolgast.

The champions who have been defeated, but still hold the title of their respective countries are Bombardier Wells, the English light heavyweight champion; Jack Harrison, the English middleweight champion; Dave Smith, the Austrian middleweight champion, and Digger Stanley, the English bantam weight champion.

Carpentier has relinquished his claim to the title, as he cannot make the weight any more.

American Bowling Tourney.

In preparation for the thirteenth annual international tournament of the American Bowling Congress, opening at Toledo on Washington's birthday, the Toledo Tournament company has contracted for sixteen alleys with automatic pin spotters and 600 sets of pins. The tournament will run from February 22 to March 12 in the Toledo Coliseum building.

Officials are assured of the attendance of about 4,000 bowlers from the United States and Canada.

Jackson Asks to Be Traded.

Outfielder George "General" Jackson of the Braves may be traded to some other club next season, as he does not think the Boston climate agrees with him. Jackson has written to Manager Stallings that he would like to be traded if possible, and prefers St. Louis. He always played in a warm climate before coming to Boston, and thinks he would show to much better advantage if he got away from the Hub.

Pioneer of Baseball Dead.

One man who contributed much to the game of baseball was Ellis Drake, who passed away the other day at his home in Stoughton, Mass., at the age of seventy-six years. He invented the leather cover of the baseball in its present form, but, like many other men, he did not reap the reward of his work, as he did not have it patented.

English Crews Coming Here.

The London Standard announces that Oxford and Cambridge are now prepared to consider an official invitation from Yale and Harvard in an intervarsity athletic competition. If their trip to the United States is arranged the English athletes will also meet those of McGill University in Canada.

Wolgast and Ritchie Again.

Billy Nolan, manager of Willie Ritchie lightweight champion, has accepted Tom Jones' challenge of $25,000 for a return engagement with Ad Wolgast.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam's Aero Boat Experiments Are Watched

WASHINGTON.—Foreign governments have had their military and naval representatives in Washington watching the experiments that this government has been conducting at the Washington navy yard with the new catapult device for launching aeroplanes. The launching machine is the design of Capt. W. I. Chambers, in charge of aviation in the navy. It practically is a compressed air gun that shoots the aeroplane into the air so that it can be launched from a warship at any time and the catapult then stored below, out of the way.

Several tests of the device have been made, various hydro-aeroplanes being used. What was generally considered the supreme test was made the other day when the new aeroboat that has been built for the navy by Glenn Curtiss was shot into the air for a succesful flight with Lieut. Theodore Ellyson, the first of the navy aviators, at the helm.

The new boat is larger and heavier than any other hydro-aeroplane the government has used. It has a body like a light, fast powerboat, and seats two passengers side by side, with a double-control mechanism, so that either man can act as aviator. The boat is driven by an eighty-horse power motor, and is capable of a speed of fifty miles on the water and sixty miles in the air.

This launching device is the first that has been practical and successful from a navy standpoint. It was proved more than a year ago, when Eugene Ely flew from the scoutship Birmingham and afterward flew and alighted on the battleship Pennsylvania, that the aeroplane could be launched at sea. In both these cases, however, a special platform was built and extensive preparations were made for the flight.

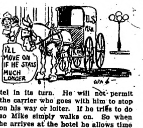
The new catapult can be clamped to the top of a turret and the turret revolved to shoot the aeroplane into the teeth of the wind without even turning the wheel of the vessel. The device takes only half an hour to erect, and can be taken down and stored below in less time.

Lieutenant Ellyson has been the acrobatic aviator of the navy. He has been willing to try anything, and allowed himself to be shot from the catapult the first time it was used, when it was not known what effect the sudden shock would have on either the aeroplane or the aviator. He has been anxious to develop some practical form of aeroplane launching that could be used on a warship, and some months ago flew an aeroplane at Hammondsport off a steel cable which was stretched for an inclined launching way.

Spotted fever ticks in the two younger stages live almost wholly upon small native rodents, and the California ground squirrel has been infected with bubonic plague by fleas from rats. The danger that these diseases may become epidemic furnishes an additional important reason for the destruction of the animals.

The bureau reports that the antelope is in greater danger of extermination than any other kind of American big game, that there is great need for a suitable preserve in the antelope country, and that the buffalo on the national bison range have now increased to 81, or 44 more than the original number three years ago.

Postmen Cannot Loiter When Mike Is on Duty



U.S. MAIL
I'LL MOVE ON IF HE STAYS MUCH LONGER

CHARLES B. MATTHEWS, superintendent of carriers in the Washington postoffice, and the man who originated what is known as the "block" system of mail delivery, a system that has been copied all over the country, said today:

"One of the most intelligent and faithful asistants I have is Mike. Mike is a very humble sort of somebody, so humble, in fact, that he even hasn't any other name.

"Mike is just an old white horse, sound of body, clean of limb and brighter in his intelligence than many human beings that have been sent to me for service.

"He has spent about seven of his twenty-four years helping deliver the mail to the local hotels. He knows his route as well as any man who has ever served it. And, better still, he knows just how long it ought to take the carrier to deliver the mail for a given hotel.

"You can't fool him. When the hour for starting on his route comes and Ernest Miller, the carrier who owns him, in full uniform, gets in his seat, Mike looks first up and then down the street to see if his road is clear, being particularly careful to watch a little longer to see if an electric car is about to start on its way to Alexandria.

"Once started, he takes in each hotel in its turn. He will not permit the carrier who goes with him to stop on his way or loiter. If he tries to do so Mike simply walks on. So when he arrives at the hotel he allows time for the carrier to take the mail in and get back, and if he does not come back within that time Mike simply moves on to his next stop.

"Why, I can send the greenest sub in the office out with Mike and he won't go astray, if he knows how to read the labels on the mail sacks.

"He is never sick and has never lost an hour's time. When we are ready for him in the morning it takes two men to hitch him, he is so eager to get on his job. He never stands in a sleepy way like some horses. His eyes are always wide open and he seems to be always on the alert, but there is a conservatism and a dignity about him that makes me feel proud of him as a member of our delivery force."

Whites on Reservations Are as Dry as Poor Lo

WHITE MEN ARE FORBIDDEN TO HAVE LIQUOR ON THIS RESERVATION
OUTRAGE

WHITE men are not to be allowed to have "booze" while the Indian goes dry on Indian reservations. There is not to be one law for the red man and another for his white brother where they dwell together on the Indians' lands, the Indian bureau chief declares.

The white man can have readier access to the red ink that is really a writing fluid and which has proved palatable and exhilarating, according to the records, to those who need alcoholic excitement and find other sources dried up. And he may slake his acquired thirst from the mucilage bottle with greater facility perhaps. These and other devices have been known to the Indian while seeking ease for a parched throat.

But the white man on an Indian reservation from now on may not have whisky or other alcoholic beverage, either, for refreshment or to cure his ills or as a precaution against ailments, even on a physician's prescription, as long as the ban is on the Indian. The only intoxicant not under prohibition remains the wine intended solely for sacramental purposes, to be brought into the reservations under church authority.

Circular No. 695, Indian bureau, signed by Acting Commissioner F. H. Abbott and indorsed by the acting secretary of the interior, addressed to the superintendents of Indian schools and agencies, directs observance of the law in strict conformity with its letter. It also calls attention to irregularities in observance of the law that have come to the attention of the bureau.

Much Interest Being Shown in Muskrat Farming

THIS MUSK-RAT FARMING SURE BEATS THE OTHER KIND

ACCORDING to the annual report of the biological survey recently submitted to Secretary Wilson, the rearing of fur-bearing animals in the United States for their pelts continues to be a subject of much interest.

Skunks, muskrats, minks and foxes are reared in captivity or on preserves under control of breeders. The large prices asked for mature black foxes for breeding purposes have resulted in confining the industry in the hands of a very few. Comparatively few attempts have been made to raise minks in the United States, but experiments are being conducted in co-operation with the National Zoological park with a view to determining the most successful methods of rearing these animals. Muskrat farming has probably reached its highest point of development on the eastern shore of Maryland. Muskrat marshes are worth more, measured by their actual income, than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. Only one other animal in the world, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed.

The report also calls attention to the experiments for the extermination of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers that are being conducted by means of poison baits, traps and other methods. It is a surprising fact that the daily forage of 32 adult prairie dogs equal that required for a sheep, and that 250 eat nearly as much as a cow.

Unexplainable.

Men who complain that women are not natural seldom lose their hearts to those who are.

Not Even Skin Deep.

Silly women complain that they are not understood. Woe would be theirs if they were.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913. NUMBER, 31.

REVEALS HIS CRIMES

NEW YORK JANITOR TELLS OF SENDING INFERNAL MACHINES BROADCAST.

ATTEMPTED JUDGES LIFE

Also Sent Explosive That Killed Woman Sunday—Admits Murdering His Daughter and Her Betrayer.

New York, Feb. [illegible]—John Paul Farrell, a janitor, has confessed after an all-night grilling that he sent to Bernard Herrera last Sunday the bomb which resulted in the death of Mrs. Herrera and serious injury to Herrera and Miss Fughtman, a boarder.

Killed Daughter.

Then Farrell astonished the police by reciting that he sent the bomb which killed Mrs. Helen Taylor a year ago, adding that Mrs. Taylor was his daughter and that he killed her "because she had gone wrong." He also admitted sending a bomb last year to Judge Otto Rosalsky, and he explained the death of "Kid" Walker slain in 1887.

"Kid" Walker was killed, he declared, by a man named Lestrange because Walker had caused Mrs. Taylor's downfall.

The attempt on Judge Rosalsky's life, he added, was made because the judge had sentenced a criminal, unnamed, to 30 years' imprisonment. The bomb was sent to the judge by a man known to Farrell only as "Tony."

Why Judge Was Threatened.

Herrera's life was sought, Farrell said, because Herrera had said he would discharge him from his job as janitor. Farrell was employed at the apartment house where Herrera is superintendent.

Before the astonished detectives the maker of deadly bombs constructed a dummy infernal machine, explained how he made, what he put into it, how it operated and what the damage would be to the person who should open it. The Taylor and Rosalsky bombs, he said, were entrusted to the mails.

In the case of Herrera, Farrell said he had crept upstairs when Herrera was away and had placed the bomb, wrapped in a pasteboard box on the landing outside the door. He insisted, however, that he intended only to scare the family.

Farrell told the police he began to make the Herrera bomb last Thursday night, completed it on Friday and kept it in his room till Sunday. Unmoved by the knowledge that his recital might send him to the electric chair, the bombmaker took pencil and paper and placidly drew numerous diagrams, explaining how he had planned the mechanism.

He began work on the bomb after Mrs. Herrera had notified him that a negro had been engaged to take his place. In a short bit of pipe picked up in the basement of the apartment house, he placed a bottle of nitroglycerine, holding it in position by nails and paper. In the mouth of the bottle he placed a cork, in which a hole had been burned with a red hot hairpin. A percussion cap, a small spring, a steel button, a box, wrapping paper and twine completed the makeup of the infernal machine.

The spring was so arranged as to snap the button sharply against the percussion cap when the box was opened.

TAFTS END SOCIAL REGIME

Entertain Thousands at Army and Navy Reception in White House.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The president and Mrs. Taft were hosts to the army and navy at a reception which marked the climax of the Taft social regime in the White House.

To their last reception the president and Mrs. Taft had invited practically every one of the 2,200 officers stationed in the capital. Senators, members of the house and civilians invited numbered nearly a thousand.

Hundreds of applications for tickets had been refused during the last few weeks and the doorkeepers were unusually cautious in scanning cards of admission. The president and Mrs. Taft and members of the cabinet with their wives, stood in the receiving line for more than two hours. The custom of allowing the guests to dance in the East room after the reception was adhered to and the president found time to watch the dancers before he retired.

Strikers Reject Terms.

New York, Feb. 6.—Settlement agreements negotiated in two branches of the clothing makers' strike, which has been in force since early January, were rejected by representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and of the workers in the boys' clothing trade. Both agreements tentatively provide for increases of 10 per cent in wages and shorter hours.

Aeroplane Destroyer Devised.

Paris, Feb. 6.—An apparatus has been devised which, if all that is claimed for it is substantiated, may have an important bearing on the aeroplane as an engine of war. General Hirschauer of the flying corps has received a communication from the inventor, Dr. Cousins, a scientist, who says the apparatus by provoking disturbances of the air will cause any type of aeroplane to capsize, even if it has ascended more than 9,000 feet. The apparatus can be carried in a knapsack.

TURKS STILL ON DEFENSIVE

BULGARS KEEP UP SHELLING ADRIANOPLE.

Turks Hard Pressed at Tchatalja—Constantinople Hopeful.

London, Feb. 6.—The Turks remain on the defensive at Tchatalja and Adrianople. The Adrianople fortress replies only feebly to the Bulgarian bombardment, and apparently no attempt has been made in the way of a sortie.

The Turkish newspaper Tanin asserts that Adrianople has sufficient provisions for four months, and other Turkish reports declare that the fortress certainly will be able to hold out for several weeks.

Official quarters in Constantinople breathe a spirit of great confidence of the new regime and declare that the condition of the country and the wintery weather precludes serious operations along the Tchatalja lines for the present.

There is no confirmation of the reported occupation of Scutari by the Montenegrins. A Bulgarian aeroplane dropped proclamations into Adrianople, inviting the surrender of the town.

HOLLOW HORN BEAR MAY GO

South Dakota Chief Would Attend Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Hollow Horn Bear of South Dakota, an Indian chief and the original of the picture of the Indian on the five-dollar treasury certificates, has written to the inaugural committee, through Senator Gamble of South Dakota, expressing a desire to attend the inauguration.

The chief desires to present to the new president a great peace pipe, which he declares is the highest honor the Indians of South Dakota can confer on the "Great White Father." If President-elect Wilson is agreeable to the plan, Hollow Horn Bear will bring with him a group of Indian chiefs, and the gift will be presented with tribal ceremony. The pipe which Hollow Horn Bear would present is similar to those presented by the Indians to their own chieftans.

For the first time in history, women will participate in the inaugural parade. These women, 200 strong, wearing uniforms and representing the National Peace congress, will form a section of their own and march in the inaugural parade.

Alleged Lumber Trust Tactics.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The alleged attempt of the so-called lumber "trust" to "put the Chicago House Wrecking company out of business" was characterized as "surreptitious and sneaky," in testimony before Examiner Roy Fuller. The witness was Maurice Rothschild, president of the concern. The federal government seeks the dissolution of the "trust" under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. Witness directly accused L. W. Boyce of Minneapolis, who is a defendant in the dissolution suit. Boyce was head of the Northern Information bureau, which obtained and dispensed information to members of the trust about the independents, it is alleged.

To Push Case Against Castro.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Nagel has prepared to defend his course in ordering the deportation of Cipriano Castro. Certified copies of some of the evidence upon which Castro was indicted in Venezuela for alleged connection with the killing of General Paredez were forwarded to United States Atorney Wise at New York for use at the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus on Friday. The secretary's action was based upon telegraphic communications from Caracas to the state department. The certified data received included, it is understood, copies of some of the official records of Venezuela while Castro was president.

To Try to Pull Vessel Free.

New York, Feb. 6.—Efforts were made at high tide today to pull the Norwegian steamship Nicholas Cuneo, laden with banans and cocoanuts from Port Antonio, Jamaica, where she went aground on the south shore of Long Island. None of the crew of 30 men—the Cuneo is a freighter and seldom carries passengers—was in danger except for the first few hours while giant combers were sweeping over her stern.

Grain Rates Suspended.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Proposed increases in freight rates on grain ranging from one cent to three cents a hundred pounds from points in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota to Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and other points for shipment to the East, have been suspended by the interstate commerce commission until Aug. 8.

Connaught Expects to Return.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—What is considered a contradiction of rumors that when he goes to England in the near future, where the Duchess of Connaught is to receive medical treatment, he would not return to Canada to finish his term as governor general, was made in a speech by the Duke of Connaught at a luncheon at the Canadian club. "I hope my leave of absence may not keep me long in England, as I desire to be with you again in the summer," he said.

PERFECT BABY FOR SUFFRAGE PARADE

Harvey W. Wiley, Jr., son of the famous pure food expert, is to be a feature of the suffragist parade on March 3 in Washington if the weather permits. Mrs. Wiley is an ardent suffragette and has announced that her son will be brought up with the same views.

INCOME TAX ADOPTED

DELAWARE, WYOMING AND NEW MEXICO MAKE MORE THAN MAJORITY.

HUNDRED MILLION REVENUE

Incomes Under $4,000 or $5,000 May Be Exempted—Believed New Law Will Raise That Amount.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Direct taxes upon the incomes of citizens of the United States, whether received from idle capital or from the conduct of business, were made possible by the ratification of the sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Three States Indorse It.

Delaware, Wyoming and New Mexico, indorsing the income tax amendment thru their respective legislatures completed a list of 38 states that have approved it, two more than the three-fourths necessary for its final adoption.

Leaders in congress predict that through this authorization the law to be passed to levy the tax upon American incomes will be introduced as soon as the extra session opens.

Its terms have not been decided upon, but it is believed they will exempt all incomes below $4,000 or $5,000 and will provide a tax of one per cent upon the majority of personal incomes that do not run to an excessive figure.

Hull May Draft It.

The drafting of the bill to put the tax into effect, it is expected, will fall to the lot of Representative Cornell Hull of Tennessee, a member of the house ways and means commitee, who drew the excise tax bill proposed last year by the Democratic house of representatives, but which did not become a law.

The income tax will be designed to supplant the present corporation tax and will apply to the incomes of individuals, firms and corporations. In a statement last night, Representative Hull declared he favored making the new tax an integral part of the financial system of the United States, to remain in force without regard to the character of tariff bills that congress may enact from time to time.

Collect at Source.

One feature, which, it is believed, will be included in the law, will be provision for "collecting at the source" of the income. This feature, now in operation in England, would require firms to certify amounts to pay individuals in salaries and fees and pay the tax direct to the government. It is believed this would remove much complaint that might be made if the government had to investigate every individual citizen's income and would prevent evasion of the law.

The annual amount that the government may realize under the income tax is estimated by Democratic leaders in congress at approximately $100,000,000. This would include the $30,000,000 collected under the present corporation tax.

Menelik Again Reported Dead.

London, Feb. 5.—King Menelik, of Abyssinia, is dead, according to a dispatch received here from Addis-Abeba. His successor, Prince Lidji Jeassu, one of his grandsons, entered the capital Sunday with great pomp.

Wilson Likes Wisconsin Primary Law.

Princeton, Feb. 6.—President-elect Wilson declared himself in favor of a radical change in the primary laws of New Jersey to be applied not only to the nominations for United States senator, but the governorship as well. A bill is being prepared, he said, modelled after the Wisconsin system, which was championed by Senator La Follette. It will be amended to permit second choice voting. A majority would be required to nominate rather than a plurality.

RAIL LINKING OF AMERICAS

ANDREW CARNEGIE BELIEVES THIS WILL AID PEACE MOVE.

Journey From New York to Gautemala City Will Soon be Possible.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The linking of the Americas by rail would be of great value as a peace propaganda among the different countries of North and South America, in the opinion of Andrew Carnegie. This belief was expressed by Mr. Carnegie at a meeting here of the permanent Pan-American railway committee, of which he is a member. Reports on the linking of the Americas by rail, indicate that progress is being made.

In Central America only 18 miles of line remain to be constructed to make practicable a railway journey from New York to Gautemala city. Construction from there is well under way to San Miguel, Salvador. From this point to the Panama canal, 600 miles away, a number of links have been constructed and plans for others are well advanced.

In South America only 175 miles are still to be constructed between Buenos Aires and Lake Titicaca, and the line has been completed from the latter point to Cuzco, Peru, 2,000 miles from Buenos Aires.

In Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador progress has been made. The committee will make a full report to the next Pan-American conference which probably will be held in some South American capital some time this year.

Republicans Lose Fight.

Washington, Feb. 6.—After another ineffectual effort to force action on President Taft's nominations pending in the senate the Republicans decided to make no further move for the present. It is probable they will caucus before beginning the fight again. Some Republicans predicted that any action by caucus would be negative. "It has been demonstrated that the Democrats can block all confirmations," said Senator Gallinger, discusing the situation, "and many of us consider it a pure waste of time to make further attempt at confirmation. We are liable to decide to do nothing more."

Bomb Package Kills Woman.

New York, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Magdalen Herredo was instantly killed when she opened a package containing a bomb that her husband, Berardo Herredo, found in the hall of their apartment in the Bronx. Herredo, who is a Cuban, and Sarah Fughtmann, a boarder were badly injured by the explosion. Miss Fughtmann's condition is dangerous. Pieces of the iron and lead pipe with which the bomb was loaded flew in every direction.

Body of Clubman Found.

Cleveland, Feb. 5.—The body of S. Homer Everett, the young society, club and business man who mysteriously disappeared Saturday night, has been found on the lake shore in Lakewood at the foot of a high cliff. It is believed that Everett, when taken sick at a party, wandered out in a daze and fell over the cliff.

Court Takes Recess.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The supreme court has taken a recess until Monday, Feb. 24, without announcing any decision in the state rate cases or the intermountain case.

Frank M. Ryan Released.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 4.—Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Ironworkers' union, serving a sentence on conviction in the dynamite conspiracy has been released from the federal penitentiary here on $70,000 bond. He was met by E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Federation of Labor, and they took an evening train for Chicago. Ryan is the seventh of the 33 men convicted to be released. President Ryan was cheerful and appeared in good health.

FIND DESERTED SHIP

BRITISH TANKER PICKS UP NORWEGIAN BARK BUT LOSES HER IN GALE.

NO INDICATION OF CREWS FATE

Craft Was Provisioned and Rigged—Mystery Parallels Disappearance of Crew of Marie Celeste.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 7.—Another mystery of the deep, practically paralleling the unexplained disappearance of the crew of the schooner Marie Celeste several years ago, has come to port here with the British tank steamer, Roumanian.

Found Vessel Jan. 19.

On Jan. 19, churning along 10 days out from Port Arthur and near the Azores, she picked up the Norwegian bark, Remittent, seaworthy, provisioned and fully rigged, but without a soul aboard and no indication of the crew's fate. The Roumanian, after towing the Remittent to within 100 miles of Cape Henry, lost her in a violent gale.

The Marie Celeste was found at sea with a pot boiling in her galley and her captain's papers on the cabin table and every indication that souls were aboard within a few hours of her discovery. But nothing ever was heard of her skipper or crew. The story of the Remittent is scarcely less strange.

Remittent Is Sighted.

The Roumanian sighted the Remittent in latitude 40 degrees, 30 minutes, and longitude 27 degrees, 30 minutes, riding a heavy swell without a hand to guide her, before a freshening breeze. The big tank steamer's crow's nest immediately reported her as a ship out of control and Captain Claridge set out in pursuit.

While the Roumanian was coming upon her the Remittent, with tiller banging to and fro and blocks atrundling on her decks, was running wild in dashes and bounds, first to one point of the compass and then to another.

Decks Bear Footmarks.

Her deck planks, once swabbed and holystoned to a glistening white, bore the marks of many feet, but there was nothing to explain the disappearance of her master and crew. In her cabin some odds and ends rolled and clinked in the corners with the rolling of the ship, the lockfast places were undisturbed, her charts and papers were secure. In her waterbreaker there was a full supply of fresh water, salt junk and biscuits were in her stores. Canvas was unfurled and her lifeboats swung and groaned in the davits.

Remittent Lost.

The Roumanian's boarders bent a hawser to the prize and took her in tow. They bowled along in favorably good weather for several days and in the first blow, which they met 100 miles off Cape Henry, Captain Claridge lost the Remittent. At the end of the long hawser the bark plunged along in the gale, first rearing up as if she had been stung, and then lying down as if she were about to die, and in one of her flights, she snapped the line and blew away from her rescuer.

Twice the Roumanian attempted to launch boats to carry a new line and each time they were crushed against her side by heavy seas and their crews narrowly escaped drowning.

Captain Claridge finally gave it up and made for port, leaving the Remittent riding out the gale. No other ship has reported her since.

The Remittent was commanded by Captain Torgersen and she sailed from Rio Grande Do Sul on Oct. 25 for Liverpool. She was of 351 tons, a comparatively small ship and probably carried, in addition to her master, a crew of five or six.

Vassar Girl Drowned.

Phoughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Five Vassar students, tobogganing in the college grounds lost control of the toboggan which ran out on an artificial pond, broke through the ice and Elizabeth B. Mylod of Phoughkeepsie was drowned. The other young women were rescued after a struggle.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 6.—Wheat, May, 88¾c; July, 90¼c; No. 1 northern, 87¾c; No. 2 northern, 85¾c; No. 1 durum, 87½c; No. 3 corn, 45c; No. 3 white oats, 31½c; barley, malting, 69c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 1 flax, $1.40.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—Wheat, May, 88⅝c; July, 90½c; No. 1 northern, 87½c; No. 1 durum, 88c.

South St. Paul, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Steers, $6.00@7.00; cows, $4.25@6.00; calves, $4.00@8.75; hogs, $7.45@7.60; sheep and lambs, $3.50@4.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to strong; beeves, $6.35@9.00; Texas steers, $4.90@5.75; western steers, $5.60@7.30; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.30; cows and heifers, $3.00@7.50; calves, $6.50@10.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market slow, 5c to 10c above yesterday's average; light, $7.50@7.85; mixed, $7.60@7.87½; heavy, $7.50@7.90; rough, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $6.40@7.65; bulk of sales, $7.75@7.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market slow, steady; native, $4.75@6.00; western, $4.90@5.90; yearlings, $6.40@7.85; lambs, native, $6.75@8.50; western, $6.75@8.50.

Jim Thorp Comes High.

New York, Feb. 7.—It has leaked out that the signing of James Thorpe by Manager McGraw of New York, involved an outlay of $9,000. According to a story told by baseball men who were in touch with the negotiations for the noted Indian's services as a ball player, Thorpe's contract calls for a salary of $6,000. When he attached his signature to the document, Thorpe, it is said, received an extra bonus of $500, while Glenn Warner, who brought the redskin here pocketed $2,500.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Feb. 6.—Governor A. O. Eberhart yesterday sent a special message to the state legislature urging a commission to investigate the general subject of child labor, stating that there is none that is more of general importance to the state than to promote the welfare of children. The message is accompanied by the resolutions of the joint child welfare committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association and twenty-one other organizations.

In the house Representative W. A. Campbell introduced a bill creating a child labor commission of seven to modify the child labor laws and suggest changes in the present laws. The commission would serve without pay.

To Investigate College Fraternities.

Investigation by the legislature of the influence of secret fraternities on college life at the University of Minnesota is proposed in a resolution which Representative Charles L. Sawyer of Minneapolis will introduce in a few days. Since the attack on the college fraternities in the committee on education, Mr. Sawyer says he and other members of the committee have been urged to undertake the task of suppressing or at least regulating these organizations.

C. M. Bendixen's 2-cent fare bill was recommended to pass in the house yesterday in committee of whole. The committee provides all railroads earning more than $1,200 a mile passenger revenue to make a 2-cent maximum rate.

State Aid for Schools.

A total of more than $2,250,000 is appropriated for state aid for public schools for the biennial beginning Aug. 1, 1913, in a bill introduced in the senate by O. G. Dale of Madison. For aid to high and graded schools and for the expenses of the high school board, $328,000 is provided for next year and $348,000 the following year. For common, semi-graded and consolidated rural schools $681,000 is provided for next year and $826,000 for the year beginning Aug. 1, 1914. For public schools' libraries $22,500 annually is provided; for special aid to schools in sparsely settled districts, $9,000 annually; for teachers' training schools, $18,000 annually.

Aid to Rural Schools.

The senate education committee has recommended for passage Senator H. N. Benson's bill to give $50 aid to rural schools teaching agriculture. C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of public instruction, told the committee there were about 4,000 schools that might take advantage of the bill, but he did not think more than a small portion of them would apply for the aid the first year or two. Senator Ole Sageng of Dalton said as a general rule he would not favor state aid because it helps the strong districts that need it least, but he favored some experimenting in encouraging rural schools to teach agriculture.

St. Paul, Feb. 5.—Effort to make the house reapportionment bill a special order for next Monday, to allow its early consideration in the senate, failed in the house reapportionment committee Tuesday.

After two hours of wrangling the committee decided to have the proposed bill printed, placed in the hands of the members so that they could consider it and then take it up at another meeting to be called next Thursday.

A bill increasing the salary of the mayor of a city of the first class from $5,000 to $6,000 will be presented to the state legislature this week by Representative E. J. Westlake. The bill does not apply in cities that have home rule charters.

The house temperance committee reported favorably on the Lee county option bill. The vote was 9 to 4.

Tonnage Tax Figures.

The state commission has filed with the governor detailed figures showing assessments made by it on iron mines of the state giving 1912 values. Accompanying it were also figures showing what these mines would have to pay should the legislature pass a tonnage tax measure.

The figures were asked for by Governor Eberhart in order that he might be informed should the tonnage tax bill now before the house pass the legislature and come to him for his approval.

Should the tonnage tax system be adopted the tax paid by mine owners would be more than doubled. According to the commission, the total revenue on the basis of the assessment fixed for 1912 would be $918,660.40. Should the tonnage tax bill now before the house pass the tax to be paid would be $2,106,909.26. This would mean an increase of $1,188,248.86 over the present ad valorem assessment, which is now the basis of taxation for ore and ore lands.

The total assessed value of all shipping mines for 1912 as fixed by the commission is $101,404,617. On nonshipping mines the present assessment is $155,204,461.

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—In anticipation of the report of the special house committee named to investigate state inspection of grain, Representative A. F. Teigen has introduced in the house a bill calculated to put out of business all grain concerns dealing in margins or options. The contemplated act even strikes at corporations and boards of trade permitting such dealing.

Such contracts are held to be gambling and are void as far as enforcement is concerned.

Dunn Road Bill Ready.

The good roads bill probably as important a measure as will come before the legislature, was completed yesterday and will be introduced in the house by Representative Robert C. Dunn shortly.

Mr. Dunn has worked for weeks on this measure. It wipes out all the road laws, calls for centralized responsibility for supervision of construction, sets aside a percentage for maintenance, and on the whole, is designed to accomplish construction of roads which will stand up. Every effort is made to prevent distribution of the fund for political purposes and to use a large portion of the fund in the weaker counties.

One important feature of the new bill is the provision for the employment of an engineer in each county. The present appropriation for the purpose is $150,000 and its limitations necessitate a supervisor taking in several counties. The new bill would increase this to $200,000, which would allow for personal supervision by counties.

Another Highway Measure.

Hardships endured by the settlers in the north woods because of the lack of roads and proper fire breaks, led Miss Anna Shelland, county superintendent of schools in Koochiching county, to start a movement for the improvement of highways in that part of the state. Miss Shelland experienced for herself, in her many drives and walks from school to school, the same hardships which her neighbors, the settlers, were continually enduring.

Her bill provides that there be an appropriation of $225,000 for the building of roads and fire breaks. A sum equal to 10 cents per acre of the state lands effected is to be appropriated whenever necessary. In this way the state will be paying its due share for improvements. It is so provided that the 10 cents per acre can be added to the purchase price of the state land when it is sold.

St. Paul, Feb. 3.—Saturday was pay day for the members of the legislature, but up to noon only about 20 of the members of the two houses had called for their checks. Each received $250.

Reapportionment Up Today.

Owing to the inability of the members of the various congressional districts to agree, consideration of the reapportionment bill by the house committee went over until today.

The sub-committee, composed of one member from each congressional district met and attempted to reach some agreement. House members of the first and third districts are hopelessly divided because many of them favor reapportionment according to population, as is required by the constitution.

Under reapportionment according to population, the representation from the first district would be decreased from ten senators to six, and from 16 representatives to 12. In this third district, the representation would be decreased from nine senators to five, and from 14 house members to 11.

For Capital Punishment.

Two years ago Representative George A. McKenzie of Sibley county, obtained the passage of a law abolishing capital punishment in this state. A protest immediately was heard in his district.

At the September primaries Ernest C. Pless became a candidate and his platform was to repeal the MacKenzie law and re-establish capital punishment. He was elected by a large majority.

Saturday Representative Pless introduced his bill in the legislature. Although it repeals the MacKenzie law, it differs from the old statute. It allows capital punishment in the state, but leaves it up to the jury to decide whether the death punishment should be inflicted.

More than $2,000 worth of legislative supplies left over from the 1911 session was probably sold for junk by capitol janitors for less than $25, Kerry Conley, chairman of the house committee on legislative expense, says.

Assault Charged Millionaire.

Aiken, S. C., Feb. 4.—Frederick O. Beach of New York will be placed on trial here in the court of general sessions tomorrow, charged with assaulting his wife with intent to kill. The hearing will be the sequel to a serious attack on Mrs. Beach on the lawn of the Beach residence here in 1912. In addition to being bruised the millionaire's wife suffered a serious cut on the throat. It was announced that Mrs. Beach had been attacked by a negro.

Chinese Loan Is Agreed To.

Pekin, Feb. 5.—The loan agreement between the Chinese government and the six power groups of bankers has been completed and was signed today. The agreement provides for "the Chinese government five and a half per cent reorganization gold loan" to the amount of $125,000,000. The six power group undertakes to advance $10,000,000 immediately, another $10,000,000 later in February and $15,000,000 in March. The loan is for 50 years.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

Congress.

Shipping pool investigating committee heard testimony on trans-Atlantic lines traffic.

The bill substituting electrocution for hanging as capital punishment in the District of Columbia, was passed.

Representative Moore, before public buildings committee, urged $1,000,000 appropriation for new custom house at Philadelphia.

George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, has presented to Secretary Wilson his resignation. It has been accepted.

Delegate Quezon, in a speech denied reports that Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders were inciting a revolution in the Philippines.

Shipping trust investigating committee continued its hearing with President Preston of United States Fruit company testifying.

The judiciary committee approved the Norris bill, authorizing the government to seize imported merchandise controlled by a trust.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the Pan-American scientific congress in Washington was urged before the foreign affairs committee.

Illegal trafficking the country over in stolen postage stamps, aggregating several millions of dollars annually, has been disclosed by postoffice inspectors whose investigations were reported to Postmaster General Hitchcock.

President Taft signed the resolution providing for the erection in Washington of a memorial to President Lincoln in Potomac park. The plan approved by congress will require a $2,000,000 appropriation which will be made later.

Modification of the administrative provisions of the tariff law, the free admission of medicines and surgical instruments for hospitals and scientific apparatus for institutions of research and continuance of free admission of numerous raw materials are being urged before the house committee on ways and means.

A constitutional amendment which would restrict the president of the United States to a single term of six years and would bar Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft from again seeking election was approved by the senate by a majority of one vote. After a three-day fight, in which the progressives joined with many republicans in opposing the restricted presidential term, the senate adopted the original Works resolution by a vote of 47 to 23. The measure now goes to the house.

Sport.

The preliminary baseball season has already opened in California.

Bombadier Wells, the English heavyweight champion, and Luther McCarty have been matched to box ten rounds in Madison Square Garden, New York, the latter part of March or early in April, according to cable reports from London.

For the express purpose of adopting a schedule for the season of 1912 the Western league magnates will gather in Chicago on February 15. All important business which has accumulated during the last year will be transacted at this important meeting.

Athletes from Japan and China and other oriental nations, gathering in Manilla for the far eastern Olympic, were welcomed by Governor General William Cameron for the United States. There are sixteen Chinese and sixteen Japanese entered, as well as representatives of Siam and many sections of the Philippine islands.

The organizers of the proposed new Western Association to include Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Joplin, Shreveport, Little Rock, Fort Smith and Springfield, will ask Judge Kavanaugh of the Southern league to accept the presidency. An organization meeting will be held early in February.

General.

Every ten days since New Years' a bank president has been sent to jail from Brooklyn by Supreme Court Justice Crane.

The Missouri Pacific is enforcing its anti-drinking rule on the Nebraska division.

John Dunne, aged 103, died at a hospital in Burlington, Ia. He would have been 104 years old in May. He leaves one daughter 80 years old.

Members of the Chicago National league baseball club will be put on their honor not to drink during the coming season.

The International Brotherhood of Owls, a fraternal brotherhood established in Seattle a year ago, was forever enjoined by the federal district court from using the name "owl."

Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania and Rowland P. Faulkner, assistant director of the census, have been appointed American members of a joint commission to agree on Panama land claims in the canal zone.

Henry C. Frick and family journeyed from their New York home to Palm Beach, Fla., in their own palace car, the Westmoreland, said to be the finest abridged home on wheels. Westmoreland is also the name of the Pennsylvania town where the Fricks started to make their millions.

The flood situation is considerably improved at Memphis.

Denver has 225 small farms within the city limits, valued at $3,406,332.

Milwaukee's 1913 city budget calls for expenditures aggregating $7,400,000.

The supreme court will take its usual Easter recess from February 3 to 24.

Up to the present time 404 students have registered at the State University at Lincoln.

After a two days' discussion the house of lords in London, rejected the home rule bill 326 to 69.

President Taft nominated Preston A. Worthington to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Ore.

Five more indictments were found by the special grand jury investigating New York's "arson trust."

San Francisco's new garbage incineration plant is to go into operation in March. Cost $132,075.

Twelve hundred pupils have been taken out of the public schools of Berkeley, Cal., because of an order issued jointly by the boards of education and health, ordering wholesale vaccination.

Frances E. Warren of Wyoming was elected to the U. S. senate at Cheyenne for the fifth time, he having already served twenty-four years, by seven majority over his democratic opponent.

Two clever swindlers have reaped a harvest of $1,475 in the past few days in Omaha through the old scheme of getting farmer, to back them in dollar matching with an alleged wealthy "friend."

Grinnell, Ia., women, in a special election, voted overwhelmingly for woman suffrage. Women to the number of 738 visited the polls and of this number 663 were in favor of suffrage and seventy-five were not.

A bandit, disguised by a handkerchief tied over the lower part of his face, robbed the safe of an express car in Chicago and escaped with a bag of currency, thought to contain several thousand dollars.

While playing that they were Indians at their home at Mulvane, Kans., Neal Eck, twelve years old, was shot and instantly killed by his brother Clyde, nine years old. The boys were playing with a 22-calibre rifle.

The Eighth International Dry-Farming Congress, and the International Products Exposition, will open in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the morning of Wednesday, October 22nd, and close at midnight Saturday, November 1st, 1913.

Charged with failure to remove cattle from cars every twenty-eight hours to water and feed them, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Pennsylvania company and the Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago & St. Louis railways were given fines aggregating $12,500 in the United States district court at Pittsburg.

A boy's cry of "fire," and the smoke from an exploded reel of a motion picture machine in a New York theater resulted in a panic among the audience of 400 persons and a rush for the exits in which two women were killed and eleven other persons so badly injured that they had to be sent to hospitals.

The appropriation committee of Pierre, S. D., submitted to the legislature its estimate of approximate revenues of the state for the next two years at $1,080,000, from a general levy of 2 mills on an approximate valuation of a little over $300,000,000, which is to be a basis on which to limit appropriations.

The tinkle of tin cans which had been hung on strips to barbed wire entanglements around the night camp of a detachment of regular troops in the Philippines recently prevented a massacre of the Americans by the fierce Morro tribesmen and resulted in the complete rout of the natives, according to the War department reports.

The jury which is to hear the evidence in the second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, for alleged jury bribery in the McNamara case has been completed at Los Angeles. As in the first trial it consists of thirteen men, the odd member sitting as an alternative in readiness to take the seat of any regular juror who may become incapacitated.

Much comment has been given to Nebraska's big apple crop of 1912. The six counties of Butler, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe and Richardson produced 3,332,690 bushels of apples, according to the figures returned by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; this is equivalent to 6,665 carloads of apples, the bulk of which went to eastern markets. One grower sent two carloads direct to London, England, at a fancy price.

Prominent Masons in New York, represented by Raymond A. Kline of Brooklyn, recently paid $1,500 for the old Knights Templar invitation to President McKinley, which was found recently in possession of a pawnbroker, who shortly after refused to sell it to Dr. Hermanus F. Baer of Mount Vernon for $800. Dr. Baer is the husband of Mabel McKinley, who was a niece of President McKinley.

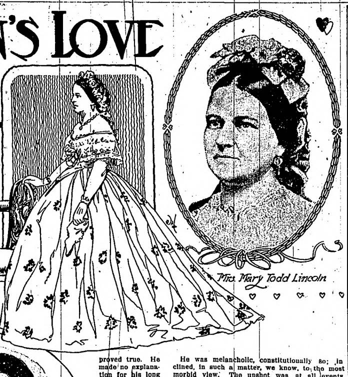
By a unanimous vote the West Virginia legislature ratified the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. Governor Glasscock has announced that he favors the measure. The vote of but one other state is needed to make the amendment constitutional.

The workmen's compensation act, passed by the United States senate and declared by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor "the most just and equitable bill ever proposed by any country," will be favorably reported to the house for final enactment within a few days.

An unidentified negro, accused of complicity in the killing of a white man at the town of Goldfield last month, was taken from a deputy sheriff on a passenger train near Drew, Miss., by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole.

Drastic action on the part of city and township officials in a territory covering perhaps 600 square miles, with Villisca, Ia., as is central point, is being taken to prevent the further spread of hydrophobia, which has been causing considerable havoc among men and beasts in that vicinity for two or three weeks past.

LINCOLN'S LOVE AFFAIRS



Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln

ANN RUTLEDGE was comely, of agreeable disposition, likewise bright—as to all these facts the accounts are one. She was, moreover, of excellent stock, could boast of the very best southern blood, and could count among her ancestors one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a chief justice of the Supreme court of the nation and a leader in the American congress. Her father was an Illinois pioneer, originally from South Carolina, and long a resident of Kentucky. He was well-to-do and able to afford her better than the usual schooling of the west in that primitive place and period. It was at his hotel, or tavern, as then termed, in New Salem, Ill., in 1834 that Abraham Lincoln met her. He was 25 years old when he came to board at the Rutledge tavern, was postmaster of the village, a surveyor by profession and a member of the state legislature.

But Ann, though thus circumstanced, was unhappy; she had, in a missing lover, an ache of the heart. Before Lincoln appeared on the scene one James McNeill, a prosperous young merchant and farmer of the place, had won her affections. She was only 17 when this occurred, and the family council therefore agreed that, for a time at least, the marriage could wait. This was the state of affairs when Lincoln came to the Rutledge house to board.

Mary Owen

Mother of Ann Rutledge

McNeill had accumulated $12,000 in New Salem and his prospects were still bright; but in 1883 he began to display a strong desire for a change. He wanted to go back east, he said, to New York state, to visit his people there and bring his parents back with him. And then they would marry. So the following spring he sold out his store and started. The journey in that day was a long and slow one, but it was months, far beyond the usual, before they heard from him. He had been down, he wrote, with chills and fever. He wrote again a few times after, but at length cut short the correspondence altogether.

It was through Lincoln, as postmaster of the little western village, that the girl received her letters. An absent sweetheart and no letters—we can imagine her state of mind. It was not long until every one knew it. The girl then confided in friends a confession of her lover's, namely, that his true name was not McNeill, but McNamor; that he had come west to retrieve a fortune lost by his father in business; and had changed his name to be rid, for a time, of his people and thus be the freer to do so. When this story was made public, as it speedily was, the hard common sense of New Salem naturally rejected it. There were reasons, good ones, public opinion said; criminal, perhaps—who knows?—some even hinted. The girl was nigh heartbroken.

Meanwhile blossomed in the heart of Lincoln sympathy first and then affection for her. It was long, however, ere he revealed his feelings to her, and longer still ere she would listen to him. At length, however, convinced that McNeill was gone for good, she consented in 1835 to take the Lincoln name. But first she was to go away for a while and finish at an academy, during which time he was to continue his law studies, and when she had ended her course and he had been admitted to the bar, the next spring, they would be married.

All very good; this plan was followed; but the girl, it seems, though she loved Lincoln, could not dismiss so easily remembrance of her old lover. "A torturing conflict," we are told, "of memory, love, conscience, doubt and morbidness lay like a shadow across her happiness and wore upon her until she fell seriously ill. Eventually her condition became hopeless. Lincoln was sent for, they passed an hour of anguish together, and soon after this deathbed parting, August 25, 1835, she died.

Lincoln took it hard. That melancholy which was of his fiber and which marked his face took full possession of him. He was found by a friend, a certain Bowling Green, wandering about muttering to himself, as if his mind had been affected. Green took him to his home and kept him there until once more he was himself. Ann Rutledge was buried in Concord cemetery, near New Salem. "My heart is buried there," her sorrowing lover said after the funeral. Curiously enough, McNeill, or McNamor, did return to New Salem soon after Ann's death. And his story proved true. He made no explanation for his long silence. And he did not sorrow long. Within a year he married.

The Second Affair

In the fall of the year 1836, when Lincoln was 29, a woman of Lincoln's acquaintance who was going to Kentucky on a visit, proposed, in a spirit of fun, to bring back a sister of hers, Miss Mary Owens, for him to marry. Lincoln laughingly accepted the proposal. Time passed; the lady duly made the journey and duly returned, sister in company, sure enough! Lincoln was astonished. The bride proposed appeared to him a trifle too willing, but he gave her the benefit of the doubt.

There were other objections to her; for one thing, that, while her face was attractive, she had no figure—she was uncommonly stout. For another, his own financial condition. He had settled at Springfield, capital of the state, and began here the practice of law, without, however, substantial result as yet. But he had told her sister, he says in letters quoted by Miss Tarbell, that he would take the lady for better or worse, and this he must do since it was a point of honor with him to stick to his word, particularly where, as in this case, others had been induced to act upon it.

He corresponded with this lady, and was firm in his resolution to marry her, and even planned how he might get along after the marriage. He took the precaution to write her from Springfield and gave her a strong hint of the poverty of his resources, asking her at the same time to "deliberate maturely." As this, however, drew from her no decision, after waiting three months he wrote again, putting the matter between them squarely up to her. "What I wish," said he, "is that our further acquaintance should depend upon yourself."

Miss Owens had the discernment to perceive his feelings. She answered, declining his offer of marriage. She found him, she said, "deficient in those little links which go to make up the chain of a woman's happiness." Lincoln was "mortified," so he wrote a friend; his "vanity wounded" by the reflection that he had been too stupid to understand her, while, at the same time, never doubting that he understood her perfectly.

The Third Affair.

It was in 1839 or 1840 that Lincoln met Miss Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky., whom he afterward married. Their courtship was interesting and rather animated. One of its incidents was a broken engagement, and that, according to one authority, on the very day set for the wedding.

Lincoln was thirty or thirty-one when Miss Todd came to Springfield, and had been practicing law in that place for some three or four years. The lady was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, a prominent Kentuckian, and was living, when Lincoln made her acquaintance, with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, the wife of one of the notables of Springfield. She was handsome, stylish, witty and spirited, and soon after her arrival in the Illinois capital began to cut a figure in its society and to draw in her train the more prominent beaux of the town, among others who afterward rose to distinction, besides Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" later of the stump and senate, and Shields, hero of the Mexican war, and one of the most picturesque figures in American life.

Ere long it began to be apparent that among these suitors and frequenters of the Edwards mansion Lincoln was her favorite. As the intimacy with him grew her relations protested; he was not of their sort; they were wealthy and well-bred, and looked on him as of the plebeian cast, as one socially inferior. He was of the humblest origin, crude and unpolished in manners, and, worst of all, was poor. Miss Todd, however, was unmoved by their objections. She loved him, believed in him, seems to have divined his quality and had faith in his future. In 1840 they engaged to marry.

But, as the proverb has it, "the course of true love never did run smooth." So, at least, it turned out in their case. It is not perhaps strange, considering the difference in their tastes, their ideals and breeding, that they did soon fall out. Miss Todd was an exacting sweetheart; Mr. Lincoln careless.

He was melancholic, constitutionally so; inclined, in such a matter, we know, to the most morbid view. The upshot was, at all events, that on New Year's day, 1841, the very day, as one account has it, which had been set for the wedding, he broke the engagement. According to Herndon, one of his biographers, who was also his law partner, he broke it as publicly as possibly by failing to make his appearance on the appointed wedding day. The engagement was broken, no doubt of that; but Herndon's account of its breaking is not well authenticated.

Lincoln took this trouble deeply to heart. He abandoned his business and went away to forget it the following summer, making a visit with that purpose to his old friend Speed in Louisville, Ky. From this trip he returned in a better frame of mind. This, perhaps, because he had been called upon there to counsel with and resolve some doubts of Speed regarding his own approaching marriage. Lincoln and Miss Todd remained unreconciled for a year and a half. In the summer of 1842 they were brought together unexpectedly by mutual friends, and met secretly several times later at the house of Mr. Simeon Francis. At length the engagement was renewed. This came about through a circumstance of serio-comic features in which they both had part.

This circumstance is a story in itself. It involves, besides the two principles, James Shields—the same afore referred to as one of Miss Todd's admirers. He was an Irishman of ability and courage, as he afterward proved on the battlefield in the Mexican war, when, to cleanse a wound through the lungs, a silk handkerchief was drawn through his body.

At the time of the Lincoln affair Shields was a leading Democrat of Illinois and held the office of auditor of state. He was a quick, impulsive man, whose disposition put him often on the defensive with the Whig leaders, for the Republican party was then unborn. Of these Whig leaders in that state Lincoln then was one. Now, it was the custom at that time to carry on much political controversy through the press by means of personal communications, such as we know now as "Letters from the People." Great space and attention were given these in the newspapers in that day.

Just about that date Lincoln furnished such a letter to a Springfield paper; it was signed "Aunt Rebecca," and in it Shields, whose vanity and gallantry often made him a mark, was most unmercifully ridiculed. It made a hit, this letter, and Miss Todd and a friend, its real authors by the way, followed it up with another and with some doggerel rhyme, which reached the paper in the same manner as the first.

Springfield laughed loudly at these communications—not so much at the matter of them as at the anger displayed by Shields. He acted promptly, sent a friend at once to the editor of the paper to demand the name of the writer of the articles. Dueling then was still a common incident of public life, and the editor called upon Lincoln, who, unwilling to bring the ladies into the affair, gave his own name as the author.

While he was at Tremont, on the law circuit, fifteen days later, two friends of his overtook him and advised him that Shields was on the way following him up to challenge. Shields and a friend arrived shortly, and Lincoln was soon in receipt of a written demand for the "satisfaction due a gentleman" in a full, positive and absolute retraction. "This may prevent," the missive said further, "consequencies which no one will regret more than myself."

Lincoln refused to apologize. Seconds were immediately named—Whitesides, editor of the paper in which the matter had appeared, for Shields; E. H. Merryman for Lincoln. The seconds talked of peace, but Whitesides refused to discuss such a settlement with his principal. "Why," he said, "he'd challenge me next, and as soon cut my throat as not!"

That night they all went back to Springfield, with Lincoln's preliminaries to follow, since he was the challenged party, namely these:

Weapons, cavalry broadswords.

Time, Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

Place, within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river Mississippi.

On the 2nd of September, 1842, they were all upon the ground. The arrangements for the affair were about completed when the party was joined by friends. Among them was Colonel John H. Hardin, who knew Lincoln well. He had been warned of the fight by Eliza Lott, who had heard of it when the duelists stopped to breakfast going out. Colonel Hardin and the rest managed to satisfy Shields that Lincoln was not the author of the articles, but was shielding another, and to aid the seconds in settling the trouble "with honor," as the phrase is, "to all concerned."

Less than two months later a marriage-license for Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd was issued. Miss Tarbell describes the event as "almost impromptu." The ceremony interrupted a meeting of the Episcopal Sewing society at the house of Miss Todd's sister, the Mrs. Edwards already mentioned.

Unexpected Generosity.

As an aftermath to the New Year's celebration comes this story, told by a member of an actors' club as a little tribute to the generosity of a fellow-member of the club.

"After the performance we had the usual 'bite,'" he said, "and then decided to do the cabarets with some other friends of convivial habits and a love for 'turkey-trotting.'

"I noticed that my comic friend didn't do much of the dancing, but hugged the tables rather tight during the latter part of our stay in the various hospitable places. Finally we got back to our apartment, and I found that he had developed a most remarkable 'thirst—for ice water. 'Porter, porter,' he called every few minutes, 'another glass of water—quick.'

"At first I was inclined to remonstrate with him for confusing me with the dusky servitors who so graciously—for a consideration—attend to our wants on tour. But I changed my mind. And by the time he fell asleep he had given just $4.25 in tips.

"I expect to take him out again next New Year's night. At least, I hope so."

Gladiator in Armor.

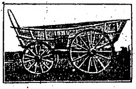
During some important excavations undertaken at Mount Cavo, in the Roman Campagna, in the hope of tracing an ancient temple devoted to Jupiter, the diggers struck upon an extensive second century cemetery, which had evidently been planned out on the surface of a gigantic landslip on the side of the mountain, caused by earthquakes, which had buried the older existing buildings.

A giant warrior, or gladiator, clad in iron armor, was discovered in one of the tombs, which was covered with big tiles taken from the Temple of Tiberius. A number of bronze coins, bearing the effigy of Empress Faustina, in addition a quantity of rings, safety pins and brooches of a very early period, a terra cotta elephant's head and a fragmentary vase, containing inscriptions, are among the latest finds.

VEHICLE NOW CENTURY OLD

Family at Excello, Mo., Have "Prairie Schooner" That Is Still Well Preserved.

St. Louis, Mo.—We have all heard the familiar term "prairie schooner" applied to the old fashioned conveyance made use of by our grandfathers in the "early days" when they set out, full of hope, to find new homes for themselves in the great west, now our flourishing mid-continental states. At Excello, a small station near the county seat of Macon county, Missouri, resides a family which has in possession the relic of pioneer days pictured here. This ancient vehicle, unlike the "One Hoss Shay" of world-wide fame, has reached its one hundredth birthday without going to pieces, but continues to hold together, bound by its strong iron rivets and chains, as proudly, perhaps, as when it bore in its capacious bed the sturdy settler and his family traveling from Kentucky to the then far-off prairies and forests of North Missouri. The descendants of this pioneer family are among the leading and highly respected people of Macon and Randolph counties, and family pride is nowhere more justly in evidence than when, once a year, to the delight of neighbors and other visitors, "Old Missouri" is placed on exhibition at the fair at Jacksonville, a nearby village, where it becomes the center of attraction.



Ancient Prairie Schooner.

SAYS DIVORCE ROBS 70,000

New York Minister Provides Startling Figures for 1912 and Demands Uniform Law.

New York.—More than 70,000 children, mostly under the age of nine years, were deprived of one or both parents by divorce in this country during the last year, according to figures with which Rev. Francis M. Moody stirred members of the New York state marriage and divorce commission at a recent meeting.

"The Pacific coast," he said, "has been the greatest divorce center of the entire world. In the year 1912 alone there were granted in the United States more than 100,000 divorces. In forty years 3,700,000 adults were separated by divorce, and more than 5,000,000 persons affected by these cases.

"Illinois alone provided 120,000 divorces; Pennsylvania, 55,760; California, 50,000, and New York, 44,450. New York state, however, sent 18,169 of its couples into other states to procure divorces, and there were probably many migratory cases which are not recorded in this total. At present 90 per cent of the cases go by default, with only one party represented."

Mr. Moody offered a resolution to organize a federal commission in this state to work for a uniform federal law governing marriage and divorce, which would be the central organization for all state commissions of this character which already have been formed in some states, and which would meet in convention in Chicago in May. Rev. Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay was appointed temporary chairman of the organizing committee.

TYPHOID SPREAD BY MAN

Thirty Cases of Disease and Three Deaths Since August, 1908, Are Traced to a Sailor.

Sacramento, Cal.—Harry Olsen, perambulating typhoid incubator, is still hatching deadly germs. To his record of having caused thirty cases and three deaths, another death has just been added. This beats, it is said, the record of "Typhoid Mary," famous in her day in New York.

Between August, 1908, and February 2, 1912, when he was a sailor on the ship Acme, 26 men contracted typhoid fever from him and three died. Olsen was detained and isolated at the United States Marine hospital.

Last October the doctors thought they had conquered the army of organisms and Olsen was free on probation. He got a job on the steam schooner Noyo, but not a month had elapsed before two men were attacked by typhoid fever. One of them died. Olsen was discharged to prevent a mutiny among the crew, and he must now go back to the hospital for further treatment.

Olsen may be subject to an operation for the removal of the gall bladder, which has been found to act as an asylum for germs.

TICKET LOST ON TITANIC

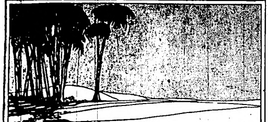
No Claimant Appears for the Recent Drawing of Bank of Italy's 1,500,000-Franc Lottery Number.

Rome.—No claimant has yet appeared for the first prize of 1,500,000 francs in the recent bank of Italy lottery. It is believed that the winning ticket may have been lost when the Titanic sank last April. All efforts to trace the holder of the ticket have been fruitless, and it is recalled that a batch of other tickets which were sent to the United States on the Titanic was lost.

POSTCARD WAR IS BEGUN

Women in Kansas City, Kan., Get Assistance of Uncle Sam to Suppress Improper Ones.

Kansas City, Mo.—War on improper postcards has been declared by the clubwomen of Kansas City, Kan., and in their efforts they have obtained the assistance of the postal authorities. A number of objectionable cards have been placed in the hands of postal inspectors, who questioned several dealers whose names were supplied by the women.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.
Illustrations by M. G. Kettner

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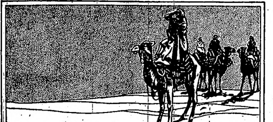


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne tells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 100 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will [illegible] any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, [illegible] enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne [illegible] known to Mrs. Chedsoye [illegible] to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. [illegible] to prevent Jones sailing [illegible] Ryanne steals Jones' letters [illegible] dispatches. He wires agent in [illegible] in Jones' name, that he is [illegible] in New York to some [illegible] Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne [illegible] Fortune that he will see that [illegible] comes to no harm as a result of his [illegible] of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and [illegible] the abduction of the New York [illegible] as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' [illegible]. Fortune quarrels with her mother [illegible] the latter refuses to explain her [illegible] actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message [illegible] to meet Ryanne at the English. [illegible] the same evening Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and [illegible]. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"Why not tell Mahomed at once, and have him send a courier back for the rug?" suggested Fortune.

"By Jove, that clears up everything. We'll do it immediately." George felt better than he had at any stage of the adventure. Here was a simple way out of the difficulty.

"Softly," said Ryanne. "Let us come down to the lean facts. If that rug is in your room, Fortune, your mother has discovered it long before now. She will turn it over to your estimable uncle. None of us will ever see it again, I'm thinking. The Major knows that Jones gave me a thousand pounds for it." Struck by a sense of impending disaster, Ryanne began to fumble in his pockets. Gone! Every shilling of it gone! "He's got that, too; Mahomed: the cash you gave me, Jones. Wait a moment; don't speak; things are whirling about some. Over nine hundred pounds; every shilling of it. We mustn't let him know that I've missed it. I've got to play weak in order to grow strong. . . . But they will at least start up a row as to your whereabouts, Fortune."

"No," thoughtfully; "no, I do not think they will."

The undercurrent was too deep for George. He couldn't see very clearly just then. The United Romance and Adventure Company; was that all? Was there not something sinister behind that name, concerning him? He looked patiently from the girl to the adventurer.

Ryanne stared at the yellow desert beyond. His brain was clearing rapidly under the stimulus of thought. He himself did not believe that they would send out search-parties either for him or for Fortune. He could not fathom what had given Fortune her belief; but he realized that his own was based upon the recollection of that savage mood when he had thrown down the gauntlet. Now they would accept it. He had run away with Fortune as he had boldly threatened to do. The mother and her precious brother would proceed at once to New York without him. He had made a fine muddle of it all. But for a glass of wine and a grain too much of confidence, he had not been here this day.

Mahomed, himself astir by this time, came over to the group, leisurely. The three looked like conspirators to his suspicious eye, but unlike conspirators they made no effort to separate because he approached. He understood: as yet they were not afraid of him. That was one of the reasons he hated white men; they could seldom be forced to show fear, even when they possessed it. Well, these three should know what fear was before they saw the last of him. He carried a kurbash, a cowhide whip, which he twirled idly, even suggestively. First, he came to George.

"If you have Yhiordes, there is still a chance for you. Cairo is but fifty miles away. Bagdad is several hundred." He drew the whip caressingly through his fingers.

"I do not lie," replied George, a truculent sparkle in his eyes. "I told you that I had it not. It was the truth."

A ripple of anxiety passed over Mahomed's face. "And you?" turning upon Ryanne, with suppressed savageness. How he longed to lay the lash upon the dog!

"Don't look at me!" answered Ryanne waspishly. "If I had it I should not be here." Ah, for a bit of his old strength! He would have strangled Mahomed then and there. But the drug and the beating had weakened him terribly.

"If I give you the rug," interposed Fortune, "will you promise freedom to us all?"

Mahomed stepped back, nonplussed. He hadn't expected any information from this quarter.

"I have the rug," declared Fortune calmly, though she could scarcely hear her own voice, her heart beat so furiously.

"You have it?" Mahomed was confused. Here was a turn in the road upon which he had set no calculation. All three of them!

"Yes. And upon condition that you liberate us all, I will put it into your hands. But it must be my writing this time."

A white man would have blushed under the reproach of her look. Mahomed smiled amiably, pleased over his cleverness. "Where is the kisweh?"

"The kisweh?"

"The Holy Yhiordes. Where is it?"

"That I refuse to tell you. Your word of honor first, to bind the bargain."

Ryanne laughed. It acted upon Mahomed like a goad. He raised the whip, and had Ryanne's gaze swerved the part of an inch, the blow would have fallen.

"You laugh?" snarled Mahomed.

"Why, yes. A bargain with your honor makes me laugh."

"And your honor?" returned Mahomed fiercely. He wondered why he held his hand. "I have matched trickery against trickery. My honor has not been called. I fed you, I gave you drink; in return you lied to me, dishonored me in the eyes of my friends, and one of them you killed."

"It was my life or his," exclaimed Ryanne, not relishing the recital of this phase. "It was my life or his; and he was upon my back."

Fortune shuddered. Presently she laid her hand upon Mahomed's arm. "Would you take my word of honor?"

Mahomed sought her eyes. "Yes. I read truth in your eyes. Bring me the rug, and my word of honor to you, you shall go free."

"But my friends?"

"One of them." Mahomed laughed unpleasantly. It was an excellent idea. "One of them shall go free with you. It will be for you to choose which. Now, you dog, laugh, laugh!" and the tongue of the kurbash bit the dust within an inch of Ryanne's feet.

"What shall I do?" asked Fortune miserably.

"Accept," urged Ryanne. "If you are afraid to choose one or the other of us, Jones and I will spin a coin."

"I agree," said George, very unhappy.

"Have you any paper, Jones?"

George searched. He found the dance-card to the ball at the hotel. In another pocket he discovered the little pencil that went with it.

"You write," said Mahomed to Fortune.

"I intend to." Fortune took the card and pencil and wrote as follows:

"Mother: Horace, Mr. Jones and I are prisoners of the man who owned the rug which you will find in the large steamer-roll. Give it to the courier who brings this card. And under no circumstances set spies upon his track." In French she added: "We are bound for Bagdad. In case Mahomed receives the rug and we are not liberated, wire the embassy at Constantinople and the consulate at Bagdad. FORTUNE."

She gave it to Mahomed.

"Read it out loud," he commanded. While he spoke English fluently, he could neither read nor write it in any serviceable degree. The note he had given to Fortune had been written by a friend of his in the bazaars who had upon a time lived in New York. Fortune read slowly, slightly flushing as she evaded the French script.

"That will do," Mahomed agreed.

He shouted for one of the boys, bade him saddle the hagin or racing-camel, which of all those twelve, alone was his, and be off to Cairo. The boy dipped his bowl into the kettle, ate greedily, saddled the camel, and five minutes later was speeding back toward Cairo at a gait that would bring him there late that night.

Fortune and George and Ryanne watched him till he disappeared below a dip and was gone from view. In the minds of the three watchers the same question rose: would he be too late? George was cheerful enough thereafter, but his cheerfulness was not of the infectious kind.

At noon the caravan was once more upon its way. Ryanne was able to ride. The fumes of whatever drug had been administered to him had finally evaporated, and he felt only bruised, old, disheartened. An evil day for him when he had set forth for Bagdad in quest of the rug. He was confident that there would be no rug awaiting the courier, and what would be Mahomed's procedure when the boy returned empty-handed was not difficult to imagine. Mahomed was right; so far honor had not entered into the contest. According to his lights, the Arab was only paying coin for coin. But for the girl, Ryanne would have accepted the situation with a shrug, to await that moment when Mahomed, eased by the sense of security, would naturally relax vigilance. The presence of Fortune changed the whole face of the affair. Mahomed could have his eyes and heart if he would but spare her. He must be patient; he must accept insults, even physical violence, but some day he and Mahomed would play the final round.

His past, his foolish, futile past: all the follies, all the petty crimes, all the low dissipations in which he had indulged, seemed trooping about his camel, mocking and gibbering at him. Why hadn't he lived clean like Jones there? Why hadn't he fought temptation as he had fought men? Environment was no excuse; bringing-up offered no palliation; he had gone wrong simply because his inclinations had been wrong. On the other hand, no one had ever tried to help him back to a decent living. His mother had died during his childhood, and her influence had left no impression. His father had been a money-maker, consumed by the pleasure of building up pyramids of gold. He had never reasoned with his youngest-born; he had paid his bills without protest or reproach; it was so much a month to be written down in the expense account. And the first-born had been his natural enemy since the days of the nursery. Still, he could not acquit himself; his own arraignment was as keen as any judge could have made. Strong as he was physically, brilliant as he was mentally, there was a mortal weakness in his blood; and search as he might the history of his ancestors, their lives shed no light upon his own.

In stating that his face had been granted that dubious honor and concern of the perpetrators of the rogues' gallery, he had merely given rein to a seizure of soul-bitterness. But there was truth enough in the statement that he had been short in his accounts many thousands at his father's bank; gambling debts; and in making no effort to replace the loss, he was soon found out by his brother, who seemed only too glad to dishonor him. He was given his choice: to sign over his million, due him a year later (for at this time the father was dead), or go to prison. The scandal of the affair had no weight with his brother; he wanted the younger out of the way. Like the hot-headed fool he was, he had signed away his inheritance, taken a paltry thousand and left America, facing imprisonment if he returned. That was the kind of a brother he had. Once he had burned his bridges, there came to him a dozen ways by which he could have extricated himself. But once a fool, always a fool!

Disinherited, outcast, living by his wits, ingenious enough; the finer senses callousing under the contact with his inferiors; a gambler, a hard drinker periodically; all in all, a fine portrait for any gallery given over to rogues. And he hadn't worried much over the moral problem confronting him, that the way of the transgressor is hard. It was only when love rent the veil of his fatuity that he saw himself as he really was.

Love! He gazed ahead at Fortune under the mahmal. That a guileless young girl as she was should enchain him! That the sight of her should always send a longing into his soul to go back and begin over! His jaws hardened. Why not? Why not try to recover some of the crumbs of the fine things he had thrown away? At least enough to permit him to go again among his fellows without constantly looking behind to note if he were followed? By the Lord Harry! once he was out of this web of his own weaving, he would live straight; he swore that every dollar hereafter put in his pocket should be an honest one. Fortune could never be his wife. He came to this fact without any roundabout or devious byways. In the first place, he knew he had not touched her heart; she had been friendly; and now even her friendship hung by a thread. All right. The love he bore her was going to be his salvation just the same; and at this moment he was deadly in earnest.

It was after nine when they were ferried across the two canals, the fresh-water and the salt, several miles below Serapeum. The three weary captives saw a great liner slip past slowly and majestically upon its way to the Far East. She radiated with light and cheer and comfort; and all could hear faintly the pulsations of her engines. So near and yet so far; a cup of water to Tantalus! At midnight they made camp. There were no palms this time; simply a well in the center of a jumble of huge boulders. The tents were pitched to the southwest, for now the wind blew, biting from the land of northern snows; and a fire was a welcome thing. This was Arabia; Africa had been left behind. Here they awaited the return of the courier, who arrived two days later, dead tired. The persons to whom the card had been sent had sailed for Naples with the steamer Ludwig. Mahomed turned upon the three miserables.

"I have you three, then; and by the beard of the Prophet, you shall pay, you shall pay! You have robbed and beaten and dishonored me; and you shall pay!"

"Am I guilty of any wrong toward you?" faltered the girl. Her mother had gone. She had hoped against hope.

"No," cried Mahomed. He laughed "You are free to return to Cairo. . . . alone! Free to take your choice of these two men to accompany you. Free, free as the air. . . . Well, why do you hesitate?"

CHAPTER XV.

Fortune's Riddle Solved.

Fortune, without deigning to reply, walked slowly and proudly to her tent, and disappeared within. She looked neither at Ryanne nor at George. She knew that George, his soul filled with unlucky quixotic sense of chivalry which had made him so easy a victim to her mother, would not accept his liberty at the price of Ryanne's, Ryanne, to whom he owed nothing, not even mercy. And if she had had to ask one of the two, George would have been the natural selection, for she trusted him implicitly. Perhaps there still lingered in her mind a recollection of how charmingly he had spoken of his mother.

She could have set out for Cairo alone; even as she could have grown a pair of wings and sailed through the air! The fate that walked behind her was malevolent, cruel, unjust. She had wronged no one, in thought or deed. She had put out her hand confidently to the world, to be laughed at, distrusted, or ignored. Was it possible that a little more than a month ago she wandered, if not happy, in the sense she desired, at least in a peaceful state of mind, among her camelias and roses at Mentone? Her world had been, in this short time, remolded, reconstructed; where once had bloomed a garden, now yawned a chasm: and the psychological earthquake had left her dizzy. That Mahomed, now wrought to a kind of Berserk rage, might begin reprisals at once, did not alarm her; indeed, her feeling was rather of dull, aching indifference. Nothing mattered now.

But Ryanne and George were keenly alive to the danger, and both agreed that Fortune must go no farther.

Ryanne, under his bitter raillery and seeming scorn for sacred things, possessed a latent magnanimity, and it now pushed up through the false layers. "Jones, it's my funeral. Go tell her. You two can find the way back to the canal, and once there you will have no trouble. Don't bother your head about me."

"But what will you do?"

"Take my medicine," grimly.

"Ryanne, you are offering the cowardly part to me!"

"You fool, it's the girl. What do I care about the rest of it? You're as brave as a lion. When you put up your fists the other night, you solved that puzzle for yourself. For God's sake, do it while I have the courage to let you! Don't you understand? I love that girl better than my heart's blood, and Mahomed can have it drop by drop. Go and go quickly! He will give you food and water."

"You go. She knows you better than me."

"But will she trust me as she will you? Percival, old top, Mahomed will never let me go till he's taken his pound of flesh. Fortune!" Ryanne called. "Fortune, we want you!"

She appeared at the flap of the tent.

"Jones here will go back with you. Go, both of you, before Mahomed changes his mind."

"Miss Chedsoye, he is wrong. He's the one to go. He was hurt worse than I was. Pride doesn't matter at a time like this. You two go," desperately.

Fortune shook her head. "All or none of us; all or none of us," she repeated.

And Mahomed, having witnessed and overheard the scene, laughed, a laughter identical to that which had struck the barmaid's ears sinisterly. He had not studied his white man without gathering some insight into his character. Neither of these men was a poltroon. And when he had made the offer, he knew that the conditions would erect a barrier over which none of them would pass voluntarily. So much for pride as the Christian dogs knew it. Pride is a fine buckler; none knew that better than Mahomed himself; but a wise man does not wear it at all times.

"What is it to be?" he demanded of Fortune.

"What shall I say to him?"

"Whatever you will." Ryanne was tired. He saw that argument would be of no use.

"All or none of us." And Fortune looked at Mahomed with all the pride of her race. "It is not because you wish me to be free; it is because you wish to see one of my companions made base in my eyes. I will not have it!"

"The will of Allah!" He could not repress the fire of admiration in his own eyes as they took in her beauty, the erect, slender figure, the scorn upon her face, and the fearlessness in her great, dark eyes. Such a woman might have graced the palace of the Great Caliph. He had had in mind many [illegible] cruelties to practice upon her, [illegible] might see the men writhe, impotent and helpless to aid her. But in this tense and dramatic scene, a sense of shame took possession of him; his pagan heart softened; not from pity, but from the respect which one brave person gives free-handed to another.

Mahomed was not a bad man, neither was he a cruel one. He had been terribly wronged, and his eastern way had but one angle of vision: to avenge himself, believing that revenge alone could soothe his outraged pride and re-establish his honor as he viewed it from within. Had the courier returned with the Holy Yhiordes, it is not impossible that he would have liberated them all. But now he dared not; he was not far enough away. To Bagdad, then, and as swiftly as the exigencies of desert travel would permit. One beacon of hope burned in his breast. The Pasha might be deposed, and in that case he could immediately dispose of his own goods and chattels and seek new pastures. It would come hard, doubly-hard, since he never could regain the position he was to lose.

Nine hundred pounds English, and a comfortable fraction over; the yellow-haired dog would have nothing in the end for his pains. It would be what the Feringhi called a good joke.

A week passed. Christmas. And not one of them recalled the day. Perhaps it was because years had passed since that time when it meant anything to them. The old year went out a-lagging! neither did they take note of this. Having left behind civilization, customs and habits were forgotten.

Sometimes they rode all day and all night, sometimes but half a day, and again, when the water was sweet, they rested the day and night. Never a human being they saw, never a caravan met or crossed them. In this week, the secret marvels of the desert became theirs. They saw it gleam and waver and glitter under skies of brass, when the north wind let down and a breeze came over from the Persian Gulf. They saw it covered with the most amazing blues and greys and greens. They saw it under the rarest azure and a stately fleet of billowy clouds; under the dawn, under the set of sun, under the moon and stars; and unfailingly the interminable reaches of sand and rock and scrubby bush, chameleon-like, readjusted its countenance to each change in the sky. George, who was a poet without the gift of expression, never ceased to find new charms; and nothing pleased his fancy more than to see the cloud-shadows scud away across the sands. Once, toward the latter end of day, Fortune cried out and pointed. Far away, palely yet distinctly, they saw an ocean liner. She stood out against the yellowing sky as a magic-lantern picture stands out upon the screen, and faded similarly. It was the one and only mirage they saw, or at least noticed.

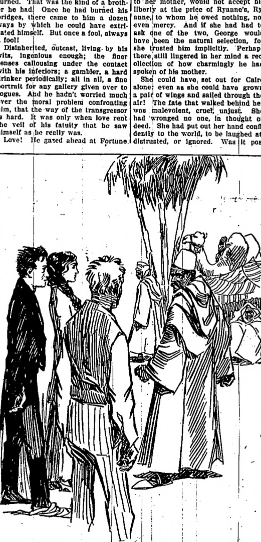
Once another caravan, composed wholly of Arabs, passed. What hope the prisoners had was instantly snuffed out. Before the strangers came within hailing, Mahomed hustled his captives into his tent and swore he would kill either George or Ryanne if they spoke. He forgot Fortune, however. As the caravan passed she screamed. Instantly Mahomed clapped his hand roughly over her mouth. The sheik of the passing caravan looked keenly at the tent, smiled grimly and passed on. What was it to him that a white woman lay in yonder tent? His one emotion was of envy. After this the prisoners became apathetic.

Upon the seventh day, they witnessed the desert's terrifying anger. The air that had been cool, suddenly grew still and hot; the blue above began to fade, to assume a dusty, copperish color. The camels grew restless. Quickly there rose out of the horizon saffron clouds, approaching with incredible swiftness. Little whirlwinds of sand appeared here and there, rose and died as if for want of air. Mahomed veered the caravan toward a kind of bluff composed of sand and precipitous boulders. All the camels were made to kneel. The boys muffled up their mouths and noses, and Mahomed gave instructions to his captives. Fortune buried her head in her coat and nestled down beside her camel, while George and Ryanne used their handkerchiefs. George left his camel and sought Fortune's side, found her hand and held it tightly. He scarcely gave thought to what he did. He vaguely meant to encourage her; and possibly he did.

The storm broke. The sun became obscured. Pebbles and splinters of rock sang through the pall of whirling sand. A golden tone enveloped the little gathering.

Had there been no natural protection, they must have ridden on, blindly and desperately, for to have remained still in the open would have been to await their tombs. It spent its fury in half an hour; and the clearing air became cold again. The caravan proceeded. The hair of every one was dimly yellow, their faces and their garments.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"I Have You Three, Then; and You Shall Pay."

Should the Woman Propose?

Question That Seemingly May Be Relied On to Get an Argument at Any Time.

Ever since this conundrum was put to me, I have been submitting it to everybody I met. There has been extraordinary diversity in the answers. They have run from a shocked "No! No! No!" through a hesitating, "Well, I don't see why—and yet I could never do it myself," to a decided, "Yes, certainly! Why not?"

One woman said: "Under no circumstances. Nothing ever justifies us in forgetting our womanliness." Another: "Yes, indeed. In fact, I proposed to my husband. I saw that he was in love with me, but that he thought that we could not afford to be married. I knew that we could, and so I proposed to him." Another: "Of course women should propose. They are much better judges of character than men, more intuitive and spiritual." Another: "If women proposed, there would be fewer unhappy marriages. As things are, men can choose from their entire set of women. Women can choose only from those who propose to them. If women proposed more of them would marry the man they really wanted to marry." Another: "I think the one should propose who could do it the most artistically." (Note—She was a young girl writer, and I am afraid considerations of literary effects guided her conclusions.)—Harper's Bazar.

Beavers Under Water.

Many consider it remarkable that the beaver can remain beneath the water for so long a period. But he can remain under the ice much longer. It has puzzled many to know how these animals can do this and still live.

A beaver rises to the under side of the ice and there casts a quantity of its breath up against the crystal covering of the body of water. A wide, flat bubble is formed. This is permitted to remain against the cold ice long enough to become somewhat purified; when the animal takes it into its lungs once more. This strange operation is repeated from time to time, and the creature is thus enabled to remain beneath the ice for hours.

The muskrat does about as the beaver, but cannot remain without fresh supplies of pure atmosphere so long.—Harper's Weekly.

Things Fish Can See.

It is doubtful if fish can distinguish forms outside the water, but they unquestionably can see moving objects at considerable distance. Their instinct teaches them to flee from strange moving things and from shadows thrown on the water by persons moving along the waterside or by birds flying over. The proof that they cannot see the outlines of forms sufficiently well to distinguish between animate and inanimate objects, is that they will show no more fear of an angler standing perfectly still in the water, than they will of a tree or other harmless object. That their sight is keen in the water is evidenced by the fact that game fishes, that prey on their fellows, do much of their feeding at night, pursuing and capturing minnows and other small fish in deep, dark holes.

Australia Would Save Birds.

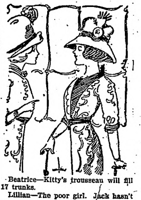
Strong protest is being made in South Australia against the continual slaughter of such rare birds as the ibis, the egret, cranes and spoonbills to supply the demands of milliners. The slaughter renders South Australia even more prone to plagues of grasshoppers, and is a prime cause of the decline of its fish resources. As the wading birds disappear the crustaceans that destroy fish spawn increase in multitude.

St. Vitus' dance makes children awkward at first, then restless; later comes the twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body.

At the first sign of nervousness, inability to sit still, sleeplessness or continued irritability give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one after each meal. The change will soon be apparent. As the thin blood becomes rich and red, the starved nerves get the needed nourishment and the alarming symptoms vanish. There is no danger of St. Vitus unless the blood is thin.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50 at druggists or from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SPITEFUL.



Beatrice—Kitty's trousseau will fill 17 trunks.

Lillian—The poor girl. Jack hasn't money enough to pay overweight charges on more than two.

Temperate Humanity.

The driver of a brewery wagon stopped at a restaurant where he delivered beer and prepared to water his horses. He had filled a pail from the street hydrant and was about to offer it to the near horse when the command "Put that down" caused him to drop the bucket with a splash. Then a woman plunged a thermometer into the water.

"Too cold by several degrees," she said. "Get a pail of hot water from the restaurant."

The driver mumbled "What for?" but he was awed by the woman's commanding manner and he fetched the hot water as directed.

"Now," she said, "pour some of that cold water out and pour hot water into the pail until it registers about 57 degrees. Then water your horses. It is cruel to make a horse drink water colder than that, and every member of the S. P. C. A. that I have any influence with is going to keep an eye on you drivers and see that you temper the water you give to your houres."

What a Funny Teacher.

An east side lad of six summer has a child's faculty for seeing things, often in the way they are not. He came home from school the other day and found his father reading the daily paper.

"Pop," he said, "my teacher don't know nothin'!"

"Why, son, what the matter now?" asked the father.

"Well," replied the youngster, "she held a big red apple up in front of us this morning and said: 'Children, what is this I have in my hand?'"—Indianapolis News.

COFFEE THRESHED HER.
15 Long Years.

"For over fifteen years," writes a patient, hopeful little Ills. woman, "while a coffee drinker, I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief.

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating by condition. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) I was down-hearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me.

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house I drank a cup of Postum and though I had never tasted anything more delicious.

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world.

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living. A lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless.

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

"Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavour is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cup tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.

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Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire have a large account.

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Saturday, February 8, 1913.

Attorney General Wickersham was sorely criticised by United States Judge Meek for neglecting to serve papers on a bunch of multi-millionaires headed by John Archbald. The question is how long would he have waited if the party had been a poor man who stole a loaf of bread.

The amendment offered by Senator Haycraft to the election law by which it is proposed to disregard politics in the nomination and election of county officials will no doubt be generally regarded as in the nature of a reform. The duties of these officers have nothing to do with politics. So long as the county auditor or register of deeds is competent and energetic, it makes no kind of difference to any one having business to do with him whether he is republican or democrat.—Northfield News.

The Minnesota Rate Case.

In an extended editorial review of the Minnesota rate case, the New York Sun points out that probably the reason for the long delay in getting a decision by the United States supreme court is the intricacy and delicacy of the points of law involved in the question.

Especially intricate, the Sun says, is the proposition that by regulation of intra-state rates the state interferes in the fixing of inter-state rates, and thereby infringes on the principle of federal regulation as embodied in the interstate commerce act and the rulings of the interstate commerce commission. The Sun thinks that the point is in fact one of directness of interference, and that the court is holding off its decision in the hope of reaching a unanimous conclusion before it makes any findings public.

Unanimity in a matter that so vitally affects commerce in every state in the Union is of course desirable. But from the very fact that every state in the Union is affected by the question under consideration, there grows the desirability that the matter be settled as early as possible one way or another. The court has had the case under advisement for a year, now, and yet has given no intimation of how it is to be decided. Meanwhile state regulation of railroads is at a standstill, not only in Minnesota, but the country over, and must remain at a standstill until that decision is rendered.

One more "decision day" remains before the annual spring adjournment of the court for the month of February. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Minnesota case will be decided on that day, for with the legislature in session there is opportunity to take whatever action may be found possible under the decision, and the more opportunity the legislators may have to thresh the matter out, the better the results attainable.—Duluth Herald.

Report

Of the business done by the St. Hilaire Cooperative Creamery company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912.

Total amount cream received lbs	862,410
Average test 20.27.	
Total butter fat from same lbs	174,692
Total butter made lbs	211,952
GENERAL FUND	
Total butter shipped and sold 206,529 lbs	$56,638.37
Total butter sold to patrons 2,293 lbs	620.22
Total butter sold elsewere 3,130 lbs	1,146.06
Total received for butter	58,413.65
Received from other sources	335.85
Net total received	58,749.50
Outstanding accounts	297.25
	59,046.75

Average price received for butter per lb. 28 cts.

DISBURSEMENTS		
Paid patrons by check		$51,895.86
Paid by butter, salt and oil		949.63
Paid to sinking fund		1,241.35
Total to patrons		54,086.84
Paid buttermaker's salary		1,220.00
" " helper		528.72
" secretary, salary		209.70
" other officers' salaries		153.00
" for fuel (coal)		463.10
" " tubes and packages		1,439.70
" " salt		394.15
" " ice		23.28
" " oil		49.40
" " miscellaneous		463.15
Total paid out		$59,031.10
SINKING FUND.		
Balance on hand, 1911	$	379.25
Collected from patrons		1,241.35
Total received		1,620.60
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid insurance		41.00
" taxes		34.02
" repairs		233.41
" for new machinery		150.00
" dividend		237.50
Balance		924.67
Total		1,620.60

Cost of making lb. of butter, 2.33 cts.
Average price paid per lb., 30.00 cts.

Yours truly,
NELS K. ANDERSON, Sec.

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire at the village hall in said village on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day, for the purpose of opening and considering bids for the purchase of the four thousand dollars in bonds authorized to be issued by said village at a special meeting of the qualified electors thereof, held on the ninth day of November, 1912. All bids for the purchase of said bonds must be filed with the village recorder of said village prior to the hour of the meeting of the village council, and the village council reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Said bonds will bear six (6) per cent. interest payable annually, and will run for fifteen years from the day of the date thereof and are issued for the purpose of refunding the floating indebtedness of said village.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 12th day of December, A. D. 1912.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Village Recorder.

First Aid.

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funny-bone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.—Youth's Companion.

His Shrewd Idea.

"Who is that sour looking girl with the heavy underjaw?"

"That is the only daughter of old De Milyuns."

"And who is the dainty bit of sweetness with the blue eyes and golden hair?"

"That's the chaperon."

"What's the explanation?"

"Why, it's old De Milyun's clever idea. He thinks his Jane will be perfectly safe as long as Miss Blossom is around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EYE OF THE CAMERA

The Longer It Looks the More It Sees Within Certain Limits.

Often the eye of the camera will decipher documents of which the writing had been substantially obliterated by age, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. I have successfully copied with the camera the utterly faded photograph of a classmate of forty years previous.

Changes in the pigment of the skin, undiscovered by the eye, appear with distinctness on the sensitive plate, and it is said that ample warning of approaching disease has been thereby given.

The camera takes pictures of subjects which cannot be made to appear on the ground glass and of those which the eye of man has never seen. The human eye can penetrate space no farther in an hour than in a single instant. Yet the eye of the camera will gaze into the sky for hours, looking deeper and seeking more with each second that passes.

Through this attribute of the camera a great chart of the heavens is now being made. In this work distinguished astronomers and photographers throughout the world are co-operating. Yet not one in a hundred of the stars already plainly pictured by them was ever seen by the unaided eye of scientists.

A Verbal Speedometer.

Every calling has its technical vocabulary, and those who are familiar with it are often surprised and irritated at the difficulty other people have in understanding it. A writer in the New York World tells of an old horseman in Maine who had run over a man and was being sued for damages.

The court asked the defendant if he was driving fast. He answered, "I was going a pace." The court then said, "Now, kindly tell the gentlemen of the jury just how fast you were going."

"Well," said the defendant, "I reckon I was going a clip."

"Well, will you tell the jury how fast a clip is?"

"Well, it's going a dite."

"Now, will you tell the jury how fast a dite is?"

"Well, a dite's a dite. Anybody knows what a dite is."

Shore Lots.

Citteman—Oh, these are the shore lots you advertised? Well, there doesn't seem to be much to them.

Boomley—Say, you want to come up and have a look at them when the tide's out!—New York Life.

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen, please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must know,
I thought it time for me to 'lay low.'"

BACK TO THE TOWN

COUNTRY LIFE PALLED ON THE SUBURBANITE.

Real Facts of the Case Somewhat Different from the Explanation He Made to His City Friend.

The year around the city resident and the summer suburbanite were carrying on a conversation over their hurried noonday lunch.

"Must be mighty all fired crimpy around the edges out in the country these days," suggested the city man. "Don't believe I'd like living out in the country these days without steam heat and things. You'll be hiking into town pretty quick now, I s'pose."

"O, not for awhile yet," returned the summer suburbanite. "This is really the finest time of the year to be in the country. It is a trifle crisp when you get out of bed in the morning, of course, but then it beats the city at that. Some might exchange the good country air for a few city comforts, but not me. A little cold isn't going to hurt me."

This was a day or two ago. The following morning when the summer suburbanite crawled out from under the covers the thermometer was down around 10.

"Holy jumpin' James M. Jehosaphat, but it's cold in this barracks!" exclaimed the S. S. to his wife. "Talk about your polar expeditions and their hardships. They haven't got much on this! What are we staying out in a place like this for, anyhow? Never saw such a bleak habitation as this, if you'd call it a habitation, in all my troublous life. What's your idea in sticking to a place like this for when we've got a house there in town with a furnace and hot water and bath tub and all such things? That's what I'd like to know! I surely would.

"If I wanted to freeze to death I could do it right in town any good winter day. I wouldn't need to come clear out here to the country to do it. Holy mackerel but that water's cold! Don't even dare wash your face in this Greenlandish place! And I'm serving notice on you right at this juncture that we're going into town to-day, and we're going to stay there until next summer. Us for town. In cold weather a man's supposed to live in town where they've got radiators and such like. That's what towns are for."

Then the other day the suburbanite and his friend met again at lunch.

"So you've moved back to town, have you?" spoke up the year-around city man. "Thought you'd get enough of that country business in this sort of weather."

"O, yes, I moved in," owned up the late suburbanite. "It was fine out there, but my wife just naturally wouldn't stand for it. Said she couldn't keep warm. And you know how useless it is to argue with a woman. I had to come in. Hated like Sam Hill to do it, though."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fierce Hailstorms in England.

Large stories are told of the damage done by hailstones in Minnesota recently. However, Old England itself has some statistics to show. On May 30, 1897, a terrific hailstorm visited Seaford, Sussex. Some of the "bolts" measure 4½ inches in circumference, after lying on the ground for fully seven minutes. On June 24, in the same year, the most disastrous visitation of the kind in modern times ravaged parts of Essex and the adjacent counties.

Animals and poultry were killed and crops ruined. At Ingatestone the hail broke through a slated roof, and at Baddow it went through windows and cut the blinds to pieces. The damage in Essex alone was at least $500,000.

The latest storm of exceptional violence occurred in Huntingdonshire on August 2, 1906. The "hail" consisted of hard pieces of ice, from three to four inches in length, and killed rabbits and other small animals wholesale.

Good for Hungry Folks.

George William Sellers, the western cricketer, described in Chicago his attempt to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.

"Cricket is, of course, a more leisurely game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. "We played it on my place in the proper leisurely manner, and all my men seemed pleased. Our first match was with Concord.

"One of my men—his name is John—seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice, before the match, to the lunch served in the marquee on the lawn. He enjoyed, too, the meat tea that pleasantly interrupted the afternoon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and sandwiches were passed about.

"During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play, I turned to John and said:

"'Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?'

"'Mr. Sellers,' said he, 'it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals.'"

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Bring in Your Ads

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs., ready to do your spring work.

COME AND GET YOUR PICK

And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

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"Right-Cut" Chewing Tobacco—a New Cut—The Real Tobacco Chew

"RIGHT-CUT" is ripe old leaf—mellow, smooth and sappy—age-ripened and blended to bring out the full, round flavor. Its flavor is cool, crisp, clean—not over-sweetened, but seasoned just right.

It is cut short and fine, so you get all the virtue out of the tobacco.

A small chew of "Right-Cut" lasts longer and gives you more solid comfort than twice the quantity of any other chewing tobacco.

Get a 5 cent can of "Right-Cut." You'll get the flavor without chewing—a finer flavor than you ever tasted before.

Ask your dealer for "Right-Cut" today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

Andy vs. Mary.

Once upon a time Andrew Carnegie and Mary Garden had their photograph taken standing together on the upper deck of an Atlantic liner, and also Andy's and Mary's portraits have been shown separately in the window of Knoedler's on Fifth avenue, says the New York Press. But whereas one might think the likeness of the great iron master and philanthropist would attract more attention than that of the singer, the reverse has been the case, as was illustrated during business hours in the past week. Not more than a dozen persons were standing in front of the show window looking at the portrait of the laird of Skibo in his robe as an officer of the Edinburgh university. When Mary Garden's famous portrait was shown in the same place last year there always was a mob around the window. Of course Mary did not have so many clothes on as Andy has—which may explain the difference in interest.

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The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
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CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services tomorrow at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible]—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. P. POST, Sec. A. J. [illegible], N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP [illegible] Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE, NUMBER 3704, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 100 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

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Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Klomme & Pitkin
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THE LOCAL NEWS

Ed. A. Aabol was at the county seat Monday.

Albert Larson was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Herman Fellman was in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Just received a full line of all kinds of fine laces, at D. LAZAR.

Miss Winnie Gunstad is recovered from her attack of the grip.

Attorney Rowberg of Thief River Falls was in town Monday.

Leonard Holmes visited the county seat on a business mission Tuesday.

Peter Kolstad returned Monday to his claim, after a business visit here.

Good things to eat "like mother used to make" at social next Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bessler were in Thief River Falls between trains Thursday.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunnar Lindquist on Saturday, Feb. 1.

Miss Hazel Wilson returned on Monday to her studies at the Moorhead normal.

Ole Peterson of Hazel came over and took the train for Thief River Falls Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. John Follstad.

Miss Myrtle Dargan of Red Lake Falls was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. J. Swanson, Monday.

A bright baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Evenson on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

H. O. Jackson returned Monday to Fort Frances to resume his duties as watchman at the mill there.

Mrs. M. P. Dargan of Wylie came over yesterday to visit with her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Swanson.

There will be Synod church services in the Paali church tomorrow at 3 p. m., conducted by Rev. Theo. Gryting.

Miss Gertrude Hooper returned Thursday from a visit to Crookston, where she saw the play, "The Quaker Girl."

K. O. Gigstad was at the county seat Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday as a witness before the district court.

A. H. Pitkin was in Thief River Falls Wednesday in attendance at district court as a witness in the Rux divorce case.

Can you do the work the world wants done? If not, write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., for catalog.

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McMachon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Big sale on horse blankets for twenty days, at 15 per cent discount.

CARL KRUEGER.

I have a large line of cotton and wool bed blankets left, and as the season is most over will make a liberal discount. Call and examine.

A. H. PITKIN.

Mrs. Tom Hovet returned Monday to the hospital at Grand Forks after an over-Sunday visit at home. She is doing nicely and expects to be discharged in about a week as fully recovered.

Posters are out announcing a grand masquerade ball at Hazel next Saturday evening. Prizes will be given for best and most comical costumes. Preparations are making for a grand good time.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Before buying stock food come in and see us. Guaranteed to do the work.

CARL KRUEGER.

Mrs. Carl Krueger, who is in the hospital at Crookston, underwent a surgical operation yesterday, and late advices are that she is getting along finely. Her friends are rejoicing in the prospect of her speedy recovery.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the creamery association the following officers were elected: Louis Larson, president; Anton Peterson, vice-president; N. K. Anderson, secretary; August Swenson, treasurer; J. S. Roy, director. These were all reelections except that of J. S. Roy as director.

Knit your team with O. C. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Ham Wilson entertained a number of friends at cards Sunday evening.

Mike McAndress returned Tuesday from a trip to St. Paul with a carload of cattle.

Miss Gunhild Seeland of Thief River Falls is visiting at the Mrs. Sherva home.

Rev. Theo. Gryting returned on Thursday from a trip through the southern states and to Cuba.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Mrs. Otto Ulmer went last evening to Crookston to be at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. Krueger, who is in the hospital there.

Glenn Martz was by the commissioners at their last meeting appointed county surveyor to succeed his father, C. H. Martz, deceased.

Bring in your harness and have them repaired before the spring rush starts.

CARL KRUEGER.

Miss Ruth Martz of St. Hilaire visited at Wieland home over Saturday, leaving on the evening train for Valparaiso, Ind., where she will resume her studies.—Thief River Falls News-Press.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will give a valentine social in the Oddfellows' building Friday evening, Feb. 14. There will be a valentine booth, postoffice, post gallery, candy booth, and a fish pond. A fine lunch will be served. Everybody come and have a good time.

The moving picture entertainment and lecture at Imperial Hall Thursday evening, showing scenes in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, was both pleasing and instructive. Musical selections also were rendered. Mrs. Bertha Smith, who presents this entertainment, is a cousin to Rev. M. S. Gjerde, and he had not met her for many years.

H. O. Haugen had the bad luck yesterday morning to sustain a fracture of both bones of the right leg, just below the knee. He was cutting wood in the timber and was caught by a tree he felled. He lay for an hour before he succeeded in making himself heard by his family. Dr. Swanson was called and reduced the fracture, and he is doing nicely.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held Feb. 3, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present except Swanson.

On motion duly made and carried R. McKercher was elected clerk pro tem.

The following resolution, offered by Tom Hovet and seconded by Councilman Olson, was duly adopted:

Resolved, That the village council of the village of St. Hilaire hold a special meeting at the village hall in said village on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of opening bids for the purchase of the four thousand dollars in bonds authorized to be issued by said village at a special meeting of the qualified electors thereof held on the 9th day of November, 1912; that all bids therefor shall be sealed bids and shall be filed with the village recorder of said village prior to the hour of the last aforementioned meeting of said village council; that said village council reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids that may be offered; and that notice of said meeting of said council shall be given by publication thereof for two consecutive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper published in said village.

The following members of the village council voted aye on the above resolution; Hovet, Olson, McKercher. Absent and not voting, Swanson.

The following bills were, on motion duly made and carried, allowed:

John Forseen, salary, etc.	16.00
Holmes Bros., sawing wood	6.50
Spectator, publishing proceedings Jan.	6.25
Albert Seaverson, work man and team	3.50

Dr. C. Swanson was at this time admitted and took his seat as clerk of the meeting.

The following call for a special meeting was made:

The following members of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire hereby make a call for a special meeting of the said village council to be held at the village hall at St. Hilaire, Minn., on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of opening and considering bids for the $4,000.00 bonds authorized to be issued at the special election the said village held Nov. 9, 1912, and to transact such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Feb. 3, 1913.

J. C. DAHL,
HENRY A. OLSON,
TOM. K. HOVET,
R. J. McKERCHER,
DR. C. SWANSON.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

SPECIAL SALE ON
White Goods and Laces
DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

Died

Mrs. Gustaf Johnson died at her home nine miles southeast of this place last Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, of pneumonia, after a short illness. She was about 55 years of age. She is survived by a husband, three daughters, and four sons.

Spring Pastimes.

When I peruse the seedman's book,
That handy guide,
And at the tempting pictures look,
Then I decide
To purchase hoe and spade and rake
And gleefully a garden make.

But when the poultry book I read,
See Wyandottes
And Plymouth Rocks of stately breed
In handsome lots,
I feel I really cannot sleep
Till I begin to chickens keep.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Lowly Singer.

The humble poet goes about
In very modest raiment.
If he could coin his tuneful words
He'd gladly make a payment
On rags that glisten as the sun
And raise an awful holler,
But now he has to be content—
He hasn't got a dollar.

For him the sun unfolds its light,
For him the stars are gleaming,
And so he cannot waste his time
On profit bearing scheming.
He must remain content to get
The robin's morning greeting
And not disturb his high flown thoughts
With vulgar things like eating.

Were he disposed to drop a peg
And lower his profession
Things might be drifting round his way
In quite a long procession.
Would he write ads. instead of songs
Extolling pills or bacon
He'd rake in coin; but, oh, his art
Would have to be forsaken!

No; he will go along his way,
Wrapped in his inspiration.
Let sordid poets sing of soap;
His theme is all creation.
So take him gently by the hand
And lead him to the table,
And then the poet's appetite
You'll find was but a fable.

His Dreadful Price.

"I have just had some swell photographs taken."

"I hope that they do you justice."

"Thanks, awfully, but that's not what's troubling me."

"What is?"

"How I am ever going to do the photographer justice?"

An Oversight.

"The constitution is a grand old document."

"Yes, but they wrote it too soon."

"Why so?"

"They should have waited until automobiles had been invented and made it unconstitutional to run a fellow down."

Equally Ignorant.

The author of "Reminiscences of a Country Politician" once asked a laborer in an English village how old he was.

"I be just the same age as the queen," he said. "It be either a fortnight older or a fortnight younger. I don't rightly know which, and I don't suppose her knows either."

A Witty Forlornity.

A forlorn looking man said, "I've tried everything that I could turn my hand to, but couldn't make anything answer, and now I have decided to go up among the hills, where, they say, there's a wonderful echo, to see if I can make that answer."

Local Markets

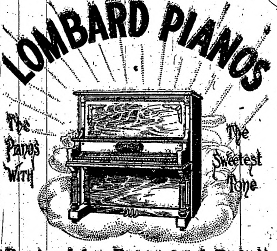
CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1	$1.24
" " 2	1.09
Adjected Flax	1.14
Barley, for 48 lbs	35
Oats	23
Rye	45
Eggs	22
Butter	30
" creamery	34
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	3@3½
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One, three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to O. GUNSTAD.

Avoid Trouble
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard Wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your business
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR


LOMBARD PIANOS
The Pianos With The Sweetest Tone

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Staker, 24 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) filled our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkesburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.
MANUFACTURERS, GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

LOCAL
AND
LONG
DISTANCE
TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

Backache makes life a burden. Headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary disorders are a constant trial. Take warning! Suspect kidney trouble. Look about for a good kidney remedy. Learn from one who has found relief from the same suffering.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lee had.

A Texas Case

J. H. Lee, 421 W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Tex., says: "For four years I suffered intensely from gravel. Nothing gave any relief. I had terrible pains in my back and it was hard for me to pass the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me quickly, and I have been well ever since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A SOUND INVESTMENT

A syndicate of prominent business men in New York have acquired all the rights, titles and formulas of several HIGH GRADE PATENT MEDICINES, which are well known for their wonderful curative qualities. [illegible] methods, thorough publicity, the [illegible] carefully compounded, and put [illegible] together with the merit, virtue [illegible] of the goods, are certain to insure [illegible] sales.

THERE IS NO MORE PROFITABLE BUSINESS THAN THE MANUFACTURE OF PATENT MEDICINES and this undoubtedly is one of the best investing propositions offered this season.

[illegible] CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT

$10.00 PER SHARE

Investigate at once.

BOX 431, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

10 APPLE $1.00

[illegible] 3 peonies, $1. 25 Evergreens, $1. Write us for particulars. Save by buying direct of the [illegible] NURSERY COMPANY, [illegible], MINN.

Agents Wanted who know they can sell meritorious Florida land that will stand investigation. Splendid contracts for men who can make good. Car fare allowed purchasers. PALM BEACH COUNTY LAND COMPANY, Box 66, Stuart, Florida

Pettit's HELPS RED Eye SORE EYES Salve

GRAY OR ANY COLOR HAIR, changed to natural dark. Sample bottle free. [illegible], Dept. [illegible], Des Moines, Iowa

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 6–1913.

REALLY NAMED FOR STATE

Mississippi River Steamers Originated Cognomen That Has Now Become Universal.

On the Mississippi river in olden days the passenger steamboats were very ornate affairs, vying with each other in garish glory. One owner hit on the idea of naming his steamboat's cabins instead of numbering them. So he named them in honor of the states of the union, each having above the door the gilt title of some state, the big central cabin being called the "Texas," after the largest state. Other boat owners took up the idea, and thus the word cabin was gradually alternated by "state" room. For years the best cabin was still known as the Texas. Then that sobriquet died with the ebbing glory of the old river steamers. But the word "stateroom" became incorporated into our language, and in time even broke into the dictionary, as does many another catch phrase. Not one person in a thousand who occupies a stateroom knows the term once meant "a room named for a state."

FACE A SIGHT WITH TETTER

Moberly, Mo.—"My trouble began with a small pimple on the left side of my face and it spread all over my face and to my neck. It would be scarlet red when I got warm. My face was a sight. It looked very unpleasant, and it felt uncomfortable. My face was something awful; it just kept me in agony all the time. Some said it was tetter, and some said it was that awful eczema, but I rather think it was tetter. I had been troubled with it for about two years and tried many remedies, but got no relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"When I would wash my face with the Cuticura Soap and apply the Cuticura Ointment it would cool my skin and draw great big drops of matter out of the skin. You would think I was sweating; it would run down my face just as though I had washed it. It itched and smarted and I suffered in the day time most. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for a month and I was cured of it." (Signed) Mrs. J. Brooksher, April 15, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Not a Complaint.

"Miss Brown," said the art inspector, pausing before a student's easel, "you might with all propriety worship that drawing of yours."

The poorest pupil in the class looked up, surprised and pleased.

"I'm so glad you like it, sir. But why—why—"

"The Bible expressly commands us not to worship the likeness of anything in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, does it not?"

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

If we were all as good as we advise others to be, heaven would be right here on earth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

The proof of the pudding may be in the amount left over.

After Long Suffering

Women Are Constantly Being Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Worth mountains of gold," says one woman. Another says, "I would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the other medicines for women in the world." Still another writes, "I should like to have the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thrown on the sky with a searchlight so that all suffering women could read and be convinced that there *is* a remedy for their ills."

We could fill a newspaper ten times the size of this with such quotations taken from the letters we have received from grateful women whose health has been restored and suffering banished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished such a universal success? Why has it lived and thrived and kept on doing its glorious work among the sick women of the world for more than 30 years?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has ever approached its success is plainly and simply because there is no other medicine so good for women's ills.

Here are two letters that just came to the writer's desk—only two of thousands, but both tell a comforting story to every suffering woman who will read them—and be guided by them.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN.

Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 900 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS:

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for 14 years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanitive Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.—Mrs. Sadie Williams, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

OLD SORES CURED

[illegible]

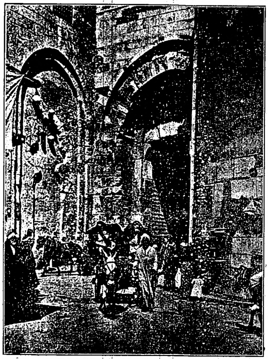
PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

[illegible]

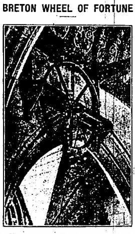
WORLD WONDERS

Bab-El-Zuweyla at Cairo



The Bab-el-Zuweyla is one of the famous entrances to the old city of Cairo, Egypt, and is situated in the heart of the bazaars. It is a relic of the days of the caliphs and is a point of interest for all tourists.

BRETON WHEEL OF FORTUNE



Near Pont Croix in western Brittany is situated the village of Comfort, noted for its fine cavalry and now rare wheel of fortune in the Church of Notre Dame. The wheel is crudely constructed, and suspended from the roof by rough baulks of timber. A row of bells is attached to the outer rim, which can be set in motion by means of a rope. The Breton peasant believes there is a miraculous power of healing when a sufferer is brought within sound of the bells. It is quite common for children backward in talking to be brought by their parents, who place a son in the box and ring the bells over their heads.

WELL TWENTY MILES DEEP

Perhaps the most idiotic of all the many idiotic schemes with which Britons have been enamored in days gone by was that which was at the time of Braile's big well. M. Braile was a Belgian engineer, residing temporarily in this country, who, in 1848, approached the then prime minister (Lord John Russell), with a scheme for sinking a huge shaft, a mile in diameter and 20 miles in depth, that should tap the earth's internal heat, and thereby render England independent of her coal supply when this gave out.

Lord Russell, always rather attracted by visionary projects, attentively considered the scheme, and caused plans and estimates to be drawn up. The first difficulty was the inrush of water, which would have been certain to occur sooner or later. This it was proposed to keep under by pumping, caissons being used for the purpose of further excavation, while the finished portion of the shaft was to be rendered watertight by a "jacket" of granite set in Portland cement.

Mad as the scheme was, it found plenty of advocates, and a provisional bill had been, it was said, actually drafted, when the overthrow of the government on the franchise question was announced, and the whole busines was thenceforth consigned to a well-merited oblivion.

ORIGIN OF CRESCENT ROLL

The story of the origin of the crescent-shaped Vienna roll is worth recalling. It arose in the sixteenth century, when the Turks were besieging Vienna, and failing to carry it by assault, began to drive mines under the walls. At that period the city's bakehouses were in the walls under the fortifications, and when the mines were almost through the sound of the work was heard in the underground bakehouses and the alarm given. It was to celebrate this event that the bakers adopted the Turkish emblem as the shape in which to make their bread.

WARS CAUSED BY TRIFLES

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous. Thus the war of the Spanish succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham, was carrying a glass of water, when she was obstructed by the Marquess de Torcy. A slight scuffle ensued, and the water was spilt. The marquess thereat took offense and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that a war was declared.

As absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the commonwealth of Modena. A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the state of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed 30 cents, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war. Henry, the king of Sardinia, assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII. of France and Henry II. of England. The archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon the head or chin. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife, Eleanor, railed him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry. By this marriage the broad domains in Normandy, formerly belonging to Louis, passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforth for nearly three hundred years were waged those devastating wars which cost France upwards of 3,000,000 lives.

NERVE DISPLAYED BY WOMAN

An Englishman in traveling trough Ceylon was the guest of a dock yard official at Trincomalee.

"The dinner was excellent," he says, "but when it was about half over I was startled by hearing the wife of my host tell the native servant to place a bowl of milk on a deerskin near her chair.

"Although she spoke as calmly as if giving an ordinary order, I knew at once there was a snake somewhere in the room, for they prefer milk to anything else. As a hasty movement might have meant certain death, we all sat like statues; but, for all that, my eyes were inspecting every nook and corner, with a peep under the table. However, it was not until the milk was placed on the deer-skin that the snake appeared. And then, to our amazement, a large cobra uncoiled itself from my hostess' ankle and glided toward the bowl, when, of course, it was immediately killed.

"But just fancy the nerve of the woman, though she fainted when the thing lay dead on the floor. How many would have remained motionless in such circumstances?"

SPARROW CAUSES DEATH

An English sparrow caused the death of Sam Park of New York, steeplejack, at Detroit. Park was painting a sign three stories in the air and wanted to get to the roof for a brush. He climbed from the staging on which he was working to the roof of another building, and from there started to cross to the higher roof by going hand over hand along a wire. He was about half way between the two buildings when a sparrow flew in his face. The bird, apparently bewildered, sank its claws into Park's face in an attempt to poise a moment before resuming its flight. Park tried with one hand to brush the bird away and his other hand slipped. He fell to the ground, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

RABBIT'S FATAL COLLISION

A method of hunting by which hunters can avoid shooting each other to death was discovered by chance while George Mills and William Swift were out gunning for rabbits near Waynesboro, Pa. Guns will not be required by the new method.

It happened that when Mills and Swift routed a rabbit, a party several hundred yards away also raised one. Pursued by dogs, the two bunnies took courses toward each other, through a path so narrow they could not turn out when they met.

As they were running at a speed of about sixty miles an hour, the rabbits collided head-on, with such impact that their brains were butted out, and both hunting parties had their game without firing a shot.

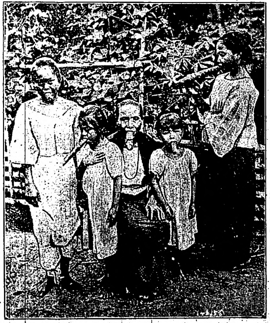
ANCIENT GLANVILLE CHARITY

A quaint old charity of England is shown in this illustration of boys reciting the Creed, the Lord's prayer, and Ten Commandments in Wooden Hatch churchyard, near Dorking, for the money prizes known as the Glanville Charity. Seven boys if they correctly recite the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed while placing their hands on the tomb receive a grant of £2 each from an ancient bequest of George Glanville.

BLACK HEN SCARED WHITE

So frightened was an ink black hen over an attack of a jealous parrot that the feathers are turning white, according to its owner, of Alton, Ill.

Where Whole Family Smokes



This photograph, taken in the province of Cagayan, Philippine islands, shows a family of female smokers puffing on the immense cigars that are used there. Since Uncle Sam took over the islands the influence of the public schools has done much to abolish the use of tobacco by women and children, but the habit still prevails in the more remote provinces.

For Coupons Out of the Duke's Mixture Sack

Many men are getting untold pleasure out of the *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture sack. Each 5c package holds one *and a half* ounces of choice Virginia and North Carolina leaf—the kind you will like, no matter how you smoke it.

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

Duke's Mixture, made by the *Liggett & Myers* Tobacco Co. at Durham, N. C., is everywhere a favorite with smokers who want the true taste of pure, mild, selected tobacco.

We're making this brand the leader of its kind. Pay what you will, you cannot get better granulated tobacco than Duke's Mixture.

You still get the same big one *and a half* ounce sack for 5c, and with each sack you now get a present coupon, FREE.

Save the Present Coupons

With the coupons you can get many handsome, desirable presents — articles suitable for men, women, boys and girls. Something for every member of the household.

Special offer for February and March only—

Our new illustrated catalogue of presents will be sent *Free* to anyone who sends us their name and address.

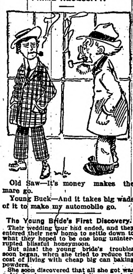
Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*10c tin double coupon*), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

Address—Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

PRIME NECESSITY.



Old Saw—It's money makes the mare go.

Young Buck—And it takes big wads of it to make my automobile go.

The Young Bride's First Discovery.

Their wedding tour had ended, and they entered their new home to settle down to what they hoped to be one long uninterrupted blissful honeymoon.

But alas! the young bride's troubles soon began, when she tried to reduce the cost of living with cheap big can baking powders.

She soon discovered that all she got was a lot for her money, and it was not all baking powder, for the bulk of it was cheap materials which had no leavening power. Such powders will not make light, wholesome food. And because of the absence of leavening gas, it requires from two to three times as much to raise cakes or biscuits as it does of Calumet Baking Powder.

Thus, eventually, the actual cost to you of cheap baking powders is more than Calumet would be.

Cheap baking powders often leave the bread bleached and acid, sometimes yellow and alkaline, and often unpalatable. They are not always of uniform strength and quality.

Now the bride buys Calumet—the perfectly wholesome baking powder, moderate in price, and always uniform and reliable. Calumet keeps indefinitely, makes good cooking easy, and is certainly the most economical after all. Received Highest Awards: World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.; Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.—Adv.

Hit the Danger Spot.

A tippler with a very red nose got a day's work as a laborer in a boiler works. The same day he appeared before the surgeon at the hospital with his nose smashed.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the surgeon. "How did you manage to get your nose smashed like that?"

"Oh," cried the sufferer, "I put my nose through a hole in the boiler for a shiff of fresh air, and the man outside with the hammer mistook it for a red-hot rivet. And he only hit once —that's all."

The Real Villain.

"Are you the villain of this troupe?" asked the baggeman who was handling theatrical trunks. "No," replied the youth with black, curly hair. "I used to be, but the real villain is the treasurer of the company, and by this time he must be about five hundred miles on his way to somewhere west." —Washington Star.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The days have been "short" because there's less time in them—and time is money.

Irreclaimable Skeptic.

How big an income should a young man have before he is justified in getting married? This question is asked in various departments of the Sunday papers at various seasons of the year, and it is variously answered. Conditions change and domestic happiness changes with the conditions.

The best answer we remember to have heard was given by a cynical bachelor and skeptic last week. This person was in the newspaper office when the woman editor opened her mail and read forth this question:

"Could a young couple be happy on $900 a year?"

"Sure they could," answered the skeptic eagerly. "They couldn't live together on it."

To Pop Corn.

Very often corn will not pop quickly, even over a very hot fire. If you will put the corn to be popped in a sieve and pour cold water over it, not allowing the water to stand on the corn, it will not only pop quickly, but the open kernels will be larger and lighter and more flaky than they otherwise would have been.

Accounted For.

"Why is it so few women look well in a steamer cap?"

"I guess because it's a handy cap."

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

Get a Canadian Home In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE PROVINCE OF Manitoba has several New Homesteading Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older districts lands can be bought at reasonable prices.

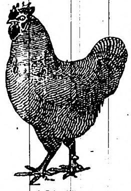
For further particulars write to R. A. GARRETT, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Government Agent, or address [illegible]

PROFIT DEPENDS UPON CARE

Incumbent on Caretaker to Manage Fowls in His Charge to Reap the Greatest Reward.

The profit that is possible per fowl is mainly dependent upon the caretaker, writes A. G. Symonds in the Fruit Grower. It is up to him to so care for the fowls in his charge as to reap the greatest reward. He must apply his intelligence to study the details that are so essential in egg production. The hen is a machine nicely built and properly adjusted, and the caretaker must be familiar with this egg machine in order to secure the greatest profit per fowl.

The variety kept has very little to do with the possible profit per fowl. A flock of Plymouth Rocks may be made to yield greater returns than a flock of Leghorns per capita. True it is that some varieties are better egg producers than others, but it is also true that some varieties are better meat producers than others. No one variety has a monopoly on advantages or profit-paying qualities. There is no variety without some redeeming features that can be so managed by the skillful poultry keeper as to bring good returns.



A Prize Winner.

The basis of profit does not rely upon what branch of poultry keeping one follows. There are chances in every line, eggs, meat and fancy. The ordinary profit secured in any one of these branches can be doubled, or trebled, by the skill and intelligence of the caretaker.

The regular profit of one dollar per fowl seems to satisfy the average poultryman. This is wrong, for no one should be satisfied in any line of work, but constantly striving for better results and larger profits. Two and three dollars per fowl is a possible profit and is being attained by some men in the poultry business today.

The secret does not lie in the fowl or the variety, but in the human brain. Let us all study more carefully the rules and principles that govern poultry culture. Let us strive to increase the profit in our flocks, and thus each year set up a new standard for the succeeding year. By thought, perseverance and persistance great things can be accomplished with poultry.

MARGIN OF PROFIT AND LOSS

If Hens Do Not Fall Below Average of 50 or 60 Per Cent. in Laying They Are Money Makers.

A flock of hens should be made to pay a good dividend on the investment. If they do not do this, there is something radically wrong somewhere along the line.

If you have kept a record of the cost of production and the sales you will be able to tell whether or not your hens are paying. Hens that are laying an average of 50 or 60 per cent. are doing well, and will make a good showing in the right side of the cash book. Any averages above that will be so much more gain, and will more than justify keeping the birds.

If they fall way below this mark you had better investigate and find out the cause of the trouble. It may be that you have a poor strain of birds; that you are not feeding the right kinds of food or in sufficient quantities; or that you are not giving them the proper attention that they must have in order to be great producers.

Sheep Value to Farm.

The care of a flock of sheep is a job a good deal less sweaty and laborious than the swing of the scythe and the hoe in an unending effort to kill off the weeds. In the presence of such a flock, the weeds rapidly disappear, and the grasses take the possession of the ground. Some farmers are said to hesitate about starting a flock of sheep because of the possible reduction of the duty on wool and the decline in price that perhaps would follow. But this would cut no figure in the case.

Mutton always commands a profitable price; and the combined returns from mutton and wool, added to the services of the sheep in keeping down the weeds and enriching the land, will perhaps make the flock a highly valuable contributor to the prosperity of the farm.

Care With Turkeys.

Always be sure that every part of any inclosure where the turkey hen and poults are kept is well drained. Sometimes the hen will sit down at night in a low place and a heavy rain will fill the depression with water and chill or drown the poults.

Grow Vegetables.

Every country home should be well supplied with vegetables and every effort should be made to have a good garden. It requires rich soil and plenty of work and nothing should be neglected that will make things grow if there is a good supply of vegetables at reasonable cost.

Loss From Poor Seed.

The loss from planting neglected seed corn reduces or destroys the profit on the corn crop of each individual farmer, and in the aggregate is an annual loss to the country of many millions of dollars.

USE CAUTION WITH GASOLINE

Properly Handled the Liquid Is One of the Most Valuable of Industrial Agencies.

Gasoline seems to be so much of a necessity these days, especially on the farm, that we are apt to overlook its dangerous qualities. It is said of a fire that it is a good servant but a bad master, and this is most assuredly the case with gasoline. Properly handled, it is one of the most valuable of industrial agencies, but used carelessly it becomes destructive in the extreme.

The other day a woman poured some gasoline on the fuel in the stove, wishing to make a quick fire. After putting the can down in a remote corner of the room she started the fire in the stove. Like a flash the gasoline in the can exploded and she was fatally injured. She did not know that an unseen train of gasoline vapor might lead from the match she struck or the flames in the stove to the distant can.

In another case a woman poured a quart of gasoline into a marble basin in the bath room and placed a silk waist in it. She closed the door and went away for ten minutes. Then she rubbed the silk between her hands. This generated sufficient electricity to make a spark. The gasoline exploded, the house burned and the woman lost her life.

There are many people who handle this fluid as carelessly as kerosene, and the number of accidents reported would seem to be increasing. Printed information regarding the safe handling of gasoline should be obtained and studied by every house-use it in any way. Dealers also should keeper and all who are required to be more particular in giving out needed information on the subject.

CHECK ON THE QUACK GRASS

Serious Menace Is Eradicated by Ceaseless Cultivation—How Farmer Got Rid of Pest.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

One man in our neighborhood bought a farm several years ago that was badly infested with quack grass. The uplands were free from the pest, but about twenty acres of creek bottom land grew scarcely anything else. The former owner had let these bottoms in hay for many years, although of late he had been mowing scarcely anything but quack.

The other man, however, put the entire twenty under the plow, wearing out a good many share points in tearing up the rough sod and more than once "saying things." Then he planted corn, after having first harrowed and disked, and disked and harrowed, until a great many of the quack roots were killed.

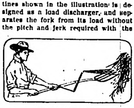
Ceaseless cultivation was kept up until the corn was too tall to admit a cultivator, and the field was gone over once with the hoe. In the fall the corn was rather weedy when cut, still it was not half bad. As the bottom was extremely fertile, it was plowed, harrowed and disked again, and the corn was put in once more. The same old story of cultivation and hoeing was repeated and even a larger crop of corn was the result, with less quack than the fall before.

The bottom looked good for yet another crop of corn, so far the third time the scratching of the earth continued. By that time the quack was pretty well under control, and it was no longer a serious menace to the crop.

DISCHARGER FOR HAY FORKS

Looped-Rod Attachment Separates Load Without Pitch and Jerk in Ordinary Implement.

The looped-rod attachment for fork tines shown in the illustration is designed as a load discharger, and separates the fork from its load without the pitch and jerk required with the ordinary fork. The rods loop over the points of the tines and are carried back to a rocker bar operated by a steel sleeve that slides on the handle. The apparatus is especially useful in the handling of corn stalks.



Load Discharged.

Methods of Picking.

Either scalding or the dry-picking method can be used for fowls intended for market, but for broilers only the dry-picking method is allowable. A chick only a few weeks old is a very tender bird, but if scalded it will be found impossible to pick it without occasionally rubbing a little of the skin off. These spots will darken and give the broiler a stale look. The scalding will also increase the tendency to decay. With dry picking not only will the bird keep much longer, but the natural firmness of the flesh prevents all fear of skinning.

To Clean Plumage.

The plumage of a white fowl can be cleaned of stain by washing with a clean white or transparent soap that is free from much alkali. Make a strong lather and use your hand and a soft hair brush. Stroke the feathers downward, from the head to the tail.

Buying Rams.

Rams should be purchased from old-established flocks which have earned a good reputation. Good breeding tracing back for many generations is to be found in such a flock. Such rams are very likely to prove themselves to be reliable and impressive sires.

Away With the Scrubs.

Isn't it about time to do away with the scrubs and get something that you are not ashamed to show your visitors? There is nothing that looks so bad on a place as a flock of scrub hens of all sizes, breeds and shapes.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Hens like vegetables.

—

A water heater is handy.

—

Keep the colts in box stalls.

—

It is wise to raise your own breeding sows.

—

During inclement weather fowls are better indoors than out.

—

Winter or summer, a crowded poultry house is bad for the flock's health.

—

Soil for soy beans should receive as thorough preparation as land for corn.

—

At present prices for seed, the soy bean is one of the most valuable farm crops.

—

As a money crop broom corn is one of the most satisfactory that can be grown.

—

The stallion that is worked regularly every day will get the most and best colts.

—

Rye makes a fair grade of silage and should be cut when the seeds are in the milk.

—

Any man who will strike a horse in the head should never be allowed to touch one again.

—

A water heater will cost much less than the loss of flesh occasioned by cattle drinking ice water.

—

The leveliness with which a horse walks is one of the best evidences that his legs are in harmony.

—

No farmer who has to pump water for half a dozen head of stock can afford to be without a wind mill.

—

After a day's work clean the work horses thoroughly, wash their legs from the knees down and rub dry.

—

Life is too short and too strenuous to make new breeds or to dairy with cows not of the dairy form and temperament.

—

The careful dairyman has a good supply of roughage in or near the barn so as to be beforehand in case of a sudden storm.

—

Farm horses that are not to be used through the winter should have a roomy paddock in which to exercise every fair day.

—

See to it that the colt does not become constipated. A small dose of castor oil is a good thing to get the bowels started.

—

Early, cut clover or alfalfa, cured under caps and grown as thick on the ground as possible, makes the best hay for dairy cattle.

—

The breeding bull should not only be the son of a cow with a large milk record, but the son of the cow possessing the true dairy form.

—

The man who tempts his hogs with weak fences has only himself to blame if they cause trouble by breaking into the cultivated fields.

—

White of the egg is recommended in cases of fracture in chickens, for soaking the bandages, thus binding them together and stiffening.

—

Many dairymen feed their chop or meal with silage or pulped roots. By so doing they claim the ground grain is made better use of and less is lost.

—

A nice, big, fat hen will support in luxurious comfort several hundred lice for awhile, but she couldn't be expected to lay any eggs while doing it.

—

Drop the point of your plow so that it will bring up an inch or two of soil that has not been cropped to death. It will add greatly to your crops and do it speedily.

—

The fruiting of an orchard is the end of its culture, and everything should tend to this end. If an orchard does not fruit there is something wrong in the soil or other conditions and these will have to be changed before a reasonable crop can be expected.

—

The value of roots as a feed for live stock is well known to every farmer, and many of the most expert stockmen grow an area of roots for this purpose each year.

—

Feeds for the hog should be selected primarily with the end in view of furnishing the proper quantity of digestible nutrients in a palatable form, as follows: Water, protein, carbohydrates, ether extract, mineral matter and bulky matter. Home-grown feeds should be used where possible, but where these are not available commercial feeds may be substituted.

—

A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in the litter. Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times. Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield. Provide four to five feet of good, clean litter in which to scatter the grain. Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, etc., make excellent green feed. When wet mashes are fed, be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

The dairy must be clean.

—

Keep the hen house light.

—

Give the cow succulent feed.

—

Keep the breeding sows clean.

—

Save all the pumpkins and make use of them.

—

Give the hogs every day all the clover hay they will eat.

—

Ashes or dry earth scattered under roosts make good absorbents.

—

Mulching breaks the force of rains, and prevents compacting the soil.

—

Horses must be up-headed, have spirit and finish, and be fast walkers.

—

Try to arrange to give each horse on the farm a three weeks' vacation.

—

A good orchard requires as good land and as thorough preparation as corn.

—

Lack of exercise is one of the factors that cut into the profit in feeding hogs.

—

Hogs, like men, degenerate unless they have good care and the right kind of feed.

—

Cabbage, sugar beets, oats, clover and potatoes have been found a good five-year rotation.

—

The pig's main aim in life is to grow and get fat. Give him plenty of good feed and some exercise.

—

Good milling wheat must be free from all mustiness or bad odor and should be sound and dry.

—

A rainy day is a good time to repair and oil up the extra harnesses used during the harvest season.

—

The expense of putting the third 100 pounds on the hog makes the 200 pound limit most profitable.

—

Sweet clover and alfalfa feed heavily on the lime, which accounts for the larger growth of young stock.

—

Cows that do not possess the dairy form are unable to endow their progeny with the dairy temperament.

—

Those old hens may be valuable as "keepsakes," but the young and vigorous ones will produce the most eggs.

—

If the poultry house is overcrowded, kill off some of the older birds. Keep stocked up with young, thrifty layers.

—

The pig is a meat producing animal and the more he is fed with good judgment the more meat he will produce.

—

Drop everything to help a horse or a cow that is in trouble, no matter whether it is your own or your neighbor's.

—

Are you keeping a lot of horses for which you have no special need? Let the other fellow have them at present prices.

—

At the present high prices of feed it takes a good feeder to get ahead of the game, even with hogs and cattle selling high.

—

If the sows are expected to raise two litters a year the pigs should be weaned when they are from eight to ten weeks old.

—

With the mow full of hay and a silo full of corn, the farmer can sleep on cold winter nights with a heart full of content.

—

Grapes grown in a clayey soil are darker on gravelly land; but the sweetest and richest tasted grapes are grown on gravelly soil.

—

Green ducks are shipped to market undrawn and with the heads on. They are picked down one-half of the neck and to the first wing joint.

—

The object of a horse stable is not to get a certain amount of air in the stable and to keep the same inclosed in the stable all the winter.

—

It is more profitable to have the hens in laying condition for the period when prices are high than it is to attempt to preserve eggs until that time.

—

Market prices of grain and feed are pretty well down the scale this winter, but they still bring the same top prices when marketed through the cream can.

—

Sandy loam with a clay subsoil makes excellent orchard land, while hillsides, if properly treated, can be turned from barren wastes into profitable fruit crops.

—

The individuality of the cow is the keynote of success in dairying. A man who understands how to cater to each member of his herd is the man who gets the largest returns.

—

Perhaps you have heard an undue commotion among the hens at roosting time. They were scrapping for the higher places, so build them on a level, and never have one placed over the other.

—

Busy hens are not only the best egg producers, but their eggs show the best fertility. In order to keep them engaged at work strew the floor of the pen with hay or straw and scatter the grain in this.

—

Dairying is a cash business. Milk, butter and cheese are always cash products, and the dairyman need not wait several months for returns from his efforts. The cow pays her board every day, if she is the right kind. And the up-to-date dairyman doesn't care to keep any but the right kind.

—

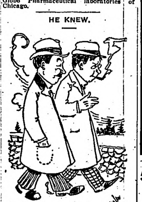
If the hens eat the droppings it is usually because they lack grit or are short of animal food. They may be searching for unused grit or have a craving which the animal food will supply. Feed them plenty of bran and meat scraps and keep them supplied with good sharp grit.

CUT THIS OUT

Recipe that Breaks a Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

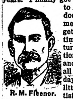
"From your druggist get half ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine) and two ounces of Glycerine. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey; shake well and use in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bedtime." Smaller doses to children according to age. But be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it he will quickly get it. Many mixtures are of large quantity and cheaper, but it is risky to experiment. This formula comes from a reliable doctor and is certain. This was first published here six years ago and local druggists say it has been in constant demand ever since. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

HE KNEW.



Smith—Friends are a great consolation.

Jones—Not if you're broke.



SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.

R. M. Fleenor.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Infantile Paralysis.

The horrors of infantile paralysis will not be alleviated by the note of Dr. Simon Flexner and two associates, appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, that the healthy parents of patients may be carriers of the disease. Dr. Flexner reports that washings from the nasopharynx of the parents of a child suffering from an acute attack were inoculated on October 28 last in a monkey, the Macacus cynomolgus:

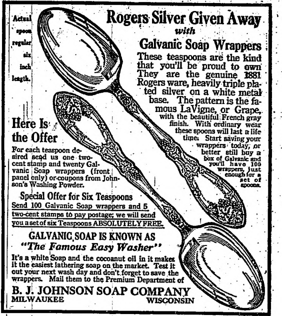
"Recovery from the anesthetic was prompt and the animal remained well until November 11, when it was noted to be excitable and to drag the right leg. The left leg proved to be weak. November 12 the right leg was definitely flaccid."

Two days later portions of the spinal cord and medulla "showed typical lesions of experimental poliomyelitis."

Significant.

"Albert, what did your sister say when you told her I was in the parlor waiting?" inquired the hopeful young man.

"Nothin'. But she took a ring off one finger an' put it on another."—Lippincott's.



Actual spoon regular six inch length.

Rogers Silver Given Away with Galvanic Soap Wrappers

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous LaVigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Here Is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six Teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

GALVANIC SOAP IS KNOWN AS *"The Famous Easy Washer"*

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP COMPANY

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

5 PER CENT SOLUTION

OF THIS COMPOUND WILL

Kill Germs

of Distemper, Pink Eye, Epizootic,

Catarrhal Fever and Influenza, under the microscope.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Given on the Horse's Tongue, it unites with the fluids of the alimentary canal, thrown into the blood passes through the glands and expels the Germs of Disease. Absolutely safe and sure for Brood Mares, Baby Colts and all others. Do not depend on any powder in this class of Diseases. Give it to brood mares in times of distemper. Booklet, "Distemper, Causes, Cures and Prevention," free. Druggists and Harness Shops sell Spohn's Cure. 50 cents, $5.00 a dozen; $1.00 $10.00 a dozen.

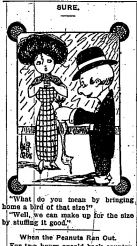
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND.

Y.M.C.A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

of Minneapolis. The only school of the kind that pays its men for shop work. Next class Mar. 3.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET K.

SURE.



"What do you mean by bringing home a bird of that size?"

"Well, we can make up for the size by stuffing it good."

When the Peanuts Ran Out.

For two hours an old back countryman, who had never before seen an elephant, had been standing before a row of them in enrapt silence dealing out peanuts one at a time. When the last was gone and no more forthcoming, Jumbo, the largest elephant, reached over and removed the entertainer's hat from his head to the top of a lion's cage nearby.

For the first time in two hours the old man expressed his emotions in words: "You old two-tailed Indian-rubber nuisance you!" he exclaimed indignantly. "If I knew which end your head was on, I'd slap your face."

Natural Effect.

"Woman is a delusion."

"Yes, and it comes natural to hug our delusions."

Friendly Blow.

Louis Brownlow, Washington newspaper man, paused in a drug store in Greensboro, S. C., not so long ago, to ask for a match. While he was there a young colored chap came running in with a big gash the whole length of his skull, and apparently a good deal put out about some accident that had befallen him.

"What's happened to you?" asked Brownlow, excitedly but sympathetically.

"A friend hit me with a hatchet," replied the bleeding stranger.

Made Him Suspicious.

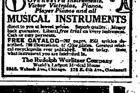
"Did you ask your girl's father for her hand in marriage?" "I did." "And he refused you. I can tell by the way you look." "No, he didn't. He gave his consent." "Then why the peculiar look you are wearing?" "He was so darned willing."—Houston Post.

BUY **FOLEY'S** USE

HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND

STOPS COUGHS - CURES COLDS

Contains No Opiates Is Safe For Children



WURLITZER SAVES YOU MONEY

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Cornets, Fifes, Drums, Band and Orchestra Instruments, Victor Victrolas, Pianos, Player Pianos and all

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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World's Largest Musical House

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Addressed to Women

That Backache of Yours

Is one of nature's warnings when all the joy of living has vanished because of trouble peculiar to womankind. Don't disregard this warning. Don't procrastinate. Now is the time to take steps to regain health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

NO ALCOHOL NO NARCOTICS

Has been recommended for over forty years as a remedy for ailments peculiar to women. Thousands of grateful women have testified to its effectiveness. You, too, will find it beneficial. As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health.

This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and has benefited many thousand women. Now it can also be obtained in tablet form—from dealers in medicine, or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box.

Every woman ought to possess Dr. Pierce's great book, the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a magnificent thousand-page illustrated volume. It teaches mothers how to care for their children and themselves. It is the best doctor to have in the house in case of emergency. Over half a million copies were sold at $1.50 each, but one free copy in cloth covers will be sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address

Address

Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel

Buffalo, New York

A Case In Kind

"I wrote to you about six months ago for your kind advice in regard to my case," writes Mrs. Lizzie White. "At times I was hardly able to be on my feet. I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have. Had a very bad case of uterine disease. Ovaries were very much diseased and my back was very weak. I suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, in fact I suffered all over. I followed your directions as closely as I could, and was well pleased with the results. I have taken your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' for about three months and can now say that my health was never better. I can highly recommend Doctor Pierce's remedies to any woman suffering from female disease, and I do recommend them to every one I see. Have induced several to try your wonderful medicines." Address furnished on request.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

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MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

OPPOSE MORE STATE FARMS

President Vincent and Dean Woods Outline Ideas of Agricultural Education.

St. Paul.—President G. E. Vincent of the state university and Dean A. F. Woods of the state agricultural college before the senate university committee voiced their opposition to the creation of any more state-owned experiment and demonstration farms, such as are proposed in three bills pending before the committee. President Vincent said that the mere fact of state ownership makes these farms lose much of their value, because farmers say: "Anybody can make a success of farming if the state pays the bills."

President Vincent said that the state now owns and operates seven experiment and demonstration farms, at three of which there are also schools of agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Crookston and Morris. There are sixty-five high schools teaching agriculture with state aid and about thirty-five giving agricultural courses without it, he said. The schools at Crookston and Morris teach only students from the vicinity, and to establish more schools of that type, he said, would require a large investment, with one or more schools in each county. Possibly the Crookston and Morris schools may become technical schools for which the high schools will be feeders and it may later be well to establish more of these district schools, but he advised experimenting a little further before spending much money for this purpose. The state-owned demonstration farms have also done good work, he said, but he urged further experiment with these also before investing much money in more farms.

MILK TRUST FOUND GUILTY

First Conviction Ever Obtained in American Court on Charge.

Minneapolis.—The first known conviction of a corporation ever obtained in an American court under the anti-trust laws was returned in the trial of the state versus Minneapolis Milk company and Albert H. Ruhnke, its president, on the charge that they conspired to limit, fix, control, maintain and regulate the prices of milk and cream.

In all previous trials of corporations for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust laws, the juries returned verdicts in favor of the defendants. Examples are found in the trial of the packers, railroads, and especially in the recent charge that C. S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, and the corporation, had conspired to control the railroad business of New England. The original indictment was changed and the corporation excluded.

The conviction of the Minneapolis Milk company and Mr. Ruhnke will result in the trial of the other milk companies and milk dealers, indicted with the convicted company and its president. The other defendants are: The Quaker Creamery company, Crescent Creamery company, Model Milk company, Clover Leaf Dairy company, Minneapolis Dairy company, Carl A. Steel, W. A. Page, W. R. Gammack, Christ J. E. Johnson, Samuel Johnson, C. A. Nelson and Oscar Erickson.

W. W. Sivright Retires.

Hutchinson.—W. W. Sivright, pioneer business man of this city and prominent in state affairs has announced his retirement from the implement business. His successors are Frank Monroe and Otto Bratzke, former employees of Mr. Sivright. Mr. Sivright has been in the business here for twenty-nine years and has made it the leading enterprise of the city. It is just twenty-nine years since he sold the first self-binder shipped to Hutchinson. He entered into partnership with L. A. Ritter in 1885 and after four years went into business for himself.

Married 50 Years.

Crookston.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moeckel celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Tuesday by a family reunion. They were married at Fountain City, Wis. Mr. Moeckel enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin volunteers in 1864, and served in Missouri and Kansas.

Two Nearly Killed in Runaway.

Jackson.—As Fred Eggleman and wife were driving into town their team became frightened and ran away, throwing out the occupants of the carriage. Mr. Eggleman is at the point of death from injuries to his head, and Mrs. Eggleman is in a serious condition.

Few Patrolmen in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis in 1912 had fewer patrolmen to protect each 10,000 of its population than any other one of nineteen important cities in the United States and spent less on its police force per capita than any other in the group except New Orleans, while only three had fewer patrolmen to each 1,000 acres of territory, according to figures of the United States census bureau for 1911-1912. The report covers nineteen typical cities ranging in population from 240,000 to 700,000.

Boy Band Broken Up.

Owatonna.—The chief of the police system of the Rock Island railway Saturday raided a shack erected on railway property one block from the business district by a band of boys, all sons of well-known families.

Fire in Owatonna Theater.

Owatonna.—The Metropolitan opera house was damaged by fire which caught in the wings of the stage and did not damage the auditorium. A short time before the house had been crowded at a matinee.

CONSERVATION OF CHILD

Northwest Central Minnesota Educators Hold Annual Meeting At Detroit.

Detroit.—"Conservation of the Child" will be the keynote of the sixth annual meeting of the Northwest Central Minnesota Educational Association held here this week. Conservation of effort, relating to the mental qualifications of the child, conservation of health, referring to the physical; conservation of character, applying to the moral, will each be thoroughly discussed.

President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, will deliver the principal address at the opening session. His topic will be "Grownups Versus the Child," and his address will lay the foundation for the discussions of the remaining sessions. Dr. C. L. Weeks will deliver the address of welcome, prior to President Vincent's address, and E. R. Collins, of the Moorhead normal school, president of the association, will respond for the visitors. An informal reception will be held after the evening's program. Friday morning, conservation of effort will be the theme and conservation of health will be discussed during the afternoon.

Among the speakers will be Albert Gullette, principal of the Prescott school, Minneapolis; Dr. Feltcher H. Swift, of the University of Minnesota; Professor A. D. Weeks, of the North Dakota Agricultural College; Professor M. C. James, of the Valley City (N. D.) normal school; Dr. Charles O. Merfea, superintendent of the state training school at Red Wing, and Dr. H. M. Bracken, president of the state board of health. Conservation of character will be discussed by George B. Aiton, state inspector of high schools. Superintendent A. B. Hess, of Crookston, will deliver the closing address Friday.

WALKER TO HAVE A FAIR

Indians Will Be Encouraged to Exhibit Produce and Wares—Commercial Club Elects.

Walker.—At the annual meeting of the Walker Commercial club the following officers were elected: President, Robert Ross; vice president, Warren Allen; secretary, Bert Jamison; treasurer, L. W. Chase. Committees were appointed to urge the building of roads to connect Walker with the main automobile roads in this section. The plans, if carried out, will connect Walker with Brainerd, Bemidji, Cass Lake and Park Rapids.

The club has decided to hold an annual fall fair at Walker. Substantial prizes will be given for the best exhibits of all kinds of farm produce, and one room in the exhibit building will be given exclusively to use by Indians, who are planning to make exhibits of farm produce grown on the reservation, and articles manufactured by the Indians, including lace and bead work, baskets, mats, canoes and Indian curios.

Last spring the Walker Commercial club was instrumental in securing from the government an extra supply of seeds for the Indians, and as a result the Chippewas marketed several thousand dollars worth of farm produce, in addition to the amount retained for their own use.

Music Teacher Attacked.

Minneapolis.—Following a brutal attack on her by a man who struck her with a slungshot, near her home, Miss Mary Long is in a serious nervous condition at her home, 3608 Third avenue S. Her head was bruised by the blows and her throat marked by the severe choking. Every policeman in Minneapolis has received a description of the woman's assailant, together with an order from Chief Oscar Martinson to capture him at all costs. Miss Long is a music teacher.

Early Pioneer a Poet.

Brainerd.—County Auditor J. F. Smart has received a book entitled "Indian Legends and Other Poems," with the compliments of the author, H. L. Gordon of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Gordon was one of the pioneers of Minnesota, coming to the territory from New York state in 1857. He practiced law at St. Cloud and was for four years register of the United States land office there and also served in the senate in the early seventies.

Senator Nelson Honored.

St. Paul.—Senator Knute Nelson's friends, better than a thousand strong, gathered him to them in a big love feast at the Masonic Temple, and presented him with a beautiful loving cup.

Bank Outlook Glowing.

Minneapolis.—"Statistical reports show that the mercantile, manufacturing and banking conditions have reached a stage which denotes complete prosperity for the country as a whole," says the monthly financial circular of the Security National Bank of Minneapolis, just issued. The summary covers the principal industrial and commercial influences of the country and is optimistic in character throughout. "The condition of winter wheat and rye is pronounced slightly above the ten-year average."

Little Girl Needs Treatment.

Minneapolis.—Somewhere in Minneapolis there is a little girl in danger of becoming a victim of rabies. The child was passing the home of Edward Summers, 1126 First avenue N., Sunday, when a fox terrier owned by Mrs. Summers, ran out and bit the girl. The child was not known to Mrs. Summers and has not been found. Dr. George E. Metzger, city veterinarian, who examined the animal's brain and found it had rabies, wants the child to report to the city health department or to the Pasteur institute.

MIKE MITCHELL IS PEEVED

Former Cincinnati Outfielder Is Harboring Six-Cylinder Grouch Against Newspaper Men.

Michael Mitchell, who will wear Cub toggery until further notice, is an athlete who is harboring a six-cylinder grouch against the newspaper profession. When the Tinker deal was going on, Mike says a Chicago critic wrote he was a hard man to get along with, and was continually in trouble with other Redland players. Mike says this story was printed all over the country and that as a consequence he will have the reputation of being a rowdy ball player.

"Why, I am the easiest man in the world to get along with," said Mike, "and all the time I was with the Reds I never had a fight. This article said I once beat up Larry McLean for something Larry said to me. Can any one imagine Long Larry getting in a fight with any one. Larry may have his faults, but for good nature it is impossible to beat him. I have seen players dash a bucket of cold water over Larry while he was in his street clothes and Larry only grinned."

It may be interesting to know that when Mitchell was first yanked out of the tall grass eight years ago he was landed by the Cubs. Frank Selee managed the Cubs at the time and he was tipped off to an outfielder in the New York State League named Magee. This was not Sherwood Magee of the Phillies.

The scout soon discovered Magee was a bloomer, but was favorably impressed with two other youngsters—Frank Schulte and Mike Mitchell. Contracts were sent to both men in the spring of 1905. Schulte reported, but Mitchell's contract was for a lower figure than what he was getting in the New York State League.

Mike Mitchell.

He failed to report, was suspended and later was sent to Cincinnati for the waiver price. Mitchell's failure to report to the Cubs in 1905 perhaps cost him a little fortune. He would have shared in four world's series and in the same number of series with the White Sox.

FIELDER CAREY A MINISTER

Maxwell G. Carnarius, Star With Pittsburg Pirates, Expected to Quit Diamond for Pulpit.

Maxwell G. Carnarius, the star outfielder of the Pittsburg Pirates, who is known in the baseball world as "Scoops" or Max Carey, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 11, 1890. His career as a professional ball player covers four years, beginning with his engagement by the South Bend club of the Central League in 1909. He played with the same team in 1910 and in the fall of that year was drafted by Pittsburg. Carey's work with the Pirates during the last two seasons has been of an exceptional high order, his most notable achievements being in the role of a clean-up hitter. His batting average last season was .302, and he led the National League batsmen in three base hits. Carey is now attending a theological seminary in St. Louis and when he graduates next spring he will be ordained a Lutheran minister. It is not expected, however, that he will immediately quit the diamond for the pulpit.

"Scoops" Carey.

Columbia Chess Team Wins.

For the third time in succession Columbia won the annual chess tournament from Harvard, Yale and Princeton by taking three points out of four from Princeton in the match postponed from the first round and played off the other day. Columbia finished with 8 points; Harvard, 7½ points, second; Yale with 4½ points, third; Princeton, 4 points, fourth. Columbia and Harvard each have won nine tourneys. Harvard tied once with Yale.

HERRMANN'S PART IN FRANK CHANCE DEAL

President Herrmann of Cincinnati.

The Washington Star publishes the following dispatch from New York:

Practical baseball men who have no axes to grind have figured it out that Charles Webb Murphy of the Cubs allowed an opportunity to make $10,000 slip away in order to vent his spite when he sold Frank Chance to August Herrmann for $1,500. Murphy could have sold Chance's release to Frank J. Farrell for $10,000 last summer, for Farrell stated then, without reserve, that if it were possible he would readily pay that much money to place the peerless leader in charge of the Highlanders. If Murphy had controlled his temper and had retained Chance on the Cubs' roster, even after he had appointed John J. Evers manager, he could have sold the P. L. to W. H. Locke's syndicate, which took hold of the Philadelphia National league club.

Locke asked Herrmann and Murphy in Cincinnati if there wasn't some way the Philadelphia club could secure Chance. It is said that Locke was ready to pay Herrmann a good round sum for Chance's release providing Herrmann would declare off the deal to transfer the P. L. to the New York Americans. Locke is said to have appealed to Charles P. Taft for aid, but was informed by Herrmann that the waiver on Chance secured from President Wiler of the Quakers could not be ignored. There isn't a doubt, therefore, that if Chance now was the property of the Cubs Locke would readily agree to pay $10,000 to Murphy for the noted manager's release, or that he would be willing to hand over to the Cubs several of the Philadelphia club's best players.

But Murphy, eager to humiliate Chance, was willing to sell him to Herrmann for the paltry sum of $1,500, which was calculated to create the impression that Chance as manager or player was a worthless investment. Summing up the big three-cornered deal, these ball men say that Murphy actually let Chance, a $10,000 manager, and Tinker, a $10,000 shortstop, go to the Reds for five players and $1,500. The five players—Mitchell, Phelan, Knisely, Corridon and Humphries—excluding $8,000 paid by Herrmann for Corridon, would have cost Murphy about $10,000 at the most, so that the owner of the Cubs came out at the little end of the horn. The Cubs have an experimental manager in Evers and Nobody to compare with Tinker as a shortstop.

Murphy will be wholly to blame if the Cubs fail to keep near the top this season," said a National league club owner the other day. "Contrary to the impression he created, Chance is in good health, and will continue to prove his worth as a manager when he gets the Highlanders in smooth working order. The National league as a whole now realizes that it was a fierce mistake to let Chance get away.

You cannot blame Herrmann for swinging the Chance deal for the American league. He saw an opportunity to strengthen the Reds and he didn't care what it cost. He was the man of the hour when the crisis arrived because he was smart enough to buy Chance from Murphy at the waiver price. If Herrman hadn't been tipped off by Farrell and Johnson to claim Chance Murphy would have carried out his plan to ship his former manager to the woods, and the American league would have had no say in the matter. The American league simply outwitted Murphy, who has put his own club and league in the hole.

SAFETY PLAY WILL REMAIN

National Billiard Association Decides to Retain Old Rule—Opposes Long Contests.

Safety play is to be retained as permissable in billiards and not to be penalized in the rules about to be established by the National Association of Amatur Billiard Players, according to a decision reached by the rules committee.

It was learned that a number of prominent amateur players had registered their opposition to the proposed rule on the ground that it would take from billiards what amounted to its only defensive element.

Although it is believed by the committee that the new rule was misinterpreted, its elimination has been decided upon. The idea was to do away with the deliberate wrecking of a billiard match by a player who was unable to get his stroke and would not allow his opponent to make anything out of his turns at table. Play lasting for five hours or more has often resulted from such exhibitions.

Devore Wins "Sure-Thing" Bet.

"Josh" Devore, outfielder of the New York Giants' baseball team, who was in Parkersburg, W. Va., the other day to see his brother, won a bet of $1,500 in a local cafe. When Devore was introduced to a business man as the Giant outfielder, the business man branded Devore as an impostor masquerading under the New York player's name, and offered to bet $1,500 to $5 that "Josh" could not prove his identity. The money was placed in the hands of the proprietor of the cafe. Devore had little trouble in identifying himself to the satisfaction of the business man and the money was paid over.

Montreal Gets Lussi.

The Montreal club has purchased First Baseman Lussi from Washington. Lussi was recently purchased by Washington from the Helena club of the Union association.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

It is now up to Hal Chase to make second base famous, also.

A sure cure for baseball players who are nervous on the stage: Keep off the stage.

Wolgast also is a holdout—for $10,000—a pretty big sum for a fellow who's lost a belt.

In four years Ralph Rose has gained 120 pounds, lifting his weight from 240 to 360 pounds.

No one who knows will blame Ritchie for refusing to let down the bars to the hefty ones.

Bender and Oldring have both promised Connie Mack that they will be mighty good in 1913.

From all indications the intercollegiate basket ball season in Texas this year will be a record breaker.

McCarty is chased by vaudeville agents now. A short time ago he was doing the chasing—after meal tickets.

At St. Louis Joe Sherman of Memphis badly outpointed Denny Goodman of New York in an eight round bout.

Third league boosters are showing lots of backing, but chances are it will begin to dwindle as the sun starts northward.

Pitcher Fromme of the Reds did not lose a game to Brooklyn last year, but lost at least two to every other club in the league.

Griff is kicking strenuously over Ban Johnson's proposal to cut out the won and lost column from the pitchers' ranking. "After all," says Griff "that's the real test of a pitcher—his ability to win."

With championships in football and crosscountry running safely tucked away, Harvard is ambitious of making a neat cleanup in intercollegiates this season. Crimson prospects in baseball, track, hockey and rowing are the brightest of years.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Winona.—Judge Orr of St. Paul will come to Winona Feb. 21, and deliver an address before the Men's club of the Central Methodist church.

Caledonia.—The congregation of St. John's church will try to raise $16,000 with which to begin the erection of a parochial school building here the coming summer.

Pipestone.—J. S. Oulman, while working with a hay bailing machine on a farm east of here, was caught in the belt and received severe injuries. He will probably recover.

Luverne, Minn.—At a preliminary hearing, Art Canfield, alias "Pawnee Bill," a local character, was bound over to await the action of the grand jury for resisting an officer.

Pipestone.—Hearings have been set for March 10 on the petitions of the Great Northern road that a street and two alleys be closed to add to the grounds where a new passenger station will be erected.

Jackson.—The council has been petitioned by the Commercial club to have a proposition for bonding the town for $15,000 brought to a vote at the spring election, the money to be used for building a new dam of concrete to furnish power for the city plant.

Pipestone.—When his team became frightened at a passing automobile, Emil Anderson, a farmer, alighted from his buggy to get better control of his horses and, as he reached their heads, dropped dead from heart failure. He was 35 years of age and leaves a family.

Faribault.—Wesley Starks, who was arrested for placing the body of a dead child along the river bank several weeks ago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ninety days in the county jail. The only charge that could be brought against him was for a misdemeanor, for which he was given the limit.

Litchfield.—William Lind, proprietor of the restaurant in this city, was arrested on complaint of a deputy in the state dairy and food department, charged with selling oleomargarin without displaying the sign to inform patrons. Mr. Lind admits his guilt, but says he did not understand the law in the matter.

Marshall.—After coming in from recess, Frank Fabian, 11 years of age, attending school at Taunton, this county, sat down in his seat and fell over. Miss Nance Ahern, his teacher, thinking he had fainted, carried him in to the open air and tried to revive him, but he soon died. He was a strong lad, but over exertion at play brought on brain hemorrhage.

Faribault.—About a year ago farmers living south of here formed a stock shippers' association to ship all their livestock to the packing houses direct and save the stock buyer's profit. The association has shipped twenty-eight cars of stock, for which it received $29,000. The directors of the association are Walter Boynton, B. F. Case, Fred Manke, A. O. Newell and C. S. Reinhart.

Duluth.—Fee owners of the Norman mine, near Virginia, Minn., have settled and withdrawn the $1,000,000 suit for damages which they brought in district court several months ago against the Oliver Iron Mining company. The terms of settlement were not made public. The fee owners charged mismanagement of the mine and that heavy loss of human life had resulted from the alleged mismanagemen.

Bemidji.—August Johnson, aged 34, woodsman, who shot and killed "Big Sam" Martin, a saloonkeeper here Saturday night, was arrested at Wilton, seven miles from Bemidji, Monday, by Deputy Sheriff Capili. He confessed to the killing and said that trouble over money matters was the cause of the shooting. Johnson, who made for the woods after the killing, voluntarily gave himself up. Deputy Sheriff Capill was a member of the posse that pursued Mike Behan, during the Dumas trouble when Deputy Sheriff Johnson was killed.

Bemidji.—W. B. Stewart, superintendent of schools of Beltrami county has returned from a trip to the country northwest of the Red lakes. "The people of that section," said Mr. Stewart, "are a hard-working, patient class and all are good farmers. The country lies on the western edge of the timber line so that while it is flat and comparatively open, there are many groves of poplar and hardwood which serve as windbreaks for the farm homesteads and stock. There are miles of country as level as a table on which nothing must be removed but brush before it can be farmed. Several farmers have forty acres cleared in one field, the work having been done with a traction engine and brush plow. There are twelve or thirteen threshing rigs in that country and one of them threshed between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels last fall."

Bagley.—The commissioners of Clearwater county have approved a petition for a state road forty-eight miles in length to be constructed under the Elwell law. This road, if constructed, will extend from the Itasca state park through Bagley and Clearwater nearly to the Red Lake agency and will be one of the finest pieces of highway in the state.

Buffalo Lake.—For the first time Buffalo Lake is to vote on liquor license. A petition is being circulated that the license question be voted on at the election on March 11, and is meeting with much favor.

Duluth.—After a chase of nearly a year, John Tredinnock, who is alleged to have swindled range people out of $40,000, was apprehended Sunday at Denver, Colo., and will be brought back here for trial, according to reports to local authorities. Tredinneck operated a bucket shop at Eveleth for about five years and during that time had for his clients many well known range citizens.

Hancock.—The Dutch Reformed Christian church has purchased three acres and in the spring will commence the erection of a church and parsonage.

HOW TO USE PARSLEY

ITS VIVID GREEN NEEDED TO DRESS COLD MEATS.

Has a Rich Aroma That Gives the Distinctive Flavor to Sauces and Other Herb Dishes.

The green, curling parsley fronds in the garden are picked for a dozen purposes daily for the kitchen. When the green things come in from the garden nothing is better welcomed than the bunch of fresh greenery for garnishing culled from the parsley bed.

Cold fish and cold meat, ham especitily, appear unfinished on their dishes without the vivid dash of lovely green that parsley bestows. When the green is set between vivid sections of scarlet tomato, the color scheme of any cold dish is enhanced.

Many cooks also set the bright yellow of egg yolk and the pure whiteness of its envelope of albumen here and there between the green and scarlet, then they know the artistic sense will be fully satisfied. This is because that brilliant green is really a compound of blue and yellow lights withdrawn from the sunlight. These two primary colors need the red to complete the harmony of the trinity of hues. The gold of the egg yolk is also a primary; the purity of the egg white, reflecting all hues, aids the three primaries to shine forth in all their brilliance. Truly, parsley, tomato and egg can form a vivid color symphony on any dish.

The rich aroma of the parsley is due to its plentiful volatile oil, strong as any essence, that permeates the curling fronds. It is this oil that gives the distinctive flavor to all parsley sauces and all things cooked with the herb.

Parsley, a rock plant originally, with the rock name still attached to it, had the old idea of the ancient curse transferred to it. It is one of the Peter plants, having been dedicated to St. Peter, on account of its liking for rocks and because of its stony name. To remove a rock or, by analogy, a rock plant, would be like removing the foundation from that place. Hence the idea of ill luck to the transplanter of parsley.

Sausage Pattes.

For sausage cakes use cold pork. It is best to use some of the fat also and add equal portion of fresh ground round steak. Two cupfuls of the ground pork and beef as directed, one teaspoonful of minced onion, one-eighth teaspoonful of mixed sausage herbs or powdered sage, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a good sprinkling of paprika or pepper, yolk of one egg and a little flour as needed.

Mix all ingredients very thoroughly with a fork in bowl. With floured hands take up enough to form round cakes a little larger than a dollar and one inch thick. If mixture is too moist a little flour can be worked in. This depends on size of yolk and consistency of meat. When formed dip each in a little flour and fry in good drippings or a little lard and butter.

Turkish Nougat.

One pound almonds, one of seeded raisins, half of figs, a fourth of candied cherries, a fourth of candied pineapples, a fourth of hickory nuts, a fourth of English walnuts, two of extra C sugar, half a cupful of water and a cupful of heavy cream. Blanch the almonds and toast almonds, hickory nuts and walnuts in the oven until a delicate brown; cut figs into strips, cherries into halves and pineapple into dice. Dissolve sugar in the water, add cream and boil without stirring, after boiling commences, until a soft ball is formed when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, let stand until lukewarm, then beta to a cream. Melt the cream by standing it in boiling water, stirring constantly. When melted, add the fruit and nuts and flavor with vanilla.

Hassenpfeffer.

Cut the carcass of the hare or rabbit into pieces, after having carefully cleaned it. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan and when hot add two tablespoonfuls chopped bacon, two small carrots scraped and chopped fine, a bay leaf, clove or garlic, and salt and pepper to season. If desired a few button mushrooms may also be added after the rabbit is nearly done. Put in the pieces of the rabbit and when nicely browned stir in a half cup of vinegar and water, mostly water. Simmer gently until the rabbit is tender, adding at the last a cupful of cream. Serve with noodles.

Ham Omelet.

Put one cup of fine bread crumbs into a bowl and cover with cold milk. When the milk is absorbed add three eggs, beaten very light, season with a saltspoon of salt and add a dash of pepper. Cook in two omelets or in one large one not too thick. Melt a teaspoon of butter in an omelet pan, turn in the mixture and let it cook until brown on the under side. Spread finely chopped ham over one-half, fold the other over, lay a warm platter on the pan, invert both, and the omelet will be transferred without breaking. Garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Ice Chocolate.

This is a preparation for an invalid unknown until now to me, but it sounds so tempting I feel the dish should be more generally known. The recipe is as follows: Put together one-half cupful of milk, one quarter cup of any carbonated water, two tablespoonfuls of chiped ice, two tablespoonfuls of chocolate sirup, and one-third of a cup of whipped cream. The ingredients are put into a shaker and shaken until frothy, then strained into a tumbler.

Ice Cream Candy.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of water, one-fourth teaspoon of cream of tartar. Boil until it forms a ball and then add a piece of butter the size of a walnut. When almost cool pull and cut into cubes or let harden and cut in squares. Add vanilla or lemon or rose extract and chopped nuts and candied cherries.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913. NUMBER 32.

CAPT. SCOTT AND FOUR OF PARTY PERISH IN SOUTH

WERE OVERCOME BY BLIZZARD ON WAY BACK FROM FOOT OF THE WORLD—ONE KILLED BY A FALL.

RELIEF STEAMER BRINGS NEWS OF THE DISASTER

King George and the Royal Geographical Society Mourn Loss—Reached Pole Jan. 18, 1912, Month After Amundsen.

CAPT. ROBERT F. SCOTT.

London, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical society last night announcement was made of the disaster which has overtaken Capt. Robert F. Scott's Antarctic expedition, resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. E. Powers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans.

Found Amundsen Records.

"Captain Scott's party," said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice president of the society, in making the announcement, "found Capt. Raold Amundsen's tents and records at the South pole.

"On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, 11 miles from One Ton Depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure, from which the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson virtually was due. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

How They Died.

"Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered their bodies and records some time later."

A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Captain Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public today.

Last Words of Diary.

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were:

"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, the endurance and the courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely, a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

Last Words Have Effect.

These words have had an electric effect. Steps already are being taken to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, still could write that they did not regret their journey.

King George Grieves.

A message of sympathy to the geographical society from the king was read last evening in which his majesty said:

"I am deeply grieved to hear the very bad news you give me of the loss of Captain Scott and four of his party, just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on their return from the great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical society in the loss to science and discovery through the death of these gallant explorers."

The message from the king was in reply to a note transmitted to his majesty by Lord Cursen of Kedleston, president of the society.

The regular program of the meeting was abandoned and members of the society listened sadly to tributes to the explorers. After giving what details he had received, Vice President Freshfield reviewed the plans of the expedition.

Reached Goal Jan. 18.

They reached their goal Jan. 18, 1912, about a month after Captain Raold Amundsen, the Norwegian, had planted the flag of his country there. They then turned back toward the base they had formed on their outward journey, but were overwhelmed by a blizzard.

The news of the death of the explorers was brought to civilization by the captain of the Terra Nova, the vessel which had taken Scott's expedition to the south and which had gone again to fetch them back after the accomplishment of their task. A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

Only a few brief bulletins were sent from the New Zealand port of Oamaru by the captain of the Terra Nova, who related simply the fate of the party and then proceeded with his vessel for the port of Lyttleton, where he should arrive Thursday.

Gloom Over London.

The news of the disaster cast a gloom over London which has been unequalled since the death of King Edward.

The Terra Nova sailed on June 1, 1910, for New Zealand and the south pole. It was joined by Captain Robert F. Scott a few days later at Cardiff. The expedition consisted of twenty-two officers and scientists in addition to a crew of twenty-three picked men from the British royal navy.

The date of Captain Scott's attainment of the south pole, Jan. 18, 1912, shows that he reached the goal of his expedition almost exactly one month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer. Captain Amundsen's report sent to King Haakon of Norway read:

"Pole attained 14th-17th December, 1911. All well."

News of Success After Death.

The report of Captain Scott was destined not to be received by the waiting world until after his death. No details had come to hand this morning as to how the records of Captain Scott were found, but that he arrived at the pole on that date mentioned was definitely known.

The expedition under Captain Scott was the best equipped that ever had been gathered together.

Amundsen Is Shocked.

Madison, Wis.—"Horrible, horrible! I can hardly believe it," said Captain Roald Amundsen when he received from the Associated Press news of the disaster to Captain Scott and his party.

Captain Amundsen reached here from La Crosse. The captain said he was too dazed to speak but finally said. "It is hard to believe this. There must be some horrible mistake. It seems incredible that such a large party should perish in this way. They must have been near to their base of supplies and it is also hard to understand how the weather could have been so severe as to cause the death of all of them."

"Correct, correct," was Amundsen's comment, when he was told of Scott's discovery of the Norwegian flag left by Amundsen. He gave full credit to the report that Scott had found the pole. He said he was not personally acquainted with Scott—had never seen him, but referred to him as a fine, brave man.

Attempt to Notify Mrs. Scott.

San Francisco.—Repeated efforts of wireless stations in and around San Francisco, to communicate to Mrs. Scott word of her husband's fate have been futile. Mrs. Scott is a passenger of the steamer Aorangi, bound for New Zeland. She departed Feb. 5 from here to greet her husband and when he arrived from the antarctic zone.

The Aorangi is approximately 1,000 miles from this port. Her wireless has a radius of only about 300 miles, and if the messages sent from here heached her no answer has been obtained.

Three Slayers Executed.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 12—Three murderers were put to death in the electric chair at the Sing Sing prison Monday. Two of them murdered women. All three went to the chair with firm steps, and each as be passed from the cell house to the death chamber called back a cheerful farewell to those who remained awaiting their end. The first man to die was Joseph Garfalo, a huge Italian who killed his wife because she threatened to divorce him.

Campaign Fund Probe On.

Washington, Feb. 12.—An investigation into the campaign activities of the last administration with particular reference to alleged assessments upon officeholders was started today by the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures.

24,402 Tons More Tonnage.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Shipbuilding during January added 24,402 tons to United States vessel tonnage. Seventy-nine vessels were constructed, 67 of wood and 12 of steel. Thirty-seven vessels, aggregating 18,156 tons, were built on the Atlantic and gulf, and 27, aggregating 50,532 tons, on the Pacific coast. The largest steel vessels were the Santa Cruz, 6,011 tons, built at Philadelphia; the Norfolk, 2,521 tons, at Camden, N. J.; Oliver Johnson, 1,881 tons, at Wilmington, Del.

More Pay for Telegraphers.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Southern railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 8 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement just effected through the good offices of Judge Knapp of the commerce court and G. W. W. Hanger, acting commissioner of labor, comprising the board of mediation under the Erdman law. The ruling will affect approximately 2,000 operators of the Southern railway, who had recently demanded an increase of wages.

RAIL STRIKE MAY BE CALLED SUNDAY

40,000 FIREMEN WILL QUIT WORK IF MEDIATION IS NOT EFFECTED.

SITUATION LOOKS HOPELESS

Head of Union Says Conference Has Been Fruitless Thus Far—No Progress Made in Conference.

New York, Feb. 13.—Reports that a strike of 40,000 firemen of the 54 railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers will be called at midnight on Sunday are current here after a day of attempted mediation under the Erdman act on the part of Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States commerce court, and H. W. Hangar, acting United States commissioner of labor.

President Not Sanguine.

"The situation is hopeless," were words atributed to William S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in comment on the failure of the day's conferences to develop anything new. "The managers won't budge at all," he said.

In Union circles it was said that a strike order might be expected by Friday night for the men to quit their locomotives at midnight on Sunday, thus giving the railroads the customary 48 hours notice.

Only the Unexpected.

It was declared that only some entirely unexpected concession on the part of the railroads would serve to alter the present program.

Union men said that no progress was made at all in the conference with the federal mediators in finding any middle ground on which the difference could be settled.

The firemen claim that if a strike is ordered it will involve a complete tie-up, as out of 34,000 firemen who recently voted on the strike question, only about a thousand were opposed.

ROBT. A. SMITH PASSES AWAY

Former Mayor of St. Paul Is Dead After Lingering Illness.

St. Paul, Feb. 13.—Robert A. Smith, former mayor of St. Paul and prominent for years in official life in Minnesota, died at 7:15 o'clock last night at his home in the Marlborough apartments, Summit avenue and Sixth street, St. Paul. He had been slowly failing for days, but yesterday, Dr. E. M. Eastman gave out hope for his recovery, stating that the crisis in the pneumonia attack had passed.

At his bedside was Mrs. C. W. Copley, his daughter.

In the death of R. A. Smith of St. Paul, Minnesota loses a unique figure. He was undoubtedly the oldest office holder in the state and when death claimed him he still wore the harness. He was county commissioner and his term would not have expired until 1914.

Many Years an Official.

Though the records fail to disclose the fact, he was always proud to tell that he began holding office when he waswas less than 21 years of age.

A synopsis of his life both in an official and a commercial way—he was at one time heavily identified with the business life of St. Paul—is interesting.

His career began as a lawyer of Booneville, Ind., was a series of political successes. He spent only a few years in Indiana going to St. Paul in 1853, to become private secretary to Governor Gorman. From that day to the time of his death he had been closely identified with St. Paul and Ramsey county as a public officer.

For three years he was auditor of Warwick county, Indiana; for three years he was secretary to Willis A. Gorman, territorial governor of Minnesota, which included the functions of territorial librarian. Following this, he was for 12 years treasurer of Ramsey county, and three years he represented the residents of the old Third ward. Meanwhile he acted as president of the common council. As representative in the legislature he served two years, while to this must be added four years as state senator. A similar term was spent as the postmaster of St. Paul. And finally Robert A. Smith was mayor of St. Paul for 15 years.

General Allen to Retire.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Brigadier General James Allen, chief signal officer of the army has retired from the service, having attained his 64th year and completed 41 years of military duty.

Wilson Is Very Noncommittal.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 13.—President-elect Wilson remained in his study yesterday. He planned to be at work all day and asked the correspondents to excuse him from their regular morning conference. Word was sent to him, however, asking if he had received any communication from President Taft with regard to the Mexican situation. The governor replied that he had not heard from Mr. Taft or anyone else. It had been reported that President Taft might consult Mr. Wilson as to the course to pursue.

HENRY A. MORGENTHAU.

Henry A. Morgenthau of New York, it is rumored, may be made secretary of the treasury in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet.

WOMEN MAKE FIRST BIVUOAC

ONLY THE 16 "REGULARS" LEFT OF ORIGINAL ARMY OF 200.

Deserters Take Trains for Home Because of Cold Weather.

Metuchen, N. J., Feb. 13.—It was a half dozen "army of 16 suffragettes reduced by cold and exposure to that number from an original 200 who left Newark, N. J., that straggled into this village shortly after to make its first "bivouac" of its march to Washington to carry a message to Woodrow Wilson on the day of his inauguration as president.

From town to town as the first day of arduous tramping wore on, hikers in tens and twenties unostentiously left the ranks and sought warmth indoors, and then confessed themselves deserters by boarding trains for their homes.

Starting at 10 o'clock from Newark, N. J., after a tube ride under the Hudson river from New York, the women covered 16 miles in the face of a bitterly cold wind and over icy roads. The temperature was hovering around the zero mark, and the women arrived here with their noses and ears red and tingling. The remaining 16, commanded by "General" Rosalie G. Jones, are the "regulars" who pledged themselves to march the entire distance. The other 184 had volunteered for one day's march, but did not count on the cold weather, proffering their promises when the mercury stood many degrees higher than it did yesterday.

The 16 miles were made in about five hours of actual marching. Headed by a platoon of mounted police and two volunteer men buglers, the departure from Newark was made after "General" Jones had delivered a speech announcing that they carried a secret message to the new president of the United States to be delivered to him as soon as he will receive it, "as we hope, on his inauguration day."

The first stop was at Elizabeth, N. J., five miles march, which was accomplished in an hour and a half. There it was found that the "army's" strength had dwindled to 60 when the women sat down to luncheon at the club house of a fraternal organization.

Resuming the "hike" at 2:30, it was discovered that 30 other members had decided to return to their homes. Another hour's marching against wintry blasts, resulted in reducing the number to the original 16 "regulars" and the small army of "war" correspondents who are accompanying them.

Band to Welcome Them.

Washington.—On the day that "General" Rosaline Jones and her suffragist "army" arrives within a few miles of Washington on their long "hike" from New York, they will be met by several hundred suffragists from here, headed by a brass band.

Christians Reported Massacred.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—According to dispatches the Turkish troops assembled the entire male Christian population of the seaport of Buyuk Chekmedje in the village schoolhouse, and massacred them. Subsequently they killed all the Christian women and children, except the young girls, whom they carried off on board ship.

Suffragette Breaks Engagement.

New York, Feb. 13.—Once again is Cupid sacrificed upon the altar of suffrage. This time the Washington hike is responsible and Henry Mortimer, an actor, is exceedingly distressed. Because Mortimer would not cancel his vaudeville contract, don his heavy boots and join the suffragette hike, Miss Alra Charlton, a charming suffragist who puts the cause ahead of all else, broke their engagement. She is in Washington assisting in the plans for the suffrage representation in the inaugural parade.

THREATEN OFFICALS' LIVES

GOV. GLASSCOCK AMONG THOSE SAID MARKED FOR DEATH.

Reported That Coal Miners Will Attempt to Free Those Under Arrest.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Conditions in the coal strike district of Kanawha county are regarded as serious.

The lives of Governor Glasscock, Adjutant General Elliott, Sheriff Hill and of every member of the military force now in the field have been threatened. All are on the alert.

According to reports reaching here more than 1,500 miners held a meeting late Tuesday night with sympathizers and declared war. The miners objected to working conditions said to be obnoxious, wanted an advance in wages, and recognition of the Miners' union. At this meeting it is said that threats were made and copies of the resolution were posted at Montgomery, W. Va. When the military authorities were notified of the action, soldiers were immediately sent to Montgomery.

Rumors which caused apprehension here last night were to the effect that an attempt was to be made to release all miners under arrest. More than 40 of these miners are in custody at Paint Creek Junction. Militia was immediately dispatched to Paint Creek to reinforce a small force stationed there.

A report was made to Governor Glasscock about the conditions. Conditions in the mine territory are not known, the militia it is said has redoubled their efforts to stamp out lawlessness in a number of districts.

The military committee, sitting as a court, will begin work today.

Probe of Mine Conditions Asked.

Washington.—A congressional investigation of conditions prevailing in the strike zone of the West Virginia coal fields is asked for in a telegram received by the senate yesterday. The telegram was signed H. Spiegel, of Avery, Iowa, secretary of local No. 242, United Mine Workers of America. It was referred to the senate committee on education and labor.

T. R. SAYS NO COMPROMISE

Progressives to Fight Alone—There Will Be No Amalgamation, He Asserts.

New York, Feb. 13.—Former President Roosevelt made his first public appearance in the councils of the Progressive party for many weeks to say that so far as he is concerned there will be no compromise, no amalgamation, no yielding in the fight for the party.

"The Progressive party has come to stay," he declared.

He again attacked the supreme court of Idaho for its decision denyin the Progressive party a place on the ticket at the fall election.

Many of the conspicuous figures in the Progressive campaign last fall gathered for the Lincoln day dinner of the National Progressive club. The 2,000 seats at the table were all taken, many of them by women, and hundreds of spectators filled the balcony overlooking the ballroom in which the dinner was held.

Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive candidate for governor of Indiana at the last election; Oscar S. Straus, who ran for governor in New York; William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive state chairman and former Congressman W. Bourke Cockran also made speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt declared unequivocally against the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties as recently proposed by one of the leaders of the Progressive campaign last fall.

English Suffragettes Apply Torch.

London, Feb. 13.—The refreshment hall in Regents park, London, was burned down by militant suffragettes. The women left no clue to their identity, but on an adjoining path the words, "Votes for Women," were found scratched in the gravel. The building was of considerable size. Baskets smelling strongly of petroleum were found in the shrubbery near by.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Live Stock.

South St. Paul, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Steers, $6.75@7.15; cows, $4.75@5.75; calves, $6.00@8.75; hogs, $7.40@8.00; sheep and lambs, $3.50@8.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market higher; bulk, $8.20@8.35; light, $8.05@8.45; mixed, $8.20@8.40; heavy, $7.95@8.35; pigs, $6.95@8.20. Cattle — Receipts, 14,000; market strong; beeves, $6.05@9; Texas steers, $5@5.90; western steers, $5.75@7.45; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.65; cows and heifers, $3.10@7.60; calves, $6.75@10.75.

Sheep — Receipts, 18,000; market steady; native, $4.90@6.35; western, $5@6.40; yearlings, $6.65@8; lambs, $7@9. Hogs set a new figure today. Light sorts were quoted at $8.45, highest of the year; shippers again showed activity. The run of cattle was lighter, falling below expectancy and the market was quoted strong. Sheep were steady.

National League Schedule.

New York, Feb. 13.—With the adoption of the playing schedule for 1913 the club owners and representatives of the National League ended one of the shortest and most peaceful sessions in the history of that baseball organization. According to the statement by Secretary Heydler at the close of the meeting, there was not a ripple of discord heard during the discussion of business. The schedule calls for 154 games, the season opening with one exception on April 10, and ending Oct. 6.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Feb. 12.—Woman's suffrage won in the House Saturday by a vote of 80 to 37. By this vote the House passed the bill introduced by A. S. Larson of Pine county, providing for the submitting at the next election of a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot. It will now go to the Senate where a similar bill was defeated two weeks ago.

Up to Senate Now.

Senator Ole Sageng, sponsor for the woman suffrage bill in the house, said that he hopes that the senate will reconsider its action and pass the bill.

Recall Bill Passed.

The Senate today, by a vote of 52 to 9, passed Senator John Moonan's bill proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the recall of all officials in the state, elective as well as appointive, including judges. The principal fight was over an amendment prepared by Senator G. H. Wilson of Minneapolis, eliminating judges, but this was defeated by a vote of 38 to 22.

The bill as passed permits an election on the question of recalling any official, upon the petition of 20 per cent of the voters of the territory the official serves. The vote is to be only on the question of recalling the official and not on his successor, but the vacancy is to be filled in the usual manner provided by law for filling vacancies whether by appointment or a special election. Petitions are not to be circulated but must be left in public places designated by law where they may be signed. No petition for the recall of a judge shall be circulated within sixty days of the decision or ruling complained of.

Problem in Distance Tariff.

"The state Senate knows just as much as we do about the effect of the Cashman bill," said Railroad Commissioner C. F. Staples. "It is impossible for us to say what schedule of rates would be adopted under this bill. There has been no investigation of rates in this state for six years. We cannot assume that the Iowa distance tariff would be put into effect. Some of its rates are lower than those of the 1907 law, which is now in the courts."

The railroad commission yesterday took up consideration of the G. H. Sullivan resolution, transmitted to it from the senate yesterday, asking the commission to inform the senate what would be the effect of the bill on rates in Minnesota and likewise on industries. The commission will reply to the resolution in a day or two, but it is doubtful whether it will attempt to give any detailed information as to the effect of the bill.

Oppose Liquor at Capitol.

The Minnesota house of representatives went on record yesterday as opposed to the dispensing of intoxicating liquor in the state capitol building. Hereafter at governor's inaugural receptions or other social functions, if liquor is dispensed it will be with the disapproval of the 1913 house.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—Senator T. E. Cashman of Owatonna, author of the distance tariff bill, reported favorably by the senate railroad committee last week, gave notice that he would move today to make the bill a special order at 3 p. m. Thursday. Senator G. H. Sullivan of Stillwater yesterday presented a resolution asking the state railroad commission for a statement as to the effect of the bill upon rates. He said that advertisements in the newspapers have stated that the bill would ruin a number of industries in the state and have urged members to ask the railroad commission whether this is not true. He said he did not have time to attend the hearings on the bill, and has not had time to converse with the railroad commission. The request was made by unanimous vote of the senate.

Women suffragists made their second invasion of the state capitol today. The bill proposing a constitutional amendment putting the question up to the voters has a special order at 11 a. m. in the house and a call has been sent out for the rallying of the women who support the measure. Although the bill was defeated by a close vote in the senate it was decided to push the question in the house, and should the house pass the bill, which is expected, an effort will be made to have the senate reconsider its action.

Electroduction Measure Introduced.

Capital punishment, with electrocution instead of hanging as the penalty for murder in the first degree, is the provision set forth in a bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Manley Fosseen of Minneapolis.

The bill provides that any one convicted of murder in the first degree shall be put to death unless the jury in its verdict recommends that the sentence be made life imprisonment.

A number of bills dealing with the restoration of capital punishment have been introduced. They invariably provide that the jury shall say one way or the other what the punishment shall be. Senator Fosseen would invoke the death penalty in all cases except where the jury recommends otherwise.

Agree on Reapportionment.

The house reapportionment committee yesterday agreed on a reapportionment bill by a unanimous vote. It had been drawn by C. H. Warner, chairman of the house reapportionment committee and Senator V. L. Johnson, chairman of the senate commitee. A report was adopted recommending that the measure be made a special order for Thursday at 11 a. m. when the house will be brought to a vote on the measure.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—Robert C. Dunn of Princeton pulled his county assessor bill out of the fire yesterday and secured its passage in the house by a vote of 67 to 45. When the bill came up on general orders Tuesday, it was attacked in all quarters of the house and Mr. Dunn then stated to the house that he realized the sentiment of the members was against it. But he got the bill laid over, and had it made a special order at 11 a. m. yesterday. Meanwhile it developed that there was much sentiment for the bill in the country districts of the state, and the fight today was sharp.

Sullivan's Recall Bill.

Senator George H. Sullivan's bill for a constitutional amendment creating a court of recall for judges was recommended for passage by the senate judiciary committee. The proposed new court is to be composed of judges of the supreme and district courts, as the legislature may direct. The recall court shall have power to try any judge accused of any offense worthy of impeachment, of incompetency or misconduct. The bill provides that in case of removal of a judge by this court he may still be impeached before the legislature or tried in the ordinary courts for crime. If acquitted, he may be still subject to recall by vote of the people, if any such law be passed.

St. Paul, Feb. 7.—Licenses for cigaret dealers are proposed by T. J. Greene of St. Paul in a bill sent to the house yesterday. The license fee is fixed at $50 and the tax goes to the state. If the proposition becomes a law it will repeal the present statute prohibiting the sale of cigarets and "makings" in Minnesota.

The senate today, by motion of Senator John Moonan of Waseca, decided to make his recall bill a special order for 11 a. m. Tuesday. The bill permits the recall of any official in the state, appointive or elective, providing that the successor shall be named not at the same election, as many states do, but later in the usual manner provided by law.

Initiative and Referendum.

An initiative and referendum bill was indorsed by the house, meeting as a committee of the whole, late in the afternoon yesterday. The vote was overwhelming; 110 for the bill and seven against it.

The bill, as presented, was the draft made by the house committee on elections and, outside of minor amendments offered by the members of the committee, calculated to strengthen the act, it prevailed in its entirety.

The bill is a redraft of five bills. The petition percentage in the various bills presented ranged from three to 15 per cent in the case of initiative and as high as 20 per cent for the referendum. It was not expected that the percentages of three and six per cent, as provided for in the committee, would prevail. It did, however, and without protest from the opposition, which saw from the first that a fight would be without results.

A resolution calling for an investigation by the senate of the question of the grading of grain at primary and terminal elevators, independent of the investigation being conducted by the house was introduced yesterday by Senator S. D. Works of Mankato. The resolution specifically names the methods of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, "the independent grain exchange" and the hay exchange for investigation. The "independent grain exchange" is taken to mean the Equity exchange of which George S. Loftus is president. James Manahan is attorney for the house committee now investigating the grain-grading question.

Bendixen 2-Cent Bill.

In the house Mr. Bendixen's passenger rate bill was recommended for passage. This bill provides for a 3-cent fare for all distances not exceeding five miles, and for a 2-cent fare for longer distances on all railroads the gross earnings of whose passenger trains is $1,200 a mile or more.

Coal Supply by Pipe Line.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The transportation of coal from the Illinois fields to Chicago by pipe line is a project said to be well under way by local financiers. A meeting was held today at which details for financing the proposition were taken up. The plan is to pump the coal by hydraulic power, which, it is argued, can be done at a cost impossible for the railroads to meet. Isham Randolph, who is the expert behind the project, would not discuss the plan.

Nevada Divorce Bill Fought.

Carson City, Nev., Feb. 11.—The Barnes divorce bill was presented to the senate and, in all probability, will be referred to the committee on judiciary, consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans. The majority of the committee are reported as favoring the measure. Many members of the house and senate were in Reno Saturday during the adjournment and considerable pressure was brought to bear on senators by Reno business men in opposition to the reform.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

President-elect Wilson has not yet decided what legislation he will recommend to the extra session of congress besides the tariff.

The soaring price of crude oil is being investigated by the department of justice in connection with its inquiry to determine whether the decree dissolving the Standard Oil company had been violated.

Opponents of the bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for government participation in the Panama-Pacific international exposition practically forestalled action at this session by a filibuster in the house.

Eulogies for the late Senator Frye of Maine and Representative Hubbard of Iowa, and Utter of Rhode Island, were delivered in the house recently. Many representatives joined in the symposium of tributes.

President-elect Wilson's attitude on Panama canal tolls and free passage for American coastwise ships is expected to have an important bearing upon the senate's action on the Root amendment proposing the repeal of the free ships provision passed last August.

Federal officeholders and employes who have been solicited to contribute to the national campaign funds are to be summoned as witnesses by the senate campaign expenditures committee when it opens its investigation into the campaign expenses of the general election of 1912.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Thomas Joseph Preston, jr., were married at Princeton by President John Grier Hibben of Princeton university, in Prospect, the executive residence of the university. No preliminary announcement had been made and the utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony.

The senate passed the Webb liquor bill, already passed by the house as a substitute for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. The Webb bill would prohibit shipments of intoxicating liquors from one state to another, when intended to be received or sold in violation of the law of the state to which shipment is made.

With the purpose of decreasing the bomb outrages which have become a frequent means of destroying life and property, Representative Slayden of Texas, has introduced a bill that would provide a system for keeping an accurate record of every pound of high explosive from the time of its manufacture until its consumption. The bill would levy a tax of 1 cent a pound on the manufacturers, $48 a year on the wholesaler and $12 on the retailers in these explosives. This tax, Mr. Slayden said, would be large enough to pay for the cost of keeping the records.

SPORT.

Jack Johnson will meet Al Palzer in Paris on June 25.

Harlem Tommy Murphy, who will meet Ad Wolgast in San Francisco in a twenty-round fight February 22 has begun training.

Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion, outpointed Young Driscoll of Brooklyn in a ten-round bout in New York.

Manager Kellogg of Iowa has made arrangements with Nebraska authorities for a foot ball game between Iowa and the Cornhuskers next season.

Tommy Howell of Philadelphia and Clarence "Wild Cat" Ferns of Kansas City have signed an agreement to meet in that city in a ten round bout February 25.

A new rule prohibiting bouts between white persons and negroes, otherwise known as "mixed bouts," has been adopted by the New York State Athletic commission, which controls boxing in that state.

GENERAL.

Eastern railway firemen have voted to go on strike.

The price of oil has been advanced in the North Lima, O., field.

A great many of the farmers of western Iowa are turning away from the raising of corn, asserting that it is injurious to the land, according to Lewis Abbott of Clarinda, Ia.

Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of Former Senator Henderson of Missouri, pleaded guilty in a Washington police court of having been responsible for chopping down a tree on a public thoroughfare near her home without first obtaining a permit.

Taking of testimony has started a second time in the third trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde for the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope in Kansas City.

Probable abandonment of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., in pursuance of the concentration policy of the War department, is a topic of current interest in that state.

"There is nothing whatever in conditions in the west to warrant the belief that irrigation agriculture is in any danger of extinction today, tomorrow or within the next hundred years," asserted Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture.

Six persons were killed and sixty-five seriously injured in the political rioting in Tokio. The situation is serious.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report tentatively suggests reduction of some parcels post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds.

Interstate Commerce Commission Pass Inspector Boyd is in Omaha testing the free transportation market.

A report of Illinois some time ago stated that in the last twenty years 10,000 country churches in Illinois had closed their doors.

Both houses of the Missouri legislature took a recess of thirty minutes while Dr. Anna Shaw spoke on woman suffrage.

The German and Dutch steamship lines announced that the steerage rate from Europe to Canada would be cut to $30 instead of $40.

Sixteen are dead, including twelve miners and four mine guards, as the result of a desperate battle in the Kanawha county, W. Va., coal fields.

The comptroller of the currency issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks of the United States at the close of business of Tuesday, February 4.

A great national park in Colorado, to be known as the Rocky Mountain park, is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Rucker of Colorado.

Fire which started in the garret of the Star hotel at Dolan, S. D., burned eleven buildings in the business part of the town before being brought under control. The estimated loss is $65,000.

The national chamber of commerce adopted a resolution calling upon the president and senate of the United States to renew the arbitration treaty made between this country and Great Britain in 1908.

W. B. Hogan, accused of swinding, who escaped from the detention hospital at Sioux City, Ia., while suffering with a virulent case of smallpox, was caught at Sac City, Ia., by Sheriff J. W. Criss of Sac county.

A bill to discourage divorce seekers from going to Nevada, by extending the period of residence from six months to one year passed the assembly by a vote of 30 to 26. It is made effective January 1, 1914.

An important milestone toward the recognition of women's daring was passed recently at a meeting held by the Fellows of the Royal Geographical society in London, when it was decided that in future women would be eligible as fellows of the society.

In more ways than one, the war in the Balkans has brought France advantages, millions of French capital will be invested in the victorious states which will set to work immediately to develop the resources of their newly acquired territories.

The soil of a great portion of Germany is little but sand and it has been tilled for centuries, but on this poor land German farmers are today raising in some crops more than twice as many bushels per acre as the American farmer, and in all crops from 60 to 80 per cent more.

Details of the wreck of the schooner Granada on the bar at the entrance to Colorado river, received at Bluefields, Nic., say that twenty persons were drowned. Of the fifteen passengers who perished, several were among the most important citizens of the republic.

Whether the six-year single presidential term constitutional amendment shall be presented to the public as it recently passed the senate, or be substituted by the Clayton resolution, the house judiciary committee was unable to decide. The question is to come up in the house later.

A definite line of action to do away with the middleman and build up a co-operative system whereby farm products may be sold and delivered by the producer to the consumer was adopted at a recent session of the fortieth annual convention of the New York state grange.

About $3,000,000 was spent last year by fraternal organizations, labor unions and insurance companies in special funds for the treatment of their tuberculosis members and policyholders, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Eighteen miles of copper wire leading from the power station at Needles to the gold mines at Tom Reed has been stolen and eight tons of it shipped to Los Angeles, according to a report to the sheriff. Even the poles were taken by the thieves. The wire was of heavy copper, valued at $1,000 per mile.

According to an agreement reached between the attorney general of the United States and counsel for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific the latter road will turn over to the Union Pacific the railroad known as the Central Pacific, which connects Ogden, Utah, with San Francisco, thus giving the Overland a through line to the coast from Omaha.

Herman Rosenthal's one-time partner in gambling picked up the broken threads of Rosenthal's story and told the aldermanic committee investigating graft in New York, a tale of money paid for police protection eclipsing that of Jack Rose, Charles Becker's collector. For seventeen years, James Purcell said, he had paid for the privilege of running a gambling house making a hand book, or conducting a pool room. In all he gave the police more than $50,000, he declared, in this period.

Arrangements are being made by the Ninth cavalry to greatly strengthen the border patrol between Douglas, Arizona, and Naco, Mexico. This is a result of well founded reports of renewed activity of rebels in the Cananea country.

Elmer Loomis, an Iola, Kan., high school freshman, will suffer permanent loss of his sight as result of hazing.

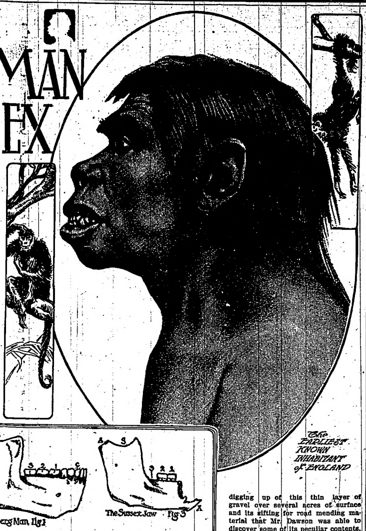
President-elect Wilson announced that he would not relinquish his office as governor of New Jersey until March 3, the day he leaves here for his inauguration at Washington.

The American Department Stores corporation has been incorporated under the laws of New York state, to do all buying direct from manufacturers for department stores in many big cities which annually purchase $75,000,000 worth of goods.

President Taft will follow the old inauguration day precedent of riding from the White House to the capitol and return with his successor.

Destruction by fire of the wharves of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co. and a rice mill at Savannah, Ga., entailed a loss estimated at $1,500,000.

The FOSSIL MAN of SUSSEX



The EARLIEST KNOWN INHABITANT of ENGLAND

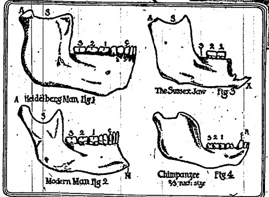
LAST summer it was whispered in some privileged circles of "prehistorians" that a wonderful fossil man had been discovered in a gravel of very great antiquity in the south of England. The greatest secrecy was observed as to the exact spot and as to the fortunate discoverer of these remains. It was rumored that the remains now found in England were worthy to compare with the celebrated skeleton of the Chapelle-aux-Saints and the lower jaw from Heidelberg, and indicated a more ape-like type of man than either of these, as well as being geologically much more ancient than any human bones yet discovered.

Some eight weeks ago I was enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Charles Dawson, F. S. A., of Lewes, and Dr. Smith Woodward, F. R. S., of the Natural History Museum, the discoverers of these interesting remains, both to examine the specimens and to visit with one of them the site near Uckfield, in Sussex, where the bones were found.

The discovery was brought before the Geological society by these two gentlemen in full detail recently, and there is no longer any desire on their part that others should abstain from comment on the subject. It was obviously necessary to take steps to avoid any interference with their excavations while these were in progress, and to prevent any premature statements in public about the age and character of the remains.

Dr. Smith Woodward is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has demonstrated their very great interest and importance. The fact that they are the first fossilized human bones found in a flint-bearing gravel associated with flint implements is itself of great interest.

The human bones found are the right half of a lower jaw and a large part of the left side of the skull. They were dug out of a gravel not more than four feet below the surface—and not far apart—so that they probably are parts of the same individual. The bones are mineralized and deeply stained through and through by iron of a ruddy-brown color, as is the sand and the flints among which they are found. They were in a broken state when discovered, and the broken edges had been a little worn before the pieces were embedded where they were found. They are not friable, but tough and hard. The piece of bone forming part of the wall of the brain case is extraordinarily thick—as much as a third of an inch.



The lower jaw has two molar teeth (the first and second) in place. They are worn very flat on the surface. The jawbone is chiefly remarkable for the breadth of the upstanding part or "ramus," and the shallowness of the notch S (called "the sigmoid notch") between the articular process A and the process facing it (the coronoid). In this the Sussex lower jaw is unlike a modern man's, and approaches the heavy, ape-like jaw found in early Pleistocene sands at Heidelberg.

I have roughly sketched the four lower jaws in the accompanying figure, so that these points can be compared. I made the sketch of the Sussex jaw hurriedly, and it must not be regarded as strictly accurate in measurements.

The front part of it is to a large extent broken away, only its lower end, marked X in the drawing, being preserved. But this is a most important bit. It is flattened on the under side, and forms a flat, broad "union" (or symphysis) with the other half of the jaw (broken away) reaching as far back as the "g" in the word Fig.

This Dr. Smith Woodward shows is unlike the same region in modern man, or even in the Heidelberg jaw. It is almost exactly like the union of the two halves of the jaw in the chimpanzee, and justifies the completion of the jaw made by Mr. Frank Barlow, the able modeler of the Natural History Museum, at Dr. Smith Woodward's suggestion.

To fill up the space for teeth indicated by the bone, it is necessary to introduce two large bicuspids, a large canine, and two large front teeth, bigger than those of a man and like those of a well-grown chimpanzee.

The skull has been carefully "completed" from its fragments by Dr. Smith Woodward and Mr. Barlow, and proves to have a good straight forehead, and is probably that of a woman. It does not resemble the skulls of the Neanderthal race, and is in general characters closely similar to that of the inhabitants of this part of Sussex 1,000 years ago.

The gravel in which this fragmentary skull and jawbone were found embedded proves to be as remarkable as are the human remains themselves. The great valley known as the Weald of Sussex is bounded on the north and south and east and west by chalk downs, often as much as 600 feet or 700 feet above the sea level. The chalk once stretched right over the Weald continuously. It has been gradually dissolved and worn away by little streams sinking deeper and deeper into it, and carrying the chalk in solution, and even the green sand below it, away to the sea. The result is that the sands and clays of the great sub-cretaceous fresh-water deposit known as "the Wealden," containing remains of Iguanodon and other great reptiles, are exposed. The chalk and green sand which once lay to the thickness of several hundred feet over the present surface have been slowly carried away, but they still remain all around the edge of this great valley of erosion. The waters which wore away the chalk over this area formed gravels containing the flints washed by them from the chalk, and they must have been laying down these gravels at different levels without cease from the earlier times, when the chalk was hardly worn at all, until the present day.

We find on the edge of the Weald valley, high up on the top of chalk hills, what are known as "the high plateau gravels," as much as 700 feet above sea level. The oldest of all these gravels is very possibly of Pliocene age, and is not related to the Thames valley or other existing river valleys, which are of later date than they are. The gravel at Uckfield (Piltdown), in which the human jaw was found, is only 120 feet above sea level, and not far from the River Ouse, which flows past Lewes. Probably a high plateau gravel existed on the top of the chalk which once stretched across the Sussex Weald, and the gravels deposited much later at low levels after the wearing away of the great mass of chalk lying over the Wealden beds contain some material derived from these oldest and highest gravels, and also some of the gravel deposited in every successive age as the erosion continued. So that this bottom gravel on the Sussex plain, only 120 feet above sea level, is likely to contain a mixture and assortment of all the preceding gravels.

Hence it is very difficult to assign the bones and the worked flints (shaped by man) found in it to a definite age. Any fragment we pick up may be as old as the plateau gravels which lay on the top of the chalk in the very early Pleistocene or late Pliocene age, or may belong to as late a period as that of the actual deposit of the gravel bed in which we now find it imbedded.

The gravel about Piltdown is so thin a layer that it escaped attention from the officers of the Geological Survey. It became known to Mr. Dawson by the fact that local farmers were digging it and sifting it for mending roads. It only exists on slightly raised parts of the valley of the Ouse, and its "make-up" is very peculiar. It contains iron-stone and deeply stained iron-sand from the Wealden strata on which it rests, and peculiar ruddy-brown broken flints, not very numerous, which are nearly all bits of "tabular" flint, recalling those of the high plateau gravel at Ightham, in Kent.

Many of the flints in this Piltdown gravel have been worked by early man into rough implements. They are of flat shape, often triangular in area, and show a coarse but unmistakable "flaking" of human workmanship. I and my companions picked up four from the surface of a plowed field when I visited Piltdown. They are rougher in workmanship than the Acheullian, or even Chellean, implements of our better known river terrace gravels. It is impossible to associate them with those from any other locality known to me; and I should merely say to them that they seem to be earlier than any flint implements which can be rightly called Chellean. Later and more finely worked flint implements have not been found in this gravel.

But the most remarkable thing about this gravel is the discovery in it, by Dr. Smith Woodward and Mr. Dawson, of a fragment of a tooth of a mastodon and of fragments of teeth of the Elephas meridionalis—specimens which were exhibited to the Geological society.

These two animals are known to occur in Pliocene strata—and are not found as late as the Pleistocene (in this part of the world). The teeth of the elephant in question are very different from those of the mammoth. They are found also in the Norfolk forest-bed and in one or two "fissures" in the South Downs filled in by ancient sands. The remains of this elephant abound in the Pliocene of France and Italy.

A few fragmentary teeth of hippopotamus, a beaver, and a horse, a bit of a large deer's antler, and the human jaw and skull fragment complete the list of animal remains. It is owing to the digging up of this thin layer of gravel over several acres of surface and its sifting for road mending material that Mr. Dawson was able to discover some of its peculiar contents, and then by special digging and sifting to get further bones and teeth, including the human fragments.

There can be no doubt that it would be well worth while to continue systematically and carefully the turning over of this strange shallow layer of gravel—the residue or sifting, as it were, of all the ages during which the chalk was melting away from the Sussex Weald.

It is natural to entertain the suppositions, first, that the fragmentary skull and lower jaw are those of one of the race of men who made the rough but well-flaked flint implements, and, secondly, that he was contemporary with the other animals whose bones or teeth have been here found, namely, the mastodon and the "meridional," or southern, elephant, and therefore that the man was of the Pliocene age. It must, however, be strictly asserted that we have as yet no proof of the truth of such suppositions. The human bones, the flint implements, and the mastodon and southern elephant teeth may be each of a totally different age, and yet all brought together by slow wearing away of the solid ground by water and the subsidence of some of its harder constituents into one final gravel deposit at this present day.

On the other hand, if we look at probabilities, there is some reason to hold that the man (of the jaw and skull) did not live later than the makers of the rough flint implements, since no flint implements of a later type occur in this gravel.

To say that he was contemporary with the mastodon and Pliocene elephant, because their fragmentary remains occur side by side with his, is more than we are justified in doing. But it is quite true that there is nothing to prove that they were not coeval.

The strongest argument against their being coeval is that the fragment of human skull and the lower jaw were found near each other, and therefore were probably imbedded for the first time in the existing gravel, and not washed out of a previous deposit.

The Heidelberg jaw is the most impressive of all the remains of primitive man yet discovered. Though it is so extraordinarily powerful in breadth and thickness, and so thoroughly ape-like in the absence of chin, yet the well-preserved teeth are thoroughly human and not ape-like at all.

The canine (marked c in my drawing) is as small as in ourselves. There is no approach to the great projecting dog teeth of the ape (see the figure of the chimpanzee's jaw). Yet the more slender Sussex jaw, owing to its long union or symphysis (beginning as far back as the letter "g" in the word Fig.) is more ape-like and less human. It had almost certainly great canines and large front teeth.

It is to be expected that other specimens will be found in this same gravel when further explored, which will throw more light on the general characteristics of the race to which the Piltdown man belonged and on the question of the geologic age to be assigned to them.

Jury of Her Peers.

"Why are you trying to get a jury of blondes?"

"Hardly know myself. First case I ever tried before a jury of women. My client, as you see, is a yellow-haired dame, and she seems to think that brunettes have a grudge against blondes."—Boston Advertiser.

Matching Luck.

"It is on the cards that those two would make a good living."

"What do they do?"

"He runs a poker game and she gives bridge parties."

The Quarrel.

"You said, when you proposed, that you'd rather live in eternal torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

"Well, I've had my wish."—London Opinion.

FAMILY OF REAL MUSICIANS

Surely Professor De Flute Had Met Exactly the People He Was Looking For.

"I hope that you and your family would not object to considerable music," said Prof. De Flute, when he called to see if he could engage board for six weeks at the home of Uncle Joshua Dodd. "I am a musical composer and I would want to play a good deal on several instruments while working on some musical compositions I am to bring out. If you are not fond of music I—"

"Put her there, perfesser!" exclaimed Uncle Josh, as he held out a hand worn large and rough by honest toil. "Fond of music! Well, perfesser, your lucky star rid high when it sent you here if you want to fall in with a fam'ly fond o' music! Music! Us object to music! Why, perfesser, you see that melodeon over in the corner. Well, if you like music, you want to hear my wife play 'Old Dan Tucker' with one hand an' 'Yankee Doodle' with the other, while she sings 'The Ninety an' Nine' at the same time! She kin do it! Then my darter Suze can outplay any one in these parts on the accordium, an' my boy Bill kin jerk more music out of a fiddle than any two fellers in this neighborhood!

"My son Buck kin put a juice-harp between his teeth an' play on it with one hand, while he rattles the bones with the other; and his sister Belle kin play on the gittar an' the banjo, an' her brother Bill kin play 'Money-musk' on the coronet until you can't keep your feet still! I kin do a mighty good stunt on the harmonicy, an' if you want to hear music you want to hear us all git goin' on our diff'rent insterments an' singin' from Gospel Hymns Number Six! Glad to have you jine us for the sing we have ev'ry night from seven or eight o'clock to past midnight some nights!"—Judge.

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unawares—not knowing that the backache, headaches, and dull, nervous, dizzy, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backache should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A North Dakota Case

Mrs. O. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of kidney weakness. My back was lame and sore and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and when I have had occasion to use them since, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

JAKEY'S FAULT VERY SERIOUS

Father Rightly Felt He Could Never Be Captain of Industry Unless He Was Taught to Improve.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs took great pride in their young son son, Jakey. Father was determined to make him a great business man, a veritable captain of industry. One day mother heard loud screams coming from an adjoining room and rushed in to investigate the cause of the trouble. Father was vigorously administering a dose of "strap oil" to the young hopeful.

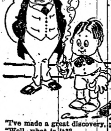
"Ikey! Ikey! Vy for you are licking liddle Jakey?"

"Because I caught him in a lie; dot's vy," replied father, continuing the chastisement.

"A lie? You say a lie?"

"Yes; I vill teach him to lie better as dot eef I haff to break effery bone in hees body."—Exchange.

PARADOXICAL.



"I've made a great discovery, papa."

"Well, what is it?"

"I've found out that the heavy end of a match is the light end."

At the Studio.

A motor stopped in front of the photographer's, and a woman lacking none of the artificial accessories deemed necessary to "looks," entered the studio.

A couple of days later the photographer submitted proofs for her approval.

"Not one of those pictures looks anything like me," the woman insisted.

The photographer tried in every way to pacify her, but finding this an impossibility, lost control of his temper:

"Madam!" he exclaimed, "did you read my sign?"

"Yes."

"Well! It does not say 'cleaning, dyeing and remodeling.' It says 'portraits.'"

More Deadly Than the Gun.

A small country boy was carrying a dead cottontail by the ears.

"Hello, son, did you shoot that rabbit?" inquired a city man who had hunted all day with no success.

"No," sarcastically replied the urchin, "I scolded it and and it died of mortification."

Determined to Be Observed.

"You may announce that I intend to retire to private life," said the industrious statesman.

"What for?"

"It seems to be the only method just now by which I can attract public attention."

A DIFFERENCE.

It Paid This Man to Change Food.

"What is called 'good living' eventually brought me to a condition quite the reverse of good health," writes a N. Y. merchant.

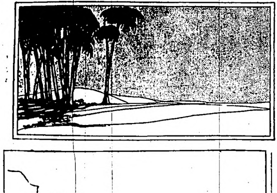
"Improper eating told on me till my stomach became so weak that food nauseated me, even the lightest and simplest lunch, and I was much depressed after a night of uneasy slumber, unfitting me for business.

"This condition was discouraging, as I could find no way to improve it. Then I saw the advertisement of Grape-Nuts food, and decided to try it, and became delighted with the result.

"For the past three years I have used Grape-Nuts and nothing else for my breakfast and for lunch before retiring. It speedily set my stomach right and I congratulate myself that I have regained my health. There is no greater comfort for a tired man than a lunch of Grape-Nuts. It insures restful sleep, and an awakening in the morning with a feeling of buoyant courage and hopefulness.

"Grape-Nuts has been a boon to my whole family. It has made of our 2-year-old boy, who used to be unable to digest much of anything, a robust, healthy, little rascal weighing 32 pounds. Mankind certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the expert who invented this perfect food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX, etc.

Illustrations by M. G. KETTNER

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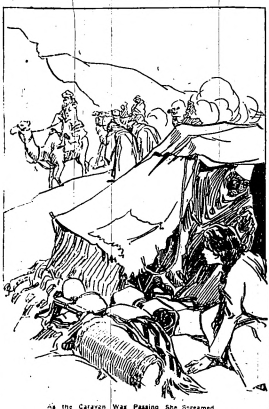


As the Caravan Was Passing She Screamed.

SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental [illegible] company of New York, thirsting for [illegible] is in Cairo on a business trip. [illegible] Ryanne arrives at the hotel in [illegible] with a carefully guarded bundle. [illegible] sells Jones the famous holy Yhi[illegible] rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo [illegible]. Fortune returns to Jones [illegible] borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in [illegible] enterprise [illegible]. Ryanne interests Jones in the [illegible] and Adventure [illegible] will [illegible] kind of an adventure [illegible] Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major [illegible] Wallace [illegible] are the [illegible] Romance and Adventure company, [illegible] a risky enterprise involving [illegible] makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye [illegible] to [illegible]. Fortune and Mrs. [illegible] declares she will not permit it. [illegible] to prevent Jones sailing [illegible]. Ryanne steals Jones' letters [illegible] dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is [illegible] in New York to some [illegible]. Mahomed, keeper of the holy [illegible] on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne [illegible] Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his [illegible] of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. [illegible] tells him Jones has the rug and [illegible] the abduction of the New York [illegible] as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' [illegible]. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her [illegible] actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message [illegible] to meet Ryanne at the English [illegible] the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He [illegible] that Ryanne and Fortune also [illegible] captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. [illegible] recovers con[illegible] and the sight of Fortune in [illegible] reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on [illegible] through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' [illegible] offers to return it to Mahomed [illegible] free all [illegible] of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one [illegible] in return for the rug. A courier [illegible] to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. [illegible] and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom [illegible] does not include her two companions.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

When camp was made that night it found the captives untalkative. The girl and the two men sat moodily about the fire. Fatigue had dulled their bodies and hopelessness their minds. The men were ragged now, unkempt, a stubble of beard covered their faces, gaunt yet burned. George had lost his remaining pumps, and as his stockings were now full of holes, he had, in the last flicker of personal pride, wound about them some cast-off cloths he had found. There was not enough water for ablutions; there was scarcely enough to assuage thirst.

By and by, Ryanne, without turning his head, spoke to George. "You say you questioned the courier?"

"Yes."

"He says he showed the note to no one?"

"Yes."

"And so no one will try to find us?"

"No."

Ryanne had asked these questions a dozen times and George had always given the same answers.

Up and away at dawn, for they must reach the well that night. It was a terrible day for them all. Even the beasts showed signs of distress. And the worst of it was, Mahomed was not quite sure of his route. Fortunately, they found the well. They drank like mad people.

Ryanne, who had discovered a pack of cards in his pocket, played patience upon a spot smoothed level with his hand. He became absorbed in the game; and the boys gathered round him curiously. Whenever he succeeded in turning out the fifty-two cards, he would smile and rub his hands together. The boys at length considered him unbalanced mentally, and in consequence looked upon him as a near-holy man.

Between Fortune and George conversation dwindled down to a query and an answer.

"Can I do anything for you?"

"No, thanks; I am getting along nicely."

To-night she retired early, and George joined Ryanne's audience.

"It averages about nine cards to the play," he commented.

Ryanne turned over an ace. Ten or fifteen minutes went by. In the several attempts he had failed to score the full complement.

George laughed.

"What's in your mind?" cried Ryanne peevishly. "If it's anything worth telling, shoot it out, shoot it out!"

"I was thinking what I'd do to a club-steak just about now."

Ryanne stared beyond the fire. "A club-steak. Grilled mushrooms."

"Sauce Bordelaise. Artichokes."

"No. Asparagus, vinaigrette."

"What's the matter with endives?"

"That's so. Well, asparagus with butter-sauce."

"Grilled sweets, coffee, Benedictine, and cigars."

"And a magnum of '1900' to start off with!" Ryanne, with a sudden change of mood, scooped up the cards and flung them at George's head. "Do you want us both to become gibbering idiots?"

George ducked. He and the boys gathered in the fluttering paste-boards.

"You're right, Percival," Ryanne admitted humbly. "It will not hurt us to talk out loud, and we are all brooding too much. I am crazy for the want of tobacco. I'd trade the best dinner ever cooked for a decent cigar."

George put a hand reluctantly into his pocket. He brought forth, with extreme gentleness, a cigar, the wrapper of which was broken in many places. "I've saved this for days," he said. With his pen-knife he sawed it delicately into two parts, and gave one to Ryanne.

"You're a good fellow, Jones, and I've turned you a shabby trick. I shan't forget this bit of tobacco."

"It's the last we've got. The boys, you know, refuse a pull at the water-pipe; defiles 'em, they say. Funny beggars! And if they gave us tobacco, we shouldn't have paper or pipes."

"I always carry a pipe, but I lost it in the shuffle. I never looked upon smoking as a bad habit. I suppose it's because I was never caught before without it. And it is a bad habit, since it knocks up a chap this way for the lack of it. Where do you get your club-steaks in old N. Y.?"

And for an hour or more they solemnly discussed the cooking here and there upon the face of the globe.

By judicious inquiries George ascertained that the trip to Bagdad, barring accidents, would take fully thirty-five days. The daily journeys proceeded uneventfully. Mahomed maintained a taciturn grimness. If he aimed at Ryanne at all, it was in trifling annoyances, such as forgetting to give him his rations unless he asked for them, or walking over the cards spread out upon the sand. Ryanne carried himself very well. Had he been alone, he would have broken loose against Mahomed; but he thought of the others and restrained himself—some consideration was due them.

But into the blood of the two men there crept a petty irritability. They answered one another sharply, and often did not speak. Fortune alone seemed mild and gentle. Mahomed, since that night she had braved him, let her go and come as she pleased, nor once disturbed her. Had she shown weakness when most she needed courage, Mahomed might not have altered his plans. Admiration of courage is inherent in all people. So, without appreciating it, that moment had been a precious one, saving them all much unpleasantness.

By the twentieth day, the caravan was far into the Arabian desert, and early in the afternoon, they came upon a beautiful oasis, nestling like an emerald in a plaque of gold. So many days had passed since the beloved green of growing things had soothed their inflamed eyes, that the sight of this haven cheered them all mightily. Once under the shade of the palms, the trio picked up heart. Fortune sang a little, George told a funny story, and Ryanne wanted to know if they wouldn't take a hand at euchre. Indeed, that oasis was the turning-point of the crisis. Another week upon the dreary, profitless sands, and their spirits would have gone under completely.

This oasis was close to the regular camel-way, there being a larger oasis some twenty-odd miles to the north. But Mahomed felt safe at this distance, and decided to freshen up the caravan by a two-days' rest.

George immediately began to show Fortune little attentions. He fixed her saddle-bags, spread out her blanket, brought her some ripe dates of his own picking, insisted upon going to the well and drawing the water she was to drink. And oh! how sweet and cool that water was, after the gritty flat liquid they had been drinking! Just before sundown, he and Fortune set out upon a voyage of discovery; and Ryanne paused in his game of patience to watch them. There was more self-abnegation than bitterness in his eyes. Why not? If Fortune returned to her mother, sooner or later the thunderbolt would fall. Far better that she should fall in love with Jones than to go back to the overhanging shadow. A smile lifted the corners of his lips, a sad smile. Percival didn't look the part of a hero. His coat was variously split under the arms and across the shoulders; his trousers were ragged, and he walked in his cloth pads like a man who had gout in both feet. A beard covered his face, and the bare spots were blistered and peeling. But there was youth in Percival's eyes and youth in his heart, and surely the youth in hers must some day respond. She would know this young man; she would know that adversity could not crush him; that the promise of safety could not make a coward of him: that he was loyal and brave and honest. She would know in twenty days what it takes the average woman twenty years to learn, the manner of man who professed to love her. Ryanne left the game unfinished, stretched himself upon the ground. Oh, the bitter cup, the bitter cup!

Round the fire that night, the camel-boys got out their tom-toms and reeds, and the eerie music affected the white people hauntingly and mysteriously. For thousands of years, the high and low notes of the drums (hollow earthen-jars or large gourds covered with goat-skin at one end) and the thin, metallic wail of the reeds had echoed across the deserts, unchanged.

Fortune always remembered that night. Wrapped in her blanket, she had lain down just outside the circle, and had fallen into a doze. When the music stopped and the boys left the prisoners to themselves, George and Ryanne talked.

"I never forget faces," began George.

"No? That's a gift."

"And I have never forgotten yours. I was in doubt at first, but not now."

"I never met you till that night at the hotel."

"That's true. But you are Horace Wadsworth, all the same, the son of the millionaire-banker, the man I used to admire in the field."

"You still think I'm that chap?"

"I am sure of it. The first morning you gave yourself away."

"What did I say?" anxiously.

"You mumbled foot-ball phrases."

"Ah!" Ryanne was vastly relieved. He seemed to be thinking.

"Do you persist in denying it?"

"I might deny it, but I shan't. I'm Horace Wadsworth, all right. Fortune knows something about that chapter, but not all. Strikes you odd, eh?" continued Ryanne, iron in his voice. "Every opportunity in the world; and yet, here I am. How much do you know, I wonder?"

"You took some money from the bank, I think they said."

"Right-O! Wine, Percival; cards, wine and other things. Advice and warning went into one ear and out of the other. Always so, eh? You have heard of my brother, I dare say. Well, he wouldn't lend me two stamps were I to write for the undertaker to come and collect my remains. Beautiful history! I've been doing some tall thinking these lonely nights. Only the straight and narrow way pays. Be good, even if you are lonesome. When I get back, if I ever do, it's a new leaf for mine. Neither wine nor cards nor women."

Silence. The fire no longer blazed; it glowed.

"Who is Mrs. Chedsoye?" George finally began anew.

"First, how did you chance to make her acquaintance?"

"Some years ago, at Monte Carlo."

"And she borrowed a hundred and fifty pounds of you."

"Who told you that?" quickly.

"She did. She paid you back."

"Yes."

"And she hadn't intended to. You poor innocent!"

"Why do you call me that?"

"To lend money at Monte Carlo to a woman whose name you did not know at the time! Green, green as a paddy field! I'll tell you who she is, because you're bound to learn sooner or later. She is one of the most adroit smugglers of the age; jewels and rare laces. And never once has the secret-service been able to touch her. Her brother, the Major, assists her when he isn't fleecing tender lambs at all known games of chance. He's a card-sharp, one of the best of them. He tried to teach me, but I never could cheat a man at cards. Never makes any false moves, but waits for the quarry to offer itself. That poor child has always been wondering and wondering, but she never succeeded in finding out the truth. Brother and sister have made a handsome living, and many a time I have helped them out. There; you have me in the ring, too. But who cares? The father, so I understand, married Fortune's mother for love; she married him for his money, and he hadn't any. Drink and despair dispatched him quickly enough. She is a remarkable woman, and if she had a heart, she would be the greatest of them all. She has as much heart as this beetle," as he flipped the green iridescent shell into the fire. "But, after all, she's lucky. It's a bad thing to have a heart, Percival, a bad thing. Some one is sure to come along and wring it, to jab it and stab it."

"The poor little girl!"

"Percival, I'm no fool. I've been watching you. Go in and win her; and God bless you both. She's not for me, she's not for me!"

"But what place have I in all this?" evasively.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why did Mrs. Chedsoye pay me back, when her original intention had been not to pay me?"

"You'll find all that written in the book of fate, as Mahomed would say. More, I cannot tell you."

"Will not?"

"Well, that phrase expresses it."

They both heard the sound. Fortune, her face white and drawn, stood immediately behind them.

CHAPTER XVI.

Mahomed Rides Alone.

It was as if the stillness of the desert itself had encompassed the two men. In their ears the slither of the brittle palm-leaves against one another and the crackle of the fire were no longer sounds. They stared at Fortune with that speechless wonder of men who had come unexpectedly upon a wraith. What with the faint glow of the fire upon one side of her and the pallor of moonshine upon the other, she did indeed resemble man's conception of the spiritual.

Ryanne was first to pull himself together.

"Fortune, I am sorry; God knows I am. I'd have cut out my tongue rather than have hurt you. I thought you were asleep in the tent."

"Is it true?"

"Yes." Ryanne looked away.

"I had not quite expected this: the daughter of a thief."

"Oh, come now; don't look at it that way. Smuggling is altogether a different thing," protested Ryanne. (Women were uncertain; here she was, apparently the least agitated of the three.) "Why, hundreds of men and women who regularly go to church, think nothing of beating Uncle Sam out of a few dollars. Here's Jones, for instance; he would have tried to smuggle in that rug. Isn't that right, Jones?"

"Of course!" cried George eagerly, though scarcely knowing what he said. "I'd have done it."

"And you wouldn't call Percival a thief," with a forced laugh. "It's like this, Fortune. Uncle Sam wants altogether too much rake-off. He doesn't give us a square deal; and so we even up the matter by trying to beat him. Scruples? Rot!"

"It is stealing," with quiet conviction.

"It isn't, either. Listen to me. Suppose I purchase a pearl necklace in Rome, and pay five-thousand for it. Uncle Sam will boost up the value more than one-half. And what for? To protect infant industries? Bally rot! We don't make pearls in the States; our oysters aren't educated up to it." His flippancy found no response in her. "Well, suppose I get that necklace through the customs without paying the duty. I make twenty-five hundred or so. And nobody is hurt. That's all your mother does."

"It is stealing," she reiterated.

How wan she looked! thought George.

"How can you make that stealing?" Ryanne was provoked.

"The law puts a duty upon such things; if you do not pay it, you steal. Oh, Horace, don't waste your time in specious arguments." She made a gesture, weariness personified. "It is stealing; all the arguments in the world can not change it into anything else. And how about my uncle who fleeces the lambs at cards; and how about my mother who knows and permits it?"

Ryanne had no plausible argument to offer against these queries.

"Is not my uncle a thief, and is not my mother an abettor? I do not know of anything so vile." Her figure grew less erect. To George's eyes, dimmed by the reflecting misery in hers, she drooped, as a flower exposed to sudden cold. "I think the thief in the night much honester than one who cheats at cards. A card-sharp; did you not call it that? Don't lie, Horace; it will only make me sad."

"I shan't lie any more, Fortune. All that you believe is true; and I would to God that it were otherwise. And I've been a partner in many of their exploits. But not at cards, Fortune; not at cards. I'm not that kind of a cheat."

"Thank you. I should have known some time, and perhaps only half a truth. Now I know all there is to know." She held her hands out before her and studied them. "I shall never go back."

"Good Lord! Fortune, you must. You'd be as helpless as a babe. What could you do without money and comfort?"

"I can become a clerk in a shop. It will be honest. Bread at Mentone would choke me;" and she choked a little then as she spoke.

"My dear Fortune," said Ryanne, calling into life that persuasive sweetness which upon occasions he could put into his tones, "have you ever thought how beautiful you are? No, I don't believe you have. Some ancestor of your father's has been reincarnated in you. You are without vanity and dishonesty; and I have found that these usually go together. Well, at Mentone you had a little experience with men. You were under protection then; protection it was of a sort. If you go out into the world alone, there will be no protection; and you will find that men are wolves generally, and that the sport of the chase is a woman. Must I make it plainer?"

"I understand," her chin once more resolute. "I shall become a clerk in a shop. Perhaps I can teach, or become a nurse. Whatever I do, I shall never go back to Mentone. And all men are not bad. You're not all bad yourself, Horace; and so far as I am concerned, I believe I might trust you anywhere."

"And God knows you could!" genuinely. "But I can't help you. If I had a sister or a woman relative, I could send you to her. But I have no one but my brother, and he's a worse scoundrel than I am. I at least work out in the open. He transacts his villainies behind closed doors."

George listened, sitting as motionless as a Buddhist idol. Why couldn't he think of something? Why couldn't he come to the aid of the woman he loved in this her hour of trial? A fine lover, forsooth! To sit there like a yokel, stupidly! Could he offer to lend her money? A thousand times, no! And he could not ask her to marry him; it would not have been fair to either. She would have misunderstood; she would have seen not love but pity, and refused him. Neither she nor Ryanne suffered more in spirit than he did at that moment.

"Jones, for God's sake, wake up and suggest something! You know lots of decent people. Can't you think of some one?"

But for this call George might have continued to grope in darkness. Instantly he saw a way. He jumped to his feet and seized her by the hands, boyishly.

"Fortune, Ryanne is right. I've found a way. Mr. Mortimer, the president of my firm, is an old man, kindly and lovable. He and his wife are childless. They'll take you. Why, it's as easy as talking."

She leaned back against the drawing of his hands. She was afraid that in his eagerness he was going to take her in his arms. She wondered why, of a sudden, she had become so weak.

"I'll cable the moment we reach port," he said, as if reaching port under the existing conditions was a thing quite possible. "Will you go to them? Why, they will give you every care in the world. And they will love you as . . . as you ought to be loved!"

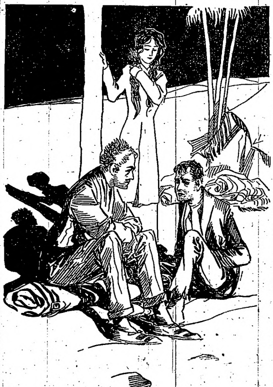
Ryanne turned away his head.

Fortune was too deeply absorbed by her misery to note how near George had come to committing himself. "Thank you, Mr. Jones; thank you. I am going to the tent. I am tired. And I am not so brave as you think I am."

"But will you?"

"I shall tell you when we reach port." And with that she fled to the tent.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"She Is One of the Most Adroit Smugglers of the Age."

Laugh Was on Professor

Interchange of Wit Closed the Controversy With the Honors More Than Even.

At the banquet given by the class in salesmanship and advertising of the Y. M. C. A., Department Secretary Miller told a little story of his Oberlin college days.

It happened in the chemistry class, and the professor had just asked Miller to define gravity. The somewhat hurried definition contained the word "pull," and this irritated the instructor. He declared there was no such energy in nature as pull. Whereupon Miller undertook to illustrate his definition by lifting a chair to the level of his chin and then thrusting it straight out.

"One is push; the other pull," he said.

Here was the professor's chance.

"I have long suspected," he said, "that Miller considers his chin the center of gravity!"

The laugh that followed was loud and long, the professor leading, and then Miller subsided.

But when the merriment died away a young woman in the front row caught the professor's attention.

"I would like to ask a question?" she said.

"Yes, Miss Myers, what is it?"

The young woman spoke up very clearly.

"I want to ask whether you would push or pull a radish?"

And that closed the controversy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knew She Was Tired.

Christy Mathewson, the pitcher, was praising the work of the baseball coach.

"Coaching has become a science," he said. "The coach is to the base runners what the commander is to the soldiers on the battlefield.

"And the coach does all this with his mouth! No wonder then he's considered rather loquacious, eh? He's always being accused of loquacity, you know. I've even heard him likened to Mrs. Tung.

"'Wasn't your wife tired last evening after such a hard day's shopping?' a friend once asked Mr. Tung.

"'Oh, very,' he replied. 'Why, she could hardly keep her mouth open.'"

One Benefit.

To top off an expensive education a young married woman of no particular ability in any one line took a course at a dramatic school. She never attempted to secure an engagement, so one day a close and candid friend of her husband asked what good all that training had done, anyhow.

"So far as I can see," he said, "that $300 you spent on Ethel's dramatic education has been practically thrown away."

"Oh, no, it hasn't," returned the husband mildly. "Her stage experience has taught her to dress in a hurry. Nowadays when I ask her to go any place with me she can change her clothes in ten minutes. It used to take over an hour [illegible]

The brightest day for every girl and every woman is the day when she looks well, feels well and is well. For every woman who does not enjoy these bright days of good health there is this cheering news. Your aching back, the dizziness, langour and weakness that leaves you trembling and breathless after any exertion, those attacks of faintness and headaches that make everything blurred, can be banished just as soon as you make up your mind to build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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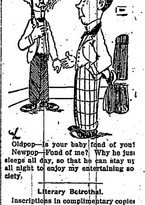

Oldpop—Is your baby fond of you?

Newpop—Fond of me? Why he just sleeps all day, so that he can stay up all night to enjoy my entertaining society.

Literary Betrothal.

Inscriptions in complimentary copies of learned works do not always serve the graceful purpose to which one was dedicated by the celebrated Professor Wilson of Edinburgh.

When the suitor for the hand of Professor Wilson's daughter had gained the young woman's approbation, she of course referred him to her father. Having stated his case, the young gentleman was asked to bid the young lady to come to her father. Her obedience was prompt.

Professor Wilson had before him for review a ponderous volume, on the fly-leaf of which was duly inscribed, "With the author's compliments."

He tore this fly-leaf out, pinned it to his daughter's dress, solemnly led her to the anxious lover—and went back to his work.—Youth's Companion.

Knew It All.

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang boss, was given a job with a railroad construction company at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. One day, when the sun was hotter than usual, his gang of black Haitians began to shirk, and as the chief engineer rode up on his horse the Irishman was heard to shout:

"Allez—you sons of guns—allez!" Then turning to the engineer, he said: "I curse the day I iver learned their language."

Too Hasty.

"Diggs can dash off epigrams without a moment's thought."

"That's just the way they sound."

Evidently Was.

"Are you fond of a joke?"

"Is this a proposal?"

Shivery Mornings

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Saturday, February 15, 1913.

The State Auditors' association which met in St. Paul last week passed a resolution recommending to the legislature a change in the statutes to provide for county assessors. The auditors are in a position to known as perhaps no one else can the deficiencies of the present system of making the assessments and their recommendation for county assessors ought to carry considerable weight.

The Alderman bill, passed in 1909, provided for the limitation of saloons in Minnesota on the basis of one for each 500 inhabitants, but a clause was inserted to the effect that where a greater number then existed, they were not to be disturbed. An amendment has been proposed whereby this clause will be eliminated and each municipality must be strictly governed by its population in the granting of liquor licenses. If the amendment passes it will mean the wiping out of hundreds of saloons in the state.

We knew there were a lot of old women and kids in the United States senate, but the vote on the Works bill showed their number to be far greater than we had suspected. It was the Roosevelt bogie that had the bunch scared, demoralized, rotted and beaten to a frazzle. Every senator that is supposed to bear the buzzing of the presidental bee in his bonet, except Borah and La Follette, voted to make Col. Roosevelt ineligible to be president. That is all there is to the matter, and the other reasons given by Cummins, Works et al. are mere pretense and subterfuge. It was an exhibition of soreheadedness without a parallel in any self respecting legislative body known to modern history. The congressional campaign to get Teddy's goat opened last year and the action of the senate last week shows that the politicians are prepared to go to any length to achieve their purpose. — Warren Register.

Smash the "Money Trust"

The extraordinary revelation of J. Pierpont Morgan's power over twenty-five billion dollars of wealth in this country brings an acute consciousness of the need for some reform of our banking system which will check the enormous concentration of wealth in New York. Gotham is our greatest commercial city, and there must always be more wealth there so long as it holds that commanding system. That the amount of wealth which is concentrated there is so disproportionate to the city's importance in the financial scheme is due to our antiquated banking system, under which stocks and bonds are preferred to commercial paper as a basis of credit, and under which the idle funds of country banks flow to Wall Street for speculative uses. Mr. Morgan regards the enormous power vested in him as a personal trust; but we observe that he has administered it to his personal profit. He has never been dishonest about it. We can hardly say he has been unpatriotic about it. He has merely taken advantage of the weaknesses of our banking sytem. It is time to reform that system so that Morgans will become an impossibility.

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire at the village hall in said village on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day, for the purpose of opening and considering bids for the purchase of the four thousand dollars in bonds authorized to be issued by said village at a special meeting of the qualified electors thereof, held on the ninth day of November, 1912. All bids for the purchase of said bonds must be filed with the village recorder of said village prior to the hour of the meeting of the village council, and the village council reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Said bonds will bear six (6) per cent. interest payable annually, and will run for fifteen years from the day of the date thereof and are issued for the purpose of refunding the floating indebtedness of said village.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1913.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Village Recorder.

Entertained on Lincoln's Birthday

One of the prettiest parties of the season was that given Wednesday evening when Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilson very delightfully entertained forty guests at Norwegian whist.

The first prize was won by Miss Gertie Hooper, and the consolation by Miss Mary Anderson. Flags and bunting formed the decorations throughout the pleasant home.

At the conclusion of the of the evening a bounteous lunch was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Steen, Mrs. Amble, Miss Amble and Miss Skele.

Obituary

Bengsta Monsdatter was born in Kronbergsland, Sweden, and was 65 years of age at her death, Feb. 5, last. She was married in 1867 to Gustaf Johnson and lived in Sweden until with her husband and family she came to this county. She was the mother of eleven children, two of whom died in Sweden and one in Minnesota. Her husband, four daughters, and two sons survive her.

Funeral services were held Tuesday from the Clara church, Rev. Per Selius of Grand Forks officiating.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

Pen, Chisel and Brush.

Rudyard Kipling has practically ceased to write.

Charles E. Hallberg of Chicago, once janitor in a bank, but an artist by inclination, has had one of his paintings accepted by the art museum of Guttenberg, the city of his birth.

Victor D. Brenner, the sculptor whose design for the new Lincoln penny was accepted, has been at work upon his model for more than a year and for many months before that had in mind the idea of submitting this design for the coins.

Lorado Taft, who has been awarded the contract for a statue of Columbus to be erected in the plaza of the Union station in Washington and to cost, with a large fountain, $100,000, is nationally known as a sculptor and has been for several years the leading authority on that branch of the fine arts in Chicago.

PLAYING THE STOCKS.

He Who Has Knowledge and He Who Gambles on Gossip.

Of the many popular delusions touching Wall street and its people none is more persistent or more dangerous to the outsider than the belief that from nothing great permanent fortunes have been made by shrewd and lucky speculation in prices. It isn't true. We differentiate here between speculation in prices only and the kind of legitimate speculation which seeks to anticipate great economic changes. Legitimate speculation has its translation into prices, too, but it takes, first, original capital in some reasonable proportion to the profits expected and, secondly, the treatment of exceptional opportunity with correct imagination. Its risks at best are very large. Among our Wall street acquaintances are several hard headed men who succeed in making $25,000 a year by speculation. Not one of them has a capital of less than $250,000. They make it earn about 10 per cent.

Take Blank, one of the ablest speculators we know. He has made half a million dollars during the past five years. Very handsome return, you say. Let us look at Blank. He was the chief accountant of one of the big railway systems when an uncle, dying, left him $20,000. Mind you, he was an expert railway statistician and an exceptionally able young man to boot. He knew his own road like a book, as well as some other things that only the directors were aware of. The stock of the system looked cheap to him, and he used his $20,000 to margin 4,000 shares. A bull market was beginning, and within a month or two Blank's capital had increased to $60,000. He was content with a ten point rise, though the stock advanced ten points more. That was the first of Blank's deals. Twelve months later he won again. He thought that the stock of a certain western system was selling below its value and set about an investigation to find the facts. He hired a first class engineer and a retired traffic manager to travel from one end of that railroad to the other, and he himself analyzed the accounts. When all the reports were in it seemed to him that the system was earning enough money to justify an increase of its dividend, and he plunged once more. He waited six months for his point this time, and his investigation had cost him $5,000. He made $50,000. Good interest, you say, but think of Blank's special equipment for the game and the trouble he took to be right. You, Mr. Thinmarginist, after reading the Wall street gossip in your daily paper, adventure your thousand or two thousand dollars and expect to double your money. Mark the difference.—John Parr in Everybody's Magazine.

First Aid.

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funny bone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.—Youth's Companion.

DECRIES THE PERPETUAL GRIN.

Writer Takes Issue with Man Who Says "Keep a-Smiling."

A favorite motto with many people in these latter days, when the wholesome gospel of cheerfulness is being preached so extensively, is, "Keep a-smiling." It is a very good motto within limitations. In so far as its adoption as a rule of conduct prevents the wearing of a lugubrious countenance when no overwhelming grief or calamity is being endured or is impending, in so far as it overcomes the tendency to look on the dark side and anticipate evil, in so far as it enables one to look for the best in all situations and to keep up his courage when troubles threaten—in all these respects it is a maxim worthy of commendation.

But it should not be interpreted too liberally; its spirit rather than its letter should be observed. Its spirit means a persistent hopefulness, a refusal to be cast down by discouraging or unfavorable circumstances, a sturdy defiance of adverse fate. Its literal observance may include these things, but it means also a perpetual grin, and a perpetual grin leads to thoughts of crime on the part of beholders. No one becomes so irritating or has such a maddening effect upon sensitive associates as the man or woman who wears the "smile that never comes off."—Indianapolis Star.

The Useful Hen.

"Country constables who make a living arresting speeding automobiles wouldn't have half so much trouble stopping the scorchers if they used a little ingenuity," says one of the offenders. "Chains across the road and moving vans blocking the highway are all right to accomplish the purpose, but they're cumbersome. My idea for causing a prompt slow-up is to scatter a lot of grain in a road and turn a lot of hens loose. They would block the road all right, and if there's one thing that will make a chauffeur slow up it's a hen. Dogs are bad enough, but a hen always runs the wrong way, and if the machine is going at any speed usually ends up under the wheels. Hitting a hen will sometimes throw the front wheels out of line and cause the car to swerve, so drivers almost invariably slow up and give poultry a chance to get out of the way. A hen speed trap is a great idea, to my way of thinking, and, of course, if one of the birds were killed the cost could easily be added to the driver's fine."

She Knew.

Two Chicago women, in New York for a stay of several months, were planning a series of visits to the opera. Their talk drifted to "Lucia di Lammermoor."

"I don't know where the story of the opera comes from," said one. "Of course, I know that it is from one of the old Italian romances, but I am not familiar with the particular source."

The second assumed an air of superiority.

"You need not be ashamed of your ignorance," said she. "It is only by chance that I know. It's from 'Aesop's Fables.'"—New York Evening Post.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.

A man in traveling from New England to his home in New Jersey had a violent nosebleed on the train. Every aid was rendered, and the usual remedies, such as ice on the neck, a key thrust down the back and all sorts of things, were ineffectually tried. So profuse was the hemorrhage that when New York was reached he was too weak to go to a physician unattended. The application of tincture of eucalyptus promptly stopped the bleeding. This is an exceedingly valuable remedy, and should be indelibly stamped upon our memories. A small vial should be placed in every family medicine chest.

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs., ready to do your spring work.

COME AND GET YOUR PICK

And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

LOUIS SIEFF, SR.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota, at close of business on February 4, 1913.
Date of call by Supt., February 4, 1913.
Date of report by bank February 7, 1913.

RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts			$134,266.51
Overdrafts			166.95
Banking house, furniture and fixtures			4,000.00
Due from banks		32,737.41	
Cash on hand, items below		6,520.02	
Currency	4,682		
Gold	735		
Silver	802.25		
Other	70.77		
Total cash assets		39,257.43	39,257.43
Checks and cash items			1,046.19
Total			178,737.08
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock			$10,000.00
Surplus fund			2,000.00
Undivided profits, net			4,169.45
Deposits subject to check		39,557.80	
Demand certificates		1,327.53	
Total immediate liabilities		40,885.33	
Time certificates		121,682.30	
Total deposits		162,567.63	162,567.63
Total			178,737.08

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, C. L. Hansen, president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. L. HANSON, President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier

Correct, Attest:

DANIEL PATTERSON,
LEONARD HOLMES, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1913.

(SEAL) K. O. GJOSTAD, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

All Cameras Point to Africa.

The lion and the elephant,
The tiger full of wile,
The zebra and the tall giraffe,
The languid crocodile.

The sulky hippopotamus,
The leopard and the gnu,
The panther and the python snake,
The little jackal, too—

Is this a circus catalogue?
Oh, not by any means!
I'm naming you the pictures
In this month's magazines.
—Newark Evening News.

Boost THE **Farmers' Elevator**

And buy your

SEEDS

Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their

FLOUR

Ada Best; Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And

FEEDS

Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And

Seed Grain

Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Bring in Your Work
Bring in Your Ads

Men!

Have you tried "Right-Cut" the real tobacco chew?—5 cents

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAKOTA DEVELOPS — BUSINESS TRAINS FOR — COLLEGE CASH

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 683 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $85 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services a week from tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—
Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GRYTTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 167—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
M. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CENTRAL
MEAT MARKET
Wilson & Steen, Props.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEATS
SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY
HIGHEST CASHPRICE PAID FOR HIDES
ST. HILAIRE MINN

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
FARM, STOCK & HOME,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 months, on trial, 10 cts.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Ferdinand Hall returned Monday from a visit to Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Nelson were in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

C. W. Lyman went to Thief River Falls Wednesday morning.

Just received a full line of all kinds of fine laces, at D. LAZAR.

Miss Carla Anderson of Bemidji is the guest of Miss Inez Patterson.

Timothy and clover seed and seed corn for sale at Farmers' Elevator. adv

Leo Stennert, the Red Lake Falls miller, was a St. Hilaire visitor Tuesday.

S. J. Amble was looking after business matters in Thief River Falls Monday.

Misses Eva Durham and Louise Wilson were Thief River Falls visitors Monday.

The personal property taxes must be paid this month, in order to avoid the 10 per cent penalty.

Alton and Robert Jackson of Red Lake Falls were in town a few hours between trains Wednesday.

Misses Manda and Helga Kalland returned Wednesday to Winnipeg, after an extended visit at the parental home.

Can you do the work the world wants done? If not, write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., for catalog.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent.

John Konickson is rejoicing over the safe arrival of a baby boy at his home, Wednesday, the 12th inst. Mother and boy doing well.

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McMachon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Big sale on horse blankets for twenty days, at 15 per cent discount,
CARL KRUEGER.

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices
A. SATTERBERG.

Miss Annie Fellman visited friends in St. Hilaire Wednesday. She came from Brooks to attend the teachers' meeting at Thief River Falls.

Last Wednesday was Lincoln's birthday. The day was celebrated in St. Hilaire by raising the village and school flags and the bank was closed.

Rev. Per Selius of Grand Forks was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Holmes Tuesday night after officiating at the funeral of Mrs. Gustaf Johnson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Swedish Mission church will meet with Mrs. Andrew Bjornquist on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock p. m. Everybody welcome.

The Young People's society of the United church will meet next Wednesday evening at the I. O. O. F. building. Mrs. Ed. Aubol and Mrs. M. S. Gjerde will entertain.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Before buying stock food come in and see us. Guaranteed to do the work.
CARL KRUEGER.

A baby boy arrived this morning at the I. B. Fisher home. Mr. Fisher is in a great quandary whether to name his young son Abraham Lincoln or Henry Ford, but rather thinks he will divide the honors between the two and call him Abraham Ford.—Crookston Times, Wednesday.

Too late for last week's issue was the very enjoyable party given by Miss Alice Hall last Friday evening. Norwegian whist was the amusement, Mrs. Charles Patterson carrying away high honors and Mrs. G. W. Hooper low. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of the evening were Mesdames H. A. Olson, M. E. Hoff, A. J. Hed, Cephas Swanson, B. E. Burkee, A. S. Wilson, O. F. Post, Chas. Patterson S. J. Swanson, G. W. Hooper, J. A. Bahan, Nelson, McMahon, Misses McMahon, Nellie Follstad, Mary Anderson, Esther Palmer, Carrie Hodgson, Gertie Hooper, Kate, Mabel, and Inez Patterson. About midnight a dainty and delicious lunch was served.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Ole Branum was in Thief River Falls Friday.

O. H. Olson was in Crookston Thursday night.

C. W. Lyman went Wednesday to Thief River Falls.

Swen Benson is very ill at his home near St. Hilaire.

Otto and Dan Johnson were in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Miss Cora Miller of Crookston is a guest at the Hooper home.

Dr. A. W. Swedenberg of Thief River Falls was in town Friday.

Haaken Johnson of Red Lake Falls was in St. Hilaire Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Vones of Thief River Falls is the guest of Miss Mabel Patterson.

Mrs. J. S. Roy went Thursday to Lake Park to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Strand.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ulrich of the town of River, Red Lake county, on Friday, the 14th inst., a baby girl.

N. A. Nelson attended the educational meeting at Thief River Falls Thursday evening and listened to the address of Dr. Vincent.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Bring in your harness and have them repaired before the spring rush starts.
CARL KRUEGER.

The party who has the library book entitled "The Flowers of Dust," written by Myrtle Reed, is requested to return it at once.

Mrs. O. F. Post and Miss Kate Patterson listened to Dr. Vincent's address at the teacher's meeting at Thief River Falls Thursday evening.

Henry Olson, agent for the Merchants' Life and Casualty Co., took the first prize for writing the most members in the state, during the month of January.

Mrs. Swen Benson returned Friday from Halstad, where she has been visiting and Selmer came home from Grand Forks, where he is attending school, called by the serious illness of Mr. Benson.

Carl Krueger came yesterday from Crookston to spend a couple of days at home looking after business matters. Mrs. Krueger is gaining rapidly and expects to leave the hospital some time next week.

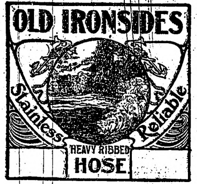
The M. E. Ladies' Aid wish to express their thanks to all those who so liberally donated and helped towards the valentine social also for the kindness of the orchestra playing for the evening. Many thanks to all.

A number of boys met at the home of Rev. P. N. Palmer Wednesday evening to discuss the feasibility of organizing a patrol of boy scouts. After the discussion Miss Esther Palmer served a light lunch.

Miss Marie Hooper, who is teaching school at Thorhult, fifty miles east of St. Hilaire, attended the teachers' meeting at Thief River Falls this week and is visiting at home. She is accompanied by Miss Hulda Anderson of Thorhult.

The valentine social last evening was a very pretty affair and successful, socially and financially, netting the ladies a handsome sum. All the booths were sold out and the lunch receipts brought more than was expected. The music by the orchestra added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. The prize for best guess on the shadow pictures was awarded to Miss Marie Hooper.

Mrs. S. J. Swanson very charmingly entertained at a St. Valentine party last Saturday afternoon. The color scheme throughout the rooms was red and white, the decorations being hearts, cupids, and red and white festooning, and the tally cards were in keeping with the occasion. The amusement was Norwegian whist. Mrs. O. F. Post and Miss Gertie Hooper cut for high honors, the latter winning. Mrs. Lyman Peck won the consolation prize. The guests were Mesdames H. O. Jackson, B. E. Burkee, A. S. Wilson, A. H. Pitkin, Cephas Swanson, O. F. Post, G. W. Hooper, Lyman Peck, G. Fellman, J. A. Bahan, Charles Patterson, C. Steen, Misses Esther Palmer, Mary Anderson, Gertie Hooper, Carrie Hodgson, Kate and Inez Patterson, and Alice Hall. At the close of the afternoon a sumptuous lunch was served.



BURLINGTON
STOCKINGS

We strongly recommend our OLD IRONSIDES stocking.
It is built for *service*.
It is value received.

Sold by DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE
REGISTERED PHARMACIST
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

H. B. Newell, M.B.C.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.
THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Office and Hospital, Cor. 3rd and Knight Avenue
Office 'Phone 24 Residence 'Phone 94.

The teachers of the village schools and members of the school board, besides a number of teachers and officers of neighboring schools, aggregating at least forty persons, took the train here Thursday morning for Thief River Falls to attend the meeting of the North Central and Northwestern Minnesota Educational association.

Organized Band

The boys met in the village hall last Friday and organized what is to be known as the St. Hilaire band. A constitution providing for the general management of the band was drawn up and the necessary officers were elected. There is still room for more members, and any one wishing to join may do so at any time. However, it will be best for any beginners to start as soon as they can get their instruments, and begin with the rest. The boys agreed to practice every Tuesday and Friday evening at 7:30 unless otherwise stated at the previous meeting.

It is not desirable to have visitors at the band rehearsals, unless they are invited by any member of the band. The boys can do the best work when left to practice alone, and it is also very embarrassing for beginners to practice before an audience.

It has been a problem for the boys how to spend the long winter evenings, being that there is no gymnasium or any other attraction of that kind in this town, worth wasting time on; but now that the band is organized it will afford two pleasant evenings of pastime a week for anyone who cares to participate in anything musical. And more than that, it will be an amusement well worth while for there is nothing more inspiring to the culture and refinement of a person than music. Prospects for a good band have been encouraging, and there is little doubt that if the boys keep on with the present enthusiasm we will have a first class band.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	75
" " 2 "	73
" " 3 "	70
Flax, No. 1	$1.21
" " 2	1.06
Adjected Flax	1.02
Barley, for 48 lbs	39
Oats	28
Rye	45
Eggs	22
Butter	25
" creamery	34
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	3@4½
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE
PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash.
Apply to O. GUNSTAD

Avoid Trouble

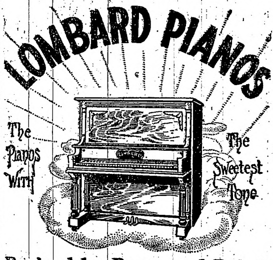
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
S. J. SWASNON, - - Agent

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use.
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Parviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism.

This has been well known to the best doctors for years as the quickest and most reliable cure obtainable for rheumatism and backache. It has been published here for several winters and hundreds of the worst cases cured by it in a short time. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris Compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Published by the Glibe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.

Sometimes They Are Stolen.

"After all, you ought to buy an auto."

"Buy one, child? That would be difficult. But I might try to get one."—Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich.)

The Way of It.

"Have you got a cook yet?"

"No, but one is coming today to see if we suit her."

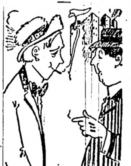
The love of money is the easiest of all roots to cultivate.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

PAWNED.



Teddy—Where's that watch your father gave you?

Billy—"Uncle" has it now.

Incompetent Georgie.

Little George was six years old and the family was much interested in having him start to school, but he insisted that he was not going.

One day his grandmother said to him: "Georgie, you are going to school with sister this winter, aren't you?"

"No, grandma, I'm not going to school at all. I can't read, nor I can't write, nor I can't sing and I'd like to know what good I'd be at school."

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

When a merchant "assigns" he generally assigns the wrong reason for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Stealing away from bad company is justifiable larceny.

SUCCESS Depends largely upon one's physical condition.

No man or woman can do their best work if troubled with a weak stomach or a torpid liver. Don't be careless. Don't procrastinate.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

promotes the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It makes men and women strong in body and active in mind.

Ask Your Druggist

Many cows die every year, and many become unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 package from your dealer.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

SOUND INVESTMENT

company of prominent business men in New Jersey have acquired all the rights, titles and formulas of several [illegible] which [illegible] well known for their wonderful curative qualities.

[illegible] business methods, thorough publicity, the [illegible] of ingredients, carefully compounded, and put [illegible] in attractive shape, together with the merit, virtue and efficiency of the goods, are certain to insure [illegible] increased sales.

[illegible] is no more profitable business than the manufacture of proprietary medicines and this undoubtedly is one of the best investing propositions offered this season.

[illegible] 6% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK [illegible]

$10.00 PER SHARE

Investigate at once.

BOX 431, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WORTHY OF BUILDER

George Washington Had, as Was Appropriate, the Finest House in the National Capital.

COST MUST HAVE BEEN GREAT

From Records It Seems That the First President Either Built or Had In Contemplation Other Habitations—British Respected the Mansion.

Records show that George Washington had in mind the building of another house, or other houses than his home on Capitol Hill. There is no available record to show how much money Washington expended upon his city mansion. The cost must have been considerable in those days of slow travel, when bricks were brought across the ocean in sailing vessels, and when experienced bricklayers were few and able to command very high wages.

Although only three stories in height, it was a very large and roomy house. Moreover, it was intended to be the best house in the Federal city, for Washington undoubtedly realized the fact that he was the foremost citizen of the new republic and one of the foremost men in the whole world.

Although now level with the street, it is known that the mansion originally stood upon a terrace, ascended by stone steps. The grounds were surrounded by a hedge fence, similar to the hedge which surrounds Mount Vernon estate. The mansion faces east and is parallel with the capitol building. Its front view was over a large level plateau which was bounded by the horizon-tipped hills of Maryland; a plateau upon which Washington expected the Federal city to be built. Washington, Jefferson, Carroll and others purchased substantially all of the best land on the plateau. But their heirs held the land at such speculative prices that homemakers sought the vicinity of the White House instead of the capitol, and the Federal city was builded on the west and northwest part of the city environments.

Admiral Wilkes purchased the mansion from the heirs of Washington, and used it as his residence during his lifetime. His heirs sold it to John Talty, an Irish-American tavern-keeper. Talty rented it to numerous prominent society folks, always receiving a high rental for it from them. About forty years ago Talty sold it to a man named Hillman, who used it for a hotel, and it was locally known as "The Hillman House." That owner died, and the residence was sold and resold a number of times, being used the greater part of the time as a boarding house.

When the British soldiers captured the Federal city, in 1814, and ravaged it savagely, they so respected the Washington mansion that they did not injure it, nor even invade it.

VALLEY FORGE

The place has been but little changed. The house in which Washington made his headquarters is preserved, and some of the intrenchments made by the patriots can be traced today. Over a thousand acres have been taken by Pennsylvania for park purposes.

Americans True to Their Ideal.

For more than a century the American people, who are credited by the world as being a money making and loving people, making wealth the essential of rank, and being deplorably destitute of sentiment, have presented to the world an object lesson of fidelity to a lofty ideal in the respect paid to the memory of George Washington. And there is none to assert that this enthusiasm is due to a romantic exaggeration of his countrymen and countrywomen. The searchlight has been turned on his every deed, and summing it all up the verdict has been that he was faithful, wise, pure, unsullied by ambition and unspoiled by adulation.

Called World's Oldest City.

Iconium, or Konia, as it is better known today, in Asia Minor, 300 miles east of Smyrna, held by some archaeologists to be the oldest city in the world, derived its name from the eikones, or images of mud, which, according to the ancient legend of the place, were made by Prometheus and Athena at the command of Jupiter, who, after the great flood, caused the winds to blow upon the eikones and they became living men and women. Thus, according to this tradition, Iconium was the first place settled after the flood.

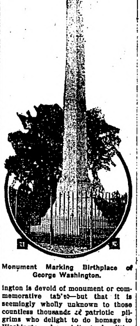
SPOT LITTLE KNOWN

Birthplace of Washington Seems Strangely Forgotten by the Average American.

NOT FAR FROM MOUNT VERNON

Wakefield Plantation, Though Isolated, Is Well Worth a Visit—Monument Erected by National Government on Ground Where House Stood.

It will doubtless come as something of a surprise to most readers, and possibly as something of a shock, to learn that one of the most historic localities connected with the career of the foremost American should be today almost wholly neglected by his countrymen. This notable object of neglect in this age of patriotic shrines is none other than the birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield plantation, on the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac river. It is not that this significant spot is unmarked—a grateful nation has seen to it that no place associated with George Washington is devoid of monument or commemorative tablet—but that it is seemingly wholly unknown to those countless thousands of patriotic pilgrims who delight to do homage to Washington by visits to localities rendered conspicuous through his career.



Monument Marking Birthplace of George Washington.

The neglect of Wakefield, where the Father of His Country first opened his eyes upon the world, is all the more strange when it is pointed out that it is located less than half day's journey by steamer from Mount Vernon—that preeminent mecca for the American tourist and for foreign visitors which is visited each year by thousands upon thousands of sightseers. The people who visit the Old Dominion primarily to see Mount Vernon never think of returning home without a peep at the quaint town of Alexandria, where Washington attended church and engaged in other public activities, and not a few of them also make journeys to various historic mansions which the first president designed or built, as, for instance, the mansion which he built for his beloved Nelly Custis, but seemingly the touring throng has quite overlooked the fact that the savior of his country had a birthplace.

The odd thing about the present-day neglect of Wakefield plantation is that the old farm was visited by vastly greater numbers of people a few years ago than it has been more recently. The secret of the whole thing is that Washington's birthplace is very isolated. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more out-of-the-way nook in the eastern part of the United States. No railroad approaches within many miles of it, and the only means of access is found in the steamers plying up and down the Potomac river. In days gone by these river craft carried many interested persons to Wakefield. The United States government built a pier at the plantation, and steamers were enabled to land passengers almost at the site of the manor house in which Washington was born.

As has been said, the historic spot at Wakefield has not been left unmarked, although isolated and neglected insofar as the tide of twentieth-century tourist travel is concerned. It was in 1895 that the national government erected at Wakefield a copy of facsimile in reduced size of the Washington national monument at the national capital. The unadorned shaft, which is somewhat similar (though larger) to the one at Yorktown marking the spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the commander-in-chief of the Continental army, is visible for some distance on the Potomac river, but cannot be seen from the decks of the regular river steamers by reason of the fact that the navigable channel is several miles distant.

The monument bears the inscription: "Washington's Birthplace," and in smaller letters at the base are the words "Erected by the United States, A. D. 1895."

Giver Proves Unkind.

Frederick Townsend Martin said of a restaurant notorious for its high prices and small portions: "After a meal there, you feel like Count Tete de Veau. Tete de Veau was dining with a parsimonious aristocrat of the Faubourg St. Germain. The dinner was served on gold plates and on Sevres rarer than gold plate; but the portions! The host, at the dinner's end, said hospitably to Tete de Veau: 'And when, my dear count, may I have the pleasure of having you to dinner again?' 'Immediately, sir, immediately!' was the reply."

WHAT GEORGE DID.

They say the story is not true
About that little cherry tree;
There are some other stories, too,
That we should take most guardedly;
They tell us, who pretend to know,
That he was not a model tad;
Of one thing we are certain, though,
He put Cornwallis to the bad.

That story of the dollar which
He threw across the wide, wide stream
They say is nothing but the rich
Result of some old dreamer's dream;

He Put Cornwallis to the Bad.

They may be right, I do not know;
We may believe or we may doubt;
One thing has been established, though,
He put old man Cornwallis out.

It may be that he ne'er bestrode
A frisky colt that bucked and kicked;
Wild oats by him may have been sowed,
In school he may have been well licked;
He was but human, as we know,
With human frailties, human hopes;
One fact remains unshaken, though,
He put Cornwallis through the ropes.

It may be that he sometimes erred,
He was no saint, nor demigod;
We need not praise his every word,
Nor every act of his applaud;
He had his failings, as we know,
His vision oft perhaps was blurred;
This much remains undoubted, though,
He put a crimp in George the Third.

LETTERS THAT WASHINGTON NEVER WROTE

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., and I heartily approve of your suggestions. The gentleman whom you name is, I think, to be trusted. Instruct him concerning the matter of presenting the dummy bids, but be careful to keep copies of them from falling into the hands of reporters. It is evident that we shall have to observe the greatest caution in the entire matter, and we must not overlook any of the circumstances that are likely to arise. To compel the people to pay $25,000,000 for a statehouse which is worth only $4,000,000 is, as you must know, a process which demands delicate handling.

I am convinced that you will leave nothing undone to insure the success of our project. See to it that your part of the proceedings is properly accomplished and you may depend upon me to look after your interests in the division of the profits. Kindly destroy this letter as soon as you have read it. Very truly your obdt. serv't, G. W.

Dearest Baby: Oh, how I long to have you near me. Sometimes it seems as if I cannot wait for your coming. Last night I dreamed of you, and today I can think of nothing but you. Ah, to have the gifts of the poet that I might give you an adequate expression of my feelings! But you know I love you with all my soul, don't you, dearest Honeybunch? Why has Fate tricked us in this cruel manner? Why, oh, why, were we not permitted to know each other before it was too late? But it is not too late, is it, darling Sweetelums? Does oo love oor Georgie? You must write at once to tell me that you never have a thought for any one but me.

What an unfortunate thing it is that affinities will not be fashionable until long, long after you and I are dead, and how sad it is that Reno will not be put upon the map until a hundred years or more from now. Well, never mind, Lovey Dovey. We will make the best of the situation as it exists. Angels could do no more. I send you a million kisses.

Your ownest own,
BUNNY.

Thousand-Foot Piers in New York.

The board of estimate of New York urges the immediate construction of eight new piers 1,000 feet in length between Forty-second street and Sixty-ninth street, on the North river. It is proposed to keep within the present pierhead line, and obtain the necessary length by excavating back, inshore, to a distance approximately equal to the width of Twelfth street. The water front in this district is at present given over to piers, the business of whose owners or lessees could be better accommodated at other points on the Manhattan shore line.

The Father of His Country.

George Washington, first president of the United States, was a third-generation American. His great-grandfather came to the colony of Virginia about 1657, and George Washington, his great-grandson, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 11, 1732, or, according to the new calendar, February 22, 1732.

THE LITTLE RED HATCHET.

How dear to our hearts is the little red hatchet
As long cherished legends present it to view!
In fancy we almost may hear Georgie catch it
And see the old stump where the cherry tree grew;
The little old tree and the chips that fell round it,
The father, large-fisted and pig-tailed and grim,
As he rushed down the pathway exclaiming: "Confound it!
I'll wallop that kid—oh, I'll give it to him!
He's hacked down my tree with his pesky red hatchet—
I hope I can find a convenient limb!"

That little old tool we regard as a treasure,
'Tis the emblem of truth as we view it today;
No matter what may be the enemy's measure,
Remember how splendidly George got away,
He scorned to tell lies when his father had caught him,
He nobly spoke out the whole truth and no less;

GEE! THERE COMES DAD

He looked in the face of the father who sought him,
And said: "Since you've cornered me, dad, I'll confess,
And I know you're too brave and too noble to lick me
When you see how I'm flying the sign of distress."

Tobias' Martha Washington Letter.

Martha Washington's letter to the speaker of the national house in December, 1799, a fortnight after General Washington's death, was written, it may be suspected, by Tobias Lear. The style is that of Johnsonian ponderosity and scrupulous felicity which was taught at Harvard college in the eighteenth century in the eighteenth century, and Tobias was graduated at Harvard before he became General Washington's private secretary. Consider this sentence:

"And as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of the county, to know that they were truly appreciated and gracefully remembered, affords me no inconsiderable consolation."

It is dollars against cents that "no inconsiderable consolation" came from the pen of Tobias Lear. He served the Washington family as secretary and tutor to the children from 1786 to 1799, inclusive, and was present at Washington's deathbed.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

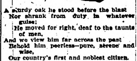
Longed for Private Life.

Washington wrote Governor Clinton, at the close of the war: "The scene is at last closed, and I feel myself eased of a load of public care. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affection of good men and in the practice of domestic virtues."

WASHINGTON IN RETIREMENT.

With scorn for politics, he shunned the throng,
And moved alone, with proud, unfaltering tread;
Temptation at his coming turned and fled;
He listened to no siren's luring song;
In effort dauntless and in triumph strong,
Great for his country's sake, with uncrowned head,
He laid authority aside, to claim instead
Hopes that to those who are sublime belong.

A sturdy oak he stood before the blast
Nor shrank from duty in whatever guise;
He moved for right, deaf to the taunts of men,
And we view him far across the past
Behold him peerless—pure, serene and wise,
Our country's first and noblest citizen.



Tobacco of Kavala.

One result of the war has been a slump in Turkish cigarettes, not, it is said, because they are scarce, but because all things Turkish are out of favor. But all Turkish tobacco does not go under its own name. The best tobacco in the world is grown on the plains of Kavala, but you would ask in vain for Kavala leaf or cigarette. The whole annual crop, valued at about £1,000,000, is shipped to Egypt, which does not grow an ounce of the weed itself, and there made up into "Egyptian" cigarettes.—London Chronicle.

HOLIDAYING IN THE WINTER

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT BY WESTERN CANADIANS IN WINTER SEASON.

"An unusually large number of Western Canada people are leaving or preparing to leave to spend the Winter in California."

The above item of news was clipped from a Western Canada paper early in December. In the same paper were items of news conveying the intelligence that hundreds of Western Canadians were also taking a trip abroad, spending the Christmas season "at home," as they yet term the old land. The Scandinavian element participated largely in the holiday business of the railroads and the steamships, but they all had return tickets. Early in December the east bound trains and boats were loaded, and an estimate furnished by the railroad people gave upwards of twelve thousand as the number who would make the Christmas holiday visit abroad. This does not mean that these people are leaving to avoid the coldness of the winter, nor for any climatic conditions whatever. They have come out to Canada and have done so well that they can afford the hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars or more that it takes to carry them across and back. When they came to Canada they did not have that much money all told, but now they are wealthy and on their return will bring some of their friends with them.

Then there are those, too, who on their wheat farms have made sufficient money that they can afford to take a holiday, and what better winter holidaying ground could they have than California? How many in other farming districts of the continent could afford the money and the time that these people can?—Advertisement.

THOUGHTFUL RUTH.

Ruth—Yes; I got papa to buy a vacuum cleaner for mother.

Maud—How thoughtful!

Ruth—Yes. Mother is a little stiffened up with rheumatism, you know, and I used to feel so sorry to see her trying to use the broom that I always left home on sweeping day.

Surprise for Mother.

A Chicago school teacher tells with great gusto of the shrewd little "colored brother" who once arrived at school provided with a most unusual excuse for tardiness. "I couldn't help bein' late, please, teacher," he bubbled, shrilly. "Somepin happened to us las' night. My maw, she went ter bed wit a headache, and when she wakes up dis mornin', dere's two little quins (twins) one on each side ob her; and—she don' know nuffin' 'bout 'em tell she wakes up. An' my maw, she so s'prised, she caint get up ter get me ready for school!"

Connoisseur.

"Mother, is father in the fruit business?"

"No, son. What put that idea into your head?"

"Well when he took me for a walk the other day he met Mr. Jones, and all they talked about was peaches, pippins and dates."—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

When you have a lawsuit to lose you can afford to hire a cheap lawyer.

WOMAN SICK FOURTEEN YEARS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. Sadie Williams, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Stiff Joints Sprains, Bruises

are relieved at once by an application of Sloan's Liniment. Don't rub, just lay on lightly.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."

Wilton Wheeler, Morris, Ala.

Good for Broken Sinews

G. G. Jones, Baldwin, L. I., writes: —"I used Sloan's Liniment for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall and to my great satisfaction was able to resume work in less than three weeks after the accident."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Fine for Sprain

Mr. Henry A. Voehl, 84 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J., writes:—"A friend sprained his ankle so badly that it went black. He laughed when I told him that I would have him out in a week. I applied Sloan's Liniment and in four days he was working and said Sloan's was a right good Liniment."

Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00

Sloan's Book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

ARIZONA

By the construction of the Lyman Reservoir on the Little Colorado River a new Agricultural Empire is being created in Northern Arizona. This Valley long famous for its natural stock breeding advantages is now destined to become the greatest feeding district in the Southwest.

Millions of cattle and sheep have been turned off the magnificent open range of Northern Arizona. Millions more will be produced.

The light, loamy soil under the Lyman Reservoir is particularly adapted to alfalfa, and the demand for alfalfa is increasing with the increasing demand for beef.

Buy an irrigated farm under the Lyman Reservoir and help supply this demand. A delightful climate, mild winters, long growing season.

Let us tell you more about the Little Colorado River Valley.

THE LYMAN LAND CO.
ST. JOHNS ARIZONA

Free Free

Six Genuine Rogers Silver Teaspoons for only 100 Galvanic Soap Wrappers or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Here is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 2-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Galvanic Soap is Known as *"The Famous Easy Washer"*

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

Actual Spoon Regular 6-in. length

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple-plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous La Vigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French Gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Y.M.C.A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

of Minneapolis. The only school of the kind that pays its men for shop work. Next class Mar. 1. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

BEST
For Every Baking
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

Best—because it's the *purest*. *Best*—because it never fails. *Best*—because it makes every baking light, fluffy and evenly raised. *Best*—because it is moderate in cost—highest in quality.

At your grocers.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

60 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Free Homesteads in the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 5 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

CALIFORNIA
WE SELL IT

Orchardists are making
Fortunes in Fruit
in the famous Santa Clara Valley. Farms, dairies, vineyards, orchards, stock and chicken ranches, large and small. Write today for literature and list of places.
E. D. CRAWFORD & CO.
[illegible] Market Street San Francisco

Virginia Farms and Home.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va

Occasional Visitor.

A notable housekeeper of the past generation, before the days of screens, had just announced with decision that she never had any flies.

"But, Aunt Augusta," faltered the timid visitor, "it seems to me that I saw a few in the dining-room."

"Oh, those," replied her aunt, with a majestic wave of the hand, "were the neighbors' flies. They will come in occasionally. But I was saying, we never have any of our own."—Youth's Companion.

One at a Time.

She—When we are married, dear, I must have three servants.

He—Certainly, darling. But try to keep each as long as possible.—St Louis Post.

Result.

"I'll hurl the insult back in the fellow's teeth."

"Then he'll have to eat his words."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

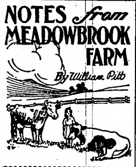
He's a good man who sleeps all the time.

TAKE **FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**
For
Backache Rheumatism
Kidneys and Bladder

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

NOTES *from* MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Keep the sheep dry.

Keep the milk cans clean.

Alfalfa is a business crop.

Soil for onions should be sandy.

Eggs are a perishable food product.

As a soil enricher, vetch ranks close to the top.

Give the poultry the care and attention they deserve.

Skim milk is one of the best supplements to corn now known.

Don't miss the chicken shows within reach. They are educators.

Colored butter need not be labeled if the coloring matter is not injurious.

Hens will not lay when permitted to run about the farm in the wet and cold.

If the cream is still warm after separating, don't put the lid on the can down tight.

Only in rare cases do cutworms bother crops that are planted on fall-plowed land.

A well-established alfalfa field should graze from fifteen to twenty pigs per acre.

Hens that are put out into the cold and snow are soon chilled out of the egg-laying notion.

It is quite common to sow buckwheat, especially on poor land, as a green manure crop.

Corn fodder that is dry and dusty will be improved a little by sprinkling in the mangers.

Feeding chicks when too young and too much at a time are fruitful sources of bowel trouble.

Pound for pound, vetch hay has almost exactly the same feeding value as cowpea hay and alfalfa.

Get catalogues of the best nursery and seed houses. Make careful selections for next year's planting.

Sheep dogs in England, Scotland and France are the most serious of animals, and are hard-working.

Good fruit can be raised only with care and attention given to spraying, pruning and generally good care.

Sweet sorghums are more palatable and therefore relished better by both horses and cattle than corn stover.

The dairy farmer should know what his milk costs him. This is just as important as knowing what it brings.

If sheep are in a good, thrifty condition at the start, two months of good feeding will properly fatten for market.

Sudden fright and excitement at once tells on the egg crop. Never allow strange dogs about where the hens are.

There is hardly any question that there is as much in the care of the trees after planting as in the selection before.

Feeding troughs raised above the litter of the floor should be used if soft food is allowed to stand before the chickens.

No other class of animal so readily lends itself to the demands of a rural household for a supply of fresh meat as a young sheep.

Light framed birds that mature quickly, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, should not be kept with those of the heavier fowls.

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them.

Draft horses in the corn belt fed largely on corn and timothy, or corn stover, lack bone development, as is found in imported horses.

Once a week a bran mash well steamed and warm, with some flaxseed jelly and a pint of molasses will prove an excelent tonic for horses.

There should be a place for every tool on the farm and when they do not keep their places look for the cause. It may be just carelessness.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock.

The sows should have plenty of exercise during cold weather, and if they will not take it they should be made to. Feed them some distance from the house and make them stretch their legs a little.

Have slop warm for hogs this cold weather if possible. If it cannot be warmed do not feed it thin, but make it thick. Always slop them before feeding grain. Shorts make the best hog slop with oil meal second. Two-thirds shorts and one-third oil meal makes a slop hard to beat

Whitewash the stables.

Keep the hens scratching.

Keep tools in their places.

Breeding and feeding go together.

Keep the nests clean and sanitary.

The big milker must be a big eater and drinker.

Blue or white spruce trees on the lawn are attractive now.

The ram should be in perfect condition, but not fat, at mating.

For a feed to push the young calf, try ground oats and alfalfa hay.

Use corn stalks to protect fruit trees from the ravages of rabbits.

Skimmilk, sweet or sour, can be made good use of by the chickens.

Good feeding is an integral part of success in breeding pure-bred swine.

Poor quality in dairy products can never be cured. It must be prevented.

Bare ground makes a cold bed for sows these nights. Straw is plentiful.

Animals grown largely or exclusively on corn are likely to have weak bones.

Watch your machinery for loose bolts and nuts, and don't forget the oil can.

Dairying isn't always easy work, but neither is any other job that really pays well.

No man can make a success of dairying who does not take good care of his calves.

Sheep, if given half a chance, and if of good healthy stock, are sure to pay their way.

Alfalfa under congenial surroundings or conditions is a business crop and no loafer.

A dozen eggs will buy almost a bushel of oats. And oats make a good winter fed for eggs.

Provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material, preferably dry shavings or cut hay.

Do not attempt to raise more hogs than you can handle, else they will eat up all the profit.

Castrate every male lamb that will be an eyesore to yourself or do mischief to any purchaser.

One of the most essential things for good seed corn is not only to pick it early but to dry it thoroughly.

The cost of feeding an animal increases with its weight, but not in direct proportion to its weight.

What the dairy industry needs most is an improved breed of dairymen instead of a new breed of cows.

A brush or old whisk broom is handy to brush off loose hair and dirt from the udder before milking.

Plant diseases of an infectious character are caused by microscopic organisms, either fungous or bacterial.

Vetch stands out as one of the very best green manuring crops to seed in the fall and plow under in the spring.

It takes a mellow soil to grow corn, and you can make the soil mellow before planting time by plowing now.

The better your sire, the better your lambs, and so the more money you will get from your flock next year.

Occasionally winter vetch is seeded in the spring, but under such conditions it does not seem to do so very well.

While mutton is one of the most healthful of meat foods produced upon the farm it is not as popular as beef or pork.

Many of the details in butter making can be learned by doing the work. No one can begin where the other fellow left off.

Salt, hardwood ashes and charcoal are ideal to keep in hog pasture, and if there is any other one thing needed it is pure water.

The day of the country butter merchant who was in the habit of trading calico and nails for dairy butter is rapidly passing.

People who say that chicken keeping on the farm doesn't pay are usually those who do not pay attention to the chickens.

The male bird is the most important individual in a breeding pen through which to raise the egg laying qualities of young fowls.

Give the poultry-house a thorough cleaning every spring and keep it clean; spray often, and whitewash walls, roosts, etc., regularly.

The barn is a splendid place for the chickens, but they should not be allowed to appropriate it exclusively. They soon become a nuisance under such circumstances.

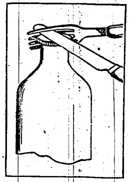
It behooves the farmer to study his soils carefully and keep close watch for diseases which may be lying dormant there, to spray his fruit trees and apply the knife when necessary, and to get rid of his weeds of all sorts

Hatch the chickens early; keep them separate from the old stock and give them every possible opportunity to grow into strong, healthy, vigorous well-matured birds before the cold weather comes, in the fall and early winter.

METAL BOTTLE TOP REMOVER

Ordinary Table Fork Will Perform Operation With Neatness and Dispatch—Knife Also Used.

Everybody is familiar with the little metal tops used on bottles. But the general opinion is that a top can not be removed without the aid of a specially designed opener. A Philadelphia man was recently confronted with the problem of removing one of these tops without the official instrument. This is the way he did it: He took an ordinary table fork and placed one of the outside tines beneath the edge of the cap. He then took a knife and inserted the end of the blade between the other outside tine and the center one. By pressing down on the knife handle he secured just the upward pull on the edge of the crown top that is needed to dislodge it. An ingenious and simple substitute.



Metal Top Remover.

GOOSE LAYING SEASON HERE

Advisable to Start Upon Small Scale and Run Two Geese With Each Gander—Get Early Eggs.

One of the best seasons for purchasing geese is during the latter part of the year, for then the birds have a chance to settle down properly before the laying season, which in the case of geese begins at the end of January. It is advisable to start upon a small scale and to run two geese to each gander. They should be housed in roomy, dry floored quarters that are well ventilated without being draughty. Use dry straw as litter and renew frequently.

When the birds are of the right type the young usually take after them in this respect, but to assure size it is necessary that early eggs be produced, for unless the young are hatched early they have no time to develop before the cold days are encountered. The way to produce early eggs is to see that the birds are well fed during the autumn, a time when much of the natural food picked up is apt to be short of nutriment.

ONE PRACTICE IS WASTEFUL

By Burning Corn Stalks Farmer Is Destroying His Land—Much Benefit in Plowing Under.

(By B. E. LARA.)

It always makes me feel sad to see the smoke rising from the burning corn stalks in the field, because the farmer is burning up his land and doesn't know it. How can we expect to burn up stock which the soil produces and put nothing back in the way of humus and then hope to keep our soil in good condition? Maybe I'm wrong when I say that farmers do not know what they're doing, for doubtless some of them do know that it is a bad practice, but burning stalks is easier than discing or cutting them up and they are a nuisance to plow under. Some farmers say there is no benefit in plowing under stalks, but I cannot figure it out that way because I do not see how we can go on robbing our soil and keep up the fertility. It costs very little to keep a sheep and a flock of 50 sheep is worth money.

Sickness Among Fowls.

The causes for sickness among fowls can be treaced to lice, filth, no grit, over-fat, sour food, leaky roofs, lack of exercise, crowded quarters, cracks in the wall, exposure to hot suns, cold houses in winter, hot houses in summer, irregularity in feeding, damp houses and runs, nor enough bulky food, impure drinking water, poorly ventilated houses, exposure to bad weather, and too much heating food in summer.

Demand for Good Butter.

Good butter nearly always commands a fair price. The market is always crowded with poor butter, but butter with flavor, color and texture generally finds a buyer at a fair price. This shows the importance of making butter that there is a demand for. Good butter cost little, if any, more than the poor stuff on the market; the principal difference is that those who sell good butter know how to make it.

Making Stables Comfortable.

Stop the cracks and chinks in the stables. The horses and cows will not get cold outside if it isn't raining, but in the stable, with the wind blowing in through some little hole, they will actually suffer. Get in a warm room and let the cold air from outside reach you through just one little opening, if you don't believe it.

Shoeing the Colt.

The first shoeing of a colt is the most important, not only in the fit of the shoes, but also in seeing that the colt is not badly scared by the forge, the unusual handling and new sounds. Horses mean to shoe are generally the result of improper handling at early shoeings.

Feeding Brood Sows.

A high protein ration increases the birth rate of the young and faster gains are made after birth than where sows remain on a ration low in protein.

BUT SHE DID NOT VISIT HIM

Little Chance That Voice-Culture Student Attempted to Gratify Old Gentleman's Friend.

Patiently the old gentleman had been sitting through the ordeal of hearing the voice-culture student in the hall bedroom below practicing with a zeal which left no room for criticism, but with a talent by no means so kindly described.

Finally, he crept down the stairs and rapped at the door of the young woman's room.

"I can't come in," he said in response to an invitation, "but I simply came to tell you of a friend of mine who would, I know, be willing to pay almost any amount of money to hear you sing."

Overwhelmed with joy the young woman begged the kind old gentleman to write his friend's name and address on a piece of paper.

When he had gone upstairs she looked at the slip of paper which he had handed back to her inscribed and neatly folded. It read: "John W. Jones, Asylum for the Deaf."

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

As to the Wedding Garb.

Colonel Watterson occasionally turns his attention from dressing down candidates to dressing up inquiring correspondents. Listen to this advice from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"There are two reasons for being married in a dress suit, young man. It's fashionable and it's your last chance to get a dress suit."

This can be considered good advice, founded on observation and experience, even if it is a little pessimistic.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evening Matters Up.

Mrs. Marsh took a bite of the cake, and laid it down hastily.

"Norah," she said, "did you follow the recipe, or do as you usually do and guess?"

"Sure, mum, I followed the recipe, only I put in six eggs instead of four, because two was bad, and I wanted to even 'em up."—Youth's Companion.

As a sticker a porous plaster hasn't anything on a bad habit.

Are You Subject to Constipation

Here is a Simple Way of Correcting it Instantly Before it Becomes Chronic.

Very few people go through life without some time or other being troubled with constipation. Thousands injure themselves by the use of strong cathartics, salt mineral waters, pills and similar things. They have temporary value in some cases, it is true, but the good effect is soon lost, and the more one takes of them the less effective they become.

A physic or purgative is seldom necessary, and much better and more permanent results can be obtained by using a scientific remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It does not hide behind a high sounding name, but is what it is represented to be, a mild laxative medicine. It is so mild that thousands of mothers give it to tiny infants, and yet it is so compounded, and contains such definite ingredients that it will have equally good effect when used by a person suffering from the worst chronic constipation. In fact, among the greatest endorsers of Syrup Pepsin are elderly people who have suffered for years and found nothing to benefit them until they took Syrup Pepsin.

It is a fact that millions of families have Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, homes like those of Mrs. G. B. Pruitt, Berea, Ky., who used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a laxative tonic. Mrs. Pruitt writes that it so strengthened and cleansed her system that she was quickly relieved of a severe cough which had troubled her for months. The special value of this grand laxative tonic is that it is suited to the needs of every member of the family. It is pleasant-tasting, mild and non-griping. Unlike harsh physics it works gradually and in a very brief time the stomach and bowel muscles are trained to do their work naturally again, when all medicines can be dispensed with.

MRS. G. B. PRUITT

You can obtain a bottle at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar. The latter size is usually bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

One Ray of Sunshine.

"John, you are sure it is safe in this yacht?"

"Yes, my love."

"And you know how to sail it?"

"My sailing master does."

"How long will it take us to cross?"

"About two weeks."

"Oh, dear, there's so much to worry about on a yacht."

"There's one thing that needn't cause you any worry."

"What is that?"

"The cook can't leave until we get to Liverpool." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

The Kind.

"This head work of yours is something of a tax, isn't it?"

"Yes; something of a poll-tax."

He only is rich who owns the day and no one owns the day who allows it to be invaded with worry, and fret, and anxiety.—Emerson.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

It is far better to make your mark in the world than it is to be an easy one.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature.

Brent Good

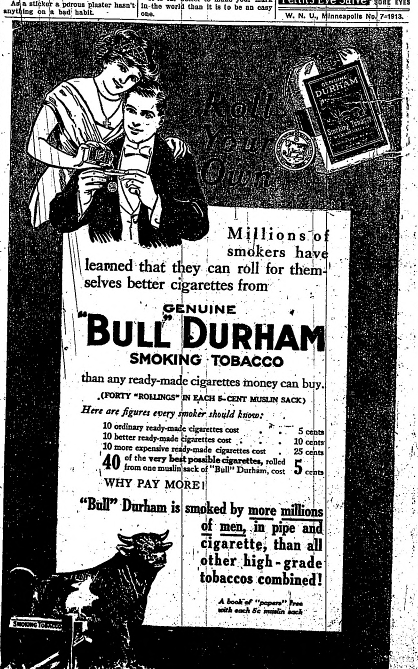
FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR WEAK SORE EYES

W. N. U., Minneapolis No. 7-1913.



Millions of smokers have learned that they can roll for themselves better cigarettes from

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

than any ready-made cigarettes money can buy.

(FORTY "ROLLINGS" IN EACH 5-CENT MUSLIN SACK)

Here are figures every smoker should know:

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost . . . 5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost . . . 10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost . 25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost 5 cents

WHY PAY MORE!

"Bull" Durham is smoked by more millions of men, in pipe and cigarette, than all other high-grade tobaccos combined!

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered In the Gopher State

UNIVERSITY LEADS IN INCOME

Minnesota State School Received $2,682,499 Last Year From All Sources.

Minneapolis.—The University of Minnesota received $2,682,499 as a current income last year and ranked first in the amount received in a list of eighty-seven state universities and other state schools receiving aid from the federal government. The year's income passed the $2,000,000 mark for three state schools, with Illinois ranking next to Minnesota with an income of $2,[illegible] and Wisconsin with an annual budget of $2,[illegible]. The tabulation made by the federal government shows that $35,000,000 represented the working income of the eighty-seven schools, of which amount the states paid approximately $18,000,000, the federal government $5,000,000 and [illegible] $12,000,000 was derived from other sources of revenue.

The federal support to the University of Minnesota last year amounted to $192,328.44 and came in the form of grants made by the government to aid in supporting agricultural arts departments and aid in the support of military training offered by the university. The maintenance fund of the institution last year, according to the report of Controller George H. Hayes was $1,[illegible]264, and the amount expended on new buildings and other permanent improvements provided by the legislative appropriation of 1911 was [illegible].

Biwabik Without Water.

Biwabik.—Biwabik's water supply is still shut off, as workmen are not yet able to go down into the shaft at the Biwabik mine to repair the damage to the pipes. Smoke is still issuing from the shaft, and it is believed that all the timber in the shaft will be burned out before the fire dies out. Water for drinking and household purposes is being hauled in tank cars from McKinley, and it is expected that pipe connections with the Ruddy mine will be made within a week.

The lights were turned on again last night. There will be no school sessions today, there being no water for steam.

Youth Declared Insane.

Pipestone.—August Miller, Jr., 20 years old, charged with having attempted to murder his mother at their farm house across the line in South Dakota was examined as to his sanity and ordered committed to the hospital for the insane at Yankton. Miller said he had been erroneously accused of wrong-doing by his mother. He secured a revolver and shot five bullets into her body. He then fired at his father and sister and fled, but was caught a short distance from the house. The mother is in a serious condition, but it is believed she will recover.

Pioneer Campaigns at 92.

Moorhead.—J. H. Blanchard, Clay county's leading pioneer, celebrated his ninety-second birthday Wednesday by campaigning among friends. In spite of his advancing years, Mr. Blanchard is a candidate for constable at the city election which will be held Feb. 18. He feels certain he will be elected and declares there is not a younger man in the community who will perform the duties of the office more faithfully. Mr. Blanchard has been a peace officer in Clay county for more than forty years.

Hubbard Is a Good Bean County.

Park Rapids.—P. D. Winship and Walter Voshtman have formed a partnership for the purpose of marketing the beans raised in this section. Machinery is being installed and employment will be given to fourteen persons. It is the intention of the company to build a large warehouse in the spring and to clean all kinds of grains and use the basement of the building for a potato warehouse. More than $40,000 was paid out the past year in Hubbard county for the navy bean and the new facilities for handling the product will double the output.

Ship Finds Lake Frozen Over.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—In sight of the many [illegible] all the time and once compelled to put back to the Two Harbors on account of encountering them, the steamer Crescent, with a cargo of herring, arrived in port from Grand Marais. The Crescent left for Grand Marais Friday evening with two carloads of provisions, that village having run short on account of a fire which destroyed the only store. In leaving the port for the return trip it was necessary to use three cases of dynamite on the ice to let the boat out.

Freeborn To Have Expert.

Albert Lea.—Negotiations are in progress for securing an agricultural expert for this county. Efforts are to be made to finance the proposition. The first cow-testing associations in the state were organized in this county, and many farmers are anxious to secure the advice and help of an expert agriculturist and dairyman to do the missionary work so badly needed, as it is more and more realized that as far as products are concerned not to exceed half the crop possible has been raised in the past.

Faribault a Division Point.

Faribault.—It is rumored that the Milwaukee Railway company will establish shops in this city and make this a division headquarters. There is also talk that the Wabasha-Faribault branch will be electrified at an early date. Several weeks ago forty acres in close proximity to the Milwaukee yards in this city were purchased by an Omaha man who stated it was for platting purposes. It is now supposed the purchase was made for the Milwaukee road to be used for shops and terminals.

BREEDERS ARE TO CONVENE

Livestock Men to Meet in Conjunction With Short Course.

Minneapolis.—The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will have a two days' convention in the livestock pavilion of the state university, Feb. 14 and 15, so timed that it will close in conjunction with the closing of the winter short course of the agricultural school.

Among the principal speakers will be President George E. Vincent of the university, C. P. Craig of Duluth, William Magivny, manager of the South St. Paul stockyards, and J. P. Ring of Eden Prairie. Professor T. G. Patterson, assisted by W. C. Kalesh of St. Paul, will give a demonstration of the handling of beef steers, including judging, slaughtering and an exhibit of the carcasses.

Professor Andrew Boss will talk on "Livestock and Soil Fertility," Professor T. L. Haecker on "Recent Investigations in Animal Nutrition," J. P. Ring of Eden Prairie on "Sheep Raising in Minnesota," and sectional meetings of breeders from different parts of the state will follow.

For the last week of the short course school, the students will be given a series of lectures on various phases of farming and its problems. Prominent among the speakers will be C. B. Crandall of Randolph, Minn.; Peter Rae of Monticello, Minn.; J. H. S. Johnstone of Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Saunders of Manila, Iowa; Dr. F. E. Palmer of Owatonna, Dr. C. W. Campbell of Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. A. F. Lees of Red Wing, and F. B. Graham of Kansas City, Mo. Lectures on practical household art and poultrying will be given each afternoon of the week by Mrs. Margaret J. Blair of the women's department, and Professor A. C. Smith, respectively.

Bankers' Meeting Called.

Mankato.—The next annual meeting of the second district group of the Minnesota Bankers' association will be held at Luverne, June 12, and it is likely that the district Federation of Woman's clubs will be held there at the same time. The executive committee of the bankers' association met in this city to prepare a program and arrange other preliminaries. Those present were President W. A. Streater of Winnebago; Vice President Emil G. Hage of New Ulm; Secretary J. B. Ludlow of Rushmore; J. S. Tolverson of Fulda, William Jacobson of Luverne, B. F. McGregor of Mapleton and W. D. Willard and George W. Sugden of this city.

Wild Auto Strikes Women.

Minneapolis.—Miss Ida Jordalen and Miss Martha Hood, visitors here from Jamestown, North Dakota, were quite badly hurt when hit by an automobile. They were on the sidewalk at Tenth street and Fourth avenue south, waiting for a street car, when an automobile dashed over the curbing, struck them heavily, and finally brought up against a trolley pole. Miss Jordalen suffered a fractured jaw, a scalp wound and painful bruises, and Miss Martha Hood a broken arm and bruises. They were taken to Asbury hospital and will recover.

Falls Dead In Street.

Pine City.—Frank E. Smith, a business man, was found dead in the western part of town early Sunday. He had been subject to heart disease for several years. He came to Pine City about seventeen years ago and engaged in the hardware business. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias at this place and the Masonic lodge at Sandstone.

Club Banquet At Thief River Falls.

Thief River Falls.—The annual banquet of the Commercial club was held at Hotel Brummond. The election of officers resulted in the choice of F. H. Herrick for president, and H. H. Rowberg for secretary. District court, which had been in session for two weeks, adjourned Saturday and Judge Grindeland departed for his home at Warren.

Human Chain Saves a Boy.

Austin.—Louis Goetch, one of the policemen of this city ordered a crew of laborers to form a human chain to save the life of a boy he saw break through thin ice into the river. The boy was saved. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harland Reynolds of this city.

Distance Tariff Bill Indorsed.

Faribault.—The Commercial club has adopted a resolution indorsing the Cashman distance tariff bill and urging the representatives of Rice county to support it.

Indians Willing Toilers.

Grand Rapids.—That the Chippewa Indian is solving the problem of labor in the woods of northern Minnesota, was a statement made here by Captain William O'Neill, in charge of logging on reservations. There are several hundred young bucks on the White Earth, and while the contractors outside the Indian country have been forced to limit operations for lack of help, the Indians have crowded the reservation camps in search of work, thus making the maximum cut possible.

Farm Institute Successful.

Lake Crystal.—Union hall was filled for two days with more than 100 farmers who attended the better farming institutes Thursday and Friday. The gospel of better farming was disseminated by several able lecturers and agriculturists, including Messrs. Marsh, Andrews and Hale. While the men's meetings were in progress, Workman's hall, where a domestic science course was presented by Miss Evelyn Brown of the extension department, was crowded with farmers' wives.

KANSAS COWPUNCHER IS GREAT FIGHTER

Jess Willard, Heavyweight Pugilist.

Bouquets are in order for Jess Willard, Kansas cowpuncher and some fighter. There was a bunch of wise ring birds in the gathering around the Fort Wayne ringside when Jess punched holes in one Frank Bauer of St. Charles, Ill. And all of them left the arena muttering to themselves these words:

"That big fellow will do. He's the best we have yet seen."

Among the mutterers was Eddie Santry, former featherweight champion, and referee of the fight. Santry paid the following tribute to Willard's fistic abilities:

"He's about the best there is right now, though still green. I was in the ring and right close to the men all the time and will say that Willard hits harder than any heavyweight in the game today. Fitzsimmons, when his hands were good, could not hit with more pile-driving force than this fellow. Jess was under wraps all the way with Bauer for fear of injuring him, but at that he shot over a couple of right-hand uppercuts that would have stopped less gamer ringmen than the St. Charles heavy. There is power behind his punches.

"I never saw a boxer improve as fast as has Willard. He's got a nasty left hook developed, the short kind, you know, that does not have to travel far to hurt. And his right uppercuts and crosses are stunners. He does not waste punches, eiether, and when he starts one it's a good bet it will land. There is none of the old-woman style of milling with him. He did not pull a punch from his hips in the fight. All of them were of the snappy kind that you see champions use.

"I saw McCarty fight a couple of times and if Willard can't beat him, then I never had a boxing glove on. Willard is bigger and tougher and a harder hitter than McCarty and I actually believe he can outbox him, too."

Gossip Among Sports

Chance-Evers-Tinker — three managers all from the same club, the same winter.

There is one wrestler whom constant defeat cannot keep off the mat, and his name is Dr. Roller.

Lajoie has batted better than .300 for sixteen years and still is considered high class swapping material.

Hank O'Day has not signed to umpire in the National league and will not do so if Ban Johnson can help it.

John McGraw says that if Arthur Hoffman comes back this year, Clarke will have the greatest outfield in history.

Connie Mack thoroughly agrees with E. Collins and Joe Jackson. He says that the Athletics will win the American league flag in 1913.

"I will win you a pennant before I quit." That is the assurance of Frank Chance to Frank Farrell. And if any one man can do it, it is Chance.

Connie Mack picks Rube Waddell as the greatest pitcher of all time. Waddell certainly made a lasting impression on his quiet manager.

Mobile intends doubling its seating capacity. Wat's the use now that it has lost Pitcher Demaree, who put Mobile in the running last season?

Jim Scott, minus his rheumatism, has signed to pitch ball for the White Sox in 1913. This will be a big boost for the Chicago American league club.

In answer to a querry whether he would play baseball in 1913, J. Kling ventures the opinion that Kansas City will boom as a billiard and pool center.

Dartmouth college recently accepted an invitation to send the track team to Denver in April to compete with the Denver Athletic club track team.

If Jess Willard sticks to Cutler chances are some fellow will spring up before long and attach some fat receipts and contend he saw the meal ticket first.

If Cashion comes through, Washington critics are certain they will haul in the next American league gonfalcon. They only need one more pitcher to aid Johnson.

Twenty-three games make up the army baseball schedule this year. The annual game between army and navy will be staged May 31. Harvard and Penn State have dates.

Gerald Hayes, the old Texas league umpire, and one time manager of the Beaumont and other clubs, more recently an umpire in the American association, goes to the International next season as an indicator man.

Locke says that he will not even retain Donlin with the Phillies, thus putting an end to all rumors that Sir Michael will succeed Dooin. Donlin, sure of eye, but slow of foot, is almost inevitably doomed to the minors.

Clarence ("Wildcat") Ferns of Kansas City, claimant of the welter weight championship of the world, was awarded the decision over Harry Brewer of Kansas City after ten rounds of furious fighting in Kansas City.

Following out Freddy Welsh's line of argument that he is the real lightweight champion of the world because he holds the only referee's decision ever given against Ritchie, why isn't McFarland the champ? He holds a decision over Welsh.

Although he has been up there or thereabouts ever since the palmy days of 1909, Billy Killifer is just becoming a real major leaguer. He is a holdout on the Phillies, though receiving the largest salary one of their catchers has drawn since the days of Ed McFarland.

M'BRIDE AN ABLE ASSISTANT

One of Most Brilliant Fielders Keeps Players Interested in Their Work and on Edge.

In George McBride, Griffith has had an able lieutenant. It is just of late that McBride's value to the Washington team has become generally appreciated. The fact that he was deficient as a batsman when compared to some other players always handicapped his popularity, and yet there is no more valuable man on the team.

It is McBride more than any one else who keeps the players interested in their work and on edge. In addition he is one of the most brilliant fielders in the game today, and beyond doubt the best man at handling thrown balls and touching base runners.

McBride has one record which will, perhaps, never be equaled. In the five years that he has played with Washington he has missed but two games of ball. Three years ago he was ill in the spring and was in bed for two days, unable to play. He has taken part in every game excepting these two since he has been here, though exposed to the dangers of injury by being spiked more often than any other player on the team. McBride, however, is always on the job. He worked his hardest when the team was weakest, and had a particularly brilliant record last year, and much of the team's success was due to his good work.

George McBride.

In the opinion of many good judges and critics, McBride and Wagner of Boston are the two greatest shortstops in the American league today, and for steadiness McBride has something on his bean-eating rival.

John E. Madden Makes Entries.

John E. Madden will be the largest nominator to the Coney Island Jockey club's Futurity, of $5,000 added, which is to be run at the autumn meeting in 1915. He has forwarded entries of 107 mares bred to his Hamburg Place stallions Star Shoot, Ogden and Migraine and the English triple crown winner Rock Sand, which was recently sold by August Belmont for $140,000 and sent to France, where he is now the property of a powerful syndicate of breeders.

Will Not Row Middies.

Syracuse and Annapolis will not row next spring, according to an announcement by Murray Stedeman, graduate manager of athletics at Syracuse. Financial difficulties and the desire to win the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, on June 21, the chief aim of the Syracuse eight, led the governing board of athletics at Syracuse to decide not to row the middies.

Red Sox Have Holdout.

Catcher Nunemaker has returned his unsigned contract to the Boston American league club. He demands an increase in salary over that of 1912.

ZIMMERMAN IS NEW WAGNER

Chicago Third Baseman as Hard a Hitter as Pittsburg Veteran in Palmy Days.

For years Hans Wagner of the Pittsburg Pirates enjoyed the reputation of being the most dangerous batter in the National league. He has been sheared of that distinction. None other than Heinie Zimmerman of the Chicago Cubs has been honored with it by twirlers of the league. He was not feared before on account of his fondness for swinging at high thrown balls. Pitchers succeeded in deceiving him in that way. He remedied his fault and forced the twirlers to get the ball near the plate, as his record of .372 proves.

Zimmerman was a set left field hitter. Nearly all his drives were shot past the third baseman or in the air to the left fielder. When he was in the game substituting for a regular his hits were not frequent. He did not strike out oftener, but was unfortunate in placing the ball in the hands of the third sacker or left fielder. He realized his mistake and took pains to correct it. In practice he exercised in placing the ball by the first sacker and to right center. Being a natural batter, it did not require much time before he was able to hit to all three directions on the field. This is shown by his getting as many extra base hits to right center as he did in left field.

"Rube" Marquard of the New York Giants declares Zimmerman was the hardest man in the league for him to pitch to. He is not the only flinger who found him a heap of trouble. Tesreau of the Giants, Hendrix of Pittsburg, Sallee and Harmon of St. Louis, Rixey of Philadelphia, Tyler of Boston, Alexander of Philadelphia and Suggs of Cincinnati credit Zimmerman with being the most dangerous man at the plate.

Heinie Zimmerman.

"Of all the batsmen in the National league, whom do you fear most?" was asked Marqurad.

"'Zimmerman of the Cubs," he replied. "Heinie is a terror. No use trying to fool him. He is another Hans Wagner, only younger and far more dangerous. He is a more natural batter and a harder hitter than Wagner is now. Hans, in my opinion, has lost his punch.'"

ED SWEENEY FAVORS CHANCE

Catcher of New York Team Sure Peerless Leader Will Prove Big Success in Gotham.

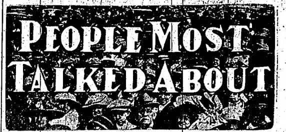
While President Farrell, of the New York American club, was at the Chicago meeting of the American league, Catcher Ed Sweney called on him after completion of the Chance deal to congratulate him on his good fortune in landing Chance.

"He is the man you need," was the way Sweeney put it. "He will put new life in the team, and I am sure all the boys will play their heads off for him. Most of the fellows realized that we were not a last place outfit last season, but we simply had to submit to the inevitable. Next season we will show something to those teams which finished ahead of us."

Ed Sweeney.

Boxing in New York.

After a visit to Albany to learn the views of Governor Sulzer regarding the talk of a possible repeal or amendment of the boxing law James R. Price, the recently appointed member of the state athletic commission, declared that the sport would not be disturbed so long as it was kept clean from rowdyism and brutality. He said Governor Sulzer was satisfied with the way the sport is being conducted at present, but desired that the commission see nothing occurred that would offend public morals.



PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

MRS WILSON SHUNS INAUGURAL FETE

Washington society quickly adjusted itself to the official announcement that there would be no inaugural ball March 4, but that a reception would be substituted for the time-honored feature. Announcement, however, that the inaugural committee had been informed by telephone from Trenton that Mrs. Wilson and her daughters would not attend the reception gave society a shock. Nevertheless society will recover and be on parade as usual even if Mrs. Wilson and her daughters refrain from attending the function.

The declination of the president-elect's family to participate in the reception will influence the attitude of the diplomatic corps and maybe that of the exclusive society set, but the rank and file of Washington and many of the visitors who are attracted to the city by other features of the inauguration will be on hand.

It is not to be expected that the dressing will be so elaborate as on former occasions when the president and members of his family attended inaugural honors, but the aspirant for social notice and the newcomers who enter Washington official life with the new congress will be present.

What the affair loses in gorgeousness and exquisite dressing will be compensated, in the opinion of Democrats, by genuine Democratic methods, and they predict it will be a success.

With the local committee withdrawn from all control over the reception there will not be the usual effort to dispose of tickets of admission, but unless the new president frowns severely on the reception and withdraws from it all recognition, the presence of the Marine band and other music, with well lighted rotunda and corridors, it is thought will attract to the capital the night of March 4 a large crowd, however varied the style of dressing may be.

As a further attraction 10,000 incandescent lamps will be added to the lights now installed along Pennsylvania avenue, while from the Capitol to the treasury building powerful searchlights will sweep the broad thoroughfare. This outburst of electricity, say the managers, will make the capital of the United States the most briliantly lighted city in the world.

SPANISH KING PLEADS TO SEE THE U. S

King Alfonso of Spain is likely to pay a visit to the United States some time this summer. The Spanish government is now considering a proposal which emanated from the king himself, who has long desired to visit America. He has several times made similar proposals which have been rejected by the government under the mistaken notion that the animosities created by the war between Spain and the United States are still warm.

Since last year King Alfonso has been combating this idea and has been reinforced in his opinions by the personal experiences of Captain Vincens, the Spanish attache at London, and another officer who visited the Uniteld States last summer.

When Alfonso was in England in August he sent for Captain Vincens and questioned him about his trip to the United States.

The Spanish king insisted upon getting from the attache every minute detail in regard to the United States. He was particularly anxious to find out whether any ill-feeling remained in America over the Spanish-American war. Captain Vincens assured him that there was not the slightest animosity. On the contrary he found everywhere feelings of the utmost cordiality.

He said to the king: "My comrade and myself visited the United States as two private individuals. From the moment we reached New York it rained kindnesses and courtesies.

"The commandant at West Point in his invitation asked me to stay a week, but unfortunately I was able to remain only two days. I have seen military academies in all parts of the world, but West Point is simply wonderful and those two days shall never be forgotten. Everything was shown to me from the kitchen to the classroom and the graduation hall."

"On every side I heard expressions of delight that we, as Spanish officers, had visited West Point."

LASCURAIN SAYS THE REVOLUTION IS OVER

Senor Don Pedro Lascurain, minister of foreign relations of Mexico, who spent a few days in this country recently, does not regard the future of his country as being nearly so dark as some people have pictured it. On the contrary, he is filled with optimism, and predicts an era of great prosperity for Mexico, in which he expects and hopes the United States will share.

When asked by a reporter as to the accuracy of recent reports of continued rebel activity and for a statement as to the prospect of permanent peace, he said:

"There has been much misrepresentation regarding our affairs. The situation in Mexico today is very much like that which existed in this country during the latter part of your Indian campaigns. Tranquillity prevails everywhere save in a few remote sections. The people want peace and are determined to have it. The last revolution is at an end; there is no doubt about that The only remnants of it are some marauding bands of outlaws who are operating just as your Indians did—and they are just as hard to capture. They are far out in broad and sparsely settled parts of the country, much of which is wild and mountainous. They are familiar with every foot of the ground and know every mountain pass and hiding place.

"Not a single village in all of Mexico is in the possession of these vandals. There are not more than 20,000 or 25,000 of them at the most, probably not nearly so many. They are operating in bands of from 20 to 500, chiefly in the states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Morelos. They are being pursued by 60,000 regular troops and rurales, besides the volunteer forces in the affected districts, and their extermination is certain, though it may take some little time on account of the difficulties which are being encountered by the Federal soldiers. But at the most it will not take long."

Substitute.

Mother (after relating pathetic story)—"Now, Reggie, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy you saw today who hasn't any father?" Reggie (clutching the rabbit)—"Couldn't we give him father instead?"—Punch.

Not Many.

"Women are living longer than they did a generation ago," says a statistical authority. Yes, but will they own up to being any older?—Exchange.

Had Real Gems.

Actresses are commonly reputed to wear "paste" jewelry on the stage. That some of them wear genuine diamonds, however, is attested by the New York city custom house, which recently assessed the gems of an incoming French actress at $327,000.

To Escape the Storm.

Many, many storms there are that lie low and hug the ground, and the way to escape them is to go up the mountain side, and get higher than they are.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913. NUMBER, 33.

REPUBLICANS URGE CHANGE IN RULES

SENATORS ROOT AND CRANE FAVOR NATIONAL GATHERING NEXT FALL.

CONVENTION LAWS NOT LIKED

Would Lay Down New Law for the Selection of Delegates—Change Wanted Representation.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The prospect for a Republican national convention next fall to revise the rules governing the selection of national delegates and to change the basis of southern representation at regular Republican conventions has been strengthened through expressions favoring the proposed national gathering by Senator Root of New York and Senator Crane of Massachusetts.

Basis of Demand.

Demand for a Republican convention has been based on the desire to make such changes that states will have the opportunity to select their delegates through primaries or otherwise, and to cut down the number of delegates from states having a light Republican vote.

"I am in favor of holding a Republican convention at some convenient time next fall or winter," said Senator Root, who was chairman of the Chicago convention last June, "for the purpose of doing two things:

"First—To make representation in national conventions proportionate to the Republican vote—that is, correcting the disproportion in what is spoken of as the southern representation.

"Second—To permit the Republicans of each state to elect delegates to national conventions in their own way, so that the choice in each state will be regulated according to the laws of the state.

"In order that these changes shall be effective in a convention to nominate a president, they must be made before that convention, and that can be done only by a special convention.

"The national committee is still bound by the old rules which were adopted by the convention of 1880. They will have to call the next convention just as they did the last one, under these rules, unless a special convention is called to make the changes which certainly ought to be made."

Senator Crane's Views.

Senator Crane also indorsed the convention plan.

"I am in favor of holding a Republican national convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in proportion to the Republican vote, and also to amend the rules for the election of delegates in such manner as may be deemed wise," Senator Crane said.

"History has shown that a change in the basis of representation is not likely to be made at the nominating convention, and this emphasizes the necessity of a special convention."

No definite steps have been taken toward issuing a call for the convention. Expressions by members of various factions of the party indicate that efforts will be made to bring Republicans from all states together within the present year for the revision plans.

DEFRAUDED U. S., IS CHARGE

Fuel Company President and Officials Charged With Swindling $450,000 Duties.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Accused of defrauding the federal government of more than $150,000 in custom duties on imported coal, President John L. Howard of the Western Fuel company and seven other officials or employes of the corporation have been indicted by a federal grand jury for criminal conspiracy. The men surrendered themselves and were released on bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

It is charged that the company turned into the government false weight reports on coal landed here, and that, through connivance with employes of steamship companies, it certified to the government reports showing more coal sold American vessels than really was delivered, and thus benefitted by the "draw back," which is a rebate of duty allowed when foreign coal is used by American vessels.

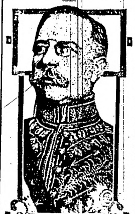
Mylius May Enter U. S.

New York, Feb. 20.—Edward F. Mylius, the English journalist, convicted of libeling King George V of England and detained by the immigration authorities at Ellis island, has received permission from Federal Judge Coxe to enter the United States. Judge Coxe sustained a write of habeas corpus.

Action Supply Bills Urges.

Washington, Feb. 20.—With the house in a tangle of congested appropriation bills, Democratic Leader Underwood dropped his tariff work and lectured the Democrats on the necessity for speedy action on the supply measures. In the course of a colloquy the later filibustering against the appropriation bills, Representative Underwood declared emphatically it was not the wish of President-elect Wilson that this year's appropriation bills go over to the Democratic administration.

FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA



The election by congress of General Huerta to the provisional presidency of Mexico is regarded as practically certain. It is said he will appoint Francisco de la Barra his minister of foreign affairs.

ADMITS SUFFRAGETTE BOMB

MRS PANKHURST ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSION.

Says Authorities Need not Look for Women Who Actually Did It.

Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 20.—"We have blown up the chancellor of the exchequer's house," Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst said, addressing an enthusiastic meeting of suffragettes here. "The authorities need not look for the women who actually did it. I personally accept full responsibility for it."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that if she was sent tot penal servitude she would go on a hunger strike.

"The government then will have to set me free," she added, "or let me die. If I drop out a hundred women are ready to take my place."

Wrecks Home of Lloyd-George.

London, Feb. 20.—The country residence of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George, at Walton Heath, was practically destroyed yesterday by a bomb, which, the police say, was placed there either by militant suffragettes or their male sympathizers. Mr. Lloyd-George himself is on a motor trip in France. Nobody was injured, as the residence had not been occupied.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION WORK

"Money Trust" Investigation Expect to Submit Report to Congress on Feb. 27.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house money trust investigating committee has begun consideration of the financial regulation legislation, which will be recommended in its report. The committee has discussed informally the evils disclosed by the hearings and possible remedial laws. No action was taken and the report will not be finally framed until Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the committee, arrives in Washington at the end of the week. The committee expects to submit the report by Thursday, Feb. 27.

A similar suggestion exists as to clearing houses, although it was suggested that the committee could secure proposed reforms by prohibiting national banks from joining clearing house associations which failed to incorporate or failed to observe certain prescribed rules. Practically all of the committee's recommendations will necessarily be based on the jurisdiction of congress over national banks.

Plans for Reorganization.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Plans for prompt reorganization of the house will be made and Democratic members of the new Ways and Means committee selected at a caucus of the Democratic representatives in the incoming congress to be held March 5. The Ways and Means committee has completed its first reading of the proposed tariff schedules, and it was decided to ask a caucus to enable the majority of the committee to proceed under the authority of the new congress.

Claims Share of Millions.

New York, Feb. 20.—Florence L. Brandt, daughter of George W. Brandt of Davenport, Iowa, who claims to have been adopted with her baby brother in 1895 by their uncle, William Ziegler, the baking powder millionaire, but became homesick and returned to her father, began an action here in the surrogate's court to have herself reinstated as Ziegler's adopted daughter. This proceeding aims to let her share with her brother, William Ziegler, Jr., now sole heir.

Suspend Freight Tariffs.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The interstate commerce commission has suspended until June 20 freight tariffs of the Chicago Great Western railway which cancel milling-in-transit privileges of shippers at Minneapolis on wheat moving east from Missouri river points. The commission says that "had the suspended items been allowed to become effective, Minneapolis millers would have been deprived of this business, as similar privileges to mills east and south of Minneapolis were continued in effect."

'CHANGE PETITIONS SULZER

TAX BILL CREATES STRONG PROTEST FROM NEW YORKERS.

Members Call Meeting of Employes and Plan for Fight.

New York, Feb. 20.—The authorities of the stock exchange have prepared a petition to Governor Sulzer protesting against the bill pending in the legislature to increase the tax on stock transactions. Members of the exchange have called meetings of their employes urging them to work against the bill through their assemblymen and senators.

The petition will be supplemented by representations from counsel for the exchange denouncing the measure as "class" legislation, and pointing out its "unfairness" to investors. Members declared yesterday that if this bill and others aimed at the exchange became laws a movement might be started to move the exchange outside the state.

Prominent real estate dealers Wednesday held an informal conference at which it was decided to call a mass meeting of financial district realty brokers and operators to protest against the proposed measure, and at the same time to appoint a committee to go to Albany to enter vigorous objection to the bill.

Several real estate brokers said that large stock exchange firms had notified them already that their leases of offices would not be renewed on May 1, if the bill should become a law. The proposed legislation, if passed, it was said, would also work a great hardship on trust companies, savings banks and other money loaning institutions, that have extended large loans on real estate in the financial district.

DEMONSTRATES THE KILLING

Chicago Automobile Bandit Shows Coroner's Jury How He Murdered Policeman.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Robert Webb, the confessed automobile bandit is held responsible by a coroner's jury for the murder of Detective Peter M. Hart on January 20. Hart was shot and killed while struggling with Webb in a South Side flat. Webb later confessed the crime on a promise of clemency from State's Attorney Hoyne.

With Policeman William Joyce taking the role of Hart, Webb showed members of the jury just how he killed the officer. The bandit went through every movement stoically and carefully explained the details of his crime.

Joyce and Webb wrestled about the jury room and at a signal from the accused man they fell to the floor and scuffled for possession of a revolver which had fallen from a nearby table. Suddenly there was a click of the trigger and Webb signified that at this point Hart fell, fatally wounded.

Golf Links Insured.

London, Feb. 20.—The action of the suffragettes in ruining golf links led to the opening of a new form of insurance today by Lloyd's. The company offered insurance on golf links at 2 per cent premiums and is doing a brisk business.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—Wheat, May, 87¾c; July, 89⅜c; No. 1 northern, 87¼c; No. 2 northern, 85¾c; No. 1 durum, 89c; No. 3 corn, 44½c; No. 3 white oats, 31c; barley, malting, 57c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 1 flax, $1.33¾c.

Duluth, Feb. 20.—Wheat, May, 88⅜c; July, 89¾c; No. 1 northern, 86¾c; No. 1 durum, 85¾c.

South St. Paul, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Steers, $5.75@7.40; cows, $4.50@6.50; calves, $5.25@9.25; hogs, $8.10@8.15; sheep and lambs, $3.50@8.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market slow; beeves, $6.65@9.00; Texas steers, $5.20@6.00; western steers, $5.50@7.65; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.60; cows and heifers, $3.15@7.40; calves, $7.00@10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market weak; light, $8.20@8.45; mixed, $8.15@8.45; heavy, $7.95@8.40; rough, $7.95@8.10; pigs, $6.40@8.25; bulk of sales, $8.30@8.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; market steady; native, $5.00@6.50; western, $5.25@6.60; yearlings, $6.65@7.85; lambs, native, $7.25@8.85; western, $7.25@8.85.

For the first time in many weeks hog receipts today were in excess of the run a year ago. Buyers had instructions to prevent further appreciation. Cattle prices lost a point. There were more arrivals than expected. Lambs declined 10@15c, but sheep held steady.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Wheat turned upward today after a hesitating start. Absence of rain in the winter crop belt encouraged the bulls. The southwest particularly was skeptical regarding promised moisture. Opening prices were unchanged to ⅛c higher. May at the outset was 92½c to 92¼@92⅜c, the same as last night to a shade up. A decline to 92¼c followed, but the market then advanced to 92¾c.

An additional rise took place owing to export demand at Kansas City. The close, however, was easy as a result of showers. May finished at 92½@92⅝c, a net gain of a shade.

Mild weather and easy cables weakened corn. May opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 52⅛c to 52c, and sagged to 52c.

Subsequently the market rallied with wheat. The close was weak, ⅜c lower at 51⅞c for May.

Oats dropped on account of slow demand. May, which started 1-16c off at 34⅛c, descended to 33⅞@34c.

Coast Linked to Gulf.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 20.—A $1,000,000 contract has been awarded to Twohy Brothers of Tacoma and Portland for the building of the connecting link of the Burlington system, for the completion of the new transcontinental route from the Puget sound country to the gulf. Work will be started as soon as men and equipment can be assembled. The cutoff will give the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern a through line from Tacoma, Seattle and Portland through Denver to Galveston and other gulf ports.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.—The railroad and warehouse commission believes that a distance tariff law would upset the present system of rates adjusted as they are, to market conditions. It would also kill competition in many cases, according to the commission's report.

The commission, in response to the request of the state senate, has prepared its views on the distance tariff subject. The reply was sent to the senate yesterday and was formally placed before that body today when it was printed in the senate journal.

Final Action Postponed.

The final action by the senate on the distance tariff bill was postponed until March 5 in order that the supreme court may have time to see if the United States supreme court rules on the Minnesota rate cases.

Plans for active opposition in the legislature to the proposed R. C. Dunn codification of the state road laws, developed in a conference yesterday between Cyrus M. King of Deer River and Senator Elwell. Mr. King is president of the Northern Minnesota Development league, a good roads advocate and politician. He was defeated last fall for nomination as lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket.

Clashes with Elwell Law.

Mr. King, Senator Elwell, M. N. Koll of Cass Lake, and several other men are looking into the situation. The codification as proposed would repeal the Elwell road law, Mr. King said, and for this reason a recommitment of the bill will be asked for amendment.

Amusements on Sunday will be prohibited, if three bills introduced by Senator Froshaug yesterday become laws. The senator, introduced one bill to prohibit theatrical performances on Sunday. Senator Froshaug would also make it a misdemeanor for anyone violating this act.

The second bill for Sunday observance introduced by the same senator would close all billiard, pool rooms and bowling alleys on Sunday. The third bill would prohibit all public dancing on Sunday.

Woodman Emancipation Pass.

The Modern Woodman bill, giving insurgent members legal right to organize, passed in the house yesterday. The vote was 68 to 47. Reconsideration was voted down.

Governor Eberhart announced two important appointments yesterday.

Ralph W. Wheelock, secretary to the governor since Mr. Eberhart succeeded Governor Johnson, will become a member of the board of control; George F. Authier, political editor of a Minneapolis paper becomes secretary to the governor.

Wanted to Prevent Litigation.

While there were numbers who favored a tonnage tax who voted against the bill who were not convinced that Mr. Spooner's constitutional objection was sound, they nevertheless realized that the point raised would be made use of by mine owners to institute litigation which might be before the courts for years before the point was settled. In the mean time the corporations might refuse to pay either local or state taxes with consequences disastrous to the people living in the sections affected.

St Paul, Feb. 19.—The house in committee of the whole, yesterday recommended the H. H. Dunn antitrust bill for passage by an overwhelming vote.

C. L. Sawyer said final passage of the bill in its present form would put the Minneapolis real estate board and the Minneapols board of insurance underwriters out of business. He attempted to have the bill laid over for one day, so amendments could be prepared excepting the Minneapolis boards, but Dunn objected and his motion recommending it for passage carried.

Tonnage Tax Defeated.

Tonnage tax was defeated in the lower house of the legislature yesterday by a vote of 55 to 61.

The vote came after five hours of heated debate, during which more bitterness was displayed by the opposing members than at any time this session. Long after the dinner hour, when members were fatigued from their long session, the troubled waters were stirred again when H. H. Dunn attempted to postpone action on the bill and have it referred to the judiciary committee to determine its constitutionality.

Enthusiastic supporters of the measure, who had tired of the debate, once more pitched into the argument, and objected to this procedure, declaring it was a move to defeat the bill.

Northern Minnesota, to which the tonnage tax has been a bugaboo for several legislative sessions, gives credit to Cleon T. Knapp of Chisholm for the defeat of the bill. Under his leadership the number of members who were openly opposed to tonnage tax at the opening of the session, gradualy grew until yesterday they had a majority.

Dealers Want Law.

If the Green bill now before the house for repeal of the anti-cigaret law and the substitution of an act licensing the sale of cigarets and cigaret papers fails to pass it will not be the fault of a number of dealers in the state who are industriously urging its adoption. They say the present law does not prohibit and that more cigarets are now sold than ever before.

Senate Would Increase Court.

The Orr bill proposing a constitutional amendment to increase the membership of the state supreme court from five to seven, and making the office of clerk of the supreme court appointive, was passed by a vote of 84 to 4.

A bill by Mr. Campbell providing that city and county prisoners may be employed on the public roads was recommended for passage. Under the terms of the bill, remuneration is to be allowed the prisoner for his labor, to be paid to his wife, family or such person as the courts may direct.

Election Bill Special Order.

The primary election bill was the special order in the senate. The bill as framed proposes to change the date of the primaries from September to June. Senator Clague moved an amendment to put the date back to June again. This occasioned prolonged debate, but was passed over without action being taken.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—Election bills, reapportionment, distance tariff, the Woodman bill and tonnage tax are some of the things that will engage the attention of the legislature this week.

It was conceded when the Minnesota primary law was passed at the special session that it probably would not work perfectly, but it was thought that the general construction of it would prove a benefit and that the primary and general elections would show up the weak points, which would then be remedied.

Yesterday was the first day set aside for the doctoring of the new law and the senators made an all-day session of it and left other business for the future.

Would Drop Class Feature.

The one definite change decided upon was the elimination of the class feature as connected with non-partisan offices.

The fault found with the class feature at the primaries was that it restrained the voter from exercising his full free choice. He was allowed to vote for but one in a class and the men he might have thought to be the best three of all the candidates in all the classes might all have been in the one class. Yet he could vote for but one in the class and must pick his other two from the other two classes. Also it was found that many voters cast a ballot for only one man of the entire number, figuring that his one vote for one candidate was more powerful in that it did not at the same time bolster up two others.

Senator George Sullivan of Stillwater moved that the class feature be stricken out as applied to non-partisan offices and carried his point by a 26 to 20 vote.

This, providing the house also acts favorably on this section, means that all candidates will file in one class, that the high six will be the nominees and the high three of the six at the general election the winners.

Second Choice Attacked.

Senator Stebbins of Rochester asked the senate to knock out in its entirety the second choice feature which was applied to partisan offices last fall. He said that it had only resulted in confusion; that the people had shown plainly that they did not care to utilize it, that it made impossible the use of voting machines in Minneapolis, that it had delayed primary returns most lamentably. He suggested that the senators think this over until Friday, when the entire election law will again be made the subject of special business.

Reapportionment Up Thursday.

In the house the reapportionment bill is a special order at 11 a. m. Thursday. The bill had the unanimous approval of the reapportionment committee and its passage without material change is predicted. The Woodman emancipation bill, introduced by Representative D. P. O'Neill of Thief River Falls, is a special order in the house at 11 a. m. Wednesday.

Condemn Resort of Sailors.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Almost the last of the links between the present and the city that Robert Louis Stevenson loved, was doomed when the board of public works condemned the Bells of Shandon, once a sailors' crimping house, in which Stevenson found color for his tales of the South seas. Many a sailor has wakened in its bedrooms to find his pay gone and his future mortgaged to the crimp downstairs. With shanghaing and crimping must go their old landmarks.

Madero Satisfied with Taft Reply.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—President Madero has received the reply of President Taft to his telegram protesting against possible intervention, in which President Taft assured him that the reports of the intention of the United States government to land forces in Mexico were inaccurate. "I never expected anything less than this," commented Madero on President Taft's message, "I regard it as satisfactory and friendly."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

ROBT. A. SMITH PASSES AWAY

Former Mayor of St. Paul is Dead After Lingering Illness.

St. Paul, Feb. 13.—Robert A. Smith, former mayor of St. Paul and prominent for years in official life in Minnesota, died at 7:15 o'clock last night at his home in the Marlborough apartments, Summit avenue and Sixth street, St. Paul. He had been slowly failing for days, but yesterday, Dr. E. M. Eastman gave out hope for his recovery, stating that the crisis in the pneumonia attack had passed.

At his bedside was Mrs. C. W. Copley, his daughter.

In the death of R. A. Smith of St. Paul, Minnesota loses a unique figure. He was undoubtedly the oldest office holder in the state and when death claimed him he still wore the harness. He was county commissioner and his term would not have expired until 1914.

Many Years an Official.

Though the records fail to disclose the fact, he was always proud to tell that he began holding office when he waswas less than 21 years of age.

A synopsis of his life both in an official and a commercial way—he was at one time heavily identified with the business life of St. Paul—is interesting.

His career began as a lawyer of Booneville, Ind., was a series of political successses. He spent only a few years in Indiana going to St. Paul in 1853, to become private secretary to Governor Gorman. From that day to the time of his death he had been closely identified with St. Paul and Ramsey county as a public officer.

For three years he was auditor of Warwick county, Indiana; for three years he was secretary to Willis A. Gorman, territorial governor of Minnesota, which included the functions of territorial librarian. Following this, he was for 12 years treasurer of Ramsey county, and three years he represented the residents of the old Third ward. Meanwhile he acted as president of the common council. As representative in the legislature he served two years, while to this must be added four years as state senator. A similar term was spent as the postmaster of St. Paul. And finally Robert A. Smith was mayor of St. Paul for 15 years.

BIG DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

General Secretary to be Engaged by "West Central" Counties—Graceville Meeting.

Graceville.—The branch meeting of the West Central Minnesota Development association adjourned last Saturday after working out plans for a more strenuous and concerted effort toward development than this part of the state ever has known. The directors of the association decided to engage a general secretary whose duties will be to focus all activities of the association in a way that will bring about the best results.

Some man will be engaged to fill the position in a few days. Within an hour after the directors had decided to create this secretaryship, farmers and business men had pledged $2,700 for salary and expenses.

It will not be long before each county in the association's territory will have a county farm bureau. Plans for these were decided on. Each county association is to be incorporated under the state law to take complete charge of development work in that particular district. These associations will be business organizations, having for their aim more and better livestock, the working out of a system of crop rotation, the building of silos, the holding of corn and colt shows and the general toning up of farming.

Each county association will consist of sixteen or seventeen departments. In the seven counties which have superintendents of agriculture, these men will be the active leaders in the movement. If there is a man in the county who is an expert on corn growing he will be placed in charge of that department. And so with an expert breeder or builder of silos.

The association also decided to hold corn shows in various towns next fall, followed by a big corn and alfalfa exposition. Much interest is being taken in the growing of the latter product.

The association went on record as favoring the bill pending in the legislature which would give to county commissioners the right to vote enough money for a county superintendent of agriculture, and which also appropriates $1,000 for each county that receives such an expert. The pure seed bill now before the legislature also was indorsed.

Former University President Honored

Minneapolis.—Dr. William Watts Folwell, former president of the university, is 80 years old today. The alumni of the institution will celebrate the occasion of a big Valentine "party" in Donaldson's tonight. The gathering will be the annual meeting, also. Fully 450 alumni are expected to attend the festivities. President Vincent and President Emeritus Northrop will be present as honor guests.

TYPHOID VACCINE FOR 1,700

Widal Test to Be Made on the Patients at Fergus Falls Insane Hospital.

Fergus Falls.—The Fergus Falls hospital for the insane has just undertaken typhoid fever vaccination on a scale that has never before been attempted in any institution in the United States. The 1,700 inmates are all to be vaccinated, and as many of the attendants as desire vaccination are to be accommodated.

When Discovered.

Vaccination for typhoid fever was discovered and developed by Sir A. E. Wright and was tried out in an experimental way in the British army during the Boer war. The results at that time were not entirely satisfactory. One large injection was given, and it was found that it did not render the party receiving it immune in all cases. By experiment and observation in more recent years it has been found that a single injection does not necessarily confer immunity, but that smaller injections, repeated at intervals, are a practically certain preventative of the disease.

The vaccine is secured by developing typhoid fever bacteria, rendering them lifeless and injecting them into the blood. The presence of the bacilli causes the blood to begin the manufacture of an anti-toxin—the same antitoxin that eventually overcomes the disease when patients recover—and in this way the blood becomes saturated, so to speak, with this anti-toxin and the patient becomes immune to the disease.

The vaccination was tried out when the American army was patroling the Mexican border a short time ago, and is now compulsory in the United States army. The immunity is supposed to continue for three years, but nothing very definite is known on this subject, and an institution like the state hospital here will furnish an excellent opportunity to find out just how long the immunity lasts, as many of the patients remain for almost a lifetime and are kept under constant observation.

In addition to simply vaccinating patients, the hospital here is arranging to make what is known as the Widal test in every instance. This test shows, by means of reactions, whether the patient is or is not immune. Blood is tested before the first injection of the vaccine, as some patients may be immune from having had the disease in recent years. Another test is made between the first and second injection, to find out how much resistance has developed. A third test is made between the second and third injection, and a fourth test will be made after the third. Three injections are ordinarily sufficient to render a patient immune. Careful records will be kept in all cases, and further tests will be made from time to time.

INDIAN EXPERIMENT FARM

Red Lake Band of Chippewas Is Turning Out Some Good Farmers.

Bemidji. — One hundred and sixty acres lying on the south shore of the lower Red lake and between the Clearwater and Sand rivers is to be used as a demonstration farm for the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians. The farm is about half covered with timber and three-fourth of this portion will be cleared and stumped in the spring.

Ezra K. Lee, who is the agriculturist in charge of the work for the Red Lake band, says that the farm lies in the heart of a large Indian community and that the work carried on there will be eagerly watched. A well was drilled on the farm and at a depth of fifty-nine feet it sent a stream of water two inches thick sixteen feet above ground. Mr. Lee may eventually harness this waterpower and light the buildings with electricity and run the power machines from dynamos.

The Red Lake Indians have had a plot of ground for the boys near the agency school and the work has brought encouraging results. At the Beltrami county fair last fall, the Indians had an exhibit which contained specimens of some of the best crops raised in the county.

Duluth Meat Combine Alleged.

Duluth.—"If there is a combine among the retail meat dealers to force the wholesale packing establishments to refuse to sell to hotels and restaurants prosecution will follow," said Warren E. Greene, county attorney. Mr. Greene's statement was made following the announcement by restaurant and hotel men that if they are compelled to purchase at retail, a rise in prices will be made necessary.

Insane Man Is Captured.

Minneapolis.—Carl Falleen, 1011 Twenty-fifth avenue southeast, who had terrorized neighbors and outwitted the police, at bay for two days, was captured in St. Paul by Patrolmen Hallet and Horsch of the East Side station, who had received a "tip" that the man was in a cafe in the down-river city. Falleen had been seen in various localities, but always managed to escape the police, principally by changing his appearance. It is said that he changed his clothes three times Thursday night.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

CONGRESS.

Debate was begun on annual pension appropriation bill carrying $180,300,000.

The United States and France have agreed to continue the arbitration treaty for five years.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill carrying $3,761,642, was passed by the House.

President Taft's veto of the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill was received and read by the senate.

An amendment to the postoffice bill in the senate povides for primary election of fourth class postmasters.

The House Territories committee heard Alaskan plea for legislation permitting entrymen to prove coal claims in court.

An aggregate of $19,900,086 is expended annually by the government to maintain the public health service of the various departments, according to a statement forwarded to the senate by the secretary of the treasury.

Criticism of the present conservation system of the United States because of the power it gives to departmental heads in Washington to regulate affairs in great areas of western states was voiced by Senator Thomas of Colorado.

The bill to provide $2,000,000 for government participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 at San Francisco was killed for this session of congress on a test vote of 112 to 117 in a parliamentary skirmish for closing debate.

An agreement to vote on the question of overriding President Taft's veto of the "literacy test" immigration bill, has been reached in the senate after a short filibuster by democratic senators who demanded an opportunity to speak upon the subject.

With the shadow of possible intervention hovering over congress, legislative activity in both houses practically has come to a standstill. No immediate need to take up the question of warlike moves against Mexico is anticipated, but both houses of congress are prepared to receive the issue should it be thrust upon them.

The sundry civil bill reported to the house carries the following appropriations for the continuation of public buildings already authorized: McCook, $50,000; Rapid City, $50,000; Brookings, S. D., $40,000; Casper, Wyo., $25,000; Douglas, Wyo., $25,000; Huron, S. D., $26,000, and in Iowa, Denison, $25,000; Fort Madison, $30,000; Iowa Falls, $13,000; LeMars, $35,000; Perry, $25,000; Red Oak, $25,000.

SPORT.

Pitcher Scott of the White Sox has already started for the Paso Robles, Cal., training camp.

Protests against starting National league baseball games there at 2 p. m., as announced by President Murphy of the Chicago club, caused Murphy to modify the innovation by saying that the games would be started at 2:30.

Henry Coulter, aged 71, at one time said to have been champion single scull oarsman of the United States, died at his home in Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Coulter participated in many famous races in this country and England.

The club owners of the Western league, after working for three days and a large share of as many nights, by a unanimous vote adopted a schedule for the 1913 season at Lincoln. It provides for 168 games to be played in four trips around the circuit by each team.

Ad. Wolgast, former lightweight champion, arrived from Portland to begin training for his fight with "Harlem Tommy" Murphy on Washington's birthday. He confirmed the report that he had severed business relations with Tom Jones, formerly his manager, and at once established his training camp.

With the adoption of the playing schedule for 1913 the club-owners and representatives of the National league ended one of the shortest and most peaceful sessions in the history of this baseball organization. According to the statement made by Secretary

GENERAL.

Hurried preparations are being made in Mexico City for the flight of American women and children from the stricken city to safety within the borders of the United States.

In a speech at New York Colonel Roosevelt returned to an attack of the supreme court of Idaho.

Harry Fisher of Buffalo was elected president of the National Association of Merchant Tailors at the close of their annual clothing and style show in Cleveland, succeeding Charles McCarthy of Chicago.

How he discovered information for which the government paid him $50,000 in less than five months' employment by Duven Bros., dealers in art objects, was related to a New York supreme court jury by Joseph Lambert Payne.

San Francisco was endorsed for the meeting place of the National Canners' association in 1915 at the closing session of the convention.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report tentatively suggests reduction of some parcels post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds.

Thomas A. Edison celebrated his 66th birthday on February 11.

The price of oil has been advanced in the North Lima, O., field.

Interstate Commerce Commission Pass Inspector Boyd is in Omaha testing the free transportation market.

Eastern railway firemen have voted to go on strike.

April 14 has been selected as the date for beginning a general strike throughout Belgium by the National Council of Workingmen's organizations.

The Third cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, has been ordered from Washington to hold itself in readiness to entrain for Galveston, prepared for foreign service.

It is understood the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the German emperor, to Prince Ernst August, son of the duke of Cumberland, will take place in October next.

The Dreadnoughts Vermont and Nebraska, with Rear Admiral Fletcher aboard the Vermont, put in at Vera Cruz, bringing the total number of United States warships there up to three.

The national chamber of commerce adopted a resolution calling upon the president and senate of the United States to renew the arbitration treaty made between this country and Great Britain in 1908.

Conrad Schickerling, president of the Shickerling Manufacturing company, was arrested in New York on an indictment charging use of the mails to swindle pupils of a jewelers' art school.

A bill providing for a minimum wage for women passed by the Kansas house of representatives fixes $6 a week for a nine-hour day as the minimum wage of all women workers except domestic servants.

Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin waved before the eyes of his associate a draft for $1,500,000, the proceeds of a lumber deal. Back home the boys are wondering if the old man will run again and give prosperity a boost.

Three hundred and fifty clergymen of New York City, representing more than forty denominations, met at a luncheon recently in honor of James Bryce, who has announced his impending retirement as ambassador from Great Britain.

Insurgent Modern Woodmen of America from the Second congressional district and members of the organization's executive committee at a banquet in Omaha decided by resolution to renew their efforts to have the legislature enact what is known as the referendum rate bill.

Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart McArthur has resigned his pastorate at the Atlanta Baptist Tabernacle, which has been stormy for months through differences between himself and the congregation, and will return to New York to resume his duties as president of the World's Baptist Alliance.

The soil of a great portion of Germany is little but sand and it has been tilled for centuries, but on this poor land German farmers are today raising in some crops more than twice as many bushels per acre as the American farmer, and in all crops from 60 to 80 per cent more.

Criminal contempt of court proceedings against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' association and seventy-nine individuals for alleged violations of the anti-trust decree entered against the "grocers' trust" more than a year ago were begun in Birmingham, recently by the federal government.

United States District Judge Howard Hollister at Cincinnati, sentenced John H. Patterson, president, and twenty-four other officers and agents of the National Cash Register company to serve one year, and three others nine months in jail for criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

John P. Bauer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who has celebrated his forty-fifth birthday anniversary, has the distinction of being the first white child born at Hays City, Kan. Hays City was one of the most important trading posts for the Indians, and it afterward became the leading shipping point for cattle in the entire Panhandle section. Mr. Bauer came to Wilkes-Barre thirty years ago.

George Kittle of Palisade, Neb., filed a complaint against E. H. Farmer with the county attorney Saturday. The complaint alleges that Farmer secured $62 from him by falsely representing that he was about to be arrested by a United States deputy marshal and needed that amount of money to save him from the humiliation of being arrested. A warrant was issued and Farmer was arrested Wednesday at Hastings.

A man who gave the same of D. R. Leeper, attempted to hold up and rob sixteen men on the street near the Union station in Kansas City. He was unable to keep all of them under his eye and after emptying his revolver at those who attempted to escape, he took to his own heels with the men he had attempted to rob in pursuit. One of the highwayman's bullets fatally wounded Francis Fitzgerald, a 16-year-old boy. Leeper was captured.

The marching pilgrims bound from New York to Washington in the cause of woman's suffrage had their first hostile reception since their hike commenced at Leiperville, Pa., when they were snowballed and almost routed by a crowd of small boys.

Former Governor B. M. Fernald of Maine was elected president of the National Canners' association in convention in Louisville, Ky.

By mortgaging his piano Isaac Eyer, aged 68 years, of Pueblo, Colo., secured money to purchase a revolver, with which the police say he killed himself.

Colonel E. M. House, a close friend of both William Jennings Bryan and President-elect Wilson, visited Princeton at the invitation of the president-elect. Colonel House had just returned from a visit with Mr. Bryan at Miami, Fla.

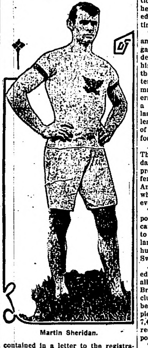
President Taft will follow the old inauguration day precedent of riding from the White House to the capitol and return with his successor.

The proposed German petroleum monopoly was placed fully under governmental control by an amendment to the bill by the committee of the imperial Parliament.

ATHLETE JIM THORPE NOW PROFESSIONAL

Thorpe in Action at Stockholm.

James Thorpe, the famous Indian athlete and Olympic champion, admitted that charges of professionalism brought against him were true, and has formally retired from amateur athletics. Thorpe's confession was contained in a letter to the registration committee of the Amateur Atheltic union, which was investigating his case.



Martin Sheridan.

The letter admitted that Thorpe had played baseball for a salary on a professional team three years ago, while a student of the Carlisle Indian school, but that on the same team there were several northern college men who were regarded as amateurs, and Thorpe did not realize his participation was wrong. Thorpe added that he did not play for the money he earned, but the love of the national pastime.

Thorpe's winning of the pentathlon and decathlon events at the Olympic games in Stockholm and later his wonderful performances which won for him the all-around championship of the A. A. U., at New York, last September, had stamped him the most marvelous all-around athlete of modern times. In addition his prowess as a football player had earned for him last season by unanimous choice of leading sporting writers the position of halfback on the annual all-American football team.

All the prizes and the honors which Thorpe has gained since 1909—the date from which his standing as a professional begins—must be transferred through the officials of the Amateur Athletic union to the men who finished second to the Indian in every event.

This will mean that the trophies and points won in the pentathlon and decathlon must be given, respectively, to F. R. Bie, Norway, and H. Wieslander, Sweden, and that J. J. Donahue, United States, and G. Lomberg, Sweden, will take second place.

John Bredemus of Princeton finished second to Thorpe in the American all-around championship, and Bruno Brodd, of the Irish-American Athletic club, third, and, therefore, now must be accorded the honors. In this championship Thorpe made a total score of 7,476 points, and broke the former record of Martin Sheridan by 91 points.

The loss of the six points scored by Thorpe in the Olympic games still leaves the United States winner by a wide margin, however, the total standing, United States 79, with Finland in second place, with 29.

WORLD'S RECORD IS BROKEN

Leo Goehring Makes Adams Brothers Lower Their Colors in In-Door Jumping Contest.

Leo Goehring, of the Bronx, the champion all-around jumper of the Mohawk Athletic club, has at last made the Adams brothers, Platt and Ben, lower their colors.

At the recent meet of the Bradhurst Field club in New York, Goehring broke the world's record for standing in-door jump, by clearing the bar at five feet three inches. This is one inch better than the former record held by Ray Ewry. The best that Platt Adams was able to do was to tie Ewry's record.

Goehring has relentlessly camped on the trail of the Adams brothers ever since he took up athletics. His ruling passion seemed to be to defeat either Platt or Ben, and for over two years he has never missed an opportunity to compete with them.

Goehring was a member of the last Olympic team on the regular list. Although he didn't shine in Sweden, he gained lots of experience and from now on ought to make the best in the country hustle to keep within striking distance of him.

Last year in the juniors, indoors, he captured the standing high jump event with five feet one-quarter inch.

Auto Race Dates Set.

Dates for the running of the Vanderbilt cup and grand prize automobile races on the Savannah course were designated at a meeting of the Savannah Automobile club. The Vanderbilt cup, Tiedeman trophy and Savannah trophy races will take place November 24. The grand prize race will be run November 27. It also was decided to shorten the seventeen-mile course to eight and one-half miles.

Europeans Aroused.

Foreigners are going to see that the United States athletic representatives do not run away with Olympic championships as they have done since the establishment of international competition. James E. Sullivan, United States Olympic commissioner, has received word that preparations for the games at Berlin in 1916 have been started by all European countries.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

The new Highlanders' park, when completed, will hold 30,000 people.

Art Queisser bought his release from Keokuk of the Central association for $50.

Alibis for defeats given by athletes are always interesting—they furnish food for the psychologists.

Manager Hughie Jennings says Joe Birmingham will have the Naps going along at a pretty good pace.

Charley Cutler's alibi for defeat in wrestling may be copied with effect by baseball pitchers who lose.

Jimmy McAleer is another debater against the Osler theory of usefulness as applied to the athletic species.

Callahan's hardest task may be the selection of his outfield, but he is lucky to have the men to keep him guessing.

Umpires come and umpires go, but somehow or other Tom Connolly keeps on bobbing up about April 1 every year to fool Doc Osler.

Fred Carisch, the Naps' young catcher, led the backstops in nipping base runners. He turned back thirty-one would-be pilferers.

Gotch says the Europeans should settle their trivial arguments before talking about such important things as world's championships.

Old Tim Keefe, the hero of baseball back in the 80's, is still a fan. He is a large property owner in Cambridge, Mass., and every now and then crosses the river to witness the games in Boston.

Orval Overall has asked the National commission to instruct him concerning his status. Orvie, who refused to report to the Cubs last season, wants to come back to the diamond, but says he will not play with the Cubs.

Charlie Carr is worrying over the whereabouts of big Jim Vaughn, the giant southpaw, who after being turned loose by the Yankees and Nationals last summer, did good work at Kansas City. The big Texan can't be located.

COURAGE NEEDED IN SPORTS

In Baseball, Football and Other Games Pluck Is Essential to Success of Player.

A recent writer in this paper in commenting on the playing of games made a statement which ought to be set in big type and repeated as often as possible. This was to the effect that it takes courage to "play the game," whatever that may be. A baseball man in a ball game needs to be cool when he stands close to a base reaching for the ball when the runner notorious for his "spiking" tactics comes sliding in to him feet first.

"In any position on any team a football player must have courage. It takes gameness for a runner to crack on all his speed when he is about to be tackled. It takes courage to dive into a runner and tackle him. It takes courage to hit the line, head first, running low and driving like a battering ram. The player who lacks grit will turn his back and lose force as he meets the resistance and be thrown back.

"It takes a world of courage to run the route in an olympic marathon race, and to come reeling in over the last few hundred yards refusing to drop when nature's last resources seem to have been burned out in the long, terrible drive over 26 miles.

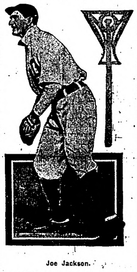
"Lots of things take courage. Americans have more to be proud of than mere medal and point winning when they look over the performances of their olympic athletes. Our men are the peers of any in the world."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

JOE JACKSON ALTERS VIEWS

Two Dollars Per Week Raise Satisfied Star Player at Start of Career—Now Wants $1,000.

That a baseball player can rise more rapidly in his profession than any other human being is the belief of Ben Smith, partner of Hugh Jennings in vaudeville. While in Cleveland recently Mr. Smith related an incident supporting his belief.

"Joe Jackson of the Cleveland club is holding out for a raise of $1,000 in salary," said Smith. "When I read that I remembered the incident of Joe Jackson's first raise in baseball. He was playing with the Greenville, S. C., club six years ago, having been taken out of a sawmill, where he had



Joe Jackson.

been earning $2 a day. The first time he went to bat as a professional he struck out. He blamed the spiked shoes, and the next time he went to bat in his stocking feet and hit the first ball over the fence for a homer.

"He went aolng after that getting a home run at least every other day, and the fans were wild about him. One day his pal, a fellow named Kelly, asked Joe what salary he was getting. Joe proudly told him $16 a week.

"'You're a big chump,' said Kelly. 'Why don't you hit the boss for more pay? Get to him and tell him you want some real money.'

"Joe finally summoned up courage and called upon the boss. He returned to Kelly all smiles.

"'Did you get it?' asked Kelly.

"'Sure,' boasted Joe.

"'Well, what are you drawing now?'

"Joe glanced around to make sure no one was within hearing, leaned toward Kelly and in a stage whisper announced: 'Eighteen.'"

CAREER OF BARNEY OLDFIELD

Man More Popularly Known as "Speed Demon" in Automobile Racing Game Is 35 Years Old.

Barney Oldfield, known as the "speed demon" in the automobile racing game, was born in Wauseon, O., Jan. 29, 1878. Oldfield has been engaged in establishing and breaking records in motor racing for more than ten years. Time and again he has been injured; but he has always been able to get back into the game. He first gained prominence in Los Angeles in 1904 by negotiating two miles on a circular dirt track in 1:46 2-5. Last year at Cleveland he set up a new two mile record, his time being 1:35 3-5. At Daytona in 1910 he set the mile record at 27:33 (since lowered to 25:40 by Butman), and also did a mile (unofficial) in 24:40. The most notable of Oldfield's recent performances was at Cleveland several weeks ago, when he established a world's record of :36 1-5 for a mile on a circular track.

Cobb a Tyro at Base Running.

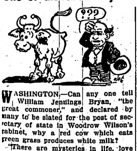
Bill Lange's base-running record is 'way better than Ty Cobb's. Ty's best record for a season is 83 stolen bases, while Bill has performed that feat twice and also copped 100 bases even in a single season.

Magee Likes First Base.

Sherwood Magee is very much in favor of Dooin's plans to have him play first base for the Phils next season. Magee started his baseball career in 1903 as a first sacker.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

One of the Great Mysteries in Life Unexplained



WASHINGTON.—Can any one tell William Jennings Bryan, "the great commoner," and declared by many to be slated for the post of secretary of state in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, why a red cow which eats green grass produces white milk?

"There are mysteries in life, love and patriotism which we accept every day, but cannot explain," Mr. Bryan recently declared. "If a man refused to eat everything he could not understand he would starve to death. No one yet has been able to explain how a red cow can eat green grass and give white milk."

Mayhap the near future will solve the problem for Mr. Bryan when during the future consideration of international problems the secretary-to-be wanders to the windows of the office of the secretary of state and debates the question pro and con; debates with himself while gazing over the greensward toward where Pauline Wayne's successor will be chewing her cud or filling the space between her red sides with green grass preparatory to giving white milk for the then President Wilson and his family.

Pauline Wayne? Everybody knows Pauline. She is President Taft's "official" cow, given to him by Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin. On March 5, with other greats and near-greats, she will go out of office. She has a family tree with many branches.

Unlike Secretary of State Knox, however, her successor has definitely been chosen, and the next "leading cow of the land," equally as blue-blooded and pedigreed, will be Nona of Avon, a registered animal valued at $5,000. This is the cow the owner of which, William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, promised to Senator Cummins when he should become president. Senator Cummins not having had a look-in, Mr. Galloway decided to offer the cow to Mr. Wilson when he is inaugurated.

Uncle Samuel Is a Booster of the Old-Time Fair

IN an effort to revive interest in the old-time agricultural fairs the department of agriculture the other day issued a bulletin treating of the benefits to be derived from such gatherings.

The report is of historic interest, for it tells of the beginning of such "fairs" when the country was young and when they were not only an advantage to agriculture, but were the excuse for social gatherings as well.

"What was primarily a market fair," says the report, "was held in October, 1804, "on the Mall on the south side of the Tiber, extending from the bridge at the Center Market to the Potomac in Washington, D. S. The city government appropriated $50 toward the fund for premiums and residents subscribed an equal sum. This amount was awarded to the best lamb, sheep, steer, milch cow, jack, oxen and horse actually sold.'"

The report declares that the first real agricultural fair was held by the Columbian Agricultural Society in Georgetown, D. C., in 1809.

According to the newspapers of that day, "it was attended by a numerous assemblage of members of the society, among whom we noticed the president and his lady, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the comtroller, the registrar, etc., and many other ladies and gentlemen of respectability."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR
FAIR

Secretary Wilson is a firm believer in the usefulness of local and state fairs in disseminating agricultural knowledge.

The bulletin is said to have been inspired by his belief that an interchange of ideas among the farmers of the country would tend to the advancement of agriculture.

With the present appropriation, it is possible to make an allotment to each senator, representative and delegate of approximately 12,500 copies, which is admittedly insufficient, in view of the increasing requests received by them. Under the law only one-fifth of the farmers' bulletins printed are available for distribution by the department, and this is not sufficient to permit it to comply with half the requests it receives, and makes it necessary constantly to refer applicants to their senators, representatives or delegates, who themselves in many instances are unable to supply the bulletins.

Dog Chews Up Suffrage Arguments at a Meeting

VOTES FOR WOMEN
VOTES
VOTES

CHEWING "Votes for Women" literature with reckless abandon, "Tige," a spotted bull terrier belonging to Mrs. Payne, daughter-in-law of Representative Sereno Payne of New York, the other afternoon caused consternation and amusement at suffrage headquarters at 1420 F street northwest, and almost jeopardized the plans for the suffragist pageant and procession to be held March 3 in Pennsylvania avenue.

"Tige" was tied to the leg of a table near which stood large heaps of pledges to march in the procession, which are being sent broadcast over the country, while near him sat Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill, of Connecticut; Mrs. Payne, the Hon. Mrs. Patricia Street of Australia and nearly a score of other suffragist leaders, all busily preparing for the procession on inauguration day.

When Mrs. Payne caught sight of Tige, calmly sitting beneath the table with his head in the midst of a pile of suffragist literature, chewing votes for women arguments as though he was a real anti-suffragist, she gave a little gasp, and with other women ran to the rescue of the arguments.

Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the secretary of agriculture, who is chairman of the music committee for the procession and pageant, announced that she had seen Mme. Nordica, the famous grand opera singer, who had consented to take the part of Columbia in the tableaux on the treasury department steps if she can arrange for her engagements. She also announced that a number of leading members of the Metropolitan Opera company are arranging to take part in the pageant.

One of the most comprehensive musical entertainments ever seen in Washington on any occasion is being planned for the pageant by Miss Wilson, who is intent on demonstrating the powerful influence women have on music in the United States.

Symbol of Authority Always Under Strong Guard

"BOTH the Democrats and Republicans have been behaving well for many years, according to the appearance of that cudgel over on the speaker's rostrum," observed a Republican on the house floor the other day. "But, by the big stick, I bet it won't look that way when the Democrats get through with the special session away into next summer. Next time it is repaired it will have to be taken to a blacksmith instead of a jeweler."

The "cudgel" referred to was the historic eagle capped mace, symbol of authority of the house of representatives, which, when the house is in session, reposes on a stand at the right of the speaker's platform. When a member or members become obstreperous and refuse to be in order the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied on either side by pages, approaches and holds the mace in front of the member or members. If quiet is not restored (and is usually is) there is an arrest or two made.

BLACKSMITH

The mace is always under guard. When it was taken from the capitol recently to a local jewelry shop for repairs it was, according to an unwritten law, accompanied by two members of the capitol police, who stood by while the jeweler riveted a pinion which holds the sextant in place. This was the first time in ten years that the mace had been removed from the capitol. The repairs at that time consisted of the straightening out of one of the wings of the eagle that had become nicked.

The mace was made in 1841 by William Adams of New York.

Carrying It to Extremes.

"Your husband, I understand, is a clever after-dinner speaker?" "I understand so." "Does it keep him away from home much?" "Nearly every night. Would you believe it, when he does stay home it's got so he doesn't enjoy a meal unless I get up after the dessert and introduce him to the children and call upon him to make a few remarks?"

Mean Fling at Preacher.

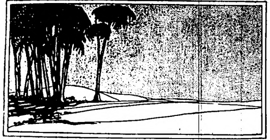
To keep the members of his congregation from enjoying poor health, an eastern preacher has his services printed and sent to them when they are too sick to attend church.—Toledo Blade.

Brazil's Valuable Water Power.

Fortunately for Brazil, without any coal of much value, there is water power to be found in almost every state in the republic, and the large power plants already installed for some years have been obliged to increase their voltage to meet the growing demands for light and power.

Pampered Child Handicapped.

Just as the pampered lap dog becomes fat and diseased and unable to run about and bark vigorously and fight, so does the pampered rich child become mentally deficient and finds himself unable to cope with children of his age among the lower or working classes.—Exchange.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.
Illustrations by M.G. Kettner

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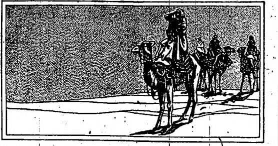
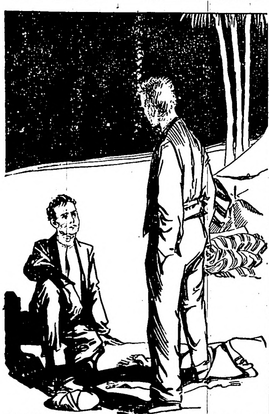




"Along Comes a Pack of Cards or a Bottle of Wine, and Back I Slip."

SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is [illegible] house in New York to some [illegible]. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne assures Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on [illegible] through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune.

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

Ryanne folded his arms and stared at the sand. George sat down and aimlessly hunted for the stub of the cigar he had dropped; a kind of reflex action.

The two men were all alone. The camel-boys were asleep. Mahomed had now ceased to bother about a guard.

"I can't see where she gets this ridiculous sense of honesty," said Ryanne gloomily.

George leaned over and laid his hand upon Ryanne's knee. "She gets it the same way I do, Ryanne—from here," touching his heart; "and she is right."

"I believe I've missed everything worth while, Percival. Till I met you I always had a sneaking idea that money made a man evil. The boot seems to be upon the other foot."

"Ryanne, you spoke about becoming honest, once you get out of this. Did you mean it?"

"I did, and still do."

"It may be that I can give you a lift. You worked in your father's bank. You know something about figures. I own two large fruit-farms in California. What do you say to a hundred and fifty a month to start with, and begin life over again?"

Ryanne got up and restlessly paced. Nonchalance had been beaten out of him; the mercurial humor which had once been so pleasant to excite, which had once given him a foothold in such moments, was gone. He had only one feeling, a keen, biting, bitter shame. At length he stopped in front of George, who smiled and looked up expectantly.

"Jones, when you stick your finger into water and withdraw it, what happens? Nothing. Well, the man who gives me a benefit is sticking his finger into water. I'm just as unstable. How many promises have I made and broken! I mean, promises to myself. I don't know. This moment I swear to be good, and along comes a pack of cards or a bottle of wine, and back I slip. Would it be worth while to trust a man so damned weak as that? Look at me. I am six-foot two, normally a hundred and eighty pounds, no fat. I am as sound as a coconaut. There isn't a boxer in the States I'm afraid of. I can ride, shoot, fence, fight; there isn't a game I can't take a creditable hand in. So much for that. There's the other side. Morally, I'm putty. When it's soft you can mold it any which way; when it's hard, it crumbles. Will you trust a man like that?"

"Yes. Out there you'll be away from temptation."

"Perhaps. Well, I accept. And if one day I'm missing, think kindly of the poor devil of an outcast who wanted to be good and couldn't be. I'm fagged. I'm going to turn in. Good-night."

He picked up his blanket and saddle-bags and made his bed a dozen yards away.

George set his gaze at the fire, now falling in places and showing incandescent holes. A month ago, in the rut of commonplace, moving round in oiled grooves of mediocrity. Bang! like a rocket. Why, never had those liars in the smoke-rooms recounted anything half so wild and strange as this adventure. Smugglers, card-sharps, an ancient rug, a caravan in the desert! He turned his head and looked long and earnestly at the little tent. Love, too; love that had put into his diffident heart the thrill and courage of a Bayard. Love! He saw her again as she stepped down from the carriage; in the dining-room at his side, leaning over the parapet; ineffably sweet, hauntingly sad. Would she accept the refuge he had offered? He knew that old Mortimer would take her without question. Would she accept the shelter of that kindly roof? She must! If she refused and went her own way into the world, he would lose her for ever. She must accept! He would plead with all the eloquence of his soul, for his own happiness, and mayhap hers. He rose, faced the tent, and, with a gesture not unlike that of the pagan in prayer, registered a vow that never should she want for protection, never should she want for the comforts of life. How he was going to keep such a vow was a question that did not enter his head. Somehow he was going to accomplish the feat.

What mattered the ragged beard upon his face, the ragged clothes upon his body, the tattered cloths upon his feet, the grotesque attitude and ensemble? The Lord of Life saw into his heart and understood. And who might say with what joy Pandora gazed upon her work, knowing as she did what still remained within her casket?

From these heights, good occasionally for any man's soul, George came down abruptly and humanly to the prosaic question of where would he make his bed that night? To lie down at the north side of the fire meant a chill in the morning; the south side, the intermittent, acrid breath of the fire itself; so he threw down his blanket and bags east of the fire, wrapped himself up, and sank into slumber, light but dreamless.

What was that? He sat up, alert, straining his ears. How long had he been asleep? An hour by his watch. What had awakened him? Not a sound anywhere, yet something had startled him out of his sleep. He glanced over the camp. That bundle was Ryanne. He waited. Not a movement there. No sign of life among the camel-boys; and the flaps of the two tents were closed. Bah! Nerves, probably; and he would have lain down again had his gaze not roved out toward the desert. Something moved out there, upon the misty, moonlit space. He shaded his eyes from the fire, now but a heap of glowing embers. He got up, and shiver after shiver wrinkled his spine. Oh, no; it could not be a dream; he was awake. It was a living thing, that long, bobbing camel-train, coming directly toward the oasis, no doubt attracted by the firelight. Fascinated, incapable of movement, he watched the approach. Three white dots; and these grew and grew and at length became . . . pith-helmets! Pith-helmets! Who but white men wore pith-helmets in the desert? White men! The temporary paralysis left him. Crouching, he ran over to Ryanne and shook him.

"What . . . "

But George smothered the question with his hand. "Hush! For God's sake, make no noise! Get up and stand guard over Fortune's tent. There's a caravan outside, and I'm going out to meet it. Ryanne, Ryanne, there's a white man out there!"

George ran as fast as he could toward the incoming caravan. He met it two or three hundred yards away. The broken line of camels bobbed up and down oddly.

"Are you white men?" he called.

"Yes," said a deep, resonant voice. "And stop where you are; there's no hurry."

"Thank God!" cried George, at the verge of a breakdown.

"What the devil . . . Flanagan, here's a white man in a dress-suit! God save us!" The speaker laughed.

"Yes, a white man; and there's a white woman in the camp back there, a white woman! Great God, don't you understand? A white woman!" George clutched the man by the foot desperately. "A white woman!"

The man kicked George's hand away and slashed at his camel. "Flanagan, and you, Williams, get your guns in shape. This doesn't look good to me, twenty miles from the main gamelieh. I told you it was odd, that fire. Lively, now!"

George ran after them, staggering. Twice he fell headlong. But he laughed as he got up; and it wasn't exactly human laughter, either. When he reached camp he saw Mahomed and the three strangers, the latter with their rifles held menacingly. Fortune stood before the flap of her tent, bewildered at the turn in their affairs. Behind the leader of the new-comers was Ryanne, and he was talking rapidly.

"Well," the leader demanded of Mahomed, "what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Nothing!"

"Take care! It wouldn't come hard to put a bullet into your ugly hide. You can't abduct white women these days, you beggar! Well, what have you to say?"

Mahomed folded his arms; his expression was calm and unafraid. But down in his heart the fires of hell were raging. If only he had brought his rifle from the tent; even a knife; and one mad moment if he died for it! And he had been gentle to the girl; he had withheld the lash from the men; he had not put into action a single plan arranged for their misery and humiliation! Truly his blood had turned to water, and he was worthy of death. The white man, always and ever the white man won in the end. To have come this far, and then to be cheated out of his revenge by chance! Kismet! There was but one thing left for him to do, and he did it. He spoke hurriedly to his head-boy. The boy without hesitation obeyed him. He ran to the racing-camel, applied a kick, flung on the saddle-bags, stuffed dates and dried fish and two water-bottles into them, and waited. Mahomed walked over to the animal and mounted.

"Stop!" The white man leveled his rifle. "Get down from there!"

Mahomed, as if he had not heard, kicked the camel with his heels. The beast lurched to its feet resentfully. Mahomed picked up the guiding-rope which served as a bridle, and struck the camel across the neck.

Click! went the hammer of the rifle, and Mahomed was at that moment very near death. He gave no heed.

"No, no!" cried Fortune, pushing up the barrel. "Let him go. He was kind to me, after his fashion."

Mahomed smiled. He had expected this, and that was why he had gone about the business unconcernedly.

"What do you say?" demanded the stranger of Ryanne.

Ryanne, having no love whatever for Mahomed, shrugged.

"Humph! And you?" to George.

"Oh, let him go."

"All right. Two to one. Off with you, then," to Mahomed. "But wait! What about these beggars of yours? What are you going to do with them?"

"They have been paid. They can go back."

The moment the camel felt the sand under his pads, he struck his gait eastward. And when the mists and shadows crept in behind him and his rider, that was the last any of them ever saw of Mahomed-El-Gebel, keeper of the Holy Yhiordes in the Pasha's palace at Bagdad.

"Now, then," said the leader of the strange caravan, "my name is Ackermann, and mine is a carpet-caravan, in from Khuzistan, bound for Smyrna. How may I help you?"

"Take us as far as Damascus," answered Ryanne. "We can get on from there well enough."

"What's your name?" directly.

"Ryanne."

"And yours?"

"Fortune Chedsoye."

"Next?"

"Jones."

The humorous bruskness put a kind of spirit into them all, and they answered smilingly.

"Ryanne and Jones are familiar enough, but Chedsoye is a new one. Here, you!" whirling suddenly upon the boys who were pressing about. He volleyed some Arabic at them, and they dropped back. "Well, I've heard some strange yarns myself in my time, but this one beats them all. Shanghaied from Cairo! Humph! If some one had told me this, anywhere else but here, I'd have called him a liar. And you, Mr. Ryanne, went into Bagdad alone and got away with that Yhiordes! It must have been the devil's own of a job."

"It was," replied Ryanne laconically. He did not know this man Ackermann; he had never heard of him; but he recognized a born leader of men when he saw him. Gray-haired, lean, bearded, sharp of word, quick of action, rude; he saw in this carpet-hunter the same indomitable qualities of the ivory-seeker. "You did not stop at Bagdad?" he asked, after the swift inventory.

"No. I came direct. I always do," grimly. "Better turn in and sleep; we'll be on the way at dawn, sharp."

"Sleep? Ryanne laughed.

"Sleep?" echoed George.

Fortune shook her head.

"Well, an hour to let the reaction wear away," said Ackermann. "But you've got to sleep. I'm boss now, and you won't find me an easy one," with a humorous glance at the girl.

"We are all very happy to be bossed by you," she said.

"Twenty days," Ackermann mused. "You're a plucky young woman. No hysterics?"

"Not even a sigh of discontent," put in George. "If it hadn't been for her pluck, we'd have gone to pieces just from worry. Are you Henry Ackermann, of the Oriental Company in Smyrna?"

"Yes; why?"

"I'm George P. A. Jones, of Mortimer & Jones, New York. I've heard of you; and God bless you for this night's work!"

"Mortimer & Jones? You don't say! Well, if this doesn't beat the Dutch! Why, if you're Robert E. Jones' boy, I'll sell you every carpet in the pack at cost." He laughed; and it was laughter good to hear, dry and harsh though it was. "Your dad was a fine gentleman, and one of the best judges of his time. You couldn't fool him a knot. He wrote me when you came into this world of sin and tribulation. Didn't they call you Percival Algernon, or something like that?"

"They did!" And George laughed, too.

"You're a sight. Any one sick? Got a medicine-chest aboard?"

"No, only banged up and discouraged. I say, Mr. Ackermann, got an extra pipe or two and some 'baccy?"

"Flanagan, see what's in the chest."

Shortly Flanagan returned. He had half a dozen fresh corn-cob pipes and a thick bag of tobacco. George and Ryanne lighted up, about as near contentment as two men in their condition could possibly be.

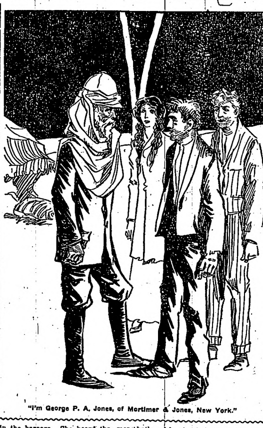
Said Flanagan to Fortune: "Do you chew?"

Fortune looked horrified.

"Oh, I mean gum!" roared Flanagan. No, Fortune did not possess that dubious accomplishment.

"Mighty handy when you're thirsty," Flanagan advised.

They built up the fire and sat round it cosily. They were all more or less happy, all except Fortune. So long as she had been a captive of Mahomed, she had forced the thought from her mind; but now it came back with a full measure of misery. Never, never would she return to Mentone, not even for the things that were rightfully hers. Where would she go and what would she do? She was without money and the only thing she possessed of value was the Soudanese trinket Ryanne had forced upon her that day in the bazaars. She heard the men talking and laughing, but without sensing. No, she could not accept charity. She must fight out her battle all alone. . . . The child of a thief: for never would her clear mind accept smuggling as other than thieving. . . . Neither could she accept pity: and she stole a glance at George, as he blew clouds of smoke luxuriantly from his mouth and nose, his eyes half closed in ecstasy. How little it took to comfort a man!



"I'm George P. A. Jones, of Mortimer & Jones, New York."

Ryanne suddenly lowered his pipe and smote his thigh. "Hell!" he muttered.

"What's up?" asked George.

"I want you to look at me, Percival; I want you to take a good look at this thing I've been carrying round as a head."

"It looks all right," observed George, puzzled.

"Empty as a dried cocoanut! I never thought of it till this moment. I wondered why he was in such a hurry to get out. I've let that copper-hided devil get away with that nine hundred pounds!"

CHAPTER XVII.

Mrs. Chedsoye Has Doubts.

Mrs. Chedsoye retired to her room early that memorable December night. Her brother could await the return of Horace. She hadn't the least doubt as to the result; a green young man pitted against a seasoned veteran's duplicity. She wished Jones no harm physically; in fact, she had put down the law against it. Still, much depended upon chance. But for all her confidence of the outcome, a quality of restlessness pervaded her. She tried to analyze it, ineffectually at first. Perhaps she did not look deep enough; perhaps she did not care thoroughly to examine the source of it. Insistently, however, it recurred; and by repeated assaults it at length conquered her. It was the child.

Did she possess, after all, a latent sense of motherhood, and was it stirring to establish itself? She really did not know. Was it not fear and doubt rather than motherly instinct? She paused in front of the mirror, but the glass solved only externals. She could not see her soul there in the reflection; she saw only the abundant gifts of nature, splendid, double-handed, prodigal. And in contemplating that reflection, she forgot for a space what she was seeking. But that child! From whom did she inherit her peculiar ideas of life? From some Puritan ancestor of her father's; certainly not from her side. She had never bothered her head about Fortune, save to house and clothe her, till the past forty-eight hours. And now it was too late to pick up the thread she had cast aside as not worth considering. To no one is given perfect wisdom; and she recognized the flaw in hers that had led her to ignore the mental attitude of the girl. She had not even made a friend of her; a mistake, a bit of stupidity absolutely foreign to her usual keenness. The child lacked little of being beautiful, and in three or four years she would be. Mrs. Chedsoye was without jealousy; she accepted beauty in all things unreservedly. Possessing as she did an incomparable beauty of her own, she could well afford to be generous. Perhaps the true cause of this disturbance lay in the knowledge that there was one thing her daughter had inherited from her directly, almost identically; indeed, of this pattern the younger possessed the wider margin of the two: courage. Mrs. Chedsoye was afraid of nothing except wrinkles, and Fortune was too young to know this fear. So then, the mother slowly began to comprehend the spirit which had given life to this singular perturbation. Fortune had declared that she would run away; and she had the courage to carry out the threat.

Resolutely Mrs. Chedsoye rang for her maid Celeste. Thoughts like these only served to disturb the marble smoothness of her forehead.

The two began to pack. That is to say, Celeste began; Mrs. Chedsoye generally took charge of these maneuvers from the heights, as became the officer in command. Bending was likely to enlarge the vein in the neck; and all those beautiful gowns would not be worth a soldi without the added perfection of her lineless throat and neck. She was getting along in years, too, a fact which was assuming the proportions of a cross; and more and more she must husband those lingering (not to say beguiling) evidences of youthfulness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Your Temper and Your Cat's.

Cats are of a high strung and sensitive nature, easily influenced by their surroundings. If you wish a fine tempered, nice little home loving cat you must possess some of these attributes yourself.

You cannot expect to have a very amiable animal if you are cranky all the time. Give the animal credit for being a good imitator. If you are vile tempered and given to striking the kitten, find no fault if the cat has a like manner and strikes people and smaller animals.—Dumb Animals.

Human Burrs in the World

Unwise People Who Bore Their Friends With Their Display of Lack of Tact.

Do you ever encounter inquisitive people who are really annoying—people who have not the least interest in your affairs, but simply "want to know" out of idle curiosity? A great share of America's reputation for rudeness may be laid entirely to the charge of their riling questions. Equally undesirable is the person who confides her family troubles to all her friends. Instead of putting the stoutest kind of padlock on the closet door where the family skeleton lurks, some women shamelessly drag it out and parade in the public eye.

The too-friendly individual who runs in at all hours without ringing and offers her services upon every occasion, and the woman who monopolises or tries to monopolise all the time and attention of her friends is likewise to be avoided. "Dearie, if you are thinking of going shopping this week, let me know and I'll go with you. Stop for me if you go to the matinee on Wednesday."

It never occurs to them that their company might not be appreciated. But just as the burrs of the field make us appreciate the flowers more than ever, so do the human burrs teach us to rejoice in the pleasant, considerate, sensible friends that fall to one's lot for the latter outnumber the former many, many times.—Exchange.

Esperanto.

The artificial key-language known as "Esperanto" is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, a native of Grodno, in Russian Poland, who first produced his system in 1887 by the publication of "An International Language." The leading charactersistics of Esperanto are its "simplicity of construction, the facility by which it may be acquired and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation," to use the language of its advocates. The alphabet is composed of twenty-eight letters, each letter having an invariable sound, the vocabulary consisting of some 900 roots selected from the most familiar tongues. Since 1887 Esperanto has greatly increased in use, but many think it will never be made to serve the purpose for which its inventor designed it—a universal language.

Girl Walks to Work Asleep.

Miss Nellie Lerra, a pretty young girl of Point township, in her sleep early this morning arose from her bed and walked to a local cap factory, where she was an employe. She was barefooted and attired only in a flimsy low-necked night gown. She was not seen by anybody and finally reached the factory and was about to try to enter when the tooting of a locomotive close by woke her.

Realizing her perdicament, the girl grew excited and ran back home at top speed. She fell senseless from nervous exhaustion to the floor of her home.—Northumberland Correspondent Pittsburg Post.

TRUCK GARDENING AND POULTRY RAISING

THESE, AS WELL AS OTHER MIXED FARMING BRANCHES, PAY IN WESTERN CANADA.

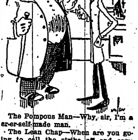
Truck gardening and poultry growing are two branches of agriculture in which the farmers near the main lines of the three transcontinental lines traversing Western Canada are much concerned. The abundance of sunshine during the long days from May to September, and adequate moisture in the spring and early summer permit of a wide variety of crops. The soil is rich and warm and is easily worked. Close attention to cultivation has resulted in record yields of all sorts of vegetable and small fruits which bring good prices in the cities and at the numerous railway construction camps.

Mr. Harris Olum, an Alberta farmer, came from South Dakota eleven years ago and homesteaded the first 160 acres in his township in 1902, which was divided between grain and pasture. He earned sufficient money to buy a quarter section of railway land at $11 an acre. The half section netted proportionate profits and he gradually increased his holdings to 1,920 acres, which was devoted to mixed farming last year. He values his land at $50 an acre.

Mr. Olum markets from 100 to 125 hogs and a similar number of beef cattle each year. He has 200 hogs, mostly pure bred Poland China, 25 head draft horses and 35 head of pure bred Hereford cattle. By feeding barley to hogs he estimates that the grain nets him 80 cents a bushel, as compared with 40 cents, the average market price when delivered to the warehouse. His average crop of barley is 40 bushels to the acre, while oats average 80 bushels.

By writing any Canadian Government Agent, full particulars as to best districts on which to secure homesteads will be cheerfully given.—Advertisement.

HOT RETORT.



The Pompous Man—Why, sir, I'm a er-er-self-made man.

The Lean Chap—When are you going to call the strike off and complete the job.

Ceylon Tea.

Tea plantations in Ceylon have been in existence only 30 years, yet the annual exports of black tea amount to nearly $20,000,000 in value. Formerly coffee constituted Ceylon's main industry, but after a disease of the plant in 1880 its cultivation was discontinued. Many planters, however, recouped themselves by tea and rubber. Thanks chiefly to the former article, the island's old prosperity revived. Today Ceylon boasts 1,500 plantations.

Plant necessary to tea cultivation is costly but very labor-saving. The work itself is not hard; only the climate makes it irksome. What is wanted mainly of employes is to watch machinery and feed it from the stock of tea leaves awaiting treatment. The workers are not Singhalese, but natives of southern India. A laborer's wages vary from eight to sixteen cents a day, while a foreman's salary averages $200 a month.—Harper's Weekly.

AS TO FLAVOUR.

Found Her Favorite Again.

A bright young lady tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee:

"My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks.

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'sick-all-over' feeling.

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it I took, I said 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital.' I have drank it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavour is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cent tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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Saturday, February 22, 1913.

The last issue of Farm, Stock and Home contains a beautiful roast of the Independent Harvester company. If we remember rightly, some of our farmer friends invested in stock of that concern about a year ago.

Chippewa Indian weather prophets say we shall have an early spring. These old leather-faced savages are no more capable of making accurate weather predictions than is old Hicks or the wiseacres of the government meteorological bureau.—Princeton Union.

Work against the Saloon

In this issue of the Spectator you will notice that the saloon question will be before the people of St. Hilaire again this spring.

This question does not concern only the voter, it concerns every individual, and the saloon effects not only the village of St. Hilaire, but the community as well. It is therefore not only the right but also the duty of every individual in this village and vicinity to take a stand with regard to the saloon question now before us, and then use the influence for that which is right.

There are a few who think that the saloon would be a good thing for St. Hilaire and vicinity; but it is greatly to be feared that their "thinking" may not be right. I know that a brewery agent in a onesided way is able to present the saloon as a good thing for our town; but let us remember that he works for the best interests of the brewery and their business is to sell all the beer they possibly can.

I am sure that if every grown up person in St. Hilaire and vicinity would express their attitude towards the saloon question, those who love the saloon would be left way behind. And so it ought to be, because the saloon is injurious to health, destructive to character, hinders prosperity, and is an enemy to the best interests of our town. Therefore, work against the saloon.

Sincerely yours, M. S. GJERDE.

Liquor and Convicts

A correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal who recently visited the state prison writes as follows:

"While the institute corps was at Stillwater Feb. 5 and 6, we had the pleasure of visiting the state penitentiary. It was through the courtesy of W. A. Hollands, principal of the Stillwater schools, who is conducting night schools in the penitentiary three nights in the week, where 176 of the convicts were taking lessons. About one-half of the men were foreigners and could not read or write English. They were divided up in classes of from twelve to fifteen. In the education of the convicts Professor Hollands is assisted by the educated convicts. We noticed that Dr. Dumas of Cass Lake had a class of fifteen convicts, and also Mr. Parker, the Winnebago banker, had a class. They all seemed much interested in their work, and they were certainly doing good work. The deputy warden and Prof. Hollands informed us that at least 95 per cent of the convicts were there through the influence of liquor, either direct or indirect. The deputy warden made the remark that if the liquor traffic was abolished he would be out of a job. I cannot imagine how a good citizen who would visit the penitentiary and see these poor unfortunates placed there through the influence of liquor could come away and go to the polls and cast a vote to establish saloons in his own town to tempt his own boys or his neighbor boy to acquire a taste that is likely to get him behind the bars.

A. BRACKETT."

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire at the village hall in said village on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day, for the purpose of opening and considering bids for the purchase of the four thousand dollars in bonds authorized to be issued by said village at a special meeting of the qualified electors thereof, held on the ninth day of November, 1912. All bids for the purchase of said bonds must be filed with the village recorder of said village prior to the hour of the meeting of the village council, and the village council reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Said bonds will bear six (6) per cent. interest payable annually, and will run for fifteen years from the day of the date thereof and are issued for the purpose of refunding the floating indebtedness of said village.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1913.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Village Recorder.

Why Women Prefer It

When the newsboy comes through the train with the Chicago papers, watch the married couple across the aisle. If the man is a well regulated husband he will ask his wife which paper she prefers, and then you may lay odds that the one chosen will be The Record-Herald. There is no mystery about it. The man knows that he will find all the news in the Record-Herald, to be sure, but the woman knows it is the only paper that also gives adequate attention to the things in which women are especially interested. In every daily issue she can find a bill of fare for the day's three meals, reliable society news, good book reviews, bright verses and jokes without vulgarity, a cartoon that anybody can enjoy, and a fair share of the news of the day relating to women. Every Monday there is "Martha's Management," a very helpful column of culinary topics. In the Sunday edition a whole section is devoted to women, including the most complete department of household economy in this country, the latest fashions, beautiful embroidery patterns, Mary O'Connor Newell's breezy articles, Dame Curtsey's "Novelties in Entertainment," and many special articles of timely interest. Then there is a Sunday Magazine of The Record-Herald, a real magazine, full of good love stories and beautiful pictures. Do you wonder that women prefer The Chicago Record-Herald?

Egg Grades

Fresh or newly-laid eggs are graded according to size, color, shape, strength of shell and cleanliness.

"Firsts" are full-size, weighing two ounces or more, strong-shelled, uniformly white or brown, of regular shape and clean.

"Seconds" are small, dirty, stained or smeared eggs, irregular in shape, thin-shelled, or extra large that so they may be broken in marketing.

"Checks" are cracked, dented, and leaking. These damage others in marketing and soon spoil.

Stale eggs are shrunken, heated moldy, flavored, and watery from being too long in nests, or those that have been washed and stored in warm, damp, poorly ventilated places.

Rotten eggs are those partially hatched or those with dead germs. They may be old nest eggs, or from newly found full nests on the ground. —N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist, University farm, St. Paul.

Another Wrestling Match

What will unquestionably be the greatest wrestling match ever witnessed in this section of the country is the match billed to take place at the auditorium in Thief River Falls on Tuesday evening, February 25, 1913, between Loran Curtis of Halstad and Sailor Jack of Duluth. Curtis is in the very best of shape, which he has proven by his continuous victories over the Twin cities' best material here this season.

Sailor Jack is already here and will finish his training at the local gymnasium. In the event that Curtis should defeat the wonderful tar from Duluth, the way stands open for him for a chance at the world's title.

Sailor Jack is confident of winning as he offers a side bet which will be decided upon later. The question is, can Sailor Jack defeat Curtis? No! is the answer that comes from every good clean sportsman who has seen Curtis wrestle, and here is hoping the Halstad farmer takes one more step toward the world's title. adv.

TOOK THEIR MATES ON TRIAL.

One-Year Marriages Once a Common Thing in Scotland.

They who talk glibly of short-term marriages and affinities do not know that in Scotland a one-year marriage, termed a handfasting, was once legal and fairly common. It was abandoned on account of its injustice to the woman.

Scott, in "The Monastery," mentions this one-year marriage, making Sir Julian Avenal say:

"We take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day; that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life."

There was no disgrace attached to handfasting. It was, indeed, more often practiced among the great than the lowly. But the poor girl whose trial husband rejected her at the year's end rarely found it possible to secure a permanent mate.

Bear Wanted to Play with Children.

While the children of John Herron were playing in front of their home, at Duryea, Pa., a she-bear and her cub appeared on the scene. The baby bear ran up and wanted to play with the children, kitten-like, but the mother bear called it back, while the youngsters ran into the house. As Mr. Herron was not at home and no one who could shoot was around the visitors remained unmolested. After sniffing about the yard for a while and eating a few apples and potato peelings at the back door, the bears rambled away.

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Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
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Wheat, Oats, Barley.

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CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

For Your Health.

Conquer your moods; don't let your moods conquer you. People who give way to moods never amount to much, because they are never masters of themselves. They never know in the morning whether they are going to do a good day's work or not, whether they are going to be a cheering or a depressing influence on the people around them. If they feel like being good-tempered, they will be; if they feel like "snapping" at everybody, they will snap.

People who suffer from "moods" should be careful about their habits. They should be regular about meals sleep, exercise and work. The condition of the health has much to do with moods, and there is nothing that contributes so much to health as absolute regularity.

A Gold Farm.

"Thanksgiving football is one form of gold farm," said a metallurgist; "but gold grows, and when the secret of its cultivation is discovered, we shall have gold farms literally.

"Miners, having set timber braces in gold mines, often find on the timber growths of gold. Growths of gold have, too, been perceived on the rocks of gold-bearing rivers. Gold has been discovered growing on sluice boxes.

"What causes these growths of gold we don't know. We do know that one essential is the percolation of water, a feature without which gold growths are never found. When we discover the other features—and no doubt science will discover them some day—the gold farmer will perhaps be as common as the farmer of fruit or truck."

The Malacca Wildcat.

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 12 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

INTO SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

Eighteenth Century Women Seem to Have Willingly Settled Down.

In an English novel of the eighteenth century the author thus refers to a certain woman: "She had reached the age of 35, an age beyond which no woman can hope either to feel or inspire deep affection." In one of George Meredith's early novels he refers to a character as a woman "on the criminal side of 30." A Boston woman in the last century, after reaching the age of 30, put on, over her abundant natural hair, a false front and a cap. These were the outward and visible signs of the matronly maturity she had reached. She gave up at the same time all the gayer forms of social intercourse. She confined herself thereafter to the mild and elderly variety. She had "come out" into Boston society at 15. After two years of social gayeties she had married. At 30 she was the mother of eight children. She had lived the active part of her life. In accordance with the conventions of her time she settled down to a life of vegetating domesticity. She was not an exception. She was the normal woman of her day, registering its customs, just as a good thermometer registers the temperature.—Appleton's Magazine.

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs., ready to do your spring work.

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And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

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CASH

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.
REV. M. S. [illegible] Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH:
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services a week from tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GUNTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
S. P. POST, Sec. A. [illegible], N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP No. — Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1?4, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
S. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
M. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASTLEY, Secretary.

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Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

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THE LOCAL NEWS

S. J. Amble visited the county seat on Monday.

Knut Kolstad was in Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Eddie Carlson was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin was in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

A. H. Pitkin is nearly recovered from his slight attack of grip.

Sever Hoff left Wednesday for Blackduck where he has a claim.

G. W. Eastman went to Red Lake Falls Wednesday evening.

H. C. Postlewaite of Crookston was canvassing St. Hilaire Tuesday for life insurance.

Leonard Holmes went Monday to St. Paul to attend a hardware dealers' convention.

Presiding Elder McKee conducted quarterly meeting at the M. E. church Monday evening.

Charles Fiterman of Thief River Falls was transacting business in St. Hilaire on Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. S. J. Amble.

H. B. Bourneman, formerly station agent here, was greeting old friends in town Wednesday.

C. C. Darheim of Wylie was in town Wednesday transacting land business with K. O. Gigstad.

Mrs. J. S. Roy returned Thursday from Lake Park, where she was present at the burial of her mother.

Victor Mosback returned Thursday from Crookston, where he has been for some weeks ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

At the services a week from tomorrow at the United church there will be taken up an offering for the foreign mission.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Dr. J. A. Robinson of Minneapolis, secretary of the preachers' aid society, conducted services in the M. E. church here Sunday evening.

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McMachon, graduate of the American college of Dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

Big sale on horse blankets for twenty days, at 15 per cent discount,
CARL KRUEGER.

Knut Kolstad and Ed Peterson cut a car load of ice and shipped it to Wylie, where they went Wednesday and packed it for Anton Anderson.

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices
adv A. SATTERBERG.

Albert Kolp bought the barn standing on the lot to the rear of Ole Mathson's store and moved it this week out onto the farm recently purchased by him south of town.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Before buying stock food come in and see us. Guaranteed to do the work.
CARL KRUEGER.

P. F. Potliot, of the Merchants' State Bank of Red Lake Falls, was in town Thursday evening in company with a city real estate man. They drove out east yesterday to inspect some farm lands.

Dan McDonald of Crookston, an employe of the Minneapolis Brewing company, was in town Tuesday and circulated a petition to have the license question voted on at the coming village election. He secured fifteen signers, as follows: M. E. Bjerk, A. S. Wilson, C. Steen, Henry Goergen, Chris. Bjerk, S. J. Swanson, Chas. J. Petterson, Aug. Soderman, E. F. Smith, B. H. Hall, Ed. Peterson, Knut Kolstad, Tom. K. Hovet, I. Dahl, H. W. Peterson. Of these, two and perhaps three are not legal voters, but the petition bears the required number without them. That this attempt by a beer house to interfere in our local politics and force the open sale of their product upon a community that does not want it, will be deeply resented by our citizens and those of our surrounding farm community as well goes without saying. The beer concern having shown its hand so openly indicates that it will spare no means, fair or foul, to carry its point.

Today is Washington's birthday.

List your farm with C. O. Elliott.

Mrs. Charles Feltman of Red Lake Falls was in town yesterday.

C. O. Elliott returned yesterday from a business visit to the Twin cities.

Swen Benson's condition is improved somewhat, but he is still very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pitkin came down from Thief River Falls Friday evening.

John Morgan has sold his saloon business at Thief River Falls to H. A. Brumund, proprietor of the new Hotel Brumund.

A right start in life means success. Then start in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Bring in your harness and have them repaired before the spring rush starts.
CARL KRUEGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ulmer were in Red Lake Falls Thursday night. Mr. Ulmer purchased a team of horses and drove them here yesterday.

Art Jacobson left last Saturday for the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn., where he expected to undergo another operation for the removal of obstructions from his nose.

A delightful time is anticipated this afternoon when Mrs. G. W. Hooper and daughter Gertrude will entertain a company of ladies at a Washington's birthday party.

The Misses Patterson entertained a few friends informally last Saturday evening for their guests, Miss Mabel Venoss of Thief River Falls and Miss Carna Anderson of Bemidji.

This talk about the license money to help out the village treasury is bosh. After the village divides with the school district and pays its assessment for the inebriate home what is left would not pay the marshal's salary.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a basket social next Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at the Ira Carpenter farm. Bring your basket and come for a good time. Rigs will be furnished for all town people who desire to go. The rigs will leave Pitkin's store at 7 p. m. sharp. Everybody invited.

If there are some disorderly times here now, what would be the conditions if we should have the open saloon forced upon us. The most of us can remember how our neat little village looked when we had saloons. And we are just beginning to recover from the conditions, financial and otherwise, that were unloosed upon us in those days.

Washington's Birthday Party

Mr. and Mrs. Fellman and Miss Caroline Hodgson were delightful hostesses last evening, when they entertained forty-six guests at the home of the former.

The diversion of the evening was cards, music, and a contest suitable to the occasion. At cards Mr. and Mrs. Post won high scores, and in a cut for prize Mrs. Post was the winner. Miss Mabel Patterson, C. A. Pitkin, and C. Steen cut for low and the latter won. In the contest Dr. Swanson and Mrs Burkee won high and low respectively.

In the rooms where cards were enjoyed the decoration was festooning, each room being done in solid color, red, white, and blue being chosen, and hatchets and cherries being added to the white room.

Miss R. Palmer delighted the company with several piano selections; as also did Prof. Boehm with violin and trombone solos, Miss Palmer playing the accompaniments.

Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, Miss R. Palmer, and Miss Mabel Patterson, of Thief River Falls.

At the close of the evening an excellent lunch was served, and before departing to their homes the guests joined in singing several patriotic songs.

EYE OF THE CAMERA.

The Longer It Looks the More It Sees Within Certain Limits.

Often the eye of the camera will decipher documents of which the writing had been substantially obliterated by age, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. I have successfully copied with the camera the utterly faded photograph of a classmate of forty years previous.

Changes in the pigment of the skin, undiscovered by the eye, appear with distinctness on the sensitive plate, and it is said that ample warning of approaching disease has been thereby given.

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen, please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must know,
I thought it time for me to lay low."

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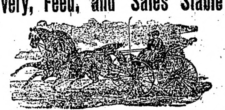
D. LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONYAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:55 a. m.
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:20 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie 8:35 a. m

For What Other Purpose?

"I lost my watch and chain in a crowded street car."

"Why don't you see the chief of police?"

"You don't suspect him, do you?"

Expensive.

"Every time the doctor comes to see you you seem worse, my dear."

"Of course."

"Why of course?"

"Isn't he charging $2 a trip?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Some people are such artistic bores that they are almost entertaining.

Even the most unorthodox like to believe in a little private hell of their own convenient to consign undesirables to.

It is a wise man who thoroughly understands that seeing is very often deceiving.

Most people have a certain amount of intelligence, but the skill some of them have in keeping it concealed amounts almost to genius.

The strong repugnance that some people have to money never seizes them until money is in their possession.

"Dave, how do you get your lesson so well now?" said the master.

"I learn every word in the lesson and get my mother to hear me at night, then I go over them in the morning before I come to school, and I go over them at my seat before the class is called up."

"Good boy, Dave!" said the master. "That's the way to have success; always work that way and you'll do."

Dave is today the manager of a big lumber company, and he attributes his start to the words:

"Go up ahead and see that you stay there. You can if you work hard."—Genesee Courier.

His Shrewd Idea.

"Who is that sour looking girl with the heavy underjaw?"

"That is the only daughter of old De Milyuns."

"And who is the dainty bit of sweetness with the blue eyes and golden hair?"

"That's the chaperon."

"What's the explanation?"

"Why, it's old De Milyun's clever idea. He thinks his June will be perfectly safe as long as Miss Blossom is around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1	$1.15
" " 2	1.05
Adjected Flax	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs	39
Oats	23
Rye	45
Eggs	22
Butter	25
" creamery	34
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	3@4½
Pork, "	8
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to O. GUNSTAD

Avoid Trouble

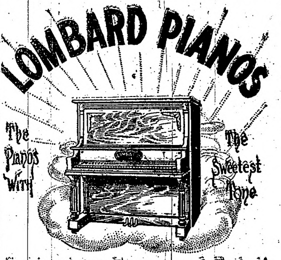
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 Hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWASNON, - - Agent

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR


LOMBARD PIANOS
The Pianos With The Sweetest Tone

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen N. Stiker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairny County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, the [illegible] stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial; it may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS: GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

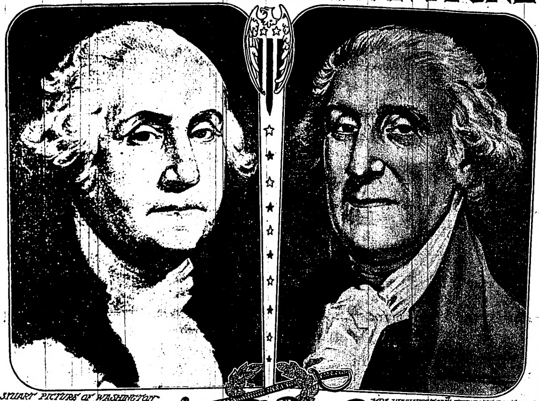
THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

TWO GEORGE WASHINGTONS



STUART PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

MRS. WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE PICTURE

HOW many people would recognize George Washington if they met him face to face and modernly dressed on a city street?

How many school children, coming directly from the exercises celebrating the birthday of the father of our country, would recognize the immortal Washington if he stood on the schoolhouse steps and gave them greeting as they went out?

"Every one," answers the public.

"Not one," say experts in Washingtonia.

The public, secure in its knowledge of the portraits accepted as portraying the features of Washington, is confident that it knows Washington too well to make any mistake. The historians, knowing of what the public is ignorant, calmly aver that not one American patriot in a thousand knows what the first president looked like in life. For the accepted picture of Washington, the famous Stuart portrait which has been handed down through the generations as being a lifelike representation of Washington lineaments, which has been reproduced hundreds of times, and from which Americans have learned to know, or think they know, what he looked like, has been exposed and held up to criticism and branded as everything but a resemblance of George Washington.

The public, which for 110 years has looked upon this face depicted in books, magazines, on flags, everywhere that the face of the father of the country has been reproduced, never has seen a faithful representation of what Washington looked like in the flesh. Trusting little school children, gazing upon the classic countenance on the schoolroom wall, have been basely deceived. Washington did not look like that, or anything near it, it is said.

This picture, say the researchers, is far removed from the true Washington. The public, they say, doesn't know the father of the country and wouldn't recognize him if they met him face to face on the street.

The how and the whyfore of this startling announcement comes through the disclosure of a real Washington, a portrait quite different from the accepted one. This portrait, painted by the great Washington painter, Stuart, in 1795, is declared to be the one that shows the man as he really was, depicting his features and characteristics with the sternest fidelity and truthfulness, and making a likeness so true that it should have been handed down through the ages as a record of what Washington looked like. It was accepted as such by Mrs. George Washington and by the entire household at Mount Vernon.

Surely, say the historians, his own wife and family ought to know what Washington looked like! But this portrait, the "true Washington," is not the one that the public has been led to believe is George Washington.

The commonly accepted portrait, the one which hangs in duplicate on the walls of every schoolroom in the land, and which Americans confidently point out as a picture of the father of their country, is quite another picture. It also was painted by Stuart, in 1796, but the magic bond that had made the painter and subject at ease with each other was gone, and Stuart turned from his work in disgust, declaring that the picture lacked the animation that characterized Washington, and was never completed.

Yet this is the picture which has been accepted as absolutely correct. Mrs. Washington didn't like it; but the public and Washington's old soldiers liked it. It was their idea of what they wanted their hero to look like. Hence its rapid growth into popularity, and the practical eclipse of the other portrait, declared to be the true Washington.

Stuart, it is well known, made three great attempts to transfer the being of Washington to canvas. The first was, so the painter declared, a failure, because the confidence necessary between subject and artist was lacking. The second was a success. Stuart learned that he could get his famous sitter interested in "talking horse," and so he painted him as he really was. The third attempt resulted in the conventional household Washington." It lacked, said Mrs. Washington, truth. It lacked, said Stuart, the animation characteristic of the general. But it made its way into popularity. Hence, say historians, the public knows not the country's own father.

"Upwards of thirty oil paintings from life by different artists, a full decimo of statues, and hundreds of pen and shadow pictures are in the collection of Washington faces now scattered throughout the libraries, museums, and private colections of this country," writes Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, director of the Chicago public library: "Besides these varied originals have been the foundation of many hundreds of famous copies, not counting the nearly 400 different engravings formed from these sketches from life—in all making the largest assortment of likenesses made of any human being and representing the progress of the art of painting and sculpture, as well as engraving, since the year 1772 down to this present day.

"The entire time which he must have spent before the critical eyes of these famous artists, if summed up, would doubtless reach at least a full month, and while his personality has been caught in its great varieties of moods, yet the complex physiognomy has been deduced to five basic faces which are standard as relates to age, character and physical formation.

"The first among these Washington faces is the one produced by Charles Wilson Peale, who at the invitation of Washington called at Mount Vernon and painted the first portrait of the eminent Virginian; this was begun on May 20, 1772, when Washington was 40 years of age. This picture is especially interesting since it is the earliest reproduction of the face and form of Washington. He paid Peale about $100, and during the remainder of his career Peale painted eight more from life, the dates being 1772, '77, '79, '84, '85, '87, '94, and '95. These studies are practically all recognized as worthy of the artist and the man.

"The war for independence was just ended and the treaty of peace signed when the state of Virginia engaged in the discussion as to how it could befittingly recognize the public service of Washington, one of its native and loyal sons. After a variety of propositions had been disposed of the legislature finally voted that a statue of him should be erected in his honor.

"Benjamin Harrison was the governor at the time and was personally intrusted by the legislature to execute the wishes of the resolution. He immediately wrote to Franklin and Jefferson, who were in Paris, to engage the best sculptor of all Europe; the governor also called attention to the fact that he had ordered Mr. Peale to make a full-sized painting of the general, and this he would forward as a model for the sculptor. Franklin and Jefferson were not long in selecting the artist. He was a Frenchman by the name of Jean Antoine Houdon.

"When he was informed of the oil painting project he immediately objected, saying that if Virginia wanted a living likeness of Washington he must have his own way as to arriving at the product; that would mean that he must cross the Atlantic, visit with Washington, and carefully model the face from the living, take impressions and casts, and laboring along exact rather than impressional lines. This was quickly agreed to by Franklin and Jefferson, but the terms of the affair were difficult to arrange.

"The short, industrious artist was in no great hurry to leave gay Paris for the wilds of Virginia, and between illness and rush of work it was about one year before he set sail. He perchance came across with Franklin, who, on arriving, wrote a letter of introduction to Washington.

"The Houdon statue has been accepted as the nearest ,true physical reproduction we possess of the great commander, even Peale and the critical Stuart admit this, and the Virginians never grow tired of what Stuart said: "It is the head of Washington par excellence." Additional testimony of the truthfulness of the Houdon statue dates to 1360 (Feb. 22), when the congressional committee, after diligent and lengthy discussion, accepted it as the standard Washington for busts, medals and coins.

"The military Washington we get in the John Trumbull picture, which has caught the daring and dashing element of the war general. Trumbull did everything with the greatest possible exactness, and every detail in the painting is from life and from nature. The horse and the background are the result of standings and poses and represent a world of detail. When it was completed in 1790 Washington was in New York and the executive mansion was the scene of an interesting pictorial arrangement at the suggesting of Washington. A large delegation of Indian chiefs were visiting him and, anxious to see what they thought of the picture, he had the artist set it in a large room opposite the entrance, and so arranged as to give it a panoramic setting. Then he had the artist take the Indians through and, to the amazement of the general, who was unobserved, the Indians believed it to be the real Washington, and only after they were allowed to go forth and examine it did they desist in paying homage to the painting.

"The Trumbull picture is indeed a great production, and while it has always been recognized as the military spirit, strange to say the portrait remained unengraved for nearly a century—the first time it was illustrated in 1883.

"The last picture made from life was the work of the Frenchman, Charles B. Memin. He was the inventor of the physionotrace, by which, through mechanical arrangement, the accurate shape of the head and the outlines of the face were registered, and the artist only supplied the life or human touch. The original is lost, but a good copy remains. It is pronounced a good Washington and is famous because of it being the last likeness."

YOU WHO HAVE TEMPERAMENT

Make Sure It Isn't Ill Temper, Egotism, or, Worse, Selfishness.

Temperament, as applied to individual peculiarities, was a word not in the old-fashioned family vocabulary. Helen Coale Crew, writing in Lippincott, comments:

"Time was—and that not many decades ago—when we all had temperament of one sort or another. I might have a gloomy temperament, you a genial one, our friend a phlegmatic one; and the kindest, simplest soul among us was as temperamental as his nervous and complex brother. Nowadays we apply the word to put a single class of individuals, and the test of temperament seems to be that a man shall always do the unexpected, and shall be extremely difficult to live with. And as in Attic days there were but Greeks and barbarians, today there are but the temperamental and the commonplace.

"Fortunately, an overwhelming proportion of us are commonplace; for no family could, with pride and difficulty, support more than one temperamental member. It is the commonplace who bear the brunt of living, offering themselves as buffers between those favored creatures of temperament and the daily friction of family life. We must needs be tender of them, for it is of them that geniuses are made. 'Be careful of Edward's feelings,' is the constant warning of an anxious mother. 'He has so much temperament and is so sensitive!' And Edward continues to go about with an ill-balanced chip on his shoulder, which his brothers and sisters dare not knock off, though among themselves they are well aware that knocking about is what he needs above all else.

"If every individual of temperament became a full-fledged genius, no amount of forbearance would seem too great a price to pay on the part of the payers. Unfortunately, many fall just enough short of this desired culmination to keep us in doubt all the time. And he who falls short of ripening into the genius he has for years expected to be is likely not to ripen in any direction, but to harden into a disappointed, exacting creatures, needing a still larger and more devoted group of buffers to save his tender mental shins.

"At the risk of even losing a few geniuses out of the world, would it not be better to turn over all temperamental children to their commonplace brothers and sisters without reservation? Children are wise creatures, even the dullest of them. Their cruelties are, in the long run, kind. They will replace the aggressive chips upon Edward's shoulder with the burden that belongs there—that of serving as he would be served and enduring as he would be endured. And if, with this fair play all around, he blossoms into a genius, we are only too thankful to rise up and call him blessed!"

Nonplused.

Host—Mr. Parvenu, you will please take Miss Gumwell out to dinner.

Mr. Parvenu—Certainly, but where? I thought we were going to eat here in the house!"—Judge.

DID HAWTHORNE SEE GHOST?

Author Always Believed That Apparition of Old Acquaintance Had Appeared to Him.

Old Nathaniel Hawthorne believe in ghosts? According to Mr. James K. Hosmer he did, and in his latest volume, "The Last Leaf," the "veteran maker of books," as he calls himself, tells several stories to bear out his statement. One of the best was related to him, he says, by a sister-in-law of Hawthorne, as follows: "During a sojourn in Boston he often went to the reading-room of the Athenaeum and was particularly interested to see a certain newspaper. This paper he often found in the hands of an old man, and he was sometimes annoyed because the old man retained it so long. The old man lived in a suburb and for some reason was equally interested with himself in that paper. This went on for weeks until one day Hawthorne, entering the room, found the paper as usual in the hands of this man. Hawthorne sat down and waited patiently as often before until the old man had finished. After a time the man rose, put on his hat and overcoat, and took his departure. As the door of the reading room closed behind him Hawthorne took up the paper which lay in disorder as the man had left it, when, lo and behold, his eye fell in the first column on a notice of the old man's death. He was at the moment lying dead in his house in the suburbs and yet Hawthorne had beheld him but a moment before in his usual guise reading the paper in the Athenaeum! My friend, said that Hawthorne told her the story quietly without attempt at explanation; and she believed his thought was that he had actually seen a ghost."

It takes a born diplomat to appear interested in other people's troubles.

MANURE FOR CABBAGE

Deep, Rich, Mellow Soil Is of Importance.

Winter Variety Is Mostly Grown on Early Potato Ground—Hotbeds Are Prepared in February and Seed Sown in Frames.

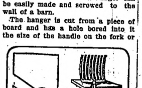
Cabbage likes a deep, rich, mellow soil. For summer cabbage, a mellow, sand loam will bring the earliest crop. The early June cabbage that is shipped to the Baltimore markets is mostly grown on the deep river bottom lands of the lower portion of Baltimore county, says the Baltimore American. A large portion of this cabbage is grown from night soil which, after fermentation, is sprinkled along the rows, just before the plants are set in the fall. If this fertilizer is thoroughly mixed through the soil it is said not to injure the quality of the cabbage. For the fall and winter cabbage crop, plant on deep, mellow, red clay soil. As the value of the cabbage is in large solid heads, the best fertilizer to use is that of rotted manure from grain-fed horses and cattle, with the addition of 1,000 pounds of high grade vegetable guano sown to the acre and well harrowed in before planting. Winter cabbage is mostly grown on early potato ground. This land, being heavily dressed with fertilizer for the potato crop—not more than 600 to 800 pounds of fertilizer will be needed for each acre planted. The fertilizer is nearly always sown in the drill. The drill rows are then covered in and the ridges rolled. Large growers now use the planter; the machine sets and waters each plant, very few plants fail to grow. Plants set by machine are better firmed in the ground than plants set by hand. The old method of starting early plants in the fall and wintering them in a cold frame has now been abandoned in favor of sowing the seed in a hotbed. The hotbeds are prepared in February and the seed sown in the frames by the middle of the month. When the plants are two inches in height they are transplanted into cold frames. The plants are given abundance of air in the middle of the day, but well protected by glass and thick straw mats when the weather is cold and stormy. In the New England states early plants are raised in hot houses heated by hot water. Expert gardeners grow large quantities of early and late cabbage for their retail trade. Truckers grow for the wholesale markets. Their principal crops are kale, spinach, tomatoes, corn and eggplants.

HANGER FOR ALL BARN TOOLS

Notches Cut in Board Afford Convenient and Safe Place for All Kinds of Implements.

Means should be provided to have a place for all tools used in and about a barn. The forks and shovels are usually stood up in a corner, but they can be more conveniently taken care of by making a hanger for them. The illustration, from Popular Mechanics, shows how a hanger can be easily made and scrowed to the wall of a barn.

The hanger is cut from a piece of board and has a hole bored into it the size of the handle on the fork or shovel, then a notch is sawed into the hole to pass the handle through. The board may contain one or as many notches as there are forks and shovels to be hung on it. The implements are hung with the fork or shovel end upward.



Hangers for Barn Tools.

Buckwheat Crops.

No other crop will bring in better return in the northern states for the time it occupies the ground than buckwheat. It is put in after the other crops have been planted and are growing. It is the best grain to raise to subdue a patch of troublesome weeds and to starve out worms in the soil. It comes handy to sow on vacant pieces of ground which have been left because too late to be sown to some other crop. It is a valuable crop to plow under to enrich the soil and give humus.

The Breeding Ewe.

Ewes should have attained a good condition of flesh by weaning time if they are to provide ample nourishment for rapid and healthy growth in the lamb. If the ewes are fed heavily, and not sufficient exercise provided both ewe and lamb will be weak.

This condition is often followed by a heavy mortality among the lambs. Better have the ewe in moderate flesh, with plenty of activity, than fat and sluggish.

Wheat Fertilizer.

Phosphoric acid and potash gave a greater profit per $1 invested in fertilizer than complete fertilizer on both corn and wheat in some Indiana experiments on clay and loam soils. Fertilizer gave a greater average profit per acre on wheat than on corn, and was profitable in a much larger percentage of the experiments.

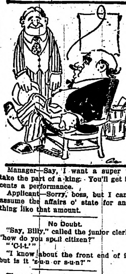
Avoid Excitement.

Any straining or excitement of a ewe while in her state of pregnancy will wield a deteriorating influence on her and her unborn offspring.

Profits From Turkeys.

Profits from turkeys are not confined to the price received for them. No other farm fowl destroys as many insects in a year's time.

REFUSING A CROWN.



Manager—Say, I want a super to take the part of a king. You'll get 50 cents a performance.

Applicant—Sorry, boss, but I can't assume the affairs o' state for anything like that amount.

No Doubt.

"Say, Billy," called the junior clerk, "how do you spell citizen?"

"'C-i-t.'"

"I know about the front end of it, but is it 'z-u-n or s-u-n?'"

There is nothing a man will do with so little encouragement as fishing.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

It is the size of a man's heart that counts, not the size of his head.

IT'S HARD TO WORK

It's torture to work with a lame, aching back. Get rid of it. Attack the cause. Probably it's weak kidneys.

Heavy or confining work is hard on the kidneys, anyway, and once the kidneys become inflamed and congested, the trouble keeps getting worse.

The danger of running into gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease is serious. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for backache or bad kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A Washington Case

H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "Severe pains in my back made me miserable. The kidney secretions burned in passing. My back got so bad I could hardly work. After specialists failed Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

6 Silver Spoons Free
For 100 GALVANIC Soap Wrappers

THESE SPOONS must not be confused with the USUAL premium silverware. The spoons shown HERE are the same as you would buy at your jewelers. They are GENUINE Rogers ware, the beautiful and exclusive LaVigne or Grape pattern, finished in the fashionable French Gray. Each spoon is guaranteed extra heavy A 1 silver plate on a WHITE metal base. With ordinary wear they will last a life time.

Here is the Offer

One spoon given for 20 Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) and one 2c stamp or SIX SPOONS for 100 Galvanic wrappers and five 2c stamps. Coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder count the same as wrappers.

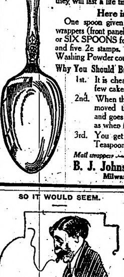
Why You Should Buy Galvanic by the Box

1st. It is cheaper than buying a few cakes at a time.
2nd. When the wrappers are removed the soap dries out and goes almost twice as far as when fresh.
3rd. You get six Rogers Silver Teaspoons.

Actual spoon regular 6 inch length

Mail wrappers [illegible] premium department
B. J. Johnson Soap Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

SO IT WOULD SEEM.



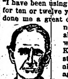
"What is a 'figure of speech,' pa?"

"Well, if talk is cheap, it must be a pretty small figure."

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I strained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having Backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspond with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.



W. D. Smith.

It never makes a sin any whiter to call it a mistake.

British Seamen's Thrift.

For the years 1855 to 1912 the number of British seamen's money orders issued at ports in the United Kingdom and abroad was 3,365,489, of the value of over £19,000,000. On March 31 last, only 742 of these orders remained unpaid, their value being £7,060. The total amount of seamen's wages transmitted home between 1878 and 1912 was £5,550,000, and the amount transmitted foreign between 1894 and 1912 was £1,000,000.—"Shipping" Illustrated.

Natural Result.

"That girl rings true."

"Of course. She is a fine belle."

EARNEST ADVICE

However painful, however stubborn your rheumatism may be, even if the disease is of long standing and many remedies have failed, do not despair, but give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. The rheumatic poison is in the blood and it defies any treatment that does not build up and purify the blood. Rubbing something on your skin will not drive it out. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills attack the disease at its root, in the blood, and rheumatism cured in this way stays cured.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, or direct by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Why Women Have Nerves

The "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feelings may or may not be accompanied by backache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

when taken systematically and for any period of time. It is not a "cure-all" but has given uniform satisfaction for over forty years, being designed for the single purpose of curing woman's peculiar ailments.

Sold in liquid form or tablets by druggists—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets. Ad. Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

HOW MRS. BROWN SUFFERED

During Change of Life—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her a Well Woman.

Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. BROWN, 809 N. Walnut St., Iola, Kan.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

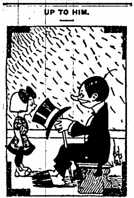
Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR WEAK SORE EYES

UP TO HIM.



"Do you think your sister favors my suit?"

"Well, it's all right if you come through, but if you don't she favors a suit for breach of promise."

What They Trusted.

Having ascertained his weight on the railway station weighing machine the man said to the porter:

"Isn't it a lack of business foresight to put one of those machines that distribute prizes to persons who guess their own weight correctly, bang up against other scales that they could get weighed on before hand, and thus guess on a sure thing? You must have great faith in human nature, you?"

"Oh, no, sir," said the porter, "but we have in the machine."

Similar Position.

Little Robert was much interested in the picture of a stork which he saw in a magazine.

"Say, mamma," he asked, what has become of the bird's other leg?"

"It has raised it up among its feathers," replied the mother.

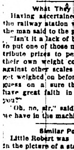
"That's funny," the boy observed. "I thought it was trying to clean its shoe on its stocking like sister Ethel does."

Sure of One Thing.

"I tell you, the man is a dipsomaniac."

"There! I knew he was something dippy."

CONSTIPATION



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

HIS DEEP SCHEME

Peter's Philanthropy Proved to Be Rather Two Sided Affair.

BY JANE OSBORNE.

When pretty Marion Drew, after three years in society, took up settlement work and gave up her Saturday mornings at the country club for the sake of teaching the "little mothers" of the tenements the art of sewing, a decided damper was cast on country club activity. Half a dozen young men who had chared the honors of Marion's companionship on the links, and on the courts, tried in various ways to dissuade her from her philanthropic activities. She would catch something, get some terrible germ from one of her children—that was the first argument. She would be unable to teach them anything they didn't know; she would make a public spectacle of herself, get her name in the papers, have to associate with "a lot of freak philanthropists." None of these arguments had the slightest effect on Marion.

The strange thing about it was that the young man who had hitherto enjoyed more of Marion's society than his less favored rivals, the most ardent lover of Saturday morning sports, Peter Meeker, made no effort to dissuade Marion. The fact is Peter had deeper schemes.

Two weeks after Marion had begun the "settlement game," as Peter and his friends referred to her activities, Peter also discovered a set of long dormant humanitarian motives somewhere in his make up, and decided to go into settlement work, too. So while Marion taught the art of sewing with the view of making more useful mothers and wives of the little girls in her class, Peter was teaching their none too tractable brothers the art of basketball with the aim of making more useful citizens out of them. That is, that was his avowed motive. Peter taught his boys on Friday evenings and Marion taught her girls on Saturday mornings, so they seldom saw each other at the settlement house. Meantime, Peter became friendly with all the authorities on settlement work he could manage to meet, informed himself on the intricacies of teaching basketball and useful citizenship and, on all occasions, spread the story of Marion's wonderful success as a settlement worker.

"She began two weeks ago with only ten little girls," he would tell their mutual friends, "and since then her class has grown to twenty." He didn't add that the reason for this increase in membership was an ice cream feast served on his order.

"Marion is a wonder at that sort of work," he would go on, "and I have no doubt that she will make it her life work."

News of the ice cream party spread through the neighborhood with wonderful effect and in another week the twenty had increased to thirty. Marion was glad they appreciated the treat, she told them. It had been given to them by a "friend of theirs," and she wanted the secretary of the little club to write a letter of thanks to this "friend." This Marion did in order to instill habits of politeness and gratitude in her small charges.

"But, teacher," said one of the class to Marion, "you ought to thank the friend—cause the friend must have done it for you. The friend has never seen us, and people don't give parties to people they haven't seen."

This was sound logic certainly, but Marion met it.

"But this friend has heard a great deal about you. Now I am sure our little secretary can write a nice letter."

The bright-eyed little secretary was pensive for a few minutes. Then she raised her hand and asked:

"Teacher, what must I call the friend?"

"Oh," said Marion, with a blush that did not escape the keen eyes of her little secretary. "I think you won't need to use the friend's name. I will deliver the letter for you."

The secretary chewed the end of her pencil in thought. "Yes, but, teacher," she finally asked. "Is it a 'lady friend' or a 'gentleman friend'—cause on account of the 'Dear Sir' or the 'Dear Madam' at the top. The teacher at school said we should begin letters that way. Before long the letter was written. "Dear Sir," it began, "we thank you for the grand ice cream you gave us. Our mothers and fathers say, 'What a nice teacher we must have to have such a rich friend to give us such a treat.' We hope you will come to see us sew sometime."

Marion read the letter and, though, it was not quite what she had expected, she put it in her handbag, and that night posted it to Peter without comment.

Thus encouraged, Peter ordered another ice cream treat for the following week, but this time the roll of the class had reached forty, and as news of this second treat went the rounds of the neighborhood, the class reached sixty. It was really a marvelous success. Never since the settlement house had been established had any one had such a popular class as had Marion. But it would have taken a far more resourceful settlement worker than Marion to keep sixty little girls busy sewing without feeling the strain.

"Say, teacher," said one of them to Marion one day, as she encircled Marion's slender waist with her little arm. "We wished you taught us school."

"Yes, teacher," added another little girl. "We were saying how grand it would be if you taught us school. And, say, teacher," she whispered in confidence to Marion, "my father knows a policeman who knows an alderman with a pull and maybe he could get a teaching job for you. You don't get paid for teaching here, but at real school teaching you get rich."

A prominent member of the sewing class poo-poohed the idea. "Teacher don't have to work. She is going to get married. Aren't you, teacher? Sure, teacher is going to marry the rich gentleman that sends the ice cream. Aren't you, teacher?"

Marion was still blushing from the effects of this remark when an auspicious silence fell on the crowd of children and all eyes were focussed on the door. Then a chorus broke out. "Teacher, here is your friend. Here is your gentleman friend," and Marion turned around to see the beaming face of Peter.

Poor Marion was never so confused in her life as she was at this minute. Of course, she was glad Peter had come, but having to speak to him with 120 bright and eager eyes fixed upon her made her for the time being wish she had never gone in for settlement work. However, Marion managed to welcome the visitor and introduce him to the class. Then to Marion's surprise he stepped before the class and smiled and started to talk. He was proud, he said, to know the sewing class. He had decided to give them a picnic. He would arrange to charter a little steamer and would take them for an all-day sail next Saturday. They were all to come and bring their brothers and sisters, he told them, and he would ask Miss Drew to see that they had a good time.

Marion gasped, but no one noticed it, for the class of children was overcome with joy and excitement. Finally, at the stroke of the hour for dismissal, Marion got the little girls, with some difficulty, to file out of the building. Then she came back to Peter waiting for her in the class room.

"Peter," she said, holding two hands out to him. "You are the kindest man in the world. I never knew it was in you. It is so wonderful to feel that you take pleasure in this, too, when everyone else criticises me for it." There were tears of weariness in her soft brown eyes, that made them glow with more warmth and sympathy than Peter had ever seen in them before.

He had intended to make a clean breast of it, and tell her the truth, that he wasn't interested in the work at all, but had done it all because of his interest in her; that he had sent the "parties" to the children so that the class would get too large for her to handle, and she would be forced to give it up and so come back to the club activities; that he had told people of her success so that they would weary her with their comments—but now as he looked at her he hadn't the heart to spoil her enthusiasm over his interest. Besides he had really enjoyed the sewing class and the prospect of spending next Saturday with Marion. Making a boat load of poor children happy was much more alluring than the prospect of sharing her society with a half a dozen other young men at the club.

"Marion dear," Peter said, encouraged by what she had just said to him, "I know you meant what you said when you said 'No' before, but won't you give me another chance?"

Marion was perplexed, and then the sound of childish voices was heard again in the hall.

"I knew he was a swell when he sent the first 'party,' one of the little girls was saying, "but I never knew he was such a big swell till I saw him."

Another voice broke in. "Say, isn't teacher lucky? Maybe they are married already."

Peter smiled at Marion, and Marion looked up with happiness in her eyes. "Yes, Peter," she whispered. "I am lucky, but let's escape before they see us."

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Matter of Pronunciation.

"That was a misunderstanding which did not necessarily indicate ignorance," said Albert de Roode, the new head council of New York's examining board of plumbers. "It was just such a misunderstanding as befell the young German girl.

"A rosy, blue-eyed, yellow-haired German girl called at the general delivery window and asked if there was a letter there for Lena Muller.

"'There's one for Lena H. Muller,' said the clerk, interrogatively.

"'Yah, dot's me,' said the girl, smiling and blushing.

"'You forgot the H. eh?' said the clerk, as he handed her the letter.

"'Ach, so I did,' she answered. 'H. dwenty-two next Chuly.'"

Easy.

It is easy to be popular. All one has to do is to find out what people don't like to hear about.

From John Hay.

Speak with the speech of the world, think with the thoughts of the few.—John Hay.

Tip From the Admiral.

Admiral George Dewey, complimented on his superb health on his seventy-fifth birthday, smiled and said:

"I attribute my good condition to plenty of exercise and no banquets. We eat, you see, too much. One-third of what a man eats enables him to live."

"In that case," said the reporter, "what becomes of the other two-thirds?"

"Oh, that enables the doctor to live," Admiral Dewey replied.

Oldest Known Prescription.

The oldest prescription in the world is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is on a piece of stone 3x4 inches in size and was probably written 3,500 years ago in Egypt. The prescription takes up both faces of the stone and is written in the old cursive characters, the compound being a remedy that was used for a fumigation.

His Intentions.

"Young man," said Major Blackbrow, with a lowering glance at Chollie. "I happened to see you last night with your arm about my daughter's waist. May I inquire your intentions, sir?" "Why, sure, major," replied the blooming Chollie. "I intend to put it there every chance I get."—Harper's Weekly.

Soldiers Guard Bank of England.

Ever since the Gordon riots of 1780 the Bank of England has had military protection. The military watch is set every night. At five o'clock it marches with bayonets fixed from the headquarters of whichever guard's regiment has the duty for the week.

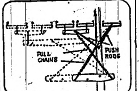
OVERCOMING DRAFT ON SIDE

Four-Horse Evener Arranged So That No Horse Would Need to Walk on Plowed Ground.

In reply to a query for an arrangement of four-horse evener on plow so that no horse need walk on the plowed ground the Farmers Call and Breeze prints the following.

Many three-horse eveners do not overcome side draft. The power is so far to one side that the two horses push the tongue over against the one horse. Here is a remedy for any number of horses on one side of tongue and one horse on the other:

Put the tongue hole, or pull pole, in evener so that the length of shorter end will be to the length of the longer one in the proportion of 1 to 2, for three-horse evener. Or in the proportion of 1 to 3 or 1 to 4 if you have a four or five horse evener.



DOTTED LINES SHOW EXTENSION.

Explanation: Diagram shows evener for three horses. Dotted lines show how it would work if extended for five horses.

Fasten a chain from short end of evener to doubletree, which will be on opposite side, and run a chain from long end of evener to singletree. Put in push rods from center of power on either side to tongue, or if there is no tongue from center of one power to center of the other power.

START HORSE RADISH EARLY

Make Soil Loose and at Least to Depth of Ten Inches—Work in Well-Rotted Manure.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Horse radish should be started very early in the spring. It consists of one large root from which springs the crown and a large number of smaller roots.

These roots, small as a lead pencil, or larger, are cut off into lengths of from four to six inches and should be placed in the ground with the thick end up.

The should be planted about three inches deep and the soil above them pressed down firmly to prevent water from reaching them before they start to grow.

Make the soil loose and at least a depth of ten inches. Work into it plenty of well-rotted manure. Set horse radish in rows about three feet apart and at intervals of about 15 inches.

Then keep the weeds away from them and the top soil loose with frequent cultivation. A row, six feet long will supply a family with all it needs. The plant will be ready for use early in the fall and it makes its best growth then.

It should be dug late in the fall after all other crops are off, the small root tops removed and stored in sand in the cellar or buried in pits in the ground until wanted for use.

PREPARING FOR CLOVER CROP

On Thin Soil It Is Well to Break the Ground Preceding Spring—Grow Fertilizing Crops.

If the aim is to get clover and grass on a thin soil it is often a good plan to break the ground the preceding spring and to grow a fertilizing crop during the summer that can be cultivated and then disked into the surface soil. When cowpeas can be grown they are excellent for this purpose. On very thin land I have gotten the finest clover sod in this way. Expensive way? someone asks. Well, any way of covering thin soil with a heavy clover sod is not inexpensive. I like the plan. The tillage kills weed seeds and frees fertility. The vines are chopped in the surface before they become tough. The humus is just where it is needed, and the soil is firm. If one prefers, rape may be sown the first of September, and then the land fitted for clover in the spring without the plow. Leave the vegetable matter at the surface. Or, timothy may be sown in the fall, and clover added in the spring. Or wheat may be seeded and cclover in the spring.

Failures in Clover.

Frequent failures of clover may not be due so much to poor soil or dry seasons as to the absence of the proper kind of bacteria.

Clover bacteria do not thrive on acid soils; the application of ground limestone to such soils and the introduction of a few hundred pounds of ground from a clover field may quickly cure a clover sick plot.

Maggots in Wounds.

Should maggots get in the animal's wounds, kill the pests by a light application of chloroform. After the wounds have been freed of maggots and made perfectly clean, apply freely a mixture of one dram of iodoform and six drams of boric acid, and repeat the application two or three times a day.

Indicates Sour Soil.

If any one of the several kinds of sorrel is found growing on a piece of land it is pretty safe to assume that the soil is sour and needs sweetening with an application of lime. Besides this, it may be that the tract is not properly drained, in which case it should be tiled, in addition to being sweetened.

Animals in Delaware.

In the last ten years the value of domestic animals, poultry and bees in the State of Delaware increased 65.8 per cent. The total value of horses and colts increased 95.3 per cent. Of the 54,986 cattle in the state, 35,708 were dairy cows.

MOTTO FOR CHRISTIAN HOME

Ideals Which Consistently Lived Up to, Cannot Fail to Make for Happiness in Life.

This home is dedicated to good will. It grew out of love. The two heads of the household were called together by a power higher than they. To its decree they are obedient. Every tone of the voice, every thought of their being, is subdued to that service. They desire to be worthy of their high calling, as ministers of that grace. They know their peace will go unbroken only for a little time. And often they suspect that the time will be more short even than their anxious hope. They cannot permit so much as one hour of that brief unity to be touched by scorn or malice. The world's judgments have lost their sting inside this door. Those who come seeking to continue the harmony which these two have won are ever welcome. The rich are welcome, so they come simply. The poor are welcome, for they have already learned friendliness through buffeting. Youth is welcome, for it brings the joy which these two would learn. Age is welcome, for it will teach them tenderness.—Collier's Weekly.

CHILD'S FACE ALL RED SPOTS

632 N. 5th St., Terre Haute, Ind.—"My little nephew, a boy of four years, had a breaking out on his face. It was little red spots at first, then he would rub and scratch and water blisters would form, and wherever the water would run another would come until his face was covered with them. He would cry and fret. His mother got some medicine, but it did not do any good. He would scream and cry and say it hurt. We hardly knew him, his litle face was all red spots and blisters. So I begged him to let me put some Cuticura Ointment on them. The next morning I made a strong soap suds with Cuticura Soap and washed his face in the warm suds. The little blisters burst by pressing the cloth on them. After I had his face washed, I put the Cuticura Ointment on and in a short time his little face was all red and dry. I kept using the Cuticura Soap and putting on the Cuticura Ointment and his face got as well and it did not leave a scar. He was entirely cured in about one week and a half." (Signed) Mrs. Arthur Haworth, Jan. 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Julius Caesar.

The almost unanimous verdict of ancient and modern times is to the effect that Julius Caesar was what Shakespeare calls him: "The foremost man of all this world." Never before or since has any one exhibited in so high a degree all the qualities of a born ruler of men. And never had any man a grander role to play. To preside over the most important crisis in the history of the most important branch of the human race was a task that none but the greatest of men could successfully perform. Caesar swept one obstacle after another aside, and stood at last where he meant to stand.

Reprisal.

Jack—I give my seat only to pretty girls.

Bella—Then we'll only take them from handsome men.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Some people seem to lie unnecessarily in order to keep in practice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugarcoated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

It's easy to be economical when you have neither money nor credit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Charge for the advice you hand out if you want people to take it.

Only Kind They Go To.

"She wrote her name on a new laid egg."

"That's a good way to catch someone with money."

No sprinter can get over the ground fast enought to overtake the golden opportunity that has escaped.

An added pleasure for smokers of

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

Here is a smoke with the real, genuine tobacco taste—that beats all artificial tastes. Every grain of it is pure, clean tobacco. Rolled, or tucked into a pipe, it makes a delightful smoke.

If you have not smoked Duke's Mixture, made by *Liggett & Myers* at Durham, N. C., try it now.

In each 5c sack you get one *and a half* ounces of fine Virginia and North Carolina leaf, that is unsurpassed by any granulated tobacco you can buy.

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These coupons are good for hundreds of valuable presents. There are shaving sets, jewelry, cut glass, baseballs, tennis racquets, talking machines, furniture, cameras, and dozens of other articles suitable for every member of the family—each of them well worth saving the coupons for.

As a special offer, *during March and April only, we will send our new illustrated catalogue of these presents FREE.* Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*10c-tin double coupon*), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

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The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

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IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

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WESTERN
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FREE

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

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of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain.

The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

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ONLY $30,000.00—7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT

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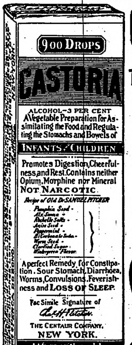

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC.

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Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 8–1913.

WORLD WONDERS

Mending St. Paul's Cathedral

London has been considerably exercised over reports that St. Paul's cathedral, the most imposing Protestant house of worship in the world, is in danger of collapse. Numerous cracks were discovered, and the work of "mending" the great church was started at once. Our illustration shows some of this repair work in progress. The present cathedral was erected on the ruins of one that was burned in the great fire of 1666. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and was finished in 1710.

PUTTING TAX ON PLUMPNESS

A small French town in the Pyrenees district has struck a novel way to increase revenue from taxation. The ordinary channels not bringing enough to carry out certain projected improvements, the municipal council decided to place a tax on the physical weight of the citizens, arranging the following scheme:

Below 135 pounds, no tax; from 135 pounds to 200 pounds, $2 annually is demanded; from 200 pounds to 270 pounds, $1.50; for all weights above this figure the tax increases at the rate of $5 for each twenty pounds.

Trouble came when the local authorities tried to collect the tribute. Most of the fat people formed a committee to appeal to the prefect, who represents the federal authority in the district. Thus a stay was gained. But it appears probable that the town could put into execution the new law if it should fight the case in the courts.

Most of the opposition came from the women, who held meetings and torchlight processions to signify their opposition to the measure, which struck them harder than their husbands.

JACK RABBIT WITH ANTLERS

What is said to be the first specimen of an antlered rabbit ever killed was recently shot by a Mexican near San Benito, Texas. It was of the jack rabbit type in all respects except that protruding from its head and fastened to its ears was a set of horns much resembling the antlered adornment of a young buck deer. The longest of these prongs measures nearly seven inches. The other prongs measure four to six inches. It is believed by local authorities that this specimen of the rabbit family is a freak of nature. The head was severed from the body and mounted.

BEAR TREES GIRL HUNTER

Miss Laurie Drumb, a school teacher of Port Angeles, Wash., had a thrilling escape from being killed by a bear in the mountains while hunting squirrels and grouse. She had bagged 20 squirrels and a number of grouse and was firing her last cartridge at a squirrel when she spied the bear. It made for her, and she made for a tree. Never having practiced the art of climbing, she was rather tardy in reaching the limbs, but managed to keep out of the bear's reach. She was treed for five hours, when her uncle appeared and rescued her.

FLYING FISH AS FOOD

There were flying fish ages before there were birds. Flying fishes, say the folk about southern seas, are the perfection of all eating fish—as solid as beef, but tender and melting as a banana. Fliers so glut the waters windwardwise that they are used as manure in Barbados.

WHEN THE CATTLE TALK

A curious custom is to hang a lantern in the cattle stall on Christmas eve. In some districts the belief exists that the cattle have the gift of speech just before the great festival breaks on the world, and he who is curious, and gifted with the true ear, can hear them ruminating in gentle converse about the ancient manger long years ago, in which the Child was born. You must not only have a fine ear, you must also have no sin on your conscience, if you are to hear the cattle. In parts of Germany they believe it is a sin to try to overhear them talking. There is a story told of a farm servant who, scoffing at this superstition, concealed himself in his master's stable and listened. Just as the clock struck 12 he heard, so the story runs, one horse say to another: "We shall have hard work to do this day week." "Yes; the farmer's servant is heavy," answered his companion; "and the way to the churchyard is long and steep." The servant died, and was buried just a week later!

MORTALITY DURING BATTLE

The mortality during a battle is surprisingly low; in fact, according to the military proverb, it takes a ton of shot to kill a man.

At the siege of Gibraltar 258,387 heavy shot and shell were thrown into the garrison during the ten months' attack; but only 1,341 persons were killed and wounded, most of the injuries being very slight. At Salamanca only one shot of every 537 took effect, and at Waterloo the fire of one side of a British square emptied no more than three or four saddles in a squadron of French cavalry.

It has been estimated that in the Crimean war the British troops fired 15,000,000 shots and killed 21,000 Russians, or one death to every 700 shots. The French fired 29,000,000 shots and killed 51,000 Russians, or one death to every 590 shots; while the Russians fired 45,000,000 shots and killed 28,000 of the allies, or one death to every 910 shots.

When the Germans besieged Mezieres in 1870, 193,000 projectiles were thrown into the town; but only 300 persons were killed, or one for every 643 shot and shell. At Trouville two people were killed by 30,000 shells, or one person for every 15,000; and at Longny 30,000 shells were fired and did not kill a single person.

In battle there is not much time to aim, and military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision.

At the Alma, where Russians, French, and British were engaged, the French lost 40, the Russians 47, and the English 75 per 1,000 soldiers. The Russian loss at Inkerman was very heavy, being 110 per 1,000, while the English lost 37 and the French only 5 per 1,000 combatants. The British loss at Waterloo was 48 per 1,000. In fact, wherever Britons fight, they kill, or are themselves killed, in large numbers.

At the famous battle of Sedan only nine per 1,000 Germans engaged were killed, while the French loss was 24 per 1,000 fighters. At Spicheren, in the same war, the French lost 16 and the Germans 29 per 1,000; while at Gravelotte both French and Germans had nine per 1,000 killed.

HAS STRANGE MENTAL POWER

The remarkable feats of Beulah Miller, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Miller of the town of Warren, R. T., have so stirred the little country place that they are a common topic of conversation in every household.

And the fame of the little girl who can see through your pocket into your hunting case watch and tell you just what time it is by your own particularly reliable timepiece without ever coming within ten feet of you has spread beyond the borders of her own town and state until people who are interested in her peculiar gift, as her mother calls it, have come from as far away as Boston to see her demonstrate it.

In the old Salem days Beulah would undoubtedly have been looked upon as a candidate for a "hot stake" by the superstitious Puritans, but her neighbors in Warren, though they regard her powers as a little uncanny, are too thoroughly interested in watching her and in testing them to waste time in superstitions.

The minister, the family doctor and numerous friends and acquaintances have all taken a turn at trying to "stump" her with some trick or question, but apparently unconscious that there was any attempt to trip her the little girl has surprised them all by her answers.

According to Mrs. Miller, her mother, mind reading does not run in the family, yet Beulah easily tells one the dates on coins which they may have in their pockets, tells them the amount of money which they may have concealed about their person and how it is distributed in the several pockets.

GREAT TOMB OF KING MIDAS

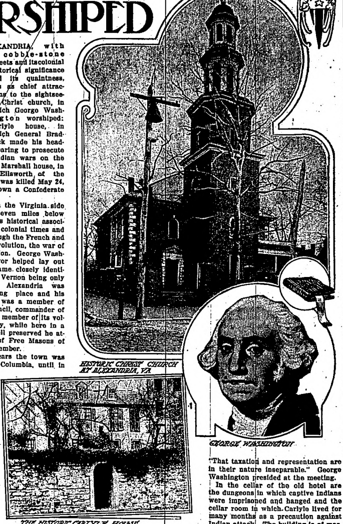
What is known to archaelogists as the principal monument of all Asia Minor, the so-called tomb of Midas, is carved out of a high cliff in Phrygia. The famous Midas of Greek story, whose touch turned everything to gold, was a king of Phrygia and the son of Gordius, who gave his name to the Gordian knot.

A New Orleans boy of three has been smoking cigars for a year, but has no other bad habits.

Old Fortress of Mytilene

When the Greek naval forces captured Lesbos recently, they recovered an island that had been under the dominance of the Turks since 1460. It is the birthplace of the philosophers Theophrastus and Pittacus and of the poets Sappho, Terpander and Alcaeus. The ancient fortress of Mytilene, where the Greeks first landed, is here shown with a heap of very old cannon balls in the foreground.

WHERE WASHINGTON WORSHIPED



HISTORIC CHRIST CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE HISTORIC CARLYLE HOUSE

GEORGE WASHINGTON

ALEXANDRIA, with its cobble-stone streets and its colonial historical significance and its quaintness, has as chief attractions to the sightseer Christ church, in which George Washington worshiped; Carlyle house, in which General Braddock made his headquarters while preparing to prosecute the French and Indian wars on the Ohio river, and the Marshall house, in which Col. E. E. Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves was killed May 24, 1861, for tearing down a Confederate flag.

The town lies on the Virginia side of the Potomac, seven miles below Washington, and its historical associations run back to colonial times and continue down through the French and Indian wars, the revolution, the war of 1812 and the rebellion. George Washington as a surveyor helped lay out the town, and became closely identified with it, Mount Vernon being only nine miles away. Alexandria was Washington's voting place and his market town. He was a member of its corporation council, commander of local militia and a member of its volunteer fire company, while here in a hall that is still well preserved he attended the lodge of Free Masons of which he was a member.

For nearly 50 years the town was in the District of Columbia, until in 1864 that portion of the original district lying on the west side of the Potomac was ceded back to Virginia.

Christ church is generally the first point of interest to which the guides conduct visitors. The edifice has been suffered to undergo little change during the last century. When Fairfax parish was created in 1765, George Washington, then thirty-three years of age, was one of its first vestrymen. The church was finished in 1773, and at the dedication Colonel Washington subscribed £36 10s for a pew, the highest price paid. In the vestry room the sexton displays the record of the purchase of the pew.

The Washington pew, a roomy, comfortable pew of the square type, with seats running around three of its sides and a little wooden gate inclosing the occupants, is preserved just as it looked when it was occupied by the Washington family. On the rail is a silver plate inscribed with a facsimile of Washington's autograph. The seat is now reserved for strangers. Nearly every visitor to the church sits in the pew for brief meditation while the caretaker points out features of the interior. On the other side of the aisle, half way down the church, is the pew that was occupied by the Lee family, marked with a silver plate bearing a facsimile of the signature of Robert Edward Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. In front of the church are two mural tablets containing the apostles' creed and the Lord's prayer. They have remained unchanged from the early days of the church and are in old-fashioned English lettering with "f"s instead of "s"s. The communion table, the chancel rail, the reading desk and chairs were all here in the days of Washington, and so was the chandelier with its 12 candlesticks. At the entrance to the church is a tablet enumerating the six colonels who served as honorary pallbearers and the lieutenants who were active pallbearers at the funeral of Washington.

At Fairfax and Cameron streets is the most impressive relic in the town—the Carlyle house. It was built in 1745 by John Carlyle, who married Sarah Fairfax, daughter of Lord Fairfax, and served at major and commissary under General Braddock in the French and Indian wars.

The old hotel is now almost inclosed by other buildings. When built its eastern side was on the water's edge, while its west portico looked out upon Alexandria, then a great British metropolis for the colonies, with a commerce extending to the West Indies, South America and Europe. The river is now some distance away, while the front of the old house is hidden from the street by another hotel built around it. Enough space was provided, however, to furnish a good view of the old portico and the front side of the historic Carlyle house.

A walk down a cobwebby passage or two brings one to the old hotel. The guide points out the room in which George Washington was offered a commission in the British army by General Braddock. The chamber occupied by Braddock is exhibited, in the center of it a camp bed used by the British general during the French and Indian wars. Then there is the "blue room," mildewed and stained now, in which General Braddock held his conferences with the governors of six of the colonies. This council between the governors and the British commanders, General Braddock and Commodore Keppel, led to resolutions reciting that, as the governors found it impossible to raise in their respective colonies the revenue assessed by King George, his majesties ministers should be asked to find out some method of compelling the raising of the revenue. The congress of Alexandria contributed largely to the discontent that led to the revolution. As soon as the residents of the town heard of the action of the council they met in the courthouse and passed a resolution "That taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable." George Washington presided at the meeting.

In the cellar of the old hotel are the dungeons in which captive Indians were imprisoned and hanged and the cellar room in which Carlyle lived for many months as a precaution against Indian attack. The building is of massive stone, which was brought over from England as ballast in ships, and it is in good preservation, although its interior is delightfully dilapidated from the point of view of the antiquarian. Until recently several pieces of the original furniture were in the rooms, but they have been purchased for a stage setting for a colonial drama. A fine mahogany staircase in the main hall is a delightful feature of this colonial relic.

"On this here stairway," recites the young woman who acts as guide, "George Washington met his first defeat. He was coming down these here stairs when the big door there opened and in walked Miss Sally Fairfax on her way to lead the minuet. George Washington was only nineteen years old at the time, but he fell desperately in love and asked Miss Fairfax to marry him. She rejected him. This was the first and only defeat of the great general."

A flight of dark stone stairs leads to the basement rooms, one of which, Carlyle's room, is said by the guide to have been connected with the river bank by an underground passage. Nothing remains of this subterranean way, it having been closed up to prevent accidents.

All Met Death Within Year

Superstition of Thirteen at Table, Though Not Absolutely Correct, Seemed to Be Verified.

"The most interesting case of thirteen at table occurs in the biography of Sir John Everett Millais, who one day unexpectedly found himself with twelve guests at his table, one of them being Matthew Arnold. A lady, discovering the fact, declared that she dared not remain after her painful experience on a former occasion when thirteen were present. To appease her the artist persuaded one of his sons to take his meal in another room. That son returned to the room at the close of dinner to hear Arnold say: 'The idea is that whoever leaves the table first will die within a year; so, with the permission of the ladies, we will cheat the fates for once. I and these fine strong lads (pointing to two of his fellow guests) will all rise together, and I think our united constitutions will be able to withstand the assault of the reaper.' Six months later Matthew Arnold, in the prime of life and apparently in the best of health, died suddenly of heart disease. Shortly afterward the second of the three who had risen simultaneously from table came to a mysterious end in New York, whither he had gone after a grievous disappointment over a play which he had written. How he met his death will probably never be known. He was found shot through the head, whether by his own hand or that of another, none was able to say, though murder was suspected. The third of the three made a voyage, for his health's sake, to Australia, and his friends thought that he at least would survive the fatal period. But he set out on the return journey on the Quetta, which foundered within the year, with all on board, on one of the New Guinea reefs. Such is the story, but, be it noted, there were not thirteen at dinner, and the three who rose left a table at which only twelve had dined."

WHERE ALL ARE WELCOME

Everybody Fed in House Where Great Turkish Chieftain First Saw the Light of Day.

A present center of interest is the house where Mohammed Ali was born, the great conqueror of Egypt. This house is maintained by the government in the same condition as when Mohammed was a baby and swung in a cradle hung from the hooks in the ceiling of the room where he was born. Ali loved his birthplace, and when he became rich and powerful he founded here a great school attended by poor boys from all the region round about. Here once a week in the great dining room everybody who comes is fed, Turks, Jews, Christians, Greeks, Armenians, Americans even—no one is turned away. As I visited the establishment I saw great fires of logs in the basement of one of the school buildings, and over the fires pots of pilaff cooking. This delicious concoction, made of rice and meat and various delicious sauces, gave forth a savory smell, and I do not wonder that many a hungry mortal who comes for a square meal once a week to this ancient foundation blesses the name of Mohammed Ali.—Christian Herald.

Carry Fourteen Pounds of Bone.

The bones of the average man weigh fourteen pounds.

Hired Crowd of Admirers.

Among George Grossmith's reminiscences concerning the late Sir Henry Irving appears this one: Grossmith was at one time stopping at the same hotel that sheltered Irving in Manchester, England. His carriage was waiting for him, and, as the hall porter opened the door, Grossmith noticed an enormous crowd outside.

"Are these people waiting to see me leave the hotel?" he asked.

"No, sir; they are waiting to see Sir 'Enry Hirving."

"But doesn't Sir Henry find this a bit of a nuisance?"

The porter replied: "It does worry him a bit, sir; he doesn't like it."

"Well, I'll do him a good turn," said Mr. Grossmith.

Pulling down the collar of his fur-lined coat, adjusting his pince-nez, and pulling his Momburg hat over his brow, Grossmith strutted down the steps with Irving's gait.

The cheering was great, and some of the people even followed the carriage.

When Sir Henry came down a little later he found no crowd awaiting him. Subsequently he mentioned the matter to Mr. Grossman, remarking with a humorous twinkle in his eye:

"You ought not to have done that. I pay these people to come every night."

Argentina Growing Potatoes.

Argentina is steadily increasing its potato crop, importing more than 2,346,000 bushels of seed last year.

FEAT COST HIS LIFE

Writer Tells of Tragedy That Occurred in the Alps.

Swiss Workman Wins a Wager, But Through His Own Folly He Is Dashed to Death Over Giant Glacier.

Berne, Switzerland.—"There is a regrettable modern tendency to disrespect the difficulties of some of the great Alps, especially those whose ascents have appealed to popular favor. The Wetterhorn, or Storm Peak, that huge rock-embattlemented sentinel of the Grindelwald giants, is the most notorious example of this," writes Mr. George D. Abraham in the Pall Mall Magazine; "truly even on mountains 'familiarity breeds contempt.' It has been lightly named 'The Ladies' Peak,' but with far too terrible frequency a fearful revenge has been extorted; its death roll is equaled by few of the Alps.

"The following tragedy of 1908 is typical of many others. A young English lady, aided by the best of guides, made one of the earliest ascents of the season, and innocently left a silken handkerchief fluttering in the summit breezes. This was noticed through the large telescope at Grindelwald, and a Swiss workman, roused by the sight, wagered forthwith that he would bring down the trophy single-handed. He won the wager, but lost his life in the winning. Common sense prevailed to the extent of his taking a companion as inexperienced as himself, and fortune smiled upon them until they almost reached the foot of the Great Couloir on their return. There the young workman untied from the rope and, waving the trophy of success in his hand, started to glissade direct down the snow slope to the glacier.

"The friend's example and advice to follow the usual descent by the rocks at the side of the couloir were utterly disregarded. At express speed he rushed downward until suddenly he saw the end of the couloir overhanging nothingness, and the glacier some hundreds of feet below. It was too late. With a shriek of warning to his friend he dashed outwards over the edge into space and eternity. In his right hand the unfortunate victim of his own folly clutched the handkerchief; he brought it down to Grindelwald."

At the Edge of a Crevasse.

POKER CROWD IS ROBBED

Robbers Invade Hotel Room in Kansas City and Escape With $400 in Money and Jewelry.

Kansas City, Mo.—A daring hold-up and the sensational escape of the robbers threw home-going theater crowds which jammed Twelfth street into a panic. Admitted by a secret signal to a poker game in an office building in the theater district, two men suddenly drew revolvers and demanded the valuables of five others in the room.

Down in the street the crowds were startled at the appearance of a man at a window shouting "Help!" repeatedly. Then another came, coatless and hatless from the building entrance and ran through the crowd with cries of "Hold-up!" and "Police!" At the same time the robbers emerged from a window to a platform, and, sliding down a drain pipe, made their escape through an alley.

John Husong, one of the victims, told the police the robbers took $400 in money and jewelry.

MARY "SCOOPS" HER RIVALS

Comes From Austria to Answer Matrimonial "Ad." Personally While Others Write; She's Accepted.

St. Paul, Minn.—Tired of single life, Paul Wirrer studied his bank account, and then inserted an advertisement in a newspaper in Vienna, his native town, saying that he was in a position to furnish a happy home in America for the right woman.

Realizing that hundreds of other women would answer the advertisement by mail, Mary Schlesinger, a pretty Austrian girl, purchased a ticket for St. Paul, and immediately left Vienna, arriving here recently. She was introduced to Wirrer, whom she found poring over a large stack of pictures and letters from prospective brides.

RUINED CITY IS SABATTA

Place Found by Balloonists in Tripoli Identified as Former Flourishing Roman Colony.

Rome.—The ruined city in the midst of the sand wilderness beyond Zavia, in Tripoli, discovered by two Italian engineering officers while reconnoitering in a dirigible balloon, has been identified as Sabatta, a flourishing colony in the days of imperial Rome. Photographs taken by the airmen, received at the war office, show imposing, well-preserved ruins, including numerous marble statues of exceptional beauty.

Minnesota Historical Society.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913. NUMBER, 34.

EX-PRES. MADERO AND JOSE SUAREZ ARE ASSASSINATED

MYSTERY SURROUNDS SHOOTING OF FORMER HEADS OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC AT MIDNIGHT.

HURETA SAYS ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESCAPE

Official Inquiry Ordered and Guilty Persons Will Be Punished—Diplomats Are Shocked by Fearful Tragedy.

Mexico City, Feb. 23.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride under guard from the national palace to the penitentiary they were killed.

Accounts Do Not Conform.

The circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed president and vice president of the republic are unknown, except as given in official accounts which do not conform in all cases. The only witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The provisional president, General Victoriano Huerta, says the killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard and a party attempting to liberate them. The minister of foreign relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired the fatal shot. It is not impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the responsibility, and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished.

"Ley Fuga," Possibly.

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious "Ley fuga," the unwritten law which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records, "Prisoner shot trying to escape."

Senora Madero, widow of the ex-president, received the first definite information of his death from the Spanish minister, Senor Cologany Cologan. She already had heard reports that something serious had happened, but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez, and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to the penitentiary, but was refused permission to see the body of her husband. Senora Suarez also was denied admittance to the mortuary with physicians who, in accordance with the law, were performing an autopsy.

Hurls Accusations at Officers.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was of pitiable silent character, expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyed and tigerish in her emotions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been killed the girl hurled accusations at the officers who barred the entrance.

Wilson Telegraphs Washington.

Washington.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson telegraphed to the state department last night that Francisco de la Barra, minister for foreign affairs, had invited all foreign diplomats in Mexico City to take lunch with him.

The ambassador stated that none of the diplomats would attend the luncheon unless the tragic death of former President Madero and former Vice President Suarez is cleared of mystery.

Indicates Gravity of Situation.

This decision on the part of the diplomatic corps in the Mexican capital indicates the gravity of the situation which will confront the Hureta government should it fail to clear the mystery in which the killing of Madero and Suarez still is enveloped.

Creates Painful Impression.

The killing of the deposed president and vice president of Mexico, after Provisional President General Huerta had assured American Ambassador Wilson of the safety of his prisoners from just such attacks created a painful impression in administration circles here.

When the first feeling of surprise had passed it was realized by officials that this last tragic event had added greatly to the gravity of the situation and undoubtedly had placed an additional strain upon the already tense relations between this government and that in the Mexican capital.

PRESIDENT MADERO

No Change of Policy.

Still, as President Taft himself declared, the event in itself was not sufficient to demand any departure from the policy of strict non-intervention which so far has governed his administration.

Probably the immediate result will be to hasten the military and naval preparations in order to have the soldiers and sailors and marines ready to answer a call for instant embarkation if further developments in Mexico should demand their employment.

The one danger to be apprehended, which almost certainly would result in the launching of an army of invasion, would be the commission of some act or acts in Mexico that would endanger the lives of foreign citizens and Americans, for, having assured the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the disposition and ability of this government to protect their nationals in Mexico in the same degree as the Americans, the government has assumed an obligation that cannot be ignored.

Huerta's Statement.

Mexico City.—The following official statement of President Huerta was given out at the palace:

"I called together the cabinet to report that Madero and Pino Suarez, who had been detained at the palace at the disposition of the war department, were taken to the penitentiary in accordance with a previous decision, as the result of which that establishment was placed under the charge of an army officer for its better security.

"When the automobiles had traversed about two-thirds of the way to the penitentiary, however, they were attacked by an armed group, and the escort descended from the machines to offer resistance. Suddenly the group grew larger and the prisoners tried to escape.

Prisoners Were Shot.

"An exchange of shots then took place in which two of the attacking party were killed and two were wounded. Both prisoners were killed. The automobiles were badly damaged.

"The president and his cabinet have resolved that the affairs shall be consigned to the military judicial authorities, so they may make a strict investigation with the direct intervention of the military prosecutor general."

De La Barra Explains.

Francisco De La Barra, the foreign minister, sent an official statement to the foreign diplomatic representatives in which he said:

"The department of foreign relations desires to make known, as already announced to the ambassador of the United States, the British minister and other members of the diplomatic corps on various occasions, that the government decided at a council of the ministers that all acts relating to Madero and Pino Saurez should be adjudicated strictly according to law as was due, and that in consequence the accusation process, if such had taken place, would not have departed one iota from the legal measures applicable to the case.

Sought Safety for Prisoners.

"That after making this decision, the government agreed to remove Madero and Saurez to the penitentiary, where they would have the necessary security, consideration and comforts.

"That the minister of foreign relations so informed Ambassador Wilson, saying that the Mexican government would proceed always in accord with the law and that the removal of the ex-president and the ex-vice president to the penitentiary would be for the reason indicated.

"I desire to give all the facts of which I am cognizant connected with the affair, which is deeply deplored both for sentiments of humanity and because of the gravity of the affair, which has surprised the government and the importance of which is not underestimated by the government.

Two of Auto Party Killed.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—George M. Trumbo and Miss Hazel Flihn and two others of the four members of an auto party were seriously injured when the machine turned turtle on a lonely road in St. Louis county. Trumbo, who was driving, was responsible for the accident. He clapped both hands to his head to catch his hat which a gust of wind had blown off, releasing the steering wheel. The car veered into a ditch and turned over. All occupants were pinned under the tonneau.

Trio Ties N. Y. Clerk; Takes $300.

New York, Feb. 25.—In broad daylight three men entered the branch store of a big retail cigar corporation on a busy corner in the theatrical district, covered the lone clerk with a revolver, bound and gagged him and rifled the safe of its contents, about $300. They fled, undisturbed. Albert Jacobson, the clerk, though tied hand and foot, rolled to the door and attracted the attention of pedestrians by tapping on the glass with his manacled hands.

STEFANNSON PLANS ARE MADE KNOWN

EXPECTS TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH CIVILIZATION WHILE IN FAR NORTH.

IS NOT SEEKING THE POLE

Hopes to Explore Million Square Miles of Ice and Snow—Will Be Gone Four Years.

New York, Feb. 27.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, discoverer of the Blond Eskimo, has just made public his plans for the four years' expedition he expects to lead to the Arctic next May. During this time he hopes to wipe off the map much of the white space indicating unexplored regions of the far North.

Will Sail Last of May.

Stefansson and his companions—eight or 10 picked men of science—will sail out of Esquimault, B. C., near Victoria, the latter part of May or in early June on the 247 ton steam whaler Karluck, barkentine rigged, purchased for the expedition by the Canadian government.

The Karluck now lies in San Francisco harbor. During the next 10 days she will be overhauled and sent to Esquimault. She will fly the British flag, as the entire cost of the expedition is to be borne by the Canadian government and will carry a crew of 14.

Unexplored Land by September.

The barkentine will carry the party as far north as ice-filled seas will permit. Under favorable conditions they expect in September to reach land somewhere in the Beaufort sea, now unexplored. There they will establish a base, sending the vessel back and remaining during the winter. If this program cannot be carried out, the expedition probably will land at Herschel Island, remain there a week to establish a primary base, return to Prince Patrickland and either there or at Herschel Island to spend the winter.

In the spring they will go north.

They will return to civilization in September, 1916. Dr. R. M. Anderson, of Iowa, who was with Stefansson on his last trip, will be second in command. The others have not been selected yet.

A powerful wireless apparatus, designed to carry messages 1,000 miles, will keep the explorers in daily touch with the world. This apparatus will be erected wherever they establish their base.

Not Searching for Pole.

A million square miles of snow and ice north of the North American continent and Siberia will be explored, so far as possible. The party is not searching for the pole; if they find it, it will be by accident, Mr. Stefansson said. What they want to do is to open the locked islands and seas of the north.

Stefansson will visit the blond Eskimo again and bring them back to America in moving pictures. To bring them back in the flesh, he says, would be murder; they could not survive the "germs of civilization." He also expects to explore the interior of Victoria land and define the extent of what he believes to be the largest and one of the richest copper countries under the sun.

In connection with other work, the explorer expects to chart a network of magnetic stations over Victoria land. This will be done for the Carnegie institution at Washington. To purchase the instruments necessary for the expedition Stefansson will sail for Europe next Saturday.

Cavalry Women as Escort.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Final preparations have been completed for meeting the suffragist "army" under "General" Rosalie Jones, marching to Washington from New York. Cavalry women, automobiles and marchers will form a large reception committee to greet the marchers at Hyattsville, Md. A troop of 10 cavalry women under the command of "General" Genevieve Wilsatt will ride to Hyattsville early and escort the "army" to a point in the city where the remainder of the committee will be waiting.

Sportsmen's Show Is Opened.

New York, Feb. 27.—Unusual interest was manifested in the opening of the annual Sportsmen's show here today by reason of the extensive program offered by the committee in charge. Chief among the attractions was the inter-city trap shooting tournament, which is under the management of Luther J. Squier of Philadelphia. The event is drawing some of the best shots in the United States to this city. Prominent among these is Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Minn.

Women Conduct a Big Show.

New York, Feb. 27.—A large representation of New York society gathered at the Grand Central Palace today to take part in the formal opening of the Women's Industrial exposition. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the social leader, took charge of the exercises and later personally presided over a model milk station in the civic section of the exhibition. Other features of the exposition were a tuberculosis preventorium and an exhibit explaining the system for child entertainment.

CAPT. SPENCER S. WOOD

Captain Wood is in command of the battleship Nebraska, one of the three American battleships now at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

COSTLY NECKLACE ON CHILD

LITTLE DAUGHTER OF WORKMAN WEARS LOST "BEADS."

Shows Them to Jeweler and Chicago Woman Recovers $15,000 Gems.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The pearl necklace belonging to Mrs. A. A. Sprague, of 1130 Lake Shore Drive and valued at $15,000, which was lost on a sleeping car between Boston and Chicago last September, has been returned to its owner. While the police of a score of cities, and numerous private detectives were searching for the ornament it adorned the person of a 5-year-old girl, one of the six children of a crippled night watchman.

Mrs. Sprague greatly prized the necklace not only because of its intrinsic value but because it was the last gift from her uncle, the late Marshall Field.

It was a night watchman, whose identity has not been disclosed further than that he was employed at a manufacturing plant, who found it. He noticed a bit of "glass" peeping from a rubbish heap beside the railroad track which adjoins the factory. He picked it up and gave it to his little daughter who was enchanted to find herself the possessor of a fine string of "beads."

Recently the child, attracted by some beads in the window of a jewelry shop, proudly showed the proprietor that she, too, had some pretty ones.

Thus the truth leaked out. An expert confirmed the value of the jewels and the owner was advertised for. Friends of Mrs. Sprague noticed the "ad" and so the necklace came back to its rightful owner.

It is added that the night watchman has been liberally rewarded.

THAW REFUSES TO TESTIFY

Committee Decides to Give Him No Further Opportunity to Talk.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Having refused to testify before Governor Sulzer's committee of inquiry at the Matteawan state hospital, Harry K. Thaw will be given no further opportunity to tell what he knows concerning the recent efforts to bring about his release. The committee made this announcement after a conference with the governor, with whom they conferred upon their arrival from Matteawan.

Had the committee decided to question Thaw in Albany a court order probably would have been necessary to insure his temporary release from Matteawan.

S. D. Land Commissioner Resigns.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 27.—State Land Commissioner Brinker has resigned his office after having been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was accused of padding his travel vouchers, and after his arrest he turned back more than $500, the amount he is charged with having secured. His bond was fixed at $3,000. Governor Byrne will fill the position within the next day or two by appointment.

No Action on Nicaraguan Treaty.

Washington, Feb, 27.—The senate will take no action at this session on the treaty recently negotiated with the republic of Nicaragua, by which the United States would secure, for the sum of $3,000,000, a perpetual and exclusive right to build an interoceanic canal through that country. At a meeting for the foreign relations committee of the senate it was determined to recommend no action on the convention during the present congress.

MRS. PANKHURST IS DEFIANT

WILL BEGIN "HUNGER STRIKE" WHEN IN PRISON.

Hostility Against Militant Suffragettes Demonstrated Throughout England.

London, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Pankhurst has sent a message to the Women's Social and Political union in which she says that the refusal of bail pending her trial makes it impossible for her to prepare an adequate defense. She adds:

"In these circumstances I repudiate the right of the local authorities over whose appointment, because I am a woman, I have no control, to try me. I refuse to consent to a legal farce being enacted, and I shall begin by refusing to conform to the prison discipline while on remand. I shall take no food from the moment I enter prison.

"If I am still alive when the time for the so-called trial arrives, the judge, counsel and jury of men will have the shameful task of pretending to give a fair trial to a sick and undefended woman."

The hostile feeling aroused by the tactics of the militant suffragettes is increasing. At Legh-on-Sea, in Essex, a mob broke up a suffragette sandwich board parade injuring two women. At Walsall, in the county of Stafford, a mob wrecked the Women's Social and Political union shop which is devoted to the sale of suffragette literature. At a suffragette meeting at Southampton; Miss. Kenny and other militant speakers were howled down.

At Nottingham suffragettes dropped into many pillar boxes tubes containing phosphorus which burst into flames, destroying considerable mail.

SCORE OF ELKS ARRESTED

Rehearsing for Show They Made Too Much Noise, Complaint Charges.

Minneapolis, Feb. 27.—More than a score of the most prominent Elks in the city had the unique experience of taking a joy ride in the police wagons when their hall on Sixth street and Hennepin avenue was invaded by a squad of police and a raid "pulled off" that has no counterpart in the history of the organization.

No sooner had the two patrol wagons backed up against the entrance than the crowd began to gather and by the time the thoroughly flabbergasted members of the B. P. O. E. had been loaded into the conveyances, nearly 2,000 citizens cheered them on their way.

The Elks were rehearsing for a show to be given in the Shubert theater next week and the "talent" exerted itself to the utmost, to the disgust and distress of mind of neighbors, one of whom went to the extreme of swearing out a warrant.

Loving Cup for Hilles.

Washington, Feb 27.—Charles D. Hilles, secretary to President Taft, has been presented a silver loving cup by the employes of the White House executive offices.

'Quake Shocks Felt in Michigan.

Calumet, Mich., Feb. 27.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt throughout the Keweenaw peninsula Wednesday.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 27.—Wheat, May, 88¾c; July, 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 88¾c; No. 2 northern, 86¾c; No. 1 durum, 90¼c; No. 3 corn, 44¾c; No. 3 white oats, 30¾c; barley, malting, 55c; No. 1 rye, 56¼c; No. 1 flax, $1.30¾c.

Duluth, Feb. 27.—Wheat, May, 89¾c; July, 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 87½c; No 1 durum, 90¼c.

South St. Paul, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Steers, $6.90; cows, $4.75@6.25; calves, $4.50@9.25; hogs, $8.15@8.25; sheep and lambs, $6.00@8.35.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 16,500; market steady; beeves, $5.85@9.00; Texas steers, $5.20@6.00; western steers, $6.20@7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.15@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.25@7.50; calves, $7.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; weak; light, $8.25@8.50; mixed, $8.25@8.50; heavy, $8.10@8.50; rough, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $6.50@8.35; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; easy; native, $5.25@6.60; western, $5.60@6.90; yearlings, $6.60@8.00; lambs, native, $7.50@8.65; western, $7.60@8.70.

Packers today got the big run of hogs expected and prices broke 15@20c, compared with yesterday's average. There were 115,000 arrivals at eleven markets against 82,000 a year ago. In addition speculators had a stale stock of nearly 10,000. Cattle were steady but slow. A spread of $7.75@8.50 took most of the steers. In sheep and lambs few changes occurred.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Reduced crop estimates in Argentina, the result of disappointing threshing returns, caused wheat today to advance. There were also unfavorable reports from Russia. Offerings were light. The opening was unchanged to ¼c higher. May started at 93¼c to 93⅜c, the same as Monday night, to ⅛c up, and rose to 93½@93⅝c.

An additional gain came about owing to export sales and large clearances. The close was easy, but ⅝@¾c net higher for May at 93⅝@93¾c.

Weather adverse to the movement from farms put strength into corn. May opened ⅛c to ⅜c up at 52⅜c to 52⅝c, and climbed to 53c.

Blast Kills Twenty-Four.

Gijon, Spain, Feb. 27.—Twenty-four persons were killed and nearly fifty wounded by the ill-timed explosion of a charge of 7,000 pounds of black powder which had been laid by government engineers with the object of razing an enormous block of rock. An immense concourse of towns-people had gathered to witness the demolition of the hill separating Gijon from the coaling harbor of Musel, a mile and a half distant. The object of the operation was to cut a roadway and thus avoid the present long detour.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—"Bob" Dunn's good roads bill withstood a succession of assaults in the lower house of the legislature yesterday, and with practically no change passed by a vote of 90 to 13. At least 50 amendments were proposed from members from all parts of the state, but they were voted down with regularity.

House members were so decided to pass the bill in its original form, that even one amendment, which was accepted by the author, was defeated. It was a personal victory for the representative from Mille Lacs, who was repeatedly referred to as the "father of good roads" in Minnesota.

The bill as passed gives the most comprehensive system of roadbuilding that has ever been attempted, according to the friends of the bill. With its enactment into a law, it is claimed, it will raise $1,600,000 yearly under the present valuation, an amount sufficient to give the state a system of good roads, within a period of 10 years, which will be unequalled in any state. Members of the house were practically unanimous in support of the bill in general. It was the details that they tried to amend. The principal fight was made on the provision which eliminated the old poll tax. G. W. Burrows led the fight for this amendment. R. C. Dunn disapproved and it was lost.

Road Expert Superintendent.

The bill provides a deputy state engineer for each county, who shall be the superintendent of roads and who shall have active charge of all road building. The purpose of this, is, to not only give competent supervision, but also allow uniformity in roadmaking.

No county in the state is allowed more than three nor less than one per cent of the state fund. As there are 86 counties, 14 per cent would remain if each were given the minimum. It is the plan to give this to the larger counties.

But 80 per cent of the apportionment of each county can be used for road building, the remaining 20 per cent to go for maintenance. Mr. Dunn explained that without a maintenance fund the purpose of the law would not be accomplished.

Senators Visit Prison.

The state senate saw the new penitentiary at Stillwater yesterday. And when it had seen it, was tickled to think that the state has spent two and a half million dollars building it. George Sullivan, senator from Washington county, is the man who is given principal credit for the erection of the new prison. He made his campaign years ago on a promise to build a penitentiary which would be the best in the country. And he got the legislature to appropriate the money.

New Reapportionment Draft.

Hennepin county is joined with Wright, Anoka, Isanti, Chisago, Kanabec and Pine counties to make up two congressional districts, in a tentative draft of a congressional reapportionment bill under consideration by the house committee.

St. Paul, Feb. 26.—Abandonment of the state inebriate hospital recently opened at Willmar, Minn., seems to have been agreed upon by the members of the legislature.

Two proposals have been made for its use. One is for the establishment there of a tuberculosis sanitarium and the other that it be used for a woman's state reformatory.

The house committee on state hospitals has sent out without recommendation W. T. Stone's bill providing that the farm be turned into a tuberculosis farm. It went on general orders. Senator Carl Wallace plans to introduce a bill changing the inebriate farm into a reformatory for women.

Iron Property Tax.

Southern Minnesota house members yesterday again failed to increase the taxation of the iron properties of northern Minnesota. By a vote of 69 tot 47, an amendment by H. O. Bjorge, providing that iron ore properties should be taxed on 60 per cent of the actual valuation, was defeated. The Spooner bill, classifying properties for taxation purpose, was under consideration. It finally passed 99 tot 2.

The tonnage tax lines, between northern and southern Minnesota, exhibited when tonnage tax was defeated a week ago, were again drawn. H. O. Bjorge and Thomas Frankson, authors of the tonnage tax bill, yesterday led the fight for increased taxation on ore properties. They declared that under the present system, the mines were not paying a just tax.

Insane Hospital Investigation.

There will likely be a legislative investigation into the methods employed at state hospitals for the care of dangerously insane persons. The shooting of the two Lenzen boys at Hamel, Minn., by Henry Polker, an escaped maniac last November, is responsible for talk of such an investigation. The first steps were taken last night. At noon today, representatives of the sheriff's office, and witnesses who saw Henry Polker the night of the shooting were called before the committee. After that testimony is in, representatives of the insane asylum at Rochester will be called upon to explain why no notice of the escape of the maniac was given and why more precautions to prevent his escape were not taken.

Blow at Noah Webster.

The senate has passed a bill repealing the old law which states explicitly that all schools must be provided with Webster's dictionary. Many school authorities have desired some other dictionary, but the law has always stood in their way. The new law will permit the purchase of any kind of dictionary, be it Webster's or any other standard dictionary.

St. Paul, Feb. 25.—The two temperance measures which came up in the House today may start the most spectacular fight of the week. The bill giving fourth-class cities the right of local option has already passed the Senate and is expected to go through the House without much opposition. The "roadhouse" bill, introduced this session by D. P. O'Neill of Thief River Falls, may cause as much of a fight as it did two years ago. As drawn this year it prohibits issuing licenses for saloons anywhere outside of incorporated cities or villages.

A final vote is expected in the Senate this week on the primary election bill, providing nonpartisan nomination of county officers, changing the primary date to June and giving the Progressive party recognition. The bill has been debated at several sittings of the Senate and most of the contested points have been settled by votes on amendments.

Two Days Vacation.

Both houses of the Legislature resumed work yesterday afternoon after taking a rest over Washington's birthday and Sunday, each with the prospect of a busy week before it. Committees have been at work during the last three or four weeks, so that each house has a long list of important bills before it, which may be reached in time in the regular order.

Special Orders This Week.

Several special orders are set for this week, including:

11 A. M. today—House—Bill for classification of property for taxation.

2:30 P. M. today—House—"Roadhouse bill" and bill giving cities of fourth class local option.

2 P. M.—Wednesday—House—R. C. Dunn's good roads bill.

10:30 A. M. Thursday—Senate—General primary election bill.

Reapportionment Up to Senate.

The reapportionment bill passed by the House last week will be taken up by the Senate reapportionment committee early this week. Attempts will be made to reduce the number of senators in Hennepin county from nine to eight.

The resolution for a joint committee to probe campaign expenses of the last three elections, introduced in the Senate by Ole Sageng of Dalton and passed in the Senate, is before the House general legislation committee.

Daily Printing Stopped.

Claiming that it is doing so in the interest of economy the House committee on legislative expense has directed the discontinuance of the daily printed general orders and calendar, and as a result suit is threatened by the firm which has the contract for legislative printing. In addition members who have bills which, under the rules, should go on general orders as fast as reported out are complaining.

The printed general orders and calendars are considered a pick up for the printer who has the contract, and for this reason an exceedingly low price is obtained for other legislative printing. The commitee's idea is that money can be saved by waiting until there is an accumulation of general orders and then having the lot printed instead of daily.

The House Probe.

The house special committee investigating the grain business resumed work at 10 a. m., and witnesses appeared to explain the milling and baking tests of wheat conducted by the Washburn-Crosby Milling company. F. M. Crosby was expected to testify. B. F. Benson and S. J. McCaull, grain commission men, testified Saturday that there is no discrimination against velvet chaff wheat except as forced by the attitude of the millers, who will not pay as much for it, and A. F. Teigen, a member of the committee, is trying to find out why the millers consider the wheat inferior.

Says Messiah Is On Earth.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Christ has returned to earth and is in seclusion of Chicago's west side according to an affidavit filed in the county court here by Henry L. Burnette, follower of the late John Alexander Dowie. Burnette several years ago predicted that the Messiah would return in 1912. The Messiah did not come and Burnette was severely criticised by his co-sectarians. He started out in search and now has recorded an affidavit that He is on the west side.

Bequeaths $60,000 to Bible Society.

Centerville, Iowa, Feb. 27.—Directing in his will that the words "read, pray and obey" be printed on the fly leaf of every Bible, Dr. Amos Patterson of this city, who died last week, bequeathed his estate and personal property, valued at $60,000, to the American Bible society for the purpose of translating the Bible into the Chinese, Japanese, India and African languages. Dr. Patterson was 87 years old and without a family and had traveled extensively in the Holy

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

CONGRESS.

The house refused by a vote of 213 to 114, to pass the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill over the president's veto.

The house money trust investigating committee has begun consideration of the financial regulation legislation which will be recommended in its report.

Secretary MacVeagh submitted to President Taft his plan for the reorganization of the customs service in accordance with the authority granted by congress.

Senator Brown introduced amendments to the public building bill providing for the following public buildings: Alliance, $125,000; Wahoo, $100,000; Auburn, $68,000.

A bill to reduce the number of officers for each regiment of infantry, cavalry and field artillery was introduced in the House by Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee.

Secretary MacVeagh told the house committee on Treasury department expenditures that $35,000,000 in the treasury above current liabilities was a practicable working balance and that in emergencies it could be run below that amount.

The largest pension bill ever reported to congress, carrying appropriations aggregating $180,300,000, was passed by the house by a vote of 219 to 40, with an amendment which will make necessary an additional appropriation of more than $1,000,000.

Resolutions commending the efforts of Secretary of State Knox as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American union for the last four years to further amity and friendship between the United States and Latin-America were adopted unanimously at a meeting of the governing board of the Pan-American union.

The Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial association has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The association has raised $150,000 to purchase from the First Presbyterian church at Caldwell, N. J., the "Old Manse," where Cleveland was born. March 18 will be the anniversary of Cleveland's birth.

A coat of white paint applied to the square reading desk from which Woodrow Wilson will deliver his inaugural address March 4 constituted one of the real "finishing touches" to the great temporary structure that has gone up on the east front of the capitol in preparation for inauguration.

About 4,000 soldiers have been ordered to Galveston, Tex., and vicinity, the nearest seaport adapted to the embarkation of troops for Mexico. They are not under orders to proceed to Mexico, and it is the expectation and hope of the administration that it will not be necessary to issue orders for such a movement.

Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, commanding the Fifth brigade of the Second division of the reorganized army, ordered to Galveston, Tex., accompanied by his staff, consisting of Major F. D. Evans, adjutant general, and First Lieutenant Bruce Magruder, A. D. C., left Omaha for the destination of troops.

Plain labeling of food packages with the net weight and contents before they are sold to the public is required by a bill passed by the senate, which already had passed in the house. Slight changes made by the senate will require a conference committee of the two houses before the measure is sent to the president for signature.

The proposed $100,000,000 Rockefeller foundation for benevolent purposes constitutes the safest disposition that can be made of that portion of John D. Rockefeller's immense fortune, is the conclusion expressed in a majority report from the senate judiciary committee to the senate recommending the passage of the Rockefeller foundation bill.

GENERAL.

More than 1,000 lives were lost in the mines of Pennsylvania in 1912.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report tentatively suggests reduction of some parcels post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds.

According to information received at the suffrage headquarters neither President Taft or President-elect Wilson will be present on March 3 to review the suffrage parade that will march down Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol hill in Washington.

Ye Ho Na La, empress dowager of China, is dead. She was the widow of Emperor Kwangsu, who died November 14, 1908.

The "telephone trust" situation on the Pacific coast is being investigated by the federal government to determine wether the Sherman law is being violated.

Three hundred and fifty clergymen of New York City, representing more than forty denominations, met at a luncheon recently in honor of James Bryce, who has announced his impending retirement as ambassador from Great Britain.

Order is being restored in Mexico City. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson so notified the State department in Washington.

The Third cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, has been ordered from Washington to hold itself in readiness to entrain for Galveston, prepared for foreign service.

Over $6,000,000,000 is invested in the electrical business in the U. S.

Governor Oddie signed the Barnes' amendment to the Nevada divorce law.

One hundred Christians have been massacred by Turkish troops in the village of Kenaminio, Bulgaria.

After shooting his wife dead, Henry Goldberg, a painter, was shot and killed by his 21-year-old son, Edward, at Oakland, Calif.

The Showmen's League of America, an organization composed of owners of various kinds of tent shows and outdoor attractions, has been formed in Chicago.

Threatened litigation over the $10,000,000 estate of the late Richard T. Crane, of Chicago has been averted, according to a statement by Richard Crane, Jr.

Three bandits who held up a saloon at Eagle, Colo., and secured $2,500 are still at large. Sheriff Schradar of Lake county has a force of deputies searching the mountains.

The lower house of the Michigan legislature passed the Glassner eugenics bill, which provides that every person seeking to marry must submit to physical examination.

Denial was made by D. L. Bush, general manager of the Milwaukee railway, that a demand had been made on officials of the road for a raise of 5 cents per hour in the wages of the boiler makers.

Five out of ten coal dock strikers on trial at Hackensack, N. J., for the murder of two Erie railroad detectives during a riot last fall, were found guilty of murder in the second degree. The others were acquitted.

The correspondent at Belgrade of the Daily Mail says he learns from a reliable source that Turkey and the allies are secretly negotiating and that peace is likely to be concluded the first week in March.

A resolution was adopted at the annual convention of the Illinois division of the United Mine Workers of America, providing for arranging a wage scale one year before the expiration of the present one with the operators.

Bishop John Joseph Hogan of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kansas City, the oldest Catholic prelate both in years and point of service in this country, is critically ill at the ecclesiastical residence here of pneumonia.

Nathan B. Goff, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, a republican, was elected United States senator by a joint session of the West Virginia legislature to succeed Clarence W. Watson, democratic incumbent.

At the closing session of the convention of the Laymen's Missionary movement of the Southern Presbyterian church, the proposed world's tour of missionaries under direction of the inter-denominational laymen's mission-ary movement was approved.

Insurgent Modern Woodmen of America from the Second congressional district and members of the organization's executive committee at a banquet in Omaha decided by resolution to renew their efforts to have the legislature enact what is known as the referendum rate bill.

The agricultural college of Wyoming, under the direction of Prof. Knight, will institute a campaign against the predatory wild animals of that state by innoculating captured coyotes and wolves with mange, which will be shipped to various sections to be turned loose on the range.

The killing of Francisco I. Madero and Pino Suarez, deposed president and vice president of Mexico, after Provisional President General Huerta had assured American Ambassador Wilson of the safety of his prisoners from just such attacks, created a painful impression in administration circles in Washington.

With a $100 bill for a bouttonaire and many bills of the same denomination protruding from every pocket, S. A. Martin, aged 60, said to be a former United States senator from Arkansas, walked out of his hotel in Pueblo, Colo., late at night, recently, and has not since been seen. He left his railroad ticket and hand baggage at the hotel.

Americans are dirnking more whisky, smoking more cigars and cigarets and chewing more tobacco than ever before in history, according to latest tax returns to Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue. From July to February the nation has consumed 94,000,000 gallons of whisky, an increase of 5,000,000 gallons over the corresponding year; 8,500,000 cigarets, an increase of 2,250,000, and 250,000,000 pounds of smoking and chewing tobacoc, an increase of 12,000,000 pounds. These are record breaking figures.

SPORT.

Manager Joe Birmingham and 15 of his Cleveland Napoleons left for training at Pensacola, Fla.

Tommy Murphy and Ad Wolgast fought 20 rounds to a draw in Riverside, California.

Willie Beecher handed out a very artistic trimming to Bobby Scanlon of Philadelphia in the ten-round windup before the Olympic Athletic club recently.

Four men will represent the University of Nebraska in the indoor meet which is to be held in Kansas City.

Harry Davis, former captain of the Philadelphia American league baseball club, who last season managed the Cleveland team of the same league, will be with the Athletics again the coming season.

George Rodel, the South African heavyweight, who recently came to this country hunting trouble, will make his debut in an American ring soon, when he stacks up against Art Nelson, the Chicago heavy.

Jim Johnstone, late of the National league, has signed to umpire in the Amercan Assocaton.

Gustav F. Touchard won the fourteenth holding of the national indoor tennis championship singles in New York.

When Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, makes his proposed trip around the world next fall with two baseball teams, doubtless the party will be joined by a like number of crack bowling teams, the latter consisting of ten leading pin experts representative of the United States and Canada.

Accidents That Made Bonanza Kings

True Romances of the Great West

By Frank J. Arkins

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ACCIDENTS have contributed billions to the wealth of the world. They have made the history of the great mining-camps. The merest chances have resulted in the discovery of the great lodes of gold and silver bearing ore. The accidental finding of a small nugget in the crop of a chicken was momentous. It was the beginning of a series of explorations that unlocked a chain of treasure vaults in the Rocky Mountains. The remark of a hunter, the subsequent sinking of a well and the accidental meeting of four men, constituted a chain of events that revealed the greatest single deposit of ore ever known. The kick of a donkey uncovered a ledge from which millions have been taken.

The man who seeks wealth in the mines, knowing what he is hunting for, stumbles across it at the most unexpected moment. If he recognizes what he is looking for he is in a fair way to become rich.

Sawmill That Opened Up the West.

In January, 1848, near Sacramento, California, James Marshall of New Jersey constructed for James Sutter most famous sawmill in history. It quickened the pulse of the world. It revived the sluggish streams of commerce. It made men fighting mad. It resulted in wiping the buffalo and the Indian from the great plains. It filled the Pacific ocean with ships where previously but few sails had been seen. It caused the building of railroads, and laid the way for future millionaires.

The mill was built of logs. Marshall carefully selected a point for the tail-race, and because he decided that time could be saved in completing the mill by permitting a flow of water to clear the mill-race of the soft dirt, his name became linked with the advance of the western states. The water was turned in and, after running for several days, the head-gate was closed, to complete other necessary work. Then Marshall noticed a few shining specks in the banks of the race. He took a step forward, gasped, halted, flushed and laughed at himself uncertainly. The next morning, January 19, 1848, he stepped into the tail-race and picked up a few pieces of brassy-colored metal. He showed them to the men at the mill. They all laughed. He pounded one piece under a hammer. He placed them in his pocket.

"Throw them away, Marshall," said one of the men, "and let's get the mill turning."

The next day Marshall rode into Sacramento and reining his foam-flecked horse in front of Sutter's store, Sutter to a rear room, the door of which he locked.

"Do you know gold when you see it?"

"No. Why?"

Then Marshall produced the brassy bits. They hammered out a piece the size of a half-dollar, and weighed it in scales against a silver 50-cent piece. It was heavier. They tested it with acids. They decided it was gold. Together they returned to the mill, and before night had gathered a pan full of coarse gold nuggets.

When they did that they tapped the top of the treasure-vault of the Western States. The news of that find populated the Pacific Coast. A flame of excitement ran up and down the Sacramento Valley. It reached the four corners of the earth. People came from everywhere. Those few specks of gold found in the mill-race at Columa, in Eldorado county, were the first of a production of $1,750,000,000 that California was to yield! Then followed the hordes that traveled to the new gold coast by sea, around the Horn, and across the plains, fighting Indians and wild beast, and uncovering other mining camps that made the western states famous. Between 1848 and 1869 California produced more gold than had been gained in all of North and South America in the previous two centuries.

Finding of the Comstock Lode.

The chance remark of a hunter followed by the accidental meeting of four men, is responsible for the uncovering of the most sensational body of ore in the history of mining. Prospectors swarmed all over the state of Nevada in 1859. They were men who had failed to find wealth in California, reinforced by immigrants who lacked the money to go farther. A hunter, whose name is not known, told Pat McLaughlin that there were mineral indications on Gold Hill. They found the place—and an outcrop, but no mineral. The ground had been prospected before and deserted.

It was discouraging. They worked without result. They decided to sink a well in a depression. At a depth of four feet they ran across some black-looking stuff that puzzled them. They washed some of it in a "rocker" and were amazed to find the bottom of the rocker "alive" with gold. In a few moments the men were making fifty dollars an hour. In the midst of this golden dream, H. T. P. Comstock came upon them. He declared himself "in on it." He had prospected the ground before. He was determined he would not give an inch. They conceded him a half interest, which he divided with his partner. That claim afterward became the Ophir ground.

Its gold-bearing days were short-lived, when an assayer named Melville Atwood came along. Struck by the appearance of the black residue from the ore, he essayed it and found that it ran three thousand ounces in silver to the ton. Prior to that the search had been for gold. Now there was a stampede. Within two years Virginia City, Nevada, had a population of thirty thousand, and the famous lode named after Comstock has produced in gold and silver $850,000,000. The mines burrowed down to a depth of more than three thousand feet, and for years fought through a rain of scalding hot water underground.

In the early 70's it began to "play out." The people were panic-stricken. Thousands faced starvation. Then appeared a man who seemed to "see through the moutnain." The great lode had only been scratched, he declared. John Mackay, with James Fair and Messrs. Flood and O'Brien, started to sink the Consolidated California and Virginia shaft. Dark days were on the camp when that shaft went deeper and deeper without revealing an indication of ore. Just as the night was blackest, and the people filled with despair, the bottom of the Consolidated shaft punctured the top of the greatest bonanza ever recorded in history. Stocks soared. The hopes of the people revived. Virginia City was a bedlam of excitement. Millions came out of that hole. In the next two years the Consolidated paid dividends at the rate of $2,000,000 a month.

The Chicken and the Professor.

A chicken was the accidental means of halting a party of gold hunters, at a point which afterward became a great city, and the center of the most remarkable mining discoveries ever known.

A group of Georgia miners stopped on the banks of a sandy creek in western Kansas, New Year's day, 1859. They had some poultry with them which they turned loose for a few days. They killed one, and in cleaning it a small gold nugget was found in the crop.

Instantly a town was born. The men were from Auraria, Georgia, and they gave that name to the new place. The stream was called Cherry Creek. They panned up and down and within a few weeks so many trains of prairie schooners had stopped there that quite a community had been established. The Pike's Peak boom was on. From Leavenworth the world had been notified. There were saloons, gambling houses, dance halls, all the indulgences of a mining town, when the placer began to wane. The rush crowded the village. But the supply of gold was scant. Wagons labeled "Pike's Peak or Bust" came in daily. Some ascended the peak—seventy-five miles to the south—and if they could have found the man who started the rumor there would have been a hanging.

Then John Gregory panned down the creek to the Platte, and followed it to its confluence with Clear Creek. Here he obtained better "colors." He ascended this stream thirty miles to the point where it forked. He panned the gravel on each side, and selected the North Fork. The next day he lifted a panful of gravel from a gulch that will forever bear his name. The rush that followed changed the name of Auraria to Denver, and divorced from Kansas and Utah enough territory to create Colorado. The people were gold mad.

W. Green Russell, another Georgian, went into the next gulch, and almost the same day that Gregory "struck it," George Jackson, who had reached the South Fork of the same creek by crossing the mountains, added another district.

The gold came so fast that the government ordered a mint erected at Denver in 1861. Then evil days fell on the new camp. The "free" gold disappeared. It was now held in the clasp of iron and sulphur and would not yield. Thousands faced ruin. Not one, but several cities had been built in the mountains. Denver had grown by leaps and bounds. The people were in a panic. A mass meeting was called. It was a gloomy crowd that assembled. All agreed that something should be done. But what?

"Send for Professor Hill!" shouted a man in the rear of the room.

"Who is Professor Hill?" asked the chairman.

"He is professor of metallurgy at Brown University," came the answer.

"How do you know?"

"Because I am a Brown man."

"College fellow, eh?"

The man from Brown pressed his claim, and an appealing message was sent to the university. Professor Hill responded. He examined the ore and agreed to erect a smelter. The mineral wealth of Colorado was first uncovered by a chicken, and the state was saved by a professor, afterwards United States senator.

The Last Chance.

In the spring of 1864 there was a stampede from Alder Gulch to the Kootenai, in British Columbia. Four men, named Cowan, Stanley, Miller and Crab, started north, and while crossing the Prickly Pear Valley in Montana, learned there was no use in going to the new diggings. This information was given to them by Jim Coleman and his party, who were returning. They debated together and concluded to go back to the states. They could not agree on the route they should follow. The Cowan party wanted to try a new trail over the mountains. Coleman insisted that it was but a game trail. The other thought not. So they parted.

Finding it impossible to get over the mountains, the Cowan party returned to the valley.

"Let's pan this gulch,' said Cowan. "It's the last chance before we leave."

It was about sundown when Cowan made that remark. He filled his pan with gravel. In the gathering dusk his partners watched him, idly smoking.

The light was fading fast, and Cowan was hurrying the work. He had removed the coarse gravel and was well down to the bottom of the pan. As he began to shake it to rid it of superfluous dirt, and take in fresh water, he shouted:

"We've struck it bigger'n all putdoors! We can own all of Montana!"

In an instant his partners were at his side. Four breathless men watched the final operation. In the bottom of the pan were several flat pieces of gold. As the dirt was thrown out, more and more of the yellow stuff appeared. Altogether there was about eighteen dollars' worth in that pan. They worked by camp fire. They were wild with joy.

They were rich beyond their wildest dreams. They fired their revolvers and talked half the night, as they planned thier future. They had made history in washing that pan, for Last Chance Gulch was to have a population of more than ten thousand before the snows of Christmas fell, and the nuggets found in that pan were the first of $140,000,000 that it was to yield to the gold hunters. Helena, Montana, now stands on the place where that discovery was made.

A Murderer's Legacy.

A great mining camp was discovered because a murderer escaped from jail. While evading arrest he stumbled on gold in the sands of a range of black mountains. Pursued by officers of the law and hunted by warlike Indians, hungry and weary, he gave himself up. To the warden of the prison where he died he gave two quills of gold, and made a rough map showing where he found the yellow stuff. They began an invasion of the country, which was an Indian reservation. Men died in the search for those mines. Wild Bill organized an expedition in 1872, and spent the winter in the Black Hills, fighting redskins. He was forced out in 1873 by the military. In spite of a cordon of soldiers and hostile Indians, prospectors risked their lives, for they found ore worth $900 a ton! The Indians ceded their lands to the government and the rush commenced in 1876. Within a year there were forty thousand people in the gulches. Deadwood is located on the spot where the fleeing murderer found his little nuggets. If the keepers of the jail had not been lax, the half-breed Renseler would not have escaped. And if he had not escaped and been pursued, the wealth of the Black Hills would have been unknown.

Finding a Pleasant Tombstone.

A prospector left Fort Huachuca, in Arizona.

"I am going out to find a million," he remarked.

"You will find your tombstone; the country is alive with Indians."

"Better a tombstone than poverty."

A few weeks later he uncovered one of the greatest silver mines ever opened in the southwest, which he named the Toughnut. He called it the Tombstone District. Several millions of dollars were taken out just under the grass roots. A town sprang up. A newspaper called the Epitaph was published daily. It was the accidental turning to the left, forced on him by the presence of the Indians, rather than to the right, where there were better mineral indications, that caused him to stumble on the great silver deposit.

Where the Indians Got Their Paint.

A piece of rock left on a hot stove by accident unlocked a treasure house. The Indians about Prescott, Arizona, had an abundance of paint. Where they obtained it was a mystery. The fact that they had it excited a party of prospectors, who followed them. They tracked the redmen up Jerome Canyon, and saw bright red and green stains on the side of the canyon walls. They went above these, and located a silver mine, which they worked out. Then they sought a purchaser. They did not want to risk their money in searching for greater wealth.

They interested Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. He investigated. When he saw the red and green stains he knew that back in the hills there was a deposit of copper. He bought the mine and commenced the sinking of a shaft that has made famous the United Verde. and sank a shaft and gave up in dis-

The Cripple Creek Enigma.

Pike's Peak has always been associated with gold. In 1859 a camp was located in one of the many natural parks on the side of it. Several thousand people were there. There was a town, district rules were adopted, and location monuments established. The prospects were promising. There was everything to make a good town—except gold.

It flattened out and the place got a hard name. Then a man went over to Mount Pisgah, salted some claims, and started a rush. He left the country about twenty-five hundred feet ahead of a thirty-foot rope and several hundred angry men.

Some hardy prospectors went around on the south side of the peak gust. For years expedition after expedition wasted time and money on the sides of the great peak.

Finally a man decided that the way to get gold out of that section was to feed cattle on the sides of the peak. He acquired a ranch. Later he borrowed some money on it and could not pay the mortgage. The holders of the notes offered to give him more time. He would rather they would take the ranch. Bob Womack dug a prospect hole in one of the gulches. A cow fell in it and was crippled. The owner of the ranch threatened to eject him. Womack sought aid to develop a mine. In response to his request, eminent mining men investigated his property and tried hard not to laugh in his presence. Dignified mining engineers shook their heads knowingly, and warned capitalists not to risk their money.

Then some one bought Womack's claim for a song, and commenced to work it. A little gold was found, but there stood Mount Pisgah, that had been salted, and all around it abandoned prospect holes that told of blasted hopes of bygone years. It had the curses of thousands of men upon it. A little gold came from the surface of the ground. But specialists sat up nights advising friends and clients to keep as far away from Cripple Creek as they could.

Then silver was demonetized. Thousands were thrown out of employment. They heeded not the adviec of the experts. They rushed into Cripple Creek by the thousand and accidentally discovered it. They crowded the trails, and tramped in over the snow. The first winter was terrible. They worked a placed on Mineral Hill—Womack's mine, the El Paso, began to ship ore. Then, like a flash, came the news of the finding of Bonanza on Gold Hill, Battle Mountain and Bull Hill.

The secret was revealed. The bright, silver-looking ore, that disappeared before the flame of the blowpipe, was gold disguised by tellurium. It was so simple. It all happened because a man left a piece of it on a stove by accident. The slow heat drove off the tellurium and left the gold in shining specks, peeking through the rock.

The Opening of the Yukon.

When the Telegraph Expedition forced its way through the northwest in the middle of the nineteenth century, it found evidences of gold along the Yukon river.

The party was locating a telegraph line that was never built. All that is necessary to start a prospector over the trail is word of rich diggings at another place, the farther away the better. Every year after that miners sought the north.

In 1896 the world was electrified by the discovery of George Carmack, who forced his way up the Yukon, 1860 miles from the sea. He prospected the various rivers in search of the gold which the Telegraph Expedition had reported.

He stumbled into Klondike Creek. Two miles above that he turned into a little stream, where he washed from forty to eighty dollars gold to the pan. His fortune was assured, and his discovery started the rush into the frozen north, for he had turned the key that opened the door to millions, away up in the Arctic Circle.

Thanks to the Reindeer.

Nome was discovered because some reindeer strayed away in 1898 and a Lapland reindeer herder at Nome, stumbling along after them, accidentally kicked a nugget from the sands. The beach was worked right down to the edge of the Behring Sea. Then a second town was discovered thirty-seven feet higher, but farther back. When it was worked out, a third beach, one hundred and seventy-five feet above sea level, and a mile or more back from it, was found. A town sprang up and millions were taken from the beaches.

CAPTAIN PICKED WRONG MAN

General Knew That Delicious Brogue Never Came From the Lips of Devon Man.

A regiment in India was about to be inspected by a general, just out from England, who was particular that the captain of every regiment should know the name of every man in his company, and where he came from. Now, it happened that a captain in this particular regiment had just returned after 12 months' leave, and during his absence many changes had occurred.

On the morning of the inspection the captain addressed his company as follows:

"Now, men, the general is particular that I should know every man's name and what county he belongs. Now, there are many here who are strangers to me, so whatever I say your names are or where you belong to, mind you don't contradict me."

The general at length arrived, and as he passed down the lines he stopped before a man and said to the captain:

"This is a smart looking soldier. What is his name?"

"Brown, sir," replied the captain.

"Where does he come from?"

"Wiltshire, sir."

The general passed on, and soon stopped before another man.

"What's this man's name?"

"Jones, sir."

"Where does he come from?"

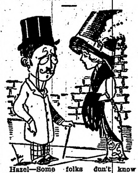
"Devon, sir."

"Ah, I'm a Devonshire man myself. Fine county is Devon, is it not, Private Jones?" said the general.

Private Jones looked startled for a moment, and then, in a broad Irish brogue replied:

"Bedad, an' there ain't a foiner counthry in the wurrld, yer 'onner."—Weekly Telegraph.

VERY LIKELY.



Hazel—Some folks don't know what's good for them in this world.

Henry—Yes, but they're better off than the people that know and haven't the price to get it.

HANDS CRACKED AND BLED

St. Clair, Mo.—"My trouble began about fifteen years ago. It was what some claimed eczema. The form the disease worked under was a breaking out with watery blisters on my hands which would then dry and scale, and then would follow the trouble of cracking and bleeding, also itching and hurting. My hands were disfigured at the time, and sore. The trouble was very annoying, and disturbed my sleep. This last February it was ever so much worse than before. I did not do all my work on account of the condition of my hands. I could not put them in water without making them worse. I tried a lot of home remedies, also salves and liniments that claimed to be a cure for the trouble, but I did not obtain a cure.

"At last I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample. I thought they would cure, so I sent for a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap. A doctor advised me to keep ahead with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they cured me completely. No trace of the trouble remains." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mar. 29, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Up-to-Date Finance.

Thomas W. Lawson said the other day of a scandalous financial deal.

"These people traded on popular ignorance. They were like Calhoun Clay, who opened a bank in Nola Chucky.

"All the colored people around Nola Chucky deposited their savings in Calhoun's bank, and Cal soon began to wear, instead of cowhide boots and jeans, patent leathers and broadcloth.

"Then, one day, Wash White called at the bank and said:

"'I'd like for to draw out my money, sah.'

"'Your money?' said the banker, lighting a ten-cent cigar.

"'Yes, sah; my $10.'

"'Your $10.'

"'Yes, my $10 what I 'posited last summer'

"'Why, man alive!' shouted Banker Calhound Clay angrily, 'don't you know the interest done et that up three months ago?'"

Had None to Spare.

There was a miner's picnic at Butte on Sunday. One of the features was a tug-of-war between a team of Irish miners and a team of Slovaks.

The Slovaks were winning and the Irishmen dropped the rope and began to fight. It was a good fight. One brawny Irishman had an opponent down and was pounding him at his leisure, when a friend come along.

"Gimme a belt at him," said the friend.

"Gwan," replied the other; "go and get one for yourself."

When the Sun Will Die.

It may be said unqualifiedly that the sun, like every other thing connected with the present order, will finally cease to be what it is today. The time will most surely come when the sun will have ceased to throw off light and heat. Long before that happens, however, the earth and other planets will have become "dead worlds" like the moon—no life of any sort upon them. It has been calculated that the sun will cease to throw out its heat somewhere about seven million of years from now.

GOOD NATURED AGAIN

Good Humor Returns With Change to Proper Food.

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness, amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered, and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings.

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a package out of curiosity to know what it was.

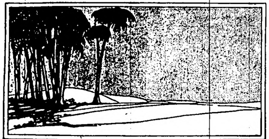
"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do.

"It wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness.

"Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion has been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eyesight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M.G. KETTNER

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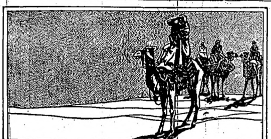


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English Bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune. The three captives are rescued by Henry Ackermann, who is in charge of a carpet caravan. Mahomed escapes.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"We might as well get Fortune's things out of the way, too, Celeste."

"Yes, Madame."

"And bring my chocolate at half after eight in the morning. It is quite possible that we shall sail tomorrow night from Port Said. If not from here, from Alexandria. It all depends upon the booking, which can not be very heavy going west this time of year."

"As madame knows," came from the depth of the cavernous trunk. Celeste was no longer surprised; at least she never evinced this emotion. For twelve years now she had gone from one end of the globe to the other, upon the shortest notice. While surprise was lost to her or under such control as to render it negligible, she still quivered with pleasurable excitement at the thought of entering a port. Madame was so clever, so transcendently clever! If she, Celeste, had not been loyal, she might have retired long ago, and owned a shop of her own in the busy Rue de Rivoli. But that would have meant a humdrum existence; and besides, she would have grown fat, which, of the seven horrors confronting woman, so madame said, was first in number.

"Be very careful how you handle that blue ball-gown."

"Oh, Madame!" reproachfully.

"It is the silver braid. Do not press the rosettes too harshly."

Celeste looked up. Mrs. Chedsoye answered her inquiring gaze with a smile.

"You are wonderful, Madame!"

"And so are you, Celeste, in your [illegible]."

At ten o'clock Mrs. Chedsoye was ready for her pillow. She slept fitfully; awoke at eleven and again at twelve. After that she knew nothing more till the maid roused her with the cup of chocolate. She sat up and sipped slowly. Celeste waited at the bedside with the tray. Her admiration for her mistress never waned. Mrs. Chedsoye was just as beautiful in dishabille as in a ball-gown. She drained the cup, and as she turned to replace it upon the tray, dropped it with a clatter, a startled cry coming from her lips.

"Madame?"

"Fortune's bed!"

It had not been slept in. The steamer-cloak lay across the counterpane exactly where Celeste herself had laid it the night before. Mrs. Chedsoye sprang out of her bed and ran barefoot to the other. Fortune had not been in the room since dinner-time.

"Celeste, dress me as quickly as possible. Hurry! Something has happened to Fortune."

Never, in all her years of service, could she recollect such a toilet as madame made that morning. And never before had she shown such concern over her daughter. It was amazing!

"The little fool! The little fool!" Mrs. Chedsoye repeatedly murmured as the nimble fingers of the maid flew over her. "The silly little fool; and at a time like this!" Not that remorse of any kind stirred Mrs. Chedsoye's conscience; she was simply extremely annoyed.

She hastened out into the corridor and knocked at the door of her brother's room. No answer. She flew down-stairs, and there she saw him coming in from the street. He greeted her cheerily.

"It's all right, Kate; plenty of room on the Ludwig. We shall take the afternoon train for Port Said. She sails at dawn to-morrow instead of to-night. . . . What's up?" suddenly noticing his sister's face.

"Fortune did not return to her room last night."

"What? Where do you suppose the little fool went, then?"

They both seemed to look upon Fortune as a little fool.

"Yesterday she threatened to run away."

"Run away? Kate, be sensible. How the deuce could she run away? She hasn't a penny. It takes money to go anywhere over here. She has probably found some girl friend, and has spent the night with her. We'll soon find out where she is." The Major wasn't worried.

"Have you seen Horace?" with discernible anxiety.

"No. I didn't wait up for him. He's sleeping off a night of it. You know his failing."

"Find out if he is in his room. Go to the porter's bureau and inquire for both him and Jones."

The Major, perceiving that his sister was genuinely alarmed, rushed over to the bureau. No, neither Mr. Ryanne nor Mr. Jones had been in the hotel since yesterday. Would the porter send some one up to the rooms of those gentlemen to make sure? Certainly. No; there was no one in the rooms. The Major was now himself perturbed. He went back to Mrs. Chedsoye.

"Kate, neither has been in his room since yesterday. If you want my opinion, it is this: Hoddy has sequestered Jones all right, and is somewhere in town, sleeping off the effects of a night of it."

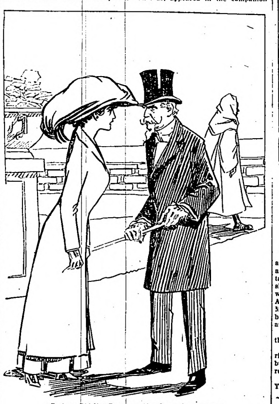
"He has run away with Fortune!" she cried. Her expression was tragic. She couldn't have told whether it was due to her daughter's disappearance or to Horace's defection. "Did he not threaten?"

"Sh! not so loud, Kate."

"The little simpleton defied me yesterday, and declared she would leave me."

"Oho!" The Major fingered his imperial. "That puts a new face to the subject. But Jones! He has not turned up. We can not move till we find out what has become of him. I know. I'll jump into a carriage and see if he got as far as the English Bar."

Mrs. Chedsoye did not go up-stairs, but paced the lounging-room, lithe and pantherish. Frequently she paused, as if examining the patterns in the huge carpets. She entered the reception-room, came back, wandered off into the ball-room, stopped to inspect the announcement hanging upon the bulletin-board, returned to the windows and watched the feluccas sail past as the great bridge opened; and during all these aimless occupations but a single thought busied her mind: what could a man like Horace see in a chit like Fortune?



"Fortune Did Not Return to Her Room Last Night."

It was an hour and a half before the Major put in an appearance. He was out of breath and temper.

"Come up to the room." Once there, he sat down and bade her do likewise. "There's the devil to pay. You heard Hoddy speak of the nigger who guarded the Holy Yhiordes, and that he wanted to get out of Cairo before he turned up? Well, he turned up. He fooled Hoddy to the top of his bent. So far as I could learn, Fortune and Hoddy and Jones are all in the same boat, kidnapped by the Mahomed, and carried out into the desert, headed, God knows where! Now, don't get excited. Take it easy. Luck is with us, for Hoddy left all the diagrams with me. We need him, but not so much that we can't go on without him. You see, these Arabs are like the Hindus; touch anything that concerns their religion, and they'll have your hair off. How Fortune got into it I can't imagine, unless Mahomed saw her with Hoddy and jumped to the conclusion that they were lovers. All this Mahomed wants is the rug; and he is going to hold them till he gets it. No use notifying the police. No one would know where to find him. None of them will come to actual harm. Anyhow, the coast is clear. Kate, there's a big thing in front. No nerves. We've got to go to-day. Time is everything. Our butler and first man cabled this morning that they had just started in, and that everything was running like clock-work. We'll get into New York in time for the coup. Remember, I was against the whole business at the start, but now I'm going to see it off."

Feverishly Mrs. Chedsoye prepared for the journey. She was irritable to Celeste, she was unbearable to her brother, who took a seat in a forward compartment to be rid of her. It was only when they went aboard the steamer that night that she became reconciled to the inevitable. At any rate, the presence of Jones would counteract any influence Horace might have gained over Fortune. That the three of them might suffer unheard-of miseries never formed thought in her mind. It appealed to her in the sense of a comedy which annoyed rather than amused her.

They were greeted effusively by Wallace, he of the bulbous nose; and his first inquiry was of Ryanne. Briefly the Major told him what had happened and added his fears. Wallace was greatly cast down. Hoddy had so set his heart upon this venture that it was a shame to proceed without him. He had warned him at the beginning about that infernal rug; but Hoddy was always set in his daredevil schemes. So long as the Major had the plans, he supposed that they could turn the trick without Hoddy's assistance; only, it seemed rather hard for him not to be in the sport.

"He told me that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to stick his fist in the first bag of yellow-boys. There was something mysterious in the way he used to chuckle over the thing when I first sprung it on him. He saw a joke somewhere. Let's go into the smoke-room for a peg. It won't hurt either of us. And that poor little girl! It's a hell of a world, eh?"

The Major admitted that it was; but he did not add that Fortune's welfare or ill-fare was of little or no concern of his. The little spitfire had always openly despised him.

They were drinking silently and morosely, when Mrs. Chedsoye, pale and anxious, appeared in the companion-way. She beckoned them to follow her down to her cabin. Had Fortune arrived? Had Ryanne? She did not answer. Arriving at her cabin she pushed the two wondering men inside, and pointed at the floor. A large steamer-roll lay unstrapped, spread out.

"I only just opened it," she said. "I never thought of looking into it at Cairo. Here, it looked so bulky that I was curious."

"Why, it's that damned Yhiordes!" exclaimed the Major wrathfully, "What the devil is it doing in Fortune's steamer-roll?"

"That is what I should like to know. If they have been kidnaped in order to recover the rug, whatever will become of them?" And Mrs. Chedsoye touched the rug with her foot, absently. She was repeating in her mind that childish appeal: "You don't know how loyal I should have been!"

They took the first good sailing out of Naples. Twelve days later they landed at the foot of Fourteenth Street. There was some trifling difficulty over the rug. It had been declared; but as Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother always declared foreign residence, there was a question as to whether it was dutiable or not. Being a copy, it was not an original work of art, therefore not exempt, and so forth and so on. It was finally decided that Mrs. Chedsoye must pay a duty. The Major paid grumblingly, very cleverly assuming an irritability well known to the inspectors. The way the United States government mulcted her citizens for the benefit of the few was a scandal of the nations.

A smooth-faced young man approached them from out the crowd.

"Is this Major Callahan?"

"Yes. This must be Mr. Reynolds, the agent?"

"Yes. Everything is ready for your occupancy. Your butler and first man have everything ship-shape. I could have turned over to you Mr. Jones'."

"Not at all, not at all," said the Major. "They would have been strangers to us and we to them. Our own servants are best."

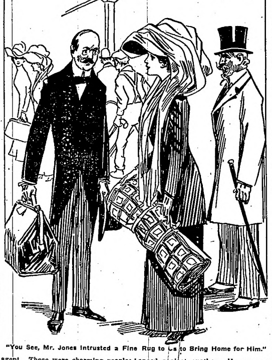
"You must be very good friends of my client?"

"I have known him for years," said Mrs. Chedsoye sweetly. "It was at his own suggestion that we take the house over for the month. He really insisted that we should pay him nothing; but, of course, such an arrangement could not be thought of. Oh, good-by, Mr. Wallace," tolerantly. "We hope to see you again some day."

Wallace, taking up his role once more, tipped his hat and rushed away for one of his favorite haunts.

"Bounder!" growled the Major. "Well, well; a ship's deck is always Liberty-Hall."

"You have turned your belongings over to an expressman?" asked the agent. These were charming people; and any doubts he might have entertained were dissipated. And why should he have any doubts? Jones was an eccentric young chap, anyhow. An explanatory letter (written by the Major in Jones' careless hand), backed up by a cable, was enough authority for any reasonable man.



"You See, Mr. Jones Intrusted a Fine Rug to Us to Bring Home for Him."

"Everything is out of the way," said the Major.

"Then, if you wish, I can take you right up to the house in my car. Your butler said that he would have lunch ready when you arrived.'

"Very kind of you. How noisy New York is! You can take our hand-luggage?" Mrs. Chedsoye would have made St. Anthony uneasy of mind; Reynolds, young, alive, metaphorically fell at her feet.

"Plenty of room for it."

"I am glad of that. You see, Mr. Jones intrusted a fine old rug to us to bring home for him; and I shouldn't want anything to happen to it."

The Major looked up at the roof of the dingy shed. He did not care to have Reynolds note the flicker of admiration in his eyes. The cleverest woman of them all! The positive touch to the whole daredevil affair! And he would not have thought of it had he lived to be a thousand. "One might as well disembark in a stable," he said aloud. "Ah! We are ready to go, then?"

They entered the limousine and went off buzzing and zigzagging among the lumbering trucks. The agent drove the car himself.

"Where is Jones now?" he asked the Major, who sat at his left. "Haven't had a line from him for a month."

"Just before we sailed," said Mrs. Chedsoye through the window, over the Major's shoulder, "he went into the desert for a fortnight or so; with a caravan. He had heard of some fabulous carpet."

Touch number two. The Major grinned. "Jones is one of the best judges I have ever met. He was off at a bound. I only hope he will get back before we leave for California." The Major drew up his collar. It was a cold, blustery day.

The agent was delighted. What luck a fellow like Jones had! To wander all over creation and to meet charming people! And when they invited him to remain for luncheon, the victory was complete.

Mrs. Chedsoye strolled in and out of the beautifully appointed rooms. Never had she seen more excellent taste. Not too much; everything perfectly placed, one object nicely balanced against another. Here was a rare bit of Capo di Monte, there a piece of Sevres or Canton. Some houses, with their treasures, look like museums, but this one did not. The owner had not gone mad over one subject; here was a sane and prudent collector. The great yellow Chinese carpet represented a fortune; she knew enough about carpets to realize this fact. Ivories, jades, lapis-lazuli, the precious woods, priceless French and Japanese tapestries, some fine paintings and bronzes; the rooms were full of unspoken romance and adventure; echoed with war and tragedy, too. And Fortune might have married a man like this one. A possibility occurred to her, and the ghost of a smile moderated the interest in her face. They might be upon the desert for weeks. Who knew what might not happen to two such romantic simpletons?

The butler and the first man (who was also the cook) were impeccable types of servants; so thought Reynolds. They moved silently and anticipated each want. Reynolds determined that very afternoon to drop a line to Jones and compliment him upon his good taste in the selection of his friends. A subsequent press of office work, however, drove the determination out of his mind.

The instant his car carried him out of sight, a strange scene was enacted. The butler and the first man seized the Major by the arms, and the three executed a pas-seul. Mrs. Chedsoye eyed these manifestations of joy stonily.

"Now then, what's been done?" asked the Major, pulling down his cuffs and shaking the wrinkles from his sleeves.

"Half done!" cried the butler.

"Where's that wall-safe?" the Major wanted to know.

"Behind that sketch by Detaille." And the butler, strange to say, pronounced it Det-i.

"Can you open it?"

"Tried, but failed. Wallace is the man for that."

"He'll be along in an hour or so."

"Where's Ryanne?"

"Don't know; don't care." The Major sketched the predicament of their fellow-conspirator.

The butler whistled, but callously. One more or less didn't matter in such an enterprise.

When Wallace arrived he applied his talent and acquired science to the wall-safe, and finally swung outward the little steel door. The Major pushed him aside and thrust a hand into the metaled cavity, drawing out an exquisite Indian casket of rosewood and mother-of-pearl. He opened the lid and dipped a hand within. Emeralds, deep and light and shaded, cut and uncut and engraved, flawed and almost perfect. He raised a handful and let them tinkle back into the casket. One hundred in all, beauties, every one of them, and many famous.

And while he toyed with them, pleased as a child would have been over a handful of marbles, Mrs. Chedsoye spread out the ancient Yhiordes in the library. She stood upon the central pattern, musing. Her mood was not one which she had called into being; not often did she become retrospective; the past to her was always like a page in a book, once finished, turned down. Her elbow in one palm, her chin in the other, she stared without seeing. It was this house, this home, it was each sign of riches without luxury or ostentation, where money expressed itself by taste and simplicity; a home such as she had always wanted. And why, with all her beauty and intellect, why had she not come into possession? She knew. Love that gives had never been hers; hers had been the love that receives, self-love. She had bartered her body once for riches and had been fooled, and she never could do it again. . . . And the child was overflowing with the love that gives.

The flurry of snow outside in the court she saw not. Her fancy reformed the pretty garden at Mentone, inclosed by pink-washed walls. Many a morning from her window she had watched Fortune among the flowers, going from one to the other, like a bee or a butterfly. She had watched her grow, too, with that same detachment a machinist feels as he puts together the invention of another man. Would she ever see her again? Her shoulders moved ever so little. Probably not. She had blundered wilfully. She should have waited, thrown the two together, maneuvered. And she had permitted this adventure to obsess her! She might have stood within this house by right of law, motherhood, marriage. Ryanne was in love with Fortune, and Jones by this time might be. The desert was a terribly lonely place.

She wished it might be Jones. And immediately retrospection died away from her gaze and actualities resumed their functions. The wish was not without a phase of humor, formed as it was upon this magic carpet; but it nowise disturbed the gravity of her expression.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Plenty of Time to Reform

"There's a thing that has happened to several acquaintances of mine that I wonder has not found its way into print long before this," said the autoist, as a sort of windup to the adventures he had been relating. "They say that when a man is drowning or falling from a great height he thinks of all the mean things he ever did in his whole life. It is the same with an autoist when his machine skids and he sees that he is headed straight for a tree or telegraph pole and cannot possible avert collision.'

"When did you experience this feeling?" was asked.

"About a month ago. I was going along the highway at a clip of 50 miles an hour, when——"

"You said 50."

"I did, and it was 50, though, of course, if I had been arrested I should have sworn that it was under 20. I was making nearly a mile a minute when I struck a wet spot and the machine skidded. Something went wrong with the steering gear at the same time, and we headed for a big telegraph pole. In five seconds I thought of how I beat a farmer out of a dollar; of how a bank once paid me $5 too much; of how I poisoned an old woman's cat; of how I stole a boy's marbles; of how I lied about a man, and of the way I cheated a poor drayman in selling him a horse. All these things rose up before me in the five seconds, and I felt ashamed of them, and wished I could live to make restitution."

"And you are now going about and squaring yourself, being that you lived."

'Well, not exactly. I'll do that some other time. You see, the machine took a skip at the last second and came back into the road again."—Exchange.

Soudanese Almost Exterminated.

The general opinion of the Egyptian fellaheen is not a flattering one. We have generally looked upon him as a beast of burden whose only idea of retaliation for the blows showered upon him is to find some one even more abject than himself and repeat the castigation with interest. But Lord Kitchener in his first report has a good word to say for the fellah. He speaks of him as "one of the best and most hard-worked types of humanity," so we will willingly revise our estimate and stand corrected. Incidentally Lord Kitchener tells us that the population of the Soudan was about nine millions before the Mahdist rebellion, that after the rebellion it was reduced to two millions, and that it is now over three millions. The trifling reduction of seven millions of people was due to war and starvation. That is to say, they were killed.

Find Valuable Fresco in Ruins.

One of the latest and most interesting things uncovered during the new excavations at Pompeii under the direction of Professor Spinazzola, is a fresco which is regarded as the best found. It was one of the ornaments of the facade of a house situated in the main public thoroughfare of which the roof was in almost perfect condition. It represents the Pompeian Venus standing erect crowned with a diadem in the midst of flying Cupids on a chariot drawn by four Indian elephants. Seen from the front, the representation of these animals is strikingly realistic. The archaeological value of the fresco is extremely great, for the colors are very fresh and harmonious.

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A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1906, with about $1,000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Hint Direct.

A dirty-looking stranger entered an hotel.

"Where's the bar?" he asked of Pat, who was standing at the door.

"What kind of a bar?" asked the latter.

"Why, a liquor bar, of course. What do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled Pat, with a twinkle, "I didn't know but what you might mean a bar of soap."

VERY FALSE.

First Chorus Girl—What do you think of that report about her hair?

Second Chorus Girl—False.

Ready Cooked Meals

are rapidly growing in popular favor.

Post Toasties

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Post Toasties are economical, make less work for the busy housewife and please everyone at the table.

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Saturday, March 1, 1913.

After next Tuesday we shall have a democratic president.

Easter comes this year on March 23, three weeks from tomorrow.

It would be a fine thing to weed out the roadhouse evil, and that is the purpose of the bill which passed the house. Whether the senate will pass it or not is another matter. If it became a law, it would cut out the Wylie saloon, which would "help some."

Another very curious idea that is being expressed is that of having a saloon to save the money that is being sent out of town for booze. Figure a moment. One saloon would easily sell a barrel of beer a day. That would cost the saloon keeper at least $100 a month, besides the other intoxicants, which would perhaps bring the amount up to $150 or $175 a month. This estimate is probably altogether too low. Does any one pretend to say that anything like that amount is sent away for booze now?

Every where you hear the same old story, about the hard times. Sure, how could it be otherwise. We throw away ashes and buy soap. We raise dogs and buy hogs. We grow weeds and buy vegetables. We catch fish from a four dollar rod. We build school houses and send our children away from home to be educated. And last but not least we send our boys out with a forty dollar gun and a twenty dollar dog to hunt ten cent game. Yes, but whose fault is it? Don't place all the blame on the president and the trusts.—Ex.

It is being talked as an inducement to some citizens to vote for license that if the "wets" should win at the election a new enumeration of the inhabitants would be made, which would govern in fixing the number of saloons. For the information of these we quote from General Laws of 1909, Chap. 75, Sec. 1: "From and after the passage of this act, the number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors which may be granted by any municipality shall be limited to one for each five hundred population or fraction thereof in any township, town, village, or city of this state, such population to be determined by the last preceding state or national census."

What Some Well Known Men Have Said on the Liquor Question

BY REV. M. S. GJERDE.

"The friends of the saloon keeper denounce their opponents for not treating the saloon business like any other. The best answer to this is that the business is not like any other business, and that the actions of the saloon keepers themselves conclusively prove this to be the case. It tends to produce criminality in the population at large and law breaking among the saloon keepers themselves. When the liquor men are allowed to do as they wish, they are sure to debauch not only the body social, but the body politic also."—Theodore Roosevelt.

William Jennings Bryan wrote in the Commoner, Nov. 19, 1909:—"The saloon is next of kin to the brothel and the gambling hall; it is a rendezvous (meeting place) for the criminal element and the willing tool of the corrupt politician." * * "The man who desires to drink moderately ought to join with those who seek to reduce the evils of drink to the lowest possible point instead of allying himself with those who ignore the evils of intemperance and resist every effort put forth for the protection of society."

Superintendent A. J. McGuire of the Grand Rapids state experiment station says: "The saloon stands in the way of progressive farming and robs the farmer who does not drink through taxation for crime and poverty."

A year ago this spring, before a gathering of 5500 men at Fargo, N. D., Wm. A. Sunday said: "After all is said that can be said upon the liquor traffic, its influence is degrading upon the individual, the family, politics, and business, and everything that you touch in this old world. For the time has long gone by when there is any ground for any arguments of its ill effects. All are agreed on that point. There is just one prime reason why the saloon has not been knocked into hell and that is the false statement that 'the saloons are needed to help lighten the taxes.' The saloon business has never paid, and it has cost fifty times more for the saloon than the revenues derived from it. I challenge you to show me where the saloon has ever helped business, education, church, morals, or anything we hold dear.

"The saloon is a liar. It promises good cheer and sends sorrow. It promises health and causes disease. It promises prosperity and sends adversity. It promises happiness and sends misery."

Abraham Lincoln signed, kept, and advocated the following pledge: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime; and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."—A. Lincoln.

Captain's Remarkable Action Designed "to Avoid Scandal."

"On the slow and cheap ships," said a purser, "the souvenir thief does no harm; but on a famous liner like the Ruritania, where records are broken and tip-top prices abound, the amount of stuff that disappears is shocking.

"Only things with the boat's name on go—champagne glasses, inkwells, curling tongs, buttonhooks and so forth. And what are we to do about it?

"We had an American peeress aboard last voyage. The day we reached New York a stewardess came to me and said:

"'Oh, Mr. Meet, I just seen Lady Blank's cabin trunk, and she's taken two of our finest silver inkwells.'

"Here was a quandary, eh? The captain was called in, and he settled the matter in the unsatisfactory way such things are usually settled.

"'We must teach Lady Blank a lesson,' he growled. 'At the same time scandal must be avoided.' He thought a moment, then said to the stewardess: 'Take one of the inkwells and leave the other. That'll show her!'"

BACK TO THE TOWN

COUNTRY LIFE PALLED ON THE SUBURBANITE.

Real Facts of the Case Somewhat Different from the Explanation He Made to His City Friend.

The year around the city resident and the summer suburbanite were carrying on a conversation over their hurried noonday lunch.

"Must be mighty all fired crimpy around the edges out in the country these days," suggested the city man. "Don't believe I'd like living out in the country these days without steam heat and things. You'll be hiking into town pretty quick now, I s'pose."

"O, not for awhile yet," returned the summer suburbanite. "This is really the finest time of the year to be in the country. It is a trifle crisp when you get out of bed in the morning, of course, but then it beats the city at that. Some might exchange the good country air for a few city comforts, but not me. A little cold isn't going to hurt me."

This was a day or two ago. The following morning when the summer suburbanite crawled out from under the covers the thermometer was down around 40.

"Holy jumpin' James M. Jehosapnat, but it's cold in this barracks!" exclaimed the S. S. to his wife. "Talk about your polar expeditions and their hardships. They haven't got much on this! What are we staying out in a place like this for, anyhow? Never saw such a bleak habitation as this, if you'd call it a habitation, in all my troublous life. What's your idea in sticking to a place like this for when we've got a house there in town with a furnace and hot water and bath tub and all such things? That's what I'd like to know! I surely would.

"If I wanted to freeze to death I could do it right in town any good winter day. I wouldn't need to come clear out here to the country to do it. Holy mackerel but that water's cold! Don't even dare wash your face in this Greenlandish place! And I'm serving notice on you right at this juncture that we're going into town to-day, and we're going to stay there until next summer. Us for town. In cold weather a man's supposed to live in town where they've got radiators and such like. That's what towns are for."

Then the other day the suburbanite and his friend met again at lunch.

"So you've moved back to town, have you?" spoke up the year-around city man. "Thought you'd get enough of that country business in this sort of weather."

"O, yes, I moved in," owned up the late suburbanite. "It was fine out there, but my wife just naturally wouldn't stand for it. Said she couldn't keep warm. And you know how useless it is to argue with a woman. I had to come in. Hated like Sam Hill to do it, though."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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FEEDS

Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And

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Farmers Elevator Company

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Had Given It Away.

Lucille's mother had taken her for an outing. Now that the hour for luncheon had arrived, she called to the little girl:

"Lucille, we will now have a little roll and some chocolate, and you shall pay with the two sous I gave you but a short time since."

"Oh, mamma," cried Lucille, "I have already given the two sous away to an old woman!"

"I am so glad you have disposed of the money in such a charitable way. How did you happen to present it to the old woman?" asked the mother.

"Well, you see, I gave it to her in payment for two nice apples," confessed Lucille.

WHALE CARRIED OFF THE LINE.

The Monster Also Made Away with a Good Harpoon.

Up among the torn bergs of the Arctic a monster whale is cruising about with a harpoon imbedded in his thick back and something less than half a mile of stout hempen rope trailing after him.

The crew of the steam whaler Thrasher, which returned Sunday night from an eight months' cruise in the icy north, declare that "Mister Whale got all that was coming to him."

"He got away from us," muttered the mate, spitting viciously into the scuppers, "but we will get him next season. It was good rope we used. and he'll get tangled up on something so we will be one whale to the good when we get back there.

"He was a bad one, though. You see Silva, the boat steerer, slung the hook into him when we were in open water between two big bergs. Off he goes with the stick in his back, and the rope went out like a man tumbling from the loft. He ducked and dived until one tub of rope was gone, and he did the same with another. He was making for the nearest floe and when he reached it he spit a lot of water into the air and took a deep dive. The edge of the ice cut the rope like a knife and he was off for good, with 2,000 feet of the Thrasher's line and a good harpoon with him."—San Fran-

Truly Rustic Bridge.

A rustic bridge at Beach Haven, Ga., contains 56 kinds of wood and vines, grown on the 50 acres of Beach Haven park. Following is a list of the woods and vines: Short-leaf pine, long-leaf pine, post oak, white oak, Spanish oak, water oak, red oak, poplar, sweet gum, black gum, red haw, black haw, red bud, prickly ash, chinquapin, wild plum, persimmon, cedar, wild sloe, wahoo, sumac, red elm, pig hickory, scalybark hickory, hock or sugar berry, willow, china, black elder, crab apple, wild mulberry, wild cherry, dogwood, sourwood, winter whortleberry, black locust, sassafras, cottonwood, buckeye, laurel, beech, holly, ash, ironwood, birch, magnolia, sycamore, walnut, sweet bay, evergreen, spruce. Vines—Grape, muscadine, bellflower, rattan, bamboo.

HAVE A FIRM BELIEF IN GOD.

Kongo Natives Not Heathens, Declares Dr. Thomas Lewis.

Some curious information in regard to the customs and beliefs of the natives of the old African kingdom of Kongo is contributed by Rev. Thomas Lewis, who says: "In the matter of preserving bodies for burial Kongos, after the usual 'binding' in cloth, keep them for two or three months in their houses, where a fire is kept burning; but in Zombo they are suspended on two forked sticks in a dugout vault in the ground, which is covered over with palm branches and earth. Sometimes the body is placed under a specially built grass roof in the open. This is not considered a burial, and four or five years ago they brought out for

Horses Horses

From now on I will have always on hand a lot of native broke mares weigh from 1200 to 1600 lbs., ready to do your spring work.

COME AND GET YOUR PICK

And you can buy them RIGHT from me. You will find me at the Big White Barn on Main street.

LOUIS SIEFF, SR.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

You Never Saw a Chewing Tobacco like "Right-Cut"—The Real Tobacco Chew

"RIGHT-CUT" is a new blend of ripe, mellow, sappy leaf, full and rich in flavor—cut *short and fine* so you get all the good of it.

We believe every man who chews will like its cool, crisp flavor. It is seasoned just right—not over-sweetened. It is satisfying and economical.

A 5-cent box of "Right-Cut" will go further and give you more real contentment than 10 cents' worth of the old kind. A small chew lasts longer than a big chew of old-style tobacco.

Get a can of "Right-Cut." Try it. Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

Pay your subscription

Madam, Read McCall's The Fashion Authority

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page monthly Magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month.

Each issue is brimful of fashions, fancywork, interesting short stories and scores of labor-saving and money-saving ideas for women. There are more than 50 of the newest designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.

McCALL PATTERNS are famous for style, fit, simplicity and economy. Only 10 and 15 cents each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend thousands of dollars extra in the coming months in order to keep McCALL'S head and shoulders above all other women's magazines at any price. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.

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Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 683 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

DEVELOPS

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

BRAINS FOR

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space); is seated with roll top desks; has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C."

Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block - - Fargo, N. D.

CASH

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. Offering to the foreign mission.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3460 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America. Meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
S. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LARSEN, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie .... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie .... 8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC

JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

FOR SALE
RESIDENCE
PROPERTY
TWO HOUSES—One three rooms, one four rooms, with two lots each, on Main st. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to O. GUNSTAD

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
FARM, STOCK & HOME,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 months, on trial, 10 cts.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farms with C. C. Elliott.

D. McAllister visited Plummer and return Tuesday.

Miss Tilda Brevick went Monday evening to Grand Forks.

Mrs. M. Fricker was a Thief River Falls visitor Wednesday.

Henry Olson was writing insurance at Plummer and Brooks on Tuesday.

John Corrigan of Thief River Falls, an insurance agent, has been in town this week.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all persona business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Miss Minnie Lilleberg of Cummings, N. D, visited with her uncle, A. H. Grinstad, and family on Wednesday.

Misses Agnes Burkee and Annie Patterson, who are attending the normal at Moorhead, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. A. Kvennes and Miss Olga Hoff came from Middle River Tuesday and are guests of their brother, Martin Hoff, and family.

Knut and Peter Kolstad, G. I. Fellman, and Dr. Owens took in the wrestling match at Thief River Falls Wednesday evening.

L. M. Rolland finished tearing down his building south of the Central hotel and hauled the lumber to Thief River Falls this week.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv

Between Thief River Falls the only town that has saloons is Middle River and the prospect is that it will vote at the next election to be dry.

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McMahon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

I have now on hand two car loads of nut coal and one car of soft coal. Call and get right prices.
adv A. SATTERBERG.

Glenn Martzdrove to Thief River Falls Wednesday and witnessed the wrestling match in the evening. He was accompanied by Oscar Gunstad.

Mrs. Nettie Lang came down from Thief River Falls Monday evening for a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Amble.

O. H. Fosmark was in town on Tuesday canvassing for the sale of stock in a banana plantation in Nicaragua. We don't suppose he did an extensive business here.

The Young People's society of the United church will meet next Wednesday evening at the I. O. O. F. building. Mrs. C. Steen and Miss Otta Skeie will entertain.

Albert Sandberg returned Monday to Montana, where he has a claim, after a visit with friends and relatives in Black River and at Crookston. He was accompanied by his brother, Emil Sandberg.

Parties who have not already left their orders for coal should do so at once. I am in a position to care for all orders at present, for either hard or soft coal.
adv-d7-4t G. I. FELLMAN.

Carl Krueger returned Tuesday from Crookston. Mrs. Krueger was discharged from the hospital last Saturday and has been spending the week with her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. F. Krueger, at Crookston.

A lecture in the English language, subject "Revelation as Proven by Christ," will be delivered in the Synod church Wednesday evening, March 5, commencing at 8 p. m., by Rev. I. T. Aastad of Thief River Falls.

Kolstad and Peterson are busily engaged this week making repairs on the Mike Anderson residence west of the railroad. It will be occupied by Dr. E. F. Dann of Clark, S. D., who recently purchased a farm east of town.

Following is the line-up of the new band: Joe Martz and Ed Erickson, solo cornets; Oscar Gigstad, first cornet; Albert Brink, second cornet; Walter Peterson, first Eb alto; Walter Berg, second Eb alto; Victor Brink, first Bb tenor; Harold Holmes, first trombone; William Lindahl, baritone; Charles Soderman, Bb bass; E. Smith, Eb bass; James Amble, snare drum; Lawrence Wilson, base drum; R. Boehm, leader. The band expects to add two good clarionet players in the near future.

Mrs. P. A. Ekstrom is verry ill this week.

Hans Rud was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mrs. O. F. Post and Miss Ragna Loberg were Thief River Falls visitors yesterday.

Miss Kate Patterson spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Mabel, at Thief River Falls.

Tollef Thompson of Spooner spent last Saturday and Sunday with friends in St. Hilaire.

The creamery is now receiving cream three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Rudy Landman and Laura Larson were Thief River Falls visitors on Wednesday.

Mrs. Avelson and son Arthur left for St. Paul on Tuesday, where Mrs. Avelson will seek help for her eyes.

A right start in life means success. Then start in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Thos. Clausen and family of Greenbush arrived here Thursday and went out to visit with his brother-in-law, Chris Bothman.

Rev. Theo. Gryting returned yesterday from Fergus Falls, where he attended a joint meeting of three conferences of the Synod church.

Ed Carlson and Carl Person arrived Tuesday from Crookston and Grand Forks, where they visited relatives and friends for a few days.

A number of friends of were entertained at the Henry Swanson home Wednesday evening, the occasion being his birthdao. The evening was spent in card playing and social conversation, and a nice lunch was served.

Miss Lou Brown, accompanied by her father, J. B. Brown of Lake City, Minn., was taken to Crookston last evening to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Brown was very much alarmed, owing to the fact the same trouble has proved fatal to three members of the family.

The wrestling match at Thief River Falls Tuesday evening is said to have been a fake of the first water. After the first fall the referee declared all bets off and a wild time ensued. Sheriff LaBree was called in and captured the gate receipts. Cortis had received $25.00 and Sailor Jack about $40.00, and the balance, about $400.00, is still in the sheriff's hands.

Miss Eva Johnson was pleasantly surprised Wednesday afternoon when Misses Alice Hall, Kate Patterson, and Mesdames O. F. Post and M. E. Hoff, Mrs. A. C. Kvennes of Middle River, Minn., and Miss Olga Hoff of Park River, N. D., dropped in unannounced, the occasion being her birthday. The afternoon was spent in conversation and fancy work, and concluding a very delightful afternoon, Mrs. Johnson served a delicious lunch.

Call for Rally

An anti-saloon rally will be held at the Imperial hall Sunday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. There will be speeches, good singing, and instrumental music. A cordial invitation to everybody to attend.

J. C. DAHL,
R. J. MCKERCHER,
DR. C. SWANSON,
A. J. HED,
G. W. HOOPER,
M. R. HAGE,
N. A. NELSON,
O. GUNSTAD.

Pretty Washington Party

Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. George Hooper and daughter Gertrude royally entertained twenty five ladies at a George Washington party. The national colors were in evidence throughout the rooms, patriotic to the 22nd of February, flags, bunting, and beautiful spicy carnations forming the decorations.

Norwegian whist was the game chosen for amusement, and prizes were awarded for high scores, Mrs. Cephas Swanson capturing first prize and Mrs. S. J. Swanson second prize.

At the conclusion of seven games of whist a very fine lunch was served, after which Miss Hodgson and Mrs. Post favored the company with selections on the piano and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin of Thief River Falls gave several delightful readings.

Bring in Your Ads

DAVID LAZAR
Has just received
his new line of
**All Kinds of House Dresses
and Norfolk Suits
Fine Ladies' Shirt Waists
Silk Petticoats**

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE
CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONYAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GOOD HORSES
FOR
SPRING WORK

Every farmer realizes the importance of getting his crop in early and in good shape. The price of a horse or two is often lost by delayed seeding and poor preparation of the ground.

If you need more horses to do your seeding promptly and properly, come in and see me at my barn about March 1.

I shall then have for your inspection two carloads of young South Dakota farm horses, which I shall sell to Thief River Falls farmers at reasonable prices and and terms.

OLAF RAMSTAD, Thief River Falls

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1	$1.15
" " 2	1.10
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs	35
Oats	25
Rye	45
Eggs	20
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	3@4½
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

EYE OF THE CAMERA.

The Longer It Looks the More It Sees Within Certain Limits.

Often the eye of the camera will decipher documents of which the writing had been substantially obliterated by age, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. I have successfully copied with the camera the utterly faded photograph of a classmate of forty years previous.

Changes in the pigment of the skin, undiscovered by the eye, appear with distinctness on the sensitive plate, and it is said that ample warning of approaching disease has been thereby given.

DIGNITY.

THE visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions or circumstances.
—William George Jordan.

Avoid Trouble

at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,

S. J. SWASNON, - - Agent

Report

Of the business done at the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of January 1913.

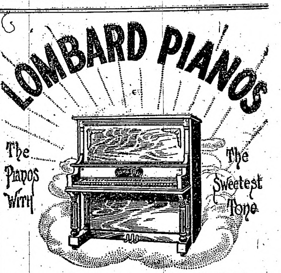
Total cream received, lbs	26,840
Average test 26½	
Total butter fat from same, lbs.	7,128
Total amount of money recived	$2,961.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons per lb. 38c	
Paid patrons by check	$2,614.88
" " butter, salt, and oil	57.74
Paid into sinking fund	44.63
" " expense "	214.40

NELS E. ANDERSON, Sec.

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

**LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!**

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairny County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proved to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

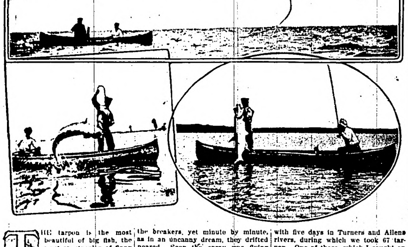
LOCAL
AND
LONG
DISTANCE
TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

TARPON-FISHING: A ROYAL SPORT

By A. W. DIMOCK



THE tarpon is the most beautiful of big fish, the most spectacular of finny fighters, a swift swimmer of dauntless courage, and the one all-around game fish at his every age. He accepts the sportsman's challenge by leaping into the arena in full, flashing armor, and so joyously meeting his challenger in his own element as to place tarpon fishing for ever in a class by itself.

The photographs present this royal fish as he appears when playing the game with his human adversary. They were taken during two summer months spent on the Gulf coast of Florida by the camera man and the scribe—two months which gave daily proof that of sports that thrill there are few on earth like fishing for tarpon. We followed them with fly rods, with heavy tarpon rods, and with hand lines. We were fast to 334 tarpon, of which 63 were on an eight-ounce fly rod. We killed none, although a few were seized and swallowed by big sharks while being played.

In fishing for pleasure the sportsman usually keeps within from 20 to 100 yards of the tarpon as he plays him. As we were fishing for the camera, a long-range contest was useless, and we fought the fish fiercely from the time they struck. We smashed five heavy tarpon rods and broke lines that would each sustain over 60 pounds. We held our canoe as near the tarpon as possible, and as soon as he seemed tired, pulled it beside him and took the hook from his mouth. Sometimes we found this exciting. The avoirdupois of the fish caught varied from one and a half pounds each to more than one hundred times that weight, while their length ranged from eighteen inches to over six and a half feet.

From Charlotte Harbor to Cape Sable we exploited the tarpon fishing grounds; we captured them in the Gulf of Mexico while white-capped waves spilled water over us, and we were towed by them through narrow, overgrown creeks, where sometimes our quarry escaped us by leaping into the thick bushes over our heads. The tarpon can be played gently from a light-running reel for hours, or he can be fought furiously and made to leap wildly around, beside, over, and even into the boat of the fisherman. Small tarpon weighing from two to fifteen pounds are found in fresh water in creeks and pools near the heads of rivers. Larger fish, of from 20 to 60 pounds, choose the brackish water of streams near the Gulf; while the really big fish weighing from 80 to 200 pounds, are more frequently caught in the big passes or near the mouths of large rivers.

I fished from a light canoe which my boatman paddled, while the cameraman sat in the bow of a little motor boat which backed, filled and hovered on the sunward side of us. On our first day at Boca Grande—the mile-wide, ten-fathom pass, home of great sea creatures, from dolphins to turtles, from sharks to devilfish—we found it windswept, but its turbulent waters were alive with fish of many kinds. Flocks of gulls, tern and pelicans above, and splashings of jackfish and tarpon below, marked the presence of great schools of minnows. The tide was boiling out of the pass when we struck a six-foot tarpon which at once started for the Gulf, carrying us toward the line of foam-crested rollers outside. The motor boat vainly struggled to hold us against tide and tarpon. We were rushing through the water away from the breakers, yet minute by minute, as in an uncanny dream, they drifted nearer. Soon the spray was flying over the canoe while solid water spilled into the low-sided motor boat, which was quickly cut loose and soon found smooth water. For an hour the canoe tossed in the waves while the tarpon was being played, but in the rough water no photographs could be taken.

A big tarpon that was fast to my line in Boca Grande jumped beside me and was bitten in two by a great shark which nearly swamped the canoe with a blow of his tail and splashed me with the blood of his victim. Sometimes a shark swallowed a tarpon which I was playing, and the playing continued until the shark was landed on the beach for a final photograph of the tarpon in his enemy's stomach.

After twenty-nine days at Boca Grande and Captiva passes had given us 150 tarpon, and five days in the Caloosahatchee river had added 35 to that number, we sailed down the coast to the mouth of Harney river. The pools and creeks near its source are filled with tarpon weighing each from 20 ounces to 20 pounds, and in five days I caught 25 on an 8-ounce fly rod. Broad river lies just north of Harney, and in it we found the fish so large that the fly rod was laid aside, and we took 10 tarpon on heavy rods in one forenoon. Then we broke both of our rods and had to sail 50 miles to find tough enough wood from which to make new ones. Hueston river in Chatham Bend yielded 30 tarpon in three days, after which we finished up with five days in Turners and Allens rivers, during which we took 67 tarpon. One of these, which I caught on an 8-ounce fly rod, weighed 150 pounds, and measured six and a half feet. It took three hours to conquer him, during which my boatman was worn out by the need of keeping the canoe near the tarpon.

Our catch during the trip was as follows: Fifteen days at Boca Grande Pass, 84 tarpon; fourteen days at Captiva Pass, 86 tarpon; eight days on the Caloosahatchee river, 35 tarpon; three days at Marco, 14 tarpon; five days on the Harney river, 25 tarpon; two days on the Broad river, 13 tarpon; three days on the Hueston river, 30 tarpon; five days on the Turners river, 56 tarpon, and two days on the Allens river, 11 tarpon. That gives a total catch of 334 tarpon in fifty-two days.

Between the above passes and streams are others in which tarpon abound. They can be found scattered through the broad shallow waters and deper channels of the whole great Ten Thousand Islands.

To object to taking a tarpon for mounting, or other rational purpose, would seem fanatical, but wantonly to sacrifice these beautiful creatures, after they have added so much to your pleasure, is causeless cruelty. They can be measured without harming them, and the cube of their length in feet, divided by two, gives their weight in pounds as nearly as need be. No trust controls tarpon fishing. No sport on earth offers greater legitimate excitement. And half the glory of the game is its humanity.

MEN IN COMMON CLAY

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

Great statesman and former speaker of the house of representatives, who, after years of service in the law-making branch of the government, passes into private life.

(Copyright, 1912, by Universal Press Syndicate.)

UNREHEARSED, BUT MADE HIT

Climax to Dramatic Act Not What Author Intended, Though It Pleased the Audience.

Cecil Raleigh, the writer of melodramas, was talking to an American correspondent in London about stage contretemps.

"In one of my best plays," he said, "I introduced in Act II. a novelty in the shape of a skating pond with real ice and real skaters. The act's climax came with the words, spoken by my heroine, 'Oh, here's the professor—isn't he wonderful!' whereupon the professor, in fur-trimmed skating coat, proceeded to perform a marvelous series of grapevine twists and inside rolls and what-not, in the midst whereof the curtain fell.

"Well, one evening I dropped in at Drury Lane to see the skating pond climax.

"My heroine cried with sweet vivacity: 'Oh, here's the professor—isn't he wonderful!' and all eyes centered expectantly on the fur-coated professor, and he, poor fellow, shot proudly forth, tripped over something or other, and with outspread arms and legs fell like a ton of brick.

"The curtain descended amid roars of laughter. Though we didn't repeat it, I believe that this accidental climax was really more telling than our right one."

Human Growth in New York.

Every six minutes a new human being is born in New York.

Modesty of General Grant.

In the autograph sales there are often letters which throw light on the character of eminent men of another day. In the Reynal collection, soon to be sold in New York, there is a letter of General Grant, written just after the fall of Vicksburg, which is full of the modesty of the man.

Some one had written Grant for his autograph and he turned aside from the duties of the camp to write this letter:

"Sir: Your request of the 4th inst. for my 'autograph' is just received. Feeling that the honor done me in making this request is due more to the brave soldiers and harmonious officers whom I have the honor to command than to any merit of my own, I remain, very respectfully, Your obt. svt. U. S. GRANT."

Education That Pays.

Although it takes four years of education to prepare a lion for circus life it increases the animal's value five fold.

Beanpot Roast.

One and one-half pounds of clear stew meat, cut into two-inch bits. Put into beanpot and cover. Set in oven two hours and bake slowly. Do not add anything but one-half teaspoon salt. It will be rich, with lots of nice gravy if cooked slowly. Nice served with potatoes and hot slaw. Sometimes when nearly done take out of oven and put into a good-sized shallow dish, put a thick layer of mashed potatoes on evenly all over. Set back in oven to brown slowly.

NOTES *from* MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Study the soils carefully.

Chickens like oats in winter.

Keep a record of your cows.

Time to dust off the incubator.

Plan the garden and order seeds now.

Prune in winter for wood and in June for fruit.

Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

On cold evenings the hens must be sent to roost with full crops.

Winter comfort in the cow stable does not imply an air tight room.

Pollen is a most essential factor in the production of all fruits and grains.

Many a poor and unprofitable dairy herd can be traced to a nondescript sire.

The good dairy cow will pay more for farm crops than any market in this country.

Foliage and fruit diseases are usually controlled with little difficulty by spraying.

Keeping two cows to do the work of one constitutes the biggest leak in the dairy business.

Whatever your scheme of ventilation in the poultry house, let no drafts reach the roosts.

All laying and growing chickens must have some kind of meat food in order to do their best.

The dairyman who does not keep an individual record of his cows is not an up-to-date dairyman.

The young trees should be banked with earth, which will keep water from settling about them.

Eggs ought to weigh a pound and a half to the dozen or forty-five pounds net to the thirty dozen eggs.

A good plan is to make the hog lots long and narrow, and sow them to pasture, plowing up alternately.

For washing a separator nothing beats a brush and scalding water containing some washing powder.

It is important that sheep intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

While considerable is known about the value and use of alfalfa for grazing, much remains to be determined.

An income of $100 per cow per year is no longer an unusual occurrence but what other farm animal can equal it?

Regular, careful, quiet milking will permanently improve an animal as a milk producer and will increase her flow.

Young trees heeled in over winter should be in a location where water cannot collect and stand about the roots.

Experiments have proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt per day. Heavy milkers should have more.

Silage is very nearly as cheap as pasture and in composition is practically the same, pound for pound, as timothy pasture.

Turkeys for the market should not be deprived of food for a longer period than twelve hours. They are killed by bleeding in the mouth and neck.

A good pig is one of the most appreciative animals that is raised on American farms. Treat him right and feed him right and he will stuff dollars in your pockets.

Keep over a few of the best ewes of your own breeding each year, even though they are not so good as you might buy. It will make your flock more uniform all the time.

Wrapping young trees with cornstalks, building paper, etc., as a protection against rabits is better than to apply a wash.

Of almost, if not quite, as much importance as their food is plenty of exercise. Exercise and sunshine are great sheep tonics.

Do not think because a sheep has a heavy coat of wool he will be able to endure cold rains and sleep without a warm shelter.

Quiet, gentle handling of the ewes during the winter makes it much easier work to care for the flock during the lambing period.

Collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather.

In the case where cow-pea hay and silage are fed together, there is no question but that better results would issue were alfalfa hay used instead of the cow-pea roughage for this purpose.

Make plans for a garden.

Market only the clean eggs.

There is money in small fruits.

It is not wise to wash market eggs.

Tramp the snow well about the trees.

A good place for wood ashes is around the pear trees.

Age affects the flavor and texture of meat to quite an extent.

This is the time of year the windbreak of evergreen is enjoyed.

When shipping eggs pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.

A coat of whitewash in the poultry house adds both to beauty and profit.

There is a decided difference between a cow keeper and a dairyman.

The salvation of poor soils and the preserver of good soils—dairy farming.

Mulch the strawberries and fruit trees and shrubs if this has not been done.

Keeping rabbits from damaging fruit trees is sometimes a difficult task.

Just because the calf is large and thrifty is no sign it will be a wonderful cow.

Exercise is a better laying stimulant for the hens than heat-producing condiments.

A rigid system of selection of brood sows should be practiced by all swine breeders.

There is nothing the matter with the hen that shows a bright eye and a red comb.

A shed of crotches and poles, covered with straw, is cheap, warm and businesslike.

Warming the cream to about 56 degrees for winter churning will make less work of it.

No stock grower can afford to have his animals burn grain for fuel to keep themselves warm.

Establish, if possible, a brand of eggs which will in itself be a guarantee of good quality.

If the soil is still open, a better half day's work can't be done right now than to plow the garden.

Green food of some kind is necessary to make hens do their best in the line of egg production.

Let the dairy heifer have plenty of growth before breeding—two years old is better than 18 months.

Foul odors in the sheep barn will bring penumonia. Keep your mind on having them well ventilated.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat.

The dairy farm that is stocked to its full capacity without being overstocked is a pretty safe investment.

The pedigreed sire has been the power in building up size and draft form in our American stock or horses.

In pasturing alfalfa it must never be overstocked, as the animals will injure the crowns and the plants will die.

The cellar, even though it is thought to be well ventilated, is not a desirable place to keep the milk or cream.

Experiments show that chickens with strong vitality and plenty of masculine characteristics make the largest gains.

Heroic pruning measures are needed to bring many old trees into bearing; but it need not all be done the first year.

The man who dubbed the hog a "mortgage lifter" was posted; he knew something of the possibilities of the animal.

A score or more years ago eight-cent lambs and six-cent yearlings were not sought by the trade, as is frequently the case now.

Trees and small fruits generally like application of ashes and bone dust. By fertilizing liberally, good crops may be assured.

Exercise produces warmth, provides pleasure and promotes health, therefore it is well to let the hens hunt in a deep litter of straw for all their grains.

To lessen the chances for milk fever and other troubles after calving, feed the cow a laxative ration ten days before she is due.

One of the most important items in managing a fruit farm, and especially small fruits, is to prepare the soil in equal hills before planting.

For best results the alfalfa pasture must be mowed at least three times a year, because at certain times it begins new growth from the root.

Corn is no doubt the best feed there is for hogs, but its full value can only be realized when it is used in connection with other feeds.

Mutton may be palatable and nourishing, or, on the other hand, a tough, wooly-tasting product, according to the method of its production and preparation.

Gross neglect, carelessness, dishonesty and a general lack of appreciation of the perishable nature of an egg are causing to the egg trade a loss of several-million dollars annually.

MORE ATLANTIC LINERS REQUIRED

CONGESTION ON EXISTING STEAMSHIPS ON ACCOUNT OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

It is reported that eight new Trans-Atlantic liners are under construction for the exclusive use of the Canadian Trade. These are being built by the White Star, Canadian Pacific and Cunard Companies.

The liners to be built for the White Star are to be of the same type as the Laurentic and Majestic, and will replace the Canada and Teutonic. The Cunard Line's new steamer, Ascania, has already completed successfully her maiden voyage from England to Montreal, and her sister ship will be launched early next year.

It is predicted that the Canadian Northern will not be slow in following the example of the other big concerns, as it is a matter of common belief that Canada, more than any other in the world, will be the country of the future, and the best field for investment by shipping interests.

An official of one of the companies already building steamers for this trade told the American yesterday that the ideal steamer for this service is the two-cabin boat, having accommodation for second-class and steerage passengers only.

"We do not expect that the $5,000 cabin de luxe class will travel between Canada and England very extensively," he said, "but the business that is to be obtained there will be immensely lucrative, and for the next ten years the eyes of the shipping world will be riveted on Canada. The Panama Canal, undoubtedly will receive a lot of attention, but the business in that route will be nothing compared with the Canadian trade for the immediate future. Panama will develop and become bigger in the years to come, but at the present we are most concerned with the tremendous tide of immigration that is being diverted from the United States to the Dominion.

"The farm land of the vast North West is the attraction, and while this flood of immigration is at its height, the Canadian Government exercises a strict censorship over the class of immigrants admitted. In this way they are drawing their future citizens from the Northern countries and have shown an unwelcome face to the people of Southern Europe."—Advertisement.

Some Measure of Love Important.

It is best to love wisely, no doubt: but to love foolishly is better than not to be able to love at all.—Thackeray.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

Many a great man has exclusive knowledge of the fact.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

Distance never lends enchantment to the office seeker's view.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

HUSBAND TIRED OF SEEING HER SUFFER

Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible.

"My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you all that your medicine has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. EMMA ESPENSHADE, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.

The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

GOOD MONEY, For Good, Bright Boys and Girls

Easily made, pleasant employment, spare time, and no investment whatever required. Clean, honorable business, and educational, too. Girls can do as well as boys. Send postal for full particulars and free catalog which tells how to get 10 full size pkts. best seed, your selection, free and postpaid. DO IT NOW. Business must be done soon. This ad will not appear again.

Tompkins & Company, Growers and Dealers
116-118 East 7th Street, Los Angeles, California

FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN WESTERN CANADA

Farm Lands, deal with the owners. We have choice blocks of from two to ten thousand acres of the best in Saskatchewan and Alberta, or we can sell you from 160 acres up of improved or unimproved lands we either own or control, and all lands will bear closest inspection. Write for particulars to

White Land Co., Battleford, Sask.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

GALL STONES HOME REMEDY

(No Oil) No more Gallstone pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headaches, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Appendicitis. Send for 56 page Medical Book FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 424, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

Wm. A. Rogers Silverware

given away

Absolutely Free

for wrappers from

GALVANIC SOAP

or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder

This Is Our Offer, Read It:

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SIX TEASPOONS

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of SIX TEASPOONS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These spoons are Wm. A. Rogers silverware, the name stamped on every piece. They are the Lavigne or Grape Pattern, Heavy A-1 Silver Plate and guaranteed. You'll be proud to own them. Go to your grocer today and buy Galvanic the soap used by a million housewives. This offer absolutely expires May 1st, 1913. Mail wrappers to

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

Y.M.C.A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

of Minneapolis. The only school of the kind that pays its men for shop work. Next class Mar. 3.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET K.

KOW-KURE

A sick cow is a bad investment, and a cow that is not producing as much good milk as she should is not well. All cows need careful attention to keep them healthy, and little disorders can be kept from becoming big by the use of Kow Kure.

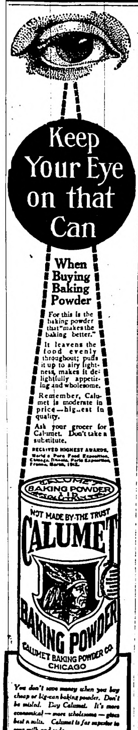
This famous remedy is a sure cure and preventive of most cow ills—such as Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, and Retained Afterbirth.

Get a package of Kow Kure from your dealer and keep it on hand constantly. 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.


Keep Your Eye on that Can

When Buying Baking Powder

For this is the baking powder that "makes the baking better."

It leavens the food evenly throughout; puffs it up to airy lightness, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember, Calumet is moderate in price—highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS, World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois. Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

A SOUND INVESTMENT

A company of prominent business men in New Jersey have acquired all the rights, titles and formulae of several HIGH GRADE PATENT MEDICINES, which are well known for their wonderful curative qualities.

Modern business methods, thorough publicity, the best of ingredients, carefully compounded, and put up in attractive shape, together with the merit, virtue and efficiency of the goods, are certain to insure largely increased sales.

THERE IS NO MORE PROFITABLE BUSINESS THAN THE MANUFACTURE OF PATENT MEDICINES and, this undoubtedly, is one of the best investing propositions offered this season.

ONLY $50,000.00—[illegible] CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT

$10.00 PER SHARE

Investigate at once.

BOX 431, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.

MR. ALBERT W. PRICE, of Fredonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.

MRS. L. BREWER, of Modello, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and it did me all the good in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.

MR. W. H. STRANGE, 3721 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."

Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent free.

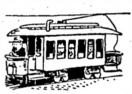
Address
Dr.
Earl S. Sloan
Boston,
Mass.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
25 CTS.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

An Old-Fashioned Car on Pennsylvania Avenue



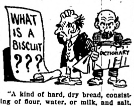
WASHINGTON.—The electric car, or better, the electrified car, that runs back and forth across the Pennsylvania avenue bridge and for some distance up Pennsylvania avenue extended, is a relic. When you enter this car there is something reminiscent about it, sort of a sensation that carries you back to youth. You cannot at first tell just what it is, but there is a familiar tone that wafts your memory back to the time when the boundary was actually the northern boundary of the city, when there were old-fashioned residences on F street and few stores on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, when the only shopping district was Seventh street and Market space, when there were no very tall buildings, no automobiles and no all-night lunch houses, and so many other things to which we have become so accustomed that they sometimes seem to have been always with us.

When you enter this car you note that it is only half as large, or a fourth as large, as the average run of the heavy and noisy cars on the main lines. There are only six windows on each side of this little car, and a low bench or side seat runs along each side of the car. This seat is covered with red carpet. That looks old-fashioned and homelike. But you note also that a group of incandescent lamps glow in the low ceiling of the car, that electric push buttons are in the window frames and that the usual electric traction devices are on the platforms.

Finally your glance hits an opening in the middle of each door. In this opening works a brass slide. As, you have it; through that opening in cold or in rainy weather you would hand a quarter to the driver, and putting your lips close to the opening, would say, "Tickets" or "Change." The driver would open a long tin box attached either to the dash of the car or to his belt and would pass back to you through the opening a little envelope on which was printed either "Tickets" or "25 Cents." You would tear the end off the little envelope and, taking out a ticket or a nickel, would drop it in a tall box of wood and glass on the right-hand side of the door. The driver—from the outside of course—would look into the box, and seeing that you had deposited your fare, would pull a string and the nickel or the ticket would drop out of sight into the base of the box.

You know now that you are on board one of the old horse cars. Having the ticket slot in the door at both ends, shows that it was of a later period than the bob-tailed car with the rounded dash in front and the funny little step behind—the car that was turned round on a turntable at the end of the route. Still you know that that old car has made many trips in this town.

"Biscuits Is Biscuits" Is the Impression Abroad



WHAT is a biscuit? There has been an impression abroad that "biscuits is biscuits," and that that let them out, but German customs officials have found a biscuit is:

"A fine baker's product, sweetened and flavored, and should, therefore, come under a particular heading for import duty."

And, in consequence of this epicurean definition, importers of American biscuits in the Fatherland are forced to pay a prohibitive duty. So high has this duty been set that one importer has made a protest to Ambassador G. A. Leishman at Berlin that the matter be taken up by the state department.

Many weighty problems have left their indent on the massive brows of the skippers of our ship of state. But the latest problem is one that will force them to get down on their knees and scrub out the cellars of their intellects. "What is beer?" "What is a Democrat?" "What is whisky?"—they have all been answered. But now comes a proposition of preponderant pourousness, and it is up to the state department officials either to substantiate the good old Century dictionary, or to agree in the German version. The Century dictionary gives this press notice on biscuits:

"A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, water, or milk, and salt, and baked in thin, flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles very variously made and flavored. See cracker."

The German importers of American biscuits say that our biscuits ought to be classed as "Einfaches backwerk," and taxed accordingly. They hold that our biscuits are not sweetened or flavored, but that Shakespeare was thinking about American biscuits when he wrote:

"As dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage."

The state department hasn't heard from Ambassador Leishman yet, but expects to at any time, and officials are getting ready for an international tussle over the dictionary.

They may ask a counter-question: "What is a pretzel?"

White House Housekeeper Wins Name and Fame

Mrs Wilson will Retain Mrs Jaffray as House-keeper

WINERS and diners at the capital who are fond of good things to eat and have palates hard to please, are beaming because Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has retained Mrs. A. J. Jaffray, the Canadian woman who for the past four years has served as housekeeper at the White House.

Few if any of Mrs. Jaffray's admirers know her personally. It's her werks that have won her name and fame. The presiding genius of the interminable series of feats which marked the progress of the Taft administration, Mrs. Jaffray has earned a place in history. The cusine of the Taft regime has become famous for its excellence and the manner of fete-giving at the White House is the envy of the smartest hosts at the capital. Multimillionaires who pay their chefs $10,000 yearly are not able to match the product of the White House kitchens and millionairesses who have aimed to make good by living up to the maximum "that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," cast envious eyes upon the way things are done at the home of the president

Caterers who previous to the coming of Mrs. Taft had found the White House their best patron, bewailed the lost trade. No matter how perfect their wares they had no sale at the White House, where Mrs. Jaffray's management made it possible for "home cooking" to hold the boards against all comers. The biggest fete planned, as for instance, the silver wedding celebration of the President and Mrs. Taft, as well as the tiniest luncheon served, were provided for down in the big White House kitchens. It was all done so easily that it looked like child's play. Mrs. Jaffray worked out a tentative menu and presented it to Mrs. Taft. Mrs. Taft made whatever additions or eliminations she wished and returned the menu to Mrs. Jaffray with the number of possible guests to be served.

Highwayman, Dressed as Woman, Aids in Hold-Up

TWO highwaymen, one attired as a stylish young woman, held up John McLain of 1108 Florida avenue Northeast, he told the police of the Ninth precinct the other night, and at the point of a revolver demanded his cash and jewelry.

McLain was going to his home, when he was accosted at Montello avenue and Morse street Northeast by two men, one dressed in woman's clothes. Both had their faces smeared with lampblack. The one in man's clothes pointed a revolver at McLain, and demanded his money. He only had 25 cents, so the highwayman took that, and pointing his revolver at McLain told him to "beat it." McLain did.

Hastily turning a corner, he met Policeman Steele about to mount the steps of the Ninth precinct station. "There's a couple of hold-ups down the street," he yelled at Steele. The bluecoat spied the pair about four blocks away and started after them on the double-quick. The two heard his footsteps and vanished around a corner. No more was seen of them.

Before they disappeared, however, Policeman Steele saw the "woman" pick up "her" skirts and do 100 yards in about ten flat. Underneath the skirts "she" had on a serviceable pair of trousers.

McLain expressed doubt as to his ability to identify the pair should they be arrested. He said the lampblack they had on their faces made it difficult to remember their features. In addition, the beskirted member of the team had on a heavy veil.

A blue broadcloth suit, furs and muff, tan shoes, and a big black picture hat comprised the attire of the one who masqueraded as a woman.

The police are wondering just what the game was.

Friendship.

Friendship is the gift of the gods and the most precious gift to man.—Disraeli.

LITTLE LIFTS FOR THE FARM

Fire-Proof Cement for Roof to Stop Leaks Cannot Be Beat—Cheap Paint for Rough Work.

For a fire proof cement for roofs mix fire clay two parts, plumbago one part, steel shavings one part, borax one part, and salt one-half part. Mix to a thick paste and use at once. For stopping leaks in any kind of a roof, except shingles, it can't be beat.

Many times the strong sun shining on a window calls for a curtain or some other shade, and in most cases there are objections to a curtain. The glass may be easily frosted by dissolving Epsom salts in beer and painting the glass with the mixture, using an ordinary paint brush. When dry, you will have the finest artificial frosting known.

To make a cheap paint for rough woodwork, take six pounds of melted pitch, one pound of pure linseed oil and one pound of yellow ochre. Mix, and if too thick add more oil. This is a very durable paint for any purpose.

To make paint for brick walls add a good lime whitewash, a small amount of sulphate of zinc and any coloring matter desired, such as red lead, yellow ocher, etc., far superior to oil paint for brick walls.

GROW VETCH IN WISCONSIN

Farmer Gives Interesting Experiment Made With Crop Planted Together With Clover.

(By W. A. FARRINGTON, Wisconsin.)

Having experienced a little difficulty in keeping a small tract of rather inaccessible land in the required state of fertility, we tried vetch, both spring and winter varieties. The seedsman instructed us to grow it with a nurse crop of oats.

We were told that vetch would not thrive in our Wisconsin latitudes, and for a time we were willing to believe it. The vetch we started with the oats did not get a start at all, although the season was comparatively moist.

However, one despised acre, an experiment on our own part, which we had planted to a mixture of clover and winter vetch, finally rounded in shape. It had lingered long, when suddenly both clover and vetch took a notion to grow.

In August there was a magnificent stand of forage, all of which was plowed under. Thus, although we lost a season's crop from that acre, the improvement of tilth and fertility resulting amply repaid the loss. Next spring we will put in more vetch and clover.

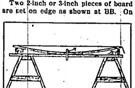
TO RE-COVER SCREEN DOORS

Carpenter Has Method That Is Not Only Easy, but Very Quick—Stretches Wire Tight.

The man in the country finds it is a rather difficult job to repair screen doors and windows, as the wire is very hard to stretch tight. The carpenter, however, has a method that is not only easy, but very quick as well, and it never fails to stretch the wire tight.

The illustration shows two carpenters' horses, which of course are not absolutely necessary, as the work may be done on a work bench, table, or even on the floor.

Two 2-inch or 3-inch pieces of board are set on edge as shown at BB. On this the screen door is placed. It is then sprung down in the center and held in place with a wooden clamp, slipped over the door, and the table top or board.



Stretching the Wire.

The wire cloth is tacked to one end of the door, and pulled as tight as possible with the hands, and tacked to the opposite end, the clamp A is then removed, and the door allowed to spring back to its normal shape, which will stretch the wire cloth tight.

A little experimenting will soon tell how wide the pieces BB should be to properly stretch the wire. For the screens over the windows they will of course not be so wide. This method is easy.

Destruction of Rats.

There are three methods which may be employed in the destruction of rats: (1) Hunting, (2) trapping, (3) the use of poison or rat virus. There is not much to be said about the first of these methods. Most residents in the country are acquainted with the ratting instinct of terriers, and with the employment of ferrets and a knowledge of the practice can better be obtained by experience than by description. As regard traps, the spring trap which kills the rat at once when the spring is released is the best. Another good kind is the wire trap, on the eel basket principle, which the rat can enter easily when attracted by the bait, but cannot leave.

Dressed Poultry.

Dressed poultry that is considered first class in market is well fattened (so that the breast bone does not stick out like the keel of a boat), yellow flesh, not only well dressed but cleanly picked—not roughed up or torn, clear of pin feathers, and no dirt on legs and feet.

Good and Indifferent Tree.

The man who will choose between a good and indifferent tree merely on account of the difference of a few cents in price certainly does not look very far ahead. The saving here will be wasted many times as the crops come on.

Poor Seed Unprofitable.

The loss from planting neglected seed corn reduces or destroys the profit on the corn crop of each individual farmer, and in the aggregate is an annual loss to the country of many millions of dollars.

BUY FOLEY'S USE
HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND
STOPS COUGHS - CURES COLDS
Contains No Opiates Is Safe For Children

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

Awful Blow.

"Yes," said Slithers, "Mickey was my dearest friend, and I shall never cease to mourn his death. It was a terrible blow from which I shall never recover."

"Why—I though you married his widow?" said Jimpson.

"Why—er—ahem!—why, yes, I did; but—"

Here Slithers subsided into a deep and uncomfortable silence.—Harper's Weekly.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Apology.

"You called me a dog, sir."

"Oh, no! Some dogs are very fine creatures. I called you a cur."

Delicate Point.

They are a happy couple. They haven't been married very long. In fact, the honeymoon has barely waned, says the Pittsburgh Post. An elderly friend met the bridegroom downtown yesterday and slapped him on the back.

"Well, happy as a lark, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes."

"How's the cooking?"

"I have one trouble. It's just this—my wife has been preparing angel food every day for dinner."

"You must be getting tired of it."

"I am. Yet I feel a hesitancy about saying anything. How soon after the honeymoon would it be proper to ask for beefstead and onions?"

Figuratively speaking, a man and his wife are one, but the figures on the grocery bill are apt to disprove it.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Some people are as unpopular as a last year's popular song.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv

Pay compliments if you will, but pay your bills first.

It Pays to Clip

HORSES, MULES and COWS. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

The Stewart
Ball Bearing
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil: little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer. Every machine guaranteed to please.

PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Wells and Ohio Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for complete new catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free on request.

CALIFORNIA
WE SELL IT

Orchardists are making Fortunes in Fruit in the famous Santa Clara Valley. Farms, dairies, vineyards, orchards, stock and chicken ranches, large and small. Write today for literature and list of places

E. D. CRAWFORD & CO.
742 Market Street San Francisco

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 9-1913.

Don't Let Catarrh Get the Best of You

If you have catarrh and are neglecting it—you are doing a great wrong to yourself. In time it will undermine your whole constitution. You cannot begin too soon the work of shaking it off. Doesn't require any great effort. Begin today.

"I Feel Like a New Woman"

MRS. BENJ. BLAKE, of Port Dover, Ont., Box 36, writes: "I have been a great sufferer for years from throat trouble, catarrh, indigestion, female troubles, bloating, constipation and nervousness—at times I would be in bed, then able to be up again. Was under many different doctors' care, and would get better for a little while, then I would go down with chronic inflammation all through me. For nineteen years I had this poison in my blood. After trying nearly everything I got worse. I read in The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I have taken the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and have used five bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I am now able to do my work and walk with pleasure. I feel like a new woman. I enjoy everything around me and thank God for letting me live long enough to find something that made me well again."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

has a curative effect upon all mucous surfaces, and hence removes catarrh. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy.

Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" eradicates catarrhal affections, of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs, will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request.

"The "Discovery" has been put up and sold in its liquid form for over 40 years and has given great satisfaction. Now it can be obtained of medicine dealers in tablet form as well. A trial box sent prepaid for 50 one-cent stamps. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Assist nature a little, now and then, with a searching and cleansing, yet gentle cathartic, and thereby avoid many diseases.

A Familiar sight the world over
DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Enough "Bull" Durham sold last year to roll approximately 22,000 cigarettes every minute of every day.

THE cowboy riding his lonely night watch; the millionaire at his club; the toiler in the factory; the "chief" in his office; the sailor before the mast; the admiral in his cabin; the soldier in the barracks; the general in his "quarters"; men of every nation, occupation and class—all find *unequaled enjoyment* and *satisfaction* in the good old "Bull" Durham Tobacco in the homely 5-cent muslin sack!

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(FORTY "ROLLINGS" IN EACH 5-CENT MUSLIN SACK)

Last year alone enough "Bull" Durham was sold to make approximately *12 billion cigarettes*—about the same number as all brands of ready-made cigarettes in this country combined! This proves that the majority of smokers know that cigarettes rolled from "Bull" Durham Tobacco afford greater enjoyment and satisfaction than any ready-made cigarettes they can buy!

Here are figures every smoker should know:

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost .	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost . .	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost	25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost . . .	5 cents

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack

Get a 5-cent muslin sack of "Bull" Durham *today* at the nearest dealer's—pack some in your pipe or roll some in a cigarette—and learn *why* "Bull" Durham has been the standard smoking tobacco of the world *for three generations*—smoked by *more millions of men* than all other high-grade tobaccos *combined!*

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

OLDEST RESIDENT IS 92 YEARS

Rice Webb, of Crookston, Voted for Clay in 1844.

Crookston.—Rice Webb celebrated his ninety-second birthday anniversary at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Watts, wife of Judge Watts of the fourteenth judicial district, last week. He has the distinction of being the oldest resident of Crookston, but despite his years he is active and his mind is clear and alert, one of his first desires being to read the daily papers, particularly the political news.

One of Ten Children.

He is one of a family of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webb at Bradford, McKean county, Pa., where he engaged in the lumber business with his father until he was 30 years [illegible]. Then, with his wife, he emigrated to what was then the far west, [illegible] Lake Erie to Detroit, then [illegible] to Rockford, driving overland to Maquoketa, where he purchased land and worked as a carpenter, later moving to Osceola, where he [illegible] a store and grist mill. With [illegible] and four others he founded the first [illegible] in that region, and at the [illegible] semi-centennial, held a few [illegible] was the only survivor of [illegible]. Mrs. Webb died [illegible] their marriage.

Married in 1851.

[illegible] February, 1851, he married Miss [illegible] of Osceola, who was a [illegible] of John Allen and [illegible] immortalized by Longfellow, [illegible] only surviving child. Mrs. Watts [illegible] here, an only son having died several years ago at Atlanta, Ga.

The Webb family resided in St. Paul from 1871 to 1872. Then they moved to Brookville, Wis., where they remained until 1877, when Mr. Webb's mill was destroyed by fire, and he came to northern Minnesota, taking a homestead. For twenty years he has been a resident of Crookston, spending most of his time with Mrs. Watts.

In politics Mr. Webb is a democrat, and first voted for Henry Clay for president in 1844. When he cast his last presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson it was the eighteenth time he had exercised the privilege of the national ballot. He recounts the great progress made in his time—slavery wiped out, the coming of the railroad, flying machines, the discovery of the north and south poles, the telephone, telegraph, all farm machinery and the automobile. His great-grandfather, a Frenchman, lived to be 124 years old. The latter fought in the French and Indian wars and was once captured by the Indians, but escaped and hid in a hollow tree.

Two Associations Meet.

Mankato.—The biggest and most comprehensive agricultural meeting ever held in the city continued for four days this week. The annual state convention of the Minnesota Field Crop Breeders' association and the Minnesota Corn Growers' association met jointly. It is expected that these two associations will consolidate. Mayor Charles T. Taylor gave an address of welcome and was responded to by President C. W. Glotfelter of the Seed Breeders' association, who presided in the absence of Senator T. E. Cashman of Owatonna, president of the Corn Growers' association.

Rural Carriers Organize.

Winona.—Rural mail carriers in Winona county organized a county association here by electing Robert Barclay of Stockton, president; Fred Weidmann, Winona, secretary; Edward Rivers, Rollingstone, treasurer. Robert Barclay and C. O. White were named delegates to the Duluth convention. The good roads work was heartily indorsed.

Would Close Saloons at Randolph.

Cannon Falls.—The village of Randolph will vote on the license question soon. A petition to that effect has been filed by Rev. O. Sandbach and others. Rev. W. H. Miller of Minneapolis, an anti-saloon worker, opened the campaign Sunday afternoon.

Milkmen Plead Guilty.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—Eight indicted milkmen and their corporations appeared before Judge Jelley in district court, changed their pleas of "not guilty" to "guilty," and were fined $1,500 for combining in restraint of trade.

Would Close Sunday Theatres.

Rochester.—At a meeting of the Rochester Ministerial association the bill in the legislature closing Sunday theaters received unanimous endorsement.

Cashman's Bill Indorsed.

St. Peter.—Indorsement of the Cashman distance tariff act was voted by the members of the St. Peter Commercial club at a meeting last week. An opponent of the bill argued against such action, holding that St. Peter shippers, if convinced they were being discriminated against in the matter of freight rates could always obtain relief by means of an appeal to the state railroad and warehouse commission. Confidence in the commission was expressed by a vote that was practically unanimous in favor of the bill.

Will Have Clean-Up Week.

St. Cloud.—A clean-up week for St. Cloud, opening with a public session of the Stearns-Benton County Medical association, at which some speaker of note will make an address, and closing with a health and hygiene ball, was decided upon at a meeting of the committee placed in charge by the Public Health league. During the week the children of the public schools and the citizens at large will be requested to conduct a general campaign for a cleaner St. Cloud. A prize will be offered for the best essay.

SCHOOLS TO TEST SEED CORN

General System for Use in Stevens County Is Established By Chicago Man.

Morris.—Bert Ball of Chicago, secretary of the crop improvement committee of the grain exchanges, spent some time in Morris conferring with local men with reference to promoting testing of seed corn by the boys of the Stevens county rural schools.

A committee consisting of T. H. Maguire, Morris; W. J. Browne, Hancock; J. E. Peterson, Donnelly; L. M. Larson, Alberta, and L. C. Dorweiler, Chokio, was appointed to co-operate with County Superintendent Ray S. Roberts and F. D. Hawk, county farm agent, in the distribution of the "rag doll" corn testers and in the seed corn testing contest to be made in Stevens county in the spring. These contests are now going on in Iowa and other corn-growing states.

This committee will be assisted by forty students of the school of agriculture at Morris, dividing them up for the various school districts of the county, two students visiting three to five districts, so as to make a whirlwind canvass of the county in one or two days. This will be under the direction of County Agent F. D. Hawk.

Prepare For Big Crop.

This preparation is for a big corn crop in Stevens county this season, and the second phase is to be handled through the county fair to be held the first week in October. The final phase is to be a yield roundup in November.

The Stevens County Farm club held its annual meeting at Morris on Saturday. This date was also the first anniversary of the forming of the West Central Minnesota Development association, which embraces twenty counties in west central Minnesota. Seven of these counties, Traverse, Big Stone, Swift, Stevens, Pope, Grant and Otter Tail, have put in county agents, and five more have a fund well on the way to provide agents.

A field and publicity secretary has been secured to assist in the organization and unification of the association's developments. F. W. Murphy, president of the association, and E. C. Higbie, secretary, will, upon application, direct the field secretary's services in assisting the counties to complete their organizations and secure their county agents.

The Stevens County Farm club has incorporated under the name of Stevens County Farm Bureau, with the following directors: E. J. Jones, Morris; W. J. Brown, Hancock; E. E. Walpole, Hancock; L. C. Dorweiler, Chokio; R. B. Goodhue, Donnelly; L. M. Larson, Alberta. The bureau will work in conjunction with the West Central association. A committee has authorized the purchase of an automobile for the use of its county agent.

The Stevens county bureau will require at least three carloads of Holstein stock in the spring, in addition to several carloads of stock already brought in. The subject of silos is also under consideration.

FARIBAULT COUNTY MEETING

Howard, Bracken and Others Address School Officials and Teachers—Electricity for Blue Earth.

Blue Earth.—A Faribault county educational meeting was held last week. George F. Howard of the state university, spoke on the "Industrial Farm," and Dr. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, on "Health" and on "Economics of Public Health." Saturday was school officers' day and the directors of the schools of Faribault county were present. At 10:30 a. m., A. W. Rankin of the state university, spoke on "Educational Topics." E. M. Phillips, state rural school commissioner, will take as his subject "The New Rural School."

Saturday afternoon there was an oral and written spelling contest, the best spellers of the county being present to compete. These spelling matches are conducted yearly. L. B. Bassett of the state university lectured in the afternoon before the Faribault County Corn Growers' association.

Commencing April 1 Blue Earth will have a continuous electric light and power service. Heretofore there has only been such service from 6 p. m. to 1 a. m. Many business places will install electric motors for running the plants.

Boy Killed by Falling Tree.

St. Cloud.—Peter, the 8-year-old son of Mat Sonnen, a farmer living near New Munich, was instantly killed by a falling tree. The youngster ran from the house to call his father for supper just as a large tree was being felled. The tree fell on him, crushing him to death instantly.

$25.00 Prize Is Awarded.

St. Cloud.—H. M. Wheelock of Wheelock's Weekly, Fergus Falls, was awarded the $25 prize offered by the Commercial club for the best writeup of the city, following the meeting of the editors of northwestern Minnesota. Editor Welles of Sauk Center and Editor Barstow of Royalton were given honorable mention, and a cut used in connection with the writeup in the Akeley Herald-Tribune was purchased from that paper. The writeups will be used in an advertising booklet.

County's First Poultry Show.

Mantorville.—The first poultry show in Dodge county was held last week. Many fine birds were exhibited and much interest manifested. The Dodge County Poultry association was organized and it was decided to have an annual poultry show at Kassen. Officers elected were: President, Fred Fiegel, Jr.; vice president, Dr. G. J. Garretson; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Blanch; directors, Messrs. Hanson, Woodcock, Crosier, Steel and Mrs. Watts.

BILL BRENNAN TALKS

Umpire Gives His Opinion of 1912 Baseball Players.

No Pennant Ever Was Taken Without Star Slabman, Declares National League Arbiter—Makes Comparison of Pitchers.

"Bill" Brennan, National league umpire, talked of baseball players, world's series, brother umpires and magnates and had a good word to say for all.

"You can talk all you want to about world's series," he declared, "but for real baseball, those first two contests between the Cubs and Sox were as pretty as any you would want to see. Nine full innings and twenty-eight men faced Walsh the first day.

"But even at that I won't say he is the greatest of them all. For instance, I have never seen Ford or Johnson work and they say those two are the real stuff. Bender I have seen and also Coombs, having worked last year in the world's series. I also saw Joe Wood last spring in a couple of games before the season opened. I think, on the whole, that the pitching of the two leagues stacks up about even. In the National there is Marquard and "Nap" Rucker and Jess Tesreau, not to mention Lavender of the Cubs, Hendrix of Pittsburgh and a few others.

"Pitching is always the thing that wins in a short series. This has been said before, but it is so true that it will bear repeating. You may also add this, that no team ever has won a pennant without at least one star, air-tight pitcher. Look over the list in both leagues. There were Coombs and Bender with the Athletics, Mullin of Detroit, Reulbach and Brown of Chicago, Adams of Pittsburgh, Mathewson of New York and Ed Walsh of the Sox. In every pennant race of the last several years one or more pitchers have had to bear the brunt of the victory.

"Classifying the assets of a winning ball club in their order of merit, I should place an air-tight pitcher first. Second comes the catcher. A high-class man behind the bat is absolutely necessary to a winning team and for substantiation let me point out Thomas, Meyers, Kling, Sullivan and Carrigan, and, incidentally, Stanage. All these men were of invaluable assistance in bringing the flags to their various clubs.

"Next comes a heavy-hitting outfield and I guess I need go no further than the Boston club of 1912 to show you just what I mean. The outfield has got to be one of the most important cogs in a modern baseball machine and if it isn't there strong, then good-by to pennant hopes.

"Offensively, of course, hitting is the most important feature, but of scarcely secondary importance is fast base running. McGraw's Giants realize the truth of this and it is generally granted that their ability and daring on the bases were their greatest asset throughout the season."

Wilson to Help Opening.

President-Elect Woodrow Wilson has been asked to throw out the first ball for the 1913 season at Washington.

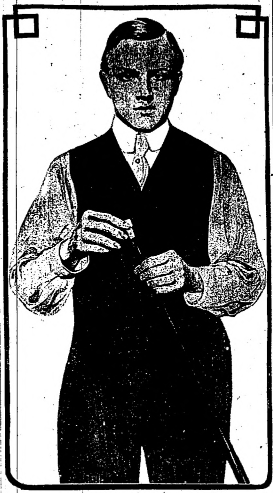
Magee Is Optimistic.

Lee Magee, the hard-hitting, all-round man of the Cardinals, says the team is goin, to be in the race under Manager Huggins.

Regular Job for Vitt.

Oscar Vitt will play third base regularly for the Detroit Tigers next season.

DEMAREST AFTER BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP



Calvin Demarest, Former Amateur Champion.

One of the stars of the billiard world is Calvin Demarest, the young Chicago cue artist. Demarest was formerly amateur billiard champion and since he invaded the ranks of the professionals has demonstrated that he is capable of holding his own with Hoppe, Slosson, Sutton and the other cracks. In the recent big tournament in New York Demarest defeated Yamada, the Japanese marvel. Demarest is anxious to meet Willie Hoppe for the championship and may appear in a match game with him shortly.

GOSSIP AMONG SPORTS

Ed Walsh is picked as the greatest pinch-pitcher in either league.

Jeff Tesreau of the Giants says he'll cop the pitching wreath this season.

Eddie Phelps has signed his contract to catch for the Dodgers again.

One thing we'd like to know, and that it, what position will Jim Thorpe play next season?

Manager McGraw of the Giants rates base running as 15 per cent of successful baseball.

Barney Dreyfuss has decided not to sign any of his players for more than a year at a time.

It is reported that George Wiltse, the Giants' left-hander, will be converted into a first sacker this year or next.

Sam Agnew, the young catcher secured by the Browns from the Pacific Coast league, is being touted as a find.

Jack Love, utility player of the Kansas City Blues for the last four years, will play with Denver of the Western league this season.

Poor Bat Nelson! His wife has asked him to quit fighting. This is one instance in which "Bat" may not have the last word.

Louisville of the American association gave $3,000 and two men, Johnny Burke and Pitcher Fucik, to Wichita for Catcher Clemmons.

Long Tom Hughes, who was one of Griffith's mainstays last season, is not to be overlooked in discussing the Senators' 1913 chances.

Red Dooin now is his own boss. "You're manager of the club and you are the one to deal with the players," President Locke told him.

Dan Morgan talks and talks and talks of "Knockout" Brown of New York. But that is not winning any championships for the pugilist.

CUBAN TAKES CHESS TITLE

Capablanca, Cuban Champion, Is Victor in National Play at New York—Final Standing.

Joseph R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, won the American national chess masters' tournament, which was concluded the other day, with a final score of eleven games won and two lost, comprising ten victories, two games drawn and one defeat.

Frank J. Marshall, who opposed Capablanca in the final round, played a careful game, not wishing to jeopardize his chance of second prize, the result being a drawn game after eighteen moves. Marshall's score was 10½ won and 2½ lost, consisting of eight wins and five drawn contests.

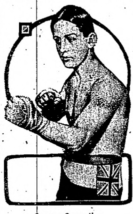
Charles Jaffe finished third with 9½ won and 3½ lost. He lost a chance of tying Marshall for second place by losing his game to Zapoleon, the first win for the latter in the tournament.

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Capablanca	11	2	Tenenwurzel	5½	7½
Marshall	10½	2½	Whitaker	5½	7½
Jaffe	9½	3½	Rubinstein	4½	8½
Janoski	9	4	Kline	4½	8½
Chajes	9	5	Morrison	4	9
Stapfer	8	5	Liebenstein	2½	10½
Kupchik	6½	6½	Zapoleon	2	11

CARPENTIER A HEAVY-WEIGHT

Former French Middleweight Finds It Difficult to Make Weight for That Division.

Georges Carpentier, the French middleweight champion, is to become a heavyweight. Carpentier has been growing too heavy for the middleweight class and finds it difficult to make weight for this division. His defeat at the hands of Billy Papke is laid by Carpentier's backers to the fact that he virtually had to starve himself to get down to the middleweight limit and greatly weakened himself thereby. Carpentier was looked upon as a wonder in the ring by the French boxing lovers, who hailed him as the greatest middleweight in the world. Such glowing reports of his prowess as a fighter reached these shores that America fight fanciers were forced to the conclusion that he must be a real ring marvel. But when the French champion went up against a couple of good American glove artists his boasted superiority was given a rude setback. Frank Klaus, the Pittsburg bear cat, and Billy Papke, who is not near as good a fighter as he was a few years ago, had no trouble in beating the foreigner. There has been talk for some time of Carpentier coming to this country and giving Americans a chance to see him in action. It is possible that the French star will be seen on this side before long.



Georges Carpentier.

DRESS OF DUTCH CHILDREN

Strange Costumes of Dutch Youngster Is Regulated by Tradition and by Climate.

The children of many foreign countries have costumes so different from those of the children of this country, as frequently to excite our curiosity. Yet of all strange costumes there is none more picturesque than that of children of Holland, which are peculiar to that country from headdress to shoes. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the everyday dress of Dutch children, dress that is partly regulated by tradition and partly by climate and environment. More expensive or church and holiday attire varies but little, the principal exception being the shoes, which are of English or American make, and very much like those worn in this country. The wooden shoes are still used for every-day wear.

Typical Holland Children.

FOUR WITH EIGHT HEARTS

Mother and Her Three Children Each Have Two of These Important Organs.

Easton, Pa.—Dr. James Morgenstein of 137 South Third street, Easton, has discovered a family in which the mother and three children are each provided with two hearts. Investigation has established the fact beyond a doubt. The woman is Mrs. Berton Perkins, and the children are Anna, Allen and Doris Perkins, aged 13, 11 and 4, respectively.

Dr. Morgenstein was called to the home of Berton Perkins to attend a child suffering from chickenpox. While inspecting the chest of the child he felt a heart beating on the right side. He hastily shifted his hand over to the left part of the chest and felt another heart beating there, apparently as any well behaved heart should do.

Dr. Morgenstein then determined to see if the phenomenon was repeated in the other children. He called in the two and again two hearts were beating, one in each side of the chest of each of them. He then summoned the mother and she, like her three children, was possessed of two vital organs, each pumping blood through the body.

On the following day Dr. Morgenstein gathered together several prominent physicians of Easton and together they carried on a minute examination of all the children. None of the doctors is able to account for the unnatural number of hearts.

One theory is that at birth there was a non-union of the different component parts of the organ; that is, the right ventricle and right auricle grew on the right side, and the left ventricle and the left auricle on the left side.

A peculiar phase of the case is that to outward appearances the other organs of all four are arranged in normal positions.

DRIVES CHARIOT INTO HOTEL

Princess Radzwill Creates a Genuine Sensation at a Fashionable Ball in Rome.

Rome.—A great sensation was caused at a skating ball at one of the principal hotels here by Princess Radzwill, formerly Dorothy Deacon of New York, who entered the crowded ball room seated in an ancient Roman chariot, decorated with flowers, illuminated by electricity and drawn by a team of prancing horses, which the Princess drove with one hand, while with the other she led a lion and a leopard chained together. Despite the attendance of a lion tamer armed with a whip and revolver the beasts were very restive and the chariot horses were frightened and shied several times while the amazed and alarmed guests crowded round the doorways ready to seek safety in flight.

After great difficulty the Princess managed to drive the chariot into the center of the ball room.

The tamer kept the beasts under control, but the guest were requested not to applaud lest the wild animals should get out of hand through panic.

WOULD BAR WOMAN SMOKERS

Bill Up in Massachusetts Legislature to Stop Use of Tobacco by Fair Sex.

Boston.—Every woman who smokes cigarettes is lowering the standard of womanhood, according to Representative Frederick P. Greenwood of Everett, who appeared before the committee on public health of the legislature in support of a bill providing a fine of not more than $50 for any person who gives or sells tobacco in any form to a woman.

"Womanhood has been placed on a high pedestal in Massachusetts," said Representative Greenwood, "and it is important to keep it there. There is a large and increasing sale of cigarettes and women are smoking them more and more. We should pass legislation to save them."

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913.

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON	All	May 1 2 3 5 June 20 July 1 2 3 Aug. 28 29 30	April 10 11 12 June 25 26 27 28 Sept. 1 1 2 3	April 14 15 16 July 4 4 5 7 Sept. 24 25 26 27	June 2 3 June 16 17 18 19 Aug. 7 8 9 Sept. 15 16	June 12 13 14 15 Aug. 3 4 5 6 Sept. 10 11 13	June 4 5 6 7 July 26 27 28 29 Sept. 17 18 19	June 8 9 10 11 July 30 31 Aug. 1 2 Sept. 20 21 22
BROOKLYN	April 22 23 24 25 May 29 30 30 31 Oct. 2 3 4	Live	April 14 15 16 June 21 23 24 Sept. 4 5 6 8 21	April 10 11 12 June 2 25 26 27 28 Sept. 29 30 Oct. 1	June 9 10 11 July 30 31 Aug. 1 2 Sept. 9 20 22 23	June 3 4 5 7 July 26 27 28 29 Sept. 17 18 19	June 12 13 14 15 Aug. 3 4 5 6 Sept. 10 11 12	June 16 17 18 19 Aug. 7 8 9 10 Sept. 14 15 16
NEW YORK	April 17 18 19 19 21 May 24 26 27 28 Sept. 29 30	April 26 28 29 30 July 4 4 5 7 Sept. 25 26 27	Sporting	May 1 2 3 5 June 30 July 1 2 3 Aug. 28 29 30	June 12 13 14 20 Aug. 4 5 6 Sept. 10 11 12 13	June 1 16 17 18 19 Aug. 7 8 9 10 Sept. 20 21	June 8 9 10 11 July 30 31 Aug. 1 2 Sept. 14 15 16	June 3 4 5 7 July 26 27 28 29 Sept. 17 18 19
PHILADELPHIA	April 26 28 29 30 June 21 23 24 Sept. 4 5 6 8	April 17 18 19 21 May 24 26 27 28 Sept. 1 1 2	April 22 23 24 25 May 29 30 30 31 Oct. 2 3 4	News	June 4 5 6 7 July 25 26 28 29 Sept. 17 18 19	June 8 9 10 11 July 30 31 Aug. 1 2 Sept. 14 15 16	June 16 17 18 19 Aug. 7 8 9 10 Sept. 20 21 22	June 12 13 14 15 Aug. 3 4 5 6 Sept. 10 11 13
PITTSBURGH	May 6 7 8 9 July 12 14 15 16 Aug. 25 26 27	May 20 21 22 23 July 17 18 19 21 Aug. 13 14 15	May 15 16 17 19 July 22 23 24 Aug. 16 18 19 20	May 10 12 13 14 July 8 9 10 11 Aug. 21 22 23	Printed	April 10 11 12 May 4 25 June 21 22 23 24 July 6 Sept. 7	April 13 14 15 April 27 28 June 30 July 1 2 Aug. 31 Oct. 4 5	April 20 21 22 23 June 25 26 27 28 29 Sept. 27 28
CINCINNATI	May 15 16 17 19 July 22 23 24 Aug. 16 18 19 20	May 10 12 13 14 July 8 9 10 11 Aug. 21 22 23	May 6 7 8 9 July 12 14 15 16 Aug. 25 26 27	May 20 21 22 23 July 17 18 19 21 Aug. 13 14 15	April 17 18 19 May 26 27 28 July 7 Sept. 1 1 2 3	In	April 29 30 May 1 2 3 July 3 4 4 5 Sept. 5 6	April 24 25 26 27 28 May 29 30 30 31 Oct. 4 5
CHICAGO	May 20 21 22 July 17 18 19 21 Aug. 12 13 14 15	May 6 7 8 9 July 12 14 15 16 Aug. 25 26 27	May 10 12 13 14 July 8 9 10 11 Aug. 21 22 23	May 15 16 17 19 July 22 23 24 Aug. 16 18 19 20	April 25 26 May 24 29 30 30 31 Aug. 29 30 Sept. 24 25	April 20 21 22 23 June 25 26 27 28 29 Sept. 27 28	These	April 17 18 19 June 1 20 21 22 23 Sept. 1 1 2
ST. LOUIS	May 10 12 13 14 July 8 9 10 11 Aug. 21 22 23	May 15 16 17 19 July 22 23 24 Aug. 16 18 19 20	May 20 21 22 23 July 17 18 19 21 Aug. 13 14 15	May 6 7 8 9 July 12 14 15 16 Aug. 25 26 27	April 30 May 1 2 3 July 3 4 4 5 Sept. 4 5 6	April 13 14 15 16 May 24 June 30 July 1 2 Aug. 29 30 31	April 10 11 12 May 4 25 26 27 July 6 Sept. 7 8 9	Columns.

MEN UNPAID FOR LONG HITS

Fan Declares Ball Over Fence Should Be Rated as Worth More Than One Run for Batter.

Once when an eastern baseball club was training in the south in a town where there were plenty of baseball fans, and the kind of fans that would sit up all night to talk baseball with the star pitcher or with the bat boy of the home team, a discussion began in front of the village tavern as to changes in the rules.

Everybody contributed a little to the fund of general information. It was as good as a donation party. But it was a tall, lank native, who sat on the horse block and ate tobacco with rare relish, who advocated what he termed justice for the batter.

"I've been playing with the Tombesee boys across yon river," said he. "We've got two pow'ful hefty batters. I allow that they can slap that old ball fu'thuh than any two huskies in this county. But what's the good of their slappin' it? That's what I'm risin' to ask. They git a run fur it, don't they? A plain, ordinary hit that doesn't allow to go mo' than half as much may count a home run. Seems to me like that, it's the only fair thing to do to change that rule so that a runner can keep on runnin' until the ball gets back to the pitchuh."

"Suppose that it goes over the fence or into a creek or something of that kind?"

"Three runs fo' ovuh the fence and game called on account of water if the ball floats away in a stream," was the calm rejoinder. "If a man kin hit a ball ovuh a fence he shouldn't be handicapped, but should be encouraged to do his religious best."

Break Records in Yale Swim.

Yale defeated McGill university of Canada in a dual swimming meet, 39 to 14. Four intercollegiate records were broken. Yale won the 600 feet relay race in 1:44 2-5, breaking the record of 1:48 3-5. Hoadley of Yale won the 50-yard swim in :25 3-5, breaking the record of :26. Hodgson of McGill lowered two records. He won the 220-yard swim in 2:29 2-5 seconds, breaking the record of 2:37. In the 100-yard swim he made the distance in :58 2-5, chopping off one-fifth of a second from the record.

Announces A. A. Umpire Staff.

The umpire staff of the American association for 1913 was announced by President Chivington as follows: Ollie Chill, Indianapolis; J. E. Johnstone, Irvington, N. J.; J. A. Murray, Chester, Pa.; Fred Westervelt, Richmond, Va.; Joseph O'Brien, Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Erwin, Chicago; R. F. Connolly, Boston, and E. S. Handiboe, Washington.

Simon-Pure Amateur.

Connie Mack has his own idea, of what a simon-pure amateur is. Connie's definition is new. Here it is: "A simon-pure amateur is an athlete who pays another man for the privilege of playing."

Fast Horses From One Source.

Of the 53 trotters that entered the 2:10 list in 1912, 32 trace back in the direct male lines to George Wilkes (2:22), and 28 are inbred to him. Ten of the newcomers are direct descendants of Electioneer, and six are inbred to him. Sixteen of the fast ones represent the Wilkes-Electioneer cross. All but four are representatives of the Hambletonian family.

Yale to Meet Tigers May 10.

Yale will meet Princeton in the annual dual track games at Princeton on May 10 and Harvard at New Haven on May 17, according to the Yale track schedule.

Rudolph's Good Work.

Rick Rudolph of Toronto led the International league pitchers with 25 victories and ten defeats last season.

Boost for Athletics.

Eddie Collins adds his testimony to that of Connie Mack that the Philadelphia Athletics will win in 1913.

San Antonio Signs Catcher.

The San Antonio Club of the Texas League, has signed Catcher Joseph C. Groff, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913. NUMBER, 35.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, March 6.—The Cashman distance tariff was passed in the senate yesterday by a vote of 35 to 25.

The action of the senate is said to presage victory for the measure in the house. Opponents of the bill said that the possibilities of the bill being defeated in the house were slight.

If the bill passes the house, and is signed by the governor, Minnesota will have followed the state of Iowa in making mileage the basis for making freight rates. Iowa passed such a law 25 years ago. The example of Iowa has been followed by no other state in the union so far.

Points in the Bill.

The bill makes distance the principal factor in the making of railroad rates. One feature in which it differs from the Iowa law is that a long line can meet the rate of the short line at a junction point. This feature does not, however, take care of the stations that might be located within a few miles of the junction point.

The Vote on the Bill.

Ayes—Ahmann, Anderson, Bedford, Benson, Carpenter, Cashman, Coller, Cook (G.), Cook (L. O.), Donaldson, Duea, Duxbury, Froshaug, Glotzbach, Gunderson, Hanson, Haycraft, Johnston, Lende, Marden, Moonan, Murray, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Peterson, Poehler, Putnam, Rustad, Sageng, Saugstad, Schaller, Stebbins, Thoe, Weis.

Nays—Boyle, Cheadle, Clague, Denegre, Dunn, Dwinnell, Elwell, Fosseen, Gunn, Johnson (C. D.), Johnson (V. L.), Klein, L'Herault, McGrath, Pauly, Pugh, Rockne, Sullivan (G. H.), Sullivan (J. D.), Swanson, Sundberg, Van Hoven, Wallace, Wilson, Works.

Bill Strenuously Opposed.

The action of the senate comes as a climax to a campaign of education for and against the bill that has been almost unprecedented in the state. Commercial bodies from many of the smaller towns throughout the state have strenuously opposed the bill on the ground that it would hurt their industries. Members of these organizations have sent literature out broadcast. On the other hand, Senator Cashman has been sending out literature and making speeches on this measure for years.

Senator Thomas E. Cashman, author of the bill, fought hard yesterday to bring his "pet" measure to victory. Mr. Cashman has made this distance tariff bill a specialty for a number of years. The bill was lost by a narrow margin two years ago.

Another Cigarette Bill.

The "makings" will be a thing of the past among boys under 21 years of age, if a bill introduced in the legislature by Representative E. J. Westlake of Minneapolis, becomes a law.

It goes farther than any previous tobacco selling regulation that yet has been offered, in that it not only makes it an offense for a dealer to sell tobacco to minors, but also makes it an offense for a minor to be caught smoking cigarettes or having the "makings" in his possession.

Telephone Bill Passes.

The Minnette telephone bill prevailed in the house yesterday by a vote of 103 to 3. An amendment submitted by Representative Lennon of Minneapolis, removing the physical connection provision was overwhelmingly defeated.

The bill places all companies operating in the state under the control and jurisdiction of the railroad and warehouse commission. The act also makes physical connection between rival lines mandatory when demanded.

St. Paul, March 5.—Halvord Erickson, public utilities commissioner of Wisconsin, pictured to the Minnesota state senate yesterday the evils and embarrassments which arise so long as the public utilities remain in city politics.

As a contrast, Mr. Erickson explained the facilities and equipment with which the Wisconsin commission has been able to handle public service corporations with consequent fairness to both sides.

Proves Worth of Department.

Guy A. Eaton, state oil inspector, successfully defended his department from the charge that it had no practical use and existed only for political purposes, before the house committee on public accounts and expenditures.

The house committee on commerce and retail trade has again postponed action on the Greene bill, which repeals the anti-cigaret law.

Down to Work.

The lower house of the legislature is getting down to real work. On Monday it passed 37 bills, more in number than it had passed during the previous eight weeks of its session.

The bills from the committee on taxes, increasing the gross earnings tax rate on the intra-state business of express companies from 6 to 8 per cent, and fixing a gross earnings tax on sleeping car companies at 5 per cent, were passed by a unanimous vote.

What They Did.

Reduced the mortgage tax from 50 cents on every $100 to 15 cents, except where the mortgage runs for a period of more than five years. In mortgages of this class the tax is fixed at 25 cents.

Authorized the state prison to manufacture any article not made by free labor in the state.

Directed the publishing of constitutional amendments to be voted on at elections in all of the legal papers of the state.

Prohibited the taking of liquor onto school grounds.

Provided for the election of delegates to national party conventions by vote of the people.

Afternoon Sessions Now.

Afternoon sessions will be held by the house from now on in its efforts to act on the large number of bills which have piled up on the calendar. More than 200 bills have received favorable committee action, which remain to be voted upon.

Only 19 days remain in which bills can be introduced by house members under the usual rules. For ten days after that period no bill will be received without the consent of two-thirds of the house. Then, for the remainder of the session, before bills are received, they must be accompanied by a request from the governor.

St. Paul, March 4.—The present legislature, although it still has six weeks or more in which to work, has disposed of a large amount of important legislation. Some has been killed, but much more has been passed by one branch or the other and now awaits action by the other branch.

The house has been the busiest in disposing of legislation. In this body such measures as reapportionment, initiative and referendum, tonnage tax, county option, good roads, etc., have been acted upon.

Efforts on the part of Benjamin Drake, Jr., attorney for the Equity Co-operative exchange, to introduce into the records of the senate grain investigation the views of Louis Brandeis held regarding the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce failed yesterday. The committee ruled that it did not care what Mr. Brandeis thought.

Mr. Drake offered to show that, at a conference in Minneapolis last fall, Mr. Brandeis had declared that the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was a monopoly and that he advised bringing suit against it. The committee ordered that all Mr. Drake's remarks regarding the Brandeis incident be ruled out of the records.

Campbell Bill in Original Form.

The house labor committee yesterday amended the Campbell mothers' pension bill, placing its administration in the counties instead of the state. This was provided in the bill in its original form. Chairman Campbell said that it was amended so as to place the administration in the state at the request of certain charity organizations, who said if the amendment were made they would withdraw their opposition. He added that after this was done, the opposition from this direction was just as keen, so he thought the county administration feature ought to be returned to the bill.

St. Paul, March 3.—Distance tariff, which has been laid aside by both houses of the legislature, will come to the front again when the Cashman bill comes up as a special order in the senate at 2 p. m. Wednesday. Having consented to one delay to await a decision of the supreme court in the rate cases and having failed to get a decision, Senator T. E. Cashman is expected to insist upon a vote on his bill this week. The bill in the house is taking its regular course instead of being made a special order, and may be reached any day or may not be reached for some time. Should the senate kill the Cashman bill, the house is not likely to waste much time on the house bill.

Reapportionment, it is expected, will be definitely settled this week. The senate committee will have a hearing on the house bill Tuesday afternoon and members declared they would stay all night, if necessary, in order to report the bill out to the senate early Wednesday. It is expected the committee will recommend that the bill be made a special order Friday, when the senate will either kill or pass the bill.

Having settled the question of legislative reapportionment, there still remains the congressional redistricting. In this also the initiative will be left to the house, and a subcommittee appointed last week is expected to get a bill in shape this week to present to the house.

Senate for Two Battleships.

Washington, March 3.—Two battleships were voted into the naval appropriation bill by the senate after a short discussion of the provision adopted by the house limiting the building program to one battleship. The two battleship amendment offered by the naval committee of the senate was adopted by 54 to 16. An amendment by Senator Brandegee providing for three ships was defeated. The bill carries a total appropriation of approximately $150,000,000.

Thaw Again Seeks to Obtain Liberty.

New York, March 4.—For the fifth time since his incarceration in Matteawan asylum for the shooting of Stanford White, Harry K. Thaw has appealed to the courts by way of a writ of habeas corpus to have the question of his sanity adjudged in the hope of gaining his freedom. The writ was granted by Supreme Court Justice Guy in the instance of Attorney Charles Kennedy, who had never before figured in the many and intricate Thaw proceedings.

RENOMINATE HOUSE OFFICERS

DEMOCRATS TO RETAIN ALL THE MEN NOW RULING.

Final Consideration of the Tariff Will Be Taken Up at Once.

Washington, March 6.—Speaker Clark was renominated, Representative Underwood again chosen chairman of the ways and means committee, the entire Democratic personnel of that tariff making body named, and all the house officers, renominated at a harmonious six-hour caucus of the Democrats of the house of the sixty-third congress. The caucus was held in the house chamber and 270 of the 290 house Democrats were present.

The following were nominated for ratification by the house when it meets in extra session on April 1:

Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri.

Ways and means committee—Representative Underwood, Alabama, chairman; Francis Burton Harrison, New York; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; W. S. Hammond, Minnesota; Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Timothy T. Ashberry, Ohio; John S. Garner, Texas (new); James W. Collier, Mississippi (new); Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky (new). Republican members will be chosen in April.

Clerk of the house—South Trimble, Kentucky.

Doorkeeper—J. J. Sinnott, Virginia.

Sergeant-at-arms—Robert B. Gordon, Ohio.

Postmaster—William M. Dunbar, Georgia.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry N. Couden, Washington, D. C.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee will commence the final committee revision of the tariff, next taking up the work where the Democrats, constituting the majority of the committee in the last session of congress, left it in a "tentative basis." There will be a tariff caucus when the extra session convenes, to pass upon the report.

A resolution framed by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, to forward his budget reform plan to reduce congressional appropriations, was adopted.

Sonora Repudiates Huerta.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mex., March 6.—Repudiation of Huerta's provisional national government was made officially here at a special meeting of the Sonora state congress, which also issued a general call to arms for all people of the state to prevent any intrusion of Huerta soldiers. "Any attempt to bring government troops into Sonora will be resented," was the message sent by the state authorities here to the party in power at Mexico City.

Michigan Hotel Fire.

Calumet, Mich., March 6.—The Imperial hotel of Laurium burned to the ground. The fire was caused by defective furnace flues. A score of guests narrowly escaped with their lives by leaping from upper story windows. Hilda Alla, employed in the hotel, broke her back and will die. Mrs. Mary Brown and Howard Jones were seriously hurt.

Kills Self and Sweetheart.

Glyndon, Minn., March 6.—Miss Ina Skein, teacher in a school near here, was shot and seriously wounded by Bernie Tinjun, a jealous lover. Tinjun then ended his own life.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, March 6.—Wheat, May, 85¾c; July, 87⅝c; No. 1 northern, 85⅜c; No. 2 northern, 83⅜c; No. 1 durum, 89c; No. 3 corn, 46½c; No. 3 white oats, 31c; barley, malting, 56c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 1 flax, $1.28¼.

Duluth, March 6.—Wheat, May, 86½c; July, 85c.

South St. Paul, March 6.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@8.25; cows, $4.75@7.00; calves, $7.50@9.25; hogs, $8.20@8.30; sheep and lambs, $8.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 6.—Hog values today rebounded to the high point of the year. Eleven markets had only 80,000 arrivals, against 122,000 a week ago. The cattle supply was moderate and prices strong, $8.25@8.75 taking most of the steers. In sheep steadiness prevailed. Weather favored the dressed trade.

Hogs — Receipts, 26,000; market strong; bulk of sales, $8.45@8.60; light, $8.35@8.65; mixed, $8.30@8.60; heavy, $8.15@8.55; rough, $8.15@8.30; pigs, $5.80@8.20.

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; firm; beeves, $7.10@9.25; Texas steers, $5.30@6.25; western steers, $6.70@7.90; stockers and feeders, $6.25@8.[illegible]; cows and heifers, $3.40@7.60; calves, $7.00@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market firm; native, $5.35@6.90; western, $5.75@7.00; yearlings, $6.85@8.[illegible]; lambs, native, $7.50@8.85; western, [illegible].

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 6.—Active buying at a decline today steadied wheat. Hope of improved export demand formed the incentive. Good weather and liberal receipts caused an easy feeling at the outset. Opening prices were unchanged to ⅛@¼c lower. May started at 91⅛c to 91⅜@91½c, the same as last night to ⅛@¼c off, and rallied 91½@91⅝c.

Better call from shippers led to firmness in corn. May opened a shade to ⅛@¼c higher at 52⅛@52¼c to 52⅜@52½c, touched 52⅝@52½c and reacted to 52⅜c.

Advocates Police Women.

New York, March 6.—Police women would give material aid in stamping out vice in New York, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont told the legislative committee investigating police conditions. The appalling increasing traffic in the municipality should be represented by women qualified to furnish motherly protection to girls in public places. "I believe a force of policewoman should be assigned to the sections most congested at night—not overlooking the lonely places."

SENATE CONFIRMS NEW CABINET LIST

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS ADVISERS HOLD FIRST MEETING.

LIST SAME AS FORECASTED

Senate is Convened With Marshall Presiding—President Declares He Will Not See Uninvited Applicants For Offices.

Washington, March 6.—The Wilson cabinet was confirmed by the senate after it reconvened at 2 p. m. yesterday. The senate then confirmed President Wilson's nomination of Edgar E. Clark of Iowa to be interstate commerce commissioner, and referred that of John H. Marble of California to the interstate committee for conference.

The Cabinet.

The names President Wilson sent to the senate for confirmation are:

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, secretary of state.

William Gibbs McAdoo of New York, secretary of the treasury.

Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey, secretary of war.

James Clark McReynolds of Tennessee, attorney general.

Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas, postmaster general.

Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, secretary of the navy.

Franklin K. Lane of California, secretary of the interior.

David Franklin Houston of Missouri, secretary of agriculture.

William C. Redfield of New York, secretary of commerce.

William Bauchop Wilson of Pennsylvania, secretary of labor.

Marshall Has Help.

With new faces in every row, the senate prepared for its first real work under democratic control. Vice President Marshall, new to the intricacies of senate procedure, picked his way carefully through the maze of preliminary organization with the aid of experienced parliamentary clerks. A call of the roll showed eighty-three present out of the existing membership of ninety-three. Senators Kern, Smith, Martin, Lodge and Root were appointed to notify the president the senate was ready to receive any communication for him.

The members of the new cabinet held their first meeting with President Wilson. Josephus Daniels, the new secretary of the navy, was the first to arrive and was followed by Lindley M. Garrison, the new secretary of war; William J. Bryan, the new secretary of state; Franklin K. Lane, who quits the chairmanship of the interstate commerce commission to become secretary of the interior; David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University of St. Louis, who becomes secretary of agriculture; Albert S. Burleson, who gives up his place in the house to be postmaster general; William Redfield, another member of congress who becomes secretary of commerce, and James C. McReynolds, attorney general. William C. McAdoo, the new secretary of the treasury, was last. The nominations went to the senate at noon.

Mr. Bryan was the center of a group as soon as he set foot in the executive offices.

"Well," he said, "I suppose I won't have any trouble getting in here such as I had many years ago when I was in congress. I didn't know the rules then and I called after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I didn't tell the doorkeeper who I was and I was coldly informed that no visitors were received after 4 o'clock."

President Wilson's first official act was to acknowledge receipt of the resignation of the Taft cabinet and all the assistant secretaries of the various departments. Although the assistant secretaries will not detach themselves immediately, their places will be filled with new men within a short time. The president expected to delay announcement of the selection of assistant secretaries.

Office seekers will not be permitted to take up the time of the new president. He issued a statement today declaring that applicants would have to address themselves to the heads of the different governmental departments unless the president sent for them.

To Give Norway Statue of Lincoln.

Bismarck, N. D., March 6.—Committee members have been named in every county in the state to co-operate in the interests of a plan to present to the republic of Norway, in behalf of the state of North Dakota, a $5,000 statue of Abraham Lincoln. The statue probably will be presented to the city of Christiania on the occasion of the centennial celebration in 1914. At a meeting held in Bismarck Governor L. B. Hanna was named as chairman of the committee. He started the subscription list with a contribution of $100.

Benches Will Be Installed.

Washington, March 6.—Workmen have begun tearing up the floor and furnishings of the chamber of the house of representatives, preparatory to rearranging the hall to accommodate 50 additional members who will come in with the assembling of the Sixty-third congress on April 1. Chairs and desks will be removed, the floor taken up, and a new floor arrangement made to accommodate rows of benches that will greatly enlarge the seating capacity.

HAS CHARGE OF U. S. PURSE.

WILLIAM G. M'ADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. PANKHURST BREAKS DOWN

GOES TO PARIS FOR A REST—CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS.

Fist Fight Takes Place in Hall When Students Let Loose Snuff.

London, March 6.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the suffragettes, has broken down. She has cancelled all engagements and gone to Paris for the rest cure. This announcement was made at a suffragette meeting at Hampstead, where Mrs. Pankhurst was scheduled to speak. "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond took her place.

Mrs. Drummond no sooner began talking than a group of students let loose quantities of snuff, starting everybody to sneezing. A lively scrimmage ensued between the attendants and the disturbers. Chairs were broken, blows exchanged, and black eyes and bruises were plentiful.

During a lull in the disorder Mrs. Drummond advised all the municipal electors to vote against the London county council progressive candidates, as a protest against the conduct of John Burns, president of the local government board, who has been denouncing the suffragettes as tyrannical and their militant efforts as blackguardism.

John Burns spoke at a meeting at Islington. While guards were ejecting two disturbing male supporters of the suffragettes, Mr. Burns said that such disturbances were the result of the "stuff" the newspaper had published. Later in the speech he said:

"The press of this country is imitating the American newspaper, which has so lied against public men, so slandered them, that few decent among the men are willing to go into public life in America. If the present campaign of calumny continues this country will end in civic neglect and corruption, for it will repel from public life the sensitive, kindly and respectable men who formerly served their fellow citizens."

TWO BOATS CRASH; 67 DROWN

German Torpedo Boat Rammed by Cruiser in North Sea—Seventeen Saved.

Heligoland, Germany, March 6.—Sixty-seven of the crew of the German torpedo boat "S 178" were drowned when the little vessel was rammed by the cruiser Yorck in the North sea. Among the dead are the commander of the torpedo boat, Lieutenant Koch, and his first officer. The surgeon and engineer and fifteen men of the crew were saved. The torpedo boat sank immediately. Eleven torpedo boats of the German navy have been sunk in accidents since 1895.

Torpedo boat destroyer "S 178" was one of the newest destroyers in the German fleet. It displaced 636 tons and carried a complement of eighty-four officers and men.

Attack Peace Envoys.

El Paso, March 6.—One federal killed and probably several Maderistas killed or wounded was the toll of a battle between the peace envoys on their way to Mexico City, where the Hurcata rebel peace conference is to be held and Maderistas who attacked the envoys' train at Santa Rosilia, Chihuahua.

E. E. Clark to Be Reappointed.

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson will reappoint Edgar E. Clark of Iowa a member of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Clark was reappointed by Mr. Taft, but his nomination failed of confirmation in the senate contest over other Taft appointments. John H. Marble of California, secretary of the interstate commerce commission and formerly its attorney, will be appointed a member of the commission to succeed Franklin K. Lane, who became secretary of the interior.

WILSON SETTLES DOWN TO LABORS

DOOR OPEN ONLY TO THOSE WHO CALL ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

CONFERS WITH NEW CABINET

Has Talw With Cen. John W. Kern, New Democratic Leader of Senate—McCombs Offered Post.

Washington, March 6.—With the tinsel and the military pomp, the cheers of the multitude, the stirring music of bands and the heavy tread of marching thousands, the fireworks and the limelight only a pleasant memory, Woodrow Wilson settled down in the chair of president as quietly and with as little ceremony, probably, as almost any man who ever crossed the threshold of the White House to become its master.

His long day was crowded with incidents and filled with the flavors of power that is a president's.

Almost the first act of the day was to serve notice upon officeseekers that they will not be welcome at the White House, unless they have been invited. Almost the last act was a conference with John W. Kern, chosen leader of the Democrats in the senate, and reputed representative of the administration in the upper house.

In between, he found time to shake hands with nearly 2,000 persons, consult with his new cabinet and with a few friends in congress, dictate letters, and generally launch his own ship of administration.

In spite of the report that Mr. Wilson might be expected to change many of the precedents that have grown up about the presidency, he bothered with none of importance, except that which permitted the officeseeker to invade the White House. He fitted easily with the machinery of the executive offices, did mostly what trained officials told him should be done, and took up the routine of government with ease.

Secretary is Busy.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Mr. Wilson's secretary, was just about as busy as his chief. He talked to the newspaper men stationed at the White House a half-dozen times, dictated many letters, received the congratulations of scores of friends from New Jersey and talked with many prominent Democrats.

All the delegates received came by appointment and the reported policy of the "open door" was explained to be an open door only to those who call upon public business. After luncheon with his family and Secretary Tumulty, Mr. Wilson learned one of the uses of the east room. He stood for 40 minutes and shook hands with 1,100 persons.

After the president returned from his automobile ride, Lindley M. Garrison, the secretary of war, had a brief conference with him.

Mr. Bryan, the secretary of state, called after Secretary Garrison left. He brought with him Huntington Wilson, former assistant secretary of state, and the heads of the various bureaus of the state department, presenting them to the president.

Secretary Bryan said there were some questions in the various bureaus which required the attention of the president at once, but that they concern routine chiefly.

McCoombs is Offered Post.

Washington.—Pres. Wilson made the formal announcement that he offered an ambassadorship to Chairman Wm. F. McCombs of the Democratic national committee.

"Mr. McCombs told me he did not wish a cabinet appointment. I have offered him one of the principal diplomatic posts, and hope he will accept. I desire men of cabinet size for the chief foreign appointments," said the president. It is known that the ambassadorship to France has been offered to Mr. Combs.

Particular significance was generally attached to the attendance at the White House offices of several other men mentioned for diplomatic posts.

Abraham I. Elkus of New York, who is likely to go to Japan, saw the president for a few minutes, as did Thomas Nelson Page, who may go either to Austria or Germany, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who seems certain to go to Russia.

Flagler Not Seriously Ill.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 6.—Henry M. Flagler, 82, virtual owner of the Florida East Coast railroad, is said to be recovering from injuries sustained on Saturday when he fell down two steps at his winter home near here. Reports that Mr. Flagler's hip was broken by the fall are denied. It is said his condition probably will be normal in a few days.

Wickersham to Tour World.

Washington, March 6.—George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, yesterday returned to private citizenship with a vacation in view to recuperate the energies he has spent in four years of record-breaking prosecutions of the "trusts." He left the capital for New York, whence he will go to San Francisco to sail on a world-girdling trip March 15. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wickersham. Mr. Wickersham has filed 87 civil and criminal anti-trust suits.

HEADS WILSON'S CABINET.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

LIPTON SENDS U. S. CHALLENGE

ENGLISH RACING ENTHUSIAST ASKS RACE FOR CUP.

Sir Thomas Disappointed at Premature Announcement of Request for Meet.

London, March 6.—A challenge by the Royal Ulster Yacht club for a series of races for the American cup, to take place in 1914, made on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, is on its way to America. It will reach New York on the Oceanic.

Sir Thomas Lipton expressed considerable surprise when asked about the truth of the report that a challenge for the America cup had been sent to New York. He had endeavored to keep the matter secret until the delivery of the challenge to the New York Yacht club. "For reasons of courtesy," Sir Thomas regretted that he was compelled to withhold some of the details.

Sir Thomas admitted, however, that his prejudice against the old "deed of gift" rules had been overcome and that he had challenged for a series of races under the old conditions. The British yachtman expressed the hope that with luck on his side he would win the race, adding that he wanted to do it without being the recipient of any favors.

When asked as to his previous statement that he would not challenge again for the America cup, except under the universal rules prevailing for yacht racing in America, Sir Thomas Lipton replied:

"Well, it is ten years since the last international race in America. I challenged six years ago under the universal rules, but my challenge was not accepted. I thought that for the sake of yachting, both here and in America, it was time we had another try for the cup. Hence my challenge under the conditions laid down in the deed of gift."

Sir Thomas Lipton said that he could not give the size of his yacht until the challenge had reached New York. The deed of gift, however, he said, provides for a boat from 65 to 90 feet in length.

As to the skipper of his yacht, Sir Thomas said:

"You know Captain Edward Sycamore has been sailing Shamrock IV, in international and local races in Europe for several years and I have another of my American captains at my call. Besides, I have my usual crew of racing men."

GENERAL WOOD'S TERM ENDS

Secretary Garrison Likely to Name a Successor to Army Man at Once.

Washington, March 6.—Under the army regulations, the designation of Major General Leonard Wood as chief of staff of the army expired at midnight. Consequently one of the first official acts of the new secretary of war must be to redesignate General Wood as chief of staff or to make another selection from among the major generals.

Secretary Garrison expected, after a conference with President Wilson, to be in a position to announce his decision at once.

Should no designation be made at once, the duties of chief of staff would be discharged by Major General Wotherspoon, the assistant chief. In that case General Wood's position would be that of the senior officer of the army, awaiting an assignment to duty, probably to one of the military divisions or departments, where he would succeed the officer chosen as the chief of staff.

Probe of Washington Police

Washington, March 6.—Aroused over the failure of the Washington police department to maintain order during the progress of the suffrage pageant of March 3, the senate has begun an investigation to place the responsibility for the lack of protection for the women marchers. The investigation is a result of a joint resolution of congress directing the police department to furnish protection to the suffragists. Senators Jones, Dillingham and Pomerane, have been named as investigating committee

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

CONGRESS.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill carrying $1,125,000.

Senate passed over president's veto Webb bill to prohibit shipment of liquor to dry states.

Senator Sheppard introduced a bill to forbid change of size and color of present paper money.

Senate passed naval appropriation bill, with an amendment to authorize the construction of two battleships.

Reliable information says William J. Bryan of Nebraska has been named as the secretary of state in the new Wilson cabinet.

Senator Owen introduced resolution calling on secretary of interior for all correspondence on proposed Osage Indian oil land leases.

The house struck from the army appropriation bill the provision placing the San Monica, Cal., soldiers' home under the supervision of the war department.

A bill to reduce the number of officers for each regiment of infantry, cavalry and field artillery was introduced in the House by Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee.

The senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for all correspondence relating to treasury order No. 5, requiring customs receipts to be deposited in national banks.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying approximately $283,060,000, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the house bill, was passed by the senate. The largest single item in the bill is for the transportation of mails on rail routes, $51,500,000 being authorized by the senate for this purpose.

That a man cannot live on $720 a year and "keep up appearances" was the decision of the senate when it overturned its postoffice committee, voted out $720 salaries for postal clerks and mail carriers and accepted the $800 minimum salary previously fixed by the house.

GENERAL.

The National convention of the Associated Sororities was held in Iowa City, Ia.

While bathing at her home at Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. E. B. Austin was electrocuted by a "massage vibrator."

At Paris, France, four of Bonnot's "auto bandits" have been condemned to die by the guillotine, four were freed, eleven were sentenced to from one to ten years' imprisonment and exile, and two to life imprisonment.

Rev. H. Miller Scott, former pastor of the Butler Avenue Congregational church at Lincoln, Neb., who has been attending Columbia university, in New York, has accepted a call to Flushing, Long Island.

That Francisco Madero former president of Mexico, and Jose Pino Saurez, his vice president, were assassinated and horribly mutilated in the national palace instead of being killed in the rear of the prison in Mexico City is the statement made by Francisco Madero, Sr.

For nearly half an hour a force of sixty Mexican soldiers engaged sixteen United States troopers of the Ninth cavalry under Lieutenant Michaelson on the international boundary line at Douglas, Ariz., until probably six of the Mexicans had been killed.

While flying a kite at Portsmouth, Va., Sidney Bright, a 16-year-old boy, was instantly electrocuted. The boy attached a thin wire to the kite instead of string, and when the kite fell across an electric wire eleven thousand volts passed through his body, killing him instantly.

Carved marble is to perpetuate the fame of "Uncle Joe" Cannon in congress. Superintendent of the capitol, E. Woods, stated that a marble bust is to be presented to congress by the "Sage of Danville," and placed in the main rotunda of the house office building.

The recent storm put a crimp in car loading on Nebraska railroads. Beginning with the start of the storm grain and stock loading dropped off and the record for two or three days bears a close resemblance to Sunday loading records.

The United States, it is stated in a Washington dispatch, has begun an action before the interstate commerce commission to prevent what is called an attempt by the Union Pacific Railway company to monopolize all the traffic bound for the Pacific northwest from points in the middle west and great lake points.

Joseph Ellison, aged 73 years, a veteran of the civil war from Fredericksburg, Ia., and a member of the soldiers' home, wandered away from Marshalltown, Ia., and froze to death on the Missouri & St. Louis right-of-way.

The public temper is rising against the suffragettes in London. Wild scenes were witnessed in Hyde park when a mob of several thousand broke up a suffragette meeting held under the leadership of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond.

The United States government has taken official recognition of the claim of Dr. Frederick Friedmann to the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

Salt Lake City has been chosen by the executive committee as the meeting place for the convention of the National Education association to be held July 5 to 10.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

President Woodrow Wilson.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Vice-President Marshall.

Procession to the Platform.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

GREAT PARADE IN HONOR OF WILSON

Federal and State Troops, Men From Navy, Veterans and Civilians March.

GEN. WOOD IS GRAND MARSHAL

Indians, Hunt Clubs and College Students Are in Line—Enthusiastic Spectators Continuously Cheer the Inaugural Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which Woodrow Wilson requested should be observed in every detail of his inauguration as president did not apply to the inaugural parade, for it was as elaborate as such an affair usually is. The people wanted it so, and they showed their appreciation of the spectacle by turning out by the hundred thousand and cheering wildly as the marchers passed with bands playing loudly and flags waving bravely.

The newly inaugurated president reviewed the procession and smiled his approval as he returned the salutes of the commanding officers, for all the glittering show had been arranged in his honor. Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was full of color, music and movement.

People Enjoy the Sight.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Formation of Parade.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpeter sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Wotherspoon Leads Regulars.

The regulars of the country's two armed service naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battleships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Thousands of Civilians.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

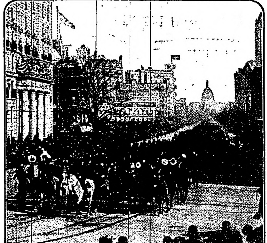
They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

Cheering Is Continuous.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as cound find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.



Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue During the Progress of a Typical Inauguration Parade.

INAUGURAL DAYS OF FORMER YEARS

How George Washington Became President at Federal Hall in New York City.

FALSE STORY OF JEFFERSON

"Simplicity" of His Inauguration a Myth Traced to English Writer—Jackson Fairly Mobbed by Motley Throng.

By EDWARD WEBSTER.

From the very beginning of the nation, inauguration day has generally been a day of display and festivity for the people of the United States, though at times national conditions have made it an occasion more solemn than joyous. But always the induction of a new president has been a noteworthy and interesting event.

When George Washington was inaugurated the first president in 1789, New York was the temporary capital of the young nation, and it was there that the ceremony took place after General Washington had ridden from his home at Mount Vernon in what was much like a triumphal progress.

Welcomed to New York.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 pilots clad in white, and passed through the Kill von Kull into New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 13 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present sub-treasury at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox, Hamilton, von Steuben and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Jefferson Story False.

If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

Chief Justice White.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

"Man of the People."

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the radical elements of the south scored a triumph and he was hailed as a "man of the people." This character was emphasized on the day of his inauguration the following March, for never before had such a huge motley throng gathered in Washington. Jackson's wife had died not long before, and he asked that the ceremonies be made very simple, but the masses were too hilarious to heed the request. The weather was pleasant and the east front of the capitol was used for the first time for the inauguration. In front of it surged 10,000 persons who were restrained only by a great iron chain. Jackson rode to the capitol on a white horse and went through the ceremonies with dignity, and started back to the White House. Then began his troubles, for the people broke loose with a vengeance.

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Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

"The president was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running, helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the executive mansion, where it was understood that refreshments would be distributed," wrote a contemporary, Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith. In their mad rush the crowds smashed furniture and dishes and seized the food as if they were starving. "The confusion became more and more appalling. At one moment the president, who had retreated until he was pressed against the wall of the apartment, could only be secured against serious danger by a number of gentlemen linking arms and forming themselves into a barrier. It was then that the windows were thrown open, and the living throng found an outlet. It was the people's day, the people's president, and the people would rule."

Too Much for Harrison.

For 12 years the Democrats controlled the destinies of the country, and then the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841. By this time transportation was made easier by the building of railways and the crowd that flocked to Washington was immense. It was much better behaved than that which "honored" Jackson, but it was hungry for offices.

Cold, wintry blasts swept the streets of Washington that March day, and Harrison, already old and rather feeble, rode his white horse without cloak or overcoat, and with his hat off in salute to the cheering crowds. The line of march was unprecedentedly long, and so was the inaugural address, and then the president led the procession back to the White House. The exposure was too much for him and within one month he was dead.

When Lincoln Took Hold.

Immensely dramatic was the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. From the day of his election threats against his life were numerous, and detectives discovered and foiled an organized plot to assassinate him on his way to Washington. The big bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Taney the sun burst through the clouds and shone full on the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for the country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.

* * *

Wisdom.

"Do you notice that your son has really learned anything in college?"

"Yes, he has learned that my ideas are those of an old fogy, and that he would be false to his trust if he did not do his best to bring me to a realization of my pitiable condition."

Why Not Be Allowed to Sleep?

A patent has been granted a New Yorker for a burglar alarm that awakens a person by spraying him with water as he lies asleep in bed.

No Change.

"You know you thought you wouldn't like living in a flat; have you changed your mind since moving into this one?"

"No, there isn't room to change anything."

Greatest Problem.

The greatest problem in a woman's life is not the soul problem, or the sex problem, or the suffrage problem, but how to look made to order on a ready-to-wear income.—Tatler.

After the Poker Game.

First Clubman (at 3:00 a. m.)—Why so worried looking? Cheer up, the darkest hour is just before dawn.

Second Clubman—Not at my house. I'm dead sure my wife's got all the lights burning and is waiting up for me.—Judge.

Bringing Him to the Point.

Her Father—Look here, young man, you've been hanging about here long enough: choose quickly—either my daughter's hand or her father's foot.

Sister's Explanation.

Kitty Kingston told her people that she was going out with a fashionable coiffure.

"What's that?" asked her brother.

Kitty—I'm 'shamed of your igerance, Willie—it's one of them fellers wot drives a motor car!"—P. I. P.

Light and Speed.

Many a young man today burns the midnight gasoline that his old dad burned the midnight oil to pay for.—Florida Times-Union.

Sawdust.

"Ours is a land flowing with milk and honey."

"Come now, did you ever see any milk or honey flowing through our streets?"

"Well, I've seen breakfast food on the sidewalks."

Patience.

Patience is the rope of advancement in all lines of life.—Japanese Proverb.

Eliot.

Its Worth.

"Words are queer things anyhow, ain't they?"

"How do you mean?"

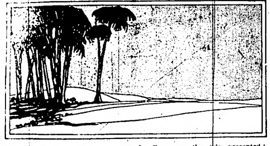
"A mobile face is a changing one, isn't it?"

"Yes; what of it?"

"And an automobile face is a fixed stare."

No Infectious Disease in Greenland.

Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.
Illustrations by M. G. Kettner

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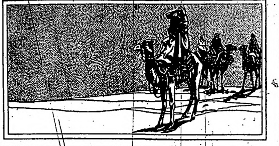


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English [illegible] the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune. The three captives are rescued by Henry Ackermann, who is in charge of a carpet caravan. Mahomed escapes. Mrs. Chedsoye discovers the absence of Fortune and leaves for New York, taking the girl's belongings with her. Through forged letters Mrs. Chedsoye, the major and their accomplices take possession of Jones' New York home.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Man Who Didn't Care.

It was the first of February when Ackermann's caravan drew into the ancient city of Damascus. That part of the caravan deserted by Mahomed got out for Cairo immediately they struck the regular camel-way. Fortune, George and Ryanne were in a [illegible] condition, heart and body weary, in rags and tatters. George, now that the haven was assured, dropped his forced buoyancy, his prattle, his jests. He had done all a mortal man could to keep up the spirits of his counfortunates; and he saw that, most of the time, he had wasted his talents. Ryanne, sullen and morose, often told him to "shut up;" which wasn't exhilarating. And Fortune viewed his attempts without sensing them and frequently looked at him without seeing him. Now, all this was not particularly comforting to the man who loved her and was doing what he could to lighten the dreariness of the journey. He made allowances, however; besides suffering unusual privations, Fortune had had a frightful mental shock. A girl of her depth of character could not be expected to rise immediately to the old level. Sometimes, while gathered about the evening fire, he would look up to find her sad eyes staring at him, and it mattered not if he stared in return: a kind of clairvoyance blurred visibilities, for she was generally looking into her garden at Mentone and wondering when this horrible dream would pass. Subjects for conversation were exhausted in no time. Dig as he might, George could find nothing new; and often he recounted the same tale twice of an evening. Sardonic laughter from Ryanne.

Ackermann had given them up as hopeless. He was a strong, vain, domineering man, kindly at heart, however, but impatient. When he told a story, he demanded the attention of all; so, when Ryanne yawned before his eyes, and George drew pictures in the sand, and the girl fell asleep with her head upon her knees, he drew off abruptly and left them to their own devices. He had crossed and recrossed the silences so often that he was no longer capable of judging accurately another man's mental processes. That they had had a strange and numbing experience he readily understood; but now that they were out of duress and headed for the coast, he saw no reason why they should not act like human beings.

They still put up the small tent for Fortune, but the rest of them slept upon the sand, under the stars. Once, George awoke as the dawn was gilding the east. Silhouetted against the sky he saw Fortune. She was standing straight, her hands pressed at her sides, her head tilted back—a tense attitude. He did not know it, but she was asking God why these things should be. He threw off his blanket and ran to her.

"Fortune, you mustn't do that. You will catch cold."

"I cannot sleep," she said simply.

He took her by the hand and led her to the tent. "Try," he said. Then he did something he had never done before to any woman save his mother. He kissed her hand, turned quickly, and went over to his blanket. She remained motionless before the tent. The hand fascinated her. From the hand her gaze traveled to the man settling himself comfortably under his blanket . . . . Pity, pity! that was ever to be her portion; pity!

In Damascus the trio presented themselves at the one decent hotel, and but for Ackermann's charges upon the manager, it is doubtful if he would have accepted them as guests; for a more suspicious-looking trio he had never set eyes upon. (A hotel man weighs a person by the quality of his clothes.) Moreover, they carried no luggage. Ackermann went sponsor; and knowing something of the integrity of the rug-hunter, the manager surrendered. And when George presented his letter of credit at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, again it was Ackermann who vouched for him. It had been agreed to say nothing of the character of their adventure. None of them wanted to be followed by curious eyes.

With a handful of British gold in his pocket, George faced the future hopefully. He took his companions in and about town, hunting the shops for clothing, which after various difficulties they succeeded in finding. It was ill-fitting and cheap, but it would serve till they reached Alexandria or Naples.

"How are you fixed?" asked Ryanne, gloomily surveying George's shoddy cotton-wool suit.

"Cash in hand?"

"Yes."

"About four hundred pounds. At Naples I can cable. Do you want any?"

"Would you mind advancing me two months' salary?"

"Ryanne, do you really mean to stick to that proposition?"

"It's on my mind just now."

"Well, we'll go back to the bank and I'll draw a hundred pounds for you. You can pay your own expenses as we go. But what are we going to do in regard to Fortune?"

"See that she gets safely back to Mentone."

"Suppose she will not go there?"

"It's up to you, Percival; it's all up to you. You're the gay Lochinvar from the west. I'm not sure—no one ever is regarding a woman—but I think she'll listen to you. She wouldn't give an ear to a scalawag like me. This caravan business has put me outside the pale. I've lost caste."

"You're only desperate and discouraged; you can pull up straight."

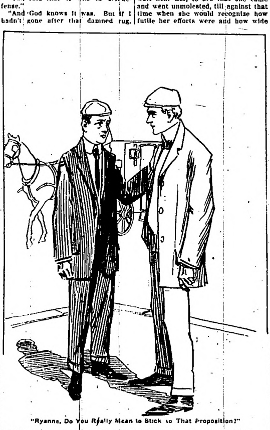
"Much obliged!"

"You haven't looked at life normally; that's what the matter is."

"Solon, you're right. There's that poor devil back in Bagdad. I've killed a man, Percival. It doesn't mix well in my dreams."

"You said that it was in self-defense."

"And God knows it was. But if I hadn't gone after that damned rug,



"Ryanne, Do You Really Mean to Stick to That Proposition?"

he'd have been alive today. Oh, damn it all; let's go back to the hotel and order that club-steak, or the best imitation they have. I'm going to have a pint of wine. I'm as dull as a ditch in a paddy-field."

"A bottle or two will not hurt any of us. We'll ask Ackermann. For God knows where we'd have been today but for him. And let him do all the yarning. It will please him."

"And while he gabs, we'll get the best of the steak and wine!" For the first time in days Ryanne's laughter had a bit of the erstwhile rollicking tone.

The dinner was an event. No delicacy (mostly canned) was overlooked. The manager, as he heard the guineas jingle in George's pocket, was filled with shame; not over his original doubts, but relative to his lack of perception. The tourists who sat at the other tables were scandalized at the popping of champagne-corks. Sanctimonious faces glared reproof. A jovial spirit in the Holy Land was an anachronism, not to be tolerated. And wine! Horrible! Doubtless, when they retired to their native back-porches, they retold with never-ending horror of having witnessed such a scene and having heard such laughter upon the sacred soil.

Even Fortune laughed, though Ryanne's ear, keenest then, detected the vague note of hysteria. If the meat was tough, the potatoes greasy, the vegetables flavorless, the wine flat, none of them appeared to be aware of it. If Ackermann could talk he could also eat; and the clatter of forks and knives was the theme rather than the variation to the symphony.

George felt himself drawn deeper and deeper into those tragic waters from which, as in death, there is no return. She was so lonely, so sad and forlorn, that there was as much brother as lover in his sympathy. How patient she had been during all those inconceivable hardships! How brave and steady; and never a murmur! The single glass of wine had brought the color back to her cheek and the sparkle into her eye; yet he was sure that behind this apparent liveliness lay the pitiful desperation of the helpless. He had not spoken again about old Mortimer. He would wait till after he had sent a long cable. Then he would speak and show her the answer, of which he had not a particle of doubt. As matters now stood, he could not tell her that he loved her; his quixotic sense of chivalry was too strong to permit this step, urge as his heart might upon it. She might misinterpret his love as born of pity, and that would be the end of everything. He was confident now that Ryanne meant nothing to her. Her lack of enthusiasm, whenever Ryanne spoke to her in these days; the peculiar horizontality of her lips and brows, whenever Ryanne offered a trifling courtesy—all pointed to distrust. George felt a guilty gladness. After all, why shouldn't she distrust Ryanne?

George concluded that he must acquire patience. She was far too loyal to run away without first giving him warning. In the event of her refusing Mortimer's roof and protection, he knew what his plans would be. Some one else could do the buying for Mortimer & Jones; his business would be to revolve round this lonely girl, to watch and guard her without her being aware of it. Of what use were riches if he could not put them to whatever use he chose? So he would wait near her, to see that she came and went unmolested, till against that time when she would recognize how futile her efforts were and how wide and high the wall of the world was.

That mother of hers! To his mind it was positively unreal that one so charming and lovely should be at heart strong as the wind and merciless as the sea. His mother had been everything; hers, worse than none, an eternal question. What a drama she had moved about in, without understanding!

George did not possess that easy and adjustable sophistry which made Ryanne look upon smuggling as a clever game between two cheats. His point of view coincided with Fortune's; it was thievery, more or less condoned, but the ethics covering it were soundly established. He had come very near being culpable himself. True, he would not have been guilty of smuggling for profit; but none the less he would have tried to cheat the government. His sin had found him out; he had now neither the rug nor his thousand pounds.

All these cogitations passed through his mind, disjointedly, as the dinner progressed toward its end. They bade Ackermann good-by and Godspeed, as he was to leave early for Beirut, upon his way to Smyrna. Fortune went to bed; Ryanne sought the billiard-room, and knocked about the balls; while George asked the manager if he could send a cable from the hotel. Certainly he could. It took some time to compose the cable to Mortimer; and it required some gold besides. Mortimer must have a fair view of the case; and George presented it, requesting a reply to be sent to Cook's in Naples, where they expected to be within ten days.

"How much will this be?"

The porter got out his telegraph-book and studied the rates carefully.

"Twelve pounds six, sir."

The porter greeted each sovereign with a genuflection, the lowest being the twelfth. George pocketed the receipt and went in search of Ryanne.

But that gentleman was no longer in the billiard-room. Indeed, he had gone quietly to the other hotel and written a cable himself, the code of which was not to be found in any book. For a long time he seemed to be in doubt, for he folded and refolded his message half a dozen times before his actions became decisive. He tore it up and threw the scraps upon the floor and hastened into the street, as if away from temptation. He walked fast and indirectly, smoking innumerable cigarettes. He was fighting hard, the evil in him against the good, the chances of the future against the irreclaimable past. At the end of an hour he returned to the strange hotel. His lips were puffed and bleeding. He had smoked so many cigarettes and had pulled them so impatiently from his mouth, that the dry paper had cracked the delicate skin.

He rewrote his cable and paid for the sending of it. Then he poked about the unfamiliar corridors till he found the dingy bar. He sat down before a peg of whisky, which was followed by many more, each a bit stiffer than its predecessor. At last, when he had had enough to put a normal man's head upon the table or to cover his face with the mask of inanity, Ryanne fell into the old habit of talking aloud.

"Horace, old top, what's the use? We'd just like to be good if we could, eh? But they won't let us. We'd grow raving mad in a monastery. We were honest at the time, but we couldn't stand the monotony of watching green olives turn purple upon the silvery bough. Nay, nay!"

He pushed the glass away from him and studied the air-bubbles as they formed, rose to the surface, and were dissipated.

"No matter what the game has been, somehow or other, they've bashed us, and we've lost out."

He emptied the glass and ordered another. He and the bartender were alone.

"After all, love is like money. It's better to live frugally upon the interest than to squander the capital and go bankrupt. And who cares, anyhow?"

He drank once more, dropped a half-sovereign upon the table, and pushed back his chair. His eyes were bloodshot now, and the brown of his skin had become a slaty tint; but he walked steadily enough into the reading-room, where he wrote a short letter. It was not without a perverted sense of humor, for a smile twisted his lips till he had sealed the letter and addressed the envelope to George Percival Algernon Jones. He stuffed it into a pocket and went out whistling "The Heavy Dragoons" from the opera of "Patience."

Before the lighted window of a shop he paused. He swayed a little. From a pocket of his new coat he pulled out a glove. It was gray and small and much wrinkled. From time to time he drew it through his fingers, staring the while at the tawdry trinkets in the shop-window. Finally he looked down at the token. He became very still. A moment passed; then he flung the glove into the gutter, and proceeded to his own hotel. He left the letter with the porter, paid his bill, and went out again into the dark, chill night.

He was now what he had been two months ago, the man who didn't care.

CHAPTER XIX.

Fortune Decides.

George and Fortune were seated at breakfast. It was early morning. At ten they were to depart for Jaffa, to take the tubby French packet there to Alexandria. They could just about make it, and any delay meant a week or ten days longer upon this ragged and inhospitable coast.

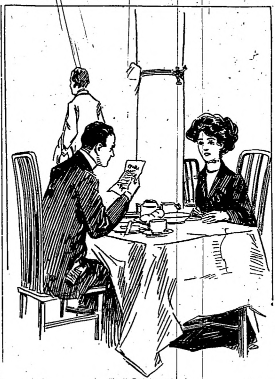
"Ryanne has probably overslept. After breakfast I'll go and rout him out. The one thing that really tickles me," George continued, as he pared the tough rind from the skinny bacon, "is, we shan't have any luggage. Think of the blessing of traveling without a trunk or a valise or a steamer-roll!"

"Without even a comb or a hair-brush!"

"It's great fun." George broke his toast.

And Fortune wondered how she could tell him. She was without any toilet articles. She hadn't even a toothbrush; and it was quite out of the question for her to bother him about trifles, much as she needed them. She would have to live in the clothes she wore, and trust that the ship's stewardess might help her out in the absolute necessities.

Here the head-waiter brought George a letter. The address was enough for George. No one but Ryanne could have written it. Without excusing himself, he ripped off the envelope and read the contents. Fortune could not resist watching him, for she grasped quickly that only Ryanne could have written a letter here in Damascus. At first the tan upon George's cheeks darkened—the sudden effusion of blood; then it became lighter, and the mouth and eyes and nose became stern.



"Is it Bad News?"

"Is it bad news?"

"It all depends upon how you look at it. For my part, good riddance to bad rubbish. Here, read it yourself."

She read:

"My Dear Percival: After all, I find that I can not reconcile myself to the dullness of your olive-groves. I shall send the five hundred to you when I reach New York. With me it is as it was with the devil. When he was sick, he vowed he would be a saint; but when he got well, devil a saint was he. There used to be a rhyme about it, but I have forgotten that. Anyhow, there you are. I feel that I am conceding a point in regard to the money. It is contrary to the laws and by-laws of the United Romance and Adventure Company to refund. Still, I intend to hold myself to it.

With hale affection,

"RYANNE."

"What do you think of that?" demanded George hotly. "I never did a good action in my life that wasn't served ill. I'm a soft duffer, if there ever was one."

"I shall never be ungrateful for your kindness to me."

"Oh, hang it! You're different; you're not like any other woman in the world," he blurted; and immediately was seized with a mild species of fright.

Fortune stirred her coffee and delicately scooped up the swirling circles of foam.

"Old maids call that money," he said understandingly, eager to cover up his boldness. "My mother used to tell me that there were lots of wonders in a tea-cup."

"Tell me about your mother."

To him it was a theme never lacking in new expressions. When he spoke of his mother, it altered the clear and boyish note in his voice; it became subdued, reverent. He would never be aught than guileless; it was not in his nature to divine anything save his own impulses. While he thought he was pleasing her each tender recollection, each praise, was in fact a nail added to her crucifixion, self-imposed. However, she never lowered her eyes, but kept them bravely directed into his. In the midst of one of his panegyrics he caught sight of his watch which he had placed at the side of his plate.

"By Jove! quarter to nine. I've got an errand or two to do, and there's no need of your running your feet off on my account. I'll be back quarter after." He dug into his pocket and counted out fifty pounds in paper and gold. "You keep this till I get back."

She pushed it aside, half rising from her chair.

"Fortune, listen. Hereafter I am George, your brother George; and I do not want you ever to question any action of mine. I am leaving this money in case some accident befell me. You never can tell." He took her hand and firmly pressed it down upon the money. "In half an hour, sister, I'll be back. You did not think that I was going to run away?"

"No."

"Do you understand now?"

"Yes."

While he was gone she remained seated at the table. She made little pyramids of the gold, divided the even dates from the odd, arranged Maltese crosses and circles and stars. . . . Pity, pity! Well, why should she rebel against it? Was it not more than she had had hitherto? What should she do? She closed her eyes. She would trouble her tired brain no more about the future till they reached Naples. She would let this one week drift her how it would.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Surely Had Liking for Dog

Georgia Wilson, negress, was fined $10 for being disorderly. Charges were made by Patrolmen O'Hern and Peryman, who told Judge Bacon she wanted to whip a man about a dog.

"Would you fight over a dog?" asked Judge Bacon.

"I sho' would ovah dis heah dawg."

"Why? Is it a valuable dog?"

"Nossah, I guess it han't we'th so much, but I done been habin' dat dawg evah since it wah a houn' pup, and I jes' lak it, dat's all. I haid ruther dat man fight and kick me den dick dat dawg."

"Did he kick the dog?"

"They say he did."

"This man in court?" asked Judge Bacon.

"No, I understand," began Officer O'Hern, "that the man she is talking about claims the dog."

"Dat's de troof, Judge; he do. De dawg is mine. When it wah a pup dat same man he say, 'Georgia, if you want dat no count pup you can hab him. I done tuk de pup home and raised him. He is a big dawg now and I also likes him."

"But you oughtin't to fight over a dog.'

"Judge, dat niggah man, he dun come to mah house an' say if I didn't gib up dat dawg he gwine ter pull mah haih off."

"Did he make any attempt to pull your hair off?"

"Nossah; I dun dahed him ter tech me; dat dawg he stood right twixt mah feet, and hid undah mah dress. If dat man haid teched me dat dawg would hab chawed his head off."

"Well, I'll have to fine you for cursing and wanting to clean out that neighborhood."—Memphis News Scimitar.

Old and New Violins.

An interesting test of the relative merits of old violins and new was made the other day by the American guild of violinists in session at Chicago. It may be recalled that some years ago some experiments of the same sort were made in Paris, with the unexpected result that listeners not knowing what sort they were hearing awarded the palm to the new instruments. This is absurd, of course, for if a Stradivarius costs $5,000 or $10,000, how can it fail to be better than a new violin worth only a few hundred dollars or perhaps less? Yet there is a heretical sect which holds that the superiority of the old Cremona makers is a myth; and the Chicago experiment was meant to settle that point. It proved, however, inconclusive, for while the old violins as a rule carried off the honors the first prize fell to a violin only three years old. Nineteen instruments were entered, including a Nicholas Amati of 1643 and a Jacobus Stainer of 1650.

Shepherd's Life Not So Bad.

W. G. Ayre of Baker and for a number of years known as the sheep king of eastern Oregon, was at Portland recently on a business trip.

"The life of a sheep herder has been much maligned," he said, "because during the summer months a more delightful life in the open air could not be imagined. This is especially true in Baker county, where the streams are full of trout and quail are abundant. It is far from being a hermit's life, and the only thing against the occupation is its name that for some unknown reason has got into disrepute.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There may sometimes be found one who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country lying a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American Continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent. of the land is under the plough, four per cent. being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent. of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent. produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,859 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over $350,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from $100 to $200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from $12 to $25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as 218,000,000 acres; only fifteen per cent. of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

The Count at Home.

"Yes," remarked the returned tourist, with a reminiscent smile, "I was continually bumping into old friends and acquaintances while abroad. Went into a fashionable barber shop in the Rue de Saint Gerard, in Paris, and whom do you suppose I met there?"

"Oh, I'm no good at guessing," said his friend. "Who was it?"

"The Count de Pompadour, who cut such a swell at Atlantic City last year."

"Let's see—you and the count didn't mix very well. Did he condescend to speak to you?"

"He certainly did. The moment I entered the tonsorial parlors, he caught my eye and bowed and smiled and said, 'Monsieur is next.'"

Bright Work.

"I have here a handy article that sells for 10 cents," began the caller.

"Don't want it," snapped thhe woman.

"I didn't think you would buy it," said the caller as he turned to go. "The lady across the street told me your husband never gave you any money."

"She did eh?" exploded the woman. "Give me five of those things you are selling. My husband gives me more money in a day than that old cat gets in a month."—Exchange.

Are you letting thin, impure blood stand in the way of your daughter's health? Most girls have impoverished blood. Don't take it for granted that your daughter is free from it. Even now she may be in the first stages of bloodlessness. Its effects on her health and happiness are too lasting for you ever to let up in your care and watchfulness.

No matter how sick, worn out and discouraged she may be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new hope and life. For those feeling only just a little out of order, there is no better time than the present to take this blood-building medicine.

A full explanation of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is given in the booklet, "Building Up the Blood." It is free on request.

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D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

Treasurer's Annual Statement

Annual statdment of B. E. Burkee, treasurer of the village of St. Hilaire, county of Pennington, and state of Minnesota, of the moneys received by him into the treasury from the county treasurer and from all other officers and persons; and also of all moneys paid out by him as such treasurer for the year ending March 1, 1913.

1912, March	1	Balance cash on hand, general fund	$ 502.25
" "	18	Emergency fund transfers	50.00
" "	28	M. R. Hage, cement walk tax for 1911	4.09
" July	6	John Forseen, dog tax	5.00
" April	13	Andrew Trovaton, county treasurer, town revenue	459.64
" July	9	" " "	634.13
" "	13	Daniel Patterson, cement walk, lot 17, block 29	19.95
" Aug.	2	State of Minnesota, 2 per cent insurance tax	30.39
" "	12	A. R. Jones, cement walk, lots 3 and 4, block 61	17.78
" "	14	Mrs. H. O. Jackson, second half cement walk tax	4.49
" May	16	" " first " " "	4.49
" Aug.	17	John Forseen, dog and poll tax	10.00
" Sept.	10	Wilhelmine Orthoff, cement walk, lot 5, block 61	8.89
" "	16	Emil Just, cement walk, lots 3 and 4, block 35	17.78
" "	19	John Forseen, dog and poll tax	5.00
" "	25	Daniel Holmberg, cement walk, lot 1 block 3	19.58
" "	26	Martin Simonson, " lots 3 and 4, block 3	36.36
" "	30	Andrew Orfjek, " lots 8 and 9, block 64	19.06
" "	30	Lutheran Synod Church, " lots 10, 11, 12, block 35	29.06
" Oct.	3	K. O. Gigstad, " lot Res. B. Ives hld	18.18
" "	4	School District No. 162, " lots 6 to 10, block 42	43.74
" "	7	John Wahlback, " Swedish Luth. church	28.58
" "	9	Mrs. Berglund, " lot 7, block 3	18.28
" Nov.	27	Andrew Trovaten, treas., town revenue and mtg. reg.	89.24
1913, Jan.	22	" " sidewalk	242.71
" March	1	Merchants state Bank, interest on daily balances	13.92
			$2331.92

DISBURSEMENTS.

1912, March	21	Peoples State Bank, contracting cement walk	$ 543.83
" July	10	" " " " "	553.48
" "	10	" " " " "	278.73
" "	10	Hans Wilson, cleaning well	1.00
" June	4	St. Anthony Falls Bank, interest on bonds	87.50
" Dec.	5	" " " " "	87.50
" Sept.	16	Albert Simonson, draying	1.00
" Oct.	30	Henry Kallund, labor	1.05
1913, Jan.	22	Albert and Knut Nash, cleaning well	2.00
" Feb.	17	Peoples State Bank, contracting cement walk	571.08
		Balance on hand	204.75
			$2331.92
		Balance on hand General Fund	204.75

POOR FUND.

1912, March	1	Balance cash on hand	875.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

1912, April	21	P. O. Hagglund, supplies to Mrs. Gust Nelson	5.00
		Balance on hand	70.21
			875.24
1913, March	1	Balance cash on hand, Poor Fund	70.24

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

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I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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Saturday, March 8, 1913.

Next Tuesday we go through the agony of the annual village election with saloon proposition attachment. It is only four days now before we know our fate.

One of points most insisted on by the advocates of the saloon is that a saloon here would draw trade to St. Hilaire that now goes elsewhere. The remonstrance published in another column, bearing the signatures of seventy-three farmers tributary to this place, ought to be a sufficient answer to that assertion.

The story is being industriously circulated that the village has been running into debt since the saloons were voted out. It is true that an indebtedness of something like $5,000.00 was incurred in the construction of new sidewalk that was absolutely necessary. When the anti-saloon administration assumed control of affairs they found not enough cash in the treasury to pay the warrants issued to refund the license money, besides a large floating indebtedness and a bonded debt of $2,500.00. The proceeds of the bond issue of $4,000.00 now being negotiated are expected to take up all outstanding warrants.

The Saloon and Minors

Chapter 290, of the laws enacted by the Minnesota legislature 1911, reads: "Any person who shall give to, procure or purchase intoxicating liquors for for any minor person or other person to whom the sale of intoxicating liquors is by law forbidden, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished in accordance with the laws of the state."

In the first place I quote this law as a fair warning to those who may be tempted to give or sell intoxicating liquor to minor persons. In the second place I would ask: "When intoxicating liquor is such a dangerous thing for a minor person, that no one is permitted to sell or give it to him, why should it not be just as dangerous a thing for a man of age?"

Three years ago it was prophesied that if we voted out the saloons, a number of families would leave town and the buildings would be standing unoccupied. But as far as my knowledge goes we have less unoccupied buildings now than three years ago, and one thing is certain, we have a lot more safe sidewalks now. Let us all unite and vote dry next Tuesday, and our village will keep on improving as it has done these last three years.

Sincerely Yours,

M. S. GJERDE.

A Remonstrance

We, the undersigned citizens of Red Lake and Pennington counties living tributary to St. Hilaire, having heard that the question of again establishing a saloon in the village of St. Hilaire is about to be submitted to the voters of the above village at the annual village election March 11, respectfully petition the voters of said village to do all in their power to prevent the reestablishment of this institution of corruption among us, because, as we believe, the saloon, instead of being of any benefit to the village, would be a distinct detriment. It would be a temptation to our children, a financial loss to ourselves and an insult to all respectable people.

(Signed) August Svenson, E. H. Stephens, J. S. Roy, John Wahlback, Paul A. Blixt, G L. Rolland, John Narum, James Easenson, C. O. Swanson, Andrew Simonson, Paul Thyren, James Gilbertson, Fred Waring, Henry Blaska, John Sjoberg, Lars A. Loberg, A. S. Anderson, Miller Peterson, S. Mork, Ira D. Carpenter, Leo I. Carpenter, A. P. Sandberg, A. Aug. Erickson, Irving Wallace, T. D. Tice, Nick Rohr, Andrew Bjornquist, Martin Hanson, Rupert Nelson, O. T. Haugen, H. O. Haugen, T. A. Sherry, John D. Johnson, Nels K. Anderson, Hans J. Hansen, W. Adams, A. P. Anderson, H. L. Hanson, John A. Hanson, P. A. Ekstrom, John R. Goteia, W. P. Wilson, R. J. McKercher, Oscar Lindquist, E. Klemesrud, David D. Rux, Mons Svenson, A. Aubol, Axel F. Berg, J. M. Swanson, Lars A. Loken, J. Johnson, Lars G. Netteland, Anders Blom, Knud Finstad, Henry Rondorf, S. O. Lee, Ed. A. Aubol, A. A. Odegaard, H. J. Terstvelt, Anton E. Anderson, Peter Paulson, Fred E. Rux, Swan Johnson, Walter Swanson, Mike Highland, Sven Benson, R. L. Hauge, Erick Pearson, Bernt Walseth, Gust Erickson, John Konikson, O. Vinje, Alfred Dahlstrom.

Cacusus

Notice is hereby given that the annual village caucus of the village of St. Hilaire will be held March 15, 1913, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating village officers.

By order of village council.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Village Recorder.

Pennington County Wins Prize Flax

F. S. Brown, a resident of Pennington county living a few miles east of Thief River Falls, was last week awarded the $10 "sweepstakes" prize for flax in the contest held at the Crookston Agricultural School. There were more than 250 entries in the contest from the nine counties composing the ninth congressional district.

The contest was held during the recent farmers' week under the auspices of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. There were prizes for each county within the district and all entries winning a first place were entitled to enter for the "sweepstakes" prize. As Mr. Brown's flax specimens carried off the first honors in this county they were entered and successfully competed in the "sweepstakes." Other Pennington county farmers whose exhibits were awarded prizes in the county contest were as follows:

Potatoes—
1st, P. A. Hallstrom, Wylie, $1.50.

Wheat—
1st, R. W. Nelson, St. Hilaire, $1.50.
2nd, Hogan Hanson, St. Hilaire, $1.50.
3rd, Avelson Bros., St. Hilaire, $1.50.

Oats—
1st, Wm Cuno, St. Hilaire, $1.50.
2nd, Avelson Bros., St. Hilaire, 50 cents.

Barley—
1st, Wm. Cuno, St. Hilaire, $1.50.
2nd, Hogan Hanson, St. Hilaire, 50 cents.

Rye—
1st, Avelson Bros., St. Hilaire, $1.50.

Flax—
Sweepstakes—J. S. Brown, Thief River Falls, $10.00.
1st, J. S. Brown, Thief River Falls, $1.50.
2nd, Avelson Bros., St. Hilaire, 50 cents.—News Press.

Council Proceedings

Special meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held Feb. 24, 1913. Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present.

The president stated the purpose of the meeting was to open and consider bids for the $4,000.00 in bonds authorized by legal voters at the special election Nov. 9, 1912. The clerk reported one bid, which was opened, read, and acted upon as set forth in the following resolution.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman McKercher and seconded by Henry Olson:

Resolved, That under and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 123, laws of 1905, the refunding bonds of the village of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, in the sum of $4,000,00, to be dated Nov. 9, 1912, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent (6) per annum, interest payable annually, of the number, face value, and to mature as hereinafter set forth be and the same are hereby authorized, ordered, issued, and issued to C. L. Hanson.

One bond in sum of $500.00, payable Nov. 9, 1927.
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Which motion was put to a vote, all members of said council voting aye, and was thus carried and so ordered.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held March 3, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present except McKercher and Olson.

Minutes of last regular and last special meetings read and approved.

The following bills were, on motion duly made and carried, allowed:

St. Hilaire Fire Department, fire at butcher shop	$ 7.00
John Forseen, salary, February	15.00
I. D. Converse, publishing proceedings for February	7.25
Stanton & Rowberg, legal advice on bond issue	25.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

The Cashman distance tariff bill passed the state Senate Thursday morning by a vote of 35 to 25. The bill will undoubtedly pass in the house, and barring a veto by the governor, will immediately be placed on the statutes.

Bear Wanted to Play with Children.

While the children of John Herron were playing in front of their home, at Duryea, Pa., a she-bear and her cub appeared on the scene. The baby bear ran up and wanted to play with the children, kitten-like, but the mother bear called it back, while the youngsters ran into the house. As Mr. Herron was not at home and no one who could shoot was around the visitors remained unmolested. After sniffing about the yard for a while and eating a few apples and potato peelings at the back door, the bears rambled away.

Australia's Wild Oysters.

Oysters are sometimes regarded as dangerous, but they are not usually considered savage. A Queensland judge, however, has decided that they are wild beasts. Before a royal commission on the pearling industry, which has been sitting at Brisbane, a witness stated that eight years ago he had laid 100,000 shells in the neighborhood of Friday island. The Japanese stole the shells, and the district court judge held that as pearl shell oysters were wild animals there was no penalty for stealing them.

A Gold Farm.

"Thanksgiving football is one form of gold farm," said a metallurgist; "but gold grows, and when the secret of its cultivation is discovered, we shall have gold farms literally.

"Miners, having set timber braces in gold mines, often find on the timber growths of gold. Growths of gold have, too, been perceived on the rocks of gold-bearing rivers. Gold has been discovered growing on sluice boxes.

"What causes these growths of gold we don't know. We do know that one essential is the percolation of water, a feature without which gold growths are never found. When we discover the other features—and no doubt science will discover them some day—the gold farmer will perhaps be as common as the farmer of fruit or truck."

Why Women Tolerate Men.

"You see that old woman and the young one in the corner of the room," said he. "They come here every night for dinner. I don't know whether they are mother and daughter or a rich woman and her attendant, but I wish you could hear their comments upon the men in the place. Critical as to their manners, their looks, their talk. I get quite discouraged when I happen to sit near enough to hear. Ever any man with them? Not that I ever saw, but it is the women who never go with men who are most critical. Those who do are lenient with their little foibles. They excuse them for the sake of whatever good traits they might chance to possess."

A Dangerous Roll.

H. Engels, an Oakland, Cal., boilermaker, met with an experience which nearly cost him his life, while at work inside a 28-inch water pipe. The line of pipe ran along a steep hillside and was held in position by wooden supports. While Engel was riveting two sections together the supports gave way and the section in which he was working started down the hill at a terrific speed. It rolled several hundred feet and finally dropped into a ditch in which a stream of water was running. Engels' companion supposed, of course, that he had been killed, but rushed to the ditch. The in-piped man was taken out alive, but seriously cut and bruised and almost drowned.—Detroit

Horses Horses

I have just received two carloads of NATIVE BROKE MARES, weight from 1200 to 1600 pounds, ready to do your spring work.

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And

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CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Easter day at 11 o'clock a. m.; also Thursday and Friday evenings before Easter at 8 o'clock.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor,

M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147 Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 8[illegible] Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER [illegible] [illegible] Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.

H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LAFLEUR, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 153, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 154, Freight,	"	2:15 "

▲ No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..................	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie..................	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
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JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.

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THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

A. H. Pitkin was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday.

C. Kruse was in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

Just received a full line of extra fine hair nets.—D. Lazar.

John Hanson went to Warroad yesterday on a business mission.

Oscar Gunstad was at the county seat Thursday on a business mission.

Philip Lee came over yesterday from Blackduck on a business mission.

Mrs. R. Wallin went Thursday to Warren to visit her daughter, Mrs. Albert Larson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet at the I. O. O. F. building next Friday.

O. M. Thomason of Seattle gave a socialist lecture at Imperial Hall Tuesday evening to a full house.

S. Goldfeather, the Red Lake Falls oculist, was looking after business in St. Hilaire on Tuesday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Andrew Johnson of the town of Bray on Thursday, the 6th inst., a fine baby boy.

Glenn and Clinton Martz have bought 160 acres on section 24 in Black River, consideration $20.00 per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson were in Crookston the first of the week visiting their daughter Tomina and other friends.

A brewery representative from Crookston were in town yesterday instructing the voters in the good points of a saloon.

K. O. Gigstad sold the H. O. Haugen residence property on west side of track to Mrs. Wilhelmina Ortloff for $510.00.

Rev. I. T. Aastad delivered his lecture, "Revelation as Proven by Christ," at the Synod church Wednesday evening.

Neil Dahl arrived here Sunday from his home near Gull Lake, Sask., and will visit with his parents for a few weeks.

A good education opens the door to paying positions. Secure your education at Mankato Commercial college, Mankato, Minn.

Rolland Fairbanks has purchased the Elmquist property on west side of track—residence and sixteen acres of land—for $1500.00.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all personal business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McManon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

William Denhardt of Trosky, Minn., near Pipestone, is expected with a car of effects next week, and will move on his place three miles south of town.

Mrs. C. E. Malin and Miss Esther Erickson drove to St. Hilaire last evening and went to Crookston to attend the funeral of Henry Lingholm, a relative.

Rolland Fairbanks came Monday from his Illinois home to make preparations for the summer campaign of farming operations. He thinks he came a little early.

David Lazar is receiving many compliments on the much improved appearance of his store since he made the necessary alterations and added an up-to-date shoe department.

Eddie Whaley was in town Monday and returned to Bemidji Tuesday. While here he completed the sale of the Whaley property to Albert Kolp, who will move the house out to his farm south of town.

Rumor, chatter, and just common talk about town the past week has shown the necessity of a glimpse of good sound philosophy. "Any movement which has for its structure a foundation built of ignorance and willful lies must of necessity be an unworthy cause." DR. OWENS. adv

C. Keller of Pipestone, Minn., who bought the Eric Anderson farm east of town, arrived here Wednesday with two carloads of horses, machinery, and household goods and will move out to the farm at once. Mr. Keller left Wednesday evening to meet his family at Crookston.

The St. Hilaire orchestra will give a masquerade ball Monday evening, March 24, at Imperial hall.

A. Fellman was in Crookston Wednesday taking the annual examination for the position of section foreman.

Misses Helen and Lilian Thompson spent Sunday at the home of their sister in St. Hilaire.—Thief River Falls News-Press

Mr. and Mrs John Johnson came down from Thief River Falls on Wednesday to visit with friends in St. Hilaire and vicinity.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

At the meeting of the board of education last evening Prof Boehm was reelected with a raise in salary of from $95 to $105; Misses Hodgson and Patterson raised from $55 to $60, and Mrs. O'Brien, $55 to $57.50. Prof. Boehm has agreed to give the school a course in manual training.

Edgar W. Barr of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived Monday with a car of horses and farm machinery. He has purchased a farm west of town and intends to move out there the coming spring. Mr. Barr has rented the Orvick cottage on Water street, where he will make his home until he can erect suitable buildings on his farm. Mrs. Barr is expected here Monday.

Died

Lorena Francis, the four and one-half year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnson, died at their home in the town of Sanders on Sunday, March 2.

Funeral services took place Wednesday from the home of N. K. Anderson to the Landstadt church. Rev. M. S. Gjerde officiated.

DECRIES THE PERPETUAL GRIN.

Writer Takes Issue with Man Who Says "Keep a-Smiling."

A favorite motto with many people in these latter days, when the wholesome gospel of cheerfulness is being preached so extensively, is, "Keep a-smiling." It is a very good motto within limitations. In so far as its adoption as a rule of conduct prevents the wearing of a lugubrious countenance when no overwhelming grief or calamity is being endured or is impending, in so far as it overcomes the tendency to look on the dark side and anticipate evil, in so far as it enables one to look for the best in all situations and to keep up his courage when troubles threaten—in all these respects it is a maxim worthy of commendation.

But it should not be interpreted too liberally; its spirit rather than its letter should be observed. Its spirit means a persistent hopefulness, a refusal to be cast down by discouraging or unfavorable circumstances, a sturdy defiance of adverse fate. Its literal observance may include these things, but it means also a perpetual grin, and a perpetual grin leads to thoughts of crime on the part of beholders. No one becomes so irritating or has such a maddening effect upon sensitive associates as the man or woman who wears the "smile that never comes off."—Indianapolis Star.

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

A Matter on Which All Success in Life Is Dependent.

A physician tells me that he goes through his medical library every year and throws out a lot of books which have become useless to him because the new, up-to-date, the more progressive, are pushing out the old.

We all know that some of the scientific books published are useless a year after they appear in print. There never was a time in the history of the world when the new in every line of endeavor crowded out the old as it does to-day.

If you examine your business thoroughly you will probably find old-fogy methods, obsolete ideas, and cumbersome ways of doing things; a lot of red tape in your methods.

Remember that nothing else is improving faster than business methods. If you are keeping books as they were kept a quarter of a century ago, if you are using the same business system, you will find that you are way behind the times.—Success Magazine.

A Wrong Attitude.

Hundreds of working girls to-day, who are toiling to support aging parents, or to aid younger children, are incomparably superior to many of the aristocrats of earth, because they are developing character—which is the only thing in this life that counts in the great scheme.

But the working girl and man who are filled with envy and hatred toward the rich are not to be admired or respected merely because they labor.

If you work only because you must, and hate your work, and hate every man who has wealth and leisure, do not imagine your labor makes you worthier than his wealth in the eyes of the Creator, for it does not.

Whether you are poor or rich is of small consideration in the long run, but what you are in character and principle is of eternal importance.

Bring in Your Ads

DAVID LAZAR

WE CARRY A BIG LINE OF

Standard Fashion Patterns

Get your fashions at your home town

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GOOD HORSES FOR SPRING WORK

Every farmer realizes the importance of getting his crop in early and in good shape. The price of a horse or two is often lost by delayed seeding and poor preparation of the ground.

If you need more horses to do your seeding promptly and properly, come in and see me at my barn about March 1.

I shall then have for your inspection two carloads of young South Dakota farm horses, which I shall sell to Thief River Falls farmers at reasonable prices and and terms.

OLAF RAMSTAD, Thief River Falls

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	75
" " 2 "	72
" " 3 "	67
Flax, No. 1..................	$1.13
" " 2..................	1.07
Adjected Flax..........	1.03
Barley, for 48 lbs..............	35
Oats	25
Rye........................	42
Eggs........................	20
Butter	18
" creamery..................	37
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight..................	3@4½
Pork, "	6
" dressed..................	8½
Sheep, live weight..............	3@4½
Veal, dressed	5½@7
Chickens, alive..................	8
Hides........................	9
Flour, patent..................	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton..................	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

A Verbal Speedometer.

Every calling has its technical vocabulary, and those who are familiar with it are often surprised and irritated at the difficulty other people have in understanding it. A writer in the New York World tells of an old horseman in Maine who had run over a man and was being sued for damages.

The court asked the defendant if he was driving fast. He answered, "I was going a pace." The court then said, "Now, kindly tell the gentlemen of the jury just how fast you were going."

"Well," said the defendant, "I reckon I was going a clip."

"Well, will you tell the jury how fast a clip is?"

"Well, it's going a dite."

"Now, will you tell the jury how fast a dite is?"

"Well, a dite's a dite. Anybody knows what a dite is."

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen,
please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must
know,
I thought it time for me to 'lay low.'"

Avoid Trouble

at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,

S. J. SWASNON, - - Agent

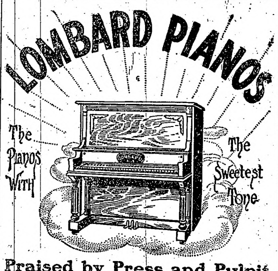
Report

Of the business done at the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of January 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	26,840
Average test 26½	
Total butter fat from same, lbs.	7,128
Total amount of money recived	$2,061.65
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Price paid to patrons per lb. 38c	
Paid patrons by check	$2,044.88
" " butter, salt, and oil..................	57.74
Paid into sinking fund.......	44.63
" " expense "	214.40

NELS K. ANDERSON, Sec.

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairny County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

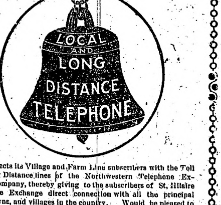
We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange


LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

Spring Clipping of Horses.

The modern practice among the best posted and most progressive horse owners and farmers is to clip all horses in the spring. It is done on the theory that in their natural state horses were not obliged to work, so could shed the winter coat in comfort over a period of several weeks. Since we oblige them to do hard work on warm spring days, the winter coat should be removed for the same reason that we lay off our heavy winter garments. Clipped horses dry off rapidly, hence they do not take cold as easily nor are they as prone to be affected with other ailments as unclipped animals whose longer hair holds the perspiration for hours. Because clipped horses dry off rapidly they rest better, get more good from their food and come out in the morning refreshed and fit for work.

Since the advent of the ball bearing enclosed gear clipping machine, the work of taking off the winter coat is easy. With the machine a horse can be clipped all over in half an hour, whereas with the old two-hand clipper it required several hours to do it.

Dairymen also now clip the cows all over two or three times a year. The flanks and udders are clipped every three or four weeks, so it is easy to clean the parts before milking. This means less opportunity for dirt and other impurities to get into the milk.

Politeness Ignored.

A Virginia farmer was driving a refractory cow down the road one morning. The cow and the driver came to a crossroad. The man wanted the cow to go straight ahead, but the cow picked out the crossroad.

A negro was coming along the crossroad.

"Hald her off! Hald her off!" yelled the driver.

The negro jumped about the road and waved his arms. The cow proceeded calmly on her way.

"Hald her off! Hald her off, nigger!" yelled the driver.

"Ise a-tryin, ter!" replied the negro.

"Speak to her! Speak to her and she'll stop!"

"Good mawnin', cow; good mawnin'," said the negro politely.

Calumet Guarantees Baking Economy.

Have you ever stopped to think just what "economy" in baking really means? Some folks seem to have the idea that saving a little on the cost of the materials—the flour, eggs, etc.—is economy. Others are of the opinion that they have been economical when they buy the low-priced baking powder, and save 15c to 25c. But both are wrong. For the real economy—the economy that counts—consists in doing away with the failures that so often waste far more than is saved in buying low-priced materials.

And that beyond a doubt is the reason that Calumet Baking Powder is the favorite of millions of cooks. It absolutely prevents failures—and guarantees success—which in the end is the same thing as economy.

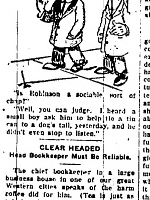
Calumet is unfailing—it makes every baking good—more tasty, more delicious, more evenly raised—simply because it is not only pure and wholesome itself—but so uniform in quality that you can always depend upon it. Two World's Pure Food Expositions—one at Chicago in 1907, and the other at Paris, France, in 1912—have officially pronounced Calumet the best baking powder made.

Why, the Mean Thing!

"There's a sad case," said Mrs Jones, as she laid the paper on her knees and wiped her spectacles. "A bride struck dumb after leaving the altar, and by last accounts she hadn't recovered her speech."

"It's the way of the world, my dear," said old Mr. Jones, with a sigh. "It's the way of the world. Some men have all the luck."—P. I. P.

MISANTHROPE.



"Is Robinson a sociable sort of chap?"

"Well, you can judge. I heard a small boy ask him to help tie a tin can to a dog's tail, yesterday, and he didn't even stop to listen."

CLEAR HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR JUSTICE ONLY

His Inaugural Address Calls on All Honest Men to Aid in His Task.

WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY

New Chief Executive Says Change of Government Means the Nation Is Using Democratic Party for Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4.—Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to correct the evils that have been allowed to grow up in our national life, President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

New Insight Into Our Life.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Human Cost Not Counted.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Chief Items in Program.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Matters of Justice.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Task Not One of Politics.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forwardlooking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Romans May Have Worked Gold Mine.

Every one is aware that prehistoric gold mines have been found in South Africa and speculation is still rife as to the identity of the people who worked them. A news item from Salisbury informs us that a Roman coin has lately been found among the debris of one of these mines. The coin was sent to the curator of coins in the British Museum, who replied that it was struck during the reign of the Emperor Diocletian, A. D. 309-10. But the letter adds that these particular coins are not rare and that it would be unsafe to draw deductions from it as to the age of the mine or the nationality of the miner.

"Mother," asked John, "did Moses have the same indigestion as father has?"

"Why, John, what do you mean?"

"Well, it says in the Sunday school lesson that the Lord gave Moses two tablets."

Possibly the era of superstition is withering away. One of the great steamship lines is to start out its vessels on Fridays hereafter. Yet the canny traveler still refuses to sleep in upper 13.

CAREERS OF THE CABINET MEMBERS

Something About the Ten Men Selected as President Wilson's Advisers.

MOST OF THEM WELL KNOWN

Bryan of Course Heads the List—McReynolds Experienced in Enforcing Anti-Trust Laws—McAdoo Noted Builder of Railway Tunnels.

Washington.—President Wilson on Wednesday sent to the senate the names of the following as the members of his cabinet:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo of New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey.

Attorney General—James C. McReynolds of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Albert Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David A. Houston of Missouri.

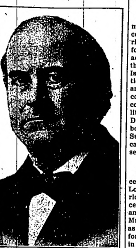
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield of New York.

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

With one or two exceptions, these men have attained considerable national fame, and all of them are admittedly able.

Mr. Bryan's Career.

William J. Bryan has been so much in the public eye for a good many years that a sketch of his career seems almost superfluous. Born in Salem, Ill., in 1860, he was graduated with highest honors from Illinois college at Jacksonville in 1881 and received his master's degree in 1884. In 1883 he was given the degree of LL. B. by Union College of Law, Chicago. After practicing law in Jacksonville and Lincoln, Neb., he served as a member of the 52nd and 53rd congresses. Having written the "silver plank" for the Democratic national convention of 1896 and made a sensational speech, he was nominated for president, but was defeated by William McKinley. Nominated again in 1900, he was again beaten by McKinley, and then established the Commoner and made a tour of the world. Nominated a third time in 1908, he was defeated by W. H. Taft.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan married Mary Elizabeth Baird in 1884. He has done much lecturing and written several books.

McAdoo the Tunnel Builder.

William Gibbs McAdoo, though a lawyer by profession, is known to most people as the builder of the great system of railway tunnels of New York city. He was born near Marietta, Ga., in 1863 and was educated at the University of Tennessee. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year he married Sarah Houston Fleming of Chattanooga. He entered the practice of law in New York in 1892, and since 1901 has been interested chiefly in tunnel construction there. He is president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company.

Lindley M. Garrison.

The selection of Lindley M. Garrison, vice-chancellor of New Jersey, to be secretary of war is in line with President Wilson's idea that the holder of that position should be a man of unusual executive ability. He is a close friend of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864. He is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, an Episcopal clergyman. He is a brother of Justice Charles G. Garrison of the New Jersey supreme court. He was appointed to the chancery court in June, 1904, and reappointed by Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, now a justice of the United States Supreme court, in 1911 for a term of seven years.

James C. McReynolds.

In picking James Clark McReynolds for the position of attorney general, Mr. Wilson selected a man who has had a lot of experience as a "trust buster." He is a native of Elkton, Ky., where he was born in 1862, and a graduate of Vanderbilt university and the law school of the University of Virginia. From 1903 to 1907 he was assistant attorney general of the United States. He then returned to private practice, but has been retained as special assistant to the attorney general in matters relating to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. Mr. McReynolds is unmarried.

Albert S. Burleson.

Albert Sidney Burleson already has served seven consecutive terms as congressman from the Tenth district of Texas and was re-elected to the Sixty-third congress. He was born in San Marcos, Tex., in 1863, was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor university and the University of Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was assistant city attorney of Austin for several years before going to congress. Mrs. Burleson was Miss Adele Steiner of Austin.

Josephus Daniels.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is the one newspaper man given place in the cabinet. He has also been active in politics and is the member of the Democratic national committee for North Carolina. Mr. Daniels was born in 1862 at Washington, N. C., and began his newspaper career at the age of eighteen as editor of the Wilson (N. C.) Advance. In 1885 he became editor of the Raleigh State Chronicle, which nine years later he consolidated with the North Carolinian and the News and Observer.

Franklin K. Lane.

Franklin Knight Lane has been a member of the interstate commerce commission since 1905, and this experience is believed to have fitted him for the executive and judicial tasks in administering the public land laws of the country. Born in Prince Edward Island in 1864, he received his education in the University of California and became a lawyer in San Francisco. Prior to his designation to the commission he was a Democratic political leader in California. He was Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by a narrow margin. Subsequently he was the Democratic caucus candidate for United States senator.

David F. Houston.

In David Franklin Houston, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Wilson has a secretary of agriculture who is familiar with the processes of advancing scientific farming and allied questions in this country. Mr. Houston was president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college for a number of years, and has taught in several other educational institutions. He was born in Monroe, N. C., in 1866, was educated at South Carolina college and Harvard, and received the degree of LL. D. from Tulane and the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Helen Beall of Austin, Tex., in 1895.

William C. Redfield.

William Cox Redfield has just completed his first term as a congressman, but he has been prominent in the politics of New York for a good many years. In 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of public works for the Borough of Brooklyn. In private life he is a manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus and engines. Mr. Redfield was born in 1858 in Albany, N. Y., was educated in the schools of that city, and removed to New York in 1877 and to Brooklyn in 1883.

William B. Wilson.

Pennsylvania's representative in the cabinet is William Bauchop Wilson of Blossburg, named for secretary of labor. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1862, and came to this country in 1870. The next year he began working in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and from early manhood he has been actively interested in trade union affairs. For eight years he was international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He is now engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the last three congresses, representing the Fifteenth district of his state. He is married and has nine children.

Altercation.

Sunday School Teacher—"Who can tell me what an altar is?" Small Girl—"Please, sir, it's where they burn insects."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Always Merry and Bright.

Stan. V. Henkels, the famous Philadelphia auctioneer, was talking about the wonderful Hale autographs which he sold last month. "Benjamin Franklin's autographs," said Mr. Henkels, "showed him, as always, shrewd and witty. It was Franklin, you know, who, replying to a revolutionary letter which said, 'The cream of the English army is now in the field,' answered: 'I suppose you mean the whipped cream.'"

A Compromise.

"Have you decided on a name for the baby as yet?"

"Not as yet. My family has named one member of a commission and my wife's family has named another. These two are to agree on a third and the three of them are to decide on a name."

The Reason.

"Pa, why are torrents raging?" "I suppose they are like people, and are raging because somebody is trying to cross them."

Domestic Scene.

"It's money for this and money for that, all day long!" snarled Mr. Blobster to his wife. "Woman, is there anything you can do without?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Blobster, in her sweetest tones.

"Name it! Name it!"

"The smallpox," replied Mrs. Blobster, and when Mr. Blobster went out he slammed the door so hard it rattled the unwashed dishes in the kitchen sink.

Short Runs, but Certain.

"Why do the managers persist in accepting the plays of the poet Blimbinski when they are always failures?"

"Well, they always cause such a rumpus that the house is entirely sold out for two weeks anyway."—Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).

Have Confidence in Yourself.

"It is almost as presumptuous to think you can do nothing as to think you can do everything."—Phillips Brooks.

Rheumatism

Backache and

Z-M-O PILES

We do not ask you to buy—just send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

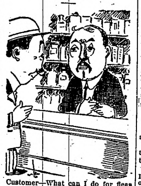
Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscles and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles write M. R. Ziegel & Company, 901 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and receive a free bottle of Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

HIS IDEA.



Customer—What can I do for fleas on a dog?

Druggist (absently)—Dog fleas get along all right without any assistance from anyone.

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

R. M. Fleenor.

His Idea.

Bill—Do you know what a plagiarist is?

Jill—Sure! he's a fellow who plays a joke on the playwright.

No inventor has been able to produce a noiseless flat wheel as yet.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

And some men are too lazy to indulge in guesswork.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Sometimes a man uses gold bricks in constructing his air castles.

No Place to Indulge in Small Talk.

The small son of a devout Kansas City father was visiting his grandparents. The sun had just come out after a long rainy season and the head of the family, in saying grace at the breakfast table, gave thanks for the bright morning and the beautiful sunshine.

"Why, grandpa!" interrupted the youngster, accustomed to a stereotyped form of worship and shocked at what he considered his grandfather's irreverence. "You must pray—don't talk to God about the weather."

Just as Good.

Thirsty Girl—Bring me a hot lemonade.

Innkeeper—Haven't any, miss, but the beer is warm.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

Some men are never satisfied until they have troubles that drive them to drink.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

Gossips repeat everything they hear—and a lot they don't.

WURLITZER SAVES YOU MONEY

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Cornets, Fifes, Drums, Band and Orchestra Instruments, Victor Victrolas, Pianos, Player Pianos and all

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

direct to you at lowest prices. Superb quality. Money back guarantee. Liberal free trial on every instrument. Cash or easy payments.

FREE CATALOG—282 pages, 2561 articles described. 788 illustrations. 67 color plates. Greatest musical encyclopedia ever published. Write today. State what instrument you are interested in.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
World's Largest Musical House
3935 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 173 E. 4th Ave., Cincinnati

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address,

Trade-Mark.

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

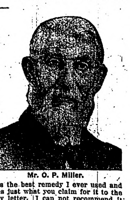
Bowels Get Weak As Age Advances

The First Necessity is to Keep the Bowels Gently Open With a Mild Laxative Tonic

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is, that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan, and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mr. O. P. Miller, Baroda, Mich., who writes: "I am 80 years old and have been constipated for many years. Since receiving your sample bottle I have procured two 50c bottles and find that it is the best remedy I ever used and does just what you claim for it to the very letter. I can not recommend it too highly."



Mr. O. P. Miller.

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Any elderly person can follow these suggestions with safety and the assurance of good results.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

To Women

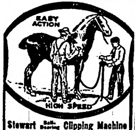
Do Not Delay

If you are convinced that your sickness is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine, you ought at once bring to your aid

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It acts directly on the organs affected and tones the entire system.

Ask Your Druggist



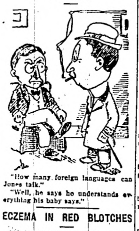
Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

Turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar, enclosed protected and run in oil. Has six feet of new style flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer, every machine guaranteed. PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Wells and Ohio Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for free new catalog of most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

POLYGLOT.



"How many foreign languages can Jones talk."

"Well, he says he understands everything his baby says."

ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work.

"I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Benj. Passago, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Solvent.

A certain man found himself in the possession of $11,000,000. But he did not lose his head. On the contrary.

"I will pay only so much for a car," he firmly declared, "as will leave of the $11,000,000 a sum sufficient, if prudently invested in the funds, to defray the cost of having the thing around."

And though in that resolution he paid so little for a car that his wife would scarcely speak to him, his sense of financial solvency was his ample reward.—Puck.

What's the Use?

"It did Jack no good to marry his stenographer, for she continued the habit of the office in their home."

"How so?"

"When he starts to dictate she takes him down."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

While the season's always open for fortune hunting, few of the hunters are good shots.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Spray the trees.

Scald out the feed troughs.

Feed a cow according to her capacity.

Butchering scraps cut up and fed raw make a good egg food.

Every chicken raiser is laying for the hen that will lay for him.

There is considerable demand in the large cities for live ducks.

It is well to keep grit and lime within reach of the chickens all the time.

There is less in the kind of separator you use than in the way you use it.

One great advantage in the poultry business is the quick returns on the investment.

Water the calf often. He will not be so liable to gorge himself with milk if you do.

Pear blight can be eradicated if you are thorough, careful and prompt in your work.

The lime in wood ashes sets the nitrogen free when ashes come in contact with manure.

Time and care spent in the orchard is almost sure to pay for itself and a good rate of interest besides.

Silage, in light quantities, is often beneficial to a brood mare, as it adds a bit of succulence to the ration.

One of the great drawbacks on many farms is the small size and irregular shape of the cultivated fields.

The chick that has been stunted will never become a show bird and seldom develop into a profitable fowl.

Do give the later summer hatched chicks a chance to eat their meals without being run over by the older birds.

For the geese a low shed open to the south is about all that is needed, as geese seem impervious to cold weather.

Parched corn is a good food every day or so, and warm water is appreciated by the fowls during the freezing weather.

Hundreds of trees set every year die because of the neglect of the owners. It is not always the fault of the nurserymen.

Dr. L. O. Howard declared recently that an annual loss of $357,000,000 is caused by disease transmitted by mosquitoes and flies.

Sheep that are being conditioned must have some form of green or succulent food, and for this purpose root crops are unexcelled.

You may think you know a good deal about how to raise poultry, but the deeper you go into it the more surprises you will find.

Since dairymen have begun to keep account with each animal of their herds many interesting performances are being brought to light.

Meat or animal meal is important during the winter months, or when the birds are kept in confinement. Ground green bone is also good.

The pig that is fed corn alone from the time that it is weaned until it is marketed, at seven or eight months of age, rarely is profitable producer.

A flock of sheep will waste more than hay enough to pay for the lumber to build a good rack in a single winter, if you feed them out on the ground.

The poultryman who provides warm quarters for his birds and feeds them well will get eggs the winter through. Not so many eggs as in summer, but more than enough to pay for their keep.

Empty the poultry drinking vessels every night. If water freezes in the pans, turn them over, and pour boiling water over the sides and bottom instead of bringing the pan into the kitchen to thaw out.

A cement floor in a poultry house has the advantage of being easily cleaned, is rat proof and does not harbor vermin of any kind, but it is very cold. For the comfort of the fowls it should be covered with three or four inches of clean dry dirt.

An overfat fowl is almost as objectionable as a lean one. To fatten chickens properly they should be so fed as to have just enough fat to make them fleshy and to cook well. The fat should be well intermixed with lean.

Very frequently when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry, and touch the yolk with a corner of it. The yolk will adhere to the cloth and may easily be removed.

Plant trees this spring.

A mule eats less than a horse.

Give the chickens lime and grit.

Tree roosting in cold weather is not conducive to laying.

Cultivation is one of the four great essentials in orchard management.

Churning at too low a temperature is too long a piece of work for anybody.

Keep the poultry house clean and free from drafts as well as dampness.

Agricultural experts tell us that the potential fertility of the soil is unlimited.

A good live interest in exhibition stock is commendable in the market poultryman.

Apple trees may be planted either in the spring or fall. The main thing is to plant them.

Peach trees make good stock for plum grafting, as they usually have large vigorous roots.

Don't fail to supply green feed, like cabbage, beets, celery tops. These are relished by the birds.

The 150-pound cow will hate to see Willie go to the short course for fear he will learn how to test her.

An orchard will live longer, bear better and be more profitable by being well cultivated and enriched.

Well-managed poultry is preferable to farm crops in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

With fruiting orchards, mineral fertilizers are often great assistance. but an excess of nitrogen should be avoided.

Soil taken from a well-established alfalfa field and spread on land to be sown to alfalfa is a very good way to inoculate it.

Spray your trees whether they have a crop or not. Spraying in off years is just as important as in years of heavy crops.

Cowpeas that have a lot of crab grass and fox tail mixed with them make even better bale hay than the straight vines.

The little chicks do best on corn bread made of sour milk, soda and cracked corn. They should be fed on something clean.

Many farmers every year lose a portion of the value of their crops because they have not force enough to sow them in season.

Do not feed a cow according to her age or breed Feed her according to her individual capacity to put feed to profitable use.

Why not play fair with your cows? You have parcel post to help market your butter, so let's give them some more alfalfa to make it.

The poorest cull trash that finds its way to market comes from the farmers who should be producing the very best quality of prime mutton.

Cooked roots, mixed with wheat bran or ground oats or barley occasionally, will go a long way in making a better and more thrifty colt.

Root crops, such as parsnips, beets, and carrots, may be prevented from shriveling in the winter if they are covered slightly with dry sand in the bin or box.

Success with fowls comes with love for them—love for the work of caring for them and breeding them. No one can thrive at any occupation who is not thoroughly in love with it.

Brood sows should have a quiet, warm, dry place where their litters may spend the first week of their lives without being unnecessarily disturbed by other animals or inquisitive people.

Keep a bucket of bran and corn meal in the kitchen to use in preparing the mash. Many a table scrap or part cup of milk will enrich the mash if the bucket is handy.

A bright, intelligent man, a good manager and a close observer will save more than his wages in the amount of work he will accomplish, and in maintaining the condition of his team.

The safest bull the dairyman can use is generally a cross bull. At first this may seem a strange assertion. The reason, however, is simple. The bull that is known to be cross will always be watched.

Those old hens may be valuable as keep sakes, but the young and vigorous ones will produce the most eggs.

The manure spreader should be the generally used tool on the farm, but this is no reason why it should be left unprotected in the storms and wintered in the snow bank. A shed for the spreader would be best economy.

If you have several kinds of rough feed on hand it will be a good plan to mix them up in feeding. Stock like a change of feed as well as you do, and if their breakfast can be of one kind and their supper of another, so much the better.

Good seed-corn is the key to getting good stands of corn. A good stand of corn is necessary to secure good yields. Owing to the wet fall of 1911, there is now much doubtful seed-corn in the country. One cannot afford to plant corn any year much less this year, without thoroughly testing. The single-ear method of testing seed-corn is the only practical method.

VALUE OF GOOD BULL

Must Have Good Breeding for the Best Results.

Most Practical Way Is for Dairyman to Breed His Own Cows—Important Matter Is to Find Results Given in Milk Pail.

On the majority of the dairy farms we find a herd of grade cows. It is impossible for everyone to own pure-bred cows, but it is possible for all to build up their herds to a standard where they are practically the equal of pure bred.

Every dairyman who is the owner of a herd of grade cows should be cognizant of the fact that there is nothing so important, so far as improving the herd is concerned, as a pure-bred bull that shows all of the desirable characteristics.

It is a fact that the influences of the bull are equal to those of the cow when both are of the same standard; but when the cows are of a low grade the bull's influence is just as much greater as his qualities are superior to those of the cows.

However, if the bull be not up to the grade of the cow, the progeny will show a retrogression, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Hence the importance of having a bull that is superior to the cows so that there may be a continuous tendency toward improvement so far as the progeny is concerned.

The individuality of the bull represents 50 per cent. of the breeding value of the herd at the beginning of a system of breeding for improvement of the standard of the herd, but by continuing after the first cross and working until a standard equal to the pure breed is secured we must admit that the bull really represents 100 per cent. of the breeding value. His superior qualities are what have builded up the herd.

The most practical way for the dairyman who cannot afford to pay the high prices that breeders ask for their pure-bred cows to secure a first-class producing herd, is to breed his best cows to a bull of known virtues and then raise the heifer calves. By breeding them properly it will only be a few generations until he will have a herd that is practically as valuable as one composed of pure-blooded animals.

Before beginning any system of breeding the dairyman should acquaint himself with the record of the results given in the milk pail by the bull's dam, for that is what he is breeding for. Remember that the bull will transmit any weak points more readily than the strong points, which is proof that the keeper should know just what sort of ancestors the bull may have had.

EASY MONEY FOR ONE GIRL

Young Lady Manages to Pick Up Quite a Bit of Change During Summer by Selling Flowers.

(By ANNA MARSH.)

I have a big flower garden in which I raise an abundance of sweet peas, old-fashioned sweet pinks, nasturtiums and other big flowering plants, and I manage to get from $50 to $100 a year out of it.

There is a summer hotel about six miles from our farm. Father supplies it with a good many vegetables, and every time he drives over I go with him and I take a box of boquets—not big ones, just nosegays—and sell them to the guests. It was a little hard at first because I am not much used to strangers, but the guests always seemed glad to see me and bought nearly all my flowers every time I went to the hotel. On big—when they are remarkably crowded—days I could not supply the demand. Next spring I shall have a gardener who lives near us to help me a day each week and expect to double the output of my garden.

This girl last year sold over $80 worth of flowers from her garden. Only the sweet peas are shown in the picture. This year she will have a bed of peas over 100 feet long.

This garden keeps me in shoes, hats and many pretty things that my father cannot afford to buy.

Quick-Acting Fertilizer.

Nitrate of soda is a fertilizer that acts almost immediately and is used chiefly for foliage plants and where quick growth is wanted. It is a fine stimulant for rhubarb, asparagus, spinach and kale. A tablespoonful of nitrate of soda dug around the plants which are slow to mature will speed them up, and regular applications of manure water are a help.

Corn in Silo.

Twenty acres of corn put into the silo is worth more in feeding a dairy herd than 80 acres in the field.

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Straighten That Lame Back!

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Safety is only certain if the early warnings are heeded while help is possible. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped many thousands to get rid of backache, strengthen weak kidneys and regulate bladder and urinary disorders.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame in the morning, if it hurts to stoop or lift, if the dull aching keeps up all day, making work a burden and rest impossible—suspect the kidneys. If the urine is off color and shows a sediment; if passages are irregular, too frequent, too scanty, or scalding, this is further proof. There may be dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, dropsy swellings, rheumatic attacks, and a general tired-out, run-down condition.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is publicly recommended by 100,000 persons in many different lands. Doan's act quickly, contain no harmful nor habit-forming drugs and are wholly harmless, though remarkably effective.

Cured After Doctors Gave Up Hope

H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "I doubt if any one ever suffered more than I did with kidney complaint. My back was so bad I could hardly walk. The least jar or mis-step, caused twinges that fairly made me groan. I dreaded to stoop, for I knew what I had to suffer when I had to straighten up again. There was generally a frequent desire to urinate, but at other times the secretions were retarded, dark in color, almost like blood and pained terrible in passing. The doctors said I had but a short time to live. As a last resort I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills and rapidly grew better, and at last, was completely cured. I have remained in good health ever since."

When your back hurts, when your kidneys trouble you, when you feel tired, worn-out or depressed, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, *the same that cured Mr. Hatch, and make sure the name* DOAN'S *is on the box.*

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

At all Dealers or by Mail. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $6 and $11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

Rogers Silver Given Away
with
Galvanic Soap Wrappers

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous LaVigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Here Is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six Teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

GALVANIC SOAP IS KNOWN AS *"The Famous Easy Washer"*

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP COMPANY
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

She Married Him.

In a well-known colored school in the south the lesson in general history one day was on the life of Queen Elizabeth.

"Thomas, did Queen Elizabeth ever marry?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am, I think she did," replied Thomas.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, ma'am, the book says she did."

"It does? Will you please find it?"

Whereupon Thomas opened to the lesson and to the great amusement of the teacher read the statement that "Queen Elizabeth was married to her realm."

"There," said he, triumphantly, "doesn't it say she was married? I don't exactly know who the gentleman was, but it certainly says she married him."

Too Well Known.

"Have you a speaking acquaintance with the woman who lives next door to you?" we asked an east end lady, just to make a little conversation.

"A speaking acquaintance?" echoed the lady, opening her eyes wide. "Why, I know her so well that I don't speak to her at all!"

Nervousness Explained.

The young man entered the president's office and stood first on one foot and then on the other. He dropped his hat, handkerchief and umbrella. Altogether he was a highly developed case of nervousness.

"Well, well," said the employer. "Out with it!"

"I have come sir," said the young man, and then began to stammer.

"Well, speak up. Have you come to ask for the hand of my daughter or a raise in salary?"

"If you please, sir," stammered the young man, "it's both."—Exchange.

Could Easily Believe It.

He—I live on my wits.

She—You don't look any too well fed.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Anyway, the wage worker always has a boss to blame it on.

TAKE **FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**

For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder

Contains No Habit Forming Drugs

Get a Canadian Home

In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE PROVINCE OF **Manitoba**

has several New Homesteading Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

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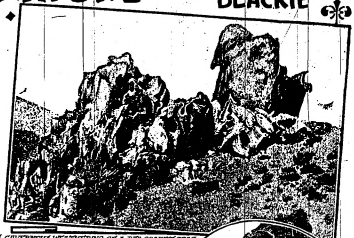
GROTESQUE HANDIWORK of NATURE

by A. AND A. J. BLACKIE

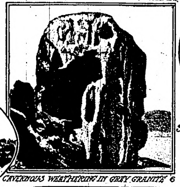
EVER since man developed the faculty for carving or molding representations of the objects around him, much of his ingenuity has been devoted to the production of grotesque forms and faces, as may be seen in the strange collection of gargoyles and other fantastic decorations to be found so plentifully in the architecture of all countries. Yet long before man began toiling with chisel and hammer Nature was at work with very different tools, carving even more interesting shapes in her mountains and rocks, and today she is still at work adding to the collection.

When rambling about one winter in Corsica I came across many striking examples of her handiwork, remarkable not only for their quaint forms, but as examples of a very peculiar process of weathering. In one district where the rocks are principally gray granite, my daughter and I were attracted by the curious appearance of some rocks sharply outlined against the sky on a lonely mountain top, so we started off to investigate.

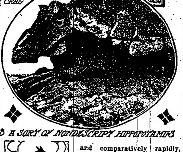
After a stiff climb through the "maquis," during which the summit of the hill was hidden, we arrived at an open space and were almost startled as we found ourselves suddenly confronted by a sort of nondescript hippopotamus with a most evil leer in his eye, and who cocked his little ear as if to ask what right humans had on the enchanted ground over which he stood sentry. For, indeed, he was only an advance guard, as a little farther on a giant sea-lion reared up in indignation to a height of twenty feet with projecting tusks and threatening aspect, while just beyond stood a whole company of weird companions.



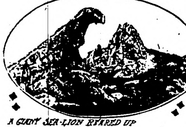
1 CAVERNOUS WEATHERING OF A RED GRANITE CRAG



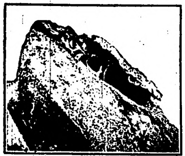
CAVERNOUS WEATHERING IN GRAY GRANITE 6



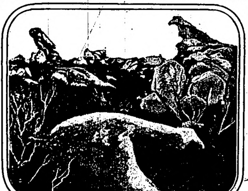
3 A SORT OF NONDESCRIPT HIPPOPOTAMUS



A GIANT SEA-LION REARED UP IN INDIGNATION 4



HARDENED CRUST LEFT BY CAVERNOUS WEATHERING 5



A COUNCIL OF THE ANTEDILUVIANS 2

We were not to be daunted, however, and essayed to pass the sentry, when he unmistakably and undoubtedly rolled his eye and blinked at us. We both stopped short and stared, but his eye, which had at first been wide open, remained closed in a wicked wink. Had we been superstitious we certainly should not have stayed to investigate. As it was, we found the eye was formed by a hole worn right through the granite, with a projecting piece in the interior forming the eyeball, and as we moved our position the change of angle gradually cut off the light which shone through the eyehole and produced this startling effect. Reassured by this explanation, we braved the sea-lion and approached the main company. "Surely," I exclaimed, "this must have been a council of the antediluvians!" for there on the left was some ancient species of owl ruffling up his feathers and looking askance at something beyond him. On the right, perched on a higher rock, stood a dragon or pterodactyl, while extended on the foreground was what might well pass for a recumbent plesiosaurus.

The sight of this strange assembly, however, had given my daughter a very different idea. She declared it only proved the truth of the old northern legends which tell how "dwarfs" and "trolls," if caught out after sunrise, are turned into grotesque rocks. This mountain top was clearly a place where these weird people held their mighty revels, and, judging from the company around, many reckless revellers had evidently been "caught out late" and had paid the penalty. And here let me say that none of the photographs is "faked" or altered in any way. They represent the rocks exactly as they existed, without any alteration whatever. The mere outward forms of the rocks shown in the first three photographs are indeed remarkable, but we became fascinated with the desire to discover what agencies Nature had employed in producing such results in this hard granite. It was at first very puzzling, but light seemed at length to be thrown on the problem by studying the forms of other rocks in the island.

Photographs No. 1 (red granite) and No. 6 (gray granite) show examples of a remarkable form of cavernous weathering very common in many parts of Corsica. The numerous caverns in the mass of red granite in No. 1 are each of them large enough to accommodate two or three people, and are of a more or less orbicular form inside, so that the roof of the cavern is considerably above this edge of the outward opening. This construction is well shown in No. 6, an outlying piece of gray granite on the seacoast, in which more of the front has been worn away. My daughter is looking out through an opening in the side, and this will serve to give an idea of the size of the interior. Now both the red and gray granite are solid hard rocks on the outside, showing no loose particles of any kind, but if you enter one of the caverns and draw your fingers along the roof you are greeted by a shower of tiny fragments falling upon you. The same thing happens with some of the sides of the interior, but not to such an extent, and it is evident that the wasting is taking place most quickly in an upward direcion. Now how are we to account for the formation of these caverns?

Among the most common and powerful agents causing the weathering of rocks are rain, frost, and wind, but at those levels in Corsica where the rocks photographed occurred the climate is comparatively dry and hot. There is little rain, and practically no frost. It is clear that what rain there is cannot to any extent gain access to the interior of these caverns, and the same remark applies to the wind. In fact, it was our regular practice to make use of these hollow rocks as shelters in which to sit when out sketching, and very welcome they were when wind and rain assailed us. We often came across a great boulder, hollowed out with just a side entrance, which had been appropriated by a shepherd and made into a convenient hut by building up part of the entrance with a few stones. In the neighborhood of Calvi such rocks were in great demand as pigsties. A little yard ward built round the entrance and the piggies, like the conies, "had their houses in the rocks." More than once we met with cases where a front of masonry had been built onto a large cavern, with windows, doors and all complete, and modern man had again become a cave dweller.

The formation of these hollows remained a puzzle to us until my son suggested that the cause might be sought for in a much less boisterous agent than wind, rain or frost, and that, in fact, where these had failed to produce much impression, the hard granite had succumbed to the continued action of the "gentle dew."

In following out this suggestion, the following considerations have presented themselves. In Corsica the sun is very hot during the day, and the nights are cold by contrast, so that much dew is deposited. But when the rocks are wetted on the outer surface by dew or rain, although a minute portion of their constituents may at first be dissolved, yet as soon as the sun or wind dries them, these soluble substances are again solidified, and in the process some of them at least are changed into a much less soluble condition than they were before, so that eventually a hard crust is formed all over the exposed portions of the rock, and upon this the action of moisture is very slow indeed. But where a small hole exists in the rock the action is quicker. The inside of the hole, and especially the upper part of it, is slightly screened from the sun and wind, the dew which has been deposited in it is not so quickly dried up, and the dissolved substances do not become much hardened again. This goes on until quite a little hollow or cave is formed which eats its way inwards and upwards into the rock. The deeper the cavern becomes the cooler does it remain, until at length the inner parts, cooled down to a low temperature at night, remain so cold as compared with the temperature of the air that dew is formed in them even in the daytime. They are constantly damp and are never dried up. Hence the action goes on continuously and comparatively rapidly, dissolving the soluble parts and causing the rest to fall off in flakes until large cavities are formed.

As this weathering action eats its way deeper, and approaches the surface of the rock at any point, threatening to wear a hole right through it, it meets with the hardened outside crust already described, and its progress becomes very much slower. This may happen not only because the crust is harder, but because the part is so thin that it gets heated through by the sun and so the formation of dew is checked.

An example of these outer crusts remaining after the rock below has been eaten away is seen in photograph No. 6, and, of course, similar thin crusts generally exist immediately around the entrances of all the caverns; and although these outer crusts are very durable, still they also eventually crumble away.

Now this curious weathering, I think, explains the production of the animal forms of our first three photographs.

Turning to No. 4, the sea-lion, it seems practically certain that this rock was once solid from the lower part of the head down to the toes, and the remains of the caverns which have eaten this portion away are clearly to be seen on the front of the neck and chest, while the tusks are formed by persistent fragments of hard crust. Similar causes have contributed to the formation of our hippopotamus, No. 3; and the eye itself is a miniature cavern, while several small ones are seen to be commencing on the face and neck. The process will of course go on, and who knows but that it may eventually result in a new instance of the evolution of a horse from the hippopotamus. The same process can likewise be traced in the members of the council in No. 2, and the constitution of the committee will no doubt vary as time goes on.

PETRIFY WITH THE HANDS.

Strange Claims of Paris Woman Is Being Tested by Doctors.

A recent issue of the Paris Matin described experiments in the mummification of such things as meat, fish, oysters and oranges, which is claimed can be done by the laying on of hands.

A few months ago at Bordeaux Mme. Raynaud is said to have petrified fish, oysters, pieces of meat, oranges and other perishable matter which would soon become putrid. This alleged mummification of matter, which was witnessed by several doctors, is said to have been done simply by the laying on of hands.

A test, the result of which is expected to be decisive, has now been undertaken by Dr. Gaston Durville of Paris. Dr. Socquet, a well-known medical criminologist, gave Dr. Durville the other day a hand cut from the body of a man who had been asphyxiated. Dr. Durville says that he expects within a fortnight to petrify this hand so as to prevent putrefaction.

Three persons—Mme. Raynaud, M. Picot and Dr. Durville—have been endeavoring to "magnetize" the dead hand by the process of imposition of hands. Three seances, each lasting forty-five minutes, have been held.

Professor Dastre has examined certain matter said to have been mummified at Bordeaux and says it still reeks with microbes of all kinds. Dr. Durville, however, is certain that development of bacteria in dead matter can be retarded by the imposition of hands, which will prevent typhoid fever germs from multiplying.

Mme. Raynaud's first exemplifications of her curious powers are said to have been the petrification of fish, oranges, meat and other perishable matter merely by pressing them between her hands. She is a normal, healthy woman, and her hands show nothing unusual in their appearance.

CHINESE FORSAKE OLD IDEAS

Spirit of Progress Throughout the Country Is Marked, and Christianity Goes Forward With It.

Most of us are familiar with what has been done through the high schools and colleges in China toward preparing young men for advanced positions in every walk of life. These lives were telling greatly in China. Their influence has spread to the government schools that the students there are going forth preaching against idols and supestition as earnestly as some of the church evangelists and teachers, and the idols are being cleared out of homes and temples.

The revolution came as the culmination of years of development toward the light of Christianity and the standards of western civilization. Then in itself swung the pendulum of progress forward with a mighty impetus. To the minds of the younger generation it may fairly be said old things are passed away and all things made new. Ideas and ideals loaded with the dust of ages have been tumbled from their pedestals to give place to the ideas of progress and the ideals of Christianity. It will never be an easy task to estimate the influence of Christianity in the establishment of the new regime, but even that were easier than to overestimate it. Many of the leaders of the revolution—conspicuous among them the provisional president, Dr. Sun Yat Sen—as well as thousands in the ranks, were Christians. This mighty change in China has left its mark on all the people. They hold their heads higher and speak about their new republic with great pride.—Christian Herald.

From a man's point of view the fact that he married her is sufficient proof that he loves her, and she ought to be willing to let it go at that.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

CAPITAL NATIONAL HIGHWAY

New Road, to Which St. Paul Offers $10,000, Discussed at Big Northfield Meeting.

Northfield.—It was genuine enthusiasm that prevailed at the meeting of the Central Minnesota Good Roads Association here Monday. "The Capital National Highway," as the new thoroughfare from St. Paul to Faribault, and eventually to the Iowa state line, will be called, was boomed as no project has ever been bommed as no section before. And in addition the bond of friendship existing between St. Paul and Central Minnesota was made stronger than ever. The delegates could not praise enough the spirit which induced the capital city to offer $10,000 to the improvement of the road.

See Highway Body.

The people of this section want work to begin as soon as possible. With this end in view E. T. Winship, of Owatonna, with Mayor Keller, of St. Paul, appeared before the State Highway Commission in St. Paul, Tuesday, and urged that engineers be instructed to make immediate survey. It is likely that Eli S. Warner, president of the St. Paul Association of Commerce will be asked to join in the appeal.

Ralph Brown, secretary to Mayor Keller, of St. Paul, represented the latter at the meeting here, and outlined the program from a St. Paul standpoint. It was proposed to include Ramsey and Freeborn counties in the membership of the association. Louis Nash, of St. Paul, was chosen vice-president for Ramsey. All automobile and commercial clubs of that county will be asked to join and participate in the work of the association. A county committee of five will be named later by the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

The association indorsed the Dunn good roads bill and urged its adoption by the Senate.

Those Who Attended Meeting.

The counties represented at the meeting were Rice, Dakota, Steele, Blue Earth and Ramsey. The president of the association is W. M. Pye, Northfield; secretary, Herman Roe, Northfield; treasurer, E. H. Dosey, Farmington. Among those present were: Faribault, Mayor Alson Blodgett, William Kaiser, W. M. Nutting, J. M. Williams; Owatonna, E. T. Winship; Farmington, Robert Carmichael, E. H. Dosey; Rosemount, A. J. Ward; Madison Lake, George W. Allyn; St. Paul, Ralph W. Brown; Northfield, William Pye, C. W. Blodgett, Mayor W. A. Hunt, William Ebel, Herman Roe.

Reports Fourth Death in Family.

St. Paul.—Following the death of his daughter by fifteen days, came the death of William P. Warner, father of the late Anne Warner French, former St. Paul novelist, and of R. P. Warner, of St. Paul, at Harnhull, England, Feb. 15. Word of Mr. Warner's death did not reach St. Paul until Tuesday, when his son, who had gone to England to attend the funeral of Mrs. French, returned. Mr. Warner was 74 years of age and a pioneer of St. Paul, locating here in 1860. The death of Mr. Warner is the fourth in the family in less than a year.

Court Adjourns at Caledonia.

Caledonia.—District court adjourned with many cases continued to the October term. In the case of Alfred Anderson vs. P. C. Murphy, the former suing for $5,000 damages for injuries received while operating a circular saw, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $300.

Winona to Aid Home Builders.

Winona.—The Winona Association of Commerce has made arrangements with a Minneapolis firm to put up houses for prospective home owners here who have title to a lot and need money to build. The plan involves the giving of a first and second mortgage.

Teachers' Agency Wanted.

Blue Earth.—School board members of the county have indorsed the movement originated by the school board section of the Minnesota Educational association, to establish a teachers' agency in connection with the state department of education.

Bond Issue Proposed at Luverne.

Luverne.—A special election will be held here on March 25 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $60,000 for a new high school building. There is opposition and the election will be sharply contested.

Born On National Holidays.

Sauk Rapids.—The Perlowski family is a patriotic one if the records of the village physician prove anything. On Wednesday, Feb. 12, when the nation was observing the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Perlowski. Next door to Carl Perlowski lives his brother, John. On Feb. 22, when Washington was the topic of conversation on the street and in the school, a son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Perlowsky.

Cloquet Building Burns.

Cloquet.—Fire gutted the Wilander building, a part of the estate of the late C. E. Wilander. The downstairs was occupied by a grocery store managed by Fritz Freeman, nephew of Mr. Wilander. The loss will run into several thousands, which is only partly covered by insurance. Upstairs the Masons had their lodge room, on which they carried $2,300. Nothing was saved except their books. The chimney burned out late at night and it is thought the fire cracked the bricks, letting sparks into the attic.

SALES OF HEIFERS BLAMED

Problem of Increasing Stock On Farm One of Distribution, Say Bankers.

Minneapolis.—The heifer calf is more responsible for the scarcity of livestock on the farms of the northwest than any other animal, and if means can be found for changing an existing cumbersome distributive method, conditions may be changed, according to concensus of opinion of the thirty-four bankers, business men and agriculturists of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, who attended a luncheon in Minneapolis as guests of E. W. Decker, president of the Northwestern National Bank.

W. E. Briggs, cashier of the Stockyards National Bank, South St. Paul, told the bankers that when the great question of increasing the number of farm animals, which he said is one of the most important ever discussed in the northwest, is thoroughly understood, the enormous increase in sales of immature cattle will be found to be the principal contributing cause of the scarcity.

"The heifer calf is the responsible animal," said Mr. Briggs today, "or rather, the men who sell the calves are responsible." Mr. Briggs said that he will have figures prepared that will show the increased marketing of calves in 1912 and the percentage increase compared with former years. These will be sent to Mr. Decker and to Thomas Cooper, Fargo, N. D.; P. A. Pickett, Leal, N. D.; J. W. Wheeler, St. Paul; J. E. Platt, Clarke, S. D., and J. B. Patterson, Aberdeen, S. D., the latter the head of the Brown County Development Association.

"It looks like a distribution proposition," Mr. Decker said today. "We have learned at the meeting that there are many farmers who want to buy heifer calves to raise to maturity, but many other farmers have a surplus of calves to sell. We will try to find some way to make an interchange possible, other than the present slow and cumbersome distributive process."

Thomas Cooper, formerly of the Minnesota agricultural college, now superintendent of the North Dakota Better Farming Association, said: "It is a great and very serious question for North Dakota, as well as for the other states. There has been a start made, thousands and thousands of people are already interested, and I believe that eventually means will be found of getting the farmers to raise more stock."

$975,000,000 UNCUT TIMBER

State Forestry Board's Appeal for Funds Gives Much Interesting Information.

St. Paul.—There are 28,000,000 acres of forested lands in Minnesota, and on this land there is merchantable timber worth $975,000,000, according to the state forestry board, which has issued a circular setting forth reasons for liberal appropriations for the work of the forestry department.

The circular says that 20,000,000 acres of land must be patrolled and protected if it is to be conserved; that the state alone has 2,000,000 acres of forests, made up of growing young pine and spruce.

"The value of the property destroyed by forest fires in Minnesota during 1910 would have maintained the Minnesota forest service at its present cost for more than 100 years," says the circular. "The city of St. Paul annually expends $380,000 for fire protection. The state of Minnesota expends $75,000 to protect property ten times more valuable."

Cloquet Pupils Win Prize.

Cloquet.—The junior English class of the Cloquet high school received the second prize, $50, given in Minnesota, for the mock trial of Jennie Bryce, from a popular magazine. The prize was the only prize that went to a high school, all other prizes being given to organizations of grown people.

Eastern Star Rally at Fairmont.

Fairmont.—A school of instruction was held here for the eastern Star. Several state officers are here and large delegations are present from Blue Earth, Winnebago, Jackson and Sherburn. Over 200 sat down to the dollar a plate banquet.

Young Woman Dies of Burns.

Moorhead.—Martha Beckman, 18 years of age, whose home was at Pelican Rapids, Minn., died at a local hospital, from burns sustained Friday night. She was in the employ of a farmer at Georgetown, north of this city.

Weather Loses Fierce Aspect.

Minneapolis.—After an entrance in fierce lion style with nearly two days of sub-zero weather and high winds, March began to take on a hybrid, even to lamblike aspect when the thermometer began to rise as rapidly as it had fallen. At 4 a. m. Sunday it was 17 degrees below zero, the coldest of the two days and by 11 p. m. Sunday the cold had abated until the mercury registered 22 degrees above zero. From a 45-mile northeast gale, which ushered in the month, the wind switched to the southeast.

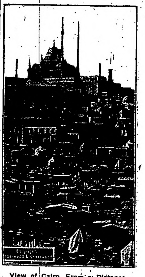
250 Physicians Fill Pulpits.

Minneapolis.—Dr. F. R. Green, of Chicago, came to the Twin Cities and arranged for physicians to fill about two hundred and fifty Minneapolis and St. Paul pulpits Sunday, June 15, preceding the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Minneapolis. He has a long list of distinguished authorities on health matters and any clergyman in the cities who believes in promoting the movement will be supplied with an able substitute if he will yield his pulpit for that day.

CAIRO BIGGEST AFRICAN CITY

Next to Constantinople, It Is the Largest Under Mohammedan Rule—Has 400 Mosques.

Cairo, Egypt.—Cairo is the largest city in Africa and, next to Constantinople, is the largest under the Mohammedan rule. It is twice the size of Alexandria, and a more beautiful city. There are 400 mosques in Cairo, one of which—the one within the citadel—is of pure alabaster. Its floor is covered with costly Oriental rugs and its dome surpasses in beauty any dome in the world, with the exception of St. Peter's. The largest of these mosques, El Azhur, has been converted into a Moslem university, which has 250 teachers and over 7,000 students. Society people of Europe and America think very much of the Mediterranean trip, and find the healthy climate and beautiful scenery and the accommodations for the entertainment of guests all that could be desired. The city has one of the best hotels in the world. An imaginary line only separates the east from the west in the streets of Cairo, the civilization of 4,000 years ago from that of today. Native women veil from head to foot, save for their eyes; quaint Arab types, mounted on camels or donkeys, or on foot, jostle against the elegantly dressed visitors from Paris, Berlin, London, New York and other cities, and automobiles of largest type make the old camels and their drivers step lively out of the way with an alacrity quite new to the leisurely ways of the east.



View of Cairo, From a Distance.

WOULD END DEATH'S TERRORS

Maeterlinck Advocates Euthanesia in a New Book—Loti Again Attacks Modern Civilization.

Paris.—Two books appearing this week from the pens of Pierre Loti and Maeterlinck are being much discussed in Paris. The apostle of lost causes calls his book "Agonized Turkey." Constantinople, he says, is the last place where calm respect, sobriety, silence and prayer may be found and which spot is not yet touched by the detestable modern life, which consists of nothing but factories, railroads, merchandise, shrapnel and speed madness.

Maeterlinck's book is entitled "Death" and in it he revives the idea of Euthanesia, or the right to die in comfort by the most agreeable means available.

"Why fight against death, which is a part of life?" asks Maeterlinck. "We don't fight against sleep nor fear it, but fear of the unknown repulses us.

"Four things are possible after death—annihilation, survival of consciousness, survival without consciousness, or survival with different and superior consciousness."

But Maeterlinck believes there is no such thing as annihilation, nothing being lost of experience or knowledge, but a survival of present consciousness is very improbable and quite undesirable, our state being superior to the present existence, for present consciousness is but an infirm faculty dependent upon unreliable and intermittent memory.

The object of the book is to dissipate the vain terrors and superstitions of death, but the critics object to its logic while praising its sentiment.

BOMB IS HID BY CHERRIES

Russian Woman Police Spy Was Slain by Anarchists—Sought Revenge for Spouse's Death.

Tiflis.—Marie Bachtadse, described as the most beautiful spy in Russia, a woman who brought 250 revolutionaries to death, has at last met with the fate she expected. She has been killed.

A workman called at the postoffice here with a basket of cherries and informed an official that it was intended for Marie Bachtadse. The basket was handed to her, and a few minutes later an explosion occurred.

Several police officials arrived on the scene and discovered the woman lying amid the debris of furniture and bricks and mortar. Her body was mangled. Only her beautiful hair had escaped the effect of the bomb in the basket of cherries.

Marie Bachtadse had had a remarkable career. Her husband, who had been a revolutionary, left the anarchists and became employed by the government. He suffered the same fate as befell his wife. On leaving his house he was killed by a bomb.

Marie Bachtadse determined to be revenged on her husband's murderers. Her beauty and intelligence and her knowledge of the revolutionaries obtained for her a position in the police service. For a time nothing but success attended her plots against the revolutionaries.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913. NUMBER, 36.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, March 13.—The house grain investigating committee was in a continuous uproar yesterday when the committee took up the question of expelling James Manahan, an attorney, on the ground that he was connected with the Equity exchange.

The committee, after hearing statements from Mr. Manahan and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, decided by a vote of three to one to retain Mr. Manahan.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce placed before the committee the mass of evidence that has been accumulated, showing Mr. Manahan's connection with the Equity people.

Charges that Mr Manahan had been unfair in handling witnesses, that he was more of a "prosecutor" than an "investigator," that he was prejudiced against the Chamber of Commerce and that he had not called one witness to testify against the Equity Exchange, were made by the attorneys for the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Manahan denied such connections and denied having been unfair.

Mr. Fowler Denied a Word.

Charles R. Fowler, one of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, was absolutely denied the right to make a statement before the committee. When Mr. Fowler arose to speak Mr Teigen insisted that he sit down.

Mr Teigen demanded of the chairman that he, instead of Mr. Fowler, be recognized. Mr. Fowler asked Mr. Teigen why he was looking after the interests of the Equity exchange so carefully. Mr. Teigen made no answer. Mr. Teigen referred to the Chamber of Commerce as the "opposition."

The entire session was characterized by interruptions and loud cries for order.

Frank Hopkins objected to the committee's taking a formal vote on the question of retaining or expelling Mr. Manahan until there was a full committee. Mr. Monahan demanded a show of hands and Representatives Frandsen, Schwartz and Teigen stood by him.

State Civil Service Urged.

Civil service for state employes, with a very few exceptions, is called for in a lengthy bill introduced in the senate. Senator Lende is the author and his bill is sweeping. The militia is about the only department which would not be included and certain paid employes of that are taken in.

State employes are divided into the classified and unclassified branches. In the unclassified are included officers elected by the people, appointed by the governor, confirmed by the legislature, department heads in general, members of all boards, bureaus and commissions, and various others who could not be classed. The rank and file come in the classified section. Even day laborers are included, though they are not required to take the examinations specified for the others. Judges would be included in the unclassified portion.

Senate May Halt Inquiry.

The senate will be asked to determine whether or not the grain investigating committee shall go on, with its work or wind up its affairs in the course of the next few days.

The appropriation originally granted was $500. This has practically all been spent. The members of the committee report the progress the committee has made, and will ask the parent body to decide whether it shall go on with its work. It is understood that Senator Olai Lende wants to close up the inquiry at this time. Other senators are anxious to go on with the work.

Direct Railroad Tax Asked.

Senators Boyle and Cheadle aim to make railroad lands subject to direct taxation and special assessments. They have introduced a bill calling for a constitutional amendment which would make this possible. At present the railroads pay only the gross earnings tax, but this amendment would permit the legislature, without consulting the people to include land taxes.

St. Paul, March 11.—Constant clashes between the representatives of the Equity exchange and the chairman of the senate grain investigating committee, which threatened for a time to disrupt the proceedings, characterized yesterday's session of the investigation.

Once the sergeant-at-arms was called before Benjamin Drake, Jr., attorney for the Equity exchange, would subside. Another time Edward Hofstede, one of the attorneys for the Equity, stated that the chairman of the committee had said one thing Saturday, and was saying the opposite yesterday.

"I'll go out doors with that man in a minute," said Senator Works, thoroughly angered by insinuations that he had not told the truth. "I'll not sit here and be insulted by any man. Any man who calls me a liar will have to settle for it."

Mr. Hofstede had said that Senator Works had promised to go on with the testimony of Mr. Benson when the testimony of Mr. Hageback was finished. He was objecting because the committee was about to call another witness.

Mr. Hofstede finally admitted that Senator Works had said that the Benson testimony would be taken next unless the committee decided otherwise.

Mr. Drake Lectures.

Benjamin Drake, Jr., took time to deliver a lecture to the committee as to what it should do. He said that it had wasted enough time on the trivial affairs of the Equity Exchange. He mentioned many charges against the Chamber of Commerce, asking that they be investigated.

"I want to object to this," said Judge Simpson during the course of Mr. Drake's speech. "This is not a meeting of the Saturday Lunch club. This happens to be Monday."

Undaunted by the remarks of Judge Simpson, Mr. Drake went on with his speech. He made wholesale charges against the Chamber of Commerce and made many offers to prove. He characterized the testimony of the last few days as "trivial."

When the attorney for the Equity had completed his speech, Senator Works said:

"I am sure that this committee appreciates the lecture that Mr. Drake has delivered."

Russell in the Case.

The relation of the attorneys for the house investigation with the representatives of the Equity Co-Operative exchange were further revealed yesterday when C. A. Russell, who took Mr Manahan's place as attorney for the house committee, was in consultation with the Equity people. Mr. Russell even suggested a question that Benjamin Drake, Jr., should ask the witness on the stand.

J. O. Hageback of Madison, Minn., told the committee again that the prices the Equity exchange had quoted him were lower than he had received from two firms on the Chamber of Commerce. He said he did not come to appear before the committee because he had any resentment towards the Equity exchange, but merely because he was not satisfied with the way the Equity exchange had handled his barley.

St. Paul, Minn, March 10.—The house sat down vigorously on H. H. Dunn's bill, to tax street railways as steam railways are taxed, and turn the proceeds over to the state. Mr. Dunn's bill provided for a 7 per cent gross earnings tax. The committee on transportation recommended that the bill be returned to its author. Mr Dunn was not satisfied with this; whereupon R. C. Dunn moved that it be indefinitely postponed. To turn the taxes on railways operated exclusively in the cities would be unfair, he said. A dozen members were on their feet to indorse this view. Other than himself, the Dunn bill had no friends. It developed that not a single member of the tax committee was in favor of it. No voice was raised when the vote for indefinite postponement was finally put.

The house Saturday killed the Pless bill, restoring capital punishment, by refusing to reconsider it, by a vote of 51 to 49.

Representative Wescott's bill increasing the gross earnings tax on railroads to 6 per cent, was reported back by the committee on transportation without recommendation.

Fifty Bills Passed.

Exactly fifty bills were passed at one sitting by the senate yesterday. With only a few more than a quorum, the Senate started its morning session by passing bills on the calendar and when noon came the members decided to keep right on working until the calendar was finished, which took until nearly 2 o'clock. Bills which had opposition, so they were not sure of getting the necessary thirty-two, votes were passed.

Senator G. H. Sullivan's bill making it a felony to bring weapons, explosives, intoxicants, narcotics or opiates within the grounds of buildings of the state prison or reformatory, passed without opposition.

Among the local bills passed were Senator J. M. Hackney's bill, permitting the county commissioners to do their own road work when it cannot feasibly be done by contract, and Senator J. D. Denegre's bill authorizing the issuance of $325,000 bonds for park purposes.

Fix Longitude By Signals.

Washington, March 11. — Important results are expected to follow the arrival of four French naval officers and a Sorbonne professor in Washington, simultaneous with the arrival in Paris of a corresponding number of American naval officers, to arrange for an exchange of radio signals between the Eiffel tower and the newly erected navy wireless station at Arlington, Va. The signals are for the purpose of determining the difference of longitude between the two places.

Tariff Only at Special Session.

Washington, March 10.—President Wilson has settled deep enough in office to indicate pretty clearly some of the things that may be expected of him in the near future. He has made no public announcements of policy, but there are a few of the developments that seem to show the trend of the first days of his administration. The president told visitors that he was inclined to favor the plan of house leaders to confine the special session of congress to tariff revision.

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

Upsetting of Western Classification 51 Means Much.

RAILROADS LOSE BIG CASE

Chairman Thorne of Iowa Commission Tells How the Shippers and Consumers of the West Benefit by the Decision.

Des Moines, Ia., March 13.—The people of the United States have had Iowa to thank for a number of excellent things, and to the list must be now added an achievement that means a great deal to the shippers of the entire west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Especially are those shippers under obligations to the Iowa state board of railroad commissioners and its chairman, Clifford Thorne.

This achievement is the suspension and revision, by the interstate commerce commission, of an entire freight classification, known as Western classification No. 51, and on March 31 the several hundred changes made to conform to the commission's order will go into effect. Shippers and consumers alike will benefit by the revision.

Iowa Leads the Fight.

Iowa's commission was by no means alone in the good work, but it took the initiative in the case and assumed the chief part of the burden of preparing and trying it. Sixteen western state railroad commissions united in the fight, and Mr. Thorne was the chairman of the committee representing them. He gives much credit to Benjamin L. Jacobson, who had general charge of gathering the evidence and preparing the specific cases for trial, and to A. D. Beals, Iowa's rate expert.

Mr. Thorne today had this to say of the big case and its outcome:

"One day during the summer of 1911 I was seated in a hotel parlor in Milwaukee. In one end of the room there were sixteen men in their shirtsleeves, talking and listening occasionally to a person standing in the center of the room; two or three minutes were allowed to the gentleman talking; he took his seat and another person told a short story; and so on, during the course of the whole day.

Powerful Group of Men.

"This small group of men exercised more power than any other similar group, perhaps, in the United States. Some nine hundred railroads, large and small, interested in traffic between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, have organized what they call a western classification committee of about eighty-five members. These eighty-five men have selected a sub-committee of sixteen men. This sub-committee, which is dominated by one or two individuals, determines the freight ratings on over 7,000 articles, on which 35,000,000 people have to pay traffic between about 20,000 towns, located between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. This is one of the three important classification committees in America, the other two being the official, covering the northeastern portion of the United States, and the Southern.

"For the first time in the history of American railroads an entire classification of one of these three great freight classification committees has been suspended by the federal government. And the committee I have described has been making a revision of its former work, in accordance with the decision which was rendered by the interstate commerce commission recently, known as the decision in the case of Western classification No. 51. The railroads have just submitted to the commission a list of several hundred changes in this classification to conform to the commission's order, and these will go into effect March 31. The opinion in this case, next to the one rendered in the express case, is perhaps the longest ever written by the interstate commerce commission. The case is of national importance. Many of its features are unique, and of profound concern to the consumers of the country.

Sixteen States United.

"Many shippers and shippers' organizations were parties to this case. But perhaps the most interesting feature was the fact that on behalf of the consumers the railroad commissions of sixteen great states appeared. These states were Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and Oregon. On the one hand we had the representatives of some nine hundred railroads, and opposed to them the representatives of sixteen state governments, with the interstate commerce commission as the deciding tribunal. The hearing in the case lasted about a year.

"Western Classification No. 51 involves more changes than any other tariff publication ever issued by American railroads. The work done in preparation for this issue is said to have cost the railroads approximately $500,000.

Most Important Phases.

"Of the many phases of the decision the first in importance are the rules and regulations. The carriers proposed many changes. These are applicable to every city, town and hamlet west of the Mississippi river. The state commissions made objections to fourteen of these rules, and changes were made or ordered in twelve of them.

"A concrete illustration of these concerns the dunnage allowance. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted the shippers to use lumber and boards to prop up machinery in a car, the railroads hauling 500 pounds of such lumber free of charge. No. 51 abolished the dunnage privilege, and the commission ordered it reinstated. When one considers the thousands of shipments that are made annually, the importance of such a ruling can be appreciated.

"Another change of importance to the western half of the United States concerns green hides. The carriers put in a rule permitting them to refuse to take green hides for shipment. We pointed out that they could be stored or handled in live stock cars, and not contaminate other commodities, and claimed that the carriers should be compelled to accept the same for transportation. Our position was sustained by the commission.

Minimum Rate Ruling.

"Several hundred advances were proposed by the railroads in minimum weights. They announced their policy to be the establishment of minimums upon the physical capacity of the cars, refusing to take into consideration the commercial conditions surrounding the transportation.

Carload Mixtures.

"One of the most important parts of this case concerns carload mixtures. The carriers proposed the elimination of carload mixtures on 234 articles, and proposed changes restricting carload mixtures on more than three hundred other articles. One of the most important changes affecting carload mixtures, which serves as an illustration of the effect of such changes, concerns binding twine. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted binding twine to be shipped mixed with agricultural implements, all of which took carload rates. In No. 51, they proposed to apply less than carload rates on all shipments of binding twine made in this manner. This would have caused an advance of about one hundred per cent in the freight rates on binding twine, and more than ninety per cent of all binding twine shipments, we were told by the largest shippers in the country, would be affected by this hundred per cent advance.

"As indicating the policy of the carriers, thirty-two articles had carload mixtures granted to them, while over five hundred articles were totally eliminated from carload mixtures, or the mixtures were changed or restricted. The interstate commerce commission has ordered the carriers to pursue diametrically the opposite course. Instead of restricting mixtures, they are instructed to make them more liberal.

"In addition to these changes in rules, the commission made specific orders disapproving advances on a long list of articles. The decision in this case is the most epoch-making on classification matters ever rendered by the interstate commerce commission."

MUST LOVE THE LITTLE FOLK

Otherwise the Girl Who Adopts Profession of Children's Nurse Will Not Succeed.

The great essention for any girl adopting the profession of children's nurse is that she must have a great love for the wee folk, to be able to enter into their feelings, to sympathize with their sorrows and joys. A child's nurse must not be a cynic. She must know the importance of little things to children, must know that the molehills of grown-ups are the mountains of boys and girls. Nowadays the children's nurse must be a comrade and companion as well as mentor to her young charges, but the latter role must never be over-emphasized.

It is well, too, for any girl desiring to become a nurse of this kind to go somewhere and obtain the proper training for the position. It is a big advantage when seeking employment.

Briefly, the nurse of children must be able to superintend the children's health, their good, their clothes and their lessons—not at all onerous duties to the girl who is fond of children.—Exchange.

Not Long to Wait.

Bumble—Why didn't you get on the water wagon?

Rumble—No seats left.

Bumble—Oh, well, if you persist in the notion, you will find a seat later.—Judge.

Books Speak.

Books carry with them a charm of their own. They speak of cosy indrawings about the evening lamp. Few things add so much of warmth and liveableness to a room as shelves of "used" books.

Saving Time.

"Roosevelt Named for 1916." But why stop there? Why not for 1920, 1924 and 1928? It would save both time and the cost of holding conventions.—New York Evening Post.

Removing Grease From Paint.

A paste made from ordinary whiting applied wet and permitted to dry before it is rubbed off, will remove grease from paint without injuring the latter.

His Position.

He was a minister of the old school and was catechizing the children on their biblical knowledge. "Who was Isaac?" at length he asked. "Please, sir," replied a small girl eagerly "Please, sir, he was Rebekah's man."

40 IMPLICATED IN 'ARSON TRUST'

JOHN DANIES, ALLEGED CHIEF OF GANG, MAKES COMPLETE CONFESSION.

WORKED IN MIDDLE WEST

Big Batch of Warrants Will be Sworn Out for Business Men and Insurance Adjusters in Chicago.

Chicago, March 13.—The report that John Danies, alleged to have been the chief of the so-called arson trust, had made a confession was confirmed by First Assistant States Attorney Frank Johnston, according to whom Danies named forty members of the ring, including the names of several men "higher up." Danies admitted that he had set more than twenty fires in Chicago.

The confession is said to be even more startling than that recently made by Benjamin Fink, who confessed complicity in 100 incendiary fires. An aggregate of $500,000 in insurance was collected from the Danies fires.

At least forty warrants for business men, public fire insurance adjusters and actual incendiaries named by Danies will be sworn out today. The confession was made after a seven-hour inquisition.

"The ramifications of the 'trust,' as described by Danies, are almost beyond belief," said Johnston. "The gang appears to have worked in almost every state in the middle west. Arson was a business with them and it was highly organized on a scientific basis Danies and Fink were the chiefs of the firebugs although they did not belong to the same gang. Both men say they do not know each other except by reputation."

In confessing to Johntson, Danies said: "I tried to get out of the business, but people would not let me alone. They kept sending for me to do jobs for them and I kept on going in the same old way for fifteen years. My first experience with fires happened in my own home and when I settled for the insurance an adjuster told me that I could make lots of money by setting incendiary fires. That's how I got mixed up in this rotten stuff."

Danies said that on several occasions persons for whom he had set fires defrauded him out of his share of the insurance money. He told of a $200,000 fire at Cleveland about a year ago. He said that he was retained to start the blaze, but was otherwise engaged and turned it over to David Karshak, at present fugitive from justice.

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE ON

Interesting Discussion of Vital Topics at the First Day's Session in Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 13.—The opening meeting of the National Child Labor conference was held here this afternoon at the Board of Trade auditorium. Sherman C. Kingsley, director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial relief fund, Chicago, presided at an informal discussion of the following questions:

Is the immature child a proper object of charitable relief?

Shall the state pension widows?

Shall the school support the child?

Shall charitable societies relieve family distress by finding work for children?

Among those who contributed to the discussion were Jean Gordon of New Orleans; William P. McGrath of the Associated Charities of Birmingham, Ala.; Leon Schwartz, president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Mobile, and A. T. Jamison of Greenwood, S. C.

An address on "The Textile Industry and Child Labor" was delivered by Richard K. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts child labor committee.

BARRED FROM TRADE BOARD

Former President of Organization Found Guilty of Doing Business Irregularly.

Chicago, March 13.—Frank M. Bunch, former president of the board of trade, was found guilty by the directors on the charge of irregular trading and expelled from the organization.

The vote is said to have been almost unanimous for his dismissal. The trial created one of the biggest sensations of recent years in La Salle street.

Mark Bates, president of W. G. Press and company, against whom charges also were filed, will have his trial later.

Streetcar Kills Boy.

St. Paul, March 13.—Allen Carney, 5 years old, son of John Carney, a railroad man, was instantly killed by a Payne avenue streetcar. The lad was attempting to cross the street when he was run down by the car. The body way frightfully mangled.

Abolishes Capital Punishment.

Olympia, Wash., March 13. — The house bill abolishing capital punishment in Washington was passed by the senate. Governor Lister probably will approve the act.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

CLINTON MORRISON DEAD.

Was a Forty-eight Year Resident of Minneapolis—Ill But Ten Days.

Minneapolis.—Clinton Morrison, 71 years of age, for forty-eight years a Minneapolis resident, and a notable figure in the life and progress of the city, died after an illness of ten days. Despite his failing health for the last several years, Mr. Morrison had given personal attention to his affairs and was down town and in his offices in the Metropolitan Life building daily until two weeks ago.

The son of Dorilus Morrison, a pioneer in Minnesota, and first mayor of Minneapolis, Clinton Morrison, who was born in Livermore, Me., Jan. 21, 1842, was brought to Minneapolis when a small boy, and at the early age of 21, he and his brother George H. Morrison, who died about thirty years ago, were associated in the lumbering industry. Thereafter he was continuously identified with the progress of the city. He was married in 1873 to Julia Washburn, daughter of Nehemiah Washburn of Needham, Mass., who was a cousin of the late Senator William W. Washburn, Mrs. Morrison died in 1883. Her brother, F. L. Washburn, is state entomologist of Minnesota. Mr. Morrison leaves a son, Dr. Angus Washburn Morrison, and a daughter, Ethel, who is Mrs. John R. Van Derlip. Both were at their father's bedside when he died.

At the time of his death, Mr. Morrison was president of the Northwestern Knitting company, and vice president of the North Star Woolen Mills company, but his activities in Minneapolis financial and commercial life had covered a wide field. He was identified with his father in the building of the Minneapolis Harvester works and was its vice president during a period of financial stress in the west, and after a reorganization his management brought it to success. After the sale of the plant to the Walter A. Wood Harvester company, Mr. Morrison was no longer identified with the company.

MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Fifty Per Cent of Patients in St. Louis County Sanatorium Said to Be Recovering.

Duluth.—Fifty per cent of the patients in the St. Louis county tuberculosis sanatorium are making a winning fight against the disease. The first patients were received less than a year ago, and the first annual report has just been made. Of the eighty-six patients admitted since then thirty-four were men, twenty-nine women and twenty-three children. Of the sixty-three adult patients, twelve were in the early stages of the disease, seventeen in the moderately advanced stage and thirty-two in the far advanced stage.

Fifteen patients have secured an arrest in the disease and are now practically in good health. Twenty-one others have shown improvement. In eight there has been no change, six have failed and twelve have died.

The fact that more than half have shown an improvement in health, in spite of the fact that the majority were past the incipient stage, is considered encouraging and the St. Louis county authorities are delighted with the results of their fight against the plague.

PROF. OLSON INDICTED

Charging Murder in First Degree for Killing Laundry Driver.

St. Paul. — Professor Oscar M. Olson of the Minnesota agricultural college, who shot and killed Clyde N. Darling, a laundry driver, on March 5, was indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree by the Ramsey county grand jury in St. Paul.

There will be no inquest into the death of Darling, according to the county attorney, who says that the indictment against Mr. Olson makes such an inquisition unnecessary.

Ralph Cook, charged with having married Gracie Plant, 17 years old, while he was married to another woman, was indicted for bigamy by the grand jury. Cook was arrested in Kansas City on a warrant sworn out by the girl's mother and returned to St. Paul.

Brandt Keeping Books.

Bemidji.—Foulke E. Brandt, former valet for Mortimer L. Schiff of New York city, and whose thirty-year sentence for alleged robbery was commuted by Governor Sulzer of New York, is now a bookkeeper for the Crookston Lumber company in this city at a salary of $100 a month. He has not been known here to mention his New York trouble.

Dies From Broken Neck.

Minenapolis, March 10.—John Ihle, a 23-year-old junior at the agricultural college, University of Minnesota, died at St. Barnabas hospital, having been paralyzed since Thursday night when his neck was broken in a wrestling bout with M. Jelly at Dr. E. R. Cook's gymnasium, 709 Hennepin avenue. Ihle had been unconscious since an operation was performed Friday at 2:15 p. m. to relieve pressure of the broken vertebrae upon the spinal cord. Ole and Melvin Ihle, John's brothers arrived at the hospital before his death.

FROM TOWN TO COUNTRY

Grand Rapids Authorities Will Reverse Policy in Building. Schools.

Grand Rapids.—The school authorities of this district have taken a practical way of forwarding "back to the land" movement. They have decided that whenever possible the children shall go from the village into the country to get their education, and in pursuance of that policy will in the future erect all consolidated schools out among the farms.

Heretofore the reverse policy has been pursued, here as well as elsewhere, by building the schools in the villages and bringing the children in from the country.

The only objection ever advanced seriously against the consolidated school idea was that by giving the farmer boys and girls a taste of urban life it weaned them from the soil.

The first building to be erected in the country has been authorized for the Blackberry district, seven miles east of here. The board, heeding the objections of the farmers, chose a site two miles from that village, and the boys and girls of the town, and other nearby places will go out among the growing crops and lowing cattle to get their schooling.

LOSES HORSE, SAVES SELF

Farmer Has Hard Struggle for Life When Bobsled Goes Through Ice on the Mississippi.

Winona.—The second accident in as many days occurred on the Mississippi river near Winona, resulting in the loss of one horse of a team and the bobsled. The farmer's escape was miraculous.

Herman Sherman, living eight miles from Rollingstone, in this county, had delivered a load of grain at Fountain City, Wis., and had taken the river road on his way home. Two and a half miles from Fountain City, as he was feeling his way over the snow-covered ice, the bob caught in a crack in the ice. Endeavoring to free the runner the ice gave way, precipitating the bob, the driver and one of the horses in the water. The other horse remained on the ice.

Sherman, by clinging to the horse, was able to release himself and crawl out. For an hour and a half he struggled in an effort to save the drowning horse, but it was necessary to cut the harness to prevent the other horse from being drawn in the river. The horse and bob disappeared under the ice.

FEARS TO DIE WITH MONEY.

Minneapolis Woman, Sure of World's End March 19, Burns Her Currency.

Minneapolis. — Declaring that the world is coming to an end on March 19, Mrs. Filip Petras, is giving away and burning up all her world wealth.

She ordered a bill of groceries from a downtown store Saturday. It was late in delivery and she went there and "started things," causing the proprietor to call the police. When the boy finally made the delivery she offered him a roll of bills in payment. As he had not been told to collect, he refused the money. She then stuffed the bills into his pockets. He went directly to his employers and told them the story. The bills totaled $70.

Detectives Regan and Ohman went to her home. She laughed at them when they tendered her the money. "The world will end on March 19, she said, "and if any one is caught with money in his possession he will go to hell. The rich will suffer and the poor will be rewarded."

TURNER SOCIETIES MEET

Adolph Falbisanar Addresses Meeting in New Ulm on German Folk Lore Song.

New Ulm.—The annual delegate convention of the Turner societies of the Minnesota district, comprising Minneapolis, St. Paul, New Ulm and Wahpeton, N. D., was held in this city, delegates from all of the societies with the exception of Wahpeton attending.

Fred Pfaender and Albert Steinhauser, both of New Ulm were elected chairman and secretary of the convention. Various important matters were discussed.

Adolph Falbisaner of St. Paul gave a German lecture at Turner theater on German folk lore songs.

The next annual convention will be held in Minneapolis. The St. Anthony Turnverein will act as host. It was agreed that each society in the state bund send a team to the national fest, which will be held in Denver in June. A special train from the Twin Cities will carry the excursionists.

Pythian Chief Tribune Dead.

St. Paul. — John Fremont Hilscher died at his home here. He was 55 years old. Mr. Hilscher was born in Bethlehem, Ind., and came to Minnesota in 1886, living at Willmar seven years before he took up his residence in St. Paul. He was the 21st grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Minnesota, serving from 1894 to 1895, supreme representative the next two years and a judge of the supreme tribunal since 1901, having been chief tribune up to the time of his death.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

CONGRESS.

Speaker Champ Clark celebrated his sixty-second birthday on March 7.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill carrying $1,125,000.

Senate passed over president's veto Webb bill to prohibit shipment of liquor to dry states.

Senator Sheppard introduced a bill to forbid change of size and color of present paper money.

Senate passed naval appropriation bill, with an amendment to authorize the construction of two battleships.

Representative Hobson of Alabama will introduce a bill asking for an investigation of the Washington police.

With the names of the new cabinet known beyond doubt, interest in congress has turned toward President Wilson's next appointments.

The last act of James Wilson as secretary of agriculture was to reinstate C. G. Elliott as chief engineer of drainage investigation in the Department of Agriculture.

A life-sized bronze bust of himself will serve to remind James Wilson, retiring secretary of agriculture, of his sixteen years of service in that department when he returns to his home in Iowa.

President Taft signed the bill creating a Department of Labor, with a cabinet portfolio. President Wilson's nomination for this position will be William B. Wilson, now a retiring representative in congress from Pennsylvania.

Tales of indignities and affront from the crowds and indifference and laughing comments from the police were recounted before the senate committee investigating the alleged lack of protection given the great suffrage pageant of last Monday.

Speaker Clark was renominated, Representative Underwood of Alabama again chosen chairman of the ways and means committee, the entire democratic personnel of the tariff-making body named and all the house officials renominated at a harmonious six-hour caucus of the democrats of the house of the Sixty-third congress.

Loan sharks, driven out of the national capital by the drastic terms of a bill passed by the last congress, have not only established offices at the Virginia end of the long bridge which connects the District of Columbia with the old dominion, but have organized a free automobile service from Washington for intending borrowers.

The order of President Wilson that office seekers must file their applications with the head of the department in which they desire positions, had at least one effect, it almost swamped Secretary William Jennings Bryan, whose acquaintance with many hundreds of citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land, seemed to warrant that the "Commoner" would act as intermediary for the "patriots" desiring jobs.

GENERAL.

The National convention of the Associated Sororities was held in Iowa City, Ia.

The Lower Austrian Discount company has granted to China a loan of $15,000,000.

The case of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with perjury at Los Angeles, has been given to the jury.

Richard C. Cushing, former mayor of Omaha, died at his home at Los Angeles, recently, at the age of 70.

A bill making electrocution the death penalty instead of shooting or hanging was passed by the Utah senate.

The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek army after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant points of the war.

While flying a kite at Portsmouth, Va., Sidney Bright, a 16-year-old boy, was instantly electrocuted. The boy attached a thin wire to the kite instead of string, and when the kite fell across an electric wire eleven thousand volts passed through his body, killing him instantly.

Suits under the Sherman anti-trust law to recover $1,921,011.99 from the National Fire Proofing company of Pittsburgh, Pa., were filed in federal court in Cleveland by attorneys for the Great Eastern Clay Products company of South River, N. J.

Cook County, Illinois, commissioners are fitting out a gymnasium with dumbbells and exercises so that jurors may keep in trim during long trials.

Fifty mutinous Arabs belonging to the Turkish regiments guarding the peninsula of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles straits were shot recently as an example to the others.

One-half the butter in cold storage in Chicago is adulterated in violation of the internal revenue laws, the adulteration consisting of water moisture in quantities of from 16 to 35 per cent of the actual weight of the butter.

The Colorado house has passed a bill requiring physicians to report cases of tuberculosis to local health officers.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the German physician, has accepted the invitation of the King Edward tuberculosis institute in Montreal to demonstrate his treatment.

Canteens will not be restored to army posts.

The first territorial legislature is in session in Juneau, Alaska.

Reports from Rome are to the effect that the condition of Pope Pius is improved.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of William Marshall Bullitt as solicitor general.

A seat on the New York Stock exchange was sold recently for $45,000, the lowest price recorded since 1900.

Springtime weather, with fair skies and normal temperatures, is promised for the coming week to all sections of the country by the weather bureau.

Governor Ralston of Indiana signed the joint resolution which ratifies the amendment to the federal constitution providing for direct election of United States senators.

United States circuit court has declared the Eastern States Lumber Dealers' association to be an illegal combination.

Acceptance by President Woodrow Wilson of the honorary presidency of the American Peace and Arbitration league has been announced by the league.

Burglars secured about $3,000 worth of rugs, oil paintings and other furnishings from the home of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, at Plandome, L. I.

More than 50,000 women in Chicago are receiving a salary of $5 or less per week, according to reports made by the investigators of the senate white slave commission.

New York health authorities have given Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin permission to test the treatment which he claims is a cure for tuberculosis.

It is learned that one of the first philanthropic acts of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson since she became first lady of the land is a gift of $500 to Goucher college at Baltimore.

The government's $1,000,000 claim against Chicago packers and others for taxes alleged due on colored oleomargarine sold as uncolored has been compromised by Secretary MacVeagh for $101,100.

The Rock Island has created a new office, that of horticulturist and agriculturist, and appointed E. R. Bennett, professor of agriculture of the Agricultural College of Colorado, as the head.

For nearly half an hour a force of sixty Mexican soilders engaged sixteen United States troopers of the Ninth cavalery under Lieutenant Michaelson on the international boundary line at Douglas, Ariz., until probably six of the Mexicans had been killed.

During the period of competition, or before the International Harvester company came into existence, the price of binders dropped approximately $200, but since 1902 the price has advanced about $5, and the improvements in the binder have not been so great as prior to that time.

After April 1 the Isthmaian Canal commission will place obstacles in the way of employes intending to bring their families to the isthmus by withdrawing the present reduced rates of transportation. This action is rendered necessary by reason of the serious congestion in the employes' quarters in towns in the canal zone.

Edward Hillman, general manager of the Chicago department store that bears his name, declared before the Illinois senate commission on white slavery that low wages is one of the chief contributory causes to the fall of women and he named $8 weekly as the minimum upon which a girl might support herself without undue strain.

SPORT.

Last winter Dr. Roller wrestled 116 matches in 130 days.

Elgin High school five defeated Newman Grove by a score of 29 to 22.

Beatrice High school basketball team defeated South Omaha High at Beatrice by the score of 15 to 0.

Des Moines has purchased Infielder Steve Brewer of the Auburn club of the Mink league for a trial.

This year the Fort Omaha soldiers are figuring on cutting quite a splash in baseball society. They have plenty of baseball material from which a good team can easily be developed.

Sunday, March 30, the Jabez Cross outfit and the Ancient Order of United Workmen squad will clash in their initial battle of the season at Fort Omaha.

Ray Bronson of Indianapolis, welterweight championship claimant, knocked out Leo Kelly of St. Louis in the second round of their scheduled eight-round fight.

Russia, Canada, Chile and Ireland have announced their intention of sending teams to America this year to participate in the international rifle shoot at Camp Perry.

A move has been launched in the State league in favor of enlarging it to make a ten-club circuit. President Felt of Superior has mailed out letters to the boards in the various towns on the loop to gain their sentiments.

In all probability Johnson will again be at the helm for the Plattsmouth pill shooters.

Blaine Durbin, former Omaha twirler, expects to return to California in the spring and rejoin the strong independent team maintained at Oroville.

A bill legalizing twelve-round boxing contests was passed by the Montana senate and was sent to the governor for his signature.

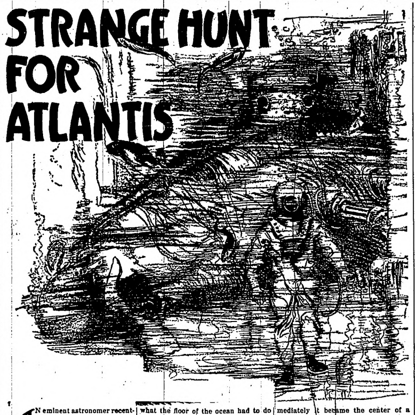
Another American Bowling congress record was established at Toledo when Louis Huebner of Chicago, rolling in his individuals, scored 287 in his game.

Former Lightweight Champion Ad Wolgast and "Harlem" Tommy Murphy of New York, who fought twenty rounds to a draw in San Francisco, February 22, will meet again in a twenty-round contest either April 12 or 19.

The Wichita baseball club has landed an Indian pitcher. The new man is Herbert Whiteshield, a Cheyenne of Cantonment, Okla.

Casey Hagerman, the pitcher released back by the Boston Red Sox to Denver last season, but who refused to report, has reconsidered and signed with the Grizzlies.

STRANGE HUNT FOR ATLANTIS



AN eminent astronomer recently declared that all the mysterious places of earth had been penetrated by adventurous man. "There is left," he said, "no portion of our planet that he has not trod. The star gazer is now the only true explorer. Man's future discoveries must be made with the telescope."

But there is still a large part of the earth's crust that is as great and fascinating a mystery as the illimitable reaches of space. Hidden there may lie the cities of a wonderful race, with vaults choked with precious metals and rare jewels. He who brings them to light will write his name beside those of Marco Polo, Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Livingstone, Peary and all the others who have extended our frontiers of geographical knowledge.

Such a task has Bernard Meeker undertaken. This daring young Englishman is now on his way to the Caribbean sea. There he will search not only for a lost continent, but for a lost nation and all the treasure that it may reveal. He says he has good reason to believe that he will find the very cradle of civilization and loot enough to enrich all those who have joined him in the enterprise.

Meeker's expedition is the strangest treasure hunting outfit that ever left England. The chunky little steamer that was chartered at Liverpool carries the queerest cargo in its trampish career. First and foremost were two submarines. One was of the conventional type no longer considered wonderful in spite of its great speed and carrying power. Four men could live comfortably aboard it for weeks. Its lockers are capable of holding a large supply of compressed foods and the system of air renewal is of the most modern type. Its one unusual feature is its powerful searchlight that is set in a revolving turret, thus enabling the men in the conning tower to distinguish objects at great depths below the surface.

The second submarine is such a craft as Captain Nemo might have been proud to own. It resembles some hideous crustacean of steel with tentacles to catch its prey. It is a veritable giant crab. Its claws are ingenious metal arms that can be operated by the men inside the hull. The tips are furnished with a sensitive electrical apparatus that might almost be called a man made sense of touch, for whatever comes into contact with these arms sets off a signal inside the conning tower. Thus can this vessel feel its way along the bottom of the sea like some huge half blind monster.

This unique vessel has a name. Most submarines are nowadays simply numbered, but Meeker named his second submarine, and it was this name that let out the secret of the expedition. For months the explorer kept his plans strictly to himself. All that was known of them was contained in the simple announcement that he would sail for the coast of Yucatan to search for evidence of prehistoric civilization. This aroused little comment, for many others have preceded him in such a quest. In fact, the shores of Yucatan are filled with the remnants of great cities.

But the crablike submarine caused a great deal of speculation. Just what the floor of the ocean had to do with the ancient nations of Mexico was a mystery. But when the Pinot was named Atlantis the secret could no longer be kept. Every explorer and scientist in England at once knew that Meeker was going in search of the so-called lost continent—Atlantis, whose existence has been a riddle since the days of ancient Greece.

It was only when he knew that he could stave off publicity no longer that Meeker would talk about his plans, says the New York Sun. And even this concession was obtained only on promise that nothing should be published until after he had sailed.

"When this thing comes out I shall be laughed at from one end of London to the other," he said. "As a matter of fact I have always had a hard time to get even my intimates to believe my story.

"Briefly the object of my expedition is the exploration of the ocean bottom at points below the surface of the Caribbean, where I have good reason to believe there lie the ruins of cities so old that the most ancient Egyptian structures are new by comparison. These cities once formed the nucleus of a great empire, which for want of a better name we have called Atlantis. Of course this is not an original idea of mine. For a great many centuries men have thought that such a nation once existed, meeting its fate in some awful cataclysm which caused a whole continent to sink fathoms below the surface of the Atlantic ocean.

"Hitherto the existence of such a nation has been a mere theory based on the flood legends that occur in all religions, the distribution of certain distinct human types and the strange similarity shown in the architecture of ancient Europe, Africa and America. But recently divers have discovered cups, bowls and other utensils at the bottom of the Caribbean, far from shore and of designs that absolutely baffle archaeologists. These specimens are different from anything that any of the known ancient races manufactured. They are delicately wrought, showing a high degree of artistic taste and knowledge of metal working."

At this point the interviewer repeated to Mr. Meeker the rumors that his was a treasure hunting expedition. The explorer was at first reticent.

"Treasure hunters always get themselves laughed at," he said. It was then that he exacted the promise to delay publication until his departure. "If you will agree," he said, "I will spin the yarn for you, otherwise not another word do you get out of me."

The promise was made and the explorer went into another room, from which he soon returned with a small metal bowl. He smiled as he handed it to the writer. There was nothing strange in the shape of the vessel, but it gleamed in the lamplight.

"What would you say it was made of?" asked Meeker.

"Brass," promptly replied the interviewer.

"Wrong," said he. "It is gold."

He then went on to explain that the bowl and others like it had been brought to the surface by divers in the Caribbean. At first it was thought to be a part of the cargo of a galleon that had sailed the Spanish Main in the days of the conquistadores. Immediately it became the center of a war of antiquarians. It was soon known beyond doubt that the vessel was not of European workmanship, either ancient or modern.

Nothing of Oriental or African design tallied with it. As a last resort it was thought to be a Peruvian or Mexican product, but this theory, too, was exploded. Even the gold of which it was made puzzled metallurgists. It was an alloy, but of a different type from anything on record.

"Then I became interested in the argument," said Meeker. "I found out the exact spot at which the strange find was made. The few men who knew this were keeping it quiet. They had visions of treasure and were then trying to interest capital in an expedition.

"After a deal of bargaining they agreed to take me into the scheme, I, on my part, promising to aid them if there seemed any possibility of success. I studied all the charts I could find. At last I came upon a drawing made by Ignatius Donnelly, who wrote a book on 'Atlantis' years ago. His map showed that the place where the divers found the gold bowls was only a short distance west of what might once have been the shore of the lost continent itself.

"It was a wonderful tale those divers told. The water, they said, was comparatively shoal where the discovery had been made. The floor of the sea seemed to be covered with unusual coral formations. 'But it was the queerest coral I ever saw,' one of them told me. 'It looked more like stone walls than coral, and there was a pointed sort of arch in one of the walls. I've seen coral arches, but this was different from any I had ever seen before.'"

Mr. Meeker went on to relate that he and one of the divers had made a preliminary visit to the spot, but all that he would say was that he had seen enough to satisfy him that the strange coral was nothing less than the wall of a building pierced by an arch of the most ancient type.

"Our plans are simple enough. With our first or parent submarine we will explore the bottom as far as possible. The Pinot will be used at depths that would be impossible for the other to navigate. From the Pinot divers in especially strengthened suits, capable of withstanding great pressure, will go out whenever the steel arms of the boat indicate some large solid object in our path.

Powerful lights will be lowered from the surface whenever possible, but at very great depth we will have to depend on the light mounted in the bow of the Pinot. The divers will not descend into the sea from the steamer or a raft, but will go out from beneath the surface from one of the submarines, from which the air supply will be pumped to them from a series of tanks containing air under pressure. There is an air chamber in the forward part of both submarines. Here a diver can be closed in and the air pressure gradually increased until it is high enough to keep out the water. The diver can then open a hatch and step out into the sea bottom. He returns to the boat by the same hatch. As soon as he closes it the air pressure is lowered to normal and he is admitted to the main operating room with the rest of the crew.

"MIRACLE" IN A CEMETERY

People of French Village Wrought Up to Great Pitch of Excitement Through Reported Occurrence.

The town of Beziers, France, is immensely excited by a remarkable story which is said to have occurred in the old cemetery in the town. Nothing will convince the people that it is not true.

According to the story, which is printed with much detail, a woman was leaving the cemetery, where she had gone to pray at the grave of her husband, when she noticed a statue of the Virgin covered with moss. The condition of the statue inspired her with pity and she tried to wash the moss from it with her pocket handkerchief. She declares that the statue came to life, that one of its hands touched the handkerchief, and that a voice said: "This cloth is sacred now. Keep it, for I have blessed it to thank you for your act of piety."

The woman ran home to her cottage and told her sick daughter what had happened. She put the handkerchief on the girl's bed, and the child, who has been paralyzed for several years, sat up, got out of bed and walked.

Pilgrims are flocking to the cemetery at Beziers.

Her Mother's Inquiry.

"The man I marry must have an income of at least $5,000 a year."

"Do you expect to find that kind of a man among the young sprigs that you keep inviting to call here?"

Parliamentary Practice.

Prof. Howard Marsh has just told the story of a lodger who complained of the "lunatic" above him who walked the floor all night talking to himself. The "lunatic" was John Bright preparing his speeches, and one recalls how Grattan in like circumstances concerned his landlady: "It was a sad thing," she used to lament, "to hear her young lodger talking half the night to somebody he called 'Mr. Speaker,' when there was no speaker present but himself." Grattan's studies in the art of speaking, however, were not confined to the bedroom. He often walked in Windsor park addressing the oaks in parliamentary strain. And there is the story of the polite stranger who found him haranguing an empty gibbet: "However did you get down?" he asked.—Evening Standard and St. James Gazette.

Conrad Sittenfeld Paralyzed.

Conrad Alberti Sittenfeld, author, globe trotter and editor of the Berliner Morgenpost, who was one of Prince Henry of Prussia's party when he visited the United States some years ago, and whose serious illness was reported in Berlin dispatches, has written to a friend in New York that a stroke of paralysis has made his left side useless. "Fortunately," he adds, "I can get along with a cane to some extent and can do some writing again, but whether I shall ever be my old self again is doubtful, although the physicians hold out hope. The kind messages from friends in your country are a source of pleasure to me."

DAHLIAS ARE POPULAR

Flower Over Which Many People Raved Generation Ago.

For Those Who Like Single Varieties There Is Bonanza in Seed Packet —Seeds Should Be Sown in the Window Box Early.

Fashion moves in cycles, even in Flora's realm, and the flower over which people raved a generation ago is again before us, the center of floral attractions.

But the dahlia of today has much more of grace than did the earlier types; and in its culture there are many things to urge to success.

It pays to be neighborly with dahlias. A single root will soon multiply to a dozen; and if each of a half-dozen neighbors purchase some choice variety, at the end of the first or second season the exchanges can be most profitable.

For those who like single varieties there is a bonanza in a seed packet. Some beautiful colors will be included. Sow the seeds in the window early.

The plants germinate quickly and may be shifted into pots as they become larger. Transplant to rich garden soil as soon as danger from frost is over, and they will bloom nearly as soon as those started from tubers.

Some may not develop sufficient root growth to keep through the winter; some will. Even if they do not, you will have pleasure enough during the one season to repay the small cost.

"Sylvia," a new Seedling Dahlia.

Try one variegated variety, thus getting a whole bouquet with no two alike from the same plant.

Do not try to make too many roots by subdividing. It is better to have one strong than two weak plants. Plant deep, stake and feed well.

FERTILIZER ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Manure Spreader is Modern Device and Covers Soil to Depth of About an Inch.

I saw today a man pitching into a manure spreader stable manure from a large pile in the field where it had lain until it was partially rotted, and where it has been stirred several times with forks. I was interested, says a writer in Green's Fruit Grower, and waited for the man to load his wheeled spreader drawn by two horses, and saw him pass up and down through the field several times. This manure-spreading machine is a modern device.

It spreads the manure more evenly than any man can do the work, no matter how careful or experienced he may be. There was scarcely an inch of soil on the field that was not covered with a slight spread of manure, the machine covering about eight feet in width each time it crossed the field.

But it would seem impossible that such a slight covering of manure should have, as it does, such marvelous effect upon the soil. This fertilizer really acts like magic. It is not alone the fertility which the manure contains which benefits the land. The manure helps to set at work bacteria in the soil; thus in a measure inoculates the soil with helpful creatures that continue their work. Further than this, the manure tends to loosen the soil and to make it crumble easily under the plow and harrow.

How to Test Garden Seed.

To avoid poor stands, seeds should be tested before planting. This is a very simple operation and requires but a few minutes. There are several simple methods of testing seeds, probably most of which will answer the purpose.

One of the simplest and quickest ways is to test between blotting paper. First, count out 100 seeds of the kind to be tested, taking them just as they come and not picking out the best-looking ones. Scatter the seeds between two pieces of blotting paper from four to six inches square and place in a common china plate and turn another plate bottom side up over the first. If pasteboard plates can be had they are better, especially if a large number of samples are to be tested.

Experiments With Turnips.

At the Aberdeen and North of Scotland college of agriculture a mixture of six-sevenths hundredweight of sulphate of ammonia, five and three-fourths hundredweight superphosphate and one hundredweight sulphate or potash produced an increase of nine tons fifteen hundredweight of turnips per acre. When the potash was omitted the increased over the check plot was only five tons per acre. On omitting the phosphate the increase was two tons, and omitting the nitrogen resulted in an increase of seven tons. The use of superphosphates alone showed an increased yield of five tons over the check plat, but of only one ton on plats fertilized with manure

The Baking Powder Question Solved

—solved once for all by Calumet.

For daily use in millions of kitchens has proved that Calumet is highest not only in *quality* but in *leavening power* as well—unfailing in results—pure to the extreme—and wonderfully economical in use. Ask your grocer. And try Calumet next bake day.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill. Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST CALUMET BAKING POWDER CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads

In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Italy's Fight Against Malaria.

Reports from American consular officers in Genoa and Leghorn, prepared in response to inquiries from the United Sates as to the market in Italy for a remedy for malaria, show that the prevalence of malaria in that kingdom has steadily declined in recent years, mainly due, it is stated, to the energetic measures of the Italian government. Quinine prepared at the State Military Pharmacy at Turin is said by Consul General James A. Smith to be on sale at all government tobacco shops at four cents a gram and is distributed gratis to poor patients. Consul Frank Deedmeyer writes that in 1911 the number of deaths in Italy caused by malaria was estimated at 3,600 in a total population of over 33,000,000.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Last Extremity.

Clara—May I borrow your beaded belt, dear?

Bess—Certainly. But why all this

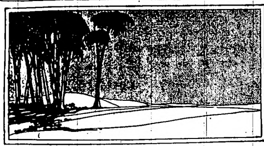
BUY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND USE

STOPS COUGHS - CURES COLDS

Contains No Opiates Is Safe For Children

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.



The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M. G. KETTNER

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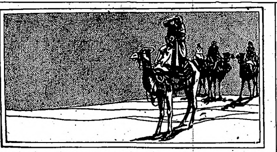


SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English Bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune. The three captives are rescued by Henry Ackermann, who is in charge of a carpet caravan. Mahomed escapes. Mrs. Chedsoye discovers the absence of Fortune and leaves for New York, taking the girl's belongings with her. Through forged letters Mrs. Chedsoye, the major and their accomplices take possession of Jones' New York home. Jones, Ryanne and Fortune arrive at Damascus. Ryanne fails in his resolution to lead a better life. Ryanne secretly leaves for New York.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

George came in under the time-limit of his adventure. He had been upon the most difficult errand imaginable, at least from a bachelor's point of view. He carried two hand-bags. One of these he deposited in Fortune's lap.

"Shall I open it?"

"If you wish."

She noted his embarrassment, and her immediate curiosity was not to be denied. She slipped the catch and looked inside. There were combs and brushes, soap and tooth-powder and talc, a manicure-set, a pair of soft woolen slippers, and . . . She glanced up quickly. The faintest rose stole under her cheeks. It was droll; it was pathetically funny. She would have given worlds to have seen him making the purchases.

"You are not offended?" he stammered.

"Why should I be? I am human; I have slept and lived for days in a dress, and worn my hair down my back for lack of hairpins and combs. I am sure that it is a very nice nightgown."

Laughter overcame her. He laughed, too; not because the situation appealed to him as laughable, but because there was something, an indefinable something, in that laughter of hers that made him wonderfully happy.

"Mr. Jones . . . "

"George," he interrupted determinedly.

"Brother George, it was very kind and thoughtful of you. Not one man in a thousand would have thought of —of . . . hair-pins!" More laughter.

"I didn't think of them; it was the clerk."

"He . . . "

"She."

"Well, then, she will achieve great things," lightly, though her heart was full.

Tactfully he reached over and swept up the money.

"Shall I ever be able to repay you?" she said.

"Yes, by letting me be your brother; by not deciding the future till we land in Naples; by letting me keep in touch with you, whatever your ultimate decision may be. That isn't much. Will you promise that?"

"Yes."

They spoke no more of Ryanne. It was as though he had dropped out of their lives completely. To a certain extent he had. They were to meet him again, however, in the last act of this whimsical drama, which had drawn them both out of the commonplace and dropped them for a full spin upon the whirligig of life.

In due time they arrived at Alexandria. There they found the great transatlantic liner, homeward bound.

Ryanne would beat them into New York by ten days. He had picked up a boat of the P. & O. line at Port Said, sailing without stop to Marseilles. From there to Cherbourg was a trifling journey.

George knew the captain, and the captain not only knew George, but had known George's father before him. The young man went to the heart of the matter at once; and when he had finished his remarkable tale, the captain lowered his cigar.

"And all this happened in the year 1909-1910! If any one but you, Mr. Jones, had told me this, I'd have sent him ashore as a lunatic. You have reported it?"

"What good would it do? We are out of it, and that's enough. More, we do not want any one to know what we've been through. If the newspapers got hold of it, there would be no living."

"You leave it to me," said the big-hearted German. "From here to Naples she shall be as mine own daughter. You have not told me all?"

"No; only what I had of necessity to tell."

"Well, you know best. I shall do my share to make her feel at home. She is as pretty as a flower."

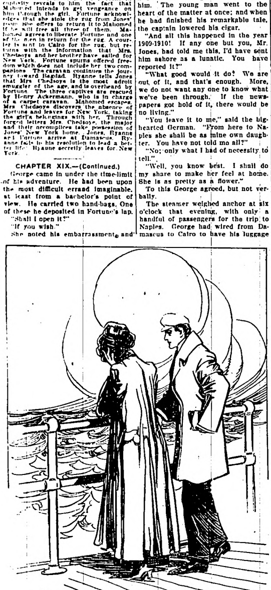
To this George agreed, but not verbally.

The steamer weighed anchor at six o'clock that evening, with only a handful of passengers for the trip to Naples. George had wired from Damascus to Cairo to have his luggage sent on, and he saw it put aboard himself. Without letting Fortune know, he had also telegraphed the hotel to forward whatever she had left; but the return wire informed him that Mrs. Chedsoye had taken everything.

They were leaning against the starboard rail, watching the slowly converging lights of the harbor. Fortune had borrowed a cloak from her stewardess and George wore the mufti of the first-officer. The captain had offered his, but George had declined. He would have been lost in its ample folds.

"I can not understand why they made no effort to find you," he mused. "It doesn't seem quite human."

"Don't you understand? It is simple. My mother believes that Horace and I ran away together. If not that, I ran away myself, as I that day threatened to do. In either case, she saw nothing could be done in trying to find out where I had gone. Perhaps she knows exactly what did happen. Doubtless she has sent on my things to Mentone, which, of course, I shall never see again. No, no! I can not go back there. I have known the misery of suspense long enough." She lowered her head to the rail.



"Everything Will Come Out All Right in the End," He Encouraged.

He came quite near to her. His arms went out toward her, only to drop down. He must wait. It was very hard. But nothing prevented his putting forth a hand to press hers reassuringly, and saying: "Don't do that, Fortune. It makes my heart ache to see a woman cry."

"I am not crying," came in muffled tones. "I am only sad, and tired, tired."

"Everything will come out all right in the end," he encouraged. "Of course you are tired. What woman wouldn't be, having gone through what you have? Here; let's sit in the steamer-chairs till the bugle blows for dinner. I'm a bit fagged out myself."

They lay back in the chairs, and no longer cared to talk. The lights twinkled, but fainter and fainter, till at last only the pale line between the sky and the sea remained. She turned her head and looked sharply at him. He was sound asleep. "Poor boy!" she murmured softly. "How care-worn!" There was something grotesque in the mask of desert tan and shaven skin. How patient he had been through it all, and how kind and gentle to her! She remembered now of seeing him that night in Cairo, and of remarking how young and fresh he seemed in comparison to the men she knew and had met. And she must leave him, to go into the world and fight her own battles. If God had but given to her a brother like this! But brother he never could be, no, not even in the pleasant sense of adoption. She did not want pity. . . . To think of his getting those things for her in Damascus! . . . Pity suggested that she was weak and helpless, whereas she knew that she was both patient and strong. . . . What did she want? She glanced up and down the deck. It was totally deserted save for them. Then, "clad in the beauty of a thousand stars," she leaned over and down and brushed his hand with her lips.

And George slept on. Only the blare of the bugle brought him back to mundane affairs. He was hungry, and he announced the fact with gusto. They would dine well that night. The captain placed Fortune at his right and George at his left, and broached a bottle of fine old Johannisberger. And the three of them had coffee in the smoking-room. If the other passengers had any curiosity, they did not manifest it openly.

Upon finding that they had no real need of staying over in Naples, the captain urged that they take the return voyage with him. He saw more than either of the young people, with those blue Teutonic eyes of his. George promised to let him know within a dozen hours of the sailing. Certainly Fortune would decide one way or the other within that time.

Both had seen the Vesuvian bay many times, with never-failing love and interest. They sailed across the bay in the bright clearness of the morning.

"You are going back with me," George announced in a tone which inferred that nothing more was to be said upon the subject. But, for all his confidence, there was a great and heavy fear upon his heart as he asked for mail at the little inclosure at Cook's, in the Galleria Vittoria. There was a cable; nothing more.

"Now, Fortune . . . "

"Have I ever given you permission to call me by that name?"

"Why . . . "

"Have I?"

"No."

"Then I give you that permission now."

"What do you frighten a man like that for?" he cried. "What I was going to say . . . "

"Fortune."

"What I was going to say, Fortune, was this: Here is the cable from Mortimer. I'm not going to open it till after dinner tonight. We'll go up to the Bertolini to dine. You'll stay there for the night, while I put up at the Bristol, which is only a little ways up the Corso. I'm not going to ask you a question till coffee. Then we'll thrash out the subject till there isn't a grain left."

She made no protest. Secretly she was pleased to be bullied like this. It proved that among all these swarming peoples there was one interested in her welfare. But she knew in her heart what she was going to say when the proper time came. She did not wish to spoil his dinner. She was also going to put her courage to its supreme test; borrow a hundred pounds, and bravely promise to pay him back. If she failed to pay it, it would be because she was dead. For she could not survive a comparison between herself and her mother. Here in Naples she might find something, an opportunity. She spoke French and Italian fluently; and in this crowded season of the year it would not be difficult to find a situation as a maid or companion. So long as she could earn a little honestly, she was not afraid. She was desperately resolved.

Such a dinner! Long would she remember it; and longer still, how little either of them ate of it! She knew enough about these things to appreciate it. It must have cost a pretty penny. She smiled, she laughed, she jested; and always a battle to dam the uprising tears.

The dining-room was filled; women in beautiful evening gowns and men in sober black. But the two young people were oblivious. Their fellow-diners, however, bent more than one glance in their direction. Ill-fitting clothes, to be sure, but it was observed that they ate to the manner born. The girl was beautiful in a melancholy way, and the young man was well-bred and pleasant of feature, though oddly burned.

Coffee. George produced the cable. It was still sealed.

"You read it first," he said, passing it across the table.

Her hands shook as she ripped the sealed flap and opened the message. She read. Her eyes gathered dangerously.

"Be careful!" he warned. "You've been brave so long; be brave a little longer."

"I did not know that there lived such good and kindly men. Oh, thank him, thank him a thousand times for me. Read it." And she no longer cared if any saw her tears.

"Bring her home, and God bless you both. MORTIMER."

"I knew it!" he cried exultantly. "He and my father were the finest two men in the world. The sky is all clear now."

"Is it?" sadly. "Oh, I do not wish to pain you, but it is charity; and I am too proud."

"You refuse?" He could not believe it.

"Yes. But when things grow dark, and the day turns bitter, I shall always remember those words. I can see no other way. I must fight it out alone."

Love makes a man dumb or eloquent; and as George saw all his treasured dreams fading swiftly, eloquence became his buckler in this battle of love unspoken and pride in arms. Each time he paused for breath, she shook her head slowly.

The diners were leaving in twos and fours, and presently they were all alone. Servants were clearing up the tables; there was a clatter of dishes and a tread of hurrying feet. They noted it not.

"Well, one more plea!" And he swept aside his self-imposed restrictions. "Will you come for my sake? Because I am lonely and want you? Will you come for my sake?"

This time her head did not move.

"Is it pity?" she whispered.

"Pity!" His hands gripped the linen and the coffee-cups rattled. "No! it is not pity. Because you were lonely, because you had no one to turn to, I could not in honor tell you. But now I do. Fortune, will you come for my sake, because I love you and want you always and always?"

"I shall come."

CHAPTER XX.

March Hares.

George, in that masterful way which was not wholly acquired, but which had been a latency till the episodic journey—George paid for the dinner, called the head-waiter and thanked him for the attention given it, and laid a generous tip upon the cover. From the dining-room the two young people, outwardly calm but inwardly filled with the Great Tumult, went to the manager's bureau and arranged for Fortune's room. This settled, Fortune went down to the cavernous entrance to bid George good night. They were both diffident and shy, now that the great problem was solved. George was puzzled as to what to do in bidding her good night, and Fortune wondered if he would kiss her right here, before all these horrid cab-drivers.

"I shall call for you at nine," he said. "We've got to do some shopping."

A tinkle of laughter.

"These ready-made suits are beginning to look like the deuce."

"Do you always think of everything?"

"Well, what I don't remember, the clerk will," slyly. "Till recently I believe I never thought of anything. I must be off. It's too cold down here for you." He offered his hand nervously.

She gave her's freely. He looked into her marvelous eyes for a moment. Then he turned the palm upward and kissed it, lightly and loverly; and she drew it across his face, over his eyes, till it left in departing a caress upon his forehead. He stood up, breathing quickly, but not more so than she. A little tableau. Then he jammed his battered fedora upon his head and strode up the Corso. He dared not turn. Had he done so, he must have gone back and taken her in his arms. She followed him with brave eyes; she saw him suddenly veer across the street and pause at the parapet. It was then that she became conscious of the keenness of the night-wind. She went in. Somehow, all earth's puzzles had that night been solved.

George lighted a cigar, doubtless the most costly weed to be found in all Naples that night. The intermittent glowing of the end faintly outlined his face. Far away across the shimmering bay rose Capri in a kind of magic, amethystine transparency. A light or two twinkled where Sorrento lay. His gaze roved the half-circle, and finally rested upon the grim dark ash-heap, Vesuvius. Beauty, beauty everywhere; beauty in the sky, beauty upon earth, in his heart and mind. He was twenty-eight, and all these wonderful things had happened in a little more than so many days!

"God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world!"

He flung the half-finished cigar into the air, careless as to where it fell, or that in falling it might set Naples on fire. It struck a roof somewhere below; a splutter of sparks, and all was dark again.

"I shall come." All through his dreams that night he heard it. "I shall come."

Next morning he notified the captain to retain their cabins. After that they proceeded to storm the shops. They were like March hares; irresponsible children, both of them. What did propriety matter? What meaning had circumspection? They two were all alone; the rest of the world didn't count. It never had counted to either of them. Certainly they should have gone to a parsonage; Mrs. Grundy would prudently have suggested it. The trivialities of convention, however, had no place at that moment in their little Eden. They were a law unto themselves

Into twenty shops they went; modiste after modiste was interviewed; and Fortune at length found two models. These were pretty, and, being models, quite inexpensive. Once, George was forced to remain outside in the carriage. It was in front of the lingerie shop. He put away each receipt, just like a husband upon his honeymoon. Later, receipts would mean as much, but from a different angle of vision. He bought so many violets that the carriage looked as though it were ready for the flower carnival. He laughingly disregarded her protests. It was the Song of Songs.

"My shopping is done," she said at last, dropping the bundles upon the carriage floor. "Now, it is your turn."

"You have forgotten a warm steamer-cloak," he reminded her.

"So I have!"

This oversight was easily remedied; and then George sought the tailor-shops for ready-made clothes. He had more difficulty than Fortune; ready-made suits were not the easiest things to find in Naples. By noon, however, he had acquired a Scotch woolen for day wear and a fairly decent dinner suit, along with other necessities.

"Well, I say!" he murmured, struck by a revealing thought.

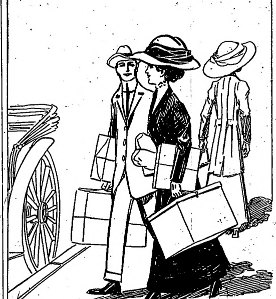
"Have you forgotten anything?"

"No. On the contrary, I've just remembered something. I've got all I need or want in my steamer-trunk; and till this minute I never once thought of it."

How they laughed! Indeed, so high were their spirits that they would have laughed at any inconsequent thing. They lunched at the Gambrinus, and George mysteriously bought up all the pennies from the hunchback tobacco vendor. Later, as they bowled along the sea-front, George created a small riot by flinging pennies to small boys and whining beggars. At five they went aboard the ship, which was to leave at sundown, some hours ahead of scheduled time. The captain himself welcomed them as they climbed the swaying ladder. There were a hundred first-class passengers for the final voyage. The two, however, still sat at the right and left of the captain; but the table was filled, and they maintained a guarded prattle. Every one at once assumed that they were a bridal couple, and watched them with tolerant amusement. The captain had considerately left their names off the passenger list as published for the benefit of the passengers and the saloon-sitting. So they moved in a sort of mystery which rough weather prevented being solved.

One night, when the sea lay calm and the air was caressingly mild, George and Fortune had gone forward and were leaning over the starboard-rail where it meets and joins the forward beam-rail. They were watching for the occasional flicker of phosphorescence. Their shoulders touched, and George's hand lay protectingly over hers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



They Stormed the Shops; Irresponsible Children, Both of Them.

Magic of a Siphon.

When a pipe shaped like the inverted letter U, in which the arms are equal length, is filled with water, and each pipe is put into a separate vessel full of water, "the downward pull," or weight of the liquid in each of the two arms will balance the other, and, if the water is at the same level in the two vessels, it will remain at that level in both vessels. But if the level of the water in one vessel is lower than the other, since the two vessels are connected with a pipe full of water, the water will run down from the higher to the lower. This constitutes what is called a siphon. A siphon itself has no more magic about it than a pencil has when it falls, or than any other similar phenomenon in nature, yet some of the siphon's manifestations seem to be not only magical, but almost incredible.

He Hadn't the Heart to Do It.

Grouchy Patron—Goodness, man! Why don't you rid this place of flies? There must be a million of them!

Restaurant Proprietor—Sorry, sir, but I can't. Kind of a sentiment, you see. The money that gave me my start here came as a prize in a contest in which I swatted 3,646 more flies than my nearest competitor!—Puck.

Judge Still Has the $50

The walking craze of a few years ago gave a well-known sporting man an opportunity which he could not resist taking advantage of. He had handbills widely distributed on which was stated:

"A Great Crosby gentleman will give $50 to the man, woman or child who first succeeds in doing the following task: To walk from the Pierhead (Liverpool) to Crosby village. There each competitor must buy a meat pie and walk around the Big Stone and eat it."

About a hundred entries were received, and the walk took place on Whit Monday. Much excitement prevailed and a great cheer rose as a local pedestrain was seen leading the rest of the crowd. His meat pie was soon eaten as he walked round the stone, and he went to the judge for the $50.

"Why," exclaimed the judge, "I didn't think you could have done it. The stone seemed too hard to eat."

"What's that go to do with it?" asked the ped.

"Everything to do with it," answered the judge, "and nobody gets the $50 till they do."—London Tit-Bits.

Life Length of Things.

It has just been computed that the day fly lives 24 hours, the May fly six weeks, the butterfly two months, as alas, also does the flea; the fly three to four months; the ant, the cricket, and the bee one year each; the hare, sheep, six to ten years each; the nightingale, 12 years; the wolf, 12 to 15 years; the canary bird, 15 to 20 years; the dog, 15 to 25 years; cattle, 25 years; the horse, 25 to 30 years; the eagle, 30 years; the stag, 35 to 40 years; heron, lion, and bear, 50 years each; the raven, 80 years; elephant, turtle, parrot, pike, and carp, 100 years each. The ivy outlines 200 years; the elm, 300 to 350 years; the linden, 500 to 1,000 years; the locust tree and the oak, 400 years; the fir, 700 to 1,200 years; the palm trees, 3,000 to 5,000 years.

A Resented Imputation.

"I am sorry," said the earnest citizen, "but I can't vote for you."

"Why not?" inquired the candidate.

"You keep talking about the judgment of the plain people and my wife and daughters absolutely forbid me to do anything implying that we consider ourselves in that class."

That pain around your heart means pressure of gas, the result of indigestion. It does not mean heart disease. Pain in the region of the heart is almost never present in organic heart trouble.

Strength for the stomach is the one thing needed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one after each meal, and a little care in the diet, will quickly restore you to health.

This is the proper treatment for indigestion and you can begin it today and start on the road to health by getting a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People from the nearest drug store. A copy of our new diet book is free on request and the pills will be sent you by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Get a package of Kow Kure today, and use it to prevent and cure diseases of your cows. This old, reliable remedy is not a stock food, but a medicine for sick cows. It tones up the digestive and generative organs and helps nature make cows productive.

A sure cure and preventive of Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth. Sold in 50 cent and $1.00 packages by druggists and feed dealers. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KURE

50¢ and $1.00 Sizes.

Those Perilous 'Buses.

The experts from the National Physical laboratoroy who have been asked to ascertain how far, if at all, the motor 'buses are endangering the stability of St. Paul's cathedral, will have no simple task in apportioning to the 'buses their share of the tremors to which the cathedral is said to be subjected. But modern methods and measuring instruments are capable of some wonderful things.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Alfonso Enjoys Reminders of Danger.

King Alfonso of Spain is said to be a fatalist, and being of this temper he is able to derive enjoyment from occurrences that would affright most people. A knife that he knocked out of the hands of an assassin is hung up in his den. The hides of two horses killed in bomb explosions have been made into rugs for his cozy corner. On his wedding day an attempt was made on his life, and the next day he visited the spot and pointed out to his young wife the spot where the assassin stood.

MODEST REQUEST.

"Dat was an eccentric request you made of dat lady when yer asked her to give yer a smokin' jacket wid trimmings. What did yer mean by 'trimmings, pal?"

"Why, a pipe, a package of tobacco an' a box of matches."

It's Always A Good Thing

To have a

Clear Horizon

at both ends of the day.

A dish of

Post Toasties

for breakfast and again at the evening meal opens and closes the day with a dash of sunshine.

Toasties are bits of hard, white Indian Corn, first carefully cooked, then rolled thin and crinkly, and toasted to a delicate, appetizing brown.

Not a hand touches the food in manufacture, and it is ready to serve direct from the package—to be eaten with cream or milk—and sugar, if desired.

Post Toasties taste deliciously good and are richly nourishing.

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise
and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS
OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS ...

St. Hilaire, - - - Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN,

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 43 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

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ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

QUEER ENGLISH MILK WAGONS.

Gorgeous Floats with Brass Churns and Ben Hur Drivers.

In English towns, a Canadian visitor declares to the Queen, the foreigner runs out to the pavement just to see that glorious chariot called a milk float go by—that gay bit of a two-wheeled thing, white and yellow, white and blue, or red, white and blue, with the shining brass churn erect at the side, the reins coming over the shin[illegible] in front, the little square seat for [illegible] at the rear, and the charioteer standing at the back like Ben Hur and driving as much like that hero as—in a modern town where even motor cars are unknown—is practicable.

Then the English milkman who comes on foot, with a modern yoke on his shoulders, and swinging at each side a brass-bound tin pail, in which is a queer little measuring dipper. Who could wish to have milk delivered in glass bottles, with a paper sealed top, when he can have it measured at his door into his own jug in this quaintly curious fashion? What do microbes amount to when compared with the joy of the medieval!

Hairs in the Watch.

"Well, sir, I had to send my watch down town to have it cleaned out again," said an East side barber the other day. "I have to send my watch to the repair shop about once a month, and there is absolutely nothing the matter with it, except that it is full of hairs. I do not understand how the hairs can get into the works and behind the hands and mix up in the mainspring and every place as they do in my timepiece. I watched myself one month as closely as I could, and I swear I never opened the back of it. Yet, at the end of the month, I unscrewed the back lid and it was full of little fine hairs. I always keep it in my pocket when I am cutting hair, but I don't see how any hairs get into the watch. Yet they must, because they are always there."—Columbus Dispatch.

A horse is so constructed by nature that he has no desire to do anything which will injure his health. He walks around whatever is not good for him and without a struggle. But man is so constructed that whatever is not good for him he wants to do. He eats too much, and he eats too fast. He drinks while eating, and there is nothing proper that he does without an effort. Why this distinction in favor of a horse? It may be said that a horse has only instinct, while a man has reason, which he should use. It is a pity that man was not given more instinct and less reason.—Atchison Globe.

His Shrewd Idea.

"Who is that sour looking girl with the heavy underjaw?"

"That is the only daughter of old De Milyuns."

"And who is the dainty bit of sweetness with the blue eyes and golden hair?"

"That's the chaperon."

"What's the explanation?"

"Why, it's old De Milyun's clever idea. He thinks his Jane will be perfectly safe as long as Miss Blossom is around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Aid.

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funny bone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.—Youth's Companion.

Gold In Barnato's Body.

A German paper is responsible for the announcement that Barney Barnato, still more than the legendary king of Peru, who was wont to have his body gilded afresh every morning, deserved the title of El Dorado—the "Man of Gold"—not because of his wealth or of his connection with gold mines, but because his system actually secreted gold. He was, says this credible authority, the victim of a disease called metallitis, his blood being permeated with a powdery gold, as were his eyes, nose, ears and all of his mucous membrane. The pain caused by this condition was so intolerable that it is believed to have been the cause of his suicide.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, March 15, 1913.

Express by Parcel Post

Something like a fortnight after the inauguration of the parcel post service a Duluth man reported that he had received by parcel post a package that had been shipped to him by express, and that the postal charge on it had been less than the amount paid to the express company.

Now comes another case, from Milwaukee, in which the receiver of the package says he shipped the article to his Milwaukee address while on a visit to Detroit, Mich. He paid an express company 40 cents to take the package to Milwaukee, and when he got it it came by parcel post and bore only 22 cents worth of stamps. In other words he paid the express company 18 cents for mailing his package for him.

This Milwaukee man is mad about it, and wants to know if something can't be done to stop that kind of thing. Sure there can—use the mails yourself instead of the express companies. It would be foolish extravagance for the express companies to go to the expense and bother of carrying packages between cities when they can have Uncle Sam do it for them and at the same time get about half what is paid to them as net profits. And the express companies never have been in the habit of doing things of that kind that were foolish.

As long as the express companies continue to do business, and as long as the people continue to send by that agency packages that can be sent more cheaply by parcel post, the express companies will use the postal service as an adjunct to their own business. And nobody can blame them. If there is any fault anywhere, it is with those foolish people who do not know enough to take advantage of the postal service themselves. They will neither deserve nor get any particular sympathy for their laziness or ignorance.—Duluth Herald.

The Elections

The village caucus met Saturday evening and nominated the following ticket: For president, J. C. Dahl; councilmen, R. J. McKercher, Henry Olson, N. A. Nelson; recorder, Dr. C. Swanson; treasurer, B. E. Burkee; assessor, Carl Johnson; justices, O. H. Peters, William Olson; constables, G. I. Fellman, John Forseen.

At the election Tuesday the entire ticket as nominated was elected, each candidate receiving practically the full vote, there being a few scattering for some officers. There were 101 votes cast. There was only the one ticket in the field.

The question of saloon license was voted on with the following result: Against license 71; for license 29.

Township Elections

Officers were elected as follows in the townships named:

BLACK RIVER.

Supervisor—Charles Johnson.
Clerk—Felix Anderson.
Treasurer—Albert Anderson.
Assessor—Sam Lorentson.
Justice—Andrew Dreland.
Constable—Fred Lorentson.

BRAY.

Supervisor—Alfred Olson.
Clerk—Richard Larson.
Treasurer—A. E. Anderson.
Assessor—Emil Larson.
Justice—Chris Person.
Constables — Gust Daelin, Fred Swanson.

POLK CENTER.

Supervisor—Nels Person.
Clerk—Charles Naplin.
Treasurer—C. A. Melin.
Assessor.—A. Hallstrom and Martin Erickson received a tie vote. Election to be decided by lot later.
Justices—Hjalmar Johnson, William Brown.
Constable—Carl Person.

RIVER FALLS.

Supervisor—J. S. Roy.
Clerk—A. S. Anderson.
Treasurer—A. Aug. Erickson.
Assessor—Chris Bottman.
Justice—James Gilbertson.
Constable—Anton Anderson.

ROCKSBURY.

Supervisor—Henry Rondorf.
Clerk—Lars Netteland.
Treasurer—Ed. A. Aubol.
Assessor—Ernest Eckstrom.
Justice—P. Englestad.
Constable—George Hanson.

SANDERS.

Supervisors—Herman Ortloff, 3 years; C. A. Carlson, 1 year.
Clerk—Nels K. Anderson.
Treasurer—O. L. Larson.
Assessor—Alfred Carlson.
Justice—Alfred Krause.
Constable—Peter N. Ness.

-Advertise now-

Rural School Notes

The state high school board examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday, March 24, and 25. Teachers conducting examinations should look for the questions Thursday or Friday of the previous week, as the superintendent of public instruction will defer sending them earlier. See that all rules are complied with.

The examinations in the rural district will be held as follows:

Dist. 6, Wyandotte, Emma Gustafson, teacher.
Dist. 25, Norden, Malven Skaroten, teacher.
Dist. 73, Rocksbury, Iver K. Lund, teacher.
Dist. 149, Sanders, Gena C. Finstad, teacher.
Dist. 55, Silverton, Gunda Johnson, teacher.
Dist. 154, Rocksbury, Edith H. Wilson, teacher.
Dist. 62, Goodridge, Josie Linder, teacher.
Dist. 209, North, Sidona Poston, teacher.
Dist. 133, River Falls, Ella Jackson, teacher.
Dist. 58, Deer Park, Ruth L. Roy, teacher.

These teachers will please also act as conductors of the examinations. Examination paper will be furnished by this office. Send in your request. Papers should be marked in red ink and by conductor and returned to this office by Saturday, the 29th inst. A very successful examination is anticipated, and here is success to the schools and pupils.

The extension department of the university has issued instructions for holding one acre corn contests. There are good sized prizes offered in this contest for the successful winner. Further information will be given, along with announcement from the agricultural department of the high school. If any scholar in our schools thinks he has the right soil, corn, and conditions otherwise, for a successful entry let him go at it with courage, and hope the success attained will more than repay for efforts made.

The northwest school of agriculture, Crookston, has issued a very good and elaborate bulletin for the year. It fully explains the work of the college along all lines and should be read by every agriculturist in our county.

Supt. C. G. Selvig also calls attention to the junior short course to be held at the agricultural school, Crookston, March 31–April 5. A week's time will be spent in instruction on dairy cattle, beef cattle, corn, small grains, potatoes, and gardening. I hope many of our farmer boys will be able to attend. For girls lessons will be offered in the ordinary domestic science subjects. These features of our present system of instruction are among the best, if not the best part, of our knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. MOSTUE.

Few Dry Places Left

Everything is dry from Crookston past Bagley to Shevlin on the Duluth line of the Great Northern, and west on the N. P. till you reach Dakota.

Oklee, Bronson and Brooks, small towns on the Soo, Middle River on the Great Northern Warroad line and Georgetown are the only towns in Northern Minnesota which went wet Tuesday out of 38 towns which voted on the license question. All were wet before excepting Oklee, which held its first election on the question. Towns wet before which went dry include Argyle, Bagley, and Lancaster. The only very close votes were Mentor, dry by 3, McIntosh dry by 2, Bagley by 7. The others went dry by large majorities. Following is the vote in a number of towns:

WET TOWNS.

Oklee, Brooks, Bronson, Middle River

DRY TOWNS.

Badger 32 to 57; Roseau 55 to 104; Greenbush 17 to 42; Fosston 83 to 118; Argyle 47 to 90; Ada dry by 32; Stephen 37 to 70; Climax 14 to 34; Bagley dry by 7; Fertile 37 to 87.

DIGNITY.

The visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions or circumstances.

—William George Jordan.

EYE OF THE CAMERA.

The Longer It Looks the More It Sees Within Certain Limits.

Often the eye of the camera will decipher documents of which the writing had been substantially obliterated by age, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. I have successfully copied with the camera the utterly faded photograph of a classmate of forty years previous.

Changes in the pigment of the skin, undiscovered by the eye, appear with distinctness on the sensitive plate, and it is said that ample warning of approaching disease has been thereby given.

Boost

THE Farmers' Elevator

And buy your

SEEDS

Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their

FLOUR

Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And

FEEDS

Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And

Seed Grain

Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

INSTINCT THAT SAVED A LIFE.

Thoroughbred Horse Refused to Step on Body in Roadway.

Stories of the wisdom of animals are not few in the present day, when the humane societies are doing so much to promote the rights of our dumb brethren, yet each new tale is not without its own peculiar interest.

The following true story concerns a horse belonging to a man living in Worcester, Mass., writes Mrs. A. R. Knowlton, in Our Dumb Animals.

Prince was a thoroughbred, his naturally fine instincts sharpened and rendered more acute by his training, for he had known life on the race track, until some slight accident unfitted him for that career and transformed him into a carriage horse.

He was being driven homeward one evening in winter when dusk was fast rendering even nearby objects invisible. Suddenly he stopped short, trembling all over.

In vain his driver urged him to proceed. Prince refused to stir, and the quivering of his muscles increased.

At last the driver left his seat to discover the cause of this unusual behavior. It was soon explained. Just in front of the horse—in fact almost beneath his upraised foot—lay a woman who had slipped, fallen and was unable to rise.

To avoid doing her injury that splendid animal had resolutely held up his fore foot for more than a minute. No wonder he trembled from the strain of his unaccustomed position.

Just as Good.

"We are trying to educate our readers to recognize the evils of substitution," said the business manager of one of the popular magazines. "Through our advertising pages we are trying to get them up to the point where they will insist upon getting what they asked for, and will take nothing else. The merchant who has 'something just as good' is no more to be depended upon than a clerk in a certain country store which a friend visited to buy something.

"My friend had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after traveling several miles the party came to a country village, where my friend thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing. The automobile halted before the general store of the village. My friend alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk. 'I want to get a linen duster,' he said.

"'I am very sorry,' said the clerk, 'but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!'"

Had Given It Away.

Lucille's mother had taken her for an outing. Now that the hour for luncheon had arrived, she called to the little girl:

"Lucille, we will now have a little roll and some chocolate, and you shall pay with the two sous I gave you but a short time since."

"Oh, mamma," cried Lucille, "I have already given the two sous away to an old woman!"

"I am so glad you have disposed of the money in such a charitable way. How did you happen to present it to the old woman?" asked the mother.

"Well, you see, I gave it to her in payment for two nice apples," confessed Lucille.

Auction Sale

150 MARES

I will have an auction sale of 150 NATIVE BROKE MARES, weight from 1050 to 1600 pounds, ready to do your spring work. Will sell to the highest bidder. Sale

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

At 1 o'clock p. m.

Two per cent discount for cash, and 1 year's time on good bankable paper.

LOUIS SIEFF, SR.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Madam, Read McCall's The Fashion Authority

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page monthly Magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month.

Each issue is brimful of fashions, fancywork, interesting short stories, and scores of labor-saving and money-saving ideas for women. There are more than 50 of the newest designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.

McCALL PATTERNS are famous for style, fit, simplicity and economy. Only 10 and 15 cents each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend thousands of dollars extra in the coming months in order to keep McCALL'S head and shoulders above all other women's magazines at any price. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.

You May Select Any One McCall Pattern Free from your first copy of McCALL'S, if you subscribe quickly.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 West 37th St., New York

NOTE—Ask for a free copy of McCALL'S wonderful new [illegible] catalogue. Sample copy and pattern catalogue also free on request.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERI-
NARY COLLEGE
REGISTERED PHARMAC[illegible]
MEMBER OF THE [illegible]
CIATION

H. B. Newell, M. R.

Veterinary Surgeon and
Dentist.

THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Office and Hospital, Co[illegible]
3rd and Knight Ave[illegible]

Office 'Phone 24
[illegible]idence 'Phone [illegible]

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

"Right-Cut" is the Real Tobacco Chew— Try it Today

TRY "Right-Cut" today. You'll like it better than the old-style tobacco you are chewing now. It's a new blend of mellow, sappy leaf—and a *new cut.*

You get the pure, rich *tobacco* flavor—not over-sweetened, but *seasoned* just right. It lasts longer than the old kind. 5 cents a can. Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 300. All Fargo banks and 653 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

EVELOPS

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters) trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

RAINS FOR

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with [illegible] money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

C A S H

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Easter day at 11 o'clock a. m.; also Thursday and Friday evenings before Easter at 8 o'clock.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7.30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible]—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
[illegible] Post, Sec. A. J. Hed, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP [illegible] Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

Hilaire Lodge Number [illegible], [illegible] Brotherhood of America, meets [illegible] hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays [illegible] month. Visiting members are [illegible] invited to attend.
[illegible] Steen, President
N. S. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. [illegible] meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. Olson, President. Morris Lazar, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:30 "

GOING SOUTH

No 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..........	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......	8:35 a. m.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for [illegible], construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

FARM PROFITS

Are Made by reading
FARM, STOCK & HOME,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the
FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.
Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 Months, on trial, 10 cts.

Bring in Your Work

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

O. H. Olson made a business visit to Holt Monday.

Ed Carlson was a county seat visitor on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Peterson were in Thief River Falls Monday.

Just received a full line of Adler's Collegian clothing, at D. Lazar's.

C. C. Elliott and A. C. Ellickson were in St. Hilaire on Tuesday.

Alfred Anderson and Gust Larson were in Thief River Falls Monday.

Mrs. J. A. Bahan went last evening to Dugdale for a few days' visit.

Axel and Otto Johnson went Tuesday to Crookston on a business mission.

Miss Cleo Amble visited friends in Thief River Falls Wednesday and Thursday.

E. E. Lyman looked after business matters at Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

Philip Lee, who has been in town for a few days, went Wednesday to Red Lake Falls.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin returned on Thursday from a visit to her daughter at Crookston.

J. M. Swanson attended the circuit meeting of the United church at Warren this week.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde went to Warren Wednesday to attend a circuit meeting of the United church.

Miss Hazel Wilson came Saturday from Moorhead, where she has been attending normal school.

Sven Benson had an alarming set-back in his illness the first of week, but is doing better again.

FOR SALE—Three hundred bushels of seed barley at 50 cents per bushel. JOHN MAAKRUD.

The Lyman auction on Monday was a success. Everything offered was sold, and brought good prices.

There will be services at Peter Peterson's place by Rev. M. S. Gjerde next Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hagglund of Virginia came Tuesday, called by the illness of Mr. Hagglund's father.

Mrs. C. J. Johnson of Duluth arrived here Monday to be with her father, P. O. Hagglund, during his illness.

Albert Larson of Warren spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Larson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallin.

Miss Selma Hoff, who teaches the Charles Johnson school near Wylie, has been ill at her home this week.

Supt. R. L. Knebel was at St. Hilaire Wednesday in his private car and made a tour of inspection of the Wylie line.

Mrs. E. W. Barr arrived here on Wednesday. Mr. Barr came last week from near Des Moines, Iowa, with his moveables.

A good education opens the door to paying positions. Secure your education at Mankato Commercial college, Mankato, Minn.

N. A. Nelson sold the little red house across from the depot to Erick Olson, who is moving it out to his farm north of town.

Selmer Benson, who is attending the U at Grand Forks, was called from his studies again Monday on account of his father's illness.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all personal business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Rev. Zeno Newell of Walker was in town Wednesday and completed the deal for the sale of the Evenson property in town to Oscar Gunstad.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McManon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

The Ladies' Aid society of the Swedish Mission church will meet with Mrs. L. P. Thyren on Saturday, March 22, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All are welcome.

Herman Jepson of Beresford, S. D. came Thursday and is a guest at the Peter Johnson home. He will remain here this summer and with his cousin, Otto Johnson, will operate the farm near Hazel.

Victor Brink was in Thief River Falls yesterday.

Charles Nelson went to Thief River Falls yesterday.

Henry Olson goes today to Thief River Falls to write insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nyworth went to Thief River Falls Friday.

O. A. Naplin of Thief River Falls made an over Sunday visit with his brother, John Naplin, and family.

Art Jacobson returned Wednesday from Rochester, where he had a second removal of adenoids from his nose.

Misses Lizzie and Lama Jacobson, who have been employed at Crookston, returned yesterday for a two weeks' visit at home.

Attorney C. A. Pitkin of Thief River Falls was looking after professional business in St. Hilaire the first of the week.

John Hanson has purchased the D. Collins photograph galsery from N. A. Nelson and will open a studio there in the near future.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Alfred Carlson and family of Iron River, Mich., arrived yesterday for a few weeks' visit at the parental home, and also with the old time friends in this vicinity.

DISPLAY OF HATS, Monday March 17; Best values in trimmed hats; All new styles and shapes. Also full line of children's hats at reasonable prices. Shop in south end of town.

MRS. L. HOLMES.

There will be a basket social in the Hazel hall on Friday evening, March 21, proceeds to be used toward the purchase of an organ for the school house in District No. 221. The baskets will be sold to the highest bidder. Those not buying baskets will be furnished supper at 25 cents. adv

Well Known Pioneer Dead

P. O. Hagglund, 63 years of age, for 31 years a resident of St. Hilaire, died at 3:15 p. m. last Thursday at his home here, after an illness of four days, of paralysis, having previously had several slight attacks. Despite his failing health for the last year, Mr. Hagglund has given personal attention to his business affairs.

P. O. Hagglund was born in Lucksle, Westerbotten, Sweden, October 6, 1849. In 1870 he married Eva Carolina Samuelson, with whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters. He, with his family, emigrated from Sweden in 1881 and settled on a homestead in Black River township. He has been engaged in farming up to the last year, when he sold his last farm, located in Rocksbury. For the last few years he has been engaged in mercantile business.

Mr. Hagglund was the first county surveyor in Red Lake county, which position he held for a number of years, and has held a number of other public offices. He helped to organize the Swedish Lutheran congregation of Black River and St. Hilaire. He was a strong supporter of co-operation among farmers and prohibition movements.

The deceased is survived by his wfie and seven children, who are: Carl J. Hagglund of Dugdale, Mrs. William Bedoon of Idaho, Peter A. Hagglund of Gilbert, Minn., Mrs. Christ Juel of Faith, Minn., C. G. Johnson of Duluth, Minn., E. A. Hagglund of St. Hilaire, and John O. Hagglund. All except John and Mrs. Bedoon were at their father's bed side when he died.

The funeral services will be conducted by James Moody of Fergus Falls in the Swedish Lutheran church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Teachers' Salary

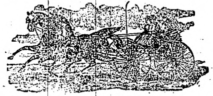
Some little comment has been occasioned by a report in last weeks' issue of the Spectator in regard to the action of the school board in employing teachers for the coming year and in regard to the salaries that are to be paid. Misses Patterson and Hodgson were engaged to teach the seventh, eighth, and primary grades at a salary of sixty dollars per month respectively. Teachers in these grades are usually paid higher salaries then those teaching the other grades. Mrs. O'Brien was engaged to teach the fifth and sixth grades at a salary of fifty-seven and a half dollars per month which is the highest salary the board has ever paid for a teacher in those grades. Miss Hagen, who has been teaching the third and fourth grades the past year, did not apply for the position again.

School Board,
By DR. C. SWANSON.

Bring in Your Ads

WHEN YOU WANT
SHOES
COME IN AND BUY
The Gotzian
Or the Myers
Which are guaranteed
to give full satisfaction
Also Wales-Goodyear Rubber
DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



CITY DRAY LINE
CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GOOD HORSES
FOR
SPRING WORK

Every farmer realizes the importance of getting his crop in early and in good shape. The price of a horse or two is often lost by delayed seeding and poor preparation of the ground.

If you need more horses to do your seeding promptly and properly, come in and see me at my barn about March 1.

I shall then have for your inspection two carloads of young South Dakota farm horses, which I shall sell to Thief River Falls farmers at reasonable prices and and terms.

OLAF RAMSTAD, Thief River Falls

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	75
" " 2 "	70
" " 3 "	67
Flax, No. 1.................	$1.12
" " 2.................	1.02
Adjected Flax..............	99
Barley, for 48 lbs..........	35
Oats	21
Rye........................	42
Eggs.......................	20
Butter	18
" creamery............	37
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight...........	3@5
Pork, "	6
" dressed.............	8½
Sheep, live weight.........	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive............	8
Hides......................	9
Flour, patent..............	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton............	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

A Verbal Speedometer.

Every calling has its technical vocabulary, and those who are familiar with it are often surprised and irritated at the difficulty other people have in understanding it. A writer in the New York World tells of an old horseman in Maine who had run over a man and was being sued for damages.

The court asked the defendant if he was driving fast. He answered, "I was going a pace." The court then said, "Now, kindly tell the gentlemen of the jury just how fast you were going."

"Well," said the defendant, "I reckon I was going a clip."

"Well, will you tell the jury how fast a clip is?"

"Well, it's going a dite."

"Now, will you tell the jury how fast a dite is?"

"Well, a dite's a dite. Anybody knows what a dite is."

The Hen's Joke.

Said the barnyard goose, "Mrs. Hen, please tell
Why you laid an egg in the old dry well."
Said the wise old hen, "If you really must know,
I thought it time for me to 'lay low.'"

Avoid Trouble

at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.

S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

Report

Of the business done at the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of January 1913.

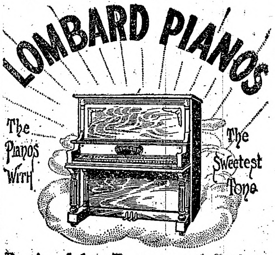
Total cream received, lbs......	23,840
Average test 26½	
Total butter fat from same, lbs.	7,128
Total amount of money recived	$2,061.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons per lb. 38c	
Paid patrons by check	$2,644.88
" " butter, salt, and oil.	57.74
Paid into sinking fund.......	44.63
" " expense "........	214.40

NELS K. ANDERSON, Sec.

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR



Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Staker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone xchang e

LOCAL
AND
LONG
DISTANCE
TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

To Women
Backache—Nervous?
Headache—Blue?

If you suffer from such symptoms at irregular intervals you should take an invigorating tonic and womanly regulator which has given satisfaction for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription

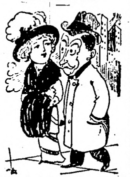
Made without alcohol—a pure glyceric extract of American forest roots. Your druggist will supply you.

It Has Given Satisfaction For Over 40 Years

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

SHE CALLED HIM.



Tom—I don't know a thing I wouldn't do for you.

Grace—Then you will have mother and father come and live with us.

Tom—Good you reminded me; but I don't know of anything else I wouldn't do for you

ERUPTION LIKE PIMPLES

Wathena, Kan.—"My child's scalp trouble became so bad that I was ashamed to have anyone see him. His head had a solid scab on it. He also had a terrible breaking out on his face which was gradually growing worse. The eruption was like pimples which developed into sores when he scratched, which he did almost constantly. Baby would almost scratch himself raw.

"I had used several different kinds of salve, none of them helping in the least bit, when I saw the Cuticura advertisement in the paper and it made me think of the good results my sister had when she used it for her children. I had only used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about two weeks before I noticed that the sores were almost entirely gone, and it must have been a month or six weeks he was troubled before I began the treatment. He would get easy when I would put the Cuticura Ointment on him. Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely cured him and he has a clear complexion now." (Signed) Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Dec. 21, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Neglected Opportunity.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I notice that a pound of Swiss cheese seems to go further than a pound of any other kind.

Mr. Crabshaw—That's probably because the storekeepers haven't yet hit on a plan to weigh in the holes.—Puck.

Usual Accompaniment.

"This fresh air movement is merely tentative." "Well, of course, tents will have to go with it."

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY And your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Try it for Breaking in New shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Truth may be stranger than fiction, but the latter commands a higher price in the magazine field.

Every time a wise man makes a mistake he learns something.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

One touch of fashion is apt to make all women freaks.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

The man who pleases only himself must furnish all the applause.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

by William Pitt

More sheep are needed.

Slick up all the odd jobs now.

Seed Corn is a costly decoration for windmill towers.

Churn when the cream is fit; not when other things are ready.

Every farmer should raise over 100 fowls for use on his own home table.

When skimmilk is to be had, use it instead of water in the poultry fattening mash.

It is best to build a round silo, because in the square silos the silage spoils easier.

Manure is one of the by-products of the dairy farmer and it represents a decided profit.

Build a warm, dry and otherwise comfortable room for the calves for the cold weather.

Keep the hogs quiet, clean and comfortable if you expect the best gain from the food supplied.

Much poultry is sold to the Chinese and at good prices. It is estimated that they consume quantities.

It is best not to put sawdust in the poultry house, as it gathers too much moisture and causes dampness.

Unless the fattening steer has all the pure water he can drink at all times he will not lay on fat quickly.

Once a day is sufficient for chickens to be fed a mash. The remainder of the day dry grain is considered better.

The man who dries his seed corn on the windmill tower ought not to complain when it germinates only 60 per cent.

For the amount of money invested in the poultry business, it pays a larger profit than any other farm specialty.

For stallions, brood mares, young horses and horses at light work, good quality clover or alfalfa hay cannot be excelled.

Mules are ready for work younger than horses. They are able to endure as much at two years as a colt will at three or four.

The coming of woven wire fences will help to keep down the weeds along the roadsides in a rather roundabout way.

No one can do the best work without good tools, and tools are never good without they are in first-class condition.

Don't select a heavy, lazy sow for a breeder. She should be mild in disposition, but possessed of sufficient energy to take exercise.

Angora goats cannot thrive if they are crowded into small space, hence they should not be kept in large flocks on the smaller farms.

For an occasional noon lunch for the layers, try some finely chopped alfalfa hay scalded and mixed in a wet mash of bran and corn meal.

When seed corn is taken in, it should not be piled up, but must be laid on racks or boards away from mice and so that the ears do not touch.

Breed from the hens that retain their color after moulting. By this means you will finally get even colored chickens. This applies to all buff and red breeds.

Sorghum is an excellent succulent feed for cows, horses, sheep and hogs. When fed green it saves more expensive feeds and keeps stock in fair flesh until other feeds can be gathered.

Show birds keep up well in the show room if they are given bologna sausage, bread and apples. Do not give milk after washing it, it sticks the feathers together and spoils the appearance of the bird.

Three carloads of cattle shipped from a Kansas ranch, and which had been fattened entirely on grass, showed a gain of 376 pounds per head in 165 days. The animals got no grain whatever, but were in fine condition when they reached the market.

Rotation of crops is one of the simplest, practical methods of increasing the productivity of the farm and distributing labor. If you are not already practicing rotation in your farming, now is a good time to work out a systematic cropping scheme for your farm. A practical system of rotation can be worked out for every farm.

In choosing birds for exhibition do not make the final choice until they have been seen in the exhibition coop. A bird of good disposition will make a better appearance than a cross bird of really better quality. Wash more than will be needed, as the washing also makes a difference in the bird's appearance. A bird with creamy plumage often looks better before than after washing.

Capons are profitable.

Keep all water troughs clean.

Keep something in the charcoal box.

Charcoal should be freely used in the poultry yard.

It is not so much the breed as the feed that counts in obtaining results.

It is claimed the Indian Runner duck will lay nearly 200 eggs in a year.

The tool house has become one of the important adjuncts to the modern farm.

Sulphate of iron is a preventive of hog cholera and many other diseases in live stock.

There were only 59 cow testing associations in the United States at the close of 1910.

If you only have a few bushels of corn to shell for the poultry, use the zinc washboard.

Horses urged to the limit are apt to be found a littel past that point. It is the same with growing boys.

The heifer bred too early always remains stunted in growth and her milk flow is shortened for all time.

Every farm should have a family orchard of at least a few apple, pear, plum, peach and cherry trees.

The department of agriculture has estimated that the country's annual loss by insect pests is $420,100,000.

If the poultry house is over-crowded kill off some of the older birds. Keep stocked up with young thrifty layers.

Rye makes fairly satisfactory silage when it is cut in one-quarter inch lengths and well treaded in the silo.

A large orchard poorly planted and poorly tended will not produce as good results as fewer trees well cultivated.

Good housing is one of the essentials for egg production and consequently should be given proper consideration.

Cherries, unlike other small fruits, cannot be counted on to give heavy crops each year; consequently, the price varies.

Hot sweaty horses should not be driven into a cold stream. It is almost as bad for them as drinking while heated.

The origin of the Indian Runner duck is unknown. It is claimed they were introduced in England about thirty years ago.

Of almost if not quite as much importance as their food is plenty of exercise. Exercise and sunshine are great sheep tonics.

In the horse for active service the breast should not be over medium width and the forelegs should be reasonably close together.

The practical remedy for little pigs that are liable to be troubled with thumps is to provide them plenty of exercise and large range.

Just because a man enters a barn where cows are kept, it is no sign for him to cut loose on his entire repertory of cuss words.

At no season of the year should water stand around the trees and vines. Their roots will not stand it. There must be proper drainage.

Capons are quiet, grow more per pound of feed than cockerels, grow larger and bring a better price per pound.

When the pure-bred swine are kept for breeding purposes they should be given every opportunity for bone and muscle development rather than a development of fat.

The most important business of the dairyman is to increase the amount of manurial substances and apply them where they are most needed by the growing crops.

To change feeds every time the flock fails in laying, is not always the right thing to do. Sometimes entirely different causes may be at the bottom of the trouble.

Alsike clover is a perennial and can be grown on ground that is too low and moist for the medium red or mammoth, but it is grown equally well on high ground.

Keep over a few of the best ewes of your own breeding each year, even though they are not so good as you might buy. It will make your flock more uniform all the time.

The man who tries to raise hogs without pasture and forage crops for them is like a puppy chasing his own tail. He gets lots of exercise, but mighty little of anything else.

No flock owner can achieve success in the breeding of sheep, either for market or breeding purposes if he resorts to constant crossing of two different breeds to improve his flock.

When starting in dairy work it is a good plan to work up the business from a few good cows to many. When the time for many cows comes you will then know how to handle them.

In feeding the cows do not give them more than they can use readily. Any feed that is left in the mangers after the cows are through will naturally represent a certain amount of waste.

The farmer who raises fruit for his own family should have a much larger variety than the commercial orchardist, because the latter must produce enough of each kind to ship to advantage.

JEANE'S BULL DOG

His Fight With Another Canine Proved a Most Auspicious Peace Omen.

BY M. DIBBELL.

One early spring morning Jeane Eldridge and her big bull dog, Jupiter, started out for their usual country walk. Until outside the village limits Jupiter had to submit to the leash, as his fondness for fighting with other dogs made this precaution necessary; and when at last he was given freedom he raced about in high delight.

They seldom met a dog in the sparsely settled outskirts of Laneville, and it gave Jeane an unpleasant surprise when there suddenly appeared at the mouth of a lane ahead, a bull dog who might almost have been Jupiter's twin. Her stern call was utterly disregarded. Jupiter rushed straight at the foe. The strange dog was quite ready for a row and flew to meet him, growling savagely, but he received a surprise when Jupiter started the battle in his own original manner by leaping high in the air and alighting on top of his adversary. Though taken at a disadvantage, the under dog had plenty of pluck and made a brave effort to throw Jupiter off and get at him. He failed, however, and could do little but get in a stray bite at his opponent's legs.

For a few seconds pandemonium reigned; then a man dashed out of the lane reaching the combatants at the same instant as did Jeane. That young woman grabbed Jupiter by the collar and began to haul with all her strength while the man seized his own canine by the hind legs and pulled vigorously.

Jeane snapped the leash of Jupiter's collar and gave him a sound box on the ear. "You wicked dog," she cried, "I am ashamed of you—how dare you disobey me when I call you!"

The man spoke wrathfully. "Your dog has a mean way of fighting—what chance has anything against him when he drops from the air?"

"You say that because your dog was getting the worst of it," flared Jeane. "If he had been smart enough to think up such a way of fighting you would think it something wonderful—didn't he have just as much chance to jump on Jupiter as Jupiter did on him?" After which thrust she turned and made for the village, Jupiter meekly trailing behind her at the end of the leash.

After this encounter Jeane and Jupiter took their daily outings in an opposite direction, and a week passed peacefully. One glorious morning when they had wandered unusually far afield, great was Jeane's dismay to see trotting toward them the bull dog twin. Fortunately Jupitar was within reach and she snapped on the leash before he could escape.

It was well that the dog's master was close behind him, for past experience had not in the least lessened his desire for battle, and he was disgusted when the voice he never disobeyed called him to a halt.

Jeane cast an unfriendly glance at the man as she said, "Come, Jupiter, it seems there is no place left for us to walk—we will go home and stay there."

But Jupiter did not see it in that light; he wanted to finish the task of licking the other dog and to turn his back on the foe did not appeal to him. He tugged savagely at the strap and Jeane could not budge him.

The man regarded her with an aggravating smile. "Why not let them have it out?" he inquired. "I think Barty has caught on to the sky scraper act by this time—I have done my best to teach him. When they have found which is boss they will be friends for life."

"I do not believe in fighting dogs just for amusement—men are worse than the brutes for suggesting such things, in my opinion."

The man flushed angrily. "All right, have it your own way—if you can't make your dog mind, at least mine will do as he is told. Come Barty." This time it was the man who walked haughtily away, Barty following without a backward glance.

Jeane felt decidedly out of sorts. "The idea of his taunting me with Jupiter's not minding."

For two weeks Jupiter was forced to take his exercise within the narrow limits of the back yard. But finally Mrs. Eldridge's despairing complaint at the havoc he was making in her border, digging after imaginary rabbits, forced Jeane to risk taking him abroad.

They walked due south toward the big lake, and arrived on its shore in safety. Jeane was congratulating herself on the peaceful calm and Jupiter was digging away in the soft earth in frantic enjoyment, when an angry growl sounded behind them and Barty came dashing down.

There was no chance to interfere; Jupiter stopped digging instantly, gave one short bark of joy and the two swooped at each other. As they came together both dogs sprang high in air, the result being that they banged into each other and fell to earth with a crash. The man's boast that he had taught his dog Jupiter's way of fighting was no idle one. Somehow it did not work well when both dogs attempted it, and after repeating the rise and fall of their first rush with no result, as if by mutual consent the third time they met squarely on the solid earth. Jeane made no effort to part them. Instead, when she saw Barty's master rushing to the rescue, she called:

"Let them alone—we can't move into another county just to escape your bloodthirsty dog. I know Jupiter can whip him."

"All right," was the instant response. "Let's see him do it then, but I bet on Barty."

The battle was short and sharp and was ended in a most unexpected manner. The dogs in their twisting had worked themselves to the very edge of the lake, the bank of which rose sharply several feet above the water, and suddenly in a last wild grapple they dropped with a sounding splash into the water below. Both dogs hated water and nothing could have quenched their fury as did that tumble into this despised element. All lust for battle left them and they scrambled ashore to stand shaking themselves in utter discomfort.

Jeane and the man laughed in unison. "Did you ever see anything more ridiculous?" she asked.

The dogs sneaked toward their respective owners without even exchanging a glance.

"Well, Barty was on top when they went over," said the man teasingly. "So I am sure he would have proved victor."

Jeane suddenly stiffened and remarked frigidly: "I beg your pardon for addressing an entire stranger, but Jupiter was plainly getting the best of it and I distinctly saw your dog strike the water first."

"Why not call it quits?" laughed the man. "I truly think they are a very close match, and now I don't believe they will ever scrap again—won't you call honors even?"

Barty's master had such a boyish, unaffected way with him that Jeane smiled in spite of herself. "I think it will have to rest there, as neither of us can prove this case," she admitted.

"Don't call me 'an entire stranger' Eugenie Eldridge—surely you remember Grace Craddock and her brother, John? I am John."

For a moment Jeane stared at him in amazement, then she began to find in this tall, fine looking man a resemblance to the fifteen-year-old boy whom she had not met for ten years.

"Why it can't be possible—but I can see that it is," was her confused reply. "Where is Grace, and why have you come back to Laneville?"

"Grace is married and has a very happy home of her own, and I came back because I wanted to see you."

This plain statement caused Jeane to observe hastily: "I am glad that Grace is happy; and now I must take Jupiter home—Mother will think we are lost." She evidently would not pursue the second subject, but John Craddock intended to be heard.

"When you were twelve years old and I fifteen you know I told you, Jeane, that I meant to marry you when I grew up and could support a wife. Now that time has come—say that you haven't forgotten the old schools days and that you will marry me."

Jeane took refuge in flight. "Come Jupiter, we must hurry." Then politely to impatient John Craddock: "We shall be pleased to have such an old friend come to see us. Good day."

John found himself alone with Barty on the lake shore. "Wouldn't that jar you!" he said. "You had better believe I will call and in short order."

That same evening he knocked at the Eldridge door with Barty at heel, and Jeane herself admitted them with Jupiter in close attendance. The two bull dogs met like long lost friends.

John met Jeane's look with a smile. "Don't you think it's a good omen? Jupiter is giving Barty such a friendly welcome that surely you cannot refuse to open your heart to his master."

"I think you have the most self assurance of any person I ever met," was Jeane's reply. But the omen proved auspicious, for Jupiter and Barty now dwell in unity under one roof tree.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A Cinch.

"Do you think criminal tendencies can be overcome by a surgical operation?"

"I am certain of it."

"You think that, say a pickpocket, for instance, can be cured of the desire to pick pockets by an operation on his brain?"

"No, not on his brain. Amputate his hands."

Modern Anticipation.

"I explained to George when he proposed that, of course, he could not expect me to cook."

"What did he say?"

"That he only expected me to try."

Garden Suburb of Holy City

The Jewish population of Jerusalem has increased from about 10,000 to not less than 50,000 out of a total 90,000, including people of other races. Religious organizations have built fine mansions, but nobody has done much for the improvement of housing or laying out suburbs, the result being rows of wretched slums between the great stone churches and other costly buildings.

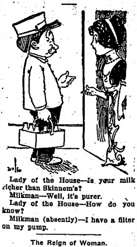
Now, however, a practical scheme for extending the philanthropy of Sir Moses Mountefiore, toward which some $50,000 was collected in England as a memorial, has been collected. This has been expended in the erection of suitable buildings for the poor, five suburban colonies having been established with from 60 to 70 houses each, the newest costing not less than $1,000 each.

A new project has been started in England of forming a new garden suburb outside Jerusalem in which the houses can be let to the better class artisans who can afford a rent of $40 or $50 a year. The half acre of ground and the house thereon are estimated to cost not over $1,000 in all. The garden can be planted with figs, olives and garden produce from the sale of which the occupant can make a little income.

What English Girls Read.

An enthusiastic young girl was trying to persuade an elderly aunt to borrow "The Sorrows of Satan" from a seaside lending library. "No, my dear," said the aunt faintly, "it is too deep!" On the other hand, a working girl, choosing a book from the club library, told the librarian that she loved Mrs. Henry Wood's novels. "There is always a country house," she said, "with a courtyard, and in the courtyard is a well, and at the bottom of the well there's bones." It would be impossible to describe the thrill of enjoyment and emotion with which these words were said.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.



Lady of the House—Is your milk richer than Skinnem's?

Milkman—Well, it's purer.

Lady of the House—How do you know?

Milkman (absently)—I have a filter on my pump.

The Reign of Woman.

Women will serve as public porters and dining car waiters on the special train which is to carry the Illinois suffragists to the Washington parade, and except for the train crew and solitary man to shine shoes it will be an example of feminized railway transportation. The male shoeblack prompts masculine reflections on the division of menial labor under the new dispensation. But mere man may take heart. The time is still remote when there will be women at locomotive throttles or in the more responsible posts in railroad operation.—New York World.

A young man should learn to paddle his own canoe, even if his father does own a motor boat.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

formality of asking permission?

"I can't find it."—Smart Set.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

It's awful hard for a girl to get used to a stepfather.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. Child, Beatrice, Neb.

The Other Case.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but my husband thought I had better write to you and I did so, stating my symptoms. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Hayward Sowers, Cary, Maine.

GALL STONES HOME REMEDY (No Oil) No more Gallstone pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headaches, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Appendicitis. Send for 56 page Medical Book FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 424, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

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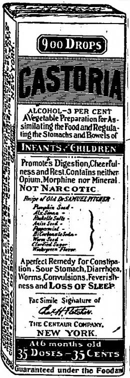
239 Acre stock farm in Southern Iowa. $60 per acre. Wm. Rouch, Floris, Iowa.



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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Relieves Neuralgia
Sloan's Liniment gives instant relief from neuralgia or sciatica. It goes straight to the painful part—soothes the nerves and stops the pain. Don't rub—it penetrates.
PROOF
Mrs. Rudolph Niscke, Oconto, Wis., writes:—"I have used Sloan's Liniment for toothache and neuralgia in the head where nothing else would help me and I would not be without the Liniment in the house."
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
is also good for rheumatism, sore throat, chest pains and sprains.
Pains All Gone
Mrs. C. M. Dowker, of Johannesburg, Mich., writes:—"I wish to say your Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has cured me of neuralgia; those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did cure me."
Pain All Gone
Mr. J. R. Swinger, of 547 So. 12th St., Louisville, Ky., writes:—"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgic headache for four months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since. I have found many quick reliefs from pain by the use of Sloan's Liniment and believe it to be the best Liniment on the market to-day. I can recommend it for what it did for me."
Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00 at All Dealers.
Send for Sloan's Free Book on Horses. Address
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. [illegible]

Lost Mines of the Great Southwest

by Joe Minster
from data by H. J. West

© by Ridgway Co.

A CROWD stood gaping into the wide window of a Spring street store in the metropolitan city of Los Angeles. It was an awed crowd that continued of large proportion throughout the day. Toilers from the factories intermingled with men from the offices, while society women, stepping from their limousine cars, edged through the ranks of the working girls who were also numerous in that always-changing crowd.

The lure of gold drew them there, rich and poor alike. It was the actual metal, the real yellow wealth in its various forms; quartz that exuded it from every pore, the nugget worn smooth on the rock bed of a stream, and the dust. It was dramatically displayed, not from a mirrored surface as though in a jeweler's cabinet, or from out the folds of rich velvet, but in its native element, lying amid rocks and sand.

It was depicted as a desert scene, weird in every detail, created by the hand of a master in topographical work and staged just within the heavy plate glass. The sands were molded into dunes and mounds across a long, flat plain and led into a mountain range which formed the background. And on this miniature desert waste were strewn equally miniature marks of the luckless adventurer who had threaded the waste in search of wealth. His bones, with those of the pack mules, lay bleached beside the rusting tires of a wagon wheel, telling a gruesome tale of lost hope and lost life.

And back among the mountain canyons were manikin men who toiled at the building of roads, at cutting away ledges of pure gold, at sinking shafts and erecting smelters. It was all real, so real that men and women seemed semi-hypnotized, and many of them succumbed to the honeyed words of the glib talker who invited them within the doors of the place for further examination of the newly discovered bonanza.

He was attired in the stage version of a typical prospector, wearing high leather boots, corduroy pants buckled within their tops, red tie and topped with a wide sombrero. His chief duty lay in the distribution of highly illuminative literature on the rediscovery of one of the world's greatest mines, the famous Esperanza de Guanarro of southwestern Arizona near the border of Mexico, and extending the invitation to the flies that were caught in the web of curiosity to come into the parlor of the spider who peddled mining stock.

All that was necessary to bring this immense wealth to the mint at San Francisco was a railroad to the mines. Money for this was essential, and because the mine was so wealthy, and because of a desire to give many, instead of a few capitalists, the opportunity of adding still greater burdens of dollars to their already large packs, the general public was given this opportunity to subscribe for a few shares.

So perfect was the staging of this financial bubble, so harmoniously conducted were all the details, that within three weeks the four men who controlled the combine had managed to clear up something like $75,000 on stock that sold for 25 cents a share. Only the fact that they used the mails led to the sudden termination of operations. The federal authorities had been making investigation, and had found total lack of property to be one of the chief reason why the swindlers should not be taking in a gullible public. Three of the four get-rich-quick artists were landed behind bars, while a fourth, having had an inkling of what was coming, managed to get away with a good portion of the public contribution.

Usually the story of the lost mine is the bait used to land the fish. There have been dozens of these properties, and from time to time old tales are renewed by a sudden strike.

Somewhere in the northern portion of the Turtle range of mountains, a range east and south of the range designated as the Old Woman's mountain on the Colorado river in California, lies the Lost Arch, twice located and twice lost by the peculiar work of Providence.

Jim Fish and his partner, a prospector who arrived in the days of the first gold rush to California, were traveling from Nevada to California in the year 1883, in an old-fashioned buckboard behind a team of stringy bay horses. They had apparently filled the barrel of water from the Colorado and continued on their slow search for hidden wealth.

For months they had been prospecting through the little-known country, stopping here and there, climbing hills and following streams through unknown ranges. Occasionally they secured sufficient game to supply them with meat. Once or twice they met with friendly Indians, and bartered for dry corn and beans which were grown on the high and almost inaccessible mesa of that part of the country.

And then came the event which startled them. They had traveled two days from the Colorado when Fish happened to investigate more closely the water supply. He had turned the barrel up and found that little fluid was forthcoming. Almost frantically he pulled out the bung. He rolled the barrel around to the opening and carefully placed beneath it a bucket. Less than two canteen measures remained.

The situation was not entirely new to a veteran in the mountains, but he at once realized the dilemma that confronted him. He waited for his partner, whose name is said to have been Crocker, though this fact has never been established, and when he came in from his trip to the adjacent hills he imparted his bad news.

Some vegetation showed on the range near at hand, and it was decided to risk a day in search for the precious fluid in the gulches and canyons of the mountains.

"It's our best chance," said Fish to Crocker after the two had talked over the matter for hours into the night.

So early in the morning, after four or five hours of rest, they started resolutely into the hills.

"Crocker went up one canyon, while I took another, the one to the right," remarked Fish, in the months that came after when he recounted the story to friends in San Bernardino, Cal.

"The main canyon deployed into a gulch on the right and I decided to follow this through the hot sun and down among the rocks so far that not a breath of air seemed to pass through the cleft.

"My feet were lagging, my shins were barked and aching, for in the rush I had neglected to be careful. Turning a sudden corner in the gulch, I came to a natural bridge that spanned the canyon. It was so odd, so regular in the outline of an arch that I could only stand and admire it. Beneath its shade, the most cooling place in that hell-hole, I found a large sandy area and there sank down to rest.

"While idly scratching the sand, which seemed coarse and heavy, its peculiarity attracted my closer attention. I got down on my knees and started to blow the dust away, and there before me I had a great pocket of precious metal, gold that averaged the size of wheat grains. I filled several pockets with the heavy grains, and with all thought of thirst forgotten, hurried excitedly down the canyou to impart the news of the find to Crocker."

Arriving at the wagon, Fish was forced to wait several hours before his partner arrived, and in that time his brain had chanced to cool. Crocker added to the coolness when he had failed in finding water. The gold stirred little excitement in his mind. It was a case of water, and the nearest lay in the Colorado, two days back.

Gold dropped its mask of friendliness when the two prospectors started back in fevered haste and with perturbed thoughts as to the outcome.

The blistering sun burned through their thick flannel shirts; it seared the very marrow in their bones. Far into the night, with its intense blue sky, its occasional stars, they plodded.

When hope had just expired and everything seemed gone—the chance of wealth, the hoard of gold within the mountains, and, what is more, life itself, they saw, away off, the fringe of willows. They were too tired to rush on. Instead, they both lay down and rested.

And when they finally did reach it they did not drink, but dropped into the cold, swiftly moving water at the bank and saturated every pore of their skins with the life-giving fluid. For Crocker the water had come too late. His vitality had been sapped, his nerve was gone and his system depleted of every particle of life. Nothing that Fish could do for him would bring him back to health, and instead of returning directly to the mountain arch, Fish was forced to go to Ehrenberg, where Crocker was given medical attention, but despite this he died within a week of reaching there.

It was weeks before Fish recovered from the shock, and three months before he started out by himself to relocate his treasure. He thought it lay in the Old Woman's mountain range, not strange, because of the similarity of it and the Turtle Range. He failed the first, second and third times and many other times, until he finally gave up his fruitless task, having expended the small fortune of a life's making without finding his one great treasure.

The Peg-Leg Mine.

Just about three years ago the great Southwest was awakened by the possibility of the relocation of the widely known Peg-Leg mine. The Southern Pacific railroad was doing considerable work through Imperial Valley, a valley which five years previously was one of the hottest and most forsaken deserts on the American continent, but which through the coming of water through the extensive irrigation system of the government, had grown to be one of the brightest garden spots of the world.

The only humans beings who ever ventured into the valley before the bringing in of water were the prospectors and then the engineers and their crews of hardy linemen, rodmen and assistants who were surveying roads, lateral canals for subsequent irrigation, and similar work. A large crew was stationed between Oglesby and Salton, rebuilding much of the track.

While driving the work along slowly under the brazen sun and amid the occasional sand-clouds stirred up by a slight breeze from the mountains, a figure appeared in the distance, just a vague, traceable figure, slowly and wearily pushing along through the clogging sands. As it approached, it resolved itself into a wandering Indian squaw, apparently half dead from lack of water, who, without going near the workmen, passed on to the tank and there started to drink from the small open trough.

Thinking to assist her when she seemed about to drop into a heap from nothing more than the exhaustion of her toilsome journey, several of the men started in her direction. She saw them coming. With an effort she arose and made off with all speed down the track in the opposite direction.

She was followed for a distance, until she turned off into the desert again, and, having no great interest in a single squaw, the men returned. On arriving at the water-tank they discovered an old piece of blanket securely tied in a knot. On opening it they found a lot of black pieces of metal, which under a knife revealed pure gold of darkest hue. They were nuggets, dozens of them, varying in size from smaller than a dime to the size of an English walnut, and all of them black.

Hastily the men tried to follow the squaw, but by this time she had disappeared in the same range of mountains to the north from which she had been seen to emerge. When the finders of the gold had an opportunity of having the metal assayed and valued, they were brought to a realization of the worth of the discovery. The little pack contained more than $2,000 worth of property.

Such a find could not help starting a search and creating talk, and it was but a short time before a number of old miners were on the scene. They knew the value of the black gold and also that in this section buried far from observation or generally overlooked by prospectors, who had been through the ranges before, lay the old Peg-leg mine with its fabled wealth. There was a stampede from the camp, which did not last long, on account of the hardships the searchers had to face.

Only in the northwestern part of the range is there any living water, the Salvation springs. Other portions of the range contain huge natural tanks in the mountains, which at that time were discovered in all but one or two instances to be dried up. As a result, only a few hardy prospectors were steady in their search, which had its original inception in 1853 when "Peg-leg" Smith wandered into Mohave with nearly $10,000 worth of black nuggets in his possession.

According to his story, he had been living with the Yuma and Cocopah Indians along the Colorado river for several years.

They told stories of great treasures of yellow metal, but never ventured after it themselves. Smith, who had lost a leg while in an encounter with the Indians in crossing the plains, hoarded up all the stories, and after securing all information possible, he decided on a trip to San Francisco to obtain a partner in his work. At that time the desert was not mapped, and it was a really hazardous undertaking for any man to attempt.

In this desolate region Smith lost his bearings. The fierce yellow sun, the dancing, jiggling heat-waves, the dust-flurries confused his direction. He finally climbed upon a black butte that stood near by, and arriving at its summit, probably 1,500 feet in the air, he attempted to locate his whereabouts.

"When I reached the top," he told some of his friends, "I saw just a short distance away another butte of exactly the same height and type as the one on which I had stood. It was connected with a low saddle, and the twin buttes were isolated from the main range. Finally I decided on the way I was to continue and started back down the hill to my mule, which had remained at the foot of the incline.

"I had tied the animal to a boulder in order to prevent it from breaking away and carrying off the only water-supply available for perhaps a week or more. Rather restless, the mule had stamped about and kicked up some goodsized pebbles that showed a strange glint where the hoofs had struck. Picking one of the black stones up, I pulled out my pocketknife, scratched its surface, and found that it was gold."

It was a repetition of the old Oriental fable of the stranded Arab on the desert, who came across a sack of pearls when he sought figs and water. Smith was running short of food and water and could take only a few pounds on the already overcrowded mule, and these he placed in his saddle-bags, proceeding then on his route.

After he had recovered sufficiently, he started out to relocate his valuable property.

He never succeeded in his quest, nor has any one else.

Lost Papuan Placer Diggings.

Papuan, last chief of a small tribe of Papago Indians, who lived during the early part of the last century in the mountain fastnesses of western Arizona, discovered one of the richest placer diggings in existence. In the terrific struggle with the Apaches and other hostile tribes the Papagoes had been entirely wiped out; Papuan was the last man of the tribe to escape the hostile arrows, pitfalls and traps that were laid for him. Only one tribe had treated his people favorably, the Mohave Indians.

When all hope for his people was gone, he wandered into the tribal territory of the Mohaves, which was located in what at this time is Yuma county on the Colorado river. There he took up with an old squaw, who seemed almost friendless among her people, and the two were married with all the tribal ceremonial.

The squaw was not unappreciative. She wanted to show her devotion to her lord and master, and frequently the two Indians wandered away from the remainder of the tribe for days at a time. Whenever they returned they brought with them nuggets, all they could carry, and distributed them among the other Indians and bartered with the few white traders who happened that way.

One of them, Bill McCoy, after whom the McCoy range of mountains in Riverside county, California, is named, was running a store at Ehrenberg, a government post, in California during 1864 and for two years later. To him came Papuan with his hoard of gold, so much that McCoy could scarcely believe his eyes. The Indian bought lavishly, traded for anything and everything that his heart desired, and in less than two years had contributed to McCoy about $75,000 worth of gold nuggets.

The trader tried every possible ingratiating method to learn the secret of his mine. He wheedled, coaxed, threatened, and made big offers of beads, jewels and horses, but never could learn Papuan's secret. He sent his men to follow him, but they were never successful in keeping the trail.

In 1886 the Apaches carried their enmity to the Mohave Indians, and by their indignities stirred them finally to battle. Papuan, a valiant warrior in his day, joined the people that had made him one of their own. He was killed, but in the rout of the Mohaves, his wife managed to escape.

The story of the gold had been wafted abroad, and about 15 years ago a middle-aged German of stalwart build, H. W. Hartman, arrived in Ehrenberg and began collecting the data pertaining to the placer diggings. He discovered that Papuan's squaw was still living, and his plan at once embraced her. He sought out the decimated tribe, and found the squaw, now a withered old hag, and began to work upon her sympathy.

He cared for her like a son, looked after her every want and all the time tried to secure from her the location of the rich treasure-trove. For months she refused to divulge her secret, and Hartman had just about decided that all his work was vain, when one day she told him to prepare for a journey into the mountains after the treasure.

At the same time she was stricken with a severe cold. The cold became rapidly worse and finally evolved into pneumonia. Her death was only a matter of hours. Hartman did not lose all hope, however, for she informed him of one other who knew the secret hiding of the placer, one Chinkinnow, who to this day is still alive.

On him Hartman lavished his attention. Chinkinnow was afraid of the spirits of those who had gone before. He demurred, refused, then half promised, and one fair day he started out with the German to show what he had seen as the adopted son of Papuan on two or three visits to the diggings. He struck out for the southwest end of the Papuan range of mountains, came to within a few miles, then contrived to destroy the greater portion of the water supply, and the trip had to be abandoned to hasten back to the Colorado, 20 miles away, to secure the needed fluid.

Then Chinkinnow refused absolutely to go again. Hartman went, but failed to find the diggings in the canyons and gulches that in late summer are filled with torrents which tear through the range with perfect fury. In a few weeks they again are as dry as the desert itself. Many times the shriveled old Indian has accepted large fees to take prospectors to the place. His cunning old soul has always found a way to get out of accomplishing the feat. Always, however, as though by instinct, he has started in the same direction.

Yet prospectors have not failed entirely in their trouble. They have realized that because of the heavy wash each year the workings of old Papuan and his squaw might be entirely obliterated with the continual addition of rocks and boulders and granite to the surface of the gulch beds. With dry washers, which have just recently been invented, they have managed to make their trips pay dividends on account of the finding of other gold.

That the placer is in the mountains and not on the desert they feel certain, because of the natural concentration which occurs in a gulch or canyon. Chinkinnow has refused to give even this information, but at Ehrenberg and at Blyth, the two towns which he visits, he is always under surveillance, with the hope that he may accidentally give away the secret he carries with him.

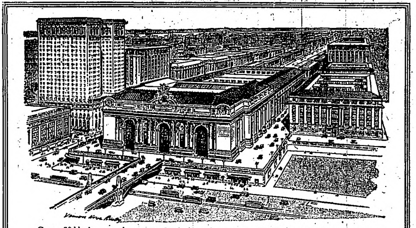
FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST FLEA

Indianapolis Newspaper Tells How Eggs of This Most Obnoxious Insect May Be Destroyed.

An article in the News a few days ago told how duly accredited officials of Duesseldorf, Germany, visited the cellars of residences and business houses of that city and, by means of a lamp and blowpipe, in this wintry season, killed all kinds of insects secreted in crevices, and destroyed their eggs. Last summer and autumn from several parts of the city of Indianapolis, mostly from north of Fall creek, complaints were made of the unusual number of fleas and their unwonted—and unwanted—activity. Perhaps the Duesseldorf treatment could be beneficially applied here. The eggs of the flea are oval and white, covered with a glutinous matter, and are laid in the crevices of houses, in the floors, in kennels, etc. In about six days small, wormlike larvae without feet creep out of these hiding places to live on the particles of decaying matter found in the dust. In twelve days more they become full grown and are said to envelop themselves in a thin cocoon, from which they emerge as perfect fleas, fully equipped for business, after a period of eleven to sixteen days. The pulex irritans, which is the Latin alias of the flea, is a small wingless insect, with long and strong legs, adapted for leaping, keen eyes, and a mouth furnished with a beak for piercing and sucking, and so evasive that, as the Irishman has so well said, "Whin ye put your finger on him, he isn't there."—Indianapolis News.

There are women so hard to please that it seems as if nothing less than an angel will suit them; hence it comes that they often meet with devils.—Marguerite de Valois.

Lots of marriages are based on the theory that it is easier for a woman to love a man than to let some other woman love him.



Covers 30 blocks, comprises scores of monumental structures, with 33 miles of tracks underneath.

New Grand Central Terminal

A wonderful city, within a city, built for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

The main Grand Central Terminal Building in New York is now open to the public. This vast improvement is more than a great railway Terminal—it is a Terminal City, complete in itself, providing every detail essential to comfort and convenience.

It will embrace convention, amusement and exhibition halls, hotels, clubs and restaurants; post office, express offices, modern apartment and office buildings, and numerous stores and specialty shops.

Grand Central Terminal *is* the Heart of New York. At Forty-second St. and Park Ave. (Fourth Ave.), one block from Fifth Ave. and convenient to Broadway.

It is the only Terminal on all lines of local traffic—subway, surface and elevated. More than 7,000 cars pass its doors every day, affording easy transit facilities to any part of Greater New York. Around it, and within a radius of a few blocks, are forty-nine hotels, fifty-eight clubs and thirty-five theatres.

Three new lines of underground transportation are now building to Grand Central Terminal, and soon there will be six levels for human traffic in Forty-second Street.

Underneath the Terminal City and its streets are 33 miles of railway tracks on two separate levels, the upper for Through Service, the lower for Suburban Service.

Each level forms a complete terminal in itself, separate entrances and exits, with equal facilities for the comfort of passengers.

Both levels are reached by gently inclined walks. No stair climbing, and no confusion, since incoming and outgoing traffic is separated.

Ticket, Pullman, Baggage and other facilities are progressively arranged from waiting room to train, no step need be retraced.

Plan your trip East over the New York Central Lines; enjoy restful sleep on the "Water Level Route," three hours of picturesque grandeur along the historic Hudson and enter

The Heart of New York City

SOME FEATURES OF GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL—THE LARGEST RAILWAY TEMINAL IN THE WORLD.

Area 30 blocks, three times larger than any other Terminal. Excavation, 3,095,000 cubic yards, two-thirds solid rock. Sixty-seven tracks on two levels, aggregating 33 miles. Five miles of passenger platforms, level with the car floors. Eight hundred trains in and out of terminal every day. Passengers handled annually, approximately, 25,000,000. Thirty thousand people are accommodated at one time.

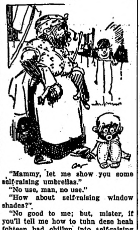
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"Water Level Route"

SOME FEATURES OF GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL—UNSURPASSED IN USEFULNESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Direct entrance to subways for New York and Long Island. 54 elevators for passengers, mail, baggage and express. 48 ticket windows conveniently located in concourse. Taxi cabs and motor busses right under terminal roof. Women's private manicure, hair dressing, and rest rooms. Restaurant and lunch rooms with unique vaulted ceiling. Complete system of paging—friends are quickly located.

HER ONE WISH.



"Mammy, let me show you some self-raising umbrellas."

"No use, man, no use."

"How about self-raising window shades?"

"No good to me; but, mister, if you'll tell me how to tuhn dese heah fohteen bad chillun into self-raising pickaninnies ah'll be yo' friend foh life."

Cheap Way to Mount Pictures.

To mount pictures inexpensively for the nursery or children's bedrooms, cut all the white margin off the picture, then get some thin, smooth boards 1½ inch larger all around than the picture; stain the boards with dark oak stain about two inches round the edge; varnish them, then paste the picture on the board, leaving an even edge of the stained wood all round; hang on the walls in the usual way.

STRENGTH
Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

Free Free

Six Genuine Rogers Silver Teaspoons for only 100 Galvanic Soap Wrappers or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Here is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 2-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

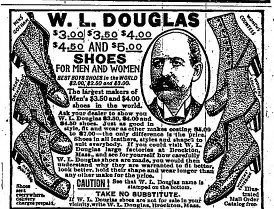
Galvanic Soap is Known as "The Famous Easy Washer"

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

Actual Spoon Regular 6-in. length

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple-plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous La Vigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French Gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO., Milwaukee, Wisconsin



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

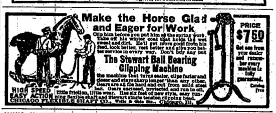
CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid.

Illustrated Mail Order Catalog free.



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Clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service in every way. Don't buy any but

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

the machine that turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. Gears enclosed, protected and run in oil, little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and Stewart single tension clipping head.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE

HUERTA INTENSELY PRO-AMERICAN

United States army officers who know General Huerta well say he is intensely pro-American. His closest acquaintances on this side of the line declare the Mexican's two heroes are George Washington and General Juarez.

Victoriano Huerta was born in the state of Jalisco fifty-five years ago. He is of Spanish descent. He is a graduate of the government military college at Chapultepec. He served in the Mexican army until 1902, when he was appointed a general staff officer. The same year he was made a general of brigade. In 1912 he was made a general of division.

His principal war record dates from August, 1911, when he commanded the troops sent out by Provisional President De la Barra against the Zapatistas, in the state of Morelos. He served in this campaign until the latter part of October, 1911, when he was recalled to Mexico City, where he remained on duty as a staff officer until March, 1912.

Then General Huerta was placed in command of the division of the north. While commanding that division he defeated the Orozquistos troops commanded by Orozco, at Cone Jose, May 12, 1912; at Rellano, May 23, 1912, and Bachimba, July 3, 1912.

On July 4, 1912, the day following the battle of Bachimba, General Huerta sent the 23rd Mexican infantry band, the best band in the Mexican army, to serenade the American military attache, Major Burnside, who was traveling with Huerta. For more than an hour the band played American and Mexican airs.

General Huerta's march of 293 miles, in which he had an army of 7,000 men and 25 cannon, from Torreon to Chihuahua, in the campaign against Orozco last year, was described by American army officers as wonderful.

Aurelio Blanquet, the officer who really engineered the coup d'etat against Madero, is a general brigadier, a rank between a colonel of a regiment and a general of a brigade. He is a native of Mexico and is of French descent. In 1903 he was colonel of the 29th infantry. On the outbreak of the Maderista revolution he was dispatched with his regiment to the outskirts of Mexico as a part of the federalist guard. In March, 1911, with his regiment he was sent to Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua. In May, 1911, he was sent south of Puebla, where he commanded in the fight against the Maderistas.

Blanquet and the 29th infantry were a part of Huerta's command in the campaign against Zapata in Morelos. In December, 1911, and February, 1912, he was in the fight in Guerrero against the Salgadistas. He was with General Gonzales at the first battle of Rellano, Chihuahua, March 24, 1912. He was wounded in this fight. He was in the Durango campaign in May, June and July, 1912, against General Campos and in the Coahuila campaign, August and September, 1912, against General Caraxeo, the rebel leader.

HITCHCOCK WANTS EVERYTHING RED

Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock has issued orders to employes of the postoffice department to paint everything red—Red with a capital R.

Wine colors and pale, sickly reds will not do. "R-E-D" is the word. Every delivery wagon, city, parcel post and rural free delivery vehicle must be red.

All mail boxes throughout the United States must be red.

To try out the new color Mr. Hitchcock ordered some of the Washington city wagons painted. The wagons, ready for his inspection, were brought around to the postoffice building, but instead of being red they were wine-colored.

"Take them back and make them red, red, without any sort of blend," said the postmaster general.

And red they are.

The postmaster general wanted to leave a uniform color, something like the tail of a comet, when he went out, turning over the postoffice department to some Democrat.

Everybody employed by the postoffice department who is to do work in the cities is pleased with the new order—the red-paint order—but there is a protest from the rural carriers, who say that in their red wagons they will be chased by all the bulls and turkey gobblers, to say nothing of the dogs, along their routes.

SENATOR WEBB A DISCIPLINARIAN

William R. Webb was elected by the Tennessee legislature to succeed Senator Newell Saunders, whose term expired March 4, and was in turn succeeded by John K. Shields. Mr. Webb, therefore, served only about a month.

Down in Tennessee, where he has taught school for so many years, Mr. Webb is known as "Old Sawney," and any of the boys who have sat on the benches under "Sawney" will tell you just what the senators should have done when he entered the chamber. There were the desks and the seats—why didn't the senate go into some sort of special session and go to school to Sawney Webb for a while? They could not have done better for the country than to swallow a bit of his discipline, which every one of his scholars has tasted. It would be better to say digested than tasted, for it is just there that Webb has made his schoolmastering famous, in the thoroughness with which he teaches every lesson.

Ask a Bellbuckle boy what is his clearest mental picture of the master. It is odds that he tells you that if he were to see "Old Sawney" coming over a stile on the day of judgment he would grab a book and begin studying, if he had to seize the book of the recording angel to do it.

SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA REVOLT

By one of the most curious turns of fortune's wheel, a comic opera revolt became a tremendous revolution and the man who lately was at the mercy of Madero substantially became Madero's conqueror and the new master of Mexico.

This man is Colonel Felix Diaz, the favorite nephew of the banished dictator, and as it now seems, a heir of Porfirio Diaz's daring and ability. A little more than three months ago Colonel Diaz raised the banner of insurrection in Vera Cruz against Madero, but was overwhelmed and captured with hardly a shot fired.

Tried for treason, found guilty and condemned to death, Colonel Diaz was saved only by the clemency of President Madero, who commuted the death sentence to imprisonment in the military fortress of San Juan de Ulloa at Vera Cruz.

The fact is the Diaz revolution of October was not a fizzle, and it did not prove that Colonel Felix was a weakling or a bad leader. The uprising was badly timed.

Colonel Felix Diaz is forty years old and is the son of General Felix Diaz, a brother of the former president, who was killed in 1871 during a revolution which the Diaz faction led against President Juarez.

Things Queer and Curious

Snake Worshiper In a Zoo

One of the greatest mysteries of the New York Zoological park is the identity of a middle-aged man who seems to worship the deadly king cobra of India, which is on exhibition in the reptile house. The man is a frequent visitor to the park, selecting the pay days when there are very few visitors. Upon entering the reptile house he will make for the glass-fronted cage where the king cobra, said to be the most poisonous snake in the world, is on exhibition, and, as shown in the photograph, bow down in an attitude of prayer before the deadly reptile. If there are a number of visitors in the snake house, the man merely inclines his head. Curator Ditmars has frequently spoken to the man and asked for his name, but the worshipper merely shakes his head and leaves the place.

FOR CATS OF A PRINCESS.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, whose mother is an aunt of King George, has taken up again her hobby of breeding cats for show purposes. This is a picture of one of the cat houses at her residence, Cumberland Lodge.

BLESSING THE RIVER JORDAN

Of the numerous religious ceremonies which may be witnessed in the Holy Land none, perhaps, is so picturesque and impressive as the Greek ceremony of the blessing of the Jordan, which takes place at Epiphany. The spot selected for the blessing is that known the the Pilgrim's ford, where, it is said, Christ was baptized. Hundreds of pilgrims crowded the western bank of the sacred stream, where tents and dressing sheds are erected for their convenience. At the appointed hour the archbishop of the Jordan, with his attendant priests and deacons, all gorgeously appareled, appear in the stream in their frail craft, from which the service is conducted. This consists in the reading of the Scriptures having reference to the baptism of Christ, followed by appropriate prayers. Then, as the bishop drops the cross into the water and the blessing is pronounced, a great shout rends the air and hundreds of men and women, clad in white robes, plunge into the sacred stream.

HUMAN HAIR NETS.

The annual sale of nets of human hair, according to the report of the American consul at Kehl, is estimated at 12,000,000.

Hair-nets are made almost wholly in the houses of Alsatian and Austrian peasants; the peculiar skill required to net hair has become in part hereditary.

The children begin first to tie the hairs together, end to end, to make one long hair. Then, with only a round piece of wood about six inches long and one-half inch in diameter and a needle, the older girls and women—and sometimes the men—weave the nets. Each mesh is knotted in much the same way that fish nets or hammocks are made. Only tying a single hair is a more delicate and difficult task than tying a string.

To make a dozen nets is a day's work of ten or twelve hours.

HORSE COLORS IN TROPICS

The endurance and disposition of horses in the tropics seem to depend much upon the color of their hairy covering. Col. Charles E. Woodruff several years ago showed the influence of tropical light upon white men and has now pointed out the need of considering the color in choosing animals for warm climates. Gray and white horses proved to be the most suitable and longest lived. In Manila only the white, gray, roan and yellow have been able to survive the ordinary ailments, and of 100 Chinese mules bought in 1903 for Philippine service only four—with white hair over black skins—lived more than seven years. Of troop horses on review the gray and sorrel are quiet, the bays are excitable and restless, and the blacks seem to be most irritable of all.

SOME RED TAPE IN VIENNA

A well-known Vienna lawyer went out to post a letter. He was wearing a large signet ring on the little finger of his right hand, and as he pushed the letter through the slit of the letter box this caught and held his hand fast. All efforts to release himself proved fruitless. Within ten minutes the street was blocked by an enormous crowd and he was the center of a storm of chaff. The police had to come to the rescue to keep the people back, but they could do nothing to release the prisoner. Not even the police dared meddle with a letter-box. It was not until authority had been obtained from the head postoffice that workmen were allowed to unscrew the box and take it to pieces and so release the unfortunate lawyer.

MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE

The most powerful locomotive in the world has just been built for the Virginian railroad. It can haul 165 loaded 50-ton capacity goods trucks at ten miles an hour. It has 16 driving wheels. The locomotive and tender weigh 752,000 pounds, and the firebox is large enough to hold a shunting locomotive.

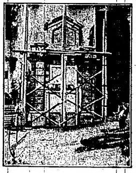
SNOW GHOSTS OF GERMANY

The snow ghosts of the Giant mountains sounds like the title of a fairy tale for the children. The Giant mountains, however, are very real, being to Germany almost what the Alps are to Switzerland, for they are thronged annually with winter visitors to enjoy the sledding and the beautiful scenery. A renowned feature of these mountains is the singular adhesion of snow and ice to all exposed objects, due to the peculiar conditions of the climate. The most bizarre formations are produced, the original objects being so coated and enveloped with snow and ice as to be unrecognizable. Thus the fir trees which cover the mountain sides resemble, especially in the moonlight, groups of great white ghosts, many of them, actually or in fancy taking on weird human formations and even expressions of countenance. A great business is made in the Giant mountains of horned sledding, as it is called. Visitors are piloted up to the tops of the courses, from which they slide down in special horned sleighs.

PERFUMES FROM CHEMICALS

There are few perfumes today that cannot be made from chemicals, synthetically, as the chemists call it. Formerly all perfumes were extracted from flowers, fruits, spices, woods or other vegetables and animal substances. The first perfume to be imitated was vanilla, in 1876. Heliotropine followed, being obtained by oxidation of a byproduct of camphor. Terpinol is one of the most freely used constituents of perfumes. This is a near relation of turpentine. With this, a little oil, and aqua fortis, a chemist can produce a perfume that can scarcely be distinguished from those exhaled by the lily of the valley, lilac, and cape jessamine, varying according to the proportions in which the chemicals are blended. Artificial violet is a combination of citrol (an essence extracted from lemon), Indian vervaine, or lemon verbena, with common acetone, a substance very like pyroligneous acid. Most of the cheap perfumes are imitations, and they are almost always inferior to the flower extracts. So it might properly be said that it is a wise flower that knows its own perfume.

"TOMB OF VIRGIL" SAVED.



The so-called "Tomb of Virgil" near Naples was put in danger recently by a landslide. Now it is being removed from further peril by being transferred to the right hand side of the grotto of Posilipo. This ruin has been popularly known for six centuries as the tomb of Virgil, who owned a villa at Posilipo.

STRANGE ALASKAN CUSTOM

A strange custom prevails among the Indians of Alaska. When a difference arises between two of them and a friendly settlement seems impossible, one of them threatens the other with dishonor. He executes his threat by tearing up a certain number of his own blankets. The only way his antagonist can get even with him is by tearing up a greater number of his own. The one who destroys the most blankets is regarded as having won the fight.

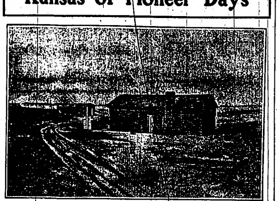
EDUCATING THE BACHELORS

In London there is a school in which bachelors are taught to make beds, cook, sew and look after their home needs generally.

THREAD MADE FROM PAPER.

In Bohemia a process has been perfected whereby paper is spun into thread and woven into a substitute for jute.

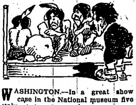
Kansas of Pioneer Days



Though Kansas is too young to have antiquarian socidties, there is an organization in Wichita that is collecting information and relics relating to the early days of the state. A sample of historical research is here illustrated. It is a reproduction of a painting by C. A. Seward of Wichita that shows in faithful detail the sod house built close to the Santa Fe trail by his grandfather forty years ago. The old sod house with its grass roof has long ago crumbled into dust, and the topography of the country has been changed from a rolling prairie, monotonous with grass, to a varied landscape of orchards, white residences and red barns, corn shocks and wheat stacks.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

An Interesting Group in the National Museum



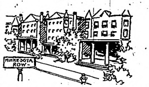
WASHINGTON.—In a great show case in the National museum five stalwart American Indians are represented as illustrating the art or the industry of making arrow heads. Their workshop is the wide, stony margin of a brook. It is an interesting exhibit, and the process of making arrow heads, so puzzling to many persons, is here so clearly depicted that any man can follow it. At one side of the case is the descriptive card, but the descriptive matter being of considerable length, few persons pause to read it, interesting and instructive though it is. It gives one a pleasurable shock in reading this explanatory matter to learn that this group represents Potomac Indians making arrowheads on Piney branch at that point where "Eighteenth street, in Washington city, would cross the creek." To find these savages among groups of Indians and other peoples from far away regions making arrowheads here, near where so many of us live and at a place so familiar to many citizens of the District, is a shock, but in most cases an agreeable one.

On the descriptive card it is said that "This group is intended to illustrate the work carried on in the great quarries of Piney branch, and in the associated workshops not long before the arrival of the English, something about 300 years ago. Near the point where Eighteenth street would cross that stream the broken bowlders and 'flakage' left on the shop sites are in places ten feet or more in depth."

The information is given that the Indians of the new world had not advanced beyond the stone age of culture, and the quarrying and shaping of stone implements was to them an industry of vital importance. Suitable stone was gathered from the surface of the ground or was obtained at the expense of great labor from deposits in place. The quarrying of flint and other bedded minerals was carried on in many sections of the country, and the pittings may still be seen among the hills. In like manner water-worn stones and pebbles were quarried from the river bluffs or ancient beaches, "and extensive workings of this class are found in the suburbs of Washington city."

In this group one man is represented as using a heavy wooden pike in prying up a large bowlder, while at the same time a second Indian is breaking it, or splitting off layers of it by throwing with great force another and a harder stone upon it. A third Indian is roughing out the forms of the implements by means of sharp, quick blows with a bowlder hammer, and a fourth Indian is trimming the edges of the hewn stone with a tool of bone, set in a wooden handle. A fifth Indian is putting on the finishing touches by "flaking" the edges of the arrow head with a small "flaker" of bone.

Famous Row Almost Forgotten by Residents

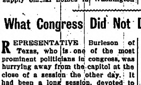


SO rapid has been the growth Washington and its population that many Washingtonians have never heard of Minnesota row. These conspicuous houses stand on the north side of I street, beginning at the corner of Second street northwest. New Jersey avenue in its northwesterly course intersects I street close to Second street, and a triangular park marks the intersection. It is quite high there, being up grade from H street. Originally there were three of these houses, but now there are four, the westernmost of them having been divided into two homes. They are distinguished-looking buildings today and they were a sensation in private architecture in Washington when they were built, which was before the Civil war. Thousands of citizens have noted these four-story houses of pressed brick with old-fashioned brown stone trimmings, broad fronts and ample lawns. There is an air of spaciousness about these old houses not too common among the town houses of this day. Opposite the row is the Seaton public school and at the west end of the block is the Central Presbyterian church.

Old residents recall that the row was called Minnesota row from the circumstance that Henry M. Rice, a senator from Minnesota, then recently admitted as a state, was one of the owners of the row, and had no doubt been mainly instrumental in its erection. The ground was purchased by Senator Rice in 1857. Stephen A. Douglas, then a senator from Illinois, joined Senator Rice in the enterprise, and so, too, did John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who was at that time vice-president. The houses were of a magnificence not usual in the Washington of that period, and were the talk of the town. They were given a frontage of 48 feet and the land on which they were built extended 300 feet north to K street. When completed, the corner house was occupied by Stephen A. Douglas, the middle one by Senator Rice and the house at the west end of the row was occupied by Mr. Breckinridge.

Senator Rice put a deed of trust against the property, or at least against his interest in it, and the mortgage came to be acquired by Alfred Lee, a colored man, who kept a feed store in Georgetown, and died in about the year 1868, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. The Rice house was part of his estate, and it may be that the other houses were also, but on this point the informant of the Star man was not clear.

May Suppply Residences for Cabinet Members



AN effort will be made during the approaching special session of congress to have the government supply residences in Washington for members of the cabinet. Representative Stephen B. Ayres of the Eighteenth New York district is forwarding the project. He is preparing a bill carrying sufficient money to enable the government to purchase homes for cabinet members.

The argument that has been used in the campaign to purchase residences for our ambassadors and ministers in foreign capitals to the effect that only very rich men can afford to accept place in the service, will be used in connection with the effort to supply official homes in Washington for members of the president's official family.

"I have been working on a plan to have the government appropriate half a million dollars to be used in the purchase of homes for cabinet members," said Representative Ayres. "Only a week or so ago the house passed a bill carrying appropriations of over $25,000,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of federal buildings in various sections of the country. This government is big enough and rich enough to provide homes for cabinet officers. The amount of money they receive as salaries is not sufficient to meet all the demands made upon them."

Mr. Ayres says that his idea already has met with much encouragement. His contention is that if such an inducement as he proposes is held out to poor men who cannot afford to accept positions in the cabinet of a president on account of expenses attached to the office, in the future the list from which an executive will select his official family will be increased at least 100 per cent.

What Congress Did Not Do Pleased the Old Man

ONE GOOD DAY FOR THE PEOPLE
?

REPRESENTATIVE Burleson of Texas, who is one of the most prominent politicians in congress, was hurrying away from the capitol at the close of a session the other day. It had been a long session, devoted to much talk but to little else. Burleson was out of humor. Also, he was in a hurry to get home, and his long legs were making the ground fly beneath them.

Suddenly an old man bobbed up in front of him and effectually blocked his way.

"Say," said the old man, "ain't you Congressman Burleson?"

"Yes," said the Texan, "what can I do for you?"

"Thought I recognized your picture," said the old man. "What did you all do up there in the capitol today."

"Nothing!" barked Burleson. "Absolutely nothing!"

Solemnly the old man produced a little red notebook and a pencil.

"You say you didn't do nothing?" he repeated, doubtfully.

"Absolutely nothing," affirmed the Texan.

Solemnly again the old man made a long, black mark in his book.

"One good day for the people," said he calmly, and passed on.

Painting Window Shades.

Window shades that have become cracked and broken can be renovated by laying them flat on the floor and painting them with ordinary oil paint bought at any hardware store in small cans. Paint one side, let dry thoroughly before touching the other side. This treatment preserves the shades and makes them last years.

Possibly She Had Been There.

A little girl who lived on a street near a dentist's office, where a shooting affray occurred, happened to hear the pistol shots and shouts of the police. Revolving it in her baby mind, an explanation dawned upon her and, turning to her father, she said, "He must have pulled the wrong tooth for somebody."

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913. NUMBER, 37.

MURDERER OF KING OF GREECE NOW CAPTURED

RULER GEORGE I. SHOT THRU HEART IN SALONIKI, DIES WHILE BEING TAKEN TO HOSPTAL.

ASSASSIN SAYS THAT HE IS AN ANARCHIST

Prince Constantine Succeeds to the Throne and Officers Swear Fealty—Queen Informed of Tragedy on Steamer on Way Home.

Saloniki, March 20.—King George of Greece, was assassinated while walking in the streets of Saloniki. The assassin was a Greek of low mental type, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the king through the heart.

Accompanied by Single Aid.

The king was accompanied only by an aide de camp, Lieutenant Colonel Francoudis. The assassin came suddenly at the king and fired one shot from a seven-chamber revolver. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

The wounded king was lifted into a carriage and taken to the Pa-Pafion hospital. He was still breathing, but died within half an hour.

Prince Nicholas, the king's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. Arriving first, Prince Nicholas summoned the officers, and speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said:

"It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of our beloved king and invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine."

Prince Constantine Succeeds.

Crown Prince Constantine, who succeeds King George, is at present in Janina. He is expected to come here with all possible speed.

The assassin of the king is evil-looking, about 40 years of age. He refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared that his name was Aleko Schinas and in reply to an officer, who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against governments.

Schinas maintained a perfectly impassable demeanor, which was suggestive of his being irresponsible for his actions.

Fealty to Constantine.

When Prince Nicholas bade the officers swear fealty to Constantine, they shouted: "Long live the king!" Prince Nicholas is the only member of the royal family in Saloniki. everywhere. The Greek governor has issued a proclamation, announcing that the oath of fealty to King Constantine has been taken.

Tragedy Prostrates Alexandra.

London.—The official world at London and the general public were startled by a terse message from Saloniki announcing the assassination of the king of Greece. Interest in the troubled Balkans has been waning of late days, but the news of this tragedy caused an instant and immense sensation. It was not generally known that the king of Greece was still remaining at Saloniki, as nothing had been heard of his movements for several days.

Information Meagre.

The British foreign office, Marlborough house, where the queen mother, Alexandra, sister of the dead king, is residing, and the Greek legation were besieged with reporters, but no one at these places had any information except the newspaper bulletins, until nearly 10 o'clock. The king and queen of England are stopping at Windsor castle.

The greatest sympathy is felt for Queen Alexandria. King George of Greece, was her favorite brother. She only recently suffered another, altogether less tragic blow, in the death of her brother, King Frederick of Denmark. The Princess Victoria broke the news to her.

Queen Alexandra is said to be prostrated, and King George and Queen Mary will come from Windsor today to give her what consolation they can.

Queen Learns of Tragedy.

Athens.—The queen was informed of the assassination of the king on board the steamer on which she was returning from a visit to Prevesa.

Immense crowds thronged the streets here. All night the theatres were closed and flags were at half mast. Queen Olga embarked at midnight on a Russian cruiser for Saloniki.

Nine Hour Day for Women.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—The Missouri house passed a bill extending the nine-hour day to women who work in hotels, restaurants, industrial workshops and to telephone operators in cities of more than 5,000 people. Canneries in cities not exceeding 10,000 in population are exempted from the operation of the law for 90 days a year. A similar bill has passed the senate, with the exception that it does not apply to hotel and telephone employes.

HOUSE, SENATE, PRESIDENT

ALL GET TOGETHER INFORMALLY ON TARIFF.

Attempt Will Be Made to Harmonize Factions to Secure Quick Passage.

Washington, March 20.—The house, the senate and the president came together informally, for the first time, on the "preliminaries" of tariff revision. A short conference between the president and Senator Simmons of the senate finance committee, followed by a longer conference between a sub-committee and Chairman Underwood of the house and ways and means committee, laid the ground work for a series of three cornered conferences that are to follow before the tariff revision bills are presented to the house in April.

As a result of the discussions it was said by Mr. Underwood and Senator Simmons last night that the two houses of congress practically will be agreed upon the details of tariff revision before the bills reach the house and that the opinions and desires of President Wilson also will have been fully considered.

The fight over free wool, decided by the committee on ways and means Tuesday in favor of a 15 per cent duty will recur in the senate; and the reduction of the sugar tariff, will also be a stumbling block there.

While few individual items of the tariff revision bills were considered by the leaders of the two houses, these subjects were canvassed and plans made to attempt to reconcile the various factions in both bodies, before beginning of actual debates in the house and senate.

The senate finance committee will work informally with the house committee on ways and means; and both will be in close touch with President Wilson up to the time the bills are completed for the house caucus.

The senate committee will begin consideration of the complete revision bill as soon as it is passed upon by the Democratic caucus in the house and without waiting for the house to act upon it. The sentiment in both houses has developed strongly in favor of a single tariff bill, embracing the whole revision, instead of a separate bill for each schedule. Should the house adopt this plan, senate leaders declare the tariff bill will be passed quickly in the senate.

Stole Bacon; Insane When Pardoned.

Columbus, Ohio, March 20.—William Welch, aged 35, the man who received a life sentence in the penitentiary for stealing a piece of bacon, is no longer a convict. Governor Cox has just announced his pardon. But the governor could not restore Welch's reason, which has fled after five years behind the prison walls, and it is likely that the unfortunate man will have to spend the remainder of his days in an asylum. Six years ago Welch was caught with a piece of bacon, valued at $1, which he had stolen from a farmer at Greenville, Ohio, because he said he was hungry and unable to obtain work.

Friedmann Treats 20 Cases.

New York, March 20. — Dr. F. F. Friedmann yesterday treated twenty more cases of bone tuberculosis at Mount Sinai hospital before a clinic of government and practicing physicians. He chose those cases whose records he had been studying for several days.

Zeppelin Airship Wrecked.

Karlsruhe, March 20.—The Zeppelin IV, the latest military airship to be built, which was accepted by the government only a week ago, was completely wrecked here, while its crew was attempting to make a landing during a terrific windstorm.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, March 20.—Wheat, May, 85c; July, 87¾c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 82¾c; No. 1 durum, 87¼c; No. 3 corn, 47c; No. 3 white oats, 29¾c; barley, malting, 56c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 1 flax, $1.21⅝.

Duluth, March 20.—Wheat, May, 85¾c; July, 87⅝c.

South St. Paul, March 20.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@7.55; cows, $5.00@7.00; calves, $4.50@10.00; hogs, $8.65@8.80; sheep and lambs, $7.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 20.—The supply of hogs today was light, but as shipping orders were few and speculators seemed afraid to take hold the market opened weaker and quickly suffered a decline. Cattle receipts were greater than had been looked for and this served to lower the market. The sheep market was steady, but was slow, as the eastern market was unsettled.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 20.—Buying of wheat today by large local interests sent the market up. The advance was aided by reports of severe wind and dust storms in Kansas, which interfered with farm work and train service. Opening prices were ⅛c lower to ¼c up. Offerings were unusually light. May opened a shade lower at 88⅝c and quickly advanced to 89¼c.

Unsettled weather tended to make corn firm. At the start May was unchanged to a shade higher at 52⅛@52¼c and advanced to 52¾c.

Oats showed firmness on moderate buying, May advancing to 33c after opening unchanged to ⅛c higher at 32½c to 32⅝c.

Investigate Plot Report.

Athens, March 20. — Searching inquiry has been set afoot by the Greek government to determine if possible whether S. Aleke Schinas was simply an unbalanced anarchist, acting alone, when he shot down King George in a Saloniki street, or whether he was a crafty agent of an organized anarchist band. A rendezvous of anarchists exists at Volo. It was rumored here that the assassination of the king was but the beginning of an anarchist project to murder the rulers of all the Balkan states.

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

Upsetting of Western Classification 51 Means Much.

RAILROADS LOSE BIG CASE

Chairman Thorne of Iowa Commission Tells How the Shippers and Consumers of the West Benefit by the Decision.

Des Moines, Ia., March 13.—The people of the United States have had Iowa to thank for a number of excellent things, and to the list must be now added an achievement that means a great deal to the shippers of the entire west from the Missisippi to the Pacific. Especially are those shippers under obligations to the Iowa state board of railroad commissioners and its chairman, Clifford Thorne.

This achievement is the suspension and revision, by the interstate commerce commission, of an entire freight classification, known as Western classification No. 51, and on March 31 the several hundred changes made to conform to the commission's order will go into effect. Shippers and consumers alike will benefit by the revision.

Iowa Leads the Fight.

Iowa's commission was by no means alone in the good work, but it took the initiative in the case and assumed the chief part of the burden of preparing and trying it. Sixteen western state railroad commissions united in the fight, and Mr. Thorne was the chairman of the committee representing them. He gives much credit to Benjamin L. Jacobson, who had general charge of gathering the evidence and preparing the specific cases for trial, and to A. D. Beals, Iowa's rate expert.

Mr. Thorne today had this to say of the big case and its outcome:

"One day during the summer of 1911 I was seated in a hotel parlor in Milwaukee. In one end of the room there were sixteen men in their shirtsleeves, talking and listening occasionally to a person standing in the center of the room; two or three minutes were allowed to the gentleman talking; he took his seat and another person told a short story; and so on, during the course of the whole day.

Powerful Group of Men.

"This small group of men exercised more power than any other similar group, perhaps, in the United States. Some nine hundred railroads, large and small, interested in traffic between the Missisippi river and the Pacific coast, have organized what they call a western classification committee of about eighty-five members. These eighty-five men have selected a sub-committee of sixteen men. This sub-committee, which is dominated by one or two individuals, determines the freight ratings on over 7,000 articles, on which 35,000,000 people have to pay traffic between about 20,000 towns, located between the Missisippi river and the Pacific coast. This is one of the three important classification committees in America, the other two being the official, covering the northeastern portion of the United States, and the Southern.

"For the first time in the history of American railroads an entire classification of one of these three great freight classification committees has been suspended by the federal government. And the committee I have described has been making a revision of its former work, in accordance with the decision which was rendered by the interstate commerce commission recently, known as the decision in the case of Western classification No. 51. The railroads have just submitted to the commission a list of several hundred changes in this classification to conform to the commission's order, and these will go into effect March 31. The opinion in this case, next to the one rendered in the express case, is perhaps the longest ever written by the interstate commerce commission. The case is of national importance. Many of its features are unique, and of profound concern to the consumers of the country.

Sixteen States United.

"Many shippers and shippers' organizations were parties to this case. But perhaps the most interesting feature was the fact that on behalf of the consumers the railroad commissions of sixteen great states appeared. These states were Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and Oregon. On the one hand we had the representatives of some nine hundred railroads, and opposed to them the representatives of sixteen state governments, with the interstate commerce commission as the deciding tribunal. The hearing in the case lasted about a year.

"Western Classification No. 51 involves more changes than any other tariff publication ever issued by American railroads. The work done in preparation for this issue is said to have cost the railroads approximately $500,000.

Most Important Phases.

"Of the many phases of the decision the first in importance are the rules and regulations. The carriers proposed many changes. These are applicable to every city, town and hamlet west of the Missisippi river. The state commissions made objections to fourteen of these rules, and changes were made or ordered in twelve of them.

"A concrete illustration of these concerns the dunnage allowance. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted the shippers to use lumber and boards to prop up machinery in a car, the railroads hauling 500 pounds of such lumber free of charge. No. 51 abolished the dunnage privilege, and the commission ordered it reinstated. When one considers the thousands of shipments that are made annually, the importance of such a ruling can be appreciated.

"Another change of importance to the western half of the United States concerns green hides. The carriers put in a rule permitting them to refuse to take green hides for shipment. We pointed out that they could be stored or handled in live stock cars, and not contaminate other commodities, and claimed that the carriers should be compelled to accept the same for transportation. Our position was sustained by the commission.

Minimum Rate Ruling.

"Several hundred advances were proposed by the railroads in minimum weights. They announced their policy to be the establishment of minimums upon the physical capacity of the cars, refusing to take into consideration the commercial conditions surrounding the transportation.

Carload Mixtures.

"One of the most important parts of this case concerns carload mixtures. The carriers proposed the elimination of carload mixtures on 234 articles, and proposed changes restricting carload mixtures on more than three hundred other articles. One of the most important changes affecting carload mixtures, which serves as an illustration of the effect of such changes, concerns binding twine. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted binding twine to be shipped mixed with agricultural implements, all of which took carload rates. In No. 51, they proposed to apply less than carload rates on all shipments of binding twine made in this manner. This would have caused an advance of about one hundred per cent in the freight rates on binding twine, and more than ninety per cent of all binding twine shipments, we were told by the largest shippers in the country, would be affected by this hundred per cent advance.

"As indicating the policy of the carriers, thirty-two articles had carload mixtures granted to them, while over five hundred articles were totally eliminated from carload mixtures, or the mixtures were changed or restricted. The interstate commerce commission has ordered the carriers to pursue diametrically the opposite course. Instead of restricting mixtures, they are instructed to make them more liberal.

"In addition to these changes in rules, the commission made specific orders disapproving advances on a long list of articles. The decision in this case is the most epoch-making on clasification matters ever rendered by the interstate commerce commission."

MUST LOVE THE LITTLE FOLK

Otherwise the Girl Who Adopts Profession of Children's Nurse Will Not Succeed.

The great essention for any girl adopting the profession of children's nurse is that she must have a great love for the wee folk, to be able to enter into their feelings, to sympathize with their sorrows and joys. A child's nurse must not be a cynic. She must know the importance of little things to children, must know that the molehills of grown-ups are the mountains of boys and girls. Nowadays the children's nurse must be a comrade and companion as well as mentor to her young charges, but the latter role must never be over-emphasized.

It is well, too, for any girl desiring to become a nurse of this kind to go somewhere and obtain the proper training for the position. It is a big advantage when seeking employment.

Briefly, the nurse of children must be able to superintend the children's health, their good, their clothes and their lessons—not at all onerous duties to the girl who is fond of children.—Exchange.

Not Long to Wait.

Bumble—Why didn't you get on the water wagon?

Rumble—No seats left.

Bumble—Oh, well, if you persist in the notion, you will find a seat later.—Judge.

Books Speak.

Books carry with them a charm of their own. They speak of cosy indrawings about the evening lamp. Few things add so much of warmth and liveableness to a room as shelves of "used" books.

Saving Time.

"Roosevelt Named for 1916." But why stop there? Why not for 1920, 1924 and 1928? It would save both time and the cost of holding conventions.—New York Evening Post.

Removing Grease From Paint.

A paste made from ordinary whiting applied wet and permitted to dry before it is rubbed off, will remove grease from paint without injuring the latter.

His Position.

He was a minister of the old school and was catechising the children on their biblical knowledge. "Who was Isaac?" at length he asked. "Please, sir," replied a small girl eagerly "Please, sir, he was Rebekah's man."

MONTANA INDIANS CAMP UPON ROOF

GUESTS OF HILL REFUSE TO LIVE INSIDE HOTEL AT NEW YORK.

"WANT PLENTY OF OUTSIDE"

Thus the Aged Chief Explains His Demand for Tepee Space—Indians Afraid to View City From Coping.

New York, March 20.—As guests of Louis Hill, son of James J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, a band of Indians from the Blackfoot reservation in the Rockies, near Glacier National park, encamped on the roof of one of New York's newest and tallest hotels.

The Indians, who had never been in a large city, were brought here to form part of the exhibit at the coming Travel show. Rooms had been engaged for them, but they balked at the idea of sleeping indoors.

Chief Wanted Air.

"My people want air," Chief Three Bears, who is is 80 years old, explained. "Hot room no good. Want plenty outdoors."

The manager of the hotel quickly arranged things to suit his guests. Tepee tents were built on the hotel roof in typical Indian formation and Three Bears, Long Time Sleep, White Calf, Lazy Boy, Big Top, Medicine Owl, White Calf's squaw and Medicine Owl's squaw and a 10-year-old Indian girl all took up their residence there.

Are Very Careful.

The Indians like the fresh air they get on top of the building but not one of them can be induced to go near enough to the stone coping around the roof to see the city spread beneath them.

FIVE KILLED; TWELVE HURT

Explosion at a Canning Plant in Medicine Hat is Fatal.

Medicine Hat, Alta., March 20.—Five persons were killed and 12 injured, some probably fatally, in an explosion which wrecked the plant of the Malcolm Canning company here. A small fire, which broke out while plumbers were repairing a broken gas main in the building, caused the explosion.

The dead are: J. Brier, gas inspector; William Stewart, laborer; John Rimmer, fireman; Harry Green, a spectator, and an unidentified man.

Several firemen are among the injured who were placed in a hospital.

The building, a three-story structure, was unroofed and practically reduced to a mass of debris by the explosion. Several persons received their injuries by being struck with flying brick.

Only a few persons were in the building at the time of the explosion and it is believed there are not more than one or two bodies yet beneath the wreckage. The bodies of the known dead have been recovered.

Knocked Unconscious by Thugs.

Minneapolis, March 20.—Lying on his face, unconscious, battered and bruised, John Snyder, a resident of Fergus Falls, was found yesterday by Patrolman C. E. Grunewald in the middle of the street at Dupont avenue north and Fourth avenue north. Snyder, who is 50 years old, was attacked and robbed of $85 and had been unconscious for two hours and a half, according to the story told at police headquarters when able to talk coherently.

"I was on my way from Fergus Falls to visit friends in Marshalltown, Iowa," he said, "and had been dining in a restaurant late Tuesday night. I was on my way back to a hotel when I suddenly felt a violent blow on the back of the head. After that I knew nothing until I was revived by the policeman."

Third Time in Six Weeks.

Minneapolis, March 20.—Soo Line passenger train No. 4, eastbound, was wrecked for the third time within six weeks at North St. Paul Wednesday night. It ran into an open switch shortly after 10 o'clock. The locomotive left the rails and partly buried itself in the mud, the mail car was derailed, and passengers shaken up. The engine crew jumped. No one was injured. The train was traveling at about 20 miles an hour when the crash came. Passengers were piled up in the cars, windows were broken, and one trainman was thrown several feet.

Chicago Publisher Is Ill.

New York, March 20.—H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is ill at the Holland house here of a hemorrhage of the brain.

Corn Contest For Boys.

Fargo, N. D., March 20.—A second state-wide corn-growing contest will be conducted by the North Dakota Better Farming association during the coming summer. The contest will be similar to the one in which more than 500 farmers participated last summer, but will this year be confined to farm boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Prizes aggregating $700 will be awarded to the winners. The contest held last year was very successful in stimulating the planting of corn.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, March 20.—Backed by Speaker Henry Rines, a bill proposing a modified commission form of government for the state of Minnesota was introduced in the Minnesota house. The bill provides for submission to the people of the state of a constitutional amendment creating a state executive department to consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, auditor and four commissioners, and providing that the governor and the four commissioners shall make up the state commission and have general supervision of the executive departments of the state.

Only Bill of Kind.

The bill introduced is the joint work of Speaker Rines, Representative W. I. Nolan, the Rines floor leader, and Henry Pless. It is said to be the only bill of its kind ever submitted to the legislature, and the authors of the measure said today they would make a vigorous fight for its passage.

Under the proposed amendment, the terms of the governor and lieutenant governor would be two years, while those of the four commissioners and the auditor would be four years. The state auditor is made the accounting and auditing officer of the state.

Would Abolish Oil Department.

The abolishment of the state oil department and placing of oil inspection under the supervision of the state dairy and food department is urged in a report to the house by the committee on public accounts and expenditures, which has been investigating state departments. Accompanying the report is a bill to carry out the recommendations. The committee in its report says that the present system of inspection by an oil inspector and sixty-three deputies is inefficient and extravagant.

Kneeland Bill to Committee.

House members fought desparately yesterday to save the multiplicity of state boards, bureaus and commissions which the Kneeland public domain bill patterned in the main after the recommendations of Governor Eberhart, would abolish, concentrating all their duties under a single public domain commissioner. In the end the men who sought to kill the bill scored a partial victory as the bill was referred back to the public domain committee which recommended its passage.

The threatened fight for a committee on committees which marked the organization of the present house materialized in a bill providing for such when the next legislature convenes. The committee, which will be known as the rules committee, is to be composed of two members from each congressional district, to name standing committees and select employes. The rules committee is to be selected by caucus, each district meeting separately and naming its choice. Those behind the bill are Representatives Lundeen, Nimocks, Papke, Kimpel and P. A. Peterson.

Civil Service Approved.

The House yesterday morning approved the bill drawn up by the legislative committee of the Civic and Commerce association and introduced by Senator Wilson, giving Minneapolis a civil service and placing all employes of all city departments under its control. Only elective offices are exempted. The bill will be a law as soon as Governor Eberhart affixes his signature.

The house placed a few minor amendments on the civil service bill. Senator Wilson will ask the senate to accept these amendments. This will be done and the bill will then be ready for the governor's signature.

St. Paul, March 19.—The legislature shook the bill bag yesterday, caught in nimble fingers almost all of those bills upon which the entire state has had its eye and passed them.

The big wheels of both house and senate were in operation. The initiative and referendum passed some time ago by the house, went whizzing through the senate to the tune of much oratory. The distance tariff bill, passed by the senate last week, received the sanction of the house. Reapportionment passed the house as amended by the senate after its original passage by the house.

Report on Breweries Made.

And as if this were not enough for one day the committee which investigated breweries for two years chose yesterday upon which to make its report and to make the day take on a whirlwind aspect the senate squabbled a few moments as to whether to continue its grain probe and then voted to go the limit and "cuss the expense."

How They Passed.

Distance tariff passed the house yesterday. It had previously been passed by the senate. The vote yesterday was 71 to 42.

The final vote on the bill was: Yeas—J. Anderson, W. Anderson, Barten, Bendixen, Bjorge, Bjornson, Braatelieu, G. W. Brown, W. W. Brown, Burchard, Burrows, Carey, Carlson, Child, Clementson, Coates, Conley, Crane, Crawford, H. Dunn, R. C. Dunn, Finke, Flowers, Frankson, Frye, Hafften, Hanson, Henry, Holmberg, Hopkins, A. C. Johnson, J. T. Johnston, Just, Kimpel, Klemmer, Larson, Lee, Lindberg, McMartin, Minnette, Morken, Nelson, Olien, O'Neill, Papke, A. E. Peterson, A. J. Peterson, P. A. Peterson, Pfaender, Pless, Putnum, Reed, Saggau, Schwartz, Southwick, Spooner, Stageberg, Stone, Swenson, Teigen, Thorson, Vasaly, Virtue, Voxland, C. H. Warner, E. Warner, Wefald, Westcott, Westman, Williams, Rines.

Nays—Borgen, Bouck, Campbell, Dwyer, Elmer, Ferrier, Fuchs, Greene, Harrison, Healy, Knapp, Kneeland, Knopp, Lennon, Lundeen, Lydiard, McCarry, Marschalk, Moeler, Nimocks, Nolan, Norton, Ofsthun, Orr, Palmer, Prince, Ribenack, Sanborn, Sawyer, Selbach, Steen, Stoven, Sullivan, Sundberg, Thielen, Thornton, Vollmer, Walker, A. L. Warner, Weld, Westlake, Wilson.

Determined to pass an initiative and referendum bill the senate yesterday voted down a number of amendments which were characterized as "dangerous" to the bill. After an afternoon of debate and consideration of amendments, some of which were adopted, the senate passed the bill without a dissenting vote.

The house committee on temperance yesterday indicated that it would report favorably on the Moeller bill legalizing the sale and serving of liquor in hotel dining rooms where the hostelry has a capacity of 75 or more. The bill has the backing of Twin City hotel men.

St. Paul, March 18.—If the senate concurs, and there is nothing to indicate that it will take an opposite view of the situation. Governor Eberhart will be accompanied by his full staff when, with the surviving members of the First Minnesota, he attends the Fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg next July. The state will pay the bill.

In the face of what looked like certain defeat as far as free transportation for the governor's staff was concerned, R. C. Dunn forced through the house yesterday a bill carrying $25,000 for expenses in connection with the anniversary, and successfully headed off a number of amendments reducing the amount. He got it by with a bare majority of five votes.

Governor's Staff to Go.

The bill, as passed, provided for the transportation to Gettysburg and return of the governor and his staff, all surviving members of the First regiment, Gettysburg veterans from other regiments living in Minnesota, and the two so-called Minnesota "sharpshooter" companies attached to the First regiment.

St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint, was duly honored by both branches of the legislature yesterday. Swede, German, Italian, Icelander, Welsh, Dane and Scot joined hands in making the day typically Irish.

Home Rule Indorsed.

Both houses passed a resolution indorsing home rule for Ireland and directed that a copy of the same be sent to John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party in parliament and to Premier Asquith. Both were congratulated on the victory to date. The resolutions were forwarded by cable last night and the original, done in green ink and with a green cover, will go forward by mail tomorrow.

To Shorten Ballot.

Senator Sageng's bill, relating to presidential electors, provides for the doubling up of their names so that the ballot may be shortened. The new matter inserted in the law reads as follows: "The secretary of state shall cause the names of the candidates of each political party to be printed in capital letters set in 6 point type, the names to be arranged in two columns. The political or party designation shall appear but once for each group, said designation following a scroll or bracket on the right and immediately following this, in the center, the surname of the presidential candidate represented." To the right of this the square for the (X) mark.

Mr. Cheadle's bill for changing the name of a political party was also passed. This may be done as the result of the action of a convention called by the state central committee of the party in question.

Among bills passed in the senate was one introduced by Senator Gunderson which provides that hereafter no cemetery shall be located within 30 rods of a school house and vice versa.

Policeman Kills Relative.

Chicago, March 18.—Dressed in his uniform, Policeman Joseph Smith, who for more than 20 years has been a member of the Chicago department, walked into a station, saluted the sergeant, and said: "I've killed my sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, over in her home. You had better send someone over there." Policemen found Mrs. Smith had been shot three times in the head. "She ruined my home, disgraced my name and brought shame upon my sons," Smith explained.

Rockefeller, Jr., on Cruise.

New York, March 13.—Starting on a cruise to the West Indies and to the Panama canal, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were among the cabin passengers on board the steamship Victoria Luise. The cruise will last twenty-seven days.

Confederate Home Opens Soon.

Washington, March 13.—Announcement has been made by the Southern Relief society that the home for confederate veterans would be opened

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

CONGRESS.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill carrying $1,125,000.

The nomination of John Burke, former governor of North Dakota, to be treasurer of the United States, has been sent to the senate by President Wilson.

The democratic forces have taken charge of the United States senate, elected new officers to preside over that body and paved the way for the reorganization of committees and a new control of legislative affairs.

Appropriations of the last session of congress, including the sundry civil and the Indian appropriation bills which are to be put through at the coming extra session, aggregated $1,098,647,960.

The senate confirmed the appointments made by President Wilson of Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina, first assistant postmaster general; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri, third assistant postmaster general, and James I. Blakeslee, Pennsylvania, fourth assistant postmaster general.

The senate virtually defied the authority of the United States court at New Orleans to compel Senator William Alden Smith to surrender papers in his possession bearing on alleged Mexican evasion of the neutrality laws. The subpena served on Senator Smith was presented by him to the senate and referred to its judiciary committee. It will not be recognized.

With the declaration from their leader, Senator Kern, that they purposed making the senate "democratic not only in name, but in practical results, the democrats have reorganized the committees of the senate and took actual control of legislative affairs in that body. Factional differences disappeared in the final process of organization.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina lost his long and hard fight for the chairmanship of the powerful senate committee on appropriations. The democratic committee lists completed by the steering committee headed by Senator Kern accords the appropriations chairmanship to Senator Martin of Virginia and places Senator Tillman at the head of the committee on naval affairs.

GENERAL.

Owen Conn, the "$100,000 burglar" of San Francisco, is so seriously wounded that he may die.

Robert W. Pratt of Oregon has received 210 pounds of automobile parts and accessories, shipped by parcel post, in twenty-one packages, for $21.10.

"Colonel" Ida Craft, who walked 150 miles to Albany and 258 to Washington in the interest of equal suffrage has organized the "Votes for Women Walking club."

A conscience-stricken thief, who stole an overcoat from H. E. Morgan at the White Temple church in Portland, Ore., returned a testament found in one of the pockets.

Ten persons were fatally injured and forty-six seriously hurt in a panic caused by the explosion of a moving picture apparatus in a small upstairs theater in Verin, France.

Rev. Martin F. Capps, a Methodist preacher, was convicted and sentenced to death by a jury in the circuit court at Fort Smith, Ark., on the charge of having burned to death his three motherless children. The defendant appeared unconcerned when the verdict was read.

That the entire potato crop of the irrigated districts in the west is in danger of complete annihilation through strange plant diseases, not only for this year but for all coming years, was the statement made by Dr. Eugene H. Grubb, the potato expert of Carbondale, Colo.

Four sophomores at the South Carolina state university, Styron, Oldham, Merriman and Hatch, will be placed on trial for manslaughter at Hillsboro in connection with the death of Isaac W. Rand, a freshman, in September, 1912. Death was caused from hazing.

Every available vessel in the Key West harbor has gone to the assistance of the British steamer Lugano, ashore on Ajax reef, with a cargo of silks, wines and general merchandise estimated to be worth a million dollars.

Two state senators have laid claim to the office of governor of Arkansas and each established an office at the capitol.

Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, an Episcopal missionary, left Fairbanks, Alaska, recently, with three companions to make an attempt to reach the summit of Mount McKinley.

Advices received in Cheyenne, Wyo., by railroad officials state that three unidentified stockmen, Conductor Phillips and Brakeman Chaddock of the Union Pacific are missing and presumably killed in a wreck twelve miles west of Sidney, Neb.

Nearly 100 constitutionalist sympathizers crossed to Agua Prieta from Douglas, Arizona and took peaceful possession of the town.

Clarence S. Darrow's second trial on a jury bribery charge ended by a disagreement of the jury at Los Angeles. Eight jurors were for conviction; four held out for acquittal.

Large insurance policies are being placed on the risk of war among the powers in six months.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Express reports the drowning of sixty-eight women by the swamping of a boat on Lake Scutari.

Reports from Rome are to the effect that the condition of Pope Pius is improved.

Richard A. Ballinger has been appointed commissioner of the General Land Office.

Twenty persons were killed or seriously injured by a destructive cyclone at Buenos Aires. The property damage is very heavy.

Because his negro chauffeur was fined for speeding, Governor Blease of South Carolina threatened to put the city of Columbia under martial law.

The death list in the storm that swept several southern states recently has been raised to thirty-three. Latest reports of life loss came from near Atlanta, where five were killed.

The first conviction in the district attorney's crusade against grafters in the New York police department has been obtained. John J. Hartigan, a patrolman, was found guilty of perjury.

Charles L. Bowdery, 50 years of age, a French-Canadian, who carried the mail between Cold bay and Nushagak, Alaska, and who was the only white man in the district, was murdered by Indians recently.

The supreme court of Kansas issued an order ousting from office the three city councilmen of Hunneywell, Kans., against whom charges had been filed by Mrs. Ella Wilson, the woman mayor of the town.

Parts of Georgia and Alabama are menaced by floods as a result of the terrific storm that struck several southern states recently, claiming a death toll of ninety. After the wind had done its destructive work the rain continued.

Pellagra is more prevalent than is sicians practicing in pellagrous communities. Assistant Surgeon R. M. Grimm of the United States public health service says in a report on the results of an investigation in several southern states.

The latest exploit of the militant suffragettes in London is the obliteration of the names on the gate posts, by which houses in the residential streets are distinguished. Armed with pots of tar and brushes they raided the Richmond district, disfiguring many houses.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has been made an Indian chief. He had bestowed upon him recently the title of "Lone Chief" by a delegation of Blackfeet Indians from Montana, who called to present him with a pipe of peace and a buckskin tobacco bag.

Numerous protests against the initial "F" of Artist Fraiser appearing on the new nickel caused officials of the Treasury department to declare that this was customary on practically all the coins of the United States and of other nations. On some foreign coins the artist's full name appears.

The Independent Harvester company, capitalized at $10,000,000, with a plant at Plano, Ill., with stock mostly held by farmers, is being investigated by the postoffice department. Stockholders have complained that $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 in stock has been sold, whereas, they assert, the assets of the company do not exceed over $1,000,000.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced that he would seek to have the incoming congress extend the provision of the law of 1903, authorizing the appointment of two midshipmen to the naval academy every four years by each senator, representative and delegate in congress. This law expires this year and unless it is extended the number of appointments to the academy will be cut in half.

SPORT.

Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, knocked out Bombardier Wells, heavyweight champion of England, in the second round of a scheduled ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Governor Stewart of Montana approved the Kiley boxing bill and named a state boxing commission. Under the bill twelve-round contests are to be permitted under the supervision of the commission.

The only Western league teams that will train at home this spring are Des Moines and St. Joe. The six other clubs will be in the southland, where they expect to get the benefit of the warmer weather.

Willie Ritchie of Chicago, lightweight champion, has announced that he would give Packey McFarland the first chance at the title; provided Packey agreed to weigh in at 133 pounds six hours before the bout.

The most severe epidemic of influenza on record is prevalent in the Austrian capital. Half a million cases have been reported during the last three months and the epidemic is still taxing the capacity of hospitals, the nursing institutions and physicians.

Des Moines has purchased Infielder Steve Brewer of the Auburn club of the Mink league for a trial.

Without a dissenting vote a bill legalizing fifteen-round boxing bouts passed the Utah senate. It now goes to the governor.

Naval enlistments at recruiting stations last month exceed those for February of last year by 171 men.

A new world's record for indoor rifle shooting of 998 out of a possible 1,000 was made by the Park club of Bridgeport, Conn., in this week's matches of the National shooting competition.

The State Normal school at Wayne has a basketball team of which it is justly proud. In ten games, played during the season, it scored 283 points to 167 by its opponents. It lost but one game, that against the Sioux City Y. M. C. A.

Leach Cross knocked out Joe Mandot in the tenth round of their scheduled ten-round fight in New Orleans.

B. Warren Cockran of the Baltimore Country club defeated William C. Fownes jr., of Pittsburg, former national golf champion, for the president's trophy in the ninth annual golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C.

PASSOVER WITH THE SAMARITANS

A MEDIEVAL AND PICTURESQUE EASTER CEREMONY

ARMENIANS CELEBRATING EASTER SUNDAY

Of the numerous religious festivities which take place in the Holy Land at Easter time by far the prettiest, and certainly one of the least known is that of the Samaritan Passover. All devout Jews, of course, celebrate the Passover, but even in Jerusalem, the holiest of cities, the Jewish ceremony is only a semblance of the graphic directions given by Moses for its observance. There is indeed the unleavened bread, but there is only a bit of bone to represent the slain lamb; a salad stands for the bitter herbs; a chocolate colored confection is a reminder of the Nile mud and of their servitude and brickmaking. Wine is drunk repeatedly throughout the ceremony, and course after course of different dishes are brought to the table and eaten.

With the Samaritans, however, it is entirely different. They are the only people that celebrate the passover in its primitive simplicity. The very midnight scene of the original passover night, with its slain lambs, its sprinkled blood, its bitter herbs, its being eaten roasted and in haste, standing, with shoes on and staves in hand, is all faithfully reproduced. It is an open air scene in the dead of night and with the full moon shining over head.

Before describing this ancient and picturesque festival, which has now been annually held by this band of devout believers for the past 2,300 years, a word or two about the people themselves will not be out of place. Once strong and numerous, they have gradually diminished until now the poor and despised remnant crowded together in their quarters in Nablous, numbers only about 170 souls. As they do not intermarry with other peoples, and the number of their women is proportionately small, they are gradually dying out though holding on tenaciously to their inherited ideas of coming national resuscitation and glory. They are, as in the time of Christ, detested by the Jews and are hardly tolerated by the Mohammedans among whom they dwell. Their high priest, by name Yakob, claims, with a good show of historical confirmation, to be a lineal decendant of Aaron, Israel's first high priest. He has held his office for over 60 years.

In their synagogue in Nablous they have the famous "Samaritan Scroll" of the Pentateuch. They accept only the five books of Moses as scripture. Their scroll is claimed by them to have been written by the grandson of Aaron. Scholars assign it to about the second century of the era. They also possess some valuable historical "annals." They contain short references to the birth and death of Christ and to the work of the apostles.

The locality in which they live is redolent with scripture associations. Nablous is the Schechem of the history of the patriarchs, and was the first capital of the southern Jewish kingdom. This narrow vale in which the town lies is shut in by the historic mountains of Ebal on the north and Gerizim on the south, and here gathered that mighty assemblage of the tribes of Israel, soon after their entrance into the land, when the law was read and its blessings responded to from Gerizim and its curses from Ebal. Near by is the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. There also is Jacob's well where Christ met the woman of Samaria who was from the little village of Sychar, which is still pointed out. Joseph's tomb is also close at hand.

Those who are privileged to be the guests of the little Samaritan community on the memorable occasion of their Passover, make their way from the little town of Nablous in the late afternoon up the fruit slopes of Gerizim. Passing above its well-watered base, from which gush forth scores of springs, one is forcibly reminded that this was the mount of blessing on that memorable occasion in the history of the children of Israel just alluded to, while if the eye is cast across the valley on Ebal, the mount of cursing, no springs or fruitfulness are seen, but only barrenness and rocky desolation.

Reaching the top, we find the tents already pitched. Round this camp has already gathered a considerable company of Moslems from Nablous who have, like ourselves, come to witness the ceremony. They form a curious and not very respectful assembly. We also detect a little group of Americans, both ladies and gentlemen, a titled Englishman and his wife, three other English tourists, including the writer, and a few from France and Germany. As if by instinct, the Europeans gradually form themselves into a little company apart from the other spectators. We are quickly observed, however, and two of the Samaritan officials make their way to us. They invite us into the tent of the high-priest to see the Samaritan treasures, an invitation that is eagerly accepted.

Chief among these, of course, is the famous Scroll referred to. The high priest informs us that it is locked up in his cupboard pointing to a somewhat plain receptacle over which two men stand guard. It appears he is apprehensive of its being stolen by his cousin. This young man has served a term of imprisonment for stealing ancient manuscripts and would not hesitate to steal the precious scroll if he had a chance. The tent doors are carefully closed and made fast. The high priest then unlocks the cupboard and produces the sacred manuscript. It is very old and wrinkled and tattered. The parchment is brown and brittle. The lines are irregular and the ink has faded so nearly as to be illegible, though in places it has been re-inked by newer parchment. The whole is backed with other parchment and enclosed in a silver case, on which are engraved pictures of the ark of the Covenant, the golden candlestick, the altar of sacrifice, the knife for killing the sacrifice, and certain other engravings and emblematic designs. The whole is covered with a green silk cloth and veiled from ordinary sight. Of course no one must touch it, it is not quite orthodox that any one else should see it save on certain great festivals, but this is one of the occasions when it may be seen though guardedly.

In the little interval that remained before the service began the high priest's son showed us over the mountain top, pointing out the famous ruins there. Half an hour before the sun goes down the service begins. Near by the rocks where the Samaritans say that Abraham offered Isaac the company gathers. Their meeting place is a depression walled in. Around the wall gathers the curious crowd, but just within, by invitation stand some officials from the city and the European visitors.

The men and boys of the community are dressed in white and join in a loudly shouted prayer. The high priest in black, standing on a fallen pillar (an unintended suggestion of their fallen condition), reads the Mosaic account of the first Passover. Before him are the 6 white sheep, "males of the first year and without blemish" which are to be slaughtered and eaten. Exactly at sunset, as the sun touches the Mediterranean sea line, amid loud shouts, the sheep are killed, care being taken that not a bone should be broken and the blood is poured forth. The carcasses are plunged into scalding water so that the skins can be easily removed. After being dressed they are put into a pit which serves as an oven the bottom being covered with hot coals each carcass being supported on staves. The right forequarter of each sheep is put in separately as the portion of the priests. The pit is then closed with grass mats and earth to exclude the air and left for the roasting process to go on. During all this time, loud prayers and shouts of rejoicing fill the air. After saluting one another they retire to their tents to rest until midnight when the roast lambs are to be eaten according to the ritual. A few keep watch at the oven.

At midnight, a herald proclaims that the hour has come, and all put on their sandals, gird their loins and take their staves in hand. They gather close round the roast lambs which have been drawn from the hot pit and placed on white cloths spread on the ground. They eat standing, with sandals on and staves in hand, with every indication of haste, as though about to start on a journey. They guard the feast from the many Moslem spectators who try to torment them by snatching some of the roast lamb as it is being eaten. The bones are thrown into the open furnace, for nothing of it is to remain until the morning.

The entire scene, being enacted at midnight, in the light of the full moon of this, the first of the Jewish months (April) on the summit of this historic mount, just according to the ritual handed down from the hoary past, is most impressive—the white robed participants, the dignified high priest, the interested tourist guests, the curious alien crowd, of spectators and tormentors, the picturesque tents, the heaps of eloquent ruins, the moon bathed sea to the west, the plain below with its sites telling of sacred scenes from the old testament and from the new—all these conspire to leave an indelible impression on one's mind.

The Passover having now been eaten, after again saluting each other, the people disperse.

Rely on Home Industry.

There are no native industries in the Belgian Kongo. In every community there is the village blacksmith, who can fashion knives and spears of a certain quality and there are also village experts (always women) in weaving, pottery making and kindred occupations.

INDIAN'S REVENGE

Old Lame Bear and a Half-Breed Squaw Start Lots of Trouble.

By LOUISE MERRIFIELD.

"The only thing is this: When Al worked at the Wolverine ranch last year, this Indian used to drift around every so often after odd jobs to see him through a spree up at Sundance. One day he struck a pony on the nose with his fist, and Al kicked him out of the corral."

"Well, he deserved it, didn't he?" asked Mona, indignantly.

The tall young rancher grinned doubtfully, "That ain't the point. He'll shoot Al on sight. They all do. An Indian never forgives an insult."

Mona stood on the same spot after he had ridden off. Behind her the rough sandstone buttes rose in jagged outline. She loved the little squat scrub pine trees scattered here and there over them. Far below rolled the river, its current parted here and there by huge submerged trunks of trees. Sometimes a few bare limbs stuck out of the water like protesting hands. The rambling row of ranch buildings in the valley looked like shingle houses built by children at this distance. Through the clear morning air came a sound of whistling. Nobody but Al would whistle the "Nocturne in E Flat," at seven a. m. on a Wyoming ranch. She closed her eyes and smiled, biting her lip. He had whistled it last night, all the long dreamy ride home together, when the two ponies almost touched flanks so near they were.

She had spent two years at the Wolverine ranch, making it her headquarters. It had been such a homelike place to a city bred girl. She had grown to care for every member of the happy homesteader family, big Bucky Rogers and Aunt Nanette, his pretty, middle aged wife, and Dave, their only son. There was one more, a shy eyed, dimpling girl of seventeen, and someway Mona never could get acquainted with her. She had told Aunt Nanette of it once, and was told not to mind a bit.

"Her own pa nor me don't understand her, child, so you certainly can't. She's always been like a half tamed panther, I tell her pa. Once Davey he brought one of the creeturs down to tame, and he tied it up out yonder, and it seemed mild enough. Good deal like an over-grown kitten, you know, and one day it gave a jump onto Davey's shoulder, and chawed a chunk right out. 'Course, Kit ain't my own child, or I'd have more to say."

"Why, I thought—" began Mona, then stopped.

Al Sloane stopped just outside the kitchen door, smiling, his foot on the sill. And Aunt Nanette rambled straight ahead without seeing him.

"Land, no, I should hope not. She ain't got a drop of Wilkinson blood in her. Her pa used to work over towards the mission school above the reservation, years ago, and there was a sort of half-breed girl there. Oh, he married her all right enough, and she was a good girl, and knew a lot too. Meant to be a teacher to her own folks some day, I guess, only pa stopped that. He's terribly persuasive, you know."

"And do you mean that Kit's half Indian, Aunt Nanette?" Mona leaned forward, so interested she forgot the figure in the doorway.

"More like a quarter, I guess. Her ma's pa was white too. Besides, child, our Indians aren't like some folkses. They's got their regular home grants, and all settled down respectable and Christian as can be. Only pa says she'd never stay satisfied. She wanted to go back to her own folks, and she died a little after the baby came. I was working at the post then, housekeeper for Mrs. Captain Frisbee, and pa had to come over now and then. He'd bring his little blue-eyed pappoose along, and it just pulled my heart strings seeing him try to take care of her. We was married about a year after. Ain't never been sorry a single day, neither."

"Does Kit know?" asked Sloane. "I never heard all that yarn before, Aunt Nanette."

"Then you go and forget it, boy." Aunt Nanette's tone was serious. "No, she don't know, and her pa don't want her to. But, land, I can see the Injun coming out in her stronger every day, can't you, Al?"

Mona remembered how Al had shifted ground, and dodged the question. That had happened her first year at the ranch. Often then, when she had gone for her rides alone, or for long walks up over the range, she had seen the two together, and she had seen, too, the look on Kit's face when she thought no one was near, as she stared after Sloane, swinging away from the house with his easy, loose gait. Mona knew she loved him.

It was partly Kit's fault too, that Lame Bear had even been allowed around the Wolverine outfit. She had brought in the Indian one day, mounted on a miserable, ugly-eyed piebald pony, bound from nowhere.

"Give him work," she had told Dave. "He is my friend."

"Is he?" grunted Dave. "Well, sis, I don't admire your taste. I'll turn a few buckets of water over him first."

"Al will take him on if you won't," she said. She always trusted the cowboy from Maine. Before Mona had come, often he had sat out on the stoop summer evenings, telling her of life back east, and his home way up in the spruce hills. Sometimes he would take out his violin and play for her too, not the crazy dance tunes the other men liked, but dreamy stuff she had never heard of before, things that blended in with the strange silvery nights of moonlit splendor. There had been no music this summer. She knew he loved this girl who came from his own eastern borders. Perhaps they would marry before she went back home. He was masterful. Had he not kicked Lame Bear and sent him about his business even when he knew she wished the Indian to stay?

Mona turned suddenly and saw the girl watching her from the rock above. She was lying down full length on it, her chin on one palm, her eyes unwavering, like a panther, for all the world, Mona thought with a shiver.

"Where have you been, Kit?" she said, trying to be natural and pleasant. "Come down here, won't you?"

Kit shook her head slowly. Her wide hazel eyes looked sad and shadowy. She looked down at the corral where Sloane stood mending a broken strap on his saddle.

"I watch to see Lame Bear get his revenge," she said dreamily. "Pretty soon he will come. He is just behind the carriage sheds now, creeping, creeping up like a thunder cloud, see?"

"Kit!" gasped the girl, too horrified to scream. She looked for Dave, but he had disappeared the other way down by the house. "Kit, you're not in earnest. He isn't there."

Kit turned to her as she scrambled up to her side, and smiled gravely.

"He is there. I sent for him to come back. I wan't to hear news of my people. You know who my people are?"

Mona reached for the girl's shoulders, and shook her as if to make her human and sane. As she rolled over, the long barrel of her rifle lay on the rock like an uncoiled snake, straight and gleaming.

"Kit, don't be an idiot," she said, fiercely. "You've set him on to kill Al!"

Kit smiled up at her, close lipped, eyes wide. "I see him kiss you last night, often and long. You can kiss him again pretty soon. I let you."

"You Indian cat!" It came between Mona's teeth. She struck blindly, trying to throw the girl to one side, and suddenly Kit knew she wanted the rifle. Mona's knee was on her breast, her hands trying to grip her wrists. Her thick chestnut hair slipped down about her face. She gave a cry of anger as she felt Kit's teeth sink into her arm. She dared not call for help, dared not shout a warning for fear Lame Bear would be the first to kill. But she loosened her grip on the girl, and rose to her feet, the rifle in her hand.

"If you try to get up, I'll shoot you, Kit, sure as anything," she said breathlessly. "I will!" Then she leveled the rifle with steady fingers at the crouching, creeping figure that stole along at the back of the sheds, hugging the shelving hillside. Dave had taught her to shoot well her first year at the ranch, but her fingers felt numb, and her eyes were blurred or dazzled by the sunlight. Still she aimed, and shot, shot again and again till the barrels were empty, desperately, recklessly, at the stealing figure. Then she dropped the rifle, and covered her face with her hands, sobbing. When she raised her head, Kit was gone.

"And it's just what I expected," Aunt Nanette said when she came in with a bowl of broth to Al. "It ain't enough goings on for one day at the Wolverine to have pa distracted, and Dave plump daffy, and Kit run away to her own Indian folks. It ain't enough, I say, for that lazy, dirty Lame Bear to be getting off with three bullets scattered promiscuous like in his innards, and you with a knife slit in your shoulder from him, it ain't enough, is it, but what we've got to have something else."

Sloane beamed at her over the rim of the soup bowl. He remembered little except the rapid shots, and then the swift plunge of the knife as Lame Bear leaped at him, but he knew who had fired the shots.

"Can I see her, Aunt Nanette?"

Mrs. Rogers stepped outside the door and coughed. Mona stepped past her like a slim shadow into the cool darkened room. She had meant to be quiet and dignified, but the bandaged arm and shoulder, and Al's face startled her.

"Hush, dear, hush," Aunt Nanette heard him say. "Bravest sweetheart that ever was. We'll be married in a week."

"Didn't I say something else was going to happen?" Aunt Nanette tipped softly out to the kitchen, and left them together.

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Thrift of Glasgow.

Glasgow sets a splendid example of thrift and enterprise to the other cities and towns of Great Britain. It does not even scorn to collect and sell its waste paper and to traffic in scrap iron, thus adding many hundreds a year to its exchequer. Its cleansing department does business with half the counties of Scotland. It owns nearly one thousand railroad cars, and does a wide range of business from bog reclaiming to market gardening and butchers' work.

From Boston.

A Boston bigamist, who appears to have practiced that iniquity with distinguished success, told the judge before whom he was tried that whenever he had a new sweetheart he would take her to a cemetery, show her a grave as that of his first wife, and then propose marriage. He was generally accepted.

Credit and Discredit.

Too often a man who hopes his son will grow up to be a credit to him has to furnish all the credit himself.

Nails Protect Piling.

Some of the piles in use in Amsterdam are 300 to 400 years old. That part which is not in the ground is often bored by a pile worm near the surface, but is preserved by driving in nails with very large heads, so as to give the pile an iron coating. This coating is then transformed by the water into a layer of rust, which protects the wood from the pile worm. This process must be repeated every fifteen years.

Her Appetite Hadn't Suffered.

"Do you think, Miss Clara," he asked, with infinite tenderness in his voice, as he handed her the bill of fare, "that one's appetite is affected when one is in love?" "I haven't a doubt of it," she replied, scanning the bill of fare; and then she turned to the waiter and said: "Roast beef, please, with plenty of fat, and mashed potatoes, parsnips, and boiled onions."

The house fly is the principal source of infantile paralysis infection

Some Consolation.

We like a girl who looks on the bright side of things. Miss Murnford wished to console a friend of hers who had become engaged, somewhat against her own will, to a man with only one leg. "But think, my dear," said Miss M., "how soon you will be able to run him up some slippers!"

Tallest Soldier in France.

Among the new conscrips of France is Antoine Cros who measures more than six feet six inches.

Fairy Palaces.

Do you know what fairy palaces you may build of beautiful thoughts, proof against all adversity? Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb nor pain make gloomy; houses built without hands for our souls to live in.—John Ruskin.

Fogg—"I understand Dobson married a rich widow." Fenderson—"So he understood, too; but it proves to be a misunderstanding."

Matter Properly Arranged.

A pretty story is told of a nobleman whom his barber left half-shaved, and in a great hurry. His lordship thought the man was mad, and sent to inquire after him. He returned in person and thus explained himself: "I was not mad, my lord, but the sight of that heap of guineas on your dressing table, and the remembrance of my starving family so affected me, that if I had stayed another minute I should have cut your throat." "I am glad you didn't do that," said his lordship, gently, "and by all means take the guineas. I won them at the gambling table and should doubtless have lost them there."

Friendship.

A friend advises by his whole behavior, and never condescends to particulars. Another chides away a fault; he loves it away. While he sees the other's error, he is silently conscious of it, and only the more loves truth itself, and assists his friend in loving it till the fault is expelled and gently extinguished.—Thoreau, in "Spring."

Mixed Telegram.

Mr. McC., a young man in a college town who was an interesting combination of scientific and musical accomplishments, had a young lady friend in Chicago who was soon to be married. The day before the wedding her organist was suddenly taken very ill, and she telegraphed to Mr. McC.: "Shall be married at noon tomorrow. Will you play for us." When the telegram reached him it read: "Shall be married at noon tomorrow. Will you pray for us?"

Almost Reactionary.

We may be conservative, but we love baked parsnips and pork, we believe Doctor Cook reached the north pole, that the artistic temperament is a bluff, that the suffragists will find more happiness in pursuit than in possession, and that poker is a great indoor sport.—Indianapolis Star.

Evidently John Wasn't Foxy.

John Fox never named any of his heroines Fritzi; and now he probably knows the reason why.—St. Louis Times.

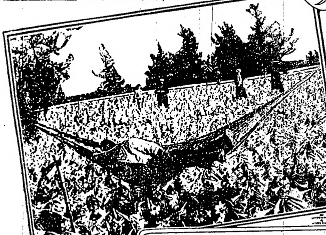
Legends of Easter Flowers

A PRIMROSE by the river's brim, a yellow primrose was to him—and it was nothing more."

Thus wrote that great flower lover, Wordsworth, in telling about the lack of sentiment in one of his characters. But neither that man nor any of his kind were in Australia when the first English primroses emigrated to that new land. An enormous nugget of gold could not have created more excitement. Rugged, restless men wept over the plants with their pale, modest blossoms. They were fragrantly eloquent messages from home. But despite its unassuming manner the primrose has linked with its history a tale of political honors. It is an heraldic flower giving name to a noble Scottish house on whose shield it is graven with a motto that, translated, reads: "Early youth is charming." Besides this, it was taken as the symbol of a political career more bold, brilliant and strange than any other of its time. The statesman was Lord Beaconsfield, and in connection with him there was established in England a new festival called Primrose Day.

A STUDY IN IRIS

EASTER LILIES



A FIELD OF EASTER LILIES IN BERMUDA

ROSES

Mythology as well as history claims the humble little flower, and tells a tale of its origin. The story is that a beautiful youth namer Paralisos died of grief over the loss of his love, and was metamorphosed into the primrose, which in its early days bore his name.

The fair spring blossoms which Mother Earth sent forth to herald the coming of Easter have been gossiping about each other. The tales they tell about the tulip, that bright favorite of Oriental lands, besides being highly romantic, verge on the sensational. Its notorious career has been freely discussed among the less brilliant flowers, some of which, in spite of their sweet, gentle dispositions, resent the tulip's regal bearing and courtly airs. Few people have ever heard the stories they tell. In this busy, hustling age only poets and occasionally other unpractical folk find time to "trace the family trees" and history of flowers.

But the tulip, as well as the other blossoms that are talked about, will probably be welcomed even more cordially than of old into the churches and the homes of the best families after its strange and wonderful past becomes known. The gay-petaled blossom gets its name from a similarity to the Turkish headdress, and one of the chief national festivals in the Sultan's land is known as the feast of tulips. But the proud flower has done something more than please the Turks with its beauty.

Once upon a time it held just as great an influence over the financial affairs of some families as Wall street has had over those of others. This all happened something over 300 years ago, when the tulip was first taken to western Europe.

It was immediately enthroned as czar in the floral kingdom, and so great was the rage for it in Holland and France that many families famed for wealth were bankrupted by it. The newcomer's beauty made even the wise, staid Dutch florists mad, and speculation in costly bulbs became a terrible gambling mania among them. A rare specimen often won a prize as high as that paid for a high-stepping race horse or a fine diamond. Fortunes changed hands daily in bets over the final outcome of almost priceless seedling bulbs. The gambling reached such a height that the government finally had to issue a proclamation to suppress it. During three years tulips yielded to the city of Haarlem the snug little sum of $50,000,000. The finest bulbs are still brought from that Holland town, and are descendants of those famous tulips.

While this financial career of the tulip is most interesting in speculating circles, the poets love best the tale that tells how the young Persan always makes it the emblem of his declaration of love. The turbaned swain sends to the lady of his dreams the most brilliant tulip he can find. The message it bears is that like the flower his countenance is all on fire and his heart has been reduced to a coal by the intense warmth of his love.

The well beloved violet is another gentle little flower that has been a prominent figure in history. When the first Napoleon was in exile it was adopted as his emblem by his followers. A bunch of violets worn by a Frenchman, or seen in his home, was a secret message that he was loyal to the exiled chieftain's cause.

Ion was the name bestowed upon the violet by the imaginative Greek who loved to people the petals of every blossom and the ripples of every rill with fair creations of their fancy. According to mythology the name was derived from Ia, the daughter of Midas and the betrothed of Atys. The story runs that Diana, desiring to conceal the maid from Apollo, transformed her into a violet. Another myth about the birth of the flower says that Jupiter caused the first violets to spring from the earth as food for the persecuted Io while she was hiding in the form of a white heifer from the fury of Juno.

The verse makers have a special fondness for the tiny flower, and love to translate the message it is trying to tell to the rest of creation.

It is a singular fact that some flowers suggest pensiveness and even melancholy, while in form, color and bearing others speak only of gladness. While the personality of the flower may be somewhat responsible for its effect on the human moods, more, perhaps, is due to the strain of poets' moods. Most of the Easter flowers seem to be message bearers of joy and hope, lifting their faces to the blue skies in happy worship rather than in sadness. It seems to be natural for poets to give names and human attributes to plants, but the beauty loving Greeks went farther along the path of fancy. They invented human originals for their favorite flowers, and made beautiful legends to account for the transformation. The lovely narcissus, according to their lore, was once a handsome young god who became so lost in admiration of his own shadow that he cruelly slighted the affections of the fair Echo. As a punishment for this crime he was changed into a narcissus, the flower of self love.

Shakespeare alludes to another romantic legend in his "Winter Tale." The narcissus was said to have been the flower that the daughter of Ceres was gathering when she was carried off by Pluto of infernal region fame. The night goddesses also chose it for their ancient coronet, and it was a highly important factor in the customs of Greek life. The Chinese, too, have a great fancy for this flower. They use it in many of their sacred ceremonies, and every family in the Mikado's realm takes great pride in having a plant in full bloom at the New Year.

Love and jealousy played leading parts in the story of the birth of the hyacinth, another Oriental favorite. There was a youth, Hyacinthus by name, who was much beloved by Apollo and Zephyr. He preferred the warm, steady affection of the sun to the fitful love of the wind. This made the pasionate Zephyr wildly jealous and caused the plotting of a terrible revenge. While Apollo and Hyacinthus were playing quoits, which was a favorite game with the gods, Zephyr saw his awaited opportunity. He made his rival the slayer of Hyacinthus by blowing the god's quoit toward the head of the youth. But while the dying boy was held in the arms of Apollo he was transformed into the fair, fragrant hyacinth. The flower has always meant game or play because of this tale.

Every tradition associated with that Easter flower, the iris, makes it a beauty of richest promise. It signifies a message, and, because it grows in every part of the world, it is a universal message. The Greeks named it for the rainbow, but the Egyptians lay special claim to the flower.

It is the plant spoken of in Exodus as being the hiding place of the infant Moses when he lay in the cradle of the rushes on the river's bosom. It may be that the flowers whispered to him then that his destiny was to lead his people to the promised land. The ancient Egyptians placed the iris on the brow of the sphinx and on the scepters of their monarchs, and among all the eastern nations it has ever been the symbol of power. Another land that highly honors it is France, for it is the veritable fleur-de-lis that figures on the arms of this country. But there is a most beautiful legend that makes the iris a sacred flower as well as a national emblem. The story tells that it was a trembling, agonized witness of the crucifixion.

When it heard the anguished cry, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" it sobbed out the vow, "Henceforth I will perpetually mourn, and, lest man should ever lose sight of this solemn hour, above my golden chalice I will carry a veil of violet."

Ancient and important is the history of the lily, which was also high in favor with the old Egyptians, for it appears prominently in their hieroglyphics. According to a pretty legend, when lilies first grew on the earth they were none of them pure white, but all of a lovely yellow hue. Seaborn Aphrodite in her happy wanderings suddenly appeared before them wondrously fair and bright and white as the foam of the waves from which she sprang. The lilies trembled before her beauty, and grew so pale with jealousy that ever after they blossomed white. First the goddess Juno chose it as her favorite flower, and, then passing to the Virgin Mary, it was dedicated to the early Christian church.

Besides being the chosen flower of the church, it is also an imperial blossom. Away back in the days of 1048 Garcius IV, king of Navarre, established the Order of the Knights of St. Mary of the Lily, and another Order of the Lily was founded by Ferdinand of Aragon. Dundee carries lilies argent on its arms and beautiful Florence claims the queenly flowers as its emblem.

"The sweet forget-me-not that blooms for happy lovers," has more beautiful legends clinging to its name than any other flower.

According to one beautiful tale, the Lord called the plants in the Garden of Eden before him to give them their names and color. As he spoke to one after another, a tiny flower thought itself unnoticed and fearful of being quite overlooked. It timidly pleaded, "Dear Lord, forget me not." The great Creator turned sternly toward the little plant that had dared to interrupt him, then seeing how sorely afraid it was, he gently smiled upon it, gave it for its color the heavens' own blue, and called it Forget-me-not, as a reminder that it had once been so foolish as to doubt him.

It is the Persians who have fashioned a beautiful legend to tell how it is that these flowers are scattered over the earth as the stars are spread over the sky. According to them, one morning of glory when the world was new, an angel stood weeping outside the closed gate of Paradise. He had fallen, in that he had loved a fair daughter of Earth. When his eyes had rested on her as she sat on a river's bank weaving forget-me-nots in her hair, heaven and his mission to earth were alike forgotten. Now he might no more enter in until his beloved had sown all over the earth the forget-me-not. He returned to her and hand in hand they wandered, planting everywhere the sweet azure flowers. When at last there remained on earth no spot barren of these blossoms, they turned again to the gate and found it open. Together they entered in, for the angel's great love had lifted the woman to Paradise.

Some authorities there are who do not hark back to the days of the Garden of Eden, but tell a pathetic tale of the Danube as the origin of the forget-me-not's name. The blue waves of the river washed the foundation walls of a brave knight's ancestral castle. He had but just come home from the wars and laid his honors at the feet of his lady love. His bride and he were wandering along the river's bank when he exclaimed, "Look yonder; there, upon that islet; see those star-like blossoms blue as thine eyes."

Instantly he sprang into the river and swam toward the flowers. In safety he reached the isle and grasped the fragile prize, but when he tried to return with them to the shore his heavy army made him helpless in the current. Tossing the flowers to his frantic bride with the agonizing cry "Forget-me-not," he sank from sight.

LAST OF CLIFF DWELLERS

Pueblos a Composite Race Much Resembling in Customs the Original Hill Tribes.

The Pueblos, it is reasonably certain, are a composite race formed by the amalgamation of the ancient cliff dwellers with stronger nomadic tribes which conquered them, intermarried with them, and then, to a large extent, assimilated their culture.

This opinion was advanced and strongly supported with indirect evidence by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett several years ago. It has lately received confirmation that appears to remove it from the domain of conjecture into the realm of fact.

For years past Dr. Hewett has from time to time conducted excavations among the prehistoric ruins west of Santa Fe. By measurement of the skulls found in the course of these excavations he has proved that the cliff dwellers were a dolicocephalic (long-headed) race. The Pueblo Indians are predominantly brachycephalic (short-headed), with a noticeable percentage (from 15 to 25 per cent) of the other type. The difference between the two types is fundamental and proves conclusively that the Pueblos differ widely from the ancient people of the cliffs.

Nevertheless the similarity of their architecture, their industries, their culture and their religion unmistakably indicates that the Pueblos are the inheritors of the institutions of the vanished race. Some of the existing communities even possess traditions to the effect that their ancestors dwelt in the cliff homes. All these circumstances led to the conjecture that at some remote period in the past the people of the cliffs had been conquered by a more warlike people; and that the modern Pueblos represented the amalgamation of the victors and the vanquished.—Christian Herald.

Every chronic bore imagines that he is the most fascinating man in town.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Build a round silo.

A cement floor is of value.

Cottonseed meal is a good cow feed.

The successful management of poultry requires systematic work.

A good variety of food aids materially in maintaining a good appetite.

Active breeds given plenty of exercise seldom get the feather pulling habit.

The appearance of the orchard is helped by cleaning it of dead branches.

It is better to salt the cows every day. Two to three ounces to each cow is enough.

Sheep will do better on rough land than will any other kind of stock save goats.

Clean hen manure when used freely in the garden often causes too great a growth of foliage.

One of the qualities of the soy bean that commends it to the stock feeder is its protein richness.

Except in special cases the dairy calf should be removed from its mother before it is three days old.

Good ventilation is essential; but it should be so arranged that the cows shall not be exposed to a draft.

There is just as much importance in improving the dairy farmer as there is in improving the dairy cow.

Many farmers will let the steer trample $100 worth of feed into the mud rather than spend $25 for a feed rack.

One of the chief reasons for butter becoming rancid at an early age is the fact that it is not washed thoroughly.

Excited men and women make excited birds, and that has a bad effect on the egg producing mechanism of the birds.

All hens which have completed their second laying season should be disposed of at once to make room for the young stock.

Do not despise well bred poultry. No territory has ever been noted for its poultry products unless well bred fowls were the rule.

Farmers should take advantage of any fine days that may occur during these remaining months of winter to prune the bush fruits.

A yearling tree is preferred by many to older trees. They are thought to be safer to transplant than two-year-old trees.

In driving cows, never hurry them when their udders are full of milk, or when they are heavy in calf as they may be seriously injured.

Earth floors should always be raised a foot or more higher than the surface of the ground on which the poultry house is placed to insure dryness.

A litter carrier will add much to keep the barn clean, because the boys and men will work more readily than if they have to depend upon the old method.

Oats as a hog food have never been very popular for two reasons. First, the price is usually too high; and, second, the feeding value is not so great per pound for hogs as that of corn.

Those willing and able to pay the highest price for butter usually have their own ideas as to quality, and the nearer the producer can conform his products to their ideas the easier the sales.

A yellow frosting is made by beating the yolks very light, and thickening them with fine sugar, as you would the whites. It will take a little longer to harden than if the whites were used.

A few sheets of sandpaper and a plentiful supply of elbow grease applied to a disk moldboard play may save the customary first half day that is usually spent in making the pesky thing run.

A drained soil readily absorbs fertilizers which may be applied to it. It is more easily prepared and requires less labor to put in condition for seed. The seed will germinate more quickly and the plant will grow more rapidly.

The Embden is a uniformly pure white goose with prominent blue eyes, flesh-colored beak, orange legs and remarkably strong neck. When not allowed to become too heavy they are good layers and their flesh is tender and juicy when properly cooked.

The belief that use of clover and manures, or mineral fertilizers, are two separate and independent schemes for maintaining the fertility of the soil has led to very many wrong conclusions as well as badly depleted soils. These two must work together for good.

Salt the cows every day.

Use the manure spreader daily.

Maintain the fertility of the soil.

Road dust makes a good material for the hen's dust bath.

The bull should be kept in a roomy box stall adjoining the cow stable.

If meat scraps are fed to the poultry better see that they are not too old.

Better keep one good hen than three that you have your doubts about.

In nearly all cases, selling to private customers will bring in the most money.

Keep the orchard land in good tilth. The trees can be set as soon as the leaves fall.

No dairyman should forget that his barn is a place where human food is produced.

Split carrots, turnips, beets, etc., in two and allow the hens to pick at them at will.

Almost always the cow that gives the most butter-fat does it the most economically.

If you have a poor seedling pear or apple tree it may be entirely made over by top grafting.

Have you ever stopped to consider that it costs more time and labor to make poor butter than good?

Oats and Canada field peas make an excellent combination, and are often grown for hay for dairy cows.

The best way of disposing of surplus late-hatched cockerels (too late to be sold as broilers) is as capons.

It is claimed that early-sown fall wheat is benefited when pastured with sheep to keep down the rank growth.

Well managed poultry is preferable to farm crops in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

In every variety of farming, planning ahead of time is necessary, and perhaps most so in poultry husbandry.

Ten drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of drinking water makes a good disease preventive when cholera threatens.

A good time now to haul and spread manure on the vegetable garden so that the spring rains can do their part.

Colts often suffer when teething. At such times steamed, crushed oats and bran mashes are most sensible and beneficial.

Do not let your young birds roost with the old hens, as they are liable to catch diseases which old hens are more subject to.

The average value of all property per farm in the United States in 1910 was $6,444, an increase of 80.9 per cent. over that of 1900.

The expense of caring for a mule is less than for a horse. He eats less, requires no blanketing, no stall and is more easily kept clean.

If one is obliged to feed timothy hay a good ration of bran and oats will help to maintain the ewes in good condition in the winter.

Quiet, gentle handling of the ewes during the winter makes it much easier work to care for the flock during the lambing period.

All the growth and thrift that can be encouraged and maintained during the first year of a colt's life insure a stronger and a better horse.

The manure spreader is a useful article of equipment that should be extensively used. It saves time and labor and distributes the manure evenly.

The stable manure has been put on the garden or truck patch, the corn or wheat field, but rarely is it thought necessary to apply plant food of any kind to the orchard.

If you doubt the advisability of keeping dairy cows comfortable and contented visit the man who makes the best records with his cattle and see how he cares for them.

To be a successful feeder a man must study the habits and characteristics of his animals, the conditions that surround them and the quantity and quality of the foods that are available, and then vary the food according to the animal's powers of assimilation.

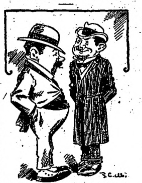
Use only pure water and pure salt, as a poor quality of either if used in washing or salting the butter will lower the quality.

If the male bird seems inclined to quarrel with one of his mates, the chances are that she is not laying. The males are usually more attentive to hens that are laying or just ready to lay.

In a recent experiment oats, corn, dog fennel and some flower seeds were exposed during 118 days to a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Afterward nearly all of the fennel, oats and corn seeds and some others germinated.

To weigh chickens by hand scales, take a piece of cloth two and one-half by one and one-half feet, make a hole in the center for the bird's feet, and tie the ends of the cloth up over its wings, and in a knot on its back. Hook the scales through the knot. A similar arrangement makes a comfortable hammock for holding the fowl when cleaning its legs and feet for exhibition.

CONFIDENCE STRENGTHENED.



"I have great confidence in him."

"That so?"

"Yes; I had a good 10-cent cigar exposed in my vest pocket the other day, and he didn't reach over and take it."

BURNED AND ITCHED BADLY

539 Lincoln Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.—"A year ago I received a very severe burn on my left arm. I caught cold in it and it was all sore and ulcerated. The sore was as large as a silver dollar. It was all red and inflamed and had pus running out of it. I suffered terribly from burning pain; could not sleep for two weeks it burned and itched so badly. I applied —— Salve, —— Salve and a salve my druggist recommended as his own, but got no relief. I then commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed the burned parts with Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment on a linen bandage. I got relief from the first, and my arm healed nicely. I was soon able to be at work again. Had I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment at first I would have avoided lots of suffering." (Signed) Harry Junke, Mar. 9, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Universal Hero.

For America, at least, there is the one universal hero. No one questions his greatness. None names him but to praise.

Who is this universal hero?

Is it Napolean? Many condemn him, as Ingersoll did, as the "imperial personification of force and murder." No, it is not Napoleon.

Washington, then? Wendell Phillips said: "But the great Virginian held slaves." So, even Washington had his detractors.

Lincoln? Perhaps later on; but not yet.

Well, who is this universal hero of America?

John Hampden, of course. He objected to paying taxes.—Kansas City Times.

Warning to Women.

Very Meek Husband—I just finished writing your speech for the club, Mariah.

His Wife (not so meek)—What's the subject?

Very Meek Man—"The Lady Who Will Strike Her Husband Is No Man."—Satire.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Silence is the college yell of the school of experience.

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No, Cordelia, a criminal lawyer isn't necessarily a criminal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A man may develop into a ripe scholar if he lives to a green old age.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

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Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

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THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

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TREASURE PROTECTED BY MUD.

Effort to Be Made to Reach Stored Riches in India.

A good story of hidden treasure comes from India on the authority of the late tutor to the heir apparent of Bhopal.

In the hills of Amarkantak, in the central provinces, close to the sources of the Narbada and the Son, there stands an old deserted fort called Ran Bakalli, wherein, so tradition says, are collected vast stores of treasure and jewels formerly the property of the Hindu rajahs of the country, but for ages no one has been able to gain access to the fort because it is surrounded by miles of impassable mud.

The late Sir Richard Temple when lieutenant governor of Bengal tried to reach it, but his elephant stuck deep in the mire and he was forced to abandon the quest. It is now suggested that a syndicate should be formed to exploit this treasure house by means of balloons and a Calcutta capitalist has promised a large subscription toward the enterprise.

The question which puzzles most people is how this ocean of mud ever came to invest the fort. An effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of the maharajah of Rewa, the ruler of the district, who is said to be an enlightened prince, though how it comes that he has not already taken steps to solve the mystery is not stated.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.

A man in traveling from New England to his home in New Jersey had a violent nosebleed on the train. Every aid was rendered, and the usual remedies, such as ice on the neck, a key thrust down the back and all sorts of things, were ineffectually tried. So profuse was the hemorrhage that when New York was reached he was too weak to go to a physician unattended. The application of tincture of eucalyptus promptly stopped the bleeding. This is an exceedingly valuable remedy, and should be indelibly stamped upon our memories. A small vial should be placed in every family medicine chest.

The Measure of a Woman's Wit.

There are three ways by which a woman's brain
  Can well be measured. One is by the fit
Of boot or shoe. A size that gives her pain
  Proves her deficient in the thing called wit.

A waist so girded that its span appears
  A wasplike structure shows her stupid quite.
But when her head must put on sundry tiers
  To wear her hat—all sense has taken flight.
—L. S. Waterhouse in New York Life.

The Real Advantage.

John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir. It is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots of the 'air."—Sacred Heart Review.

* * *

"Dave, how do you get your lesson so well now?" said the master.

"I learn every word in the lesson and get my mother to hear me at night, then I go over them in the morning before I come to school, and I go over them at my seat before the class is called up."

"Good boy, Dave!" said the master. "That's the way to have success; always work that way and you'll do."

Dave is today the manager of a big lumber company, and he attributes his start to the words:

"Go up ahead and see that you stay there. You can if you work hard."—Genesee Courier.

All Cameras Point to Africa.

The lion and the elephant,
  The tiger full of wile,
The zebra and the tall giraffe,
  The languid crocodile,

The sulky hippopotamus,
  The leopard and the gnu,
The panther and the python snake,
  The little jackal, too—

Is this a circus catalogue?
  Oh, not by any means!
I'm naming you the pictures
  In this month's magazines.
—Newark Evening News.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
L. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, March 22, 1913.

Quite frequently we are advised to "rip someone up the back" or "bawl 'em out." Say he deserves it and they don't see why we don't do it. Friends, we are NOT in the roasting business. Apply at a creamatory, or go to the d—l. If you have it in for someone go to him and fight it out like a man. Don't try to mix the printer up in your troubles. He has troubles of his own. None of us poor mortals here below are perfect, not by a long shot, and other people may think that you yourself deserve special attention. — Plummer Pioneer.

Youthful Authors

Following are a few of the essays written by pupils of the 7th and 8th grades in the regular course of school work:

THE EASTER LILY

It was now nearing the joyous time which we know as Easter, when everyone rejoices and is happy.

In a large florist's shop in the city of Chester there grew a lily. It was very lonely, as all the large beautiful lilies had been sold, while it was left alone as it was not yet in full bloom and quite small.

One day, however, a little girl entered the shop with a forlorn look on her face. She asked the florist in a small piping voice if he had any "cheap flowers" as she did not have the money with which to get the expensive ones but she did want one so badly.

The florist looked puzzled for a moment then the Easter lily saw him coming slowly towards her and she fairly shook for joy. He raised it carefully and brought it forward and said kindly, "Here is one, my child, and my blessings for a joyous and blessed Easter go with it."

The lily was now very happy but of course could not express her feelings, but determined to make herself as beautiful as possible.

It was carried carefully a long way and at last was brought into a small bare room, very neat and clean, however, and placed in a sunny window. Here it cheered a little lame boy who had no playthings but dearly loved the lily and took good care of it.

The lily was very happy now and thankful that it, though so small, could make someone happy during its short life.

AGNES V. AUBOL, 8th Grade

MARCH WIND

The winds of March blow wildly which, as a usual sign, tells us that spring is here.

One bright sunny day in March, a bunch of school boys went out on a large lake. There they had constructed an ice boat; they were all wishing for the wind to blow. All of a sudden a strong north wind arose and took the boys and the boat onto a large rock. The ice boat was demolished and the boys felt the same way. But they didn't wish for any more of the March wind.

THEODORE BENSON, 8th Grade.

THE EASTER LILY

Last year about a week before Easter, a little boy about five years old was walking up one of the main streets in a large city, looking at the pretty things in some of the stores. He was not looking where he was going and pretty soon he heard the people shouting to him to get off the road. But he was too late. A large team of horses had tramped him down on the ground.

He was taken to the hospital. He thought of all the other children, how happy they would be on Easter day, while he had to stay alone in a lonesome little room in the hospital, where no one would come to see him.

Pretty soon there was a knock at the door and a woman came in carrying some pretty flowers. She called them Easter Lilies. The little boy was glad to see the flowers. The lady put the flowers on the table and went away. The little boy watched the flowers all day. He said he would have just as happy Easter as the other children would.

RUTH GIGSTAD, 7th Grade.

THE RABBIT'S EASTER

Mr. Brer Rabbit got up in the morning and went out doors. To his surprise he found the ground covered with snow instead of green grass as it had been the year before. But nevertheless, he started out with his basket of eggs on his arm.

As he walked on the loose snow, he found it difficult to go fast. He knew that morning was near and that the eggs had to be delivered before the little children awakened. But the wind began to blow and as he walked along, he saw that he could not make it. So he went to a log and sat down. At last he fell asleep and his limbs and body were all numb from the cold.

Over at the house the children were crying because Mr. Rabbit had not come. Then the father sent some men to search and they found him by the log almost dead. They took the rabbit and eggs into the house. The children were glad to find their eggs, and they put the rabbit in a box and gave him warm milk to drink. He stayed with them until he was well enough to go out and go home to his family.

GEORGE FRICKER, 7th Grade.

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of February, 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	38,084
" butterfat from same....	8,894
" butter made and sold....	11,043
" money received........	$3,792.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons, 33½c per lb.

Paid patrons by check........	$3,300.33
" [illegible] salt, and oil.....................	67.38
" into sinking fund......	62.21
" " expense fund......	362.43

NEILS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

WORRIED THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Lack of "Progress" Might Have Proved a Serious Thing.

"When people in our part of the country select a family physician they stick to him," says an Illinois physician. "If he goes away they won't call in some one else if they can possibly help it. They have faith in nobody but their own man, so long as he manages to be fairly successful. Last spring I went up to Chicago for a few days, much to the distress of a young mother in our town, who expects me to inspect her only baby every other day at least. The second day of my stay she telegraphed me to come home at once. Baby was sick—she told me the trouble—she didn't know what to do. It wasn't an urgent case, I knew, so I wired back a reassuring message, told her to give the baby a dose of some medicine she had at hand, and to fill out the ten words I put in 'Prognosis admirable.' I always like to use large words when I'm telegraphing—makes me feel that I'm getting the worth of my money, you know. When I got home two days later I went to see the baby.

"'She's all right now,' the mother told me, 'but we were awfully worried. We had to rely on the medicine you left, though. The boy at the drug store didn't have a bit of prognosis in the place.'"

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

A Matter on Which All Success in Life Is Dependent.

A physician tells me that he goes through his medical library every year and throws out a lot of books which have become useless to him because the new, up-to-date, the more progressive, are pushing out the old.

We all know that some of the scientific books published are useless a year after they appear in print. There never was a time in the history of the world when the new in every line of endeavor crowded out the old as it does to-day.

If you examine your business thoroughly you will probably find old-fogy methods, obsolete ideas, and cumbersome ways of doing things; a lot of red tape in your methods.

Remember that nothing else is improving faster than business methods. If you are keeping books as they were kept a quarter of a century ago, if you are using the same business system, you will find that you are way behind the times.—Success Magazine.

A Wrong Attitude.

Hundreds of working girls to-day, who are toiling to support aging parents, or to aid younger children, are incomparably superior to many of the aristocrats of earth, because they are developing character—which is the only thing in this life that counts in the great scheme.

But the working girl and man who are filled with envy and hatred toward the rich are not to be admired or respected merely because they labor.

If you work only because you must, and hate your work, and hate every man who has wealth and leisure, do not imagine your labor makes you worthier than his wealth in the eyes of the Creator, for it does not.

Whether you are poor or rich is of small consideration in the long run, but what you are in character and principle is of eternal importance.

She Knew.

Two Chicago women, in New York for a stay of several months, were planning a series of visits to the opera. Their talk drifted to "Lucia di Lammermoor."

"I don't know where the story of the opera comes from," said one. "Of course, I know that it is from one of the old Italian romances, but I am not familiar with the particular source."

The second assumed an air of superiority.

"You need not be ashamed of your ignorance," said she. "It is only by chance that I know. It's from 'Aesop's Fables.'"—New York Evening Post.

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THE Farmers' Elevator

And buy your

SEEDS

Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their

FLOUR

Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And

FEEDS

Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And

Seed Grain

Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of Peter O. Hagglund.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington, }

In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Hagglund, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Charley Johan Hagglund, Anna Caroline Beadone, Peter August Hagglund, Maria Emilinde Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Hagglund, Erick Olof Hagglund, and Eva Carolina Hagglund, and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Peter A. Hagglund being duly filed in this court, representing that Peter O. Hagglund, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 13th day of March, 1913, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to August Svenson; Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 18th day of March, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge.

(SEAL)

C. A. NAPLIN, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner.

m22-3t

TOOK THEIR MATES ON TRIAL.

One-Year Marriages Once a Common Thing in Scotland.

They who talk glibly of short-term marriages and affinities do not know that in Scotland a one-year marriage, termed a handfasting, was once legal and fairly common. It was abandoned on account of its injustice to the woman.

Scott, in "The Monastery," mentions this one-year marriage, making Sir Julian Avenal say:

"We take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day; that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life."

There was no disgrace attached to handfasting. It was, indeed, more often practiced among the great than the lowly. But the poor girl whose trial husband rejected her at the year's end rarely found it possible to secure a permanent mate.

A Gold Farm.

"Thanksgiving football is one form of gold farm," said a metallurgist; "but gold grows, and when the secret of its cultivation is discovered, we shall have gold farms literally.

"Miners, having set timber braces in gold mines, often find on the timber growths of gold. Growths of gold have, too, been perceived on the rocks of gold-bearing rivers. Gold has been discovered growing on sluice boxes.

"What causes these growths of gold we don't know. We do know that one essential is the percolation of water, a feature without which gold growths are never found. When we discover the other features—and no doubt science will discover them some day—the gold farmer will perhaps be as common as the farmer of fruit or truck."

Truly Rustic Bridge.

A rustic bridge at Beach Haven, Ga., contains 56 kinds of wood and vines, grown on the 50 acres of Beach Haven park. Following is a list of the woods and vines: Short-leaf pine, long-leaf pine, post oak, white oak, Spanish oak, water oak, red oak, poplar, sweet gum, black gum, red haw, black haw, red bud, prickly ash, chinquapin, wild plum, persimmon, cedar, wild sloe, wahoo, sumac, red elm, pig hickory, scalybark hickory, hock or sugar berry, willow, china, black elder, crab apple, wild mulberry, wild cherry, dogwood, sourwood, winter whortleberry, black locust, sassafras, cottonwood, buckeye, laurel, beech, holly, ash, ironwood, birch, magnolia, sycamore, walnut, sweet bay, evergreen, spruce. Vines—Grape, muscadine, bellflower, rattan, bamboo.

Auction Sale

150 MARES

I will have an auction sale of 150 NATIVE BROKE MARES, weight from 1050 to 1600 pounds, ready to do your spring work. Will sell to the highest bidder. Sale

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

At 1 o'clock p. m.

Two per cent discount for cash, and 1 year's time on good bankable paper.

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Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions [illegible]

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $65 course in Commerce and Banking, (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks and bookkeepers and clerks for larger concerns. [illegible]

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building [illegible]

DEVELOPS [illegible] TRAINS FOR [illegible]

CHURCHES

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Easter day at 11 o'clock a. m.; also Thursday and Friday evenings before Easter at 8 o'clock.

REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Wednesday, March 26, at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Persenius of Grand Forks.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services Easter Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 1650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704, M. ... Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. S. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.56 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie........ 5:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
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Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

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THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. O. Elliott.

Albert Nash went to Red Lake Falls Monday.

D. McAllister was at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Carl Nelson was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Henry Swanson went to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Mrs. Ina Johnson was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Alfred J. Anderson was in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin spent Sunday in St. Hilaire.

Selmer Benson returned Monday to the U at Grand Forks.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bessler were in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. F. Klemsrud returned Monday from a visit to Crookston.

Oscar Grustad was in Thief River Falls on business Monday.

Mrs. Charles Patterson was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Hjalmer Swanson went to Blackduck Tuesday, where he will be employed.

Mrs. J M. Bahan returned Monday from a visit with friends at Dugdale.

Carl Carlsness returned Tuesday to Bemidji, after a visit with friends here.

Roy Wallin returned to Thief River Falls Tuesday after a short visit at home.

Mrs. Charles Johnson went Tuesday to Red Lake Falls to visit with her son, C. A. Johnson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet with Mrs. Sam Thompson next Friday.

FOR SALE— Three hundred bushels of seed barley at 60 cents per bushel. JOHN MAAKRUD.

Mrs. Tom Hovet went Tuesday to Grand Forks, where she will take further treatment at the hospital.

Misses Nora and Annie Swanson went yesterday to Crookston for an over Sunday visit with their aunt, Mrs. Johnston.

There will be an Easter program in the M. E. church Sunday morning, and special song service in the evening.

The interior of the Merchant's State bank has been repainted and decorated and now presents a much improved appearance.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all personal business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McManon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

Mrs. John Wahlback went Monday to Fergus Falls, called by news of the illness of her daughter, Miss Ebba, who has been attending school there.

Miss Annie Marine went to her home this morning to spend her Easter vacation as the guest of her relatives at St. Hilaire, for a week. —Crookston Times, Tuesday.

Carl Krueger was in Crookston Wednesday visiting his brother Herman and wife, before their departure for Arizona, where they will make their future home.

Rev. James Moody of Fergus Falls was a guest at the home of Charles Lindquist the first of the week. Mr. Moody was formerly pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Juhl returned Wednesday to their home at Faith, Minn., after attending the funeral of P. O. Hagglund. Mrs. Juhl is Mr. Hagglund's daughter.

The new books from the state traveling library came Thursday, and there are said to be some quite good books among them. They can be procured from Mrs. G. W. Hooper.

J. P. Glackin of Spencer, Iowa, arrived Wednesday with a car load of household goods and farm machinery and moved onto his farm ten miles west of this place, purchased last fall through the Elliott agency.

Funeral services for the late P. O. Hagglund were conducted Sunday at the Swedish Lutheran church, by Rev. James Moody of Fergus Falls. The church was packed to the utmost and many could not gain admission.

Masquerade ball next Monday evening.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

For Sale—One cord of dry wood. D. LAZAR.

Neil Dahl and Glenn Martz were Thief River Falls visitors Thursday.

The creamery has installed a new 900 pound capacity churn and a Wizard tester.

Just received a full line of ladies' and gents' summer coats. D. LAZAR.

Andy Dahl, who is teaching school near Newfolden, came down yesterday for a short visit at home.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial college, Mankato, Minn.

Miss Louise Carlson, who has been employed at Crookston, returned home Monday for a short vacation.

Miss Lou Brown returned Monday from Crookston, where she underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire March 5, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

There will be services at St. Pauli church at 3 p. m. Easter Sunday. The Young People's society will meet Sunday evening at the home of R. A. Alfson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carlson, of Iron River, Mich., who have been visiting with friends here, left yesterday for Chisholm, where they will visit a few days before returning home.

Misses Huldah Gigstad, Grace Hall, Agnes Burkee, Nora Johnson, and Annie Patterson, who are attending the state normal school at Moorhead, are spending the Easter vacation at home.

G. I. Fellman, Sever Skattum, and Paul Olson and Paul Olson attended the horse sale at Red Lake Falls yesterday. Mr. Fellman purchased a fine well bred road horse.

The little three year old child of Fred Ulrich had a finger crushed in a meat grinder Monday. The bone was reduced to splinters and the finger only hung by a shred of flesh, but Dr. Swanson has hopes of saving it.

Last Saturday evening the congregation of the Synod church assembled enmasse and tendered their organist, Mrs. A. J. Hed, a royal surprise at the home of the latter. The evening was spent in an enjoyable manner, the ladies having brought refreshments. Mrs. Hed was the recipient of a handsome sum of money as a token of appreciation of her services.

Card of Thanks

The family of P. O. Hagglund desire to express their thanks to all who kindly gave their sympathy and assistance in the last hours of their beloved husband and father.

MRS. P. O. HAGGLUND AND FAMILY.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for expressions of sympathy and kindness shown us in our late bereavement in the loss of our beloved daughter and sister, Helen Victoria Erickson; also for the beautiful floral tributes.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW ERICKSON AND FAMILY.

Died

Helen Victoria Erickson, aged 15 years, died Sunday, Nov. 16, at her home west of town, having suffered for a long time from the effects of a fall, which resulted in sarcoma of the bone of a leg. She underwent a surgical operation last summer, suffering the removal of one foot, but without gaining relief. She was born in Black River township Nov. 12, 1898, and lived there until death called her.

The funeral services were held at her home on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 2 p. m. Rev. P. N. Palmer, of the M. E. church of St. Hilaire, officiated and spoke in both Swedish and English. The pallbearers were Sam. Richard, and Fred Laurentzen, and Nels. Alfred, and Gust Peterson. The remains were laid to rest in the Rux cemetery.

She leaves to mourn her loss: father, mother, three sisters, and four brothers.

Mrs. John Bergquist, one of the pioneer residents of Black River township, died Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the age of 74 years. She had been a resident of Black River for more than twenty-five years.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Black River church by Rev. James Moody of Fergus Falls.

KABO STYLE 3018

Do you buy corsets for style?

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

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Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the bust, long over hips, shortening back and front, lace trimmed. 11-inch front clasp with hook and eye at bottom, three pairs of hose supporters. Metal eyelets. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

CHESTNUT HARD COAL AND POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL NOW ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY BEFORE IT IS GONE.

GOOD HORSES
FOR
SPRING WORK

Every farmer realizes the importance of getting his crop in early and in good shape. The price of a horse or two is often lost by delayed seeding and poor preparation of the ground.

If you need more horses to do your seeding promptly and properly come in and see me at my barn about March 1.

I shall then have for your inspection two carloads of young South Dakota farm horses, which I shall sell to Thief River Falls farmers at reasonable prices and and terms.

OLAF RAMSTAD, Thief River Falls

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat; No. 1 Northern......	74
" " 2 "	71
" " 3 "	68
Flax, No. 1......	$1.11
" " 2......	1.00
Adjected Flax......	99
Barley, for 48 lbs......	34
Oats......	21
Rye......	45
Eggs......	20
Butter......	18
" creamery......	37
Potatoes......	35
Beef live weight......	3@5
Pork, "	6
" dressed......	8½
Sheep, live weight......	3@4½
Veal, dressed......	6@8
Chickens, alive......	8
Hides......	9
Flour, patent......	2.60-2.60
Shorts, per ton......	22.00
Bran; " "	21.00

A horse is so constructed by nature that he has no desire to do anything which will injure his health. He walks around whatever is not good for him and without a struggle. But man is so constructed that whatever is not good for him he wants to do. He eats too much, and he eats too fast. He drinks while eating, and there is nothing proper that he does without an effort. Why this distinction in favor of a horse? It may be said that a horse has only instinct, while a man has reason, which he should use. It is a pity that man was not given more instinct and less reason.—Atchison Globe.

His Shrewd Idea.

"Who is that sour looking girl with the heavy underjaw?"

"That is the only daughter of old De Milyuns."

"And who is the dainty bit of sweetness with the blue eyes and golden hair?"

"That's the chaperon."

"What's the explanation?"

"Why, it's old De Milyun's clever idea. He thinks his Jane will be perfectly safe as long as Miss Blossom is around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

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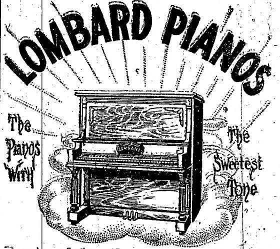

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Staker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial; it may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

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Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephones.

G. W. HOOPER

WORLD WONDERS

Lord of the White Elephant

King Vajiravudh, Lord of the White Elephant, Possessor of Four-and-Twenty Golden Umbrellas—and many more high sounding titles, is the ruler of Siam, who succeeded his father, Chulalongkorn. He was educated in England, is an excellent linguist and has written an entertaining book on his country.

POWDER IN THE DEEP SEA

It is calculated that in the depths of the sea, under 6,000 meters of water, there is a stratum of powder so infinitely fine that, were it broken in the fingers, it would penetrated the pores of the skin, this powder being made up of the remains of shells and the skeletons of little animals and plants. Each cubic centimeter of slime (or mud) that covers the bottom of the ocean, according to Harper's Weekly, contains the remains of ten thousand millions of organisms, each one of which is structurally as individual as the human body.

PARIS MOUCHOIR BRACELET

The women of Paris, always eager for novelties, have adopted the mouchoir bracelet here illustrated. From the bracelet hangs a tiny gold clip which holds the lady's handkerchief.

PLUS AND MINUS SIGNS

Formerly, in order to express the sign of addition, the Latin word plus (more) was abbreviated to P, which in the haste of writing often degenerated into a simple cross and was ultimately adopted as such. With regard to the sign of subtraction, we see in many books published before the eighteenth century that it was written as a small horizontal stroke beneath the letters m.s. Gradually it came to be written without the letters as we use it today, says Harper's Weekly.

FEEDING TAME CODFISH

At Logan, near the Mull of Galloway, there is a most interesting tidal fish pond. A rent in the cliffs facing the Irish channel admits the salt water through a narrow fissure, protected by grating, into a circular rock basin some thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep.

The cliffs rise high all around. Stone steps descend on one side to a ledge leveled into a footpath at the water's edge. No sooner does the visitor's footfall resound on the stairs than the green water, hitherto motionless and apparently lifeless, becomes peopled with large brown fish arising from the depths, gliding and dashing about in a state of great excitement. These are cod, which, caught on lines in the sea, have been transferred to this pond to be fattened for the table. They are fed daily by the keeper, and experience has taught them to connect the sound of footsteps with their mealtime.

Formerly a clapper used to be rung to summon them, but this was no more than a trick of the stage. The footfall on the stone is quite enough to awaken them to activity. Most of the cod, being deep-water fish, become totally blind in captivity from excess of light; but they become so tame and accustomed to their keeper as not only to feed out of his hand, but some of them allow themselves to be lifted out of the water. One may witness the strange sight of a huge cod, more than four feet long, dangled on the knee like a baby, his mouth stuffed with mussels and limpets, after which he is returned to the water with a mighty splash. On the table these fish, thus tended and fed, prove much better than fish brought straight from the open sea.

SOME WONDERFUL WHISKERS

S. G. Brinkley, a native of South Carolina, claims to have the longest beard in the states. Its total length is five feet four inches, and, until he cropped the ends recently, to make it more convenient to handle, it measured six feet two inches in length.

Mr. Brinkley conceals the beard in a bag beneath his shirt, and has worn it ever since he was twenty-five years of age. He is now fifty-two. It is not cultivated, but an uninvited and spontaneous crop of whiskers. At one time Mr. Brinkley used to shave regularly, but when he was about twenty-three his beard began to make its appearance with remarkable speed, and from one week's end to another his face would literally be covered with a soft and luxuriant beard. At last he begun to get tired of continually clipping and shaving and decided to let the beard grow, to see how long his whiskers would get, and before the end of the year they were at his feet.

Mr. Brinkley's beard is by no means the longest on record, for in 1903 Alexander Craigie, of Perth, won a prize for the longest beard. The length was seven feet two and one-half inches. Another competitor, a gentleman of Llandudno, was nowhere with a stubbly growth of only four feet two inches. Mr. Craigie began to grow his beard when he was twenty-five years of age. He wore it usually folded up inside his waistcoat, and trimmed so as to look like an ordinary every-day sort of beard.

The world's record, however, was held by Robert Latter, of Tunbridge, Wells, England, who six years ago boasted of a beard no less than sixteen feet in length, which he wore wound round his waist. Mr. Latter, who at that time was seventy-eight years of age, began to grow the beard when he was about thirty. At first he cultivated two curls beneath his chin, and as their length increased he used to wear them beneath his waistcoat. Eventually these curls attained such a length that for his own comfort he had to enclose them in a bag, which was renewed every birthday. Ultimately Mr. Latter plaited his beard, and as it became too large even to be carried in a bag, he wound it round his waist, and used to say that it was an excellent chest-protector and a good deal warmer than anything he could buy.

ROMAN BONES IN ENGLAND

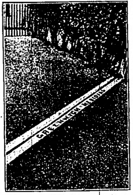
The extension of the infirmary at Chester, England, has led to the discovery of the graveyard used by the twentieth legion of the Romans during their occupation of that city. The Chester infirmary occupies a site which is locally referred to as the "plague field." The site seems to have acquired its unsavory name from the fact that casual discoveries of human remains had led to the supposition that they were the victims of the great plague. The recent unearthing of remains in larger numbers on the site of the extension of the infirmary led to an investigation by Prof. Robert Newstead, who now reports that the evidence proves conclusively that the infirmary field was not used as a burying ground during the outbreak of the plague, and that all the burials which have been so far unearthed belong to the Roman period.

Four distinct types of graves have been uncovered. One is a tomb formed of local sandstone, evidently representing a burial of some importance, as the walls of the tomb are covered in plaster, and the dome of the structure originally stood out in marked contrast to the surrounding surface of the land, forming a distinct tumulus. Some of the graves were formed by placing Roman roofing tiles bearing the stamp of the twentieth legion upon the floor and also at the sides, the legionary stamps always facing inward.

Another type of burial was formed by placing roughly hewn sandstone so that a V-shaped trough was formed for the reception of the body. A fourth type of grave consists of a simple trench, dug in the solid clay at a depth of not more than two feet from the original land surface.

The Roman origin of the graves is borne out by the fact that bronze coins of the Emperors Antonius, Pius and Commodus have been found in them. Such coins were placed usually in the mouth of the deceased, and are generally referred to as "Charon's passage fare," to expedite the passage of the soul across the Styx, as it was believed that the person who had not received the usual rites of burial and in whose mouth no fee for the ferryman of the Stygian lake had been placed, would wander hopelessly on its banks, while a decent interment and a small coin would obviate any disagreeable inquiries that Charon might else be inclined to make.

WHERE LONGITUDE BEGINS



Thousands of persons walk over this groove in a slab of stone on the grounds of the Greenwich observatory in England without being aware that they are crossing the Greenwich meridian line, from which all longitude is measured. The line crosses a public foot path and the words on the stone have grown so dim that the stranger seldom notices them.

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR GAMES

The Russians, who are great at fortune telling and also very superstitious, have a number of curious customs connected with the new year. One of these is for single ladies and gentlemen to send out their servants, or go themselves, to ask the names of the persons they meet on a particular street, or on a certain square; these are believed to be the names of the persons they will severally marry. Young people, on the evening of New Year's day, play the famous dish game, in which each one puts an article into a big dish, and as the trinkets are drawn out the fates of the drawers are told in prophetic stanzas. In some of the provinces it is fashionable to pay visits in masks.

KING GEORGE AN INVENTOR

King George of England has been granted a patent upon a stove that will serve as an open grate in one room of a house and to cook meals the ordinary way in another.

REDS NOW HAVE SHOW

For First Time Cincinnati Club Picked as Winner.

Joe Tinker Will Strengthen Infield Where It Was Weakest—Good Haul Made When Beals Becker Was Secured From New York.

Cincinnati, for the first time in years, is picked to be an acute contender for the National league baseball championship. Its selection is due to its having a new and versatile manager in Joe Tinker, formerly of the Cubs. Cincinnati is said to have had a missing link in its line-up ever since Tommy Corcoran left the team in 1906. Corcoran played short and the ex-Cub is now expected to supply the missing link that has kept the Reds from winning a pennant.

It is generally conceded that with Tinker at short the Reds will be at least 50 per cent. better than last year, when they put up a remarkable fight. Baseball men in President Lynch's organization say the club would have finished better, and possibly would have won a flag, if Garry Herrmann had had an infielder of Tinker's caliber. They expect the former Cub to place the club in the thick of the battle with Chicago, New York and Pittsburg. Their contention is that he has men who can hit the ball with any other set in the organization, who can field as well, and who have the speed. If he can obtain better than fair pitching, it is thought he will give the first division teams a lot of worry.

Tinker's infield, taken at a glance, is not the worst in the league. It was only mediocre last season, and in spite of that did remarkably well. Tinker's presence will make it one of the fastest in the league. No club in the organization, except Brooklyn, can boast of a better first baseman than Hoblitzell. His true ability has not been brought out yet, but it will be with Tinker at the helm. Egan is a sterling second baseman, but was handicapped by not having an experienced shortstop to help him. Assisting Tinker at Second, Egan is expected to be a wonder.

The right side of Tinker's infield and half of the left can be compared with any of the other seven teams. Third base is a perpelxing problem for the new manager. He has a competent man in Eddie Grant, but the latter has lost much of his aggressiveness and hitting strength. It is thought, however, with Tinker at short Grant will play as he did with the Phillies. Should he do so, Tinker will have a good infield. He has fair utility men in Esmond and McDonald.

Tinker's duties are light when it comes to choosing men to play the outfield positions, although he did lose a good man in Mitchell. Some say the Reds will profit by the Mitchell trade. He had been with the Reds so long that he lost his enthusiasm. Marsans, the Cuban player, is an excellent man to take his place. He is assured of playing regularly in right field, as he is a natural .300 batter, fast and showing development in his headwork.

Beals Becker.

Bescher will be in left field and today ranks as the leader of the league. That takes into consideration his fielding, batting, throwing and base running. He fell below the .300 mark last summer, which should not have happened, experts say. It is expected, though, that he will climb above this figure this season under Tinker's system of playing. Bescher also ought to be better in base running and fielding with the spirit and ginger Tinker plans to inject into the club.

A fairly good haul was made when Beals Becker was secured from New York for the waiver price. It is not likely he will play center field, as Tinker has a better man in Bates. Becker is fleet, but is only a fair hitter and fielder. Bates possesses all these requisites and like Bescher is assured of a regular berth. He injured his leg last season and played in only eighty-nine games for an average of .289. Cincinnati's outfield is to be ranked with the best, critics say.

Golding Finds His Successor.

George Golding, the champion heel and toe walker of the world, now living in Toronto, is of the opinion that there is a walker in Denmark who sooner or later, will succeed him as champion. His name is V. E. Gylke. He competed in the 10,000 meters walk at the Stockholm Olympic games, making a good showing. The Dane is a natural walker, with a smooth and finished style.

DePalma Gives Up Racing.

Ralph DePalma, winner of the 1912 Vanderbilt cup, has retired from the racing game. DePalma has not fully recovered from the injuries he sustained in the collision with Caleb Bragg at Milwaukee, and he doubts his ability to "come back" as a driver. He will enter the automobile business in El Paso, Tex., it was said

VALUABLE AS HITTER AND AS BACKSTOP

Ed Sweeney, Catcher of New York Yankees.

One of the most valuable members of the Yankee squad claims Chicago as his home. When Manager Frank Chance opens the season with the New York team he will find Sweeney a valuable aid both as a hitter and as a backstop. Ed can be called a veteran player by now, having competed for several years in fast company.

Notes of Sportdom

Chicago and vicinity has 50 golf clubs.

Stanislaus Zbyszko weighs 240 pounds.

The City of Mexico has baseball league playing weekly games.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston is president of the Municipal Athletic association.

The Columbia university soccer eleven has Chang, a Chinaman, among its forwards.

University of Chicago basket ball players seem afflicted with the old disease of nearly-itis.

Baltimore will bid for the National and Middle States rowing races. The latter is annually rowed on Labor day.

Brooklyn billiard players, like the baseball men, seem to have the quality of coming close, but never quite land.

Outfielder Weed of the Northwestern league has a record that would be hard to beat. He caught 612 flies in a single season.

Henry Gowdy, who caught a few games and also covered first base for a short time for the Braves, has been sold to Buffalo.

Glenn Warner denies he received $2,500 for Thorpe's release to McGraw. Will Christy Mathewson kindly look into this?

Joe Boehling, Clark Griffith's young southpaw, says if there is anybody who is going to win a berth on the Washington team it is he.

Manager Stallings, of the Boston National club, states that there is absolutely no chance of Tyler, Perdue or Sweeney being traded by him.

They say Chief Meyers didn't know much more baseball when he joined the Giants than does Jim Thorpe today. Is that a knock or a boost?

"Constant Reader" writes to say he likes baseball players on the field, but not as authors. But even that is not as bad as having them in vaudeville.

Here's a new scheme of Manager McGraw's. On the trips of the club he will give the youngsters the lower berths and put the vets in the uppers.

The oddest baseball series ever played would be a world's clash between the New Yorks, led by Chance, and the Chicago Cubs, owned by Murphy.

"Bud" Clement, former third baseman of the Philadelphia Central High School team, has signed to play with the Trenton club, of the Tri-State league.

"Congratulations on coming into a good town"—McGraw. "Thanks, Mac!"—Chance. There was no knock in this. It was a case of showing neighborliness, that's all.

Five Cubans will appear in big league uniforms in 1913. It is now up to the newspapers of that island to triple their force of correspondents in the United States.

Some gink dares to remark that the combined salaries of the three regular outfielders of the Red Sox is less than the salary said to have been demanded by Ty Cobb.

What's the betting that Mr. William Charles Keliikaapunihonua of the University of Chicago baseball squad is not nicknamed "Kelly" by those original college kidders?

That baseball is a lucrative profession is shown from the manner in which the players are buying up good farm land. Fred Clarke is fast purchasing Montana and Kansas.

MANY WRITERS IN BASEBALL

Another Member of Newspaper Profession Enters Ranks of National Sport as Secretary.

When William Locke bought the Philadelphia National league team he was not the first member of the newspaper profession to occupy the executive chair of a major league club. Ban Johnson, president of the American league, was a baseball writer in Cincinnati 20 years ago. Harry Pulliam was a Louisville city editor before becoming secretary of the Louisville club, and later became president of the National league. Ernest Barnard, vice-president of the Cleveland club, was a baseball writer in Columbus. President Charley Murphy, of the Chicago Cubs, once wrote baseball for a Cincinnati daily, and ex-President Horace Fogel, of the Philadelphia Nationals, was a Philadelphia baseball reporter. Herman Nickerson was sporting editor of a Boston newspaper before accepting the secretaryship of the Boston Nationals, and John B. Foster wrote baseball in New York before becoming secretary of the New York Nationals.

Copyright Underwood & Underwood

John B. Foster.

Mr. Foster succeeded Mr. R. H. McCutcheon almost at the same time that Mr. H. N. Hempstead succeeded Mr. Frank Brush (his late father-in-law) as president of the Giants. They will both keep close watch on Mr. Frank Farrell and Frank Chance, who aspire to make the "Hilltop" of the New York American league more popular than the Giants.

Reveals His Name.

Ted Corbett, veteran player and manager, last year with Beaumont in the Texas league, was married recently and had to tip off his real name, dropped because the scorers could not spell it. It runs something like this: Czkbapliesbki. The bride was Miss Cecile Czaplewski. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett are said to be distantly related. It's a great old American game, anyway you look at it.

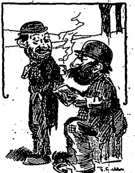
Another Cuban Signed.

Manager Percy Wilder of the Jacksonville Sally league champions has signed another Cuban, recommended by Victor Munoz. He is Theodore Perez, an infielder. He will report with Manuel Cueto and expects to work his way up to the majors.

Every sciatic sufferer should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood. That is all there is to the treatment for sciatica. It isn't long before you feel relief from the agonizing pains, because the nerves are being properly nourished. Best of all, the pains don't return.

Get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from your druggist, 50 cents per box or $2.50 for six boxes, or from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Write for our free booklet, "Nervous Disorders."

SUITED HIM.



"I've just been reading in this history of France all about Charlotte Corday. She sure was a great dame, all right."

"What did she do?"

"Killed a guy what was taking a bath."

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I strained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having Backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspond with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.

W. D. Smith.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Plea for Liberty.

Mrs. B. was entertaining a few friends and Elsie was allowed to remain in the room, provided she made no disturbance. But she was interested and talkative and asked so many questions that at last her mother became exasperated.

"Elsie, if you open your mouth another time, you'll have to go back upstairs. Now, remember!"

Elsie was accustomed to obey, so, for a long time, Elsie's lips were kept tightly closed. At last, however, she touched her mother and said softly:

"Mamma, can I open my mouth if I don't say anything?"—Chicago Tribune.

Expected Result.

"What did Mame do when ma told her she must take that dress to pieces?"

"I tell you she was ripping mad."

Day dreams are more pleasant than profitable, unless one gets busy and converts them into fact.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

After a struggling man succeeds in marrying an heiress he gives up the struggle.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Many a girl with a soft voice possesses a marble heart.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For
Backache Rheumatism
Kidneys and Bladder
Contains No Habit Forming Drugs

Trade Mark.

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE,
The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.
The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

Pettit's FOR SORE Eye RED EYES Salve

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 12—1913.

6 Silver Spoons Free

For 100 GALVANIC Soap Wrappers

THESE SPOONS must not be confused with the USUAL premium silverware. The spoons shown HERE are the same as you would buy at your jewelers. They are GENUINE Rogers ware, the beautiful and exclusive LaVigne or Grape pattern, finished in the fashionable French Gray. Each spoon is guaranteed extra heavy A 1 silver plate on a WHITE metal base. With ordinary wear they will last a life time.

Actual spoon regular 6 inch length

Here is the Offer

One spoon given for 20 Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) and one 2c stamp or SIX SPOONS for 100 Galvanic wrappers and five 2c stamps. Coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder count the same as wrappers.

Why You Should Buy Galvanic by the Box

1st. It is cheaper than buying a few cakes at a time.

2nd. When the wrappers are removed the soap dries out and goes almost twice as far as when fresh.

3rd. You get six Rogers Silver Teaspoons.

Mail wrappers to the premium department

B. J. Johnson Soap Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

WORMS.

"Worms", that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

Where It Happened.

A seven-year-old colored boy was before Judge Taylor in Juvenile court not long ago for shooting at his playmate with a rifle. As is customary in all such cases, the attorney in questioning the boy asked:

"You were in the state of Indiana, Marion county, when this happened, were you not?"

The little fellow studied a minute and then answered:

"No, sah. Ah was on th' front po'ch."—Indianapolis News.

Some girls are so eager to thump a piano they can't wait to wash the dishes.

It Pays to Clip

HORSES, MULES and COWS. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

The Stewart
Ball Bearing
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer. Every machine guaranteed to please. PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Wells and Ohio Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for complete new catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free on request.

ALBERTA

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.,
or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

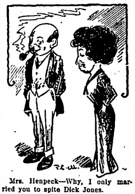
Brent Good

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

In this age of research and experiment, all nature is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides in the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine is that of Therapion, which has been used with great success in French Hospitals and that it is worthy the attention of those who suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., there is no doubt. In fact it seems evident from the big stir created amongst specialists, that THERAPION is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. It is of course impossible to tell sufferers all we should like to tell them in this short article, but those who would like to know more about this remedy that has effected so many—we might almost say, miraculous cures, should send addressed envelope for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. and decide for themselves whether the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 is what they require and have been seeking in vain during a life of misery, suffering, ill health and unhappiness. Therapion is sold by druggists or mail $1.00. Fougera Co., 90 Beekman St., New York.

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

HIS CHANCE.



Mrs. Henpeck—Why, I only married you to spite Dick Jones.

Mr. Henpeck—Glad to hear it. Heretofore I thought it was because you had a grudge against me.

Too Late for Answer.

Henry Watterson, the well-known American journalist, told this story at a recent dinner party:

"One day when I was the city editor of a small newspaper, a fine turkey was left at the office. We all hankered after the bird, but the editor finally claimed it, took it home, and had it cooked for dinner. The next day a letter was handed in to him, which he opened and read:

"'Mr. Editor—I sent you a turkey yesterday which had been the cause of much dispute among us. To settle a bet, will you please state in tomorrow's issue what the turkey died of?'"

Perils of the Aviator.

During one of the aviation meets a young woman went through the hangars under the guidance of a mechanic. After asking all the usual foolish questions that aviators and their assistants have to answer during a tour of inspection, she wanted to know: "But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens? Can't you come down?" "That's exactly the trouble," responded the willing guide. "There are now three men up in the air in France with their engines stopped. They can't get down and are starving to death."

IN A SHADOW.

Inveterate Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an Ill. woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me I was liable to become paralyzed at any time, so I was in constant dread. I took no end of medicine—all to no good.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

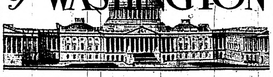
"I have never had one spell of sick headache since, and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time." Name given upon request.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

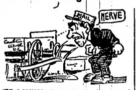
Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers everywhere.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Sent the Congressman's Cedar Box by Freight



WASHINGTON.—While the postoffice department has long since stopped the shipment of plows and household furniture through the United States mails by the use of a congressional frank, it still permits a member of congress to frank to and from his home a large cedar chest, in which he is supposed to carry his letter files and other documents necessary to the proper handling of his congressional affairs. Time was when a member could send home a rolltop desk or a family dining table on his congressional frank, but when a few more daring members used their special mail privilege to frank lumber wagons and pianos, the department called a halt, limiting congressmen to the cedar chest, as aforesaid.

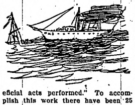
That at least one of Uncle Sam's postmasters was not aware of the cedar chest privilege was proved recently to the entire satisfaction of Representative Rucker of Colorado. After the campaign Judge Rucker moved his office from a Denver hotel to his farm at Rucker ridge, near Fort Logan. Departing later for Washington he sent a farm wagon with his cedar chest to a rural postoffice near by for dispatch by mail to Washington. A week after his arrival here the cedar chest had not put in its appearance and the matter was reported to the Washington postal authorities with a request to trace. After several days had failed to produce the much needed box the Colorado member, desperate at not being able to handle much of his correspondence, wired the postmaster at the rural postoffice to which his box had been delivered.

The next day brought no response from the rural postmaster, nor the next nor the next; but on the fourth day by this time frantic statesman found the following letter in his morning mail:

"Dear Judge: I didn't see no use in making you pay for a telegram about that box, for I thought you must have taken all the clothes you needed right away in your trunk. The man brought the box here all right, but it was a week before I could hail anybody with a wagon going to the station. I finally got it there, as you will see by the inclosed waybill, and I hope it gets through all right."

And with the letter was unmistakable evidence that the rural postmaster had shipped the judge's box by freight, collect.

Uncle Sam's Revenue Cutters Were Busy in 1912



THE United States revenue cutter service—the Red Cross of the sea—broke all its previous heroic and humanitarian records during the fiscal year 1912. Thousands of lives and hundreds of tempest-tossed vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at nearly $11,000,000, were saved from the perils of stormswept seas by the little cutters which guard the coastline of the United States in an unbroken line, from Maine to Texas, and from Alaska to California, nervously alert for the "S O S."

The annual report of Capt. E. P. Berthoof, commandant of the service, made public the other day, is a recitation of thrilling adventure of this arm of the federal government, older than the American navy. A total of 260 distressed vessels were assisted during the year, and their burden of 2,212 souls rescued from impending death. One hundred and six persons were actually saved from drowning.

"For every dollar the government invested in the maintenance of the revenue cutter service," says Capt. Berthof, "there has been a return of $4.36 in the form of property saved from the perils of the sea, and this in addition to lives saved and other beneficial acts performed." To accomplish this work there have been 25 cruising cutters and 12 harbor vessels and launches employed during the year.

Among other unusual incidents, Capt. Bertholf told of how "piratical native wreckers" swarmed down upon the Hamburg-American steamer Prinz Joachim when, with a large party of American tourists aboard, including William J. Bryan, she stranded on Atwood Cay, Bahama Islands, November 22, 1911. The revenue cutter Algonquin restored order by standing guard over the steamer and arming her crew.

Two mutinies were quelled by the cutters during last year—one on the Haitian gunboat Ferrier in Charleston, S. C., harbor, and the other on the Uruguayan bark Brema in Mobile bay.

In an Untraveled Section of the Capital City

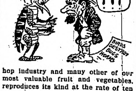
THERE is an untraveled section of the Pierce Mill road which invites to a picturesque walk. This ancient road rambles along through an interesting country from Wisconsin avenue to Connecticut avenue, but east of the latter splendid highway the traveler who would enter Rock Creek park will turn southeast along Connecticut avenue till coming to Tilden street, which leads to the park edge. Then, by passing the more than century-old spring house, a gray stone structure roofed by green and mossy shingles, which was erected by Isaac Pierce in 1801, you enter Rock Creek park at Pierce's mill by way of the Pierce Mill road.

On the east side of Connecticut avenue grading and building have effaced the Pierce Mill road, but strike eastward, and opposite the south front of Holy Cross academy look to the right, and you will find an untraveled and abandoned road. The stony way is nearly covered with brown turf, and where it is not so covered the white quartz with which the roadbed was once repaired is grown with moss and gray lichen. Low banks on the sides show how the road was worn down.

Pines—poor, stunted specimens—border the road, and on the right hand the traveler looks across Tilden street, which lies below, and southward, and eastward over a considerable extent of the city. You are led on through thickets of small pines, whose green is grateful, and through a copse of oaks dismally bare and with a few brown, shriveled leaves still holding fast to the sapless branches.

The eastward course of the road is broken by a sharp turn which leads down the hill through which Tilden street was cut and into the ravine or vale through which many of the older travelers passed on their way to and from the mill. On the left there is a high bank and a steep hill closely grown with a tangle of vines. On the right a hillside slopes gently upward, and this slope is covered with open oak woods and thickly strewn with dead red-brown oak leaves. A little distance farther and this road merges into Tilden street.

Cost of Bugs More Than the Upkeep of Schools



IF all the 600 colleges, and all the college endowments in the United States should be destroyed tomorrow the insect tax of one year not only would replace them, but would leave a balance sufficient to endow thirty-two new universities in the sum of $10,000,000 each.

It costs more by many millions each year to feed our insects than to educate our 20,000,000 children.

It is clear to those who know most about the subject that unless radical and immediate measures are adopted to restore a sure, safe and natural equilibrium between insectivorous birds and their foods, the time will soon come when the annual loss caused by insects to agriculture in this country alone will be counted in billions instead of millions of dollars. The estimated annual loss to farmers through insects is now $800,000,000.

The hessian fly in 1904 cost the wheat-growing states $50,000,000. Chinch bugs cost the crops in the Mississippi Valley $100,000,000 in one year. Rocky Mountain locusts, in their years of greatest activity, cost the northwest more than $150,000,000. Cutworms have caused a loss of $100,000,000 at one time. Thus it is seen that the terrible loss of $800,000,000 in one year is fairly easy of proof.

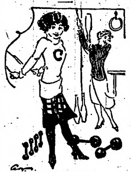
The fecundity of many insects is beyond imagination. The green leaf louse or aphis, so destructive of the hop industry and many other of our most valuable fruit and vegetables, reproduces its kind at the rate of ten sextillion to the pair in one season. These inconceivable figures mean 40,000 for every square inch of land that is above water. Placed in the Indian file, ten to the inch, it would take light, traveling at the rate of 180,000 miles per second, 2,500 years to reach the file leader.

Fortunately for the protection of humanity against its insect enemies, birds are among the most important agencies in staying the inroads of insect devastation. Most birds eat most of the time and eat insects and little else.

Worth Remembering.

"You have never suffered from financial reverses?" "No," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "Finance is like dancing. When the market turns around and goes the other way you must reverse with it."

A SUGGESTION.



"Man is but clay, after all."

"In order to keep up with the times, I suppose a modern man ought to be made of reinforced concrete."

The world likes a good loser, especially if it gets some of his money.

Equally as Good.

A Sunday school teacher in the middle west asked all of her pupils who wished to go to heaven to hold up their right hands. All did but one little girl.

"Why, Mary," said the teacher, "why don't you hold up your hand today, just as you did last Sunday when I asked the same question?"

"I know," said Mary, "but papa has just got tickets for Los Angeles."

Anyhow, Boy Had the Right Idea.

An overgrown schoolboy who found English grammar entirely beyond him was given the sentence "The girl purchased a hat" to diagram.

"Now, of what word is 'hat' the object?" asked the teacher, encouragingly.

"Hat is the object of girl," stammered the youth.

"Perhaps you're right," replied the teacher.

Its Nature.

"What's the weather report?"
"Blowing great guns."
"Great report!"

A GENEROUS GIFT

Free to Readers of This Paper

Professor Munyon has just issued a most useful almanac containing a number of his best essays, including the two wonderful articles, "Don't Be a Cipher" and "The Power of Love." The almanac also contains illustrated instructions for Character Reading, gives the meaning of your birth month, the interpretation of dreams, complete weather forecasts for the Northern States, Pacific Slope and Southern States. In fact, it is a magazine almanac.

It will be sent you absolutely free. With it we will include any one full-size 25c. Munyon Remedy, our Rheumatism Remedy for rheumatism, our Kidney Remedy for kidney trouble, our Dyspepsia Remedy for indigestion, our Paw Paw Pills for biliousness or constipation. Not a penny to pay. Address The Munyon Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDY FRUITS FLOWERS And ORNAMENTALS

Our Free Catalog Tells How To Grow Them

Strand's Nursery, Box 39, Taylors Falls, Minn.

Woman Is As Old As She Looks

No woman wants to look old. Many in their effort to look youthful resort to the "beauty doctor's" prescriptions. Their mistake is that they visit the wrong department in the drug store.

Beauty depends upon health.

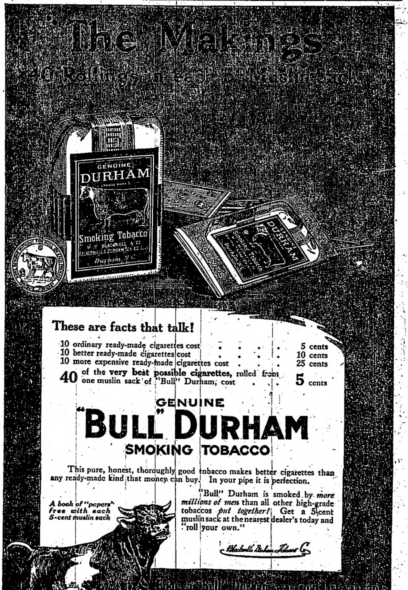
Worry, sleepless nights, headaches, pains, disorders, irregularities and weaknesses of a distinctly feminine character in a short time bring the dull eye, the "crow's feet," the haggard look, drooping shoulders, and the faltering step.

To retain the appearance of youth you must retain health. Instead of lotions, powders and paints, ask your druggist for

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

This famous medicine strikes at the very root of these enemies of your youthful appearance. It makes you not only *look* young, but *feel* young.

Your druggist can supply you in liquid or tablet form; or send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y. and a trial box will be mailed you.



"The Makings"

40 Rollings in each [illegible] Muslin Sack

These are facts that talk!

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost	25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost	5 cents

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

This pure, honest, thoroughly good tobacco makes better cigarettes than any ready-made kind that money can buy. In your pipe it is perfection.

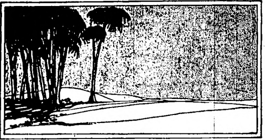
"Bull" Durham is smoked by *more millions of men* than all other high-grade tobaccos *put together!* Get a 5-cent muslin sack at the nearest dealer's today and "roll your own."

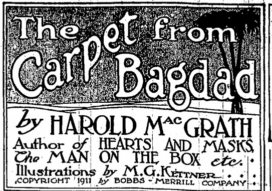
A book of "papers" free with each 5-cent muslin sack

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.





The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MACGRATH

Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.

Illustrations by M. G. KETTNER

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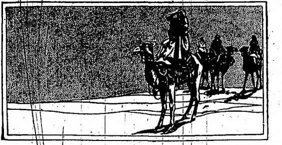
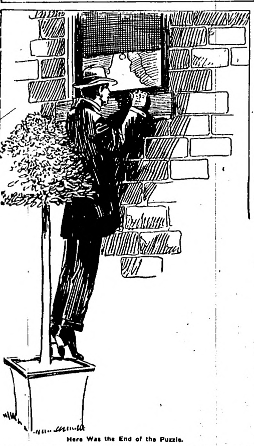




Here Was the End of the Puzzle.

SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will arrange any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is renting house in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones comes to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune. The three captives are rescued by Henry Ackermann, who is in charge of a carpet caravan. Mahomed escapes. Mrs. Chedsoye discovers the absence of Fortune and leaves for New York, taking the girl's belongings with her. Through forged letters Mrs. Chedsoye, the major and their accomplices take possession of Jones' New York home. Jones, Ryanne and Fortune arrive at Damascus. Ryanne fails in his resolution to lead a better life. Ryanne secretly leaves for New York. At Jones' solicitation his partner, Mortimer, offers Fortune a home, but she declines. Jones then declares his love and finds that it is reciprocated.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

"I love you," he said; "I love you better than all the world."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure? Can you doubt it?"

"Sometimes."

"Why . . ."

But she interrupted him quickly. "In all this time you have never asked me if I love you. Why haven't you?"

"I have been afraid."

"Ask me!"

"Do you love me?" his heart missing a beat.

She leaned toward him swiftly. "Here is my answer," pursing her lips.

"Fortune!"

"Be careful! I've a terrible temper."

But she was not quite prepared for such roughness. She could not stir, so strongly did he hold her to his heart. Not only her lips, but her eyes, her cheeks, her throat, and again her lips. He hurt her, but her heart sang. No man could imitate love like that.

"That is the way I want to be loved. Always love me like that. Never wait for me to ask. Come to me at all times, no matter how I am engaged, and take me in your arms, roughly like this. Then I shall know. I have been so lonely; my heart has been so filled with love and none to receive it! I love you. I haven't asked why; I don't care. When it began I do not know either. But it is in my heart, strong and for ever."

"Heart o'mine, I'm going to be the finest lover there ever was!"

The great ship came up the bay slowly. It was a clear, sparkling, winter day, and the towering minarets of business stood limned against the pale-blue sky with a delicacy not unlike Japanese shell-carving. A thousand thousand ribbons of cheery steam wavered and slanted and dartled; the river swarmed with bustling ferries and eager tugs; and great floats of ice bumped and jammed about the invisible highways.

"This is where I live," said George, running his arm under hers. "The greatest country in the world, with the greatest number of mistaken ideas," he added humorously.

"What is it about the native land that clutches at our hearts so? I am an American, and yet I was born in the south of France. I went to school for a time near Philadelphia. America, America! Can't I be an American, even if I was born elsewhere?"

"You can never be president," he said gravely.

"I don't want to be president!" She snuggled closer to him. "All I want to be is a good man's wife; to watch the kitchen to see that he gets good things to eat; to guard his comforts; to laugh when he is sad; to nurse him when he is ill; to be all and everything to him in adversity as well as in prosperity; a true wife." She touched his sleeve with her cheek. "And I don't want him to think that he must always be with me; if he belongs to a man-club, he must go there once in a while."

"I am very happy," was all he could say.

"George, I am uneasy. I don't know why. It's my mother, my uncle, and Horace. I am going to meet them somewhere. I know it. And I worry about you."

"About me? That's foolish." He smiled down at her.

"Ah, why did my mother seek to renew the acquaintance with you? Why did Horace have you kidnaped into the desert? There can be no such a thing as the United Romance and Adventure company. It is a cloak for something more sinister."

"Pshaw! What's the use of worrying, little woman? Whatever schemes they had must be out of joint by now. Sometimes I think I must be dreaming, little girl."

"I am not little. I'm almost as tall as you are."

"You are vastly taller in many ways."

"Don't be too sure. I am human; I have my moods. I am sometimes crotchety; sometimes unjust and quick of temper."

"All right; I want you, temper and all, just the same."

"But will they like me? Won't they think I'm an adventuress, or something like that?"

"Bless your heart, not in a thousand years! I'm a pretty wise man in some ways, and they know it."

And so it proved to be. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer greeted them at the pier in Hoboken. One glance at the face of the girl was sufficient. Mrs. Mortimer held out her arms. It was a very fine thing to do.

"I was in doubt at first," she said frankly. "George is so guileless. But to look at you, my child, would scatter the doubts of a Thomas. Will you let me be your mother, if only for a little while?" with a wise and tender smile.

Shyly Fortune accepted the embrace. Never had she been so happy. Never had she felt arms like these about her.

"What did he cable you?" she asked in a whisper.

"That he loved you and wanted me to mother you against that time when he might have the right to take you as his own. Has he that right?"

"Yes. And oh! he is the bravest and tenderest man I know; and below it all he is only a boy."

Mrs. Mortimer patted her hand. A little while later all four went over to the city and drove uptown to the Mortimer home. On the way Fortune told her story, simply, without avoiding any essential detail. And all her new mother did was to put an arm about her and draw her closer.

The Mortimer home was only three blocks away from George's. So, when dinner was over, George declared that he would run over and take a look at his own house. He wanted to wander about the rooms a bit, to fancy how it would look when Fortune walked at his side. He promised to return within an hour. He had forgotten many things, ordinarily important; such as wiring his agent, his butler and cook, who were still drawing their wages. He passed along the street above which was his own. He paused for a moment to contemplate the great banking concern. And the president of this bank was the elder brother of Ryanne! Lots of queer kinks in the world; lots of crooked turnings. He passed on, turned the corner, and strode toward his home, ran up the steps. Three doors below ecstasy thrilling his heart. Lightly he noticed two automobiles. He gave them only a cursory glance. He took out his ring of keys, found the night-latch and thrust it into the keyhole. He never had believed in this putting up of iron gates and iron shutters. A night-latch and a caretaker who came round once a day was enough for any sensible person. He turned the key. Eh? It didn't seem to go round. He tried several times, but without success. Puzzled, he struck a match and stopped before the keyhole.

It was a new one.

CHAPTER XXI.

A Bottle of Wine.

George stood irresolutely upon the steps. A new keyhole! What the deuce did the agent mean by putting a new keyhole in the door without notifying him? As the caretaker never entered that door, it was all the agent's fault. There was no area-way in front, but between George's house and the next there was a court eight feet in width, running to the dividing wall between the bank property and his own. A grille gate protected this court. George had a key. The gate opened readily enough. His intention was to enter by the basement-door. But he suddenly paused. To his amazement he saw just below the library curtain a thin measure of light. Light! Some one in the house! He did the most sensible thing possible: he stood still till the shock left him. Some one in the house, some one who had no earthly or heavenly business there! Near the window stood a tubbed bay-tree. Cautiously he mounted this, holding the ledge of the window with his fingers. That he did not instantly topple over with a great noise was due to the fact that he was temporarily paralyzed.

Here was the end of the puzzle. The riddle of the United Romance and Adventure Company was solved. At last he understood why Mrs. Chedsoye had sought him, why Ryanne had kidnapped him. But for his continuing his journey upon the German-Lloyd boat, he would have come home a week too late; he would have missed being a spectator (already an innocent contributor) to one of the most daring and ingenious bank-robberies known in the pages of metropolitan crime. There was Mrs. Chedsoye, intrusively handsome as ever; there was her rascally card-sharper brother, that ingrate who called himself Ryanne, and three unknown men. The impudence of it; the damnable insolence of it! And there they were, toasting their success in a brace of his own vintage-champagne! But the wine was, after all, inconsequential. It was what he saw upon the floor that caught him by the throat. His knees weakened, but he held on grimly to his perch.

White bags of gold, soiled bags of gold, and neat packs of green and yellow notes: riches! Twenty bags and as many packets of currency; a million, not a penny under that! George was seized with a horrible desire to yell with laughter. He felt the cachinnations bubble in his throat. He swallowed violently and gnawed his lips. They had got into his house under false pretenses and had tunneled back into the Merchant-Mechanic Bank, of which Horace's brother was president and in which he, George P. A. Jones, always carried a large private balance! It was the joke of the century.

As quietly as he possibly could, he stepped down from his uncertain perch. In the fine fury that followed his amazement, his one thought was to summon the police at once, to confront the wretches in their villainy; but once outside in the street, he cooled. Instantly he saw the trial in court. Fortune as witness against her own mother. That was horrible and not to be thought of. But what could he do? He was shaken to his soul. The stupendous audacity of such a plan! To have worked out every detail, down to the altering of the keyhole to prevent surprise! He saw the automobiles. They were leaving that night. If he acted at all, it must be within an hour; in less than that time they would be loading the cars. His mind began to rid itself of its confusion. Without the aid of the police; and presently he saw the way to do it.

He was off at a dog-trot, upon the balls of his feet, silently. Within five minutes he was mounting the steps to the Mortimer home, and in another minute was inside. The others saw directly that something serious had happened.

"What's the trouble, George? House vanished?" asked Mortimer.

"Have you got a brace of revolvers?" said George quietly.

"Two automatics. But . . . ."

"Give them to me," less evenly in tone. "Will you call up Arthur Wadsworth, president of the Merchant-Mechanic Bank?"

"The bank?"

"Yes, the bank. You know, it is just in the rear of my house."

Here Fortune came forward. All the bright color was gone from her cheeks; the old mask of despair had re-formed. She needed no further enlightenment.

"Are you going back there?" she asked.

"Yes, dear; I must. Mr. Mortimer will go with me."

"And I?"

"No, heart o' mine; you've got to stay here."

"If you do not take me with you, you will not find me here when you return."

"My child," began Mortimer soothingly, "you must not talk like that. There will be danger."

"Then notify the police, and let the danger rest upon their shoulders," she said, her jaws set squarely.

"I can't call in the police," replied George, miserable.

"Shall I tell you why?"

"Dearest, can't you understand that it is you I am thinking of?"

"I am determined. If I do not go with you, you shall never see me again. My mother is there!"

Tragedy. Mrs. Mortimer stretched out a hand, but the girl did not see it. Her mother; her own flesh and blood! Oh, the poor child!

"Come, then," said George, in despair. "But you are hurting me, Fortune."

"Forgive me, but I must go with you. I must!"

"Get me the revolvers, Mr. Mortimer. We'll wait for Wadsworth. Will you please telephone him? I'm afraid I couldn't talk steadily enough. Explain nothing save that it concerns his bank."

George sat down. Not during those early days of the journey across the desert had he felt so pitiably weak and inefficient.

Fortune paced the room, her arms folded tightly across her breast. Strange, there was neither fear nor pain in her heart, only a wild wrath.

When Mortimer returned from the telephone, saying that Wadsworth would be right over, he asked George to explain fully what was going on. It was rather a long story. George managed to get through it with a coherency understandable, but no more.

George inspected the revolvers carefully to see if they were loaded.

The bell rang, and Arthur Wadsworth came in. Mortimer knew him; George did not. He drew his interest as it fell due and deposited it in another bank. That was the extent of his relations with Arthur Wadsworth, president of the Merchant-Mechanic Bank of New York.

Arthur was small, thin, blond like his brother, but the hair was so light upon the top of his head that he gave one the impression that he was bald. His eyes looked out from behind half-shut lids; his cheeks were cadaverous; his pale lips met in a straight, unpleasant line. There was not the slightest resemblance between the two brothers, either in their bodies or in their souls. George recognized this fact immediately. He disliked the man instinctively, just as he could not help admiring his rogue of a brother.

"I want you to go with me to my house at once," began George.

"Please explain."

George disliked the voice even more than the man himself. "Everything will be explained there," he replied.

"This is very unusual," the banker complained.

"You will find it so. Come." George moved toward the hall, the revolvers in his coat-pocket.

"But I insist . . . ."

"Mr. Wadsworth, everything will be fully explained to you the moment you enter my house. More I shall not tell you. You are at liberty to return home."

"It concerns the bank?" The voice had something human in it now; a note of affection.

Arthur Wadsworth loved the bank as a man loves his sweetheart, but more explicitly, as a miser loves the hoard hidden in the stocking.

"It concerns the bank?" he repeated, torn by doubt.

George shrugged. "Let us be going."

"Will it be necesary to call in the police?"

"No."

"I suppose, then," said Wadsworth bitterly, wondering, too, over the strange animosity of this young man he did not know—"I suppose I must do just as you say?"

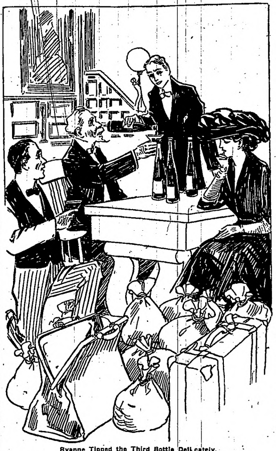
"Absolutely." George's teeth came together with a click.

The four of them passed out of the house, each singularly wrought with agitation. Fortune walked ahead with George. Neither spoke. They could hear the occasional protest from the banker into Mortimer's ear; but Mortimer did not open his lips. They came to the house, and then George whispered his final instructions to Wadsworth. The latter, when he understood what was taking place, became wild with rage and terror; and it was only because George threatened to warn the conspirators that he subsided.

"And," went on George, "if you do not obey, you can get out of it the best you know how. Now, silence, absolute silence."

He pressed back the grille gate, and the others tiptoed after him.

* * *



Ryanne Tipped the Third Bottle Deli cately.

Ryanne tipped the third bottle delicately. Not a drop was wasted. How the golden beads swarmed up to the brim, to break into the essences of perfume! And this was good wine; twelve years in the bottle.

"It's like some dream; eh?"

Wallace smacked his lips loudly.

"Wallace," chided Ryanne, "you always drink like a sailor. You don't swallow champagne; you sip it, like this."

Major Callahan swayed his glass back and forth under his nose. "Smells like a vineyard after a rain."

"There's poetry for you!" laughed the butler.

Mrs. Chedsoye seemed absorbed in other things. She was trying to discover what it was that gave this supreme moment so flat a taste. It was always so; it was the chase, the goal was nothing. It was the excitement of going toward, not arriving at, the destination. Was she, who considered herself so perfect, a freak after all, shallow like a hill-stream and as aimless in her endeavors? Had she possessed a real enthusiasm for anything? She looked back along the twisted avenue of years. Had anything really stirred her profoundly? From the bags of gold her glance strayed up and over to Ryanne. Love? Love a man so weak that he could not let be the bottle? She had a horror of drunkenness, the inane giggles, the attending nausea; she had been through it all. Had she loved him, or was it because he loved her child? Even this she could not tell.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Glass Paving a Failure

Seven or eight years ago a plant was established at La Demie Lune, a suburb about four miles from Lyons, for making glass paving material. After many experiments carried out at the factory, the manufacturer applied to the Lyons municipality for the right to make a trial on one of the chief thoroughfares. The necessary authorization was granted, provided that the inventor would bear the entire expense of the undertaking. The place chosen for laying the glass pavement was a section of the Place de la Republique, where traffic of cabs, automobiles and wagons of all kinds is very heavy. The glass bricks remained in place for less than two years, and were then taken out, as they were in very poor condition. The edges were all broken, and in many cases the blocks were split through and through. The opinion of officials at that time was to the effect that this glass pavement could be used under favorable circumstances for footpaths, but not for the middle of streets.

Scandinavians.

The term "Scandinavians" is not confined to the Norwegians. The Norwegians are indeed Scandinavians, but so also are the Swedes, Danes and Icelanders. For that matter, the Germans, English and Americans of English stock are also of the Scandinavian stock, since it is more than probable that Germany was originally stocked from the land of the Northmen, and it is from the North German stock that the so-called "Anglo-Saxon" comes. The Northman has written his name large in history and his breed is today ruling the world, and will continue to rule it, in all likelihood, to the end of time. There is no other blood so virile and powerful.

Danger to Aviators.

It is difficult to determine the cause of most aeroplane accidents, but during the investigation which followed the fatal accident to Lieutenant Sevelle recently in France an important discovery is said to have been made by eye-witnesses. This was that the wing of his Bleriot broke downward instead of upward, indicating that there was an extreme downward pressure as the operator started to volplane. Experiments lately made in France are said to have confirmed this, and it is now believed to be necessary to guy the wings as substantially above as below.

English School Boy Camps.

We are familiar with the open-air school, but at Harrow, in England, the County Council is of opinion that this system is capable of extension, so the headmaster has arranged for every boy in the county school to encamp for a week in turn in the playing fields. The boys will sleep in tents, and attend themselves to all their wants, even doing their own cooking one day during the week. They will rise at 6:30 a. m. and turn in at 9:30 p. m., and there will be five hours' teaching daily. There can be little doubt that such a system carries with it many advantages. It teaches boys to be self-reliant, tidy, and useful, and will entail no extra cost on the rates, other than that of the tents, for the boys provide their own food.

Swiss Now Welcome Motor Cars.

The Swiss have relaxed their well known hostility to motoring somewhat. The barring of motor cars affected principally Lucerne, the center of all cosmopolitan tourists. This action was due to local efforts. The authorities of the canton of Schwyz, after stubborn resistance, have now yielded and will permit motoring along the Kussnacht road, whereby the Italo-Swiss through route is now free.

King Owns All the Swans.

King George's gift of swans to Owen Sound recalls that all tame swans in British dominions belong to King George, and are lent by him to municipalities or individuals who he wishes to honor. In England, if straying swans are found, they are promptly forwarded to his majesty, who frequently rewards the finder by permitting him to keep the birds.

GOPHER NEWS NOTES.

Minnesota Events of the Week in Condensed Form.

Farmington.—Farmington will be "wet" another year, license having carried by 134 to 120.

Faribault.—Faribault's second election since the commission form of government was established, will be held on April 1.

Westbrook.—E. J. Hoagland of St. Paul, has purchased the Westbrook Sentinel of O. M. Quigley, who will retire.

Slayton.—Fred Day dropped dead while at work in the stockyards. His death occurred exactly one year to the hour after the death of his wife.

Lake Crystal.—This place recently adopted the commission form of government and will soon hold its first general election under the plan.

Winona.—The opening of the spring term at the Winona normal school finds twenty-six more students enrolled than during the winter term.

Litchfield.—The no-license people have filed a petition with the city recorder for a vote on the license question here at the annual election April 7.

Litchfield.—The citizens of Grove City voted in favor of issuing bonds not to exceed $5,000 for the purpose of electric lights. The plan is to transmit current from the plant in this city.

Fairmont.—At a meeting Monday night, the charter commission went thoroughly into the matter of the commission form of government, but decided, 11 to 4, to revise the present charter.

Mankato.—The good roads movement was given substantial help as the result of the township and village elections in Blue Earth county and vicinity. More money than usual was voted for road improvement.

Bemidji.—With $75,000 appropriated by congress for a federal building in Bemidji, the citizens find they cannot agree upon a site. In a straw vote taken by the Pioneer, the choice is found to lie between three downtown sites.

Mankato.—The time for filing for city offices voted upon by the people under the commission form of government has expired, and there are four candidates for mayor—G. Meyer, John Nyquist, George W. Scherer and Edgar Weaver.

Minneapolis.—Charles Boom, of Wheaton, student in the University of Minnesota school of agriculture, is in the St. Paul detention hospital suffering with smallpox. All students in the school are being vaccinated. Boom lived at Pendergast hall on the school campus, and it is believed that 700 students may have been exposed to the disease. His case was diagosed Saturday and the general vaccination began. Seventy-nine students were vaccinated Saturday.

Thief River Falls.—The Pennington County Fair association held its annual meeting here last week. The treasurer's statement, which was accepted, showed a favorable condition. The association has over $1,500 in its treasury and the value of its buildings is estimated at $750. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. G. A. Penney; first vice president, John Morgan; secretary, Rasmus Oen; secretary, Jesse LaBree; treasurer, Robert McGinn.

Owatonna.—Fred Schumann, assistant fire chief, was seriously injured while fighting the fire at the Sacred Heart academy when a part of the floor caved in after the fire was practically under control. Fireman E. Lippert and Frank Olejnicak were slightly hurt. Fire was discovered in the attic of the academy, and was not gotten under control for some hours. The building was valued at $40,000, and the loss will be nearly $25,000.

Minneapolis.—A March cold wave, driven in a snowstorm riding on a high wind, swept over Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and central Kansas Wednesday, turning a foretaste of spring back to winter. It did much damage in some sections and in some parts of the Northwest tied up traffic. In Minneapolis the storm was accompanied by a drop of 36 degrees in temperature within 12 hours. The mercury showed 15 degrees above zero at 1 o'clock this morning against 51 above at 1 p. m. Wednesday.

St. Paul.—That Minnesota is becoming a powerful factor in the activities of the commercial world is obvious from the reports brought to St. Paul by C. A. Matthews, assisant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railway, who returned home after two weeks' tour of the East. Mr. Matthews visited practically every large city in the East, and was impressed by the attitude of the Eastern people towards Minnesota. They look on Minnesota as the gateway to the Northwest and it is also looked upon as the state that has the land, the climate, the water, the soil and the transportation, he said.

Sleepy Eye.—In the high school auditorium Monday night was held the annual declamatory contest of the Sleepy Eye public school pupils. For five years W. W. Smith, cashier of the First National bank, has offered $15 cash to the three winners of the contest. The events have been largely attended and have proven to be prominent features of local public school life.

Rochester.—In the contest between the "dry" and "wet" forces in the village of Dodge Center the "drys" won and Dodge Center must do without saloons the coming year.

Little Falls.—Mayor S. P. Brick was defeated here for re-election by F. C. Johnson, by a majority of twenty, after a strenuous "gumshoe" campaign. Johnson entered the race on the last day for filing. The only issue was the personnel of the police force.

Red Wing.—A good roads convention, with delegates from every township in Goodhue county, was held in Red Wing Tuesday. R. C. Dunn of Princeton, J. T. Elwell of Minneapolis and State Highway Commissioner George W. Cooley were on the program.

Minnesota Historical

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913. NUMBER, 38.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN STORM

Large Portion of Omaha Devastated--Entire Central West Suffers--Indiana Hit.

Omaha.—More than 200 persons were killed and 400 were injured in a wind storm that demolished 450 homes, damaged hundreds of other buildings and caused a monetary loss of $5,000,000, according to reports available from the main path of the tornado in and near Omaha.

Count Cost in Dollars.

For the first time since the disastrous tornado of Easter Sunday, the people of Omaha began to count the cost both in lives and dollars. When a recount was made it was apparently more appalling than those who had studied the result were willing to admit.

The destitution was augmented when nearly three inches of snow fell over the stricken district, making entirely uninhabitable the houses of many who had prepared to retain temporary homes in partially destroyed structures. So far as money might relieve, conditions were perfect. Offers came from nearly every section of the country, and were made unconditionally.

$200 000 for Sufferers.

The city and state have either made or prepared to make appropriations to meet all emergency cases and relief corps are being organized to care for every case resulting in destitution.

In addition to this, newspapers and numerous other institutions have started subscription lists which already bring the total immediately available for relief to nearly $200,000.

Seven of Injured Die.

Seven persons injured in Sunday evening's tornado died in local hospitals. These were: Flora Cassell, a nurse at the Methodist hospital, who was caught in the destruction of the student nurses' home; J. D. Hogg, whose head was crushed when the house in which he was boarding, was demolished; A. W. Lavidge, living near the hospital; an unknown elderly woman, taken to Wise Memorial hospital; Earl Hook, a nine year old boy, and Mrs. R. R. Vanderen and baby.

Most of the casualties were in Omaha, which was stricken as never before. Nearby towns in Nebraska and across the Missouri river in Iowa also suffered severely. Wires were snapped off in all directions and it took many hours to gather and circulate news of the disaster.

All forms of communication were interrupted by the wind and only two or three wires were in working condition when daylight relieved a night of high tension, which at times almost became panic. Soldiers, state and national troops, poured into the city yesterday and are patrolling the residence districts, aiding the police to maintain order and relieve such cases of suffering as come to their notice.

Loss Occurs Sectionally.

The greatest loss of life occurred sectionally. Three points in the path of the storm offered the greatest sacrifices. These were at Fortieth and Farnam streets, where a crowd had sought refuge in a garage, at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, where a moving picture theater was demolished, and at Twenty-fourth and Willis avenue, where a pool room was wrecked. In each of these places the fatalities were large.

No such catastrophe ever had visited the city and it was overwhelmed by it. The citizens quickly rose to the situation, however, and measures of relief were organized promptly. Trinity cathedral was temporarily turned into a coffee house; priests visited homes that had been destroyed in many cases administering the last rites of the church and public bodies began the organization of relief committees.

Tornado Is Summarized.

Chicago.—Totals of dead and injured in the track of Sunday's storm are as follows, according to reports just received:

	Dead	Injured
Omaha and suburbs	152	320
Terre Haute, Ind.	18	250
Chicago	5	40
Yutan, Neb.	16	20
Berlin, Neb.	7	17
Council Bluffs, Iowa	12	13
Bartlett, Iowa	3	10
Weston, Iowa	2	2
Neola, Iowa	2	2
Glenwood, Iowa	5	2
Beebe, Iowa	..	2
Malvern, Iowa	.	2
Walton, Ill.	1	3
Sterling, Ill.	1	..
Traverse City, Mich.	1	..
Perth, Ind.	..	1
Total	223	694

By far the greatest damage was done in and near Omaha, Neb.

The gale left Omaha only to swoop on to towns in Iowa in the same destructive manner. The rage of the elements even extended in a somewhat abated form to points far to the east.

No sooner had the great wind passed than a second violent gale swept over much of the same territory, but with lessened fury.

What seems to have been a separate storm swept portions of Indiana, doing greatest damage in and near Terre Haute. There nearly a score of persons were slain and hundreds were injured. Other places in Indiana report lesser damage.

Flood swept through several Wisconsin cities, damaging many thousand dollars worth of goods in basements. Dams were washed out in many places and the released waters swept over the fields.

All Elements Seem to Meet in Chicago.

In Chicago, all the elements seemed to meet shortly after Easter Sunday had closed. The wind blew a violent gale, snow flew before it in some places, hail crushed windows under its propelling power in other parts of the city, and rain and sleet were dashed by it into the faces of belated pedestrians and those who were driven into the streets by the partial wrecking of their homes.

After the storm had passed, the wind died to a gentle breeze, the sun shone brightly and the warmth of spring pervaded the air.

Like a Separate Storm in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Eighteen persons known to have been killed, 250 injured, 275 homes destroyed and other property estimated at nearly a million dollars, was the toll of the tornado that devastated Terre Haute and vicinity Sunday night.

Now the officials in charge of the rescue work say the list of dead will be increased as the searchers clear away the debris of wrecked buildings.

Hundreds of homeless are being cared for by charitable institutions and citizens, while the wrecked district is being patrolled by Co. B, First regiment, Indiana national guard and the police. The militia was ordered out by Gov. Ralston, who directed the relief measures from Indianapolis.

In addition to destroying about 300 homes in the south portion of Terre Haute, Prairieton, a small town six miles south, was destroyed and the intervening territory devastated. The injured will number at least 300 and many of these are in a serious condition. The hospitals are filled to their capacity.

All wires were blown down in the district affected. This prevented rescue work, although every available fireman and policeman was rushed to the stricken district. It is expected the death list will be more than a dozen.

Lightning set fire to many houses. Men, women and children were crushed to death in bed. Some escaped to the cellars. Whole structures were blown away by the force of the wind. The maimed were rushed to hospitals as fast as they were extricated.

Full Horror Known.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—For three days each succeeding hour tended to increase the list of dead and injured due to the tornado of Easter Sunday.

Every town in Iowa that it was possible to reach by long distance telephone throughout this time added to the enormity of the destruction.

It is not possible to begin anything like an accurate estimate of the property loss, but it will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The town of Bartlett added three to the death list. All were members of the family of Edward Dendean.

At Beebe, Mrs. Kate Cavanaugh, mother of Mrs. Lee Hopper, whose two daughters were killed at Neola and, who was herself seriously hurt, was probably fatally injured.

A peculiar feature of the Hopper family's experience in the storm was the fact that the father was carried for more than a quarter of a mile in the tornado and was found unconscious with nearly all of the clothing torn from his body.

Heavy property loss was reported from the towns of Magnolia, California Junction, Blackburn, Missouri Valley and Malvern. No deaths were reported from any of these places but in Malvern two persons were reported injured.

Three miles east of this place a section of 200 feet of the Chicago & Great Western bridge was blown away.

Following is the revised list of dead and injured in Council Bluffs:

James H. Rice and wife, Margaret Rice, three months old, John Schulte and wife, Mrs. Wm. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rathke, Mrs. Joe Swinerman, two sons of Mrs. Rathke, aged 11 and 13, Mrs. Edward Mote, J. J. McDonald, infant daughter missing, Mrs. Weston, unknown woman at Dansville Crossing.

THOUSANDS PERISH IN TERRIBLE FLOODS

Dayton Sufferers Face Death by Flames.

Conflagration Sweeping Through Half-Submerged Business District Viewed by Awestruck Sufferers from Housetops.

Total Flood Toll Is Now Estimated at 3,000.

Indiana in Grip of High Waters; No Relief Seen—Number of Deaths Unknown and No Attempt to Guess at Property Loss—Cadets Aid

REVISED ESTIMATE, DEAD.

Chicago.—Following are the estimated dead:

OHIO.

Dayton, 2,000.
Piqua, 540.
Delaware, 100.
Middletown, 100.
Sidney, 50.
Hamilton, 12.
Tippecanoe, 3.
Tiffin, 50.
Fremont, 11.
Scattering, 200.
Total, 3,066.

INDIANA.

Peru, 150.
Newcastle, 3.
Indianapolis, 14.
La Fayette, 2.
Noblesville, 2.
Scattering, 25.
Total, 196.
Grand total, 3,262.

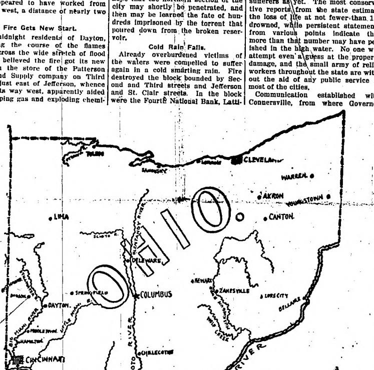
Dayton, Ohio.—That a fierce fire which has been sweeping the half-submerged business district of Dayton, had destroyed the Beckel house, where there are supposed to be more than 200 flood refugees, was the consensus of opinion of scores of watchers atop the National Cash Register building nearly two miles from the scene of the flames. Many are stationed on other house tops.

Fire Seems to Abate.

Soon after midnight, however, it appeared the flames were wavering. While many persons conversant with the district, and who watched from a distance, did not agree upon the possibility that the Beckel house had succumbed to the fire, yet all watchers expressed fear that many of the marooned had perished in the flames that appeared to have worked from east to west, a distance of nearly two blocks.

Fire Gets New Start.

At midnight residents of Dayton, watching the course of the flames from across the wide stretch of flood waters, believed the fire got its new start in the store of the Patterson Tool and Supply company on Third street, just east of Jefferson, whence it ate its way west, apparently aided by escaping gas and exploding chemicals in two wholesale drug establishments.



OHIO SUFFERED THE WORST LOSS OF THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Investigation of the fire at close range was an utter impossibility. More than a mile of flood water intervened between the point where staunchest boats dared to venture and the area of the flames. Traced by aid of maps, it appeared that the Beckel house was destroyed. Whether the scores of refugees supposed to have been there, tried to escape was only a matter of conjecture.

Another Dam May Break.

A telephone operator at Lineman, Ohio, said that the Lewistown reservoir would not hold. Lineman is 12 miles from Lewistown. It is the nearest point in wire communication thereto. Lewistown is 70 miles north of here. It is said that if the dam breaks a worse flood than already had come, will result.

Flames Add Terror.

The flames cast a red, weird glow over the flood-stricken city that added to the fears of thousands of refugees and marooned persons; and led to apprehension that there may have been many of the water's prisoners in burned buildings.

Notice has been posted in the headquarters of the emergency committee announcing that the city is under "martial law" and several companies of soldiers have arrived from neighboring Ohio cities. The soldiers were employed to patrol the edges of the burned district and prevent further looting of homes which have been freed from the flood's grasp.

Rescuers Work Frantically.

The rescue squads worked frantically to throw back the veil that hides the true story of the Dayton disaster—the number of dead.

The arrival of motorboats gave hope that the northern section of the city may shortly be penetrated, and then may be learned the fate of hundreds imprisoned by the torrent that poured down from the broken reservoir.

Cold Rain Falls.

Already overburdened victims of the waters were compelled to suffer again in a cold smarting rain. Fire destroyed the block bounded by Second and Third streets and Jefferson and St. Clair streets. In the block were the Fourth National Bank, Lattiman Drug company and several commission houses.

It was impossible to ascertain even approximately the number of persons who might have been marooned in this section, and who died after being trapped by flood and fire.

3,000 Are Rescued.

Nevertheless, rescue work went steadily on and about 3,000 persons were housed in places of refuge—the majority of them in buildings of the National Cash Register company. At least 65,000 persons are imprisoned in homes and in business buildings.

The flood came with such suddenness that food supplies in homes were whisked away by the torrent that reached to second floors in almost the "flash of an eye." Skiffs skirted the edge of the flooded districts attempting to take food to those whom it was impossible to carry off, but the fierce current discouragingly retarded this work.

Wire Service Established.

Then two wires into Cincinnati have been obtained and operators have plunged into great piles of telegrams from Dayton citizens, almost frantic in their desire to assure friends outside of their safety. Operators at opposite ends of the wires reported that thousands of telegrams were piled up at relay offices. These were from people anxious over the fate of Dayton kinsmen.

15,000 Refugees in Buildings.

Peru, Ind.—Most of the 15,000 people of Peru are huddled in the upper stories of the business blocks near the court house, which is the center of relief work. All day they watched the muddy waters which rushed over the city's pavements, waiting for the flood to subside and permit a search of the homes on the streets near the river which they believe contain upwards of 50 bodies. So far, only five are known to have been drowned.

The property damage in Peru will total $3,000,000. The five bridges which were torn out cost half that sum. The Broadway bridge went when a large house lodged against it and, in turn, carried away the Union Traction structure.

Little Accomplished Yet.

Indianapolis.—Flood-swept Indiana has been able to give but little comfort for its many thousands of flood sufferers as yet. The most conservative reports from the state estimate the loss of life at not fewer than 125 drowned, while persistent statements from various points indicate that more than that number may have perished in the high water. No one will attempt even a guess at the property damage, and the small army of relief workers throughout the state are without the aid of any public service in most of the cities.

Communication established with Connersville, from where Governor Ralston Tuesday received frantic appeals for aid that he was powerless to answer, brought definite information that at least 40 persons perished in Brokville, Franklin county, during Monday night in the flood caused by the conflux of the swollen branches of the White Water river at that place. Less reliable dispatches from the same region declare that the smaller towns of Metmora, Cedar Grove and Trenton are swept away completely.

Situation Little Better.

Middletown, O.—The situation here in so far as information is concerned is little better than it was at this time Tuesday night. The casualty list cannot be estimated with accuracy until the waters have subsided considerably.

The flood has fallen two feet, but there is still a large amount of water that must run out before the work of even counting the dead is begun. It is believed that from 50 to 106 have been claimed by waters.

The relief work has been the best that could be expected under the conditions and had daylight lasted four hours longer the suffering would have been relieved to a marked degree. As it was, the water was too high and swift to risk relief work in the absolute darkness in which the town is shrouded.

Governor's Estimate 1,000.

Columbus, Ohio.—That the loss of life in Dayton will not be less than 1,000 was the estimate made by Governor Cox.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, March 27.—Representative Lennon of Minneapolis won a victory over the house committee on accounts and expenditures, which had recommended the abolishment of the state hotel inspection department, yesterday when he secured the passage of his bill reorganizing the department and giving it additional powers. The bill prevailed by a bare majority of two votes. The present department consists of an inspector and a deputy but the Lennon bill increases the force two traveling inspectors. The work is to be extended to the inspection of restaurants.

Efforts to remove G. A. R. men from city and state places and the imperilment of the law which protects veterans now holding office, have aroused the veterans of the civil war to the necessity for quick action.

Mortgage Tax to Governor.

The decreased mortgage tax bill is now up to the governor to sign. George Sullivan obtained its passage in the senate. The house amended it slightly and passed it. Tuesday the senate concurred in the amendment.

The original mortgage tax bill was introduced with the object of compelling the lender of money to pay 50 cents per hundred on each mortgage. But in operation it worked out that the borrower paid this tax.

The bill now up to the governor reduces this tax to 15 cents a hundred if the mortgage runs five years or less and to 25 cents if it runs longer.

Criticises Fishing Contract.

The report of the house committe on public accounts and expenditures, criticising the game and fish commission for letting the contract for seining rough fish in Lake Shetek, to one William Sommers, without giving others an opportunity, was presented to the house yesterday. Abolishment of the commission and other recommendations are made. In summing up the testimony given before the committee on the Lake Shetek deal, the report says that the letting of the contract seems to have been made the subject of a conference between high officials of the state and other men of political standing and influence. In another paragraph it says that in the year 1911-1912, Aaron Margulis of St. Paul secured a license for the seining on a bid of $1,900 aided by the political influence of his attorney in the case.

The proposed resumption of horse racing in Minnesota with a state racing committee to control it, received its quietus yesterday when the house committee on general legislation reported the bill, providing for indefinite postponement. Its action was approved by the house.

St. Paul, March 26.—Following an agreement made with Senator Swanson of Anoka county, the house has passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill amending the reapportionment act passed by the two houses last week. The amendment relates to the Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth districts.

Under its terms, Sherburne county is taken from the Fifty-fifth district and added to the Forty-fourth, composed of Sherburne, Isanti and Anoka counties, and the Fifty-fifth composed of Mille Lacs and Kanabec. The representation remains the same in both cases.

Seventh district house members, not satisfied with the senate apportionment, forced through under suspension of the rules, an amendment making some decided changes. That it will receive the approval of the senate is doubted. It provides as follows:

Twenty-sixth district, Meeker and Kandiyohi counties; Twenty-fifth district, Swift and Big Stone counties; Forty-eighth district, Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties.

The house committee on public accounts and expenditures, has introduced a bill abolishing the office of custodian of the capitol building, and placing its supervision in the state board of control.

Accompanying the bill was a report from the committee in which it criticised the present system of caring for the capitol buildings, declaring that the state's funds are extravagantly spent and that with the board of control in charge, several thousand dollars a year could be saved.

Opponents of the minimum wage commission bill were caught unawares yesterday when the measure passed the house by a bare majority, in spite of the light attendance. The vote was 61 to 10.

When it was announced that the bill had passed, A. L. Warner of Duluth, moved that it be reconsidered and voted on at another time. The motion to reconsider lost by an overwhelming vote.

E. J. Westlake's bill legalizing the sale of cigaretts in Minnesota, received favorable action yesterday by the house sub-committee on commerce and retail trade.

The Dunn good roads bill will meet with considerable opposition in the senate committee on roads and bridges. This became evident yesterday when the committee met to study the bill.

The opposition will be to the general provisions of the bill dealing with the distribution of the funds. Senator Elwell will lead the opposition.

Report of Conference.

The joint committee of the house and senate directed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, with respect to the passage of uniform laws regulating fishing in waters common to both states, returned from a visit to Madison, Wis.

"Our mission was entirely successful," said Senator Cooke of Lake City. "If the legislature passes the laws we have agreed upon, I look for no further trouble from that source. I think the measures proposed are entirely fair to the fishermen in both states. Our bill is in course of preparation and will be introduced in a day or so.

"The bill will provide for a graduated license fee for fishing with nets, depending on the size of the mesh, the fees to be the same in both states. There will be no fee for fishing with hook and line. The Wisconsin open season for hunting will be made to conform with ours, to begin with September 7."

There are between $500,000 and $1,000,000 worth of fish taken from the Mississippi and Lake Pepin annually by fishermen of the two states.

St. Paul, March 25.—The advisability of establishing a state board of censorship to pass on moving pictures exhibited in Minnesota was discussed before the senate committee on general legislation last night. Representatives of the motion picture houses protested against the passage of a bill establishing a state board of censorship.

Senate and house members were fairly swamped yesterday with telegrams and signed petitions protesting against the passage of what is known as the "full crew railroad bill." They came by the hundreds from all parts of the state.

The bill, which has the backing of organized railroad trainmen, makes mandatory the employment of a crew of not less than five men on a passenger train of six or more cars, and forbids the employment of any of them as express or baggage men. In the case of freight trains of 50 cars or more, the crew must not be less than six.

Sessions To Time Limit.

That there will be six weeks more of legislative sessions, which will bring the finish to the full 90 working days permitted by the constitution, seems certain. In the house the leaders have practically agreed that the finish will not come before the lawful limit.

Night sessions will begin in the house tonight. The plan arranged by the leaders yesterday was to meet this morning, adjourn at 12:30 p. m., devote the afternoon to committee meetings and then put in the evening cleaning up either general orders or the calendar.

The senate is just as heavily burdened as the house. It proceeds with more deliberation than its neighbors and bets are general that it will finish with hundreds of bills awaiting consideration. In the house nearly 1,200 bills have been introduced and in the senate the figure is near the 900 mark.

Workmen's Bill Considered.

Protest against the passage of the workingmen's compensation bill, in its present form, was made at a meeting of the labor committee of the house and senate last night. The chief objection is that the bill does not contain a provision for a state commission to settle disputes, but instead, leaves the settlements to the district courts. Representative Ernest Lundeen, of Minneapolis, and Hugh T. Halbert, of St. Paul, argued in favor of the Wisconsin plan. The Wisconsin law provides for a state commission. Senators Rockne and Boyle argued in favor of the present bill, which is a copy of the New Jersey law.

There will be few increases of salary at this session, and these will be confined for the most part to officials, who, in the past, have received additions to the salary allowed by law, from contingent funds. Instead of payments in this irregular way, laws will be passed increasing the salaries in question, but fixing the emolument at the amount hertofore paid. It will be made unlawful, hereafter, to pay salaries larger than those fixed by law from contingent or other funds.

Wind Makes 86 Miles Hour.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—A terrific windstorm, at times reaching a velocity of 86 miles an hour, the highest point ever attained in this city during any five-minute period in the history of the local weather bureau, swept Detroit and practically all of Michigan, leaving death and great property damage in its wake. It was estimated that the property damage would reach nearly a million dollars. The hospitals reported many seriously injured.

Wants to Be Tallest Man.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Julius Laubach of Brussels, 7 feet 2 inches tall and very bow legged, arrived here on the Prinz Adelbert, on his way to consult a Chicago specialist who makes a business of straightening deformed limbs. If he can have the curvatures removed he will be about four inches taller, the tallest man in Europe, a distinction which he has long sought. While tolling a bell, the rope broke and he was hurled through a window in the tower.

Indians In Angry Mood.

Vancouver, B. C., March 26—Indians of the remote northern districts of British Columbia are making threats of massacre against the miners of the Teslin Lake country. This information was brought to civilization by Rev. John Chown, superintendent of Methodist missions for the province. Owing to the fact that there are no railroads in the territory threatened and practically no wagon roads, it would be difficult to cope with an outbreak. The trip requires twelve days.

Greek King Sworn In.

Athens, March 24.—King Constantine of Greece took the constitutional oath of office in the chamber of deputies in the presence of the highest officials of the state and the entire parliament. The king left for Saloniki last night.

Wrong Man Assassinated.

Peking, March 24.—General Sung, former Chinese minister of education, died in Shanghai as the result of being shot by mistake by an assassin.

Cincinnati Is Threatened.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 28. — Cincinnati is threatened with a flood. The danger line has been passed and the stage of 55.6 feet reached. The river is rising an inch an hour. The Union Central station has been deserted and what few trains are operating are detouring by other routes. At Lawrenceburg, 12 miles below this city, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks were dynamited in order to allow the backwater to run out.

Eighteen Hurt in Wreck.

Gallipolis, Ohio, March 25.—Kanawha & Michigan through passenger trains Nos. 2 and 5 collided head-on at Kanagua Junction, four miles east of here. Eighteen persons were injured, none of them seriously.

George's Body Lies in State.

Saloniki, March 25.—The body of the late King George lay in state today and the residents of Saloniki were allowed to pass before the coffin.

War on Chicago Autoists.

Chicago, March 22.—Mayor Harrison has declared war against automobiles, asserting that 95 per cent of the drivers are lawless. Mrs. Harrison had a hair-breadth escape, the mayor said. The first gun he proposes to fire is an ordinance he will present to the city council which will forbid chauffeurs sounding warning signals in the busy part of the city. The mayor wants motor cars reduced to the same footing as other vehicles.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

CONGRESS.

President Wilson is giving serious consideration to the question of formal recognition of the Chinese republic.

The nomination of John Burke, former governor of North Dakota, to be treasurer of the United States, has been sent to the senate by President Wilson.

Another parade in Washington is being planned by the executive committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association for April 7, when the extra session of congress convenes.

President Wilson, in a statement approved by his cabinet after two hours' of discussion, announced that his administration had declined to request a group of American bankers to continue their negotiations for participation in the $125,000,000 loan desired by the Chinese government.

The extra session of congress called by President Wilson to assemble April 7, will begin with nothing but the tariff revision bills before it. This fact was made clear in a statement by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the house committee on ways and means. Until tariff legislation is well under way in the house, no general committees will be named and no other legislative subjects will be taken up.

GENERAL.

The Cleveland, O., chief of police has been discharged from service for misconduct.

Baron Chi-Ho was sentenced to six years' imprisonment recently, at Seoul, Korea.

Former Governor Frank S. Black, of New York, long prominent in republican politics, died at his home in Troy.

Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, an Episcopal missionary, left Fairbanks, Alaska, recently, with three companions to make an attempt to reach the summit of Mount McKinley.

Detectives investigating the robbery of $12,000 from a Bastrop, La., bank, took into custody on suspicion in Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Harry Robinson and three men.

Bankers and silk dealers who advanced money and goods to Salo R. Jackson, "the petticoat king," of New York, lost more than $1,000,000, the district attorney said, when arrangements were made for Jackson's trial.

There are 15,154,158 Roman Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1913 edition of the official Catholic directory, and a total of 23,329,047 under the protection of the United States flag.

Much progress has been made on preparations for the woman suffrage demonstration which is to take place in Washington on the opening day of the special session of congress April 7.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter made public indorses the candidacy of Frank H. Gerhart, progressive candidate for mayor of St. Louis, at the April election. Mr. Gerhart in national politics is a democrat.

More than sixty persons are reported killed and hundreds were injured, some mortally, by a storm of tornado intensity which raged over central, western, southern and part of eastern states recently. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Leo D. Varien a waiter, of Buffalo, N. Y., must pay a fine of $500 or begin to serve 180 days in the penitentiary, the heaviest sentence ever imposed on a "masher." Varien was convicted of pressing unwelcome attentions on a 16-year-old girl.

American women and children from the mining settlement at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, are being rushed to Douglas, Ariz., in automobiles. Several hundred Yaquis, led by General Obregon, chief of the insurgent state troops, are reported marching on the town, garrisoned by 350 federals.

The autopsy on the body of King George disclosed that the bullet fired by Aleko Schinas pierced the lungs and heart. The death of the king must have been practically instantaneous. The smile which still illumines the face shows that the end was peaceful.

Parts of Georgia and Alabama are menaced by floods as a result of the terrific storm that struck several southern states recently, claiming a death toll of ninety. After the wind had done its destructive work the rain continued.

The government appealed to the supreme court from the decision of the commerce court in the oil pipe line cases.

Mrs. Jennie Eaton, wife of Admiral Eaton, who died recently, is in jail in Plymouth, Mass., charged with murdering her husband by giving him poison.

Chief of Detectives Allender of St. Louis has abolished the "rogues gallery," which has been conspicuous at police headquarters since 1902. Chief Allender thought it unfair to former prisoners to have their photographs on public exhibition.

It is learned through official sources that in the event bills now before the California legislature, and hostile to Japanese, pass, Japan will withdraw her support from the Panama-Pacific exposition, refuse to exhibit and prohibit Japanese citizens from having any connection whatever with the exposition.

Another severe storm is reported from Pierre, S. D.

A general strike to be called April 14, has been voted in Belgium.

Large insurance policies are being placed on the risk of war among the powers in six months.

A "morals" court to have jurisdiction over all municipal cases, has been established in Chicago.

The family of the late president of Mexico, Madero, will reside in New York City.

The jury in the case of Dr. Hyde of Kansas City, charged with the killing of Thos. H. Swope, failed to agree.

Richard A. Ballinger has been appointed commissioner of the General Land Office.

Governor Byrne has fixed Tuesday, April 22, the birthday anniversary of the father of Arbor day, as the date for tree planting in South Dakota this year.

P. Endicott, a rural mail carrier between Atlanta and Twin Springs, Idaho, was killed when he was caught beneath a snowslide several miles from Atlanta.

The death of King George of Greece will make no change in the Balkan situation in the opinion of George H. Moses, of New York, former American minister to Greece.

The Niagara, the flagship of Commodore Perry, recently lifted from the bottom of Lake Erie after scores of years, is within fifty feet of shore and stands eight feet out of water.

The supreme court of Kansas issued an order ousting from office the three city councilmen of Hunneywell, Kans., against whom charges had been filed by Mrs. Ella Wilson, the woman mayor of the town.

The little wooden house where Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, N. J., recently attracted a distinguished company for its dedication as a permanent memorial to the dead president.

Seven of the eleven men gathered in police raids recently in New York as suspected members of the band of taxicab robbers that carried out many bold holdups in the last six months have been identified or made confessions.

In recognition of their work in protecting the marching women from the crowds that threatened the suffrage parade in Washington, March 3, the Boy Scouts are to be decorated with medals by the women of the national suffrage association.

In order to obtain more explicit information as to the express rates and practices, the interstate commerce commission, beginning April 3, will hear oral statements, in Washington, from representatives of express companies and express shippers.

New York city is facing the worst ice famine in ten years, in the opinion of Wesley M. Oler, president of the Knickerbocker Ice company. "There is a total of 1,161,000 tons on hand for the summer," Mr. Oler said. "Last year the consumption in New York alone was 2,220,000 tons.

Numerous protests against the initial "F" of Artist Fraiser appearing on the new nickel caused officials of the Treasury department to declare that this was customary on practically all the coins of the United States and of other nations. On some foreign coins the artist's full name appears.

Declaring that the immodesty of the attire of women worn on the streets and in public places "is the cause of the great wave of immorality now sweeping over the country," Representative Louis H. Chappelle of Cincinnati introduced a bill in the lower house providing for the appointment of a commission by the governor of three members "to prescribe the fashions worn by women in the state of Ohio."

In its investigation of the use of freight cars owned by so-called private car lines the Interstate Commerce commission has called on all railroads of the country for information which will form the basis of a practical census of freight cars. An elaborate form furnished to the railroads calls for data as to cars owned or leased by railroads and cars owned by private car lines, rates and mileage charged and the cost of handling refrigerator cars. Answer must be filed before April 20.

SPORT.

Yale swimmers lost to Northwestern university in their dual meet in Chicago.

Boston defeated New York in the National Billiard league three-chusion match when Dr. R. Hudson won from H. Goldman, 50 to 45.

A proposal for Sunday base ball in Hastings will be submitted to a referendum vote at the April 1 election under the new local option law.

The Bancroft, Nebr. High school basket ball team won from the high school team at Craig, 27 to 7. Bancroft has lost only one game this season.

Nearly 100 base ball enthusiasts, well representing the business interests of Madison, Nebr. met at the city hall and unanimously adopted a resolution to have a ball team the coming season.

Des Moines has purchased Infielder Steve Brewer of the Auburn club of the Mink league for a trial.

Clarence Ferns of Kansas City and Jimmy Perry of Pittsburg, welter weights, fought ten rounds to a draw in Atlanta, Ga., at catch weights.

Naval enlistments at recruiting stations last month exceed those for February of last year by 171 men.

A new world's record for indoor rifle shooting of 998 out of a possible 1,000 was made by the Park club of Bridgeport, Conn., in this week's matches of the National shooting competition.

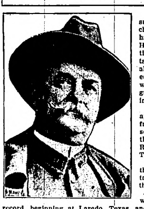
Danny Claire, infielder of the Sioux City team of the Western league, convicted in federal court on a charge under the Mann white slavery act, was sentenced to three years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Abe Attell, former featherweight champion, knocked out Ollie Kirk of St. Louis in the third round of a scheduled ten-round bout in New York.

"Bud" Anderson of Vancouver and "Knockout" Brown of New York, who fought a 20-round draw at Vernon, have been rematched for the afternoon of April 12 in Los Angeles.

WHO'S WHO and Why

NEW HEAD HAS EXCELLENT RECORD



Col. George P. Scriven, who has succeeded Brig. Gen. James Allen as chief signal officer of the army, has had a career of remarkable activity. He has been attached at different times to three branches of the military service, and has seen service in all parts of the world and participated in the front of every campaign which has been waged since his graduation from the military academy in 1878.

He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the military academy from the state of Illinois, following several years' preliminary study in the University of Chicago, and in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.

He began his military career in the artillery, but was soon on detached service abroad, carrying him through Europe and Iceland.

He made one of the most noteworthy military horseback rides on record, beginning at Laredo, Texas, and emerging on the Pacific coast of Mexico, after traversing hundreds of miles of the mountain trails of that country.

During the Spanish war, as a member of the signal corps, he took an important part in the army of invasion of Cuba, and afterward was with Major General Merritt's fourth Philippine expedition, and later on with General Chaffee in the famous march to Peking.

Many testimonials from his superior officers attest his efficient service in the field, and he has received the gold medal of the United Service Institution for his contributions to military literature. During the past ten years he has been assistant and acting chief signal officer.

FIND THE WHITE HOUSE "HOMEY"

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the new first lady of the land, and her daughters are as happy as children over the housekeeping arrangements in the White House. They find it a "homey" place, despite its vastness. This was Mrs. Taft's legacy.

A well-equipped conservatory particularly delights Mrs. Wilson, with its multitude of fairy blossoms and plants, which daily supplies cut flowers for the presidential family and decorations for the rooms and entertainments that keep the White House a bower of blossoms.

Uncle Sam furnishes besides to the new White House lady a complete outfit of silver, glass, cutlery and linens that would make any bride sick with envy. All spoons, forks, knives and metal dishes are of solid silver, of exquisite design, each piece worked with an American eagle and bearing the inscription, "The President's House."

Mrs. Wilson, who is sprightly and cheery in manner, bustles about, peeking into pantries and winning the White House servants by words of commendation and understanding.

Mrs. Wilson, whose artistic talent is the delight of her friends, spends a great deal of time in the corridor, where hang the portraits of other White House ladies.

While she inspected the house the first day, Mrs. Wilson kept her plan of a studio in her mind, and one room particularly, on the north side of the house, with its great breadth of lawn and giant trees which have stood sentinel since the White House was built, seemed a likely spot.

After inspection, the White House ladies began to settle their effects, putting up pictures, and the girls ran in and out of each other's rooms, running down now and then to ask mother's advice and generally having a good time.

AVIATOR BEACHEY WILL FLY NO MORE

Lincoln Beachey, the aviator whose recklessness has been the sensation of the country for two years, says he will never fly again professionally. He believes that he has been responsible for the death of a number of aviators. This is the cause of his abandonment of a game which has made him a rich man.

"I have quit for good," he said the other day.

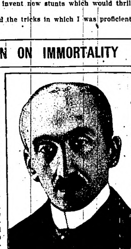
"I have made a fortune in a little more than two years. I have defied death at every opportunity in that time. I have been a bad influence, and the death of a number of youthful aviators in this country can be traced, I believe, to their desire to emulate me in my foolishly daring exploits in the air.

"I won the American altitude record at Chicago. This was the flight that earned for me a reputation for recklessness. I soared into the sky as far as my fuel would carry me; then without gasoline I volplaned to the earth, a distance of more than 11,000 feet. There was nothing remarkable about this, but it gave me something I would give all I have made to lose—a reputation for supreme daring. This is the reputation others have tried to gain, and their ambition has cost them their lives.

"I made flights all over the United States in all kinds of weather and under all sorts of adverse conditions. Failure to startle and terrorize my spectators annoyed me and I tried to invent new stunts which would thrill the crowds.

"Boys new to the flying game tried the tricks in which I was proficient. A trail of deaths followed."

PROFESSOR BERGSON ON IMMORTALITY



"You can not prove immortality," says Professor Bergson, "but you do not have to in order to be justified in believing it. Indeed, the burden of proof is on the doubter. Nobody can prove that something will never come to an end; such an attempt would be absurd," is another part of his assertion. "But if we can prove that the role of the brain is to fix the attention of the mind on matter and that by far the greater part of mental life is independent of the brain, then we have proved the likelihood of survival; and it is for those who do not believe it to prove they are right, not for us to prove they are wrong." As reported, these sentences form a part of the lectures given by the popular French philosopher at Columbia university, on "Spirituality and Liberty." Many regard him as the most vital force in European philosophy today. The lecturer, whose method of thought is intuitional rather than abstract reasoning, added this further comment on the right to believe in immortality:

"If everything in the mind had its counterpart in the brain, the survival of the human personality would be highly improbable, but if the mind transcends the brain, and if the brain only reflects that part of mental life which has to do with action, then we may conclude that survival, though uncertain, is at least likely.

"And not only is such survival probable; it is susceptible of more and more definite proof. Science can show ever new instances of mental facts which have no counterpart in the brain."

Making Future Naval Officers

MIDSHIPMEN MARCHING INTO BANCROFT HALL

GUN DRILL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

SHAM BATTLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

IT is a far cry from the tall, dignified and soldierly looking officer who walks the quarterdeck of the superintendent's house at the United States Naval academy, and whose word is law to the 750-odd youths whom Uncle Sam is training to command his forces afloat, to the tall but sad faced youngster who for 13 blessed Saturday afternoons paraded the academy grounds, carrying the black flag, back in '78, but the fact that they are one and the same only goes to prove that there is a generous amount of human nature in the man who now presides over the destinies of the 750-odd embryo admirals. Furthermore, it constitutes strong contributive evidence that human nature, and especially boy nature, has not changed much from 1878 to 1912. But the melancholy tale of "the death of liberty" and the black flag which marked it must give place to more serious matters for the present.

It was in May, 1911, that Secretary Meyer detailed Capt. John H. Gibbons as superintendent of the naval academy. Captain Gibbons had recently completed a tour of duty on the Asiatic station, where he commanded the cruiser Charleston, and had been assigned to the general board when the late Captain Bowyer's failing health compelled him to resign the superintendency of the naval academy. Captain Gibbons was chosen to succeed him.

Fully half of the new superintendent's service had been spent at sea, and twice he had circumnavigated the globe. He had seen service on the little old training ship Jamestown, and rounded the Horn in her back in '82, and one of his tours of shore duty had been as naval attache of the American embassy to England. Thoroughness had marked all his work. His courtliness of manner had won for him, almost back of his "plebe" days, the sobriquet of "Marquis de Gibbons," and, above all, he was imbued with the spirit of the navy. It is not surprising that his selection should have been greeted with expressions of approval from all who knew him well.

Neither is it surprising that all he has achieved and sought to achieve as superintendent of that educational institution, which was awarded the gold medal at the Paris exposition as the finest governmental educational institution in the world, should have been of a nature to commend itself to popular as well as to professional approval.

It is not necessary to talk to Captain Gibbons to perceive that he takes his work seriously, but when one does talk to him and hears him modestly discuss his aims and aspirations for the academy which is so dear to his heart one is impressed with the full measure of thought and study and, perhaps, even worry which this quiet, determined man is giving to the most important work in the navy. Poor ships may be made to give a fairly good account of themselves in the hands of skilful officers, but the best ships can accomplish nothing if they are not well commanded. Moreover, on the brains and skill and energy of the young men now being trained at the naval academy must depend the future efficiency of the fleet, for on them will fall the responsibility of designing as well as fighting the navy of the future.

Five distinct reforms has Captain Gibbons set himself to achieve during his present tour of duty. These are (1) the facilitation of admission of candidates; (2) the simplification of the curriculum; (3) the substitution of naval officers for civilian teachers wherever practicable; (4) the absolute elimination of hazing, and (5) the "dignification," if the coining of a word be allowed, of the first class.

Sad experience—for every occasion for severe discipline is an occasion of sadness to Captain Gibbons—has taught the evils of the training or coaching schools for candidates for the academy, especially those which involve absence from home, an absence free alike from the influences of the home and the restrains of military discipline. Boys preparing for their entrance examinations are usually young and impressionable, and too often those who go away from home to coach form habits and associations which remain to hamper them throughout their career at the academy, which sometimes destroy their chances of success. At many of these schools are met what are known in academy parlance as "bilgers," young men who for one reason or another have failed in their studies and have been dropped, but who can command sufficient political influence to grain re-entry. That there may be young men of worth among them is not denied, but that in the generality of cases there is some grave defect of character is the contention of the academy faculty, and it is emphatically asserted that contact with them rarely fails to injure the boy who is preparing for his inital examination. For this reason Captain Gibbons has made a serious and a successful effort to modify the entrance examinations in order to obviate, as far as possible, the necessity for special coaching for the boy with a good high school education and sufficient brains to carry him through once he gains admission.

Second chronologically, but not in importance, are the changes which Captain Gibbons is effecting in the curriculum of the academy. The complexity of modern naval warfare as compared with that of a former generation, the intricacies of the modern battleship as compared with the sailing frigate of the early part of the last century, must be apparent to the veriest tyro. And with this development came increases in and complication of the academy curriculum. In the effort to turn out midshipmen proficient in all the phases of duty they would be called upon to perform there has been an ever increasing danger that, like the proverbial jack of all trades, they would be master of none. The importance of a change of system was obvious to those who gave the subject sufficient serious consideration. The first step toward correcting the evil was necessarily in the direction of specialization. There were no superfluous subjects, therefore provision must be made for special training in the subjects eliminated after graduation. Some progress along that line had already been made, but now a post graduate school has been established at Annapolis and a systematic and varied course provided. Captain Gibbons has been made head of the more advanced school, as he is of the Naval academy.

The entrance examination has been somewhat simplified by the elimination of world's history and in some minor details. The first year's work has been made more elementary and is better designed to afford asubstantial basis for subsequent education. The practice of sending the first and second classes to sea with the fleet instead of on school ships during the summer months, in order that they may have an opportunity to apply their knowledge and to supplement theoretical experience, has been adopted, and the more advanced features, such as tactics, law and constructive and designing technical work, have been either eliminated or abridged, with a view to their further pursuit after graduation.

The post-graduate course will, in the main, be preceded by three years of sea service and qualification for the grade of junior lieutenant. For the present the course will include ordnance and gunnery, marine engineering, electrical engineering, radio-telegraphy, naval construction and civil engineering.

An immediate occasion of some, at least, of the changes in the curriculum, etc., was the enactment of congress providing that midshipmen should be commissioned as ensigns on the completion of their four years' course at the Naval academy, instead of being carried as passed midshipmen for two years before attaining the grade of ensign.

Captain Gibbons is convinced that no influence is so beneficial to the young men at the academy as association with officers of the navy, from whom, he believes, they will, even unconsciously, absorb much of that spirit which has made the navy always the pride of Americans and the admiration of the military world. It is to that end that he would, where it can be done without detriment to the academy, substitute officers for civilian teachers. In some degree this is getting back to the custom which prevailed when he was himself a midshipman, or, rather, a cadet, as they were termed in those days, the cadet becoming a midshipman only after graduating from the academy.

The brigade was far smaller than it is today. Officers were more numerous in proportion to the demands of the fleet than they have been for a considerable time, and small classes with numerous officer instructors were the rule. To the good influence of the instructors with whom he came in contact Captain Gibbons is ever ready to testify. This does not mean, of course, that the superintendent contemplates substituting officers for the instructors in foreign languages—termed "dago" by the midshipmen—or that he would seriously impair the efficiency of the instructing body to carry out his theory, but he does believe that the more the midshipmen can be brought in contact with naval officers the more thoroughly they will be fitted for their vocation, and he would even sacrifice something of pedagogic proficiency to gain such association.

For the practice of hazing, or even "running," which is the term given by the midshipmen to the milder forms of that delectable pastime, Captain Gibbons has little toleration. Congress has forbidden all forms of hazing, and that alone, in the eyes of the superintendent, makes it his duty to stamp out the practice. And it is safe to say that he has done more to achieve this end than any of his predecessors. He has visited swift and summary justice on those found guilty of disobeying the law and the regulations in this respect.

In summarizing the aims of Captain Gibbons, reference was made to the "dignification" of the first class, that is, the graduating class. It is a part of the superintendent's policy to enhance the standing of that class in the eyes of their fellow-midshipmen in all ways possible and at the same time to impose on first class men additional responsibilities, making them in large degree accountable for the enforcement of discipline, and, precisely as from among their number are chosen the officers of the brigade, still further to fit them for the duties of command for which they are being trained, while incidentally they render valuable assistance by way of example and control in governing the younger midshipmen.

HE SAVED WOULD-BE SUICIDE

Absentmindedness, which has done some very rash things in its universal career, was the alchemy that nearly turned a would-be suicide into just a suicide here.

Harry Such, after the usual fight with his wife, decided to go to the place where wives and marriages are reputed not to be, which ought to be a fine place. He tied a few yards of clothesline around his neck and jumped off a chair. John Korem, who rooms on the floor above, felt the jar, and hustled downstairs. He is one of those absentminded men who put their clothes in bed and go to sleep in the wardrobe. Therefore, instead of cutting the rope with a knife, he searched leisurely around for a saw, and then—sawed down the beam. It is hard to say what Such thought of the delay, but he must have been mad, for he was blue in the face when Koren finally released the rope. When resuscitated he was asked if he still wanted to die. He turned a savage eye toward Koren and muttered:

"Not yet; not until I get even with that absentminded duck!"—South Norwalk (Conn.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but on the other hand a lie, under the same conditions, doesn't have its anchor fast in the mud, either.

Outwitting Chancery.

A strange story of "corpse reviving" to save legal fees, has just leaked out in Paris. The late Duc de D——, the most popular figure of clubland in the French capital "died" last June at ten o'clock in the evening. His younger son was due to be of age at midnight. For the sake of two hours, the younger son, being still an "infant," it seemed as if the whole of the duke's estate would have to go, so to speak, into chancery. The legal advisers of the family, who were by the bedside, had heard of the recent theories of "artificial life." They pointed out to the doctors the awful legal consequences of the duke's death before midnight. Powerful hypodermic injections were resorted to. The heart began to beat again, the temperature of the body went up, breathing was restored. In fact, the body came back to "life," and in this state it was kept until a quarter of an hour after midnight. A magistrate had been called to the house to see to the interests of the "infant ward," and witness the revival from seeming death to life.

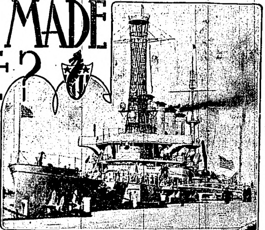
In Society.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is now the leading hostess of America, is noted for her epigrams. Her latest epigram to be quoted in New York was a remark which she addressed to a young matron, who is at the same time ultra-exclusive and ultra-sharp-tongued. "My dear," said Mrs. Fish to this young woman, "pick your company—but don't pick them to pieces."

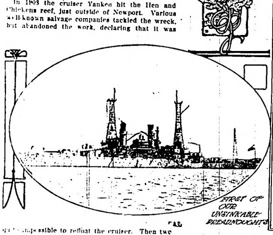
CAN A SHIP BE MADE UNSINKABLE?

Is it possible to make a ship unsinkable? At least, can't a craft be made far less likely to founder than under present systems of construction and yet be fit for the service for which she is designed? The sinking of the Titanic brought these questions before the public some months ago. Since then the skill of one man has developed a method which bids fair to add greatly to the margin of safety to any steel ship which may suffer serious damage below the waterline. The invention is a new application of principles which have been employed for other purposes for many years.

In 1903 the cruiser Yankee hit the Hen and Chickens reef, just outside of Newport. Various well-known salvage companies tackled the wreck, but abandoned the work, declaring that it was quite impossible to refloat the cruiser. Then two young engineers, W. W. Wotherspoon and R. O. King attacked the task along new lines, obtaining the financial assistance of the late John Arbuckle. These enthusiasts—for such was the spirit in which they approached what others had pronounced hopeless—broke away from traditional practice and resorted to the use of compressed air as a medium for salving the Yankee.



NORTH CAROLINA WHICH WAS USED FOR EXPERIMENTS



FIRST OF OUR UNSINKABLE DREADNOUGHTS

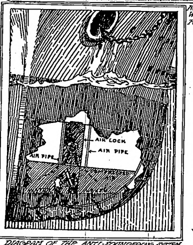


DIAGRAM OF THE ANTI-FOUNDERING SYSTEM

The ship had landed high on the reef, and the jagged rocks had torn her bottom plating in many places, making it impossible to pump her out in the usual way. These innovators sealed up the hatchways leading to the various holds. Then they pumped compressed air into the compartments, and the sea was driven out again through the rents by which it had entered. The ship was thus made buoyant enough to be dragged from the rocks. Unfortunately she was run into and sunk while being towed to harbor.

An entirely new problem then presented itself. Instead of making use of cumbersome pontoons and other external buoyant auxiliaries, Messrs. Wotherspoon and King settled upon the plan of turning the Yankee into her own salvage apparatus. In other words, it was decided to utilize the ship's own compartments as buoyancy chambers by draining them of the very water which had carried the craft to the bottom.

You will probably declare offhand that there is nothing original in this; anybody knows that a foundered vessel would rise if you could get the water out of her. But don't be too hasty in your conclusions. The difficulty lies in the danger that when the air has forced the water out, the pressure of the overlying water will crush the hull. How, then, did these young engineers guard against this danger?

They did not try to pump out the cruiser in the literal sense of the word; they drove the water out under the impulse of compressed air and they balanced the contending forces so nicely that the ship's structure was substantially a neutral division between them, the air pressure being just a trifle in excess of the pressure of the water which it forced outward from the buoyancy compartments. Do you realize the engineering cunning involved here? The compressed air actually constituted a stronger support for the burdened deck than the water which had previously filled the underlying space! As the cruiser rose to the surface the pressure was progressively reduced so that it just maintained an excess of force against the exterior water.

This method of floating the Yankee suggested to Mr. Wotherspoon a medium by which the structure of a vessel not yet sunk could be utilized to keep her afloat when otherwise inrushing water would certainly carry her to the bottom. Mr. Wotherspoon's first adaptation of this system was for naval purposes, to provide means by which an injured ship of war could survive the under water attack of either torpedoes or submarine mines, and probably be kept on an even keel so that she could still fire her guns effectively against an enemy.

From the keel of a fighting ship up to a height of several feet above the water line it is the practice to subdivide her as far as possible into a large number of separate water-tight compartments, the idea, of course, being to confine the area of injury. By making use of these compartments Mr. Wotherspoon's invention has robbed the under water weapons of much of their terror; it has reduced the dangers incident to hitting an uncharted rock; and it furnishes the commanding officer of a battle-craft with a means by which he can assure himself at any time that his ship is structurally sound.

The naval constructor is a miser when it comes to apportioning pounds of a ship's displacement for auxiliary features. This attitude is really excusable, because stray pounds here and stray pounds there very soon reach the aggregate dignity of tons. When Mr. Wotherspoon submitted his proposition to the navy department the officials there grudgingly allowed him a very small total weight within which he was to make his system applicable to two-thirds of the 1,200 watertight compartments of one of our armored cruisers.

On the face of it the prospect did not look encouraging, but it was right here that Mr. Wotherspoon's ingenuity met the difficulty. He chose to make use of existing facilities already provided for other purposes. This resourcefulness on his part enabled him, when his work of installation was finished, to surrender to the navy department a large percentage of the weight allowance originally granted him.

Take an empty tumbler, turn it bottom upward and press it down into a basin of water. The further you submerge it the smaller grows the air space, the air becoming more and more compressed. If you could slightly increase the pressure of the confined air the encroaching water would be driven outward. If the bottom of the tumbler were pierced, on the other hand, the air would escape and the water would rise and fill the space. Substitute a pipe instead of a free opening in the bottom of the glass and lead this pipe to a reservoir of compressed air. When this compressed air is poured into the tumbler the water will be driven out or the glass will rise and free itself of water. In either case then the space will be filled with air.

This is substantially what Mr. Wotherspoon has planned shall happen when a ship's compartment or compartments are flooded through under water damage of any sort. Air will displace the water due to leakage and make the craft float well nigh as if she had not been injured. Of course this is upon the assumption that the wound has occurred at the bottom and not the top of a watertight subdivision; otherwise the chamber will remain flooded.

But it takes a good deal of air to fill most of the big divisions of a fighting ship, and there must be piping to carry the air to these hundreds of separate chambers. How did Mr. Wotherspoon provide for all these and yet not exceed the weight allowed him by the naval officials? He did it by making use of facilities actually already provided for other services.

Foul air, gases and heat beyond a fixed degree must be guarded against in a man-of-war, within the various under water compartments. To accomplish this end two pipes lead to each of these chambers, one to carry fresh air and the other to drain off the foul. Also every fighting ship is furnished with air compressors and there are a number of tanks in which this air is stored at a very high pressure. Normally this air is for the charging of the torpedoes, for some kind of mechanical work and for blowing the residual gases and bits of smoldering remnants of the powder bags out of the big guns before the breeches are opened for reloading. The very fundamentals of Mr. Wotherspoon's system were thus already installed and a few inexpensive connections alone were needful to complete his requirements. All that was necessary was to tap the air supply system by flexible hose and join the connection to the supply duct leading to any desired compartment, at the same time closing the exhaust vent. Thus compressed air under perfect control could be led into the flooded chamber and the water quickly expelled.

That is not all; the system makes it possible to enter the injured subdivision through a neighboring intact compartment for the purpose of effecting repairs. The workmen go into the connecting chamber, close it, and air is then admitted until the pressure equals that of the flanking damaged one. This done, the dividing door is opened and the workmen can proceed with their task.

Theoretically all the compartments of a fighting ship are supposed to be water-tight; practically some are not so. Here is where the safety system which Mr. Wotherspoon provides has another field of usefulness. Compressed air is very searching; much more so than water, and it has the added advantage of sounding an alarm wherever it manages to work its way through, even in a small measure. Dry air, unlike water, is not destructive, and a compartment full of stores, electrical apparatus of any other things sensitive to water could be flooded with compressed air for test without doing the least harm to the contents.

The value of this has already been proved in a number of instances recently and upon one occasion the draining of a leaking compartement and the charging with air of the surrounding compartments filled with stores resulted in the saving of probably $12,000 or $14,000 worth of property. In a few moments after the automatic alarm gave warning of the flooding the compressed air was in service and the water driven overboard again.

Perhaps the most striking example of the effectiveness of this system for keeping an injured ship afloat and making it possible for her to proceed to port was that of the U. S. S. collier Nero. The vessel struck Brenton's Reef, Rhode Island, in July of 1909. Ordinary salvage operations failed to dislodge her from the rocks, and it was not until certain of her decks were sealed hermetically and a number of the intervening spaces turned into closed compartments and compressed air pumped into her that she was released and floated. She reached the Brooklyn navy yard.

Difficult.

Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Georgia is called a farmer statesman and devotes much of his time to the agricultural interests of his district.

He has requests for many new kinds of seeds, and a time ago received this letter:

"Dear Dud:—Sam Yopp's been tellin' me of a new seedless tomatter the Guvment is growin'; I'm writing to you in hopes you will send me some of the seeds."—Saturday Evening Post.

An Exception.

"How did you find the roads up around Jingleville Corners?" asked Billkins of Slathersberry, who had just returned from a motor trip.

"Oh, I wasn't particularly stuck on them," said Slatherberry.

"Really?" said Billkins. "Well, I guess you're the only man that wasn't. I was stuck on 'em for a whole day last year."—Harper's Weekly.

All Needed Vacation.

Said Jones to the deacon: "I see you are going to give your minister a three-months vacation."

"We are," said the deacon to Jones.

"Isn't that a long time?"

"Maybe. But we need a rest, just as much as the preacher does."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Under Coat of London Soot

America was discovered all over again in London recently, says the Washington Star's correspondent. At least a long-hidden statue of America was. It is really no use putting up a statue or any other kind of memorial in London, for in a year or two unless seen to right along, it will be practically enveloped in a pitch black cloak of London soot, some 6,000 tons of which, according to an engineer's recent estimate, is always hanging in the atmosphere of this metropolis.

The statue of "America" which has just been discovered adorns the front of the Cannon street hotel, which adjoins one of the biggest of London's railway stations and is a favorite place for big political and other gatherings. It was put up in 1866, since when its walls have not been cleaned, hence for forty years or more all of the rather elaborate decorations which cover them have been hidden from sight as completely as if they never had existed. The pall of mingled soot and grime which covers them several inches deep in places, but it fall off almost at a touch, and after what is known as "wire brushing" the surface becomes fairly clean.

Four statues, it appears, representing the four continents, besides some balustrading and arching with decorative panels, compose the long-shrouded facade of the Cannon Street hotel. Of these statues, two, Europe and Asia, have now been brought completely to light, America has just been located and partly unveiled, and Africa, appropriately enough, is still the "dark" continent. Hearing of the discovery of America in Cannon street, the writer hastened to the spot, and after mounting to dizzy heights, by means of a ladder, and crawling along a stone ledge some eighty feet above the level of the ground, was rewarded with a sight of the partly exhumed statue, which stands some fifteen or sixteen feet high.

Remembering that this effigy of "America" was designated in the mid-Victorian period, it was no surprise to find it lacking in any special beauty. It is the figure of a woman—possibly a militant suffragette—holding in one hand a gun and in the other some ears of corn. On the ground is something which may represent either a tomahawk or the ax of the pioneer, and underneath, in letters that once were gilt, appears the word "America."

CAN'T BREAK MONTE CARLO

Immense Sums of Money Are Kept on Hand to Supply the Losing Tables.

Among the classic system players who gained great sums at Monte Carlo was Charles Wells, adventurer and inventor, who came to Monte Carlo with the money of other people, to "win or lose it all" in testing his great idea. He played, also on the simple chances, a modification of the famous method of d'Alembert, the great mathematician. Wells began with a stake of ten units, decreasing to nine if he won, but increasing to eleven if he lost. His game was a kind of swinging of the pendulum, going up one way to twenty units and the other down to one. For a time he contrived to prosper so sensationally that the tables at which he played had occasionally to stop for a few minutes until more money was brought. This was "breaking the bank," and gained Wells the honor of becoming the hero of a popular music hall song.

Nowadays, however, writes C. M. Williamson in McClure's, no successful player can have the thrilling joy of breaking the bank. As soon as it is seen that one gambler or more may reduce the funds of a table to a low ebb, more money is unostentatiously brought by one of the footmen, and play never stops for an instant.

Human Hog.

Crawford—Don't you believe that a man should be the architect of his own fortune?

Crawshaw—That's all right; but he shouldn't build on the other fellow's lot.—Magazine of Fun.

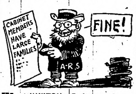
Hard Working Fancy.

Gibbs—Does your wife do much fancy work?

Dibbs—Yes. When I'm late in getting home evenings she fancies all sorts of things.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

One Bachelor in President Wilson's Cabinet



CABINET MEMBERS HAVE LARGE FAMILIES
FINE!
A-R-S

WASHINGTON.—Gatherers of statistics who have been compiling facts about the new Wilson cabinet announced with satisfaction the other day that its members are simple, home-loving and by example, active anti-race suicide propagandists.

Of all the cabinet families, only that of Secretary of War Garrison is without children and even this is discounted by the fact that Mrs. Garrison, far from being a child hater, has always taken a deep and sympathetic interest in small boys and girls.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan is a lawyer, like her husband, but she has found time amid her professional duties to rear two children, Mrs. Richard Hargreaves, Jr., and William J. Bryan, Jr., whose wife will make her home in Washington with the family.

Three daughters call Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, wife of the postmaster general "mother." One of the daughters, Mrs. Richard VanWick Negley, has a son about six weeks old.

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and Mrs. Redfield have a married daughter and a son, Humphrey Fuller Redfield, who is a student at Amherst college.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has a 16-year-old son, Franklin, Jr., and a daughter, Nancy, several years younger. Mrs. Lane is a college woman, but thoroughly domestic.

If ever an actual anti-race suicide organization is established among the families of the cabinet officers, Mrs. William B. Wilson, wife of the new secretary of labor, will be at its head by right of achievement. She has nine children. The eldest, Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, is now clerk of the committee of labor in the house of representatives.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, also has several children. She is as much interested in the games of her boys as in the conduct of her hospitable household.

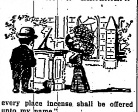
There are three children in the family of David Houston, secretary of agriculture. The youngest is only two months old. He was left behind in St. Louis, because it was thought he was too young to appreciate the significance of the inaugural ceremonies.

Miss Nona McAdoo will preside over the Washington home of her father, William G. McAdoo, the new secretary of the treasury. She made her debut a short time ago. There are two other daughters, one married and three sons.

The only bachelor in the cabinet, which is why he is mentioned last, is Attorney General McReynolds.

Just how many children Mrs. Daniels has the statisticians and cabinet census takers have been unable to ascertain definitely. But in addition to her "several" there are 27 children whose fathers will sit in the council of the United States' new president. The total number is at least thirty.

Beautiful Bronze Sundial Serves as a Landmark



NEARLY all strangers who travel to the beautiful close of the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, on Mount Saint Alban, gather around the sundial. Most of them mount the three granite steps to stand on the narrow granite platform about the sundial and its rectangular pedestal the better to read the inscription and to study the devices engraved on stone and bronze. The structure is called "the cathedral landmark and sundial." According to the handbook of the Washington Cathedral, "On Ascension Day, A. D. 1906, the landmark given by Mrs. Julian James to commemorate the freedom of the cathedral land from debt and the consequent hallowing of the cathedral close was presented and consecrated. This landmark is a beautiful bronze sundial, surmounting an open air altar, on which are inscribed the names of those it commemorates. The sundial marks not only the hours of the day, but the different seasons of the Christian year by means of a device designed by the bishop and worked out by Rev. Prof. Bigelow."

Beginning at the northwest edge of the altar is this inscription:

"Transit umbra lax premonet. From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the nations, and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name."

On the eastern face of the altar is this inscription:

"This landmark is set up in the cathedral close in memory of Ascension day, A. D. 1906, in the eleventh year of the episcopate of the first Bishop of Washington."

Some of the names carved on the altar sides are Theodoras Bailey Myers, 1821-1888; Catalina Juliana Mason, 1826-1905, and Cassie Mason Myers, Julia James, Frederick James, Edmonia Phelps, Sidney Mason, Alphonso Sidney Mason and Catherine Kobb. In one of the stone panels is "Major Myers, Thirteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, * * * married Charlotte Bailey," with some dates that in the Rambler's notes were so blurred by rain that they could not be read.

Expert Says Icebergs Are Invisible by Night

ABBOTT H. THAYER, an artist who has given much study to the question, discusses the invisibility of icebergs at night in the last issue of the bulletin of the hydrographic office. He writes, in part:

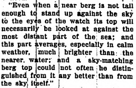
"The Titanic and the Arizona ran into icebergs because of the universal notion that white shows at night even against a clear sky. Until this impression can be corrected the world will continue at the mercy of the chance of more ice accidents.

"A steamer may be close to an iceberg on a clear, moonless night, and, as stated above, often on a moonlit night, without the slightest sight of it. Any observing person who has lived in the country knows perfectly well that snowy roofs on such a night are apt to be indistinguishable from the sky, and would always be so if they stood alone out on a plain or out at sea.

"In order to test this matter, notice first that it is the most nearly horizontal top surfaces of a berg, snowy roof or other white object that receive the most skylight, and consequently most nearly match it. It follows that with the average hilltop shape of an iceberg it will be the highest expanses of it visible from the ship's watch that are surest to be indistinguishable. These highest expanses of course constitute the contour that the watch would see if the berg were visible, and when these become thus effaced the berg itself is effaced.

"Even when a near berg is not tall enough to stand up against the sky to the eyes of the watch its top will necessarily be looked at against the most distant part of the sea; and this part averages, especially in calm weather, much brighter than the nearer water; and a sky-matching berg top could not often be distinguished from it any better than from the sky itself."

Brokers Do a Big Business in Stolen Stamps



TWO BITS
HOW MUCH FER DE STAMPS ?

INSPECTORS have learned that stamps of all classes and denominations stolen by burglars from post offices and embezzled by employes from great business houses and manufacturing establishments were purchased and resold by the brokers at prices far below their face value.

The postal laws make it a crime punishable by imprisonment to sell any stamp issued by the government for less than its face value. Investigations disclosed the fact that, in addition to selling the stamps for less than a price they could have been purchased for from the government, the brokers in many cases knew that the stamps were stolen when they purchased them.

Stamp frauds against the government and various business concerns aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually have been unearthed in New York City alone, while illegal trafficking in stamps in many other cities has reached large proportions.

One stamp broker in New York City who sells from $300 to $1,000 worth of stamps a day to merchants, it is alleged, has been purchasing some of his supply from an employe of the New York state government at Albany. The employe confessed to post office inspectors that he remitted to the stamp broker from $25 to $50 a week in stamps stolen from the state.

The department redeems postal cards from original purchasers at 75 per cent. of their face value. A few weeks ago a member of congress and a former deputy commissioner of police of New York City requested the third assistant postmaster-general to redeem more than a million cards for a constituent of the representative. Inquiry by inspectors developed the fact that the cards were the property of a stamp broker, whose business is declared by the department officials to be clearly illegitimate.

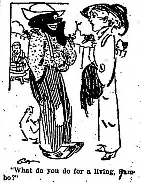
BUY FOLEY'S USE
HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND
STOPS COUGHS - CURES COLDS
Contains No Opiates Is Safe For Children

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

GALL STONES HOME REMEDY
(No Oil) No more Gallstone pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headaches, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Appendicitis. Send for 56 page Medical Book FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 424, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Pettit's Eye Salve GRANULATED ITCHING LIDS

HIS WIFE.



"What do you do for a living, Sambo?"

"I'se de manager ob a laundry."

"What's the name of the laundry?"

"Eliza Ann."

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

It Didn't Matter.

When Fred Kelly made a start in journalism he was put on reporting. One night he was sent to a big fire down town. A reporter named Brown was sent with him. It was a large fire, and presently Brown disappeared. A wall had fallen, and Kelly was sure Brown was under it. He rushed to the telephone and called up his city editor.

"Say," he shouted into the telephone. "Brown is gone. He's burned up!"

"What's that?" asked the city editor.

"Brown is burned up, I tell you. He fell into the fire."

"All right," said the city editor, hanging up the telephone, "I'll send down another man."

URGING GREAT SALE OF CANNED FOODS

Dealers, grocers, jobbers and manufacturers all over the country are joining hands during the week of March 31st to April 5th in an effort to acquaint housewives with the economy and quality of canned foods.

It is now a well known fact that heat is the only preservative used in preparing these economical foods. The cans are sealed and sterilized at a temperature of 250 degrees, which prevents any contamination and keeps the contents fresh and wholesome as the day the tins were filled in the canneries.

National Canned Foods Week, during which dealers and grocers will make canned foods their sales-features, is for the purpose of demonstrating to housewives that the cost of living can be cut with such foods, and that they may be served in hundreds of delightful ways, and thus served daily without monotony.

The farmer's wife especially finds it advantageous to relieve herself of all the cooking possible and Canned Foods enable her to do this and at the same time improve the quality of her meals.

Women in every community should observe National Canned Foods Week by going to the dealers and putting in a supply. The saving and general satisfaction in the use of Canned Foods is entirely worth while.—Adv.

Any Old Way.

"What is your name?"

"Ephriam Ebenezer," replied the small colored boy.

"How do you spell it?"

"'Tain' no use to worry 'bout dat; jes' suit yourself. I ain't puhtic'lar."

When an actress dies or is sued for divorce her real names comes out.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

One touch of weather makes the whole world sit up and talk about it.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise
and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS
OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS . . . . . .

St. Hilaire, Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 49 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Good for Hungry Folks.

George William Sellers, the western cricketer, described in Chicago his attempt to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.

"Cricket is, of course, a more leisurely game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. "We played it on my place in the proper leisurely manner, and all my men seemed pleased. Our first match was with Concord.

"One of my men—his name is John—seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice, before the match, to the lunch served in the marquee on the lawn. He enjoyed, too, the meat tea that pleasantly interrupted the afternoon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and sandwiches were passed about.

"During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play, I turned to John and said:

"'Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?'

"'Mr. Sellers,' said he, 'it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals.'"

The Useful Hen.

"Country constables who make a living arresting speeding automobiles wouldn't have half so much trouble stopping the scorchers if they used a little ingenuity," says one of the offenders. "Chains across the road and moving vans blocking the highway are all right to accomplish the purpose, but they're cumbersome. My idea for causing a prompt slow-up is to scatter a lot of grain in a road and turn a lot of hens loose. They would block the road all right, and if there's one thing that will make a chauffeur slow up it's a hen. Dogs are bad enough, but a hen always runs the wrong way, and if the machine is going at any speed usually ends up under the wheels. Hitting a hen will sometimes throw the front wheels out of line and cause the car to swerve, so drivers almost invariably slow up and give poultry a chance to get out of the way. A hen speed trap is a great idea, to my way of thinking, and, of course, if one of the birds were killed the cost could easily be added to the driver's fine."

IN A PYTHON'S COIL.

An Adventure That Nearly Cost a Zoo Official His Life.

The attendants in zoological gardens are exposed to dangers of various sorts. The superintendent of the Cincinnati animal park once had an adventure with a python which came near costing him his life.

It became necessary to make some changes in the snake house, and the superintendent, Mr. Stephens, was in the cage of pythons, anticipating no danger, when to his dismay he saw the largest snake coming toward him, hissing and darting its tongue angrily. Instantly he realized his danger.

The superintendent quickly grasped the huge reptile just back of the neck with his right hand and with the left clutched the creature two feet lower down, where the greatest muscular power of the python is located.

He tried to thrust the writhing mass into a waiting box, but the python coiled its twelve feet of length round the man's leg and began to constrict, carrying its tightening coils higher and higher.

Struggle as he might, Mr. Stephens seemed helpless in the serpent's grasp. His hands were so moist that the scaly body twisted in them. Perspiration streamed down his face. The python had worked its head free and was darting its horrid tongue almost in its victim's eyes.

The man threw up his hand instinctively to shield his face, and at the same moment the snake seized and began swallowing it.

By this time the attendants had rushed into the cage, and they began beating the python. Not liking this treatment, the big snake relaxed its coils. Mr. Stephens jerked his hand free and broke off one of the python's fangs in his thumb in so doing.

"If I had not held on to its heaviest muscle," said the superintendent, "I have no doubt it might have strangled me. As long as I kept my grip there I felt confident, but I was pretty weak after the adventure."

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, March 29, 1913.

Governor Eberhart has signed the Cashman distance tariff bill, the new reapportionment act, and the initiative and referendum constitutional amendment.

Having passed a distance tariff bill, the legislature must provide the funds to make it effective. It will require no little money, either, by the time the commission ciphers out the new rates and the state conducts the litigation almost certain to pour in.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette pertinently remarks that the local merchant should not overlook the fact that with the parcels post he can go after the trade of the man who lives so far out that heretofore he was almost sure to be a regular patron of the mail order house.

The legislature was not foolish enough, after spending so much money on the inebriate institution at Willmar, to condemn it without full trial. Some of the interests which would like to see all such institutions blotted out kept carefully in the background in this case, but their activities were manifest just the same.

The new apportionment makes Red Lake, Pennington, and Clearwater counties one legislative district entitled to one senator and one representative. It will be apparent to everybody that this section is not yet to receive the representation to which it is entitled. The Gazette is still of the opinion expressed before the last election that just apportionment will not come until the state constitution is amended.—Gazette.

A Political Catechism

While general information tests are popular, suppose you see whether you can answer these questions:

What is the name of your alderman?

What are the names of your state representative and state senator?

Who is attorney general of the state?

Who is the state secretary of state?

Who is the lieutenant governor?

They baffed a Hungarian immigrant from citizenship the other day because he had never heard of Col. Roosevelt. But really, Mr. Citizen, considering your advantage are you very much better informed than this immigrant?—Kansas City Star.

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Warrant Issued for Missing Creamery Employe.

Andrew Golberg, secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Creamery company of St. Paul, has been missing several days and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with embezzlement. The amount taken is reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000 and covers a considerable period.

Edward A. Cammack, president and general manager of the company, says Golberg was living beyond his means.

The missing treasurer is forty-five years old and formerly lived at Rochester, this state. He entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery company as a clerk and gradually advanced until he became head bookkeeper for the firm.

Upon the resignation of the treasurer he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he retained up to the time of his disappearance.

TWO COACHES DESTROYED

Occupants Forced to Escape in Scant Attire.

By the explosion of a gas tank in a day coach on a Northern Pacific passenger train two cars were destroyed and the train was delayed two hours in reaching St. Paul. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning as the train was pulling out of St. Cloud.

A day coach was burned to the trucks, not any of the woodwork remaining. A tourist sleeper was about half destroyed before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

DIGNITY.

The visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions of circumstances.
—William George Jordan.

QUEER ENGLISH MILK WAGONS.

Gorgeous Floats with Brass Churns and Ben Hur Drivers.

In English towns, a Canadian visitor declares in the Queen, the foreigner runs out to the pavement just to see that glorious chariot called a milk float' go by—that gay bit of a two-wheeled thing, white and yellow, white and blue, or red, white and blue, with the shining brass churn erect at the side, the reins coming over the shining brass rail in front, the little square seat inserted at the rear, and the charioteer standing at the back like Ben Hur and driving as much like that hero as—in a modern town where even motor cars are unknown—is practicable.

Then the English milkman who comes on foot, with a modern yoke on his shoulders, and swinging at each side a brass-bound tin pail, in which is a queer little measuring dipper. Who could wish to have milk delivered in glass bottles, with a paper-sealed top, when he can have it measured at his door into his own jug in this quaintly curious fashion? What do microbes amount to when compared with the joy of the medieval!

Just as Good.

"We are trying to educate our readers to recognize the evils of substitution," said the business manager of one of the popular magazines. "Through our advertising pages we are trying to get them up to the point where they will insist upon getting what they asked for, and will take nothing else. The merchant who has 'something just as good' is no more to be depended upon than a clerk in a certain country store which a friend visited to buy something.

"My friend had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after traveling several miles the party came to a country village, where my friend thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing. The automobile halted before the general store of the village. My friend alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk. 'I want to get a linen duster,' he said.

"'I am very sorry,' said the clerk, 'but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!'"

BACK TO THE TOWN

COUNTRY LIFE PALLED ON THE SUBURBANITE.

Real Facts of the Case Somewhat Different from the Explanation He Made to His City Friend.

The year around the city resident and the summer suburbanite were carrying on a conversation over their hurried noonday lunch.

"Must be mighty all fired crimpy around the edges out in the country these days," suggested the city man. "Don't believe I'd like living out in the country these days without steam heat and things. You'll be hiking into town pretty quick now, I s'pose."

"O, not for awhile yet," returned the summer suburbanite. "This is really the finest time of the year to be in the country. It is a trifle crisp when you get out of bed in the morning, of course, but then it beats the city at that. Some might exchange the good country air for a few city comforts, but not me. A little cold isn't going to hurt me."

This was a day or two ago. The following morning when the summer suburbanite crawled out from under the covers the thermometer was down around 40.

"Holy jumpin' James M. Jehosaphat, but it's cold in this barracks!" exclaimed the S. S. to his wife. "Talk about your polar expeditions and their hardships. They haven't got much on this! What are we staying out in a place like this for, anyhow? Never saw such a bleak habitation as this, if you'd call it a habitation, in all my troublous life. What's your idea in sticking to a place like this for when we've got a house there in town with a furnace and hot water and bath tub and all such things? That's what I'd like to know! I surely would.

"If I wanted to freeze to death I could do it right in town any good winter day. I wouldn't need to come clear out here to the country to do it. Holy mackerel but that water's cold! Don't even dare wash your face in this Greenlandish place! And I'm serving notice on you right at this juncture that we're going into town to-day, and we're going to stay there until next summer. Us for town. In cold weather a man's supposed to live in town where they've got radiators and such like. That's what towns are for."

Then the other day the suburbanite and his friend met again at lunch.

"So you've moved back to town, have you?" spoke up the year-around city man. "Thought you'd get enough of that country business in this sort of weather."

"O, yes, I moved in," owned up the late suburbanite. "It was fine out there, but my wife just naturally wouldn't stand for it. Said she couldn't keep warm. And you know how useless it is to argue with a woman. I had to come in. Hated like Sam Hill to do it, though."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A CONFIDING CONSTABLE.

The Way He Helped the Housemaid Repel the Burglars.

A good story is told at the expense of a constable in rural England, says a writer in the London Telegraph.

Not long ago a young and pretty housemaid arrived at the big house of the neighborhood, and it was observed that our friend's beat often took him in that direction. At first she seemed to resent his advances, but suddenly she changed altogether, and the course of true love appeared to run smooth—for a time.

One night he called rather later than usual. It was dark, and his fair one greeted him somewhat coolly, he thought.

His doubts, however, disappeared when she suddenly declared that she would take him into her confidence. She had overheard the particulars of a plot to break into the house and steal the plate.

"Now, Jim," she said, "here's a chance for promotion. The burglars knew where the plate was kept, so we've shifted it. What I want you to do is to get into the plate cupboard and wait till they come and open the door. Then you'll have 'em."

Jim jumped at the chance and half an hour later was concealed in the cupboard. The burglars came, as expected, and promptly got to work.

The constable chuckled to himself as he heard the muffled whir of a tool on the outside of the cupboard door, and he grasped his staff and waited.

After some minutes' waiting he resolved to take a cautious peep. But the door was fast, securely screwed on the outside by the burglars.

When Jim eventually roused the house and was released from his prison the burglars and plate, together with the pretty housemaid (a confederate), had disappeared. Moreover, the constable's position took a good deal of explaining away.

Awkward, But No Chump.

Once there was a pretty woman who came upon a huge ostrich in the desert.

"Foolish bird," said the pretty woman. "You cover your head with sand and think you are out of sight."

The huge ostrich laughed.

"My dear madam," he chuckled, "there is nothing foolish about that. Don't you cover your head with a hat decorated with my feathers and think you are 'out of sight?'"

Moral.—The ostrich is an awkward bird and eats horseshoes, but he can hit back in other ways than with his big feet.—Chicago News.

For What Other Purpose?

"I lost my watch and chain in a crowded street car."

"Why don't you see the chief of police?"

"You don't suspect him, do you?"

Expensive.

"Every time the doctor comes to see you you seem worse, my dear."

"Of course."

"Why of course?"

"Isn't he charging $2 a trip?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Some people are such artistic bores that they are almost entertaining.

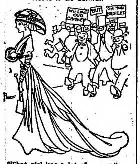
Even the most unorthodox like to believe in a little private hell of their own convenient to consign undesirables to.

It is a wise man who thoroughly understands that seeing is very often deceiving.

Most people have a certain amount of intelligence, but the skill some of them have in keeping it concealed amounts almost to genius.

The strong repugnance that some people have to money never seizes them until money is in their possession.

Needs to Be Careful.



"That girl has a lot of money."

"Then she would better look out."

"Why?"

"She is likely to have a job lot of husbands if she doesn't."

The Clever Nurse.

Grandmother—Why, nurse, whatever are you thinking of to bring so young an infant into the open air on so cold and windy a day as this? Nurse—But you surely do not think that so small a child understands differences in temperature?—Il Mondo Umoristico.

So Forgetful.

"Why do girls wear engagement rings?"

"On the same principle that a person ties a string around his finger—so they won't forget they're engaged."

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of Peter O. Haggland.
State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington. } ss
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Haggland, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Charley Johan Haggland, Anna Caroline Beadone, Peter August Haggland, Maria Emilinde Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Haggland, Erick Olof Haggland, and Eva Carolina Haggland, and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Peter A. Haggland being duly filed in this court, representing that Peter O. Haggland, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 13th day of March, 1913, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to August Svenson; Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 18th day of March, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET.
Judge.
(SEAL)
C. A. NAPLIN, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner.
m22-31

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The Fashion Authority

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It's a better chew. Its flavor is pure, rich and satisfying—seasoned, but not over-sweetened.

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We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

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DAKOTA

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 635 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

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The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll-top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CASH

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F., St. Hilaire Lodge No. 16—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1791, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No. 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
HI F RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

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THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

A. H. Pitkin was in Crookston over Sunday.

Mrs. K. Klemesrud went Tuesday to Crookston.

Aug. Svenson was in Thief River Falls Monday.

C. C. Elliott was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krueger spent Sunday at Red Lake Falls.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Everett Smith returned Thursday from a visit to Crookston.

All kinds of day wood for sale by
D. LAZAR.

Prof. Boehm went Thursday to Pearce, Minn., to spend his vacation.

Oscar Gunstad made a business visit to Thief River Falls Thursday.

Sever Hoff came Saturday from Littlefork, near which place he has a claim.

Miss Louise Wilson went to Crookston Thursday to visit with friends.

Mrs. O. F. Post and Mrs. G. I. Fellman were Thief River Falls visitors Thursday.

A. H. Pitkin attended a meeting of the Elks' lodge at Crookston Wednesday evening.

FOR SALE—Three hundred bushels of seed barley at 60 cents per bushel. JOHN MAAKRUD.

Charles Nelson has been stopping in town this week taking orders for enlarged pictures from photographs.

Mrs. Effie Richardson of Emerson, Can., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

Martin and Eli Peterson of the town of Wyandette have been in town this week cleaning out the well at the creamery.

Miss Inez Patterson went Friday to Moorhead to visit with the young ladies from St. Hilaire who are attending the normal.

Miss Annie Marine returned Monday to Crookston, where she is attending school, after spending her Easter vacation at home.

Miss Mabel Letvig, who spent her Easter vacation at home, returned Monday to Grand Forks, where she is attending school.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all personal business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

For plain and fancy sewing apply to Mrs. Sam McManon, graduate of the American college of dressmaking, St. Hilaire, Minn. adv

Glenn Martz received Thursday a registered Shorthorn bull, purchased from Nels Kvenoten, a prominent breeder of fancy stock, of Fertile, Minn.

H. A. Lidenberg, state inspector of creameries, made his regular visit to the St. Hilaire creamery yesterday. He also called on his uncle, Dr. C. Swanson.

This office has been busily engaged this week in getting out the new telephone directories, which we have been hoping to have ready for distribution April 1.

Misses Huldah Gigstad, Agnes Burkee, Grace Hall, Nora Johnson, and Annie Patterson returned on Tuesday to Moorhead, to resume their studies at the normal school.

All those that know themselves indebted to the late P. O. Hagglund in book accounts or past due notes will please settle as soon as convenient. AUGUST SWANSON,
adv Administrator.

LOST—While attending the orchestra dance in the Imperial hall, an almost new, dark brown, cloth overcoat, presumably taken in error. Suitable reward.

GEORGE WERSTLEIN,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

At a special meeting of the Swedish Lutheran congregation last Wednesday, N. A. Nelson, Anton E. Anderson, and August Swanson were appointed members of a building committee to act together with the committees to be appointed by the Black River and Clara congregations in the construction of a cottage here. These three congregations have decided to join in building a modern parsonage this coming season.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

O. H. Olson spent Sunday in Crookston.

There will be a vacation in the village schools next week.

A big line of all kinds of dishes just received by D. Lazar.

Mrs. Ina Johnson and daughter Elizabeth went to Wylie yesterday.

D. Lazar was in Grand Forks Tuesday night on a business mission.

Miss Alice Hall goes today to Duluth for a visit at the home of her uncle, Christ Hall.

Miss Tomina Wilson came from Crookston the first of the week and attended the masquerade.

Just received a full line of ladies' and gents' summer coats,
D. LAZAR.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial college, Mankato, Minn.

Tom Hoves began the work of driving piles for the log boom on Thursday.

Ed. A. Aubol went to the county seat Monday to attend to county business matters, returning home Wednesday.

Mrs. J. R. Walters of Crookston was in St. Hilaire yesterday looking the town over with a view to opening a millinery store here.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Larson of Warren have been guests at the home of Mrs. Larson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallin, this week.

On Friday of last week Fred Waring drew $92.00 from the farmer's elevator for flax stored there by his father-in-law Martin Hanson, and since that has not been seen in this part of the world.

Mrs. C. A. Cross of Dawson, N. D., visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. A. Patterson, between trains on Wednesday. She left her two little boys here while she went to Fargo to nurse a sister, who is quite ill.

All those having watches or jewelry left for repairs at P. O. Hagglund's store will please prove property and take away as soon as convenient. AUGUST SWANSON,
adv Administrator.

Misses Huldah Gigstad, Ella Jackson, Amelia Duddy, Caroline Hodgson, Kate and Inez Patterson, Alice Hall, and Mrs. O. F. Post formed a merry sleighing party that drove to Thief River Falls and return last Saturday evening.

At a meeting of the board of education Wednesday evening Miss Eldrie Moen of Erskine was appointed teacher of the fourth and fifth grades and Miss Mary Barragy of Bagley teacher of the primary. Miss Hodgson did not accept her reappointment.

Following are the names of the prize winners at the last masquerade: Best lady's costume, Miss Annie Patterson; second best ladies' costume, Miss Agnes Burkee; best gent's costume, Lawrence Wilson; second best gent's costume, E. Smith; most comical lady, Miss Inez Patterson; most comical gent, Rolland Fairbanks; tallest lady, Miss Kate Patterson; tallest gent, Halvor Skattum.

Pure Bred Horses

G. W. Eastman will have his stallions in Fellman's barn, St. Hilaire, on Wednesdays after April 1. Terms $15.00.

On Mondays and Fridays after April 1 these horses will stand at Holmgren & Bennett's barn at Thief River Falls.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays these horses will be at home 8 miles east of St. Hilaire and 1½ miles due west of Hazel, in section 35, town of Rocksbury.

Marlo 73131 is a large, jet black, Percheron. Bell Maker 52189 is from American Trotter, and has a record of 2:19¼.

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When anybody tells you that Good Monuments can be sold for less than we offer them.

We did not buy our large stock of monuments just to look at. While they are pleasing to the eye, we bought them to sell, and you can count on our prices being right.

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Thief River Falls.

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STYLE
3018

Do you buy corsets for style?

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

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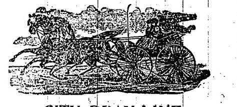
Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the bust, long over hips, shortening back and front, lace trimmed, 11-inch front clasp with hook and eye at bottom, three pairs of hose supporters. Metal eyelets. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

DAVID LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable



CITY DRAY LINE

I STILL HAVE A LITTLE NUT COAL LEFT, SO ANY OF MY CUSTOMERS THAT NEED A LITTLE MORE COAL SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE AS I CAN SHIP IT TO NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	75
" " 2 "	72
" " 3 "	69
Flax, No. 1	$1.10
" " 2	1.05
Adjected Flax	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs	34
Oats	21
Rye	48
Eggs	20
Butter	18
" creamery	37
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.40-2.50
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Closing Out at Cost

The stock of merchandise of the late P. O. Hagglund will be sold out at cost. Sale will last all next week. Now is the time to get bargains.

GREATEST FAIR CROWDS.

All Indications Point to a Half Million Attendance and Comfort Will Be Provided for All.

Every preparation is being made for the care and entertainment next September of a greater crowd than ever before attended the Minnesota State Fair and Exposition. A large number of additional park seats, new drinking fountains, comfort stations, a rest hospital and nursery have already been provided for.

The sidewalks on the main avenues have been widened and a number of the streets and street corners have been so graded as to care for greater crowds. Additional ground has been given the street car company at their central terminals and this space will greatly increase the company's facilities for handling the immense crowds that are expected.

The Agricultural society has purchased nine lots adjoining their present railroad yards and unloading platform and these will be increased in number and convenience. Fences and buildings on the fair grounds are being repaired and painted. A new building is being erected that will connect the women's building and annex. Several new structures for [illegible] exhibits are being built [illegible] machinery hill.

Proposals.

"Has he proposed yet?"

"Not in so many words."

"That's no answer. Proposals never do come in words. They consist of sighs, hems, haws and gurgles."—Cleveland Leader.

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at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.

S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

EYE OF THE CAMERA.

The Longer It Looks the More It Sees Within Certain Limits.

Often the eye of the camera will decipher documents of which the writing had been substantially obliterated by age, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. I have successfully copied with the camera the utterly faded photograph of a classmate of forty years previous.

Changes in the pigment of the skin, undiscovered by the eye, appear with distinctness on the sensitive plate, and it is said that ample warning of approaching disease has been thereby given.

GOVERNMENT AID TO TRUSTS.

How the Conservation of Coal Lands Is Playing Into the Hands of the Coal Barons.

Any inquiry into the increased cost of living may not improbably disclose something akin to a government trust running along with the private trusts to corner the necessities of life, says a writer in the Alaska-Yukon Magazine. It is beginning to appear that as fast as the government unnecessarily ties up, corners and sequesters certain classes of natural resources it increases the monopoly of similar resources and thereby tends to increase the cost to the consumer of every pound of nails, every pound of coal and every foot of lumber.

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for you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
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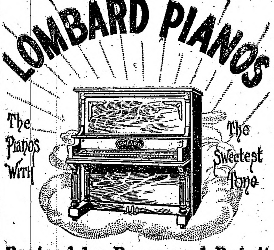
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR


LOMBARD PIANOS
The Pianos With The Sweetest Tone

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE
St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Connects its Village and Farm Line subscribers with the Toll and Long Distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, thereby giving to the subscribers of St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange direct connection with all the principal cities, towns, and villages in the country. Would be pleased to figure with all who have no telephone.

G. W. HOOPER

The Carpet from Bagdad

by HAROLD MacGRATH
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS, The MAN ON THE BOX etc.
Illustrations by M.G.KETTNER

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SYNOPSIS.

George Percival Algernon Jones, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oriental Rug company of New York, thirsting for romance, is in Cairo on a business trip. Horace Ryanne arrives at the hotel in Cairo with a carefully guarded bundle. Ryanne sells Jones the famous holy Yhiordes rug which he admits having stolen from a pasha at Bagdad. Jones meets Major Callahan and later is introduced to Fortune Chedsoye by a woman to whom he had loaned 150 pounds at Monte Carlo some months previously, and who turns out to be Fortune's mother. Jones takes Mrs. Chedsoye and Fortune to a polo game. Fortune returns to Jones the money borrowed by her mother. Mrs. Chedsoye appears to be engaged in some mysterious enterprise unknown to the daughter. Ryanne interests Jones in the United Romance and Adventure company, a concern which for a price will frame up any kind of an adventure to order. Mrs. Chedsoye, her brother, Major Callahan, Wallace and Ryanne, as the United Romance and Adventure company, plan a risky enterprise involving Jones. Ryanne makes known to Mrs. Chedsoye his intention to marry Fortune. Mrs. Chedsoye declares she will not permit it. Plans are laid to prevent Jones sailing for home. Ryanne steals Jones' letters and cable dispatches. He wires agent in New York, in Jones' name, that he is [illegible] in New York to some friends. Mahomed, keeper of the holy carpet, is on Ryanne's trail. Ryanne promises Fortune that he will see that Jones come to no harm as a result of his purchase of the rug. Mahomed accosts Ryanne and demands the Yhiordes rug. Ryanne tells him Jones has the rug and suggests the abduction of the New York merchant as a means of securing its return. The rug disappears from Jones' room. Fortune quarrels with her mother when the latter refuses to explain her mysterious actions. Fortune gets a message purporting to be from Ryanne asking her to meet him in a secluded place that evening. Jones receives a message asking him to meet Ryanne at the English bar the same evening. Jones is carried off into the desert by Mahomed and his accomplices after a desperate fight. He discovers that Ryanne and Fortune also are captives, the former is badly battered and unconscious. Ryanne recovers consciousness and the sight of Fortune in captivity reveals to him the fact that Mahomed intends to get vengeance on him through the girl. Fortune acknowledges that she stole the rug from Jones' room. She offers to return it to Mahomed if he will free all three of them. Mahomed agrees to liberate Fortune and one of the men in return for the rug. A courier is sent to Cairo for the rug, but returns with the information that Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother have sailed for New York. Fortune spurns offered freedom which does not include her two companions. The caravan continues the journey toward Bagdad. Ryanne tells Jones that Mrs. Chedsoye is the most adroit smuggler of the age, and is overheard by Fortune. The three captives are rescued by Henry Ackermann, who is in charge of a carpet caravan. Mahomed escapes. Mrs. Chedsoye discovers the absence of Fortune and leaves for New York, taking the girl's belongings with her. Through forged letters Mrs. Chedsoye, the major and their accomplices take possession of Jones' New York home. Jones, Ryanne and Fortune arrive at Damascus. Ryanne fails in his resolution to lead a better life. Ryanne secretly leaves for New York. At Jones' solicitation his partner, Mortimer, offers Fortune a home, but she declines. Jones then declares his love and finds that it is reciprocated. Jones and Fortune arrive in New York and go to the Mortimer home. Jones finds Mrs. Chedsoye, Ryanne and the rest of the gang in his home with a million in money looted from an adjoining bank packed ready for flight. Jones summons Wadsworth, president of the bank, who it develops is Ryanne's brother.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued).

"We could have taken every dollar from the vault," said Wallace cheerfully.

"But we couldn't have made our getaway with it," observed the butler, holding his empty glass toward Ryanne, who was acting as master of ceremonies.

"A clear, unidentified million," mused Ryanne. "Into the cars with it; over to Jersey City; on to Philadelphia; but there for Europe; quietly transfer the gold to the various Continental banks; and in six months, who could trace hair or hide of it?" Ryanne laughed.

"It's all right to laugh," said the Major. "But are you sure about Jones? He could have arrived this afternoon."

"Impossible! He left Alexandria for Naples on a boat that stopped but thirty hours. With Fortune on his hands he could not possibly sail before the following week, and maybe not then. Sit tight. I know what I am talking about."

"He might cable."

"So he might. But if he had we'd have heard from him before now. I'm going to tell you a secret. My name is not Ryanne."

"We all know that," said the Major. "It's Wadsworth. Does that tickle your mind any?"

The men shook their heads. Mrs. Chedsoye did not move hers.

"Bah! Greatest joke of the hour. I'm Horace Wadsworth, and Arthur Wadsworth, president of the Merchant-Mechanic Bank, is my beloved brother!"

"Ay, damnable wretch!"

A shock ran through them all. In the doorway leading to the rear hall stood George, his revolvers leveled steadily. Peering white-faced over his shoulder was the man who had spoken, Arthur Wadsworth.

CHAPTER XXII.

The End of the Puzzle.

The elder brother tried to push past George, but old Mortimer caught him by the shoulders and dragged him back.

"Let me go!" he cried, his voice nasal and high. "Do you hear me? Let me go!"

"Mr. Mortimer," said George, without turning his head or letting his eye waver, "keep him back. Thanks." George stepped over the threshold. "Now gentlemen, I shall shoot the first man who makes a movement."

And Ryanne, who knew something about George, saw that he meant just what he said. "Steady, every one," he said. "My friend George here can't shoot; but that kind of a man is deadliest with a pistol. I surrender."

The brother was struggling. "The telephone! The telephone! I demand to call the police. This is accessory to the fact! I tell you, let me go!"

"Mr. Wadsworth," replied George, "if you do not be still and let me run this affair, I'll throw the pistols to the floor, and your brother and his friends may do as they bally please. Now, step back and be quiet. Stop!" to Ryanne, whose hand was reaching out toward the table.

"Don't shoot, Percival; I want only a final glass of wine." Ryanne calmly took the slender stem of the glass between his fingers, lifted it and drank. He set it down empty. From his outside pocket he drew a handkerchief and delicately dried his lips. He alone of his confederates had life. It was because he alone understood. Prison wasn't staring him in the face just yet. "Well, Arthur, old top, how goes it? Nearly got your money-bags, didn't we? And we surely would have but for this delicious vintage."

"Damn you and your wine!" roared the Major, shaking with rage. This adventure had been no joke to him, no craving for excitement. He wanted the gold, the gold. With what would have been his share he could have gambled at Monte Carlo and Ostend till the end of his days. For the first time he saw long, black bars of iron running up and down a window. And all for a bottle of wine!

"Damn away, old sport!" Ryanne reached for the bottle and filled his glass again. "Percival, I'm blamed sorry about that olive-tree of yours." He waved his hand toward the bags. "You can see that my intentions in regard to refunding that hundred pounds were strictly honorable. Now, what's on the ticket?"

"I suppose your luggage is outside in the automobiles?"

"Right-O!"

"Well, I need not explain my reasons; you will understand them; but I am going to give you all two hours' time. Then I shall notify the police. You will have to take your chance after that time."

The circling faces brightened perceptibly. Two hours—that would carry them far into Jersey.

"Accepted with thanks," said Ryanne.

"I refuse to permit it!" yelled the brother. "Mr. Jones, you will rue this night's work. I shall see that the law looks into your actions. This is felony. I demand to be allowed to telephone."

"Percival, for heaven's sake, let him!" cried Ryanne wearily. "Let him shout; it will soften his voice. He will hurt nobody. The wires were cut hours ago."

Mortimer felt the tense muscles in his grasp relax. Arthur Wadsworth grew limp and reeled against the jamb of the door.

"You had better start at once," George advised. "You three first," with a nod toward Wallace (his bulbous nose now lavender in hue), the butler and the first-man. "Forward march, front door. Go on!"

"What about me?" asked Ryanne.

"In a moment." George could not but admire the man, rascal though he was. There was a pang of regret in his heart as the thought came and went swiftly: what a comrade this man would have made under different circumstances! Too late! "Halt!" he cried. The trio marching toward the door came to a stop, their heads turned inquiringly. "Here, Mr. Mortimer; take one of these guns and cover the Major. He's the one, I doubt." Then George followed the others into the hall and ironically bade them God-speed as he opened the door for them. They went out stupidly; the wine had dulled them. George immediately returned to the library.

Neither Fortune nor her mother had stirred in all this time. A quality of hypnotism held them in bondage. The mother could not lower her glance and the daughter would not. If there was a light of triumph in Fortune's eyes, it was unconsciously there. And no one will know the full bitterness that shone from the mother's. She could have screamed with fury; she could have rent her clothes, torn her skin, pulled her hair; and yet she sat there without physical sign of the tempest.

On her side, Fortune knew, that, had there been a single gesture inviting pity, she must have flown to her mother's side. But there was no sign. Finally, Fortune stepped back, chilled. It was all too late.

"Fortune," said George, terribly embarrassed, "do you wish to speak to your mother, alone?"

"No." It was a little word, spoken in a little, hushed tone.

Mrs Chedsoye rose and proceeded to put on her furs, which she had flung across the back of her chair.

"Mother!" This came in a gasp from the elder Wadsworth. An understanding of this strange proceeding began to filter through his mind. The young girl's mother!

Mrs. Chedsoye drew on her gloves slowly. She offered them to the Major to button. He flung the hands aside. He was not nice under the veneer. But Ryanne was instantly at her service. And curiously she watched his agile fingers at work over the buttons; they were perfectly steady. Then, followed by the Major and Ryanne, she walked easily toward the hall. Ryanne paused.

"Good night, Arthur. I'm sure you will not sleep well. That handsome safe is irreparably damaged. I dare say you will find a way to cover the loss without any injury to your own pocket. Old top, farewell! Who was it, Brutus or Caesar, who said: 'I go but to return'?" The banter left his face and voice swiftly. "You sneaking blackguard, you cheater of widows; yes, I shall come again; and then look to your sleek, sanctimonious neck! You chucked me down the road to hell, and the pity of it is, some day I must meet you there! Fortune, child," his voice becoming sad, "you might remember a poor beggar in your prayers to-night. Percival, a farewell to you. We shall never meet again. But when you stand upon that bally old rug there, you'll always see me, the fire, the tents, the camels and the desert, and the moon in the date-palms. By-by!"

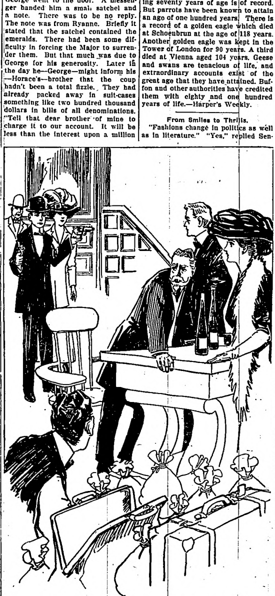
And presently they were gone. A moment later those remaining could hear the chug-chug of the motors as they sped away. The banker was first to recover from the spell. He rushed for the hall, but George stopped him rudely.

"Two hours, if you please. I never break my word. Your money is all there. If you do not act reasonably, I'll throw you down and sit on you till the time is up. Sit down. I do not propose that my future wife shall appear in court as a witness against her mother. Do you understand me now?"

The banker signified that he did. He sat down, rather subdued. Then he got up nervously and inventoried the steal. He counted roughly a million. A million! He felt sick and weak. It would have wrecked the bank, wiped it out of existence. And saved by the merest, the most trifling chance! A bottle of wine! He resumed his chair and sat there wonderingly till the time-limit expired.

The public never heard how nearly the Merchant-Mechanic had gone to the wall; nor how six policemen had worked till dawn carrying back the gold; nor that the banker had not even thanked them for their labor. The first impulse of the banker had been to send the story forth to the world, to harass and eventually capture his brother; but his foresight becoming normal, he realized that silence was best, even if his brother escaped. If the depositors heard that the bank had been entered and a million taken from the vaults, there would naturally follow a terrific run.

When the last bag had been taken out of the library and the banker and the police had gone, the bell rang. George went to the door. A messenger handed him a small satchel and a note. There was to be no reply. The note was from Ryanne. Briefly it stated that the satchel contained the emeralds. There had been some difficulty in forcing the Major to surrender them. But that much was due to George for his generosity. Later in the day he—George—might inform his—Horace's—brother that the coup hadn't been a total fizzle. They had already packed away in suit-cases something like two hundred thousand dollars in bills of all denominations. "Tell that dear brother of mine to charge it to our account. It will be less than the interest upon a million in ten years. To you, my boy, I add: Fortune favors the brave!"



"I Am Going to Give You All Two Hours' Time."

"George," said Mortimer, "you will not mind if I forage round in the kitchen? A bottle of beer and a bit of cheese would go handy. It's almost my breakfast time."

"Bless your heart, help yourself!"

And George turned to Fortune.

"Ah," she cried, seizing his hands, "you will not think ill of me?"

"And for what?" astonished.

"For not speaking to my mother. Oh, I just couldn't; I just couldn't! When I thought of all the neglect, all the indifference, the loneliness, I couldn't! It was horribly unnatural and cruel!"

"I understand, heart of mine. Say no more about it." And he put his two hands against her cheeks and kissed her. "Never shall you be lonely again, for I am going to be all things to you. Poor heart! Just think that all that has passed has been only a bad dream, and that it's clear sunshiny morning; eh?" He held her off a ways and then swept her into his arms as he had done on board the ship, roughly and masterly. "And there's that old rug! Talk about magic carpets! There never was one just like this. But for it I shouldn't even have known you. And, by Jove! when the minister comes this afternoon . . ."

"This afternoon!"

"Exactly! When he comes, you and I are going to stand upon that beautiful, friendly old rug, and both of us are going to be whisked right away into Eden."

"Please!"

Silence.

"How brave you are!"

"I? Oh, pshaw!"

"Would you have shot one of them?"

"Girl, your Percival Algernon couldn't have hit the broad side of a barn." He laughed joyously.

"I knew it. And that is why I call you brave."

And when the pale gold of winter dawn filled the room, it found them, hand in hand, staring down at the old Yhiordes, the magic old Yhiordes from Bagdad.

THE END.

Long-Lived Birds.

It used to be contended that ravens lived longer than any other species of birds, and it was said that their age frequently exceeded a century. Recent studies of the subject indicate that no authentic instance of a raven surpassing seventy years of age is of record. But parrots have been known to attain an age of one hundred years. There is a record of a golden eagle which died at Schoenbrun at the age of 118 years. Another golden eagle was kept in the Tower of London for 90 years. A third died at Vienna aged 104 years. Geese and swans are tenacious of life, and extraordinary accounts exist of the great age that they have attained. Buffon and other authorities have credited them with eighty and one hundred years of life.—Harper's Weekly.

From Smiles to Thrills.

"Fashions change in politics as well as in literature." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "Candidates used to appeal to an audience with humor or sentiment. Now we are compelled to give 'em mysterious plots or studies in current slang."

His Preference for Home

Oliver Wendell Holmes Unable to Get Any Real Pleasure in the Vaunted "Tavern."

Don't talk to me about taverns! There is just one genuine, clean, decent, palatable thing occasionally to be had in them—namely, a boiled egg. The soups taste pretty good sometimes, but their sources are involved in a darker mystery than that of the Nile. Omelettes taste as if they had been carried in the waiter's hat, or fried in an old boot. I ordered scrambled eggs one day. It must be that they had been scrambled for by somebody, but who—who in the possession of a sound reason could have scrambled for what I had set before me under that name? Butter! I am wondering why the taverns always keep it until it is old. Fool that I am! As if the taverns did not know that if it was good it would be eaten, which is not what they want. Then the waiters, with their napkins—what don't they do with those napkins! Mention any one thing of which you think you can say with truth, "That they do not do."

Every six months a tavern should burn to the ground, with all its traps, its "properties," its beds and pots and kettles and start afresh from its ashes like John Phoenix-Squibob.

No; give me home, or a home-like mine, where all is clean and sweet, where coffee has pre-existed in the berry and tea has still faint recollections of the pigtails that dangled about the plant from which it was picked, where butter has not the prevailing character which Pope assigned to Denham, where soup could look you in the face if it had "eyes" (which it has not), and where the comely Anne or the gracious Margaret takes the place of these napkin bearing animals.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Named your farm yet?

Clover is a cleansing crop.

Get sunlight into the dairy barn.

Grain raising depletes fertility of the soil.

Never throw soft feed on the ground.

Sorghum makes a good material for filling the silo.

Dirty pails cause much sickness among the calves.

If you want your cows to do well make them comfortable.

Bright clover or alfalfa hay should be kept in a convenient rack.

Remember that the swine family are not protected by furry coats.

It is generally estimated that broilers shrink one-half pound each when dressed.

Are the mice or rabbits girdling the trees? Remove rubbish and wrap the trunks in paper.

Get your spraying equipment in good order several days before you must begin spraying.

The cream separator should be firmly fixed on a solid base if good work is expected of it.

The average yearly butter fat production per cow in the United States in 1900 was 145 pounds.

Salt the hogs as often as you do the other stock. They will be healthier and digest their food better.

It is almost impossible to crowd the young pigs too fast, provided you have the right kind of food and care.

Some people have gone so far as to claim that the corn stalks in the silo are worth as much as the ears in the crib.

Wash and dry the cows before milking and keep 94 per cent. of the dirt out of the milk that usually gets in otherwise.

The garden should be well fertilized in the fall or winter. This makes it possible to work it more quickly when spring comes.

The dairy farmer ought to have pigs for market every year. This is the best way to sell the by-products at the top price.

One reason why pure bred sires are so necessary on the farm is because defects are just as easily transmitted as good points.

The heifer that is to be retained in the herd should be handled from her early calfhood so that she will have confidence in her keeper.

It is well to order a few catalogues from the reliable seed and nursery companies. They are educators even, if we are not intending to buy.

See that the hens have all the pure water they can drink at all times. If you have skim milk to spare, that also can be placed before them constantly.

Keeping any machine well oiled and in proper repair not only increases efficiency, but decreases the amount of power required to run the machine.

The milk pail is always more nearly full when pasture is at its prime than during any other season, and the silo will produce the same conditions in the winter.

The manure spreader and systematic crop rotation form the two strongest links in the chain for the maintenance of soil fertility and heavy crop production.

For poultry food, pea meal will be found nutritious, rice easily digested, linseed meal cathartic, potato starch digestible, barley nutritious but laxative, and oatmeal more nutritious than either wheat or barley. There is fully 5½ per cent. of fat in oatmeal. Corn contains from 7 to 8 per cent. of yellow fat.

All classes of fowls may need grit. The land fowls may have this in a dish where they can get it freely. Ducks like it in their drinking dish, where they can scoop it up.

Professor Henry is authority for the statement that for each unit of food consumed the dairy cow will return six times as much food material as either the sheep or the steer.

The calf that gets a good drink of water every day, no matter if he has all the milk he needs, will do better than one which is deprived of this means of quenching his thirst.

A scratching shed is of no earthly use unless the floors are well littered with some light material like leaves, hay or straw and the grain sown among it. This will include exercise.

Too much care cannot be exercised by breeders in sending out eggs for hatching. A good way is to wrap each egg in paper separately and place them in a basket, doubly lined with newspaper and packed with excelsior.

Flowers beautify a yard.

Try poultry and fruit together.

Test seed corn before planting.

Oyster shells are too soft for grit.

Dairying develops fertility of the soil.

Don't give the sow too much bedding.

In feeding grain in the runs broadcast it.

Rye and vetch will make a fair grade of silage.

What is known as a yearling hen is one having laid 12 months.

Better seed grain means better crops at no increased expense.

Soaking the churn in brine will occasionally help to keep it sweet.

Half the crop of corn can be turned into five-sixths of a crop by saving the fodder.

A reader recommends powdered charcoal given in the milk as a remedy for scours.

Alfalfa hay and corn balance each other. In addition they are the best relished of any feeds.

Sometimes a week's chill rains or cold weather will set the pigs back a month in their growth.

Indigestion and liver trouble in fowls are paraded under the name of cholera very frequently.

The co-operative creamery that is well patronized and well supported is a blessing to any community.

It does not pay to hold old hogs in order to get great weight if you have younger ones to eat the corn.

Don't let the pigs get lousy. Spray them with kerosene emulsion, while eating, once every two weeks.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

Are the horses coming up in flesh, and are they getting a little harness work to condition their shoulders?

A feed of chopped onions occasionally will be greatly relished by the fowls as well as conduce to their health.

Hogs that are fat should not be held, but sent to market when fit. There is no profit in killing a hog until it is fit.

For the man who still has not a silo: Build one, and if you can't fill it until next fall, feed soiling crops this coming summer.

If you have never tried rape, raise a small field next spring. It is very popular with hogs, and does them a world of good.

Better not get reckless with the feed yet. It is easily possible that there still are eight to ten weeks of bad weather on the way.

One fatal mistake made at the end of the hatch is to keep the door of the incubator open too long after the eggs have begun to pip.

The critical period of the turkey is the first eight weeks of its life. About forty-eight eggs is the average yearly record of the hen.

One acre of corn well grown and put in the silo will furnish more feed for the cows than can be obtained by any other manner of handling the soil.

The farmer who has never used a fanning mill should get one as soon as possible so as to get well acquainted with it before the busy season comes.

Turkey culture is a success only where the stock can have a good range. There is too much wild nature in turkeys for them to thrive in confined quarters.

A good pig is one of the most appreciative animals that is raised on American farms. Treat him right and feed him right and he will stuff dollars in your pockets.

If you are planning to buy hog fence this spring remember that 26-inch fence is not high enough to turn a hog. Either use barb wire above it or better yet, get fence 32 inches high.

Leg weakness in chicks is often due to the food being of a fattening nature, and the bodies in consequence become too heavy for the muscular strength of the chick's legs. There should be bran in the soft food that is fed, it being one of the best bone and muscle foods that could be given.

Are the young pigs to be allowed to shiver and freeze in the cold, damp winds of early spring? And die at the rate of one to five out of every ten?

If you will figure what poor roads cost you every year you will soon realize the necessity for improvement, and you will be surprised to see how easily the improvements can be made.

The fruit tree agent is not all bad. But for him a good many orchards would not now be growing and doing well. But it is well to know the standing of his company before ordering.

The ideal cow! Everybody's looking for her, but few find her, though she is the most valuable asset on the farm. How many possible ideal cows are done into veal in this country every year nobody knows.

Most of those who run the dairy at a loss never read literature on the subject. The losses are largely due to this fault, for it is certain that there is no longer any use of maintaining any farm animal at a loss.

The girl with thin blood is more frail and weak than her companions who have rich, red blood. School work overtaxes her strength. She becomes deathly pale, looks worn out, is frail, languid, irritable, over-sensitive and nervous. Her heart palpitates and she is short of breath and faint upon the least exertion. Rich, red blood is the only thing that will restore such a girl to health. Give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make her blood pure and healthy. Good blood means a good appetite, a good digestion, strong nerves, a clear brain and healthful growth.

Your druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at 50 cents per box or $2.50 for six boxes or they will be sent by mail by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

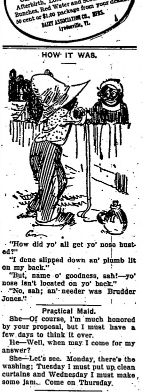
Many cows die every year, and many become unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 package from your dealer.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt.

HOW IT WAS.



"How did yo' all get yo' nose busted?"

"I done slipped down an' plumb lit on my back."

"But, name o' goodness, sah!—yo' nose isn't located on yo' back."

"No, sah; an' needer was Brudder Jones."

Practical Maid.

She—Of course, I'm much honored by your proposal, but I must have a few days to think it over.

He—Well, when may I come for my answer?

She—Let's see. Monday, there's the washing; Tuesday I must put up clean curtains and Wednesday I must make some jam. Come on Thursday.

Conditions Changed.

"Peck" isn't happy. His wife is continually saying sharp and snappy things to him."

"Why, he told me before he married her that was what he admired most about her."

"Yes, but he considered it wit then."—Boston Transcript.

Mistake.

Bobby was saying his prayers in a very low voice.

"I can't hear you, dear," his mother whispered.

"I wasn't talking to you," replied Bobby, firmly.—Harper's Magazine

A Jolly
Good Day
Follows
A Good Breakfast
Try a dish of
Post
Toasties
tomorrow morning.

These sweet, thin bits made from Indian Corn are cooked, toasted and sealed in tight packages without the touch of human hand.

They reach you fresh and crisp—ready to eat from the package by adding cream or milk and a sprinkling of sugar, if desired.

Toasties are a jolly good dish—

Nourishing
Satisfying
Delicious

Healthy Baby is Precious Blessing

To Make It Healthy and Keep it Healthy Use a Reliable Baby Laxative

In spite of the greatest personal care and the most intelligent attention to diet, babies and children will become constipated, and it is a fact that constipation and indigestion have wrecked many a young life. To start with a good digestive apparatus is to start life without handicap.

But as we cannot all have perfect working bowels we must do the next best thing and acquire them, or train them to become healthy. This can be done by the use of a laxative-tonic very highly recommended by a great many mothers. The remedy is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and has been on the market for two generations. It can be bought conveniently at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, and those who are already convinced of its merits buy the dollar size.

Its mildness makes it the ideal medicine for children, and it is also very pleasant to the taste. It is sure in its effect and genuinely harmless. Very little of it is required and its frequent use does not cause it to lose its effect, as is the case with so many other remedies.

Thousands can testify to its merits in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headaches, etc., among them reliable people like Mrs. M. Johnson, 752 Dayton St., Kenosha, Wis. She is the mother of little Dorothy Johnson who was always in delicate health until her mother gave her Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mrs. Johnson says:

Dorothy Johnson.

"I never saw such rapid improvement in the health of anyone. Syrup Pepsin is a wonderful remedy and I shall never be without it again." Thousands keep Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it from infancy to old age. The users of Syrup Pepsin have learned to avoid cathartics, salts, mineral waters, pills and other harsh remedies for they do but temporary good and are a shock to any delicate system.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin, and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington Street, Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

Stiff Joints Sprains, Bruises

are relieved at once by an application of Sloan's Liniment. Don't rub, just lay on lightly.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."
WILTON WHEELER, Morris, Ala.

Good for Broken Sinews

G. G. JONES, Baldwin, L. I., writes: —"I used Sloan's Liniment for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall and to my great satisfaction was able to resume work in less than three weeks after the accident."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

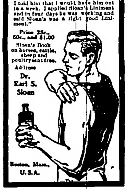
Fine for Sprain

MR. HENRY A. VOEHL, 84 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J., writes:—"A friend sprained his ankle so badly that it went black. He laughed when I told him that I would have him out in a week. I applied Sloan's Liniment and in four days he was working and said Sloan's was a right good Liniment."

Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00

Sloan's Book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.



Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Brent Good

Saskatchewan

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Your Opportunity Is NOW

in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 ACRES of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 19[illegible], with about $1,[illegible] worth of horses and machinery, and just $[illegible] in cash. Today I have [illegible] acres of wheat, [illegible] acres of oats, and [illegible] acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

GREAT BARGAINS

For quick sale 1[illegible] acres, [illegible] cleared, 1[illegible] cultivation, [illegible] timber, 5 miles county seat, house, barn, good water. Finest stock farm in U. P. For quick sale $[illegible] per acre, easy terms. Other snaps in farms. For full information and list write Lock Box 514, Soo, Mich.

HARDY TREES & PLANTS

We Grow Them, Sell Direct, and Guarantee Satisfaction. CATALOG FREE. [illegible]

WE PROCURE sell, buy patents on practical inventions. Unique features. Highest bank references. Write for FREE BOOK. [illegible] CO., Inc., Bonded Patent Solicitors, [illegible] Building, Chicago, Ill.

If it wasn't for worry some people would have nothing to do.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

Not Much.

"My feelings have been lacerated."

"Did it take?"

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Adv

Paradoxical.

"What caused him to go crooked?"

"He got in straightened circumstances."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In Desperation.

"Has your order been taken, sir?" inquirer the head waiter.

"Yes," replied the patient diner, "fifteen minutes ago. If it isn't too late, though, I'd like to change it."

"To change your order, sir?"

"Yes; if you don't mind I'll change it to an entreaty."

Reasonable Favor.

"So you have determined to sue me for breach of promise?"

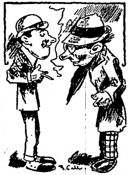
"Yes."

"With damages?"

"Of course."

"Well, say, I've got just one favor to ask of you. Don't sue me for less than $100,000. I haven't got a dollar in the world that I can call my own and it might help my credit."

VERY TRUE.



"What kind of a season are we going to have, Uncle Abner?"

"Well, it's awful hard to say as to that. You know it depends a hull lot on the weather."

THE KNOW HOW

To Feed Children and Get Good Results.

There are more nervous persons made so by undigested food lying in the stomach than the average individual would suppose.

If food remains undigested in the stomach, it begins to ferment, set up gas and a large portion is thus converted into poison.

That's why imperfectly digested food may, and often does, cause irritation of the nerves and stupor of the mind—brain and nerves are really poisoned.

"My daughter had complained for some time of a distressed feeling in the stomach, after eating, which set me thinking that her diet was not right," writes an anxious and intelligent mother.

"She had been fond of cereals, but had never tried Grape-Nuts. From reading the account of this predigested food, it seemed reasonable to try Grape-Nuts for her case.

"The results were really wonderful. The little brain that seemed at times unable to do its work, took on new life and vigor. Every morning, now, before going to school, she eats the crisp little morsels and is now completely and entirely well, she seems to have a new lease on life—no more distress in the stomach, nor headache, but sound and well everyway." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WIVES COST MORE

Natives of Omdurman Pay High Prices for Spouses.

Value of Dowry Has Increased Since the Days of the Mahdi—Huge Swamp Covers 35,000 Square Miles.

Khartum.—The natives must be prosperous in Omdurman, for even a workingman will pay a preposterous price for his wife. The cost of getting married has gone up since the days of the Mahdi. The Mohammedan custom at marriage is that a certain sum is agreed upon as the bride's dowry, and is provided, not by her father, but by the prospective bridegroom. Half of this is handed over to her people before marriage, and is usually spent in wedding festivities; the other half can be claimed by the wife if her husband divorces her.

"Sudd" or "sadd" means literally "obstruction," and in the Sudan it is generally applied to the river weed which, massing itself together in the upper Nile, forms a vast expanse of swamp, a veritable inland Sargasso sea, a waving, lush green forest of reeds and water growth some 35,000 square miles in extent. Think of it! Thirty-five thousand square miles of hopeless swamp. Through this sudd region the White Nile travels for 300 miles, and in the rainy season large islands of sudd break away and, floating down stream, choke up the narrow channel of the river. So serious does this obstruction become that river steamers had been blocked in for weeks at a time until a way has been hewn out for them.

The steamers that go up from Khartum to Gondoker and the Lado and back cannot use coal, for the price of transportation renders the expense prohibitive. Hence at the fueling stations placed at intervals along the White Nile you will see neatly piled stacks of wood placed on the bank, and this "wooding" is a process to which you will soon get accustomed if you journey southward. It is full of disadvantages; indeed it is chiefly disadvantageous. Wood fuel takes a long time to get on board; it occupied a great deal of space when it is on board and it eats up the timber of the country. Now it occurred to a Teutonic genius that could the mass of weed be dried and prepared for the burning, the sudd, which was useless, might just as well provide the fuel instead of the trees, which were useful; accordingly with the grateful approval of the Sudan government, experiments were duly carried out. Some tons of the tall weeds were cut down, dried in the sun, subjected to a disintegrating process and converted into neat briquettes about six inches long, three broad and one deep; the handiest little thing imaginable.

Near Historic Omdurman.

DESERT DAYS ARE RECALLED

Survivors of Daring Band Hold Reunion—Thirty-Six of the 200 Death Valley Argonauts Meet.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Survivors of the pioneer band of "Death Valley Argonauts" who crossed the desert into California sixty-six years ago held a reunion here recently at the home of Mrs. James W. Brier, one of the party, now ninety-nine years old. Thirty-six of the band of 200, who drank ox blood to quench their thirst in the arid salt sink, were present; every living member but one.

Four generations of the Brier family attended the reunion, including Mrs. Brier's son, Rev. J. W. Brier, who was six years old at the time of the expedition and tramped for hundreds of miles clinging to his mother's hand, after the wagons had been burned for fuel.

John B. Colton, eighty-one years old, was present from Galesburg, Ill. John Groscup of Humboldt county, Cal., was unable to attend on account of advanced age.

Old records of the trip, passed around at the banquet table, showed that the "jayhawkers," as they called themselves, left Galesburg, Ill., April 5, 1849. The party was the first to explore Death Valley.

BEAR MOURNS HIS KEEPER

Grizzo Hasn't Eaten Since Alexander Ferguson of Gotham Zoo Was Attacked.

New York.—Since Keeper Alexander Ferguson of the Bronx zoo was attacked by coyotes recently and forced to go on the sick list, Grisso, the grizzly bear, which was under Ferguson's care, has been inconsolable. He used to enjoy his meals more than any other bear in the park, but now he keeps to the back of his den. He has eaten nothing in a week.

Ferguson is believed to be well on the road to recovery, but it will be some time before he returns to his post. The coyote that attacked him has been killed and examined by the board of health. No trace of rabies was found.

SEEDING GRASS LANDS

Too Much Importance Cannot Be Given to Pure Seed.

Valuable Characteristic of Alsike Clover Is That It Will Stay in Soil Several Years and Will Re-Seed Itself.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Too much importance cannot be given to the selection of pure grass seed, for there is no greater failure or disappointment in farm management than to fail to secure a good stand of grass or clover.

Every year I am becoming more and more favorably impressed with the value of alsike clover, although we have used it for a number of years in all of our grass and seed mixtures.

We have repeatedly failed to secure a favorable stand of common red clover, and to our surprise the alsike would come along and make a good stand and we would be enabled to harvest a very profitable grass crop. Many times red clover will not thrive for the reason that the soil has become somewhat acid, but the alsike will make a very good crop notwithstanding the acid condition of the soil.

Another valuable characteristic of alsike clover is the fact that it will stay in the soil several years, and if permitted it will reseed itself. Alsike clover grows but little after mowing and no second crop can be expected from it. Both in this respect, as well as the longer time it requires to mature its maximum crop, alsike clover stands after red clover.

Its great and undeniable advantage, on the other hand, lies in the fact that it is more hardy than the common red clover and can be successfully cultivated on moist soils and land that is flooded at certain times during the year, on which red clover will not grow.

If alsike clover seed is mixed with pasture grass mixtures, it yields rich and certain grazing crops, and when cultivated on arable land red clover seed should be sowed with the mixture with which the field is seeded.

In this way a great advantage is gained in the fact that the first year after sowing the fodder may be harvested chiefly consisting of the red clover and in the following years after the red clover begins to deteriorate the alsike comes in, in its place, and yields rich and certain crops, together with the timothy and other grass seeds with which the meadow is seeded.

On our farm we follow the same general methods of culture that we practice in growing red clover, with the addition of the following: As the alsike has a tendency to lodge when it is in full vegetation, we find that it is advisable to sow it with other grass seed, by preference with timothy and red clover. The crops by this means are very rich and the timothy supports the clover, so that it does not fall to the ground and rot.

While alsike does not yield as large crops to the acre as common red clover of equal stand, yet it is very profitable, and in actual feeding value I have found but little difference ton for ton when it was being fed to a herd of dairy cows, and for feeding horses and all kinds of young stock I have found it greatly superior. The time of cutting and curing will make more real difference than the variety.

Alsike clover is not considered by soil experts to be as good a soil improving crop as common red clover for the reason that it lacks the branching root system of the red clover, but it is a legume (nitrogen gatherer) and hence will build up the soil and thrive on many soils where the red variety cannot be used as a nitrogen gatherer.

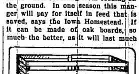
It is my honest opinion that there are many farmers who have given up growing clover who could make a success of growing alsike clover instead of experimenting with red clover.

I have found in actual practice that it is a better business proposition to sow a mixture of grass seed that will make a certain stand under the usual conditions than to spend large amounts of hard-earned money to experiment with a crop so uncertain as red clover, on any field where it is not practically sure to make a good stand.

USEFUL IN FEEDING STOCK

Portable Manger Proves Quite Beneficial in Supplying Hay, Fodder and Other Roughage.

Here is a portable manger that one farmer has found very beneficial in feeding hay, fodder and other roughness about the farm. Of course it saves waste resulting from feeding on the ground. In one season this manger will pay for itself in feed that is saved, says the Iowa Homestead. If it can be made of oak boards, so much the better, as it will last much longer. The runners are 2x8-inch stuff, fourteen feet long. Shaped at the ends like a sled runner. Six inches from each end is a 2x8 three feet long, set inside the runners. A third 2x8 is spiked inside the runners at center. On top of end and center praces are nailed 2x4s flat side down. In each corner a 2x4 upright two and a half feet high is made stationary, also one at center of each side. Three four-inch boards are nailed to the uprights. Holes are bored in the ends of the runners and heavy wire inserted to which single tree is attached whenever it is desired to move the rack about on the farm.



Portable Manger.

Best for Fattening.

By actual experiment it has been found that by feeding alfalfa hay with corn the cost of fattening pigs has been decreased almost one-half.

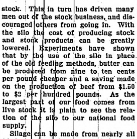
SILO IS A NATIONAL FACTOR

All Great Industries Depending on Live Stock Are Advocating Use of Huge Receptacle.

(By A. L. HAECKER.)

The leading agricultural subject of the day is the silo, and its coming is of national importance. No subject is receiving so much attention from the experiment stations farm papers and farmers' institutes. All the great industries depending on live stock, such as the stock yards, creameries, packing houses and transportation companies are advocating its use. It is a conservation subject of great importance, for with it can be saved a large part of our principal crop. Nearly 40 per cent. of the food elements of the corn crop of this country are now being wasted. By the use of the silo this could be saved and by so doing, hundreds of millions of dollars could be added to our national wealth. The corn forage which annually goes to waste in this country is often referred to as the "billion dollar waste." Is it any wonder we are complaining of the high cost of living?

In the past eleven years the great stock industry of the United States in comparison with our population, has been showing a decline. This condition has been largely brought about by the rise of price in all kinds of stock. This in turn has driven many men out of the stock business, and discouraged others from going in. With the silo the cost of producing stock and stock products can be greatly lowered. Experiments have shown that by the use of the silo in place of the old feeding methods, butter can be produced from nine to ten cents per pound cheaper and a saving made on the production of beef from $1.50 to $2 per hundred pounds. As the largest part of our food comes from live stock it is plain to see the relation of the silo to our national food supply.



A Panel Silo.

Silage can be made from nearly all kinds of farm forage and is a good and cheap ration for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and chickens. It requires little storage space, is a labor saving device, doubles the value of the corn crop, triples the stock carrying capacity of the land, restores the fertility of the soil, and returns its user annually one hundred per cent. on the investment.

CARING FOR YOUNG ALFALFA

Practice of Pasturing Crop During Fall and Winter to Save Feed Bill Is Serious Mistake.

(By O. O. CHURCHILL, Department of Agronomy, Oklahoma Agricultural College.)

Many people, on account of shortage of pasture and to save feed, pasture their alfalfa during the fall and winter. This practice is harmful to all alfalfa, whether it is young or old. No doubt it reduces the yields the following season, although the reduction may be very slight if conditions are favorable.

With young alfalfa the practice is very harmful. It reduces the vigor of the plant, reduces the yield very materially the following years, and frequently kills out some of the young plants at a time when they are not very well developed. Fall seeded alfalfa should never be pastured during the same fall and winter in which it is seeded. The little feed which the alfalfa will furnish during the winter is far more than offset by the decrease in yield.

When young alfalfa receives a backset it may require two or three years for it to fully recover, and during all of this time the yields are smaller than they otherwise would be. It pays to give young alfalfa careful treatment and to give it every opportunity to make a good development.

Best Poultry Tonics.

Fresh air, sunshine and exercise are the best poultry tonics. But fresh air does not mean drafts in the houses, nor does sunshine call for exposure to hot suns during the summer. The houses should be so constructed that fresh air can constantly be present to drive out bad odors and purify the atmosphere. The sunshine should be able to reach every corner to destroy any germs that might be lurking in dampness. The fowls should exercise by scratching that a good circulation of the blood may be stimulated. The above are the three best medicines in the poultry doctor's art.

Family Incubator Faults.

When less than 60 per cent. of the fertile eggs in an incubator hatch there's something wrong. Either the breeders are "off" or the feeding is at fault, or the range exercise and fresh air are not enough. These can easily be remedied. But when they are all right the trouble must be with the machine. If an incubator doesn't give more than a 60 per cent. hatch of the fertile eggs, better burn it. A new one will cost less than a constant loss of 40 per cent. of high-priced eggs.

Where the Eye Fails.

A good pair of eyes and a sharp knife may be able to distinguish with considerable accuracy as between a dead and a live germ in a kernel of corn, but the combination falls down when it comes to telling a kernel with a vigorous germ from one which the germ is weak. Herein lies the chief argument in favor of the test box, which shows plainly what kernels are dead and what are strong and weak.

Suffragettes on the Jury.

"Is the jury ready to report?"

"No, your honoress; they are still discussing the way in which you wear your hair."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

When some men get interested in politics they forget all about labor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

The greatest loss to any man is his self-respect.

Loss of Power

and vital force follow loss of flesh or emaciation. These come from impoverished blood.

Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery

enlivens a torpid liver—enriches the blood—stops the waste of strength and tissue and builds up healthy flesh—to the proper body weight. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets to work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength.

Can anything else be "just as good" to take?

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 13-1913.

Thousands of Women

Have Been Restored to Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

There is no doubt about this fact. Why! during the last 30 years we have published in the newspapers of this country volumes of letters from women who have been relieved of all their suffering by the timely aid of this grand old medicine. Letters like the following, true, genuine and honest expressions of gratitude coming from grateful hearts. **Surely you can believe these women.**

Mrs. L. S. BRENNER, Hudson, Mich., says:—

"Sometime ago I was taken with a terrible pain in my right side, such sharp pains just like a knife sticking me. I tried hot applications but that did no good. I went to our family doctor (we were living in Fayette, Ohio, at that time) and he said it was organic inflammation. I doctored with him a while but kept getting worse. The pain was so terrible I could hardly stand on my feet. I would have that sharp pain in my right side, and a dull heavy pain the whole length of my limb. I realized that something had to be done quickly, so I looked up all of your advertisements I could find, and saw several that described my case. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the first dose, and when I had taken two bottles my trouble was gone. Your medicine has done so much for me that I am willing you should publish this letter for the sake of other suffering women."—Mrs. L. S. BRENNER, Hudson, Michigan.

Mrs. L. E. BOWERS, Girard, Pa., says:—

"I take pleasure in informing you of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had a sick spell last February, and for some months after that I was not regular and had many bad feelings. I was tired all the time, had dull headaches, not much appetite, and also what the doctor called organic inflammation. Your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me and I feel that too much cannot be said in its praise as I am now able to do my own work. You are perfectly welcome to use my testimonial for the benefit of others."—Mrs. L. E. BOWERS, R.F.D. No. 1, Girard, Pa.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GENTILCORE, Buffalo, N.Y., says:—

"I feel that I must write to you about your wonderful remedies. About ten years ago I was troubled with female weakness and was all run down. I was tired all the time and could hardly walk without feeling dizzy. I heard about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, took it, and also used the Sanative Wash. I got stronger, and have not had those dizzy spells since. I feel that I owe my health to you, and hope your remedies will help others as they have me. I tried most everything I heard of, and yours are the best medicines for women's ailments."—Mrs. ELIZABETH GENTILCORE, 26 Glor Street, Buffalo, New York.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E PINKHAM

Wm. A. Rogers Silverware

given away

Absolutely Free

for wrappers from

GALVANIC SOAP

or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder

This Is Our Offer, Read It:

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

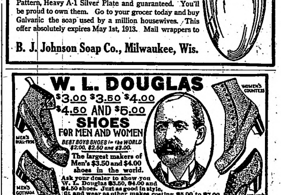
SPECIAL OFFER FOR SIX TEASPOONS

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of SIX TEASPOONS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These spoons are Wm. A. Rogers silverware, the name stamped on every piece. They are the Lavigne or Grape Pattern, Heavy A-1 Silver Plate and guaranteed. You'll be proud to own them. Go to your grocer today and buy Galvanic the soap used by a million housewives. This offer absolutely expires May 1st, 1913. Mail wrappers to

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Actual spoon regular six inch length.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00 —the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

Make the Horse Glad and Eager for Work

Clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service in every way. Don't buy any but

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

the machine that turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. Gears enclosed, protected and run in oil, little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and Stewart single tension clipping head.

HIGH SPEED EASY ACTION

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., Wells & Ohio Sts., Chicago, Ill.

PRICE $7.50

Get one from your dealer and remember every machine is fully guaranteed.

Catalog Free

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

CURIOUS PLACES AND EVENTS

King's Ancient Grapevine

This ancient grapevine of the British kings is at Hampton Court, the former royal palace, near London, and its big clusters of "black Hamburgs" still are reserved for the monarch exclusively.

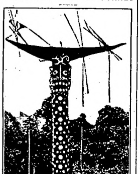
AMERICA'S PROFILE ROCKS

In the southwestern United States, where there are many evidences of the existence, long years ago, of an earlier civilization than anything of which we have a record or even tradition, the question is often asked by travelers whether many of the numerous rock faces were not possibly cut by the hand of man. Some of the profiles are so striking in their resemblance to human faces as to well warrant the inquiry. If the sculpturing may not have been entire, rock forms suggesting heads might have been hewn by some ancient stone-cutter into more perfect expression. It is difficult, indeed, to believe that the work in some cases is entirely that of nature. While no iron or steel implements have been found in America, it is well known that the Spaniards upon their arrival in Mexico and Peru, especially in Peru, found houses constructed of perfectly hewn square stone blocks of large size.

Pleasant Park Profile rock in southern Colorado is of gigantic proportions and shows an exact delineation of the human face, the compressed lips, the aquiline nose, the eye, the prominent frontal bones projecting over the eyes and a fairly high forehead.

In the Bad Lands of South Dakota the action of storms and the fierce winds driving the loose sand grains against the face of the soft rocks has wrought the most fantastic natural shapes in the United States, if not in the world. Long years ago this entire area was a level plateau—the floor of an ancient sea which later hardened into stone. As the waters receded, river and creek channels cut their way through the old sea floor, forming gorges and gulches until at the present time a large part of the plateau has been entirely removed. The Bad Lands are the largest remaining portion of this ancient plateau, although there are still isolated fragments in Nebraska and North Dakota. The Bad Lands, however, though small compared with the original plateau, constitute hundreds of square miles and are examples of the most remarkable natural architecture.

TOMB OF A CHIEF OF BORNEO



When a chief of the Long Patas, a tribe of Borneo natives, dies there is set up over his grave such a monument as is here illustrated. The white discs formerly were of shell, but now are German dinner plates perforated to facilitate their attachment.

IN HONOR OF GREAT ACTRESS

This is the model for the remarkable monument to Adelaide Ristori, the famous Italian tragedienne, which is to be set up in her birthplace, Cividale. Ristori was born in 1821 and became the great rival of Rachel. She was especially famous as Lady Macbeth, Judith, Phaedra and Francesca da Rimini.

ONE ORIGIN OF "O. K."

Here is the origin of the expression "O. K." according to Ado Hunnius, of Leavenworth, Kan., a veteran of the Civil war: "Among the supplies that the war department used to buy," Mr. Hunnius says, "were crackers made by the old Orrins-Kendall Cracker company in Chicago. The boxes in which the crackers came were marked O. K. We were always eager to get hold of these 'O. K.' crackers, because they were always sure to be good, while many other brands were likely to be spoiled or wormy. And gradually O. K. came to be a synonym among the soldiers for something that was above par."

MT. LOWE RECEPTION TREE

On the top of Mt. Lowe in southern California, there is a growing tree which is known as the "Reception Tree." The people of the big wide world are invited and few who visit this spot fail to leave their printed calling card, fastened securely to the branches. Those who have come without cards improvise them from covers of candy boxes, etc. From those who had addresses are counted every state in the Union and many foreign countries as well. Thousands of people from all parts of the world have visited this unique tree and left their cards.

MONKEYS OF GIBRALTAR ROCK

Visitors to Gibraltar occasionally catch fleeting glimpses of the monkeys which scamper about the rock, and which have one physical peculiarity-- they have no tail. These monkeys seldom venture into the town, and as they are very powerful and ferocious this is probably as well. In spite of their unamiable dispositions they are regarded as almost sacred, and any attempt to injure them is met with severe punishment. It is recorded that once during a long siege these monsters saved the "Rock"--which, perhaps, accounts for the regard in which they are held. The story goes that the enemy were creeping up to take a battery by storm when their coming was heralded by a bevy of monkeys, which rushed into the fort and aroused the occupants to a sense of impending danger.

HOUSE OF THE PITCHERS

Knoxville, Tenn., boasts of a woman who possesses 1,852 pitchers. Her name is Mrs. James Mensley, and her home is known as the House of the Pitchers. Mrs. Hensley began collecting pitchers when she was only five, and has been devoted to the fad ever since. She has bought and has received presents of pitchers from all over the world, and most valuable and interesting in existence.

Beulah Miller, Mind Reader

Beulah Miller of Warren, R. I., is a "child wonder" whose remarkable mental powers have interested some of the leading scientists of the country. Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard is investigating Beulah's extraordinary ability to read the thoughts of others and asserts she seems to be able to read words and figures by placing her hand upon a book or paper.

TORCH IS APPLIED TO CAPTURED CITY

DEFEATED TURKS TRY TO BURN ADRIANOPLE, LONG BESIEGED TOWN.

TCHATALJA REPORTED FALLEN

Said to Have Captured This Stronghold, Also—News of the Surrender and Capture.

London, March 27.—Adrianople has fallen after one of the most stubborn defenses in the history of warfare, and Tchatalja, according to a telegram received by the Bulgarian legation at London has suffered a like fate. The information regarding Tchatalja may refer to the town of that name, and not the fortifications although it is possible the Bulgarians carried all before them.

Fighting Is Proceeding.

A Sofia dispatch to a London news agency says that fighting is proceeding in the streets of Adrianople. A Constantinople dispatch to the same agency says the Turkish center at Tchatalja was driven in Tuesday with a loss of 800 killed.

Shukri Pasha, the defender of Adrianople, has handed his sword to General Savoff, the Bulgarian generalissimo, however—though not, before carrying out his threat to destroy the town rather than let it fall into the hands of Bulgarians. From all accounts the arsenals, stores and much of the town are in flames.

It was also reported that Shukri Pasha had taken his own life, but this proved untrue as, after deciding resistance was no longer possible, he sent word to General Savoff that he was burning the city.

Would Maintain Order.

General Savoff has appointed a commandant of the city to maintain order. The Bulgarian and Servian cavalry already will be utilized for this purpose. General Ivanoff who commanded the forces around Adrianople has just entered, while King Ferdinand will follow shortly.

The garrison which was estimated from 50,000 to 60,000 probably will be found to have been considerably reduced.

The people of the town were said tot be panic-stricken, and even Europe, from the history of previous wars fears that the occupation may be accompanied by indiscriminate slaughter.

Berlin, Mach 27.—The fall of Adrianople is announced definitely by the Sofia correspondent of the Presse Centrale. The Bulgarian Schipka regiment was the first to enter the city. All the Turkish military depots have been blown up.

Mustapha Pasha.—The fortress of Adrianople was taken by storm by the Bulgarians after fighting of the most terrible character since Monday. Flames are devastating the city.

At an early hour fires were raging in various sections of the beleaguered city. The maddened population, whose nerves had been shattered by the almost incessant bombardment for a period of over five months, was fleeing about the streets from one point to another, not knowing where to find shelter.

The great artillery arsenal in the city was burning and the barracks lying between the hospital and the forts were in flames.

The Bulgarians in strong force gradually advanced their lines, encircling the city, and, by short rushes, the infantrymen approached near enough to prepare for the final dash. On all sides the combined movement of the attackers on the ever-resisting city was continued.

The entire line of fortresses, defending the eastern side of the city, was captured by the Bulgarians after a most spectacular assault at the point of the bayonet by long lines of infantry, which were strengthened rapidly by the second, or reserve lines. The eastern thus cleared for a direct assault on the forces soon fell into their hands and Bulgarian batteries were immediately placed in positions to concentrate their fire on the other works. The way was city itself.

Little Accomplished Yet.

Middletown, O.—The situation here in so far as information is concerned is little better than it was at this time Tuesday night. The casualty list cannot be estimated with accuracy until the waters have subsided considerably.

The flood has fallen two feet, but there is still a large amount of water that must run out before the work of even counting the dead is begun. It is still believed that from 50 to 100 have been claimed by waters.

Fiancee Grey Haired at 24.

New York, March 27.—Walter H. Thompson of Chicago met his fiancee, Miss Margaret Reynolds, at the pier when the steamer Verona docked, to welcome her home from India, where she has been a missionary. But instead of the girl who left him two years ago he found a gray-haired woman of 24, bereft of reason, who failed to recognize him. Miss Reynolds had been in the famine-stricken regions of India. The suffering she saw there drove her insane and a nurse had to bring her back.

Slaughter in Mexico Reported.

El Paso, Texas, March 27.—Wholesale slaughter of prisoners and civilians suspected of sentiments in opposition to the present regime is transpiring along the branch line of the Mexican Central railroad between Jiminez and Parral, just south of Chihuahua City, according to reports of refugees here. State troops and Huerta forces are vieing in the slaughter, say the refugees. The killing began after the insurgent state troops captured Santa Barbara and executed federal prisoners.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Albert Lea.—The annual dinner of the Business Men's league was held at Hotel Albert Tuesday evening.

Mankato.—The county board decided Saturday to proceed with the improvement of the fifteen-mile road from this city to Good Thunder under the Elwell law.

Mapleton. — The public school has been closed by an order issued that no public services or entertainments are to be held because of several light cases of smallpox.

Sleepy Eye.—Harold, the 7-year-old son of William Larkin, was drowned in the Cottonwood river Sunday while playing on the ice with companions. His body was recovered in thirty minutes.

New Ulm.—The attorneys for M. E. Mathews, of Marshall, in the contest election case against District Judge I. M. Olsen, of Sleepy Eye, have served a copy of a proposed case on Judge Olsen's attorneys, preparatory to taking an appeal to the supreme court.

Albert Lea.—The Freeborn County Breeders' association held its annual meeting Saturday. Several subjects of interest were considered. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. M. L. Head; secretary, Albert Ruble; treasurer, O. P. Larson.

Good Thunder.—The Commercial club has elected the following officers: President, F. H. Griffin; vice president, R. L. Houk; secretary, O. W. Seaquist; treasurer, F. L. Morlock executive committee, A. J. Whitman, E. W. O'Neill, Dr. J. T. Schlesselman.

Brainerd.—At a joint meeting of the railway committees of the Brainerd Commercial and Boosters' Clubs it was agreed to extend an invitation to President Edmund Pennington, of the Soo line, to address both clubs at a joint meeting to be held in the near future.

Canby.—Canby will have a Chautauqua season, beginning June 10, under the management of the Ridpath bureau.—Canby Masons, with Canby chapter, No. 92, O. E. S., will spread a farewell banquet in honor of Fred Bomboy and wife, who will take up their residence on the Pacific coast.

Luverne.—Six months in the county jail was the sentence that Judge Nelson of the district court gave to William M. Everett, who secured $10 upon a worthless check which he cashed at the National bank of Luverne. Everett was found at Mankato, where he was going under the name of McMillan. He was brought to Luverne and entered a plea of guilty.

Fergus Falls. — The marriage of James Wesley Ash, county surveyor at Marshalltown, Iowa, and Miss Carrie Way of this city took place at the bride's home here, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. L. Parish. The couple left for Marshalltown, where they will reside. William Galena and Miss Gena Clauson were married.

Crookston.—Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, held the usual Easter services in Crookston, St. Aldemar Commandery of Grand Forks coming over in a body and joining in the services. Rev. W. C. Hodgson delivered the address and there was a special musical program. At 4 p. m., a banquet was served in Masonic hall with 150 Knights in attendance.

Pipestone.—At the annual winter meeting of the second congressional district Editors' and Publishers' Association, held at Butterfield, H. C. Hotaling, of Mapleton, was chosen president; L. M. Metheun, of Elmore, vice-president; Robert B. Forrest, of Lake Wilson, secretary, and James Ruane, of Slayton, treasurer. The summer meeting of the association will be held at Fairmont in June.

Winona. — The Chicago & North-Western Railway company will immediately repair the damage to its passenger station in this city by Sunday's fire, estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000, and expects to have most of the offices in the building so that they can be occupied again this week. After the fire there was some union station talk, but this is not encouraged by the North-Western.

Virginia.—Contending that the contract for the sale of the $450,000 water and light plant bonds is not legal and in accordance with the provisions of the city charter or the state laws, suit has been commenced to enjoin the city from signing, sealing, issuing, delivering or putting in circulation these bonds. The suit is commenced in the district court with Joseph Backus as plaintiff and Arnold & Pickering as the legal representatives.

Crookston.—Instead of Easter bonnets and thin gowns, furs, extra sweaters and mackinaws were in evidence here Sunday. A few ventured out in new spring togs, as the snow storm which started early in the day was not very severe. But by the time the services were out the heaviest storm of the season was on. By midnight over a foot of snow had fallen and with a stiff breeze blowing and a weather forecast predicting a drop of 20 degrees in temperature in the next twenty-four hours, railroad men had serious trouble.

Minneapolis. — "Ten thousand dollars or death" are the concluding words of an anonymous letter in the hands of the St. Paul police, written for delivery to Soo line officials, in which the writer, in lead pencil, says he caused the three derailments of Soo line trains at North St. Paul in the past two months, and that he is going to do it again and also make it hot for Charles Kleide, marshal of North St. Paul, unless $10,000 is forthcoming. Michael Sweeney, chief of St. Paul detective, has taken the matter up with Rush F. Simmons, postoffice inspector.

St. Paul, March 26.—A pardon has just been given a dying convict in the Stillwater penitentiary. Quick action on the part of Governor Eberhart and some of his office force made it possible for the pardon to reach the convict before death. It was the last ambition of Johnny O'Rourk, an Irish boy who had found the ways of a big city beset with temptations, that he die in freedom. Now unless death comes on the homeward journey he is going to be a free man and with his mother in her St. Paul home when the end comes.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

J. S. PORTEOUS SUCCUMBS

Officer of Lumber Exchange Building Company Succumbs After Short Illness.

Minneapolis.—James S. Porteous, secretary and treasurer of the Lumber Exchange Building Company, director in the Commercial National Bank, and member of the village council of Wayzata, died at 5 a. m., Sunday, after a brief illness at the Eitel hospital with bleeding under the skin, which the physicians, after several consultations, failed to find means to battle successfully, Mr. Porteous passed away. He made a brave fight in which he retained his faculties.

Mr. Porteous, whose home has been in Wayzata, two years, became ill a week ago Friday. Wednesday morning he went to Eitel hospital. His illness was pronounced purpuera hemorrhagica.

Mr. Porteous was born in 1856 at St. Johns, N. B. His early commercial life was in the lumber business in connection with cargo shipments from St. Johns, Quebec and New York to English ports. He made several trips abroad on business. He came to Minneapolis in December, 1887, and was associated with S. G. Cook & Co., lumber, and was identified with them in the construction of the Lumber Exchange building and with its reconstruction after a disastrous fire in the winter of 1891. He was made manager of the building and was secretary-treasurer and stockholder of the Lumber Exchange Building Company.

ASKS AID; THREATENS SUICIDE

Plea for Assistance Sent to Duluth, Declaring Family Is Dying.

Duluth.—Declaring that he cannot leave his wife and two children because they will die during his absence, and that he cannot obtain necessities to keep them alive, and further stating that he will kill himself the minute his family dies, Michael Rom, an educated homesteader, living outside of Virginia, Minn., has written for help to the St. Louis county poor board. The aid asked for was rushed to him. He wrote:

"I hate to beg. I would like to get help for my two children, who took sick Christmas. They can't live and I can't stand to see them in that condition. I can't work because my whole family is sick and so am I. I can't get the kind of food that will give them nourishment. I can't leave them for fear they will die while I am away. I think two of my children will die before this reaches you. If I don't get help I'll take my life and that will settle it for me. The children have difficulty in breathing and can't eat what I give them."

G. W. DAYTON DIES SUDDENLY

Well-Known Native of St. Paul Dies of Apoplexy at His Residence Sunday Morning.

St. Paul.—George W. Dayton, 65 years old, former contemporary of Reddy Griffin, the gambler, died suddenly Sunday morning just sixty hours after Griffin's sudden demise in a carriage near Shakopee, Minn. Both died from apoplexy, according to physicians.

Dayton was taken with a severe headache Saturday afternoon while at his cigar store and pool room, 416 Wabasha street. He went to his home, 265 West Fifth street, and after lying down for a few moments, felt better. He was caught in the grip of the stroke about 9 a. m. Sunday and died in a few minutes.

For the last three years Dayton has not taken any part in gambling in the city, nor has he dabbled in politics. He has devoted most of his time in that period to the Gaiety theater, in which he has a third interest. His partners in the Gaiety were not associated with him formerly.

Amendment Costs $162,000.

St. Paul.—State Auditor S. G. Iverson told the legislative joint subcommittee on finance how an innocent-looking amendment to the drainage law passed in 1909 has gotten the state into an indebtedness of $162,000. The law of 1909 provided that the state shall pay a proportion of the cost of every ditch that benefits state land, but did not give the state any voice in deciding whether a ditch should be constructed, and only $5,000 a year was appropriated for the purpose. Mr. Iverson said that ditches benefiting state land to a large extent were ordered wholesale and as a result the state has $162,000 to pay, which he asked to have appropriated.

Prisoners Turned Back.

Stillwater.—Another consignment of convicts from the District of Columbia has reached here for incarceration in the Minnesota prison. There are 38 in the party, nine of whom are women. Warden Wolfer advised the federal department that the arrangements at the new prison were not yet suitable for keeping the women and they will therefore be taken tonight to Lansing, Mo. All the prisoners are from the District, and all are black except two. Their terms range from six months to a series of years.

Minneapolis, March 25.—While attending Easter Sunday mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Thomas A. Whaley, who lived at 13 Thirty-first street south, was stricken with heart disease. He was removed to his home, but passed away a few minutes after his arrival there. Mrs. Helen Rockel, aged 64 years, also was stricken by heart disease, dying an hour after her arrival home from services at the Lake Harriet Methodist Episcopal church. She is survived by a son, Joseph, and a daughter, Mrs. Carrie Hesketh.

FORMER ST. PAUL EDUCATOR

Superintendent Heeter Held in Pittsburg, Because of Girl's Charges.

Pittsburg. — Charged with two crimes, the second the result of the first, committed on Ethel Ivy Fisher, a former maid in his home, S. L. Heeter, superintendent of the Pittsburg schools, was arrested on two warrants sworn out by Chief of County Detectives, Henry Much. The first charge was that of assault on Miss Fisher. Bail on this charge was fixed at $3,000, and on the second at $2,000. Superintendent Heeter appeared before Alderman McMasters later, and was released on bail furnished by D. B. Oliver, president of the Pittsburg school board.

The arrest of Heeter is said to be the outcome of a demand made by him that the proper officials take action immediately, either to clear him of the charges or prove him guilty of the accusation made by Miss Fisher.

In the accusations made against Heeter, following an ante-mortem statement made by the girl to Coroner Jamison on March 19, at the West Pennsylvania hospital, where she is lying dangerously ill, she declared that Heeter was responsible for her condition.

She also alleged that he, on learning of her condition, had advised her to perform an operation on herself, at the same time telling her that she could fix the responsibility for her condition on her lover, George Patterson.

Heeter told the girl, according to her story, that he would assume all financial responsibility, and see her through the trouble. She made the statement in a deposition to Coroner Jamison.

George Patterson, the young man with whom Miss Fisher is said to have been in love, when questioned Saturday, reiterated the story told by the girl, declaring that it was substantially the same as she had related to him. A maid in the Heeter home, also, in a measure, corroborated the story of Heeter's alleged actions towards Miss Fisher.

WOMEN AID FIRE PREVENTION

Mrs. Grigsby of Minneapolis Speaks for Organization at Rochester.

Rochester.—To enlist the support of women in the nation-wide campaign of fire prevention, the women's clubs of this city held a meeting at which Mrs. W. C. Grigsby of Minneapolis spoke on fire prevention and woman's part in reducing fire losses. It is the purpose to secure the co-operation of Rochester club women in a general fire prevention movement.

Mrs. Grigsby has hit upon a practical scheme whereby women may be brought to a fuller comprehension of the seriousness of the prevention problem and may be banded together to exert an organized influence in a practical way. She proposes the organization of a fire prevention league that shall have for its purpose the prevention, by teaching and practice in the home, of many fires that originate through carelessness or neglect.

Mrs. George J. Allen, president of the Rochester Civic league, presided at the meeting.

SHE WANDERS THREE MONTHS

New Ulm Young Woman Found in Pitiable Condition in Yard of Brother at Morgan.

New Ulm.—Dazed, weakened by hunger and exposure, Miss Augusta Jennings, who disappeared from a hospital here on December 19, was found Thursday in her brother's yard near Morgan. She climbed through a window yesterday morning and again disappeared, but was soon found by persons who searched for her.

Though her mind is returning to its normal state, she is unable to recall the experience of her wandering. One of her feet was frozen and her clothing gave evidence that she probably had slept in haystacks and barns.

When in the hospital here she suffered from a nervous ailment, and the physicians suppose this temporarily affected her mind.

Child Sets Destructive Fire.

Bemidji, Minn., March 24.—While toying with matches, 6-year-old Jimmie McCarthy set a fire which totally destroyed the large barns of his father, Thomas McCarthy, of the Redmore hotel saloon here, situated at Park and Tenth streets, and one cow, a large flock of pure bred chickens, and a litter of valuable Boston bull pups were burned to death. The loss was large, with little insurance.

Work to Consolidate Schools.

Moorhead.—Miss Rushfelt, county superintendent of schools, and E. M. Phillips, of the rural school section of the state educational department, have started on a missionary tour in the interest of the consolidated school system in Clay county. Kragnes, where plans are under way, was visited first. Next the model consolidated school at Comstock will be inspected and from it data will be collected for the arguments which are to be used in other communities. On Thursday Ulen was visited.

Duluth, March 26.—Declaring that he cannot leave his wife and two children because they will die during his absence, and that he cannot obtain necessities to keep them alive, and stating further than he will kill himself the minute his family dies, Michael Rom, an educated homesteader, living outside of Virginia, Minn., has written for help to the St. Louis county poor board. The aid asked for was rushed to him. He wrote: "I hate to beg. I would like to get help for my two children who took sick Christmas, however."

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913. NUMBER, 39.

J. P. MORGAN DIES AT ROME

Was the World's Greatest Financial Figure and Virtually Ruled Wall Street.

New York, April 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan is dead. He died at 12:05 p. m., Rome time, Monday. This announcement was made by the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. a few hours after the great financier's demise.

Mr. Morgan died at the Grand hotel, Rome. Announcement of the death was not made to the awaiting newspapermen for some time after the end came, the information being held up until private cables could be sent to the London and New York houses of the Morgan firm.

End Comes Peacefully.

The end came peacefully, while Morgan was still unconscious. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Satterlee, daughter of the financier; professor Bastianelli, Drs. Starr and Dixon and other members of the Morgan party were at the bedside, but for hours before his death the banker gave no sign of consciousness.

The only nourishment which the patient has been able to receive for several days has been through injections, to which the physicians had to resort, and they fear this is not sufficient to sustain him for any length of time.

Up to Saturday night, Mr. Morgan's son-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, and the physicians, made every effort to conceal Mr. Morgan's true condition, using to strengthen the heart, calm the nerves and regulate circulation.

Career Begins.

Mr. Morgan started his business career half a century ago on the board of directors of a large maritime insurance company. He obtained the position through the influence of his wealthy father. For a year young Morgan attended the directors' meetings, but never opened his mouth except to vote.

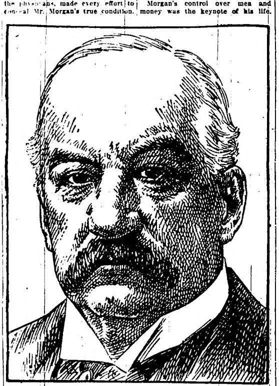
Little Interest in Business.

The president of the company told the elder Morgan that nothing could be done with his son, who seemed to take little interest in business. John Pierpont, however, all the time was laying his plans for his first railroad consolidation, which, when accomplished, established his standing in Wall street as the only man who ever got the better of Jay Gould.

Morgan Thought Indolent.

The president of the insurance company had mistaken taciturnity for indolence. The sobriquet of "Sphinx of Wall Street" was later applied to the man who at first was believed to have been without business acumen, but became the supreme head of the American finances of the continent.

Morgan's control over men and money was the keynote of his life.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Mr. Morgan's illness began while he was on a trip on the Nile.

In Bad Health Here.

Coincident with Mr. Morgan's death it became known that he had suffered a serious attack before his departure for Europe, but rallied so rapidly that it was not considered a forerunner to fatal illness, and was known only to his most intimate friends.

For many years Mr. Morgan spent a considerable portion of his time abroad. On this trip for the first time he severed all connection with business affairs and permitted his partners to shoulder all responsibility for their conduct. It was the first instance of his taking such a complete rest since he had entered the banking business in this city before the civil war.

Will Not Affect Market.

Prominent bankers in this city said that they did not expect any decided unfavorable effect on the stock market because of Mr. Morgan's death. The reason of this they explained was because of recurrent rumors of his serious illness had prepared the market for any possibility and enable those engaged in market operations to prepare for just such a situation.

Unable to Talk.

The financier was unable to answer questions even with signs for some hours before his death. Drs. M. Allen Starr and George A. Dixon, and Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli visited Mr. Morgan for over an hour this morning, examining all his organs minutely. Artificial food was administered in their presence, besides injections aim-

Others, perhaps, were wealthier than Morgan, but he commanded his wealth and that of others. At the height of his power he is said to have controlled $9,000,000,000.

Was a Broad Man.

In addition to finance, art, literature, philanthropy and sport all came under his influence. His prestige was not confined to his own country—kings and emperors and even the pope were wont to call him into consultation.

Morgan came from an old Puritan New England family which dates back in this country to 1636. He was born in wealth. His father, Junius Spencer Morgan, left him $10,000,000. Young Morgan also inherited important banking connections. J. S. Morgan had accumulated his fortune in the dry goods business with Levi P. Morton and later as an associate of George Peabody, merchant, banker and philanthropist.

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the size of the Morgan fortune. It has been variously estimated in recent years at from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. If it is anywhere near the latter figure, it is equally true that hem ade as much for others.

In 1861 Mr. Morgan married Miss Amelia Sturges, who died the following year. In 1865 he married Frances Louise Tracy, by whom he had one son and three daughters. The son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., is now a man of middle life, and for a number of years has been the active head of the Morgan banking house in New York.

The Sort It Was.

"Did you hear of the terrible train wreck last night?"

"No, indeed. Where was it?"

"At Belle's party; in the dance young Jollikins trod on her new Paris gown."

Dainty Dose.

"Save me a sample of everything the patient takes," directed the young doctor.

"He took a kiss this morning," faltered the pretty nurse.

Man and His Ways.

"Why did you get so indignant, did she accuse you falsely?"

"I should say not. A married man doesn't get indignant when he is accused falsely; he just feels grieved and hurt. She had the goods on me."

Answer for Everything.

"But this lot is an inch under water."

"We'll supply you with enough blotters to soak that water up," said the genial real estate man.

CHICAGO DEMOCRAT

ELECT 22 ALDERMEN, REPUBLICANS 11, AND PROGRESSIVES ONLY THREE.

"HINKY DINK" IS RE-ELECTED

Councilman Michael Kenna, Returned By Usual Majority—Number of Northwest Towns Hold Annual Contests—Some of Results.

Chicago, April 3.—Democrats swept the city in the municipal election, electing 22 aldermen and the superior court judge, city clerk and city treasurer. The proposed bond issue of $2,880,000, urged by the Hearst-Harrison faction of the Democratic party here, carried by a small margin.

The Other Parties.

The Republicans elected 11 aldermen, the Progressives three and the Independents one. The Progressives had candidates in every ward, but failed to show strength, being outvoted by the Republicans by nearly three to one throughout the city. The Socialist vote was consistently scattered through all the wards and was not far below the Progressive total.

"Hinky Dink" Returned.

Alderman Michadel Kenna, known as "Hinky Dink," the fellow councilman of "Bath house" John Coughlin, of the First ward, was returned as usual by an impressive total, getting 4,358 votes to the Progressive's 711, and the Socialist's 201. He had no Republican opposition.

The single Independent candidate to be elected is Alderman Charles E. Merriam, a professor at the University of Chicago, and until recently, a Progressive leader.

Kittle Defeated by Cary.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles P. Cary was re-elected state superintendent of schools over William Kittle by a wide margin after a spirited contest in the state.

Anti-License Men Victors.

St. Croix Falls, Wis.—At the charter election "no license" carried by a vote of 77 to 25.

Racine Rejects Commission Plan.

Racine, Wis.—Mayor W. S. Goodland was re-elected over Jacob Stoffell by a small majority. The proposal to adopt the commission form of government was defeated by 454 votes.

Devils Lake Election Quiet.

Devils Lake, N. D.—A. L. Johnson was elected president of the first city commission here, the vote for president being: Johnson, 250; H. J. Hinck, 183; and V. Gram, 107.

Bismarck Has Close Election.

Bismarck, N. D.—In the warmest city election held here in years, A. W. Lucas was elected president of the city commission by a vote of almost two to one

Vote to Install Municipal Court.

Mitchell, S. D.—A special election held here to vote on the installation of a municipal court carried by 139.

Waseca Declares for License.

Waseca, Minn.—Waseca went wet by 10 majority.

Glenwood City Goes Wet.

Glenwood City, Wis.—In the most sensational election in its history Glenwood City went wet by 43 majority.

Cumberland Dry Forces Win.

Cumberland, Wis.—Cumberland voted dry by a vote of 157 to 105.

Harm Elected at Albert Lea.

Albert Lea, Minn.—Henry J. Harm was elected mayor at the city election. License won.

La Crosse to Be Wide Open.

La Crosse, Wis.—The advocates of a wide-open town won.

Bennett Is Ashland's Mayor.

Ashland, Wis. — Clarence Bennett was elected mayor under the commission form of government.

License Loses at Worthington.

Worthington, Minn.—At the election held here William Schrader was elected mayor by a large majority over W. E. Blume, socialist. License lost by 152.

Mankato Mayor Chosen.

Mankato, Minn., April 2.—The principal interest in the municipal election here was in the mayoralty contest between A. G. Meyer and Edward Weaver—both former mayors. Meyer was elected by a vote of 1,063 to 856.

McCombs May Accept French Post.

Washington, April 3.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is reported on apparently trustworthy authority to have advised President Wilson that he would accept the post of ambassador to France. Neither confirmation nor denial of the persistent report was obtainable at the White House.

Zanesville Flood Loss Millions.

Zanesville, Ohio, April 3.—This city comparing its size of 30,000 population, with others which have been flooded, is one of the greatest losers financially. The monetary loss, the floods having receded, is now fully revealed. It will be between $17,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Wilson Summer Home Selected.

Cornish, N. H., April 1.—President Woodrow Wilson has chosen the home of Winston Churchill, the novelist, to be his summer capital, according to a telegram received here from Mr. Churchill, who is now in Santa Barbara, Cal. The message was directed to E. F. Roberts, manager of the Churchill estate, and contained instructions for getting the place in readiness for the president's occupancy. Harlakenden House is a two-story brick structure, situated on a hill three miles beyond Windsor, Vt.

RECEDING FLOODS DISCLOSE MANY HORRORS

Dayton Death Toll Is Variously Estimated.

Property Loss, Tangible and Real, Likely to Exceed $50,000,000—No One Perished From Fires in Dayton, It Is Thought.

Inundated Sections Explored Sections.

Reports from All of the Towns Affected by the Rising Waters Are More or Less Reassuring—Total Death Toll in Doubt.

South Dayton.—Eight hundred dead is the average estimate of seven-tenths of Dayton's undertakers who were called together for a conference relative to the terrible flood disaster here. They reported 82 bodies had been recovered. These are now at various places in the city. Individual estimates of the undertakers were from 500 to 1,000 but the consensus of opinion was that 800 would be a conservative figure. Exploration of several recesses of the city by newspaper men, however, hardly would justify such an estimate.

General Morgue Is Established.

Orders were issued for all bodies to be brought to a general morgue established in a garage. This was not needed as less than half of the number of bodies found, according to the undertakers, had been brought there.

There has been keen competition between the undertakers for possession of unidentified bodies, and many of them have been taken to undertaking establishments not under water. A general call for all undertakers to meet was sent out by John H. Patterson, in charge of relief work, in an effort to have the work of recovering bodies organized. Thirty undertakers were present and all said thy based their estimates of the dead upon a general survey of the situation.

Crew Found No Bodies.

Louisville life savers made a trip into Riverdale and North Dayton sections, where it was feared there had been great loss of life. They did not find a body and say they believe few will be found. An expedition of the Cleveland Naval Reserves brought in an identical report.

Since so large a part of the city had been explored and information obtained failed to bear out earlier estimates of great loss of life, the announcement of the undertakers came as a surprise to those familiar with the situation.

Property Loss $50,000,000.

The property loss, purely tangible and real, will probably exceed $50,000,000. This includes damage to real estate and public works in those parts of the city where this sort of property is most valuable; to automobile stores in two leading garages and other personal property, much of which was owned by the more prosperous residents; to manufacturing, mercantile and jewelers' stocks which were swept away; public utility plants and equipment, and it includes also the cost of rebuilding miles of asphalt streets and walks which were ripped up.

The loss of life is confined almost entirely to North Dayton, inhabited by foreigners and laborers; West Dayton, which comprises districts of a more substantial character, and to Riverdale. In Dayton View and other residence districts there was almost no loss of life.

Several lives are known to have been lost in the business district, but none of the rumors that human beings had perished in the fire which swept two city blocks would stand the test of investigation. A score of coolheaded men, who were in some of these buildings, and others who watched the fire from across the street, assert positively that every occupant of the burning buildings escaped.

A $6,000,000 Loss.

Zanesville, Ohio.—With communication being slowly restored, rumors are rife of loss of life, but there are only four known deaths in this city as a result of the flood. However, practically all of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards and a large portion of the Second and Tenth wards are still under 10 to 30 feet of water and few boats have dared brave the torrents. About half the entire city is entirely submerged.

Five men, Theodore Cassidy, John Ralt, Ray Beach, William Canning, and Policeman Huey successfully crossed the Muskingum river to Putnam Thursday afternoon and saved 13 lives. They recrossed the river to the Zanesville side.

Bridges Washed Out.

The property loss in Zanesville is estimated at between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000.

Coroner Estimates 200 Drowned.

Columbus, Ohio.—The morgues of Columbus are filling up slowly as the swollen waters of the Scioto gradually recede. The number of bodies recovered from the flood has reached 60.

Through the temporary morgues, hundreds of shivering survivors passed, dreading to find their missing loved ones. Twenty-three bodies lay in a temporary morgue on the east bank of Scioto and 20 more were placed in a recently constructed fire engine house on the hill top, just west of the flood district.

Practically all of the bodies recovered have been taken from the edges of the drifts as the waters receded and the authorities believe that many more are buried in the debris. No attempt can be made to search these drifts until the water subsides. With this in view, Coroner Benkert says the death list will reach 200.

Miamisburg Situation.

Middletown, Ohio.—Miamisburg, a town of 8,000 population north of here, which has heretofore been an unknown quantity in the flood situation, has just been reached, and reports that the death list there will not exceed 25. Only one body has been recovered, but property damage will run high.

Miamisburg is still under eight feet of water, but telephone communication was re-established with this city last night and assurances were given that the situation was not as bad as feared.

18 Dead at Chillicothe.

Chillicothe, O.—The first authentic information regarding the loss of life shows that 18 persons are dead here. Already 11 bodies have been taken from the wreckage of homes in the East End where many railroad men live. With field glasses, seven more bodies were yesterday discovered hanging on the Kilgore bridge, three miles south of here, but it has been impossible to recover them.

The loss will be $1,000,000.

50 Reported Dead at Piqua.

Piqua, O.—Early estimates of death in Piqua have dwindled to 50, after scores of missing ones believed to have been drowned reported to the relief committee headed by Mayor Charls Kiser. Two hundred and fifty houses are in ruins and at least 2,500 are homeless.

Troy, O., reported nine dead and 50 houses down.

Sidney, O., escaped fatalities.

16 Dead at Brookville.

Brookville, Ind.—Sixteen known dead, half a dozen missing, a heavy loss of property and livestock and a food and fuel famine imminent, is the situation in Brookville, the result of Monday night's flood. Many of those rescued will, it is feared, die from the effects of exposure. There are six persons missing and it is feared that they have been drowned.

20 Bodies Located at Peru.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Twenty bodies have been recovered or definitely located in Peru, but the houses in Canal and Second streets, still flooded in the second floors, have not been explored, said Lieutenant Governor William P. O'Neill, in a telephone message to the Associated Press here.

Fear at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—As the waters of the Ohio river continue to rise, increased in volume by the flood waters from tributaries east and north of this city, Cincinnati is facing the worst flood in its history. The river stage is 64 feet, with indications that before many hours have passed, the gauge will reach 70 feet, almost the mark of 1884, the record year.

Across the river along the Kentucky shore, conditions are rapidly becoming worse. At Covington more than 500 houses are reported submerged and their occupants are being given shelter and protection in the public buildings that have been thrown open to them.

Southern Indiana Rivers Rising.

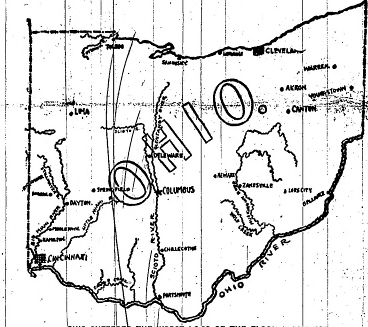
Indianapolis.—Indiana's flood death toll remains uncertain with all reports confirming more conservative estimates of the loss of life, while panic is attacking cities in the southern valleys of the White and Wabash rivers, and all along the Ohio, as rising waters threaten repetitions of the upstate horrors.

Many Reported Drowned.

No bodies were found in West Indianapolis after a diligent all-day search, but rescue workers assert they saw a number drowned and swept away down the river.

Stirred to Fear.

Stirred to fear by the catastrophes in other Indiana cities, the newly threatened southern districts are taking extreme precautions against rising waters of the Ohio and other rivers, and persons in all danger districts have had ample warning of a possible record-breaking water mark.



OHIO SUFFERED THE WORST LOSS OF THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Indians in Angry Mood.

Vancouver, B. C., March 26—Indians of the remote northern districts of British Columbia are making threats of massacre against the miners of the Teslin Lake country. This information was brought to civilization by Rev. John Chown, superintendent of Methodist missions for the province. Owing to the fact that there are no railroads in the territory threatened and practically no wagon roads, it would be difficult to cope with an outbreak. The trip requires twelve days.

Little Accomplished Yet.

Middletown, O.—The situation here in so far as information is concerned is little better than it was at this time Tuesday night. The casualty list cannot be estimated with accuracy until the waters have subsided considerably.

The flood has fallen two feet, but there is still a large amount of water that must run out before the work of even counting the dead is begun. It is believed that from 50 to 100 have been claimed by waters.

Cubist Pictures Scored.

Chicago, March 28.—Designating the display of cubist art at the art institute as "obscene, indecent, immoral, lewd and demoralizing," Professor W. C. Strauss, art instructor of Waller high school, has started a movement among public school teachers to have school children barred from the institute building while the pictures are on display. "Call this modern art?" asked Professor Strauss. "Why there are pictures there that are not fit for children to see."

ILL. TOWN WRECKED

ONLY FEW BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS STANDING AT SHAWNEETOWN.

WATER IS LASHED INTO FURY

Not 100 Persons Remain in Town and These Are Marooned—Cairo Is Ill At Ease.

Shawneetown, Ill., April 4. — By boat to De Koven, Ky.)—All that is left of Shawneetown is the few substantial brick and stone buildings behind the main levee, and they are considered unsafe.

Wind Completes Destruction.

Less than 100 persons remain in the former town of 3,000 and they are perched in the second and third stories of Main street buildings, structures on the highest street in the town. A strong wind completed the destruction begun by the opening of the south levee Tuesday.

The water within the levees was up to the 57 foot level of the Ohio river. The 45 mile an hour gale lashed over the already submerged levees. Between the churning waters and the southwest gale, frame buildings fell to pieces and the more substantial structures were shaken.

Another Levee Break.

A break in the northern levee also added to the danger, the full force of the Ohio striking the north levee. The rift in the embankment rapidly enlarged and soon a swift current was rushing through the residence section, carrying all before it. By night the Ohio was at a stage of between 45 and 50 feet, an accurate reading being impossible, because of the huge swells.

The entire north and east levees are submerged. The levee hotels, heretofore considered safe from flood attack, were deserted by the several hundred men who had preferred them as refuge for their families to the highest buildings in the town.

State Guards Transferred.

The state guards were transferred from their camps to the refugee camps on the hills when the levees began to crumble before the wind and water.

During the six hours' storm the big yawls of the naval reserve removed from the second stories of homes, previously considered on high ground, dozens of families who had believed themselves safe. There have been no fatalities. The property damage will run into the millions, three millions being a conservative estimate.

Cairo Under Great Strain.

Cairo, Ill.—With the highest flood tide waters passing Cairo in the Ohio river, the city is at a state of expectancy never before experienced here. The river gauge is at 54.4 and rising, a stage three-tenths of an inch higher than any previous record.

Nearly every hour brings reports of trouble in other cities, the verification of which are impossible from this isolated town.

A Thrilling Story.

One of the most thrilling of the stories to reach here was brought by Capt. S. A. Martin, regimental quartermaster, and Captain H. A. Jamieson of the Sixth Missouri National Guard. They were rescued from a section of the levee which broke away at Third Point, Mo., just below here, in a launch and brought to Cairo.

Thirty-six of their men, they said, are now on the levee section which is 200 yards long and 10 feet wide, and floating down the Mississippi.

U. S. to Recognize China.

Washington, April 4.—The United States government has decided to recognize the Chinese republic. Secretary Bryan conferred with President Wilson for nearly an hour at the White House, completing the details, and a note is being prepared at the state department to be addressed to China through the Chinese minister here.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, April 3. — Wheat, May, 86¼c; July, 88⅜c; No. 1 northern, 87½c; No. 2 northern, 85¼c; No. 1 durum, 88½c; No. 3 corn, 50c; No. 3 white oats, 31c; barley, malting, 56c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 1 flax, $1.23½.

Duluth, April 3.—Wheat, May, 87¾c; July, 89c.

South St. Paul, April 3. — Cattle—Steers, $7.00@7.60; cows, $6.00@6.50; calves, $5.25@7.50; hogs, $8.85@9.00; sheep and lambs, $6.00@6.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; weak, 5c lower than yesterday average; bulk of sales, $9.15@9.40; light, $9.20@9.55; mixed, $9@9.45; heavy, $8.75@9.27½; rough, $8.75@8.90; pigs, $7.10@9.30.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,500; steady to a shade up; beeves, $7.10@9.10; Texas steers, $6.70@7.85; western steers, $6.90@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.65@8; stockers and feeders, $6@8.10; calves, $6@8.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; steady to 10c higher; native, $5.80@6.85; western, $5.90@6.85; yearlings, $6.80@7.85; lambs, native, $6.90@8.70; western, $7.25@8.70.

Morgan Funeral in Rome.

Rome, April 3.—A funeral service of simple and impressive character was held over the body of the late J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday. The mourners present were very few in number. They stood amid a profusion of floral tributes sent by friends from many countries. On the request of Ambassador O'Brien, the Italian government immediately granted all the necessary concessions to have the body leave on an express train at 6:15 p. m. last night reaching the Simplon tunnel early today.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

President Wilson is giving serious consideration to the question of formal recognition of the Chinese republic.

Another parade in Washington is being planned by the executive committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association for April 7, when the extra session of congress convenes.

GENERAL.

Eleven people are reported killed in Council Bluffs, Ia.

Richard A. Ballinger has been appointed commissioner of the General Land Office.

The funeral of the late King George, it is officially announced in an Athens dispatch will take place March 30.

A tornado swept Bonifay, Fla., and, according to reports, three persons were killed and twenty-two injured.

Manager Killan has announced the purchase from the Nebraska State league of Spellman, who is said to have burned up the Nebraska circuit last year as a batter.

St. Joseph, Maumee and St. Mary rivers in Indiana are on a rampage. Fort Wayne is without lights and a water famine threatens. Highest water in twenty years.

Grand Island is planning an emergency hospital.

Dennison Iowa, has voted $15,000 for a new city hall.

Plans are ready for the new brewery at Grand Island.

Contract has been let for a new bank building at York.

A $48,000 building is being erected at the Indian school at Genoa.

The Elks of Rubuque, Iowa, are planning a $100,000 club house.

Ground has been broken for the Grace Lutheran church at West Point.

The Iowa City, Iowa, Masons are to build a $35,000 Temple in the near tfuure.

The department at Washington is asking for bids for a new postoffice at Carroll, Iowa.

There is a marked improvement in train service in the flooded zone in Indiana and Ohia.

Douglas county is to have a new County hospital and th poor house is to be completley overhauled.

C. J. Shackleford, a resident of Dallas and Polk counties, Iowa, during the past forty-six years, is dead at his home in Des Moines, aged 72.

Another flood-stricken village was heard from when Coroner Frtmeyer was notified that thirty-two lives had been lost at Venice in Butler county, Ohio.

The citizens of Wood River, Neb., held a mass meeting for the purpose of raising funds for the stricken people of Omaha and vicinity and in a few minutes raised $228.

National Guardsmen on duty in Omaha are being so nicely treated by the people that they are beginning to feel that they are guests, rather than there on official business.

White slavers from eastern cities are at work in Omaha competing with the relief committees, some disguising as relief workers, in housing some of the girl victims of the tornado.

The Missouri senate recently passed a bill making the nine-hour day apply to all women workers except those employed by telephone or telegraph companies. The bill has passed the house.

Fire in the town of Werner, S. D., caused a loss of $25,000. All the business houses on the south side of the main street were destroyed. Aberdeen fire department aided in checking the flames.

A visit of a committee to Yutan, representing the Fremont relief workers, convinced it that the needs there are not as serious as in Omaha, and the balance of the Fremont relief fund will be turned to the Omaha committee.

Fire which started in a clubroom in the Bonnell block, East Federal and Walnut streets, Youngstown, O., caused a loss of $75,000. Owing to flood conditions the fire could be fought by only a feeble stream of water.

Judge W. I. Redick of Omaha has been appointed a member of the relief commission by Governor Morehead in place of Mayor Skinner of Ralston. P. L. Hall of Lincoln takes the place of G. W. Potts on the commission.

Boston defeated New York in the National Billiard league three-chusion match when Dr. R. Hudson won from H. Goldman, 50 to 45.

The illiteracy average of South Dakota has been reduced by almost half in the last ten years, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of the census.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has resigned. Secretary Houston accepted the resignation after a talk with President Wilson, to become effective July 31. Prof. Moore is a democrat and was a candidate for appointment as secretary of agriculture.

Many farm animals were killed, barns were demolished and other property losses were caused by a storm which passed near Elgin, Ill.

Train service on the twenty-nine railroads centering in Chicago is seriously impaired as a result of the damage wrought by storms and floods in the central states.

Large insurance policies are being placed on the risk of war among the powers in six months.

The Turkish advanced positions and all the fortified points to the east of the fortress of Adrianople have been captured by Bulgarian besiegers.

Reports from Woodbine, Ia., are to the effect that the storm did about $200,000 worth of damage and that five people were killed, but that none were injured.

Perth, a small town of 400 inhabitants in the northern part of Clay county, Indiana, practically was wiped off the map by a tornado, but only one person was injured.

With a continued heavy rainfall in northern and western Pennsylvania, the flood situation is growing worse and heavy property damage has already resulted.

Three lives were lost and four people were seriously injured in the storm at Neola, Ia. The storm centered in a farming community two miles northwest of the town.

Charles Murphy of the Chicago Nationals before leaving Jacksonville, Fla., declared he had been offered $35,000 and two first-class players in exchange for Roger Bresnahan by a National league club.

Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp of the commerce court recently was redesignated by President Wilson to act as an arbitrator under the Erdman act. The designation by President Taft expired on March 4.

In recognition of their work in protecting the marching women from the crowds that threatened the suffrage parade in Washington, March 3, the Boy Scouts are to be decorated with medals by the women of the national suffrage association.

No smoking is permitted anywhere in Hamilton, O., as the city is without fire protection. The militia is in control of the situation and there has been no looting. Butler county prisoners have been ordered transferred to the Hamilton county jail at Cincinnati.

Late advices from Saltillo via Monterey say that the rebels in force have attacked that city. One thousand men under command of General Caso Lopez have been dispatched from San Luis and 500 men under General Aguirre Guardiola from Monterey to reinforce the government troops.

Floods almost unprecedented in area, following the tornadoes and rains of the last few days, swept the Mississippi valley, causing a loss of life that may reach into the hundreds and damage to property amounting to many millions of dollars. Ohio and Indiana, and in a lesser degree Illinois and Missouri, felt the brunt of the disaster.

The loss to farmers near Manila, Ia., in the tornado storm of Sunday evening was near $40,000. Every barn and all outbuildings in the track of the storm are wrecked and several houses badly damaged and quite a lot of stock was killed. Farmers are hauling lumber and putting up temporary buildings to shelter stock. No lives lost. Two quite seriously injured.

John J. McNarmara, who has been making bags in the California state prison since he began his sentence for participation in the Los Angeles dynamiting, asked that he be given lighter work. He was trasferred to the laundry, but after an hour's work he called a guard: "Send me back to the jute mill," he said, "so I can do a man's work. Give this job to some little fellow." He was sent back.

Mumbling a prayer and crying half audibly that he was ready to go Floyd Allen, a lawless product of the Virginia mountains, whose refusal to accept a short prison term for a minor offense led to the wholesale court murder in Hillsville, Va., one year ago, limped to the death chair in the state penitentiary eleven minutes ahead of Claude Swanson Allen, his son.

Dayton, O., is seeing the deep, muddy waters of the Miami river rushing through its downtown streets. In front of the Algonquin hotel, standing on the corner of Third and Ludlow streets, and beside which stands a magnificent church, the great Young Men's Christian association building and the Hotel Atlas, the water is many feet deep and the street is impassable except by boats.

The situation at Peru, Ind., is much improved. The water was fast receding and except in South Peru, which is still under ten feet of water, the conditions permit people to wade about the main streets. It is said that the dead will not be more than fifty. Twenty-five is said by P. A. Joyce, controller of South Bend, to be a safe estimate. Two carloads of clothing were sent to the sufferers from South Bend.

Acting under an order issued by E. E. Good, judge of the district court at Wahoo, Sheriff Jerry Dailey, jr., this afternoon publicly emptied 1,400 bottles of liquor in Ashland, Neb., that had been stored since the premises of the "Ashland club" were raided on September 4 last on a warrant charging Henry G. Smith, manager of the club, with unlawfully selling liquor without a license. They were dumped into Salt creek.

John Syneck, aged 28, a brakeman on a Burlington freight train, fell from the rear car of a string that was being switched in the Grand Island yards and several cars passed over him. Both legs were cut off and death resulted.

Seven or eight people were killed at Berlin, Neb., fifty miles southeast of Lincoln, and the town was practically wiped out, according to reports.

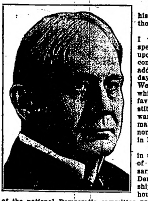
Mobile citizens are canvassing for money and supplies for the relief of storm victims at Lower Peach Tree, Ala., which practically was wiped out by a cyclone Friday.

A state-wide flood, appalling in its immensity and terrifying in its swiftness, claimed more than 200 lives, according to fragmentary reports, made nearly 200,000 homeless and has done property damage of more than $20,000,000 in Indiana.

Floods demolished farm buildings, much stock was killed and many people injured were left in the wake of a recent storm at Rockford, Ill. Rockford and Winnebago county suffered thousands of dollars' property loss. Firemen and police were called to rescue families flooded out of their homes by Keith creek.

In the PUBLIC EYE

SPEAKER CLARK NOTES FLIGHT OF TIME



Speaker Champ Clark celebrated his sixty-third birthday anniversary the other day.

"I feel just as well as I did when I was thirty years old," said the speaker, when he was congratulated upon the event. "The birthdays are coming pretty fast nowadays," he added. "I was born on the seventh day of March, the day that Daniel Webster made his famous speech which broke his back. He spoke in favor of the compromises in the Constitution in an effort to avoid Civil war. The people thought he was making a play for the presidential nomination, and it set them wild up in New England."

Congratulatory telegrams poured in upon the speaker from all sections of the country, both on his anniversary and his unanimous choice by the Democratic caucus for the speakership. Friends in Washington, in the house and in the senate, and members of the national Democratic committee presented the speaker with a handsome oil portrait of himself painted by W. D. Murphy of New York. The portrait was sent to the speaker's residence. Mr. Murphy made an intimate study of the speaker, and the picture which has come from his brush is pronounced by former Speaker Cannon the best portrait of Mr. Clark ever made. The portrait shows the speaker as he appears in the house presiding over that body.

Speaker Clark did not celebrate with a dinner or any other special entertainment, but spent the day quietly at his office and at home. Many friends called upon him during the day to offer their congratulations.

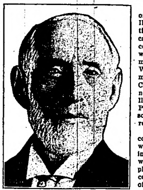
DANIELS' LUNCH SHOCKS NAVAL DODOES

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels the other day shocked almost to the point of scandalization the prim and dignified staff of secretaries, clerks and messengers which he inherited from his always proper and correct predecessor, George von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts.

It was Secretary Daniels' busy day, his numerous North Carolina friends and constituents who came up to the inauguration having all at last got on to the exact location of Josephus' headquarters in the big state, war and navy building. They began trooping in even before the new chief reached his desk, and they kept coming steadily all morning, long and far past noon. Thus, when lunch hour arrived, Secretary Daniels found it impossible to escape from the building because of the crowds of visitors and the increasing list of official documents waiting inspection and signature on his desk.

When the pangs of hunger could no longer be tolerated, the secretary called a dignified messenger, whispered a few words to him and gave him a silver half dollar, which the messenger received with a gasp, and moved out of the big room as one in a daze. Ten minutes later he returned bearing shamefacedly on a tray one loaf of bread and three pint bottles of milk. The busy secretary of the navy, entirely oblivious to the sensation he was creating around him, directed the messenger to bear his tray to an inner room. There the secretary retired as soon as he could and proceeded to consume his democratic lunch, hastily, but with relish.

CULLOM TO PUSH LINCOLN MEMORIAL



Shelby M. Cullom, whose long tour of duty as United States senator from Illinois ended on March 4, will continue to reside in Washington to carry on his work as special resident commissioner, chief in charge of the work of completing the Lincoln memorial which is to be erected on the Washington Mall close to the Potomac river. It is probable that Mr. Cullom will spend two months of the next summer either at Springfield, Ill., or his old home, or at Highland Park, north of Chicago, where for some years it has been his custom to rest during the hot weather.

Just before the adjournment of congress, and when Senator Cullom was absent from the Capitol, knowing nothing of the proceedings, a bill was passed giving the senator the place and the title of special resident commissioner and providing a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Cullom has taken charge of the memorial work and will conduct it in the name of the whole commission, calling meetings of the entire board when it shall seem to him to be necessary.

The Lincoln memorial is a project close to Mr. Cullom's affections. It will take four or five years to complete the work, and the Illinoisan hopes to retain his health and strength so that he may continue at his work and see the completion of the project.

DR. SUN WOULD PROMOTE RAILWAYS

Dr. Sun, a graduate of Yale college, who was for a while provisional president of the newly-erected Chinese republic, is now on his way to the United States, where he proposes to make a study of railroads, and to obtain the money required for building a great railway system in his own country—the principal aim in view being to open up to foreign trade the vast and populous, but almost wholly unknown, interior of China.

Suppose it were said that somewhere in the world there was an undiscovered country—undiscovered, that is to say, in a commercial sense—with 150,000,000 civilized inhabitants, shut off from the rest of mankind, and so far dependent upon their own resources as to be acquainted with but a single product of foreign origin, namely, kerosene oil. Should we not regard such a statement as incredible?

It would certainly seem so. And yet a region exactly corresponding to this description is to be found in the interior of China, where, in the western provinces, cut off from the outside world by lack of railroad or other modern means of communication, conditions are substantially what they were 2,000 years or more ago.

Thus, for example, the glens of the borderland of Yunnan are held by chieftains under a species of feudal tenure, and over wide areas the crossbow is today the most advanced of weapons.

In many districts the railroad surveyors—advance agents of a future commerce—are the first white men ever seen by the natives; even the adventurous missionary having as yet failed to penetrate so far.

Strength of Human Muscles.

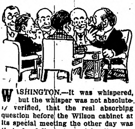
The total strength of all the muscles in the body of a strong man can be estimated at about 10,000 pounds. Apart from the voluntary muscles, which number over 500, there are infinite involuntary ones which are even too great to attempt to estimate.

For Cane Seats.

When cane bottomed seats sag, sponge both sides of the cane, with hot soapsuds in which a handful of salt has been dissolved then stand the chair in the open air. Treated like this, the seats will become as firm as when new, shrinking into place.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Lone Set of Whiskers Upsets Wilson's Cabinet



WASHINGTON.—It was whispered, but the whisper was not absolutely verified, that the real absorbing question before the Wilson cabinet at its special meeting the other day was that of a delicate tonsorial policy, one involving the much-vaunted "Jeffersonian simplicity" in its inherent principles and requiring razor-edged diplomacy in its treatment.

The intricacies of the Mexican situation, the matter of patronage distribution, the subject of diplomatic relations with South and Central America, the tariff, the currency and kindred topics all were shelved while the cabinet members turned their combined statesmanship loose on a pair of offending whiskers.

Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce is the owner of the hirsute appendages in question. With one exception the other members of the cabinet are as smooth-shaven as was Jefferson himself. Not one has a hair on cheek, chin, lip or jowl, while a few in addition have domes that are sparingly thatched. The Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, has a very small mustache, so spare in fact, that it is barely noticeable.

Opposite President Wilson sits Mr. Redfield at the foot of the great mahogany table, a position that makes his facial decorations all the more conspicuous.

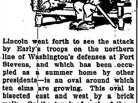
The whiskers that tickle the fancy of the cabinet are of the Burnside pattern. If allowed to grow a bit more luxuriantly they would be a famous pair of Dundrearies. They lack the swishing whiskbroom of Senator Kern's beard, but are of a type that might adorn with equal grace a prosperous banker or a patent medicine man.

When the Redfield Burnsides loom in sight their wearer might be taken for a successful manufacturer, a returned missionary or an advance agent for a three-ring circus, for they lack the umbrageousness and the effulgence that go with the statesman's cut.

In official circles it was reported that a resolution was presented asking that Mr. Redfield detach himself from the whiskers.

This report raised a question in a western delegation of how such a tonsorial policy adopted by the national administration might affect Col. James Hamilton Lewis in his contest for election to the United States senate.

Gray Squirrels at Soldiers' Home Are Well Fed



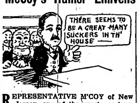
THE gray squirrels in the Soldiers' Home grounds are happy and well fed. Perhaps it may be that they are the most carefree and the best fed squirrels in the district. There is a strong friendship between many of the veterans and these frisky little creatures. Of course, they are tame, very tame. This is not peculiar to the Soldiers' Home squirrels, because the squirrels in the capitol grounds, in the Smithsonian grounds, in the Monument lot, in Franklin park and in other of the city squares are extremely tame. But these Soldiers' Home squirrels when they see a man in blue and feel the want of a hickory nut or a filbert or a peanut do not hesitate to walk right up to him or climb right up on him and ask in the squirrel language for what they want.

West of the main building, Scott hall, is a tree whose summer shade is dense. Under it is a rectangle of brick pave. On this pavement are rows of benches placed as they would be in a hall, that is, the rows are as close together as they can be for the comfort of the occupants. Many men sit there on warm and genial days and on soft and balmy evenings. It is a squirrel playground. But in winter the benches are removed and the veterans do not linger there. Neither do the squirrels.

In the rear of the Anderson cottage—the cottage from which President Lincoln went forth to see the attack by Early's troops on the northern line of Washington's defenses at Fort Stevens, and which has been occupied as a summer home by other presidents—is an oval around which ten elms are growing. This oval is bisected east and west by a brick walk. On the trunk of each of these trees about six feet from the ground is nailed an old grape basket, and each of these baskets is kept nearly filled with nuts and acorns. It is the principal dining room of the Soldiers' Home squirrels—the squirrels' mess hall. These little baskets of acorns may be seen on trees in other parts of the Soldiers' Home grounds, but here they are close together.

The Anderson cottage is pebble-dash—that is, the walls are. Squirrels climb these walls and scamper up and down as nimbly as they do the trunks of trees. It seemed to the Rambler that a number of the squirrels have built their homes somewhere back under the eaves of this cottage.

McCoy's Humor Enlivens Debates of the House



THERE SEEMS TO BE A GREAT MANY SUCKERS IN TH' HOUSE ——

REPRESENTATIVE M'COY of New Jersey, one of the most serious-faced men in congress, has the most surprising way of enlivening the debates of the house with humorous suggestions. No one is safe in speech or a motion when McCoy is on the floor looking solemn.

Recently, during a discussion of a project to erect one-hundred-thousand-dollar memorials in Washington, D. C., to Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin wanted to know what had become of a fund raised by the sale of Thomas Jefferson's works, and which had been advertised as a fund with which to erect a statue to the great founder of the Democracy. The house fell into a general clatter of talk over these books and it developed that nearly all the Democrats had bought them, while from such good old Republicans as Uncle Joe came suggestions that "the gentlemen on the other side are easy marks."

Whereupon Representative McCoy, as serious as he was the day he undertook to probe the expenditures in the postoffice department, arose and addressed Champ Clark:

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "as there seem to be so many suckers in the house, I move that the bill be referred to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries."

And, Speaker Clark, without a smile, put the question, and the house voted "Aye" with a roar.

This is only one instance of a great many exhibitions of the New Jersey representative's dry humor. He is always so extremely serious that his humor has every appearance of being unconscious. This of course adds to its effectiveness.

Where Representative McDermott Drew the Line

NOT ON YOUR LIFE

"A CANDIDATE for congress has to stand for a good many things, but I draw the line on drinking snake liquor," said Representative James T. McDermott of Illinois.

"You see, it was this way. I had been in a mighty hard campaign and was about exhausted. I dropped into a cafe run by an old German. He inquired about my health, and I told him that I was 'all in.'

"'My side hurts, my head aches, my lungs are sore and I am just about played out,' I complained.

"'I bin mighty glad you tolt me about it,' he replied, all sympathy at once. 'I got der stuff dat vill yust fix dat all right.'

"With that he reached beneath the bar and pulled out a big bottle in which there were floating half a dozen small snakes, and he insisted that I should take a drink of the mixture.

"'It vill make dat all right in no time,' he explained, sympathetically.

"Now I wanted this man's friendship, but I simply could not go the snakes. I have heard that snakes could be found in things handed over the bar, but this was a little too realistic for me.

"I afterward learned that he turned against me for refusing to take his remedy and that he voted for my opponent; but I think that it was asking too much of a man to expect him to drink liquor in which he can see snakes in advance."

Willing Sacrifice.

He is but a little lad, William, but already he manifests indubitable traces of a quick and ready wit. The season was early Lent, and the talk at the family dinner table turned on the various indulgences to be denied themselves by different members of the household. "What will you give up, sonnie?" asked the mother, when it was William's turn to speak. "My morning bath," decided William, who hates ordinary water as his satanic majesty is supposed to hate that of a holier variety. "I'd just as soon give that up as not!"

When She Got Even.

All day two-year-old Priscilla had suffered from the more or less impatient exclamation of her besieged elders: "Can't stop to play with you now, dear, I'm busy." Priscilla accordingly resigned herself to solitary recreation, but when, at 5 o'clock, mother again manifested an interest in the baby by suggesting that she be put to bed, Priscilla, smiling angelically, but with a roguish eye-twinkle, merrily "got even." "Tan't!" she solemnly informed mother. "Tan't go to bed. Stairs busy, nightdown busy, baby busy, too."

BOY BRAVES COLD NIGHTS

Sixty Degrees Below, With Wet Feet, and No Blanket, He Pulls Through.

Dawson.—Old time mushers, hunters and trappers up the Klondike river are taking their hats off to Kid Cox, the tough young bundle of muscle and sinew, who has been taking an outing in that region.

All through the coldest period of the late cold snap, when it was more than 60 degrees below zero, Cox was out all night without even a blanket, a robe, a scrap of canvas or other material for protection or shelter. He did not even wear a parkay. The story is brought by S. A. Ringle, who runs Ringle's roadhouse above the north fork of the Klondike.

Leaving Dawson in December Kid Cox mushed up the Klondike river, drawing a Yukon sleigh by hand.

As the kid made his way up the Klondike he expected to find an unoccupied country for trapping, but in each was surprised to find a line of traps out and some one busily covering each locality, so he turned back. When getting toward the upper stations on the way out he finally grew tired of his sleigh, and took a little pack of food on his back. Arrayed in a black suit, with black fur cap, moccasins and mitts he defied the cold. With only currants, a little flour, tea and a frying pan he made up his daily fare, melting snow to drink.

Now and then Cox would knock over a rabbit with a little 22 rifle which he carried, and into his handful of flour would go Mr. Bunny, to vary the fare for the wayfarer in the way of a stew.

On getting back to his sleigh Cox dragged it steadily through the deep snow until within four miles of Chisholm's. There he stepped into a little water, and slightly wet his feet. Realizing his great danger should he get badly frozen, and feeling a sharp touch of cold, he dropped the sleigh and hotfooted it the four miles to camp. Staying there a day or two, he went back, got the sleigh and mushed again to camp. Finally he got to Ringle's, put in four days resting and then came on another stage, feeling fine and anxious for adventure.

Cox is a short man, but muscled like a giant.

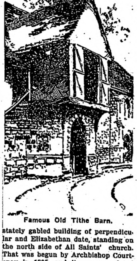
Cox, when in Dawson, was an enthusiastic bowler. Those not acquainted with him would not suspect his physical prowess and endurance. Most men would have frozen to death on the trip up the Klondike had they attempted to go in his tracks at the same time with the same scant provisions and clothing.

U. S. MAY GET FAMOUS BARN

Most Treasured Building in London Is Offered for Sale and American Offers Big Price for It.

London.—It is scarcely conceivable that Maidstone and Kent will allow the Tithe barn, which is one of the most treasured possessions of the county capital, to be pulled down, and it is quite unthinkable that, having been pulled down, its fragments should be exported to America.

The Tithe barn, a long range of buildings in Mill street, belongs to the decorated period, and is probably older than the archbishop's palace, a stately gabled building of perpendicular and Elizabethan date, standing on the north side of All Saints' church. That was begun by Archbishop Courtenay in 1395, and it was completed by his successor, Archbishop Arundel.



Famous Old Tithe Barn.

The barn is no longer a part of the ecclesiastical buildings and is now for sale. An American has offered 1,600 pounds for it, and proposes to transfer it to the United States, where it would be re-erected.

In the circumstances an appeal for the necessary funds to buy the freehold of this 600-year-old building ought to be responded to at once.

THIEF USES WAGON TO ROB

Robber Who Has New Method of Fighting High Cost of Living Takes 600 Pounds of Ham.

Alexandria, Va.—The man who solved the high cost of living a short time ago by stealing several hundred pounds of meat from a local storehouse, and for whom the police have been searching ever since, renewed his operations and raided a smokehouse, taking with him 600 pounds of smoked ham. The fact that the smoke-house was part of the poor farm establishment did not deter the thief.

The daring of the marauder has caused astonishment. In all of his depredations he has used a horse and wagon, and although the smoke-house was only a few feet from the main building at the poor farm, he evidently drove up boldly and took what he wanted.

The police were called within a short time and followed the tracks of the wagon up to the main road, where all trace was lost.

Things Queer and Curious

Heads St. Bernard Monastery

This is the father of the famous monastery of St. Bernard, in the Swiss Alps, photographed with two St. Bernard pups. For many years past it has been a serious problem how to raise the considerable sum that is needed for the upkeep of the monastery and the gratuitous entertainment of travelers. Now after nearly 1,000 years—the hospice was founded in 962—the rule is to be changed, and tourists who accept the hospitality of the monks are to be charged a uniform sum for board and lodging. This was no doubt inevitable seeing that in recent years the number annually entertained has amounted to over 25,000 persons, while voluntary contributions from this source have seldom amounted to more than would be sufficient for 1,000 persons.

"HUNDRED CURSE" ON A CLUB

One would hardly think that an up-to-date institution like a club would be haunted, yet the members of the Franklin Inn club, which is composed of the literary men of Philadelphia, have been rendered very uneasy by a series of peculiar coincidences. The club appears to be pursued by what one might call a "one hundred" curse.

Every time since its organization that the club has elected a one hundredth member another member has died. The last victim of this coincidence was a lawyer, who died suddenly after attending a dinner at the club at which the one hundredth member was elected. Many members profess to scoff at these deaths; but there is a rumor that an unwritten by-law will be made, holding the club to a membership of 99. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is the oldest member.

CEDAR OF THE IRON DUKE

This magnificent cedar was carried as a sapling by the first duke of Wellington in the year 1817, to the estate at Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire, which was presented to him by the grateful English nation, and there planted. It is, therefore, about one hundred years old. The tree is one of the cedars of Lebanon.

WERE SAVED BY SEAGULLS

A remarkable story was told by three men at Llandudno (Carnarvon), Wales, a few days ago. The men, Town Councillor Bolan, a man named Mann, and a hotel proprietor named Wright, went out in a small boat for sea angling. Suddenly a dense fog came on and they lost their bearings. They rowed for hours, but could not see any sign of land. They became exhausted, and were about to anchor when a flock of seagulls was seen. They reasoned that the birds were making for either the Great Orme or Little Orme to roost, and they follow the gulls to land.

OLD NEW YORK CITY WELL

Subway builders recently uncovered an old well in the heart of New York, near Wall street and Trinity church, which is thought to be one of the six wells that the Dutch burgomaster authorized as the city's first water supply. The well, four feet in diameter, was lined with stones. Near it was the wall of some ancient building bearing the faint trace of whitewash, and two skeletons, which it is believed may be those of British soldiers. It is supposed that well was dug as early as 1677.

"EARTHQUAKE" IN THE AIR

The suggestion that there are airquakes, due to explosions of meteorites and quite independent of earthquakes and volcanoes, comes from no less an authority than Mr. W. F. Denning, the astronomer. That such explosions are sometimes audible is well known. Prof. W. M. Foote has recorded that a large meteorite falling near Holbrook, Ariz., at 6:30 p. m., on July 19, 1912, broke up with a loud noise that lasted half a minute or more and scattered over a stretch of three miles of sandy desert, more than 14,000 or the fragments—of a total weight of nealy 500 pounds—having been picked up and preserved. The exploding bodies, of course, are not always seen. A violent air shock on the morning of November 19 caused the shaking of windows and other effects in the vicinity of Sunninghill, but could not be connected with any earthquake, and this has led to the conclusion that it was due to the explosion of a fireball high in the air. The view is confirmed by the fact that astronomers recognize a few days near the middle of November as a period of detonating fireballs. Other similar instances have been recorded, and two meteorite explosions noted in 1877—on November 20 and 23—were estimated to have created air disturbances more than a hundred times as violent as a loud peal of thunder.

QUEER PRANK OF A WHEEL

A wheel's peculiar prank started a fire at New York, the other day. Slipping off the axle of a big motor coal truck, the wheel rolled down the street, bounced up on the sidewalk, plunged into the basement of Albert L. Morse's antique shop, passed through two doors and finally upset a red hot coal stove in the rear of the shop. The stove set fire to the place. Firemen put out the blaze in a few minutes, but it took an hour to get the wheel back on the axle.

GAUDY APPAREL NOT NEEDED

One after another of Europe's kings has learned the lesson that they are not to be worshiped as the Lord's anointed, so that two only now remain to learn it, remarks the Indianapolis News. One of these is emperor of all the Russias, and, strange to say, the other and most insistent one as to the divine right of kings is the ruler of the most enlightened nation of the European continent, the nation most capable of the widest liberty, the hard-headed German people, who can but smile at the tinselry of power. With what modest pride may not any American turn from royalty with as many orders glittering on its breast as trunk tags that made the journey round the globe, to our line of presidents, from Washington to Taft; yes, and to Wilson, who is twenty-eighth, counting Cleveland twice, all real men without any meretricious display of gimcrack decorations. A president of the United States does not need any more suits of clothes than an ordinary American, one for every day, and one for Sunday and receptions. He does not find it necessary each morning when he arises to engage with buckwheat cakes and maple molasses, to which may be added a portion of breakfast bacon, to consult his valet, if he has one, to find out what kind of uniform he is to wear for the day; whether he is to be a colonel of cavalry in the Prussian army, in the British army or the Austrian army, or is to masquerade as a fusileer or dragoon in this or that or the other war game. Oh, this is quite a respectable country and when we shall have given our penitentiaries the surplus population that belongs to 'em we may say some things on July 4 that we can, with due consistency, hardly say now.

PAWNED THE CHURCH ORGAN

Prominent in the Mexican revolution has been the half-caste or lepero as he is called in his own country. According to those who know them the leperos are thieves from their mother's arms. No theft is too audacious for them and they always rely upon having a ready receiver in the pawnbroker—a gentleman whose business flourishes exceedingly in Mexico. One who recently visited Mexico tells of a missionary who obtained an organ for his church and arranged for a number of friends to come and view it. The evening came, but when the curtain screening the organ was raised the instrument had disappeared. The lepero janitor of the church had pawned it!

UNEARTHED $600 IN GOLD

Five boys playing in an abandoned house in North Scranton, Pa., found a stick protruding from the earthen cellar floor, and kicking it loose, upturned a pot which contained $600 in gold coins of $5 and $10 denomination. Not knowing their value, the lads started to distribute the gold coins for 25-cent pieces. The building was once the home of Peter Scanlon, an eccentric, who died two years ago, leaving $6,000 in government bonds hidden in the place.

HAILSTONES KILL A CHILD

Dying from hailstones he had eaten, thinking them candy, a little five-year-old boy, Luther Quinn, met with an unfortunate end at South Orange, N. J., recently. The boy went outdoors after a storm and gathered hailstones. They looked so much like candy that he was tempted to eat them. He began feeling ill soon after and died in two days, his death being brought on by indigestion, caused by the sudden and violent chilling of the hailstones.

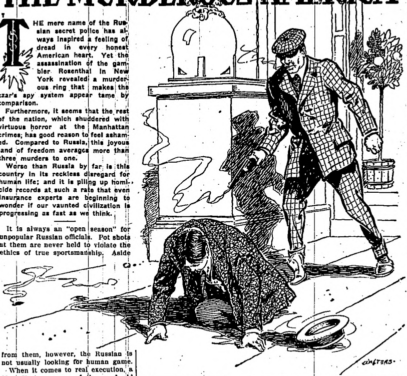
TRIED TO RESCUE CADAVERS

A number of Washington firemen are recovering from shock sustained in the blaze in the laboratory of George Washington university medical school in attempting to save a number of persons reported overcome by the smoke on an upper floor. The firemen fought their way through the flames and the dense smoke and were "rescuing" the supposed victims when it was discovered that they were cadavers and that the rescuers had invaded the dissecting room of the institution. The damage to the university building was small.

Country Beauty of Japan

Ohara is a village, not in Ireland as might be supposed, but in Japan, near Kioto, and its inhabitants are said to be very handsome. The picture shows an Ohara woman in her best attire going to market. Her headdress is embroidered with gold lace and is of a pattern worn only by the young woman of this village.

WORSE THAN RUSSIA THE MURDEROUS AMERICA



THE mere name of the Russian secret police has always inspired a feeling of dread in every honest American heart. Yet the assassination of the gambler Rosenthal in New York revealed a murderous ring that makes the czar's spy system appear tame by comparison.

Furthermore, it seems that the rest of the nation, which shuddered with virtuous horror at the Manhattan crimes, has good reason to feel ashamed. Compared to Russia, this joyous land of freedom averages more than three murders to one.

Worse than Russia by far is this country in its reckless disregard for human life; and it is piling up homicide records at such a rate that even insurance experts are beginning to wonder if our vaunted civilization is progressing as fast as we think.

It is always an "open season" for unpopular Russian officials. Pot shots at them are never held to violate the ethics of true sportsmanship. Aside from them, however, the Russian is not usually looking for human game.

When it comes to real execution, a New York gunman of the good old days before Lieutenant Becker was convicted would put the ordinary nihilist in the class of sparrow shooters. For real deviltry, the nicely manicured murderers of the Second avenue coffee houses were in a class by themselves; the rough-necked, long-bearded Russian agitators, who knew no better than to throw the primitive and unwieldly bombs, could never expect to rival their records.

Barring nihilists and anarchists, however, the great mass of Russians are not murderers at heart. By far the greatest proportion of the population is composed of ignorant peasants, who drudge along as best they may with an extra portion of food and drink on feast days. They are stolid individuals, with a tingle of pessimism and melancholy as the common heritage of the Slav race.

Considering that almost exactly one official a day is brought down, the Russian marksmanship may be held to be fairly good, in view of the primitive methods and weapons. In the body of the population, though, the homicides are not greatly, if any, in excess of those of England.

For the five years 1907 to 1912, according to figures recently given out by the statistical department of the ministry of the interior, there were 7,716 killings, an average of 1,543 annually. With only 298 homicides a year to her 35,000,000 people, England is one of the few nations with a record as low or lower. On the other hand, America, with about 3,000 slayings per year in her "registration area" alone, is at the top of the life-taking nations.

Just how many murders there are in this country in a year has never been definitely ascertained. It is known, however, that, in the 53 per cent. of the population included in the states that keep accurate vital statistics, the ratio of killings per 100,000 of population has ranged from 5 to 6. In the big cities it has gone as high as 8.3. Judging from the known to the unknown there must be at least 5,000 to 6,000 persons slain every years.

For instance, during 1911, there were 1,300 lives taken in our thirty largest cities, giving the high-water ratio above quoted. In other words, there are almost as many persons killed in our big towns as in the whole of Russia.

In the decade ending with 1910 there were nearly 10,000 lives taken in these same cities, or three times as many as occurred in England in the same length of time.

On this point F. L. Hoffman in a recent article in the Spectator, an insurance journal, said:

"The comparison brings out in startling contrast the disregard of human life in the United States at the present time. The subject is obviously one of most serious importance, not only to life insurance companies, but also to the public at large, and, granting the defects in the available statistics, there can be no question of doubt buy that the American homicide rate is exceedingly high and that the rate is on the increase. A condition of this kind is not compatible with the common assumption that actual progress is being made in the United States in all that is being summed up under the term civilization and national welfare."

THE MURDEROUS RECORD OF AMERICA COMPARED WITH THAT OF RUSSIA AND OTHER NATIONS.

Murders in Russia for five years (1907-11)	7,716
Average yearly number of murders in Russia	1,543
Murders in the registration area of America (about 53 per cent of the total population is included in the area keeping vital statistics) for five years (1905-09)	12,198
Average yearly number of murders in the registration area of America	2,439
Average rate per 100,000 of population of murders in registration area of America for five years (1905-09)	5.5
Average annual number of murders in America for five years, estimated at 5.5 per 100,000 of population (latter 93,000,000)	5,115
Ratio of murders in America to murders in Russia, over	3 to 1
Germany's ratio of murders per 100,000	1.86
England's ratio of murders per 100,000 of population	0.9
Total number of murders in England in ten years (1900-09)	2,982
Average annual number of murders in England in ten years (1900-09	298
Total number of murders in registration area of America in ten years (1900-09)	16,077
(Returns for first five years probably incomplete, as are most of our early vital statistics.)	
Average annual number of American murders in registration area for ten years	1,607
Ratio of American murders of registration area to English murders for ten years	5 5-7 to 1

(Figured on a basis of ten years' English population, amounting to 339,-760,000, and ten years' total of the registration area of America, amounting to 376,925,000.)

Undoubtedly our worst record, which moved Mr. Hoffman to make such a severe assertion, is that of our cities, and, according to the statistics compiled for his article, this follows:

HOMICIDE STATISTICS FOR 30 AMERICAN CITIES.

	1901-1910		1911	
	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000
Memphis, Tenn.	556	47.1	85	63.4
Charleston, S. C.	159	27.7	25	42.3
Savannah, Ga.	154	25.6	26	37.8
New Orleans, La.	702	22.2	83	24.1
Atlanta, Ga.	215	17.1	48	29.3
Louisville, Ky.	356	16.5	36	15.9
Nashville, Tenn.	132	13.6	40	35.3
St. Louis, Mo.	804	12.6	108	15.5
San Francisco, Cal.	343	11.2	44	10.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	328	9.4	..	....
Chicago, Ill.	1,659	8.4	203	9.1
Spokane, Wash.	55	8.0	3	2.7
Seattle, Wash.	119	7.6	20	7.9
Washington, D. C.	210	6.8	31	9.2
Manhattan and The Bronx, N. Y.	1,249	5.1	197	6.9
Cleveland, Ohio	234	4.9	50	8.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	243	4.9	50	5.3
Providence, R. I.	97	4.8	..	....
Boston, Mass.	283	4.6	33	4.8
Dayton, Ohio	44	4.3	8	6.7
Brooklyn, N. Y.	583	4.2	61	3.6
Baltimore, Md.	215	4.0	27	4.8
Reading, Pa.	32	4.0	7	7.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	529	3.7	66	4.2
Hartford, Conn.	24	3.3	4	4.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	109	2.8	25	5.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	71	2.7	11	3.6
Newark, N. J.	68	2.3	6	1.7
Rochester, N. Y.	48	2.3	14	6.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	56	1.7	11	2.8
Totals	9,673	6.9	1,300	8.3

The further we go the worse the record gets. Nor is it strange that we reach a point where as Mr. Hoffman says, we begin to have grave doubts as to whether our vaunted civilization is all that it is cracked up to be.

Counting only the 30 principal cities, the average ratio per 100,000 of population has increased from 5 since the decade ending with 1891 to 7.2 for the 10 years ending with 1911. The maximum so far was reached in 1907, when the ratio rose to 7.8.

Such a showing, indeed, moved our former ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, to declare some years ago in a speech to the students of Cornell University, of which he used to be president:

"My own studies on the subject, which have now lasted through years and have been made in all parts of the Union, convince me that we lead the civilized world, with the exception, perhaps, of Lower Italy and Sicily, in murders, and especially in unpunished murders.

"In proof of this you have only to consult statistics for the last 15 years, which show that the number of murders has risen in proportion far beyond that of the increase of population and from about 3,000 a year to close upon 10,000. Also that of recent years only about one homicide in 74 has been capitally punished."

While there were more than 1,650 murders in American cities in 1911 there were in all the Nation less than a hundred executions.

When it comes to a section study of murder, the south, with its large colored population, leads. While in actual numbers Chicago is at the head of the "murder cities," its ratio is far eclipsed by some of the smaller towns below it.

Lowest of all ratios are shown by the eastern cities, 10 of which during 1911 had 442 homicides or 5.2 per 100,000 of population. Much worse were the central municipalities, six of which showed 391 slayings or 9 per 100,000. Just a shade better were the three biggest western towns, with 67 killings or a ratio of 8.5. Away the highest was the southern group, nine of which produced 400 casualties, reaching the terrible rate of 20 per 100,000 or one for every 5,000 of their population.

Old-Fashioned Pinks.

The wonderful carnations at the Westminster show make one think of the relations between "carnation" and "pink" as names of flowers and as names of colors. "Pink," the color, clearly comes from the flower, which was perhaps so called from its small size—"pinkie" in Scotland meaning anything small, particularly the little finger and small beer. But "carnation" is a more complicated case. The color is named from the flower now, but the flower-name seems to mean flesh-tinted. One variety was known as "horse-flesh." But Spenser speaks of "coronations," and some derive the name from "corona," a crown, carnation having been favorite flower for wreaths.—London Chronicle.

Word to the Wise.

There is an artist belonging to that famous colony of intellectuals which is situated at Scituate, Mass., who mentions, in passing, that "the Lord doesn't color butterflies as he does elephants: And still you see women weighing anywhere from 150 to 200 pounds dressed in all sorts of bright colors. If you are large, dress in quiet shades unless you wish to disturb the peace. Small women can dress like humming birds and parrots and still be attractive. In fact, the more petite one is the more becoming the brighter colors are."

The theatrical managers who are scouring the country for plays might try scouring a few of those they already have.

To Fix Pencil Drawings.

Dissolve a piece of gum arabic in warm water and spray it lightly over a pencil drawing with an atomizer to fix the picture. A regular fixant may be bought, but this one answers all purposes. If the gum is dissolved in alcohol the solution will keep indefinitely. Pin the picture to the wall, apply the fluid lightly and allow it to dry. The coating will prevent the lines from becoming blurred. It is an excellent method of preparing drawings to send to publishers. The old yellow tone of a drawing, so much admired by art lovers, may be given it by pouring skimmed milk over it and drying it in the sun. It will give a decided yellow cast.

Little Individuality.

We are all as a rule too easily influenced. There is too little individuality in human beings.

The young mind leans with implicit faith upon the statements of elders, never venturing to dissent or to have a contrary opinion. Why keep your mind in this condition of dependence?

No one knows any better than you yourself whether you are honest with yourself. No one is more fitted to be a confidant and guide than your own mind and heart.

Learn to make your own decisions and abide by them.

The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her is quite surprised to find that the men are satisfied to have her think so.

THE DEAREST BABY

Mrs. Wilkes' Fondest Hopes Realized—Health, Happiness and Baby.

Plattsburg, Miss.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved very beneficial to me, for now I am well and have a sweet, healthy baby, and our home is happy.

"I was an invalid from nervous prostration, indigestion and female troubles.

"I think I suffered every pain a woman could before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I think it saved this baby's life, as I lost my first one.

"My health has been very good ever since, and I praise your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. VERNA WILKES, R. F. D. No. 1, Plattsburg, Miss.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some derangement of the feminine system, often curable by the proper remedies.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

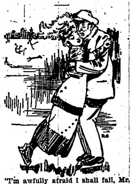
Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THIN ICE.



"I'm awfully afraid I shall fall, Mr. Gull."

"You needn't be, Miss Spooner, I'll support you."

"Oh! Archibald, this is so sudden."

No Little Girl for Him.

The six-year-old son of a well-known Indianapolis family attends a dancing school. He is a chubby little fellow who has not begun to stretch out yet, and he keenly feels his "shortage." He demands that he be recognized as a little "grownup." Several days ago the teacher planned to instruct her pupils in dancing "the Butterfly." A five-year-old girl who is small for her age, and just a trifle stouter than our hero, but an adept at dancing, was assigned as his partner. He gazed at her in silence. Then he took hold of her hand and, with his mouth set firmly, walked straight over to the teacher.

"Don't you think you'd better give me a bigger girl?" he asked.—Indianapolis News.

The Result.

English Friend—That gown you have on is ripping!

American Duchess—Then I am undone!

Despondent Women Made Cheerful

When a woman who is subject to sick headaches improves her general health the sick headaches become less frequent or disappear altogether. Anything which tends to lower the "tone" of the body operates to bring on an attack and when the system is "toned up" the attacks lose their severity.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure sick and nervous headache by toning up the system. When the thin woman gains in weight, gets color in her cheeks and lips, and her appetite improves, she need not fear sick headache.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, or by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N.Y.

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise
and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS......

St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held March 3, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present except Hovet.

Minutes of last regular meeting approved as read.

The following bills were, on motion duly made and carried, allowed:

G. L. Fellman, 021 lbs. coal......	$3.08
R. J. McKercher, six months salary and clerk of election..	7.00
John Forseen, salary, etc.......	19.20
Dr. C. Swanson, salary as clerk as health officer, etc..........	95.75
J. C. Dahl, president's salary, judge of election..........	7.00
Henry Olson, salary as councilman, board of health, etc. ...	11.00
Tom Hovet, salary as councilman, year on board of health	11.00
I. D. Converse, publishing proceedings, etc..........	8.75

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL,
Dr. C. SWANSON, Clerk. Pres.

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held April 1, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion duly made and carried the following bill was allowed:

B. E. Burkee, to 2 per cent on money paid out............ $11.11

The bond of B. E. Burkee with Dan Patterson and K. O. Gigstad as sureties, the bond of Dr. C. Swanson with K. O. Gigstad and A. S. Wilson as sureties, and the bond of O. H. Peters with Leonard and Theodore Holmes as sureties, were on motion duly made and carried approved, the amount of the above bonds being fixed as follows: treasurer $8,000.00, clerk $500.00, justice $400.00.

John Forseen was engaged as marshal for the coming year at a salary of fifteen dollars per month, his duties to be the same as during the previous year.

On motion duly made and carried H. A. Olson was appointed a member of the board of health.

On motion duly made and carried H. A. Olson and R. J. McKercher were appointed on the road and bridge committee.

On motion duly made and carried N. A. Nelson and Dr. C. Swanson were appointed members of the finance committee.

On motion duly made and carried N. A. Nelson and Dr. C. Swanson were appointed on poor committee.

On motion duly made and carried the clerk's salary was fixed at $75.00 for ensuing year.

On motion duly made and carried the dog tax was fixed at $1.00 for males and $3.00 for females and the poll tax was fixed at $1.00 or one day's work.

The board of health was on motion duly made and carried instructed to notify the lumber company to remove all obstructions in natural drain running through their property.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL,
Dr. C. SWANSON, Clerk. Pres.

Closing Out at Cost

The stock of merchandise of the late P. O. Hagglund will be sold out at cost. Sale will last all next week. Now is the time to get bargains.

-Advertise now-

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postalnote postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, April 6, 1913.

A national bank can't loan a farmer any money on good land—the best security in the world—but a hair importer can borrow over a million from banks on fake invoices. What a jokelet on the wisdom exercised by authors of financial legislation.—Crookston Times.

Members of Congress from this Northwestern section will have to declare themselves within a few days. Those who were elected as progressives will find difficulty in explaining to their constituents a vote for Mann for republican candidate for speaker, and consequently house leader of the minority. What Mann does not represent in the reactionary line could quickly be stated.

It is said that Minnesota is due for a merry senatorial scrap when the term of Senator Clapp expires. Gov. Eberhart and Congressman-at-large Manahan are said to have a line out in that direction and of course Clapp will be a candidate to succeed himself. Manahan will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Bull Moosers, if that organization remains in existence that long. The safest thing for the people of Minnesota to do is unite on John Lind and send him to Washington as their representative in the upper branch of congress. — Norman County Herald.

The typhoid or common house-fly breeds out-of-doors, in manure and filth, seemingly preferring horse manure. From the laying of the egg to the appearance of the adult insect a period of from ten days to two weeks elapses, and one fly lays about 120 eggs. The manure pile, if left exposed, may thus breed enough flies in a season for a large neighborhood. Screened doors and windows will prevent flies from entering the house, and sticky fly paper will catch those that do get in. The manure should not be left in the barn yard but should be frequently carried to the fields and the gathering place treated with chlorid of lime. Use fly traps early in the season and thus check the enormous increase.

The investigation conducted to Chicago touching on the condition of the working girls has brought to the surface some nasty things and it is shown that nearly all the big concerns pay their woman employes a wage far less than the amount necessary for a decent living. Sears Roebuck & Co. figured prominently in the investigation and it was shown that their women employes were not paid enough to keep body and soul together. How do the millions of people throughout the United States feel now about sending to this and similar mail order houses for their merchandise. By patronizing these mail order houses you are doing your share to wreck the womanhood of the country and especially the lives of the women who find it necessary to eke out an existence by taking employment from these concerns. Taking it all it is worth a little more to patronize your home merchant. — Norman County Herald.

The Administration Brand

In a week from this time we will begin to discern whether the brand of the administration is to be put upon the Underwood tariff bill and the measure jammed through Congress as a party proposition, or whether the doors are to be flung wide open for a consideration of the bill schedule by schedule. The intimation plainly is given that President Wilson, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, and Congressman Underwood have reached a perfect understanding of the procedure to be insisted upon, but the details are withheld until the proper moment.

The presidential message is expected to urge the passage of the bill in forceful, though general, terms, as a duty the congress owes to the people, but there is no possibility of the president going into the minutiae of the schedules. This will be taken as indicating the purpose of the administration of "railroading" the bill through as a whole and the admission that if voting were permitted by schedule the fight between the radicals and the moderates would break out with renewed vigor.

It will be a rare piece of machine work to force the bill through unchanged. It will call for the finest form of management and control to prevent a renewal of the controversy in which the radicals, insisting upon free wool and other raw material, were worsted in the committee. While the ponderous party majority in the house may enable the leaders to preserve the bill in form in spite of the sore throats resulting from swallowing the bitter pill, the more nearly even balance in the senate makes the party problem more difficult of solution.

The attitude of the progressives in both houses in this critical period will be observed with interest. Committed to no policy save that of the public interest as it shall develop, they have a potentiality which may be exercised for their own credit in the large public welfare.

More Flax Can and Should Be Produced

Flax is not "hard on the land" when compared with other crops.

Flax should not be grown on the same field oftener than once in five or seven years.

Flax wilt germs are carried by the seed, and live from year to year in the soil. The formaldehyde treatment will disinfect the seed.

Flax can be successfully grown on old lands when properly handled. Do not sow flax on flax-sick soil.

Early planting is safest in the long run.

A firm seed-bed is necessary.

Harvest the crop when it is ripe. Thresh or stack as soon as possible when flax gets dry.

Flax in rotation should follow the hay or pasture crops. A large amount of humus is necessary in the soil.

Minnesota No. 25 is the best variety to grow.

The northwest should grow more flax.

Extension bulletin No. 27 gives full information on each of these points.—C. P. Bull, Associate Agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Germination Tests

A great variation is found in the germinating qualities of seed from the same locality, according to tests made at the Minneapolis agriculture experiment station.

A sample of wheat grading No. 1 hard shows a germination test of 90 per cent; a sample of No. 1 durum only shows 65 per cent; a sample of barley shows 99 per cent; and another sample from the same locality only shows 30 per cent.

It would therefore seem of great importance that every producer of grain should before seeding apply a germination test to all grain he intends to plant.

Bray Fire Insurance Company Adjust Loss

The board of directors of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance company, consisting of Ed. Aubol, N. K. Anderson, Ferdinand Goether, August Erickson, and John O. Swanson, met at John Krikku's place in Emardville township, Red Lake county, Thursday of last week to value the damage done to Krikku's house by fire. It was found to be a total loss of both house and furniture, and he was allowed the full amount of insurance he carried, which was $910.00.

The company will not make an assessment, as there is sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the loss. This company claims the distinction of not making an assessment for almost six years.

Had Given It Away.

Lucille's mother had taken her for an outing. Now that the hour for luncheon had arrived, she called to the little girl:

"Lucille, we will now have a little roll and some chocolate, and you shall pay with the two sous I gave you but a short time since."

"Oh, mamma," cried Lucille, "I have already given the two sous away to an old woman!"

"I am so glad you have disposed of the money in such a charitable way. How did you happen to present it to the old woman?" asked the mother.

"Well, you see, I gave it to her in payment for two nice apples," confessed Lucille.

Bear Wanted to Play with Children.

While the children of John Herron were playing in front of their home, at Duryea, Pa., a she-bear and her cub appeared on the scene. The baby bear ran up and wanted to play with the children, kitten-like, but the mother bear called it back, while the youngsters ran into the house. As Mr. Herron was not at home and no one who could shoot was around the visitors remained unmolested. After sniffing about the yard for a while and eating a few apples and potato peelings at the back door, the bears rambled away.

AUCTION

At P. O. Hagglund's store in the village of St. Hilaire

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1913

BEGINNING AT 12:30 P. M.

Consisting of Groceries, Wall Paper, Picture Frame Moldings, 5 Watches, 7 Gold Rings and other Jewelry, a large assortment of Dishes, Furniture, 1 Wood Heater, 1 Hard Coal Heater, 1 Cook Stove, 2 Tables, 3 Sofas, 2 Iron Beds, 2 Rocking Chairs, 1 Center Table, 2 Stands, Dresser, Commode, Writing Desk, 6 Chairs, Couch, Oil Stove, a large quantity of Paint, 3 Clocks, Rifle, 244 lb. Scale, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

AUGUST SWENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR

R. J. McKERCHER,
AUCTIONEER

Men!

There is a new tobacco in town—

"Right-Cut"

the real tobacco chew

Unsatisfactory Education.

We ought to train our boys to be more methodical and more thorough-going in everything they have to do. Constantly we hear complaint from business men that boys from the grammar schools, and even from the higher schools, are very hazy about arithmetic. Now, if there is any subject requiring precision it is that which deals with figures. It boots little that a boy has gone through a high school course if he cannot make out the extensions of an ordinary bill of lading. Yet the latter difficulty presents itself to business men continually.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Ruling Passion.

The father of a family, all of whom were devotees of bridge and much given to talking the game and holding post-mortems over badly played hands, died rather suddenly. There was a difference of opinion as to whether he should be buried in the family plot or cremated. In the course of the discussion the mother said weepingly to her son:

"John, what do you think?"

"I leave it to you, mother."

"I make it sp-spades," was her reply.—Success Magazine.

"Yes," said the fresh young lieutenant, "the army has fallen on evil days."

The sophisticated captain merely gasped.

"Why," the F. Y. L. went on, "look at the names on this roll—Private Entrance; Corporal Punishment, Major Domo, General Housework. What kind of a"—

But just then the S. C. shied a—a—well, a ginger ale bottle at the fleeing offender.—Lippincott's.

A Verbal Speedometer.

Every calling has its technical vocabulary, and those who are familiar with it are often surprised and irritated at the difficulty other people have in understanding it. A writer in the New York World tells of an old horseman in Maine who had run over a man and was being sued for damages.

The court asked the defendant if he was driving fast. He answered, "I was going a pace." The court then said, "Now, kindly tell the gentlemen of the jury just how fast you were going."

"Well," said the defendant, "I reckon I was going a clip."

"Well, will you tell the jury how fast a clip is?"

"Well, it's going a dite."

"Now, will you tell the jury how fast a dite is?"

"Well, a dite's a dite. Anybody knows what a dite is."

Local Market

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	73
" " 3 "	70
Flax, No. 1....................	$1.10
" " 2....................	1.05
Adjected Flax................	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs.............	33
Oats	23
Rye........................	48
Eggs........................	16
Butter	25
" creamery..	37
Potatoes	35
Beef live weight.............	3@5
Pork, "	6
" dressed.	8½
Sheep, live weight............	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive.......	8
Hides........................	10
Flour, patent................	2.40-2.50
Shorts, per ton.....	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAKOTA

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 330 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 685 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

DEVELOPS

BUSINESS

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

TRAINS FOR

COLLEGE

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C." Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CASH

CHURCHES

M. E. Church.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
Paul N. Palmer Pastor.

United Lutheran Church.—Services with comunion two weeks from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. M. S. Gjerde Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. P. Post, Sec. A. J. Hed, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3890 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1701. Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. Stein, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 162 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. Olson, President. Morris Laselle, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH
No. 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH
No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......... 8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Boost
THE Farmers' Elevator

And buy your

SEEDS

Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their

FLOUR

Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And

FEEDS

Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And

Seed Grain

Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Bring in Your Ads

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Oscar Carlson was at the county seat Thursday.

A. H. Pitkin was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Philip Lee came over from Red Lake Falls Thursday.

M. Fricker was a Thief River Falls visisor Wednesday.

All kinds of day wood for sale by
D. Lazar.

Rev. Theo Grytting was in Plummer Tuesday and Wednesday.

D. Linnihan, ditch contractor of Red Lake Falls, was in town Monday.

Pete Simonsen left Saturday for Bemidji where he is employed in the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe returned Monday from their winter's stay in California.

Mrs. Hans Wilson and Mrs. D. McAllister were in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Misses Ida Kalland and Alma Miller were Thief River Falls visitors Thursday.

Gunnard Lndquist and family left Wednesday for their new home at Stowtea, Sask., Can

K. O. Gigstad was looking after business matters at the county capital on Wednesday.

Mrs. Lyman Peck and Miss Mildred Hooper were Thief River Falls visitors Monday.

For Sale—Three hundred bushels of seed barley at 50 cents per bushel. John Maakrud.

Mrs. Aleck Johnson came down from Crookston Saturday for a visit at the Henry Swanson home.

Miss Caroline Hodgson spent her vacation with her friend Amelia Duddy at Bagley returning Wednesday.

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet Sunday evening at 8 o'clok at the home of H. Viken.

N. J. Highberg of St. Peter came Wednesday and will remain to look after his farming interests five miles northwest of Wylie.

I will be at home from now on to attend to all persona business.

CARL KRUEGER.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a ly

C. H. Peterson, the Watkins medicine man, returned Wednesday from Devil's Lake, N. D., where he has been since Christmas selling his remedies.

John Bischoff was in town Wednesday on his way home to Wylie after an extended visit with a sister and old time friends at Springfield, Ohio.

Albert Larson has moved back from Warren. He will occupy the Oryick residence as soon as it is vacated by Mr. Barr, who is building a residence on his farm.

C. W. Lyman and two sons and their families shipped their effects Wednesday and left for Trinity, Texas, where they own land and will conduct farming operations.

Adolph Satterberg, the St. Hilaire liveryman, was in town Monday and purchased from Helms a Studebaker "30" car for use in the livery business.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

All those that know themselves indebted to the late P. O. Hagglund in book accounts or past due notes will please settle as soon as convenient.
August Swanson,
adv Administrator.

Lost—While attending the orchestra dance in the Imperial hall, an almost new, dark brown, cloth overcoat, presumably taken in error. Suitable reward.
George Werstlein,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Mr. Elmquist, who owns a farm on section 35, township of Sanders, drove over from East Grand Forks Monday with a load of household goods. On account of the condition of the roads, he has concluded to ship the balance by railroad freight.

Alton Jackson, who has been employed as operator at the Great Northern station, leaves this week for a tour of the west. He expects to be gone some time and will travel over many lines and visit many points of interest.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Oscar Peterson was a Thief River Falls visitor yesterday.

Dan Walen is shipping a car load of stock to the cities today.

Get your spring rubbers, men's, ladies', and children', at D. Lazar's.

Elmer Burkee, Glenn Martz, and Oscar Gunstad were in Thief River Falls yesterday.

Miss Louise Wilson returned Thursday from a visit with friends at Crookstn and Red Lake Falls.

Neil Dahl returned Tuesday to his home at Gull Lake Sask., taking with him a car of stock and farm machinery.

Emil Johnson of Thief River Falls is assisting August Swenson in selling the P. O. Hagglund merchandise.

Mrs. James A. Kinney of Lansford, N. D., arrived here Wednesday and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Peterson.

Miss Mabel Patterson, who teaches in the Thief River Falls schools, spent a week's vacation at her home in St. Hilaire.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

John Wallbeck returned yesterday from Fergus Falls, accompanying his daughter, Ebba, who has been very ill there but has recovered.

The four classes of confirmants of Rev. M. S. Gjerde gave him a pleasant surprise last evening, and presented him with a beautiful 9x12 rug.

All those having watches or jewelry left for repairs at P. O. Hagglund's store will please prove property and take away as soon as convenient. August Swanson,
adv Administrator.

W. Denheit of Pipestone county, Minn., arrived here yesterday with his car of moveables. He has rented Adolph Bilden's farm and is moving out today.

Miss Gertrude Hooper went Wednesday evening to Crookston, where she is visiting friends. She attended the concert given by pupils of the Grand Forks University.

Northrup King clover; Northrap King elephant fodder, and red cob fodder; Minnesota No. 13 seed corn; northwestern early dent. This seed has high germination test. For sale by Ole Mathson.
a5-2t adv

Mrs. J. S. Chapin of Euclid spent Monday with Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, being on her way home from attendance at a Presbyterian church meeting at Thief River Falls.

Thomas Moran, section foreman on the G. N., at Thief River Falls, while unloading ties from a box car on the railroad north of this station Wednesday was thorwn down and broke an arm. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Swanson and the man went on his way rejoicing.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodman of Winnipeg are visiting at the home of Mrs. Goodman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson. Mrs. Goodman was formerly Alida Anderson and was married in February at Winnipeg where she has been living.

Pure Bred Horses

G. W. Eastman will have his stallions in Fellman's barn, St. Hilaire, on Wednesdays after April 1. Terms $15.00.

On Mondays and Fridays after April 1 these horses will stand at Holmgren & Bennett's barn at Thief River Falls.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays these horses will be at home 3 miles east of St. Hilaire and 1½ miles due west of Hazel, in section 25, town of Rocksbury.

Marlo 73131 is a large, jet black, Percheron. Bell Maker 52180 is from American Trotter, and has a record of 2:10¼.

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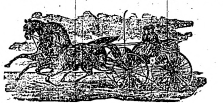

CITY DRAY LINE

I STILL HAVE A LITTLE NUT COAL LEFT, SO ANY OF MY CUSTOMERS THAT NEED A LITTLE MORE COAL SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE AS I CAN SHIP IT TO NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of Peter O. Hagglund.
State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington, }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Hagglund, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Charley Johan Hagglund, Anna Caroline Beadone, Peter August Hagglund, Maria Emilie de Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Hagglund, Erick Olof Hagglund, and Eva Carolina Hagglund, and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Peter A. Hagglund being duly filed in this court, representing that Peter O. Hagglund, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 13th day of March, 1913, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying tha said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to August Svenson; Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 18th day of March, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) Judge.
C. A. NAPLIN, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. m22-3t

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of A. G. Ness.
State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Ness decedent;

The state of minnesota to Gilbert A. Ness, Albert A. Ness, Lovise Swenson, Helen Ness, Inga Peterson and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of minnesota, on the 3rd day of may 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, the and this 2nd day of April 1913.

SEAL WILHELM MICHELET,
a5-3t Probate Judge.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE
REGISTERED PHARMACIST
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

H. B. Newell, M.B.C.

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.
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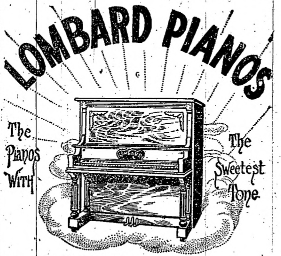

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No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all, the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

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Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

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G. W. HOOPER

Blind Luck on Saint Paul

By A. E. DINGLE

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THERE are many better known spots on this globe than Mahe, Seychelles Islands, but very few that can offer such a variety of adventures and adventurers as one will meet with at that little port in the Indian Ocean.

The Pacific developed its Bully Hayes, the Australian bush sheltered the notorious Captain Starlight, and Tasmania in the seventies was the theater for the exploits of Coventry Strike-a-Light, but it is doubtful if either of those worthies at their best, or worst, had anything on the bright particular star of the Indian Ocean, Red Saunders.

To have known Saunders was a liberal education, and when a turn of Dame Fortune's wheel pitched me out on the beach at Mahe and into his company, the fickle old lady unwittingly did me a service not to be too highly esteemed.

There is only one place in the little town that a sailor is likely to bring up in—Francois' "Mahogany Bar," and like everybody else I had hung around that rum ranch until money was as scarce as frog's feathers. I was trying to figure out my next move when Red Saunders hove in sight.

The barkeep, I suppose on the same principle that leads a sawbones to give a poor devil a dose of dope preparatory to abbreviating his longitude by a leg, set a bottle of liquid tin-tacks up for me, with the kind intimation to "have one on the house and clear to blazes out of here," and my outlook seemed about as bright as the soul of a Chinaman, when a red-topped giant, six feet six by about four feet beam, rolled in through the door and strode up to the bar.

"Barkeep, where in Tophet are all the hugger-muggers today?" he growled in a voice like Mauna Loa in eruption.

"Sudo" briefly indicated my now unprofitable carcase and shrugged his shoulders, remarking that business was bad, or even I should have been on my way before now.

Solitude will breed strange comradeship anywhere, and having nothing else to nail his attention, Saunders took a good look over me and shoved the "tacks" my way again, saying as he let go the bottle:

"You don't seem dazzling with diamonds, matey, but maybe you can shoot the guff, so take another pearler's peg and keep me company for a spell."

We took our vitriol over to a table and stretched legs, giving and receiving the news of the beach, while I was debating in my mind whether it would be worth while for me to broach to this copper-nobbed stranger the scheme that had kept me awake nights for months. Though gossip and rumor had made Saunders familiar to everybody on the beach, the man had never crossed my bows until ten minutes before, and what or who he was little Willie could not have guessed. Previous to his entry there had been nothing on my horizon, and he certainly was a sociable sort of brute; so putting all my trade in one bottom, I opened out and laid my dream out for Red to pass on. Said I:

"You look like a blue-water man, none bluer, and if you can find the hooker, I can lead you to the place where minted moguls are lying, not too far down for a number one diver to get at; but I'm cleaned out, busted to blazes, and can't even subscribe to the tucker bill. I'm all in, but this yarn's straight stuff; if you're looking for a flutter, here's a chance. What d'ye say?"

I was keenly aware of a cold steely drive through and through from a gimlet eye before that mighty voice rumbled forth:

"Show your goods, perish your pelt! That guff is too easy to pass if you've got no rocks at bottom. I've got a little schooner out in the bay right now; she's ready for any trip from nigger-stealing to pearl-poaching, and can be handled by two sailor-men; but give us the yarn and give it straight, or by the peak of perdition I'll haze you for trying to throw the bull at Red Saunders! Here, Francois, give that bottle a fair wind, and leave it here."

"Back in 1875," I began, "the clipper ship Strathmore, outward bound for Otago, New Zealand, piled up on the Crozets, and when she went up had fifty odd people aboard, all colonists, and all carrying their entire worldly capital in the ship's strong box. The amount of cash aboard, including a sum for payment of government salaries, was somewhere around twenty thousand pounds sterling, or one hundred thousand if you want it in dollars.

"The people were taken off after more than six months of misery, but the stuff is still there, and I think can be got by a diver. The spot is well laid down and I can take you there. How's it strike you, cap'n?"

Red took his second-mate's nip at a gulp and gripped me by the arm, growling like a "southerly buster":

"See here, young fellow-my-lad, I've got a streak of intelligence in me today, and it seems to me that you are sailing straight. Anyway, I like the cut of your phiz, and as I've got nothing better on hand, I'm going to take you up on that Strathmore job, and we'll get our hook this same reddy p. m. I'll stand the stores and put my boat in it; you'll take us there and we'll go alone, share and share, fifty and fifty; and you'd better be sure you're sailing straight, for I'm an ugly blighter when I find I'm being blistered!"

That settled the hash so far as I was concerned; I had no dunnage to stow, and Red simply yanked me out of the bar and down to the beach, where his boat was lying, telling me to row out to a little black schooner in the roadstead and cast off the stops, while he went up to the town to get a barrel of beef and some small stores.

The little vessel I boarded was certainly a beauty—regular yacht in lines and deck fittings.

When well under way and heading for the east coast of Madagascar, we arranged to keep watch and watch, and each to call the other if the schooner got out of hand, but after Red showed me how the little hooker would lay her course with the wheel in a becket I had no qualms as to the necessity for more hands, and decided that I would not be the first one to "call the watch."

We took our supper on the cabin skylight together and I broached the subject of diving, having in mind the fact that what we were going for was under water. My big mate split his dial with a huge grin at my query and roared:

"Say, sonny, what in —— d'you think I am? Don't the little ship and the air-pump and fixin's tell ye anything? May as well tell you right now, I s'pose—I'm a pearl-poacher, that's what; run out of the Straits by a blasted British gunboat that copped my Kanaka crew and nearly bottled me.

"Yes, boy, not one of yer hold-yer-nose, rock-at-yer-feet, two-minute diver boys, but a reg'lar tin-hat, lead-shoes, rubber-suited, stay-forever shark; and if that box of boodle is still where you figure on, bet your last thirst we'll get it, and get it all, by Satan!"

The afternoon of the eighteenth day out from Mahe we raised the rocky peaks of East Island, four thousand feet high, and as it was never certain that a landing could be made, we stood on till dusk and hove to for the night, getting everything ready for a full day's hard graft on the morrow.

But it was not the next day that we took up our berth, nor for two more after that. Dirty weather, commoner down in that God-forsaken penguin hatchery than suckers on Broadway, set in with a bump, and for three days our little Pearl had to fight tooth and nail to hold her position within hail of the islands.

On the fourth day the breeze blew out and left just a good working air, so we hauled up and stood in for the rocks again, this time getting close enough to let go our warp and take the lines ashore.

By the official report of the wreck, we were pretty sure that we were right on the spot, and this was established when, after sounding all round the schooner, the lead fouled something, and brought away a piece of sea-rotted rope from a depth of twelve fathoms.

On the principle that a job well started is half-way done, we soon had the diving gear laid out, and at dead low water I manned the wheel of the air-pump, after screwing up my mate's helmet, and our quest was on when Red clambered over the low rail and slipped into the cold depths.

At the end of an hour the signal came to haul up, and when Saunders bobbed over the rail and had his head-gear removed, he reported that we were almost plumb over the poop of the wreck, and by ranging ahead twenty feet could drop a line down her cabin skylight.

We shifted our position and went below to get a bite of tucker against the next spell, while my mate voiced his opinion that:

"We would have been better fixed had we toted some explosive along, for the ruddy ship is steel, and quite likely had a strong room under the cabin."

We expected, however, to strike some snags, as there are mostly always plenty of spikes to a hundred-thousand-dollar bouquet. After our brief spell for grub, Saunders got over the side again and took crowbars along, intending, as he said, "To bust something or eat the bars."

Next time he came to the surface he brought up a rusty chronometer, the mahogany case of which was quite good, and said he had located the safe, which was build into the steel bulkhead of the skipper's cabin.

"What do you think of the chances of hooking anything, Red?" I asked, when he had crawled out of his casing.

"Tell you tomorrow, son," he grunted. "Seems a tougher lay than cracking open pearl-shell, but if the weather gives us a good fair tilt at it, there's a chance of busting her with the bar, I think."

As soon as it was light enough to grope, another start was made on the wreck, and we knew that it would be a case of pulling up the chest or giving up the chase at the end of that day's work.

Red took along everything we had that was likely to be useful below, and remarked as he put his head into his hat:

"What don't come adrift this spell will have to wait for dynamite or Gabriel's big bassoon, for I won't come up till the bars bend double!"

What titanic efforts he must have put forth down below were well proven by the bundle of crowbars he sent up on a line, bent to horseshoe shape; and attached to the line was the handle of a safe. He did not come up for some time yet, however, and Triton only knows what he actually succeeded in doing, but when at long last he signaled and was hauled up, he had a small tin box made fast to his waist.

No sooner was he free of the head-gear and able to speak, than he blurted out:

"Good Gordon's beer, bo', she's too much for me! Every blasted trick did I work on that iron locker, but I might as well dig into the great pyramid with a cream-puff for all the impression I could make with those bars!"

If the safe had been as easy to break as the box was, we would have had those spondulicks aboard by now, for one crack with the end of a bar concertina-ed our find, which contained the ship's papers and sundry private documents, evidently the captain's.

No good could come of hanging round any longer, after we decided the job was too big for our limited means to tackle, so we lost not a moment in getting our lines and hauling off to the anchor. Then, before hoisting our canvas, we took the casks ashore for water, filling them at the same place as those poor devils must have used years before, and taking a look at the site of their camp, where they had made a dugout in the cliffside for the lady and child of the party.

We might have spent more time looking around this place had the weather looked prettier, but Saunders had his eye to windward, and suddenly he jerked me by the arm and growled:

"Say, young fellow, we don't want to duplicate the Robinson Crusoe act this trip—not for sentiment anyway; and that's just about what we'll do if we don't get our hook and edge off this spot of dirt in a number one hurry, or I'm no Mother Shipton."

Pointing to the westward, Red asked me if I had ever seen the "Roaring Forties" on a tear; and sure enough it looked like good-night for us if we failed to ratch off shore before the storm hit down on us.

That gale followed us for a week, and we did dodge Kerguelen but not by more than the well-worn hairbreadth, and Red and I were pretty well tuckered out for want of both sleep and grub by the time the sun shone again.

In our way north we talked over the failure of the venture and discussed the possibility of returning later with a blasting outfit, but were agreed that for the present we should have to let the job wait. Saunders, however, broached the subject of the old iron steam-frigate Megæra, wrecked on Saint Paul, and after much chin-music had passed on the subject we decided that while we were in the business we might just as well store up again in Mahe and make the trip as a long shot, there being just an outside chance that we might land something that would partly smooth over our failure at the Crozets.

With this new objective we hustled the little Black Pearl all we knew, carrying whole-sail in a two-reef breeze, scooping up most of the Indian Ocean over the bows, and living in water day and night, decks, cabin and caboose, with devil a dry rag or stick fore and aft, until we raised the land close aboard through the haze, with Mahe harbor dead to leeward.

Every hour spent ashore now was working on a dead horse, so just as soon as the grub was stowed aboard, toward sundown, sail was piled on the Black Pearl again and her nose pointed seaward for one more crack out of the box.

For fourteen days the little hooker snorted through the seas, and our reckoning showed us to be within a hundred miles of our island, when down came a westerly howler, with torrents of rain for good measure, and off we scooted close-reefed, dead before it, and as the night was as black as the back door of Hades, we hoped there was nothing nearer than Australia.

Our figures must have been out some miles, for around midnight the schooner fetched up with a jolt like the kick of a hundred-ton gun, and then dived over the bar and broke in two, spilling us out to fight through a swirl of broken water and splintered timbers to a rocky shore.

Now here was a holy mess if ever two men were in one. Saint Paul might be all right to visit if one were sure of making a getaway, but for a permanent residence, not by a darned sight!

The wreck we came to find did not show up for some long time, and we began to give up hope of finding any trace of her, but, having nothing else to do, we kept up a search when in the humor. About six weeks after we blew in there, when I came down from the signal-staff we had erected, Red came to meet me, looking as if he had just lost his mother-in-law. Asked if he had sighted a sail that had escaped me, he grunted:

"Nothing quite so good as that, sonny; but come along, perhaps you can put a name on it, or tell something about it. It looks like the thing we came for, and we may as well give her a rummage. If we find anything, it won't eat anything, and we may make a getaway from here after a while."

Following him round the point of rocks on which we had split up, wedged firmly in a crevice and buried in the sand, could be seen the timbers of the stern of what had been an iron ship

"There, laddie, what d'ye make of that? I've been scratching sand away for days when you've been up on the hill, and this morning I went inside the hull. There's a whole lot of stuff lying on her floor, chests, barrels, old junk of sorts, and maybe some of it will pay us for a search."

When my mate came out between the ribs, lugging a small, heavy, wooden chest, a brass plate was still attached to the lid, and the letters, when we had polished them up a bit with goat's fat, surely read H. M. S. Megæra.

From what I remembered reading of her, all the valuables had been saved, as she had been at anchor several weeks off the island before she went up; but evidence was before us that some part had been overlooked, and a sharp rock in Red's powerful fist speedily uncovered the contents of the box.

It was specie all right, and good gold British sovereigns at that; two thousand by the actual count. Not a fortune by any means, but enough—if we ever got away with it—to pay Saunders for the loss of his schooner, and give us both another start.

We did not leave that old iron steam frigate without ferreting every crook and cranny capable of holding a dollar bill endways, but not another yellow boy was uncovered, and we lugged our find up to our camp to decide what we would do with it. We were both of opinion that we would have to leave the bulk of it behind if we were taken off, and return and get it with our own vessel, so we fixed up goat-skin belts for each to carry one hundred of the little fellows, and sewed the rest up in skins and cached the lot well above high-water mark.

Our reasons for leaving the stuff were good for us, as if we were picked up and taken into a port with a bunch of gold coin in sacks, all the persuasion in the world would not prevent some of the crew of whatever picked us up babbling out the truth, and then we would have to ante up to the authorities.

So our minds were made up and we were ready to leave when, on the seventieth day of our "Crusoing," a bark hove to off the island and sent a boat ashore to investigate our signal. The transfer of our kit did not take long, you may bet; and that evening we were aboard the French bark Vendome, bound for the Mauritius, and being feted and palavered over as if we were the original prodigal sons come home to Poppa.

The Vendome made a good passage north, we were soon counting the days now to elapse before we could make a fresh start for Saint Paul, and when she dropped her mud-hook in Port Louis, we bundled overside into the first shore boat alongside after the port doctor and harbor master had left, shouting au revoir to our erstwhile shipmates, and inviting them all to meet us in the town later.

The pleasure of returning their hospitality, however, could not be allowed to stop the business on hand. Quickly casting about for a craft to carry us back to Saint Paul, luck favored us in the shape of a Mozambique dhow which was held for debt and could be bought outright for eighty pounds.

We made the best of our way down to Saint Paul, arriving off our old camp in fifteen days from Port Louis.

No time was wasted here after finding that our hoard had not vanished, and shipping the coin and putting aboard one or two trifles we had left behind, such as air-pump, diving suit, and so on, we left the same evening and pointed our head north again, this time on the last leg of the cruise.

After a passage of twenty-four days from Saint Paul and something over six months from our departure on the Crozets trip, our old wagon poked her nose into Mahe harbor and the anchor was let go for what I hoped would be the last time in the Seychelles—for me anyway.

When the old dhow was sold, for junk price, we found our total haul footed up to two thousand and thirty pounds.

So, after a splurge in the town, lasting a week and spent mostly in the rotgut foundry, I packed my grip and took passage for Durban, declining Saunders' invitation to stay with him and join him on one of his freebooting cruises to Zanzibar.

PORTLY PARSON SPEAKS OUT

Sermons on the Blessings of Poverty Are All Tommyrot, Says One Divine.

That often mentioned "responsive chord" will be set to vibrating sonorously in many breasts by at least one passage in a sermon preached recently in Cincinnati by the Rev. John W. Langdale, a Methodist clergyman who seems to be given to plain speaking. What he said was:

"I have less patience every day with portly, well-fed ministers like myself who are forever preaching about the blessings of poverty. Poverty is a sister of death and a cousin of hell. The hymns that have sung about 'The rich man and his castle, the poor man and his hut,' are tommyrot."

This is a rather startling assemblage of short and ugly words, but they are at least in freshing contrast to the punky stuff, pious and other, that we hear so often from more or less portly and extremely well fed people on the superiority of poverty to wealth.

Usually they claim to speak with authority, for the reason that they were once poor themselves, but they invariably ignore the fact that there are several ways of being poor, and never once do they prove the sincerity of their words by subjecting their own children to the hardships which they themselves once endured.

In other words, they do not believe a word they say, though they think they do, and they all know in their hearts that while poverty is by no means always a fatal handicap in life, its nearest relations are precisely the ones mentioned in the Cincinnati parson's vigorous sentence.

Where the Large Ones Are.

"Are these the largest apples you have?" asked the customer, holding out two rosy-cheeked apples.

"Yes'm," replied the honest dealer; "if you got 'em off the top of the barrel, they are."

LIKES TROPICAL LIFE

Traveler in Central America Tells of Wonderful Climate.

Visitor to Costa Rica Declares Weather Is Perfect in the Dry Season—Says One Wishes the Day Would Never End.

San Jose, Costa Rica.—A traveler in Central America writing to friends here wonders why more Americans don't visit the tropics just for the intoxication of the climate, the New York Times states. Few have thought of the tropics as having any such effect as that, apart from the native beverages, but he gives assurance that there is nothing like the effect anywhere else that the climate there produces at times. He says in his letter upon leaving San Jose, Costa Rica, to journey on:

"There is less rain during the year and in the dry season there is really no rain at all, so that if one travels after the middle of December, say, and before the end of March, the luxury of highland weather is felt in all perfection.

In the Midmountain Tropics.

"The train leaves the city a few minutes after eight in the morning—rather late for a tropic schedule—but there is no need of hurry to escape the glare and heat of midday. The climate is perfect and the clear mellow air makes me wish that the day would never end. This is often one of the great rewards for absence from home and the so-called comforts of modern life, the absolute perfection of air, sun, sky and scenery in the tropics.

"Indolence is not the word to describe the feeling; I do not get lazy, for the instant a demand comes for action I am ready for it. But the delicious feeling creeps into my bones that time has stopped and that physical contentment is the nirvana of eternity. I know of few places in the United States where the climate is so overwhelming as it is in many places in the midmountain tropics of Central America and Mexico. Perhaps in Tennessee or the higher levels of Arkansas, for the short weeks of spring, I have experienced this intoxication of climate, but California, Florida or Illinois don't know the force of the word. There the result is due to the change of season and one feels that one must grasp it before it escapes; in Central America, even in the rainy season, the hours of sunshine seem to be perpetual. Just to live is sufficient reason for living."

Aside from the delights of the climate he finds other things to interest him, among others the lazy life, the waiting until tomorrow. He doesn't mind it, in fact, he thinks it better than trying to do everything today, as Americans do. For example:

"It is necessary to cultivate patience. Let me drop the old joke of manana; there is as much sanity in life in putting off many things till tomorrow as there is in doing today in a hurry what can better be done in day after. But no one frets in Central America. Usually there is only one train a day between points, but the man is foolish who loses his temper because he misses that one train and must therefore wait twenty-four hours for the next. I never think of catching a train until I am absolutely certain that nothing whatever can possibly detain me. Many a time, when I had hoped to get away I have lost a day for five minutes' additional conversation, but I never lose my temper on that account. Many a time I have waited in a hot little seaport with nothing to do while the expected steamer violated her schedule to take on freight at the port below."

It is not all a bed of roses, he admits. When you get back in the country tropical insects and worse pests beset you and you've got to learn a thing or two about how to dress and arm yourself against them, for anything "so infernal" he never experienced before, the "jiggers," for instance, having "a malignant affinity for one's ankles; they flourish all over the tropics and once having tasted human flesh they die, happy in the misery they have caused."

ASKS GOTHAM POLICEWOMEN

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York Says They Could Curb Traffic in Girls.

New York.—Policewomen would aid in stamping out vice in New York, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont told the legislative committee investigating police conditions. "The appalling increasing traffic in girls," in Mrs. Belmont's opinion, was sufficient reason why something should be done to regulate the disreputable resorts. Mrs. Belmont declared that "men, no matter how worthy and upright they are, are not qualified to deal with delinquent girls without the help of women."

Former Police Commissioner Bingham said various associations in the department could be disbanded. One organization, he declared, raised $60,000 one year while he was commissioner to defeat legislation which he favored, but which his subordinates lobbied against.

Good for Small Towns.

A few big shoe manufacturers are fighting us because we have always refused to give them better terms than we give to the small manufacturer.

The little fellows stand with us because we treat all manufacturers alike, no matter how many machines they use. Hence competition in the shoe business and prosperous factories in small towns!

Write us and we will tell you all about it.

The United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass.—Adv.

Boundless Love.

Robert, seven years old, snugly tucked in bed, called to his mother in the next room. "I can't tell how much I love you, mother," he announced.

"Yes, dear, go to sleep now," admonished his mother. There was silence for thirty seconds. Then:

"Mother, God couldn't tell how I love you."

"All right, Bob. A appreciate that. But let's talk about it tomorrow." Silence. Robert's thoughts turned to father's automobile troubles, and of the expert called to disentangle matters.

"Mother," he remarked suddenly, "even an expert couldn't tell!"

Bright Brass.

A great time and labor saver, in keeping brass, copper and other metals bright and shining, either indoors or outdoors, in any kind of weather, is to clean and scour in the usual way, and give them a coat of negative varnish, to be obtained at a store. Many ornaments which lack luster are also improved by one application.

OH! MY BACK!

A stubborn backache that hangs on, week after week, is cause to suspect kidney trouble, for when the kidneys are inflamed and swollen, bending the back brings a sharp twinge that almost takes the breath away.

It's hard to work and just as hard to rest or sleep.

Doan's Kidney Pills revive sluggish kidneys—relieve congested, aching kidneys. The proof is an amazing collection of backache testimonials.

AN IDAHO CASE

L. C. Warner 1305 No. Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho, says: "For years I suffered from kidney trouble and was often confined to bed. More than once I passed kidney stones and the pain was awful. Morphine was the only thing that gave me relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy dissolved the stones and from then on I gradually improved until entirely cured."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3 THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold everywhere 25c. Booklet free.

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food

Exact Copy of Wrapper

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Explaining the Needle.

A typesetter in a printing house became very adroit in explaining the large number of misprints for which he was responsible. Even when he changed his work and became a waiter in a restaurant, says Das Echo, his skill did not forsake him.

One day he had served a guest with a plate of soup, and was turning away, when he was called back sharply.

"This is an outrage!" cried the indignant diner. "I find a needle in my soup! What does this mean?"

"Just a misprint, sir," explained the former typesetter. "It should have been a noodle."—Youth's Companion.

Slightly Misunderstood.

"I understand that the young man in the house next to you is a finished cornetist?" "Gee! Is he? I was just screwing up my courage to finish him myself! Who did it?"—Houston Post.

Paradox.

"What makes you think those rumors are groundless?"

"Because they are so much in the air."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

The average girl treats a new acquaintance far better than she does an old friend—so the old friend thinks.

Race Prejudice.

This is an actual conversation which was overheard in Oregon in the presidential campaign. It was reported to President Wilson himself, then a mere governor and candidate. He enjoyed it, but refused to allow it to be published at that time.

Mike—Who are ye goin' to vote for this fall?

Pat—Wilson Woodrow.

Mike—Faith, an' vice versa ye mean, don't ye?

Pat—The divil it is! D'ye think I'm goin' to vote for wan o' thim dom Eye-talians?

Mean Insinuation.

"I have no way of killing time."

"Why, I've heard you sing."

TO WOMEN

Now Is The Time

those pains and aches resulting from weakness or derangement of the organs distinctly feminine sooner or later leave their mark. Beauty soon fades away. Now is the time to restore health and retain beauty.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

That great, potent, strength-giving restorative will help you. Start today.

Your Druggist will Supply You

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 14—1913.

Mamma Says "It's Safe for Children"

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR For Coughs and Colds

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

MEN'S BULL-FROG
MEN'S GOTHAM
BOY'S ORTHOPEDIC
WOMEN'S COUNTESS
WOMEN'S PARIS
WOMEN'S CRITERION

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

Rheumatism

Backache and

Z-M-O PILES

We do not ask you to buy—just send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscles and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

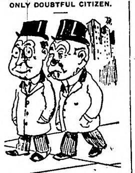
If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles write M. R. Zaegel & Company, 901 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and receive a free bottle of Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ONLY DOUBTFUL CITIZEN.



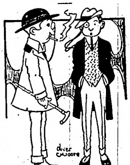
"Everybody is telling exactly what you will do if you are elected to office."

"Yes."

"Well, what will you do?"

"I don't know yet."

AWFUL.



"I don't wemember what I ate, but I had an awful dweam."

"What was it, old chap?"

"I dweamed my valet went away without lacing my shoes."

BABY IN MISERY WITH RASH

Monroe, Wis.—"When my baby was six weeks old there came a rash on his face which finally spread until it got nearly all over his body. It formed a crust on his head, hair fell out and the itch was terrible. When he would scratch the crust, the water would ooze out in big drops. On face and body it was in a dry form and would scale off. He was in great misery and at nights I would lie awake holding his hands so that he could not scratch and disfigure himself. I tried simple remedies at first, then got medicine, but it did no good.

"Finally a friend suggested Cuticura Remedies, so I sent for a sample to see what they would do, when to my surprise after a few applications I could see an improvement, and he would rest better. I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and before I had them half used my baby was cured. His head is now covered with a luxuriant growth of hair and his complexion is admired by everybody and has no disfigurements." (Signed) Mrs. Annie Saunders, Sept. 29, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

After Material.

Editor—"Why do you persist in coming here? I tell you I don't buy fiction." Author—"Oh, I don't wish to sell any of my stories. I am writing a short serial, entitled 'The Ugliest Man on Earth,' and came in merely to obtain local color."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

A mouse can create as much excitement among half a dozen spinsters as an eligible bachelor.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Trade Mark.

HARDY TREES & PLANTS

At 1/2 Agent's Prices

We Grow and Guarantee Them. CATALOG FREE.

[illegible] Nursery, Box 30, Taylors Falls, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Profound Criticism.

Kin Hubbard, the Indiana humorist—one of them, that is to say—once was assigned to cover a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Hubbard had his brain-child, "Abe Martin," report the play. This was the critique: "'Uncle Tom's Cobin' played down t' Melodeon hall las' night. Th' dogs was good, but they had poor support."—Everybody's Magazine.

City Built on Secure Foundation.

Naples is built chiefly of a soft volcanic rock called tufa, which is easy to work and yet shows remarkable resistance to compression under the weight of buildings. Nails can be driven into it without difficulty but it stands the strain of use in high walls as well as much harder materials.

Stringent Austrian Building Laws.

Austrian laws require that dwellings and business houses be built of solid material from interior to exterior. Building regulations in Austria are very strict and are rigidly enforced. Interior walls there are chiefly of plaster and concrete, but bricks and laths are much used.

For Curling Feathers.

To curl a feather that has become damaged with rain or dew sprinkle it thickly with common salt and shake before a bright fire until dry, when you will find it as good as new.

Somewhat Contradictory.

I have often wondered how it is that, while each man loves himself more than his neighbors, he yet pays less attention to his own opinion of himself than to that of others.—Marcus Aurelius.

FLY TO PIECES.

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain."

Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food, and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better.

"Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum served to him in the family where he boarded. He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent.

"While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before, and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and have never returned."

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HOW TO BUILD A SILO

Should Be Lined With Cement Mortar When of Lumber.

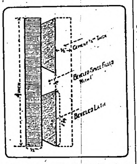
Concrete Foundation Extending Six Feet Into Ground May Be Made With 2x4's Placed on Top—Outside Left Exposed.

In reply to a farmer asking for plans for a silo and who has on hand pine, white oak and chestnut lumber for its construction, Hoard's Dairyman makes the following reply:

It is our opinion that if it is most desirable to build a silo of the lumber on hand it would be well to plan on lining it with cement mortar. A concrete foundation extending six feet into the ground and two feet above may be made. Then place on the top of this foundation 2x4's fifteen inches apart from center to center. On the inside of the 2x4's nail half-inch lumber horizontally to them. Over this sheeting nail beveled laths, which may be made from half-inch lumber obtained at a saw mill.

The accompanying illustration shows the relation of the sheeting, laths and cement mortar. The dovetailed opening formed by the laths as shown holds the cement lining very solidly.

The cement mortar should be mixed one part cement to three parts of sharp sand; it will be necessary to put on two coats. The second coat is put on before the first is thoroughly dry. After the second coat is dry, or nearly so, a wash consisting of pure cement and water made to the thickness of cream, should be applied with a brush to the silo. This wash will close up the pores of the plaster and prevent it from taking up any moisture from the silage, also prevent air from entering the silo.



End View.—This illustration shows the half-inch board which is nailed to the 2x4's, and they may be any width; the beveled laths and how the cement is put over them.

The outside of the silo, or the 2x4's, may be left exposed, or they may be covered with siding, or sheeting, as the fancy of the builder decides. It would be possible to use paper and several thicknesses of lumber, and make a very good silo, setting up the 2x4's, as described, but we believe it is better and fully as cheap to line the silo with cement plaster.

ROOT CROPS FOR DAIRY COW

Where Large Quantities of Turnips Are Fed Directly After Milking No Bad Flavor Results.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk-producing feed. Turnips will not affect the flavor of milk if fed at the right time.

If turnips are fed in large quantities, and two or three hours before milking, they are likely to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking, no flavor whatever will be noticed.

A peck of turnips to each animal per day is sufficient in most cases. A good plan is to feed directly after hay in the early morning, and once a day is often enough.

A little salt scatered over the turnips, which should be chopped in quarters or smaller, add to their palatability.

Roots make a very valuable addition to the winter ration, because they add to the variety of the feed, and no animal on the farm appreciates variety more than the dairy cow.

In Wisconsin, Iowa, and other western dairy states the root crop is becoming a very important part of the crop of the farm.

Drainage of Wet Lands.

For management of wet lands the usual advice is to tile drain them, but an intelligent German farmer now living in this country suggests that it sometimes pays better to make artificial ponds. In Germany, he says, an acre of fish ponds is often reckoned worth more than an acre of wheat.

The dams can be built with farm labor at small expense, and the ponds add considerably to the beauty of the scenery. Very often, also, the ponds can be used to some extent for irrigation, and irrigation will work wonders.

Feeding Potatoes to Hogs.

When potatoes are cheap the surplus can be used to advantage in feeding to hogs. Four bushels in potatoes are worth as much as a bushel of wheat to feed if they are fed rightly. The best way is to cook them and then mix a little grain with them after they are cooked, adding a little salt. Hogs like salt the same as other animals and it will not hurt them, as some are led to believe. Milk is good to feed in connection with the potatoes. The grain should be ground to get the best results. If the pigs can have good alfalfa hay which is not too coarse they will make good gains on the potatoes and hay alone without grain.

Keep Poultry Healthy.

Pure air, pure water and pure food, as well as thorough cleanliness, are all essential to the chicken's health. The fowl's power to resist disease is due to these.

LEARNING TEXTURE OF SOILS

One May Learn How Much Water Different Kinds of Soil Will Hold by Simple Test.

If anyone wishes to prove to himself how much more water some soils will hold than others, let him take three tomato cans of the same size. With a nail punch a half dozen holes in the bottom of each. Then fill all three cans, one with sand, one with still clay and the other with a rich loam soil well filled with humus.

If such soil as the last cannot be had, then fill the can with the dark, rich top soil from the woods lot, after scraping away the leaves and other coarse materials. Pack the soil in all of them down solid, and put in all they will hold. Put these cans of soil in some place where they will dry out thoroughly. A good place is in the kitchen behind the stove.

When they are all well dried, pour a half pint of water slowly over the top of each can of soil. Repeat this, putting the same amount of water on each soil, until the water begins to trickle from the holes in the bottom of the cans.

The water will begin to run from the can containing sand first, and if this can be placed so that the water can be caught and measured it can be told how much less water this sand will hold than the clay soil, and by the same method it may be seen how much more water the soil full of humus will hold than even a heavy clay soil devoid of humus.

FATTEN SHEEP FOR MARKET

Cull Animals Can Be Prepared Earlier in Season by Turning Them Into Rape as Pasture.

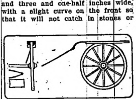
All old and such young ewes as the owner does not desire to keep should be culled out to fatten a short time before the ram is turned in with the breeding ewes. The cull sheep can be fattened earlier in the season by turning them into a rape field as pasture, but if you put off too late special food is required. In pure-bred flocks the ewes are often kept until they die of old age, as their lambs are worth more than they are, but in a graded flock it does not pay to keep ewes that do not have sound mouths. An old ewe is likely to prove unsatisfactory.

In selecting rams the aim should be to select those that are strong in the points in which the ewes are weak. For instance, ewes that have an open coat and are narrow breasted should be bred to rams that are strong on those points. By this method a very uniform flock can be established in a very few years. It is a good idea to turn the ram with the ewes in the evening after he has been fed and take him out in the morning before being fed. A ram should be well fed. Bran, oats, roots of vegetables, make a good ration with clover as roughage.

QUITE USEFUL WAGON BRAKE

Attached to Any Stationary Part of Vehicle, It Will Effectively Hold on Steep Grade.

While traveling through the mountains with a horse and carriage, I found the brake shown in the illustration exceedingly useful, writes W. C. Thompson of Millington, N. J., in the Popular Mechanics. It is constructed as follows: The base is made of an iron wagon tire, 28 inches long and three and one-half inches wide, with a slight curve on the front so that it will not catch in stones or other obstacles which are firmly set in the roadbed. The sides are made of one-inch square hickory sticks bolted to the base with three bolts for each guide, the rear ends being curved to allow the wheel to enter easily, and a hole is punched in the front for a rope or chain, the other end of which is attached to any stationary part of the wagon. If the wheel is allowed to rest in the center of the brake it will effectively hold the wagon on a steep grade.



A Wagon Brake.

Rape Seeding.

In seeding rape broadcast from three to five pounds of seed are required to the acre. If sown in drills from one to two pounds of seed are sufficient. The quality and condition of the soil will give the exact amount, lighter seed being used on rich and clean ground. The condition of the seed bed should be fine, firm and moist.

A light top dressing of manure may be applied and the crop responds very readily to such treatment. As a soiling crop, it is desired to secure all the growth possible, so the more perfect we can make the conditions the greater will be the results.

Hints for Flower Lover.

Plant sweet peas early in rich, moist soil, in the open. Later, mulch the roots.

The petunia is one of the most free-flowering annuals. It requires a great deal of water.

Sweet alyssum is lovely for borders.

Use wood ashes when setting out asters.

Mignonette likes cool soil.

Give pansies a rich, cool, moist soil and keep the blossoms picked.

Salvia is one of the most beautiful of all flowers. Give it a rich, sandy soil.

Sulphur for Chickens.

A few drops of little liquid sulphur in bucket of water is fine for chickens in dry weather, once or twice a week.

Soil for Peas.

Give peas rich ground and a new location each season. Work the ground thoroughly. Plowing the ground in the fall is an advantage.

Rogers Silver Given Away with Galvanic Soap Wrappers

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous LaVigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a lifetime. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Here Is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six Teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

GALVANIC SOAP IS KNOWN AS "The Famous Easy Washer"

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

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DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, April 3.—The Campbell resolution asking for a legislative investigation of the finances of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis was killed by the house by a vote of 38 to 59. A motion to strike the resolution from the records then carried unanimously.

Fight for Control.

Generally agreed that the immense increase in state expenses warrants an investigation the lower house of the legislature fought yesterday to determine who shall control that investigation. By the time for the sunset gun the indications were that the Rines organization held the big cards. But as yet no investigation has been ordered and the plans for it are switching so fast that no one is sure who is going to make it.

Sixty-nine Ask Inquiry.

A bill bearing the names of sixty-nine members of the house was introduced in the legislature late yesterday, creating "the efficiency commission of Minnesota," which is to spend the next year and a half "investigating the administration and system of state affairs and providing for the simplification, coordination, efficiency and economy thereof." The bill is a direct outcome of the inquiry into state expenditures that has been conducted by the committee on public accounts and expenditures.

Defeat Seems Certain.

Defeat of the senate elections bill by the house, because the measure contains a provision providing for the election of members of the legislature on a non-partisan basis seems certain.

Rather than have this provision become a law, many house members are willing to sacrifice the other features of the bill, namely, the non-partisan election of county officers, the legalizing of the Bull Moose party, and the section prohibiting the file for office by petition after the primaries.

Pass Brewery Saloon Bill.

Not even a quivering finger of dissent was raised in the senate yesterday to the passage of a bill prohibiting brewery ownership of saloons. It was given a unanimous vote.

Heralded for years by the anti-liquor element as the one measure which would strike at the heart of the liquor traffic, the sweetly pacific manner in which it was taken to the senate bosom gave rise immediately to the suspicion that the liquor interests fear it not.

The bill was prepared under the direction of the senatorial committee of three, which was appointed by the legislature of two years ago and which held sessions in Minneapolis and St. Paul until brought to a halt by a court decision setting forth that the committee had no power to enforce subpoenaes.

Good Roads Bill Stands Fast.

Although amendments were hurled thick and fast at the Dunn good roads bill all yesterday afternoon, there was only one of importance, that was adopted. The bill did not come to a final vote. It was continued until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock when action will be taken. The amendment which was tacked on the bill was offered by Senator Frank Clague of Redwood Falls. It provides that the cost of maintaining the state highway commission, above $150,000 per year, shall come out of the special one mill tax levy instead of out of the general revenue fund.

St. Paul, March 2.—The lower house has acted on 64 bills in committee of the whole, advancing them to the calendar. Favorable action of the committee of the whole assures the passage of every bill considered. If the house should continue this rate for the balance of the session practically every bill before it could be reached. This action leaves nearly 150 bills on the calendar. Yesterday general orders were laid aside, bills on the calendar passed and sent to the senate for consideration.

Wallace Bill Is Favored.

The Wallace public utilities bill following the Wisconsin plan, will have the preference over the Murray bill, and the Minette bill. All three were re-sorted out for passage by the senate committee on general legislation last night with the provision that the Wallace bill be considered first.

If the Wallace bill is defeated the Murray bill—following the New Jersey plan of placing the control under the railroad and warehouse commission—will be considered, and failure to pass either of them will bring up the Minette bill. The passage of the Wallace bill will automatically kill the other two.

Senate Recall Bill Slashed.

After cutting out the two vital features of the senate recall bill, the house elections committee has recommended the measure for passage. The committee refused to approve the provision which prohibited the circulation of a petition asking for the recall of any official and providing that it be placed at some county office or any other suitable place for signing.

Cost of Government Criticised.

Report of the house committee on public accounts and expenditures, showing that the cost of the state government has increased 187.5 per cent in 10 years, was transmitted to the house yesterday. The report is the work of C. A. Congdon. The increased cost of state government is laid to the many and useless departments of the state and the fact that there is no corelation between the branches of government, causing a duplication of much of the work.

According to the report the cost of government has increased out of all proportion with the increase in population or assessed valuation.

No More Moonlight Dances.

The lower house of the legislature, while in committee of the whole, acted favorably on the Lundeen-Sunberg bill placing a stringent regulation on dance halls in Minnesota. The principal feature of the proposed law is the provision governing use of liquor. It prohibits selling liquor in dance halls, bringing it into dance halls, or any adjoining saloon. Moonlight and shadow dances also are forbidden.

Representative G. W. Brown's bill authorizing the sterilization of defectives and persons convicted of certain crimes passed the house by the close vote of 61 to 45.

Municipalities are authorized by Mr. Kneeland's bill, which also passed the house, to accept donations of timber land and manage the same on forestry principles, or it may, when authorized by a vote of the people, condemn land for forestry purposes. To maintain a municipal forest a tax of five mills on the dollar may be levied.

There was no opposition to the Sanborn bill raising the legal age of women from 18 to 21 years.

St. Paul, April 1.—While admitting that the rates paid for state printing are not excessive, and that the state printer, Joseph Mannix, is a competent official, still the house committee on accounts and expenditures is not satisfied. It thinks a change is desirable.

After several weeks of investigation and the employment of expert printers, who said that the state was getting its moneys worth, the committee recommended to the house that the state board of control hereafter have jurisdiction over all state printing. This would make Mr. Mannix an employe of the board. State printing costs the taxpayers about $80,000 during legislative years and about $45,000 in other years.

Solon's Deadlock Broken.

The passage of the initiative and referendum bill by the legislature was assured last night when the deadlock between the house and senate conference committees, which had existed for more than three weeks, was broken. An agreement was reached upon the necessary percentage of votes to carry constitutional amendments. This had been the only issue between the two houses.

Under the agreement it will take a majority of all those who voted at the election, or four-sevenths of those voting on the question, to pass a constitutional amendment. But in no case can less than three-sevenths of those voting at the election carry the amendment.

The senate elections committee unanimously put its stamp of approval on the presidential preference primary bill yesterday. This makes it almost certain that the people will be granted the election machinery with which to express directly their choice of candidates for the presidential nomination.

Representative Lundeen, of Minneapolis, framed the bill which was passed by the house without a dissenting vote. It went to the senate elections committee of which Julius Haycroft is chairman. True to utterances made before the legislature met, Mr. Haycroft put his shoulder to the wheel when the measure reached him. Only two or three minor amendments were made and then the unanimous approval given.

Advance Fifty Bills.

The House Saturday afternoon advanced about fifty bills to the calendar. Among them were bills by Senator Denegre increasing the salary of the clerk of the juvenile court, the clerk of the district court office, the deputy county assessor, the Ramsey county court reporter, Sentaor W. W. Dunn's bill increasing salaries in the county surveyors office, Senator Peter Van Hoven's bill increasing salaries in the sheriff's office, and Senator James Handlan's bill increasing salaries in the county auditor's office.

Salvation Army Gets $100,000.

London, April 3.—Miss E. J. Emery, an American who had long been a resident of England, and who recently died here, bequeathed $100,000 to the Salvation Army for work among women and girls of foreign countries. She also left smaller bequests to charity. The balance of her estate, which amounted in all to about $460,000, goes to nephews and nieces in America. Officers of the Salvation Army say that they believe that Miss Emery formerly resided in Minneapolis.

Husband Transferred; Kills Self.

Omaha, April 3.—Grief over her husband's transfer to the Philippines caused Mrs. Greta Chase Hull, wife of Colonel John A. Hull, judge advocate of the United States army, to plunge to her death from a bridge near Council Bluffs, just across the river. This was the explanation given by her friends, following Mrs. Hull's tragic death. Until her marriage to Colonel Hull ten years ago, Greta Chase, the daughter of a prominent Des Moines, Iowa, merchant, had spent all her life in Des Moines.

Montenegro Sends Reply.

Cettinje, April 3.—Montenegro has answered the latest demand of the powers regarding the withdrawal of civilians from Scutari by stating that army headquarters have refused, for military reasons, to permit the transmission to the commandant of the beleaguered town of a cipher dispatch from his government. The Montenegrin government, however, has offered to submit to headquarters a request for the transmission of a message in plain language.

Moosers Organize April 4.

Washington, April 1.—The Progressives of the house are preparing to organize on April 4 to carry on a Progressive program in the sixty-third congress. Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois in charge of the organization details and Representative Murdock of Kansas, groomed as the third party candidate for the speakership, are counting noses. They figure on approximately 18 representatives as the strength at the outset. They are keeping in close touch with former President Roosevelt.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

DEALS INVOLVE $5,000,000

Shevlin Closes Two Lumber Deals—Buys Weyerhauser Tracts.

Bemidji.—By two deals which involved the handling of nearly $5,000,000, the Shevlin lumber interests are in a position to continue operating their mill in Bemidji for eighteen years, or they can double the output of the plant and remain twelve. The latter course has been decided upon.

The first deal went through last week when T. L. Shevlin signed the papers by which the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company of Spooner, deeded over to the Backus-Brooks interests of International Falls, the mill at Spooner and all of the lumber, sawlogs, standing timber and land which the Shevlin-Mathieu interests owned in northern Minnesota. It is said the deal involved over $2,000,000.

The second was closed when the Crookston Lumber company bought all of the Weyerhauser timber in this part of Minnesota. The purchase price is said to be about $2,500,000. By the two deals, the Shevlin people have closed out their property on the border, except for a mill at Fort Francis for the manufacture of Canadian lumber, and are now concentrated in Bemidji with a small mill in Crookston.

The Weyerhauser timber, which is now the property of the Crookston Lumber company, lies in the four townships surrounding Kelliher, and with the timber goes approximately 90,000 acres of land.

STATE D. A. R. DELEGATES

List of Minnesotans Who Will Attend Continental Congress at Washington.

St. Paul.—The delegates from the Minnesota D. A. R. to the continental congress at Washington the week of April 14, will be as follows:

St. Paul.—Mrs. George C. Squires, state regent; Mrs. L. C. Jefferson, Mrs. Louise D. Griggs, Mrs. Edward Konantz, Mrs. E. L. Mabon, Mrs. A. A. Pocock, Mrs. James Schoonmaker, Mrs. E. A. Hendrickson Mrs. Rufus Davenport.

Minneapolis—Mrs. A. C. Jerome, Mrs. W. W. Morse, Mrs. C. C. Lyford, Mrs. Eli Torrance.

Duluth—Mrs. H. F. Davis, Mrs. O. H. Morrison, Mrs. W. H. Burris.

Winona—Mrs. D. B. Morrison, Mrs. S. L. Prentiss.

Northfield—Miss N. C. Stewart, Mrs. C. A. Bierman.

On Thursday, April 17, President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson will give a reception at the White House. Monday, April 14, Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, president general of the D. A. R., will give a reception to the members of the congress and visitors, to members of the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives at Memorial Continental hall. Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, will give a reception at the New National museum Saturday, April 12.

The nominations for national officers were made Tuesday evening, April 13. The state regent's reports were given from Wednesday morning to Friday afternoon.

NEPHEW KILLS HIS AUNT.

Five-Year-Old Telephones Rochester Sheriff of Murder Near Douglas.

Rochester.—Five-year-old Robert Hetzel, living on a farm near Douglas, a village near here, telephoned the sheriff at Rochester, that his mother had been shot to death by Henry Smith, Mrs. Hetzels 15-year-old nephew. According to the boy's story, Smith had been scolded by his aunt at whose home he was living. Henry seized a gun and dragged little Robert into the hayloft of a barn, bound and gaged him and struck him over the head with the butt end of the gun. Robert was unconscious for some time but when he regained consciousness, struggled free of his bonds and notified the sheriff's office by telephone. The sheriff and coroner went to the farm. Henry Smith, the nephew, has disappeared, but it is believed that he will be caught shortly.

New Ulm College Drafts Mosel.

New Ulm.—At a meeting of the executive committee of Dr. Martin Luther college of this city, it was decided to call Professor Hugo Mosel of Milwaukee as the ninth member of the college faculty. He will assume his duties at the opening of the spring term next Wednesday. This institution is maintained by the Evangelical Lutheran general synod.

Big Loop Will Be Cut Off.

St. Cloud.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground five steam shovels will be put to work on this division of the Great Northern. The track will be straightened in several places between St. Cloud and Evansville and the steam shovels will be used in building the grade. The big loop on which the Collegeville station is located, will be cut off. The new road will run nearly due west from St. Joseph, pass one-half mile south of St. Johns university and then swing in a northerly direction into Avon.

Salvation Army Gets $100,000.

London, April 2.—Miss E. J. Emery, an American who had long been a resident of England, and who recently died here, bequeathed $100,000 to the Salvation Army for work among women and girls of foreign countries. She also left smaller bequests to charity. The balance of her estate, which amounted in all to about $460,000, goes to nephews and nieces in America. Officers of the Salvation Army say that they believe that Miss Emery formerly resided in Minneapolis.

COST ABOUT $38.60 PER PUPIL

Average Contributed By State of Minnesota $7.91 For Schooling Purposes.

St. Paul.—The state of Minnesota contributed $7.91 for the education of each pupil in the public schools during the year 1911-12, while the local districts contributed an average of $30.69 for each pupil. These figures appearing for the first time in the report of the state superintendent of public instruction show that the average cost per pupil for education in Minnesota in the year named was $38.60.

A wide divergence appears in the amounts received from the state in various localities. While the state turns over to the schools of Ramsey county but $5.22 and those of Hennepin county but $5.54 for each child enrolled, Cook county obtained $17.07. The local school districts also made a liberal appropriation, the average cost for each pupil throughout Cook county being $45.78.

Aside from Cook county many others obtained large sums from the state, that is to say, about twice as much for individual children as Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The counties in this class are LeSueur, Lake, Koochiching, Jackson, Douglas, Cass, Pine, Waseca and Wabasha.

Distribution on Varied Scale.

A great variation in the amounts per pupil in the different counties is largely accounted for by the methods of distributing state aid. The agricultural high schools obtain an annual present of $2,500 each, those with normal departments $1,000 and smaller amounts for other purposes, and it happens that none of the Hennepin county schools share in this distribution.

Much greater than the variation in state aid is the variance in appropriations by the local communities for education. Thus the school taxes for the school year 1911-12 in Itasca county reached $83.85 for each pupil and in Isanti county only $9.42. The school tax may not have been much of a burden to the taxpayers of Itasca county even at that rate, as the bulk of the assessable property in that county consists of the big iron mines about Coleraine, Bovey, Nashwauk and other mining camps along the Mesabi range. In St. Louis county the mines also bear a large portion of the school taxes and increase the cost for each pupil to $70.41, exclusive of the state aid.

The state aid to Isanti county nearly equals the amount raised by the local districts being respectively $8.43 and $9.42.

School Revenues by Counties.

Following is a summary prepared by the superintendent of public instruction giving the figures of the average amounts per pupil paid by the state and raised in the local communities.

PLEAD GUILTY OF REBATING

Soo Railroad and the Russell-Miller Milling Company Are Fined $5,000 Each.

Minneapolis, April 2.—The interstate commerce commission has just brought a succeseful end to cases against two Minneapolis corporations in the federal court. Pleading guilty to five of 18 counts named in the federal grand jury indictments against the Soo railroad for granting rate concessions to the Russell-Miller Milling company, the railroad escaped with the minimum fine, $1,000 a count.

Without coming to trail, the case was settled at a conference of the attorneys. Judge Morris fixed the penalty, on the basis of which the railroad and the mill were fined $5,000 each for rebating.

New Warehouse and Station.

Pipestone.—The Miller & Champlin company of Minneapolis has secured the contract to erect a large warehouse for the Robson-Hilliard company of this city. There were about twenty bidders, the Minneapolis company being successful with its bid $38,800. The warehouse will be erected of brick and will be three stories high with a basement. It will be 75x150 feet in size. The Great Northern Railway company will open bids for the construction of a modern passenger station in Pipestone to cost in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Ready for Seeding.

Fergus Falls.—The snow has disappeared and the ground is drying out rapidly. If the weather continues favorable, the farmers in this part of the state will be seeding before the close of the week. A few have already begun dragging their fields. The ground was never in better condition.

Swedish Lutherans Meet.

Cannon Falls.—The district conference of the Swedish Lutheran church closed its two days' session here Thursday. Sermons were preached by Revs. C. E. Odell, D. S. Hawkins, O. J. Nelson, district chairman, L. A. Edman, Dr. Norelius and B. Modine. The last number on the program was a discussion of "The Characteristics of a Christian," which was led by Rev. E. Chinlund of Red Wing. Rev. E. O. Stone of Minneapolis delivered an address in the church Friday evening.

Pipestone.—The government intends to establish a national park on the Indian reservation here. The matter has been taken up at Washington and plans are being considered for the formation of a park on the Indian land here. The famous pipestone quarries will be preserved for the Indians, as other reserves have been made for them in different sections of the country. These quarries are the only ones of the kind in the world, it is said, and the Indians from all sections of the country come here and dig the stone.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Fergus Falls.—Miss Mabel Camper met with a peculiar accident. She was throwing some sweepings into the stove and threw in a cartridge with them. The cartridge exploded and the bullet struck her in the arm.

Winona.—Richard Toomey, foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Chicago & Northwestern railway in this city, died suddenly as he was preparing to go to work. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and was dead a few minutes later. He was a bachelor, 69 years of age.

Le Sueur.—The 1913 class play, which drew a house with every seat filled at Le Sueur, on last Thursday evening, was repeated by the class last Tuesday night for the benefit of the Ohio and Indiana flood sufferers and again drew a capacity house, netting $92, which was sent at once to the Red Cross officers for distribution.

Minneapolis.—A loan said to have been made by the bank of which he is president, to a company in which he is interested, led to the indictment, on a charge of grand larceny, of Fred Hortsman the president of the State bank at Rogers, Minn. He is now being sought by Deputy Sheriff Joseph Schutta. The indictment followed an examination of the bank's books by Oliver Brandwold, deputy state bank examiner.

Kiester.—A posted notice, headed, "White List," and naming sixteen citizens, is the basis of suits for alleged defamation of character that have been started. Each of the sixteen is bringing a suit for $2,000 damages. There has been much feeling in the village over the result of the recent election, when the "wets" won by a majority of two. The "drys" are contesting, contending that six illegal votes were cast for license.

St. Cloud.—The local branch of the Federation of American motorists held its first meeting of the year, and selected the following officers: President, Albert Weber; vice president, Charles Saunders; secretary and treasurer, Eugene Sharanbroich; road captain, Herbert Gray; first lieutenant, Herman Schneider. A committee was appointed to attend the meeting of the Automobile club, and offer assistance in blazing the trails to the surrounding towns.

Faribault.—The second primary election under the commission form of government was held last week. For the office of commissioner there were twenty-four candidates, eight to be nominated. For mayor there were but two candidates, both of whom were nominated, namely Aldon Blodgett, Jr., and George L. Smith. The nominees for commissioner are W. H. Holden, Martin X. Bieter, Dr. N. S. Erb, John Kasper, J. P. Shea, F. M. Chaffee, R. Pomadt and George F. Lieb.

Duluth, Minn., April 2.—Standing inside the front door of the Superior, Wis., North American Telegraph office, Mrs. Andrews, said to be the wife of a Superior car conductor, drew a revolver and, aiming at her own heart, pulling the trigger. Operator W. F. Hawkins, in charge of the office, was conversing with Mrs. Andrews, according to an eye witness of the shooting. Mrs. Andrews' husband is said to have entered the office, and Mrs. Andrews, seeing him, drew the revolver and fired one bullet into her left side.

Graceville.—Graceville council No. 1391, Knights of Columbus, initiated a class of over fifty members. The work was done by the degree team of the Duluth council. Solemn high mass was held at 10 a. m., when Rev. Father O'Brien of St. Mary's church of Minneapolis delivered a sermon. After the initiation, which was held in the afternoon, a banquet was served, the following being among the speakers: J. F. McDonnell of Waverly, C. S. Burke of Morris, state deputy; Neil Cronin and Rev. M. O'Brien, Minneapolis; J. M. Freeman, Olivia; Leo A. Ball, Duluth; Daniel Grady of Portage, Wis., and Rev. Kennedy, Professor Sherlock and Frank Valesh of this place. Grand Knight M. J. O'Brien of Graceville council acted as toastmaster.

Rochester.—Five-year-old Robert Hetzel, living on a farm near Douglas, a village near here, telephoned the sheriff at Rochester that his mother had been shot to death by Henry Smith, Mrs. Hetzel's 15-year-old nephew. According to the boy's story, Smith had been scolded by his aunt, at whose home he was living. Henry seized a gun and dragged little Robert into the hayloft of a barn, bound and gaged him and struck him over the head with the butt end of the gun. Robert was unconscious for some time, but when he regained consciousness struggled free of his bonds and notified the sheriff's office by telephone. The sheriff and coroner went to the farm. Henry Smith, the nephew, has disappeared, but it is believed that he will be caught shortly.

St. Paul, April 2.—Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick, 104 years old, died at midnight at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Bastian, 327 Grove street. She had been confined to her bed for the last two years and her case was declared remarkable by medical men. Until three weeks ago, when she lost her eyesight, she retained full control of her mental faculties. During the last week she failed rapidly. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Straban county, Tyron, Ireland. On Nov. 25, 1912, she celebrated her 104th birthday.

Minneapolis, April 2.—Mrs. Irene Smith, 21, was shot through the heart and instantly killed at Los Angeles Tuesday night by James L. Murphy, formerly a policeman here, and, up to two months ago, an employe of the Co-operative Barrel company. Murphy is in jail. Morris Bohannon, a nephew of the slayer, asserts that the bullet that killed Miss Smith was intended for him. Bohannon was playing cards with the young woman, when his uncle entered and began firing. The third shot killed Mrs. Smith.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

by William Pitt

Level roosts are best.

Do not starve your hens.

Regularity in feeding is needed.

Fit the young colts with cotton collars.

Lead the cow instead of letting her lead you.

Drainage is a necessary foundation for a good road.

Variety keeps the cow's appetite in the best condition.

Pure water is essential to pure butter and profitable beef.

Duck raisers pack forty dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment.

Unfertilized eggs keep best, and salt is the bast material to pack them in.

The man who goes into dairying for a year or two had better stay out of it.

All the dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

A breeding pen of chickens is usually made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

A male bird less than a year old is known as a cockerel. When over a year old it is a cock.

When the hogs have free access to salt there is little danger of their eating enough to injure themselves.

Cramming is a system of forcing feed into young fowls, either by hand or machine, so as to put on extra flesh.

Mustard planted between the cabbage plants attracts the harlequin bugs and they can then be captured and killed.

There are about a dozen different breeds of dairy cows, and the best is the kind that should suit you the best of all.

A good way to salt the cow is to keep a plentiful supply before her and trust to her judgment in using what she needs.

Light framed birds that mature quickly, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, should not be kept with those of the heavier fowls.

A disinfectant should be used in the barn from time to time. Remember that cleaning the stables means more now than it used to.

A few gallons of paint would not be expensive, but if it were rightly applied it would add a great deal to the value of the place.

The first cutting of alfalfa is the coarsest and contains, so far as data indicates, less digestible nutrients than any of the following cuttings.

Driving a wedge with the back of the ax has spoiled many a good tool. Take a maul or beetle to do that work, and save the ax for its own work.

The calves should be fed regularly and they should have good clean pure feed in clean pails and boxes. Ignoring these points will account for much calf mortality.

The male bird is the most important individual in a breeding pen through which to raise the egg-laying qualities of the fowl. If the house is stifling, it needs more air.

If the hogs are being fed heavily on corn watch them closely for signs of a surfeit. If the hair gets to sticking up and loses that glossy look, try a tonic of oil meal.

It is estimated that laying Pekin ducks require from two-thirds to three-fourths of a quart of food per day for each duck, or from 66 to 75 quarts per 100 ducks.

Keep over a few of the best ewes of your own breeding each year, even though they are not so good as you might buy. It will make your flock more uniform all the time.

To prevent rabbits from gnawing the bark and limbs from small apple trees spray with soapsuds.

The mule from a high strung dam is much more likely to be a kicker than one from a draft mare.

If the incubator tank springs a small leak and it is impracticable to repair it properly before the end of the hatch, simply smear over the outside with common gloss starch.

If you have a cow to transport any distance do not try to lead or drive her. The best plan is to load her in a wagon and haul her. It is quicker for you and easier on the cow.

Millet seed is an excellent egg producing grain. Beans being highly nitrogenous are equally beneficial. Sorghum and broomcorn seeds will do to add variety to the bill of fare. Barley is about of the same merit. Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphate than does regular Indian corn. Buckwheat is an egg producing food, but must be fed sparingly, as it is overfattening.

Never feed dusty feed.

The poultry industry is growing.

Green feed for hens is essential.

Conquer the kicking cow with kindness.

Put the silo on the warm side of the barn.

A little frost will not hurt cauliflower.

Lack of exercise is excellent to make fowls sick.

Silage fed cows are never attacked by the cornstalk disease.

An occasional soaking in brine will keep the wooden churn sweet.

An ordinary cow volds about 30 tons of liquid and solid manure a year.

The man with four or more cows doesn't save money by not buying a separator.

Plenty of sunlight in the calf stable makes for health and quick growth in the youngsters.

The dairyman who has alfalfa hay to feed needs less grain than the man feeding other hays.

A poularde is a pullet deprived of the power of producing eggs, with the object of great size.

Avoid the mistakes made last spring, and make good use of the things learned last year.

Other things being equal, the separator on a solid and level foundation will give the longest service.

There is no animal that responds more quickly or more profitably to good treatment than the pig.

Cherry trees are entirely free from diseases, on which account nurserymen like to handle them most.

Throwing manure out of the stable against the posts of the basement will surely cause them to rot. Don't do it.

The male chicken is a cock, the made goose a gander, the male duck a drake, and the male turkey a tom or gobbler.

There should be enough ventilation in every hen house to do away with the dampness caused by the fowls' breathing.

Every farmer with a number of cows should have a clean, sanitary milk house, well supplied with good cold water.

When hay contains quantities of quack and other foul seed the composting of the manure is a necessary precaution.

Corn is the best crop to plant on new land, as the constant working will put the ground in good order for seeding in the fall.

Save all the small potatoes to use with the mixed food later on. They will prove a very beneficial addition to the warm mash.

The best profits in dairying come from the best farms and herd. It takes more than a good creamery to make a large milk check.

All the growth and thrift that can be encouraged and maintained during the first year of a colt's life insure a stronger and a better horse.

If the incubator is to be used in hatching chicks, look it over and see that everything about it is in proper shape before starting the heat.

Are there not some places about the farm where evergreens ought to be planted? They make a splendid windbreak about the barn and yards.

Before setting a hen it is well to thoroughly clean the nest and then lay a piece of cardboard, soaked in kerosene in the bottom of the nest.

The kind of separator one uses is of less importance than the kind of care given the machine. It is of course taken for granted that you have an efficient skimmer.

Boston now claims to possess a real Venus. With beauty and brains cornered, the staid center of intellect and culture will soon challenge Paris for the style championship.

Teach the boy that there is just as much opportunity to use his brains on the farm as in any other work and the chances are he will be more willing to stay with you.

As soon as the bare wood on a wagon, sled, hayrack or any of the farm tools begins to show, it pays to paint them quickly, and even more than it does to paint buildings.

A simple system of bookkeeping maintained throughout the year will be both helpful and satisfying.

The separator saves all the cream and at the same time it makes the skim milk more valuable by allowing it to be used when it contains all of its nourishing properties unimpaired.

Every farmer should get into the pure bred poultry class. The attractiveness of the flock will result in better care, in addition to the natural inbred superiority of the standard bred fowl.

Present indications are that hog prices will make another flight within the next five or six months. This ought to be a good time to get a bunch of shoats together and feed them skim-milk.

One of the most foolish things in the world is to lose the temper over anything a hen does. It only makes matters worse to tear around and set the whole house in an uproar. We all do more foolish things than any hen ever did.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913. NUMBER, 40.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FARMERS' ANNUAL LOSS CONSIDERED

B. F. YOAKUM DISCUSSES RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT, AGRICULTURE AND RAILROADS.

CITES INTERESTING FIGURES

Says the Country Cannot Prosper as It Should on the Annual Railroad Construction Now Under Way.

Chicago, April 10.—Railroad and college men were the principal speakers in the second day's session of the first National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, which is being held here. President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago; C. W. Thompson of Minneapolis, director of the bureau of economic research of the University of Minnesota, and Chairman Hatton W. Sumners of Texas were among the more prominent men on the program.

Frisco Official's Paper.

A paper by B. F. Yoakum of New York city, chairman of the board of directors of the Frisco lines, on "Relations of the government, agriculture and the railroads and their bearing on better marketing," was read. Mr. Yoakum said in part:

"Agriculture and transportation have laid the foundation which has made this the greatest and most powerful nation of the world. They are the biggest factors in America's growth.

Since 1905 our population has increased 16 per cent. The value of farm products was 51 per cent more in 1912 than in 1915, while railroad construction was 40 per cent less. There are now not over 1,000 miles of new railroad under construction. It would require the construction of 165,000 miles of additional railroad to furnish the same transportation facilities west of the Mississippi river that there are east of it, on the basis of area.

"That great areas of rich country cannot grow as it should on 1,000 miles per annum of newly built railroads. Our public men as a rule have not realized yet what confronts us in the way of agricultural development. The production of farm food supply and the movement to the market and its relations to the consumer require the scientific and intelligent consideration as do raw material to the manufacturer and its relations to the consumer in readjusting our present tariff schedules."

Mr. Yoakum said he believed in the readjustment of the tariff, but declared that if congress should wipe out the entire tariff on every article that is brought into this country from every place in the world on last year's collections it would only amount to $326,000,000, while the waste which falls upon the farmers of the nation means an annual loss of over five times the entire amount collected by our revenue collectors.

The speaker gave figures which showed that $35,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables rot in the fields every year; that there is $250,000,000 loss from corn stalks, rice, flax and other grain straw burned in the field, and $1,500,000,000 additional which the farmers could receive if, by co-operation, they knew when and where to sell their products to the best advantage, bringing the total loss up to $1,785,000,000.

URGE FIXED NAVY PROGRAM

Members of Navy League, in Session at Washington, Will Try to Influence Congress.

Washington, April 10.—Wanted: A navy program. This was the theme of the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, which held the first of its three-day sessions here this afternoon.

The convention was called to order by Vice President Henry H. Ward, who sounded the keynote of the gathering. Mr. Ward told his auditors that it was important that congress be persuaded into laying down a fixed naval program for a long term of years. Such a program, he said, was not only in the interest of real efficiency and economy, but was also in the interest of maintaining an adequate navy.

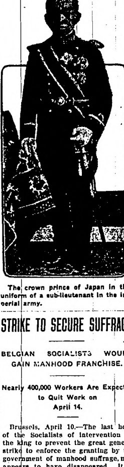
Many Mexican Federals Killed.

Naco, Ariz., April 10.—Although besieged by a force three times their number, Ojeda's federals continued their aggressive fighting by brilliant sallies from Naco Sonora. The only advantage gained during the day by the attacking forces was the construction of breastworks and trenches within 300 yards of the town. The work was accomplished only after great loss of life.

Body to Lie in State.

New York, April 10.—The body of J. P. Morgan will lie in state from the time of its arrival on the liner France on Friday until Monday in the red room of his Madison avenue home, where the financier met his directors and transacted the greater part of his business in recent years. The room, which is on the Thirty-sixth street side of the house, opposite the library, is 35x40 feet and is built of white stone with red Turkish carpets and hangings. The casket will be placed on a funeral bier.

PRINCE MICHI



The crown prince of Japan in the uniform of a sub-lieutenant in the imperial army.

STRIKE TO SECURE SUFFRAGE

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS WOULD GAIN MANHOOD FRANCHISE.

Nearly 400,000 Workers Are Expected to Quit Work on April 14.

Brussels, April 10.—The last hope of the Socialists of intervention by the king to prevent the great general strike to enforce the granting by the government of manhood suffrage, now appears to have disappeared. It is pointed out that such action in the existing circumstances would be unconstitutional and would be regarded by the clericals as a coup d'etat.

That the government will now accept a compromise is also highly improbable, judging from the active military preparations which are going on. The orders for the depature of a large body of troops for camp have been countermanded and the troops will be distributed among the various industrial centers to safeguard the gas and electric plants, the railroads, tunnels and bridges. Large forces of gendarmes also have been drafted and will be stationed in places regarded by the government as dangerous points.

Socialists Optimistic.

The Socialists are extremely optimistic regarding their position. They say that contributions to the strike fund are pouring in from many outside sources, and they now estimate that they can maintain the strike for at least four weeks and perhaps six.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis and plots against prominent clericals have been in circulation, but these rumors are generally regarded as merely mendacious.

It is expected that from 300,000 to 400,000 men will lay down their tools on April 14, the day set for the beginning of the strike.

The strike has been decided on by the Belgian Socialists as part of the last desperate measure to make the government give Belgium a system of manhood suffrage instead of the system of plural voting, now in practice.

In Need of Vice Commission.

Madison, Wis., April 10.—The need of a state "vice commission" to investigate conditions in the white slave traffic in Wisconsin, was impressed upon the finance commission of the Wisconsin legislature by numerous speakers. That Wisconsin is in no less need of representation than other states, was urged by Senator Victor Linley of Superior, author of the bill.

Held for Killing Chorus Girl.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 10.—James Murphy, a former Minneapolis policeman, has been held to the superior court for the alleged murder of Mrs. Irene Mattie Smith, a chorus girl. Murphy is charged with having killed the young woman with a bullet intended for Morris Bohannon, his nephew, whose attentions to Mrs. Smith he resented.

Snow Blankets Four States.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 10.—A blanket of snow from four to 10 inches deep, one of the heaviest falls of the winter, covers a large part of North and South Dakota, western Iowa and sections of Minnesota. Snow blockades are feared on western South Dakota lines. The snow will be of great benefit to the soil.

Bribe Story Corroborated.

Albany, N. Y., April 10.—The senate judiciary committee has just heard the first formal corroboration of the allegation made by George Kendall, president of the New York Bank Note company, that Senator Stephen J. Stilwell solicited $3,500 to advance legislation in which the company was interested. The corroborated testimony was furnished by George A. Field, vice president of the company, who substantiated the story of Stilwell's alleged attempt to extort money from Kendall.

SUFFRAGETTE WITH REVOLVER

ARRESTED IN CROWD TO WELCOME MRS. PANKHURST.

New York Suffragists Invade Wall Street and Are Not Disturbed.

London, April 10.—During a demonstration outside Holloway jail, suffragettes and anti-suffragettes gathered in large numbers in anticipation of the release of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. One woman was arrested with a loaded revolver in her possession.

This incident, which followed the finding of a revolver at the scene of outrages, has caused uneasiness among the police, as it is feared that some fanatical woman, despite the determination of the Woman's Social and Political union to respect human life, have decided not to be bound by this pledge.

The militant suffragettes are again active around Nottingham. A hay stack belonging to a widow was destroyed by fire yesterday. Suffragette literature was left nearby. In view of the recent threats of the suffragettes, a close guard is being kept on Nottingham castle and other public buildings.

Wall Street Invaded.

New York.—Suffragists have just adopted a novel method of attracting the attention of the financial district to their cause. Marching behind a small four-wheel cart, drawn by four small mules, six youthful suffragettes, headed by Miss Mary Donnelly, invaded Wall street.

The "votes for women" advocates halted in the shadows of the offices of J. P. Morgan and company, where Miss Donnelly addressed a large crowd while the "recruits" distributed suffragette literature.

Two men, bolder than their brothers, stepped from the crowd and each made a speech in the interests of the cause. The crowd was orderly, the speakers not being hissed and insulted as were the suffragettes who invaded Wall street about a year ago.

At the conclusion of Miss Donnelly's speech, the police made a path through the crowd and the little band marching firmly beside the mules and cart, headed an impromptu parade north on Broadway.

ARE TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Powers Have New Plan to Bring About Peace in Europe.

London, April 10.—The great powers will make certain concessions to the Balkan allies in an endeavor to bring about peace. They have agreed on the reply that is to be made to the objections which the allies offered to the basis for mediation, as proposed by the powers.

The concession to Bulgaria is the acceptance of her proposal that the frontier of the Ottoman empire shall be a straight line between Enos and Media instead of following the course of the Ergene and Miritiza rivers, as the powers first suggested.

While reserving the status of the Aegean islands for future determination by the powers, they seek to placate Greece by giving assurances that a majority of them will be ceded to her. The powers also reserve the question of war indemnity for settlement by a financial commission to meet in Paris. They insist upon fixing themselves, the boundaries of Albania.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, April 10.—Wheat, May, 87¾c; July, 89½c; No. 1 northern, 88¾c; No. 2 northern, 86¼c; No. 1 durum, 91c; No. 3 corn, 52½c; No. 3 white oats, 32c; barley, malting, 57c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 1 flax, $1.27½.

Duluth, April 10.—Wheat, May, 88⅝c; July, 90¼c; No. 1 northern, 87¾c; No. 1 durum, 94c.

South St. Paul, April 10.—Cattle—Steers, $6.75@8.25; cows, $4.25@5.50; calves, $5.50@7.50; hogs, $8.85@9.00; sheep and lambs, $5.65@7.60.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 10.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; strong to shade higher; bulk of sales, $9.00@9.20; light, $8.95@9.30; mixed, $8.80@9.25; heavy, $8.60@9.15; rough, $8.60@8.80; pigs, $6.90@9.20.

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; slow, generally steady; beeves, $7.20@9.20; Texas steers, $6.65@7.85; western steers, $6.85@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.10@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.35; calves, $6.00@8.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; steady to 10c lower; native, $6.35@7.40; western, $6.35 @ 7.40; yearlings, $7.30 @ 8.50; lambs, native, $6.90@9.10; western, $7.25@9.10.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, April 10.—Covering by shorts sent wheat up today after a nervous opening, in which prices were from a shade to ⅝c lower. General rains over the winter belt and lower Liverpool cables were the depressing factors at the start. May opening a shade to ½@¾c lower at 91¼@91⅜c. The ensuing buying rally brought May up to 92¼@92⅜c.

Still higher prices were reached on reports of big exports in sight and the weather in the Northwest. The close was easy. May at 92½@92⅝c, a net gain of ⅝c.

Unfavorable weather in the corn belt sent prices upward. May started ⅛@¼c to ⅛@⅝c higher at 55⅝@55¾c, and advanced to 55⅝c.

The market became very strong and active on influential buying. Profit taking sales checked the advance a little. The close was strong with May at 56¼@56⅜c, a net gain of 1⅛c.

Appeal Made to Sheriff.

Brainerd, Minn., April 10.—Miners of the Inland Steel company at the Thompson mine, near Crosby, after a conference with a delegation of the striking miners of Kennedy Armour No. 1 and 2, refused to go to work and officials of the mine appealed to Sheriff Fred Reid to prevent disorders. About seven hundred men are out, it is said, but no disorders have occurred on the Cuyuna range. The men ask shorter hours and an increase in wages.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, April 10.—After adopting two amendments, the house yesterday passed the senate recall bill by a unanimous vote. The senate measure had been changed in committee to allow the circulation of petitions, asking for the recall of any public officials, and placing a maximum of 20 per cent on the number of signers necessary to bring about a recall election.

Saloon Reduction is Favored.

The house temperance committee reported out for passage yesterday afternoon, a committee bill designed to bring about a gradual reduction of saloons on a basis of one to every 500 of population. The maximum becomes operative in 1915.

Change in Congressional Districts.

The senate passed a congressional reapportionment bill by a vote of 51 to 5 yesterday. Those who voted against it were Senators Haycraft, Murray, Putnam, Schaller and Swanson.

The bill, as passed by the senate, is considered extremely fair. If passed by the house, its effect will likely be to send a Democrat to congress from the Third district, the district now represented by Congressman Davis.

Goodhue Placed in First.

Only one important change was made in the committee bill. Goodhue county, which had been placed in the new Third district, was placed in the First district. In return Waseca and Steele counties were placed in the Third district. That district contains more Democratic senators than any of the other districts.

With the acquisition of the two counties of Steele and Waseca and the loss of Goodhue, this district will undoubtedly be Democratic.

The Proposed Change.

The proposed First and Third districts are as follows:

First district—Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Dodge, Olmstead, Winona, Wabasha and Goodhue counties.

Third district—Steele, Waseca, Nicollett, Le Sueur, Rice, Sibley, Scott, Dakota, McLeod, Carver and Wright counties.

Pet Bills Crushed.

While the house was fighting attempts to continue the work of the public accounts and expenditures committee, either by a legislative or nonlegislative committee, senate committees were showing what they thought of this committee and the various bills it had recommended.

Two of the pet measures recommended for passage by the committee were calmly and for all time stepped upon and crushed. One of these bills would have put the state printing under the board of control and the other would have put the oil inspection department under the dairy and food commission.

Both bills were recommended for indefinite postponement. Incidentally the action of the senate committees will be taken to presage a similar fate for other bills which this committee has recommended.

Senator's Desk Rifled.

Efforts to gain possession of papers connected with the senate grain investigation committee were made Tuesday, when some one effected entrance into the senate chamber by removing a door panel and ransacked the desk of Senator S. D. Works of Mankato, chairman of the investigating committee.

St. Paul, April 9.—After a two hours' debate, the house yesterday adopted the H. H. Dunn-Bendixen resolution protesting against the passage of the provisions in the Democratic tariff measures, which reduce the tariff on farm products. Farmer members in the house voted practically solidly for the resolution. The vote was 52 to 47.

Dunn Roads Bill Is Passed.

The Dunn good roads bill has been adopted in both houses of the legislature, and now awaits the signature of the governor to make it a law.

The house yesterday concurred in the senate amendments and then repassed the bill by a vote of 64 to 4. There was no argument on the bill. Under its provisions a fund of about $1,500,000 will be spent annually for the building and maintaining of roads throughout the state. Practically all of this revenue will be raised by a state-wide tax levy of one mill.

Public Utilities Passes.

The Nolan bill, giving cities the right to regulate the rates to be charged by public service corporations, was passed by the senate yesterday afternoon. The measure has already passed the house and after the lower branch of the legislature has concurred in one slight amendment placed on the bill by the senate, it will be ready for the signature of the governor.

Cities now have the right to regulate public service corporations so far as quality and quantity of service is concerned. Under a court decision it was found that the cities did not have the right to regulate the rates to be charged. The Nolan bill simply extends this right to all cities, towns and villages in the state. This applies only to corporations not operating under franchises.

Many of those who voted for the Nolan bill yesterday declared that they were in favor of a state public utilities commission, and that they would vote for such a commission. If the legislature should pass the Knapp bill, now pending in the house, it would have the effect of repealing the Nolan bill.

Long Ballot is Foreseen.

With four proposed constitutional amendments adopted by the legislature, and at least five others assured of passage, the ballot at the 1914 general election promises to be the longest in the history of the state.

Legislators believed that the record was reached two years ago when the legislature allowed seven amendments to go on the ballot. Next year the number will probably reach nine. It is conceded that the more that are put before the people, the less chance any will have of passing.

Investigation Bills.

Two bills calling for an investigation of state departments, one providing for a strictly legislative committee and the other for a non-legislative commission were introduced in the house today.

One came from the committee on public accounts and expenditures which provides for a committee to be composed of four house members and three senators. The other, coming from C. L. Sawyer, provides for a non-legislative committee composed of three members to be appointed by the governor, attorney general and chief justice of the supreme court.

St. Paul, April 8.—The first cry of protest against the proposed tariff law about to be enacted by congress was sounded in the Minnesota legislature yesterday when a resolution was introduced condemning the proposition to reduce duties on farm products.

Even as congress was meeting and hearing the message of the president on the proposed tariff law, farmer members in the Minnesota house and senate were asking that a resolution be sent to Minneapolis members in congress and to the president protesting against the proposed reduction of duties on farm products.

In the senate Senator G. H. Sullivan introduced a resolution protesting against the removal of the duty on "flour" and the lowering of the duty on wheat. In his resolution he pointed out the fact that the removal of the duty on flour and other wheat products was practically equivalent to the taking off the duty on wheat as far as the effect on the price of wheat to the producer is concerned.

In the house, C. M. Bendixon and H. H. Dunn introduced a resolution of protest. In both branches the resolutions went over until today on notice of debate from Democratic members.

Farmers Don't Want Reduction.

The farmers object to any reduction in farm products. They say that they have been paying high duties on many manufactured products for the benefit of Eastern industries and that they are just beginning to get some of the advantages of the markets created as a result. They object to taking off the duties on products of the farm either in the raw or the manufactured state. They fear the influx of Canadian products. They say that the tariff bill will have even a worse effect than reciprocity.

Many Want New Judgeship.

In anticipation of the passage of a bill giving the Seventh judicial district another judge, letters and indorsements on behalf of a number of candidates for the place began pouring in on Governor Eberhart yesterday. The position is considered one of the most desirable in the state.

In the indorsements filed, W. L. Parsons of Fergus Falls has the lead. He is closely pressed, however, by Nicholas Field and John Mason, both of the same city. It is said the chances for the creation of the new judgeship are excellent.

For Civil War Nurses.

The house Saturday afternoon sitting as a committee of the whole, recommended to pass Senator J. D. Denegre's bill permitting women who served as nurses in the Civil war to enter the state soldiers' home.

Would Widen Foreign Market.

Washington, April 9.—An attempt to widen the foreign market for American goods and to encourage reciprocity treaties with all foreign nations is embodied in the new tariff bill in a clause empowering the president to grant favors to any nation that gives mutual concessions to the United States. The reciprocity clause takes the place of the penalty clause of the present tariff law, by which it was sought to obtain special concessions to the United States.

Obscene Literature Seized.

New York, April 7.—Two tons of obscene books and pictures were seized by special agents of the department of justice in a Thirty-eighth street tenement house. The raid also resulted in the arrest of Camille Nicholas, charged with being principal agent for a syndicate dealing in unclean literature throughout the country. The government agents said that the place had been for several years a wholesale depot for the distribution of these books and pictures.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

FREIGHT WRECK KILLS TWO

One Man Is Burned to Death When Train Is Ditched Near Elbow Lake, Minn.

Elbow Lake.—While traveling at a very high rate of speed, on a straight stretch of track, a through special freight train of more than 70 cars, on the Soo Line, was ditched 16 miles west of here and about three miles east of Nashua station. The second car behind the engine left the track and 20 cars were completely demolished. Most of the wrecked cars were occupied by emigrants with livestock and machinery, headed for Canada.

George Rebensdorf, Lincoln, Neb., was killed outright.

H. F. Kuplen of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was pinned down by the wreckage of a car which caught fire and he was burned to death in sight of those who worked to save him.

About a dozen were injured, but none seriously.

Three horses were shot by a rescuing party from Nashua in order to enter cars to release men who were pinned down and in danger of being killed. More than 20 horses were killed in the wreck.

TO EXPLAIN CORN PLANTING

Expert Agriculturists to Aid Farmers Throughout West Central Minnesota.

Alexandria.—About 1,500 farmers of Douglas, Ottertail and Grant counties in west central Minnesota, are ready for spring corn planting demonstrations to be held at Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Pelican Rapids, and Elbow Lake. W. T. Wilson of Alexandria will be assisted by A. J. Hamilton, an expert demonstrator in corn planter and corn tool exhibitions. F. H. Demaree, an expert agriculturist, is expected to be present.

There is much enthusiasm in this section of west central Minnesota in corn raising, livestock and silos, and crop improvement of all kinds. C. S. Cox, chairman of the agricultural committee of the commercial club at Park Rapids, is representing Hubbard county in securing one or two carloads of Holstein registered livestock.

At Elbow Lake there has been organized a farmers' club by A. L. Norling of the West Central Minnesota Development league. This is the ninth club formed in Grant county. A temporary farm bureau was also organized there.

Bad Freight Wreck.

St. Paul.—One man is dead, two locomotives were ditched and a score of boxcars telescoped and splintered as the result of a wreck in the Northern Pacific yards at Atlantic street in St. Paul at 6 a. m. Wednesday. The victim was F. H. Erickson, 24 years old, a student fireman for the Great Northern, who died in the police ambulance before St. Joseph's hospital was reached. His skull was fractured. It was stated that the wreck was caused when engineers piloting Great Northern and Northern Pacific freight trains were moving along on parallel tracks and attempted at the same time to switch on the same rails. The result was that the engines were thrown from the tracks and the boxcars were piled high in the air. Witnesses declared that it seemed miraculous that others of the engine crews escaped with their lives.

Prof. Olson Not Guilty.

St. Paul.—"Not Guilty" was the verdict in Ramsey county district court to Professor Oscar M. Olson, who for a week had been under trial on a charge of murder in the first degree for shooting to death Clyde N. Darling, laundry driver, March 5, at the Olson home. Professor Olson is employed in the extension division of the Minnesota agricultural college. Dean A. F. Woods has refused to accept his resignation, handed in after he was arrested. Olson has a farm near Montevideo and his friends say he may go there.

Mississippi Flood Not Feared.

Winona—The Mississippi river here has now passed the nine and a half foot stage. However, as the crest of the flood has been reached in the Chippewa river, rivermen here do not look for a stage to exceed twelve feet in Winona, and it may not go that high. This will do no more than to flood some very low land in the outskirts of the city.

Prince Mayor of Duluth.

Duluth.—W. J. Prince has been officially declared elected Duluth's first mayor under the commission form of government by the canvassing board, which consists of the members of the city council.

Rout Robber With Hatpins.

Marshall.—While walking from Minneota along the railroad track, Mrs. Ann Kiley and Mrs. F. J. Bartos were met by a man who commanded them to hold up their hands, according to the women's story. They claim that it was his intention to rob them and that he threatened to shoot them. Instead of complying with the request, the two women attacked the man with hatpins and quickly put him to rout. He was later arrested and bound over to the grand jury. He gave the name of Philip Cable.

ACTIVITY ON THE RANGE

Town of Wolford and Additions to Crosby and Cuyuna Are Platted.

Brainerd.—Last week was marked by activity in the real estate market. At Crosby there was platted by the Almira Land Company an addition known as Central addition No. 2 and the first sale of lots was held Monday. The Cuyuna Improvement Company has platted the Federal addition to Cuyuna of six blocks of thirty-two lots each. Richard Wolford, one of the pioneers of the county, has platted Wolford, on Island lake, a town of six blocks.

It is hoped to resume the mining of ore at the Barrows mine of the Virginia Ore Mining Company by April 15. It is rumored that the Pickands-Mather people may sink a shaft south of the Barrows townsite. At the Adams mine at Oreland, Contractor Buzzo is making good progress sinking. A large crew of men is at work.

A colony of eleven drills is in and around section 23, township 47, range 29, at Island lake, the drills being those of George H. Crosby, Cuyler Adams, Gaylord & Guith and others. The Cuyuna-Mille Lacs mine will soon ship regularly. The Vermes-Cuyuna Mining and Developement Company is having its sixth hole drilled. The Cuyuna-Sultana Mining Company is having its lands drilled. John Wahl and John Moe, officers of the Cuyuna Iron Range Company, recently visited the property of the company north of Manganese, where one drill is operating. The Cuyuna-Duluth shaft is about 167 feet deep. The Duluth-Brainerd Iron Company is having its first hole put down.

Two drills of R. J. Whiteside, of Duluth, are working in section 11, township 138, range 26. Osterberg & Johnson, of Virginia, are drilling the land leased by the Mutual Iron Company. Eight drills are at work in the Bay lake district south of Deerwood. The hydraulic mine of the Pittsburgh Steel Ore Company has received one of its large sand suckers.

CUYUNA RANGE MINERS OUT

Night and Day Shifts of Four Concerns Have Been Out Since Monday.

Brainerd, Minn., April 9.—All miners on the day and night shifts employed at the producing shaft mines of the Cuyana Iron range, which include the Kennedy at Cuyuna, the Armour No. 1 and Armour No. 2, near Ironton, and the Thompson of the Inland Steel company, near Crosby, are on strike regarding hours and wages. The men of the Kennedy shift first walked out Monday night and later induced the miners at other points to quit work.

They hold out for a minimum wage of $3 a shift, and a settlement may soon be reached.

Surface crews are watching the mine properties, and Sheriff Reid has just returned from a tour of the range and reports no disorder. Should there be any violence the sheriff will promptly appoint enough deputies to control the situation. Saloons have been closed at all range points.

THIEVES BREAK INTO SENATE

Mysterious Intruders Cut Hole in Door of Senate Chamber and Rifle Senator Works' Desk.

St. Paul.—Burglary of the senate chamber was discovered early Wednesday, thieves having neatly cut out a panel of the big oak front door and ransacked the desk of Senator S. D. Works, presumably in search of the report of the senate grain investigating committee of which he is chairman. The committee report had not been left in the desk.

The burglars evidently were provided with all the tools necessary as the door was not marred. The capitol watchman saw no suspicious characters about the building last night. No clues to the identity of the thieves are known.

More Alfalfa to Be Sown.

Albert Lea.—The last week has brought little opportunity for farm work in Freeborn county, although some breaking, disking and dragging has been done on the high land, but rain and snow kept the low land so soft nothing could be done. However, this week will see much more work done and seeding will soon be in full blast. On the whole, the acreage to small grain will not vary much from last year, but many will sow alfalfa and a large acreage will be seeded to red clover. On favored places grass is beginning to show green, but fruit has not begun to advance.

Mother is Overjoyed.

Montevideo, Minn.—Happiness was written on the face of Oscar M. Olson's aged mother Tuesday evening. All day long she had labored under suspense, knowing that soon she would learn the fate of the University of Minnesota professor who killed Clyde Darling in St. Paul. When the telephone bell rang shortly after 9 o'clock, Emmet Olson answered the call. Then he called his mother. She heard the words, "It's all right mother, I am not guilty."

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

CONGRESS.

Progressive Representative Victor Murdeck of Kansas was unanimously elected by the progresive caucus as its candidate for speaker of the house.

The United States government has decided to recognize the Chinese republic. Secretary Bryan conferred with President Wilson for nearly an hour at the White house completing the details.

Setting aside precedents of more than a century, President Wilson appeared in the halls of congress to deliver his first executive message in person. He had announced to democratic congressional leaders that he would go to the floor of the house when it convened and there give that body his views on the tariff.

The democratic tariff revision bill was completed Saturday with the exception of a final decision on the sugar tariff. From beginning to end it is a measure modeled in accord with the ideas of President Wilson, with wool, meats and many other foodstuffs and clothing materials on the free list; with low duties upon all agricultural products and foodstuffs that are not free; and with the tariff on chemical, steel and other commercial products cut far below the present protective rates.

GENERAL.

While hunting near Carter, Neb., James Grover, 11 years old, was shot and killed.

J. C. Collins, a negro, the slayer of Sheriff Thomas Courtney of Sheridan county, Montana, was taken from the jail at Mondak and lynched.

A military aviator, Serge Phansoux, was killed at Amjens, France. He had just arrived from Rheims and made an error of judgment in landing. The machine tilted and the aviator was thrown out.

Two are dead and ten seriously injured as the result of a head-on collision between two Burlington passenger trains five miles east of Sheridan, Wyo.

Six strike rioters were shot by the police in Auburn, N. J., during an attack which a mob of 300 made on the plant of the Columbian Rope company. Two of the six are fatally injured.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann has announced that, within a few days or a week, all reputable American physicians will be able to secure his turtle bacilla culture for treatment of tuberculosis in all parts of the country.

The Canadian Pacific railway has announced that it will soon begin construction of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse pass in the Rock mountains and will be sixteen miles long, costing $14,000,000.

The Japanese government has lodged formal protest with the State department against the proposed enactment by the state of California of what it considers anti-Japanese legislation, the measuro prohibiting the alien ownership of land in California.

To satisfy all factions in the Mexican melee General Huerta has agreed to the naming of Pedro Lascurain as provisional president, said advices received in El Paso, Tex., directly from the Mexican capital. Lascurain will serve out the uncompleted term of the late President Madero.

The sentence in London of three years' penal servitude imposed on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, for inciting her followers to destroy property has aroused the militant suffragettes to fury and they threaten strong reprisals.

The body of a youth about 20 years old, was found recently in Kansas City, crushed under a pile of machinery in a Missouri Pacific coal car, consigned from Omaha. A card with the name of William Butler, 913 Washington street, was found in one of the pockets.

Mrs Catherine Waugh McCullach of Evanston, Ill., told the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference which began a three days' session in St. Louis, that women who march in suffrage parades should not trust too implicitly in the chivalry of American men. It is well, she said, for girl marchers to have a chaperone.

The four automobile bandits confined in the prison De La Sante, France, under sentence of death on the guillotine, were searched by wardens and were found to have hidden in their clothing sufficient poison to kill fifty persons.

The flood conditions at Cairo have remained practically unchanged, although the river shows a slight rising tendency.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, was married at Oyster Bay, N. Y., in Christ Episcopal church to Dr. Richard Derby of New York.

Rain or snow, according to reports to the railroads has been general over all of Nebraska, northern Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. It has not been cold and temperatures have ranged from freezing to 40 and 50 degrees above zero.

Although Fuller A. Cathaway, mill owner of La Grange, Ga., has been selected for commissioner of Indian affairs, no official announcement of the appointment is expected for several days. Then the names of the new commissioner of the general land office and first assistant secretary of the interior will be announced.

A heavy snowstorm is raging in Minnesota.

Several persons have been killed by a tornado in Missouri recently.

Mrs. Hoke mith, wife of the senator from Georgia, is seriously ill at her home in Washington, D. C.

Reports from Woodbine, Ia., are to the effect that the storm did about $200,000 worth of damage and that five people were killed, but that none were injured.

Three lives were lost and four people were seriously injured in the storm at Neola, Ia. The storm centered in a farming community two miles northwest of the town.

Mistaken for a burglar, Charles Pennington, a commercial traveler whose home is believed to have been in Cleveland, was shot and killed in Chicago by Harry Farrell, a friend.

According to an official report from Bulgarian army headquarters, the capture of Adrianople cost the Bulgarians from 10,000 to 11,000 killed and wounded, and the Servians 1,200.

The German military dirigible air-

Rioting at the suffrage meeting in Hyde Park, London, Sunday, which has become a regular Sunday afternoon diversion, was repeated Sunday. Only the big force of police prevented the rioters from handling the women roughly.

Ceremonial plans for the opening of the Western league baseball season in Omaha, Friday, April 18, are still in the embryo and it is barely possible that the eclat which usually foreruns the openeing game will not be in evidence this year. A spirit of unease prevails over the entire city, and especially over those who, in former years, have been instrumental in making the annual opening day, in Omaha one of great rejoicing. But the horrible disaster which visited Omaha on Easter Sunday has caused untold work to fall on the shoulders of these men, and to date they have not had time to arrange any stunts for April 18, when Omaha will clash with Sioux City in the first game of the season.

ship, Zeppelin IV, made a landing in the military parade at Luneville, France, and was seized by the French authorities. The incident has caused tremendous excitement notwithstanding the fact that the German officers aboard the airship explained that they had been lost in the clouds and did not know they had crossed the French frontier.

The little kingdom of Montenegro has thrown down the gauntlet to the six great powers. She declines to yield to the demand of the powers to abandon her attempts to gain possession of Scutari, and has officially announced that "there will be no departure from an attitude which conforms to the necessities of the state of war existing between the allies and Turkey."

In the future it will be unlawful in the state of New Jersey to wear hat pins unless their points are guarded. Governor Fielder signed a bill which becomes effective immediately making it an act of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of from $5 to $20, for any person "To wear in a public place any device capable of lacerating the flesh of another person, unless the point is sufficiently guarded."

Upon complaints filed by members of the Ohio National guard, A. H. Osman, Columbus undertaker, whose place of business is near the flood district, was arrested on a charge of larceny. Two guardsmen told Chief of Police Carter that Osman had offered them $25 for every body that they might recover from the debris if they would turn them over to the Osman undertaking establishment.

Published reports that Luis Manuel Rojas, second vice president of the Mexican house of depties and grand master of the grand Masonic lodge of the Valley of Mexico, had filed with the state department charges that Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson "was responsible morally" for the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Suarez, brought forth from Secretary of State Bryan the statement that no such charges had been received by him.

A decision in favor of the state of South Dakota in cases of the Wells-Fargo and American Express companies was rendered by Judge Elliott of the United States court in Sioux Falls. The express companies instituted actions to prevent the state collecting taxes for 1910 assessed against express companies, contending that the law was unconstitutional. Under the decision of Judge Elliott the Wells-Fargo company will be required to pay defaulted taxes amounting to $9,334 and the American Express com-

SPORT.

Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, knocked out Fred McKay of Canada in the second round of a scheduled ten-round bout in New York.

Des Moines has purchased Infielder Steve Brewer of the Auburn club of the Mink league for a trial.

Batting two Kansas City pitchers hard and taking advantage of two errors, the Pittsburg National league baseball club administered a 14 to 1 defeat to Kansas City players.

Ebbetts Field, the new $750,000 home of the Brooklyn National league team, has been formally opened.

Official announcement has been given out that the fourth annual national clay court tennis tournament will be held at Omaha week of July 21.

The county commissioners of Lancaster county, Neb., by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution granting the Lincoln team of the Western league permission to play baseball on Sunday at any place in the county outside the incorporated cities and villages.

The New York Nationals easily defeated the Baltimore Internationals 12 to 3.

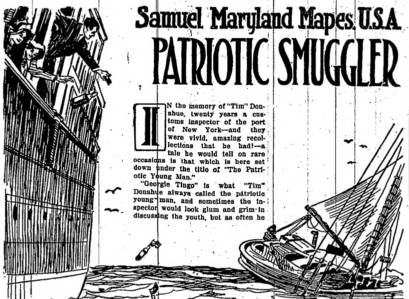
The Chicago Nationals opened their local season by beating the Indianapolis American association team by a score of 5 to 2.

In the first game of the series with the University of Illinois baseball team the Boston Americans scored a shutout.

Miss Marie Wagner, holder of the woman's indoor lawn tennis championship, defeated Mrs. C. M. Beard, former western champion in New York.

Samuel Maryland Mapes, U.S.A.

PATRIOTIC SMUGGLER



IN the memory of "Tim" Donahue, twenty years a customs inspector of the port of New York—and they were vivid, amazing recollections that he had!—a tale he would tell on rare occasions is that which is here set down under the title of "The Patriotic Young Man."

"Georgie Tingo" is what "Tim" Donahue always called the patriotic young man, and sometimes the inspector would look glum and grim in discussing the youth, but as often he would end the yarn with a good natured chuckle in spite of himself.

In the passenger list of the big ocean liner which the patriotic young man boarded at Southampton bound for New York he was listed as Samuel Maryland Mapes—a name that fairly waved and snapped like a star spangled banner in a breeze.

And Patrick Henry, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln and Nathan Hale all rolled into one could have produced no greater patriot than Samuel Maryland Mapes—"named right after my Uncle Sam" he told a score of the passengers before the ship had been three hours out of Southampton.

"Ah! gentlemen," cried young Mr. Mapes in the smoking room the very first night out as he lifted his champagne glass high, "drink with me to my country—I hope you are all so fortunate as to be able to call it your country—to the United States!" He gulped down the toast and immediately held out his glass to the waiter for replenishment. "I drink again!" he continued, "to home—home—HOME! Holy mackerel, how I long for the United States! It's two years since I waved a gay hand in farewell to Liberty in New York harbor. Wait till we get back! You'll have to hold me on the deck, gentlemen, when we pass her, for I feel capable of leaping off the boat and landing right on the dear old girl's bronze shoulder—bee-lieve me!"

"The guv'nor gave me three years to travel in. Two's been enough—plenty for anybody who's got the United States for a permanent home and New York for a playground."

The young man brought his voice to a more moderate key and changed the clutch on the speed of his conversation; at the same time rounding with his glance several wealthy old gentlemen who were looking with indulgent consideration on his high-spiritedness. "I'm so glad to be homeward bound my pulse is beating about ninety above normal. I know mother and my sisters will be dreadfully disappointed. I know they are expecting me to come back with a sassy little French mustache sticking on my lip and my legs held tight in narrow English pants, and maybe they're expecting a single pane of glass in my face and a top hat pushed down over my ears."

"All I want to do is get back; pick out my sweet Amerian girl; sit in at a desk as nearly next to father as the old gentleman will permit; get into the game; put on my hustling clothes and wave the good old star spangled banner till the gong rings." When he said that, two of the aforesaid old gentlemen were moved to arise and slap him on the back and announce:

"Good boy! That's the talk! That's the stuff! You're the right kind of an American." And one of them said further: "Your dad ought to be proud of you."

"I'm proud of him!" replied young Mr. Mapes. "I haven't got any use for a belted earl or duke or a prince—no, not even a gosh-blamed king as a father—or anything else. My old dad—a straight American business man and gentleman—he's plenty good enough for me."

Both the old gentlemen were so overcome at this point that they simultaneously called to the steward to fetch more champagne. And even a red-faced Englishman, with a stringless monocle maintained quite marvelously in his eye, accepted a glass. He observed with a good-humored smile that the lad had "no end of cheek," but declared that patriotism even of young Mr. Mapes' violent brand was most pardonable on any and all occasions and graciously lifted his glass as one of the old gentlemen cried:

"A toast to Mr.—Mr.——?"

"Samuel Maryland Mapes!"

"Samuel Maryland Mapes of—of?—"

"The U. S. A.!" replied the gay young patriot.

"Samuel Maryland Mapes of the U. S. A.!" declared the toastmaster, and young Mr. Mapes bowed low.

It was as "Samuel Maryland Mapes, U. S. A.," also that he was listed on the roster of the ship's passengers—no town or city of residence given—just "U. S. A."

Now, not only did young Mr. Mapes win favor among the "Yankees" of the smoking room set, but though irrepressible and with his patriotism always to the fore, he nevertheless captivated the American matrons and American girls aboard.

When the ship was within two days of port it became palpable that the young patriot simply could not stand the nervous strain of the anticipation of once more stepping upon the soil of the land of his adoration. He began to cause the head steward worry—for fear the champagne wouldn't hold out. He sent champagne to the American ladies with little American flags on tiny staffs set in tiny corks floating over the bubbles; forty times in the smoking room he lifted a glass and burst into patriotic song.

The pretty girls and the matrons were saddened to hear of these excessive indulgences.

So, although young Mr. Mapes paced the deck that morning and afternoon looking a trifle glum and subdued, the greetings from all sources were as cordial as ever—even when it was rumored that the last night at sea he hadn't gone to bed at all, but had sat up with a wine bottle in one hand and the flag of his country tied turban-wise around his flushed brow, absolution was still accorded him and no social bars fell athwart his path.

No—not in spite of the fact that the next morning, with Fire Island in sight, Samuel Maryland Mapes gave every indication of keeping his spree going. He was everywhere along the deck, shouting, laughing.

"Home—home—home!" he shouted repeatedly, and did a sort of combination fandango and cakewalk the length of the shore-side promenade. He almost had a fit of hysterics when off the Fire Island reefs the big liner settled down to a very much reduced speed.

Everybody winked and smiled at everybody else and turned indulgently only when they heard him yell:

"Oh, what a bully idea! What a peach of a notion! Hooray!"

The patriot rushed off the promenade and for a few minutes quiet had an inning on the deck. But only for a few minutes.

With his arms loaded with bottles of wine, Samuel Maryland Mapes came back. There was an added decoration on the corks of the bottles. On each was sticking a little American flag.

"These," cried out Mr. Mapes, U. S. A., "are for the very first American I meet on the pier—whoever he or she may be—the very first real sure enough male or female citizen of the United States—without respect of race, color or previous condition of servitude that I bump into will get these bottles—four of 'em—and each one decorated with the dear old flag."

Suddenly one of the passengers turned to Mapes and laughed as he pointed to an old, battered oyster sloop with a big, dirty white sail that was calmly sailing along beside the great ocean steamship and owing to the reduced speed of the liner just then was able to hold her own.

"Does he get the wine?" asked this passenger, pointing out the old sharp-featured skipper at the sloop's tiller.

And a pretty girl nearby said:

"He's American, I guess. The name of his boat, she volunteered, scanning the sloop's stern, "is the 'Mabel, Rockaway, L. I.'"

"Well, you know I said the first American I should meet on the pier," said Mapes.

"Oh!" interjected a passenger, "you're backing out!"

"I should say not!" cried Mapes in flushed indignation, "only let me be sure he's an American and you bet your life he gets the wine!"

Many eyes were turned then on the man in the sloop. He was a sparse, hook-nosed, grizzled man under whose straggly mustache an old black pipe thrust itself forward.

"Ahoy, there, Mabel!" yelled Samuel Maryland Mapes; "ahoy, there, skipper!"

"Ahoy yourself," said the man with the black pipe none too cordially.

"Would you mind telling me your name?" pursued Mapes.

"Ralph Smith. Why?"

"Are you an American?"

"What?"

"Are you an American?"

"I guess I am, sonny. I guess I was before you was born. So was my great-grandfather!"

"Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!" yelled Mr. Mapes.

"Well, Mr. Smith, I'm tickled to death to meet you—to meet any American!" he went on, and waved enthusiastically as the man with the black pipe expressed a dry smile and negotiated his sloop somewhat closer to the liner. "And Mr. Smith, here are four bottles of wine. Here goes! Catch 'em!"

For all his experiences of the past two days, young Mr. Mapes threw the first bottle with admirable aim. Skipper Ralph Smith as neatly caught it. But even if he hadn't, the bottle probably would have landed safely enough on the pile of jute bags at the sailor's feet.

"Smack!" went the second bottle as accurately into Captain Smith's hands. And the third and the fourth the same.

So that when a petty officer ran up to warn Samuel Maryland Mapes that it was against the marine law to pass anything off the ship until it had left quarantine and the customs, Skipper Smith had all four bottles in his possession and was bowing with one hand and working the tiller to tack away from the steamship with the other, the wine bottles in his lap.

"I'm really very sorry," young Mr. Mapes explained, "but I was quite ignorant of the regulations."

* * *

"It wasn't till seven years afterward," Tim Donahue would tell you, "that I found out about the young man who worked up his patriotism all the way over for the neat purpose of tossing those bottles with American flags on them to the first fellow citizen he should meet when the ship got into the harbor. Those bottles contained about $150,000 worth of contraband gems. Of course, Skipper 'Ralph Smith' was 'Georgie Jingo's' pal. He was a slick one, too. He ought to have called that old sloop the eel. He was always sneaking up beside the liners ready to have something passed over the side before the big ship reached quarantine and customs. We finally got him, and in a string of confessions, that he made we got the story of the patriotic young man. The worst of it was we had a secret agent on that very boat, but he, like all the rest of 'em, fell for the little scheme of Samuel Maryland Mapes, U. S. A."

ALL LIVED TO AVERAGE AGE

Assertion That Musicians as a Rule Die Young Is Result of a Too Hasty Generalization.

Setting out with the confession that in his youth he, too, was guilty of indulging in hasty generalization, Professor Gildersleeve raises his voice in the Journal of American Philology against the iniquity of the practice. He cites an interesting example in the form of a paragraph copied from the London Standard, in which the writer maintained the thesis that good musicians die young. "Painting and sculpture are conducive to long life. Yet music kills men young." And he goes on to cite Schubert, Mozart, Bellini, Bizet, Purcell, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Weber, Schumann. "Of course," says Professor Gildersleeve, "he had the grace to admit that Verdi lived to a good old, but I was not satified with that concession, and at random jotted down the names of ten famous composers—Hayden, Rossini, Liszt, Handel, Meyerbeer, Wagner, Berlioz, Bach, Brahms, Beethoven. The average result was 69.7. If I had added Verdi to he list, the average would have gone soaring above the accepted limit."

The Only Winner.

"Old Jinks made all his money from lawsuits," volunteered the club gossip.

"Quite remarkable!" exclaimed the new member.

"No; he was a lawyer," explained the gossip.

Hydraulic Vacuum-Cleaner.

A system of vacuum-cleaning operated by water-power, drawn either from the city mains or from the ordinary domestic water-pipes, has been introduced in London, Eng. The water produces a vacuum, in a pipe laid through the building, by means of a jet-pump. Nozzles connect the system with the sweepers, and the dust is carried away by the water into the drains. The cost of this system is said to be low, and the only attention required is the turning on and off of the water. Where supply-pipes do not exist, a water-tank is used, a centrifugal pump, driven by an electric motor, causing the water to circulate. In this case the dust is deposited in the tank.

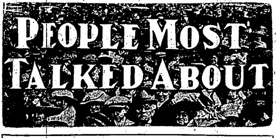
Statistics of Bantu Race.

The census return recently issued show that 516,607 natives of the Bantu race in the Union have one wife, 69,846 have two wives, and 14,538 have three wives, while many have more. There are 103 who have more than ten wives each, and one native forty-six. Among the "mixed and other colored races" polygamy is comparatively limited, for of a total number of married males of 107,349, no fewer than 106,973 have only one wife, 355 have two wives, seventeen have three wives and three have four and one has six.—London Globe.

Her Idea of Economy.

Knicker—What is your wife's idea of economy?

Bocker—She eats food to save it.



PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

NEW KING A HERO; ONCE HATED MAN

King Constantine, the new ruler of Greece, until four years ago was most unpopular in his own kingdom, where today he is a hero classed with the ancient warriors of the historic land.

The ruler for whom Greeks all over the world as well as in Greece have been buying chaplets, swords, and jeweled wreaths, as the liberator of the land from the thrall of the Turks, has heard outside the palace walls at Athens and at his own chateau of Tater the cry of the mob that he and his father abdicate in favor of his own eldest son, Prince George; he has had the military league of his own army and navy against him to the extent of mutiny; he has been inveighed against in the parliament and publicly scored in the newspapers for political reasons.

Now when he returns to Athens not only as king but as commander of an army that revived "the glory that was Greece's" there will be no limit to the enthusiasm. Recent victorious battles wrought the change.

Constantine's first experience with unpopularity came when he suffered, with other members of the royal family, for the failure of the Greek arms in the Turkish war of 1897, and when at the conclusion of that war an act was passed creating the post of commander in chief and conferring it on Constantine, the bitterest opposition was aroused.

He continued to hold the post, however, until the revolution of the Military league in 1909, when he was forced, with the other princes, to resign from the army.

REAL COMMONER OF THE CABINET

The real commoner of President Wilson's cabinet is William B. Wilson, secretary of labor. He was never in school except a few days when he was a child. He began helping his father dig coal in a Pennsylvania mine when he was eight years old. His father had a lame back and could not lift a heavy piece of coal, but he could lie on his back on the bottom of the shaft and undercut the coal seam, and he used to do that, and little "Billy" Wilson loaded it into the cars.

He dug coal until he was nearly forty years old and then he got a position with the United Mine Workers of America at $2,000 a year, and later was elected to congress.

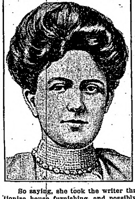
A newspaper of Washington, writing about William B. Wilson when the president appointed him secretary of labor, said:

"The Wilsons have a beautiful country estate at Blossburg, Pa."

The coal miners of this country, all of whom know and love Billy Wilson, will laugh at that. And so will Billy himself.

His "beautiful country estate" consists of a few acres of rough, rocky land, with a little frame house of five rooms on it, and that is the home of Wilson and his wife and nine children.

VANDERBILT MODEL FLAT COSTS $250



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., who has done so much to help the women of America to make themselves better wives and citizens, is now showing by actual results at the Vanderbilt model tenement house, 54 E. 78th street, New York, how young Mrs. Harlem Flat or young Mrs. Anybodyelse can start a real and beautiful home for the modest sum of $250.

Dining room, living room, kitchen and two bedrooms, all stocked with "everything needed for housekeeping," on $250. Just think of that.

"Of course," said Mrs. Vanderbilt the other day, "some furniture house will assert that they can do the job for less money. But our figures include cost not merely of chairs and tables, etc., but table and bed linen, cutlery, curtains; absolutely everything needed in a home. With $250 in hand, no bride or groom need run into debt or place dependence upon the installment plan."

So saying, she took the writer through the model flat which is to revolutionize house furnishing, and possibly cause an epidemic of elopements. It is really wonderfully pretty and absolutely "livable." The heavier pieces are substantial and bought for wear. Here and there are little touches in cretonne or carpeting which show how a woman can make cents rattle in a noise like $10 bills. Hundreds of young and old women have visited the Vanderbilt flat to take notes, that they may make or remake with economy houses that will have the atmosphere of a Fifth avenue mansion but cost just five times $50 for five rooms.

ANDERSON WAS WELCOMED BY JAPAN

The official records of the state department completely disprove the published statement that Larz Anderson of this city was found persona non grata and was refused recognition as United States ambassador at Tokio. On the contrary, Mr. Anderson was welcomed with the greatest cordiality, and he and Mrs. Anderson were received in their official capacities by the emperor with the utmost formality and with impressive ceremony. They were conveyed from the embassy to the imperial palace in one of the royal equipages with a large escort of splendidly appareled Japanese troops and officials of high degree. That recognition was accorded with a full knowledge on the part of the Japanese government of the probable short continuance of Mr. Anderson in the ambassadorial office, owing to the political change in the administration.

The records show that Larz Anderson, then American minister at Brussels, was promoted to be ambassador at Tokio November 14, and very soon afterward proceeded directly to Tokio, where he presented his credentials in due form and was received formally. December 13 he was nominated, but that nomination, like other diplomatic nominations made by the last administration, was held up as the result of he political struggle in the senate.

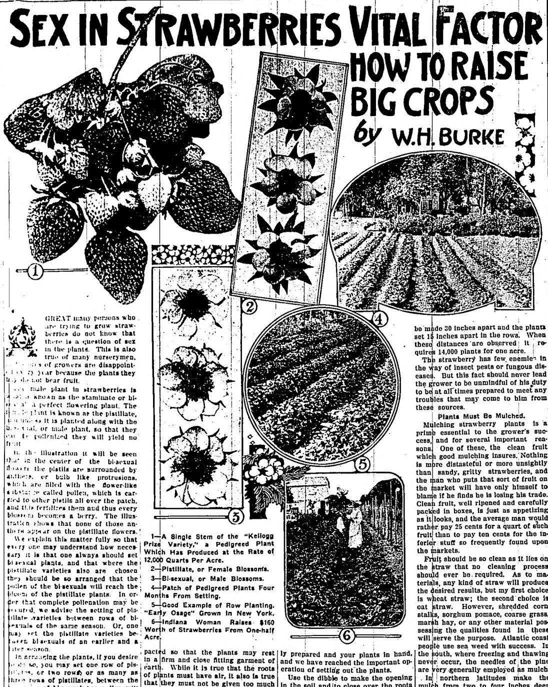
Unwilling to have his record clouded by the statement that his nomination had failed to receive the approval of the senate, and that he had been dropped from the diplomatic service, Mr. Anderson cabled his resignation to the state department, to take effect March 3.

Before the resignation was acted upon the senate relented and confirmed the entire list of diplomatic nominations, including that of Mr. Anderson as Ambassador to Japan. Meanwhile he had been granted leave to quit his post.

SEX IN STRAWBERRIES VITAL FACTOR

HOW TO RAISE BIG CROPS

by W.H. BURKE



1—A Single Stem of the "Kellogg Prize Variety," a Pedigreed Plant Which Has Produced at the Rate of 12,000 Quarts Per Acre.

2—Pistillate, or Female Blossoms.

3—Bi-sexual, or Male Blossoms.

4—Patch of Pedigreed Plants Four Months From Setting.

5—Good Example of Row Planting. "Early Osage" Grown In New York.

6—Indiana Woman Raises $160 Worth of Strawberries From One-half Acre.

GREAT many persons who are trying to grow strawberries do not know that there is a question of sex in the plants. This is also true of many nurserymen. Thousands of growers are disappointed every year because the plants they buy do not bear fruit.

The male plant in strawberries is what is known as the staminate or bi-sexual, a perfect flowering plant. The female plant is known as the pistillate, and unless it is planted along with the bi-sexual, or male plant, so that they can be pollenized they will yield no fruit.

In the illustration it will be seen that in the center of the bi-sexual flowers the pistils are surrounded by anthers, or bulb like protrusions, which are filled with the flower-like substance called pollen, which is carried to other pistils all over the patch, and this fertilizes them and thus every blossom becomes a berry. The illustration shows that none of those anthers appear on the pistillate flowers.

We explain this matter fully so that every one may understand how necessary it is that one always should set bi-sexual plants, and that where the pistillate varieties also are chosen they should be so arranged that the pollen of the bi-sexuals will reach the bloom of the pistillate plants. In order that complete pollenation may be secured, we advise the setting of pistillate varieties between rows of bi-sexuals of the same season. Or, one may set the pistillate varieties between bi-sexuals of an earlier and a later season.

In arranging the plants, if you desire to do so, you may set one row of pistillates, or two rows or as many as three rows of pistillates, between the two rows of bi-sexuals, as pollen will be easily carried over several rows of plants. As pistillate varieties frequently are the heaviest of yielders.

Let us consider at the outset the matter of soil, and let it be understood that strawberries will grow successfully under as great a variety of conditions as will potatoes or turnips or cabbage, or any other of the commonest sorts of vegetables or grains. In a word, your soil is just the kind of soil in which to grow strawberries whether it be sand, sandy loam, clay loam, clay, black prairie soil, or volcanic ash.

The Soil a Feeding Trough.

Indeed, the soil may be likened to a feeding trough. It doesn't make any difference whether you feed the hogs from an oak trough or a pine trough—the result would be identical in either case. The soil is only a medium through which the plants receive their food.

Therefore, the important thing for the grower to do is to see that his soil, whatever its nature, is properly supplied with the elements necessary to the feeding and growth of the plants. Once we get this thought clearly in mind the whole matter of crop production is simplified, and each grower may be confident that his soil will do just as well as anybody else's soil if it be in the proper condition for the sustenance and development of plant life.

Barnyard manure is one of the strawberry grower's most valuable assets. Therefore, he should give great attention to conserving this fertility and seeing to it that it is properly applied to the soil.

After the manure is spread comes the breaking up of the soil. In doing this work be careful to see that every particle of hard soil is worked up and into as mellow a state as it is possible to get it. The depth to which one should plow depends upon the nature and formation of the soil.

Where the soil is deep one may go as deeply as eight inches, but in shallower soils the depth should not exceed from four to six inches.

For our present purpose we shall consider the three soils most common the world over, namely, those in which clay predominates, those having a sandy nature, and the so-called black soil. In the mere matter of furnishing plant food to these soils the methods we have referred to will do for all of them but from the mechanical point of view the treatment will be quite different.

How to Treat Sandy Soils.

In the case of soils where the sandy quality predominates the surface should be rolled and thoroughly compacted so that the plants may rest in a firm and close fitting garment of earth. While it is true that the roots of plants must have air, it also is true that they must not be given too much air, and unless the loose, coarse sand or sandy loam is compacted either by rolling or floating, the roots will be over supplied with air. However, rolling never is done if the soil is at all wet. To do so means the caking of the surface, which is one of the things always to be avoided.

Just the reverse treatment is true of clay soil so far as compacting goes, for it is the nature of clay to compact itself, and instead, therefore, of rolling the soil, we need to pulverize it thoroughly before the plants are set and stir it frequently while plants are growing in order that the process of decay of the vegetable matter in the soil may be normally maintained. Therefore, cultivation should be deeper in clay than in sandy soils. As a rule, cultivation should be at least four inches deep.

Having your soil in perfect condition, the next essential for big red berries is perfectly developed plants. If you have purchased plants of a high quality from a reputable source, you may with confidence go forward with your work, and it is important that you make all the conditions comfortable for the plants and as encouraging to productiveness as it is possible to do. One of the important things to this end is the removal of all buds and blossoms from each plant during the first season of its growth. When this is done all of the strength of the growing plant goes into the development of massive roots and crown systems, and upon these depend the quality and character of the fruit yield. Therefore, be sure to check the plant's tendency to fruit while it is yet young by pinching off each fruiting stalk. One man will easily do this work on one acre in half a day.

Then there is the necessity of removing surplus runners. By surplus runners we mean those young plants that develop after you have formed your system. If your system is the single hedge row, then you will permit two runner plants to grow and will layer them directly in line with the mother plant. If you have adopted the double-hedge-row system, you will allow each mother plant to mature four runner plants, and these runner plants will be layered X fashion, the mother plant forming the center of the X. Or if you desire to grow your plants by the hill system, then you will allow no runner plants whatever to form, but the mother plant itself will be encouraged to develop a great fruiting system. The fewer runner plants the more vigorous the mother plant will be, of course, as the production of the runner plants draws heavily upon the physical resources of the mother plant.

Now you have the ground thoroughly prepared and your plants in hand, and we have reached the important operation of setting out the plants.

Use the dibble to make the opening in the soil and to close over the roots of the plants, just as you would do if you were setting a tomato or a cabbage plant, and the work will be done neatly and with dispatch.

Cultivation should begin as soon as possible after the plants are set in the ground, and this should be repeated every eight or ten days thereafter if the weather remains clear. Whenever it rains, however, you should be in your strawberry field as soon as soil conditions render it possible to do so. But never cultivate the soil before it will crumble when disturbed. Soil conditions always should determine the time of cultivation. One thing that never should be neglected is the tendency of the soil to form a crust. Here are some of the desirable results of cultivation: Cultivation prevents the crust from forming on the soil's surface and destroys all weed seed while they are in the germinating stage. Continuous, vigorous growth is obtained only when the digestive organs of the plant are in a healthy condition. To keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition we must keep bacteria active. To keep bacteria active we must supply them with an abundance of air; and to supply air we must cultivate. Cultivation forms a dust mulch, a dust mulch retains moisture, moisture dissolves plant food, plant food makes active roots, active roots build up a big foliage, a big foliage makes perfect digestion, and perfect digestion develops a heavy fruit bud system and keeps up a continuous, vigorous growth.

When the Season Is Over.

Let us add that the grower should never fail, at the last cultivation in the fall, to run a narrow furrow down the center of the spaces between the rows, so that all surplus water from heavy rains or melting snows may quickly drain away. Make this furrow from four to five inches deep.

Some growers prefer to cultivate their plants by the hill system. Others like the single-hedge row, and still others, the double-hedge row. There are some growers who still continue to grow plants by the narrow-matted row, but this is something I never advise. The grower should consider his market when setting out his plants. If he is near a large city and has a trade that is willing to pay fancy prices for fancy fruit, there is no doubt but the largest results will be secured from the hill system. If one's plot is limited as to size and all the work is to be done with a hoe, we advise setting plants 15 by 15 inches apart. This calls for 27,750 plants to the acre.

Where the fields are extensive and the grower is to cultivate with the horse, rows for the hill system should be made 30 inches apart and the plants set 15 inches apart in the rows. When these distances are observed it requires 14,000 plants for one acre.

The strawberry has few enemies in the way of insect pests or fungous diseases. But this fact should never lead the grower to be unmindful of his duty to be at all times prepared to meet any troubles that may come to him from these sources.

Plants Must Be Mulched.

Mulching strawberry plants is a prime essential to the grower's success, and for several important reasons. One of these, the clean fruit which good mulching insures. Nothing is more distasteful or more unsightly than sandy, gritty strawberries, and the man who puts that sort of fruit on the market will have only himself to blame if he finds he is losing his trade. Clean fruit, well ripened and carefully packed in boxes, is just as appetizing as it looks, and the average man would rather pay 25 cents for a quart of such fruit than to pay ten cents for the inferior stuff so frequently found upon the markets.

Fruit should be so clean as it lies on the straw that no cleaning process should ever be required. As to materials, any kind of straw will produce the desired results, but my first choice is wheat straw; the second choice is oat straw. However, shredded corn stalks, sorghum pomace, coarse grass, marsh hay, or any other material possessing the qualities found in these will serve the purpose. Atlantic coast people use sea weed with success. In the south, where freezing and thawing never occur, the needles of the pine are very generally employed as mulch.

In northern latitudes make the mulch from two to four inches deep between the rows, and anywhere from one-half-inch to an inch over the plants themselves. In the spring simply part the mulch from over the plants, adding it to the mulching already between the rows. Mulch after the first good freeze in the fall, and part the mulching from over the plants as soon as real spring weather comes on.

Preparation for the second crop should receive attention directly after the first crop has been entirely harvested. The first thing to do is to mow off the plants close to the crown. This may be done with a mowing machine or a scythe.

When the field has been entirely cleared of the refuse matter, whether it be burned over or raked off, take a breaking plow and throw a furrow from each side of the row into the center, leaving the plants about six inches wide in the rows. Then go along the rows with a hoe and thin out the plants until the hills are from 16 to 20 inches apart, being careful to remove the weakest appearing plants.

A five-tooth cultivator should be used to level back to place the ridges which the plow has made between the rows. Be careful to see that the soil is drawn all around the roots of the plants which are allowed to remain, and be sure to cover the crowns lightly with soil, doing the latter work with a hoe or garden rake.

This will aid the plants to form a new and vigorous root system, which will develop just above the old roots and below the crown. Cultivation and hoeing should proceed exactly as in the case of the new-set bed. Permit these plants to make runners until all the vacant spaces in the rows are filled. For the second crop I advise either the hill system or the double-hedge row for all varieties.

Sometimes plants in the spring indicate a lack of vitality. Wherever this occurs I advise the use of nitrate of soda for the purpose of stimulating the plants to secure better results. If in the autumn your plants indicate lessened vitality, give them a good dressing of well-rotted stable manure just before the mulching is applied. The third way of stimulating the plants is, in the early spring, to draw the mulching away from the center of the rows and cultivate.

This work should be done after all danger from frost is past, but this cultivation never should be done while plants are blooming, unless the soil is sufficiently moist to prevent dust from flying. I repeat that the looking after the plants in this way gives a double assurance of success in the growing of strawberries.

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HAS HIS PLACE ON THE EARTH

Ironist May Be a Little Trying at Times, but He Goes About Doing Good.

The ironist is a person who counts in the world. He has all sorts of unexpected effects on both the people he talks with and himself. His is an insistent personality; he is as troublesome as a missionary. And he is a missionary; for, his own purpose being a comprehension of his fellows' souls, he makes them conscious of their own souls. He is a hard man; he will take nothing on reputation; he will guarantee for himself the qualities of things. He will not accept the vouchers of the world that a man is wise or clever or sincere, behind the impenetrable veil of his face. He must probe until he elicits the evidence of personality, until he gets at the peculiar quality which distinguishes that individual soul. For the ironist is, after all, a connoisseur in personality, and if his conversation partakes too often of the character of cross-examination, it is only as a lover of the beautiful, a possessor of taste, that he inquires. He does not want to see people squirm, but he does want to see whether they are alive or not. If he pricks too hard, it is not from malice, but merely from error in his estimation of the toughness of their skins. What people are inside is the most interesting question in the world to the ironist. And, in finding out, he stirs them up. Many a petty, doubting spirit does he challenge and bully into a sort of self-respect. And many a bag-of-wind does he puncture.—Atlantic Monthly.

Common One.

"Can you name a single instance where the less ever contained the greater?"

"Certainly. Doesn't a wife often go into her husband's pocket?"

COLLIE ON THE FARM

Good Dog Is as Essential as Other Live Stock.

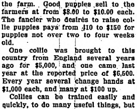
Rough-Coated Scotch Variety Is Not Only Useful Around Sheep, but Can Be Taught to Drive Cattle and Keep Watch.

There is nothing more companionable when rambling through the woods or walking in the country than a fine dog. On the farm a dog—a good one—is as essential as other live stock.

There is no animal more intelligent or sagacious than a collie, and no dog is more suitable for the farmer. Collies are very beautiful, graceful in every movement and are active all the time. Their heavy coat adds to their beauty, and enables them to withstand all kinds of exposure. A collie is easily taught, and soon learns to do useful duties about the place without bidding. They think and act for themselves in an emergency, making most excellent watchdogs, and always show loyalty and love for their master.

If you have never taken a fancy to a dog just get a good intelligent collie and you will in a short time think nearly as much of him as any member of the family. They make fine companions for women and children. They are very affectionate and their affections are strong and lasting.

The rough-coated Scotch collie is one of the oldest breeds of dogs. Its history extends way back into ancient times when dogs of this breed were used by the shepherds to care for their flocks. It is today used for this same purpose not only in the west among the mountains and the plains, but in England and Scotland, as well as in every other country under the sun, where they have made themselves indispensable. They are not only very useful around sheep, but can easily be taught to drive cattle and to keep a general watch over them, as well as of hogs and of the poultry. Many a collie has learned to keep fowls out of the garden and away from the front of the house without ever doing any damage to them.



Rough-Coated Scotch Collie.

The price of collies, as with fowls, depends greatly upon the quality and what they are wanted for. Some of our highest show types of collies are the most intelligent and useful around the farm. Good puppies sell to the farmers at from $8.00 to $10.00 each. The fancier who desires to raise collie puppies pays from $10 to $150 for puppies not over two to four weeks old.

One collie was brought to this country from England several years ago for $5,000, and one came last year at the reported price of $6,500. Every year several change hands at $1,000 each, and many at $100 up.

Collies can be trained easily and quickly, to do many useful things, but there is one thing that should be borne in mind, and that is, the training should be done by only one person. Do not let every member of the family take a hand in the training or the result will be a spoiled dog. When well trained, no farmer will ever regret having spent a little time and money on a collie.

PROPER TRAINING OF COLTS

Two-Thirds of Horses Called Vicious Can Be Managed by Judicious Treatment—Many Spoiled.

Many valuable horses are spoiled by improper or harsh treatment in training. A man who is incapable of understanding the disposition of horses is certainly incapable of training them. Two-thirds of the horses that have been called vicious can be managed by proper treatment, says the Farm and Home.

It is bad policy to train a colt unless he is in the best of spirits. The brain will be more active, therefore the disposition easier to control. On the other hand, if you train a colt while he is thin in flesh, in poor spirits and on light food, as some men do, he will not take notice of objects, and when on good feed later he is not well trained. Have them in good spirits, give plenty of feed, and us less whip.

SELECTION OF FEEDER STEER

Width and Straightness of Back, With Accompanying Well-Sprung Rib, Most Desired.

While the butcher desires fineness of bone and high quality in all parts so that there shall be little waste on the block, it is not desirable to have this go to extremes. A steer with too much refinement, as indicated by a light bone and frail head, and a small paunch, will not be able to stand the strain of heavy feeding, and then finish out with the great weight that is desired.

No one point is considered more important in selecting feeder steers than the width and straightness of the back, with the accompanying well-sprung rib. It is an index to the feeding quality and points to the ability to put on meat in the expensive cuts.

Fertilize Properly.

Farmers are paying out millions of dollars each year for fertilizers. Probably the greater part of this money is well spent, but it is possible that it might be better spent, by a more careful selection of the goods used, by adapting the fertilizer to the crops and soil and by buying on the basis of the plant food they contain rather than by seeking goods that sell at a low price.

MAKING THE PLOWING EASIER

Hardest Work That the Farm Horses Are Called Upon to Perform—Keep Shares Sharpened.

Plowing is at best the hardest work our farm horses have to perform. Few plow teams are not doing 10 to 30 per cent. of unnecessary work. The writer has seen plows which he believed were pulling 50 per cent harder than they should, writes E. W. Hamilton in an exchange.

We are told that about 50 per cent. of the draft of a plow is due to the cutting of the furrow slice. The condition of the cutting edge must then be of first importance. Expert plowmen recognize this and in competitions file their shares to knife edges. One authority claims that an old share resharpened has shown 36 per cent. heavier draft than a new share. Again, engine plows of the same make and size have under the same conditions shown 45 per cent. difference in draft in favor of the new freshly filed shares over resharpened shares in ordinary condition. It will certainly pay to keep the plowshares sharp and in proper form.

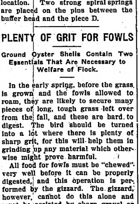
The set and adjustment of a plow has almost as much to do with the draft as condition of the share. A riding plow with rear furrow wheel should pull little or no harder than a walking plow or plows of the same widths. Yet how many do it? About 30 per cent. of the draft of a walking plow is due to the friction of the plow on the bottom and side of the furrow. In the riding plow this friction is eliminated by carrying the weight and down and side pressure of plow bottom on wheels.

To accomplish this the rear furrow wheel is set out about an inch and a quarter so that landside cannot touch the side furrow. The wheel is also set down so the heel of landside is raised off the bottom of furrow. When so set the plow bottom will sink into the ground and hang there. When plow bottoms "float" in the frame none of the bottom and side pressure is removed and the draft of the bottoms is the same as that of the walking plows to which must be added that due to weight of plow frame and driver.

LARGE SLIDING BARN DOORS

Recoil Spring Buffer Prevents Them From Jumping Track When They Are Thrown Open Quickly.

Large sliding barn doors have a tendency to jump the track when they are thrown open quickly. This may be prevented by using a recoil spring to stop the door at the place where it is entirely open, writes J. Harry Priestly of Lawrence, Mass., in the Popular Mechanics. A buffer or recoil spring can be easily attached to the outside of the building wall as shown in the sketch. The Buffer A is fastened on the ends of two sliding pins, B and C, each one inch in diameter and 18 inches long. The pins slide loosely through holes bored in the pieces D and E, which are two inches square and 14 inches long, and fastened permanently in the right location. Two strong spiral springs are placed on the pins between the buffer head and the piece D.



Buffer Stops the Door.

PLENTY OF GRIT FOR FOWLS

Ground Oyster Shells Contain Two Essentials That Are Necessary to Welfare of Flock.

In the early spring, before the grass is grown and the fowls allowed to roam, they are likely to secure many pieces of long, tough grass left over from the fall, and these are hard to digest. The bird should be turned into a lot where there is plenty of sharp grit, for this will help them in grinding up any material which otherwise might prove harmful.

All food for fowls must be "chewed" very well before it can be properly digested, and this operation is performed by the gizzard. The gizzard, however, cannot do this alone and must be assisted by sharp gravel or grit. Ground oyster shells are good and serve two purposes, that of grit and lime. Both are essential to the welfare of the flock.

Broken chinaware is good for grinding, but contains no nourishing properties. The natural way is the best one, that of giving the chickens a good, free range over a large area, which is full of grit, animal and vegetable matter. They will be healthier and lay better than if confined and fed in yards.

Getting Seed Grain Early.

Do not wait until spring to clean and grade your seed grain. Do it while you have plenty of grain at hand from which to select. The best twenty-five bushels of grain out of a hundred bushels are worth much more for seed than is the grain that can be cleaned from a much smaller amount in the spring.

The cost of thus cleaning and grading the grain is very slight, and it enables one to have heavy, plump seed grain at very little outlay.

Floor of Poultry House.

The floor of the poultry house should never be allowed to become foul or damp. Either one is a disease breeder. Clean out often and add plenty of fresh material. A few baskets of sawdust will help.

Best Incubator Eggs.

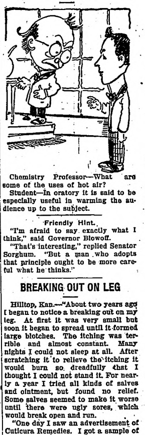
Many breeders claim that as a rule it will be found that eggs from hens in confinement will not hatch as well, when placed in incubators, as eggs from stock having free range

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

OFTEN SO.



Chemistry Professor—What are some of the uses of hot air?

Student—In oratory it is said to be especially useful in warming the audience up to the subject.

Friendly Hint.

"I'm afraid to say exactly what I think," said Governor Blowoff.

"That's interesting," replied Senator Sorghum. "But a man who adopts that principle ought to be more careful what he thinks."

BREAKING OUT ON LEG

Hilltop, Kan.—"About two years ago I began to notice a breaking out on my leg. At first it was very small but soon it began to spread until it formed large blotches. The itching was terrible and almost constant. Many nights I could not sleep at all. After scratching it to relieve the itching it would burn so dreadfully that I thought I could not stand it. For nearly a year I tried all kinds of salves and ointment, but found no relief. Some salves seemed to make it worse until there were ugly sores, which would break open and run.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies. I got a sample of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began by washing the sores with the Cuticura Soap, then applying the Cuticura Ointment twice a day. I noticed a change and got more Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few weeks I was cured. It has healed so nicely that no scar remains." (Signed) Mrs. Anna A. Lew, Dec. 17, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Better Give Up Fish.

Some people are always prepared for trouble which may not materialize, like the man who carried a raw egg wherever he went.

"Why must you always carry about a raw egg?" asked a friend one day.

"Because it is such an excellent remedy for fishbone in the throat."

Washington.—Inventors will be interested in the establishment of a Patent Information Bureau, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C., which is to supply free information regarding the patentability of inventions, and any other details relating to patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc. Inquiries addressed to this bureau will receive prompt attention.—Adv.

What a woman doesn't know about a neighbor is just what she wants to find out.

SUCCESS Depends largely upon one's physical condition. No man or woman can do their best work if troubled with a weak stomach or a torpid liver. Don't be careless. Don't procrastinate.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

promotes the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It makes men and women strong in body and active in mind.

Ask Your Druggist

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

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The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

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Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

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THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Fierce Hailstorms in England.

Large stories are told of the damage done by hailstorms in Minnesota recently. However, Old England itself has some statistics to show. On May 30, 1897, a terrific hailstorm visited Seaford, Sussex. Some of the "bolts" measure 4½ inches in circumference, after lying on the ground for fully seven minutes. On June 24, in the same year, the most disastrous visitation of the kind in modern times ravaged parts of Essex and the adjacent counties.

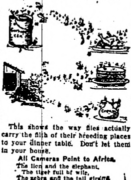
Animals and poultry were killed and crops ruined. At Ingatestone the hail broke through a slated roof, and at Baddow it went through windows and cut the blinds to pieces. The damage in Essex alone was at least $500,000.

The latest storm of exceptional violence occurred in Huntingdonshire on August 2, 1906. The "hail" consisted of hard pieces of ice, from three to four inches in length, and killed rabbits and other small animals wholesale.

The Useful Hen.

"Country constables who make a living arresting speeding automobiles wouldn't have half so much trouble stopping the scorchers if they used a little ingenuity," says one of the offenders. "Chains across the road and moving vans blocking the highway are all right to accomplish the purpose, but they're cumbersome. My idea for causing a prompt slow-up is to scatter a lot of grain in a road and turn a lot of hens loose. They would block the road all right, and if there's one thing that will make a chauffeur slow up it's a hen. Dogs are bad enough, but a hen always runs the wrong way, and if the machine is going at any speed usually ends up under the wheels. Hitting a hen will sometimes throw the front wheels out of line and cause the car to swerve, so drivers almost invariably slow up and give poultry a chance to get out of the way. A hen speed trap is a great idea, to my way of thinking, and, of course, if one of the birds were killed the cost could easily be added to the driver's fine."

FLIES ARE DANGEROUS!



This shows the way flies actually carry the filth of their breeding places to your dinner table. Don't let them in your house.

All Cameras Point to Africa.

The lion and the elephant,
The tiger full of wile,
The zebra and the tall giraffe,
The languid crocodile,

The sulky hippopotamus,
The leopard and the gnu,
The panther and the python snake,
The little jackal, too—

Is this a circus catalogue?
Oh, not by any means!
I'm naming you the pictures
In this month's magazines.
—Newark Evening News.

The Measure of a Woman's Wit.

There are three ways by which a woman's brain
Can well be measured. One is by the fit
Of boot or shoe. A size that gives her pain
Proves her deficient in the thing called wit.

A waist so girded that its span appears
A wasplike structure shows her stupid quite,
But when her head must put on sundry tiers
To wear her hat—all sense has taken flight.
—L. S. Waterhouse in New York Life.

The Real Advantage.

John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir. It is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it 'nourishes the roots of the 'air."—Sacred Heart Review.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
L. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made in postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, April 12, 1913.

The March apportionment of state school funds allows $5.51 for each pupil.

The Northern Minnesota Editorial association will meet in Bemidji June 13, 14, 15. There will be fishing trips, auto trips, etc.

Connecticut has ratified the federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators, making the 36th state. The amendment now becomes effective.

Many favorable comments are heard about one good feature which has been added to the amended primary law of Minnesota and approved by both houses of the legislature. The provision allowing candidates to file after the primary elections has been taken out of the law, thus leaving the selection of candidates entirely with the people.

The state legislature is now on its last month of existence and has done not much good or harm to the state thus far. The passage of the reapportionment bill was good work so far as it goes, but it is not a constitutional law and can only be enforced by common consent. The granting of privileges and representation to one portion of the state without a basis of population sufficient to warrant it, is not a constitutional act, is not democratic and is unfair to the balance of the state. The passage of the Cashman bill was another specimen of good legislation, the governor has signed it, and it is now a law, but will it or can it be enforced? For the last twenty years manufacturing organisations have been driven from their homes where born, to carry on their business in greater cities, where special rates of transportation were offered; this, under the new law, must cease or provoke litigation. Which shall it be?—Cass Lake Times.

Rural School Notes

Tested seed corn is assured for those pupils that may want to enter the one acre corn contest.

Supt. Hay and Prof. Warner, agricultural instructor in the Thief River Falls high school, have kindly offered their assistance in holding a series of meetings among our rural schools. The topics discussed at these meetings will be the corn contest, milk testing, and other important subjects. The farmers please meet with the schools on the following days:

Tuesday, April 15, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., meeting in the Riverside school Dist. 654, Aubol school; Wednesday, April 16, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., meeting at Aubol. Engelstad district 165 at 2:30 p. m.; and Thursday, April 17, meeting at the Lone Star school at 2:30 p. m. district 25, Christenson school.

The teachers in these respective schools please announce the meetings. Teachers in near by schools will do well to give up school work for the afternoons of the above noted days and attend the meetings with their pupils in a body. Farmers in the vicinity should make it a point to hear these talks of general interest to agriculture and the community.

Respectfully submitted.
E. A. MOSTUE.

Bids for Construction of Highway

Sealed bids will be received by the town board of River, Red Lake county, until 2 o'clock p. m., May 1, 1913, for the construction of a public highway as follows:

Beginning at town line between Gervis and River running north 210 rods, between section 31 and 32 thence west 80 rods, thence north 80 rods; thence west 80 rods.

A ditch 2 by 7 feet will be made to construct road. Bids to be by the rod. Town board reserves the right to reject one or all bids.

Bids to be mailed or filed with Olaf Nelson, town clerk.

Dated April 9, 1913.

OLAF NELSON,
Town Clerk.

a12-3t

-Advertise now-

GRIEF AND GREED.

Sorely Afflicted, Yet He Kept an Eye on the Main Point.

The following communication was recently addressed by a grief stricken German husband to the secretary of a life insurance company in Germany:

"Sir—Deeply afflicted, I take up my pen to inform you that my dear wife, Anna Maria, nee ——, insured in your company for the sum of $750, has suddenly died, leaving me a victim to the deepest despair. This grievous blow fell on me this morning at 7. Kindly endeavor to let me have my insurance money as promptly as possible. The policy bears the number ——, as you will find by reference to your books.

"I may say very seriously and in all sincerity that she was a faithful wife and an admirable mother. In order that all formalities may be settled with promptitude I inclose herewith a certificate officially recording her death.

"Her illness was but a short one. Nevertheless she suffered intensely, which naturally renders my grief all the more poignant. I have no doubt that you will afford me partial consolation by sending on the insurance money as promptly as possible.

"In return I hereby formally promise to have my second wife insured in your company for $1,500, double the sum for which my defunct darling was insured.

"My grief is immense, yet the conviction that you will afford me consolation sustains me during this terrible ordeal. In the hope that we shall soon draw our insurance money, my children join me in," etc.—Exchange.

CAME ON THE JUMP.

A Signal That Brought the Busy Waiters In a Body.

To get a waiter quickly in a big cafe is at times very difficult, but a Germantown man recently learned a method from a New York friend which is guaranteed instantly to bring not one but several waiters. This Germantown man was giving a dinner in one of Philadelphia's swellest cafes, with the New Yorker and two women as his guests. After a long delay a waiter came and took the order. Then one of the women decided that she must make a change in her order. The host signaled one waiter after another without avail. After about ten minutes of violent gesticulating on his part the New Yorker said:

"You don't know how to attract their attention. I'll bet you $5 I can bring a waiter to this table within thirty seconds."

"I'll take the bet," said the Philadelphian, drawing out his watch. The New Yorker reached over into the middle of the table, picked up a thin, delicate glass and deliberately dashed it to the floor. Instantly every waiter in the room came rushing up to see what was the trouble.

"Charge one tumbler up on the bill," said the New Yorker laconically, "and change one of those oyster orders to Blue Points."

As the waiters dispersed he added, "I guess you owe me a five spot, old man."—Philadelphia Record.

An Independent Element.

Carbon is an elementary substance widely diffused throughout nature. It occurs uncombined in two distinct forms or allotropic conditions—viz, graphite or blacklead and the diamond, which is pure crystallized carbon. It is, however, more commonly found in combination with other elementary substances than in the free state. United with oxygen, it occurs as carbonic acid gas (CO_2) and exists in the atmosphere, in natural waters, in limestone, dolomite and ironstone. In combination with hydrogen it forms the extensive series of chemical compounds known as hydrocarbons. It is also an important constituent of wood, starch, sugar, gum, oil, bone and flesh. No other element is so characteristic of the plant and animal world as carbon. In 1788 Lavoisier showed it to be an independent element. He furthermore proved the diamond to be the purest form of carbon and by combustion converted it into carbonic acid gas.—New York American.

Not the Usual Romance.

Recently one of our most fastidious young men bought a pair of overalls and found in them the name of the sewing girl who made them.

He very promptly wrote her a letter with all the effusiveness necessary in such a case and in due time received a reply, which, however, was void of the romance usual in such cases. Here it is: "I am a working girl, it is true, but I make a good living, and I do not care to support a husband, as I would do if I married some silly noodle who gets mashed on a girl he never saw. Permit me to say that I do not know how my card got in that pair of overalls and that when I do marry, if ever, it will be some fellow who can afford something better than a forty-seven cent pair of breeches."—Muscotah Recorder.

DIGNITY.

THE visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions of circumstances.
—William George Jordan.

Slovenly Figure Cut by Charles XII. of Sweden.

Distance lends enchantment to the imagination as well as to the actual vision. This is a fortunate circumstance, for the real truth about some of the heroes of history might to a person today bring disenchantment and even disgust. Charles XII. of Sweden may claim the world's admiration as a military genius, but from Mr. Morfill's description of the monarch, given in the "Story of Poland," that gentleman would be anything but an agreeable addition to society.

"He wears a black crape cravat, but the cape of the coat is always buttoned so closely that one cannot see it. His shirt and wristbands are always dirty. He wears no ruffles nor gloves, and his hands are commonly the same color as his wristbands, so you can hardly distinguish them. His hair is light brown, very short and never combed but with the fingers.

"He begins dinner with a big piece of bread and butter, having stuck his napkin under his chin. Between every two bits of meat he eats bread which he butters with his thumb. He is never more than a quarter of an hour at his meals, eats like a horse and never speaks a word."

A kingly picture, indeed, savoring of romance and knightly fashion!

AN UNSOCIABLE LOT.

What Mr. Thomas Thought of the Crowd In New York.

Mr. Thomas crammed a fresh stick of birch into his little stove and closed the door, which John Arnold had left ajar on his entrance. The tiny shoe shop thus became air tight. Then the proprietor replied to John's question of what he thought of New York.

"I can tell ye in 'mazing few words," he said. "It's considerable of a place. Lots doing an' splendid big buildings an' schools an' churches an' all that. They think they're some punkins too. An' I ain't saying that there ain't plenty of real smart ones there. Spite of all that, though, I call 'em kind o' ignorant, besides being cold in their manners."

"I want to know!" commented John, visibly impressed by this recital.

"I'll tell ye," continued Mr. Thomas. "Brother Tom's boy's office is down near the big Brooklyn bridge, and I used to go down there and set a good deal while my wife visited with his wife up in Harlem.

"When it come what they call rush hour I used to go down an' stand on the bridge an' watch 'em passing by, hundreds of 'em, on their way home, an' I got to feel real friendly an' to know lots of 'em by sight. But"—

Mr. Thomas paused impressively—"but, although I didn't miss an afternoon whilst I was there, an' that was two weeks, nary one o' them men ever give me a single glance of recognition.

"It wa'n't my place to speak first, me being a stranger an' they home, so to speak. I wa'n't going to push myself; but, I tell ye what, John, two or three times I had to hold on to myself to keep from telling of 'em just what I thought of such onfriendly ways.

"'Why,' says I to Brother Tom's boy, 'how long do you s'pose one o' them would be at Tunkett Corners before we knew him well enough to nod to an' found out his name?'"—Youth's Companion.

Very Decollete.

"Poor chap! Everything he earns goes on his wife's back."

"Well, if you'd seen her at the opera you wouldn't think he earned much."—Bohemian.

Then She Got Furious.

She—Here we've been married just one month, and now you no longer love me. He—But, my dear— She—Don't try to explain. I'm not blind. You made a mistake. You ought to have married some silly, stupid woman. He—But, dearest, I've done my best.

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Warrant Issued for Missing Creamery Employe.

Andrew Golberg, secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Creamery company of St. Paul, has been missing several days and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with embezzlement. The amount taken is reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000 and covers a considerable period.

Edward A. Cammack, president and general manager of the company, says Golberg was living beyond his means.

The missing treasurer is forty-five years old and formerly lived at Rochester, this state. He entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery company as a clerk and gradually advanced until he became head bookkeeper for the firm.

Upon the resignation of the treasurer he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he retained up to the time of his disappearance.

TWO COACHES DESTROYED

Occupants Forced to Escape In Scant Attire.

By the explosion of a gas tank in a day coach on a Northern Pacific passenger train two cars were destroyed and the train was delayed two hours in reaching St. Paul. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning as the train was pulling out of St. Cloud.

A day coach was burned to the trucks, not any of the woodwork remaining. A tourist sleeper was about half destroyed before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Gold in [illegible]

A German paper is responsible for the announcement that Barney Barnato, still more than the legendary king of Peru, who was wont to have his body gilded anew every morning, deserved the title of El Dorado—the "Man of Gold"—not because of his wealth or of his connection with gold mines, but because his system actually secreted gold. He was, says this credible authority, the victim of a disease called metallitis, his blood being permeated with a powdery gold, as were his eyes, nose, ears and all of his mucous membrane. The pain caused by this condition was so intolerable that it is believed to have been the cause of his suicide.

"Dave, how do you get your lesson so well now?" said the master.

"I learn every word in the lesson and get my mother to hear me at night, then I go over them in the morning before I come to school, and I go over them at my seat before the class is called up."

"Good boy, Dave!" said the master. "That's the way to have success; always work that way and you'll do."

Dave is today the manager of a big lumber company, and he attributes his start to the words:

"Go up ahead and see that you stay there. You can if you work hard."—Genesee Courier.

Leaving Town

I am going to a new location and would request all knowing themselves indebted to me to call and settle before the 18th inst. All accounts remaining unsettled on that date will be given to a collector.

CARL KRUEGER.

Madam, Read McCall's The Fashion Authority

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page, monthly Magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month.

Each issue is brimful of fashions, fancy-work, interesting short stories, and scores of labor-saving and money-saving ideas for women. There are more than 50 of the newest designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.

McCALL PATTERNS are famous for style, fit, simplicity and economy. Only 10 and 15 cents each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend thousands of dollars extra in the coming months in order to keep McCALL'S head and shoulders above all other women's magazines at any price. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.

You May Select Any One McCall Pattern Free from your first copy of McCALL'S, if you subscribe quickly.

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NOTE—Ask for a free copy of McCALL'S wonderful new premium catalogue. Sample copy and pattern catalogue also free on request.

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RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

If You Want a Real Tobacco Chew—Get "Right-Cut"—5 cents

"RIGHT-CUT" is the *new tobacco* that men are chewing because they like it better than the old kind.

It is a new blend of mellow, sappy leaf—age-ripened to bring out the cool, rich *tobacco* flavor. Seasoned just right—not over-sweetened.

It is a *new cut*. You get the flavor right away. You don't have to work it into shape. It lasts longer. You use less of it. You get more enjoyment out of a 5 cent can of "Right-Cut" than ten cents' worth of old-style tobacco.

Get a can of "Right-Cut." Try it. Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on April 4, 1913.
Date of call by Supt., April 4, 1913.
Date of report by bank April 11, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$140,870.52
Overdrafts		546.75
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Due from banks	32,392.31	
Cash on hand, items below	5,049.96	
Currency	3,610	
Gold	820	
Silver	536.25	
Other	83.71	
Total cash assets	37,442.27	37,442.27
Checks and cash items		1,204.52
Total		184,064.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, net		4,369.64
Deposits subject to check	43,737.22	
Demand certificates	1,200.42	
Total immediate liabilities	44,937.64	
Time certificates	122,756.78	
Total deposits	167,694.42	167,694.42
Total		184,064.06

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, C. L. Hansen, president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. L. HANSEN, President,
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
DANIEL PATTERSON,
LEONARD HOLMES, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of April, 1913.
(SEAL) K. O. GIGSTAD, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

Local Market

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	76
" " 2 "	73
" " 3 "	70
Flax, No. 1	$1.15
" " 2	1.00
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs	35
Oats	25
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	25
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6
" dressed	8½
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	8
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.40-2.50
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAKOTA DEVELOPS

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 600. All Fargo banks and 683 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

BUSINESS TRAINS FOR

Our $40 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $65 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. No other school offers this PROOF of superior training!

COLLEGE CASH

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (850,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C."

Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block, Fargo, N. D.

CHURCHES

M. E. Church.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services with communion one week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Communion services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. English services in the evening at 7.30. Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. P. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JONSSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1304 Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
P. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.35 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Boost
the Farmers' Elevator
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

THE LOCAL NEWS

W. Denhart's family arrived here Tuesday.

Guy Person went to Grand Forks last Saturday.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin went to Crookston on Saturday.

Emil Just visited the county seat on Wednesday.

Miss Julia Fellman was a Thief River caller Monday.

Peter Kolstad was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday.

Dr. Dann visited Crookston Monday and Tuesday.

Myron Elliott went Thursday to Minneapolis for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bessler were at Thief River Falls Monday.

Mrs. Irving Wallace returned Monday from a visit to Crookston.

Miss Eva McAndress was a Thief River Falls visitor on Thursday.

All kinds of dry wood for sale by
D. LAZAR.

Miss Gertrude Hooper returned Monday from a visit to Crookston.

Loggers are gathering here from all directions getting ready for the drive.

It begins to look as though we had spring—the genuine article—at last.

Dr. Dann shipped in a car of nice hay from Wylie at a cost of $10 per ton.

H. E. Ives was attending to business matters in St. Hilaire Thursday and Friday.

Sander Engebretson returned yesterday from a winter's stay at Chela Vista, California.

Mrs. Oscar Paterson and children returned Wednesday from a visit with friends at Beltrami.

Elmer Brikee returned Monday to his work as principal of the schools at Verndale.

Glenn Martz and his surveying crew were at work on ditch 60, Sanders and Norden, this week.

William Lindal went Thursday to Highlanding, where he will have charge of the creamery this summer.

The face of Miss Otta Skeie was missing from the postoffice window Monday and Tuesday on account of illness.

Every one who claims to be a booster wants to prove it by being present at the Big Base Ball dance April 19.

FOR SALE—A shed 12 x 14, with ice, if taken within the next two or three days. CARL KRUEGER.
adv

Rev. Frank Larson moved back from Warren the first of the week and has occupied the Herman Nelson residence.

Alvin Jackson of Red Lake Falls spent a few days at the parental home the first of the week, before leaving on his western tour.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Rolland Fairbanks has bored a well on his property west of town. He struck water at a depth of 79 feet which rises to within 10 feet of the surface.

Halvor Skattum left Tuesday for Poplar, Montana, where his brother, Ole Skattum, has a homestead, and where Halvor thought perhaps to take a claim himself.

Miller Peterson's 8 year old boy fell Tuesday in a barn where he was at play and broke both bones of an arm. Under Dr. Swanson's treatment he is getting along nicely.

B. W. Lakin of Bemidji, superintendent of logging for the Crookston Lumber company, was in town Tuesday looking after the prospects of the drive on the Red Lake river.

Tom Hovet went to Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Leon Durocher gave a socialist talk at the village hall Wednesday evening. The meeting had not been very well advertised and there was not the attendance there should have been. However, Mr. Durocher, who is an able and fluent speaker, gave a good presentation of conditions as seen from his viewpoint.

On Thursday Erick Thyren was taking the wagon box from a wagon. He stepped in behind the horses to lift off the front end of the box, when the horses jumped and ran, throwing him to the ground. Two wheels passed over his head, making a cut in his scalp six inches long, in which Dr. Swanson took seventeen stitches.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

Hans Rud was in Thief River Falls Friday.

Roy Wallin was in Thief River Falls yesterday.

Sam McMahon was in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

There will be Synod church services tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m.

Come and see our ladies' and gentlemen's summer coats.—D. Lazar.

Miss Ida Skeie returned Thursday from a visit with her sister at High Landing.

Miss Florence Stivers came from Dugdale Wednesday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Bahan.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

On account of my leaving town, for the next four days I will sell ox harness and collars at less than cost.
adv CARL KRUEGER.

C. C. Elliott, the land man, returned Wednesday from a business trip. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Oberg of Ogden, Iowa.

A dollar well spent is a dollar saved. Be sure to attend the Big Base Ball dance. This is the grandest dance of the season.

Carl Krueger has concluded to change his location to New Rockford, N. D. He will move with his family about the 20th inst., taking his household goods and his stock of merchandise.

Northrup King clover; Northrup King elephant fodder, and red cob fodder; Minnesota No. 13 seed corn; northwestern early dent. This seed has high germination test. For sale by OLE MATHSON.
a5-2t adv

A. H. Pitkin attended the monthly meeting of the Thief River Falls Commercial club Wednesday evening. Curtis Johnson of Rush City delivered an address on "A Dealer's Service to His Community," illustrated with chalk talks and sketches. After the meeting there was a banquet at the Evelyn hotel.

Many complaints have been made of late in regard to the condition of the north bridge. The road and bridge committee of the council inspected the bridge yesterday, and at the council meeting last evening it was decided that while the bridge was not really dangerous, some repairs must be put onto it at once.

Passed Away

Martin O. Brevick died at the home of his parents, on Sunday, April 6, at 7:30 p. m. During the last few months he complained of having a bad cold, which proved to be pulmonary consumption. He was confined to bed only four weeks.

Martin O. Brevick was born in Buxton, N. D., November 12, 1881, and resided there with his parents until 1889, when he moved with them to Red Lake county, Minnesota. In the fall of 1900 he moved to Big Falls, Minnesota, where he was engaged in business. On the 22nd of June, 1909, he was married at International Falls, Minn., to Mattie Kramer of Eastman, Wisconsin; and in 1912 he moved with his family to his wife's home at Eastman, where they made their home until this spring he wanted to pay his parents and old home a visit. This was his last journey upon this battlefield of struggles and hardships. Although the last week upon earth he suffered untold agony, he passed away peaceably and satisfied that he would be blessed with greater reward in the great eternity beyond. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, a three year old son Donald, his parents, five sisters and four brothers; of whom Helen, Tilda, Cornelia, and Berent have resided with their parents, Mrs. E. R Titus of Scranton, N. D., Mary Brevick of Scobey Mont., G. A. Brevick of Spring Grove, Canada, and C. A. Brevick and Oscar Brevick of Austin Minn

The funeral was held Wednesday at 1 p. m., at the Lutheran Evangelist church of St. Hilaire, Rev. M. S Gjerde officiating, and the remains were laid in the Swedish cemetery.

Card of Thanks

The relatives of Martin Brevig take this method of expressing their thanks to all the friends for aid and sympathy in their hour of bereavement in the loss of a kind father, husband, and son.
THE FAMILY.

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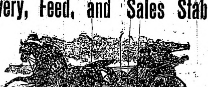

CITY DRAY LINE

I STILL HAVE A LITTLE NUT COAL LEFT, SO ANY OF MY CUSTOMERS THAT NEED A LITTLE MORE COAL SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE AS I CAN SHIP IT TO NEIGHBORING TOWNS

O. H. Olson went last evening to Red Lake Falls.

O. W. Brink is shipping a car of cattle to market today.

Mrs. Alex Johnston left Friday for Crookston, after a visit at the Henry Swanson home

Mrs. Victor Lindholm came from Highlanding Friday and is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skeie.

The auction of the effects of the late P. O. Hagglund yesterday was well attended. Everything was sold, and brought good prices.

Oscar Helm of Red Lake Falls was in St. Hilaire Wednesday and Thursday overhauling G. I. Fellman's auto. He found it in fine shape, and it is now all ready for the road.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of A. G. Ness.
State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Ness decedent;

The state of Minnesota to Gilbert A. Ness, Albert A. Ness, Lovise Swenson, Helen Ness, Inga Peterson and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of May 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, the and this 2nd day of April, 1913.
SEAL WILHELM MICHELET,
a5-3t Probate Judge.

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE
REGISTERED PHARMACIST
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

H. B. Newell, M. B. C.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.
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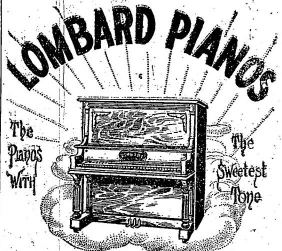

LOMBARD PIANOS
The Pianos With The Sweetest Tone

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

Advertise in the SPECTATOR

THE GRACEFUL ANTELOPE.

He Seems Born of Light and Nursed In the Lap of the Wind.

For me there have been no fairer days than when the antelope skimmed the plain with legs nebulous with speed on that low, gentle canter whose deceptive motion left the best aimed bullet far behind. For the antelope is the only large animal that is wholly spirituelle. Graceful as he may seem when spurning the ground and swinging high over rocks and brush, to rebound like a ball at the next touch of earth, there is still something earthly about the deer. But the antelope seems born of light and nursed in the lap of the wind. All his movements show that he was meant for the air rather than the earth. Though Nature made a slight change in giving him legs instead of wings, she made no mistake, and her work has always been the wonder and love of the hunter. When troubles arise the deer takes to the harbor of the hills, but the antelope steers for the open sea. The farther the plain sweeps wide and free the more this gay rover loves its safety, and a run that to the deer would mean death is to him only a lie the vessels of the world. Other countries grow coffee, to be sure, but not one in such vast quantities as does Brazil. So greatly has the Brazilian coffee grown in favor that the plant is now being taken abroad and cultivated. Now the department of agriculture is beginning to pay attention to the manner in which substitutes for good Brazilian coffee are being foisted on the American people under the false names of Mocha and Java.

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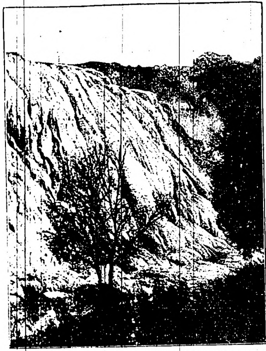
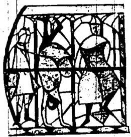
OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Stone Cascade of Algeria



About sixty miles from Constantine, the ancient Cirta, in Algeria, is this remarkable petrified waterfall, the production of the calcareous deposits from sulphurous and ferruginous mineral springs issuing from the depths of the earth at a temperature of 95 degrees Centigrade. The cascade, still and silent as it is, looks for all the world like running water, and, as a matter of fact, there is still an abundant flow from the sources which gave it birth. Centuries have, of course, gone to the making of the deposits, and the springs were well known to the ancient Romans. Their name, Hammam-Meskhutin, means "the bath of the damned," in allusion to a legend which says that the waterfall was petrified when Allah, punishing impious people, turned the members of a tribe into stone. At night, so the story runs, these stone dwellers in the remote past come to life and resume their normal shapes.

SUMMERSAULT IN CATHEDRAL



In a window of the south transept of Lincoln cathedral, England, is this interesting fourteenth century glass showing Salome dancing before Herodias. The dancer, with red-gold hair and red stockinged legs, seems to be turning a summersault or a "cartwheel" for the edification of the king of Judaea, who stands at Salome's right.

STEAM A GOOD FERTILIZER

English market gardeners for years had much trouble with slugs, cutworms and other insects, that they could never be sure of good crops. They then hit upon the plan of introducing iron pipes into the soil of their gardens and forcing great quantities of hot steam through the pipes. In this manner the steam killed all these insects, and also the eggs that were in the soil awaiting time for development into more crop-destroying insects.

The experiment worked so well that scores of such gardeners prepared plants for steaming the soil of their gardens, and as a result, after a few years of this, it was found that the killing of all damaging insects was by no means the only benefit that steam gave.

In other words, steam proved to be one of the very best of fertilizers. So great was the fertilization of the soil by them that it was found the usual amount of fertilizer used would have to be diminished, or the ground would become altogether too rich for the best growing o fthe garden truck.

After considerable experimenting investigation it was learned that the increased fertilization was due to the sterilization which it produced, killing the phagocytes or protozoa which, under ordinary circumstances, keep down the number of bacteria in the soil whose operations are of such great benefit in changing organic nitrogen into the needed plant food.

MAN'S BROKEN BACK MENDED

After breaking his back, a patient at Philadelphia, hospital, Frank Joline, is expected to be able to walk again. Two of the man's vertebrae were removed, and after the operation Joline remained partly paralyzed, but since then sensation and muscular nerve centers have resumed their functions, and now the surgeons say the patient soon will be able to leave his bed. This is the first case of the kind on record. Joline's recovery is attributed to his wonderful strength and recuperative power.

WOOD-PULP SPONGES

Treated with chloride of zinc, wood pulp forms a viscous mass. When salt is added and the mixture has been rinsed with alcohol and compressed a fair imitation of a sponge results.—Harper's Weekly.

BESOUGHT MUSICIAN TO STAY

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, who is one of the most brilliant musicians of the day has been telling an amusing story of an odd experience he had during a recent walking tour in Italy.

"I happened to arrive at a village during the celebration of a wedding," he says, "and having my fiddle with me, besides being considerably dust-stained, I probably looked very much like an itinerant minstrel. At any rate, that is what the revellers took me for, and quickly invited me to help on their gayety by contributing some music to accompany the wedding feast. I willingly complied with their request, and found in them a most appreciative audience. Indeed, so enthusiastic were they that I received a most pressing invitation to remain in their village and settle down permanently amongst them. This suggestion was still more energetically advanced when I refused to accept the 40 cents which they offered me as recompense for my musical efforts on their behalf, visions of free musical performances doubtless rising before their eyes! However, I regretfully refused to pitch my tent in their midst, and in a few hours' time was once more on the road."

QUARRYING WITH AMMONIA

A hill was blown open and thirty thousand tons of rock dislodged by a quarry blast, the other day, on Traprain Law, a dome-shaped mound over 700 feet high, in East Lothian, on the estate of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P. The work which has engaged attention for some months, required the boring of a mine nearly 100 feet long. Within a chamber at the inner end was inserted 3,100 pounds of ammonia grain, an explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and powdered aluminium. The shot was fired by electricity from a distance. A large crowd witnessed the spectacle. The whole of the front of the hill appeared to burst open, yet there was little or no report. Stone was scattered in comparatively small quantities, but some of the boulders which rolled down the embankment weighed from ten to thirty tons. By ordinary quarrying it would have taken between six and seven years to perform what the blast accomplished.

WOMAN BATTLES WITH EAGLE

Mrs. John R. Hammens, wife of a well-to-do farmer between Milford and Ellendale, Del., came off victor in a severe battle with an eagle the other afternoon. Mrs. Hemmens noticed a large bird swoop down on one of her chickens and frightened it away, following which she set a steel trap beside the body of the slain fowl. The bird soon returned and commenced to devour the chicken, but in walking about the body stepped into the trap.

Mrs. Hemmens went out to kill the bird, thinking it was an ordinary hen hawk; but, to her surprise, the infuriater bird made toward her with stinging blows which knocked her to the ground. Before she could regain her feet she was severely torn by the eagle's beak, but managed to escape.

She then secured a long iron rod with which, while standing at a safe distance from the bird, she was able to kill it.

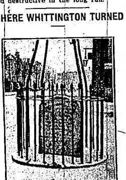
MAN HAS FIVE PROFESSIONS

Fred E. Ladd of Brockton, Mass., who was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, is the first shoemaker-physician-dentist-oculist-lawyer in the state. In all except the art of shoemaking, Doctor Ladd has passed examinations conducted by state officials. Forced to go to work when he was about thirteen, Ladd went into a shoe factory. He hasn't satisfied an appetite for knowledge yet. Doctor Ladd is forty-one years old. Each time that he has gone before state boards to take examinations, first as a physician, then as a dentist, later as an oculist and recently as lawyer, there have been many skeptics, but each time he has won new laurels.

BARS 'PERPENDICULAR DRINK'

William Plumer Fowler, the new chairman of the Boston licensing board, says he does not intend to figure as a crank or a tyrant, nor does he wish to hound or harass liquor dealers who live up to the terms of their licenses. But let those who transgress beware! He is unalterably opposed to the "perpendicular drink," which promises to make his tenure of office famous. He prefers the man who sits down at a table and eats with his liquor to the man who drinks at a bar, because he feels that the "perpendicular drink" is the most vicious and destructive in the long run.

WHERE WHITTINGTON TURNED



Though much of the story of Dick Whittington's youth and his marvelous rise in London is admittedly fiction, the palace where he "turned again" and went to the metropolis of which he was to become lord mayor is marked by this "Whittington Stone" near Archway Tavern.

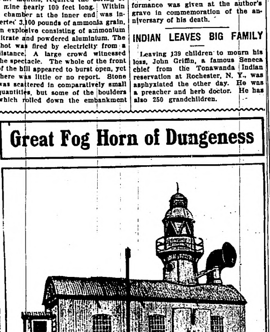
PLAYED STAGED IN CEMETERY

A cemetery was the stage employed recently at Helsingfors, Denmark, to offer a performance of a drama written by Holzar Drockmossen. The performance was given at the author's grave in commemoration of the anniversary of his death.

INDIAN LEAVES BIG FAMILY

Leaving 139 children to mourn his loss, John Griffin, a famous Seneca chief from the Tonawanda Indian reservation at Rochester, N. Y., was asphyxiated the other day. He was a preacher and herb doctor. He has also 250 grandchildren.

Great Fog Horn of Dungeness



The most dangerous point on the English Channel is Dungeness, and consequently there is maintained there a very powerful fog horn. This is kept blowing constantly during a fog and can be heard for many miles out.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

She Wanted to Know The Way of Electricity

WASHINGTON.—An ancient colored woman was jammed in the inauguration crowd at the Peace Monument. A custard-colored young woman and a seal-brown young man were supposed to have her in tow, but they were so taken up with each other and with the excitement going on that the woman was as alone, in spirit, as if she were on a country field, where she obviously came from.

There was a daze of rapt wonder in her eyes as she looked down at the firmament of electric stars and jeweled planets that canopied the avenue from end to end. And like some old brown sybil, she raised her voice in ejaculation that, someway, took on the melody of a chant:

"Lawdueben, whar did dey git all dese lights fum! How did dey git 'em up yander high in de air whar nobody on uth kin clim'! Looks like Gawd done let down de stahs! How did dey git dem little flames shet up in dem glass bottles? How do dey make 'em burn 'thout no taller, an' no wicks, an' no oil, an' no firewood—nor nuthin'—answer me dat! How did dey git dem runner-roun lights on dem poles to burn diff'nt like dat, some blue, an' some red, an' some green?—an', oh, my Lawd, dere's a quivery flag wiv live blood stripes! Look-a yander at dem blazin' strings all over dem houses an' ain't nairy one catchin' fiah. It's like Dan'l in de fiahy funnace 'thout gittin' burnt. It looks like jedgment day done come an' ev'rybody saved—hally-loo-yuh!"

The custard-yellow young woman took sudden notice:

"Lor', gran'ma, shut up."

"Ef you don't keep quiet, Mrs. Thompson," added the seal young man, jocosely, "Miss Luce an' me'll run off an' leave you. Then how you goin' to find your way back to Prince Gawges?"

"I gwine keep mah mouf shet all I kin, chillen, an' I wouldn't be feared, nuther. De one dat sont a stah ahead for dem shep'd men ain't gwine leave a ole 'ooman like me to stumble in de dark, not on a night all lit up like dis one, nohow. Oh, Lawdie, look at dat sun a flickerin' in fronter dat sto'. dat sun a flickerin' in fronter dat sto', same as it sizzes ev'y mawnin' in de country. It sholy is a kingdom-come night, but it ain't nair patch on de everlastin' mawn dat's comin' at de ender de worl'. An', oh, my Gawd! look at all dese bushels er people shoutin' an' laughin' an' trapesin' up an' down an' ever whicherway, an' nair one on 'em steddyin' whar dey gwine when dey all die. Hebenly fawther, fuhgive 'em, fuh dey means right; dey don't know what dey do. Ef I only could steddy out 'bout dem flames in dem bottles. Dat sholy gits me."

Hardly worth writing about, is it?

Just the unrestrained babble of an old creature of the Maryland pines; just darkest ignorance wanting to know the why of electricity. Just one simple soul asking God to bless her kind.

Just one in the thousands who were on the avenue inauguration night.

It Has Arrived but Sooner Than Was Expected

WE'LL JOIN THIS
FAMILY TREE
MARY
JAMES
REC
JOHN
PETER
DUKE

EVERYBODY knew it was coming, but possibly no one believed it would arrive so soon. The new arrival is a new national society. It is known as the National Society of Colonial Cavaliers. This is to be the most exclusive society in America, and you have got to have lineage, lots of it, to belong to it. The headquarters of this society are to be in this city, and its governor general is to be Mr. C. W. De Lyon Nicholls. It seems as though this is the outgrowth of the Jamestown exposition, where a lot of "high-brows" got together and discussed their lineage. It does not depend upon American birth. In fact, American birth won't help it out at all.

This Society of Colonial Cavaliers is composed of men and women who can trace their lineage directly to a cavalier who either served under or supported Charles I. of England in his struggle with Cromwell. So far the organization has been confined to the palatinate of New York. That of Maryland will be the first effort to extend the society. In the near future it will be carried, according to Mr. Nicholls, into Virginia, and later into the Carolinas.

Lineage alone, however, is the qualification test. The society is democratic rather than snobbish, and wealth, Mr. Nicholls declared, has no influence in the selection of members.

While no person can join this society who cannot produce documentary proof of his descent from a cavalier of King Charles' times, the palatine who will preside over the palatine of Maryland must be able to show that he is descended from either a son, a grandson, or one who himself was a member of the British nobility of that period.

It will be seen that this newest cult in snobbishness is reaching out into the Carolinas, and ultimately into Georgia, and this brings to mind the historic fact that among the clay-eaters and sang-diggers there is a cavalier outfit. This section of the Atlantic coast was once the dumping-ground of the nobilliard scum of the old world, and soil of aristocratic penal colony, where the black sheep sons of noble houses were sent to get rid of them.

Representative Tom Butler Taken at His Word

REP. TOM BUTLER OF PENNSYLVANIA

REPRESENTATIVE TOM BUTLER of Pennsylvania has never had his picture taken. It is a hobby of his. When he first same to congress the sergeant-at-arms asked for his photo to put in the official gallery. Mr. Butler told him in a jocular way to get any old picture and put it in for him as he had never had any made.

"A long time afterward," said Mr. Butler, "a book agent called on me. He sang his usual song about my being so prominent that the publishers had printed a sketch of me and had printed my picture. I was immediately interested. I wanted to know about the picture. So he showed it to me.

"There I was with a regular horsetail whiskers down to my waist. Now I am no beauty, but I have never worn any hirsute adornment, and certainly no Pfeffer whiskers. It made me mad and I accused him of being a faker.

"He insisted that all the pictures were secured from the official gallery, and offered to show me the original. I went with him, and there, sure enough, on the walls, was a picture purporting to be me from which the copy had been made.

"The sergeant-at-arms had taken me at my word, and, being a fecetious fellow, had picked out this monstrosity to represent me. It had been hanging there all the time, and I had never noticed it and my friends had never told me about it. You can see the picture yourself if you go in the cloak room."

When He Didn't Feel the Limps and Twinges of Age

AN exhibit of battle flags at the museum caught the attention of a woman who was passing through.

They were poor, scarred things; some of them shot-riddled and splotched with, maybe, mildew and, maybe, blood, and all of them dirty and tattered to slits.

The woman studied each flag with the unemotional deference she had just paid to Washington's old clothes. When she had finished the last one and was turning away another visitor came up and stood before the case.

He was so old that his march with the veterans down the inaugural line must have put an extra limp to his stiff leg and added an extra twinge to the shoulder that was pain-drawn from rheumatism and time.

But he didn't seem to be feeling either limps or twinges, as he stood before the exhibit, hat off and his figure straightened into the military rigidity of a soldier at attention. Even his age-drooped mouth had gone back to the masterfulness of youth, and in his eyes was the grimness that dares follow wherever a flag leads the way.

And the woman who had stood aside, respectfully, and studied the man with the same unemotional deference with which she had studied the flags, said to her own curious self:

"This, doubtless, is what you call patriotism!"

Too Much.

"You have to cater to the public," arged the manager.

"That may be," responded Yorick Hamm, with dignity, "but I decline to stage any version of Hamlet that winds up with a happy ending."

His Dilemma.

"Miss Angie has put me in a very embarrassing position as far as courting another girl is concerned."

"How is that?"

"She will neither keep my love nor return it."

OYSTERS AT ARCACHON BASIN

Writer Tells of Trip Through the Beds—Enjoyed Eating Them Fresh From the Sea.

Arcachon, France.—In the Bassin d'Arcachon there are about fifteen hundred acres of oysterbeds. Getting across to the beds is short work, either by skiff-sailing or motorboat, and a good-hearted boatman will, if you do not want to wade, carry you through the shallows in no time. There, you can handle the limed tiles and examine the tiny oysters, sometimes as many as two or three hundred on one tile, at your pleasure, says a writer in Country Life. When the little bivalves are a year old they are carefully scraped from these tiles for commerce and exportation, many of them being brought to Whitstable, there to be fattened and sold as "natives." It is reckoned that 66 per cent. of the embryo oysters never mature. On the beds, both men and women work, but chiefly women, raking in their treasure and making pretty pictures, too, with their vivid scarlet culottes and blue aprons, while standing, often knee deep, in the shallows. Sorting seems to be done, for the most part, by the elder women, who, sitting outside their cabines, separate with dexterous hands the mature from those too small still for use, the former being packed for sale and the latter put aside in nets in some shady corner, and ultimately thrown back on to the beds for further development. In Arcachon, the hotel proprietors may well be profligate in their supply of oysters, for they are a cheap luxury; but for real enjoyment, give me half-a-dozen fresh from their beds, scooped from their pearly fluted shells by deft hands with a pocket-blade as I ride across the water in Michel's swift boat. These are . . . oysters to remember! The whiff of the sea, blowing right across from Biscay's bay, glancing emerald waves lapping against the prow, blue skies above, blue seas around.

Carting the Oysters to Market.

NAPOLEON KIN IS A LABORER

Grandmother Matron of Hospital at St. Helena When "Little Corporal Arrived.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Search by the Crittenden Memorial society of San Francisco for a reputed grandson of Napoleon Bonaparte ended in a Los Angeles lumber yard. William Gordon, a workingman, is the person sought.

William Gordon is a son of the late John Gordon, a San Francisco jeweler, who, according to the Crittenden society, was unquestionably a son of the "Little Corporal." The remains of John Gordon rest in a cemetery near the Golden Gate.

William Gordon is sixty-three years of age. He says his father was not born on the island of St. Helena, as has been asserted, but near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 11, 1818. John Gordon's mother was a Scotch woman—matron of the hospital at St. Helena when Napoleon arrived there on the Bellerophon—and he was given his mother's name.

John Gordon married Amelia Jones, a Welsh woman, in London in 1845, and they came to America, settling in New London, Conn., where William was born in 1847.

RULES THAT WIN WOMEN JOBS

Martha Parsons, Most Successful in Connecticut Business Life, Tells What Brings Promotion.

New Britain, Conn.—"Don't fail to be punctual, be pleasant to your superiors, to those under you, and to those with whom you associate, and, above all, work, work hard, and work without a thought of yourself."

This is the advice to young women in business given by Miss Martha A. Parsons, the most successful business woman in Connecticut, who has been elected secretary of Landers, Frary & Clark, a $2,000,000 corporation, and of Charles Forschmer & Sons, a $25,000 concern. In the former position she succeeds George M. Landers, grandson of the founder of the business, and at present the president pro tem. of the Connecticut senate.

"It's the only method I followed in the 25 years I have been in the office, starting as stenographer and rising slowly to private secretary to the president, and now to the secretaryship," said she.

Miss Parsons' own code of business rules is headed by the motto, "Be on time." Next in importance, in her opinion, is: Attend to business during office hours; get your pleasure afterward."

TRAINER BEATS LEOPARD

Man Atacked in Cage Beats Animal With His Fists at Leavenworth, Kan.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Capt. Gurle, Wilson, an animal trainer, when attacked by a leopard here, knocked the animal down with his fists and escaped from the training cage. The leopard was among a shipment of jungle beasts sent here recently. Wilson was giving the animal its first training when it leaped at him. He swung both fists in rapid succession and literally beat the brute into submission. The trainer's clothing was badly torn, but he was not injured.

GIRL SUFFERED TERRIBLY

At Regular Intervals—Says Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured her.

Adrian, Texas.—"I take pleasure in adding my testimonial to the great list and hope that it will be of interest to suffering women. For four years I suffered untold agonies at regular intervals. Such pains and cramps, severe chills and sickness at stomach, then finally hemorrhages until I would be nearly blind. I had five doctors and none of them could do more than relieve me for a time.

"I saw your advertisement in a paper and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took seven boxes of it and used two bottles of the Sanative Wash, and I am completely cured of my trouble. When I began taking the Compound I only weighed ninety-six pounds and now I weigh one hundred and twenty-six pounds. If anyone wishes to address me in person I will cheerfully answer all letters, as I cannot speak too highly of the Pinkham remedies."—Miss JESSIE MARSH, Adrian, Texas.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Money is a mask that makes some vices look like virtues.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv.

What some of our youths need is more education and less experience.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

The wife of a shiftless man excuses him on the ground that he means well.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

To the Point.

"That was a very appropriate remark the jockey made when they pulled him from under his mount when he stumbled and fell on him."

"What was the remark?"

"'This is a horse on me.'"

Going Half Way.

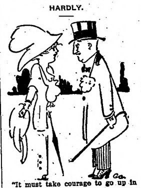
Rutgers Jewett, the literary adviser, was urging a young novelist to take up his residence in New York.

"Come to New York," he said, "and then, in every emergency, the publishers and magazine editors can turn to you.

"Men continually tell me," Mr. Jewett continued, "that things never come their way. I feel like shouting in reply:

"'But why not try putting yourself in the right place?'"

HARDLY.



"It must take courage to go up in an airship."

"It does, but not near so much as to come down in one."

Solves the Breakfast Problem

A bowl of crisp, sweet

Post Toasties

makes a most delicious meal.

These crinkly bits of toasted white corn, ready to serve direct from package, are a tempting breakfast when served with cream or milk, or fruit.

The Toasties flavour is a pleasant surprise at first; then a happy, healthful habit.

"The Memory Lingers"

"Every Picture tells a Story"

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

A Montana Case

Mrs. R. F. Andrews, 121 Eighth Avenue, Great Falls, Mont., says: "My limbs, hands and feet became so swollen I couldn't stand. I was in agony with the pain. I was so reduced in weight my garments just hung on me, and I had given up in despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and over a year has elapsed without the slightest return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Disproving the Charge.

It is a sharp emergency that can catch Pat, even when he is ignorant and ragged. An Irishman whose garments were in tatters was brought before a magistrate on the charge that he was a vagrant, with no visible means of support. Pat drew from the pocket of his torn coat a loaf of bread, the half of a dry codfish and several cold potatoes. These he spread upon the stand before him and coolly asked: "What do you think of thim, yer honor? Shure, an isn't thim visible manes of support?"

Sphinxes.

An American archaeologist is said to have solved the riddle of the sphinx by boring into its head and removing the sand. Many a sphinx would be one no longer after the head was subjected to a similar process. Not until after its head was bored into was it suspected that the sphinx-head in Egypt was hollow. It is so with many other sphinxes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Winner, If—

At an Easter breakfast John D. Rockefeller, Jr., once said:

"The road to success is called Perseverance. Perseverance conquers everything. But—"

Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile, took up an Easter egg.

"But," he added, "let us remember that a hen on an egg of porcelain perseveres."

A Manager's Trials.

"I have to watch those players who were on the stage all winter," remarked the manager.

"Why so?"

"It's hard to get 'em to go nine innings after they have gotten used to a drama that only lasted four acts."

Girls who come home from school or shop too tired to do anything, need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills bring color to pallid cheeks and lips, brighten the eyes and give vigor to the lagging step. They make the blood rich and pure and this red blood carries new life and energy to every part of the body.

If you cannot get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills readily near home send fifty cents for one box or $2.50 for a half dozen, by mail, postpaid.

Two helpful booklets, "Building Up the Blood" and "Plain Talks to Women," giving more information about the remedy will be sent free to any address upon request.

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady N. Y.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

HARDY FRUITS FLOWERS And ORNAMENTALS

Our Free Catalog Tells How To Grow Them

Strand's Nursery, Box [illegible], Taylors Falls, Minn.

CANADA WINS AGAIN

THE COLORADO SILVER TROPHY FOR OATS WON A SECOND TIME BY CANADA.

The most recent achievement of Canada's West is winning for the second time the magnificent $1,500 silver trophy awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peck of oats. At Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, placed a peck of oats grown on their farm in competition, with oats from every part of the world. The judges had no difficulty in deciding, and the award was given to the Saskatchewan grown oats. In 1912, the Corn Exposition had no exhibition, and our Canadian friends, although ready for a second contest had no opportunity. In 1913, the exhibition of the Society was held at Columbus, S. C., and it is said of it that it was one of the best yet held. At this exhibition, which comprised corn and all the smaller grains, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster had on exhibition for the contest another peck of oats grown on their Saskatchewan farm, in 1912. There was no trouble for the judges, no time necessarily lost in reaching a decision, Hill & Sons won, and for the second time their name will appear on the crest of the cup. The third space will doubtless be occupied by their name, and then this splendid trophy will be theirs.

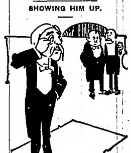
During the past few years Western Canada grains—wheat, oats, barley and flax—have been in competition with grains from all other countries, and in every case their superiority has been shown. It is not only in oats, but it is in wheat, in barley and in flax, that Canada more than holds its own, when placed side by side with grains from other parts.

Mixed farming is taking a strong hold not only in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which up to the present have been devoted solely to grain growing, but also in the districts contiguous, where the conditions of climate, shelter, water, grass and hay make farming of this kind, easy to prosecute and large in profits. It was in the Province of Manitoba that the steer was raised that carried off the Championship of the steer class, at Chicago last December. This beast had been fattened on the grass and hay of the Province and the only finishing grain it had was barley; not an ounce of corn.

Western Canada presents innumerable opportunities for the big farmer who wants to cultivate his thousands of acres, the medium man satisfied with a few hundred acres, the man who is content to farm his free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; it has opportunities for the investor, the capitalist, the business man, the manufacturer and the laborer.

Agents of the Canadian Government located at different points in the United States will be pleased on application, to give any desired information, free of cost.—Advertisement.

SHOWING HIM UP.



"That is Duke de Bluffer. He says everything he gets is O. K."

"I thought it was O. T."

"O. T.?"

"Yes; 'on tick.'"

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Rev. E. Heslop.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Glad to Move.

A small boy went to school the other day in a state of intense excitement because his family was going to move to Chicago.

"That will be fine, Joe," said his teacher. "And in what part of Chicago are you going to live?"

"Jutht theven blockth from where cubth play ball in the thummer," was Joe's enthusiastic reply.—Chicago Record Herald.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

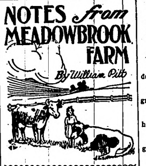
In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Explained.

He—Look at Blinks able to retire from business, and I am still in harness.

She—Yes, but Blinks isn't a mule.



NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Keep the calf growing.

Keep poultry houses clean.

Clean out the feed troughs daily.

Sweet clover does well on any soil.

Vetch and rye will grow well together.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream is too sour.

Sharpen and repair the garden tools for next season's use.

Young peach trees are never as sturdy as apple trees.

The little things on the farm often represent the best profit.

It takes just a little bad cream to spoil the whole batch for butter.

Watch your machinery for loose bolts and nuts, and don't forget the oil can.

Wherever dairy products are worked up on the farm the dairy thermometer is essential.

Summer or winter a good dairy thermometer pays its way wherever dairy cows are kept.

In setting the orchard stick to the proven varieties. Let some one else do the experimenting.

To double the amount of milk per acre and cut the cost of milk production in two—build a silo.

Build the roosts all one height. It saves competition among the hens to see which can roost the highest.

Two of the best acreage-saving money-making propositions up to the farmers today are silage and alfalfa.

The manager of one of the largest duck farms claims that an expert can scald and dress a duckling in ten minutes.

An open shed makes the best place for the turkeys to roost, but it should not be so open as to furnish no protection.

Decay soon spreads in fruit or vegetables in the cellar. To be on the safe side they should be culled over frequently.

The incubator lamp should be filled and cleaned every day at noon. This will give ample time to regulate the flame by night.

Ventilation is essential to both man and beast. Oftentimes the cattle are better provided for along this line than the children.

Pasturing grass too soon or too hard is an expensive way of saving feed; it costs several times the amount of feed saved.

Butter for market wrapped in paper will always get the edge in price, and the expense is trifling. A quarter buys a big batch of butter paper.

In your order for nursery stock, don't fail to include a few Concord grape vines. Quality and hardiness considered, you can't beat the Concord out here.

By raising standard bred poultry, one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

By keeping a little tab on the hens that are laying best, now; then setting the eggs from these hens in early spring, one is pretty sure to develop a flock of first-class winter layers.

Keeping the cold out of the stables by excluding all fresh air is endangering the health of stock. Fresh air, without cold drafts, is what is desired, though it is some trouble to secure such conditions.

If the cream does not come after long churning, give it a thorough warming, heating it up to more than the right churning temperature. Then set it away to cool, and when it reaches the right point, try it again.

A little careful feeding about ten days before freshening time is all that is necessary to prevent milk fever and other udder troubles.

If the buttermaker uses more than the right proportion of salt, thinking thereby to increase the weight cheaply, he is lowering the quality of his product and increasing the weight but little. Not more than one ounce to the pound should be used.

Fresh air is important in successful poultry culture. To house fowls in a close, stuffy building, will result in colds which lead on to roup. Since the advent of the scratching shed houses the value of fresh air has proved its worth and there is less anxiety about poultry diseases.

While plenty of roughness of the ordinary kind does not add much richness to the ration in theory, in practice it is worth considerable. Cows like the stuff themselves with something after having had their meal of concentrated feed. If they cannot do this they fall down in the milking supply.

Busy hens produce eggs.

Breed horses to some purpose.

The best cows are the cheapest.

Good for land and cows—alfalfa.

Winter dairying will never be overdone.

Millet seed is a great egg-dropping grains.

Cherry trees are an ideal fruit for home grounds.

Oats and peas, sown early, make good hog pasture.

Use horse manure for the hotbed; rotted manure for the soil.

Plenty of pure water is necessary to the profit's end of stock raising.

About 60 per cent. of the feed given a cow goes to maintain her body.

Unless wisely fed and cared for a herd of fine hogs will degenerate rapidly.

Keep the orchard clear of all dried brush, it being the harbor for injurious insects.

The day is not far distant when the scrub hog will be only a memory. Hasten its coming.

The hens will be laying for you if you give them plenty of vegetable, bone meal and grain.

If the cows or calves get lousy, try an application of strong brine thickened with strong soap.

The longer the calf is allowed to suck the cow the harder it will be to make it drink from the bucket.

It is nearly always best to save some of the old sows, especially to farrow the early spring litters.

More alfalfa means more home-grown feed and smaller feed bills. It naturally leads to better profits.

Farm crops sold to cows and shoats bring top prices and the fertility of the soil is kept on the place, too.

The man with five cows and a separator is better off than his neighbor with eight cows and no machine.

No matter how well bred a cow may be she cannot produce milk at a profit when given only a maintenance ration.

Study your breed. You can't make a success by giving White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks the same kind of treatment.

Test the seed!—not the corn alone, but samples of all the kinds of grain you intend to sow. The results may surprise you.

The high cost of living on the farm may be reduced in a measure at least by producing more of the necessities of life at home.

It's an exceptional cow that can get enough inspiration from a straw pile and a tank of ice water to give a decent mess of milk.

What are you going to do with your idle hours this winter? says one paper. The man whose farm work is systematized has none.

White of the egg is recommended in cases of fracture in chickens, for soaking the bandages, thus binding them together and stiffening.

Industrious fowls are the kind to keep. It matters not what the breed is, the lazy hen is unprofitable. It is the industrious hen that produces eggs.

In figuring up the value of the dairy cow, do not neglect to take the calf into consideration. This is one reason why registered cattle are so desirable.

The best heifer calves may be made into fine veal in seven or eight weeks by feeding them skim milk and oil meal, but better far it is to raise them on the same foods.

In feeding the dairy cow it is a recognized fact that a certain amount of nourishment must be used to keep up her body. What is given above this, if it is the right kind, goes to produce milk.

Too much stress cannot be put on line breeding, and it is just as essential that we keep strict account of the breeding of every chick. Then we know the exact value of our breeding stock from the perfect knowledge of their progeny. Many fanciers owe their success in the show room to the fact that they keep accurately the breeding of chicks and know what parents to discard from pens the following season and just what ones were invaluable to them as breeders.

While we are about it, we can just as well have pure bred fowls on the place. They don't eat any more, they are more dependable for laying, as a rule, and they certainly make a better appearance than the mixed flock.

It is advisable to increase the quantity of corn in the night feed, as the nights are growing colder and extra fuel is needed. Corn digests slowly, and, being of a heating nature, adds wonderfully to the comfort of the fowls.

Several years feeding convinced us that cow peas are worth as much for dairy feed as alfalfa, ton for ton. If the peas are well seeded they are worth more than alfalfa. Cow peas can be grown in any locality in the southwest while alfalfa cannot.

The ordinary fowl—that is, one not held in high esteem by an experienced breeder—is not valuable enough to doctor up and fuss with, by the novice. If roup shows in the eyes and nose, by an ill smelling discharge, take the bird away at once and kill it. Burn the body and head.

SCENE OF BATTLE

Canton of Zug Was Where Swiss Won First Fight.

Services Are Held Here Every Year to Recall How Small Body of Men Vanquished Austrian Army of 20,000.

Zug, Switzerland.—The canton of Zug is the smallest undivided canton of Switzerland, both as to area and population. The canton has ninety-two square miles and from that must be deducted the ten square miles occupied by the cantonal share of Lake Zug and something over two square miles for the Lake of Aegeri. It was on the shore of Lake Aegeri that the Swiss won the famous battle of Morgarten in 1315. This was the first victory achieved in the struggle for freedom, and each year the Swiss people hold services on its anniversary to recall how a small body of undisciplined mountaineers, armed with axes and pitchforks, vanquished an Austrian army of 20,000 under Archduke Leopold. The flower of the German chivalry of that day was annihilated—a spectacle that proved prophetic of the passing of knighthood.

Zug, the capital, is a picturesque little town at the northeast corner of the lake and at the foot of the Zugerburg that rises to a height of 3,255 feet. The population is less than seven thousand. The lake shore has been embanked and forms a promenade from which visitors enjoy views of the snowy peaks of the Bernese Oberland and of the Rigi and Pilatus. In 1887 part of the lake shore slipped in.

The country about Zug is rich in legends and folklore. Altdorf and Lake Lucerne figure in the stories of the exploits of William Tell. I had hoped to obtain evidences of his familiarity with the immediate vicinity of Zug; instead nearly all reliable authorities assert that he lived only in legend, says a correspondent. The story of shooting the apple from his son's head is told in verse and sober prose, but it is shown that at least six similar episodes have been discovered in the mythical history or ballads of Teutonic nations. Denmark, Iceland, Holstein, England, the Rhine country and Norway each has its William Tell under another name, but possessing the essential points of resemblance. In fact, according to the International Encyclopedia, the main features of the legend are common to all Aryan peoples. It is found in the Icelandic Thidreksaga, in old English ballads and in Persian poetry. These all tell of a master marksman and of a tyrant who compels him to put faith in his skill against the natural instincts of a father.

In the Canton of Zug.

MOTHER SAVES JEWEL THIEF

How a Kansas City Woman Recovered Gems Worth Over $2,000 From Wayward Son.

Kansas City, Mo.—An honest mother's influence over her wayward son was responsible for the return to the owner of more than $2,000 worth of jewelry that was stolen recently from the home of Mrs. Edwin Godron of this city. A young man called at Mrs. Godron's home and told her she could recover the jewels if she would agree not to prosecute him, would pay him the reward of $100 she had offered, and would follow his directions. Five minutes later she was walking along Benton boulevard, near her home, as the young man had directed. Suddenly she was accosted by a well dressed woman, who said: "Don't ask any questions," as she handed Mrs. Godron a box containing the jewelry.

"Here's your diamonds," the woman added, "all but two rings. I could not get them. My brother is not a thief. We are not people who wear diamonds. Brother came home drunk one morning wearing a diamond stud. Mother went through his clothes and found the rest of the things. It almost broke her heart. She's a good church member."

Mrs. Godron then handed the woman the reward. The two missing diamonds were valued at $160. The total value of the jewelry was $2,300.

An Eagle on a Live Wire.

White Bluffs, Wash.—A magnificent golden eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was killed by the power transmission wire here and is prepared for mounting.

Trouble on the power line developed and a lineman found a dead rabbit hanging in the network of wires. On the ground was the dead eagle, which after catching the rabbit, had flown to the wires to enjoy its feast.

Costs Less Bakes Better

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

ECONOMY—that's one thing you are looking for in these days of high living cost—Calumet insures a wonderful saving in your baking. But it does more. It insures wholesome food, tasty food—uniformly raised food.

Calumet is made right—to sell right—to bake right. Ask one of the millions of women who use it—or ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Free Free

Six Genuine Rogers Silver Teaspoons for only 100 Galvanic Soap Wrappers or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Here is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 5 2-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

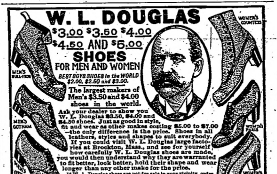
Galvanic Soap is Known as "The Famous Easy Washer"

It's a white Soap and the cocoanut oil in it makes it the easiest lathering soap on the market. Test it out your next wash day and don't forget to save the wrappers. Mail them to the Premium Department of

Actual Spoon Regular 6-in. length

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple-plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous La Vigne, or Grape, with the beautiful French Gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons will last a life time. Start saving your wrappers today, or better still buy a box of Galvanic and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP CO., Milwaukee, Wisconsin



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00 —the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION See that W.L.Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

His Sarcastic Fling.

"I don't like to invite Mrs. Parvenu to my bridge party, and yet she's a sure loser and good pay."

"I don't think you are going to get her money without her company," said the sarcastic husband. "What do you expect her to do, frame your invitation and mail you a check?"

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are Richest in Curative Qualities
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

WE WANT YOU

To be our agent in your locality and sell our splendid line of Raincoats and Slipons for Men and Women, direct from the manufacturer and importer to the wearer. The prices we quote are a saving of at least 20% to 50%. Our agents make from $5 to $50 per week in spare time. Samples of materials, price list and instructions for measuring free. We ship direct to customer C. O. D., subject to examination; you have no trouble with delivery or collections. This is a high class proposition without competition. DETROIT RAINCOAT CO., 53 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Michigan

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 15-1913.

Stops Backache

Sloan's Liniment is a splendid remedy for backache, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. You don't need to rub it in—just laid on lightly it gives comfort and ease at once.

Best for Pain and Stiffness

Mr. Geo. Buchanan, of Welch, Okla., writes:—"I have used your Liniment for the past ten years for pain in back and stiffness and find it the best Liniment I ever tried. I recommend it to anyone for pains of any kind."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for sprains, strains, bruises, cramp or soreness of the muscles, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Got Entire Relief

R. D. Burgoyne, of Maysville, Ky., RR. 1, Box 5, writes:—"I had severe pains between my shoulders; I got a bottle of your Liniment and had entire relief at the fifth application."

Relieved Severe Pain in Shoulders

Mr. J. Underwood, of 2000 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:—"I am a piano polisher by occupation, and since last September have suffered with severe pain in both shoulders. I could not rest night or day. One of my friends told me about your Liniment. Three applications completely cured me and I will never be without it."

Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's free book on horses.

Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

WILSON SUBMITS FIRST MESSAGE

Congress in Extra Session Is Told What President Expects Done

DOCUMENT UNUSUALLY BRIEF

Tariff Schedules, Says Chief Executive, Must Be Altered to Conform With Modern Conditions According to Party's Pledge.

Washington, April 8.—In his first message to congress, a document of unusual brevity, President Wilson today told the senate and house what he and the country expect in the way of revision of the tariff, the task for which mainly the extraordinary session was called. Following is the text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Business Not Normal.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item.

To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

PULLED THE POETRY STUFF

Actor Doing a Double in an Emergency Follows Instructions of Stage Manager.

William Gilette, in the course of an address made to the graduates of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Empire theater, told a story.

"When I was in Booth's company years ago," the actor said, "we had to be up in many parts. Frequently the actors would have to double in a performance when the roles outnumbered the people. I remember one time we were playing 'Hamlet.' When the time came, in the players' scene, for the man to poison the king, it was found that the particular actor selected for the part was on the stage in another role.

"Immediately the stage manager grabbed an actor who was getting ready to continue in another role. The actor was wrapped in a big mantle, handed a bottle and told to hurry on the stage and do the poisoning. Nobody would recognize him, said the stage manager.

"'But,' protested the actor, 'what are my lines?'

"'Oh, you know,' replied the stage manager.

"'That poetry stuff?'

"'Sure!'

"'All right,' said the actor. Then he strode on the stage with his bottle, and, bending over the king, said:

"'Nobody here, nobody near!

"'I'll pour the poison in his ear!'"

Frowned on Innovation.

Montrose, Scotland, is to be an aviation station, and the appearance of flying machines there is enough, according to the London Chronicle, to bring some of the good old ladies of that town out of their graves. It was one of them, as Dean Ramsay records, who protested against steam vessels, as counteracting the decrees of providence in going against wind and tide. "I would hae naething to say ta thae impious vessels," she insisted. Another was equally shocked by the introduction of gas in place of oil, demanding: "What's to become o' the puir whales?"

Much for His Money.

At the suffrage portrait show at the Glaenzer galleries in New York, John Sloan told a story about the nude in art.

"An old farmer and his wife," said Mr. Sloan, "once visited an exhibition where the nude predominated. They seemed a good deal impressed, they seemed almost stupefied, by all the white and gleaming pictures. As they left, I heard the old man say with a sigh:

"'Well, Hannah, I never expected to see as much as this for a quarter!'"

Roses From Italy.

The rose, so long considered the floral emblem of England, was not known in that country until the early part of the fifteenth century. Rose trees were then brought from Italy and planted in the royal gardens. They were sent as presents from the holy father and highly esteemed by royalty. It became the custom to carve them over the doors of the confessional as holy flowers, hence the term sub rosa (under the rose) used to mean "with secrecy."—Ave Maria.

That's the Question.

"Here is a story of a Chicago woman who says that present marriage laws make woman the slave of man," said the square-jawed matron as she looked up from the newspaper. "Why don't they enforce the law, then?" meekly asked Mr. Henpecke.—Buffalo Express.

Great Guessing.

A man who undertakes to tell exactly what he is going to do and how he is going to do it has to be a wonderfully good guesser.—Washington Star.

Guy de Maupassant as a Clerk.

Guy de Maupassant's manner of life as a junior clerk in the French education office is the subject of an interesting article by one of his old colleagues. We gather that he absented himself from his duties on the ground of illness on an average about three days a week, and that was how he obtained leisure for literary composition. None the less he was very anxious to retain his clerkship until his literary prospects were secure.—Westminster Gazette.

Inference Obvious.

Reggie (over on a visit)—"Do you know, old chap, I think that vulgah fellow over there insulted me?" American Friend—"You think so? What did he say?" Reggie—"Why, he suggested in a very rude manner that when I die I bequeath my head to a collar-button factory."

On the Toboggan.

No man ever discovers his true powers of locomotion until he starts on the moral and financial down grade.—Puck.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Congressman Underwood Explains What It Means to the Country.

REDUCE REVENUE $80,000,000

Places Raw Wool on the Free List, and Heavily Reduces the Sugar Duty—Raises Rates on Several Items.

Washington, D. C.—Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessaries of life, an increase of tariff on many luxuries, and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds $4,000 are the striking features of the new Democratic tariff revision bill.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent. reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a corresponding heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

Placed on the Free List.

Other articles are put on the free list as follows: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents a pound, typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetic and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products, including broom handles, clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves, shingles.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed: Rough and uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, 10 per cent.; volatile oils, 20 per cent.; spices, from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

The new rates are estimated to reduce the customs revenue approximately $80,000,000 a year. This is expected to be made up by the income tax.

Protection to the farmer would be cut throughout by more than 50 per cent. in an effort to reduce the cost of food. Protection to the steel and implement manufacturer would in turn be cut by fully as wide a margin. Heaviest reductions fall upon foodstuffs, agricultural products, woolen and cotton clothing.

Duty Cuts in Detail.

Chairman Underwood's statement giving the changes in detail continues as follows:

"In the chemical schedule the rates on certain commodities show heavy reductions. For instance, boracic acid is cut from 78.70 per cent. to 21.43 per cent., glue from 35.06 per cent. to 14.29 per cent. and red lead from 60.35 per cent. to 25 per cent. Moderate reductions have been made on medicinal preparations, which are cut from 25 per cent to 15 per cent., blacking from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., drugs from 12.55 per cent. to 10 per cent., and olive oil from 35.18 per cent. to 21.05 per cent. The schedule contains a number of articles on which either no reduction has been made or an advance provided for.

"Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 30.23 per cent. to 10.28 per cent., tile from 47.84 per cent. to 23.36 per cent., asphalt from 37.05 per cent. to 9.62 per cent. Ordinary earthenware, which was already relatively low, being subject to an average duty of 24.67 per cent., has now been cut to 15 per cent., while window glass has been given an average reduction on all glasses of from 46.38 per cent. to 28.31 per cent. Plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent., the average being 38.45 per cent., in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent. in the law.

Pig Iron and Forgings Hit.

"Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent. and 17.79 per cent., have been cut to 8 per cent. in each case; beams, from 23.20 per cent. to 12 per cent., and forgings from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. On the other hand, bicycles, a much more highly manufactured product, are dutiable at 25 per cent. as against 45 per cent., and razors at 35 per cent. as against 77.68 per cent.

"The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus, sawed boards other than cabinet wood, have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 per cent. in 1912, are now 10 per cent.; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent., are now 14.77 per cent., and house furniture, which was 35 per cent., is now 15 per cent.

"Tobacco and spirits have been found to be good producers of revenue and have, therefore, been left at the same rates as in the present law.

Would Reduce Cost of Living.

"In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 35 per cent. to 10 per cent., cattle from 25.97 per cent. to 10 per cent., sheep from 16.41 per cent. to 10 per cent., barley from 43.05 per cent. to 23.07 per cent., macaroni from 34.25 per cent. to 23.81 per cent., hay from 43.21 per cent to 26.67 per cent, fruits from 27.21 per cent. to 15.38 per cent, figs from 51.53 per cent. to 42.10 per cent., lemons from 68.85 per cent. to 24.03 per cent., live poultry from 13.10 per cent. to 6.67 per cent., and vinegar from 33.08 per cent. to 17.39 per cent. Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

General Slash on Cottons.

"In schedule I, dealing with cotton, comparisons of the principal items show reductions on cotton thread from 31.54 per cent. to 19.29 per cent.; on spool thread from 22.95 per cent. to 15 per cent.; on cotton cloth from 42.74 per cent. to 26.69 per cent.; on water proof cloth from 50.56 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on ready made clothing from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on collars and cuffs from 64.08 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on plushes from 51.40 per cent. to 40 per cent.; on handkerchiefs from 59.27 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on stockings, 75.34 per cent. to 50 per cent.; on gloves from 89.17 per cent. to 35 per cent.; on underwear from 60.27 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on cotton damask from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent.

"Flax, hemp and their products have been similarly dealt with. Raw flax and raw hemp have been reduced from $22.40 and $22.50 per ton, respectively, to $11.20 each; jute yarns have been cut from 26.90 per cent. to 15 per cent.; cables and cordage from 6.43 per cent. to 4.55 per cent.; oil cloths for floors from 44.29 per cent. to 15 per cent.; handkerchiefs from 50 per cent. to 35 per cent.

How Schedule K Fares.

"Schedule K, dealing with wools and woolen manufactures, has been the center of criticism for many years and the committee has given it very careful study. The result has been to make raw wool free of duty, to reduce yarns from 75.34 per cent to 20 per cent; blankets from 72.69 per cent to 25 per cent; flannels from 93.29 per cent to 25 and 35 per cent; dress goods from 99.70 per cent to 35 per cent; clothing from 79.56 per cent. to 35 per cent; webbings, etc., from 82.7 per cent to 35 per cent, and carpets from rates ranging from 60 per cent to 82 per cent, to rates ranging from 20 per cent to 35 per cent.

"Inasmuch as silk and silk goods are distinctly to be classed as luxuries, it has been deemed wise to make only very moderate reductions in the rates of duty. Partially manufactured goods have been cut from 21.01 per cent to 15 per cent; spun silk yarn from 37.09 per cent to 35 per cent; sewing silk from 35 per cent to 15 per cent; silk goods from 52.55 per cent to 50 per cent; silk handkerchiefs (plain) from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; ribbons from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; artificial silk yarns from 41.79 per cent to 35 per cent; and braids, embroideries and the like of artificial silk, from 68.49 per cent to 60 per cent.

Print Paper on the Free List.

"Print paper, whose cost of production is as low in this country under favorable conditions as it is anywhere in the world, has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2½ cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 per cent in place of 15.80 per cent. Copying paper has been cut from 42.32 per cent to 30 per cent, bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 per cent to 35 per cent, parchment papers from 47.92 per cent to 35 per cent, photographic paper from 29.99 per cent to 25 per cent, writing paper from 45.13 per cent to 25 per cent; common wrapping paper from 35 per cent to 25 per cent and books from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Jewelry Only Slightly Reduced.

"Jewelry has been only slightly reduced, falling from 75.74 per cent to 60 per cent. A good illustration of the attitude adopted with respect to the application of the tariff is seen in the item, precious stones uncut, which are given a rate of 10 per cent notwithstanding they were on the free list under the act of 1909.

"Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent.

Strikes Blow at Monopoly.

"On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

"Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hothouse growth for our industries—the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases—or, on the other hand, the gradual reduction of our tariff to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition; where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines; where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world. The future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

Influence of Environment.

To forget one's name is embarrassing enough, but to forget one's occupation may be more embarrassing still.

G. W. E. Russell has a story of the late Archbishop Trench, "a man of singularly vague and dreamy habits," who "resigned the See of Dublin on account of advancing years, and settled in London. He once went back to pay a visit to his successor, Lord Plunket. Finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner table, and gazing across it at his old wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. Trench:

"I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures!"

Swiss opticians have developed an arc light in which the carbons are impregnated with iron salts, producing a light rich in ultra-violet rays, for scientific purposes.

READS MESSAGE TO LAWMAKERS

PRESIDENT WILSON BREAKS PRECEDENT BY PERSONALLY ADDRESSING CONGRESS.

PLANS TO CONTINUE CUSTOM

Inaugurated by Washington and Adams, but Discontinued by Jefferson After Row—Documents Since Read by Clerks.

Washington.—President Wilson's determination to read his own message to congress completely displaced the tariff and the income tax as subjects of chief popular interest, as no president since John Adams has availed himself of the right. Congress was amazed when it heard of the president's plan.

The president regards his method as one dignified way to keep in touch with congress. He has let it be known that he intends to make frequent use of the president's room during sessions of congress to keep in close touch with the legislative situation.

Custom Begun by Washington.

Whenever George Washington wished to deliver a message to congress it was his practice to notify the two houses that he intended "to meet and advise" with them on a specified day. The "president's speech," as it obtained in the days of Washington and Adams, was a serious affair, and during the latter's administration it was the occasion for a demonstration in the house.

The inconvenience to which Jefferson refers was found chiefly in the answers to the speeches which both houses made. These answers were delivered separately to the president, each house proceeding in a body to the president's residence, and were delivered orally, the president replying in complimentary terms.

Stopped by Jefferson.

The demonstration over the president's address during the Adams administration was caused by Matthew Lyon, a representative from Vermont of the Jefferson school, who refused to march in the procession to acknowledge the speech, and the federalists in the house took exception. A resolution was introduced calling for Mr. Lyon's expulsion as a "diabolical personage."

The Lyon incident is thought to have had a good deal to do with Jefferson's decision not to follow the precedent set by Washington and Adams. Both these presidents were Democratic adversaries of Jefferson; and that also probably had some effect upon his decision.

Lyon was so bitterly hostile to Adams that, congressman though he was, he was indicted for criminal libel and, failing to pay his fine, was imprisoned in Vermont. As a Democrat of the French school Lyon had the sympathy of Jefferson and his following, and they raised a purse to pay his fine. When Lyon was liberated and returned to congress he refused to take part in returning the thanks of congress to Mr. Adams, and the expulsion proceedings followed.

When Jefferson was elected it is thought his mind was already made up against the "speech" idea, and in his letter to the presiding officers announcing his intention to send a "message in writing," he added that he would follow that custom for the rest of the term. How bitterly Jefferson's attitude was attacked by the time by the federalists of the Washington school is shown in McMaster's "History of America." Lyon, the history says, had borne the peers of congress and the abuse of the federal press. "These men who sneered at Lyon," the history says, "now sneer at Jefferson."

"When a session of congress was about to begin," continues McMaster, "it was the custom of the great soldier (Washington) to meet the two houses in the senate chamber, disclose his sentiments on public affairs in a simple speech and receive in return the respectful assurances that his words and suggestions would be well considered. What could be simpler or more thoroughly republican? But Jefferson has reversed all this, sits in his place, like an eastern prince, hides himself from the public gaze, and bids his secretary carry a note to congress, whom he addresses in the French style of 'fellow citizens.' Might he not at least have said, 'Gentlemen and fellow citizens?'"

Since the days of Thomas Jefferson down to the present time it has been the practice of the different presidents to transmit their messages to congress through an executive clerk. The president's messenger, having in his custody the president's message, has by custom been met at the door of the senate or house, and his presence is announced in the respective bodies by an officer of the house in which he appears.

Had Her Instructions.

Mrs. Subbubs (to neighbor's child)—Oh, this is the dozen of fresh eggs I asked your mother to send over. How much are they, Mary?

The Child—Please'm, it's 40 cents. But mother says if you grumble, it's 85c.

In Washington.

"That new messenger in our department is a chesty mutt."

"Don't be too hard on the guy. He thought for a while that he was going to be ambassador to England."

Soft Words.

Lady—You are the worst looking tramp I ever saw!

Soapy Sam—Madam, it is the precincts of uncommon luviness wot makes me look as 'orrible.

Lady—Jane, give this poor man something to eat.—Sydney Bulletin.

Rushed.

"Why did you break into the house in the middle of the day?" asked the magistrate.

"Well," said the accused, "I had several others to cover that evening."

CAME FROM FARM

Utility Girl Was Also From Country, and Became Wife of Good Customer.

By SUSANNE GLENN.

Lucy Lane was a sort of utility girl at Madam Lorimer's establishment. Most of her time was spent in the back room ripping trimmings from hats that needed altering, or changing the length of garments.

Lucy did not often get a chance to wait on customers. Her face was too thin and colorless to be pretty, and she wore unlovely, serviceable dresses; Madam liked to have everything in her establishment exquisitely sweet and attractive.

But Lucy did not complain. She was only too thankful for the situation as it stood, and wondered why Madame kept her at all. She was too modest to realize the value of her painstaking service.

She was thankful, to, for her miserable little hall-bedroom, because she had always been able to keep her room to herself.

But even with this fund of "thankfulness" at her command, Lucy would have had a hard time if it had not been for her dreams!

When the back room or the hall-bedroom became insufferably hot and breathless, she dreamed about the green grass, the waving trees, the refreshing breezes of her beloved country where she had spent early years of her life.

When the rumble of drays and the crash of cars made her head throb, she dreamed of the drowsy afternoons filled with the droning of bees and crickets, and the croaking of frogs at twilight.

When her fingers were blue with cold, she dreamed of the crackling of fragrant wood fires and the warmth of yellow lamplight.

Then, quite unexpectedly one day, a new impetus was added to them. She was standing near the front door waiting for a dress that needed altering, when a man entered and looked about uncertainly.

The face above his neat, white collar was ruddy from sun and wind, with a white band across the forehead where his hat gave protection. Everything about him, from his fine, steady eyes to his easy, plain suit of gray wool spoke to Lucy of the country, and when their eyes met, she smiled unconsciously, as upon a friend.

"Can you wait on me?" inquired the man, stepping forward.

"One of the other girls will know more about things," suggested Lucy, modestly.

"But I prefer you," he smiled. "You see, I'm not just sure what I do want, and I know you will not laugh at me. It may seem ridiculous, but do you know it is very disconcerting to be laughed at under such circumstances?"

"I promise you not to laugh," said Lucy. "Now tell me what you wish."

"All sorts of things for a baby a year old. Yes, everything, he seems to be about out of everything. Yes, he lives in the country, and needs just everyday things, you know. And not too many white things—his mother is pretty busy!"

Lucy smiled, and made suggestions. The man bought lavishly.

"There, I think that will do," he agreed at last. "I never would have thought about his outgrowing them. Now, a couple of suits for dress-up, and I guess it will do."

Never had Lucy made up a box with greater care. She almost felt like crawling under the cover herself for the sake of getting back to the country.

That evening she was happy thinking about the baby with his store of new things. The autumn wind that rattled the loose frame of her window so dismally would make music in the chimney before which the mother would be trying on the little garments.

To Lucy's delight, the man came again to Madame Lorimer's. She was in the back room bent almost double over a bit of dark sewing in the dim autumn afternoon, but he asked for her, and Madame called her, well pleased.

"It is the little girl this time," he said. "She is four years old and rather small for her age. I wanted to bring her along, but her mother thought it was too cold. I came to you again, because you did so well by me before—the little fellow has looked as fine as a king all winter!"

Lucy flushed with pleasure and excitement while she picked out sensible little rompers and gingham frocks and stout stockings, followed by the dainty white frocks and frilly petticoats dear to every child's heart.

"You had better tell me your name," suggested the man, as he prepared to leave. "I'm liable to have to come again, and I'd like to know whom to ask for. My name is Richard Falkner."

"I used to know of Falkners when I lived in the country," said Lucy, giving her name.

"I suspect, then," said Falkner, "you must belong to the Wayland Corner Lanes!" And they proceeded to get very well acquainted indeed.

Occasionally through the winter Falkner came for something for the two children. Occasionally an old neighbor of Lucy's found the way in, following his directions.

None of this escaped the eagle eye of Madame Lorimer. Could it be there was the making of a saleslady in her plain, little utility girl?

With the New Year, Lucy's pay envelope had an increase sufficient to warrant a prettier gown, and she spent less time in the back room.

Yet Lucy was strangely unhappy. Her dreams of the country brought an unaccountable ache to her heart. She felt a dread of seeing Falkner. His presence had once seemed the only link between her and her old, happy life.

Lucy felt tired, too. Perhaps it was the added responsibility and excitement of the front room.

Month by month her improved appearance spoke of the increase in her wages. But with all her prosperity, the girl's face held the same kind look that made people trust her.

Lucy stood near the front door the night before Easter, watching the weary girls returning from their hasty suppers. The rush for the past week had been almost intolerable.

She did not notice Falkner's entrance, until he spoke, close beside her.

"Good evening. Why, you are so fine, Miss Lane, I hardly knew you!"

Lucy tried to smile as she inquired what he wished.

"Nothing for the children this time. I have decided that their mother ought to have her chance this trip. Don't all the ladies like new bonnets and things at Easter time, Miss Lucy?"

Lucy's courage faltered for an instant. Then she sensibly remembered that she was first of all saleslady for Madame Lorimer!

"I should say that anything you can wear would just about fit her. And you'll just have to go ahead by yourself; I am more at sea than I was with the children's fixings."

The girl mechanically made a selection of serviceable garments that she though suited a busy, country woman.

"Now the 'bonnet,'" she said, smiling.

"Try them on," commanded Falkner admiringly. "But pick out something sober—she isn't a very lively woman any more."

"But she must be a very happy one," exclaimed Lucy, impetuously.

"Why do you think that?"

"How could she help being with two dear little children, and a good home, and—so kind a husband." Her voice trailed off, miserably.

"But that is just exactly what she doesn't have. He is worse than a failure as a husband, if he is my own brother. And her house is about as poor as you can imagine. But she sticks by him for some unaccountable reason. I try to do what I can for her. Why, Lucy, did you think—"

He paused and looked into her flushed, embarrassed face.

"And tell me, dear, did you care?" He crushed her hands in his own, to the immediate peril of the 'sober' little hat she was holding.

"I—I—"

"Listen," he said, in a matter-of-fact voice, "this isn't much of a time or place to tell you what I wish to—but I'm going to risk it.

"Lucy, I came especially to ask you to come home with me. I've dreamed all winter what life would be like with you. Will you marry me, tomorrow?"

She looked deep into his eyes.

"And now," he said with a happy laugh, "let's pick out your Easter bonnet—dear!"

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Mixed Metaphors.

The British house of commons is never so amused as when a member is betrayed, in his enthusiasm, into a mixed metaphor. Mr. Balfour, some time ago, spoke of "an empty theater of unsympathetic auditors," while Lord Curzon remarked that "though not out of the wood, we have a good ship." Sir William Hart Dyke has told how Mr. Lowther "had caught a big fish in his net, and went to the top of the tree with it," while a financial minister assured the commons that "the steps of the government should go hand in hand with the interests of the manufacturer." And it was in the lords that the government was warned that "the constitutional rights of the people were being trampled upon by the mailed hand of authority."

Not for Him.

"Hello there, Mr. Broadway!" hailed Woodleigh as he spied his friend coming out of the theater. "I've been looking for you. I want you to come up to the Adirondacks with me this summer. You know the scenery is simply great!"

"That may be," wearily responded Mr. Broadway, "but what good is the scenery without the chorus?"

Knew He Was Safe.

It was in the office of a frontier hotel wherein a score of fully armed miners and cowboys were sitting about waiting for bedtime. A westerner and a newcomer from "back East" entered. Presently the latter said something about the "gentlemen" present. "Gentlemen!" said the westerner in a loud tone of voice, "with the exception of two or three men present there isn't a gentleman in the room!" The newcomer felt sure something would happen, but when none of the crowd resented the remark he cautiously asked the westerner how he had dared to make such a statement. "Oh, I know every man present would deem himself one of the two or three gentlemen to whom I had referred."

Woman Lumber Boss.

In Harper's Bazar, among "Women Who Achieve" is a portrait of Mary Gregory of Mamariscotta, Me., who is the first woman to have charge of a gang of lumbermen. Mrs. Gregory is the mother of six children, and until a few months ago did all the work of cooking and caring for a gang of 32 woodsmen, besides her own family. Finding that she still had too many idle hours on her hands, she applied for a job as woodchopper. She soon proved herself an expert chopper and sawyer. Last spring, in a contest of skill, she pitted herself against the best two men of the camp. She not only cut more work than either of them, but more than both of them together. On the strength of this victory, the owner of the lumber camps appointed her boss of one of the largest gangs of lumbermen.

Second Collection.

John D. Rockefeller, golfing on the Seabreeze links in the soft air of Florida, said of a contribution he had made to a St. Patrick's day fund: "The gentleman to whom I gave this contribution thanked me and remarked: 'Your generosity is most prompt—and you know the proverb, Bis dat qui dat cito—He gives twice who gives quickly.' 'That is so, I suppose,' I answered, 'that they are apt to give the quick giver another touch on their second round, eh?'"

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1913. NUMBER, 41.

MOORE IS DISMISSED

IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED IN CAMPAIGN TO BECOME SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

ARE INVESTIGATING CHARGES

Wilson Refers Case to Department of Justice for Inquiry—Professor Denies Charges Against Him.

Washington, April 17.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau since 1895 and an appointee of the Cleveland administration, has been summarily removed from office by President Wilson. His resignation recently had been accepted to take effect July 31, but after an investigation of his alleged efforts to become secretary of agriculture in the present cabinet, grave charges of irregularities were preferred and the president withdrew his acceptance of the resignation, dismissing Professor Moore. Later he referred the subject to the department of justice for inquiry.

Secretary Issues Statement.

Secretary Houston of the agricultural department conferred with the president before the removal of Mr. Moore was announced. The secretary then issued the following statement:

"Immediately after the resignation of Professor Moore of the weather bureau was submitted to the president and accepted by him, charges were filed with the secretary of agriculture by responsible men within the service. These charges were of such a grave nature that the secretary of agriculture called upon the department of justice for an investigation.

"The investigation is still under way, but the facts so far secured and laid before the president yesterday were sufficient to warant him in deciding to withdraw his acceptance of Professor Moore's resignation and remove him summarily, which was done yesterday.

"The president also has directed the secretary of agriculture to suspend Charles T. Burns, an employe of the weather bureau, pending a further investigation of his case, and take such disciplinary measures as he may deem necessary with such other employes of the weather bureau as may have been unduly active in using the public service for private ends."

The letter to Secretary Houston directing Mr. Moore's removal was not made public, but it was stated at the White House that it charged such irregularity and misuse of powers as to require the immediate dismissal of the weather bureau chief in the interest of the public service. Unofficially, it was said at the White House that the campaign to make Mr. Moore secretary of agriculture had been extensive; that members of congress in various parts of the country had been canvassed, and that a letter-writing campaign had been conducted among weather bureau employes.

Professor Moore has been a target for attack in congress. A few days ago Representative Fowler of Illinois introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to advise congress regarding the appropriations for official traveling expenses for the weather bureau; what amount of the lump of salaries in the weather bureau was expended for promotions of weather bureau employes during last January and February and the comparative figures for the preceding four years.

Denies Campaign Charges.

Professor Moore has issued a statement declaring that the same influences that attempted to "disgrace and remove Dr. Harvey W. Wiley," were responsible for his removal, and branding as "infamously false," any intimation that he had coerced employes of the weather bureau in supporting him for the secretaryship or that public money had been expended in his candidacy.

Crane May Go to Russia.

Washington, April 17.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago in all likelihood soon will be nominated ambassador to Russia.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, April 17.—Wheat, May, 86¾c; July, 88⅝c. No. 1 northern, 88½c; No. 2 northern, 86½c; No. 1 durum $2; No. 3 corn, 53½c; No. 3 white oats, 32c; barley, malting, 57c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 1 flax, $1.29⅝.

Duluth, April 17.—Wheat, May, 87⅝c; July, 89⅝c.

South St. Paul, April 17.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@8.00; cows, 5.25@7.25; calves, $4.00@8.25; hogs, $8.70@8.80; sheep and lambs, $5.00@5.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000, slow, 5@10c lower than yesterday's average; bulk $8.95@9.05; light, $8.75@9.10; mixed, $8.75@9.05; heavy, $8.55@9; rough, $8.55@8.70; pigs, $6.75@9.

Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; steady to a shade lower; beeves, $7.25@9.10; Texas steers, $6.75@7.90; western, $7@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.10@8.10; cows and heifers, $2.90@8.40; calves, $6.50@8.50.

Travels 3,000 Miles to Friedmann.

Providence, R. I., April 17.—Ending a journey of 3,000 miles, undertaken to enable him to receive treatment for tuberculosis from Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, Judge Alfred W. Cooley, former associate justice of the New Mexico supreme court and a former assistant United States attorney general, arrived here. Mr. Cooley, who has been under treatment at the government sanitarium at Silver City, N. M., came with his wife in the private car of Larz Anderson, recently United States ambassador to Japan.

PRESIDENT WILSON AS A BASEBALL FAN

C HARRIS & EWING

President Wilson throwing out the ball to start the game between the Washington and New York teams of the American league. The picture also shows Vice-President Marshall and some of the members of the president's cabinet.

NO GENERAL EFFECT

ONLY MINOR DISORDERS MARK BELGIAN DEMONSTRATION—INDUSTRIAL POINTS AFFECTED.

280,000 TO 300,000 MEN OUT

Liberal Capitalists Said to Be Contributing to Workmen's Fund—Ten Arrests in Antwerp.

Brussels, April 17.—Out of the welter of contradictory and incomplete figures it is impossible to more than approximate the total number of workmen who have joined the strike throughout Belgium for manhood suffrage.

The Estimates.

Independent estimates place the number between 280,000 and 300,000, although the Socialists who are responsible for the movement, claim 400,000.

Except in the industrial centers the strike has had no apparent effect. The general public has not been inconvenienced, and consequently is not impressed, and, as the strikers generally maintain admirable discipline, they have not alienated the sympathies of the liberal capitalists who are contributing to their fund.

A Large Donation.

The proprietor of a large hotel in Brussels is giving $20,000 weekly, until the strike has been lost or won.

The situation was the subject of debate in the senate which reassembled yesterday. In answer to the attacks of the Liberals and Socialists, the premier said the government was, and is ready to take conciliatory action, but that it has no intention to abdicate before the strike.

Property Damaged.

Liege.—The number of strikers in this district has increased 6,000. Several acts of "sabotage" have been reported, in one instance 16 hoisting machines were thrown down into the coal pits and the buildings and tools damaged.

The owners of the glass works have consented to bank their fires until April 21. If the workers do not return by that date they will let them go out. As it takes a month to relight the fires, this would be a tremendous loss to the strikers.

Growing in Antwerp.

Antwerp.—While the strike is growing here the factories on the outskirts of the town are practically unaffected.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce declared that the strike was a complete failure. The Red Star line has revoked its orders to agents not to accept consignments to Antwerp.

Ten men were arrested for crying "down with Woeste," the clerical Socialist. The dockers came to blows several times and had to be put to work in separate gangs.

Militant Suffragettes Suspected.

London, April 15.—Militant suffragettes were suspected when a milk can filled with gunpowder was found inside the Bank of England. The can, a large one, had a fuse attached, though it was unlighted and was found within a railing occupied by bank employees.

Chicago, April 15.—Elmore Hurst of Rock Island, Ill., who has been offered the post of minister to Denmark by President Wilson, is reported critically ill at his hotel here.

BLACK HILL FORESTS AFIRE

PRINGLE AND MAYO, S. D., ARE THREATENED.

Several Million Feet of the Best Timber in the State Destroyed.

Deadwood, S. D., April 17.—Fanned by a stiff wind that has prevailed throughout the Black Hills for two days, the forest fire 60 miles south of here has already destroyed several million feet of the best timber in the hills and threatens much more. Two entire townships have been burned over and most of the timber is owned by the state, having been secured from the government last summer on a trade and is full grown and healthy.

Last telephone messages from Supervisor Imes, in charge of 250 firefighters stated that the fire was now coming west and was two miles from the town of Pringle and three miles north of Mayo and was eating its way east to the foothills.

It is both a top and ground fire, carrying everything in its path. At the southeast end of the fire district the flames were reported entirely beyond control.

Suprvisor Kelleter of this district sent down all available tools and experienced rangers as the northern hill fires are practically out and is prepared to ship down a special trainload of men if needed.

Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the troops from the Twelfth cavalry at Fort Meade had not arrived, but were expected to relieve the firefighting forces.

Supervisor Imes reported that as far as he could learn the Hazen ranch was the only one destroyed to date, but that several were in immediate danger and ranchers near the fire were all removing their effects.

The total loss will probably be in the neighborhood of $100,000. The fire is eating through a section of the hills that had little snow this winter and is particularly dry. Pringle and Mayo are both small towns on the Burlington railroad, but each is in danger.

D. A. R. Election Being Held.

Washington, April 17.—With the nomination in the continental congress the Daughters of the American Revolution are holding their election today. The names voted on for the president-generalship race are those of Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, popularly known as the "administration candidate;" Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, head of the conservative party and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Memphis, Tenn.

New Union Precipitates Strike.

Milwaukee, April 17. — About 100 members of a newly formed union of architectural and ornamental iron and wire workers precipitated a strike because of the refusal of employers to recognize the union. Four concerns are affected.

Roosevelt and Chiefs Meet.

New York, April 17. — Theodore Roosevelt was in conference with leaders of the National Progressive party from various parts of the country incident to the scheduled meeting of the national executive committee in this city. Included among those who were present were William Flinn of Pennsylvania, Walter E. Brown of Ohio, Mathew Hale of Massachusetts, and Medil McCormick of Illinois. F. P. Gibson held the proxy of Judge Ben Lindsay of Colorado. George W. Perkins presided.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, April 17.—The house organization yesterday failed to head off the senate elections bill which provides for a non-partisan election of members of the legislature. The bill was adopted by a vote of 65 to 48. It has already been passed by the senate and awaits the governor's signature.

Claim Held Too Long.

A technicality is seen by desperate supporters of the Nolan bill and as a basis for the claim that the bill is a law despite the governor's veto. The governor is accused of failing to get his veto back to the house before four legal days had elapsed.

There is no indication at the governor's office to place credence in this claim, but it will be played for all it is worth by those who unearthed the technicality and possibly there will be a mandamus suit or two before the dust of battle settles. The attorney general was appealed to for an opinion, but he informed the Nolan bill backers, who saw him, that they would have to make a formal application for such an opinion.

The fact that the Nolan bill supporters gathered this technicality to their bosoms, and prepared to make their last stand behind it, is taken as an indication of their entire inability to obtain the number of votes necessary to carry the bill over the governor's veto.

Democrats May Present Bill.

Last night witnessed a disastrous break in the ranks of a faction looked to by the Nolanites to support the Nolan bill in return for support of the Minnette bill. The author of the Minnette bill is a Democrat and the Democrats were standing behind him. The Nolanites figured that they could trade votes for the Minette bill for Democratic votes for the Nolan bill.

But last night Democrats, led by Harry F. Weis, senator from Le Seuer, and Albert Pfaender, representative from New Ulm, proposed to introduce a public utilities bill along the line suggested by the governor. They regard this as their golden opportunity to exhibit the progressive spirit.

Two "Blue Sky" Bills.

The senate passed two so-called "blue sky" bills. One of these by Senator Benson affects promoters and stocks of insurance companies only. Such companies and stocks must have the approval of the insurance commissioner.

The other bill by Senator McGrath is designed to regulate securities of every other kind, their issuance and sale. It is comprehensive in its scope and drastic in its prohibitions. It provides that no investment company or broker offer for sale or take subscriptions for stocks, bonds or other securities without first obtaining a permit from the bank examiner. To do this the parties interested are required to pay a filing fee of $25 and make a detailed statement giving full information with regard to the securities.

The penalty for promoting wildcat schemes may be a fine of $10,000 or ten years in the penitentiary.

Governor Eberhart has signed the R. C. Dunn good roads bill and it is now the highway law of the state. It goes into effect at once.

Grain Report Submitted.

The report of the house grain trade investigating committee was submitted to the lower house of the legislature today. The five members of the committee at a meeting agreed on every feature of the report, save one—the recommendation that the board of grain appeals be divorced from the state railroad and warehouse committee. On this feature there is a minority report against it, signed by P. O'Neill and Frank Hopkins. Other committee members are C. N. Bendixen, G. F. Telgen and Martin Schwartz.

Real Direct Election Is Plan.

Senator Haycraft has introduced a bill in the senate providing the machinery for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, in accordance with a constitutional amendment ratified by 36 states.

Tax Classification.

The senate has passed a bill for the classification of property for the purposes of taxation. The house passed a bill for the same purpose some time ago, but the bill passed by the senate is radically different in that it changes the percentages on which property is to be assessed. It is understood that the house will concur in the changes made by the senate.

The senate bill provides that all personal effects, including household goods, wearing apparel, etc., be assessed on a 25 per cent basis. Unplatted lands, general merchandise, livestock, tools, implements, etc., are to be taxed on a basis of 33 1-3 per cent valuation. Platted real estate, city property, etc., is to be assessed on a basis of 40 per cent under the terms of the senate bill. The senate bill placed iron ore on a 50 per cent basis for the purpose of taxation.

St. Paul, April 16.—The Minnette bill, placing all telephone companies under the control of state railroad and warehouse commission, was passed by the senate yesterday afternoon with only six dissenting votes. The house had already passed it.

During the course of the afternoon two senators offered amendments galore. The senate frowned upon them all, however. Senator G. H. Sullivan had many amendments, all of them for the purpose of safe-guarding the bill. Senator Moonan of Waseca had almost as many amendments, all of them for the purpose of giving greater power to the people.

When one of Senator Sullivan's amendments had been turned down, Senator Moonan was ready with one of his. While the arguments on the Moonan amendment were in progress Senator Sullivan was preparing another. And so it went on until past the supper hour. When the final roll was called not a single amendment had been placed on the bill.

7-Senator Bill Recommended.

The house reapportionment committee has recommended the senate seven-senator bill for passage. A motion will then be made to advance it to the calender.

Passage of the measure by the house is predicted. It provides that no county can have more than seven members in the state senate, and, if put into force, would disfranchise thousands of people in Minneapolis. The house will reach the bill Friday or Saturday. Friends of the measure say they have sufficient votes to pass it. It is in the form of a constitutional amendment to be submitted at the next election.

The congressional reapportionment bill was also considered by the committee. It will be put on the calender subject to amendment.

Reduction of Solons Favored.

The house yesterday passed the proposed constitutional amendment offered by G. W. Brown of Glencoe, providing that after 1919 the legislature be made up of 50 senators and 100 house members. Under the new reapportionment bill 67 senators are provided and 126 representatives.

St. Paul, April 15.—Three appropriation bills, carrying disbursements of $17,657,227 have been introduced by the house committee on appropriations and the senate finance committee in both houses. The bills carry the money allowances for the state departments and istitutions for the next two years, also for state aid to public shools, which has been increased by this legislature to more than $3,600,000 for the biennial period, an increase of more than $1,500,000. Other bills appropriating money have already been passed and with those yet to come the appropriations from the state revenue fund for the next two years will fall not far short of $20,000,000.

Estimated Revenue.

Estimated revenue from railroad and other special taxes for the two years is $14,000,000, including a big increase in railroad taxes. All that is appropriated in excess of $14,000,000 will have to be raised by direct levy on the real estate and personal property of the tax payers. As the 1-mill of tax levy raised only about $1,200,000 in taxes, the levy will have to show an increase over two years ago when it was 1.9 mills.

Outside of this will come the 1-mill levy for the state road fund, one mill for state schools and special levies for educational buildings and the new supreme court and historical society building.

Totals carried in the three big appropriation bills, presented today are as follows:

	Years ending July 31, 1914.	July 31, 1915
Educational	$3,426,890	$3,859,125
Departments	2,219,870	2,227,740
Board of control	2,932,000	2,776,600
Totals	$8,578,760	$8,863,465

Immediately available for state departments, $215,002.

The educational bill carries maintenance appropriations as follows:

	1914.	1915
State university	$1,549,800	$1,283,150
Normal schools	371,915	477,500
School aid	1,595,175	2,098,475

Tax Levy to Be 2.3 Mills.

"The tax levy for state revenue purposes will be 2.3 mills as near as we can figure it today," said Senator Frank Clague, chairman of the senate finance committee, just before the big appropriation bills were introduced. "It depends on how much there is of the minor bills and additions, but we figure on a gross appropriation of $21,000,000, of which about $1,000,000 is cared for by the earnings of institutions, leaving about $20,000,000 to be appropriated by the legislature." The levy two years ago was 1.9 mills.

Beggar Is Heir to $6,333.

New York, April 15.—Ernest Submeyer, 56 years old, serving a three-month sentence in the workhouse on Hart Island for mendicancy, is heir to one-third of an estate of $20,000 left by his brother Henry, formerly a grocer of No. 143 Palmetto street, Brooklyn. Judge Crain of general sessions said that if assured Submeyer would receive only the income of the legacy he would grant an appeal for his release. The two brothers came to this country more than 30 years ago.

Twelve Month New York Revival.

New York, April 15.—The Metropolitan Temple at Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, one of the oldest Methodist edifices in the city, has become a national church of the denomination and under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, district superintendent of the New York conference, will be the scene of a twelve months' revival, planned to be the most novel religious experiment undertaken in recent years, if in fact its like has ever been duplicated.

DUNN ROAD BILL EXPLAINED

Changes Made by the New Measure Are Numerous and Important.

The Dunn good roads law codifies, amends and reenacts all the road laws of the state. The changes made are numerous and important. It is proposed here to touch briefly upon their more important features.

The first division of the law relates to the powers and duties of counties, towns and municipalities. It provides that all the state roads shall be constructed, improved and maintained by the counties under rules and regulations made by the state highway commission.

All county roads are to be established, constructed and maintained by the county boards, which may appropriate from the county road and bridge fund such sums as it deems advisable to spend on town roads.

As to Town Roads.

Town roads are to be established, constructed and maintained from the town road and bridge fund, with such aid as the county may extend. The town board may spend money on any road within its limits that has been designated as a state road.

Cities of the fourth class and villages are authorized to assist in the improvement and maintenance of roads beyond their corporate limits in their own or in all adjacent county.

The policy of the bill is that all road and bridge work involving the expenditure of any considerable sum of money shall be done by contract. When such sum is over $500, this is compulsory. Before a contract for a bridge or a road can be let plans and specifications must be filed with the county auditor in the case of a county, or with the town, village or city clerk as the case may require, three weeks prior to the time when the bids are to be opened. In the case of such contracts bids must be advertised for in the local paper for three weeks.

The Second Division.

The second division of the law relates to the apportionment and the organization of the highway commision. The law in this respect is not materially changed. The commission is to investigate and determine the location of road material in the state, investigate laws, hold meetings, report to the governor, and so on. The highway commission may be consulted at any time, and it is made its duty to give adivce, assistance and supervision as may be required, and to render such engineering services as may be necessary.

The state road and bridge fund is to consist of the proceeds of the one mill tax authorized by the adoption of the constitutional amendment at the last election. It is assumed that this will amount to between $1,400,000 and $1,500,000. The expenses of the commission, $150,000 annually, do not come out of this fund, but are a charge upon the general resources of the state. The entire road and bridge fund is to be spent on roads and bridges.

Of this fund not less than one per cent nor more than three per cent can be apportioned to any county, as there are 86 counties in the state. This will leave 14 per cent of the fund to be apportioned among the larger counties, or to be expended in counties where the need of help is greatest. Assuming the fund to be next year $1,500,000, the least any county would receive would be $15,000, the most, $45,000. Of the fund $210,000 would remain to be expended at the discretion of the highway commission.

Much Criticism Here.

This division is criticised more than anything else in the bill. It is defended on the ground that all counties share in the state aid liberally, and on the further ground that it would be unwise to leave, say half the fund or more to be expended at the discretion of the highway commission. It would leave the door wide open for administrative extravagance. It would put in the hands of a governor who might want to use the fund to serve political ends a lever which might be used to the public detriment in case he brought influence to bear on the commission to apportion the money to serve political ends. As it is now the counties will have the handling of the bulk of the road money themselves, and the commission will have to husband the resources at its command to meet the demands made upon it.

Assuming then that the allotment of state has been made as above indicated, the law proceeds to direct how the money shall be spent. One fifth, or 20 per cent, of the allotment to each county is to be used for the maintenance of state roads and bridges therein. Not more than one-quarter, or 25 per cent, of the remainder may be expended on county roads. The rest is to be spent in state road construction.

Overseer Discontinued.

The office of the district road overseer is done away with. Each town is to constitute a road district. "The town board shall appoint a competent road builder as overseer for the entire town, who shall have charge, under the supervision of the town board of the construction of all town roads and the maintenance and repair of all town and county roads in the town. The overseer is authorized to appoint such assistants as are necessary. His compensation is not to be more than $3.00 a day.

In the larger and more populous counties to secure any given sum as state aid, the county must itself raise an equal amount. In case its taxable property is less than $5,000,000, the state will pay 80 per cent if the county raises 20 per cent of the sum to be expended. From $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 the state's proportion is 70 per cent; from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, 60 per cent.

The law, with regard to the designation of state roads, is changed to give the people more voice in the matter. Such roads may be disignated by the county board, provided the consent of the highway commission is secured. Under the old law the matter was in the hands of the highway commission.

An Important Change.

An important change is the law governing state roads provides that any village or city of the fourth class may, with the consent of the highway commission, designate a street as a state road, providing such street will constitute a connecting link with parts of a state road leading into and out of such city or village. State aid may be given for work on such street not to exceed $1,500 a mile, the state paying half the cost, and the municipality half.

Assistant engineers are to be appointed under civil service rules to supervise road work in each county. Their services will be available for all road work, but it is not made compulsory to consult them, except where state roads are concerned. They supervise all state construction.

Provision is made in the law for the construction of roads established by judicial proceedings, regulating the appointment of commissioners, hearings, trials, and so on; also with respect to mony which may be spent on roads in an adjoining county, which, however, must not exceed $20,000.

Authority is given to issue bonds for road purposes. Such bonds cannot be issued by the county board of its own motion, however. First, they must be voted by the people at a general or special election to be held on the petition of fifty freeholders. Bonds so issued may run 20 years, and bear not to exceed 6 per cent. They must not be sold for less than par.

Road and Bridge Tax.

Besides the one mill state tax referred to above the county is authorized to levy a road and bridge tax not to exceed 3 mills. The township supervisors may also vote a road tax, in their case not to exceed 15 mills. After the annual town meeting, in case of emergency, as where roads or bridges are washed out by flood, the town may levy another tax not to exceed five mills to make necessary repairs.

There still remains to be mentioned another tax levy—this time a compulsory one, namely: the dragging tax. This is a tax of one mill on all taxable property, to be levied by the county auditor. The proceeds of this tax levy are to be kept in a separate fund, to be known as the "Dragging Fund," and to be expended by the town board "only for the expense of procuring a suitable number of drags and dragging the roads of the town.

In connection with the provisions for this fund the town board is directed to enter into contracts for dragging the town roads, giving preference to the main traveled road, and roads constituting mail routes, the contract price not to exceed $1.00 for each mile of road dragged.

Road taxes hereafter of whatever kind are to be paid in cash. The old system of commutation by labor is abolished.

The old road law authorized the acquisition of gravel beds by condemnation. The Dunn law extends this to include deposits of any kind of material suitable to be used in the construction or repair of roads.

It is made unlawful to obstruct any public highway, or dig holes in them or secure earth, gravel or rock from them, or to obstruct or damage any ditch by the side of the road. These offenses are punishable as misdemeanors.

A "Good Roades" Day.

The third Tuesday in June in each year is designated as "Good Roads Day," and the governor shall annually, on or before the first day of June, by public proclamation, request the people of the state to contribute labor, material or money toward the improvement of public highways in their respective communities upon that day.

Town boards are required to keep all highways in a passable condition in winter time. Men and teams may be employed by the road overseer to remove the snow. The town board may provide for the erection of snow fences when desirable.

It is expressly provided in the Dunn law that it shall not be interpreted to repeal any of the provisions of the Elwell law, which authorizes the assessment of adjacent lands to raise funds to improve the public highways.

Car Ferry Braves the Ice.

Marinet, Wis., April 12.—Ann Arbor car ferry has just arrived at Menominie on the first trip of the season. Although Green Bay is covered with ice, the big boat had no trouble in forcing her way across. Regular trips to Menominie will be made from now on.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury department will deposit $2,000,000 in the national banks of Dayton, O., to relieve the money shortage resulting from the flood, accepting government, state, city and county bonds as security.

Setting aside precedents of more than a century, President Wilson appeared in the halls of congress to deliver his first executive message in person. He had announced to democratic congressional leaders that he would go to the floor of the house when it convened and there give that body his views on the tariff.

A bill introduced by Representative Prouty of Iowa, would provide national banks with over half a billion dollars of emergency currency, and in Judge Prouty's opinion absolutely prevent a panic. He says it has the approval of treasury experts with whom he has consulted.

New currency reform bills have been introduced in the house by Representative Prouty of Iowa, Nelson of Wisconsin and Palmer of Pennsylvania. Congress now has before it nearly a dozen bills, covering all branches of banking and currency reform, but none of these bear the indorsement of the official committees of the two houses or of President Wilson.

GENERAL.

Three attempts are believed to have been made within the last ten days to burn the Young Men's Christian association building at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Addison C. Brown, from 1881 to 1901 judge of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, died at his home in New York of paralysis.

Fumes from a vat of boiling bluing suffocated William Woertz in Chicago and overcome three of his fellow employes, who are not expected to recover.

By blowing his own breath into the lungs of a baby for forty minutes, Dr. Benedict Williams of Bellevue hospital, New York, saved the youngster's life.

Mary Webb, 19 years old, sister of Robert Webb, the most daring of the automobile bandits who terrorized Chicago last winter, will enter a convent as atonement for the crimes of her brother.

The Canadian Pacific railway has announced that it will soon begin construction of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse pass in the Rock mountains and will be sixteen miles long, costing $14,000,000.

The average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 80.6 last year, 83.3 in 1911 and 86.3 the ten-year average. There was a decline of 1.6 points from December to April 1, compared with an average decline of 3.6 in the past ten years.

After having hung in an isolated colonial mansion of Maryland for more than a century, a portrait of George Washington, painted in 1794 or 1795, by Gilbert Stuart, has been sold to a wealthy New York collector. The price paid is said to have been between $15,000 and $20,000.

Labor unions the country over have focused their attention and efforts on Sioux City, Ia., to make it a closed shop town, asserts C. R. Dott, secretary of the Sioux City Industrial association, an organization of business men having for its purpose the opposition of this movement.

Twelve persons were injured, none fatally, when two coaches and the mail car on northbound passenger train No. 10, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, left the tracks and turned over two miles north of Lockwood, Mo. Spreading rails was the cause.

Hundreds of corporations will be relieved from paying the federal corporation tax by a decision of the supreme court to the effect that corporations leasing all their property and having no income except that yielded by the lease, are not "doing business" and therefore are not subject to the tax.

Hundreds of Turkish soldiers who survived the siege of Adrianople are dying of exhaustion, dysentery and cholera in the concentration camp in that city, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Chicago's share of the net earnings of the street railway companies for 1912 totals $2,529,902. This is an increase of 35.2 per cent over 1911.

Two sailors of the United States cruiser California were killed and three others wounded in a street fight at Mazatlan, a Pacific coast port in Mexico.

Failure has overtaken the German Arctic expedition under Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz. Most of the members are believed to have died on the ice from the exposure and scurvy, and the commander-in-chief is missing.

The last hope of the socialists of Brussels of intervention by the king to prevent the great general strike called to enforce the granting by the government of manhood suffrage now appears to have disappeared. It is pointed out that such action in the existing circumstances would be unconstitutional.

The Citizens State bank at Priest, Idaho, was robbed of $2,00‸.

Woman suffrage was defeated in a recent election in Michigan.

Hot Springs, Ark., suffered $50,000 damage recently from the worst flood in years.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution has just closed in Washington.

Angered because the police have arrested her twice on charges of vagrancy, Clyda Bosley, formerly a school teacher of Des Moines, Ia., has gone on a hunger strike at the city workhouse at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company was fined $10,000 by Federal Judge Carpenter in Chicago for violating the law prohibiting the working of employes more than sixteen consecutive hours.

Four soldiers of the Fourteenth cavalry who have been held under arrest at Fort Clark, Tex., since November 9 last on a murder charge, will be turned over to the Texas courts for trial.

The Presbyterian parsonage at Toledo, Ill., was dynamited recently. The Rev. W. H. Wilson and his wife, who were in the house at the time, escaped with slight bruises. Wilson has been a vigorous foe of saloons.

As a result of the heavy rains in the upper part of the Missouri river valley, principally in South Dakota, the river is rising at Kansas City, and will continue to rise for the next four or five days. A flood there is improbable, according to the observer.

Militant suffragists who destroy property should be placed in insane asylums instead of jails, as their actions indicate nervous derangement. This statement is made in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical association, Chicago.

The Minnesota house passed the workmen's compensation bill already passed by the senate, providing $10 a week benefit for workmen disabled while performing their duty. The bill now goes to the governor for his signature.

An earthquake lasting several seconds was experienced at Salt Lake City recently. Telephone operators on the fifth floor of the Telephone building reported that their transmitters were rocked by the force of the shock.

Great Britain has no intention of following the lead of Washington in recognizing the Republic of China, the house of commons was informed by Francis Dykke Acland, parliamentary under secretary of foreign affairs, speaking on behalf of the foreign office.

The little kingdom of Montenegro has thrown down the gauntlet to the six great powers. She declines to yield to the demand of the powers to abandon her attempts to gain possession of Scutari, and has officially announced that "there will be no departure from an attitude which conforms to the necessities of the state of war existing between the allies and Turkey."

Direct election of United States senators by the people was authorized and made compulsory when the Connecticut legislature ratified the constitutional amendment submitted by congress less than a year ago. The situation that results througnout the country, where many legislatures have adjurned until 1915 is such as to leave confusion in the minds of members of the senate as to how the early steps toward direct election of senators will be carried out.

Twenty passengers were killed and forty injured in a wreck on the Mexican Central railway near Tula, state of Hidalgo, because the engineer yielded to the importunities of the passengers. The engineer, fearing to run into rebels, was moving cautiously. The passengers also were apprehensive, but believing that greater safety lay in greater speed, induced the conductor and engineer to run faster. The train was ditched on a curve.

Basing their figures on reports received from their field agents throughout the Ohio flood districts, officials of the Red Cross society, who have been placed in charge of the relief work in that state issued a statement estimating that 454 persons lost their lives during the last weeks floods. Although eleven days have elapsed since the flood swept the west side of Columbus, 25,000 persons were still being cared for at relief stations. The number of bodies recovered totals eighty-six, and there had been no accounting for many persons who are still listed as missing.

Seven persons are dead and fifteen were injured as the result of the derailment of an excursion train on the Montreal-Chambly branch of the Central Vermont railway, about four and a half miles out of St. Lambert, Canada. The train was carrying about 700 passengers, who had taken advantage of the free trip given by a real estate firm to prospective purchasers of lots at Albani subdivision, and was returning to Montreal at a speed of between twenty and thirty miles an hour, when from some cause as yet unknown the engine and the first three coaches left the track.

Just before inspection drill, Lieutenant Bahagdin, N. Y. N. G., had his quartermaster sergeant sworn in as a deputy sheriff.

The British government intends after conclusion of the Balkan war, to approach Germany with a definite plan to stop the naval ship building programs of the two countries during the fiscal year 1914-15.

SPORT.

Boston defeated New York in the first game of the season at New York before a big crowd by a score of 8 to 0.

One person was killed in a wreck of a Union Pacific train near Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

The New York Nationals easily defeated the Baltimore Internationals 12 to 3.

The railway strike is becoming general throughout the whole of Australia and has assumed serious proportions. Passenger service is seriously curtailed.

Batting two Kansas City pitchers hard and taking advantage of two errors, the Pittsburg National league baseball club administered a 14 to 1 defeat to Kansas City players.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Sluices of the Assouan Dam

The completed Assouan dam on the Nile is one of the most important and daring works of modern engineering recently brought to a successful issue. The design of the work and the site chosen for it are both due to Sir William Willcocks, and the work from first to last has been carried out by British engineers and British contractors. As at first completed in 1902 the dam had a height of 114 feet. So successful was it in operation that it was determined to raise the dam by 15 feet. This work was begun in 1907. The previous water storage capacity of the dam was 1,000 million cubic meters. It now amounts to 2,300 million cubic meters.

DOG THAT WAS AT THE POLE

This is "Obersten," the last survivor of the sturdy dogs that attained the south pole in company with Capt. Roald Amundsen.

SEE PROCESS OF DIGESTION

Fred C. Vicek, who for sixteen years has swallowed no food, is giving aid to science through observation of his digestive process, according to Prof. A. J. Carlson, assistant in the department of physiology at the University of Chicago.

By means of a glass tube through which an electric light is introduced into the man's stomach, Dr. Carlson says he has been able to observe and even photograph the food at every stage during the process of digestion.

Since he was 11 years old Vicek has taken food through a tube leading from the abdomen into the stomach, the esophagus having been completely closed when he swallowed a strong solution. The man was found working at his trade as a barber several months ago.

Although it was intended that only liquids should be taken through the tube, Vicek developed an appetite for meats and vegetables, and after masticating them successfully, introduced them into the stomach through the tube.

GREATEST OF HOUSE-HUNTERS

Lecturing on marine biology at the Royal Photographic society's exhibition, F. Martin Duncan said recently that the greatest house-hunter in creation was the hermit crab. It was never satisfied with its whelk-shell, and was continually abandoning it for another. It was an amusing sight, on placing a couple of these crabs in an aquarium, in which they had a selection of whelk-shells, to watch the manner in which they changed their quarters, tenanting each of the shells in turn. If only two whelk-shells were available, the two crabs engaged in a fight, and the victor entered the vanquished one's shell, while the evicted tenant had to be content with the discarded shell of the victor. But within a quarter of an hour the victor would grow dissatisfied with his new shell, and would renew hostilities for the possession of his old quarters.

WROTE SIX HUNDRED LETTERS

For four years Dr. Henry T. Goodwin of Stapleton, Staten Island, received several letters weekly from Miss Mary G. Screamer, also of Stapleton and a public school teacher. The doctor first met Miss Screamer four years ago, when the teacher ran part of a needle into one of her fingers and asked him to extract it. He did so, and several days later received a letter from Miss Screamer. She asked the physician to send her back the part of the needle she had run into her finger. Dr. Goodwin, wondering at the request, complied. From that day on, he testifies, he received a letter from his patient nearly every day for three years, when she stopped for a time, and then the deluge broke again. When the physician recently received a letter telling him "the time had come," he thought it time to call a halt and he appealed to the court for an injunction.

CURIOUS TOWERS OF CHINA

The Chinese for ages back have been great road builders in stone. The wall surrounding China is not only one of the wonders of the world from a scenic standpoint, but it is likewise a huge engineering undertaking. China has many curious stone towers scattered throughout the country. In some of these structures, built presumably for defensive purposes and idol-worship centuries ago, the architectural features are attractive, and the masonry is marvelously carried out. The floor and foundations, as in the case of the towers themselves, are of solid stone, and the winds and storms of hundreds of years have not swayed the high mass of material out of plumb, so there are, so far as recorded, no leaning towers in China. Somehow on many of these old structures vegetation finds soil enough to sprout in, regardless of the fact that the eyesight reveals nothing but crumbling stone and mortar.

LIME ATE LIFE'S SAVINGS

Sobbing as she approached the window of a Stockton (Cal.) bank, Mrs. Gruesky handed the cashier a bundle of roled paper dripping wet and bleached white, which she explained was all that was left of her life savings of $1,200. The woman explained that she had the money in a bag and that her little child dropped it into a bucket of chloride of lime, where it lay two days before being discovered.

SHOWER OF GRANDCHILDREN

To be made a grandmother five times in one night is the unique distinction of George W. Rainter, a Franklin county (Arkansas) farmer. Girls were born to two of his daughters-in-law within the same hour, while three daughters gave birth to sons within the next three hours.

NOTED MEN WHO SAW GHOSTS

Goethe states that he one day saw the exact counterpart of himself coming towards him. Pope saw an arm apparently come through the wall, and made inquiries after its owner. Byron often received visits from a spectre, but he knew it to be a creation of imagination. Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in a clear voice, though she was at the time in another city.

Count Emanuel Swendenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit-world. Loyola, lying wounded during the siege of Pampeluna, saw the Virgin, who encouraged him to prosecute his mission. Sir Joshua Reynolds, leaving his house, thought the lamps were trees, and the men and women bushes, agitated by the breeze. Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on his couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman appear, who told him he would become the greatest man in England. Ben Jonson spent the watches of the night an interested spectator of a crowd of Tartars, Turks, and Roman Catholics, who rose up and fought round his arm chair till sunrise.

Benvenuto Cellini, imprisoned at Rome, resolved to free himself by self-destruction, but was deterred by the apparition of a woman of wonderous beauty, whose reproaches turned him from his purpose. Napoleon once called attention to a bright star he believed he saw shining in his room, and said, "It has never deserted me. I see it on the occasion of every great event, urginb meonward. It is my unfailing omen of success."

CATHEDRAL ONCE A MOSQUE

Among the cathedral cities of Europe Cordova, Spain, is one of the most interesting. In medieval times it was the capital of a Moorish caliphate and its great cathedral was originally a mosque, which was begun in 770. This view of the interior shows what is known as the "captives' column."

WEARS WIFE'S BODY IN RING

An ingenious method of disposing of the ashes of a cremated body was recorded in London. After a woman had been cremated the husband took the ashes to a chemist for the purpose of extracting the iron, which he is now wearing set in his ring as one would wear a diamond.

The amount of iron in a human body, according to the statement of a well-known analytical chemist, is at best very small—a matter of grains—and it varies very much according to the state of health. Anemic people have very slight traces of iron in their bodies, but in normal persons there is enough to use, as it has been used, in place of a stone in a ring.

The London Cremation company has knowledge of the case of a well-known woman who always carried the ashes of her late husband about with her, and gave instructions that, when her end came, her body was to be cremated and the ashes mixed with those of her husband. With the growth in the number of cremation cases it is becoming quite a usual practice to have the ashes compressed into a small tablet, with a short inscription stamped upon it.

Praying for More Sardines

Sardine fishing is one of the chief industries of Brittany, France. To such an extent have the fishermen depleted the waters of this little fish, that many of the sardine canneries have been compelled to close, and as a result, the fisher folk are suffering great hardships. Native women and children of Brittany are here shown praying before the statue of Christ, in front of the chapel of Loch-Christ, for a plentiful supply of sardines.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Keep the barns dry.

Feed cattle with regularity.

Calves should have daily outdoor exercise.

Soak parsley seed over night in lukewarm water.

The hog may have faults, but he never squeals on you.

Slow the first mile of an all day's trip; then crowd along.

Sweet corn planted every two weeks will give a long succession.

It is just as necessary to fit a collar to a horse as it is to fit a shoe to the foot.

Our American breeds fatten very readily, making them ideal market poultry.

Farmers ought to take a lesson from the rooster that crows his respects to the silo.

Sheep generally sell to the best advantage when the bunch is uniform as possible.

Two parts oats and one of bran make a well balanced ration for pregnant ewes.

All dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

Oilmeal is greatly relished by lambs and helps greatly in obtaining a fine finish for the market.

A well kept garden is a joy forever, because it can be made to yield good eating the year around.

A 100-egg hen can no more lay 200 eggs in a year than an incubator can hatch 100 chicks from 50 eggs.

A man cannot work on boiled turnips alone; neither can a horse work on a diet of straw and fodder.

Sheep at six years of age generally lose their teeth; hence they should be fattened and sold before this period.

Well-managed poultry is preferable to farm crops, in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

Begin to fight vermin with the departure of the winter's snows. They will always be ready and waiting for long.

Oat straw that is free from mold makes an excellent winter forage for mules, young cattle and boarding horses.

Aside from plenty of good food, the cardinal wants of the dairy barn are good light, fresh air, cleanliness and warmth.

When a bird becomes ill, separate it from the rest of the flock. By doing so the spread of an infectious disease may be averted.

Whether well fed in stables or not, cows like something to pick on through the day and corn fodder is good for this purpose.

Always tie your team or put them in a barn when you go to town. It is much cheaper than having to buy a new harness and wagon.

The natural color of butter is due to the following factors: Breed, feed and period of lactation. Study these factors in handling your herd.

Putting oilmeal, corn meal or other ground feed in the calves' milk is a good way to give them indigestion or constipate them. It is best to feed it dry.

The demand for good draft horses in nearly every state is better than ever before, and sound, well-formed animals bring from $200 to $400 each.

Are you testing your seed for germinating qualities? It is a simple matter, and the state experiment station will send you full directions for doing it at home.

The feeding of the calf should be uniform and regular. Do not feed liberally today and starve the calf tomorrow and expect it to make the gains it would under the proper care.

Men who are inexperienced in alfalfa growing should have forced on their attention the important lesson that it pays well to put a little labor on the surface after removing each crop.

Fresh poultry manure, at present values of fertilizers, would be worth 60c per 100 pounds. Figures from different experiment stations would give the product from 25 hens, for the winter season of six months, as 875 pounds.

Eggs intended for incubation should never be subjected to a temperature below 40 degrees for any length of time, as the germ will become chilled and die. Keep the eggs in a temperature ranging from 45 to 60 degrees until wanted for incubation. Never handle them with greasy hands, as the grease closes up the pores in the shell.

Prune a little every year.

Wash the separator thoroughly.

Feed the chicks little and often.

Never make a young horse pull all it can.

Plant an abundance of beets to allow for greens.

Let's not forget to whitewash the hen house this spring.

There's more in the care of your fowls than in the breed.

The older the egg the less is that sweet, rich flavor noticeable.

Measure out your grain according to the work your horses are doing.

A good horse poorly cared for rarely sells for what he really is worth.

With the growing pigs thrift, not hunger, should prompt to exercise.

The success of the dairy farm depends upon the "man behind the cows."

Butter is usually good or bad according to the process by which it is made.

A cross bred male cannot be relied upon for producing uniform offspring.

There is no profit in keeping a pig or any other animal when there is no gain.

Are the cows paying for the feed they consume? If not, there are those that will.

Never feed dusty feed if you can avoid it, but if you do, sprinkle it with water before feeding.

Sand that will grow good crops of clover will grow, or can be made to grow almost anything.

In butter-making use salt that will dissolve readily, otherwise your butter is likely to be gritty.

The cow that gives the most milk when fresh is not always the best milker in a year's time.

The dairy cows, especially, will greatly relish and do well on the odd turnips, bets and cabbage.

One way of increasing profits in dairy farming is to cut down the herd to the actual profit makers.

When you breed full bloods, grades or native stock, never use an imperfect animal for breeding purposes.

The only successful hen house is the open front—one that has at least one-third of the south side entirely open.

Four quarts of good oats, mixed with warm water, make a fine feed for the cow just after the new calf comes.

On the farm, as in other business, never undertake more than you can do at the right time and in the proper manner.

Where hard coal is burned the cinders may be saved and substituted for grit. They are not half bad for this purpose.

The difficulties in the way of making good butter may all be overcome, and good butter will always find a remunerative market.

One reason why separators do not always do good work is because they are not set up right. Look well to that in the very beginning.

By actual experiment it has been found that by feeding alfalfa hay with corn the cost of fattening pigs has been decreased about one-half.

Cow-testing associations are being organized in many neighborhoods. Dairymen are beginning to see the wastefulness of working in the dark.

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of the horse, and largely caused by improper food and working horses on a full stomach.

A good pasture is the foundation stone of successful hog raising, and it is as a pasture for swine that alfalfa is utilized to the best advantage.

Horses should never be made to eat moldy hay, as nothing is worse in leading to worrying, whistling, and other derangements of the wind.

Skim milk, when fed in connection with grain, makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but practically so during the earlier period.

The farming business is getting to be a big proposition. Farm life of today means more than the daily round of chores, with the long, idle winter spent reading the almanac.

From the fact that so many good mares are raising mule colts, and so many fine stallions have been converted into carriage horses of the heavy harness type, a veritable horse famine is close at hand.

Have you planned to let the small boy of the family have at least one acre of land to plant and care for, with the privilege of using the money he may make from the products as he may wish? Try it. The plan has paid with others and it ought to do well on your farm.

"What is a mature pullet?" some one has asked. Some would say, one that was laying. This is hardly a safe guide, as pullets often lay when five or six months of age. A pullet may safely be considered mature, when nine months of age and over. The nearer they are to a year old and over the better they are for breeders.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Quite English, Old Top, Under the Dome of Capitol

WASHINGTON.—"We are going to be quite English, old top," remarked a western statesman as he lighted his corncob pipe and chunked up the wood fire in one of the old committee rooms in the capitol the other morning. "I see by the public prints that there are a number of innovations in parliamentary practice before us, with some changes in habitat. Yep, that's the word, though I don't know that the feller out in Pike county can parse it.

"There's this here installation of benches in the house instead of desks that kind o' interests my bucolic mind. Those old desks were mighty convenient to h'ist a foot on when you had that weary spring feeling. Then you could keep a plug of tobacco, and a jackknife and a whole lot of things in there as well as a big red apple and a sandwich brought from home in your coat-tail pocket.

"Hereafter we are to come into the hall and pick out any bench that's vacant and nigh to the front; deposit our silk hats—for of course, we will have to wear stovepipes—on the floor, and keep a close eye on it lest your neighbor in a moment of absent-mindedness mistake its object. Then we sit bolt upright and wait for things to happen, looking very owlish and wise meanwhile.

"There won't be any leters to write no papers to read while some fellow is making the welkin ring with oratory for home consumption. And it's going to be in the spring of the year, too, and fishing time. Why, it will be just like sitting in school and listening to the bees humming outside and the yallerhammers calling.

"I suppose we will be referred to as 'the benches on the right' and the 'benches on the left.' I don't know what kind of benches Cooper and Lenroot and them Republican insurgents will be. Maybe they will fall between two stools. Maybe, too, we will have a bell as they do in the French parliament, instead of a gavel, to call us to order.

"Wonder if the sergeant-at-arms when he parades the mace will have to wear knee breeches and be called the gentleman usher of the black rod. I hear that it is the thing in England to serve awfternoon tea somewhere in the parliament building. Is that so?

"Well, we've got a fine terrace outside, swept by the breezes from the Anacosta flats, Buzzards point and the James creek canal, and we might have four o'clock tea out there. I think it would be a fine society note: 'And Judge Rucker of Missouri poured.'"

Virginia's "Honeymoon Special" Arrived on Time

THE "Honeymoon Special," having on board 18 happy young men and a like number of young women with avowed matrimonial intent, reached Washington the other afternoon from Richmond, Va. As has been the case for the last ten years, the "special" was in charge of Mrs. J. R. Gill of the Virginia capital. A sight-seeing automobile met the party at Union station and conveyed the members to their hotel. Mrs. Gill explained that one couple could not wait until the capital was reached to have the nuptial knot tied, but absented themselves long enough to be made man and wife before the train left Richmond.

"We did very nicely today," said Mrs. Gill. "Six couples visited the marriage license clerk in Washington and were joined together in wedlock. They were somewhat shy, however, and I could not learn their names."

The clerk's record discloses that the following Virginia couples received licenses to wed:

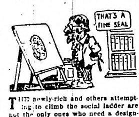
Tracy H. Barr of Lynchburg and Anna E. Canter of Waynesboro; Bernard W. Jenkins and Eleanor Baker, both of Fredericksburg; William E. Watkins and Bessie G. Thompson, both of Quinton; Victor Leon Meyers and Georgia Louise Russell, both of Paconian Springs; Leroy Hughes and Maud Granger, both of Richmond, and Matt H. Royal of Chenen and Lillian R. Mayer of Claysville. These were undoubtedly on board the matrimonial train.

"Eighteen is merely the number who have stated their intention of getting married on this trip," said Mrs. Gill. "But I expect as many more will leave Washington as safely tied together as licenses and ministers can tie them. I believe in matrimony for every one and I believe that divorces are just mistakes which will occur in any perfectly proper plan. My idea is to let young people marry and nine out of ten will stay married."

Mrs. Gill's party remained at the capital sightseeing for several days when the "Honeymoon Special" departed for Richmond.

Mrs. Gill is not a matrimonial agent but is matron of the Richmond Male Orphan asylum. The proceeds of her yearly excursions to the capital are devoted to the maintenance of this institution.

"Uncle Sam" Has a High Salaried Seal Maker



THE newly-rich and others attempting to climb the social ladder are not the only ones who need a designer of coats-of-arms. Witness the fact that Uncle Sam needs one himself, and needs him so bad that he pays him a great big salary and gives him an office in the magnificent $7,000,000 marble and gold library of congress. Uncle Sam's official heraldist is Gaillard Hunt, and he is one of the best heraldists extant. He has an international reputation as a historian, and has written lots of books on all kinds of historical subjects that students of history buy when they want to find out just how some important historical event happened.

Whenever the government wants a new seal for one of its bureaus or for some new territorial possession, an official calls Hunt up over the telephone, and tells him it's a rush job. Whereupon Heraldist Hunt buckles right down to work and turns out a new-fangled seal that everybody gazes at admiringly, and tells about its history, and how it happened to be that way.

The coat-of-arms of Porto Rico was designed by Mr. Hunt. He also designed the coat-of-arms of the Philippine islands. Again, he is the one who designed the seal of the department of commerce and labor, said by experts to be at once the most simple and most symbolically striking of all those used by the government. And, finally, it was he who designed the gorgeous combined seal and coat-of-arms of the new Panama canal zone. All of which goes to show that he earns his salary.

Besides the seals mentioned, Mr. Hunt has designed innumerable other seals during his 25 years' devotion to this subject. And he has spent a great part of those 25 years prosecuting a search for the great seal of the Confederacy, which disappeared during the siege of Richmond. Only a short time ago the search ended and the great seal is now one of the most prized possessions of the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

Congressman Murdock's String of "Gold" Beads

THEY'RE BRASS
?

VICTOR MURDOCK, the Kansas insurgent congressman, not long ago toured Mexico with a party of newspaper men from the states, he being a pencil pusher when not working at politics. In Tehuantepec, an Indian village on the narrow neck in southern Mexico, he one day wrangled with a native woman for an hour and finally induced her to sell him for eight dollars a string of gold beads for which she had originally asked twelve. He didn't need the money, but he had a lot of fun out of the native woman.

Having finally made the purchase he was inordinately proud of his beads, for, it was alleged, the gold for them had been mined from the deposits owned by those Indians and the beads had been fashioned by their own workmen.

When the party approached the Texas border the majority of its members showed little disposition to produce the various trinkets they had purchased, but Congressman Murdock, having had a hand in framing the tariff laws, insisted on declaring everything he had and paying duty on it.

He had shown his opals and blankets and silks to the authorities and had been soaked good and hard for them because of the annoyance of collecting on such small things. Finally he dug up the beads from a vest pocket.

"That's all right," said the customs official, wearily.

"But I want to pay duty on the beads," insisted Murdock. "The schedule—"

"That's all right," again pleaded the agent.

"On an ad valorem basis," continued Murdock, "I should pay—"

"It's all right, I tell you," cried the agent. "You got 'em in Tehuantepec, you paid eight dollars, but their value is nothing! They are brass!"

Murdock subsided.

Playing Safe.

Father—That young man of yours has more brains than I gave him credit for.

Daughter—Oh, papa, you don't really mean it?

Father—Yes; instead of coming to see me he called me up on the telephone.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

PRAISE SOX PITCHERS

Comiskey Says Twirlers Are Showing Better Form.

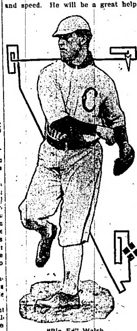
Big Ed Walsh Is Sure of Good Season, While Scott and White Have Old Cunning—Joe Benz Is Like a New Man.

Prediction that the Chicago American league baseball team will have a strong pitching staff this year is made by President Comiskey. He believes the twirlers now being seasoned are showing better form than in previous years, all of which is attributed to the spring work at Paso Robles.

"There is no need to tell the fans how good Ed Walsh is going to be because they realize that he has no equal in baseball," was the way Mr. Comiskey started out in speaking of the White Sox staff. "Ed is in perfect physical condition and his manner of caring for himself during the idle winter months always assures a good season for the big fellow. He is good for ten years to come. Nobody knows how much I think of him and how proud I am of such men as his type. I would not be surprised to see him make his best record the coming season.

"Another thing which is encouraging to me is the way Jim Scott has been going on the coast. I want to go on record as saying that Jimmie is back to his best form and he will be a great support to the team. I expect him to have his best year barring a return of his ailment, of which he now seems to be entirely free.

"Doc White is making a better showing than he did last year at this time. He has all his old-time cunning and speed. He will be a great help to the club and will be ready to take his turn as soon as the season opens. Benz is going great guns. He looks like a new man. I was surprised to see the way he worked. Cal tells me he expects wonderful things of him. Lange and Cicotte never were early season pitchers, but they are just beginning to show their real value.



"Big Ed" Walsh.

"Manager Callahan believes he has a great find in Clarence Smith, the youngster from Birmingham. The young fellow will be given a thorough trial and it looks now as if he might be one of the regulars. Phil Douglas one of the tallest twirlers in the game, standing 6 feet 4 inches, also looks good to me. Mogridge has improved greatly and Cal will in all probability carry him the full season. His work on the coast insures him a place in major league baseball.

Double Squeeze Play.

The double squeeze play is Connie Mack's latest. Playing against San Antonio, Collins was on third and Strunk on second. Barry laid down a bunt. Collins scored, easily, while Barry was being thrown out, and Strunk, having taken a tremendous flying lead, came home all the way from second after Collins, so great was his burst of speed.

Ernie Johnson Wins Game.

Ernie Johnson, the Sox discard, played his first game with Los Angeles and won a place in the hearts of the coast fans by driving in the winning run for the Angels in the eleventh inning, beating the Sox out. The final score was 3 to 2. Ernie sent the winning count over the plate by means of a sacrifice fly when the Angels had runners on third and first with none out.

Penn Hopes to Win Championships.

The University of Pennsylvania is hopeful of winning this year's annual intercollegiate track and field championships, which would put them on even terms with Cornell for permanent possession of the $1,000 trophy. The record now stands four wins for Cornell, three for Pennsylvania and one for Harvard. It must be won five times.

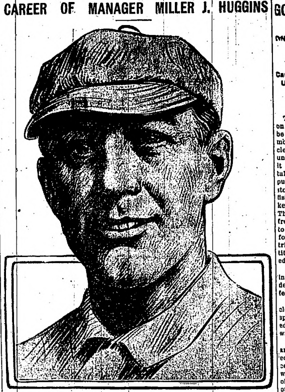
Eyes on Pipp.

The major league scouts have, thus early, their eyes upon one college player in Pipp, the first baseman of the University of Virginia nine. They say he is the best first baseman playing baseball since Fred Tenney's days at Brown.

Jennings Places Tigers.

The Tigers ran sixth last year, but Manager Jennings is confident that they will do at least two point better this season. He considers that fourth place will be about the limit for his club, but is sure that he will get that far.

CAREER OF MANAGER MILLER J. HUGGINS



Miller Huggins, Leader of St. Louis Cardinals.

Miller James Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals and one of the greatest second basemen in baseball, was born in Cincinanti, Ohio, March 27, 1880. He started his professional career in 1901 with the St. Paul team of the American association and played with the Saints for three seasons. In 1904 he returned to his native city as a big leaguer and a member of his home team, the Cincinnati Reds. For six years, or until he was traded to St. Louis in 1910, Huggins was the star of the Reds' infield. He went to St. Louis in 1910, and for the last three years has done the same brilliant work for the Cardinals that made him famous in Redland. Last winter he was appointed manager of the team to succeed Roger Bresnahan. Although it will be his first season as a manager, St. Louis fans are confident he will produce a winner. When his baseball days are over Huggins will practice law.

TO ACT FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

President David Fultz Announces Pending Amalgamation of Ball Players and "White Rats."

President David L. Fultz, of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, announces that negotiations are now under way between the fraternity and the White Rats Actors' union of America for an amalgamation between the two organizations for the purposes of "mutual support and protection," and Fultz expects the arrangement will be consummated within a few weeks, he says.

Wagner, of the Pittsburgh team, is announced as one of the latest additions to the ranks of the fraternity.

BALL AND BAT NOTES

The Cardinals now have a Wingo and a Winger.

Eddie Grant of the Reds is playing the third corner in his very best form.

According to the lineup given out by Manager Chance, the Yankees' shortstop position cannot be lifted without a derrick.

Pitcher Jean Dubuc of the Tigers says: "Rondeau is one of the greatest catchers to break into the league this year."

Peaches Graham has, after due deliberation, decided to sign a contract with Toronto again.

They say McGraw bought Tesreau without even seeing him pitch a game and purely because he liked his size.

Derrill Pratt, the young Brownie, in the opinion of many baseball experts, is the best second sacker in Ben Johnson's organization.

Pitcher Davenport of the San Antonio team is being heralded as the tallest man in baseball. He stands six feet seven and one-half inches.

Manager Clark Griffith believes that "Tol" Pendleton, the Princeton university phenom, will keep his word and sign with the Senators.

"Dutch" Munch, whom Manager Griffith sent to the Syracuse club of the New York State league, says that he will come back next season.

The Boston critics admit that the Red Sox will have a hard time to repeat in the American league this season.

Lew McAllister, Gabby Street and Charley Schmidt, three old-time big league backstops, will work in the southern league this season.

Manager Callahan says he is fairly well satisfied with the White Sox youngsters, but wouldn't refuse any reasonable trade.

Manager George Stovall has a world of confidence in his recruit catcher, Sam Agnew. Stovall believes he'll make good.

Steve Kane, former umpire in the American association, has signed to call balls and strikes in the Interstate league this season.

George Dauss, the youngster secured by the Detroit Tigers from St. Paul, is one of the most promising young twirlers on Jennings' staff of 13.

Bobby Vaughan, the old Princeton varsity captain, will play with St. Paul the coming season.

They say that Denny Moeller, the young outfielder on Griffith's squad, will give "Champ" Milan a good fight for the baserunning honors.

The Brooklyn club has released Daniel J. McDevitt to the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois league. McDevitt was secured by Brooklyn from Eastern college, Manassas, Va.

HOW FORREST CADY WON JOB

Almost Unheard of in Boston Until Boosted by Leslie Nunamaker, Second Backstop.

Forrest Cady, the twenty-four-year-old giant, butted into the limelight when Leslie Nunamaker, second catcher of the Red Sox, was injured in the throwing hand early last season, and has been right there or thereabouts ever since. Cady was almost unheard of in Boston, and even his team-mates did not know much about his ability. He and Nunamaker had been room-mates and "pals."

As Cady, who, despite his size, is very soft-spoken and evasive of the spotlight, went out to warm up, Nunamaker, sitting with bandaged hands on the side-lines, shouted this encouragement to the recruit, so that everybody heard it:

Forrest Cady.

"Keep up the reputation of the room, Cady!"

"Well, if they give me a chance in they'll never miss YOU," replied Cady, a bit peeved at the attention attracted to him, but still speaking as quietly as a bank clerk.

Nunamaker sat on the bench the remainder of the season, appearing in less than a half dozen games, and is now third catcher. Cady caught the most of the world's series and received a big salary increase. Which is Fate, also Opportunity. A similar turn may boost Nunamaker again. It's the luck of the game.

Wagner in Fine Form.

Hans Wagner, the Pittsburgh star, reports in good condition this year, as he always does. Hans is a player who takes good care of himself during the winter months and does not require a great deal of conditioning in the spring. The idol of the Pirates says he expects to have one of the best years of his long career as a diamond artist in 1913.

Dissatisfied Player Released.

Pitcher William Billiard, bought by Spokane from Toledo, having refused to play in the Northwest, has been released by the Spokane club, President Cohn saying he wanted nothing to do with a dissatisfied player.

GOOD IN LEMON JUICE

ONE OF THE BEST OF THE MANICURE AIDS.

Caution Should Be Employed in Its Use, as in the Case of Other Cleaners—Lotion for Whitening the Hands.

To remove stains on the nails, lemon juice, as already suggested, may be used with advantage. Liquid ammonia, diluted, is also an excellent cleanser for stains on the nails and under the free edge of them, but it should be charily used and not taken as an every-day remedy for the purpose. Occasionally a little pumice stone (in powder) or powdered cuttlefish bone may be used with water for keeping the nails free from stains. The white opaque spots that appear so frequently on nails are said by some to denote a weakness in the nail formation matter, while others attribute them to a peculiar mental attitude, hence they are commonly called "gifts."

A simple nail rouge is made by mixing together some fresh lard and powdered carmine and perfuming with a few drops of oil of lavender or rose.

One of the finest manicure acids for cleansing the nails consists of a teaspoonful of lime-juice, or vinegar, added to three times the quantity of warm water.

An excellent lotion for whitening and softening the hands is made of equal parts of pure olive oil and glycerine, beaten together and perfumed with oil of violets. Where glycerine is objected to, a paste made of two ounces of beeswax and one ounce of sweet almonds, may be used, instead of the lotion. Place the ingredients in a jar in a saucepan of boiling water, and let them melt together. Stir until well mixed, and, when cold, pot the paste and apply it as often as necessary to the hands, or smear it inside sleeping gloves.

Hats Renovated.

If your felt hat gets rain spotted, use very fine sandpaper to restore its gloss and smoothness, taking care to rub always in the direction of the nap, never across it, says Mother's Magazine. If your straw hat is dusty or rusty from a season's wear freshen by painting lightly over with common shoe polish, diluted with water if necessary to make thinner. Try the same thing on your shopping bag—if a black one. If you get caught in a rain and your face veil is stringy and sticky gather it by the two ends and shake out thoroughly and gently, then spread over the radiator to dry—never in a soppy, glutinous heap. Carefully dried, it will look like new.

The Old-Time Sampler.

Already, the threatened reversion to old-fashioned simple ideas and customs which we hear prophesied on all sides, has shown itself in the present fad for working samplers. Sometimes the old-time designs are used and often one copies her great grandmother's sampler, if she is lucky enough to find it to copy. The children and older girls too are all working samplers to frame and hang on the wall like grandmother did.

To Clean Paintings.

A washed and peeled potato, cut in half, can be used to clean oil paintings. The surface should then be wiped with a damp cloth, rubbed with dry cotton wool and finally polished with a silk handkerchief.

PRETTY JABOTS AND COLLARS

Some of the Neatest and Most Effective May Be the Product of Home Skill.

A visit to the counters where dainty neck fixings are sold reveals the fact that jabots and collars are lovelier than ever. Frills are no longer worn on the coat; they have been supplanted by the jabot and rabat collar.

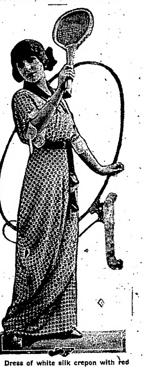
A pretty jabot can be made of tulle or Brussels net cut in a strip twelve inches long by seven inches wide. On this embroider a dainty design with mercerized cotton. This can be more successfully executed if a piece of stiff paper is basted under the tulle. Whipstitch an edging of valenciennes lace to the edge of the strip and baste the pleats in place. Finally press with a heated iron and bind the top with a bias strip of lawn.

If you do not embroider well, charming collars can be made of fine allover embroideries. Many of the loveliest designs are colored to represent the old colonial needlework. Select a pattern which fits well and arrange the strip of embroidery around edge. Carefully miter the corners so that the design matches perfectly. There is great satisfaction in making one's own collars, for they usually fit well and are of designs and

It is an easy task to fashion a rabat materials to suit the personal taste. collar of handkerchief linen bordered with Irish lace. Cut the collar and rabat from the linen, using a good pattern. Turn in a narrow hem and slipstitch it neatly in place. To the outer edge of the collar and rabat whipstitch an edging of Irish lace an inch and a half or two inches in width.

Other collars are fashioned of black moire silk with a rabat of pleated cream colored shadow lace.

ATTRACTIVE OUTING DRESS

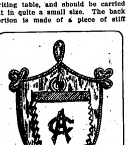


Dress of white silk crepon with red and green design trimmed with collar and belt of black silk, split cuffs and baby Irish lace.

HANDY NEAR WRITING TABLE

Hanging Penwiper a Dainty Little Novelty That May Be Made Quite Attractive.

This useful and decorative little novelty is for hanging on a stationery case or the wall by the side of the writing table, and should be carried out in quite a small size. The back portion is made of a piece of stiff cardboard cut out in the shape of a shield about six inches deep, and to the upper part of this cardboard a dress hook is sewn.



The card is afterwards covered both back and front with pale blue silk and edged with a dark blue silk cord carried into three loops on either side and again at the base.

There is a long loop of some of the same cord at the top by which the holder and penwiper may be suspended from a nail in the wall.

The penwiper itself consists of a number of pieces of cloth, of a dark color for preference and of the shape shown, fastened together by means of a strip of kid which binds the upper edges of the material. In the center a small ring is sewn by which the penwiper may be suspended from the hook.

On the front, initials can be worked in silk in some strongly contrasting shade of color or some pretty little floral design can take their place if preferred.

The sketch so clearly shows the nature of this little article that further description is unnecessary.

Rain-Proof Furniture.

Now that we have adopted the delightful habit of eating out-of-doors, it has become more than ever necessary to discover some kind of furniture that may be left out. There is one kind that has been tested and proved good. It is rustic, but not too rustic. The wood is hickory, the shapes simple and comfortable, and the prices reasonable.—Harper's Bazar.

USE OF WHITE FOR MOURNING

Color at First Seems Somewhat Incongruous, but Really Has Much to Recommend It.

White, pure white, has been gradually making headway among fashions for mourning. One of the chief points, however, to be remembered in adopting this fashion (and it will gain ground without doubt) is that the materials should be as lusterless as possible and absolutely simple in style. There must be no introduction of black into the schemes at all, and the white must be of the shade recognized as "dead white." White crepe is freely used for deep mourning; in fact, the same rules and regulations will reign for "white" mourning as for black.

It is a much prettier idea, especially for spring and summer wear, and already several quite young widows have accepted this invitation. White all-round hats, with the long white hat and hanging well below the waist, create a charming style, and are just as impressive, if not so funereal, as those with black crepe. Long loose white coats, made with a deep pointed yoke, are bordered all round with deep white crepe.

White serge, wool voiles, marquisettes, fine French crepes and any lusterless fabrics are considered correct.

Button Novelties.

One of the forthcoming novelties in buttons for the summer gowns, already not only thought out but actually manufactured for the coming season, is the linen button, embroidered in Roumanian colors. Some of the advance models are showing these, and they are prophesied a big success. Floral designs also will play a prominent part, both on buttons and trimmings of every description.

Acknowledging Invitations.

The invitation to dinner or luncheon should be answered without delay, and in reply it is well to repeat the date and the hour to avoid any mistake. Do not accept an invitation with a proviso "if nothing happens."

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General Merchandise
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Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

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INSTINCT THAT SAVED A LIFE.

Thoroughbred Horse Refused to Step on Body in Roadway.

Stories of the wisdom of animals are not few in the present day, when the humane societies are doing so much to promote the rights of our dumb brethren, yet each new tale is not without its own peculiar interest.

The following true story concerns a horse belonging to a man living in Worcester, Mass., writes Mrs. A. R. Knowlton, in Our Dumb Animals.

Prince was a thoroughbred, his naturally fine instincts sharpened and rendered more acute by his training, for he had known life on the race track, until some slight accident unfitted him for that career and transformed him into a carriage horse.

He was being driven homeward one evening in winter when dusk was fast rendering even nearby objects invisible. Suddenly he stopped short, trembling all over.

In vain his driver urged him to proceed. Prince refused to stir, and the quivering of his muscles increased.

At last the driver left his seat to discover the cause of this unusual behavior. It was soon explained. Just in front of the horse—in fact almost beneath his upraised foot—lay a woman who had slipped, fallen and was unable to rise.

To avoid doing her injury that splendid animal had resolutely held up his fore foot for more than a minute. No wonder he trembled from the strain of his unaccustomed position.

Good for Hungry Folks.

George William Sellers, the western cricketer, described in Chicago his attempt to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.

"Cricket is, of course, a more leisurely game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. "We played it on my place in the proper leisurely manner, and all my men seemed pleased. Our first match was with Concord.

"One of my men—his name is John—seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice, before the match, to the lunch served in the marquee on the lawn. He enjoyed, too, the meat tea that pleasantly interrupted the afternoon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and sandwiches were passed about.

"During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play, I turned to John and said:

"'Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?'

"'Mr. Sellers,' said he, 'it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals.'"

HAVE A FIRM BELIEF IN GOD.

Kongo Natives Not Heathens, Declares Dr. Thomas Lewis.

Some curious information in regard to the customs and beliefs of the natives of the old African kingdom of Kongo is contributed by Rev. Thomas Lewis, who says: "In the matter of preserving bodies for burial Kongos, after the usual 'binding' in cloth, keep them for two or three months in their houses, where a fire is kept burning; but in Zombo they are suspended on two forked sticks in a dugout vault in the ground, which is covered over with palm branches and earth. Sometimes the body is placed under a specially built grass roof in the open. This is not considered a burial, and four or five years ago they brought out for

Slovenly Figure Cut by Charles XII. of Sweden.

Distance lends enchantment to the imagination as well as to the actual vision. This is a fortunate circumstance, for the real truth about some of the heroes of history might to a person today bring disenchantment and even disgust. Charles XII. of Sweden may claim the world's admiration as a military genius, but from Mr. Morfill's description of the monarch, given in the "Story of Poland," that gentleman would be anything but an agreeable addition to society.

"He wears a black crape cravat, but the cape of the coat is always buttoned so closely that one cannot see it. His shirt and wristbands are always dirty. He wears no ruffles nor gloves, and his hands are commonly the same color as his wristbands, so you can hardly distinguish them. His hair is light brown, very short and never combed but with the fingers.

"He begins dinner with a big piece of bread and butter, having stuck his napkin under his chin. Between every two bits of meat he eats bread which he butters with his thumb. He is never more than a quarter of an hour at his meals, eats like a horse and never speaks a word."

A kingly picture, indeed, savoring of romance and knightly fashion!

EMBEZZLEMENT IS CHARGED

Warrant Issued for Missing Creamery Employe.

Andrew Golberg, secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Creamery company of St. Paul, has been missing several days and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with embezzlement. The amount taken is reported to be between $15,000 and $20,000 and covers a considerable period.

Edward A. Cammack, president and general manager of the company, says Golberg was living beyond his means.

The missing treasurer is forty-five years old and formerly lived at Rochester, this state. He entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery company as a clerk and gradually advanced until he became head book keeper for the firm.

Upon the resignation of the treasurer he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he retained up to the time of his disappearance.

TWO COACHES DESTROYED

Occupants Forced to Escape in Scant Attire.

By the explosion of a gas tank in a day coach on a Northern Pacific passenger train two cars were destroyed and the train was delayed two hours in reaching St. Paul. The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning as the train was pulling out of St. Cloud.

A day coach was burned to the trucks, not any of the woodwork remaining. A tourist sleeper was about half destroyed before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Then She Got Furious.

She—Here we've been married just one month, and now you no longer love me. He—But, my dear— She—Don't try to explain. I'm not blind. You made a mistake. You ought to have married some silly, stupid woman. He—But, dearest, I've done my best.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, April 19, 1913.

The state senate did not do a thing to the D. P. O'Neill road house bill but to amend it so that its own father did not know it when he saw it.

A special election was held at Thief River Falls Tuesday to vote on the question of issuing bonds for the purchase and operation of the Tri-State telephone exchange. The bonds carried by a vote of 260 to 147.

The village treasurer received yesterday the proceeds from the bond sale, amounting to $4,155.34. This money is expected to pay nearly, if not quite, all the floating indebtedness, and to put the village finances on practically a cash basis.

Now that the north bridge is in need of repairs the proposition of abandoning both the north and south crossings and erecting one bridge in the center of town—say opposite Third street—is being revived. The scheme is no doubt a good one from an economical stand point, but we fear would meet with serious opposition from the owners of property along the thoroughfares to be abandoned.

A new law requires that hereafter chattel mortgages shall be filed in the office of the register of deeds instead of in the offices of the various town clerks. Town and municipal clerks must on July 1, 1913, deliver to the register of deeds all chattel mortgages, bills of sale of chattels, and conditioned sale contracts then on file with them and all records of the same in their custody. The clerks will be paid for the mileage covered by them in delivering the instruments to the register of deeds.

Loose Smut on Wheat

Of the two wheat smuts, the loose smut usually appears earlier in the season. It turns the entire wheat head, including the chaff, into a powdery mass, which is soon blown away by the wind, leaving only the bare stalk with a little smut dust sticking to it.

This takes place at the time the grain is in flower. The smut dust gets between the chaff, sends out a germ thread which gets into the young wheat kernel and stays there without changing the appearance of the kernel. But the next spring, when the grain has been sown and germinates, the smut threads in the kernel begin to grow also. They get into the stem tip before it gets out of the kernel, grow along inside this stem growing point, and at heading out time again change the head into a mass of smut powder. Since, then, the smut lives over inside the wheat kernel, treatment is comparatively difficult. Hot water is used, but the temperature must be at exactly the right point. Therefore small amounts should be treated and a seed plot started. For information concerning this article on the seed plot, write to Dr E. M. Freeman, Plant Pathologist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Bids for Construction of Highway

Sealed bids will be received by the town board of River, Red Lake county, until 2 o'clock p. m., May 1, 1913, for the construction of a public highway as follows:

Beginning at town line between Gervis and River running north 240 rods, between section 31 and 32 thence west 80 rods, thence north 80 rods, thence west 80 rods.

A ditch 2 by 7 feet will be made to construct road. Bids to be by the rod. Town board reserves the right to reject one or all bids.

Bids to be mailed or filed with Olaf Nelson, town clerk.

Dated April 9, 1913.

OLAF NELSON,
a12-3t Town Clerk.

First Aid.

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funny bone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.—Youth's Companion.

Very Decollete.

"Poor chap! Everything he earns goes on his wife's back."

"Well, if you'd seen her at the opera you wouldn't think he earned much."—Bohemian.

The Way He Helped the Housemaid Repel the Burglars.

A good story is told at the expense of a constable in rural England, says a writer in the London Telegraph.

Not long ago a young and pretty housemaid arrived at the big house of the neighborhood, and it was observed that our friend's beat often took him in that direction. At first she seemed to resent his advances, but suddenly she changed altogether, and the course of true love appeared to run smooth-for a time.

One night he called rather later than usual. It was dark, and his fair one greeted him somewhat coolly, he thought.

His doubts, however, disappeared when she suddenly declared that she would take him into her confidence. She had overheard the particulars of a plot to break into the house and steal the plate.

"Now, Jim," she said, "here's a chance for promotion. The burglars knew where the plate was kept, so we've shifted it. What I want you to do is to get into the plate cupboard and wait till they come and open the door. Then you'll have 'em."

Jim jumped at the chance and half an hour later was concealed in the cupboard. The burglars came, as expected, and promptly got to work.

The constable chuckled to himself as he heard the muffled whir of a tool on the outside of the cupboard door, and he grasped his staff and waited.

After some minutes' waiting he resolved to take a cautious peep. But the door was fast, securely screwed on the outside by the burglars.

When Jim eventually roused the house and was released from his prison the burglars and plate, together with the pretty housemaid (a confederate), had disappeared. Moreover, the constable's position took a good deal of explaining away.

Awkward, But No Chump.

Once there was a pretty woman who came upon a huge ostrich in the desert.

"Foolish bird," said the pretty woman. "You cover your head with sand and think you are out of sight."

The huge ostrich laughed.

"My dear madam," he chuckled, "there is nothing foolish about that. Don't you cover your head with a hat decorated with my feathers and think you are 'out of sight'?"

Moral.—The ostrich is an awkward bird and eats horseshoes, but he can hit back in other ways than with his big feet.—Chicago News.

PLAYING THE STOCKS.

He Who Has Knowledge and He Who Gambles on Gossip.

Of the many popular delusions touching Wall street and its people none is more persistent or more dangerous to the outsider than the belief that from nothing great permanent fortunes have been made by shrewd and lucky speculation in prices. It isn't true. We differentiate here between speculation in prices only and the kind of legitimate speculation which seeks to anticipate great economic changes. Legitimate speculation has its translation into prices, too, but it takes, first, original capital in some reasonable proportion to the profits expected and, secondly, the treatment of exceptional opportunity with correct imagination. Its risks at best are very large. Among our Wall street acquaintances are several hard headed men who succeed in making $25,000 a year by speculation. Not one of them has a capital of less than $250,000. They make it earn about 10 per cent.

Take Blank, one of the ablest speculators we know. He has made half a million dollars during the past five years. Very handsome return, you say. Let us look at Blank. He was the chief accountant of one of the big railway systems when an uncle, dying, left him $20,000. Mind you, he was an expert railway statistician and an exceptionally able young man to boot. He knew his own road like a book, as well as some other things that only the directors were aware of. The stock of the system looked cheap to him, and he used his $20,000 to margin 4,000 shares. A bull market was beginning, and within a month or two Blank's capital had increased to $60,000. He was content with a ten point rise, though the stock advanced ten points more. That was the first of Blank's deals. Twelve months later he won again. He thought that the stock of a certain western system was selling below its value and set about an investigation to find the facts. He hired a first class engineer and a retired traffic manager to travel from one end of that railroad to the other, and he himself analyzed the accounts. When all the reports were in it seemed to him that the system was earning enough money to justify an increase of its dividend, and he plunged once more. He waited six months for his point this time, and his investigation had cost him $5,000. He made $50,000. Good interest, you say, but think of Blank's special equipment for the game and the trouble he took to be right. You, Mr. Thinmarginist, after reading the Wall street gossip in your daily paper, adventure your thousand or two thousand dollars and expect to double your money. Mark the difference.—John Parr in Everybody's Magazine.

Particular.

"He's a very particular man."

"Yes. If the doctor told him that he was going to die he would want to telephone ahead for a good room."—New York Press.

AN UNSOCIABLE LOT.

What Mr. Thomas Thought of the Crowd in New York.

Mr. Thomas crammed a fresh stick of birch into his little stove and closed the door, which John Arnold had left ajar on his entrance. The tiny shoe shop thus became air tight. Then the proprietor replied to John's question of what he thought of New York.

"I can tell ye in 'mazing few words," he said. "It's considerable of a place. Lots doing an' splendid big buildings an' schools an' churches an' all that. They think they're some punkins too. An' I ain't saying that there ain't plenty of real smart ones there. Spite of all that, though, I call 'em kind of ignorant, besides being cold in their manners."

"I want to know!" commented John, visibly impressed by this recital.

"I'll tell ye," continued Mr. Thomas. "Brother Tom's boy's office is down near the big Brooklyn bridge, and I used to go down there and set a good deal while my wife visited with his wife up in Harlem.

"When it come what they call rush hour I used to go down an' stand on the bridge an' watch 'em passing by, hundreds of 'em, on their way home, an' I got to feel real friendly an' to know lots of 'em by sight. But"—

Mr. Thomas paused impressively—"but, although I didn't miss an aft'noon whilst I was there, an' that was two weeks, nary one o' them men ever give me a single glance of recognition.

"It wa'n't my place to speak first, me being a stranger an' they home, so to speak. I wa'n't going to push myself; but, I tell ye what, John, two or three times I had to hold on to myself to keep from telling of 'em just what I thought of such onfriendly ways.

"'Why,' says I to Brother Tom's boy, 'how long do you s'pose one o' them would be at Tunkett Corners before we knew him well enough to nod to an' found out his name?'"—Youth's Companion.

The Lowly Singer.

The humble poet goes about
  In very modest raiment.
If he could coin his tuneful words
  He'd gladly make a payment
On rags that glisten as the sun
  And raise an awful holler,
But now he has to be content—
  He hasn't got a dollar.

For him the sun unfolds its light,
  For him the stars are gleaming,
And so he cannot waste his time
  On profit bearing scheming.
He must remain content to get
  The robin's morning greeting
And not disturb his high flown thoughts
  With vulgar things like eating.

Were he disposed to drop a peg
  And lower his profession
Things might be drifting round his way
  In quite a long procession.
Would he write ads. instead of songs
  Extolling pills or bacon
He'd rake in coin; but, oh, his art
  Would have to be forsaken!

No; he will go along his way,
  Wrapped in his inspiration.
Let sordid poets sing of soap;
  His theme is all creation.
So take him gently by the hand
  And lead him to the table,
And then the poet's appetite
  You'll find was but a fable.

His Dreadful Price.

"I have just had some swell photographs taken."

"I hope that they do you justice."

"Thanks, awfully, but that's not what's troubling me."

"What is?"

"How I am ever going to do the photographer justice?"

An Oversight.

"The constitution is a grand old document."

"Yes, but they wrote it too soon."

"Why so?"

"They should have waited until automobiles had been invented and made it unconstitutional to run a fellow down."

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. } No. 276

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To John H. Johnsen.

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 22, 23, and 24 of Block 15, in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, were sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of four dollars and ninety-four cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of five dollars and sixteen cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.

a19-3t

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

Have You Tried "Right-Cut"?—the Real Tobacco Chew —5 cents

YOU'LL like it. New blend of ripe, smooth, sappy leaf. New cut. Rich, *pure* tobacco flavor —not filled with licorice or sweetening.

Get a 5 cent can of "Right-Cut." It lasts longer than a dime's worth of old-style tobacco.

More satisfying. *Cut right*—you get all the substance out of the tobacco, without chewing.

Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. } No. 274

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

To John Licka:

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 19 and 20 of Block 28, Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A.D. 1904, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1902, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale; and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and seventy-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of eight dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served;

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of nine dollars and forty-three cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of the proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy. a19-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. } No. 275

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Andrew Stenseth.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 21 of Block 15 in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1907, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and twelve cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of six dollars and fifty-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninety-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.

a19-3t

THE DULUTH HERALD
BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald.

The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 665 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, bookkeepers and stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $35 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C."
Next term begins soon. For booklet, write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block - - Fargo, N. D.

DEVELOPS BRAINS FOR CASH

CHURCHES

M. E. Church.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
Paul N. Palmer Pastor.

United Lutheran Church.—Services with communion tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. M. S. Gjerde Pastor.

Norwegian Synod Church—Sunday school at 1 p. m.
Theo. Grytting, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, Sec. A. J. Bed, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Jonsson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1791 Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. Stien, President
N. N. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. Olson, President. Morris Laselle, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No. 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:45 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie........... 7:30 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjemme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

NOTARY PUBLIC
JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Boost
THE Farmers' Elevator
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man

THE LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of garden and flower seeds at D. Lazar's.

E. W. Barr moved Thursday out to his farm west of town.

Mrs. Peck and Miss Palmer were in Thief River Falls Monday.

Mrs. Charles Patterson was in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

Charles Fellman, sheriff of Red Lake county, was in town last Saturday.

K. O. Gigstad was looking after business matters at the county seat Monday.

The Thief River Falls sawmill commenced operations Tuesday afternoon.

John McAllister came Tuesday from Badger and joined the force of log drivers.

Albert Larson has moved into the Orvick residence, recently occupied by E. W. Barr.

Mrs. J. Draeger came from Wylie and went Wednesday to Badger to visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Domstrand returned Monday evening from a visit to Crookston.

The St. Paul Young People's society will meet at P. Thune's home next Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Henry Olson was in Grand Forks Wednesday in attendance at a meeting of agents of the Merchants Life and Casualty company.

Ralph and Theodore Roy and Selmer Benson returned Monday to the university at Grand Forks, after visiting a few days at home.

Every one who claims to be a booster wants to prove it by being present at the Big Base Ball dance April 19.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed.

D. McAllister.

All accounts due me must be settled by the 25th inst. or they will be given to a collector.

Carl Krueger.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Ladies' Aid society of the Scandinavian Mission church will meet Thursday, April 26, at the home of Mrs. S. Swenson east of St. Hilaire.

Miss Lillian Rux returned Monday to Grand Forks to resume her studies at the North Dakota university. She was accompanied by her sister Anna.

Rev. Frank Larson is now again settled as pastor of the Mission church. On account of his poor health he will not begin conducting services until the first of June.

Mrs. Smithurst of Grand Forks was in town the first of the week and had the remains of her mother, Mrs. Orvick, taken up and reinterred in the Emanueles cemetery near Viking.

August Swenson was at the county seat Monday in attendance at a hearing in probate court in the matter of the P. O. Hagglund estate. Mr. Swenson was appointed administrator.

G. I. Fellman is making extensive repairs on his livery barn. He is putting on a new roof and will make an entire remodeling of the interior, after which the building will be repainted.

Misses Ida Kalland and Ida Skeie left Tuesday, traveling as far as Pipestone together; whence Miss Kalland goes to Dante, S. D., to visit a sister, Mrs. Michel, and Miss Skeie to Lakefield to visit a sister, Mrs. Larson.

Rev. Alben Olson of Rock Island, Ill., has accepted the position of pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church here. He will not enter upon his duties until next fall, as he is making a trip to Sweden first.

J. A. Elmquist arrived here on Monday with his family and household goods and has moved into the Hagglund building north of the Merchants bank, where he will reside until he can build a house on his farm three miles west of town.

Sigurd Eugh was walking on the railroad to school yesterday morning, when he met the handcar. Just as the car passed him it struck a torpedo which had been placed upon the track, and two small pieces of iron struck him on the leg, making quite bad cuts.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Don't forget the base ball dance tonight.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

Dr. C. Swanson was at the county capital last Saturday.

Mrs. S. S. Nelson was in Thief River Falls yesterday.

Albert Brink returned Thursday from a trip to St. Paul.

E. F. Dann was a Thief River Falls visitor yesterday.

Rolland Fairbanks was in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

H. L. and John Hanson were in Thief River Falls yesterday.

A bunch of Red Lake Falls young men made St. Hilaire a lively visit last evening.

Peter Borstad returned Thursday from a business trip to Crookston and Grand Forks.

Miss Bessler returned Thursday to Thief River Falls, after a visit at the parental home.

Just received a large line of ladies', misses', and children's straw hats of all kinds.—D. Lazar.

Miss Edna Mackinson of Northfield returned home Thursday after a few days' visit with her sister, Mrs. O'Brien.

The last of the log drive passed through the dam here yesterday. This is probably the end of logging operations for St. Hilaire.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Mrs. Amundson, who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl From for several weeks, left Wednesday for her home at Buell, Minn.

Hans Torgrimson of Maple Bay stopped over here yesterday to visit his old time friend, Sander Engebretson, while on his way to Warren.

A. H. Pitkin is pulling down the kitchen of the Lyman residence, recently purchased by him, preparatory to digging a cellar and erecting a new and larger addition.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phenis arrived here Wednesday from Clark, S. D. Mr. Phenis and Dr. Dann are brothers-in-law and the former will assist in opening the new farms east of town.

The ladies of the Synod church gave Mrs. O. Sherva a surprise party Tuesday afternoon. The time was pleasantly spent in social chat, and lunch was served. A nice sum of money was presented to Mrs. Sherva.

Dr. H. B. Newell, the Thief River Falls veterinary, was a caller at this office yesterday, being on his way home from a professional visit at J. S. Roy's. He says he is driven all the time and finds it hard to keep up with his work.

Philip Lee ships today for Williston, N. D., with twenty-nine head of horses, where he has taken a large contract for railroad construction work. His son came down from Canada to join him in the work. Knut, Albert, and Ole Nash, Henry Swanson and son Hjalmar, George and Andrew Norander, and John King go with him.

Wanted, Horses and Cattle For Pasturing

Having fenced in with woven wire the se¼ of section 2, ½ mile from Hazel. Horses $1.25 a month or $4.00 a season. Cattle under 6 months old 50 cents a month or $2.00 a season. Over 6 months old $1.00 a month or $3.00 a season.

adv a10-3t James Gilbertson.

Died

Edward Nilson died at his home in Wyandotte township, Tuesday, April 15, 1913.

He was born in Esloo, Sweden, September 23, 1859, and was 53 years of age. He came from Sweden to this country and settled near Euclid, Polk county, this state. There he was married to Miss Anna Freiholtz, May 2, 1897. The union was blessed with five children. He moved from Euclid to Wyandotte township, Red Lake county, in 1899, where he has made his home the remainder of his life. The disease that brought about the final event, tuberculoses of the bones, has troubled him more or less for the last eight years. His wife and four children are left to mourn his departure.

Funeral services were held at the Clearwater church Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. by Rev. Theo. Grytting, and the remains were interred in the Synod cemetery.

-Advertise now-

Burlington Hosiery
MELBA
Melba Hose
is a leader. It will wear, because of its double heel and toe and grip top. Made of two thread mercerized lisle, it is sheer yet durable—*gives absolute satisfaction.*
Each style of the Burlington line stands out as a finished product of expert manufacture.
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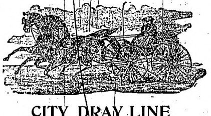

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Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of A. G. Ness.

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Ness decedent:

The state of Minnesota to Gilbert A. Ness, Albert A. Ness, Lovise Swenson, Helen Ness, Inga Peterson and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of May 1913, at one (1) o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, the and this 2nd day of April, 1913.

SEAL WILHELM MICHELET,
a5-3t Probate Judge.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	77
" " 2 "	74
" " 3 "	71
Flax, No. 1	$1.16
" " 2	1.10
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs	35
Oats	25
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	25
Beef live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.40-2.50
Shorts, per ton	22.00
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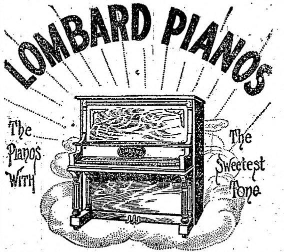
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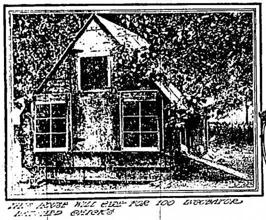
WHY THE WOODEN HEN BEATS THE LIVE ONE

By MILLER PURVIS,

Editor of "Poultry

THE REAL MOTHER READY TO SACRIFICE HER LIFE FOR HER YOUNG



THIS HOUSE WILL CARE FOR 100 INCUBATOR HATCHED CHICKS

THIS TYPE OF HEN MAKES A GOOD MOTHER

An incubator keeps on working as long as it is properly attended to. While the hen often concludes to quit. Anyone who has had much experience hatching with hens and with incubators knows for himself that the incubator is to be preferred, for many reasons. One of these is that it is no more trouble to take care of an incubator holding 200 eggs than it is to care for two setting hens; and the incubator is always ready to work, no matter what time in the year it is called upon.

The incubator of today is a very reliable machine, if properly handled. After long experience I have concluded that most incubators lack in the way of ventilation. By this I mean that they are not so ventilated that the proper quantity of fresh air gets into the egg-chamber. To overcome this by introducing more fresh air seems to be a rather hard task in machines, but cooling or airing the eggs rectifies this defect.

I am not a believer in the non-moisture feature of some incubators for all times and places. When an incubator is operated in a cellar it usually brings off a good hatch without added moisture, but when operated in a room above ground, especially in a house where fires are kept up, it is without doubt better to supply some moisture after the tenth day.

To be absolutely fair I want to add that I have some excellent results from a non-moisture incubator operated under unfavorable conditions. I now have and use an incubator which has a moisture pan in it and I have never had a poor hatch from it.

I would not hesitate to buy a non-moisture incubator because one can be used with moisture almost as easily as any other machine. I would, however, place a pie-tin filled with water or a fairly large sponge well wetted, under the egg-drawer about the tenth day. Again it is often best to have as many chicks of the same size and age as possible, as an even lot sells better than one of many sizes.

There are many other reasons why the incubator is preferable to the hen as a hatching machine, but it is not necessary to go into this. Some short rules which have been found good by long experience will be better than a long discussion of the subject and I give these below:

Start the incubator and operate it a few days before putting in the eggs. This will give the operator a familiar knowledge of the workings of the machine. Try to keep the temperature in the egg chamber as near 103 degrees as possible. A variation of one degree either way will not do any particular harm.

When you have learned how to keep a comparatively even temperature put the eggs in the tray. The temperature will fall at once, but do not try to change this by putting on more heat. The cold eggs cause the fall in temperature and as soon as they become warm the temperature will go back to the proper point.

Learn to keep the lamp flame just at the place where it will furnish enough heat to keep the regulator damper about one-eighth of an inch above the top of the flue or chimney. This will give enough surplus heat so the temperature will keep up during the night.

Turn the eggs for the first time at the end of the second day and after that turn them at least twice a day. Recent experiments have shown that a hen changes the position of her eggs as many as five times in a day. It is not necessary that eggs be turned half over. If they are turned only part way over the effect will be just as good.

Keep the larger end of each egg a little higher than the smaller end.

When turning the eggs do not be in a hurry about getting them back into the machine. Once a day leave them out to air and cool off. This cooling should last from ten to thirty minutes according to the state of the weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to test the eggs, but it is best to do so. I usually test eggs after the morning of the eighteenth day. The chick is full formed by this time; the eggs do not need turning.

Do not open the egg chamber after the chicks begin to pip the shell. This rule is not invariable, but the only exception is to take out the chicks when a very good hatch is secured and they crowd to the light in the door. Then open the door, roll the chicks out into a basket and close the door as soon as possible.

Don't try to help a chick out of the shell. If it cannot get out without help it is not worth saving.

Don't worry if the chicks gasp and struggle for breath. This is nature's way of opening up the lungs and giving the chickens strength.

Don't worry about the machine. If the temperature the first week is between 101 and 103 degrees it is good enough! only try to keep it about 103. It will not hurt anything if the temperature happens to run down to 95 degrees some night.

Don't be alarmed if the temperature gets up to as high as 105 degrees for an hour or so. Simply take the eggs out and let them cool and change the regulator a little. If a very good hatch is coming off the temperature will rise the last week.

In warm weather I have often taken the lamp away from the machine during the middle of the day. At this time the animal heat of the chicks tends to increase the temperature and 104 degrees is common.

Be sure to get perfectly fresh eggs from healthy hens. Use only the best grade of oil. Fill and trim the lamp in the afternoon rather than in the morning and do this every day.

Do not trim the lamp wick with scissors, but gently rub the charred part off so as to give an even, broad flame.

If these directions are followed a good hatch may be anticipated. They are based on an experience reaching back to about 1884.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

THE DAY OLD CHICK INDUSTRY.

By Elizabeth Clark Hardy.

There is good money in the day old chick industry, both to the buyer and the seller. In going into the poultry business the first lesson for the amateur to learn is to make haste slowly, instead of investing too much money in an untried industry. A woman may raise a few hundred chickens on a small lot, without investing in an incubator and high priced eggs. It will be much cheaper for her to buy day old chicks, and in caring for them she will learn some valuable lessons, and gain a fair working knowledge of poultry business. In the spring there will always be found advertisements in the agricultural papers for the sale of baby chickens, and these may be bought with but little risk to the purchaser, for if any should die during transportation the seller will always replace them free of cost.

The price of day old chicks range from 4 to 20 cents, according to the breed. It is not advisable to buy the cheapest grade as they usually come from weak parent stock, and inferior chicks are unprofitable to raise whether they come from the hatcheries or are hatched at home. But it is much safer and cheaper to buy day old chicks from a reliable dealer than to buy eggs for hatching, as in buying chicks you get a guarantee of safe arrival and full count, while in buying eggs you have to take your chances, and sometimes they are disappointing.

In starting in with day old chicks one must, of course, understand something about their care and feeding or things will go wrong, but until one has had some experience with an incubator things are likely to go wrong, which is still more expensive, and a chick in the hand is worth two eggs in the incubator.

Of course when chicks have been ordered preparation for their care must be made. Warm brooders must be provided and suitable runways and food. As soon as the chicks arrive they must be taken from the crate one at a time, their bills dipped in water and then put immediately into a warm brooder. If they are 48 hours old they should be fed with hard boiled egg and dry bread crumbs, but care must be taken not to give them sloppy food or to overfeed at any time, they must have plenty of fresh water and their runways and brooders must be kept clean and dry.

On the other hand, if one is in the poultry business for keeps there is a good profit in selling baby chicks. With two or three good incubators one may hatch and sell several thousand in a season with much less labor than to raise them to maturity, and with good profit. There is but little risk in shipping chicks. They have been known to have been shipped 2,000 miles and to have arrived at their destination none the worse for their journey.

In March, April and May the supply of day old chicks never quite equals the demand, and in July and August the business is fairly good. In September and October it again increases, but later than this we would not advise shipping them, as the risk from cold is too great in northern states. In raising chicks to be shipped great care should be taken to keep the breeding stock strong and vigorous. They should be given plenty of fresh air and exercise and their food should be such as will produce bone and muscle instead of fat. Run down stock always produce weak chicks, and weak chicks are an unprofitable investment both to buyer and seller. It is not advisable to buy eggs from hatchers who have mixed breeds and sell named chicks.

A good crate for shipping chicks may be made of a shallow box five inches deep by 12 wide and 30 long. Some chaff or sawdust may be put in the bottom and the crate lined with burlap or some coarse meshed material to give the little fellows a foothold.

HATCHING AND BROODING.

By Kathrine Atherton Grimes.

The boy with ten to twenty fowls will probably do most of his hatching with hens. But where the breed kept is of some non-sitting variety, the incubator becomes almost a necessity, especially if one wishes to get early chicks—the only ones that pay well.

For a flock of this size, a 50-eggs machine is plenty large enough, and, as these may be had at quite small cost, it is about as well to use one of these, and let the hens go on sitting. The eggs they will lay while it is doing their hatching for them will soon pay for the machine.

If an incubator is not used, the best plan is to get hold of some-two-year-old hens, of one of the large, quiet broods, and keep them just for sitting. If they are fed for eggs from November on, they will be ready for business by March. Even with a machine, half a dozen hens of this kind will prove a good investment, for reasons which you will see a little farther on. They may be disposed of as soon as their work is done, so one need not be out much except their feed to secure their services during the hatching season.

Those who have had considerable experience with incubators tell us that hen-hatched chicks are usually the most vigorous. Even the best incubator is likely to turn out a few weakly or crippled chicks with each batch. But the machine is far more likely than the hen to behave well at the critical time when the fluffy babies are coming out of the shell, so, as the saying is, it is about "six of one, and half a dozen of the other."

A system that makes out to take advantage of the good points and avoid the worst drawbacks of both, has been devised, and carried out with good results. The plan is to put the eggs under the hens for the first two weeks, and then remove them to the incubator, and let it finish up the job. In this way the eggs are brooded mostly by the natural mother, and, at the same time, escape the consequences of her nervous excitement when the chicks come out.

In this method about four hens should be set at a time, on fifteen or sixteen eggs apiece, so that, after they are tested out, there will be enough to fill the machine pretty well. The hens may then be set again, on a fresh batch, and so on until they have started four or five lots of eggs. It does not hurt a hen to stay on duty eight, ten, or even twelve weeks, if she has good care. This allows the rest of the flock to attend to the laying part of the business, and insures having quiet, persistent sitters.

The nests should be thoroughly scrubbed and dusted with sulphur before using. If they can be whitewashed, so much the better. The hen, too, should be well dusted with a good insect powder. Moth balls and the coal tar preparations, though death on the lice, are also hard on both hens and eggs, on account of their strong smell. It is better to use preventives that have as little odor as possible. The porous shells admit odors, and the sweeter the air can be kept the better.

After the hens have been sitting seven or eight days, the eggs should be tested. By this time it is possible to tell pretty closely which eggs will hatch. A good tester can be made by taking an ordinary pasteboard shoe-box and cutting a hole in the bottom about a third smaller than the oval of the egg. The hole should be at the level of the flame of the lamp to be used with it.

Stand the box on end, with the bottom towards you, and put the lamp behind it. The sides should be left on to deaden the outer light as much as possible. Hold the egg up to the opening, so the light will shine through it, turning it slowly in the fingers. If it is clear it is infertile. If it begins to look black, there is an embryo chick in it. All infertile eggs should, of course, be discarded.

The eggs should be tested again the fifteenth day, when all that are not almost wholly opaque should be thrown out. Sometimes the germ will die after starting, leaving the eggs only partly dark against the light of the tester. At the end of two weeks it should be all black except the air space in the large end. A little experience will enable one to tell just how they should look at different stages.

It is very important that the eggs be handled gently while testing. A slight jar will kill the embryo. Never test where a draught of cold air will strike them. Chilling will either retard the growth of the germ or kill it entirely.

Where one keeps only a few hens it is best to let them go on laying and take care of the chicks "by hand." This is not so hard as it sounds. There is a kind of brooder which does not use any sort of artificial heat, which is rapidly gaining in favor, and those who have used them for several years say they are far ahead of the lamp-heated systems, and take just as good care of the chicks as the hens would. They are very easy to make and to operate.

One of these brooders will care for about twenty chicks, so it is well to allow two to every incubator full of eggs. They are merely little boxes of half-inch lumber, sixteen inches square and eight inches hight, with a floor of tarred building paper. They are covered with a removable top made of a square of canvas tacked on a little frame which just sets down inside the box. This cover rests on small nails driven into the corners of the box, and is raised as the chicks grow.

The chicks are put into the brooder as soon as they are dry and well fluffed out. They should be left alone for from thirty to forty hours, except having a little sip of water given them when they are first removed from nest or machine. After that they should be fed every three or four hours for a few days, and then less often—about three times a day.

The main principle in brooding the chicks is to keep them warm without crowding, and to guard against dampness. The heatless brooder, if correctly managed, will do this just as well as the hen, and allow the flock to go on with egg production. The little boxes can easily be carried inside a building on cold nights, and taken to the outdoor runs again in the morning. They are easily cleaned, and keep the chicks free from lice. Even where one has plenty of hens to do the hatching, it is a question if this system is not the best.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

Doctor Could Not Foretell Future.

When David Lloyd-George was a year old his life nearly ended. He was seized with croup one winter's night at Haverfordwest, where his parents lived, and his mother had to hurry through the snow to find a doctor. The physician arrived when the baby was almost at his last gasp and barely succeeded in pulling him through the attack. Many years later at Cardiff the same doctor came up to the present chancellor of the exchequer, after a meeting, and told him of this incident, adding that as he went home that winter's night he had wondered whether it had been really worth while to save the baby's life, since there was no prospect before the baby but the life of an agricultural laborer.

Constantine the Great.

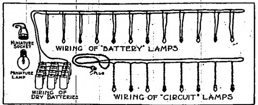
Constantine I., known in history as Constantine the Great, was born A. D. 288, at ancient Naissus, modern Nish, in what is now Servia. He had an eventful life, one story being that while on a march at the head of his army he was so impressed by the vision of a flaming cross in the sky at noonday that he was converted to Christianity, adopting for his motto "In hoc signo vinces" (By this sign shalt thou conquer). He became emperor of Rome in 306 A. D., and whether a Christian or not he was a great ruler, treated the Christians liberally, made Christianity the state religion, and received Christian baptism shortly before his death. It was he who, in 332 A. D., removed the seat of empire from Rome to the east and founded Constantinople, to which he gave his name, Constantine-polis, city of Constantine. His liberality toward the Christians did not extend to Jews, for he issued an edict imposing the death penalty on those who embraced the Jewish faith, and another ordering the death penalty for any Jew who should marry a Christian.

Mother Eve at any rate was not bothered with the problem of how to live virtuously on $5 a week.—Omaha Bee.

BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



A CHRISTMAS TREE ELECTRIC-LIGHT OUTFIT.

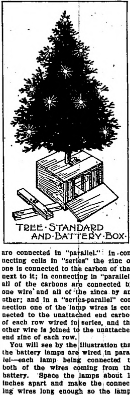
The safest way to light a Christmas tree is with electricity; it is also the most interesting way and as the little electric lamps can be obtained in different colors the electrically lighted tree is much more pleasing to look upon than one lighted by candles.

Every boy reader of these articles will want to wire the home tree or that used at the church or school entertainment, and the following instructions will make the work easy to do. Festoons of lights can be purchased wired ready to hang upon the tree, but you will save considerable in the cost by buying the lamps, sockets, cord, etc., and connecting them yourself, besides having the fun of doing the work.

If your house, or the church or school in which the Christmas entertainment is to be held, is supplied with electric lighting, the simplest thing to do is to purchase lamps and sockets that can be used on the "circuit" current and attach a "plug" to the end of the wire that can be screwed into one of the light-fixture sockets, just as the drop-cord of any electric lamp is connected; but if there is no lighting current at hand you will have to depend upon dry batteries.

The illustration of the battery outfit shows twelve lamps of 1 candle-power each, and twelve batteries. This outfit may be operated with one-half as many batteries, but the drain on them would be so great that they would soon be exhausted. Another point in favor of using twelve is that by buying them in a dozen lot you will save about 7 cents on the cost of each battery. No. 18 or 20 insulated bell-wire may be used for the wiring of the battery outfit, but the smallest size of drop-cord will make a neater job in the wiring of the lamps.

The battery cells are shown wired in "series-parallel"—that is, four rows of three cells each are connected up in "series," and the four rows are connected in "parallel." In connecting cells in "series" the zinc of one is connected to the carbon of that next to it; in connecting in "parallel" all of the carbons are connected by one wire and all of the zincs by another; and in a "series-parallel" connection one of the lamp wires is connected to the unattached end carbon of each row wired in series, and the other wire is joined to the unattached end zinc of each row.



TREE·STANDARD AND·BATTERY·BOX·

You will see by the illustration that the battery lamps are wired in parallel—each lamp being connected to both of the wires coming from the battery. Space the lamps about 12 inches apart and make the connecting wires long enough so the lamps can be placed well out upon the limbs of the tree. Be sure to scrape bare and clean the ends of all wires so they will make good contact, and wrap all splices with bicycle tape or electrician's tape.

The wiring of lamps for an outfit used on a lighting circuit must be done in series, as shown in the illustration, instead of in parallel, and there must be eight, sixteen or twenty-four lamps—a multiple of eight. The wire used should be regular lamp drop-cord. In purchasing lamps be sure and tell the dealer whether you want them for a battery outfit or for a lighting circuit; the latter must have a higher voltage capacity than the former.

The illustration of a lighted tree shows a good scheme for a tree standard that will also conceal the cells of a battery outfit. A soap-box will be large enough for a small tree. First, make a tree standard in the ordinary way shown in the corner sketch of the illustration, using two pieces of two-by-four of the length of the inside width of the soap-box. Cut a piece out of the center of each equal to the width and one-half the thickness of the other piece, so one will lock in the other; then nail them together and cut a hole through the center large enough for the end of the tree. Fasten this standard in the bottom of the box; remove enough of one side of the box to make a door large enough to admit the battery cells, and hinge it in place; then fit the cover boards to the top of the box and cut a hole through them, directly over that in the standard, for the end of the tree to run through. If you have a small electric switch, fasten it to the top of the box and connect one of the battery wires to it, so that you can turn on and shut off the lights from that point.

(Copyright, 1911, by A. Neely Hall.)

REALLY NO PROBLEM AT ALL

Squire's Explanation Satisfied Inquirer, Though It Seemed to Carry an Indictment.

We were sitting around the red-hot stove in the lobby of the village tavern, and just when a silence had fallen upon the group one man turned to another and asked:

"Squar' Perkins, if you don't mind, I'd like to ask you a question."

The squire didn't say whether he minded or not, but the other went ahead with:

"It's about this 'ere high cost of living. Have you figgered out what's the reason for it?"

"I have," was the answer.

"Then I'd like to hear it."

"Did you raise any wheat, corn or oats last year?"

"Noap."

"Any potatoes, beets or carrots?"

"Noap."

"Any tomatoes, cucumbers or onions?"

"Noap."

"Didn't raise nothing whatever to eat?"

"Guess I didn't."

"Just ate all you could of what other folks raised?"

"Looks that way."

"And sot around and let your wife take in washing and support you?"

"Why, she likes to wash."

"Well, I've answered your question. You and a hundred thousand lazy loafers like you boosted the cost of living!"

I expected to see a row follow, but none came. There was a minute of suspense, and then the questioner yawned and stretched and exclaimed:

"Well, by thunder! I've been puzzling over that matter for more'n a year, and here you have solved it in three minits!"—Detroit News-Tribune.

Protection of Birds and Plants.

The spirit of protection of nature in Switzerland is rapidly growing. A storm of protest has swept over the central section at the killing of two eagles. These were observed at Murren and steps were undertaken to protect them when a Lauterbrunnen hunter came over and shot them both. In this connection attention is called to the fact that eagles are now scarce in Switzerland and there is serious risk of their extinction. As a means to prevent just such evils as that of the destruction of the eagles, the Berne cantonal educational department has put into the schools a little text book, the story of the plants. This notes the rare species, instructs the children not to pluck and destroy them, and gives information about the penalties for picking such plants. Further instructions are given to teachers who are likely to have the care of vacation or outing parties. The principle of the whole procedure is the excellent one, thus expressed by the Berne school committee, that "Such instruction is essential, for with the coming generation will rest the safety or the destruction of the flowers."

Kind Treatment of Cows.

An interesting experiment was recently performed at the Kansas Agricultural college to determine the relative results of kind and of unkind treatment upon cows. Three cows were treated kindly, and were found to give an average of 36 pounds of milk, with 4.3 per cent, of butter fat. Later these same cows were frightened by jumping at them, howling at them and striking them while they were eating. It was found at milking that they produced only 23 pounds of milk, containing 3.4 per cent. butter fat. Three other cows tested 31 pounds of milk, containing 4.2 per cent. of butter fat, under kind treatment. They were driven into a field, and the dogs were allowed to bark at them and chase them. As a result they averaged only 23 pounds of milk, with 3.6 per cent. of butter fat. It should not be necessary to point the moral.

Bees and Alfalfa.

If you raise alfalfa you can afford to keep bees. The alfalfa blossoms furnish food for the bees all year around, so that there can be no failure of food supply. An apiarist says that the average production of a hive is 76 pounds. With honey at 10 cents a pound this makes a profit of $7.60 on each hive. The increase in the number of hives averages 100 per cent. a year. Bees cost about $8 per hive in the west, so that the net profit, exclusive of the cost of labor, is probably 150 per cent. a year.

Turkey-Raising.

We know a Virginia woman who raises from 100 to 200 turkeys every year, and the whole bunch roost in a great oak tree. To enable the youngsters to reach the branches she built an incline stairway consisting of a 16-foot plank with cross pieces. This woman declares that until the poults began to roost in the tree she confined them in houses and lost many birds every season.

WOMAN'S ILLS DISAPPEARED

Like Magic after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

North Bangor, N. Y.—"As I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with great benefit I feel it my duty to write and tell you about it. I was ailing from female weakness and had headache and backache nearly all the time. I was later every month than I should have been and so sick that I had to go to bed.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and these troubles have disappeared like magic. I have recommended the Compound to many women who have used it successfully."—Mrs. JAMES J. STACY, R.F.D. No. 3, North Bangor, N. Y.

Another Made Well.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for me. For years I suffered terribly with hemorrhages and had pains so intense that sometimes I would faint away. I had female weakness so bad that I had to doctor all the time and never found relief until I took your remedies to please my husband. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all sufferers as I think it is a blessing for all women."—Mrs. L. E. WYCKOFF, 112 S. Ashley St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

There need be no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to remedy woman's diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical. Why don't you try it?

True Love.

"And would you die for me?"

"Certainly not. I would rather live forever than to give you such a cause for grief."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

There's always some man around to second any kind of a motion—except a motion that looks like work.

Despondent?

Have you frequent headaches, a coated tongue, bitter taste in the morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor appetite?

A torpid liver is the trouble in nine cases out of ten

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

Your Druggist Can Supply You

Women Who Can Do Things.

Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell believes in the women who can do things, and the other day he held up Lady Baden-Powell as an exponent of this much-desired art. The chief and founder of the Boy Scout movement was describing a tour that his wife and he recently made in Algeria. "I saw Lady Baden-Powell," he said, "not so long ago in—what is the feminine for shirt sleeves?—scrubbing out a saucepan. We were living the simple life in the desert. We had only one pan, and that was a saucepan. It had to do for frying our fish in the morning and also for boiling our coffee in. After the lady had done the fried fish she had to get some grass roots and sand and scrub the pot out so that we could make our coffee in it. The lady was quite able to do it, and she did it well. She also did the washing. But," General Baden-Powell added, "I must stand up for the Scouts and the mere man—she had to fall back upon me to do the ironing."

Its Weight.

"Cholly complained of having something on his mind."

"I know what it is. I saw him strike his head against a lot of cobwebs in the corner."

Answered.

"I'm about to give an opera party. What boxes should I take?"

"Any, except chatterboxes."—Judge.

FRIENDS HELP.
St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down."

Tea is just as harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and using Postum. Still another friend told me that Postum was a Godsend, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

It is a poor treatment for stomach trouble that treats the stomach alone. Back of all your lack of appetite, sourness of stomach, belching of gas, nausea, pains after eating, heaviness and lump-like feeling in the stomach is bad blood. The food is fermenting in the stomach, only partly digested, because the stomach is weak.

Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a time and notice the difference in your stomach. You will be able to eat three good meals a day without discomfort.

You will also find a great improvement in your general health, and new strength in every nerve and muscle.

A booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat," is free upon request.

Your druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

You can farm all the year 'round in Arkansas

PRACTICALLY every month is a productive month. No long, hard winters to require expensive clothing for the family or long feeding seasons for stock.

There is plenty of land

Deep, rich soil, and at very low prices. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

The way there is via the *Iron Mountain Route*

Let us tell you about low fares for homeseekers

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis
Please send me Arkansas Land Folder

No. ______ *Name* ______
Address ______

ALBERTA

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN CANADA
FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a preemption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain.

The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Hairpins and Other Pins.

Hairpins have been elaborated as a means of decoration since the earliest times. Particularly beautiful is the variety and delicacy of their workmanship, two of the finest specimens being the gold pins which were found at Salamis in Cyprus, and are now in the British museum. Even more handsome were the Saxon pins of a later date, with their shank of brass, head of gold, and embellishment of garnets and pearls. There were, too, the larger sort of pins so conspicuously and frequently mentioned in the Bible. The instrument driven by Jael through the temple of Sisera was probably a tent-pin, while Delilah fastened the web of Samson's hair with a pin or batten. In the middle ages pins were a great fashion—indeed, a great necessity—in France, and we have it on record that in 1347 12,000 pins were removed from the royal wardrobe for one of the French princesses. The convenience was probably a little later in reaching England, but in 1540 we hear of Queen Catherine (Howard) importing pins from France. In 1560 the trade underwent considerable change, brass superseding iron, while at the same time the price was lowered.

Costs Less Than a Two-Cent Postage-Stamp

An average of less than a cent and a third a pair is paid for the use of all our machines in making two-thirds of the shoes produced in the United States—assuming that all our machines are used. The most that can be paid for the use of all our machines in making the highest-priced shoes is less than 5¾ cents a pair. The average royalty on all kinds of shoes is less than 2 2-3 cents a pair. From this we get our sole return for the manufacture and use of the machines, for setting them up in factories and keeping them in order. You pay two cents for a postage stamp or a yeast-cake and five cents for a car fare and don't miss it. Where do you get more for your money than in buying a machine-made shoe?

Write us and we will tell you all about it. The United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Mass.—Adv.

Hard Enough Single.

"That young man has about the hardest job in the world."

"What is he doing?"

"Trying to live a double life on $20 a week.'

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in damp, changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals.

Needles couldn't cut, tear or hurt any worse when the affected muscle joint is used.

If such attacks are marked with headache, backache, dizziness and disturbances of the urine, it's time to help the weakened kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys.

An Oregon Case

John H. Matthews, 717 East First St., The Dalles, Ore., says: "My back ached so I could hardly stoop or straighten. The kidney secretions became profuse, obliging me to arise many times a night and the passages were very painful. My kidneys became so disordered that I thought I was done for. Doan's Kidney Pills however, went right to the seat of the trouble and for over three years my cure has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Agents Wanted

EITHER SEX

Big money for hustlers. We return your postage with particulars of the

Best Vacuum Cleaner and the Eclipse Vacuum Washer

Demonstration with samples cost you nothing. We DELIVER THE GOODS.

Cash Buyers Mfg. Co.
BOX B, MIDDLEBURY, IND.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. Try it *today*. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It's
SAFE
SAVING
SANE

No
SMOKE
ODOR
ASHES

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-Stove

This is the seventh—the last edition—of the famous Oil Stove that has revolutionized kitchen methods in city and on farm. It is literally sweeping the country. Nearly 200,000 NEW PERFECTIONS were sold in Indiana, Illinois, and other states by the Standard Oil Company, an Indiana Corporation, last year alone.

This stove burns Oil. At just half the cost of gasoline. At two-thirds the cost of artificial gas. And it is safer and cleaner than either.

Note the oil reservoir with indicator, the Perfection Sad Iron Heater, and other exclusive features.

Note its special equipment; the cabinet top with drop shelves and towel racks, the smokeless, odorless broiler; the portable oven; the special toaster. (Furnished with or without above equipment.)

The small cost of the NEW PERFECTION (Wick Blue Flame) Oil Cook Stove is its *second* big surprise; the *first* is its ease, efficiency and economy in boiling, broiling, baking, roasting and toasting. One, two, three or four burners, as desired.

Your nearby dealer will gladly demonstrate and quote you prices.

COOK BOOK

Our dandy 72-page Cook Book sent on receipt of five cents in stamps to cover the cost of mailing

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(96)

IMPROVING HEN FLOCK

Great Deal Depends on Selection of Setting Eggs.

Should Be Those From Year Old Birds, as Chicks Will Be Larger and Stronger Than Those From Pullets.

(By A. J. WILDER.)

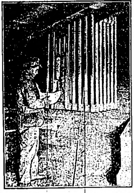
Care should be taken to save for settings only the eggs from the best hens. A very great difference can be made in a flock in a few seasons by the selection of the eggs for hatching.

By choosing the largest eggs the fowls will be much larger in size, but there is a great probability that they will not be good layers. The hen that lays an unusually large egg is quite likely to lay only every other day.

By setting her eggs and again the next season setting the largest eggs, you will develop a strain of large fowls that will lay very large eggs, but will lay only every other day, or even less.

On the other hand, if you set the eggs from the hens, that as pullets laid during their first fall and winter, and continue to set eggs from such hens, you will develop a strain of early winter layers.

The eggs for settings should be from year old hens, as the chicks will be larger and stronger than those from pullet eggs. It is best to mate cockerels instead of old cocks with these hens, as the eggs are more apt to be fertile and there will be a larger percentage of pullets.



Every Poultry Home Should Have Some Convenience for Confining Broody Hens.

Choose the medium sized, well shaped eggs and be sure the shell is firm and strong. A weak shell is sure to be broken, and, besides the loss of the egg itself, will likely ruin several of the other eggs in the nest and may even teach the hen to break and eat them.

Feed the hens a little air slacked lime in the mash to give the eggs a good strong shell. Be sure the lime is well slacked and give two tablespoonfuls to 100 hens every day.

Do not force the breeding-stock for egg production. Feed them mostly whole grain, wheat, oats, corn and barley. Let the mash be a light feed and give them fresh sweet meat scraps twice a week.

Feed plenty of green food, unless the fowls have range where they can find it for themselves. Keep them supplied with pure, clean drinking water and have charcoal, grit, oyster shell and dry bone always before them.

Don't forget a little salt in the mash. It should always be salted as much as the same quantity of food would be for the table.

The hens must be made to exercise by scratching for their grain in the litter. They must be healthy and in good condition if you are to raise strong, healthy chicks.

A diseased condition of the hen is transmitted to the egg and will appear in the chick when hatched.

Ewe After Lambing.

After lambing, ewes should not be fed too heavily for a week or two. Bran alone is a good ration for the first few days. Gradually the ration can be increased, using one part bran, one part oil meal and five parts corn.

Sheep may be turned out earlier than other farm stock, for they seem to thrive better when allowed to keep down rank growth of grass in their pastures. But when they are first turned out they should be fed some dry supplementary foods until they get somewhat accustomed to grass.

Protection for Trees.

Some orchardists have been successful in protecting their trees by smearing the trunks near the ground with mixtures which are distasteful to rabbits. For this purpose whitewash, a mixture of glue and copperas, decoction of quassia chips and blood or grease, have been used. Mechanical protection by means of some wrapping is more permanent and effective than any form of wash.

Effect of Animal Husbandry.

Live stock make it necessary to diversify crops and grow more crops upon which there is a wider margin of profit. Animals also distribute labor, furnish employment in time of bad weather, or when field work is not possible. Animal husbandry is the logical way to insure soil improvement, as the increased fertility from manure is often sufficient to justify raising animals.

Converted Wagon.

From the standpoint of convenience, the farm wagon that has been made over into a low-down vehicle with wide steel tires has a strong appeal. It is easily loaded, and overcomes all the objections to high wagons of the old type.

Hearty Eaters.

All cows that are hearty eaters are not profitable producers, but all profitable producers are usually hearty eaters.

PROPER FEED FOR THE HENS

Varied Diet Necessary for Best Results From Layers—Dry Mash Always Before Fowls.

A method which has given very satisfactory results for the American breeds has been worked out by Prof. J. C. Graham of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. A dry mash is kept in hoppers before the hens at all times and a scratch feed is fed night and morning. The dry mash is composed of equal parts bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, finely ground oats, ground alfalfa and beef scraps, and the scratch feed of two parts cracked corn, one part wheat and one part oats, says the Farm and Home.

The scratch feed is varied, depending somewhat upon the condition of the hens. If on examination they are found too fat more oats and wheat and less corn are fed. Sometimes we feed three parts of corn to two parts of wheat at night and oats in the morning.

At certain seasons of the year more grain is fed at night in the litter than the hens will eat, so there will be some left for them to work on early the next morning. This is found to be a very satisfactory method. At times oats are fed alone, for when the three are mixed together the wheat and corn are picked up first and the hens that eat the fastest get very little of the oats.

If it is desired to force the hens, in addition to the dry mash and grain, moisten some of the mash, getting it to a crumbly state and placing it in troughs, what they will eat in 15 minutes. This is fed at night. Fresh water, oyster shell and grit are kept before the hens. Mangels and cabbages are fed whole every day when possible, but at least three times a week.

BIG FACTOR IN INCUBATION

Lack of Ventilation Given as Cause for Many Failures in Artificially Hatched Eggs.

The question of the cause or causes of the lower hatching percentage that commonly characterizes artificial incubation when compared with results obtained when eggs are set under hens is a matter about which there is considerable conjecture, but little definite knowledge. In connection with various theories that have been advanced and several experiments that have been made, it is perhaps suggestive that investigators have recently inclined to the opinion that unsatisfactory results are probably due in greater measure than is generally supposed to an excess of ventilation.

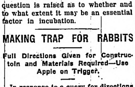
Several authorities are mentioned in support of the statement that there is a larger amount of carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the eggs that are naturally hatched than in a well ventilated incubator, and the question is raised as to whether and to what extent it may be an essential factor in incubation.

MAKING TRAP FOR RABBITS

Full Directions Given for Construction and Materials Required—Use Apple on Trigger.

In response to a query for directions to make a rabbit trap, Herbert L. Doty makes the following reply in the Rural New Yorker:

Material required: Sides, two pieces, 2 feet by ¾ inch; bottom, one piece, 2 feet by 9x9¾ inch; top, one piece, 9¾ inch; back, one piece, 2 feet by 10½x¾ inch. In the picture T, trigger about 10 inches long; B, brace which fits in notch at N; P, wooden pin used as hinge at X. After box is constructed from material given above, bore a hole in the back a little larger than the trigger; take a stout cord, fasten it at S, draw through notch at R, and tie to center of brace. Stick an apple on trigger, as shown in cut, and the trap is ready for the rabbit.



Box Trap.

Ground Feeds Best.

Poultry will fatten faster on ground and cooked feeds. Ground corn and oats soaked in milk for twelve hours makes an excellent ration. Other things, such as unused, cooked vegetables may be given, but they are not necessary. Good grit should be given once or twice a week. Any grains raised on the farm may be used, so long as corn makes up at least half of the ration; but they should be ground to get the quickest results. As a rule, it doesn't pay to feed matured poultry longer than three weeks to fatten.

Confinement and Production.

Prof. James E. Rice says shutting hens in small and poorly ventilated houses and in small yards always lowers vitality, which will be shown in the chickens of the next year. The hen that has wide range and secures part of her own food is a business hen.

She can stand the strain of laying an egg every day for a greater part of the year, and she can transmit vigor to her chickens. Our experience in closed houses and small yards lessened the egg production, fertility of eggs and vitality of chickens.

Tobacco for Stomach Worms.

For worms or other parasites living free in the stomach or intestines, apparently careful experimental work has shown good results by the use of low-grade tobacco leaves, sometimes called "tobacco trash," writes Dr. Reynolds. This should be chopped up fine; mixed with an equal amount of salt and kept constantly before the sheep.

A BOY INTERPRETER

A Young Massachusetts Swede in Canada Twenty Years Ago Wants to Return.

Twenty years ago, a blond-haired young Swede, a boy of about 10 years of age, accompanied a party of his fellow-countrymen on the then long trip to Western Canada as an interpreter. The party he accompanied located at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, now one of the most thriving and best settled districts in Western Canada. For three years he remained in the district. Homesickness took him back to his home at Fitchburg, Mass., and he has remained there for 17 years. He has heard frequently from his friends in the West. He has followed their movements and watched their progress. He has heard how the town he helped to establish has risen from a shack to a growing, thriving, brisk business center, with the surrounding country peopled now by thousands who are occupying the territory in which he was one of the first to help plant the colony of twenty or twenty-five. In his letter to an official of the Department of the Interior, he says:

"When I was up in Canada, Calgary was a small town and so was Edmonton, but I understand they have grown wonderfully since."

The young man when he went last learned a machine trade, he has patents and inventions but he wants to go to Canada again. And he likely will, but when he does he will find a greater change than he may expect. Calgary and Edmonton are large cities, showing marvelous and wonderful growth. Where but one line of railway made a somewhat tortuous and indefinite way across the plains to its mountain pass, there are three lines of railway dividing the trade of hundreds of thousands of farmers, carrying freight to the hundreds of towns and cities crossing and criss-crossing the prairies in all directions, reaching out into new settlements, and preceding districts to be newly opened for incoming settlers. He will not be able to secure a homestead unless at a considerable distance from the town, the three dollar an acre land is selling at from $15 to $35 an acre. He will find now what was but a theory then, that this land that was then $3 an acre is worth the $30 or $35 that may be asked for it, and a good deal more. But he will find that he can secure a homestead just as good as any that were taken in his day, and today worth $35 an acre, but at some distance from a line of railway, yet with a certainty of railway in the near future, and he will find too that he can still get land at $15 to $18 an acre that will in a year or two be worth $30 or $35 an acre. Mr. Moseson is talking to his countrymen about Canada. Advertisement.

Willow Switches Given Away.

The small boy whose father has time to apply the switch should beware with a little more than his usual caution. The United States government is giving away willow switches.

The department of agriculture has an experiment farm at Arlington, Va., and some parts of it were found to be too wet for raising ordinary crops. Therefore the experts set willows out in the wet places, and there has been so smart a growth that the government wants to get rid of the willow switches. It offers to give them away under the guise of willow cuttings to make baskets or bottom chairs, but no smart boy will ever be deceived by that kind of talk. He may be safe only in the assurance of the government that only one hundred of the cuttings will be given to one person.—Worcester Telegram.

PIMPLES COVERED FACE

1613 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill.—"My face was very red and irritated and was covered with pimples. The pimples festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and when I scratched them became sore. I tried soaps and they would not stop the itching and burning of the skin. This lasted for a month or more. At last I tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. They took out the burning and itching of the skin, soothing it very much and giving the relief that the others failed to give me. I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment about three weeks and was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Clara Mueller, Mar. 16, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

He Wasn't Sure.

A gentleman was sorely out of patience by some blunder of his new groom.

"Look here," he cried, in his anger, "I won't have things done in this way. Do you think I'm a fool?"

"Sure, sorr," said the groom, "Oi can't say, sorr. Oi only came here yesterday."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good Idea.

As to the low taxes, let's lower the indirect taxes—for example, that tax of 40 million dollars a year that tuberculosis levies in Missouri.—St. Louis Republic.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

Everything comes to him who waits. He'll even get the earth when he dies.

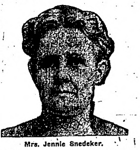
Woman's Beauty is Based on Health

To Have Health, Bowel Movement is Absolutely Necessary—How Best to Obtain it

If woman's beauty depended upon cosmetics every woman would be a picture of loveliness. But beauty lies deeper than that. It lies in health. In the majority of cases the basis of health and the cause of sickness, can be traced to the action of the bowels.

The headaches, the lassitude, the sallow skin and the lusterless eyes are usually due to constipation. So many things that women do habitually conduce to this trouble. They do not eat carefully, they eat indigestible foods because the foods are served daintily and they do not exercise enough. But whatever the particular cause may be it is important that the condition should be corrected.

An ideal remedy for women, and one especially suited to their delicate requirements, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which thousands of women endorse highly. Mrs. Jennie Snedeker, 1041 West Monroe St., Chicago, testifies that she is "cured of grave stomach and bowel troubles by using Syrup Pepsin and without the aid of a doctor or any other medicine." All the family can use Syrup Pepsin, for thousands of mothers give it to babies and children. It is also admirably suited to the requirements of elderly people, in fact to all who by reason of age or infirmity cannot stand harsh salts, cathartics, pills or purgatives. These should always be avoided for at best their effect is only for that day, while a genuine remedy like Syrup Pepsin acts mildly but permanently.



Mrs. Jennie Snedeker.

It can be conveniently obtained at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. You will find it gentle in action, pleasant in taste, and free from griping, and its tonic properties have a distinct value to women. It is the most widely used laxative-tonic in America today and thousands of families are now never without it.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Special Notice

OUR OFFER FOR

Free Silverware

EXPIRES MAY 1, 1913

HURRY—HURRY—HURRY

Buy a box of Galvanic Soap today and get a set of *Six Rogers Silver Teaspoons FREE*

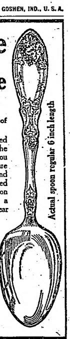
THESE SPOONS must not be confused with the USUAL premium silverware. The spoons shown HERE are the same as you would buy at your jeweler's. They are GENUINE Rogers ware, the beautiful and exclusive LaVigne or Grape pattern, finished in the fashionable French Gray. Each spoon is guaranteed extra heavy A-1 silver plate on a WHITE metal base. With ordinary wear they will last a lifetime.

Here Is the Offer

One spoon given for 20 Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) and one 2c stamp, or SIX SPOONS for 100 Galvanic wrappers and five 2c stamps. Coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder count the same as wrappers.

Mail wrappers to the premium department

B. J. Johnson Soap Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.


Actual spoon regular 6 inch length

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S BULL-FROG
MEN'S GOTHAM
MEN'S ORTHOPEDIC

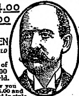
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.



WOMEN'S COUNTESS
WOMEN'S PARIS
WOMEN'S CRITERION

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

WIN THIS BAG OF GOLD

$150 Boys, girls, everybody can make good, easy money and have a fine chance to win $150 Gold or elegant Motorcycle getting subscriptions for Northwest Farmstead. Everybody paid; you can't lose. Fine diamond ring and ten year guaranteed watch are other prizes. Farmers and housewives quick to take our great premium offer. Enjoy fine pleasure trips on fast going motorcycle. Act at once. Write today.

Address Motor, Dept. "W," NORTHWEST FARMSTEAD, Minneapolis, Minn.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

HARDY TREES & PLANTS

We Grow Them, Sell Direct, and Guarantee Satisfaction. CATALOG FREE.

STRAND'S NURSERY, Box 89 Taylors Falls, Minn.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co, 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U. Minneapolis, No. 16–1913.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

For Backache, Rheumatism, Kidneys and Bladder

BECAUSE THEY ARE RICHEST IN CURATIVE QUALITIES CONTAIN NO HABIT FORMING DRUGS ARE SAFE, SURE, AND SAVE YOU MONEY

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE Write for book saving young chicks. Send us names of 7 friends that use incubators and get book free. Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

EXTRA SESSION IS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

GOVERNOR TRANSMITS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO HOUSE THREATENING THIS.

MUST PASS UTILITIES BILL

Nolan Bill Is Vetoed and Legislators Are Told That Comprehensive Measure Must Be Given to State At This Time—Reasons Given.

St. Paul.—In a message transmitted to the house, the governor threatens to call an extra session of the legislature unless a comprehensive public utilities act is passed. At the same time he vetoes the Nolan bill providing for local control of public utilities, declaring that such control must necessarily be both inefficient and expensive.

Regulation Is Essential.

"Statewide regulation, he says, is essential in order to secure uniformity in determining valuation, issuing securities, and in securing a proper method of accounting without which intelligent rate making is impossible. The text of the governor's veto message is as follows:

Hon. Henry Rines,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Capitol.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to return to you without my approval, House File No. 207:

"A Bill for an Act to amend Section 2342 of the Revised Laws of 1905 relating to state and local control of public service corporations," passed by House February 1, 1913, and received by me April 11th, 1913.

This bill purports to give every city or village in the state the right and power to prescribe and limit the charges which any public service corporation other than telephone companies, may demand or receive for the commodities or services furnished by it to the municipality and to the inhabitants thereof by amending Section 2342 Revised Laws of 1905, which provides that:

"The state shall at all times have the right to supervise and regulate the business methods and management of any such corporation, and from time to time to fix the compensation which it may charge for its services; and every such corporation obtaining a franchise from a city or village, shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions as from time to time may be imposed upon it by such municipality."

The words just quoted are taken from the existing law, and if the amendment thereto contained in House File 207 has any effect whatever, it is to confer power on municipalities over public service corporations which is now vested in the state, and is diametrically opposed to the principle of state control of such corporations.

Governor Gives Reasons.

I therefore return H. F. 207 without my approval for the following reasons:

1. Effective regulation of public utilities is essential in order to supply the public with modern necessities at a reasonable cost, the only other alternative being public ownership.

2. The experience of the past has demonstrated that the local municipalities have signally failed in such regulation and the trend of all modern advanced and progressive thought and legislation has been toward state regulation.

3. The average municipality cannot afford intelligent regulation because of the expense in securing information, equipment and expert service, while the state can furnish the same for the benefit of all without duplication at a much smaller per capita cost.

4. Many of the utilities, such as street and interurban railways, water powers and telephones are inter-municipal and cannot come completely under any one municipality. They can, therefore, be regulated only by a statewide authority.

Regulation Is Essential.

5. Statewide regulation is essential in order to secure uniformity in determining valuation, issuing securities and in securing a proper method of accounting, without which intelligent regulation is impossible.

6. The regulation of public utilities by hundreds of municipalities is not only too expensive by reason of duplication, but ineffective because it diffuses regulative power and responsibility.

7. During the last primary and election campaigns the question of state control of public utilities was a leading issue and the people throughout the state endorsed the same in most emphatic terms.

8. There is today a genuine demand on the part of the people for such regulation and progressive leaders who have notably championed the cause of good government have endorsed the same. The most signal service performed by Senator LaFollette, while governor of Wisconsin, and President Wilson while governor of New Jersey, for their respective states was the establishment of an appointive public utilities commission.

States Generally Have Acted.

9. More than one-half of the states have enacted such legislation and in many of the remaining states similar legislation is now pending.

10. State regulation is right in principle, sound in policy and most successful in application.

11. Minnesota has been a leader in the forward movement and must now take a step backward by destroying or even delaying state regulation of public utilities.

12. Telephone companies are excepted from House File 207. Assuming that cities and villages should be given power to fix the charges of public service corporations, there is no reason why telephone companies should be exempt from the exercise of the same power.

13. March 5, 1913, the House passed House File 573 "A Bill for an Act to regulate telephone companies and to place them under the control and jurisdiction of the Railroad and Warehouse commission."

This bill expressly provides for state control of telephone companies, thereby recognizing the principle and approving the policy of state control of public utilities. It is, therefore, inconsistent with the principle of local control as expressed in House File 207.

Cannot Be Reconciled.

The two bills cannot be reconciled in principle or policy. The House having recognized the principle of state control as to telephone companies, cannot consistently oppose the same policy as to other public utilities.

14. Whatever value there may be in local municipal regulation is already secured to our municipalities under the provisions for Home Rule charters, and if the people of any municipality do not wish to secure local regulation by the adoption of an effective Home Rule charter, they should not be forced to do so by this proposed method.

As most of the important legislation brought before you has been disposed of, there is still ample time for the enactment of a strong effective public utilities law at this session.

If you are unable to enact such a law before the session expires, I will at a convenient time during the present year, call an extra session for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted.
ADOLPH O. EBERHART,
Governor.

No Inquiry On Women's Wage.

St. Paul, April 16.—The Minnette bill, placing all telephone companies under the control of state railroad and warehouse commission, was passed by the senate yesterday afternoon with only six dissenting votes. The house had already passed it.

The house appropriations committee yesterday agreed that the investigation into the working conditions of girls by the Illinois legislature was unwholesome, and voted to indefinitely postpone the resolution offered by Representative Kneeland, Pfaender and Orr for a similar investigation in Minnesota. The vote was unanimous. Members declared that conditions in Minnesota were such as not to warrant an investigation.

WEALTHY FARMER IS MISSING

Police Seek Richard Molter, Who Had $1,501 When Last Heard Of Or Seen.

Fergus Falls.—The police of Breckenridge and Wahpeton have been asked to investigate the disappearance of Richard Molter, a farmer who recently purchased a large farm in the eastern part of this county, but who has failed to arrive to take possession of it. Mr. Molter has lived for some years near Herman, Grant county, and a few weeks ago he bought the Furnier farm at Deer Creek, this county. He paid cash for it, and also bought $700 worth of livestock belonging to Mr. Furnier.

Molter left his home at Herman on the night of April 3 to take possession, coming by way of Breckenridge and Wahpeton. His wife and mother were to follow a week later. They arrived at the farm yesterday and were astonished to find that he was not there. He had about $1,500 in cash and notes on his person and it is feared he has met with foul play at Wahpeton or Breckenridge, where he had to stop over between trains.

Duluth Plans Reforms.

Duluth.—Duluth is now under its commission government. Mayor W. I. Prince is the executive officer and commissioner of public affairs; Fred D. Voss became commissioner of finance; Leonidas Merritt was named commissioner of public utilities; W. A. Hicken was elected commissioner of public safety, and Roderick Murchison was chosen commissioner of public works. The commission is a unit on the question of law enforcement. The lid went on at noon; saloons must close at 11 p. m., and the Sunday side doors must be closed. The segregated district and hotels and rooming houses of questionable repute also must be wiped out, according to Commissioner Hicken. Lodges have been notified that the slashing prize fights so common in Duluth in the past, must cease.

Glove Makers Protest Tariff.

Gloversville, N. Y., April 16.—Business was suspended in Gloversville and Johnstown—the center of American fine glove manufacturing, for six hours while the populace of the two cities united in a demonstration of protest against the Underwood tariff bill as it affects the glove and glove leather industries. The demonstration was planned by Gloversville merchants Gloversville was the scene of the demonstration. Glove factories and leather mills ceased working.

Armistice to Hear Wilson.

Washintgon, April 16.—Delegates to the Continental congress of the D. A. R. which is holding its 22nd annual session were welcomed to Washington by President Wilson in his first public address here since his inauguration. Addresses of welcome were also made by Secretary of State Bryan and the French ambassador, Mr. Jusserand. Both the president and Secretary Bryan told the daughters that it was their duty to apply the principles of their revolutianary ancestors to modern problems.

Burke Speaks at Banquet.

Washington, April 16.—Many Democrats, prominent in official life, attended the annual Jefferson day dinner of the District of Columbia Young Men's Democratic club. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was toastmaster. The speakers included Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, and Hollis of New Hampshire; Representative Ferguson of New Mexico; United States Treasurer Burke, and former Governor Benton McMilan of Tennessee.

Officials Watch Dr. Friedmann.

Washington, April 16.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann of Berlin, who declares he has discovered a cure for tuberculosis, brought his visit to the capital to a close with a clinic at George Washington university at which he inoculated 12 volunteer patients with his vaccine. The clinic was witnessed by Secretary Bryan, Assistant Secretary Auburn, the German ambassador, the Swiss minister and several United States army and navy surgeons. More than 100 patients appeared.

BILL AIMED AT JAPS

CALIFORNIA LAND BILL BARS ALL NOT INTENDING TO BE CITIZENS.

NO STATED DISCRIMINATION

Designed to Prevent Japanese From Acquiring Title to State Property—Tokio Paper Takes Extreme Attitude.

Sacramento, Cal., April 17.—An anti-alien land ownership bill, designed primarily to prevent Japanese from acquiring title to real estate property within the state, but so worded as to prohibit any alien from owning land more than one year, except upon a declaration of his intention to become a citizen, was just passed by the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 60 to 15. After two hours had been spent in debating the proposed amendments, the bill went to a roll call without a word of argument.

Drafted as Substitute.

The measure was drafted by a subcommittee of the judiciary committee as a substitute for bills previously introduced, all of which specifically provided that "aliens ineligible to citizenship should not hold lands." The committee, however, proceeded on the theory that such a statute might be held in violation of the treaty rights of Japan subjects, and broadened the measure to indicate all aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens.

Corporations Cared For.

In order not to embarass foreign corporations, the committee did not make the corporation clause of the bill, section 8, apply only to "aliens not eligible to citizenship."

Section 1—No alien shall acquire title to or own real property within this state, or take the same by descent, devise or purchase, except as provided in this act.

Section 2—An alien may acquire title to real property by devise, descent or purchase and hold the same for one year from the date of so acquiring title; and if any alien at the date of so acquring title be a minor, he may hold such title for one year after attaining his majority. At the expiration of said period real property so held by an alien shall ascheat to the state of California as hereinafter provided, unless during the period of one year after acquiring such title, or, in the case of a minor, during the period of one year after attaining his majority, such alien shall become a citizen of the United States, or shall declare his intention, according to law, to become such a citizen.

Enforcement by Court.

Section 3—Provides for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill through the courts by district attorneys in each county, or by the attorney general, should any district attorney fail to act. It stipulates thab the burden of proof shall be upon the owner of the land involved.

Section 6—This act shall not apply to real property now owned by aliens, so long as the same shall be held by the present owners, their wives or children, and the right, title or interest in or to any real property hereafter acquired by any person etitled to hold the same shall not be questioned or impeached by reason of the alienage of nay person through whom such title may have been derived.

Section 7—Provides that no leasing contracts on real estate for agricultural purposes or city property shall be made for terms of more than five years with "such aliens."

Tokio Papers Score Measure.

Tokio.—The leading newspapers of Tokio, the Asahi, the Kokamin Shimbun and the Jiji Shimpo, which are usually conservative, have assumed an extremist attitude on the prospected alien land ownership legislation in California. The Kokamin Shimbun is almost violent, while the Asahi is pessimistic.

Dirigible Attempts to Cross Ocean.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, April 17.—The dirigible balloon Suchard, in which Joseph Brucker, formerly of Milwaukee, which proposes to make a trans-Atlantic flight, is being inflated. Captain Brucker announces that he will start for America immediately if the present favorable wind holds. A great crowd watched the work of preparation. Pilot balloons are being sent up for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the wind and meteorological reports have been asked for from various stations abroad.

Bank Entirely Surrounded.

London, April 16.—The Bank of England is entirely surrounded by policemen and detectives posing as employees are in every part of the institution, while the best men of Scotland Yard are leaving no stone unturned to run down the suffragettes responsible for the bomb found within the bank's railing in Bartholomew lane.

Largest Candle For Morgan.

New York, April 16.—The largest wax candle ever modeled will be burned on feast days in the Vatican at Rome to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan, if the hopes of Father E. T. Monteleone and his parishioners of Our Lady of Mount Carmela's Roman Catholic church, in Jersey City, are realized. The candle is now being molded at the expense of Father Monteleone's church, whose members share their pastor's admiration of Mr. Morgan's life. It will cost $1,500.

Wilson to Address D. A. R.

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Jusserand will be among the speakers at the opening of the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to welcome more than 1,000 delegates who are expected to attend the week's sessions. The total voting strength of the organzation this year is placed at 2,100. This includes 1,292 chapter regents, 740 chapter delegates, 48 state regents, 20 vice presidents general and 10 general officers of the organization.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

MOST LIBERAL CITY CHARTER

DULUTH HAS GONE A STEP BEYOND OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

To Have Reform Under New Government—All Units Favor Enforcement of the Laws.

Duluth.—The city of Duluth is under its commission government. The Zenith city has passed under the new form, with the most liberal charter which has ever been approved by a municipality, according to record.

Mayor W. I. Prince became executive officer and commissioner of public affairs; Fred D. Voss became commissioner of finance; Leonidas Merritt was named commissioner of public utilities; W. A. Hicken was elected commissioner of public safety, and Roderick Murchison was chosen commissioner of public works.

The department of public affairs includes the welfare work and the parks as well as duties which fall upon a municipal executive. The department of finance includes all bookkeeping and financial matters of the city. The commissioner of public utilities will preside over the water and light department and any other utilities which may be acquired by the city. The commissioners of public safety will supervise the police, fire department and the health department. The commissioner of public works will have charge of all improvements, including pavements and sewers.

The commission is a unit on the question of law enforcement. The lid went on at noon; saloons must close at 11 o'clock at night and the Sunday side doors must be closed. The segregated district and hotels and rooming houses of questionable repute also must be wiped out, according to Commissioner Hicken. Even secret lodges have been notified that the slashing prize fights so common in Duluth in the past, must cease. Chief of Police Troyer was re-appointed to the same office.

U. S. ABANDONS POST ROAD

Blue Earth County Fails to Raise Funds—Another Proposition Possible.

St. Paul.—Failure of Blue Earth county to make an appropriation for the government post road from Minneapolis to Mankato and the inability to reach a satisfactory arrangement with Hennepin county has caused the government to abandon its plans for the proposed road, according to information reaching Governor A. O. Eberhart in a letter from A. S. Burleson, postmaster general.

Mr. Burleson recites that the road engineer who made the inspection reports that the proposed road from Bloomington Ferry to Mankato will cost $16,000 in excess of the joint federal and state fund of $30,000. He reports that Blue Earth county has raised no funds and Hennepin county can make no disbursements until the work is completed and the county board has viewed it. To assemble the various funds in a manner that will appeal to a contractor he further reports, is difficult.

"In view of these facts," writes Mr. Burleson, "it would seem difficult, if not impossible, for the state of Minnesota to meet the conditions prescribed and that it would be inadvisable for the government to take further action in the matter at this time."

Seeding in Red River Valley.

Barnesville. — Field operations in this part of the Red River valley have started with a rush. Drying winds have put the soil in perfect condition to work. From Barnesville to Grand Forks and from Barnesville to Crookston, railroad men report the season's activity is on in earnest. Near Breckenridge, southwest of here, the spring crop sowing is half finished. Great Northern experimental tracts, conducted by field agents in this vicinity last year, showed what can be done by proper fertilization, and much fertilizer is being put onto the land this spring. The incoming of landseekers is already on.

Swims Icy River On Wager.

Crookston, Minn., April 17.—On a wager with Secretary Newberry of the Commercial club, Manager C. C. Nolan of the Crookston Gas company, swam the Red Lake river at its present high stage, which is 250 yards across.

Cripple If She Lives.

Fergus Falls.—An examination of the little daughter of Peter Johnson, who was shot by her mother last week, shows that the child may recover and that if she does, she will never regain her speech and will be a cripple for life. The child, who is 4 years old, was shot in the head, the bullet glancing off and was supposed at first to have inflicted only a scalp wound. An examination now shows that the skull is pressed down on the brain. The mother committed suicide.

Wife of Alleged Swindler Collapses.

Minneapolis, April 14.—Mrs. E. E. C. von Klein, wife of the Minneapolis diamond broker under arrest in Chicago, who has broken his silence of a week and admitted his identity, is in a state of nervous hysteria at her home, 3024 Irving avenue south. Her aged mother, Mrs. Thina Illstrup, herself ill, is at Mrs. von Klein's bedside, as is von Klein's sister, Miss Marie von Klein. The telephone was taken out of the house and every arrangement possible was made to insure

JAMES C. HAYNES IS DEAD.

Former Minneapolis Mayor Passes Away Suddenly After Trip for Health—Mayor Four Times.

Minneapolis, April 15. — Former Mayor James C. Haynes died at 8:10 a. m. Monday at his home, 711 East River road. Mr. Haynes had just arrived home after a trip for his health. He was conscious up to the time of his death, which was unexpected. With him were his wife, daughter and son-in-law and granddaughter.

James Clark Haynes was born on a farm in Onondaga county, New York, Sept. 29, 1848. In 1874 he entered the law department of Columbia college. He first began the practice of his profession in Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1878 moved west to Eau Claire, Wis., where he practiced one year. In 1879 he moved to Minneapolis, living here ever since.

Mr. Haynes entered politics in 1890 when he was the first democrat ever elected alderman in the second ward. In 1892, while in the council, he was nominated for mayor but was defeated by W. H. Eustis. His next appearance in politics was ten years later when he defeated Julius J. Heinrich for the democratic nomination for mayor after a hard fight. At the general election he defeated Fred M. Powers. At the next election he was opposed by David P. Jones and was defeated. In the fall of 1906 he again opposed Mr. Jones in a hard fight and was elected. In 1908 he defeated Charles H. Hugh for mayor. The 1910 election marked the first serious entrance of the socialist party in Minneapolis politics. Thomas H. Van Lear was the socialist candidate for mayor and the republican candidate was W. E. Satterlee. Mr. Haynes was the democratic nominee and the race was so close that the results were not known until several days after the election. In the official count, Mr. Haynes had a plurality of 34 votes over Mr. Satterlee and 750 over Mr. Van Lear.

Distribute Shevlin Estate.

Minneapolis.—Approval to the distribution of the estate of the late Thomas H. Shevlin has been given by Probate Judge Dahl. The estate totaled in value $1,321,773.67. Among the legatees are fifty men and women who worked for lumber companies in which Mr. Shevlin was interested, fifteen years or more, and who will receive the sum of $100 each. The bulk of the estate will go to Mahilda Shevlin, widow; Thomas L. Shevlin, son, and Helen Shevlin Beckwith and Florence Shevlin Tenney, daughters. The Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Paul, will receive $25,000; the Catholic orphan asylum, Minneapolis, $10,000; St. Ann's church, Albany, N. Y., $10,000, and Jones-Harrison home, Minneapolis $5,000.

Potatoes Threatened by Disease.

St. Paul.—Unless Minnesota farmers heed the precautions of the Department of Agriculture and co-operate with it and see that their neighbors do likewise, the whole state will suffer from potato diseases this year, is the warning of Dr. E. M. Freeman, plant pathologist at the university farm. He said the old diseases will increase and such as potato warts are likely to gain a foothold unless provided against. According to a bulletin of the extension department, the diseases, particularly those of the soil, are commencing to gain a foothold in this state and is the result of extensive cultivation.

Parker College Is After Funds.

Winnebago.—At a meeting of the prudential committee of Parker college a resolution was adopted providing for a campaign to raise at least $6,000 in Winnebago and vicinity for the erection of a dormintory for the college and $9,000 in Winnebago and vicinity for buildings and endowment, as the option of the river. These subscriptions are to be conditional on Methodism outside of Winnebago raising at least $17,000 for buildings and endowment, the whole $26,000 to be subscribed before September 4, 1914.

Clothing Catches Fire From Blaze.

Albert Lea.—Mrs. Daniel McAllister was fatally burned late Sunday by fire that partially destroyed her apartment. In trying to make her escape, her clothing caught fire. She rushed into a closet and shut the door, but after the fire was extinguished she was found with her clothing burned entirely off. She was hurried to the hospital, where it was said she would live but a few hours. Her son, who is a driver on the city fire truck, was very seriously burned attempting to rescue her.

Call Demands Unreasonable.

Crosby.—"The demands of the miners are unfair and unreasonable and it is impossible for the mining companies to grant them. Unless the striking employees are willing to cooperate with the operators and return to work, thus giving the companies a chance to develop the new districts the mines in the Cuyuna range will have to remain closed indefinitely." This is the answer made by the mining companies to the 925 striking Cuyuna miners just made public.

Produce Exchange Formed.

Brainerd.—Farmers of Crow Wing and Cass counties, near Brainerd, have formed the Farmers Produce company, to be incorporated for $10,000. The election resulted as follows: President, F. H. Gruenhagen; vice president, T. C. Pointon; secretary-treasurer, Henry Bouck; directors, R. R. Livingston, R. R. Wise, C. H. Kyllo, John Sandgren, Claude Wheeler and Gus King. A site is to be acquired for a potato warehouse. The corporation will buy and sell everything a farmer

ONE GOLDEN TRESS

It Was Wonderful Hair and Caught the Sunlight in Its Shining Meshes

By IZOLA FORRESTER.

Rawlston had been watching her in dead silence for nearly fifteen minutes while she dried her hair in the sun.

It was very wonderful hair, he was thinking, the finest head of hair along the beach. It caught the sunlight in its shining meshes and held it prisoner. It gleaned and glistened as she shook it now on one side now the other, then forward in a golden wave. For five weeks now he had watched Lenore dry her hair almost daily after her dip into the sea. It was fascinating but he had not yet been able to figure out whether the shining gold attracted him or Lenora. She shook it back now, and looked at him with almost boyish impishness in her eyes.

"Did you clip a lock of my hair any time, Dory?"

The query started Rawlston's curiosity cells beating quick time. He certainly had not clipped any lock of hair from that head, he said with dignity. Also, he asked what other person could have found any chance to clip it.

"You've been with me every spare minute since the first day I knew you. I don't think it's clipped. You're only trying to tease me, and spoil my morning nap."

Lenore regarded him scornfully. Then she smiled and stared reminiscently at a passing steamer bound up the Sound. There was much expressed in that smile. It said quite plainly that if Mr. Rawlston was not the person who had cut a lock of hair from her head, then slowly memory was stealing back, and it was a pleasant one.

"It wasn't you at all, Dory. It was Champ Howells."

"I don't like the company you keep," said Mr. Rawlston calmly. "Let me sleep."

"He's an awfull nice fellow, really, Dory. He's older than you isn't he? Someway, he seems to have so much poise, such a grip on himself."

"And on other people's personal property too?"

"Can you call your hair your personal property?" mused Lenore, spreading out her crowning glory like a shower of spun gold. "I suppose you can. I wonder if it was Mr. Howells?"

"Then you don't call him Champ at least?"

"Not before others."

"Will you tell me," began Theodore slowly and distinctly, "why you take any enjoyment out of sticking banderillos into my shoulder blades and heart valves?"

"Well, listen, Dory. It wasn't a bit intentional. I mean," she hesitated delicately, "I mean on my part. I never meant whoever took the lock to have it, understand? He just cribbed it."

"Tell another," murmured Mr. Howells. "I heard the weeping of angels then."

"It was while I rested on the sand one morning. You know I always go to sleep after you go away for your long swim out yonder."

"If it happened during my long swim how could I have taken it?"

"You might have come back while I was still sleeping and cribbed it," retorted Lenore. "Somebody came up and just clipped it off. I didn't even find out it was gone until I went to do it up. It was a long piece too, about ten inches in the back."

"I will ask Howells if he has it and return it to you." The tone was formal and disinterested. It said plainly that Mr. Rawlston did not believe the operation had been performed under a soporific, so to speak.

"Never mind," Lenore said gently. "Perhaps he wanted it terribly, don't you know? Perhaps we never can guess how he fought against the impulse to cut it off, and finally just had to. It might embarrass him to have it spoken of."

"You'd willingly let him keep it, would you?"

"Doesn't he deserve it?"

"Do you suppose the man you marry would enjoy having a lock of your hair in the possession of another man?"

"Maybe I'll marry Champ."

Silence. The steamer's trail of smoke hung lazily across the sky. There was hardly a breath of wind even on the water. Out in the sea heads bobbed like idle corks. Sometimes it was blue cap, sometimes a red one. The men's heads were sleek and shiny like seals. The beach curved in a great sweeping crescent toward the Fort. Sand bathers dotted it, some half buried in sand, some hidden behind parasols. And everywhere like elves of the dunes were dancing, romping kiddies.

Rawlston felt his first serious emotion then and there. All at once, as she said that in the casual, half shy tone, he knew that he would do anything under heaven to keep Champ Howells from marrying her. Just then he realized what a world it would be if never again were he to see Lenore Shepard, if he were suddenly to find her with that man beside her as her husband.

He had idled away nearly two months at the sleepy little town for her sake, going back to New York sometimes to clear up accumulated business, but always drawn back to Neponic bay and Lenore. Her mother and older sisters had the big, rambling cottage that hung like a gull's nest to the rocky crags back in the hill ridge beyond the summer homes along the winding shore.

Mrs. Shepard's welcoming smile to him had held a full comprehension of the tumult in his mind and the strangely disturbing rumpus about his heart strings. He knew he stood a better running show with the family that his five-foot-five sojourner from Indiana. The Shepards were from Indiana originally, he had heard Lenore say. It made him wrathful every time he pictured Champ having known her years before he had even seen her. They had lived in the same town, gone to the same school. It was natural she should love him. He had seen Champ with her often lately, the two deep into earnest confidences. He knew they were confidences, for they shut up the instant he had appeared.

Perhaps he had been too easy going and slow in his method of wooing. He hadn't even thought of it as serious wooing, to tell the truth, not until this hour. He had loafed and dreamed, he told himself bitterly, while Champ was getting in good work.

"Lenore," he turned to her suddenly, and Lenore smiled at him, the swift sidelong smile that seemed to take in her eyes, lips, and dimples all at once. She raised one arm to look at him under a veil of golden sheen as the sun struck full on her drying hair.

He forgot the people along the beach, the bobbing heads out in the water.

"Don't give yourself away to that" —he choked on the various proper and suitable epithets that suggested themselves,—"to Champ Howells."

"There he comes now," said Lenore eagerly, leaning forward. Rawlston never even turned his head. Doggedly he plunged ahead.

"If you don't look at me and say you'll marry me I will take the next boat for New York or China, and never see you again."

"Quitter," laughed Lenore "It's splendid sailing weather."

Howells was near them now. He stopped at Lenore's merry hail, and smiled comfortable down at them. He was plump fair, and exceedingly sure of himself. Rawlston hated him cordially from the ground up. He told himself at that instant, he even hated his shadow, and moved deliberately out of its reach.

"I have news for you." He waited teasingly. Rawlston saw him draw a a long curling strand of hair from his pocket, and dangle it in the sunshine. "They can match it at Devery's for $10.50."

"Oh, you dear," Lenore cried. "A good close fitting one with just a nice kink to it?"

"Yep! Just the ticket. It'll be here in time for you Friday. Here's your sample."

He dropped it in her outstretched hands, and smiled down at both of them in happy fraternal fashion.

"I'm ahead of you, Rawley," he added, placidly. "Bess gave the important monosyllable this morning. She's gone up to tell Mrs. Shepard now. Good luck to you."

Rawlston stared after him in dead silence. He knew Lenore was laughing softly at him. She stroked the lock of hair aggravatingly.

"You may have it if you like, Dory. I'm to play Oliver wist in the tableaus Friday night up at the hotel, and I had to get a short wig to match my hair. I remember now, I did give Champ this sample so he could order one for me when he was in town yesterday. Isn't he kind?"

"You've not answered my question," retorted Rawlston grimly.

"I don't like coercion."

"If Champ Howells is going to be my brother-in-law, I deserve every compensation that you and life can give me. If you don't look at me this minute and say, Dory, I will be your wife, I shall make a scene on the beach.

Lenore went on shaking her hair out calmly.

"It's pretty well dried now," she said. "Wasn't it nice I thought of saying that about Champ? You'd have let all the summer get away from us, Dory, you stupid old thing. Here you've been lying on the sand for practically six weeks staring up at me like a starved animal without the pluck to ask for what you wanted. Men are awfully funny."

Rawlston rose deliberately, and reached for her.

"Oh, Dory, Dory, yes, please, yes," she faltered, laughing up at him.

"Will you bury that infernal lock of hair in the sand?"

Lenore held it up to him, her eyes full of penitence.

"You do it, dear."

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Cheese May Catch Cold.

"A cheese in the making is as sensitive to a cold as you are," said a cheese-monger. "The finest cheese if it is left in a draught will catch cold and deteriorate—there will be no flavor to that cheese thereafter.

"You mustn't bruise a cheese, either. Knock its face and it will discolor, like flesh, and the hurt place will spoil.

"A cheese, in fact, is flesh for the most part—a solid mass of living microbes—and that's why it catches cold and bruises. It's alive, you see, like you and me.

"Fancy cheeses are made by a secret process. Thus Gorgonzola, the Italian cheese, is made of goat's milk and ripened in caves, and its characteristic blue veins are the result of stabs from a copper wire.

"Dutch cheeses are coagulated by means of an acid, Swiss cheese by means of sour milk, and English cheese by means of rennet.

Amusement Reduces Taxes.

A racetrack plays a prominent part in the reduction of the taxes of Doncaster, England. It was constructed in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, and ever since his day Doncaster's famous race course has yielded a rich revenue, amounting to as much as $50,000 a year, to the great relief of the borough rate. Other towns, such as Chester, Lincoln, and Ayr, draw substantial incomes from a similar source, but Doncaster stands supreme in the harvest it reaps from its races.

Reading Up.

"Got a copy of Nietzsche?" inquired the first lawyer.

"What do you want with Neitzsche?" inquired the party of the second part.

"Want to post up a little. A client of mine from Boston contemplates getting a highbrow divorce."

White House Artist.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the new "First Lady" of the United States had an exhibition of her paintings in Philadelphia recently. Her pictures are in oils, and are for the most part landscapes. What Mrs. Wilson realizes from the sale of her pictures goes to charity.—Montreal Herald

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913. NUMBER, 41.

BRYAN TO ASSIST WITH ALIEN LAW

WILSON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF STATE TO VISIT SACRAMENTO.

WILL ARRIVE THERE MONDAY

Harmony With U. S. Treaty Obligations to Be Sought—Diplomat Will Be Guest of Governor.

Washington, April 24.—After a conference at the White House, President Wilson directed Secretary of State Bryan to proceed at once to Sacramento to cooperate with Governor Johnson and the members of the California legislature in framing a law regarding the ownership of land by aliens that would not conflict with the treaty obligations of the United States, particularly with Japan.

Leaves at Once.

Mr. Bryan will leave here at once and arrive in Sacramento Monday evening.

"I am going in the hope that we may be able to find the best solution of the difficulty," Secretary Bryan said. "I feel sure that they in California will enter upon the work with the same spirit of cooperation as the president and I do. I am hopeful, indeed, that we will be able to arrive at the wisest solution."

Visit Agreeable to All.

Earlier in the day the president had telegraphed Governor Johnson and the presiding officers of the two branches of the California legislature, explaining that it was difficult to handle the situation by telegraph and asked if it would be agreeable to have the secretary of state confer in person with the California authorities. Both houses and the governor promptly replied that the proposal was agreeable to them. The resolutions adopted by the senate and house of assembly were identical, and that of the latter, as received at the White House, read:

"While this assembly respectfully maintains the right of the legislature of the state of California to legislate on the subject of land ownership, it will be entirely agreeable to this assembly to have the secretary of state of the United States visit Sacramento for the purpose indicated in the president's telegram.

Governor Johnson's message to the president was as follows:

"I shall at all times be pleased to consult with the secretary of state and it will be entirely agreeable to me to have the secretary visit Sacramento as suggested in your telegram."

Guest of Governor.

Mr. Bryan also received a personal message inviting him to be the guest of the governor and Mrs. Johnson while in California, which he accepted. He will be accompanied only by Robert Rose, for many years his confidential secretary. During his absence John Bassett Moore, counsellor for the department, will be acting secretary of state.

Mr. Moore, who assumed the new duties was present in a conference between Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador. The latter learned officially of the efforts of the president and the national administration to prevent any discriminatin against the Japanese through legislation, and expressed himself as pleased with the attitude of the United States government.

Missing Since April 9.

Plaza, N. D., April 24.—Since April 9 when he placed his horses in a local livery barn, August Hendrics has been missing. Mrs. Hendrics has just made an appeal to the authorities to assist her in the search. She declares there had been no domestic trouble and she believes her husband has met with foul play. Hendrics is well fixed financially and had a large amount of money on his person when he disappeared. Foul play is one theory being advanced.

Two Wisconsin Boys Drown.

Marshfield, Wis., April 24.—Ray Craus, son of R. L. Craus, a wealthy mill owner of this city, with his companion, Walter Permetler, were drowned in the Wisconsin river about eight miles from Grand Rapids, according to a message received here. The boys took a new canoe and went fishing in the early part of the afternoon. The canoe was found Tuesday night, bottom side up in the river.

Pope Declared Weaker.

Rome, April 24.—Although his bronchial conditions continues to improve, Pope Pius was found to be slightly weaker when Professor Marchiafava and Dr. Amici made their daily examination.

Harriman Lines Seek Respite.

Washington, April 24.—The supreme court is being petitioned by attorneys for the Union Pacific Railway company to extend the time limit for dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger until July 1, or till such time as is necessary to evolve a satisfactory plan of disintegration. Attorney General McReynolds will agree to an extension until July 1, but will oppose the request for an indefinite extension. To grant the motion the supreme court must recall its mandate.

MRS. MUNROE EYRE PINKARD

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Mrs. Munroe Eyre Pinkard, formerly Dorothy Gardner Williams, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner F. Williams of Washington, D. C. She was married recently to Munroe F. Pinkard of San Francisco.

FROM 100 TO 120 MINERS DIE

OVER THREE SCORE WORKMEN MAKE THRILLING ESCAPES.

Finleyville, Penn., Explosion One of the Most Disastrous of Recent Years.

Pittsburgh, April 24.—The lives of 100 miners, possibly 120, were snuffed out when an explosion occurred in the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company at Finleyville, about 27 miles southeast of this city. Over three score of workmen in the mine made thrilling escapes to the surface, crawling on their hands and knees through deadly gas fumes and over debris. A number sustained burns.

Seventy bodies of victims have been recovered. The bodies were located by rescuing squads of the United States Bureau of Mines, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, and of the Pittsburgh Coal company.

As the rescuers found a body it was carried to the entries. None of the bodies, however, were brought to the open.

It is stated the victims will be taken from the mine and shipped at once to Monongahela City, where they are to be prepared for burial.

Rescue work is hampered by after-damp. Fire which followed the explosion has been completely subdued, it is said.

PLACE BAN ON VANDYKES

Barbers of Trenton Cruel to Wearers of Them and Curled Mustaches.

Trenton, N. J., April 24.—Vandyke beards will hereafter be scarce in Trenton. The Master Barbers' association has decided they are difficult they can, because they are difficult to trim and, some of them say, many who wear them are "cranks." Therefore the barbers have jumped the price of trimming Vandyke, beards from 15 to 25 cents and threaten a further increase if they do not soon decrease.

The wearers of mustaches who like to have a fancy curl on the ends will hereafter have to pay 5 cents extra for the curl. The barbers insist that such curls waste their time, and patrons who demand such service are over-particular.

Rain Interrupts Seeding.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 24.—The first interruption in seeding operations in ten days occurred by rain falling early Wednesday. It has temporarily suspended operations in the district after about one-third of the wheat crop had been planted. Plowing continued despite the rain. Good progress is being made and in another week practically all of the wheat will be sown. Reports show that corn and alfalfa will have a greatly increased acreage.

Two States Will Join.

Grand Forks, April 24.—North Dakota Knights Templar will join the Minnesota grand commandery in attending the triennial conclave. Charles Ovenshine of Minneapolis, inspector of the Dakota grand commandery, presented the invitation of the Minnesota organization to the North Dakota body at the annual conclave here. It is probable the next state conclave will go to Fargo. Andrew Ekern of Grand Forks is in line for grand commander.

MONTENEGRO TAKES TURK STRONGHOLD

SCUTARI CAPTURED BY KING NICHOLAS AFTER LONG SIEGE.

ABOUT 8,000 ARE KILLED

Taking of City in Defiance of Powers Complicates European Situation—City Is in Ruins.

Cettinje, April 24.—Scutari has fallen. Montenegrin troops are in full possession of the last of the Ottoman strongholds in European Turkey. In triumph the victors entered the city with tattered flags flying, and when they did they bade defiance to all the powers of Europe.

King Makes Statement.

"We have merely retaken our own and we will hold Scutari against the powers as courageously as we fought against the Turks," declared King Nicholas of Montenegro, in the midst of a popular demonstration.

Scutari was taken after a long siege, culminating in two days of desperate fighting. The surrender of Essad Pasha, the Turkish commandant, was announced after two hours of hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, during which both Montenegrins and Turks lost heavily.

Approximately 3,000 Montenegrins fell in the last assault on Scutari and 5,000 Turks were killed. The victors took 20,000 prisoners.

Shortly after the formal surrender of Essad Pasha, King Nicholas of Montenegro triumphantly rode into the fallen city, emulating Czar Ferdinand at Adrianople and the late King George of Greece at Saloniki, achieving his cherished ambition.

A Brilliant Achievement.

The taking of Scutari by the Montenegrins is one of the most brilliant achievements of the seven months' Balkan war. The credit for the feat belongs almost wholly to Montenegro. Servia helped the Montenegrins for a time and it was the Servian artillery that first weakened the Turkish fortifications. However, the Servians, when the powers menacing, withdrew from the siege and the last assaults were made by the soldiers of King Nicholas unaided.

For two days and nights, without rest, the Montenegrins bombarded Scutari and, late yesterday, they made a desperate assault on that city. All but two of the outer works were captured many days ago and when the besiegers stormed Scutari the last time they made their rush on the city itself.

The taking of Scutari is regarded by diplomats here with the utmost gravity, as it seriously complicates the already strained European situation. By capturing the Turkish stronghold, the smallest kingdom in Europe defied the six great nations and seriously impaired the harmony of the concert of powers.

With an international fleet made up of British, French, German, Austria-Hungarian and Italian warships and sanctioned by Russia, menacing his coast, blockading his harbors and threatening to land marine if he did not desist, the imperturbable King Nicholas went calmly on besieging Scutari and finally took it. Not only that, but he immediately declared publicly that he would hold it against the powers with the same courage that he fought for it against the Ottomans.

The greater part of the city of Scutaris is in ruins as a result of the six months' bombardment, according to dispatches.

Betrayed Lodge Secrets.

Douglass, Ariz., April 24.—Because he had revealed secrets of the Masonic order, Ernest Louis Johnson, a mining engineer of Tucson, committed suicide in a local hotel by taking poison. He explained the cause for his self-destruction in a note.

Steel Workers Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—Steel workers in the plant of the American Steel Foundries company at Granite City, Ill., have struck. It is estimated that between 800 and 1,000 walked out. The men demand a wage increase and recognition of their union.

Harvester Strikers Reject Offer.

Auburn, N. Y., April 24.—By a vote of 3 to 1 the striking employes of the International Harvester company's twine mills rejected proposals of the company to settle the disputes that were laid before them in mass meeting by the state board of arbitration.

Fall of Rock Kills Two.

Fernie, B. C., April 24.—Two men were killed in a fall of rock in one of the mines of the Crows Nest Pass Coal company at Coal creek. The dead men are James McDicken and Herbert Ash. Both victims leave large families.

Victim of Accidental Discharge.

Brainerd, Minn., April 24.—While examining an automatic revolver, Judge G. W. Holland, banker and mining man, accidentally shot himself in the side. He died in a hospital a few hours afterward. The accident occurred in Mr. Holland's office. A. D. Rifk, whose law office adjoins, did not hear the report of the gun, but upon entering Mr. Holland's office saw him fall from his chair and say that he had been examining the gun and that it had accidentally exploded

MISS ALYS VON L. MEYER

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Miss Alys von L. Meyer, daughter of the former secretary of the navy, George von L. Meyer, who will become the bride of Lieut. Raymond Rodgers, U. S. N., on April 26. The wedding will take place in Washington. This is Miss Meyer's latest photograph.

FIREMEN GET PAY INCREASE

TEN TO 12 PER CENT. RAISE GRANTED BY ARBITRATION.

Result Considered Compromise—35,000 Employes Are Affected.

New York, April 24.—Railroad firemen are granted an increase in pay estimated at from 10 to 12 per cent. by the award of the Erdman act arbitration board in their case, just handed down. Other claims of the firemen are allowed, but the demand for two firemen on large locomotives is denied except in case of necessity.

Another request for which the firemen fought, namely, the standardization of wages based on the weight of locomotives on drivers, was granted, although the award provides that all wages that were higher or conditions that were better than fixed in the award shall not be interfered with.

This provision affects a number of railroads. The firemen were also relieved of the duty of cleaning engines.

The award is considered in the nature of a compromise, as the firemen asked an increase estimated in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. The total amount of wages paid the firemen, who number about 35,000, is $29,000,000, so that the increase of from 10 to 12 per cent. will cost the railroads from $2,900,000 to $3,480,000 annually.

The award is effective May 3, this date having been fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Erdman act under which the board was appointed. Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board, and his associates, Albert Phillips, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine Men, and W. W. Atterbury, third vice president of the Pennsylvania road, all declared that the award had been unanimous, although it was admitted there had been several points on which they had been unable to agree until almost the last moment.

The two firemen question is disposed of by providing for an "adjustment commission" to decide whether an extra fireman is necessary. This commission is empowered to act where a settlement cannot be made between the "firemen's committee" and officials of the railroad. The "adjustment commission," the award sets forth, must consist of two members chosen by the railroad company, two by the firemen and one selected by the four, who shall be chairman. Should the four fail to agree upon the fifth, he shall be chosen by the presiding judge of the United States commerce court, or if for any reason the selection cannot be made by him, by the United States judge of the district in which the controversy may have arisen.

The firemen's demands ranged from $2.55 a day on weights of passenger locomotive on drivers of less than 80,000 pounds to $4 a day on weights 350,000 pounds or more. They were given on the award increases ranging from $2.45 on weights less than 80,000 pounds to $3.60 on all engines over 350,000 pounds and $4 on Mallett engines regardless of weight.

Women Plan Endowment Fund.

Washington, April 24.—Plans for establishing an endowment fund of $100,000 occupied the attention of the mid-biennial council for the general federation of women's clubs. The fund, which is to be used in carrying on the work of the various departments of the council, will be provided by the clubs and individuals composing the organization. Mrs. W. B. James of St. Joseph, chairman of the endowment committee, presided over the meeting.

REPORT ON HEETER'S PAST

SEVEN PROMINENT CITIZENS HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATING.

Pittsburg Children Must Return to Studies or Parents May Be Prosecuted.

Pittsburg, April 24.—Although a majority of the school children of the city remained away from their studies Wednesday, there were few demonstrations in the strike inaugurated on Monday against the retention of S. L. Heeter as superintendent of public schools. Attempts of the children to gather in front of the various school buildings were discouraged by the police reserves.

An answer is expected from each of the seven prominent citizens who have been asked by the board of education to investigate alleged charges of immorality against Superintendent Heeter.

The superintendent, who was acquitted last Friday in criminal court of two charges made by a maid employed at his home, continues his duties as head of the school system. Wednesday he conferred with Director Charles Reisfar, Jr., of the department of compulsory education, and beginning today all children remaining away from school will be handled not as strikers, but as truants.

Several score of truant officers began serving notices at the homes of the children, and parents may be prosecuted in the event the strikers are not in attendance at once.

AN INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE

Presence of Montenegrins in Albania, Including Scutari, Is Opposed.

London, April 24.—The news of the fall of Scutari to the Montenegrin army has been received with extraordinary demonstrations of joy in all the allied capitals, notably Belgrade, and the Bulgarian premier has sent effusive congratulations to the Montenegrin premier.

The first effect of the fall of the fortress has been the extension of the international naval blockade to Durazza, but what will be the next step of the powers in facing the new situation it is difficult to foretell. According to the view prevailing at St. Petersburg, the coercion of Montenegro would not be an easy matter.

Austria-Hungary already has made proposals to the powers with a view to compelling Montenegro to evacuate Scutari, but it is not certain that such proposals will be welcomed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	11	8	3	.727
Kansas City	11	7	4	.636
Minneapolis	11	6	5	.545
Indianapolis	10	5	5	.500
Columbus	10	5	5	.500
Louisville	12	5	7	.417
St. Paul	11	4	7	.367
Toledo	10	3	7	.300

Results.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	8	6	2	.750
Chicago	10	7	3	.700
Pittsburgh	10	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	6	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	8	4	4	.500
St. Louis	10	4	6	.400
Boston	8	1	7	.125
Cincinnati	8	1	7	.125

Results.

Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 2.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	1	1	0	1.000
Grand Forks	1	1	0	1.000
Winona	1	0	1	.000
Duluth	0	0	0	.000
Superior	1	0	1	.000
Winnipeg	0	0	0	.000
Virginia	0	0	0	.000
St. Paul	0	0	0	.000

Results.

Minneapolis, 11; Superior, 4.
Winona, 2; Grand Forks, 1.
St. Paul-Duluth, (rain).
Winnipeg-Virginia, (rain).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington	7	6	1	.857
Philadelphia	8	6	2	.750
Cleveland	11	8	3	.727
Detroit	12	6	6	.500
Chicago	13	6	7	.462
St. Louis	12	5	7	.417
Boston	10	3	7	.300
New York	10	3	7	.300

Results.

Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, —; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 6; Boston, 0.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, April 24.—Wheat, May, 88⅝c; July, 91⅝c; No. 1 northern, 91⅝c; No. 2 northern, 89⅝c; No. 1 durum, 94c; No. 3 corn, 56c; No. 3 white oats, 32½c; barley, malting, 58c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 1 flax, $1.32¼.

Duluth, April 24.—Wheat, May, 90⅝c; July, 92⅝c; No. 1 northern, 91⅛c; No. 1 durum, 97c.

South St. Paul, April 24.—Cattle—Steers, $7.35@7.75; cows, $5.75@7.75; calves, $5.00@8.25; hogs, $8.50@8.65; sheep and lambs, $4.75@7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; dull, 5 to 10c lower than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.75@8.85; light, $8.65@8.90; mixed, $8.60@8.92½; heavy, $8.40@8.87½; rough, $8.40@8.05; pigs, $6.75@8.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; slow, mostly 10 to 15c lower for steers; beeves, $7.30@9.20; Texas steers, $6.80@7.90; western, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.20@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.90@8.40; calves, $6.00@8.35.

Sheep — Receipts, 18,000; barely steady; native, $6.00@7.20; western, $6.00@7.25; yearlings, $6.30@7.90; lambs, native, $6.60@8.75; western, $6.75@8.75.

Four Men With Three Legs.

Chicago, April 24. — Four ragged men, who have but three legs among them, were arrested for interfering with traffic after they had tumbled about on the pavement for fifteen minutes in front of a streetcar at a busy street corner. Those arrested were Philip Bell, whose two legs are off above the knees, and three one-legged men, Michael Sullivan, Martin Casey and one unidentified. Bell lost his balance and the others tried to rescue him.

DOINGS OF THE SOLONS

Minnesota Legislative Affairs of the Past Week—Law Makers Hard at Work.

St. Paul, April 24.—The Minnesota house of representatives, passed its last bill of this session of the legislature some little time after midnight this morning amid fitting scenes of disorder. At about the same hour, the very sedate and gentlemanly senate, quietly answered to the last roll call on passage of a bill and as quietly dispersed.

Pass Resolutions Today.

Today, both these houses gathered to pass a few resolutions and appropriate a little money. With that, this session of the legislature will be history.

Important Bills Pass.

Most of the senators and representatives were bending their efforts yesterday and last night to obtain passage of bills of interest to particular communities. But the statement that all important bills were out of the way is not absolute for there were left several bills which reform elements were much interested in.

For example, there was the senate bill prohibiting brewery ownership of saloons, a bill prohibiting curtains or screens in saloons, the Voxlund state wide prohibition bill, the full crew bill and all the public accounts and expenditures committee measures.

Only a few of the house members were anxious to reach these bills and those few were made the butt of the sharpshooters for so many hours during which these serious-minded persons suffered untold agonies at the hands of the pea shooters.

One Worth Mentioning.

Probably the only bill which possibly could be placed in the important class and which the house acted on last night, was the McGarry measure, authorizing the state board of investments to sell the Virginia bonds by a majority vote instead of requiring the unanimous vote.

There were some 200 bills on the house calendar when proceedings opened and only about 20 of them passed.

Senate Passes Many Bills.

In the senate, things were in contrast. More than 100 bills were passed by that body. Most important of these was the congressional reapportionment measure which a conference committee had doctored up, and which went through as an eleventh-hour proposition. The road house bill, passed by the house, was lost in the shuffle in the senate.

Another of the important bills which went through the senate was that carrying a half million dollar appropriation for a state historical society building. The house passed this some time ago, so the money will be available.

Congressional District Bill.

Minnesota will have ten separate congressional districts instead of nine districts and one at large as is now the case. Both house and senate, in the closing hours last night, passed a congressional reapportionment bill. Up to within two hours of the time to quit business it looked as though the two houses would not be able to agree on a bill, but when the conference committee finally reported an agreement both houses placed the bill on final passage.

The bill differs from the original bill passed in the senate in that it places Goodhue county back into the Third district where it has always been. It puts Waseca and Steele counties into their old places.

Governor Eberhart signed the Westlake cigaret bill last night and he did it with a zest. This bill provides that those who would sell cigarets must obtain a license from the city council. The fee is $25. This in itself forestalls the little stores from the trade as there is not much profit in cigarets.

On first conviction of selling tobacco of any kind to a minor there is provided a heavy fine with the alternative of a workhouse term. For the second offense the license is automatically revoked and the dealer must go to the workhouse.

St. Paul, April 23.—The Nolan bill is dead as is also the Minnette bill.

Governor is Sustained.

The senate sustained the governor in his vetoes of both measures. At the same time it rebuked the house organization. The way is now cleared for passage at a special session of a public utilities bill calling for intelligent state supervision of public utilities. The ward politician has suffered a sharp setback.

Democrats played an important role in the defeat of the two measures. They took advantage of the split in the Republican ranks and at the same time showed their desire to be on record for such a piece of progressive legislation as the utilities bill. A large share of the support which was responsible for the vetoes being sustained in the senate came from the Democrats, led by Harry F. Weis.

No Debate Here.

Without a word of debate, the Minnette bill, placing telephone companies under the regulation of the state railroad and warehouse commission and calling for physical connection between companies outside the big cities, went to a vote. The final vote showed 30 standing with the governor and 32 against him and for the bill. As 42 votes would have been necessary to carry over the veto this measure went into the discard.

Senator Dwinnell of Minneapolis made a vigorous plea for the Nolan bill, which would give Minneapolis the doubtful right to regulate the rates of the Minneapolis General Electric company. But it did not avail. The final roll call found 34 members voting to sustain the governor's veto and 28 in favor of the bill.

Special Session Date.

Immediately after hearing the result of the votes on the bills Governor Eberhart issued a short statement and announced that he would write to members of the legislature to ascertain the most convenient time for a special session.

Last Call; End of Session.

This was the ninetieth legislative day, the last, the final call. When the clock reaches the midnight hour, this night, hopes will have been realized or blasted.

The big bills are out of the way. There is left for the final day only those measures of vital importance to particular localities and the 120 members of the house of representatives and the 63 senators will make their individual fights these last closing hours to push through in the final scramble these bills, which mean so much to the folks at home.

There are 200 bills in each house which yet await action. Today there was a scramble by members to advance their bills ahead of the other fellows At that it is estimated that at least 200 measures will die

The people of Minnesota will be given a second opportunity to vote on the question of limiting the representation of Hennepin and Ramsey counties in the state senate to seven senators. The senate seven-senator bill passed the house yesterday by a vote of 64 to 41.

Disorderly House Measure.

The house yesterday passed the Wallace-Fosseen bill, known as the disorderly house abatement law, by a vote of 88 to 11. Not a single amendment was adopted to the senate measure, and it now awaits the governor's signature to become a law. Friends of the bill declare that it is an effective means, by which every disorderly house in the state will be wiped out.

The house yesterday passed Senator Pauly's bill authorizing the state labor bureau to review actions of mayors in granting permits to children to appear in theatrical performances. The bill also extends the authority over transient children carried by theatrical companies.

Workmen's Bill Repasses.

Both houses have concurred in the conference committee's report on the workmen's compensation bill. The bill was repassed in both houses and it now awaits the signature of the governor. With the governor's signature attached to the bill, Minnesota will have joined the ranks of many other progressive states that have put workmen's compensation laws on their statute books.

As the bill now reads no compensation is to be paid for the first two weeks after injury, except medical and hospital fees, etc. The limit for hospital fees, etc., is to be $100, except that the court may allow an addition $100 if necessary.

The people of Minnesota will have an opportunity at the next general election to decide whether they want the right to recall public officials. Both houses of the legislature have agreed to the conference report on the recall bill and have repassed the measure.

There will be rejoicing within the ranks of the county officers throughout the state over the action taken by the state senate yesterday when it passed the Dunn bill extending their terms of office to four years instead of two. The bill has already passed the house.

Omnibus Bill Passes.

The senate passed what is known as the "little omnibus" bill yesterday. It carries an appropriation of nearly $1,500,000. The bill includes an appropriation of $500,000 for tuberculosis sanatoria, $250,000 a year. It also includes $100,000 for county fairs, and $50,000 for the counties' share in inheritance taxes. The house was expected to pass the measure today.

English Suffragette Loses Estate.

London, April 24.—Personal property belonging to Beatrice Harraden, the author, was sold at auction here for non-payment of the income tax. Miss Harraden stated that she had refused to pay the tax as a protest against the deceptions practiced by the government on the suffragettes which led the suffragettes to militancy, and as a protest against forcible feeding and the "cat and mouse" bill, a measure particularly obnoxious to women's rights advocates.

"Baseball Trust" Probe.

Washington, April 24.—Characterizing organized baseball as "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the country," Representative Gallagher of Illinois introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the operations of the national commission by a special committee of congress. The resolution would also direct the attorney general to investigate the baseball contract system with a view to instituting prosecutions for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

CONGRESS.

President Wilson has sent a number of nominations for confirmation.

Suffrage sub-committee continues its hearing on suffrage parade police protection.

Senator Penrose gave notice that a very vigorous request for hearings on the tariff bill would be made.

James Hamilton Lewis has been sworn in as senator from Illinois and appointed to privileges and elections and District of Columbia committee.

Senator Hughes introduced a bill to admit Dr. F. F. Friedmann to practice medicine in the District of Columbia without the usual examination.

Senator Works, speaking on his bill to prevent District of Columbia newspapers from printing details of crime, vigorously attacked present-day journalism and newspapers.

GENERAL.

Two of the silk mills now idle because of the strike of 25,000 workers for more pay and shorter hours are leaving Paterson, N. J. One, belonging to the firm of Aronson & Bloom.

The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad at a meetin in Philadelphia passed a resolution authorizing a 10 per cent stock issue amounting to about $17,000,000.

C. Frank Reavis, a well known Falls City, Neb., attorney, has received notice from the clerk of the supreme court of Kansas at Topeka that he has won a $10,000 law suit in that court.

William T. Scott, the only negro ever nominated for president of the United States by a regularly constituted delegation, representing thirty-seven states, has been placed upon the White house pay roll as a janitor.

Mary Webb, 19 years old, sister of Robert Webb, the most daring of the automobile bandits who terrorized Chicago last winter, will enter a convent as atonement for the crimes of her brother.

Higher prices for cold storage products have been the rule ever since the industry became commercially important as shown, by data for more than thirty years back collected by the Department of Agriculture.

Medical skill and strong vitality have combined to bring about a change for the better in the condition of Pope Pius of Rome. The official bulletins recently issued relieved present anxiety, but there are some who are skeptical and fear a third lapse.

Nebraska postmasters appointed by the president: Linscott, Blaine county, Hattie L. Boggs, vice G. L. Dean, resigned; Pepper Creek, Dawes county, David H. Berg, new office; Schill, Sheridan county, C. E. Bensckoter, vice G. E. Bensckoter, resigned.

Prosecution under the Mann white slave act is threatened for a young married man of Kearney, Neb., following the confession at Sioux City, Ia., by his cousin, a 15-year-old girl, that she had accepted money from him with which she was to pay her expenses to join him.

For the third time in his reign, King Alfonso of Spain narrowly escaped being the victim of an anarchistic attempt against his life. Three shots were fired at the king in the streets of the capital by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was immediately overpowered. The king was not injured.

Hundreds of corporations will be relieved from paying the federal corporation tax by a decision of the supreme court to the effect that corporations leasing all their property and having no income except that yielded by the lease, are not "doing business" and therefore are not subject to the tax.

Mrs. William Cuming Story of New York, head of the conservative party, failed by six votes of the necessary majority to elect her president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the second ballot, which began Friday. The vote stood: Mrs. William Cumming Story, 574; Mrs. John Miller Horton (administration candidate), 542; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 42.

Three congressional investigations have been proposed. Representative Lobeck asked for an investigation of the "extortionate prices the government is compelled to pay for elevators in the various government buildings. Representative Clark of Florida asked for the appointment of a special committee to probe various special commissions and make recommendations to abolish them. Representative Austin proposed an investigation of the stemming district tobacco associations with headquarters at Henderson, "as alleged combination in restraint of trade."

Immigration officials at Philadelphia were startled when Rudolph Gertzen, a German farmer, in reply to the question as to whether or not he had $25, which is necessary before immigrants can land, carelessly pulled out of his pocket $14,000.

Fire that destroyed four large buildings and caused a loss estimated at $500,000 in the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., was spread by convicts who scattered burning papers in buildings not in the path of the flames, according to a statement by Fire Chief Michael Bahler of Leavenworth.

The Paris auto bandits, Monier, Callemin and Soudy, were executed at dawn Monday.

Uncle Joe Cannon, wearing a new grey felt hat, is in Washington on his first visit as a private citizen in nearly forty years.

The National Council of Women, which includes sixteen independent women's organizations and many separate branches, held a three-day session in Washington recently.

The Scotland Yard authorities, London, are convinced that Joseph Wilberforce Martin, the millionaire cotton king of Memphis, Tenn., was murdered and his body thrown in the Thames.

The lower house of the New York legislature passed a bill to pay $1 a day for each day's imprisonment to persons who are pardoned by the governor and who in the opinion of the executive are innocent.

The Presbyterian parsonage at Toledo, Ill., was dynamited recently. The Rev. W. H. Wilson and his wife, who were in the house at the time, escaped with slight bruises. Wilson has been a vigorous foe of saloons.

Joseph W. Martin, the Memphis cotton broker who disappeared from London April 3 and has been reported at Vevey, cannot be located. Telegrams for Martin are piling up in the post-office. There is a rumor that Martin has gone to Geneva.

Definite plans for the construction of one of the biggest and most expensive hotels in the world are said to have been completed for Chicago's down town district. The new hostelry is to cost $9,000,000, and will be built at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison streets.

An air blast generated by the fall of 3,000,000 tons of capping at the Miami mine at Globe, Arizona, killed three miners and injured 100 others, four probably fatally. The blast was so terrific that ore cars were blown from twenty-five to 100 feet along tunnels 500 feet below the surface.

Twine binders that sold at $225 when introduced thirty years ago decreased $100 in price down to the formation of the International Harvester company in 1902 and since that time have increased slightly in price, according to testimony of witnesses on cross-examination at a session of the hearing in the government's dissolution suit in Kansas City.

A new policy in filing vacancies in the position of irrigation manager and assistant has been adopted by Secretary Lane of the interior department by which these positions hereafter will be filled through civil service commission examinations, instead of by advancement of men connected with the construction of irrigation works.

Albert C. Frost, former president and promoter of the Alaska Central railroad, and his four co-defendants, George M. Seward, Pierre G. Beach, Frank Watson and George C. Ball, all interested in the development of the road, were found not guilty in the federal court in Chicago of conspiracy to obtain illegally millions of dollars' worth of coal lands in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska.

Miss Belle Sams of Pasadena, Cal., was the victim of a peculiar series of accidents, all occurring within the space of a couple of seconds. While washing dishes Miss Sams dropped a soup tureen on her foot, breaking one of the bones. She put out an arm to save herself from falling and struck the edge of the kitchen sink so violently that the arm was broken. Collapsing in a faint, the young woman fell to the floor in such manner that one of her legs was twisted under her and broken.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific railroad company, has arrived in St. Paul, Minn., and will hold a conference with Federal Judges Sanborn, Hook and Adams, relative to the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways. An application for additional time in which to consider the case will be filed in behalf of the railways unless a method of dissolution is agreed upon at the conference. Mr. Lovett declined to discuss the case.

The Argentine poet and agitator, Manuel Ugarte, who is conducting a personal campaign against the United States, spoke at Antofogasta and urged the necessity of all Latin-Americans uniting to prevent the absorption of the various republics by the United States. He declared that United States was promoting revolutions and overthrowing the presidents of smaller republics. Ugarte was cheered by an excited audience, which escorted him to his hotel. He left for Valparaiso to continue his propaganda.

SPORT.

All of the classic events of former horse racing days, the Suburban, Metropolitan and Brooklyn handicaps, the Lawrence realization and other fatures, are to be renewed during the eighteen days racing, which will be tried at Belmont park, New York, beginning on Decoration day.

Luther McCarty, the heavyweight champion claimant, and Frank Moran of Pittsburg, have been matched for a ten-round bout in New York.

Bud Anderson of Oregon won from "Knockout" Brown of New York by a clean knockout in the fifteenth round of their scheduled twenty-round lightweight bout in Los Angeles.

The Montana state athletic commission, appointed under the state boxing law, organized and adopted rules for the elimination of brutality, betting at the ringside and the sale of liquor.

Atlanta police commissioners stopped the scheduled ten-round bout between Abe Attell, former featherweight champion, and Benny Kauffman of Philadelphia in the seventh round.

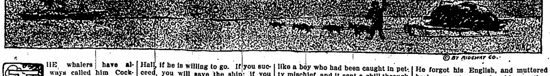
Henry Ordemann and Jess Westergaard made short work of a wrestling match in Des Moines, Ia., Westergaard winning the first fall in 13 minutes and Ordemann the second and third in 17 and 18 minutes.

Jack Britton of Chicago outpointed Matty Baldwin, the Boston lightweight, on a one-sided ten-round bout in Chicago.

George (Knockout) Brown, the Chicago middleweight, outfought Billy Grupp of St. Louis in a ten-round preliminary, while Wille Beecher of New York outpointed "One-Round" Hogan, the California lightweight, in another.

COCKNEY-NO-TOES
A True Tale of the Arctic

By Cassius Griffith


© BY RIDGWAY CO.

THE whalers have always called him Cockney. The Eskimos of the north Alaskan coast call him "No-Toes," because as a matter of fact he has no toes.

Cockney would sometimes tell grim tales of whaling or of the deeds of heroism and bravery of his comrades—not as real deeds of valor, but as ordinary occurrences of the great north and in the manner which the men of the north have of telling of such happenings—but when one referred to any part that he took in these adventures, he would suddenly become quiet, and unless you immediately launched on another subject, would unceremoniously take his leave, to pace up and down the whaler deck with Antone the harpooner.

He was much averse to talking of himself, and, though you might glance inquiringly at the stumps of his feet, which had been taken off at the instep, and vaguely wonder over the marvelous trip this little fellow scarcely five feet tall had made when he saved the ship and lost these parts, not a word would ever fall from his lips which would lead you to know of the terrible suffering he endured on that occasion. Yet every whaler of the Behring and Arctic knows the story.

I had the story from several with variations.

The ice completely blocked the Behring straits and the blows foretelling the winter storms were piling the floes one upon the other. The whaler captain was spending his most anxious moments, as failing to break through that 52 mile barrier which separates two great continents means that the winter must be spent within the frigid confines of the dread Arctic, and that meant something which even the iron heart of a whaler did not care to contemplate.

The Norwhal had her nose over the stretch of the wind-swept distance and failed to find a lead which would mean the return to civilization. Short of food, having provisioned for one year only, the captain faced a winter pregnant with ominous hardships and perils. To escape the driving floes in the Arctic, the captain threshed the old whaler back over the yet clear water and made eastward to the mouth of the McKenzie river where he could go into winter quarters at Herschel island.

And there began the winter which tore the souls from men; made beasts of brave men and heroes of cowards; which tore down the barriers of discipline and officialdom and made forecastle and cabin one.

The food was nearly gone when the preparations for winter were completed, and the rations were cut to quarter. Even on that, the captain figured it would last but a few weeks.

The time fast approached when the food would reach its end. The captain turned this dread fact over in his mind and he thought of caribou on the mainland to the eastward. The almost uselessness of attempting to obtain this was too evident to him, but this could be the only means of surviving until spring and the return of the sun. But that was miles away over trailless ice and he had obtained but five dogs from the Eskimos. Those he had intended to use as food at the last moment.

The day came when the captain listed the stores and found that, even on biscuits and salt beef, there was but enough for two weeks.

Then Cockney, who had been thinking of the hideousness of starvation, left his bunk in the forepeak and fought his way over the clogged decks aft to the captain's cabin. He had wintered in the Arctic before, but when the vessel was out for two or more seasons and plentifully supplied with food, and he knew the surrounding country. He had hunted the caribou, and knew where to find them.

"Cap'n," said the little man bluntly, "I want to go for some caribou."

The whaler captain gravely surveyed him. It was Cockney's duty aboard the ship to remain in the crow's-nest with the captain when the boats were out and signal at the sight of the whale. The captain thought of this and the hardiness which Cockney had always shown.

"I can take those five dogs and the sled," Cockney began again as the captain regarded him in silence," and I know that coast. All I want is a rifle and plenty of ammunition and big Jim Hall out of the foc's'l'. He's the biggest man aboard the ship, and I guess the strongest. We'll bring back the meat."

The captain arose and placed a hand on the shoulder of the smaller man. He paused for a moment and a new light flared in his eyes.

"Cockney," he said slowly, a tremor of emotion thrilling his voice, "if there is a man aboard the ship who could do as you say, I believe it is you. You have my consent, though I would not order you to go. Fit yourself out as you please, and take Hall, if he is willing to go. If you succeed, you will save the ship; if you fail you will have died a nobler death than we."

A little later Cockney and Jim Hall, garbed in the winter furs of the Eskimos, went over the side of the Norwhal into the darkness of the Arctic night before the eyes of the entire crew. Each man aboard uttered a "goodby and good luck," as the two figures, the five dogs and the empty sled disappeared in the gloom toward the far mainland over the cheerless expanse.

Cockney turned his eyes to the heavens where the aurora flickered and glowed in the silence. Now that he contemplated it, standing amid the desolate, cold waste, he had never noticed it so beautiful—so cold. The vast ice fields spread out in their unending miles and the hummock-peaks showed specter-like in the pale flashes. The penetrating, chill breath of the expanse crept around him and stung the upturned face. Cockney had just emergey from his sleeping bag. He turned and his glance fell on the sled loaded with the carcasses of eight caribou. This sent the thrill of encouragement through him and awakened him to action again. He kicked the sleeping-bag which contained the great body of Jim Hall.

"Come on, Jim," he shouted. "Come on out o' there and let's be on. We can't afford to sleep now—now that we've got the meat and they're needin' it so bad. They're waitin' for us. We've been gone 14 days today, and they're about all in. Twenty miles more an we're there."

From the bag came a sound like a groan, but no movement. Cockney repeated the kicking, increasing the force. A sense of fear swept through his brain.

"Cold? Cold?" muttered the big man, almost inaudibly. "No, I'm not cold. I'm jes' gettin' comf'table; jes' gettin' comf'table. Jes a few more minutes and I'll be with you."

As the slow, telltale words issued from the bag, Cockney grabbed a sled rope-end. The fear in him increased. Jim was beginning to numb. He had slept the few hours of his sleep cold, and the chill had begun to reach his veins. Cockney beat the bag heavily with the rope-end.

"Jim, come on out o' there, boy. What's matter with you, anyway? You ain't goin' to let that thing get you, are you? Get up and shake yourself. Come and get your blood started. You ain't goin' back on your pal?"

Jim moved drowsily as the rope beat up and down his body. He heard and the cold-fear took possession of him for a moment; the fear of the cold-lethargy. He squirmed out of the bag and made his feet.

"Keep movin' now, boy," cried Cockney; "roll up that bag and put it on the sled. Here, chew on this hunk o' meat as we go along. Hang on to the gee pole and we'll be off on the run."

Cockney thrust a strip of caribou meat into the hand of the big man, and the dogs started at the crack of his whip.

Over the uneven surface of the ice the traveling taxed the energy of both men and dogs.

Cockney kept up as even a pace as the difficult ice would allow and trudged on, apparently unconscious of the weariness which weighed down his muscles. But the wavering gait of the big man showed that the frost had entered his legs and that the grueling travel was telling. He clung to the gee pole and when his head sagged toward his breast he would catch himself with quick upward jerks. But the head sank lower each time, and with the slow coming of the drowsy weariness, thirst began to clutch at his throat and the big man began to think of satisfying it.

Cockney glanced back at the moment Hall reached for his second handful of snow. Hall looked him in the eye shamefacedly, but continued to suck in the balance in his mitten. Cockney fell back even with him and lashed him with the dog-whip.

"Stop it, Jim!" he shouted. "Stop it, you fool! If you want to reach the ship, don't touch another pinch of snow. The frost will get you sure if you take it. Brace up, man! Don't commence that kind of thing, now when we're gettin' so close."

Jim gazed fixedly at the small man, and in the wilding eyes Cockney read what he dreaded to see. Jim was getting numb again and was on the verge of allowing his mind to wander. The incessant strain on his overtaxed muscles was telling. Cockney continued to lash him with the dog-whip and the big fellow stumbled aimlessly on, clinging with one desperate hand to the gee pole.

Cockney kept the dogs straining in the traces and divided his attention between them and his companion. At every sag of Hall's head he plied the whip across the gaunt shoulders and around the wavering legs. Once Jim stooped again, muttering, to take up more snow. Cockney struck his chin up with the whip-stock. Jim laughed like a boy who had been caught in petty mischief, and it sent a chill through Cockney.

Then the strain began to tell on Cockney. He found that the continued lashing of his comrade to keep him alive had weakened him.

The sled lurched suddenly and slid deep into a hummock pit. Cockney saved himself on the caribou meat. Jim pitched forward and landed in a heap off to the side, half burying himselp in the snow. He made no effort to move, but lay laughing for a moment until the drowsiness ended the sound in a sigh. Cockney beat the massive body until his strength gave way and he tottered in his tracks. He called in vain for the big fellow to make an effort to arise, but Jim only half laughed once, and the sleep of the north took possession of him. Cockney saw that it was too late, and that he would not rise voluntarily again.

After almost an hour of muscle-racking toil, Cockney got the body of his companion to the sled and lashed it there. Then he took up the trail again.

But now the mists had begun to swim before his eyes and his leg muscles to ache cruelly. He shouted to the dogs for courage, and grasping the gee pole, he pounded his feet over the snow, as vigorously as the worn tendons would allow, to withstand the creeping numbness. The dogs, as yet, went strong, although the sled now bore a heavier burden. Cockney was convinced that it was his strength which would tell the tale.

Over and over again he repeated to himself:

"I must do it! I must do it!"

The captain lay in his cabin. Weakness had almost completely overcome him, and he lay listless. Every day he had trained his glasses on the desolate waste of the miles of ice for any sign of Cockney and Hall. But none had been seen, and this was the fourteenth day. Yet he had not given the little fellow up. He hoped, and this hope had caused him further to cut the rations. From two pieces of hard bread and an inch of salt beef a day he cut it to one biscuit and one bite of the meat.

The men forward grumbled at this and mutiny was whispered. Two of them had been crazed with hunger and seizing rifles, had gone over the side on the ice where they had seen the fleeing Arctic foxes. They did not return, but remained the prey of those same foxes where they fell of exhaustion not far distant from the ship.

The mate, Hunter, entered the cabin. He clung to the partition as he stood over the captain. His emaciated form bore no semblance of the heavy man whose boat had struck five whales during the preceding season.

"Captain," he whispered hoarsely, "the men forward have gone mad. They are saying that we are keeping the food from them; that we sent the dogs away so that they could not be eaten. They have lost all hope and say that they want one square meal before they die. They are coming aft in a body to search the cabin lockers."

Hunter finished his speech, and clung more determinedly to the partition from exhaustion after the effort. He stared at the captain with the wild, glazing glance of a starving man. Yet his mind had remained unaffected. He and the captain and the other officers had allowed themselves the same food as was allotted to the men forward.

The prostrate man made an effort to rise, but fell back. Hunter assisted him at the second attempt, and he painfully got to his feet.

"Get your rifle," he said, breathing heavily.

The mate staggered out of his cabin and in a few minutes later returned dragging his Winchester. The captain had possessed himself of his, and sat on the cabin couch. The mate pulled himself over and sat with him.

"Where are the other officers?" the captain asked.

"Almost done for," replied the mate. "Boyle tried to talk to them, but they fell on him. I think he's gone. The others have very little life left."

"We must hold them, Hunter. I believe Cockney will return. I know he will. We'll talk to them. If they won't listen, shoot!"

The two men then sat silent and waited. From time to time dull sounds came to them as if men were stumbling through the passages. Then the mutterings of crazed, starved humans. The mutterings grew louder, and the shuffling of slow, dragging feet became distinct. A thud would tell that a man had stumbled and fallen. Then the scrape and drag of the crawling.

The cabin door fell in with a crash as the bodies lurched against it. The foremost hands sprawled over the floor with hoarse, animal cries. A gaunt, heavy-boned Norwegian got to his feet before the others. His eyes stared wildly and the two on the couch saw that he was quite mad. This madness gave him strength, though he wavered where he stood. He forgot his English, and muttered broken sentences in his mother tongue. Then he snarled like a wild beast at the two, and uttered a fiercer menace, lurched toward them with his thin hands upraised like enormous claws.

The mate raised his rifle a few inches and fired. The lean figure crumpled and slid to the floor.

The others of the foremast hands pulled themselves upright. For the most part they were muttering. One man began to speak. He paused after every few words to regain his strength.

"Cap'n, we're all goin' to die, an' we know it. Cockney's gone—he ain't comin' back. We've watched two weeks for him. He can't come back alive. Give us one good feed and let us die on full stomachs—if w're goin', we may as well have one good feed 'fore we go."

There was a burst of savagely assenting voices following this speech, and the other throats took up the cry of "Give us the grub! Give us the grub!"

The captain and the mate kept their rifles pointed toward the starved mob. But they swayed menacingly forward. She savage strain crept through them all like fire and those in the rear stumbled heavily against those of the inner circle and the crowd lurched toward the couch. The captain and the mate were covered by the rolling bodies and the rifles were swept from their hands.

The floor became a mass of arms and legs and squirming bodies. They moved slowly and painfully as if their owners were drunken. They were without purpose, however, and so weak that little damage was done. It was an unreasoning, crazed, muttering pile of figures which had little appearance of being human.

It was the barking of dogs and shouts and cries which disentangled this hunger-crazed lot of men. Hearing this, they were stilled. Even the muttering-mad ceased to mouth inarticulate sounds. The captain and the mate heard and they were the first to their feet.

"It's Cockney and Hall!" some hoarse voice announced feebly.

Then the hubbub of muttering began again, though in a wilder, different strain. Barbaric laughs mingled with frenzier cries. Every man crawled, pulled, pushed or stumbled toward the passage which led to the deck.

The captain and the mate, men of stronger minds, had more control over their emaciated bodies. They reached the side and peered over. The sled lay against the side of the vessel, piled with the carcasses of the caribou. A great figure, frozen, was lashed on the pole. Standing motionless at the Gee pole was Cockney. His sightless eyes stared ahead and his frozen lips were making an effort to form words. He remained where the dogs had stopped the sled. His mind had gone long before, and he knew not that he had reached the ship. The muscles long worn out, could not move another inch.

One dog lay dead in the traces. His body had been dragged by the others over the last two miles of the journey. Another dog sniffed as the halt was made. Only one remained with his head up. That was the leader, who had followed the trail without a guiding hand.

How the captain and the mate and the others got Cockney and the meat over the side of the boat they were too frenzied to be able to remember afterward.

Three days later Cockney came slowly to life in the captain's cabin. As his eyes opened he muttered for a moment. Four words were repeated several times, vaguely, while his face lapsed into cruel strain.

"I must do it! I must do it!"

Whisky was forced between the darkened lips when the signs of returning life became evident. The captain and the mate had watched beside the bunk since they recovered their strength.

These three men spoke no word to one another. What was in the hearts of all each man knew. But the captain, strong as he was of heart and used to perils and death, could not check the tears when he uncovered Cockney's feet and found them black. He turned and walked away. The mate, too, turned, filled with uncontrollable emotion. Cockney read it in their faces and the numbness told him how far they were frozen.

But he smiled faintly and whispered:

"Well, I'm glad I'm livin' anyway."

The captain took the chloroform from the medicine chest. The mate administered it while the captain prepared his crude instruments.

Though deep under the influence of the drug, Cockney screamed when the meat-saw (the only thing available) severed the bones of his instep.

When the bandages had been successfully placed and Cockney slept, the others of the crew came in uncovered, and looked silently and respectfully at the heroic little form.

Habit of Paying Attention Valuable.

Concentration is neither more nor less than a habit—the habit of paying attention, and the lack of concentration is merely the habit of not paying attention.

Every day of his life, after he understands the spoken language, each child is drilled in one or the other of these habits; the habit—which is the gift of the mother, not of the gods—is usually firmly fixed by the time he is 3 or 4 years old. The child who up to the age of 6 has paid attention to what his mother says will pay attention to what his teacher says. The child who up to the age of 6 years has never paid respectful attention to what anybody says will not pay attention to what his teacher says. Why should he? How can he? Inattention has been his daily habit for years; every time his mother has spoken to him she has riveted the habit more firmly in place until she herself honestly believes that it is an inborn trait.

No educational opportunities that we may provide for the older child can ever possibly atone for so bad a habit forced upon him in his helpless babyhood.

But the habit of attention, which any mother can give by taking thought will go far to atone for the lack of educational opportunities that are unattainable.

Horrid Habit of Contradiction.

One of the very worst habits to acquire—if we care for our own happiness and the happiness of others—is the habit of contradiction.

Unfortunately, it comes easily, often unknowingly, and attains its growth before we are fully aware of the existence of the evil thing we have nurtured.

Woman has no monopoly of this habit. It is as often seen and is just as bad in a man. Continual watchfulness over the unruly tongue is the only safeguard, the only remedy, the only cure.

Consideration, one for others, should be cultivated if one would retain the love of friends.

"THE CLIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA."

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CANADA'S IMMIGRATION.

A letter dated February 2, 1913, published in a "People's Voice" column in a Swedish paper, while dealing with other conditions in Canada, such as grain yield, social conditions, etc., says: "We have had fine weather until New Year's, when some snow fell and it was cold for a few days, but during the past few days we have lovely weather again." The writer, who lives near Davidson, Sask., says they got from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre, 60 bushels of oats and about 20 bushels of flax. All homesteads are taken in the vicinity, but wild land can be bought at reasonable figures. Word from Alberta gives the information that up to the 22nd of February there were eighty-four and a quarter hours of bright sunshine, but that did not come up to the corresponding month of 1912, when the meteorological department registered 120 hours for the 29 days.

February was exceptionally fine all through, but 1912 went one better, and was a glorious month. However, taking the weather generally throughout the northern hemisphere, February has been marked by serious and severe disturbances resulting in heavy storms, bad weather and low temperatures in many other parts.

The coldest temperature this week occurred on Tuesday morning, when the thermometer registered 23.5 below, and the coldest Wednesday was 11 below. During the last fortnight of February 9 and 8.7 hours of bright sunshine spread its glorious rays over Edmonton, and this out of a possible total of about ten hours is something to talk about.—Advertisement.

Keeper of Secrets of Kings.

Lord Knollys, who is retiring, after having been private secretary to King George and the late King Edward, has received many tempting offers to write his autobiography, but, needless to say, has steadfastly resisted them all. An enterprising publisher, from the United States, once ran him down during his vacation, and placed a blank check before him, inviting him to fill it in for any sum he liked to name in return for a book of no fewer than 50,000 words.

"My terms would be five million dollars," Lord Knollys remarked, quietly. The publisher gasped. "Good gracious, sir, are you serious?" he asked.

"Quite," Lord Knollys rejoined, and then, with one of his merry twinkles of his eyes, he said:

"Would it not be worth a good deal more to you if I had to say frankly all I know?"

The publisher realized the force of the argument, and was bound to admit that it would be a hopeless task to induce an indiscretion on the part of the veteran courtier.

HANDS ITCHED AND BURNED

Abbotsford, Wis.—"My son had eczema on his hands for about one year. The eczema started with a rash. His hands were sore so he could not close them, and when he wet his hands they hurt him so he could hardly wash. His hands itched and burned just terrible and if he would scratch them, they would break out into sores. He could not get any rest or sleep, and his hands looked quite bad.

"We had medicine and salve and it kept getting worse all the time. I got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after washing his hands with the Cuticura Soap and putting some of the Cuticura Ointment on two times a day and tying cloths on them for about six months they got well and have not broken out since. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him entirely." (Signed) Mrs. Lawrence Kiehl, Feb. 13, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Valued Patron.

"Confound it," said the uptown druggist, "that woman took all the change I had in the drawer."

"Why didn't you tell her you couldn't break her $10 bill?"

"No, no; she's one of our most regular patrons. Why, I've known that woman to buy as high as eleven 1-cent postage stamps in a week."

Fitting Fate.

"They are going to muzzle the protruding hatpin now."

"I'm glad it's stuck."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

The world admires any man who attends to his own business—no matter how humble it may be.

The two most important needs in a woman's life seems to be love and money.

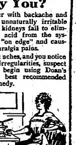
Does Backache Worry You?

Many who suffer with backache and weak kidneys are unnaturally irritable and fretful. Bad kidneys fail to eliminate all the uric acid from the system, keeping you "on edge" and causing rheumatic, neuralgic pains.

When your back aches, and you notice signs of bladder irregularities, suspect your kidneys and begin using Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Arkansas Case

Mrs. Joseph Gross, Church St., Morrilton, Ark., says: "For weeks I was all doubled over with pain. I became so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling and my ankles were swollen to nearly twice their natural size. None of the doctors understood my case and I felt myself sinking lower day by day. I improved rapidly through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and before long was entirely cured."


"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

PROMINENT PEOPLE

ADMITS HE'S A "LITTLE GREEN"

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are not enthusiastic over their new honors and surroundings at Washington. They are trying hard to settle, so that they can be as happy and comfortable as they were at Columbia City before they went to Indianapolis to take possession of the executive mansion.

"I hope to like it here after I get onto the ropes," said Mr. Marshall the other day. "I am a little green, and I know that everybody in Washington knows it, but I really think I'll like it after I get the hang of things.

"My life has been made a little burdensome by job hunters who think that I am a real pie counter man. Nine-tenths of my letters are applications for positions.

"But it is all right, and in time I will be on the earth again. Back in Indiana I was sentenced. Here I will be. As St. Paul says, 'Not that I speak in respect of want; for I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.'

"Speaking of patronage, my patronage extends to a driver of the monorail car from the Capitol to the Senate Office building (if they ever get it going), and a messenger, a stenographer and a page. I have filled all of those important places. If I tried to influence the senators in their distribution of offices I would soon lose their respect and friendly feeling for me. I have seen enough already to know that I am not to become a very active dispenser of party pie.

"I have enjoyed my first days in Washington. I am not quite at home presiding over the senate, but with the thoughtful and considerate help of the senators I will get on. I am learning the rules, which is more of a task even than committing the shorter catechism, which I had to do frequently when a boy. I rather think, however, that I will enjoy it after a while.

"Living in a hotel is new to me. I have been fortunate in having a home. My father was a country physician and we always had a home. It was our home, even if it was not much of a house.

"I told Mrs. Marshall the other day that all that I had got out of politics, aside from the genuine pleasure of being one of the people, is the promise of the distinguished honor of being buried from an undertaking establishment if I should happen to die while at a Washington hotel.

"Maybe, after the extra session is over and we settle for the first regular session of congress, we will be in a house. I am not rich, but I never lived in a rented house until I was governor of Indiana."

KING'S SECRETARY SOON TO RETIRE

"There," said a journalist, indicating Lord Knollys, calm, suave and imperturbable, at the time when the coronation of the late King Edward had been postponed owing to his illness and rumors of probable abdication and other things were flying about, "stands the secret history. What a wealth of good paragraphs there would be if we could only get him to talk!"

It was a tribute to the man behind the throne who, after forty-five years of royal service as private secretary and friend to three monarchs—Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George—is about to retire, says London Tit-Bits. What an absorbing story of the inner side of court life Lord Knollys could unfold! King Edward trusted him implicitly, regarding him as an intimate friend and companion, as well as secretary and adviser, invariably relying on his judgment and having no secrets from "Francie," as he was wont to call his lordship.

It is extremely unlikely, however, that the world will ever be taken into Lord Knollys' confidence regarding his long association with the royal family, for he is a man who talks little and writes less. "No man ever knew so much and said so little," was a remark of the late archbishop of Canterbury about him. He has been described as the most silent, yet the most tactful, man in Europe.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY

For the second time New York state furnishes a Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the navy. The illustrious Theodore served in that capacity under McKinley, and now his cousin Franklin D. Roosevelt, but a sturdy Democrat, has been appointed to the same post.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is a fighter, too, but in a manner different from that of our ex-president. The springbok and the deceitful dik-dik need not fear him, and it is unlikely that he will ever lead a charge up San Juan hill or any other hill. The biggest game that Franklin D. Roosevelt has ever attacked was the Tammany tiger and the striped cat got by far the worst of the encounter. Roosevelt in 1910 was elected state senator from Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam counties and at once led a bolt against the party leaders at Albany, who were committed to the candidacy of William Sheehan for United States senator. At the head of a little band of 21 men he kept up a long and hot fight until in the end James Aloysius O'Gorman was sent to Washington as junior senator from the Empire State, and that selection has proved a wise one.

Senator Roosevelt is thirty-one years old and is a fifth cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. There is a dual relationship, because the senator married a daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, a brother of the former president.

WALTER H. PAGE, ENVOY TO LONDON

Walter H. Page of Garden City, L. I., editor of the World's Work and member of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, has accepted President Wilson's offer to be ambassador to Great Britain.

The selection of Mr. Page establishes that President Wilson has not abandoned his announced policy of choosing men for his important diplomatic posts without regard to their wealth. Indeed it can be stated that Mr. Page is another of the list of comparatively poor men to whom President Wilson has offered ambassadorships.

Although he has been a successful publisher, as well as a litertary man of attainment, Mr. Page's means are moderate. Mr. Page demurred at accepting the appointment on the grounds that he did not have the fortune to maintain the American embassy in the style which has been customary in the past. The president in turn gave Mr. Page to understand that he did not think it necessary for ambassadors to live lavishly, regardless of what the custom has been in the past.

Mr. Page is a North Carolinan, and a brother of Rep. R. N. Page.

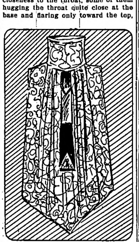
DESIGNS ARE VARIED

WIDE CHOICE ALLOWED IN THE MATTER OF NECKWEAR.

Medici Shapes Probably the Prettiest of the Many That Have the Approval of Fashion—Selection a Matter for Care.

Not all the collars rolling away from the throat belong under the Robespierre heading, though that classification has become elastic enough to cover the host of shapes that have not the remotest kinship with the original Robespierre model. The so-called Medici shapes have followed close upon the hels of the Robespierre fad and now one sees quantities of collars, which, instead of rolling slightly and then turning down in deep points, flare out from the throat and roll at the edge without turning down. Of course in all such shapes there is some faint echo of the famous Medici collar, and so the name clings to all the variation on the theme.

Some of the Medici models are exceedingly attractive and, if becoming at all, are extremely so. They vary greatly in width, spread of flare and closeness to the throat, some of them hugging the throat quite close at the base and flaring only toward the top, others being set lower and standing away from the throat a little all around. One collar stands high at the sides and back, rolling slightly at the upper edge, and the flare widens at the sides. The sides of the collar slant toward the front at the base and fasten with a soft bow of silk. There is also an attached frill of lace which falls to the waistline in cascade effect.



Many of the Medici models are made up in satin and worn outside a transparent close collar, or are resolved into a flaring Medici frill topping a close stock of satin or velvet. But a wired lace collar such as described is, if made up cleverly and of lovely lace, a very picturesque and delightful bit of neckwear.

Apropos of the high close stocks and frills, much is done with that sort of thing and when the throat of the wearer is slender and fairly long the effect is usually good, but the short-necked woman should avoid the stock with top frill as she would the plague.

When the frill goes across the back merely, the collar is more generally becoming than when it runs all around, and these net or lace frills at the back are often quite deep, falling far below the base of the neck. The all around frill varies in width from an inch to the depth of the collar.

The craze for Bulgarian or Oriental colorings shown in frocks and blouses has reached the realm of neckwear, and collars of coarse linen or voile are embroidered in Oriental colorings and designs. In many cases the background of white colored embroidery.

Very wide and plaited frills are used with many of the low rolling collars, but there are narrower models, too, and the number of arrangements in net and lace covering the greater part of the blouse with which they are worn is large. These may be high necked or low necked, but whether there is a high close stock or turndown collar, some sort of plastron or bib or bertha goes with the collar, falling low over the front of the bodice and well over the shoulders and back. Such a collar, if dainty and of fine material and well designed, is likely to be rather expensive, but will do wonders toward freshening a worn blouse and looks extremely well between open coat fronts.

MARY DEAN.

Paint and Powder.

Why on earth will women daub powder on their faces until they look as if they had been unskillfully whitewashed, and then go out on the street imagining that they look beautiful? As for rouge, there isn't one woman in a thousand that knows how to put it on properly. The effect is generally the same as in the case of bleached hair—every line and blemish of the face stands out, and the rouged woman looks about ten years older than she naturally would. If a woman can put it on so that it blends into the skin and we can't tell whether she is rouged or not—well that's her own business. But it takes an artist to do it, and the average woman shouldn't flatter herself that she has especial talents along that line.—Woman's World.

New Waistline.

The new waistline, much higher in front than at the back, that has been gradually evolved during the past few seasons, is now strongly emphasized in coats which lengthen narrowly at the back, rounding from a high bust line above a short waistcoat or a high folded girdle. That it is excessively ugly and awkward does not seem to matter in the least. One of the French designers of fashion carries this line into skirts as well, cutting them much shorter in front than at the back. In a long skirt this effect is rather good, adding significance to a pretty foot.

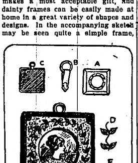
Compact Manicure Sets.

Even if you do not customarily carry a shopping bag, you need not go about without a manicure set, for they now come in so compact a form that they will go into a jacket without unduly crowding it. One case in leatherette holds a burnt wood box filled with scissors, orange stick, file, emery boards, buffer and bottles of nail bleach and polish. Another case, of English ivory, contains a tiny box of nail polish, a buffer, file and cuticle knife.

FOR A PRIZED PHOTOGRAPH

Pretty Frame Not at All Hard to Construct and an Attractive Adjunct to Boudoir.

A pretty little photograph frame containing the portrait of the donor makes a most acceptable gift, and dainty frames can be easily made at home in a great variety of shapes and designs. In the accompanying sketch may be seen quite a simple frame, that even a novice can undertake without fear of failure.



In making it, when the size has been decided upon, a square piece of thick carboard should be obtained, and a circular hole cut exactly in the center, then that side which is to be the front is padded with a thin layer of cotton wool, and smoothly covered with pink silk, upon which the design shown has been worked in various shades of green. The material can be turned over at the edges and fastened on at the back with Seccotine, or some other strong adhesive. Diagram A illustrates this.

A small brass ring is attached to the top at the back by means of a loop of tape and a little glue, and a glance at diagram B shows how this can be done.

The frame is entirely outlined with a dark green silk cord of a fancy pattern carried into a loop at each corner, turned inwards. The photograph, with a piece of glass arranged in front of it, can be placed behind the opening and secured in its place by packing a piece of dark green paper across the back, with the result shown in diagram C.

Diagrams D and E give the detail of the embroidery, E illustrating the four leaves at the top of the frame, and D a section of the chain of leaves that runs round the opening.

The New Ribbons.

The characteristics of the new ribbons are richness of coloring and very large bold patterns. Large designs, poppies and orchids and roses are typical. In the velour ribbons, dark floral effects will be especially in favor. Moire brocaded ribbons with floral backgrounds in rich tones, too, will be used for millinery.

Patchwork Quilt.

A patchwork quilt may be made from castoff coats, pantaloons, dresses, etc. One thickness of ticking for a lining is sufficient and easier to wash. On account of the material being heavy it will be best to cut the pieces in large blocks.

Brocaded Cotton Velvets.

A semi-transparent cotton material woven in a raised design with an uncut, looped stitch is fascinating in a mingling of rich butter and pale cream colors. "Sulphur" green is particularly good in brocaded cotton velvet. Indeed, these brocaded cottons, in all colors, will be generally used for coats and wraps. An exclusive taste will delight in simple dresses made entirely from some of the lighter qualities.

Silk "ranitas," oddly designed and woven in Persian colors, is intended for trimmings. "Filet flamme," a marvelous mixture of violet, straw color and pearly white, shows the same curious eccentricity of weave manifest in others described. The use of it will probably be confined to trimming.

Summer Wraps.

Most of the summer wraps have sleeves cut in one with the body of the garmet. Such wraps are usually collarless and depend for their charm on the beauty of the material. The new brocaded worsteds, and cottons are utilized for such wraps.

LIGHTING BIRTHDAY CAKE

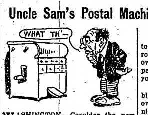
Home Arrangement Equally as Good as Any That Can be Purchased.

There are two devices to be had in the shops for simplifying the lighting of the birthday cake which could be duplicated by the home carpenter with a little ingenuity. One is a board 12 by 14 inches in diameter, around the edge of which is a series of holes, equidistant and just large enough for holding candles the size generally used for birthday cakes. The cake is placed in the center of the board on a paper doilie, and the candles, as few or many as desired, arranged symmetrically about it, the holes serving as sockets.

The other device is a series of wooden rings of various sizes, with holes to serve as sockets for candles. These rings have from ten to thirty or forty holes, and as they come in different sizes, any number of candles may be used by combining the rings and having a series of rings one within the other, with the cake in the center.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam's Postal Machine Performs Wonders



WASHINGTON.—Consider the new postal machine.

If Solomon could see that machine he would have to sit down in all his glory and blue-pencil a certain editorial about—but never mind. The poor man is dead.

The inventor who made it is doubtless at work, this very minute, on a later model that will put George on the scrapheap—of course, the machine may now be named George. It just ought to be, because it does everything.

Doubtless, also, the wise men in charge are up to George's every screw and cogwheel, but—

To one plain, business-lacking Ann woman who got a port hole peep through the depositor's window department's latest looks like a kitchenette oven in partnership with a top roll piano player, with an organ grinder crank on one side, and a pedal down in front of the roaster that bites paper like a parrot bites fingers—when it gets a chance.

As well as she could see through the nice clerk's back, he doesn't have to rummage any more in that box of yellow envelopes until he comes to the one with your number and then dab it with a rubber stamp.

He lets George do it.

All the nice clerk has to do now is to play a little fandango on the top roll piano, take a crisp note from the oven, turn the organ crank, make the pedal thing snap a round bite out of your certificate, and—and—

But, maybe, it might be more reliably satisfactory for you to go, your own self to the postal window with a nice little bill and tell the clerk you want to belong. You mustn't get nervous. For while he is a clerk who looks clever enough to write a law book, there is also a something about him that makes you know he could be tagged for playgrounds and scouts. And you can stand up like a soldier and tell your truly age. He will never breathe it, for two reasons. One is official reference. The other is that he doesn't care a cahoot.

If you are a prosaic person with eyes like that hawk that lends itself so accommodatingly to sigh-comparisons, you will see in George merely an invention which will do things for the clerk, but—

If your mathematical capacity permits you to put two and two together and make five of it, the new machine takes on the aspect of that other George, who is there to help you down your wolf, as once he downed his own dragon.

And to have help in your battle with the wolf means something. If you have ever glimpsed the sharp white of his teeth.

N. B.—It is always safest to hedge. Maybe the machine isn't so brand-new after all, except to the woman. And to Solomon.

What Two Vanity Fair Girls Saw in the Ghetto

A PLAIN, stout woman was crossing the cobbles of a street down town. It was a street broken out all over in a business rash of secondhand clothing and noisy with foreign tongues.

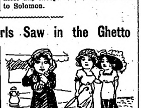
The woman herself had the saffron-glazed skin and soot-black hair of another land than ours. Her shabby black gown was somber enough for a chief mourner, except for an outburst of red on her breast, and her head was partly covered with a rusty lace shawl.

A thousand other stout women in shabby black with shawls over their heads might have crossed the street without attracting attention. This one was the exception. And it is the exception that counts.

Two young women of Vanity Fair, who must have been making a short cut for somewhere to account for such style in so dubious a quarter, stopped short at sight of the woman with the saffron skin, the rusty black with its red rose and the lace shawl.

"Look at that, will you! Did you ever see anything so picturesque off the stage? If I could look like that woman I'd spend the rest of my life with a shawl on my head."

"Let's start it. Grandma's got a lovely lace shawl. It's white, but she might let us have it dyed."



"Silly! Haven't you been wearing scarfs right along? My silver gauze isn't a patch on that old lace thing. I'll bet it's full of holes."

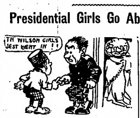
"It isn't the veil, it's that odd red flower. If she makes a red rag look like that, wonder what she could do with these sweet peas?"

The stylish two started on, and the other woman sauntered along on the sunny side of the street. The blood red flower glowed in dramatic contrast to its somber setting, but it was the rusty lace shawl that made her different from that thousand other women.

For in the lace mantilla of her country is folded the romance of old Spain. The mystery of its grace cannot be learned from a fashion page. It must be taught in Spain.

And by way of a first lesson one must be born there.

Presidential Girls Go About the City Unattended


TH' WILSON GIRLS JEST WENT IN!!

UNTIL Washington gets used to the members of the president's family society and the attendance at public places are liable to get right fussed up. The first appearance of the three Misses Wilsons at a theater alone occurred one afternoon recently, when they went to the play house to hear a noted pianist. They came in the White House automobile, which has the coat-of-arms of the United States on the doors and on the big ornamental front piece. They left their three fur coats in the auto and were shown by the ushers through the public entrance to the theater. Presently some kid discovered the White House auto in front of the theater, and informed the ushers. Then there was a great confusion of voices. Consternation reigned supreme among the theater employes when they discovered that the ladies of the White House had passed unknown through the public entrance of the theater instead of going by the inside entrance. They had taken their places in a box, however, and so nothing could be done. The young ladies were attired very handsomely Miss Margaret Wilson, wearing a dark blue costume, with a brown straw hat with taupe feathers; Miss Jessie Wilson, in a charming street dress of black charmeuse trimmed in bands of fur, and Miss Eleanor Wilson in a costume of white lace and black satin, over which she wore a long coat. Miss Jessie Wilson was decidedly picturesque in a big white felt hat worn with her black costume, which had for a trimming white coque plumage, and the brim underlined with black velvet.

This Wise Politician Played the Game Both Ways

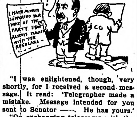
"IT does not pay to try to train with both sides in the political game. You are liable to get caught," said Representative Morse of Wisconsin.

"In order to understand the point you must know the extremely bitter fight in my state between the standpatters, of which a certin senator is a leader, and the progressives, with which wing of the party I am affiliated.

"Not long ago a candidate for the postmastership at the town of X sent me the following telegram:

"'I have always supported your wing of the party. I have always trained with the regulars. I want your support for the post office at X. Please do what you can for me.'

"I was very much mystified at the message. I could not understand why he should use as an argument for my support that he was a regular.


?
I HAVE ALWAYS SUPPORTED YOUR WING OF THE PARTY. HAVE ALWAYS TRAINED WITH THE REGULARS
CO

"I was enlightened, though, very shortly, for I received a second message. It read: 'Telegrapher made a mistake. Message intended for you sent to Senator ——. He has yours.'

"On exchanging telegrams with the senator, I found them very similar. His read:

"'I have always supported your wing of the party. I have always trained with the progressives. I want your support for the post office at X. Please do what you can for me.'"

She Caught It.

Sarah, the new maid, was unused to city ways. One day soon after her arrival her mistress noticed a pail hanging from the gas bracket in the hall. Suspecting the country girl, she called Sarah and asked what it all meant. "Well, you see, ma'am," replied Sarah, "the master said the gas was leaking, so I put up the pail to catch it."

Cynic.

Many a girl would go through fire and water for a man, or even through his bank account.

Childish Constancy.

If only we realized it, if only we cultivated it more, we could see with clear-eyed vision that all of a child's original nature breathes constancy. It is an essential strength of the undefiled child's nature to be constant. Not until our own false examples have attacked the natural purity of the child does it become inconstant—unreliable. —Harriet Beecher Stowe.

New York City Crowded.

In the densest parts of Bombay there are 740 persons to the acre. New York has 1,000 in the same area.

Grip Germs Are Everywhere

The grip needs only a few days to wreck the health. In this short time it so thoroughly poisons the blood and every tissue of the body that the victim is prostrated. Every muscle and joint of the body aches, sleep is fitful and disturbed, and there is pain back of the eyes and in the head. The grip stays in the system for years unless the blood is cleansed and built up so that it can overcome the poisons of the disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills taken in time will save you much suffering and will so tone up your system that you will enjoy the best of health.

Write today to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for their free booklet on "Building Up the Blood." Then go to your druggist and get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for 50 cents or better still six boxes for $2.50 or order them direct by mail.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

REALLY A SOUND INVESTMENT

Sanatorium Where Tuberculosis May Be Cured Is Worth Much to Any State or City.

Dr. H. L. Barnes, superintendent of the Rhode Island State sanatorium, has recently demonstrated by some interesting studies of patients discharged as "apparently cured" from that institution, that a sanatorium is a sound investment for any state or city. The gross earnings of 170 ex-patients obtained in 1911 amounted to $102,752, and those of 211 cases in 1912 to $112,021. By applying the same average earning to all ex-patients of the sanatorium living in 1911 and 1912, Dr. Barnes concludes that their income in these two years was $551,000. This sum is more than three times the cost of maintenance of the sanatorium including interest at 4 per cent. on the original investment and depreciation charges. Dr. Barnes concludes, however, "While institutions for the cure of tuberculosis are good investments, there is good reason for thinking that institutions for the isolation of far advanced cases would be still better investments."

All He Wanted.

A Boston man tells of a certain irrepressible bore who always made use of a formula when anyone sought to put him off and thus spare the objects of his attention the annoyance of an interview with him. This formula was: "But I assure you I want but one word with him—only one word!"

On one occasion he sought out a noted lawyer. The latter's clerk met him very solemnly with: "Why, haven't you heard? Mr. Blank died last night."

The words were scarcely out of the clerk's mouth when the applicant was saying, conciliatingly: "But I assure you I want but one word with him—only one word!"

Ways of Aunts.

A southern bishop of the Episcopal church and his five-year-old son were talking earnestly about a maiden aunt. The boy disliked the aunt. The bishop urged that the son should love her, for all that.

"Your aunt is different, my son," said the bishop, "but she is all right in her way."

"Yes, father," was the reply, "but —— her way."—New York Post.

A Negative Merit.

She—Have you any strawberries?

Dealer—Yes'm. Here they are, a quarter a box.

She—Goodness! They're miserable looking, and so green.

Dealer—I know, mum, but there ain't enough in a box to do you any harm.

Quite Apparent.

"Do theatrical angels have wings?"

"Certainly. That is how their money flies."

Everybody
From Kid
To Grandad
Likes
Post Toasties

Thin, crisp bits of white Indian Corn, cooked to perfection and toasted to a delicate brown without the touch of human hand.

You get them in the sealed package

Ready-to Eat

A dish of Post Toasties for breakfast and lunch, with thick cream or rich fruit juice, is a dish that epicures might chortle over.

Nourishing, economical,
delicious, "more-ish."

'A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS . . . . . .

St. Hilaire, Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
P. PATTERSON, Vice President
B. F. BURKEE, Cashier

Rural School Notes

Attention of our boys and girls is again called to the fact that the "Rural School Agriculture," a little monthly paper, can be secured free by addressing a request for same to Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Each boy or girl wanting to enlist in the one acre corn contest should secure a number of "Rural School Agriculture" No 3 and supplement to it. I do wish that a large number of pupils would conclude to take part in this acre corn contest. Let us see if our Pennington county boys and girls can not do even better than the contestants in other counties in this northern country. Let me have a long list of names with age and address of each pupil entering. Teachers kindly encourage the movement, you will therein be a social factor for the up building of our county.

Let me call attention the following statement from the state department of public instruction relative to state aid.

(b) "....... State aid applications must be accompanied by invoice of library books purchased, unless the books were bought from the library contractor before library appropriation was exhausted."

(c) "They (state aid applications) will be approved or rejected this year upon the information given in application and correspondence will not be carried on with a view of securing further information."

(d) "You (the superintendent of schools) will see that the clerk and teacher of your county seeking state aid under these classes that is class A, B and C are notified to have applications properly filled out and sent to the superintendent of school's office on time. You will examine each application fully, to see that all information is supplied, and will not send any applications or recommend the granting of aid to any school that does not meet the standard."

Will clerks kindly turn over to teachers in their respective districts the blanks sent out, and to see that each state aid school meets the requirements according to the above instructions.

Fraternally, E. A. JOSTUE.

Best Composition on Roads

A gold medal to the school boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 15 who writes the best composition, not to exceed 800 words, on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, is to be awarded by Logan Waller Page, director office of public roads, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. All compositions must be submitted to Mr Page before May 15, 1913, and the medal will be awarded as soon thereafter as the compositions can be graded. The composition may be based on knowledge gained from books or other sources but no quotations should be made.

After many years' experience in dealing with the public road situation of the country, it is Mr. Page's belief that ignorance on the subject of repair and maintenance of roads is as much the cause of their bad condition as any other one factor. It is expected that the competition will bring about a better understanding of the subject of repair and maintenance in the rural districts.

Many children living in the rural districts have experienced the disadvantages of roads made impassable through a lack of proper maintenance and it is expected that their interest in the competition will stimulate greater interest among the parents. Bad roads have prevented many children from obtaining a proper education and have even prevented doctors from reaching the side of rural patients in time to save their lives.

Any child between the ages mentioned, attending a country school, may compete. Only one side of the paper must be written on; each page should be numbered; the name, age, and address of the writer, and the name and location of the school which he or she is attending must be plainly written at the top of the first page. The announcement of the competition has been sent to the superintendents of schools in rural districts. No further information can be obtained from the office of public roads. This announcement should be plain to everyone, and all children will thus start on a basis of equality.

Bids for Construction of Highway

Sealed bids will be received by the town board of River, Red Lake county, until 2 o'clock p. m., May 1, 1913, for the construction of a public highway as follows:

Beginning at town line between Gervis and River running north 240 rods, between section 31 and 32 thence west 80 rods, thence north 80 rods, thence west 80 rods.

A ditch 2 by 7 feet will be made to construct road. Bids to be by the rod. Town board reserves the right to reject one or all bids.

Bids to be mailed or filed with Olaf Nelson, town clerk.

Dated April 9, 1913.

OLAF NELSON,
Town Clerk.

a12-3t

AUTO TOOTS COST HIM $127.

Damages for the "Honk" That Scared Other Men's Horses.

Norristown, Pa.—Damages are recoverable when horses take fright and run away at the sound of an automobile horn, as was decided by a jury in common pleas court in awarding Henry Hoff $127 damages.

On April 28 of last year Mr. Hoff was driving his family to church at Limerick square, when on the Ridge turnpike they met Edmund S. Souder in his automobile. Hoff claims that Souder blew his horn opposite his team, frightening the horses, which upset the carriage and threw out the occupants.

His daughter had an arm injured, one horse had a leg lacerated and the carriage was badly broken. Hoff figured his damages at $215.

The Spectator.

HARRY E. IVES, Publisher.
I. D. CONVERSE, Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, April 26, 1913.

The Newspapers The Best Selling Agents

What is the matter with the business man in the smaller towns of this country? Why is it that he is everlastingly asleep? The country merchant represents the very best development in American manhood. He is healthy, strong, and unusually intellectual, but he simply will not get out of the rut made in the road of his kind of trade by the footsteps of his predecessors.

Here is the whole story in a nutshell; contrast the following examples:

On the one hand we have the present prosperous condition of the country originating in extraordinary good crops. We never had better. Then there must be demand. An oversupply without a market is almost as bad for the farmer as no price at all. The demand, as well as the price, was never better than at present.

Next comes the wage earner. His condition is undeniably better than it has been for years Because of the vast sums of money that must change hands during the next six months to gather and transport the immense crops the laborer's services will be well paid for. Money sent to the farmer from the purchasers in the east will be used for improved equipment. Old farming implements will be discarded and replaced by new. The harvesting machinery business is a good barometer indicating this condition.

Now comes the country merchant the doctor, lawyer, hotel man, etc., and the amusement man. Their share of the harvest depends entirely upon their ability to keep abreast with rapidly changing conditions. The merchant in the rural districts who imagines that he can handle his business on the same slipshod plan as that employed by his predecessors forty years ago, is badly mistaken. He has new conditions to face, new forces to contend with, almost insurmountable obstables to overcome. These, like Banco's ghost, will not down. They come one after another, thick and fast.

First of all, there is the bugaboo of the mail order house in the big cities, next is the parcels post, then comes the interurban car, the automobile, and good roads. Rapid and easy methods of transportation make it comparatively easy for the former to get to the larger cities and entirely overlook the dealer in the smaller place.

The merchant, hotel, or amusement man in one of these smaller places is quite likely to see customers pass his door en route to the city if he is willing to rest content with the methods employed by his predecessors. Some are equal to the emergency and promptly lay plans to get their share of the prevailing good times. Others do not.

Now then, here is what we have as a remedy for the disease:

Meet city competition with the city man's methods of getting business.

A country town which has no pastimes, no athletic sports or no places of amusement that are clean and wholesome, is not likely to be attractive to the farmer and his help, therefore:

The country merchant and the amusement man have one common interest, and that is, make a trade center; get the people to come to town amuse and hold them; secure the trade of the surrounding country and prevent its going to the larger cities. That is the first proposition. Everybody is agreed on that score.

How do the big stores in the city get the orders of the country trade?

First, by full page display ads in the big daily papers. These are almost a complete catalogue of each of the various departments of the entire store. Think of it, a daily issue of a well illustrated catalogue with catchy descriptions and skilfully phrased talk about cut prices, spread out daily before 75,000 to 100,000 women, who have money to spend and who need the goods. There can be but one result, which means a sale.

Then again, these same big stores all have their mail order departments through which catalogues are mailed in great quantities to the farmers and residents of the smaller towns. How long could these big stores exist if they did not use these advertising pullers to draw trade?

(To be concluded next week.)

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of March, 1913.

Total cream received, lbs.	46,000
" butterfat from same	11,662
" butter made and sold	14,351
" money received	$5,041.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons, 31c per lb.

Paid patrons by check	$4,392.71
" " butter, and salt, and oil	72.85
" into sinking fund	85.61
" " expense fund	490.21

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Slovenly Figure Cut by Charles XII. of Sweden.

Distance lends enchantment to the imagination as well as to the actual vision. This is a fortunate circumstance, for the real truth about some of the heroes of history might to a person today bring disenchantment and even disgust. Charles XII. of Sweden may claim the world's admiration as a military genius, but from Mr. Morfill's description of the monarch, given in the "Story of Poland," that gentleman would be anything but an agreeable addition to society.

"He wears a black crape cravat, but the cape of the coat is always buttoned so closely that one cannot see it. His shirt and wristbands are always dirty. He wears no ruffles nor gloves, and his hands are commonly the same color as his wristbands, so you can hardly distinguish them. His hair is light brown, very short and never combed but with the fingers.

"He begins dinner with a big piece of bread and butter, having stuck his napkin under his chin. Between every two bits of meat he eats bread which he butters with his thumb. He is never more than a quarter of an hour at his meals, eats like a horse and never speaks a word."

A kingly picture, indeed, savoring of romance and knightly fashion!

TOWER OF BABEL.

Traditions as to the Height of the Famous Structure.

The actual height at which the last stone of that famous structure, the tower of Babel, rested cannot, on account of the remoteness of the times at which it is said to have existed, ever become more than a matter of merest conjecture. Herodotus, who lived about 1,700 years after that "great spiral way to heaven" is said to have been attempted, says that he saw at Babylon a structure consisting of eight towers raised one above another, each seventy-five feet in height, but whether this ruin was the remains of the tower of Babel it was even then impossible to ascertain. Herodotus, usually minutely exact in his writing, leaves us in ignorance as to how the upper level of each of these seventy-five foot towers was reached from the level below.

As might be expected, even in tradition, a wide difference of opinion exists as to the height of the tower. Most orientalists maintain that God did not put a stop to the work until the tower had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, or about twelve miles. In Ceylonese tradition it is said to have been as high as 20,000 elephants, each standing one above the other. St. Jerome asserts on the authority of persons who had examined the ruins that it did not reach a height exceeding four miles. Other statements are still more extravagant.—London Saturday Review.

American Buyer In London.

"My American accent came near to taxing me just $430 on my last trip to London," remarked a clubman. "When I tried to buy a certain bulldog pup there the kennel man priced it at $500, as he had me sized up as an American and, in his regard, an easy mark. I made a deal with a cabby at the hotel stand, who went around and bought the same pup for me at $60, a very fair price, as the dog will never be a show winner. I gave a $10 tip to the cabman, so I made $430 by employing an agent who called his hansom an 'ansom and his horse an 'orse."—New York Sun.

Jackdaw and Magpie.

In England the daw is hardly ever mentioned but as Jack, yet daw and not jackdaw is the proper name of the species. It is suggested that the pie owes the "mag" to some corruption of Margaret or Meg. To mag is to chatter, but whether the verb was derived from the name or the name from the verb is a question. It is more than probable that the Jim Crow of America (the old name for a negro boy) was brought across from England in the days when a crow was Jim as a swallow was Dick.—London Standard.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

Needs to Be Careful.

WE LOVE OUR CHICKEN
BUT
OH YOU SIZZLER

"That girl has a lot of money."
"Then she would better look out."
"Why?"
"She is likely to have a job lot of husbands if she doesn't."

Men!

Try "Right-Cut"—the real tobacco chew

5 cents a can

Just as Good.

"We are trying to educate our readers to recognize the evils of substitution," said the business manager of one of the popular magazines. "Through our advertising pages we are trying to get them up to the point where they will insist upon getting what they asked for, and will take nothing else. The merchant who has 'something just as good' is no more to be depended upon than a clerk in a certain country store which a friend visited to buy something.

"My friend had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after traveling several miles the party came to a country village, where my friend thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing The automobile halted before the general store of the village. My friend alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk. 'I want to get a linen duster,' he said.

"'I am very sorry,' said the clerk, 'but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!'"

The Malacca Wildcats

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 12 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

NOTARY PUBLIC

JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

C.A.SNOW & CO.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON D. C.

Bring in Your Ads.

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
No. 276

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To John H. Johnson.

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 22, 23, and 24 of Block 15, in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, were sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of four dollars and ninety-four cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of five dollars and sixteen cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.

a19-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
No. 274

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

To John Licka:

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 19 and 20 of Block 28, Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A.D. 1904, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1902, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and seventy-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale, by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of eight dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served;

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of nine dollars and forty-three cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of the proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor. Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.

a19-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
No. 275

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Andrew Stenseth.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 21 of Block 15 in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1907, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and twelve cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of six dollars and fifty-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninety-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.

a19-3t

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AKOTA

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 685 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

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Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers, for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. No other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

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Next term begins soon. For booklets write

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Watkins Block - - Fargo, N. D.

CASH

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services a week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—English services Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. BRYTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117. Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. [illegible], N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3690 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 176, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
S. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets [illegible] and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
[illegible] President. MORRIS LARKIN, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No. 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:10 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

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And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

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McCALL PATTERNS are famous for [illegible] simplicity and economy. Only [illegible] cents each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend [illegible] of dollars extra in the coming [illegible] in order to keep McCALL'S head and shoulders above all other women's [illegible] at any price. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.

You May Select Any One McCall Pattern Free [illegible] first copy of McCALL'S, if you [illegible] quickly.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 West 37th St., New York

[illegible] of McCALL'S [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS

Ole Braaum was at the county seat on Tuesday.

Carl Johnson was in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Larson were in Thief River Falls yesterday.

George Bakko transacted business at Thief River Falls Monday.

We have the Noathwdstern Dent seed corn forn for sale. D. LAZAR.

Peter Lundberg attended to business matters in Thiet River Falls Tuesday.

K. O. Gigstad, Ed. A. Aubol, and O. W. Brink were at the county seat yesterday.

There will be services in the St. Pauli church next Sunday in the forenoon at 10:30.

Miss Fomina Wilson returned to Crookston Thursday, after a few days' visit at home.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet Friday with Mrs. E. O. Hagglund.

Watch for further announcements of "A Girl in a Thousand," to be given May 19, in Imperial Hall.

Mrs. Fisher returned to Crookston Wednesday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Alfred and Miss Ella Halstrom came from their home west of town Wednesday and went to Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Swanson returned Monday from an over Sunday visit with friends at Eldred, south of Crookston.

Mrs. L. M. Mitchell returned Friday to Lansford, N. D., after attending the funeral of her mother, Mrs. James Hughes.

The front of D. Lazar's general store has received a fresh coat of paint this week, which very much improves its appearance.

D. McAllister left Tuesday for New Rockford, N. D., to look over the field with a view to moving his barber shop to that place.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed.

D. McALLISTER.

All accounts due me must be settled by the 25th inst. or they will be given to a collector.

CARL KRUEGER.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Scandinavian Mission church meets Saturday, April 20, at 2 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Salomon Swenson.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

N. A. Nelson has purchased the stock of harness goods from Carl Krueger and will move it into the Killand building recently acquired by him.

There was a small attendance of home people at the base ball dance Saturday night. Red Lake Falls people were in the majority. Nevertheless, the boys showed them a good time.

George Hughes returned Wednesday to International Falls, after attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. James Hughes. Mrs. George Hughes is visiting at Thief River Falls before returning home.

Miss Myrtle Blaine, who has been teaching in Clearwater county, finished her school last week and returned home Tuesday. She was accompanied by Miss Josephine Braaum, who has been visiting with her.

A. W. Jackson returned to Red Lake Falls this week after being away about ten days. He visited St. Paul and Chicago instead of starting on his proposed western trip. He is now undecided about his western trip.—Gazette.

The drillers in Peter Lundberg's well struck water last Friday at a depth of 135 feet and in a few seconds it rose to within ten feet of the top. Since the above was written we learn that the well has filled with sand to the depth of five or six feet from the bottom.

D. Patterson and B. E. Burkee were driving to Thief River Falls Tuesday when their team became frightened and ran, throwing both into the ditch. Mr. Patterson escaped with but slight injuries, but Mr. Burkee, who fell on the under side, was so badly bruised as to have been confined to his bed since the accident.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

Charley Englund was in Thief River Falls Friday.

Notices of condemnation have been posted on the north bridge.

Gustav Anderson was a Thief River Falls visitor on Thursday.

S. O. Swanson and Halvor Halvorson were Thief River Falls visitors yesterday.

M. Simonson went Friday to Neilsville, Minn., to look after his farming interests there.

Mrs. H. Wilde came from Grand Forks on Wednesday and went out to her reservation home.

R. L. Hage was in Thief River Falls Tuesday and attended the funeral of Mrs. James Hughes.

Miss Olive Patterson spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Mabel Patterson, at Thief River Falls.

Myron Elliott, who has been ill with typhoid fever at a hospital in St. Paul, is said to be improving.

Misses Marie and Gertrude Hooper and Mary Anderson visited with friends in Thief River Falls last Saturday.

Mrs. Ole Opperud, who has spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Adolph Satterberg, left Friday for Marion, N. D.

The Upstreamers club will give a home talent play, entitled "A Girl in a Thousand" in four acts, May 16, at Imperial Hall.

Mesdames Bahan, McAllister, A. S. Wilson, and O. F. Post autoed to Thief River Falls and return last Saturday evening.

Silas Droppo of Fertile arrived here yesterday and is keeping up the work at the barber shop in the the absence of Mr. McAllister.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet on the 17th of May in the evening at the Oddfellows' building. All are cordially invited to attend.

The ball game Sunday between the Thief River Falls Pickets and the local team was won with a score of 8 to 4, favor of home. The boys play at Red Lake Falls tomorrow afternoon.

Rolland Fairbanks has completed the improvements on his residence property in the south part of town, and now has it ready for occupancy. It is now an ornament to that part of the town.

The Thief River Falls senior class play, "A Modern Ananias," will be given at Imperial hall Friday evening, May 2. The orchestra will give a dance immediately after the performance.

There will be an I. O. O. F. anniversary service next Sunday evening, April 27, at 8 p. m. in M. E. church. Subject will be "What is Oddfellowship?" The lodge will attend in a body. Good music and everyone cordially invited.

DIED

On Saturday morning last occurred the death of Mrs. James Hughes at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. L. McAndrese. Mrs. Hughes had been in good health, and Saturday morning arose at the usual hour. Before she had quite completed dressing she called. Her daughter and granddaughter hastened to her side. She told them she was growing weak and was going, bade them good bye, and lying back upon the bed, the end came. Mrs. Hughes, Mary O'Reagan, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1832. At the age of 13 she moved to London, England, where six years later she married James Hughes. Two years later she came with her husband to Arnprior, Ont., Canada, where eleven children blessed their union. In 1888 she came to North Dakota, residing there ten years. Since that time this has been her home. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, James Hughes of Calgary, Alberta; five daughters, Mrs. M. L. McAndress of this place, Mrs. E. A. Chamberlain of Duluth, Mrs. L. M. Mitchell of Lansford, N. D., Mrs. J. B. Monaghon of Calgary, Alberta, Miss Tess Hughes of Duluth; two sons, George H. Hughes of International Falls, and Howard Hughes of San Francisco; seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren; besides a host of friends.

The funeral services were held at St. Bernard's Catholic church, Thief River Falls, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Rev. Father Adolph officiating.

Card of Thanks

The undersigned desire to thank the friends for their sympathy and assistance at the time of the death of their mother, Mrs. James Hughes.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES McANDRESS AND OTHER RELATIVES.

YOU'LL SOON

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ADLER

than you'll ever get if some novice slips a tape around your neck and makes you think he's taking your measure for a custon tailored suit.

D. LAZAR

G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

I STILL HAVE A LITTLE NUT COAL LEFT, SO ANY OF MY CUSTOMERS THAT NEED A LITTLE MORE COAL SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE AS I CAN SHIP IT TO NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Farewell Surprise Party

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krueger gave them a farewell surprise Monday evening at the Oddfellows building. About seventy-five guests were present. The evening was spent in social chat and a delicious lunch was served, the guests being seated at tables around the room with a special table in the center for the honor guests. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion.

As a remembrance and token of respect from their St. Hilaire friends, they were presented with some beautiful hand painted china. Rev. Palmer made the presentation speech to which Mr. Krueger responded with a few well chosen remarks in which he voiced their regret at leaving their many warm friends. Since coming here about three years ago, they have taken active part in the M. E. Church, Mrs. Krueger having been president of the Ladies' Aid for the past year and a half, and in that capacity proved herself always a conscientious and efficient worker.

Mr. and Mrs. Krueger leave for New Rockford, N. D., about May 5, and while their departure is regretted, their friends join in wishing them success in their new home.

A First Class Production

Following is a brief summary of the play "A Modern Ananias," which will be staged here by the senior class of the Thief River Falls high school Friday evening, May 2:

Lysander Lyon was in his infancy deserted by his mother and taken care of by a bachelor uncle who grew immensely rich in California. Lysander is made his uncle's heir and goes to Europe to study. To inculcate economical habits he is restricted to a small allowance and meeting a rich widow, he marries her unknown to his uncle. After his marriage he finds himself step-father to a fleshy old maid to whom, on her mother's death, the expected fortune reverts. Meantime the uncle has become guardian of Nellie Goldengate and decides that his two wards should marry. Unknown to Lysander he crosses the continent at a time when that young gentleman is paying a secret visit to America. Lysander meets Nellie and scrapes acquaintance with her but, owing to Francisco's blunder, thinks her name is Prudence, the name of her friend. In order to avoid a marriage with Nellie, whom he thinks he has never seen, he invents a story to the effect that he is already married and then the complications ensue. Finally he is forced to confess all his deceptions except one—the truth about baby. Nellie forgives him and so does the uncle for his fibs and also his first marriage, but both imagine baby to be a little child. Then the truth comes to the surface, when, by an almost superhuman effort of nerve, he marries his step-daughter to his uncle and himself weds Nellie.

The cast is as follows:

Lysander Lyon, M. D., with a vivid imagination—Ferdie Brown.

Col. Lyon, with a forgiving disposition, Lysander's uncle, and a California millionaire—Glenn Richardson.

Derby Dashwood, with a Piccadilly accent, Lysander's classmate—Chester Inle.

Francisco, with an elastic conscience, Lysander's valet—Alfred Adolphs.

Baby, with the soubriquet of "Little Tootsy Wootsy," Lysander's step-daughter—Blanche Newberry.

Nellie Goldengate, with a fickle fancy, the colonel's ward—Annette Gillet.

Prudence Mayflower, with New England notions, Nellie's friend—Louse Majeres.

Kittie, with so much a month and board, baby's maid—Laura Larson.

The scene is laid in Newport at the present time.

Wanted, Horses and Cattle For Pasturing

Having fenced in with woven wire the se¼ of section 2, ½ mile from Hazel. Horses $1.25 a month or $4.00 a season. Cattle under 6 months old 50 cents a month or $2.00 a season. Over 6 months old $1.00 a month or $3.00 a season.

adv a19-3t JAMES GILBERTSON.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	79
" " 2 "	76
" " 3 "	73
Flax, No. 1	$1.20
" " 2	1.14
Adjected Flax	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs	37
Oats	26
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	25
Beef live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon

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When about to place your order remember

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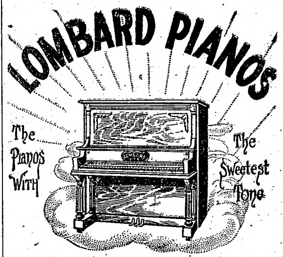

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Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairny County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proved to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

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S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

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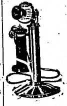
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE



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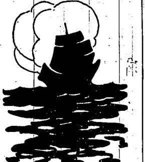

By
HORACE
HAZELTINE

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CHAPTER I.

The Vanishing Portrait.

Evelyn Grayson, meeting me on the old Boston Post Road, between Greenwich and Stamford, gave me a message from her uncle. That is the logical beginning of this story; though to make everything quite clear from the start it may be better to hark back a few months, to the day on which Evelyn Grayson and I first met.

Then, as now, we were each driving our own car; she, a great sixty horse-power machine, all glistening pale yellow, and I, a compact six-cylinder racer, of dull dusty gray. But we were not on any such broad, roomy thoroughfare as the Boston Post Road. On the contrary we were short-cutting through a narrow, rough lane, beset by stone walls and interrupted at intervals by a series of sharp and treacherous angles.

I know I shall never forget the momentary impression I received. Out of the golden sunlight, it seemed to me, there had emerged suddenly a tableau of Queen Titania on a topaz throne—the fairest Queen Titania imagination ever conjured—and I, in my mad, panting speed was about to crash into the gauzy fabric of that dream creation and rend it with brutal, torturing onrush of relentless, hard-driven nickel steel. I take no credit to myself for what I did. Volition was absent. My hands acted on an impulse above and beyond all tardy mental guidance. For just a flashing instant the gray nose of my car rose before me, as in strenuous assault it mounted half way to the coping of the roadside wall. I felt my seat dart away from beneath me, was conscious of my body in swift, unsupported aerial flight, and then—but it is idle to attempt to set down the conglomerate sensations of that small fraction of a second. When I regained consciousness, Queen Titania was kneeling in the dust of the lane beside me—a very distressed and anxious Queen Titania, with wide, startled eyes, and quiveringly sympathetic lips—and about us were a half dozen or more of the vicinal country folk.

Between that meeting in mid-May and this meeting on the old Boston Post Road in mid-September, there had been others, of course; for Queen Titania, whose every-day name, as I have said, was Evelyn Grayson, was the niece and ward of my nearest neighbor, Mr. Robert Cameron, a gentleman recently come to reside on what for a century and more had been known as the old Townsbury Estate, extending for quite a mile along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound in the neighborhood of Greenwich.

The intervening four months had witnessed the gradual growth of as near an approach to intimacy between Cameron and myself as was possible considering the manner of man that Cameron was. By which statement I mean to imply naught to my neighbor's discredit. He was in all respects admirable—a gentleman of education and culture, widely traveled, of exalted ideals and noble principles to which he gave rigid adherence. But—I was about to qualify this by describing him as reserved and taciturn. I fear, though, to give a wrong impression. He was scarcely that. There were moments, however, when he was unresponsive, and he was never demonstrative. He had more poise than any man I know. He allowed you to see just so much of him, and no more. At times he was almost stubbornly reticent. And yet, in spite of these qualities, which appeared to be cultivated rather than inherent, he gave repeated evidence of a nature at once so simple and kindly and sympathetic as to command both confidence and affection.

To the progress of my intimacy with Evelyn there had been no such temperamental impediment. She was fearlessly outspoken, with a frankness born of unspoiled innocence; barely six weeks having elapsed between her graduation from the tiny French convent of Sainte Barbe near Paris and our perilous encounter in that contracted, treacherous, yet blessed little Connecticut lane. And she possessed, moreover, a multiplicity of additional charms, both of person and disposition—charms too numerous indeed to enumerate, and far too sacred to discuss. From which it may rightly be inferred that we understood each other, Evelyn and I, and that we were already considerably beyond the state or condition of mere formal acquaintanceship.

It was no Queen Titania who now came gliding to a stand beside me on the broad, level, well-oiled highway, under a double row of arching elms. It was no gossamer fairy, but Hebe, the Goddess of Youth, with creamy skin and red lips and a lilting melody of voice:

"What ho, Sir Philip! We are well met!"

And then she told me that her Uncle Robert had telephoned for me, leaving a message with my man, bidding me come to him at my earliest leisure. "Why not come for dinner?" she added; and her eyes gave accent to her words.

"But you?" I queried; for her car was headed in the opposite direction.

"I am going alone to Norton. I have a hamper in the tonneau for that poor O'Malley family. I shall be back in time. We dine at half-past seven, you know. You'll come?"

"Of course I'll come," I answered her. I think she must have heard more in my voice than the simple words, for her lids drooped, for just a breath, and the color flamed sudden below her lowered lashes.

But, after all, I saw very little of her that evening. It is true that she sat on my right at table, piquantly, youthfully beautiful in the softly tinted light which filtered through the pink and silver filigree candle-shades, but the atmosphere of the dinner was tinged by a vague, unreasoning constraint as from some ominously brooding yet undefinable influence which overhung the three of us. And when the coffee and liqueurs were served, employing some slender pretext for her going, she bade us good-night, and left us, not to return.

In justice to Cameron, I must add that he appeared least affected by—and certainly in no wise responsible for—the pervading infestivity. He had been, indeed, rather less demure than was often his wont, chatting with almost gayety concerning Evelyn's new role of Lady Bountiful and of her Norton beneficiaries. As for the subject upon which he desired to consult me, it had not been so much as mentioned; so in looking back, it seems impossible that matters of which neither Evelyn nor I was at the time informed could have exerted an effect, save through Cameron's undetected, subconscious inducement.

Even after his niece had withdrawn, Cameron continued for a time to discuss with me topics of general and public, rather than personal, import. He spoke, I remember, of a series of articles on "The Commercial Resources of the United States," the publication of which had just begun in The Week, of which I am owner and editor; and though I fancied at first that it might be in this connection he wished to consult me, I very soon discerned that he was merely using a statement contained therein as a text for certain views of his own on the conservation and development of the country's timber supply.

Meanwhile my curiosity grew keener. It was natural, I suppose, that I should fancy Evelyn involved in some way. In fact I then attributed the depression during dinner to her knowledge of what her uncle and guardian purposed to say to me. Likewise I found in this conception the reason for her sudden and unusual desertion. Hitherto when I had dined here Evelyn had remained with us while we smoked our cigarettes, leading us at length to the music room, where for a glad half-hour the rich melody of her youthful sweet contralto voice mingled in pleasing harmony with her own piano accompaniment.

And while I vainly made effort to imagine wherein I might have laid myself open to the disapproval of this most punctilious of guardians—for I expected nothing less than a studiously polite reference to some shortcoming of which I had been unwittingly guilty—I momentarily lost track of my host's discourse. Emerging from my abstraction it was with a measure of relief that I heard him saying:

"I think you told me once, Clyde, that you rather prided yourself on your ability to get a line on one's character from his handwriting. That's why I telephoned for you this afternoon. I have received an anonymous letter."

He was leaning forward, a little constrainedly, his left hand gripping the arm of his chair, the fingers of his right hand toying with the stem of his gold-rimmed Bohemian liqueur glass.

"An anonymous letter!" I repeated, with a deprecatory smile. "Anonymous letters should be burned and forgotten. Surely you're not bothering about the writer?"

I wish I could put before you an exact reproduction of Cameron's face as I then saw it; those rugged outlines, the heritage of Scottish ancestry, softened and refined by a brilliant intellectuality; the sturdy chin and square jaw; the heavy underlip meeting the upper in scarcely perceptible curve; the broad, homely nose; the small, but alert, gray eyes, shining through the round lenses of his spectacles; the high, broad, sloping, white brow and the receding border of dark brown, slightly grizzled hair. That, superficially, was the face. But I saw more than that. In the visage of one naturally brave I saw a battle waged behind a mask—a battle between courage and fear; and I saw fear win.

Then the mask became opaque once more, and Cameron, giving me smile for smile, was replying.

"There are anonymous letters and anonymous letters. Ordinarily your method is the one I should pursue. Indeed I may say that when, about a month or so ago, I received a communication of that character, I did almost precisely what you now advise. Certainly I followed one-half of your prescription—I forgot the letter; though, for lack of fire in the dog days, I did not burn it, but thrust it into a drawer with an accumulation of advertising circulars."

My apprehension lest Evelyn and I were personally affected had been by now quite dissipated. It was perfectly apparent to me that Cameron alone was involved; yet my anxiety was none the less eager. Already my sympathy and co-operation were enlisted. I could only hope that he had mentally exaggerated the gravity of the situation, yet my judgment of him was that his inclination would be to err in the opposite direction.

"And now something has happened to recall it to your memory?"

"Something happened very shortly after its receipt," he replied. "Something very puzzling. But in spite of that, I was inclined to treat the matter as a bit of clever chicanery, devised for the purpose, probably, of extortion. As such, I again put it from my thoughts; but today I received a second letter, and I admit I am interested. The affair has features which make it, indeed, uncommonly perplexing."

I fear my imagination was sluggish. Although, in spite of his dissemblance, I saw that he was strangely moved by these happenings, I could fancy no very terrifying concomitants of the rather commonplace facts he had narrated. For anonymous letters I had ever held scant respect. An ambushed enemy, I argued, is admittedly a coward. And so I was in danger of growing impatient.

"When the second letter came," he continued, bringing his left hand forward to join his right on the dazzling white ground of the table's damask, "I searched among the circulars for the first, and found it. I want you to see them both. The writing is very curious—I have never seen anything just like it—and the signature, if I may call it that, is still more singular. On the first letter, I took it for a blot. But on the second letter occurs the same black blur or smudge of identical outline."

Of course I thought of the Black Hand. It was the natural corollary, seeing that the newspapers had been giving us a surfeit of Black Hand threats and Black Hand outrages. But, somehow, I did not dare to voice it. To have suggested anything so ordinary to Cameron in his present mood would have been to offer him offense.

And when, at the next moment, he drew from an inner pocket of his evening coat two thin, wax-like sheets of paper and passed them to me, I was glad that I had kept silence. For the letters were no rough, rude scrawls of an illiterate Mafia or Camorra. In phraseology as well as in penmanship they were impressively unique.

"If you don't mind," Cameron was saying, "you might read them aloud."

He rose and switched on a group of electric wall lights at my back, and I marked for the hundredth time his physique—his towering height, his powerful shoulders, his leanness of hip and sturdy straightness of limb. He did not look the forty years to which he confessed.

One of the long French windows which gave upon the terrace stood ajar, and before resuming his seat Cameron paused to close it, dropping over it the looped curtains of silver gray velvet that matched the walls.

In the succeeding moment the room was ghostly silent; and then, breaking against the stillness, was the sound of my voice, reading:

"That which you have wrought shall in turn be wrought upon you. Take warning therefore of what shall happen on the seventh day hence. As sun follows sun, so follows all that is decreed. The ways of our God are many. On the righteous he showers blessings; on the evil he pours misery."

That was the first letter. The second began with the same sentence:

"That which you have wrought shall in turn be wrought upon you."

But there, though the similarity of tenor continued, the verbal identity ceased. It went on:

"Once more, as earnest of what is decreed, there will be shown unto you a symbol of our power. Precaution cannot avail. Fine words and a smiling countenance make not virtue."

And beneath each letter was the strange silhouette which Cameron had mentioned.

It is difficult for me to convey the most meager idea of the emotional influence which these two brief communications exerted. They seemed to breathe a grim spirit of implacable Nemesis far in excess of anything to be found in the euphemism of the written words.

When I had finished the reading of them aloud, Cameron, leaning far back in his chair, sat silently thoughtful, his eyes narrowed behind his glasses, but fixed apparently upon the lights behind me. And so, reluctant to interrupt his reverie, I started to read them through again slowly, this time to myself, fixing each sentence indelibly in mind as I proceeded. But before I had quite come to the end, my companion was speaking.

"Well?" he said. And the light cheeriness of his tone was not only in marked contrast with his grave absorption of a moment before, but in jarring discord with my own present mood. "Well? What do you make of them?"

My annoyance found voice in my response.

"Cameron," I begged, "for God's sake be serious. This doesn't seem to me exactly a matter to be merry over. I don't want to alarm you, but somehow I feel that these—" and I shook the crackling, wax-like sheets, "that these cannot be utterly ignored."

"But they are anonymous," he retorted, not unjustly. "Anonymous letters should be burned and forgotten."

"There are anonymous letters and anonymous letters," I gave him back, in turn. "These are of an unusually convincing character. Besides, they—" And then I paused. I wished to tell him of that elusive encompassment of sinister portent which had so impressed me; of that malign foreboding beyond anything warranted by the words; but I stumbled in the effort at expression. "Besides," I started again, and ended lamely, "I don't like the look and the feel of them."

And now he was as serious as I could wish.

"Ah!" he cried, leaning forward again and reaching for the letters. "You have experienced it, too! And you can't explain it, any more than I? It is something that grips you when you read, like an icy hand, hard as steel, in a glove of velvet. It's always between the lines, reaching out, and nothing you can do will stay it. I thought at first I imagined it, but the oftener I have read, the more I have felt its clutch. The letters of themselves are nothing. What do you suppose I care for veiled threats of that sort? I'm big enough to take care of myself, Clyde. I've met peril in about every possible guise, in every part of the world, and I've never really known fear. But this—this is different. And the worst of it is, I don't know why. I can't for the life of me make out what it is I'm afraid of."

He had gone very pale, and his strong, capable hands, which toyed with the two letters, quivered and twitched in excess of nervous tension. Then, with a finger pointing to the ink-stain at the bottom of one of the sheets, he asked:

"What does that look like to you?"

I took the letter from him, and scrutinizing the rude figure with concentrated attention for a moment, ventured the suggestion that it somewhat resembled a boat.

"A one-masted vessel, square-rigged," he added, in elucidation.

"Exactly."

"Now turn it upside down."

I did so.

"Now what do you see?"

"The head of a man wearing a helmet." The resemblance was very marked.

"A straw helmet, apparently," he amplified, "such as is worn in the Orient. And yet the profile is not that of an Oriental. Now, look at your vessel again." And once more I reversed the sheet of paper.

"Can it be a Chinese junk?" I asked.

"It might be a sailing proa or banca," he returned, "such as they use in the South Pacific. But whatever it is, I can't understand what it has to do with me or I with it."

I was still studying the black daub, when he said:

"But you haven't told me about the handwriting. What can you read of the character of the writer?"

"Nothing," I answered, promptly. "It is curious penmanship, as you say—heavy and regular and upright, with some strangely formed letters; especially the f's and the p's; but it tells me nothing."

"But I thought—" he began.

"That I boasted? So I did. When one writes as one habitually writes it is very easy. These letters, however, are not in the writer's ordinary hand. The writing is as artificial as though you, for example, had printed a note in Roman characters. Were they addressed in the same hand?"

"Precisely."

"What was the post-mark?"

"They bore no post-mark. That is another strange circumstance. Yet they were with my mail. How they came there I have been unable to ascertain. The people at the post office naturally deny that they delivered anything unstamped, as these were; and Barrie, the lad who fetches the letters, has no recollection of these. Nor has Checkabeedy, who sorts the mail here at the house. But each of them lay beside my plate at breakfast—the first on the fourteenth of August; the second, this morning, the fourteenth of September."

"And they were not delivered by messenger?"

"So far as I can learn, no."

"It is very odd," I commented, with feeble banality.

I took the letters from his hands once more, and held them in turn between my vision and the candle-light, hoping, perchance, to discover a water-mark in the paper. But I was not rewarded.

"You examined the envelopes carefully, I presume?" was my query as I returned the sheets to the table.

"More than carefully," he answered. "But you shall see them, if you like. I found no trace of any identifying mark."

Thus far he had made no further mention of the "puzzling happening" which followed the receipt of the first letter, and in the interest provoked by the letters themselves I had foreborne to question him; but now as the words "seventh day hence" fell again under my eye, standing out, as it were, from the rest of the script which lay upturned on the table before me, I was conscious of a stimulated concern, and so made inquiry.

"I wish you would tell me, first, whether anything really did occur on the seventh day?"

"I was coming to that," he replied; but it seemed to me, that prompt though his response was there was a shade of reluctance in his manner.

Then he rose, abruptly, and saying: "Suppose we go into my study, Clyde," led the way from the dining room, across the great, imposing, grained and fretted hall to that comparatively small mahogany and green symphony wherein he was wont to spend most of his indoor hours. It was always a rather gloomy room at night, with its high dark ceiling, its heavy and voluminous olive tapestry hangings, wholly out of keeping, it seemed to me, with the season—and its shaded lights confined to the vicinity of the massive polished, and gilt-ornamented writing table of the period of the First Empire. And it impressed me now, in conjunction with Cameron's promised revelation, as more than ever grim and awesome.

I remember helping myself to a cigar from the humidor which stood on the antique cabinet in the corner near the door. I was in the act of lighting it when Cameron spoke.

"I want you to sit in this chair," he said, indicating one of sumptuous upholstery which stood beside the writing table, facing the low, long bookcases lining the opposite wall.

I did as he bade me, while he remained standing.

"Do you, by any chance," he asked, "remember a portrait which hung above the book-shelves?"

I remembered it very well. It was a painting of himself, done some years back. But now my gaze sought it in vain.

"Certainly," I answered. "It hung there," pointing.

"Quite right. Now I want you to observe the shelf-top. You see how crowded it is."

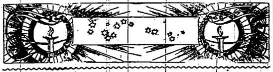
It was indeed crowded. Bronze busts and statuettes; yachting and golf trophies in silver; framed photographs; a score of odds and ends, souvenirs gathered the world over. There was scarcely an inch of space unoccupied. I had frequently observed this plethora of ornament and resented it. It gave to that part of the room the semblance of a curiosity shop. When I had nodded my assent, he went on:

"On the afternoon of Friday, August twenty-first, seven days after the receipt of that first letter, I was sitting where you are sitting now. I was reading, and deeply interested. I had put the letter, as I told you, entirely out of my mind. I had forgotten it, absolutely. That seventh-day business I had regarded—if I regarded it at all—as idle vaporing. That this was the afternoon of the seventh day did not occur to me until afterwards. I recall that I paused in reading to ponder a paragraph that was not quite clear to me, and that while in contemplation I fixed my eyes upon that portrait. I remember that, because it struck me, then, that the flesh tints of the face had grown muddy and that the thing would be better for a cleaning. I recall, too, that at that moment, the little clock, yonder, struck three. I resumed my reading; but presently, another statement demanding cogitation, I lowered my book, and once more my eyes rested on the portrait. But not on the muddy flesh tints, because—" he paused and leaned forward, towards me, speaking with impressive emphasis. "Because," he repeated, "there were no flesh tints there. Because there was no head nor face there!"

I sat up suddenly, open-mouthed, speechless. Only my wide eyes made question.

"Cut from the canvas," he went on, in lowered voice, "clean and sharp from crown to collar. And the hands of the clock pointed to twelve minutes past three."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Inspiration of the Colors

Sentiments That the Soldier Associates With the Flag Have Turned Many Battles.

Instance after instance could be quoted from military history in which the mere sight of the colors has inspired men and carried them to ultimate victory when the tide of battle appeared to have turned against them and all seemed lost. Great generals have themselves taken the colors in their hands and rallied their forces to supreme effort in the hour of trial. Obviously it was not the mere piece of tattered silk that wrought these wonders; it was the sentiment inseparably associated with the colors that acted as the spell.

We know, too, that the capture or the loss of colors has always been assigned a vital importance by the world's greatest commanders, because they knew that these regimental emblems typified all that their possessors held most dear—prestige, honor, victory. Let any man visit Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides, and, taking on the solemn spirit of the hour, gaze down into the circular shrine in which lies the huge porphyry sarcophagus containing the body of the great captain whose legions made all Europe tremble. Apart from the sarcophagus itself, what is it that most impresses nine out of every ten spectators? Surely the stands of colors—the trophies of war—that stand grouped round the tomb. They are the mutely eloquent witnesses to the greatness of the man whose dust rests in their midst.—London Telegraph.

Reindeer in Alaska Increase.

From 1892 to 1902 the United States bureau of education introduced 1,280 European reindeer into Alaska at a time when the natives were threatened with starvation. At the present time these herds have increased to a total of 33,629 head. Their meat is in great demand by both whites and natives, and their skins supply the best winter clothing. It is expected that the exportation of reindeer meat will soon become an important industry. Above all, the reindeer has proved a most efficient civilizing agency. The success of the Alaskan reindeer enterprise induced Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, in 1908, to import 300 reindeer from Lapland into Labrador, where they have now increased to about 1,200, and are a great boon to the natives. Last year the Canadian government bought 50 of Dr. Grenfell's herd for introduction into northern Canada.

Handing It to Papa.

"Pa, does Mr. Joiner belong to your lodge?" "No, son, why do you ask?" "Well, is he a great friend of yours?" "I'm afraid he isn't." "That's odd. I think he is going to give you some kind of an emblem." "You must be mistaken." "No, only yesterday his little son told me that his father was going to give you the double cross the first time he had a good chance."—Youngstown Telegram.

Admiring Solicitude.

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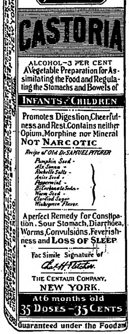

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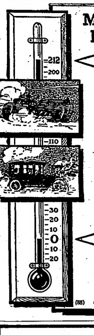

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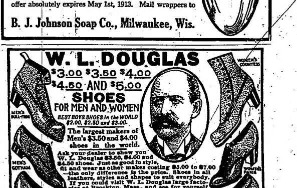
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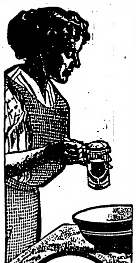

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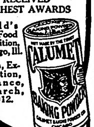

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WAR PERIL PASSED

Austria-Hungary Has Begun to Demobilize Her Army.

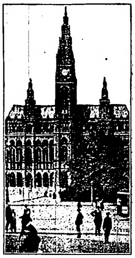
Danger of Conflict With Russia Is Eliminated for the Present—Standing Army Has Incurred Heavy Expense to Government.

Vienna.—As a tangible proof of the fact that all danger of a war between Austria-Hungary and Russia is past, I will mention that during the last few days reports have reached me direct from Galicia that demobilization has already begun on the Austrian side, and that several trainloads of discharged reservists have arrived in Lemberg from the frontier districts. Such incidents, palpable as they are, speak a language which none can fail to understand, says a correspondent.

I can personally testify to this; that the Austro-Hungarian people, in their overwhelming majority, deeply long for peace and the re-establishment of normal relations with their huge eastern neighbor. Excepted from this are only small circles made up, above all, of the army, with a sprinkling of men holding office at court. One of these said to me the other day: "I think it would have been better for us to fight Russia. Our army and the German army are in better trim and fighting humor than they may ever be again, and together we could have made an end of all danger for the future. Germany could have taken Champaigne from France and so crippled her hereditary enemy for all time."

Such expressions, however, are few and far between, and they come from irresponsible hotspurs. The Austrian press has lamented for months over the hardships and financial losses brought about by this huge army of 1,300,000 kept in readiness at her frontiers.

As soon as things quiet down once more there also comes the question of paying the piper. This monarchy has incurred, in indulging in the luxury of getting and keeping ready for war with Russia, extra expenses, outside of her regular ones, i. e., those authorized by her parliaments, amounting to over 400,000,000 kronen, and not a penny of this is yet paid for. With that the finances of the dual monarchy are in precarious shape, as was evidenced, not long ago on the occasion of the small loan of $25,000,000 granted it by American financiers practically on terms of their own.



Rathaus in Vienna.

The enlargement of the German standing army is a matter in which the allied power of Austria-Hungary feels the deepest interest. The Austrian press devotes as much space to its discussion as to its own national affairs. It is not true, as a French paper stated, that Germany's peace footing will soon show 865,000 men—770,000 is the figure.

The explanation of these unusual measures lies in the fact that Emperor William and those near him believe the rise of the Balkan powers means a further strengthening of the Triple Entente, since Bulgaria, Servia and Greece gravitate toward Russia and her two allies, and that by the fact that the hitherto maintained European equilibrium is being seriously disturbed and that complications are bound to arise from this which may threaten the world.

Meanwhile the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, although on the verge of eighty-three, is keeping his health. But he has to be mighty careful, avoiding risks of every sort. He looks stronger than he is; with rosy cheeks and nearly straight back.

Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, has been here at the chateau Belvedere for most of the winter. He is a man who loves the army and despises the navy, which he looks upon as "nonsense" from the Austrian point of view. He is very devoted to his "morganatic" wife, the duchess Sophie of Hohenberg, and to their children.

A saying of Francis Ferdinand's boy, a youngster of twelve or so, is in the mouths of officialdom in Vienna just now. His father, sensibly enough, sends him to a public school in this city. His schoolmates were talking about the probability of the old emperor's death in the near future. "No," said the boy; "my papa says the emperor will never die."

Finds Bears' Den on Farm.

Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Albert Rinkerbach, who owns a farm near here, discovered a family of bears on his place. He and several other men were making a survey and, while working around a large hole, saw a big black bear, which took refuge in the cave. Several cubs were found in the hole.

Kansan Died of Hiccoughs.

Dodge City, Kan.—Four days of constant hiccoughs caused the death of William Burgess, sixty-one years old. The hiccoughs started after Burgess had eaten a hearty meal.

MAKING THE HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

Path Made Beautiful With Currant Bushes.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

Peony clumps should not be allowed to grow too large or remain too long undisturbed, else they will produce fewer flowers which will be small and poorly colored. Therefore if not attended to before this choose some warm, bright day towards the end of this month and divide the clumps. Of course this means when the frost is out of the soil and it is in good working order. This condition obtains in many sections of the country at this time.

What has been written above in regard to the peony applies to most of our herbaceous and perennial plants—that is, they do not like to be disturbed after they have made much growth, but as they are about to start growing in the spring is the time to divide them.

Get your beds and borders in shape so that when you receive dormant plants from the seedsman or nurseryman you can put them in their permanent home, and not have to heel them in to wait until you get their beds ready for them.

Guard against roses, shrubs and the like that have been placed in cold storage to retard growth. They are not in strong growing condition when you receive them late in spring, and will not withstand the usual heat of May and June. They must make their early growth under natural conditions and not a month after their usual time.

Above all, don't crowd. This applies to the window garden where the amateur wishes to grow a great number of plants, forgetting that a few well-grown specimens would give more pleasure than a lot of shaggy failures. It also refers to the lawn that is often cut up into flower beds of divers shapes and sizes that spoil all the beauty of the home place, and this holds true also where flowers are crowded in bed and border.

At this season of the year, when the days lengthen and the sun grows warmer, plants in the window begin to grow and blossom. Now is the time to make cuttings of plants wanted for summer decoration. Procure a wooden flat or an old iron pan, or dish that will hold water and fill it with sand. Insert cuttings, or rather "strike" them fairly and squarely into the sand. Do not move the cuttings sideways, or in any way have air spaces about them. Do not place in direct sunlight; a thinly curtained south window is the best. Keep them moist.

Include in your list of new plants a climbing rose or two. They are lovely while they bloom just after the June rose has faded. Prepare the soil well, digging it deeply and enriching it generously. Of course the soil must be well drained.

Much of the success of seedlings depends upon the soil they are started in. We should endeavor to grow seeds in light, rich soil so that the tiny seedling may acquire a stock of vitality which will give it a fair start and fighting chance in life to enable it to withstand the trials of its later existence.

ESSENTIALS IN ROSE PLANTING

First Point of Importance Is Soil Preparation—Manure Should Be Added.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

The planting of roses can hardly be undertaken at a better period of the year than now.

The first question is the soil, and here the rose is really very accommodating. There are few soils in which Roses will not grow. The ideal rose soil is a yellow clayey loam of a silky texture. Heavy clay soils are improved by the addition of road grit, leaf mold, old potting soil, burnt earth, and horse manure. Light soils should have pig or cow manure added, also clay or heavy loam. The latter should not be added in large lumps, but in a broken-down state.

In preparing the soil dig or trench two spits (or spades) deep, incorporating manure with the lower spit. None should be mixed with the upper soil, as the roots do not want to be in contact with the manure when planted. A mulch can be added on top when planting is finished. When single trees are being planted, as, say, standards in round beds on the lawn edge, a site four feet across should be prepared as above. Where quite unsuitable soil exists, excavate it and replace with heavy loamy material.

The actual operation of planting consists of making a hole in the prepared ground 18 inches square, and about 6 inches deep. Carefully spread out the rose roots, covering them quickly with a little fine soil, and spread the upper ones thereon. Do not crowd the roots together for want of space. Make the hole of ample size to take the roots laid out flat. Give the stem a gentle shake to settle the soil between the roots, then cover with more soil, and gently tread, adding more soil, to make all level and treading down again. Stakes for standards should be inserted before planting the rose; this avoids possible damage to roots by inserting after planting. With dwarf roses it is best to plant deep enough to bury the part where budding or grafting was done—the union, as it is called—for roots will then be produced later, and the plant becomes "own rooted." Where the stock stem is very long plant it on the slope; this is better than too deep planting. Dwarf roses should be planted about 18 inches apart, standards three feet, and climbers four feet or more.

If a rose tree is dry when received from the nursery give it two or three hours' soaking in a pail of tepid water. If planting cannot be done immediately, then open a trench, lay the roots therein, with the stems lying on the ground, and cover with soil; leave thus till a convenient time arrives. Do not plant in frosty weather. Avoid exposure to drying winds while planting.

Hay Should Not Sunburn.

The feeding value, as well as the market value, and palatability of hay, is lowered by being sunburned. The feeding value is probably hurt most by the loss of leaves. Sunburned clover and alfalfa lose a large part of the leaves in handling, and this is the best part of the crop.

When the sun is shining very brightly the alfalfa or grass should not be left in the swath long. A large part of the curing should be done in the windrow and the cock. Most of the hay is then shaded and so the damaging effect of intense sunshine is reduced to the exposed portion. And a stock cover will still further lessen the injury from the sun as well as from rain.

Mixed Stock Farming.

As a rule, on the average farm at least, it will be better to have a few cattle, some horses, a score of swine and small flock of sheep, than to have the same amount of money invested in either cattle or hogs alone. There is greater safety in such distribution of capital, inasmuch as the different kinds of stock subsist somewhat on different kinds of food, and if on account of drouth or for some other reason one kind of food fails, others may be made available to carry through in good condition at least one or more of the classes of animals kept.

Roller Is Great Aid.

The use of the roller is of very great aid in securing a catch of clover by increasing the rate at which moisture is brought to the seed from the subsoil.

Keep Strict Account.

Every poultryman should know how much it cost to produce each dozen eggs at various seasons of the year, not what it costs the other fellow, but what it actually cost him. No one should take the figures published in poultry journals or books; conditions, locations, seasons, and methods change such figures materially, hence they are not to be used in figuring out the actual cost. He should know the cost of raising a chick from the day it was hatched until maturity, the pullets to laying age, and the cockerels to marketable age. Not alone must the feed be strictly accounted for, but the cost of labor and equipment must be added to the feed bills.

Friendly With Sheep.

Time spent in company of the sheep will pay and success will crown your labors.

Appearances Tell.

When you see how people live, you know how they farm.

HAS A PETRIFIED WATERFALL

One of the Natural Wonders of the World That Is Located in Country of Algeria.

With all the beauty of a catarract of living water, there is in Algeria a remarkable petrified waterfall which recently has been engaging the attention of scientists. This is the Hammam-Meskhutin, which means "The bath of the damned," and is located 62 miles from Constantine. This solidified cascade is the production of calcareous deposits from sulphurous and ferruginous mineral springs, issuing from the depths of the earth at a temperature of 95 degrees centigrade.

"The bath of the damned," even from a near viewpoint, looks for all the world like a great wall of water dashing into a swirling pool at its foot, yet its gleaming, graceful curves and the apparently swirling eddies at its base are as fixed and immovable as if carved from the face of a granite cliff.

Many centuries have, of course, gone to the making of the deposits, and the springs were well known to the ancient Romans. The name Hammam-Meskhutin was given to the stone cataract in an allusion to a legend that the waterfall was petrified by Allah, punishing the impiety of unbelievers by turning all the members of the tribe into stone. At night, so the story runs, its stone dwellers of the remote ages are freed from their strange fetters, come to life and resume their normal shapes.

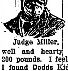
JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.



Judge Miller.

His Business.

"There is one man who can be safe always in taking his customers at their face value."

"Who might he be?"

"The beauty doctor."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Politics is a good game, but a mighty poor business.

Who's Doing the Talking?

"A business man should never take his stenographer out to lunch."

"Why not?"

"Oh, it causes talk."

"Of course it causes talk, but if the business man will abstain from cocktails, he won't talk to her half as much as he might."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Many a successful man makes a noise like a big wind.

TO WOMEN

THOSE HEADACHES

If accompanied with backache, dragging-down pain, do not have to be. Nature never intended that women should suffer in this manner.

Dr. Pierce's

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

For forty years has proved wonderfully efficient as a remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and derangements.

Your Druggist has it in Stock

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 17–1913.

Women of Middle Age

From 40 to 50 Woman's Critical Period.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, severe headaches, melancholia, dread of impending evil, palpitation of the heart, irregularity, constipation and dizziness are promptly treated by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life.

This is the most critical period of woman's life and she who neglects the care of her health at this time invites incurable disease and pain. Why not be guided by the experience of others and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It is an indisputable fact that this grand old remedy has helped thousands of women to pass through this trying period with comfort and safety. Thousands of genuine and honest testimonials support this fact.

From Mrs. HENRY HEAVILIN, Cadiz, Ohio.

Fort Worth, Texas.—"I have taker Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and derived great benefit from its use. It carried me safely through the Change of Life when I was in bad health. I had that all gone feeling most of the time, and headache constantly, I was very nervous and the hot flashes were very bad. I had tried other remedies and doctors, but did not improve until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has now been sometime since I took the Compound and I have had no return of my old complaints. I always praise your remedies to weak women."—Mrs. HENRY HEAVILIN, R. F. D. No. 5, Cadiz, Ohio.

From Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do.

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong, well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice, and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

From Mrs. F. P. MULLENDORE, Munford, Ala.

Munford, Ala.—"I was so weak and nervous while passing through the Change of Life that I could hardly live. My husband had to nail rubber on all the gates for I could not stand to have a gate slam.

"I also had backache and a fullness in my stomach. I noticed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was advertised for such cases and I sent and got a bottle. It did me so much good that I kept on taking it and found it to be all you claim. I recommend it to all women afflicted as I was."—Mrs. F. P. MULLENDORE, Munford, Ala.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No Other Like It In the World!
GENUINE DURHAM
Smoking Tobacco
A book of "papers" free with each 5-cent muslin sack.

IN the West, as in any other part of the world, grand old "Bull" Durham is the favorite with the millions of men who know good tobacco.

You'll never find a cowboy without "the makings." That old muslin sack is a part of every soldier's equipment. The familiar round tag hangs from the blouse pockets of all of Uncle Sam's Jack Tars. And in the officers' mess on every battleship and at every military post you'll find an open sack of "Bull" Durham, inviting everyone to help himself to the tobacco that brings life-long enjoyment and satisfaction to *more millions of men* than all the other high-grade smoking tobaccos *combined!*

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

(*Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack*)

"Bull" Durham has been the standard smoking tobacco of the world for *three generations!* It is the same today as it was 53 years ago—just *pure*, good, honest tobacco with the natural tobacco fragrance—rich, mellow and satisfying—unspoiled by "processes" or doctoring of any kind.

"Bull" Durham never was and never will be packed in costly painted tins, and is not sold with "premiums." "Bull" Durham smokers don't have to be coaxed or bribed to smoke this grand old tobacco. They know that the *smoker* has to *pay* for tins and "premiums"—but he *can't smoke them*. They are *proud* of the plain, handy old muslin sack that "Bull" Durham comes in, because they know that the quality is *all in the tobacco*—where it belongs! Get a 5-cent muslin sack at the nearest dealer's today, and pack some in your pipe or roll a cigarette. Then you'll understand why over *352,000,000* of these sacks were handed over the tobacco counters of the world last year alone!

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

"UNIVERSITY WEEK" CHANGES

Forenoon Exercises Will be Abandoned—Quigley Outlines Work for 1913.

Rochester. — Professor Samuel Quigley, director of the extension department of the state university, who has charge of "university week," which proved very popular in southern Minnesota a year ago, conferred with the Rochester general committee on making the preliminary arrangements for the week in this city, and giving a general outline of the program to be offered. University week dates in Rochester have been named from June 2 to June 7.

Some changes have been made in the program of this year, according to Professor Quigley's outline, strengthening the most popular features of the first year's work, and remedying what proved defects in the initial experiment.

Instead of the forenoon program, which it was found drew but scant audiences, the members of the staff will spend that time in getting acquainted with the community, visiting the various industries and studying the particular interests of the section where the course is offered.

The regular programs will commence at 2 p. m., and there will be three periods of one hour each. On two days of the week there will be a noon-day luncheon for business men with an address of thirty-five minutes.

The first period of the afternoon will be given to current, scientific and social questions, considering the social center as factor in environment, the boys' and girls' problem, distribution of social burdens, conservation of vital forces, the problem of sex education, education for social efficiency, and new lessons from the old world.

The second period will consider the organized social effort, including infant welfare, commercial club interests, the library and self cultivation, organized play, the socialized church and the conservation of old world gifts in arts and crafts.

Lectures and music will close the afternoon programs, offering a reading hour, musical recitals and dramatic readings.

The entertainments of the evening will consist of a popular lecture, the University Glee club, the university debating team on "Woman Suffrage," two illustrated lectures, one on "The Making of Stars," and the other on "The Panama Canal," and the University Dramatic club.

AWARDED $50,000 FOR A LEG

If H. W. Otos Gets Money His Case Will Establish a Record.

Minneapolis.—If Harry W. Otos of Willmar gets the $50,000 damage awarded him from the Great Northern railroad by a verdict of a jury in federal court, it will be the largest amount ever granted for a personal injury by a Minnesota court.

Because of the amount involved and because it was a test case of an act of congress, the Otos damage suit has caused a great amount of interest from the start. Attorneys for Mr. Otos claimed a violation of the safety appliance act which requires all cars engaged in interstate traffic to be equipped with automatic pin lifters so that men would not have to go between the cars to make or loose couplings.

Winona Council Organizes.

Winona.—The new Winona city council organized by the election of W. A. Hodgins as president and J. W. Jereczek as vice president. The principal appointive offices were filled as follows: Recorder, George Hofmann; attorney, Richard A. Randall; assistant attorney, Karl Finkelnburg; street commissioner, L. J. Bruski; poor commissioner, Mrs. Medhurst; engineer, H. B. Walling; member board of health, Donald B. Pritchard. The appointment by Mayor E. S. Muir of George Kammerer as chief of police was approved.

Arrested for Land Frauds.

Duluth. — Deputy United States Marshal George J. Mallory has taken David Bartlett to Milwaukee to stand trial for using the mails in an attempt to defraud. The man was arrested on March 27 by a postoffice inspector, on complaint of a woman in Hiles, Wis. Bartlett, at a hearing here practically admitted the charge and waived examination. It is claimed that Bartlett who lived in Superior under the name of Johnson, represented that he had some rich mineral lands in Michigan for sale cheaply.

Liquor Sellers Sentenced.

Grand Rapids.—Anna Jones and Chris Sorenson of Deer River and Sam Patelle of Grand Rapids, found guilty of violating the liquor laws, were sentenced by Judge Stanton. Patelle, arrested for selling liquor to minors, was given a straight sixty-day sentence without the option of a fine. Mrs. Jones, against whom the charge was selling to intoxicated persons, was fined $500, while Sorenson, on a similar charge, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to serve a jail sentence of thirty days.

Bemidji Doubles License.

Bemidji.—Bemidji has a saloon license of $1,000 as the result of an ordinance passed by the council raising the license fee from $500. The ordinance becomes effective at once. At present the city has thirty-four saloons, but they will be cut to seventeen. The first saloon to go will be that of Duncan MacDougall, who will quit on May 8. A committee of aldermen was appointed to confer with E. E. Collins on the gas proposition and report a franchise in two weeks.

HELP FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Swift County Will Boost Acre-Yield Contest to Best of Its Ability.

Benson.—Swift county is going to take an active part in the boys' and girls' acre-yield contest, conducted throughout the state under the supervision of the extension division of the state agricultural college.

The following committee will have charge of the contest in this county: Lillie E. Thorson, county superintendent, chairman; W. A. Telford, F. L. Stone, County Agricultural Agent Alfred Carlsted, Professor A. Z. Arehart, director of the agricultural department of the high school, all of this city; Manford Horn of Appleton, and Superintendent F. C. Thompson of the Kerkhoven schools.

It is the intention of the committee to hold three local contests in the county, one at Benson, one at Appleton, and one at Kerkhoven. Fifty dollars in prizes will be awarded at each of these contests, this money being guaranteed by the Commercial club in the first two towns and the Town and Country club in Kerkhoven. The first four winners in each contest will be eligible to the county contest. F. L. Stone of this city has donated $100 as prizes for this contest. The two winners of the county contest will be allowed to compete in the state contest.

Much interest is being manifested and twenty-five contestants have already entered. Farmers are being urged to give their boys or girls a piece of land to raise an acre or two of corn that they can call their own. The Commercial club of this city has indorsed the contest.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

Joint Commissioners Agree Relative to the Proposed Work on Detroit River.

Winona.—James A. Tawney has returned from Washington, where he attended the regular semi-annual session of the international joint commission, at which full and complete reports were made on questions submitted by the two governments in reference to the improvement and safety of navigation in the Detroit river. Duplicate originals of the report were filed with the secretary of state of the United States and with the governor general of Canada. The commission agreed unanimously in its conclusions and recommendations to the two governments. The controversy arose out of the proposed construction of a dam in the Detroit river two-thirds of which would have been located in Canadian territory, the remainder in United States territory. The commission settled an international controversy in less than six months in a manner satisfactory to both governments and to the navigation interests.

The commission decided the question of approving the proposed dam at Kettle Falls and Rainy Lake, Minn., but inasmuch as the opinions and decisions in this case have not been filed with the two governments the character of the decision cannot be announced at present.

Scenic Road Deficiency $16,000.

Mankato.—Cities and counties along the line of the proposed scenic highway post road from Mankato to Bloomington bridge will endeavor to raise as much more money as possible to make up the deficiency of $16,000 needed to put that road in first-class condition, according to the estimate of the federal engineer who recently traversed the route and submitted an estimate to the postoffice department at Washington. LeSueur and Nicollet county business men expect to raise $1,000 more for each of those counties, and the other counties are expected to raise their subscriptions, but there will probably still be a deficiency, which it is hoped the business organizations of the twin cities will take care of, as the road will be of great benefit to those cities. It is expected the Hennepin county board will increase its subscription to at least $5,000. The advocates of the road are active and the matter is being pushed.

Business Man Kills Self.

Winona.—Gerhardt F. Meier, 36 years old, a member of the jewelry firm of Beinhorn & Meier, slashed his throat with a razor in the basement of his home and died in a few minutes. No cause is known for the deed. The theory of ill health is advanced, for the last few days he seemed to be brooding over physical ailment. A wife and a few months' old baby survive.

Soil in Fine Condition.

Karlstad.—Seeding is on in full swing and prospects for a large crop were never better. The weather has been ideal and the soil is in fine condition. Especially are conditions good in eastern Kittson and Marshall counties and in all of Roseau county. The western halves of Marshall and Kittson counties had less plowing done last fall on account of rain, and the crop may be a little late and the wheat acreage smaller. Much new land is being put in. The winter wheat is up and the fields are growing green.

St. Cloud Offices Robbed.

St. Cloud.—Thieves entered the offices of three lumber concerns but secured only $15. The safes in all three places were not locked and the yeggmen rifled them, but found nothing of value. Officer George while passing the last office visited by the yeggman heard a slight noise and after throwing his flashlight in the room discovered a thief attempting to get into the strong box. However, before the officer could cover the man, the latter escaped through a side door.

HARD TO SECURE SOUTHPAWS

Eddie Plank of Athletics and Nap Rucker of Brooklyn Dodgers in Class by Themselves.

Winning left hand pitchers are exceedingly scarce in the big leagues. Among all the southpaws Eddie Plank and Napoleon Rucker stand in a class by themselves. Of the younger generation Vean Gregg in the American and Rube Marquard in the National are bidding for fame. Plank has lost few games for Philadelphia, rated one of the best rounded clubs in baseball. If Rucker were a member of the Giants, Red Sox or the Pirates, it is believed he would drop few contests.

Despite the flight of the seasons, since he broke into the big show, Plank is still an effective hurler, with his wonderful cross fire delivery. Rucker has the speed, curves, control and the brain to make a great pitcher, and despite the fact that he is with a constant contender for the cellar title in the National league, every club has trouble beating the Brooklyn pitching wizard. There are a few other left hand pitchers who cut more or less of a niche in the nation's pastime, but Rucker easily tops the list, with Rube Marquard meandering along behind.

Good left-handers in the American league are scarcer than in the National. Besides Doc White, who has grown old in the service of Comiskey, Plank remains the only veteran of prominence who refuses to take the full count. He is the only southpaw on the Athletics who was with that team in 1911. Krause and Russell were turned back to the minors.

The Boston Red Sox have Ray Collins, but it will take another year to determine whether he will deserve a place in the hall of fame among the great left hand pitchers of baseball history. Collins stands alone among a cluster of strong right handers on the new world's champions, Wood, Hall, Bedient and O'Brien all being right-handers.

Of the first division clubs in the American league, Plank alone remains one of the great pitchers of the game. The Boston Red Sox, Chicago White Sox and Washington Senators have only four port siders, who can be considered regulars. Since these teams combined have nearly thirty twirlers, one may form an idea of the actual scarcity of good southpaws in the big circuits.

CHESBRO STILL HOLDS MARK

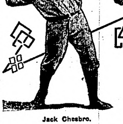
Record of Total Games Won During Entire Season Yet Unsurpassed by Star Slabman.

Messrs. Marquard, Johnson and Wood achieved more than passing fame last summer by compiling record consecutive victories.

Marquard tied Keefe's record of 19 straight and set a modern mark unparalleled. Johnson and Wood cracked the A. L. pitching mark by two games, with 16 unbroken victories established.

That is all well enough and worthy of the extended salary offered.

But in the matter of modern records Jack Chesbro still holds the mark worth shooting at—the mark much above any matter of consecutive wins.



Jack Chesbro.

Chesbro, in 1904, won 43 games, Ed Walsh came closest to this compilation in 1908 with 40 victories. Wood last season was nine victories below Chesbro's figures. Johnson was 11 below and Marquard, despite the feat of winning the first 19 games he pitched, was 17 games back of the Chesbronian total.

If the Rube had won every battle in which he worked the best he could have done would have been to tie the 43 victories.

Straight win records frame ornamental pieces of pitching bric-a-brac. But the standard is to be figured upon the year's total. Marquard drew the headline and the action photos for his 1912 performance, but Chesbro in 1904 was 17 victories more valuable to Griffith than the Rube eight years later was to McGraw.

Grand Rapids Franchise Sold.

The Grand Rapids baseball franchise in the Central league was purchased by Edward Smith and William Essick of Chicago from Bert Annis of South Bend, Ind. The sale price is said to be close to $15,000. Essick and Smith are members of the team, and will take their regular turns in the pitcher's box this season.

Novelty in Brooklyn Stadium.

One of the novel features in the new baseball stadium at Brooklyn will be an umbrella room. President Ebbets will provide several thousand umbrellas to be used by patrons of the games on rainy days. Ebbets says he is willing to try the experiment if only to learn how many persons will forget to bring the umbrellas back.

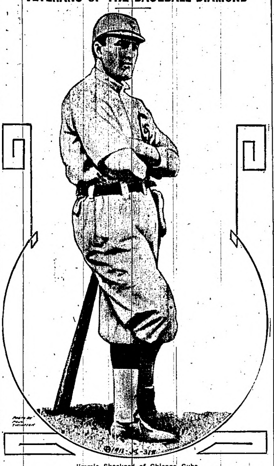
Magee Regains Batting Eye.

Sherwood Magee has regained his batting eye. Dooin says the only thing that can keep Magee from leading the National league in batting is a superfluity of arguments with umpires.

Barrows Breaks Leg.

Outfielder Barrows of the Rochester International league team broke his right leg at Anniston, Ala., in a practice game with Alabama-Polytechnic when sliding to third base.

VETERANS OF THE BASEBALL DIAMOND



Jimmie Sheckard of Chicago Cubs.

One interesting point in connection with the career of Hans Wagner of the Pittsburg club was not brought out recently when he signed his Pirate contract for 1913.

The "Flying Dutchman" is the oldest player in the National league in point of continuous service. There are one or two players in the organization who are a bit older in years than Honus, but there is none who has graced the big show as long without a break as has he.

Wagner signed with the old Louisville club on July 19, 1897. The only other player still in active service who broke in the same year as Wagner is Jimmie Sheckard of the Chicago Cubs, who signed his first National league contract on September 14, 1897. Neither of these players has been out of fast company since, but Wagner's record for the long period is much better than Sheckard's.

Wagner was secured by Louisville from Paterson, N. J. Sheckard broke into baseball at Portsmouth, Va., in 1896. The next year he was with Brockton in the New England league, from which club he went to Brooklyn. In 1897 he did not play enough in the big league to get a batting or fielding average. Since then he has been with Baltimore, Brooklyn and Chicago, going to the Cubs in the spring of 1906.

There are two players in the American league who have been playing in fast company longer than either Wagner or Sheckard. They are Lajoie of the Naps and Bobby Wallace of the Browns. Lajoie broke in with the Philadelphia Nationals in 1896, taking part in 39 games that season, after having played 80 games with Fall River in the New England league, where he was a center fielder. He remained with the Phillies until 1901, when he jumped to the American league. The following year he joined Cleveland, and has been there continuously since.

Bobby Wallace played his first major league ball at Cleveland in the old National league in 1895. He was in the Forest City until 1899, when he went to the St. Louis Nationals. In 1902 he appeared first in the American league, and has been with the Browns ever since.

PRAISE FOR OSCAR STANAGE

Californian Is Considered by Manager Jennings as Wonderful Catcher —Also Hard Hitter.

Tiger pitchers have pitched not alone good but in several instances phenomenal ball against the eastern clubs. There are performances by Mullin, Summers, Donovan and Lafitte that stand out as accomplishments in pitching above the ordinary.

Oscar Stanage.

Due credit is given these pitchers for masterly performances, but in this case, as in others, there is a "man behind," and in this particular case the man behind is Oscar Stanage, the Californian, who receives the shoots, curves, fast balls, spitters and slow ones of the Tiger hurlers.

Hughie Jennings has always insisted that Stanage is a wonderful catcher. Hughie said that a few years ago. Since the present season opened many have been heard to agree with Hugh Ambrose.

Cool-headed, quick-thinking, strong-armed Oscar, the boy with the broad shoulders and massive muscle development, who "can throw the ball like a shot and hit it a mile," is the man to whom much of the credit for the success of Detroit's pitching staff is due.

Quick to outguess a batter, sure in receiving, accurate in throwing, and the best judge of hit and run and base-stealing intention in the world, Stanage stands supreme today in the American league as a backstop.

Stanage rarely asks for a pitch-out. He does not ask his pitchers to make a wide pitch so that he can get a man stealing. When Stanage asks for a wide pitch chances are four out of five that the runners for whose benefit, or rather detriment, the wide pitch is ordered will try to advance.

Among the Baseball Players

Frank Chance says that Sweeney is the best backstop in baseball.

It is rumored that Hank O'Day will act as scout for the Cubs this year.

Al Schultz, the Highlanders' recruit southpaw, has made a hit with Manager Chance.

Cy Dahlgren, the Reds' new pitcher, has won 77 games and lost ten in the last three years.

Now Manager Griffith is trying to make a second sacker out of Howard Shanks, his outfielder.

The new pitching things are beginning to come in: Eddie Plank has perfected a parcel post delivery.

Manager McGraw has pledged himself to follow a hands-off policy in regard to umpires again this year.

Ray Chapman is being groomed as the sensation of the American league shortstops for the coming campaign.

Hans Wagner says there is no truth in the yarn that he is going to dye his hair black to conceal his gray hairs.

Manager Cornelius Mack has three good men on his team fighting for the infield utility job. They are Orr, Brady and Flick.

Captain Jake Daubert of the Dodgers says that Frank Allen, the new recruit, has more speed and better curves than Rube Marquard.

Manager Jack Hendricks of the Denver team is confident that he will cop the flag this year. "I am going to win that third rag sure," says Jack.

Bris Lord is being groomed as the next leader of the Baltimore Orioles. The former Mackman is well liked by his comrades and will make a capable manager.

"Topsy" Hartsel, manager of the Toledo Mud Hens, is against playerswriting articles. "A player isn't qualified to write a fair, unbiased opinion," says Topsy.

Harry Wolchonce still has a chance to stick in the majors. Washington has decided to turn him loose, but Cleveland has refused to waive and Harry will get a try out in Birmingham's outfield trio.

Great Year for Gandil.

Chick Gandil, who made a great hit on first for the Washington team last season, thinks that he will have a great year in 1913. Chick has recently undergone an operation for the removal of the tonsils and feels in better physical condition.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Segregate ailing fowls.

Systematize the farm work.

A poor halter, a spoiled colt.

Keep plenty of pure water before the chicks.

Start cucumber seeds in the house or a cold frame.

Old hens make the best mothers, but pullets are the best layers.

In fitting horses for hard work, increase the grain ration, but not the hay.

If there were fewer whips in the world there would be fewer ugly horses.

As the lambs grow and require more milk, increase the grain with judgment.

Good seed corn is one of the most important factors in producing a good yield.

No man can tell whether corn will grow or not without making a germination test.

Eleven dozen eggs per year is a fair average for hens and pullets kept in large flocks.

To kill Canada thistles in a field, put the field in some cultivated crop and keep the weeds down.

When lambs are grown rapidly the quality of the meat is far and away ahead of that grown slowly.

Lighting, ventilation and cleanliness must be practiced before best results can be secured in the dairy.

To insure vigorous lambs, careful attention must be given the ewes while they are carrying the lambs.

Stop and think about the water supply. It should be secured from a source uncontaminated by impurities.

There is no feeding value in dust and mud for the swine; feed them on a plank floor, or on one made of concrete.

Hogs should not as a rule be turned into more corn at one time than they can eat up clean in two or three weeks.

Pasturing grass too soon or too hard is an expensive way of saving feed; it costs several times the amount of feed saved.

It's all right for chickens to scratch, but they need a little extra encouragement to make five-pound pullets by Thanksgiving time.

Here's a chance to show your ingenuity: See if you cannot build the new chicken coops so they will be a little easier to clean.

You can rightfully expect more fertile eggs from hens that get plenty of green food than from those that lived on dry grains all winter.

Did you ever think how much ground a good ear of corn will plant? It is just that much ground wasted if you plant a poor ear.

Give the cow an opportunity to do her best, then submit her to the Babcock test and milk scales before condemning her performance.

Stunt the colt its first year and you have stunted it for life. Blood may tell, but it often tells tales of cruel treatment and foolish masters.

If the butter does not "come" at the expiration of half an hour something is wrong. Look first at the temperature and then for other causes.

The horse that is all the time being tapped with the whip never knows what his master means of it, and comes to think he means just nothing.

With hogs it is not best to crowd the breeding stock to their full capacity. A thrifty growth without too much fat is best for the stock intended for breeders.

If the stable should be a little too cold, or a "cold snap" comes when the lambs are young, sew soft woolen blankets on the little fellows. Such attention pays, and pays well.

When plowing the land for parsnips and other deep-growing root plants, plow deep and keep the manure down deep; otherwise you will have a lot of surface roots instead of the long, straight roots desired.

Prof. F. B. Mumford says the silo will add from 20 to 25 per cent. to the profits of the corn crop. Some give even higher estimates. In 1909 the state of Kansas had only sixty-two silos, while now there are more than two thousand and more in sight.

Peonies are beginning to rival the rose. The amateurs should by no means neglect them; for they are free from pests, need little attention, and bloom year after year with the greatest freedom. But beware of planting them too deeply which mistake is often the explanation of lack of flowers. The crown should have but two inches of soil over it.

Pigs fatten on skimmilk.

Avoid keeping too many horses.

The demand for horses increases.

The average calf is a badly neglected animal.

Unless a sow is too thin in flesh, do not feed corn.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white.

An exclusive corn ration seldom brings the best results.

A pig gives the best returns from dairy products while young.

Sifted coal ashes are not fertilizers, but they are good soil lighteners.

Duck raisers claim that a hawk will never attempt to steal a duckling.

If you positively must hurry your horses, hurry them up hill, not down.

Clean all home-grown seed, and grade, so only the largest seed can be used.

Prepare to keep the young pigs growing from the hour they enter the world.

A little carelessness may result in the loss of a part of or a whole litter of pigs.

For early lettuce, the common curly kind does the best. Head lettuce comes on later.

Have those fruit trees and plants been ordered and the land made ready to set them out?

Little things in poultry keeping are like pieces of lead; they weigh more than you think they will.

Fine rotted manure from the stables may be applied with great benefit to the grass if spread early.

A chill brought on by the udder coming in contact with frosty ground is apt to ruin your best cow.

The time to get a thing is when it is there. The time to get the apple worm is before he gets inside.

Better keep the hens in the house on cold, rainy days, or they will get soaked and take rheumatism.

The eggs plant is one of the least known garden vegetables, and one that deserves better being known.

Be sure the sows have plenty of pure water to drink, aside from the slop they have. Slop is not drink.

Time to get some fine manure on the lawn if you want the bluegrass to grow thick and heavy this summer.

When pigs should be weaned should be determined as much as how they are eating and growing as upon their age.

If from a well-nourished dam and a healthy strain of animals the pigs rarely need attention at farrowing time.

Do give the later summer hatched chicks a chance to eat their meals without being run over by the other birds.

As a general proposition it may be said that the sow that has pigs before she is a year old will disappoint her owner.

Short singletrees, with ends covered with leather or burlap, will not bark the trees while working in the orchard.

Although there is little data on the subject, alfalfa silage of good quality would certainly make an excellent hog feed.

Plenty of rotted manure on the rhubarb bed will make the plants ready for cutting a week or two earlier than otherwise.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

Protein that is grown upon the farm is often more valuable than that which is purchased in concentrated form, and it is also cheaper.

As soon as the ewes have dropped their lambs, and all danger of fever and caked udder is past, most liberal feeding should be practiced.

The tillage, the crops and the income from the farm are all more or less dependent upon the economical management of the work teams.

Strawberries will do better on some soils than others, but there is not a farm in Mail and Breeze land that cannot be made to grow them.

It is as idle and useless to expect good crops from inferior seed as it would be to endeavor to bred thoroughbred cattle from scrub stock.

Eighty-five per cent. of a pound of ids other than fat, that were in the ture, salt and a small amount of solids other than fat, that were in the cream.

Old berry boxes, tin cans and paper pots are excellent for transplanting cabbage, tomato and other early vegetables into until they can be set in the field.

Do not let the colts run down in condition on frost-bitten grass. They may fill up, but the nourishment isn't there. A loss in the condition of a growing colt is a most serious one.

Liquid manure offers one of the best means to keep up the flagging spirits of the garden in a dry season and whenever growth seems to lag. It is easily made by filling a cheesecloth bag with fresh manure and suspending it in a tub or cask filled with water.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913. NUMBER, 42.

TARIFF OT PASS BY SATURDAY NIGHT

HOUSE IS LIKELY TO FINISH WITH MEASURE BY THAT TIME.

UNDERWOOD PREDICTS THIS

Says Fight Will Be Shifted to Senate by Monday—Representatives Miller and Stanley Clash.

Washington, May 1.—"I think we'll finish with the tariff bill in the house by Saturday night," Democratic Leader Underwood said after an all day debate on the iron and steel schedule.

This But Third Schedule.

The metal schedule is only the third of the 14 schedules which are followed by the free list, the technicalities of the administrative provisions and the income tax plan, and many of the members of the house are prepared to see the debate stretch into next week.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the Republican members, figured on passage of the revision measure about next Tuesday night. But Mr. Underwood, smiling and confident, saw nothing to disturb the plan for shifting the scene of the tariff battle to the senate with the opening of next week.

The Democratic leader does not believe a special rule will be necessary to put the bill through. The plan is to have the measure adopted within an hour after the reading for amendments has been concluded.

Majority Beats Amendments.

The Democrats, with their overwhelming majority, bowled over all amendments proposed by the Republicans and Progressives. The ways and means committee, however, had ready and carried a number of its own amendments, all of a minor character and designed to perfect the classifications.

The iron and steel schedule was the particular target of attack, and Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, in charge of that schedule for the ways and means committee, was frequently reminded from the Republican side of the fact that the Bethlehem Steel company was in his district. Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, and others charged that the duty on ferro manganese was distinctly in the interest of the United States Steel corporation with its numerous subsidiary plants, and that the enhancement of the value of ferro manganese in this country under the proposed advance in rate, should be sufficient to win the Pennsylvania members indefinite continuance in congress.

"Sooner the Better"—Mann.

Mr. Mann declared, however, that while he thought the pending bill would be very injurious to the country, he did not believe in "prolonging the agony" unnecessarily and suggested that "as we are to have the passage in the present form, the sooner the better."

Personalities were indulged in several times during the day, particularly during the discusion of the United States Steel corporation holdings in the Minnesota mines, when Representative Stanley of Kentucky and Miller of Minnesota engaged in a bitter exchange.

HEIRS MAY GET A FURTUNE

Investigation Discloses Names of Descendants of Testator; Dead for 65 Years.

Janesville, Wis., May 1.—Testimony was taken here before a special court commissioner for the New York state supreme court which may bring a fortune of $40,000 to heirs of Thomas Stillwell, who died in New York City in 1848.

Stillwell owned a private cemetery here which was condemned by the city for a public school site. The city in 1910 paid to the state treasurer $35,872 as the price for the lot of ground, the money to be paid to the unknown heirs of Thomas Stillwell.

There were no claimants for the money until an investigation showed that Fred Waddell and Rachael J. Williams of Janesville, Mrs. Harry Reder of Clinton, Wis., Mrs. Susie Daggett of Beloit, Wis., and Mrs. James Stewart of Milton, Wis., were all descendants and had direct claims on the money. These persons were called as witnesses to tell of their relationship.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Kansas City, May 1.—Two men were burned to death in a fire here that destroyed the Helping Hand annex, a mission lodging house, occupying an old four-story building at 403 Wyandotte street. The property loss is estimated at $50,000.

Twine Strike Is Settled.

Auburn, N. Y., May 1.—The 650 employes of the International Harvester company's twine mills, who went on a strike on March 21 in sympathy with the strikers at the Columbian Rope company mills have just voted almost unanimously to accept the terms offered by the company for a settlement. Work in the twine mills will be resumed on Monday. The terms accepted by the strikers are identical with those offered by the state board of mediation and arbitration and rejected several times by the strikers.

DR. HUGH M. SMITH

C. HARRIS & EWING

Dr. Hugh M. Smith has succeeded George M. Bowers as fish commissioner of the United States. Dr. Smith has for some time been deputy commissioner, and has been connected with the bureau of fisheries since 1886.

FIGURES SHOW BIG BUSINESS

EXPORTS ARE $7,000,000 DAY AND IMPORTS ARE $5,000,000.

England Is Our Best Customer—Total Trade for Year Expected to be $4,100,000,000.

Washington, May 1.—The United States has been exporting merchandise at the rate of almost $7,000,000 a day so far this year, as shown by figures announced by the department of commerce. The imports have run up to more than $5,000,000 a day. The statistics are for the first nine months of the fiscal year.

Great Britain has proved the best customer, having bought on an average $1,670,000 worth of goods every day, a grand total for the nine months of $478,408,725.

Canada and Germany each have bought about $1,000,000 worth a day and the fourth best customer was France, whose purchases in the nine months were $120,786,314.

The total outgoing and incoming trade of the country this year, it is estimated, will reach the prodigious sum of $4,100,000,000, if it continues at the first nine months rate, when the trade totalled $3,300,000,000. This was an increase of 13.5 per cent. over the trade in the first nine months of 1912.

Secretary Redfield, in a statement commenting on the figures, said:

"The figures for the entire nine months are such as to give just pride to every American. Out of the total transactions of $3,300,000,000, there is a balance in our favor of a little over $500,000,000. Doing pretty well, that. But a few comparisons with 1912 make it look even better. For example, our sale of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased more than $56,000,000 and our sales of manufactures ready for use increased over the same period last year $88,500,000. This does not look like weakness in competing power, especially when the three groups which include manufactured goods of all kinds constitute 59.5 per cent. of our total exports."

Tight Skirt Wins Husband.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.—Attired in conventional dress, a tight skirt, and facing a high car step at Kansas City while en route to Los Angeles with her father, Miss Myra M. Bautz, daughter of Robert A. Bautz, president of the Peterson National Varnish company of Chicago, found herself in an embarassing position a few days ago, but only for a moment. Some young gallant, whose name Miss Bautz refuses to reveal, saying she prefers to surprise her friends at home, solved the problem by picking her up and placing her firmly on the car steps. The two became engaged later in Los Angeles.

Fargo Elects H. F. Emery.

Fargo, May 1.—The first election in Fargo under the commission form of government resulted in the election of H. F. Emery as president and Joseph Ames, Alex. Stern, J. J. Jordan and R. B. Blakemore, commissioners. Ames and Sterner were chosen for four years and Jordan and Blakemore for two years. In politics the president and first three commissioners named are Republicans. Blakemore is a Democrat. The vote was light.

Suffragettes Prepare for Fight.

Paris, May 1. — Chrystabel Pankhurst, in an interview, treats the arrests in London as a matter of little consequence. She says, "It will not make an atom of difference. We have anticipated such a move and our plans are made. The good work will go on as vigorously as ever. The government has defied us; so we will redouble our efforts. This last move is the stupidest of the many stupid tactics adopted by the government. Do not forget that we thrive on adversity."

POLICE LEAD RAID ON SUFFRAGETTES

LONDON OFFICES AND HEADQUARTERS ARE OCCUPIED.

ALL LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Are Charged With Plotting Malicious Damage—Officers Confiscate Thousands of Books and Much Literature in Spectacular Capture.

London, May 1.—The British home office has inaugurated its active campaign to put an end to suffragette militancy. The headquarters of the Women's Social and Political union, where many outrages are said to have been planned, was occupied by the police and all the active leaders taken into custody.

One Re-arrested.

Even "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, who was out on bail, was arrested on a fresh charge of conspiring with the members of the Pankhurst family to commit malicious damage. They were later remanded to Holloway jail without bail and their trials set for Friday.

Over 100 policemen and detectives from Scotland Yard were engaged in the capture of the militant offices. They had scarcely taken possession of the place when "General" Drummond, apparently ignorant of what had happened, arrived and was admitted, not realizing that she had voluntarily entered the lion's den. She found herself under arrest and on the way to the Bow street police station, where she met Miss Annie Kenney and five other active officials of the society.

Bodkin Is Prosecutor.

Archibald Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the government. He said the proceedings involved a charge of conspiracy and had been taken with a view to bringing an end to "a state of affairs which has become dangerous to the civilized portion of the community in the British Isles." The Women's Social and Political union, he continued, of which the defendants were ringleaders, had been responsible for an enormous amount of crime and vast inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Bodkin intimated that still more serious charges might be brought against the prisoners when the police had completed their investigations into the "nefarious practices" of the organization.

Gives Out Warning.

He also warned aiders and abbettors of the society as well as its contributors, among whom are many American women. "I desire to give fair public warning," he said, "that if any person makes a speech in encouragement of this cause, proceedings will be taken against the speaker. If any printer prints or publishes literature originating from the Women's Social and Political union he may find himself in a very awkward position. If those who have money cannot find a better use for it than giving it to this organization for the commission of crime, they will be prosecuted."

The spectacular raid was witnessed by thousands, and all books, documents and literature of the union were confiscated.

PEACE TO BE THEIR THEME.

Delegates From Afar Attend Meeting Which Opens in St. Louis Today.

St. Louis, May 1.—With delegates from practically every state in the Union and delegates from cities, churches, women's organizations, Central and South American republics, civic and commercial organizations, the Fourth American Peace Congress, to promote international peace and arbitration opened here today.

Among the most prominent present when James E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee, called the congress to order were President Wilson, honorary president of the congress; Andrew Carnegie, who donated $11,000,000 towards the promotion of international peace; former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union; Cardinal Gibbons, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Elmer Black of New York; United States Senator Root and former President William H. Taft.

Anti-Suffragettes Hurl Bricks.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, May 1.—A violent attack was made by a party of anti-suffragettes on the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political union here. Bricks were hurled through the windows and all the desks in the place were broken open.

Shivers By Spouse Eight Hours.

New York, May 1.—From midnight until 8 o'clock a bride sat shivering on the steps of Grant's tomb in speaking distance of her husband but forbidden to exchange even the tenderest bits of honeymoon conversation. She was the wife of Louis Bauman, a patrolman on a fixed post, to whom she was married at 9 o'clock. Bauman had expected to be relieved from duty, but an unromantic police captain ordered him to his post as usual. So his bride decided to keep the watch with him.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY

Francis G. Caffey is the new solicitor of the department of agriculture, having succeeded George P. McCabe. The office is an important one as the solicitor prosecutes the cases of the department against the violators of the pure food laws.

ANTI-ALIEN BILL TO PASS

DECKS CLEARED FOR FINAL ACTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Majority Is Confident of Overcoming Efforts to Amend the Land Measure.

Sacramento, Cal., May 1.—An open right of way for final action in the California senate on the Webb anti-alien land act has been prepared by the floor leaders in the upper house, and a concrete expression of the legislature's attitude toward Secretary of State Bryan's diplomatic visit will be at hand in the [illegible] of a vote on the most drastic land holding act yet proposed immediately.

There has been wide discussion of the new bill although little criticism was forthcoming from the standpoint of California.

In comparison with various drafts that preceded it, the Webb act is said to be more drastic and effective in reaching the Japenes farmers of the state than any other proposed measure, and at the same time least objectionable of all from an international point of view.

Senator Thompson said that the bill provided immediate and direct solution of the Japanese problem and to this extent is the most rigid and uncompromising measure that has been suggested.

Senator Thompson denied that the wording of the act, or any part of it can be taken as a concession to the objections of Secretary Bryan, and Governor Johnson stated that from what he understood of the situation the measure did not have the approval of President Wilson.

A close study of the Webb bill shows the extent of the restrictions placed upon aliens who are not permitted to become citizens, although the limitations are precisely those imposed in the existing treaties between the United States and Japan, China and other nations whose subjects are ineligible. According to Senator Thompson, who has made a study of the bill, the theory is as follows:

Only citizens and those eligible to becoming citizens may be proprietors of land. They may employ Japanese and Chinese, but they cannot lease or otherwise give such aliens an interest or share in their proprietorship. Such land as is now held by Japanese and Chinese cannot be bequeathed to their alien heirs. It must be sold.

Oppose Removal of Liberty Bell.

Philadelphia, May 1.—A resolution protesting against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence hall, "for any purpose," was adopted by the general society, Daughters of the Revolution, at the final business session of the society's 22nd annual convention. Minneapolis was elected as the site or the next convention which will be held in June, 1914.

Snow Throughout Alberta.

Winnipeg, Man., May 1.—A heavy fall of snow was general throughout Alberta province, according to reports received here. Farm work, as a result, was retarded. Seventy-five per cent. of the spring wheat in southern Alberta is reported to be above ground.

Bad Storm at Fergus Falls.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 1.—This city has just experienced the worst dust storm in years. The dust was so thick at times that the sun seemed obscured. The government thermometer registered 88 in the shade at the time.

Mercury Sails Upward on Last Day.

Minneapolis. — Records for high temperature on the last day of April for the last 12 years were broken by the mercury shooting up to 87 degrees.

WIND FANS PRAIRIE FLAMES

DESTROY $500,000 LOGGING PLANT, AT REMER, MINN.

Fires Raging at Two Other Points—Near Cyclone Sweeps Bemidji.

Bemidji, Minn., May 1.—A terrific wind storm, at times reaching almost cyclonic proportions, swept through Bemidji, doing great damage, though no lives were lost. At the same time forest fires were raging 50 miles east of the city and were reported as sweeping rapidly in this direction, and other forest fires were creating havoc 20 miles south of the city.

The greatest destruction wrought by the elements was at Remer, east of Bemidji, where the forest fires crept upon the lumber yard of the Duluth Logging company, containing a vast quantity of completed posts, poles and ties, and wiping it out of existence. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

All the men and boys of the vicinity worked in the attempt to stem the tide of the onrushing flames, but with little apparent effect. It was reported here that the forest fires at Remer had gotten beyond control and the wind was carrying the flames in the direction of Bemidji, though it is not believed that the city is in any danger. All the buildings on the Soo line between Bemidji and Remer, as well as several school houses and numerous farm buildings, were reported menaced.

Fires were also reported as doing tremendous damage in the woods about Lake George, though efforts to keep the flames away from buildings had been successful at that time. Forest fires were said to be doing much damage in the vicinity of Badger.

The wind storm tore through the business and residence sections of Bemidji, razing trees, flag poles, barns and street signs. The plant of the Bemidji Box company was so badly damaged that it was said that a shutdown of a couple of days would be necessary.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	16	10	6	.625
Indianapolis	15	8	7	.533
Columbus	15	8	7	.533
Kansas City	17	9	8	.529
Louisville	18	9	9	.500
Minneapolis	16	8	8	.500
Toledo	15	6	9	.400
St. Paul	16	6	10	.375

Results.

Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 4.
St. Paul, 11; Indianapolis, 0.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 7; Kansas City, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	12	9	3	.756
Washington	11	8	3	.727
Cleveland	16	10	6	.625
Chicago	18	10	8	.556
St. Louis	16	8	8	.500
Boston	14	6	8	.429
Detroit	16	5	11	.312
New York	13	2	11	.154

Results.

Chicago, 8; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 8; New York, 1.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	16	12	4	.750
New York	12	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	9	5	4	.556
Brooklyn	13	7	6	.538
Pittsburgh	15	8	7	.533
St. Louis	12	3	9	.250
Boston	12	3	9	.250
Cincinnati	14	2	12	.145

Results.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Superior	7	5	2	.714
Winnipeg	6	4	2	.667
Minneapolis	7	4	3	.571
St. Paul	6	3	3	.500
Duluth	6	3	3	.500
Grand Forks	8	4	4	.500
Winona	8	4	4	.500
Virginia	6	1	5	.167

Results.

Minneapolis, 9; Duluth, 8.
Superior, 12; St. Paul, 10.
Winnipeg, 8; Winona, 0.
Grand Forks, 2; Virginia, 1.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 1.—Wheat, May, 88⅞c; July, 91⅝c; No. 1 northern, 91⅛c; No. 2 northern, 89⅛c; No. 1 durum, 94c; No. 3 corn, 56½c; No. 3 white oats, 33c; barley, malting, 55c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 1 flax, $1.33.

Duluth, May 1.—Wheat, May, 90⅛c; July, 92½c; No. 1 northern, 91⅝c; No. 1 durum, 96⅛c.

South St. Paul, May 1.—Cattle—Steers, $6.60; cows, $[illegible].50@7.00; calves, $6.60@8.75; hogs, $8.10@8.30; sheep and lambs, $6.60@7.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; generally 5c higher than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.50; light, $8.40@8.70; mixed, $8.35@8.60; heavy, $8.00@8.45; rough, $8.00@8.15; pigs, $6.30@8.65.

Cattle—Receipts, 10,500; steady to 10c higher; beeves, $7.20@8.90; Texas steers, $6.70@7.75; western, $6.90@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.90@8.15; calves, $6.25@9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; strong to 10c higher; native, $5.90@7.25; western, $6.15 @ 7.25; yearlings, $6.40 @ 7.95; lambs, native, $6.50@8.85; western, $6.90 @8.85.

Cutting down of hog receipts and improved shipping demand today gave an improvement to prices. Quotations were generally 5c to 10c above yesterday's average.

Because of smaller receipts some cattle grades made a 10c advance and buyers were not eager to take hold.

Improved demand all around gave a better tone to the sheep market.

$10,000 for Scenic Road.

Minneapolis.—The eloquence of John Hohman, county commissioner of Blue Earth county, backed by a number of influential Minneapolis citizens, carried the day at a meeting of the county commissioners and a resolution was passed authorizing the state highway commission to contribute $10,000 out of the funds available for Hennepin county roads to the proposed scenic highway between Bloomington bridge and Mankato. The request for $10,000 came in the nature of a surprise.

News of Minnesota

Interesting Items Gathered Throughout the Gopher State.

ENTERTAINS THE CONVENTION

First District of Federated Women's Clubs is Held Successfully, on Tuesday.

Rochester.—The ninth annual convention of the First District Auxiliary of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs was held here Tuesday, the sessions being held in the Presbyterian church.

In addition to the election of officers and the reports of the clubs of the district, there was an interesting program which included such speakers as Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, state president of the Minnesota Federation; Miss Agnes Peterson of St. Paul, assistant state labor commissioner; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Public Library commission, and Prof. F. L. Washburn, state entomologist.

The Rochester women spared no efforts to make the one-day convention a success.

The following was the program in full:

Tuesday Morning, 9:30.

Invocation—Mrs. George H. Gamble, Rochester.
Address of Welcome—Mayor W. B. Richardson, Rochester.
Response—Mrs. Guy Bennett, Owatonna.
Greetings—Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, Faribault, president Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.
Business.
Reports of clubs.
"The Library and Country Life"—Miss Clara Baldwin, secretary Minnesota Public Library commission.

Tuesday Noon.

Dinner at Congregational church, 50 cents per plate.

Tuesday Afternoon, 2.

Organ Solo—Mrs. E. E. Cook, Rochester.
"Country Clubs From a Farm Woman's Standpoint"—Mrs. W. J. Quinland, Haverhill.
"The True Relation of Town and Country Clubs"—Miss Clara Auntfather, Austin.
Vocal Solo—"A perfect Day," Carrie Jacob Bond—Mrs. John Aupperla, Stewartville.
"Civic Improvement Along Practical Lines"—Mrs. Guy E. Maxwell, Winona; Mrs. Minnie B. Myara, Lake City.
"Minnesota's Department of Women and Children"—Miss Agnes L. Peterson, St. Paul, assistant state labor commissioner.
Piano Solo—"Lucrezia Borgia," J. Ascher—Mrs. Jackson G. Cussons, Stewartville.
"The Aim of the Drama League"—Mrs. T. P. Hall, Rochester.
"The Censorship of the Film"—Mrs. J. M. Pryne, Waseca.
Vocal Solo—Miss Margaret Andersen, Rochester.

Tuesday Evening, 8:30.

Piano Duet—Mrs. Henry S. Plummer, Mrs. Frances Williams, Rochester.
Vocal Solo—Miss Minnie McDermott, Rochester.
Address by the State President—Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, Faribault.
Piano Solo—Rondo Capricioso, Mendelssohn; Impromptu, Op. 299, Chopin—Miss Harriet Knatvold, Albert Lea.
Vocal Duet—Mrs. R. L. Blakely, Mrs. Max Hargesheimer, Rochester.
Illustrated Lecture on "The House Fly"—Prof. F. L. Washburn, state entomologist.

Burglaries in County Building.

Fergus Falls.—Much excitement was created here by the discovery that someone had attempted to burglarize three offices in the courthouse. When the officials reached the building they found that the offices of the county treasurer, the county auditor and the judge of probate had been entered, and that the locks on all of the vault doors had been tampered with. There are two vaults in each of the offices, as the storage facilities in the courthouse as originally constructed were found to be inadequate, and a new vault had to be constructed in each. In the probate office, the only evidence of the visit of the stranger was the fact that the combinations of the vault doors were not as they had been left. In the auditor's office, the combination of the old vault was not as it had been left, and the door of the new vault had been opened and left slightly ajar. In the treasurer's office, the door of the old vault, which is now used for the storage of tax books and other records, had been opened and left open. The county's cash is in the new vault, and this is strongly locked. It is impossible to tell from the condition of the lock whether the burglar tampered with it or not, as it could only be affected by explosives.

Less Wheat Than Last Year.

Crookston.—About 35 per cent of the acreage to be planted to wheat is seeded. Last week was favorable for work, being warm with drying winds. The wheat acreage will not be over 80 per cent of what it wast last year because of the comparatively small amount of plowing done last fall. Few farmers will sow wheat on spring plowing. There will be a corresponding acreage of oats, barley, flax and corn providing sufficient good seed is available. Some delayed testing their barley so that the shortage of seed cannot be determined as yet. In the lighter lands in eastern Polk and portions of Red Lake counties 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the wheat seeding has been done.

Woman Killed; Two Injured.

Keewatin.—Mrs. John Bogan, wife of a cranesman at the Bennett mine, was instantly killed; Mary McGregor, a young girl, sustained a broken leg, and Mrs. B. McGregor was made unconscious and badly injured as the result of a runaway near here. Mr. and Mrs. Bogan and Mrs. McGregor and her daughter went out early in the afternoon for a drive and when in the vicinity of the St. Paul mine were met by an automobile. The horses bolted and ran into a deep cut.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE CUT

Cut of $218,000 Will Not Decrease the Tax Levy, However, It is Said.

St. Paul.—Governor Eberhart cut the appropriation bills $218,000 before he affixed his signature to them. In cuting out certain items the governor deprecated the fact that he was not allowed to prune any items. The constitution gives him the privilege of cutting items, but not of lowering any of them.

In a statement issued at the time of signing the bills, the governor gave his reasons for reducing the total amount of appropriations. He blames the legislature for appropriating so much money for state aid for schools. The governor has always been an advocate for state aid for schools, but he believes it can be carried too far, so far even that the local committtees themselves will cease to take an interest in their local affairs.

The cut made by the governor will have little effect on the tax levy because the amount is so small compared to the amount appropriated. The governor had a hard problem in studying the bills in three days. It took the appropriations committee in the legislature three months to tabulate the work.

Appropriations Vetoed.

The specific items vetoed are:

Criminal insane building for hos- $75,000.

On cottage for inebriate hospital at Willmar; appropriation available 1914, $45,000.

One cell wing for reformatory at St. Cloud; appropriation available 1915, $30,000.

Purchase of additional lands for state institutions; available year ending July 31, 1915, $10,000.

Special contingent of the state treasurer for interest on temporary loans, available July 31, 1915, $25,000.

For expenses of drainage commission in carrying on topographical and hydrographical surveys of the watersheds; available July 31, 1915, $13,000.

For the purpose of buying standing timber and lands in Itasca state park, available July 31, 1915, $30,000.

TO RESTORE LOST IDENTITY

Navy Department Will Join With State Authorities to Clear Mystery.

Rochester.—To reveal the identity of a strange man, who has been a patient at the Rochester hospital for the insane over four years, is the task undertaken by the navy department at Washington, thus bringing to light one of the most unusual and interesting cases that has come to the attention of officials of the institution.

The stranger, who was committed from Waseca four and a half years ago, under the name and title of "Richard Roe, an Unknown," does not know his own name. He cannot speak a word, does not remember anything of his family history, but can recall his life in the United States navy and occurrences that may have been the cause of his present misfortune.

In June, 1907, the semi-conscious body of the man was found lying along the railroad tracks at Waseca. He was fairly well dressed, but no money, personal effects or letters giving any information as to who he was were found about him. He was carried to the home of a German family and given care. His right side was paralyzed and he was speechless, so that all efforts to gain any information were fruitless. In April, 1908, there being no improvement in his condition, he was committed to the Rochester insane hospital.

Wheat Comes Up Well.

Fergus Falls.—Seeding is about completed here so far as small grain is concerned, and the wheat is coming up rapidly. Many fields in this locality are green, and show a growth of from one to two inches. There have been light rains this week, but the ground absorbed the water readily, and the work was only slightly delayed.

County About Done.

Albert Lea.—Seeding is well along in Freeborn county and many farmers have their small grain all in. There is little change in the acreage to small grain in the county, but there will be some increase in corn, as much new land is being planted.

Fair Dates Set.

Mankato.—The dates for the annual fair of the Mankato Fair and Blue Earth County Agricultural association are to be Sept. 11, 12 and 13.

Fire Threatens Wholesale District.

St. Paul.—A rather spectacular fire in St. Paul's wholesale district attracted a large crowd of people, caused damage estimated at about $25,000, and burned for two hours before firemen got it under control Sunday night. The fire was in the Dickerman block, 228-234 East Fourth street. A general alarm was turned in and at one time it was feared that other buildings would be destroyed. The building loss will probably prove greater than the loss to the stock of A. Skorish & Sons, a wholesale drygoods firm.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

CONGRESS.

Representative Sloan has attacked the Underwood tariff bill on the floor of the house as opposing interests of the farmers, and generally against the interests of producers.

Secretary Bryan has named Prof. T. J. Brooks of the Mississippi agricultural college and Prof. C. W. Pugsley of Lincoln, Neb., to represent the United States at the International Institute on Agriculture at Rome in May.

In keeping with their announced policy of opposition to appointments believed to have been made for political reasons, republican senators have so far held up forty of President Wilson's nominations for small postoffices.

Ben C. Davis, confidential secretary to Secretary of State Bryan, was made chief clerk of the state department. Davis lived in Omaha after completing his course at Carthage college, Illinois. He was Mr. Bryan's secretary when the latter was in congress.

General debate on the democratic tariff revision bill has been closed. The measure has been taken up under the five-minute rule and read paragraph by paragraph for amendment, the prospect being that it will pass the house within ten days and go out to meet longer consideration in the senate.

Senator Cummins introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so that when legislatures of sixteen states or 15 per cent of the voters of 24 states petition the president for a constitutional amendment, it may be ratified by two-thirds of the entire states, either through the legislatures or by a direct vote.

In the senate this week the sundry civil appropriation bill, repassed by the house, will come up. This measure, vetoed by former President Taft because it prohibited the use of funds allotted the department of justice for prosecution of farmers or labor organizations for violation of the Sherman law, will meet with some resistance. As it passed the house after consultation with President Wilson, the opposition in the senate is not expected to be effective.

GENERAL.

The "hunger strike" bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords recently.

By a strict party vote the senate finance committee decided finally that no hearings would be given upon the tariff bill when it reaches the senate.

Secretary Lane told Senator Kern that no man would be appointed commissioner of pensions who was not a civil war veteran. This will eliminate many candidates.

An agreement has been reached between the partisans of General Felix Diaz and President Huerta and his cabinet to make fresh efforts to have a general election called.

It was decided by the board of education of Pittsburgh to allow the committee of citizens asked to investigate the alleged charges of imorality made against Supeintendent S. L. Heeter to "act as it may see poper, without condition, limitation of restriction upon its power."

Thirty-four of the thirty-six states which have ratified the constitutional amendment for direct election of United States senators had given formal notice of their action. When Secretary Bryan receives similar notices from his home state, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, he will be ready to proclaim that the seventeenth amendment to the constitution is operative.

Groups of manifestants armed with bombs and revolvers recently appeared before the various barracks in Portugal and cheered for "the radical republic." The government, however, had information that the monarchists and certain disaffected republicans planned a concerted movement and had taken precautions accordingly. The manifestants were dispersed by troops and police. About 150 of them who were suspected of having oganized the movement, were arrested. A few bombs exploded and some shots were fired in various parts of the city, but no one was injured.

Three million six hundred and ten thousand dollars was the amount of the damage sustained by the Pennsylvania Railroad company through the recent floods in the middle west, according to a statement issued by the company recently.

Robert G. Fowler, the American aviator, made a recent flight across the isthmus in a hydro-aeroplane with a passenger.

More than 200 Americans have left Cananea, Sondra, on special trains for the border. The refugees were thrown out of work by the partial closing down of the plants.

Governor A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota, has signed the mimium wage bill passed at the session of the legislature just closed, which provides for a commission and gives it power to investigate vice conditions in the state.

Salo J. Jackson, president of the bankrupt Jackson-Mack company of New York, once said to be the largest manufacturers of silk petticoats in the world, received a prison sentence of from three and a half to seven years, recently, pleading guilty to grand larceny in the first degree in New York.

Testifying for the defense in the trial of Arthur B. Smith, charged with the murder of his wife, Florence C. Smith, by poisoning, Dr. Ellis R. Schilling of Columbus, O., a pathologist, declared that Mrs. Smith's death was due to natural causes.

More than half the Belgian workers who took part in the strike for equal suffrage returned to their employment.

Secretary Bryan's "grape juice" dinner received attention from all over the world. English papers now refer to "Wishy Washington."

Postmaster General Burleson has ordered that unpaid, misdirected unmailable and unclaimed postal cards, as well as postcards deposited for local delivery be returned to sender.

Appointment of a special state's attorney to take charge of the investigation of Chicago's $1,000,000 voting machine purchase was demanded by the grand jury making the inquiry.

C. S. Lawrence of Nashville, Tenn., has been selected for assistant attorney in the Department of Justice to speciallize largely in the land title questions.

The El Paso, Tex., smelter, tied up for two weeks by a strike of Mexican laborers, resumed wok with 380 negroes brought from Louisana and Texas.

Nearly half a hundred men knelt and prayed before the bar of a saloon at Plainfield, Wis., while a revival meeting was being conducted by three ministers.

A decree ordering the continuance of the obligatory teaching of Christianity in the Spanish public schools, but exempting the children of non-Catholics from compulsion, was signed by King Alfonso at Madrid.

In a letter to Milwaukee authorities recently, John Schrank, now confined in the Northern hospital for the insane near Oshkosh, Wis., asks to have sent to him the revolver he used in his attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt last October.

Failure to show one case in which he had investigated home conditions to which an adopted baby was to be assigned, featured the testimony of Dr. L. D. Rogers, head of a maternity hospital at Chicago, when the legislative committee investigating treatment of orphans was resumed.

The joint commission of the Methodist Protestant church and the Church of the United Brethren of Christ, in session at Columbus, O., recently unanimously adopted a basis of union for the two churches, forming a new denomination, to be known as the United Protestant church.

Mrs. John Knzuuus, a bride of three days, is in a critical condition and may die, as a result of dancing too much at her wedding. The Polish custom of dancing with the bride for $1 a dance is responsible. During the 23rd dance and with 293 silver dollars constituting the bride's dowry, Mrs. Knzluus collapsed and may not recover.

Hotel men say the new Nebraska hotel law will prevent assignation houses from masquerading as hotels. Omaha, Lincoln and other cities have numbers of such "hotels," and more than ever since the Albert law went into effect. The new law is aimed at this distinction through, requiring that any place holding itself out to the public as a hotel and using the name "hotel" shall be a place with one or more dining rooms or cafes, serving meals to transient guests all in the same building and under the same management.

SPORT.

Having taken the measure of the Red Sox and tested the Climbers, Connie Mack avers that Washington and not Boston is the team, he will have to beat.

Manager George Stallings says he would'nt take $10,000 for Fred Smith, the infielder picked up in Cleveland for him by Bill Bradely. And this is the same Smith who was declared a free agent last year because after trading with Peoria for him, the Decatur club of the Three-I league refused to violate the salary limit of its league and pay Smith more salary than the law allowed.

Jimmy Clabby, the globe-trotting middleweight, and his manager, Frank Mulkern, are in Denever to wind up training for Clabby's bout with Eddie McGoorty, which will be held there Friday night. The bout is to go ten rounds, weight to be 158 pounds at 6 o'clock. Clabby was anxious to have the weight 158 pounds ringside, but McGoorty held out for the former condition.

Two Australian tennis champions have arrived to take part in the Davis International meet.

Polo players are practicing on the George Gould grounds in anticipation of the international match in the month of June.

Although no water is ever visible, it seems as though many local umpires heads are swimming.

Manager Jennings of the Tigers is using his southpaw pitcher, Bert Clauss, every minute in the day pitching to batters in the hope that the Tigers may overcome their weakness against southpaws.

"Kid" Wheelock of Beatrice won over Tommy Murphy of Denver in a seven-round match recently.

Gunboat Smith and Jess Willard, heavyweights, have been matched for a twenty-round bout to be held in San Francisco May 17.

When Larry Lajoie enters the polo grounds on June 3 to play with the Naps against the Yankees it will be the first time since 1901, when he played there with the Phillies. Then Lajoie did some of his greatest hitting and he says he hopes they have'nt changed the grounds so much that he can't repeat.

Characterizing organized baseball as "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the country," Representative Gallagher of Illinois has introduced a resolution for an exhaustive inquiry into the operations of the National Commission.

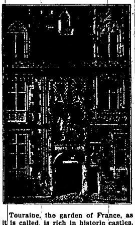
All of the classic events of former horse racing days, the Suburban, Metropolitan and Brooklyn handicaps, the Lawrence realization and other fatures, are to be renewed during the eighteen days racing, which will be tried at Belmont park, New York, beginning on Decoration day.

CURIOUS PLACES AND EVENTS

Drawn in State By Police

A most unusual and most interesting incident took place on the occasion of the recent state opening of the British parliament by King George. Prince Lichnowsky, the new German ambassador to Great Britain, was driving to the house of lords in state, when his horses became frightened, plunged and broke the pole of the coach. Police ran to the horses' heads, unharnessed the animals and lead them away, then constables, holding the traces, drew the coach to the house of lords.

THE CHATEAU OF BLOIS



Touraine, the garden of France, as it is called, is rich in historic castles. Along the valley of the Loire stand those of Blois, Chambord, Amboise, Chenonceaux, Langeais and Azay-le-Rideau. It was at Blois that Joan of Arc raised her standard in 1429. The oldest part of the chateau dates from the thirteenth century and includes the Louis XII. wing with its famous portiere. The illustration shows the portiere.

CHESTNUTS AS FOOD

The absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes in France is, to a certain extent, replaced by the popular chestnut. The ordinary way of cooking them, says a consular report, is to remove the outside shell, blanch them; then a wet cloth is placed in an earthen pot, which is almost filled with raw chestnuts. They are covered with a second wet cloth, and put on the fire to steam. Hot steamed chestnuts are carried around the city streets in baskets or pails. The majority of the working people, who usually have no fire early in the morning, eat them for their breakfast, with or without milk. Physicians state that, as an article of food, chestnuts are wholesome, nutritious, and fattening. These nuts are often used as a vegetable, and are exceedingly popular, being found on the table of the well-to-do and wealthy. They are served not only boiled, but roasted, steamed, pureed, and as dressings for poultry and meats. Chestnuts are also made into bread by the mountain peasantry.

RICHEST INDIAN

The richest American Indian in the world has been discovered. He is Loun C. Hill, fifty-three years old, a "full blood" Choctaw, and his claim to being the Rockefeller of red men is based upon his possessions, valued at $6,000,000.

Hill lives in Harlingen, Tex. In fact, he owns the town, but it is only a mite in the midst of his vast estate, which extends to Brownsville, 25 miles away. He has eleven motor cars to make the run from his residence in Harlingen to his business office in Brownsville.

This Indian Croesus is a living testimonial that members of his race need not be wards of Uncle Sam unless they so choose. He started his empire on a capital of $200, and has never received anything from the government. Like so many of his "white brother" captains of industry, he is a self-made man in every sense of the word. Not only is he a shrewd business man, but a clever lawyer as well, practicing his profession in addition to overseeing his big ranch.

Hill was one of the chief factors in blazing the trail for civilization through the Rio Grande valley, but of his early experiences he refuses to talk, contenting himself with shrugging his broad shoulders, about which his long black hair falls in a most picturesque manner.

There is one thing, however, about which he will never hesitate to talk, and that is the price of sugar. As a sugar grower and refiner that is of much more interest to him than the fact that he has risen so far above the members of his own race, and even above the great majority of the "conquering white men."

TAKES HIS JAG ALOFT

Taking his spree aloft a flagstaff, an intoxicated steeplejack, Frank Philipps, attracted a large crowd in front of the First National Bank building at Jamaica, N. Y., on a recent afternoon. After climbing the pole, the steeplejack indulged in hoots and catcalls at the police who tried to arrest him. The crowd was further entertained by the sight of Patrolman Sangster, weighing 250 pounds, trying to capture the noisy steeplejack for the steeplejack's own good and security. Stung by the man's taunts, Sangster did shinny up ten feet, boosted by a patrolman, but the pole wobbled so that he gave it up and slid down again. This seemed to appeal to the steeplejack, who agreed to come down to the roof, where he was promptly collared and locked up.

Orchestra for Zulu Dance

It is the custom of the natives engaged in the Rand mines in South Africa to hold a dance on Sunday in which many hundreds, usually clothed in war array, take an active part. The music is supplied by a powerful orchestra as shown in the illustration. The dance frequently lasts for twelve hours, by which time many of the natives taking part will collapse from exhaustion.

MUMMIES BY THE MILLION

It has been estimated that something like 20,000,000 Egyptian mummies have been discovered. Thousands of those best preserved are now in the show cases of the various museums of the world. In the tombs with the mummies were countless other objects. There were painting on the walls, chairs and tables, jars containing the parts of the body which were removed when the mummy was prepared, mummy cases gaudily colored with funeral scenes and hieroglyphic inscriptions, and in the cases along with the mummies were papyri. Beneath each mummy's head, like a cushion, was a little disk of clay or papyrus, covered with mythological pictures and with a stereotyped hymn. The disks, found in great numbers, are nearly alike, varying only sligthly with the period from which they come. "Hypocephali" they are called, because they were placed beneath the head. Like the mummies, the objects found with them have been scattered abroad, and in the museum at Cairo any tourist may purchase as many of them as he will.

The inscriptions on the disks and the mummy cases, of course, could not at first be read, nor could the mythological pictures accompanying them be understood until the inscriptions could be read. However, in 1799 the famous Rosetta Stone was discovered, and Champollion, a French decipering its hieroglyphic inscription with the aid of the accompanying Greek translation. The process was so slow that it was not till 1841 that a grammar of the Egyptian language appeared. Then the progress in the study of the language was rapid; the strange hieroglyphics became as intelligible as an English newspaper.

LOST PIN MYSTERY

One of the mysteries of the world is certainly the pin. In astounding quantities they pour from numerous factories, principally in Birmingham. One mill alone is credited with turning out nearly 10,000,000 pins a day, and no one has ever attempted the calculation of the world's output. A pin is a thing which, in the ordinary way, would last for years, and it is a problem to account for the necessity for making such enormous quantities.

The explanation is undoubtedly that pins are so cheap that everyone throws away or loses them as fast as they use them. Thousands and thousands of them enter the sewers of our towns, and solid masses are often found where innumerable examples of these tiny articles have become welded together in their passage through the sewers.

The output of a pin factory includes dozens of different sizes, from the tiny pins used by naturalists, only a quarter of an inch long, and as fine as a hair, to giant blanket pins four inches in length, and nearly as thick as a wire nail.

Hairpins are another example of useful articles made to be lost; they follow the fate of the common pin, and descend in a continual shower on the paths and floors of every civilized country. Says the Star: "One observant visitor calculated from careful examination that on an ordinary day there were over 3,000 hairpins lying on Llandudno Parade." All pins are made by automatic machines, which complete the transformation from wire in a single operation.

GIANT WINDMILL

It was about the middle of the last century that the American windmill drove the old style Dutch mill completely out of business, both in this country as well as in all the other countries of the world. Now, however good, the Dutch windmill has indeed come into its own, and that, too, right here in the United States of America, where, a hundred years or so ago, was invented a mill that outrivaled every other of its kind in existence.

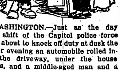
The giant Dutch windmill, the largest windmill in the world, has recently been completed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. And not excepting those in Holland, the home of the windmill, there is not another of its size anywhere. This mill cost $25,000, and it is the gift of the leading citizens of San Francisco. It stands 86 feet high, and its giant wings have a radium of 57 feet. In a 30-mile breeze it will pump 70,000 gallons of water an hour, through a 12-inch pipe line which carries to a distance of two miles, being 200 feet in height.

FISH STAMPED WHEN CAUGHT

The tarpon fishing is so brisk that the government has installed a parcel post bureau on the docks at Tampa, Fla. The fishermen bait their hooks so that no fish weighing more than eleven pounds can be caught. As soon as there is a nibble the fisherman whips the fish backward into the postoffice, where it is tagged and stamped and sent northward to admiring friends.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Doorkeeper at the Capitol Stops President Wilson



WASHINGTON.—Just as the day shift of the Capitol police force was about to knock off duty at dusk the other evening an automobile rolled into the driveway, under the house steps, and a middle-aged man and a young woman got out and walked briskly through the doorway. One of the officers on the door stopped them and politely gave the information that the time for receiving visitors for the day was over.

For a moment the man hesitated. Then, from behind him there stepped out hurriedly a much younger man, who said something in a low voice to the officer. The latter's manner changed immediately. He grabbed his cap from his head, and, bowing low, said:

"Come right in, Mr. President."

"I just thought I would like to look over the new seats in the house," said President Wilson with a smile.

The officer led the way to the elevator, and they were lifted up to the next floor. They walked through the corridor, and came to the members' lobby. There they discovered that the doors leading to the house chamber were locked.

The officer hurled back downstairs to the sergeant-at-arms' office to get the key.

While this was going on Neal, the negro messenger, who sits continually outside of Speaker Clark's door, left his post and rushed into Mr. Clark's private office.

"The president is outside, sir," said Neal, excitedely.

"The who?" said the speaker.

"The president, sir," repeated Neal. "He's right out in the corridor."

Mr. Clark went out. Sure enough there was the president, and the speaker greeted him warmly.

"Welcome to the house," said the speaker.

President Wilson explained that he wanted to see the house chamber and that he and his daughter, Jessie, were especially interested in reading in the newspapers about the new bench seats which have been installed in place the time-honored desks.

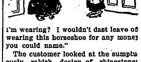
By that time the officer had returned with the key and Mr. Clark did the honors. He ushered the president and his daughter into the chamber, told them about the new seating scheme, and invited them to try the seats.

The house, with its new seats arranged in semi-circles, looks not unlike a vast theater. The president and Miss Wilson sat in several of them and expressed the opinion that they were very comfortable.

"Well, we must go," said the president. "This is just my first formal call. I've got to hurry back to the White House to keep an appointment, but maybe I'll come up again some time."

"Yes, come again," was the parting greeting of Mr. Clark, as the president and his daughter sped away again in the White House automobile.

Riskiest Deed in the Whole List of Bad Omens


SEE THIS HORSE-SHOE?

SHE was a pallid woman who looked as if her dyspepsia tablets had run out.

And she stood behind the counter of a small homemade shop, submitting a mended umbrella to a customer with two chins and another coming.

The customer, satisfied with the job, rummaged in her bag for the even change, handed it over and then, in a sudden gust of energy, emptied the bag's insides on the counter.

"Well, if I haven't lost that thing at last—and I wouldn't a-done it for a dollar!"

The sympathy in the umbrella woman's face flushed it to an almost-lifelike hue.

"Was it your mascot?"

The chin woman wasn't up to psychological snuff. She had to ask what a mascot was.

"Why, a charm—to keep off bad luck."

The customer chuckled till the third chin took courage and asserted itself.

"My soul and body, woman, you talk as if I hadn't cut my eye teeth. No, indeedy, it wasn't no charm. It was just a little chunk of quartz I been carryin' around because my son Jimmie sent it to me to show what they dig up in the mine where he works, out west yonder. If the good Lord chooses to send me troubles there ain't any luck' charm going to stave it off. I don't believe in no such foolishness as that."

"You oughtener talk like that. I wouldn't do it for the world. I know too much abut it. See this horseshoe I'm wearing? I wouldn't dast leave off wearing this horseshoe for any money you could name."

The customer looked at the sumptuously rakish design of rhinestones that didn't shine, set in silver that was tin.

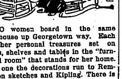
Then she sized up the wearer, whose appearance suggested that she worked overtime breaking mirrors and spilling salt.

"What good does it do you any more than any other breastpin?"

"What good? Just listen at you! Why, it keeps me well and gets me customers and—everything. That's the reason so many people have troubles, because they keep on doing unlucky things without knowing it. They walk under ladders and start things on Friday, and as to bowing to the new moon or rapping on wood or—"

And a third woman, who was waiting to have her umbrella operated on for a floating rib, wondered how the mascot devotee could reconcile herself to risking that awfulest deed in the whole list of bad omens—raising umbrellas in a room.

Connecting Link Between Opposite Mentalities



TWO women board in the same house up Georgetown way. Each has her personal treasures set on walls, shelves and tables in the "furnished room" that stands for her home.

In one the decorations run to Remington sketches and Kipling. There is a winged victory on a bookcase, a couple of handed-down brass candlesticks and a squatty Chinese god that once had its day in a museum.

The walls of the other room are broken out in the rash of "popular" art that includes a chromo Beatrice Cenci in a walnut frame, a near engraving of "The Ironworker" and another of that especially rigid George Washington with fish bladder legs.

The women themselves are as opposite mentally, as the atmosphere of the room they live in. One studies. The other does fancy work. One wishes with all her soul that she was capable of doing great deeds. The other is serenely satisfied to let things go as they are.

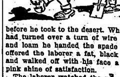
And they are such good friends that they take tea with each other, evenings, and have friendly powwows that both honestly enjoy.

None of the other boarders in the house could understand the friendliness between two such apparently uncongenial women until a third woman ferreted out what she believed to be the cause.

Working on the principle of that early wise man, that all humanity is bound in a common chain, with its connecting link visible to any eye sharp enough to find it, she looked the two rooms over. And she found them alike in one small detail. On the wall above each bed hung a small crucifix.

It was the link between.

Stranger Wanted Whack at the Wire Grass Turf



A LABORER was digging up the wire grass which was already asserting itself in the new green velvet of a park up Capitol Hill way. A well-dressed middle-aged man, who was passing, paused to say:

"Let me have a turn at that spade, won't you?"

The laborer—a white man—straightened up, grinned politely, but kept his spade.

"Say, hand over that shovel for a minute, son. I haven't had a whack at this sort of fun for 15 years. Been living on the desert, where there isn't a blade of civilized grass in a day's ride—"

No good-natured laborer could possibly withstand an appeal like that, especially with no park guards around, so the spade was handed over.

The well dressed man rammed it in the sod with an expertness that showed he had lived in God's country before he took to the desert. When he had turned over a turn of wire grass and loam he handed the spade back, offered the laborer a fat, black cigar and walked off with his face a solid pink shine of satisfaction.

The laborer watched the man until he wound around a path. Then he tucked his cigar into the pocket of his coat that was hanging on a tree branch and went back to the wire grass. And the only word he had to say was:

"Gee!"

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SECRETARY BRYAN JOKES OF OFFICE

William Jennings Bryan is heartily enjoying his new position as secretary of state, according to the impressions he gave a number of friends with whom he conversed the other day. Dixon Williams, president of the Southern club of Chicago, which entertained the colonel, is telling a number of anecdotes which the secretary related.

"This new position of mine has put me in a place where I can get back at my critics," said Mr. Bryan in the course of a conversation. "All I have to do is to appoint them to some diplomatic post.

"You see, there are a great variety of posts. If I want to get a man out of the country all I have to do is to send him to some remote place. The trouble is that I can send him only 12,500 miles at one time. If I send him any farther he'd be coming back.

"I'm beginning to think," he continued, his eyes twinkling, "that it would be a good thing to appoint only Republicans to offices in the diplomatic service. I might manage to get enough Republicans out of the United States to insure Democratic success at the polls four years from now."

Mr. Bryan, as is known, is never averse to telling jokes on himself. In fact he seems to make it a point to get an audience to laugh with him over something that happened to himself.

"The reason President Wilson put me in the cabinet is because he needed a shaker of hands," confided Mr. Bryan. "He knew I had probably shaken more hands with less effect than any other man in the country.

"This Democratic victory has rather revolutionized things in the Commoner office. I told my staff the other day that we would have to make a radical change in our editorials. As long as the paper had existed it had criticised administrations. It was now going to turn squarely around and support one."

NEW HEAD OF NAVIGATION BUREAU

Secretary Daniels has appointed Commander Victor Blue of South Carolina to be chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department, in place of Capt. Philip Andrews, resigned. The incumbent of that office has the rank and pay of a rear admiral.

Before the navy personnel had fairly recovered from the surprise caused by the change in head of the navigation bureau, Secretary Daniels issued a fresh order that will have far-reaching consequences. That makes sea service an absolute condition for promotion. It took the form of an instruction to the naval examining board, requiring:

"That officers coming up for promotion shall have had sufficient sea services in the grade from which they are to be promoted, to insure beyond doubt that they are fully qualified and experienced at sea to perform the sea duties of the next higher grade."

The new chief of the bureau of navigation has had a conspicuous career in the navy.

During the Spanish war Commander Blue was promoted for heroism as a result of daring reconnoitering tours around Santiago to locate the enemy's fleet. Later he was commended for conspicuous gallantry while commanding the gunboat Alvarado. During the past two years he has been on duty with the general board in this city.

Captain Andrews probably will be given command of a battleship.

BACK TO FARM IS PLAN OF MOORE

Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, whose resignation, to take effect July 31, has been accepted by the president, broke winter camp in the Powhatan hotel the other day and supposedly started on a hike to his Rockville home.

A large and profitable estate is owned by the chief of the weather bureau near Rockville. That he will devote his attentions to this and his Virginia place is generally expected.

Professor Moore is a native of Scranton, Pa., where he was born January 18, 1856. At the age of eight years, his father having joined Grant's army, and being unable to bear the separation, Young Moore joined the troops in the field, where he supplied them with newspapers.

He was educated in the Binghamton public schools, and science seemed to be his strong point. However, he didn't take it up as soon as he launched into manhood, as he became a compositor and later a reporter on one of the Binghamton papers, and then went to Burlington, Iowa, where he continued to do newspaper work.

In 1886, at Closter, N. J., he married Miss Mary Lozier. Norwich University in 1896 gave him the degree of LL.D., and in the same year the University of St. Lawrence made him a doctor of science. Before this was done, however, he had joined the weather bureau forces, which were then a part of the United States signal corps, and began watching the clouds and the sun and other meteorological adjuncts of the earth.

He rose in the weather bureau to be local forecast official at Chicago, 1891-92. Since 1895 he has been chief of the central bureau at Washington.

McADOO SUGGESTS USE OF MAIL

The United States mail is suggested by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, as the best means of applying for a job in his department of the federal government. Driven almost to distraction by the rush of the hungry to his pie counter during the first days he was in office, he slipped back the other night to New York as a haven of refuge from the mob. Mr. McAdoo returned the next morning sufficiently rested and refreshed, but the army of job hunters also had a good rest in Washington during his absence, and they swarmed about him thicker than ever.

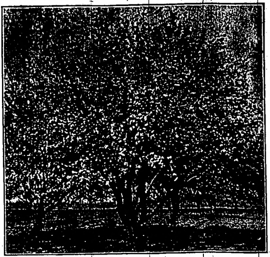
Mr. McAdoo, in desperation, gave out this statement:

"Without any disposition to be disobliging, I am compelled to discontinue my efforts to receive personal applications for office. I have tried it for ten days and I find that it consumes my entire time and leaves me no chance to attend to important public business. Besides, it is absolutely futile, because none but a superman could remember at the end of a day every one who has poured a story into his ear.

"While I fully appreciate and sympathize with the very natural and proper desire of those who are seeking places, nevertheless, it should be made clear to them that nothing is to be gained by haste. Ample time is going to be taken to consider all applications.

"Applications should be made in writing and mailed to the secretary of the treasury. They will be filed and receive much more careful consideration than if pressed in person.

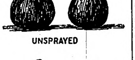
GREATEST ENEMY OF APPLE IS MOTH



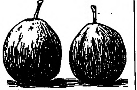
Baldwin Apple Tree in Bloom.

The codling-moth will get your apples if you don't look out. This is the greatest enemy of the apple, and must be fought constantly to prevent its ravages.

Late in April or early in May the cocoon opens and the caterpillar emerges, transformed into a pupa. The pupa is in a semi-dormant state in which the insect has almost no power of motion, but wonderful changes are going on. About 20 days later the pupa wriggles itself out of the cocoon, its skin splits down the middle of the back, and out crawls the adult moth ready for flight.



UNSPRAYED



SPRAYED

This moth is rarely seen, because it flies at night, and during the day remains motionless or hides under the bark almost invisible.

Its front wings have the appearance of brown watered silk crossed by numerous lines of gray and brown scales something like the plumage of a bird. On each front wing is a large dark-brown spot marked with streaks of bronze or gold.

The moths begin to lay their eggs at once. The egg upon a leaf or fruit looks like a small white blister about the size of a pin-head. They hatch in about five or ten days. As soon as the young worm crawls from the egg it begins to feed upon the foliage or the young apples. Upon reaching the nearest apples about three-fourths of the worms enter them at the blossom end. The rest of the worms enter the fruit through the side. The worms often hollow out the seeds, their work being indicated by the well-known excreta thrown out at the calyx, showing the worminess of the apple.

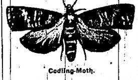
In about a month it eats its way out through the side of the apple and seeks a place in which to form a cocoon.

The way to kill the apple-worm is to spray with arsenate of lead, Paris green, and Bordeaux mixture.

Woodpeckers and Nuthatches destroy millions of the apple-worms by digging them out from under the bark of the trees in winter. By thoroughly scraping the bark with a sharp hoe so as to destroy the larva is a great aid in keeping this insect under control.

In spraying it is very important to spray at just the right time. The first spraying should be made before the buds open, the second spraying should be with Bordeaux mixture insecticide, to catch the early leaf-feeding insects, applied after the leaf buds have opened, but before the trees have bloomed. Never spray while a tree is in blossom.

The most important spraying is the next one, which should be given just after the petals fall or as soon as most of the blossoms have been pollinated and have set. This must be done within a few days after the blossoms fall, never later than five days. This is the spraying which forms a thin film or poison over the calyx cavity of the apple, so that the young worm's first meal will be his last.



Codling-Moth.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

RAISING LETTUCE IN EARLY SPRING

One of the Hardiest of Garden Plants—Method of One Practical Gardener.

There are few green vegetables on the farm table relished so much as the first lettuce in spring.

Lettuce is one of the hardiest of all the garden plants, and the seed may be sown even before all the frost is out of the ground. In fact, the crispest and best-flavored lettuce is grown in a cool and moist atmosphere, and the sooner in the spring it can be produced the better it will be in every way.

A practical gardener of many years' experience has a bed of the very finest lettuce from two weeks to a month ahead of all her other neighbors. This is the way she does it:

The location for the bed always on the south side of the grape arbor, in a very high, dry, sheltered place. About the middle of winter this bed is heavily manured with the finest, well decomposed stable manure that can be procured, with a liberal proportion of poultry droppings.

The manure is not simply scattered on the soil, but piled on four to six inches deep. Very early in March when the soil can be spaded the bed is dug up and prepared for planting, and at the first mild spell in spring the seed is sown.

Around the lettuce bed is placed a rude wooden frame, and over the frame is spread old matting and old carpets when it freezes, or the weather is very severe.

The covering does not prevent the ground or young plants from freezing, but it prevents sudden freezing and thawing, and hold the temperature at a mild degree.

On warm days the covering is removed, and the lettuce is ready to use often before the lettuce in the other gardens is up.

Fat Dairy Calf.

There is a theory afloat that the dairy calf must not be fed so as to get fat, lest it become a beef animal. This is devoid of reason and demonstration. Type is not so easily changed.

Sunny Exposure for Chicks.

When the chicks come, have a good sunny exposure for them and let them run out on the ground in good weather, but keep them in a dry house with plenty of chaff on the floor on cold, wet days.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR THE POULTRY

Considered to Be Equal to Flaxseed to Mix With Other Grains for Hens

Sunflower seed is largely fed by poultrymen and is considered to be equal to flaxseed to mix with other grains as a winter food for laying hens. It is especially valuable to feed during the season of molting.

In Russia the sunflower is grown for human food, the seed being ground, the oil pressed out and the cake, when fresh, is mixed with rye flour and made into bread, which is said to be both nutritious and palatable. Sunflower cake is equal to cottonseed meal for cows and nearly equal to flaxseed meal for horses and hogs.

Any good soil that will grow corn will grow the sunflower. It is a hardy plant, a vigorous, rapid grower, and a desirable plant to grow about the home because of its bright, cheerful, yellow blossoms. The plant when in bloom will supply the honey bees with food for several weeks, says a writer in the Baltimore American. The Russian is the best variety. Four quarts of seed will plant an acre. The seed should be planted the latter part of April. Plant in four-foot rows, drop two to three seeds 20 inches apart in the row, give clean culture. An acre of good land will give a yield of 20 to 35 bushels of seed. The stalks when dry make excellent kindling. Select deep, rich, mellow, well-drained land. The single-headed Russian variety will give a larger yield of seed than the American sunflower.

Single heads of the Russian sunflower have been grown to measure 14 inches across the face and to have yielded over 2,100 fully developed seeds to the head. One-quarter acre of land would produce enough seed for several hundred laying hens. Good new crop seed may be had for 10 cents a pound.

Should Have Separator.

If for no other reason, the dairy farmer should have a separator because he will get it all, and the skim-milk will be greatly increased in value for feeding purposes. The calves and the pigs may have it while fresh and warm, when it is not only more palatable but more digestible.

Wet Mash Foundation.

Table scraps are the foundation for a wet mash occasionally. Do not feed it a sloppy mash, but rather have it in a crumbly condition.

NOTES *from* MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Feed the calf regularly.

Keep thrifty, vigorous ewes.

Handle the new calf as you would a new baby.

Don't sow alfalfa seed on very recently plowed land.

All sources of plant food should be utilized by the farmer.

The temper of a man is revealed by the manners of his horses.

No animal will attain to as good results as the one liberally fed.

Rhubarb or pie plant is one of the perennials that should be in every garden.

The big secret in keeping butter is to have it good to begin with, then keep it cold.

For a cheap but effective milk strainer nothing beats several thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Let the cream can have the coolest place in the cellar if a tank of cold water is not available.

Dairying goes by spurts, but don't you spurt. Keep a steady hand on the spurting apparatus.

To sell off a cow because she will bring a good price does not go far toward improving the herd.

Turkey hens are considered profitable until five years old, but toms ought to be changed every year.

The cause of dead chicks in the shell can sometimes be traced to stock that has been too closely inbred.

Letting the calf run with the cow sometimes has a good effect on hard milkers and other udder troubles.

Ice-cold water checks the milk flow and so affects the cow that it is apt to be detrimental to her unborn calf.

In dairying there is no excuse for the man who goes at it blindly to blame luck and weather for his failure.

Two of the best acreage saving money making propositions up to the farmers today are silage and alfalfa.

Have another round with the insect pests of your hen houses. It will help your birds to do their level best this season.

Whether brood mares or geldings, it is the well-fed horse that exhibits the greatest endurance and efficiency in the harness.

Know what you must spray for, then do the work right. Don't expect any one spray material to be a universal remedy.

Hogs by nature like a good clean bed to lie in. They will do all the better for it, because they will be more comfortable.

In purchasing a boar it is well to bear in mind that one with heavy bones is more to be desired than one of the slight build.

At no season of the year should water stand around the trees and vines. Their roots will not stand it. There must be proper drainage.

Don't wait till planting time to secure seeds, and then buy package seed from the grocery store. This seed is apt to be of inferior quality.

Throw away the first few streams of milk from the teats. This milk is very watery and of little value and is quite apt to injure the remainder of the milk.

It takes a little time to remove all refuse matter from the last feed before giving fresh rations, but this pleases the cow and it is worth while to humor her fancy.

A good plan is for the poultry yard to open in the barnyard, and it is better if it were located near the straw-stack. There should always be an abundance of south front.

Trim out the dead limbs, suckers and branches that are too close together among the shrubs. Shrubs that flower in the spring should not be pruned until they are through blooming.

The report of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shows that as a result of its efforts to dispose of unoccupied farm lands about 100 farms have been sold at an average price of $3,000.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it, and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent. at least.

Healthy fowls do not need medicine any more than does a member of the human family who is in good health, and since it is the nature of all hens to lay, there is no reason why stimulants should be given. There are many things which will, no doubt, increase the egg supply for a short time, but disast is sure to follow

Bee keeping is profitable.

Deep plowing pays in the garden.

A dairy cow is not constructed to stand exposure.

Feeding skimmilk has a tendency to whiten the flesh.

Regularity in feeding cattle is of the utmost importance.

Spray the fruit trees. It is good insurance for this year's crop.

Use the dishwater as a fertilizer. Throw it on the compost heap.

A man can hardly miss a good market when he has first-class stock.

It must not be forgotten that food flavors the flesh as well as the egg.

Dead fowls should never be allowed to lie about the premises. Burn them.

Rub the dust off the windows and let the light enter the chicken house.

The cow that is to do her best must be well fed, well sheltered and well cared for.

Tainted, musty or moldy feeds should never be served in the dairy herd rations.

Cows are not always to blame for being unprofitable. Often the fault is nearer home.

An economical use of roughage about the farm is greatly in favor of winter dairying.

Clean, wholesome feed in the right amounts and clean quarters usually insure healthy calves.

Be thorough about washing the separator. Do it upon honor, not once in a while, but every time.

Sweep up every article of silage in the chute and alleyway, and give it to the cows at every feeding.

Running the incubator two or three days before putting in the eggs gives the machine time to steady down.

Wood ashes spoil hen manure when mixed with it; they also hurt the feet of hens that walk through them.

A few turnips, cabbage, beets, etc., will relieve the monotony of dry feeds and help the milk flow wonderfully.

Make another inspection of the breeding pens and see that there are no dull, sickly-looking fowls in them.

A little earth in the bottom of the brooder makes it more to the liking of the chicks, but change it frequently.

Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bones. Provide dry shelter.

Hogs at all times should have salt and charcoal, but the need is increased when they are put on full feed.

A calf's inside "workin's" are sensitive and easily upet. A single feed of milk, too hot or too cold, may start trouble.

Turn the separator with a steady and uniform hand and flush down with skim milk or water at the end of separation.

It is quite customary among dairymen to quit feeding calves skim milk when they attain the age of eight or nine months.

Winter dairying provides more care and getter feeding, but it also comes at a time when it is possible to give this care and feeding.

If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the tables of the men with the big cream check. That ought to convince you.

One pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced is the commonly accepted winter feeding ratio among business dairymen.

Those who make a success of spraying fruit trees order the spraying mixtures before spring opens. They can then spray in season without delay.

A farmer should raise everything consumed by his family that his soil and climate will produce, when in so doing the cost does not consume the profit.

The manure that is taken from the barnyard to the field is out of the way before spring work, and it makes a great improvement in the farm surroundings.

It is worth while to have a good churn. Cream spattered far and near not only wastes the most valuable resource of the farm, but it makes the room look bad.

Alfalfa will usually do well in an orchard, but it is the hardest crop on fruit trees that you can grow. Clean culture until late summer is the best for the orchard.

Keep the cows salted regularly even if the weather is stormy and so save part of the churning trouble. Should the cows lack salt, add some to the cream if it does not churn easily.

Grape vines on a well kept overhead trellis in the back yard improve the looks of the place wonderfully. Then there is the shade in summer, and, best of all, the delicious fruit.

An attractive opportunity awaits farmers who undertake the production of high-class, commercial mules and it is certain that many farmers will grasp the opportunity within the next few years.

It requires careful management to plan farm work so that the work horses are supplied with steady work at all times during the rush season. Idle horses, like idle men, are an expensive luxury.

CHANGED POINT OF REFORM

Uncle Rastus at Least Was Honest in His Acknowledgement of Previous Lapses from Grace.

The colonel had remonstrated vigorously with Uncle Rastus about the old darky's persistent excursions into the state of inebriation.

Uncle Rastus, though he promised faithfully to refrain from frequent dips into the flowing bowl, failed to live up to the colonel's expectations.

On numerous occasions the colonel saw Rastus under the influence of liquor, but the darky when taken to task stoutly denied the accusation, affirming emphatically that he did not drink. One evening the colonel met Uncle Rastus in a condition which made it plainly evident that the darky was "caught with the goods on."

"Rastus," began the colonel, seriously, "I though you told me that you had given up drink?"

"Ah sho' did, Massa Ke'nol; ah sho' did," replied Rastus. "But lately ah dun took up drinkin' an' gib up lyin'."

FACE ALMOST COVERED WITH PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Atchison, Kan.—"For a number of years I suffered very greatly from skin eruption. My face was very red and irritated, being almost covered with pimples and blackheads. The pimples were scattered over my face. They were a fine rash with the exception of a few large pimples on my forehead and chin. My face burned and looked red as if exposed to either heat or cold. It was not only unsightly but very uncomfortable. I tried several remedies but couldn't get any relief. I was recommended to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

"I applied the Cuticura Ointment in the evening, leaving it for about five minutes, then washing it off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and hot water also several times during the day. After about four months of this application, my face was cleared of the pimples. I still use the Cuticura Soap." (Signed) Miss Elsie Nielson, Dec. 29, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Proper Time.

"Do you think the custom of shaking hands with the masses will ever be abandoned" asked one statesman.

"It may be," replied the other. "But if it is it will be abandoned just after an election, and never just before."

A Weak Stomach?

Have you indigestion or dyspepsia, a torpid liver or any other of the many ills coming from a weak stomach?

DR. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical Discovery

for forty years has done a "lion's share" in eliminating these distressing ailments.

Order a Bottle from Your Druggist today

You can farm all the year 'round in Arkansas

PRACTICALLY every month is a productive month. No long, hard winters to require expensive clothing for the family or long feeding seasons for stock.

There is plenty of land

Deep, rich soil, and at very low prices. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

The way there is via the Iron Mountain Route

Let us tell you about low fares for homeseekers

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis
Please send me Arkansas Land Folder
No. Name
Address

Get a Canadian Home
in Western Canada's
Free Homestead Area

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

THE PROVINCE OF Manitoba has several New Homesteading Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older districts lands can be bought at reasonable prices.

For further particulars write to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

A. H. PITKIN

General Merchandise
and Hardware

TOP PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS
OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS . . . . . .

St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WANTED

Every person who has a desire to have money to open an account with us. When you deposit your money in the bank, you will not spend as foolishly as you will if it is in your pocket. Therefore you have saved it; and then you will have a desire to have a large account.

We pay interest on certificates of deposit.

Merchants' State Bank

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

C. L. HANSEN, President
D. PATTERSON, Vice President
W. E. BURKEE, Cashier.

Our Advertisers

The following public spirited business men have signified their intention of carrying advertisements in the next issue of the Spectator, or soon thereafter:

A. H. PITKIN,
DAVID LAZAR,
HANS WILSON,
I. DAHLIN,
D. McALLISTER,
RED LAKE FALLS MILLING CO.,
FARMERS ELEVATOR CO.,
MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
OLE MATHSON.

DECRIES THE PERPETUAL GRIN.

Writer Takes Issue with Man Who Says "Keep a-Smiling."

A favorite motto with many people in these latter days, when the wholesome gospel of cheerfulness is being preached so extensively, is, "Keep a-smiling". It is a very good motto within limitations. In so far as its adoption as a rule of conduct prevents the wearing of a lugubrious countenance when no overwhelming grief or calamity is being endured or is impending, in so far as it overcomes the tendency to look on the dark side and anticipate evil, in so far as it enables one to look for the best in all situations and to keep up his courage when troubles threaten—in all those respects it is a maxim worthy of commendation.

But it should not be interpreted too liberally; its spirit rather than its letter should be observed. Its spirit means a persistent hopefulness, a refusal to be cast down by discouraging or unfavorable circumstances, a sturdy defiance of adverse fate. Its literal observance may include these things, but it means also a perpetual grin, and a perpetual grin leads to thoughts of crime on the part of beholders. No one becomes so irritating or has such a maddening effect upon sensitive associates as the man or woman who wears the "smile that never comes off."—Indianapolis Star.

THE GRACEFUL ANTELOPE.

He Seems Born of Light and Nursed in the Lap of the Wind.

For me there have been no fairer days than when the antelope skimmed the plain with legs nebulous with speed on that low, gentle canter whose deceptive motion left the best aimed bullet far behind. For the antelope is the only large animal that is wholly spirituelle. Graceful as he may seem when spurning the ground and swinging high over rocks and brush, to rebound like a ball at the next touch of earth, there is still something earthly about the deer. But the antelope seems born of light and nursed in the lap of the wind. All his movements show that he was meant for the air rather than the earth. Though Nature made a slight change in giving him legs instead of wings, she made no mistake, and her work has always been the wonder and love of the hunter. When troubles arise the deer takes to the harbor of the hills, but the antelope steers for the open sea. The farther the plain sweeps wide and free the more this gay rover loves its safety, and a run that to the deer would mean death is to him only a

Particular.

"He's a very particular man."

"Yes. If the doctor told him that he was going to die he would want to telephone ahead for a good room."—New York Press.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, May 3, 1913.

The supplements containing the laws enacted by the last state legislature are published in this issue. They may be something on the dry order of reading, but should be of interest to every one of our readers.

The Spectator comes out this week under a new management, Mr. H. E. Ives, whose name has been at the head of its columns for now nearly thirty years, having sold the office to Burkee & Gunstad. It is our hope to make some improvements in the near future, not the least of which will be our removal to cleaner and more wholesome quarters. We obtained possession of the office too late to make any changes in this issue, but hope to improve a little next week and gradually bring our paper up nearer to the standard of modern journalism. Among other changes, important to us at least, will be the appearance of a considerable amount of new advertising. Hoping to merit and receive the approval of all our patrons we make our bow.

The Newspapers The Best Selling Agents

(Concluded from last week.)

The answer is self evident. Their expenses would eat them up and put them out of business inside of ten months.

Suppose, for example, five of the big department stores of Chicago should adopt the methods of the average country merchant, cut off their advertising in the daily papers, discontinue soliciting orders by mail, refuse to send out samples, and all the proprietors should sit quietly down and wait for customers to happen along, as is usually done in the country store. Can anyone doubt the result? Contrast the difference between the two methods and the remedy is as plain as the sun in the sky.

Of course the answer is that the small store in the country town can not afford high priced advertisements, costing $5,000.00 to $10,000.00 per day, neither can he afford to issue a catalogue or have a mail order department. That's perfectly true and nobody will try to dispute it, but he has his local newspaper and its working force at his disposal, and it's the greatest and best working force in this entire world.

Let us repeat that country newspapers, if properly used, are positively the best advertising mediums in the world for the money.

Mr. Merchant, just store this thought under your hat—every country town that has a daily or weekly newspaper is missing a harvest if its merchants do not make it their mail order catalogue. Every inch of it should be used. It is a gold mine. Mind you, it should be the cut price catalogue, with a good illustration and a catchy description of every article of merchandise carried in stock in your town, no matter whether it be a package of onion seed, a gas engine, hay scale, or a flannel shirt, and every article shown should be quoted at a price that compares favorably with the prices in the advertisements of the city concerns.

There is not a country town in America where three or four pages of this class of advertising would not boom the local trade and put the city stores out of business, as far as orders from that locality are concerned. Their advertisements should resemble a catalogue, not a bill poster's efforts. Every merchant should make it a point to advertise his goods and his prices, instead of his name.

Get together and put your shoulders to the wheel. Improve your street lighting; encourage life in the town by promoting amusements. Some towns make the mistake of suppressing them. Remember that idle minds create indolence, the plague before which empires fall. Avoid the fallacy of all talk about patronizing home industry. Let it be known that you are a lot of good fellows with the latch string on the outside, who fight to the last ditch in politics, but welcome the competition of the world in cheap prices, qualities, and in everlasting hustle, enterprise, and go ahead progressiveness, and you can bid defiance to the bugaboo of the parcels post and the threatened invasion of the big store monopoly of the great cities.

Do it now. Start the weekly catalogue in the very next issue of your local papers and keep it up until every item of merchandise in your town is listed for the inspection of the buyers of the county. Your share of the present prosperity will follow just as sure as the light follows the sun.

Rural School Notes

The acre corn contest for the county is assuming a definite shape. A number of boys and girls have already enlisted. Let me have more names this week. Now is the time to consider this matter and to get ready to procure seed and to select and prepare ground.

The following boys and girls have signified their intention of entering the contest:

Robert Swanson, St. Hilaire, Dist 166, Anna Rust, teacher.

Edwin Olson, Otto Netteland, Melvin Odegaard, Oscar Wiberg, St. Hilaire, Dist. 154, Edith H. Wilson, teacher.

David Christenson, Judith Christenson, Roy Robinson, Thief River Falls, Dist. 25, Melvin Skursten, teacher.

Vivian Copp, Thief River Falls, Dist. 219, Sidona Posten, teacher.

Who will be the next to enroll? Let me have a full installment this week.

The result of the state examination held March 21 and is most gratifying. The following pupils obtained certificates in one or more subjects:

Edith Anderson, Heldne Anderson, Ester Sjoberg, Hannah Sjoberg, Fredolf Swanson, Mabel Swanson, geography, Dist. 133, Ella Jackson, teacher.

Esther Anderson, geography, Dist. 149, Gina Finstad, teacher.

Louisa Berg, arithmetic, geography grammar, American history; Carl E. Finstad, Fred A. Johnson, American history; Emma C. Netteland, geography, English grammar, and American history; Oscar F. Wiberg, geography and American history, Dist. 154; Edith H. Wilson, teacher.

Victor Besancon, arithmetic, geography, American history, Dist. 62, Josie Linder, teacher.

Max Calloway, arithmetic, geography, American history; Fritz O. Hanson geography; Myrtle E. Satre, arithmetic, Dist. 73, Iver K. Lind, teacher.

Vivian Copp, American history, Dist 219, Sidona Poston, teacher.

Marie J. Lindberg, arithmetic, geography, Dist. 58, Ruth L. Roy, teacher.

John O. Monger, geography, Dist. 55, Gunder J. Johnson, teacher.

Neva Mae Sumpter, geography, Dist 6, Emma Gustafson, teacher.

I think that we may say that this is a splendid showing for the year. Twenty seven applicants were examined. Of these twenty pupils secure certificates in one to four subjects. Others might have done as well had their attendance and work at school been more regular and thorough.

The successful pupils and teachers are to be commended on the results accomplished. For several of these boys and girls it becomes a question of leaving the home school in order to attend some higher institution of learning. Of these there are several, notably the Thief River high school with its agricultural department and department of domestic science, or home economics. There is also a splendid state institution, the Northwestern College of Agriculture at Crookston. Let me encourage these boys and girls to push ahead and secure the highest training possible for life. Chances are better now for obtaining a complete education than at any time previously. Education on the part of the individual is a live process, and if kept steadily in mind will ultimately result in the working out of plans and means to an end for obtaining this education. So then boys and girls be working and thinking; having your complete education as an object steadily in view you will some day find yourselves at the head of the list of graduates from some one of our leading educational institutions.

As a result of the past examinations and the next examination to be held May 25,—31, there will possibly be several graduation exercises held in June. Teachers will kindly note the time for next examination and report to this office the name, age, and address of any scholars desiring to take the examinations and to make request for some questions for same.

Respectfully Submitted,
E. A. MOSTUE.

Just as Good.

"We are trying to educate our readers to recognize the evils of substitution," said the business manager of one of the popular magazines. "Through our advertising pages, we are trying to get them up to the point where they will insist upon getting what they asked for, and will take nothing else. The merchant who has 'something just as good' is no more to be depended upon than a clerk in a certain country store which a friend visited to buy something.

"My friend had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after traveling several miles the party came to a country village, where my friend thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing. The automobile halted before the general store of the village. My friend alighted and accosted a drowsy clerk. 'I want to get a linen duster,' he said.

"'I am very sorry,' said the clerk, 'but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!'"

CAUSED LISTENERS TO SMILE.

Clergyman's Announcement Tickled the Risibilities.

As may be inferred, each profession has its stock jokes—its stories innumerable—each of which having a flavor of its own. That the point of a joke or jest lies not in the tongue of him who makes it, but in the ear that hears is the testimony of the great dramatist.

The doctor on his rounds and the judge upon the bench have both an audience ready and willing to accept as the highest wit the bon mots of the speakers; and there is no club or gathering of men that does not acclaim one of its members as supreme in this respect, and are ready to yield due recognition of the gift.

It must be admitted that the blunders and jests clerical stand for some reason pre-eminent both in number and in mirth producing qualities. The reason, of course, is not far to seek—the very surroundings, in which they occur—the very upsetting of one's preconceived notions of reverence, all tend to cause a reaction in the ordinary mental equilibrium, and the simplest mistake or accident under such circumstances assumes the proportions of a huge comedy.

Recently a divine, in drawing the attention of his congregation to a special communion service on the following Sunday informed them that "the Lord is with us in the forenoon and the bishop in the evening."

The Malacca Wildcat.

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color, with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about 12 inches at the shoulder and 15 inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.

NOTARY PUBLIC

JOHN T. LATTIMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

ERIE
PENNINGTON COUNTY
MINN.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Peter O. Haggland.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Haggland, decedent.

Letters testamentary this day having been granted to August Swenson.

It is ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof, and that Monday, the 27th day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the probate court room at city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in "St. Hilaire Spectator," as provided by law.

Dated April 22, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
[COURT SEAL] m3-3t Judge of Probate.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. No. 276

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To John H. Johnson.

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 22, 23, and 24 of Block 15, in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, were sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of four dollars and ninety-four cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of five dollars and sixteen cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.
a19-3t

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

"Right-Cut"
The Real Tobacco Chew
—Get a can Today

IF you want a cool, crisp-flavored chew—try "Right-Cut". It's a new blend of ripe, mellow, sappy leaf. Seasoned just right—not over-sweetened.

New cut—short and fine. You get all the flavor without chewing. You don't have to work it into shape. Richer, more satisfying than old-style tobacco. Lasts longer. 5 cents a can. Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 52 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald.

The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. No. 274

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

To John Licka:

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 19 and 20 of Block 28, Townsite of Red Lake Rapids, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A.D. 1904, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1902, for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land were duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels were subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and seventy-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said pieces or parcels of land not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of eight dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served;

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of nine dollars and forty-three cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and, the filing of the proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy. a19-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. No. 273

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Andrew Stenseth.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 21 of Block 15 in the Townsite of Red Lake Rapids in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1907, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of one dollar and twelve cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of November A. D. 1912, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of six dollars and fifty-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served,

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninety-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 9th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota,
By FRANK H. FOX, Deputy.
a19-3t

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Every person needs a business training. It costs no more at this great Business, Banking and Shorthand college, under exact office conditions, than at a small, questionable one. The results are, however, very different. 350 D. B. C. pupils went to excellent positions in banks and offices this year—had calls for over 500. All Fargo banks and 683 others employ D. B. C. pupils as cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers or stenographers. No other school offers such endorsement.

DEVELOPS

Our $60 course prepares for business or for position as clerk or bookkeeper. Our new $95 course in Commerce and Banking (endorsed by Bankers' Association), supplies cashiers and tellers for the Northwestern banks, and bookkeepers and credit men for the larger concerns. The shorthand course (under two expert reporters), trains court reporters and high grade stenographers. The stenographers for the U. S. District Court, N. D. Supreme Court, Third Judicial District and the Cass Co. Court are D. B. C. graduates. Do other schools offer this PROOF of superior training?

BRAINS FOR

The D. B. C. has built a magnificent new building (350,000 cubic feet of space), is seated with roll top desks, has 100 typewriters, adding machines, billers, money changers, etc. Our pupils deal with each other and with elegantly equipped offices, using aluminum money. Our courses are fascinating and practical—pupils like them. The Northwest has "No other school like the D. B. C."

Next term begins soon. For booklet write

F. LELAND WATKINS, Pres.,
Watkins Block - - Fargo, N. D.

CASH

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F.: St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
D. F. POST, Sec. A. J. BED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 179, [illegible] Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
S. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets [illegible] Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
[illegible], President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No. 155, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m	
" 555, Freight,	"	8:40	"

GOING SOUTH

No. 156, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.	
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15	"

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie..........	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjemme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for [illegible], construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Madam, Read McCall's
The Fashion Authority
McCALL'S is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated 100-page monthly magazine that is adding to the happiness and efficiency of 1,100,000 women each month.
[illegible] of fashions, fancywork, [illegible] short stories, and [illegible] saving and money-saving ideas [illegible]. There are more than 50 of [illegible] designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.
McCALL PATTERNS are famous for [illegible] and economy. Only [illegible].
[illegible] McCALL'S will spend [illegible] dollars extra in the coming [illegible] McCALL'S head [illegible] all other women's [illegible]. However, McCALL'S is only 50c a year; positively worth $1.00.
You May Select Any One McCall Pattern Free from your first copy of McCALL'S, if you [illegible].
THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 West 37th St., New York
[illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS

Miss Esther Person went to Thief River Falls Tuesday.

N. A. Nelson is unloading another carload of machinery.

Miss Hannah Erickson was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Sander Engebretson was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

We have the Northwestern Dent seed corn forn for sale. D. LAZAR.

Dr. E. F. Dann is erecting a new barn and house on his farm east of town.

Mrs. Bahan visited with friends in Red Lake Falls Wednesday and Thursday.

Just received by N. A. Nelson, a carload of high grade buggies.
adv

Miss Alma Miller left Monday for Mercer, N. D., where she is visiting an aunt.

O. H. Olson returned Tuesday from an over Sunday visit to Crookston and Grand Forks.

C. C. Elliott, accompanied by A. F. Hall, made an auto trip to Thief River Falls Thursday evening.

Sever Skattum is rejoicing over the safe arrival at his home Sunday, April 27, of a bright baby girl.

Watch for further announcements of "A Girl in a Thousand," to be given May 16, in next week's issue.

Miss Hilda Hauge returned Thursday evening from Bemidji and will remain at home this summer.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar and little boy visited with Mr. and Mrs. Max Ingber at Red Lake Falls last Sunday.

Rev. Theo Gryting returned on Thursday from Roseau, where he attended a Synod church circuit meeting.

I. Dahlin is contemplating making some improvements in his building this spring, among which will be a plate glass front.

Alton Jackson visited at home Monday before going to Havre, Mont., where he will be employed in the Great Northern offices.

Rolland Fairbanks has had his engine thoroughly overhauled and will commence operations on his farm west of town this week.

Miss Edith Dahl returned Monday to Spiritwood, N. D., to resume her duties as teacher in the schools, after a visit at home.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed after 8 p. m.
D. MCALLISTER

The Ladies' Aid society of the Scandinavian Mission church meets Saturday, April 26, at 2 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Salomon Swenson.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

August Swenson had the bad luck to be kicked on the leg by a horse Wednesday. No bones were broken, but he received a pretty bad bruise, and will probably be laid up for a time.

Wilson & Steen have finished the interior of their meat market and it now presents a greatly improved appearance. They have also installed a fine meat cutting machine which is a credit to to the shop.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Gareau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Carl Krueger shipped his effects the first of the week and left on Wednesday for his new location at New Rockford, N. D. Mrs. Krueger will visit with friends at Red Lake Falls and Grand Forks for a short time before going to her new home.

John Hanson is remodeling and repairing the building formerly occupied by D. Collins, where he will open a photograph studio in the near future. Mr. Hanson has had considerable experience in his line of work and will no doubt make a success.

Mr. A. H. Pitkin is remodeling and repairing the Aimer property on Water street which he purchased a short time ago. It is his intention to build an addition to the house and to otherwise improve it so as to make one of the most desirable properties on the street.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

David Lazar has put up a new awning.

Feed corn for sale at the Farmers elevator.

Hans Rod was a county seat visitor on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. J. Dahl was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin went to Crookston last evening.

Mrs. M. Fricker was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday.

Mrs. M. Fricker was in Thief River Falls between trains Thursday.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson.
adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Korstad of Thief River Falls were in town Monday.

Sam Thompson returned Friday from Iowa. where he attended the funeral of a brother.

Miss Marie Hooper officiated in the schoolroom this week in the absence of Miss Hagen.

Miss Emily Cress of Red Lake Falls has been the guest of Miss Hazel Wilson this week.

Everett Smith returned Monday from southern Minnesota and brought his motorcycle along.

Don't fail to see the "Girl in a Thousand," Friday evening, May 16, at 3 p. m., at Imperial hall.

August Svenson and Ole Haglund attended a probate court hearing at the county seat Monday.

The Upstreamers club will give a home talent play, entitled "A Girl in a Thousand" in four acts, May 16, at Imperial Hall.

Miss Sena Hagen has been at her home at Plummer this week ministering at the bedside of a sister who was dying of consumption.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

The members of the Scandinavian Mission church meet for their monthly business session Friday afternoon, May 16, at 2 o'clock.

There will be M. E. services in the Eastside school house tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.
REV. P. M. PALMER.

The local ball team were defeated at Red Lake Falls last Sunday in the first game of the season with the down river boys by a score of 19 to 7.

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet on the 17th of May in the evening at the Oddfellows' building. All are cordially invited to attend.

The La Fayette school at Red Lake Falls, known as the high school, was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The building and contents were insured for about $15,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The entertainment last evening by the Thief River high school seniors was a credit to the actors. All the parts were well personated, and the interest was sustained to the last. On account of the bad weather the attendance was light.

Died

Anna Anderson was born at Haugen, Ettendalen, Valders, Norway, the 10th of August, 1854. She came from Norway to Wisconsin and after a short stay moved to St. Hilaire, this state, where she made her home in River Falls township until she was called away by death Friday evening, April 25. She was married to Ole Pederson at St. Hilaire, June 19, 1886. Four children were born to them, of whom one one is living, Mrs. Ole Odegaard of Hazel.

She was buried from the St. Pauli church of which she has long been a member, on Monday, Rev. Theo. Gryting officiating.

Wanted, Horses and Cattle For Pasturing

Having fenced in with woven wire the se¼ of section 2, ½ mile from Hazel. Horses $1.25 a month or $4.00 a season. Cattle under 6 months old 50 cents a month or $2.00 a season. Over 6 months old $1.00 a month or $3.00 a season.
adA a19-30 JAMES GILBERTSON.

Then She Got Furious.

She—Here we've been married just one month, and now you no longer love me. He—But, my dear— She—Don't try to explain. I'm not blind. You made a mistake. You ought to have married some silly, stupid woman. He—But, dearest, I've done my best.

YOU'LL SOON

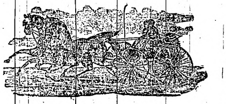
BE CONVINCED

that we can give you a better in high grade ready to wear clothes made by

ADLER

than you'll ever get if some novice slips a tape around your neck and makes you think he's taking your measure for a custon tailored suit.

D. LAZAR



G. I. FELLMAN
Livery, Feed, and Sales Stable

CITY DRAY LINE

I STILL HAVE A LITTLE NUT COAL LEFT, SO ANY OF MY CUSTOMERS THAT NEED A LITTLE MORE COAL SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE AS I CAN SHIP IT TO NEIGHBORING TOWNS

OLE MATHSON
DEALER IN
Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Workingmen's Clothing, Tinware, Crockery, Machine Oils, Feed, and Northrup, King & Co's Grass Seeds

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods
Farmers, we solicit a share of your patronage
Phone No. 5

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

HOMEMADE ICE CREAM.

Freeze It at Least a Day Before It Is to Be Used.

"The best ice cream is stale ice cream," said the ice cream manufacturer. "You never hear of colic from ice cream among children who have never met the homemade article. It is a queer thing that it would ruin a manufacturer to sell fresh goods, whereas if you know it is homemade and just out of the freezer you will praise it to the skies as being the superior of anything manufactured anywhere.

"If you want your homemade cream to be really good and healthy make it at least a day before you use it. Churn it hard, but not too hard, and then pack it away in salted ice until you are ready to serve it. In this way all the little particles of ice which make homemade cream so gritty and really harmful will have disappeared. The cream will sort of absorb the water that forms the ice, so to speak; consequently your cream will be frozen, not frapped. It is a daring manufacturer who risks his trade by shipping cream less than a week old. Sometimes I store my goods in ice as much as two weeks. That isn't a bit too long, either, although it takes a heap of ice."
—New York Press.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

DIGNITY.

THE visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions of circumstances.
—William George Jordan.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	79
" " 2 "	76
" " 3 "	73
Flax No. 1	$1.20
" " 2	1.14
Adjected Flax	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs	37
Oats	26
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	30
" creamery	37
Potatoes	25
Beef live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Bring in Your Ads

NOW IS THE TIME
For you to be replenishing your stock of printed stationery for your own use:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Due Bills,
Cards,
Dodgers,
Auction Bills, etc.
When about to place your order remember
THE SPECTATOR

LOMBARD PIANOS
The Pianos With
The Sweetest Tone

Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone, captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that

LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD !!

Mrs. Helen M. Slaker, 244 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation to you for having sold me such a beautiful instrument. I really think it is the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply grand. I shall be glad to give you any testimonial, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."

Rev. Geo. Doubleday, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galesburg, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi; and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."

J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument (Lombard Piano) fills our most sanguine expectations. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish; but the tone is round, full, rich and sweet. Your firm has proven to be prompt and reliable in its dealings with me."

J. Ernest Paxson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard sent me is a beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."

R. S. Knapp, President Federal Charter Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize after a careful and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."

These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.

Do Not Buy a Piano Until You Have Investigated the Lombard.

We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer. A discount allowed for all cash.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.

See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.

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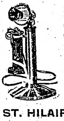
Avoid Trouble
at your home by using a sack of the BEST FLOUR that Human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent



NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

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When you have so far lost control of your nerves that you "fly to pieces" over the least little noise or excitement, it is high time to give your nerves a rest and to build up your blood. The drawn look, the sunken eyes, the deepening lines about the mouth and forehead, the loss in weight, are plain signs that the nerves and body are being poorly nourished.

Don't put off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think.

Go to the nearest drug store today and get a 50 cent box or six boxes for $2.50 or send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Our booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," is free.

Short Hatpin Law.

We have observed a disposition in the newspapers outside of Massachusetts to belittle the law against long hatpins that will become effective early in April. There is one exception, however. The New York Sun, which used to boast that it "shines for all," takes a sane view of the matter. "The protection of life and limb," declares the Sun, "cannot be deemed sumptuary legislation. Is it not reasonable to approve the Massachusetts statute just passed providing that the deadly end of hatpins worn in public shall be sheathed? The rapier is not less beautiful with a foil. The hatpin scabbard can be made esthetic; the fears of man can be allayed, his miserable life spared. Sovereign woman can still slay with her eyes; she needn't put out the other fellow's." No, she need not, and it is within her power to make the penalties of the new law harmless by setting the fashion of wearing a protector. Let her heed the advice of the Sun and make the scabbard of the hatpin esthetic. As already suggested, let the federated clubs address themselves to this troublesome problem and the affair can be settled to everybody's satisfaction within a very short time.—From the Lynn Item.

Neighborly Hint.

"People as keep 'ens," observed the lady at No. 17 Acacia terrace, "should keep 'em at 'ome. One o' these odd days, when your fowls come scrappin' in our garden, you'll be missin' some."

The lady of No. 19 sniffed the air in defiance. "If you was to feed your cat prop'ly, p'raps it wouldn't go huntin' round for bulbs," she observed "Then you wouldn't lay the blame on 'ens what belongs to your neighbors."

A week later the lady of No. 17 again addressed her next-door neighbor.

"Thanks for your 'int about treatin' our cat better," she said.

"Pleased you found it pay," returned No 19.

"We should never a-found out what a wonderful cat it was if it 'adn't been for you," smiled No. 17. "Since you spoke about it I made it up a couple of straw beds in the tool 'ouse and sprinkled a little barley about, and blest if that cat ain't laid two nice eggs every mornin' since."

And next day there was a wire fence round the hen house at No. 19 that an elephant couldn't break through.

Much of World Unexplored.

Despite the discovery of both poles, a large portion of the earth still remains unexplored. Roughly, it is estimated that about 7,000,000 square miles, or approximately one-eighth of the total land surface of the world, is still a mystery to civilization. Included in this area are vast tracts of polar region, portions of Arabia, jungles and mountains in South America, spreading wastes in Australia, regions in the Himalayas, dark haunts in Borneo, and the Congo basin, and stretches of the Sahara.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

About All.

When a young lawyer gets his first case his fiancee recalls all she has read about $50,000 fees. But the first case usually nets about five plunks.

Johnny Jones, Pupil.

"Gee! I wish I had a history that would repeat itself."—Judge.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Backache makes life a burden. Headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary disorders are a constant trial. Take warning! Suspect kidney trouble. Look about for a good kidney remedy.

Learn from one who has found relief from the same suffering.

Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lee had.

A Texas Case

J. H. Lee, [illegible] W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Tex., says: "For four years I endured misery from gravel. Morphine was my only relief. I had terrible pains in my back and it was hard for me to pass the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me quickly, and I have been well ever since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE
HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room.

CHAPTER II.

Rifle Shots Echo in the Woods.

Of conveying even a tithe of the horror I experienced at Cameron's disclosure I am nigh hopeless. The more we discussed the occurrence the less susceptible it seemed of explanation. And what is so terrifying as the inexplicable, or so dreadful as the intangible? Here, apparently, was an enemy of calm and cunning malignity, who chose to manifest his power in a manner almost ludicrously puerile—save as it pointed with significant finger to some dire and inevitable sequel—yet with such crafty secrecy as completely to mystify and dismay.

Cameron showed me the mutilated portrait. He had taken it down almost immediately, and had hidden it away in a closet of the hall behind an array of raincoats. The cutting had been done, evidently, with an exceedingly keen blade, and very dexterously done. But that it should have been accomplished in twelve minutes, while Cameron sat in the room, not fifteen feet distant, was beyond our comprehension. Absorption in his book was the nearest we came to a solution, and that was scarcely tenable. For there was the crowded top of the bookshelves. To cut the canvas, the vandal must either have stood upon that or have reared a ladder. There was not room for the foot of a child on the shelf-top; and as for the ladder, it was unthinkable. How could a ladder have been carried in and out without Cameron being conscious of it? From every possible angle we viewed the incident, making every conceivable concession, and no half-way plausible answer to the riddle presented itself. And though our common-sense told us that the time of miracles was long past, that no Gyges' ring nor Alberich's cloak survived to this day to make invisible their wearers, there persisted, nevertheless, a chill, uncanny sense of the supernatural, quite evident to me in Cameron's hushed voice and furtive manner, and in my own unwonted nervous disquietude.

We sat very late. I wished, if possible, to learn if at any time in my friend's life he had done aught to engender an enmity to which these strange developments could be traced—whether, for instance, in the hot blood of his youth in some far land he had provoked the vengeance of one whose humor it is never to forget. As we talked I came to know Cameron better than I had ever known him before. He bared to me much of his early career; he gave me a clearer view of his temperamental qualities; and yet I could not but feel that he left the vital point untouched, that beneath his seeming frankness there lay hidden, shielded, some one episode, perhaps, which might let the light in upon our darkness. For my question was evaded rather than answered.

Presently, we went back to the letters and dissected them, coldly and critically, sentence by sentence, and while the weird influence which they had exerted upon me at the first reading increased, stimulated possibly by the incident of the portrait, still we reached a certain practical, common-sense view as to their origin; for we came to see in them what we believed to be the hand of a religious fanatic. Certain expressions, we concluded, were quotations. If they were not Biblical, they were certainly of sacred genesis. And the discovery was not reassuring. It lent, indeed, an added prick to the perturbation we already experienced.

Nor did the absence of a specified date for the second promised demonstration of power tend to relieve our uneasiness. In this silence we found the acme of cunning cruelty. Any day, at any hour, some other mystifying, soul-torturing incident was liable to occur.

I tried to argue that the seventh day was implied, inasmuch as the second note was received on the same day of the month as the first, and was a mere continuation of the original threat. But my contention lacked the intrinsic strength which carries conviction, and, as Cameron put it, we could only "watch and wait;" for the communications offered no alternative. They made no demand which being complied with would avert penalty. Only implacable and inevitable retribution, calm, patient, and determined, effused from every line.

But, in spite of Cameron's evident anxiety—and in using that term I am very mildly stating his obvious condition of mind—he sternly refused to consult either the police or the private detectives.

"You may not know," he explained, "that I am largely interested in a certain line of industrial enterprises, the shares of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Should the public become aware that my life is threatened, very serious consequences might ensue in the market. No, Clyde, whatever is done, must be done by ourselves, and by friends whom we can trust absolutely. I can take no risk of this horrid thing getting into the newspapers. Besides," he added, with a kindly, considerative smile, "Evelyn must be kept in ignorance. Not for worlds would I have her troubled by our perplexing enigma."

My suggestion that he should go abroad for a time, or at least spend a few weeks at Newport, was met with similar obstinate refusal.

"I admit that I have been somewhat upset by this extraordinary combination," was the way he expressed it, "but I am not a coward. I am not going to run. Even if I were inclined to do so, what should I gain? If a man be not safe in his own house, where in Heaven's name is he likely to find safety?"

Quite naturally I was led by this expression to inquire whether, perchance, he mistrusted any of the many persons who were employed in the house and about the estate. But, somewhat to my surprise, he was almost gravely offended by the mere suggestion. Nevertheless there were several features of the affair, chief of them the manner in which the letters were received, which caused me to dwell with some mental persistence on this as the most profitable ground for speculation. And when at length, in the morning's small hours, I returned to my home and to my bed, I carried the thought with me.

The sowing of this seed in the subconscious garden of my mind brought forth fruit after its kind. I awoke with a perfectly clear understanding of how that which, the night before, had seemed so impossible of accomplishment was, perhaps, after all, merely a harlequin trick, quite simple when explained.

With the new day, too, and the sunlight, and the cheery brightness of my own rooms, there came a lifting of that oppressive atmosphere of the esoteric which at Cameron's had set my nerves out of plumb and my reason on the bias. Indeed I was fully convinced that we had been foolishly constructing an Alpine chain out of a miserable little row of mole hills, and I determined to lose no time in bringing Cameron, whom I now regarded as most needlessly alarmed, to my own wholesome way of thinking.

Directly after breakfast, therefore, I set forth on foot for my neighbor's, choosing the shore road as the more direct of the two routes.

Personally, my taste in landscape is for distant view in preference to near-at-hand foliage. My own house, which is fashioned in semblance of a Pompeiian villa, its cream-white walls punctuated with shutters of a somewhat vivid pea-green and crowned by gently sloping roofs of the same bright color, gazes out across Stamford Harbor and the blue waters of the Sound, to where on clear days the pencilled outline of Eaton's Neck shows purple in the distance. There are no towering, umbrageous trees to interrupt the outlook; only low, carefully-trimmed shrubs, adorning a series of marble sculpture-dotted terraces, well below the line of vision. But the Cameron place, reflecting the Townsbury penchant for arboriculture, is quite the reverse. The prospect from the windows and verandahs of the fine old mansion is all green vistas and leafy perspectives, with only a glint of sun-sparkled waves, chance-caught between gray boles or when the wind spreads a momentary opening in the foliage.

My way to Cameron's led through a veritable forest of such luxuriant leafage that the path more than half the time was in twilight, while to right and left the shadows deepened into dark in the cloistral recesses of the woodland heart. The silence was profound. No voice of bird nor scurrying foot of squirrel invaded the morning hush of those ramous depths. My own footsteps on the soft turf returned no sound.

A half-mile or more I had walked in this mute greenwood peace, when sharp and clear there echoed through the verdurous aisles the crack of a rifle, and I came to a sudden, involuntary halt.

Then it occurred to me that it was the third day of the open season for rail birds, and that it was the report of a shot-gun I had heard, fired by some sportsman, off on the shore, there, to my right. And so I resumed my tramp, with ears keen for a repetition. Almost immediately I was rewarded, and then I knew that it was no rail bird gunner, for the shot was unmistakably a rifle shot, and it was fired in the depth of the wood, to the left of me.

Three times more I heard it, in fairly rapid succession, and sounding always from about the same direction. I cannot say that it gave me any uneasiness, but it perplexed me in a mild way, arousing a passing curiosity as to its object. And then, I came out upon the well-kept, gravelled drive which circles the close-cropped, velvety Cameron lawn, and catching sight of Cameron himself, in riding breeches and puttees, romping with one of his picturesquely graceful Russian wolf-hounds, promptly forgot all about it.

He came across the sward to meet me, the great, gaunt white hound pressing close to his side, and I thought I saw that he, too, had experienced the inspiriting influence of the morning.

"I have found an answer," I cried, while he was still fifty yards away, "possibly the answer."

He raised his brows in question, and the hound, with open jaws, fondled his wrist.

"I had a horseback ride before breakfast," he told me, as he shook my hand. "Then I spent an hour at the kennels. We've a fine new brood of collie puppies. You must see them."

"I want to," I returned.

"What do you say to tennis?" he suggested, irrelevantly. "Just a set. It's a fine morning for tennis."

"If you can lend me a pair of shoes," I consented, glaring down at my boots.

"A dozen pairs," he smiled. "Come up to my dressing room. Louis will fit you out."

I was scarcely prepared for this change in my friend's mood, and far from happy over it. He was evidently determined to ignore the subject that had so engrossed us the night before, hoping to find surcease of harassing thought in a restless round of activities. The condition was a morbid one which I believed should be discouraged; the more so as I possessed what I fancied was a perfectly practical solution of that which hitherto had seemed to us an inexplicable phenomenon. And I was a little annoyed, too, that my good tidings should be thus disregarded.

When, therefore, we had entered the hall and Cameron was leading towards the broad, ascending staircase, I paused.

"Do you mind giving me just a minute?"

He stopped, turned, and stood in questioning silence.

"A minute in your study," I added, in explanation.

Reluctantly, it seemed to me, he crossed to the study door, and throwing it open, stood aside that I might precede him.

The room appeared far less grim and gloomy than when I had last entered it. Its windows faced the south; and between the olive-green tapestry curtains the sun poured in a flood, lighting up the far corners, glinting on the gilt ornaments of the writing table, and bathing in dazzling splendor the burnished bronzes on the crowded top of the book-shelves.

"I see you are not disposed to resume our discussion of last night," I began, when Cameron, having closed the door behind him, halted just inside, and with hands in pockets, awaited my opening. "But I want to show you that we have been in very much the same position as the wondering children who watch the prestidigitateur. We have imagined something amazingly like a miracle, which, in point of fact, is capable of a very simple, commonplace explanation."

"You mean the cutting out of the head of the portrait?" he asked, with kindling interest.

"I do."

"You have discovered how it was done, before my eyes, so to speak, and yet—?"

"I have discovered how it may have been done," I interrupted.

He moved his head just perceptibly from side to side in skeptical gesture.

"The door of this room is seldom locked?" I queried, ignoring the indicated skepticism.

"Never locked," he answered.

"It would be quite possible for any one, knowing that you were absent, to spend an hour or so here, uninterrupted?"

"Any one?" he questioned.

"Any one who had gained entrance to the house," I amplified.

"Oh, yes, I presume so."

"They would have ample time to clear a space on the book-shelves, climb up, and carefully cut out the head, or any part, or the whole of a portrait, if they were so inclined?"

I paused for his answer, but he only smiled with a sort of incredulous tolerance.

"Would they not?" I insisted. But Cameron was most perverse this morning.

"My dear Clyde," he scoffed, "of what use is all this? The portrait was cut, not while I was absent, but while I was present. I saw it complete at three o'clock; at twelve minutes past three, it was mutilated."

"My contention is," I explained, quite patiently, "that while you saw it complete at three o'clock, the cut had already been made, but the cut portion had not been removed. In other words, the cutting having been deftly done with a thin, sharp knife, it was perfectly feasible to leave the portrait apparently intact, though with the slightest effort the incised portion could subsequently be released—with, say, a piece of cord, glued to the back for that especial purpose."

Now that I had made myself clear, Cameron was quick to acknowledge the possibility of such a method.

"And the cord, you mean, led down behind the book-shelves, and perhaps through a window?" he suggested.

"Precisely. And was pulled by some one on the outside."

"Yes," he said, thoughtfully. "Such an explanation is not unreasonable. The thing, really, must have been done in some such way."

"And don't you see," I hurried on with my advantage, "how utterly cheap this makes the whole affair? There's nothing at all impressive in that performance when you find out how it was done. If the next demonstration is no better than such claptrap, you may rest assured you have a very picayunish sort of mountebank villain to deal with. So, cheer up, my dear man, and I'll show you a few tricks at tennis that may be equally eye-opening."

Unquestionably my friend appeared relieved. But I came to fancy later that the appearance was feigned for my benefit. Certainly he was not convinced, and in that proved himself possessed of an intuition, a world more accurate than my own.

CHAPTER III.

The Target.

The set at tennis having finished with victory perching on my banners, I made excuse to put off the inspection of the collie puppies until another time, resumed my walking boots and, with a parting if futile admonition to Cameron to "think no more about it," started on my homeward way.

My route lay again through the miniature forest, for the day had waxed uncomfortably warm with the approach of noon, and there was scant shade on the high-road between our two houses. In the wood, however, the air was gratefully cool, and I strode on at a good pace, breathing deeply and with enjoyment the bosky odors which greeted me afresh at every step.

The dead silence which I had remarked earlier was broken now by the hoarse tooting of a steamboat whistle, somewhere off shore, and by the shrill voices of birds, apparently in resentful protest at this raucous invasion of their sylvan quiet.

I had succeeded in putting aside, for the moment at least, all thought of Cameron, his anonymous letters, and his mutilated portrait, and was dwelling on my disappointment at not having caught even so much as a glimpse of Evelyn Grayson during my morning visit to Cragholt. It is true that I had gone there with a single purpose in mind—to convey to Cameron what I believed to be an important theory—but underlying this, I realized now, was more than a hope, a confidence even, that I should see Evelyn. I was tempted, indeed, to a regret that I had not waited, visited the kennels, and accepted Cameron's invitation for luncheon, which would doubtless have insured me a few words at least with my Goddess of Youth.

While on the verge of this self-reproach my spirits suddenly lifted, for the steam whistle having died away in the distance and the feathered choristers having relapsed into a pleased chirp that merely accented the stillness, there broke all at once on the mute calm of the woodland the silver sweetness of a girl's singing. Clear and resonant it rang through the forest aisles; a voice I knew beyond mistaking. Evelyn Grayson was coming towards me over the scented turf. Still hidden by a bend in the path, the melody alone measured for me her approach. It was a French chanson she was lilting, a lyric of Baudelaire's, of which we were both fond.

Sweet music sweeps me like the sea
  Toward my pale star,
Whether the clouds be there or all the
    air be free,
  I sail afar.

And then she came around the turn. At first she did not see me, for her eyes were lifted with her voice, and I had time to mark the fascinating grace of her long, free stride, before she became conscious of my presence and checked and shortened it. She wore a frock of white serge, the skirt's edge at her ankles, revealing dainty, snowy buckskin ties and just a peep of white silk hose. And her flower-like face looked out through a frame of Leghorn straw and pink roses, tied snugly beneath her softly rounded chin with the filmiest of long, floating white veils. You can imagine the picture she made, there in this green glade, with her big blue eyes alight with glad surprise, and the warm blood suddenly risen in her cheeks.

"You truant!" I cried, in jocular reprimand. "Are you always going to run away when I visit Cragholt?"

She pouted prettily. I detest a woman who pouts, ordinarily. There is usually such palpable affectation about it. But Evelyn's pouting was winsome as an infant's. Besides it was only momentary. Then her eyes flashed and her foot was planted very hard, for such a tiny thing, on the green grass blades.

"I'm not a truant," she declared, with feigned indignation, "and I never thought of running away. That's just your conceited manly imagination. You fancy that everything I do can have but one cause, and that is yourself. How, pray, was I to know you intended paying us a morning call?"

"Tut, tut," I caught her up. "What a little spitfire we have here! If you hadn't deserted me so shamefully last evening, I shouldn't have minded this morning so much. As it is, it seems aeons since I saw you."

Now she smiled until her dimples nestled. "That is much better," she returned, gayly, "and deserves a reply, just as my action of last evening deserves praise, and not rebuke. I sacrificed myself and my pleasure for one I love."

"Not for me, surely!"

"Did I use the word conceit a moment ago? Are you the only man I love?"

"I hope so," I answered, impudently.

"There is another," she confessed, in mock tragedy. "Behold his face!"

I had not noticed that she held a little roll in her hand, for my eyes had been ever on hers; so, when abruptly, she spread out and held before me the missing head from Cameron's portrait, I was doubly unprepared. I know I was startled. She said afterwards that I went very white. I suppose I did; for with the rush of realization came such a chain of supposition as to drive me momentarily dizzy. For a second or more I stood dumb, while my hand went out in eager reach for the scrap of canvas, which, I had observed, instantaneously, bore four perforations, all of a size—the size of a rifle bullet. With that discovery had recurred the shots I had heard; and following this, came a maze of conjecture, going back to that first letter, then to the painting's mutilation, and on through devious ways to the morning's target practice; and always with one or another of Cameron's trusted servants as the chief actor.

When I recovered my composure I found Evelyn backing wilfully away from my covetous hand.

"It is the picture of the man I love," she was saying, teasingly. "A very, very good man."

"But where did you get it?" I asked seriously. "Do you know where it came from?"

Suddenly she was as grave as I could wish.

"I found it nailed to a tree," she answered. "Wasn't it odd? How do you suppose it came there? It looks like the portrait that hung in Uncle Robert's study. Do you suppose he grew to dislike it, and cut it up and threw it away?"

Now I found myself in some little embarrassment. If I was to obey Cameron's injunction I could not tell Evelyn the truth. Yet I was in no position to make light of her find. On the other hand I must learn from her just where she had come upon it, and so trace, if possible, the person who had fired the shots which riddled it.

"My dear girl," I said, adopting a tone of cajolery, "we have here, I think, a matter in which we both can be of service—very valuable service, indeed, to that beloved uncle and guardian of yours. But, you must trust me, absolutely, and, for the present at least, you must give to him no hint of what we have in hand. Do you understand?"

She laughed in that merry rippling fashion which I had found not the least of her charms.

"Do I understand?" she repeated, laying a hand on my arm in emphasis of her amused tolerance. "Do I understand? Of course I don't, and I shan't, until you have answered at least a half-dozen whys and whats."

"But you must trust me," I insisted, "and as primary evidence of that trust you will proceed at once to hand over to me, for examination, that somewhat damaged piece of portraiture which you are holding behind you."

Very wide her eyes opened in an innocent, almost infantile stare, as she asked:

"Do you really mean it, Philip?"

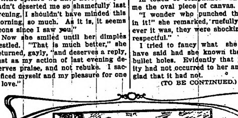
"Really," I answered, gravely. "I'd like to tell you all about it, right here and now, but that might spoil everything, so you must show what a strong womanly woman you are, by keeping silence and waiting."

In token of compliance she gave me the oval piece of canvas.

"I wonder who punched the holes in it!" she remarked, ruefully. "Whoever it was, they were shockingly disrespectful."

I tried to fancy what she would have said had she known they were bullet holes. Evidently that possibility had not occurred to her and I was glad that it had not.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



From an Australian Diary

Voracious Ants of All Kinds—One Species that Evinces Fondness for Sheet Lead.

About noon it got too hot for anything and I took a well earned swim in a secluded creek, amid shoals of fish, large and small, who apparently resented my intrusion, from the way they came and stared at me.

I found on emerging from the water that a host of blue brown ants had taken possession of my clothes, and when they were shaken out they revenged themselves by biting my bare feet in a way which was exceedingly painful.

There are thousands of ants everywhere, says a writer in the Gentlewoman. Some of the anthills are three feet high and six feet across—but except for a sharp nip at the time, the ordinary ant's bite is not noticeable. But if a soldier ant or a bull ant or a green head (an ant about one and a half inches long, with a green head) bites you, it is not to be forgotten, because they take quite a big piece out.

Then there are the white ants (not really ants, but termites), which cheerfully eat the inside out of the beams of the wooden houses, and recently have been eating the sheet lead on the top of the Sydney museum. The city fathers thought this was going a little far, so now the ants are preserved inside the museum with samples of the half consumed lead as warning to all who allow their appetites to run away with them.

Imprisoned Tailor Strikes.

The latest Australian strike is one of the Gilbertian order. A prisoner in Fermantle prison, a tailor by trade, refused to work on the ground that it would be contrary to his principles as a trade unionist. He sent a letter to the Tailors' union officially notifying it of his action, but that body expressed neither sympathy nor disapproval, preferring silence.

Shield for Searchlights.

Searchlights used to guide vessels through the Suez canal at night are prevented from blinding the pilots of approaching craft by cutting off some of the rays so as to project a dark angle.

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Nervousness Caused by Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

"Doctor's Daughter Took It."

St. Cloud, Minn.—"I was so run down by overwork and worry that I could not stand it to have my children talk aloud or walk heavy on the floor. One of my friends said, 'Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I know a doctor's daughter here in town who takes it and she would not take it if it were not good.'

"I sent for the Compound at once and kept on taking it until I was all right."—Mrs BERTHA M. QUICKSTADT, 727 5th Avenue, S., St. Cloud, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be relied upon as the most efficient remedy for female ills. Why don't you try it?

She Was Tired.

The nervous old lady approached the porter in the sleeping car anxiously.

"Oh, porter, porter, where do I sleep?"

"What is de numbah ob youah berth, ma'am?" he asked.

She lookd at him questioningly for a moment, then said:

"I don't see what that has to do with it, but if you must know, it is third; there were a brother and a sister born before me."

Carried Passengers High in Air.

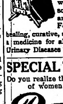
Pierre Gougenheim, a young French aviator, recently carried four passengers half a mile into the air, with the wind blowing thirty-five miles an hour. He used a mammoth biplane with a spread of wings of fifty-six feet.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When a pessimist lives well in the present he howls about the future.

Helping a Woman

Generally means helping an entire family. Her back aches so she can hardly drag around. Her nerves are on edge and she is nearly wild. Headache and Sleeplessness unfit her for the care of her family. Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago rack her body. But, let her take



Foley Kidney Pills

and all these ailments will disappear. She will soon recover her strength and healthy activity for Foley Kidney Pills are healing, curative, strengthening and tonic, a medicine for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases that always cures.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Trade Mark.

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE,

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

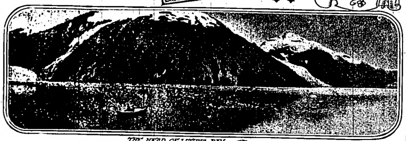
If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book, THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

IS NO LAND FOR WEAKLINGS

IN CAMP

FAR up on the northwest coast of America, in the Land of the Midnight Sun, is a country which still defies the hardiest traveler; a land where huge mountains rise sheer out from the water's edge on an ice-bound, storm-swept coast; the home of vast glaciers, unknown lakes and rivers, silent valleys and unpeopled wastes. Ponder a moment on these lines from the able pen of one who has lived the life and tramped the trails across the great unknown:


THE HEAD OF LITUYA BAY

No! There's the land. (Have you seen it?)
It's the cussedest land that I know,
From the big, dizzy mountains that screen it,
To the deep, deathlike valleys below.
Some say God was tired when He made it,
Some say it's a fine land to shun;
Maybe, but there's some as would trade it
For no land on earth—and I'm one.

So, indeed, does the wanderer feel, once he has fought Nature in her sternest moods, or reveled in the short but glorious summers of Alaska. The rapid changes of climatic conditions in the arctic are constant sources of wonderment to the man who has never previously experienced them. Today he may roam over countless miles of desolate, barren wastes, where snow and frost still hold the earth beneath their iron grip. If perchance he passes there again within a few weeks' time, when once the sun's warm rays have played their part, the face of Nature seems to have entirely changed. Here, in this valley, where a short time since nothing but snow lay deep, far as the eye could reach, what sight is it that meets the gaze? Luxuriant grasses waving in the wind and countless flowers all bursting into bloom. The tender green of spring shows forth on every bush, while birds, and even butterflies, besport themselves where formerly no living thing was seen. Down through the smiling valley runs a babbling stream, and in its crystal waters numerous trout are busy feeding. What marvel, too, has brought to life myriads of mosquitoes and other insect life from beneath those great stretches of snow and ice which lay for months upon the ground? No man can tell nor any pen describe these manifold mysteries of the frozen north. Here, in these brief, sweet summer months, the nomad may linger, gazing by day or night on a never-setting sun, breathing an air the purest and most invigorating that ever was wafted on the breeze, coming from snow-tipped peaks and down their slopes which are densely clad with hardy mountain pines. But let the wanderer in quest of sunshine beware lest he overstaps his welcome, since once that great magician, King Frost, asserts his sway, this is no land for the weaklings:

Send me the best of your breeding, lend
me your chosen ones,
Them will I take to my bosom, them will
I call my sons.

For this is the stern law of Alaska, and woe betide him who scoffs at it. Even among the chosen ones and hardy pioneers of today terrible indeed are signs written on many of their bodies. Scarred and rugged veterans show, with a smiling face, places where once fingers or toes adorned their hands or feet, but which have now gone forever, a token of man's struggle against Nature's cruelty. Let those who sit in a comfortable chair by the fireside at home, in 20 degrees of frost, think what life is like in a tent with the thermometer ready 50 degrees or 60 degree below zero. Only those who have been and felt it can realize what this means.

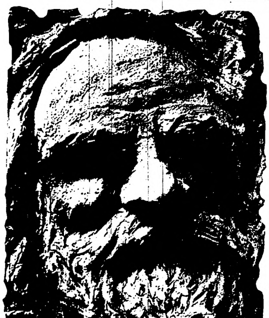
Probably no country on earth has lured so many people to ruin and destruction, in proportion to the numbers visiting it, as Alaska has done in many of the great gold rushes which have taken place in recent years. The writer, during three seasons spent in that country, and in trips extending from its southernmost portions to the arctic shores, has personally been an eye-witness of many pitiful scenes there. The time has already arrived when fast steamers make pleasure trips during summer, and convey tourists in comfort along the southern coasts of Alaska, through some of the finest fjords and scenery on earth. But probably none of these luxurious travelers has any idea of the privations suffered by many of the old-time pioneers who followed this route on their way to the new Eldorado. Nor can they hope to realize what a winter is like within the arctic circle. Mr. R. W. Service has more accurately described this than any other writer in the following splendid lines:

The winter! the brightness that blinds
you,
The white land locked tight as a drum,
The cold fear that follows and finds you,
The silence that bludgeons you dumb,
The snows that are older than history,
The woods where the weird shadows
slant,
The stillness, the moonlight, the mystery,
I've bade 'em good-bye—but I can't.

No more awe-inspiring scene can be witnessed than that of the ice breaking up on some big river, such as the Yukon, or many others in Alaska, when the pent-up waters burst their way in spring through many miles of icy fetters, with an accompaniment of appalling noises which bewilder the on looker. Or again, let the traveler gaze a while at some spot where one of the huge glaciers ends abruptly in the sea, towering aloft above the waters. Here vast masses of ice constantly fall off, drift aimlessly about, and form a continual source of menace to unwary mariners.

GREAT MEN IN COMMON CLAY

Models by C. A. BEATY **Words by GENE MORGAN**


JIM HILL.

They laud the mountains of the west, those peaks with which the landscape's blessed, but e'en Pike's summit seems quite nil when measured with the great Jim Hill. His top is snow-capped, somewhat bare, but mines of value nestle there, not coal or ore of any kind, but lodes of vast financial mind. He put the tracks in "trackless plains" until scarce any trace remains of all those wild and wooly scenes except on moving picture screens. Long freight trains labor up the heights which once beheld cruel Indian fights and in the valleys farmers toil, inducing the reluctant soil to give forth wheat in wealth untold where once the bison's snort was bold. The "prairie schooner" now gives place to motor cars of dizzy pace and where smoke signals once did curl, we hear the telephone's sweet purl. The city where they make the flour is where James J. upholds his tower and warns the eager countryside to store what nature doth provide. All titles haughty doth he scorn, he doesn't heed to blow his horn. This fact is good enough for him: Throughout the state they worship "Yim."

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Hamlet in Japan.

We can never hope to see in London Shakespearian productions on the same lines as those which find favor in Japan. Not long ago the Kobe Herald described a performance in that town of "Hamlet," with the scene laid in modern Japan. "The Prince of Denmark appears first in a silk hat and a swallow-tail coat; then on a bicycle, clad in a bright blue cycling suit and striped stockings; and then in evening dress again, with a flower in his buttonhole. This up-to-date collegian has little more resemblance to the Hamlet whom Shakespeare conceived than a Jew of the modern type would bear to the Shylock of ancient Venice." Ophelia, for the purposes of the play, was transformed into a fellow student of Hamlet at the University of Tokyo.—London Chronicle.

In Defense of Mother Tongue.

Italy, as well as France, now has the football craze, and the fact has caused Sig. Luciano Zuccoli to raise a cry of alarm on behalf of his mother tongue. He complains that the most musical of all languages is being debased by the introduction of harsh sounding sporting terms imported from England, although for many of these, such as "match," "rush" and "trial," there are satisfactory homemade equivalents. One of the largest athletic bodies in Italy has an entirely English name, "The Milan Football and Cricket club." Yet football, Sig. Zucoli points out, is a direct descendant of the old Roman game, "harpastum."

Seeking Long Buried Gold.

A Wisconsin college professor has formed a company to dig for £2,000,000, believed to have been buried more than 200 years ago on Oak island, a short distance from the port of Chester, Nova Scotia, says the Minneapolis Journal. Capt. John Welling, for fifteen years first officer on a government steam dredge has charge of the work. An unsuccessful attempt was made by three men to recover this treasure in 1795. They abandoned the work after reaching a depth of thirty feet. Early in the nineteenth century another attempt was made to reach the treasure, but after digging ninety-five feet and unearthing a large stone on which was carved, "Ten feet below are £2,000,000 buried," the pit filled with water and the work was abandoned.

Strange Artificial Eye.

In order to increase the resolving power of the microscope, a European doctor employs for illuminating the object to be examined the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, which, though highly effective in photography, are totally invisible to the human eye. For focusing and adjusting the image a kind of artificial eye is employed, which consists of an eye lens of crystal glass and a retina of fluorescent glass. The image formed on this retina by the ultra-violet rays can be examined visually through an ordinary lens. The fluorescent light, however, is injurious to the eye, and this method of examination is sparingly used.

ODD SEA MAMMALS

U. S. Expedition Finds Last Rookery of Elephant Seals.

Huge Animals, Thought to Be Extinct, Are Found on Isolated Island of Guadalupe by Party Headed by Dr. C. H. Townsend.

New York.—Naturalists all over the world are greatly interested just now in a beach some 400 yards long by 30 in width on the isolated island of Gaudalupe. Here on this remote and uninhabited island, lying in the Pacific ocean, 140 miles off the northern part of the peninsula of Lower California, has been discovered the only rookery left and the last standhold on the western continent of the northern elephant seal. This is the largest of all seals, long since thought to have disappeared, and likewise one of the most remarkable marine mammals existing today.

Aside from its great size, 16 feet and more, the chief feature of interest of these animals is centered in the strange appearance of the head, caused by elephant-like trunk or snout, measuring in the adult males nearly a foot or more in length. The rediscovery of this, the only herd of northern elephant seals living today, was made by Dr. Charles H. Townsend, who commanded an expedition on the United States Fisheries Steamship Albatross to Lower California to study the fishery resources and to obtain specimens of this region.

Being valuable for its oil, the elephant seal was killed in large numbers for commercial purposes until it was thought to be practically extinct. The oil is worth about 50 cents a gallon. A 16-foot elephant seal is said to yield from 200 to 250 gallons of oil. The colony of seals found by Dr. Townsend was scattered in family groups along the beach, and watched the landing party in their boats with apparent indifference. The herd consisted chiefly of large males, females, yearling and new-born pups. A number of adult females were surrounded by newly-born young, and the indications were that the breeding season was just commencing at this time of year, which was March, and therefore it was thought that other adult females would arrive later.

The seals had little fear of man, which afforded unusual opportunities for securing close-range photographs showing them in their various attitudes. Unless actually teased by the members of the party the old animals did not attempt to leave the beach, and many of them did not raise their heads from the sand until closely approached, although wide awake. When driven from a comfortable resting place they would soon settle down, and, after throwing sand on their backs with their front flippers, become quiet again. Both young and old have the habit of covering themselves with sand when settling down to rest. The females, although but little molested, appeared to be even more passive than the males. Some of the large males after being driven into the sea soon returned.

Great Seal of Guadalupe.

The most striking and remarkable feature of this animal, and from which it takes its name, is a curious elongated trunk or snout which attains a length equal to the remainder of the head. This thick and heavy appendage has a length of ten inches or more forward from the canine teeth and is fibrous and fleshy throughout. When fully expanded it exhibits three bulging transverse folds on top separated by deep grooves. The trunk is not capable of inflation, but is retracted into heavy folds on top of the head by muscular action. This snout is somewhat protrusible, but when not elongated hangs in a pendulous fashion over the mouth; when sleeping it rests upon the sands, a shapeless mass.

Judge's Pullet Is Some Layer.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Judge Robert F. White owns a buff pullet of remarkable egg-laying ability. A few days ago D. C. Paulding, a fancier, made the statement that he owned a hen that had laid 235 eggs in the year ending January 31. Judge White came back at his neighbor with the statement that his pullet had laid 287 eggs in the year from Feb. 7, 1912. Judge White says the hen is the only one he has.

Home-Made Remedy Kills Patient

Norristown, Pa.—Constantine Todd, twenty-five years old, after suffering from a cold for several days, purchased a pint of whisky, several lemons and onions, and made a cold remedy. He drank nearly all the concoction and went to bed. Todd's mother discovered his dead body the next morning. The coroner decided that heart failure was caused by the excessive use of whisky.

Opposes Spanking in School.

Boston.—Miss Francis G. Curtis, a society member, just elected a member of the Boston school committee, is opposed to spanking in the schools. "I do not believe any one except the parents ought to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment on children, and even then the question is opened to serious doubt," declared Miss Curtis.

"THE GRANARY OF NORTH AMERICA."

GOVERNOR SULZER SAYS THAT OF WESTERN CANADA.

The close ties of friendship existing between the United States and Canada were dwelt upon in addresses by Premier Robert L. Borden, of Canada, and Governor Sulzer, at the annual dinner of the University Club of Albany.

"Canada and the United States," said Premier Borden, "have a common heritage in the language, the literature, the laws, the institutions and the traditions which have come down to them from the men of bygone days.

"Perhaps no more instructive object lesson ever has been given to the world than the four thousand miles of undefended boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations. Time will shortly place upon the brow of each nation the laurel of one hundred years of peace. It matters not so much as to the form of the outward celebration, but let us hope that its full significance may sink deep into the hearts of both nations, and that, whether north or south of the boundary, we may stand with bowed and reverent heads, offering grateful thanks for the Divine blessing of peace, and earnest prayers that in the century to come, mutual confidence, good-will and respect may truly animate the ideals and aspirations of both nations."

Referring to the natural resources possessed by the United States and Canada, particularly along the St. Lawrence River, the premier urged that they be "preserved and developed for the people."

Governor Sulzer predicted that the "Great Canadian Northwest is designed to become, before long, the granary of North America."

"Many of our best citizens, I regret to say," said the governor, "are leaving the States of the west and going into the Canadian northwest, because of the fertility of its soil, the liberality of the Canadian government and the ability of those people to better their conditions here.

"We should extend to them a helping hand in their onward march of progress. Instead of closing our doors by tariff barriers against these countries and their products, in my opinion, we should open them wider and do everything in our power to facilitate closer commercial relations. We want their products and they want our products, and all restrictions to prevent a fairer and freer exchange of goods, wares and merchandise should, in so far as possible, be eliminated."—Advertisement.

Old Doctor Explains.

"Why did you decide not to locate in that suburb?"

"Everybody said it was healthy."

"My boy, you don't understand the first principles of the practice of medicine. Now I have a large and fashionable following, but it includes very few people who are really sick."

Fortunately, one's ambitions are not limited to the attainable.

Corn Planting is here—Distemper among the horses may be near also—mares are foaling—Distemper may take some of them—corn planting may be late if your horses have Distemper.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

is your true safeguard—a cure as well as preventive—50c and $1.00 bottle—$5.00 and $10.00 dozen, delivered. Large is more than twice the smaller size. Don't put it off. Get it. Druggists—or send to manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

The Oil Stove With a Dandy Cabinet Top!

Note this picture! Was ever gas stove or coal range more complete?—or better designed to make cooking pleasurable and easy?

Note the NEW PERFECTION'S Cabinet Top which gives it both the appearance and the usefulness of a coal range. Note the drop shelves, the towel racks, the special oven.

And then consider that in the NEW PERFECTION we have a cook-stove that does away with the coal range's feverish heat, its dirt, its ashes, its draughts, its uncertainties, its labor in carrying fuel and its delay in starting fires.

Consider, too, that it is cheaper to operate than either gas or gasoline stove. And much cleaner and safer, in the bargain.

It's Safe, Saving, Sane and Satisfying

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

No Odor, Smoke, Ashes or Delays

Do you wonder that over a half million NEW PERFECTIONS are now in use?

Ask your nearby dealer to demonstrate this stove to you. Have him show you its splendid equipment; the odorless broiler, the special toaster, etc.

Have him explain how the NEW PERFECTION'S *Wick Blue* Flame produces the maximum intensity of heat—how the construction of the burner serves to concentrate that heat and to prevent the over-heating of the kitchen.

See our exclusive Oil Reservoir with Indicator and observe how the NEW PERFECTION'S Oil supply can be replenished without extinguishing its fire.

See for yourself and then judge if you have seen its equal.

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(142) (AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

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SHOES
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BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

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WOMEN'S COUNTESS
WOMEN'S PARIS
WOMEN'S CRITERION

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

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CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

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Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf says that failures lead to success. Well, there is some consolation in knowing one is on the right road.—Washington Post.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 18–1913.

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in every walk of life you'll find good old honest "Bull" Durham Tobacco in the homely 5-cent muslin sack. Men of action, men with red blood in their veins, who do the world's work, and do it well, learn to appreciate things at their *real worth*. They are not fooled by frills—they demand *honest value.*

These are the millions of men all over the earth who smoke "Bull" Durham, because this *pure*, good, honest tobacco—rich, mellow and fragrant, as nature made it—unspoiled by "processes" and doctoring—affords them a *real* and *lifelong enjoyment*, a *complete* and *lasting satisfaction* that no other tobacco in the world *can* give!

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack)

The millions of "Bull" Durham smokers are *proud* of that homely muslin sack, because they know that the quality is *all in the tobacco*—where it belongs! They know that when tobacco is packed in costly, painted tins or sold with "premiums," the smoker has to *pay for them*—and he cannot *smoke* the tins or the "premiums."

A book of "papers" free with each 5-cent muslin sack.

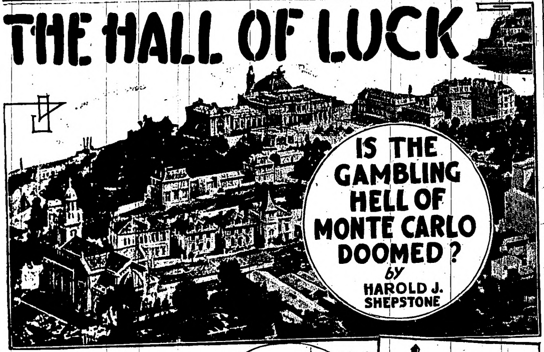
"Bull" Durham has been the standard smoking tobacco of the world for *three generations!* Get a 5-cent muslin sack at the nearest dealer's today—load up your pipe or roll a cigarette—and you'll discover the reason that over 352,000,000 of these 5-cent muslin sacks were sold last year alone! Sold wherever good tobacco is sold—and you always get it fresh.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

THE HALL OF LUCK

IS THE GAMBLING HELL OF MONTE CARLO DOOMED?

by HAROLD J. SHEPSTONE

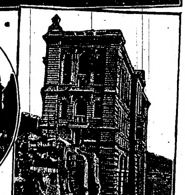


IMAGINE a picturesque stretch of coastline against which roll the blue waters of the Mediterranean, relieved here and there by graceful, pine-clad promontories, the whole dotted with charming, up-to-date resorts and picturesque hamlets, while in the background tower snow-clad mountains, and you have a faint idea of the attractions and wonders of the French Riviera.

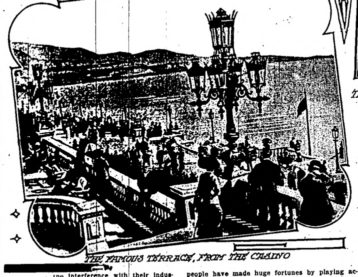
Almost in the center of this land of sunshine and delight there juts out into the sea a pine-clad promontory known as Monaco, where stands Monte Carlo and its world-renowned Casino. This little principality is a country in itself—the smallest in the world. Its total territory only amounts to some eight square miles of land, and it is governed by a ruling prince. Its history is remarkable, and is full of romance, as well as of tragedy and pathos.

A little over thirty years ago the place was a bare rocky desert. The peasants eked out a scanty livelihood by cultivating their vineyards and olive-woods, their poverty being considerably [illegible] the interference with their industries which state monopolies entailed.

A DETAILED VIEW OF THE MONTE CARLO CASINO



THE OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM



THE FAMOUS TERRACE, FROM THE CASINO

The rock on which the Casino is built was formerly called by the Monagasques, or natives, the "Plain of the Robbers," and here the system of plunder is still carried on, though in a manner more consistent with modern ideas.

When first built the Casino contained none of the art treasures, the mirrors, and the gilding that ornament the building of today, and consisted solely of the atrium, a gambling room, and a reading room. In order to people this arid desert, those employed to exploit the Casino actually offered free land to anyone who would build villas or hotels thereon, but the offer was refused; and the land once to be had for nothing is today of priceless value. The gambling and concert rooms of the Casino are marvels of profuse decoration, and the concert room is remarkable for its painted ceiling, which is the work of four celebrated painters.

Access is easily obtained to the gambling saloons. All you have to do is to present your visiting card at one counter, when the clerk hands you the necessary permit which passes you through. The same formality has to be gone through with every time you enter. There are now twelve roulette tables in full swing, and any time of the day almost anywhere from a score to fifty people may be seen at each. The only other game played at Monte Carlo is trent-et-quarante, a card game.

Everyone has heard of the game of roulette, which consists of the spinning of a wheel in a tray and the sending of a white marble ball in the opposite direction. The tray is numbered 1 to 36 and 0, and the winning number is that in which the ball finally rests. If you back the winning number you receive thirty-five times your stake. Or you can back two numbers, and if one turns up you receive seventeen times your stake, and so on. The smallest coin you can put down is five francs, the limit being $1,200.

Obviously, the chances are thirty-six to one against any single number turning up. So none but the reckless gambler takes one number at a time. He backs twelve, or takes evens—namely, places his money on red or black, or on the numbers below 18 or above 18. He endeavors to work by a "system."

Nevertheless, it is common knowledge that people have made huge fortunes by playing according to system. There is the case of "Monte Carlo" Wells, who won $300,000. Also it was but three years ago that Mr. Huntley Walker left the Casino $90,000 richer after playing according to a system which he declares took him fifteen years to perfect.

Five seasons ago an immensely wealthy American, Colonel Powell, the owner of mines in Mexico, won $350,000. A Russian count once carried away $70,000 as the result of a night's play.

But in spite of all these huge sums which have been won, the bank holds its own against all systems, plungers, and persevering gamblers; and, as a witty proverb invented in the days of M. Blanc, the founder of the Casino, truly says: "The black often loses, the red often loses, but white (Blanc) always wins." And his winnings range from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 every year.

More people go to Monte Carlo now than ever there did before. There is more play, and consequently more money is lost. The difference is that roulette is now being played by the public generally and not by a few special gamblers; and it follows that there is more silver seen on the tables than formerly, when it was all gold and notes.

Monte Carlo itself may be described as a delightful little resort of hotels, fashionable villas, and jewelers' shops, in the midst of flower gardens. From more than one of the more fashionable hotels the visitor can now walk from his bedroom straight into the Casino—a boon for ladies in evening dress. The gardens attached to the Casino itself are unquestionably one of the finest sights of the Riviera. They are always a blaze of color. Then there are the old castle, the present residence of the ruling prince, and the magnificent cathedral. The latter was built, it is said, with money obtained from gamblers, and its staff of priests are all paid from the profits made at the Casino. The Casino, too, pays all the taxes; in fact, it virtually runs the place.

It will probably come as a surprise to many to learn that the inhabitants of this interesting little municipality do not look with favor upon the Casino and its ways. Indeed, if the people had their way, they would close the Casino tomorrow. In this desire they are backed by the support of the anti-gambling societies in Europe, and also by public opinion generally.

To understand the exact position of affairs we have to remember that the natives of this little kingdom, the Monagasques, are really Italians. They demand a constitutional government, and the dismissal of all French dignitaries and officials, and the closing of the Casino. They point out that all the official posts should not be given to the French, and that the Casino is only a gambling hell that benefits the crown and the French syndicate who run it, and no one else.

The prince is certainly in a predicament. On the one hand, he wishes to satisfy the Casino authorities, and on the other to make terms with his subjects. The Casino syndicate point out to him that they possess his charter granting them permission to run the Casino, which does not expire till the year 1948; and, furthermore, that they pay him the princely income of $250,000 a year, making nearly $1,000,000 a year with the bonuses he is entitled to. True, the prince himself never gambles, and devotes a large share of his income to science.

But his subjects say that the money is gained by gambling, and demand reform.

If the Monagasques have their way, they will speedily put an end to the agreement existing between the Casino authorities and the prince, on the ground that the contract is invalidated by its immorality, according to the jurisprudence of every civilized country, and also because they argue that no sovereign, be he absolute monarch or constitutional ruler, has the right to turn over the control of his dominions to a public gambling syndicate concern against the wishes of his people, or to sacrifice the good name of the latter, and to cover it with world-wide infamy, for the sake of his own selfish personal gain.

The leaders of the revolutionary movement in Monaco are convinced that if once they get rid of the public gaming tables, and of the French element more or less connected with it, which now fattens on the land, Monte Carlo, and, in fact, the entire principality, will become as reputable a winter resort as Cannes, Mentone and other places along the Riviera, and that they will attract visitors who will stay and spend their money in the district, instead of the world's gamblers, who, if they win, carry off their money to squander elsewhere, or, if they loose, benefit no one but the Casino syndicate.

As matters now stand, the prince is pledged to grant his people a constitutional government. This has been virtually forced upon him. The people went up to the palace and demanded it, and the three or four score of police in the employ of the syndicate were powerless to stop them. But because the prince has promised reform he has lost favor with the Casino authorities, who are extremely annoyed that he should promise reforms without consulting them and seeing their rights are safeguarded.

The question many people would naturally ask here is: If the Casino at Monte Carlo were closed, how would it affect the Riviera resorts generally? Would they maintain their popularity and draw those fashionable winter crowds? So far as climate, beautiful scenery, and natural attractions are concerned, they have little to fear. Nice, Mentone, and Canens have more than trebled themselves in size during the last five years or so.

KITTY'S CANDIDATE

Politics, Sentiment and Love in a Mix-Up, and the Latter Won Out.

By JOHN PHILIP ORTH.

People said that Carl Agnew was a smart young lawyer.

People said that he was a rising politician.

People said that he ought to be a candidate for the legislature on the reform ticket.

People said that he was in love with Kitty St. Clair.

People said that if he married her her father, who was a political boss and run things for years with a high hand, would dominate him.

Mr. Carl Agnew and Miss Kitty St. Clair were not engaged. That had not come yet, but it seemed to be on the way. Viewed from a social standpoint, it would be a good match. Miss Kitty was twenty years old, and had never taken the slightest interest in politics.

Why should she? She heard talk of grafters and talk of reformers, but talk of hats and dresses interested her far more. It was not until she learned that young Mr. Agnew was to be put forward as a candidate that she began to pay attention.

There was a spasm of reform just then. Reforms come at intervals, the same as mumps and measles. Boss St. Clair's candidates were to be voted out and the peoples' candidates voted in. Then honesty and integrity would reign in the land once more and the lion lie down with the lamb.

Young Mr. Agnew hadn't stolen the roof off the court house nor the asphalt from the streets, and a portion of the population were so tickled over it that he was made a legislative candidate. If elected he would do this and that and the other, and when his campaign opened children were crying for him. It was predicted that Boss St. Clair would put up his strongest man against him and resort to every subterfuge to down him, but to the amazement of hundreds the boss put up his weakest man, and then didn't even shout for him. There comes a time when the astute politician bends to the wave of reform and lets go for the moment to get a better hold.

Miss Kitty St. Clair heard lots of political talk, and she listened and tried to grasp it. Her father knew that Mr. Agnew was a caller at the house, if not a suitor for her hand, but he had never said a word regarding it. The girl expected something would be said after the nomination of the reform candidate, but it didn't come. It was only after the campaign was under way that people began to point out the inconsistency of the situation.

Here was a young man who was reputed as an admirer, at least, of the daughter of the boss of the opposition party. Wasn't that mixing politics and sentiment—perhaps politics and love? Wouldn't the girl's father have an influence over him? Boss St. Clair was not a man to spare a candidate on the opposition ticket. He had once brought about the defeat of his brother. Miss Kitty heard so much guessing and wondering that she went to her father and said:

"You are puzzling lots of people by your attitude towards Mr. Agnew."

"Isn't that in the game?" he replied.

"They say you could beat him if you wanted to."

"Shouldn't wonder if I could."

"But that you don't seem to want to."

"I haven't made up my mind that I want to. I was waiting to have a talk with you about it."

"With me? Why, what can I say?"

"I've heard it hinted that you and the young man were engaged."

"It's not so," answered the girl with a blush.

"But may be expected any day, eh?"

"It may never be expected. Why do you talk in this silly way?"

"Look here, daughter, Mr. Agnew is in love with you. As soon as the campaign is over he will ask for your hand. He will get it. Your reformer will become my son-in-law."

"Well?" was asked without looking at him.

"Let the reformers go ahead and elect him, and Boss St. Clair will control him. See?"

"You mean because he's your son-in-law you can mould him?"

"Believe me!"

"And folks say you are a grafter."

"They always say that about a boss."

"And you'll make a grafter of Mr. Agnew?"

"I'll put him on the right road to political power."

"Father, listen to me," said the girl with her head held high. "You can make no cat's paw of me. If Mr. Agnew asks for my hand I'll refuse him point blank!"

"Nonsense!"

"I'm sorry to see him enter politics, but the people demand it because they believe him honest. If he is corrupted, it won't be by you through me."

"No lawyer is honest—no politician is honest," muttered the father. "This young feller wants to get ahead. He'l do as the rest of us do. There is no such thing as reform in politics. It's simply getting one grafter out to put another in."

"But Mr. Agnew is pledging himself to the people in his speeches."

"We all do that. It's part of the game."

The girl walked up and down the room in a perturbed way, and the father chuckled to see it. She finally faced him again and said:

"Father, I would just as soon tell you that I like and admire Mr. Agnew. I believe him a man of integrity. I believe that he honestly believes that politics can be purified, and that he is going to do his full share towards it. It would hurt me to find out otherwise. He may not ask me to be his wife, but I should like to go on respecting him."

"I said I could control him if he was my son-in-law," observed the father after a minute. "You say you won't marry him under those conditions. Very well—I'll control him another way. You have got a pipe-dream that he is standing on the pedestal of political integrity. I'll shatter it for you this evening."

"But how?"

"I'll send for him to come here. You can take your place behind that screen and hear every word we say. If you are going to become a suffragette and take a hand in politics you can't learn the principles of the game too soon. You'll see me twist your model young man around my finger."

"I don't believe it!"

"Dare you be present?"

"I don't want to play the skulk."

"You mean you don't want to know the truth."

"If you put it that way I will be here."

Mr. Agnew was greatly surprised to receive a message from his political enemy, but after taking council with his friends he kept the appointment. Boss St. Clair had a bluff, fatherly way with him that attracted men. His welcome of the young man was jovial. The boss was glad to see him coming to the front so rapidly, and predicted his election by a big majority. In fact, he was assisting his campaign in several different ways.

"But I don't see why you should," answered the caller.

"It's mostly from fatherly interest, and I can see a great future for you, but I want you to get in right with certain people at the outset."

"Will you please name them?"

"Well, there is the K. & C. railroad. They will want some new favors at the hands of the legislature this winter, and you will have opportunity to make yourself solid."

"But it's against the greed and high-handedness of the K. & C. road we are fighting!" exclaimed the reform candidate.

"Fiddlesticks! The corporation has done nobly for this district."

"I must disagree about that. Some of it's grabs should have sent some of its officials to prison."

"Ta, ta. The K. of C. is all right. It has money and power. It can advance or ruin you. You will show wisdom by voting for it's bills."

"Mr. St. Clair," said the caller as he arose, "there is a fight on between the people and the two or three greedy and corrupt corporations, and I shall stand with the people."

"And the grateful people will call you a fool for your pains!"

"Perhaps so, but it is a matter of principle with me."

"The K. & C. is ready to spend $20,000 at the capital this winter. I shall have charge of its lobby fund."

"But not of my conscience, Mr. St. Clair!"

"Well, then, you don't go to the legislature! I've got votes to beat you, and when the time comes you'll be snowed under. You don't know what you're up against."

"But I know that defeat won't change my principles. I wish you good evening, sir!"

When he had departed Miss Kitty came out of her hiding place with eyes shining. She and her father looked at each other for a long minute before she said:

"I told you so, and what are you going to do?"

"Nothing."

"But—but—"

"He will be elected."

"Good!"

"And he will knock the K. & C. road out of time.

"Better!"

"And reform will prevail for a few years and I will be retired to the woods."

"You ought to be!"

"And when he asks for your hand." (Miss Kitty looked out of the window.)

"I'll tell him he can have it."

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

He Demands Protection.

"These troubles in Mexico interfere with American business interests located there. I want intervention."

"What interests have you in Mexico?"

"I'm trying to get up a racing meet. They won't allow 'em in the United States."

FOR THE AFTERNOON TEA

Delicious and Somewhat Uncommon Biscuits Are Those With Flavor of Walnuts.

Walnut Biscuits—Delicious and uncommon biscuits for afternoon tea may be made from the following recipe:

One pound of flour, four ounces of butter, the same quantity of sugar, one egg, and three ounces of finely-chopped walnuts.

Beat butter and sugar together, adding the egg, thoroughly whisked. Stir in the flour very gradually, working it into the other ingredients till all becomes a smooth yellow paste. Turn on to a floured board and knead in the walnuts with the fingers.

Roll out, cut into shapes with a fancy cutter, and make in a slow oven for half an hour.

Walnut Roll—Shell and skin four ounces of walnuts and chop very small, place one pound of icing sugar in a bowl, adding part of the white of one egg and a dessertspoonful of water. Stir vigorously, add part of the nuts, then more egg, proceeding in this manner till all the nuts are added.

Mix in five drops of almond flavoring, and turn the mixture onto a sugared board. Knead with the fingers and shape into a roll. Put away for several hours in a cool place till thoroughly set, then cut in slices and arrange on fancy dishes.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Spareribs should be parboiled before roasting.

Creamed cauliflower, served in green shells, is a pretty and tempting dish.

It is best to roast or pan chicken with the breast down. It will be more juicy.

For 15 cents you can buy a little device designed for sprinkling clothes evenly.

If a bag of sulphur is kept in the bird cage it will drive away lice in hot weather.

Left-over jelly of several different kinds mixed together can be used for cake filling.

Do not put salt in the water in which peas are cooked. It will cause the skins to crack.

When rubber gloves wear into holes try mending them with surgical adhesive plaster.

Try adding a leaf of spinnach to water in which peas are cooked; they will keep a good color.

Rub brown sugar on a sliced ham before boiling it. The ham will have a delicious flavor.

Maryland Fried Chicken.

Have the chickens dressed and on ice for at least twelve hours before cooking them. Dust each piece with salt and pepper and flour well. Have an iron frying pan half full of lard and smoking hot; then put in the chicken, cover and let cook for half an hour, turning from time to time. When tender, and a rich crisp brown, pour the fat from the pan and add a large tablespoonful of butter and let brown; then stir in a tablespoonful of flour and stir smooth. Pour in a cupful of rich milk or thin cream and stir and cook until you have a smooth, creamy sauce. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Arrange the chicken on a heated platter with fried strips of cornmeal mush around it; add a little curly parsley, and serve the sauce in a separate dish.

Cleaning a Chenille Tablecloth.

Almost the only safe means of cleaning a chenille tablecloth will be by dry-cleaning it: Use a quart of bran or cornmeal, mixed with a handful of salt. Heat it in the oven without scorching it, then rub it well into all parts of the cloth just as with suds. Finally roll up with the meal scattered thickly over all parts and put into a closed box to stand for a day or two, then repeat the process and the second time should show a decided improvement effected in the cloth. For any stains or obstinate soil marks sponge with a little alcohol or benzine. This will greatly improve the cloth, though it may not make it like new.

Washington Pie.

One-quarter cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one-half cup milk, one and one-half cups sifted flour, one rounding teaspoon of baking powder. The way in which this is put together is a little unusual, but if you can follow the directions I think you will be pleased with the result. Cream the butter and sugar by hand, add the eggs one at a time and slap them in by hand. Then use a spoon and add milk and most of the flour and beat well. Add the baking powder sifted with a little of the flour, and do not beat much after adding it. This makes a fine-grained, light cake.

Burnt Leather Custard.

Beat four eggs very light. Sift together well one cup sugar, one level teaspoon flour and one saltspoon salt. Beat this into eggs, add three tablespoons of caramel and flavor with nutmeg extract. Add one quart rich milk. Butter a custard pan, strain the custard into it, set the pan in another of cold water and bake in a medium oven until set. When cold serve with a layer of preserved strawberries and whipped cream.

Rhubarb Wine.

Put the stalks through a meat chopper. Measure five pounds and add a gallon of cold water, a half ounce of gelatin, and the grated rind of a lemon. Let stand three days and then add three pounds of sugar. Let it ferment as long as it will, filling up for evaporation. Bottle and seal.—Suburban Life.

Apple Custard Pie.

Peel sour apples, stew until soft and not much water left and rub through a colander. Beat three eggs for each pie to be baked and put in at the rate of one cup butter and one cup sugar for three pies, season with nutmeg and bake as pumpkin pies.

WHAT IS THE BEST OF DAYS?

Tomorrow, of Course, Because We Do Not Know What It Will Be or Bring.

The best day in the year. What day is? Why, tomorrow, of course.

We don't know whether it will be rainy or fair—but why care? Rain or shine, it will have twenty-four hours. Time for honest work; for honest play; for sound, refreshing sleep.

Time to let you take a lesson from the breaks and mistakes of yesterday and today; and, starting anew, dig your toes into the sand and make things hum.

You know you can't call back the past.

So why fret about it?

Look ahead!

Take a new grip and tackle the future.

If you're not a hopeless dub, you'll be wiser tonight than you were this morning. Wiser by a whole busy day's rich experience. Wiser by what twelve hours in the most eventful, interesting, instructive period of human history have taught you.

Which means that you'll be riper, braver, better fit to go to the tasks, the opportunities, the victories, stronger to bear the sorrows, able to value the joys, that lie ahead.

Fate may have dealt you poor hands yesterday.

You may have played your cards like a chump today.

But tomorrow you have the chance of your life, because it's a new day, a clean day, a day you can make what you will.—Louisville Herald.

Rude Thing.

A disheveled bargain hunter approached a small cigar stand which she mistook for a street railway station and inquired of a clerk:

"Can I go to Niles this way?"

"Well, you can all right," replied the clerk, "but if I were in your place I'd fix up a bit."—Youngstown Telegram.

A Woman's Brain and Intellect.

Are women less intellectual because they have smaller brains than men? It does not follow at all. The brain has a great deal of work to do that bears no relation to the intellect. It controls all our movements, keeps the vital organs in operation, receives all the millions of sensations we are constantly experiencing, etc.

Its size must therefore be proportional to that of the body. As a matter of fact, tall men have larger brains than small men without any corresponding excess of intellect; and the smaller female body, of course, calls for less physical brain energy and therefore does not require so large a brain.

In quality a woman's brain is quite equal to that of a man, and a time may come when that part of the brain devoted to mental functions will be larger in women than in men. Anyhow, she starts out in life with brain matter weighing one and one-half ounces more than that of the male child. Quite possibly she has only to use it as man does to surpass him in mental power.—London Daily Mail.

Bombay an Island City.

Bombay, the capital of the Bombay presidency and the principal seaport of western India, is an island which forms a low-lying plain about 11½ miles long by three to four miles broad. Two parallel ridges of low hills flank the island; the larger ridge protects the harbor, the other terminates in Malabar hill, on which stands the famous Hindu temple of Walkeshwar, to which pilgrims resort from all parts of India. The city covers 23 square miles and has 979,445 population.

Irreverent Youth.

The curate was learning to ride a bicycle, and in a misplaced fit of zeal set off on his own. He thought he could manage by himself, so started downhill in a somewhat wobbly manner. The road was wet and muddy, and it was not long before the machine had skidded and the curate was floundering in the mud. A youthful member of the Sunday school watched the catastrophe with evident pleasure. "Here endeth the first lesson," he chortled.—London Tit-Bits.

Minnesota Law Supplement.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

GENERAL LAWS OF MINNESOTA PASSED AT THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1913—PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JULIUS A. SCHMAHL, SECRETARY OF STATE.

GENERAL LAWS OF MINNESOTA

Passed by the 1913 Session of the Legislature

CHAPTER 1—H. F. No. 81.

AN ACT appropriating money for legislative expenses of the 1913 session.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sum of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the expense of legislative session for the year 1913 immediately available.

Approved January 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 2—S. F. No. 76.

AN ACT entitled "An act to legalize certain proceedings heretofore taken for the locating and establishing of county and judicial ditches and to legalize county bonds heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued in connection with such proceedings."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Where the County Board of any county of this state, or the Judge of any of the District Courts of this state, in pursuance of Chapter 230 of the General Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 367 of the General Laws of 1907, and by Chapter 469 of the General Laws of 1909, or partly under the said acts and partly under said acts as amended by Chapter 384 of the General Laws of 1911, have located and established, or attempted to locate and establish, any ditch, drain or other water course wholly within any county of this state or partly within one or more counties thereof and it has been determined by resolution adopted by said board, or order made by said Judge that such ditch, drain or water course will be of public utility and promotive of or conducive to the public health, and that the benefits or estimated benefits to be derived from the construction thereof are greater than the total cost, including damages awarded, and such ditch, drain or water course has been actually constructed, or the county has entered into a contract or contracts for the construction thereof, and the County Auditor or County Auditors, as the case may be, or any of them, have executed and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds the tabular statement provided for in said acts or any of them, respectively, making assessments for the cost of location, establishment and construction of the same within such county against the land, corporations and roads benefited thereby, and no appeals have been taken therefrom or from any of such proceedings, or if such appeals have been taken, that the same have been determined before the passage of this act, then the said proceedings and all assessments or liens so levied or attempted to be assessed or levied for the actual cost of such work including damages awarded, are hereby legalized and declared to be valid and of full force and effect until paid in the time and manner set forth in the said acts respectively, notwithstanding any failure after the passage of Chapter 384 of the General Laws of 1911 to comply with the provisions of said Chapter 384 of the General Laws of 1911, as to the giving of notice of said proceedings or of the hearing therein, provided always that notice of said proceedings or of any hearing therein shall have been given in substantial conformity with the provisions of said Chapter 230 of the General Laws of 1905, as amended by said Chapter 367 of the General Laws of 1907, and Chapter 469 of the General Laws of 1909, and any bonds of any county heretofore issued in connection with any ditch so established, authorized or constructed, and all bonds hereafter to be issued in connection with any ditch so established, authorized or constructed, are hereby declared to be legal and binding obligations of the county issuing the same.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to or affect [illegible] from said proceedings as may [illegible] or any actions or appeals pending in which the validity of said proceedings is called in question.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 3—S. F. No. 102.

AN ACT to legalize and confirm the acts and proceedings of any city of the State of Minnesota, however organized, in reference to the purchase of any electric light and water plant, already in existence in such city, and in reference to the issuance of bonds in payment therefor, and to authorize any such city to complete any proceedings heretofore instituted for the purchase of such plant and for the issuance and sale of such bonds and to legalize such bonds when so issued.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases where the city council of any city in the State of Minnesota, however organized, shall have heretofore submitted to the voters of such city, at a general or special election, the proposition of such city proceeding to acquire by condemnation or purchase any electric light and water plant then in existence in such city and supply such city and its inhabitants with light and water, provided such plant could be acquired at a reasonable price, and the voters of such city at such election shall have decided by more than a two-thirds majority in favor of such proposition, and such city council of any such city shall have thereafter agreed with the owner of any such plant upon the amount of the purchase price thereof, by negotiation or otherwise; and such city council of such city shall have thereafter submitted to the voters of such city at a general or special election the proposition of issuing the bonds of such city to an amount not exceeding such agreed upon purchase price, for the purpose of paying in part for such electric light and water plant, and the voters of such city at such election shall have decided by more than a two-thirds majority in favor of the issuance of such bonds, the actions taken by the city council of such city and any of the city officials thereof in reference to such elections and the determination of such purchase price, such elections and the results thereof, and any actions subsequent to such elections, which have heretofore been taken by said city council and other city officials of such city, in reference to the purchase of said electric light and water plant and to the issuance of such bonds to pay part of the purchase price thereof, are in all respects legalized and confirmed as being lawful and binding acts of such city and the people thereof to the same extent and with the same force and effect as though all the acts and proceedings which have been so taken had been expressly authorized by law prior to the happening of any such acts and proceedings; provided that this act shall not apply to any action pending involving the legality of such acts and proceedings.

Sec. 2. Whenever in any such case the voters of any such city at any such election shall have heretofore declared in favor of issuing the bonds of any such city as hereinabove set forth, such city and the city council thereof is hereby authorized and empowered, by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of such city council, to issue the bonds of said city in an amount to be determined by said city council, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount authorized by said election, and said city council may dispose of the same as hereinafter provided, and may use the same and the proceeds thereof for the purposes authorized by such election, but not otherwise.

Sec. 3. Such bonds shall be of such denomination as the city council may determine and shall be payable at such place and at such times, not less than ten (10) nor more than thirty (30) years from date of issue, as the city council may determine; they shall be made payable to bearer, or to the order of the person or corporation to whom they may be delivered, as such city may deem best, and shall draw interest payable semi-annually, at such place as the city council may determine, at a rate not exceeding five per cent (5) per annum, to be represented by coupons attached to said bonds. Said bonds and coupons shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk or similar officer of such city, and the corporate seal of the city shall be imprinted upon said bonds.

Sec. 4. The city council of any such city shall have authority by a majority vote of all its members to dispose of such bonds in such manner as in the judgment of said city council shall best subserve the interest of the city; but it shall not negotiate the sale, dispose of, nor sell said bonds, nor any of them, at less than their par value and accrued interest, and neither said bonds nor the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be used for any other purpose than that submitted to the vote of the people, and such purpose shall be distinctly stated in said resolution of said council authorizing the issuance thereof.

Sec. 5. The principal and interest of any such bonds so issued is hereby declared to be a first lien upon any such electric light and water plant, and the faith and credit of such city issuing the same is hereby irrevocably pledged to the payment thereof; any provision of the laws of this state, or of any charter of any such city framed and adopted under Section 36 of Article 4 of the State Constitution to the contrary of any part of this act notwithstanding.

Approved January 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 4—S. F. No. 62.

AN ACT entitled "an act to amend Section 23, Chapter 470, Laws 1907, relating to county bonds for state or judicial ditches, and legalizing such bonds which may be issued under proceedings heretofore begun."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 23, Chapter 470, Laws 1907, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 23. The county board in each and every county in this state wherein any such state or judicial ditch is proposed to be wholly or partly located and established, shall issue the bonds of their respective counties in an amount not greater than the assessments against lands in such county as evidenced by the statement provided for by Sections 11 and 15 of this act, to defray the expenses incurred or to be incurred in locating, constructing and establishing as much of any ditch as may be located within such county, or in such relation to such county as to affect lands therein within the terms of this act.

The word "expense" shall be construed to mean and to cover every item of the cost of said ditch from its inception to its completion, and all fees and expenses incurred in pursuance thereof.

Such bonds shall pledge the full faith, credit and resources of the county issuing the same for the prompt payment of the principal and interest thereof, and shall be payable at such time or times not to exceed twenty years from their date and shall bear such rate of interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable annually or semi-annually as the county board shall by resolution determine.

Each bond shall contain a recital that it is issued by authority of and in strict accordance with the provisions of this act, and shall be signed by the Chairman of said board and countersigned by the county auditor, who shall keep a record thereof.

Said county board shall have power to negotiate said bonds as they shall deem for the best interest of said county but not for less than their par value. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds when received by the county treasurer shall be paid to the state treasurer, and by him credited to the state drainage fund, which is hereby created. Said county board shall provide moneys for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as they severally mature, which moneys shall be placed in the general county ditch fund, into which fund it may transfer any surplus moneys remaining in the general revenue fund or other funds of the county, which can properly be used for the purpose of this act, into which fund shall also be paid all moneys received from the payment of any liens created under the provisions of this act, and such board is hereby authorized to pay said drainage bonds out of any available funds in the county treasury when the moneys on hand in the general ditch fund of the county are insufficient to meet the payment of bonds issued in ditch proceedings when the same mature, but the fund from which such moneys shall be taken or used for the payment of bonds as they mature shall be replenished with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from collections of unpaid assessments for ditches, drains or water courses constructed under any proceedings had hereunder.

Whenever heretofore there shall have been filed with and recorded by the Register of Deeds of any county in this state a statement in connection with the construction of a state or judicial ditch, as provided by Section 15 of this act, the county board of such county is authorized to issue, negotiate and sell the bonds of such county to the amount, for the purposes and in the manner hereinbefore specified, and any bonds so issued shall be subject to all the provisions hereof, and are in all respects legalized and made binding and valid obligations of the county issuing the same and according to their terms."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 5—S. F. No. 70.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 102 of the General Laws of 1909, being an Act entitled, "An Act to Prevent the Catching or Killing of Hares or Rabbits with the Assistance of Ferrets in Counties having a Population of over 225,000 Inhabitants."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 6—H. F. No. 16.

AN ACT for an Act reserving to the State all Minerals on lands to be conveyed by the State under any Land Grant or to aid in the construction of any railroad.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases where the State of Minnesota shall execute any patent or conveyance of lands under any Land Grant heretofore made to any railroad company to aid in the construction of any railroad there shall be expressly reserved to and retained in the State of Minnesota all the iron, coal, copper, gold and other valuable minerals in or upon all such Lands and the State Auditor is hereby prohibited from executing or delivering any patent or instrument of conveyance which shall not contain the reservations aforesaid.

Sec. 2. —This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 30, 1913.

CHAPTER 7—S. F. No. 56.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 379 of the General Laws of 1901, entitled, "An Act to authorize and empower cities in this state, which now have or hereafter may have no more than 50,000, and not less than 10,000 inhabitants, to make local improvements and to assess the cost thereof on property benefited thereby."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 1 of Chapter 379 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1901 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 1. That all cities in the State of Minnesota which now have or hereafter may have no more than fifty thousand and not less than ten thousand inhabitants, are hereby authorized and empowered to fill, grade, curb, plank, pave, gravel and macadamize its streets, lanes, alleys and highways; to construct, lay, relay, enlarge and repair sidewalks, retaining walls, area walls, gutters, sewers and private drains; to build and place protection fences and railings along streets, alleys and highways for the safety of pedestrians; to plant, maintain and protect shade or ornamental trees along its streets, lanes, alleys and highway; to abate nuisances and to drain swamps, marshes and ponds and to fill the same, in such city; and to sprinkle its streets, lanes, alleys, highways and public grounds with water or oil, and to saturate or treat the surface thereof with any kind of fluid, mineral or substance for the prevention of dust in the atmosphere or on the surface of such highways or grounds; and to levy assessments for the cost of all the improvements mentioned above, upon property to be benefited by such improvements, in the manner and as herinafter designated."

Sec. 2. That the second paragraph of Section 7 of said Chapter 379 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: "The contract price to be paid by said City for the doing of such work, when such sprinkling is done with water, shall be upon the basis of sprinkling one hundred (100) square feet per week, during the life of such contract; if in the opinion of said council it is deemed impracticable at the time of letting any such contract, to designate the exact length of time during which sprinkling is necessary in any or all of the districts designated during any particular season, said council may let such contract without so designating the beginning and the end of such sprinkling season; and upon the city so letting such contract, the city council of such city shall have power to order the beginning of said work upon three (3) days' notice to the contractors therefor, and shall likewise have power to order said work to cease for the season in any or all district or in any portion of any one district, if in their opinion no necessity therefor exists, and such order and direction shall be final, conclusive and binding upon all parties concerned. When, for the prevention of dust, oil or any substance other than water is employed in such work, the specifications therefor shall designate the number of sprinklings, or applications of the substance, to be applied during the entire season to the surface of the streets in the district specified, and the contract price to be paid by said city shall be upon the basis of one lump sum for each separate sprinkling or application in the entire district; such sum to include both labor and material or to be for labor alone as the specifications therefor may prescribe."

Sec. 3. That said chapter 379 of said 1901 laws be and the same is hereby further amended by adding to and inserting therein, after section 22 and before section 23 thereof, the following section, consisting of the following words and figures, to-wit: "Sec. 22a. That the word 'sprinkling' wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include sprinkling, saturating or treating the surface of a highway, street, public way or public ground with water, oil, mineral or any other substance, for the purpose of preventing dust in the atmosphere or on the surface of such public way or ground."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 8—S. F. No. 151.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 123 of the laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1911, providing for monthly sales of school and other state lands in certain counties and to appropriate money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 123 of the laws of 1911 be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the state auditor to hold monthly public sales of school and other state lands in each year during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November in each of the counties herein enumerated as follows:

In Koochiching county, at International Falls, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second Monday in each of the months named.

In Beltrami county, at Bemidji, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second Wednesday in each of the months named.

In Cass county, at Walker, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second Friday in each of the months named.

In Itasca county, at Grand Rapids, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the third Monday in each of the months named.

In St. Louis county, at Duluth, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the third Wednesday in each of the months named.

In Aitkin county, at Aitkin, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the third Friday in each of the months named.

In Roseau county, at Roseau, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the fourth Monday in each of the months named.

It shall further be the duty of the state auditor to hold public sales as frequently in all other counties where school and other state lands are situated, as would be advantageous to the state and to intending buyers and settlers."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 9—S. F. No. 369.

AN ACT to fix the time for holding the general terms of the District Court in and for the Seventh Judicial District.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1913, the general terms of the district court in and for the several counties composing the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Minnesota shall be held in each year as follows, to-wit:

In Becker County on the fourth Monday in March and the first Monday in October.

In Benton County on the second Monday in April and the first Monday in October.

In Clay County on the second Monday in May and the first Monday in December.

In Douglas county on the fourth Monday in February and the first Tuesday in September.

In Mille Lacs County on the fourth Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in October.

In Morrison County on the fourth Monday in February and the first Tuesday in September.

In Otter Tail County on the second Monday in April, and in the odd numbered years on the first Monday in November and in the even numbered years on the Wednesday next following general election day.

In Stearns County on the second Monday in May and the first Monday in December.

In Todd County on the second Monday in March and the third Monday in September.

In Wadena County on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday in November.

Approved February 10, 1913.

CHAPTER 10—S. F. No. 12.

AN ACT entitled "An act to Authorize cities in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, to furnish or cause to be furnished free of charge to all persons or corporations who shall provide free public baths in said city, all water necessary for properly maintaining and supplying such baths."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through its Board of Water Commissioners, or city or common council or other governing body, to furnish or cause to be furnished free of charge to all persons or corporations who shall provide free public baths in said city, all water necessary for properly maintaining and supplying such baths.

Sec. 2. The term "free public baths," as used in this act, shall mean all buildings and institutions for bathing purposes which shall be maintained without expense to the city wherein the same shall be located, and which shall be open to use, without charge, by all of the inhabitants of such city without discrimination.

Sec. 3. This act shall also apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article IV. of the Constitution.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 11—S. F. No. 484.

AN ACT to amend Section 2813, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 249, General Laws 1909, relating to auctioneers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2813, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 249, General Laws 1909, relating to auctioneers, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2813. The County Board or Auditor may license any voter in its county as an auctioneer. Such license shall be issued by the Auditor, and shall authorize the licensee to conduct the business of an auctioneer in the State of Minnesota for the period of one year. It shall be recorded by the Auditor in a book kept for that purpose. Before such license is issued the licencee shall pay into the County Treasury a fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00)."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 12—S. F. No. 48.

AN ACT entitled "An act to amend Chapter 68 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, authorizing the Board of Control of any county to fix the salary of the Secretary appointed by it."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 68 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Board of Control of any county in this State is authorized to fix the salary of the Secretary appointed by it at such sum as the Board may deem proper, not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) per annum, payable monthly out of the funds appropriated on account of salaries or otherwise for the maintenance of the Board."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 13—H. F. No. 45.

AN ACT relating to the powers of town boards:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The town board of any township in this state, by unanimous vote thereof, may transfer any surplus beyond the needs of the current year in any town fund to supply a deficiency therein.

Approved February 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 14—H. F. No. 60.

AN ACT to amend Section 625, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, by adding thereto subdivision eleven relating to the powers of town meetings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 625, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto subdivision eleven, so as to read as follows:

"XI. To authorize the town, either by itself or in conjunction with one or more other towns, to purchase grounds for a public park and to limit the price paid therefor; to authorize the town alone or in conjunction with such other town or towns, to care for, improve and beautify such parks, and to determine by ballot the amount of money to be raised for that purpose, and to vote a tax for the payment thereof.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 15—H. F. No. 354.

AN ACT to appropriate money to defray the cost of the publication of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, during the month of October, 1912.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sum of thirty-one thousand one hundred eighty-six ($31,186.00) dollars be, and is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment for the publication of the proposed amendments to the Constitution in various papers of the state during the month of October, 1912.

Approved February 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 16—H. F. No. 202.

AN ACT to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of not more than fifty thousand and not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, to issue bonds for the purpose of providing additional high school buildings and grounds and equipment therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any city in the State of Minnesota at any time having not more than fifty thousand and not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, according to the last official state census, the Board of Education is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell the bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of providing funds for the erection of additional high school buildings, and to provide equipment, heating apparatus and other necessary equipment for the same, and to secure additional ground if required for a site for such buildings.

Sec. 2. Such bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each and shall bear interest to be represented by coupons attached thereto at the lowest attainable rate, not to exceed five per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal thereof shall be made to mature and fall due at such different times and in such amounts as said Board may prescribe. Said bonds and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed severally by the president and clerk of said Board and drawn payable to bearer, and shall have the seal of said Board affixed thereto.

Sec. 3. Such bonds shall not be sold at less than their par value and the proceeds arising from their sale shall be deposited with the city treasurer and held subject to the order of said Board for application to the purposes for which the bonds were issued. The full faith and credit of each such city shall be pledged and all of the taxable property in each such city shall be liable for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds when issued. Provided, however, that no bonds shall be issued under this act if such issue shall make the total indebtedness of said city aggregate more than ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such city according to the last preceding assessment.

Sec. 4. When any of the bonds herein authorized shall have been issued and sold as above provided, it shall thereafter be the duty of the Board of Education to provide for and secure the levy of an annual tax of such amount as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as the same become due, and such annual tax shall be certified, levied and collected in the same manner as other school taxes are certified, levied and collected; and when collected shall be paid over to the city treasurer to be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds and to no other purpose.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 17—H. F. No. 364.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 98 of the General Laws of 1911, relating to the adjustment of "Milling in Transit" credits where flour mills are destroyed by fire or other casualty.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 98 of the General Laws of 1911 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission that any flouring mill situated at a railroad station in this state having "milling in transit" railroad rates, has been destroyed by fire or other casualty without the fault of the owner or operator thereof, and that at the time of destruction of such mill the person, firm or corporation operating the same was entitled to ship the products of said flouring mill to a designated terminal point in this state on "transit" arising out of the prepayment of the through rate to such terminal point on grain billed from some station in this state to such terminal, but delivered at said mill in transit to be ground, and the products thereof forwarded to such original terminal instead of the grain itself, said railroad and Warehouse Commission may, upon such reasonable notice as it may fix, hear the claims of such transit creditor and transit debtor with reference thereto, and after having found the facts, said Railroad and Warehouse Commission may, by order, permit the use of such transit by the owner in payment of the transportation of grain or its products from other flouring mills or elevators on the lines of such railroad to the same terminal point, provided that if the shipment in which such transit shall be used covers a greater distance than that from said destroyed mill to said terminal point, regular rates must be paid for such additional distance, and if the shipment in which it shall be used covers less than such original distance, transit for the original distance shall, nevertheless, be applied thereon.

Approved February 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 18—H. F. No. 4.

AN ACT to legalize the proceedings of school districts had for the purpose of borrowing money from the State of Minnesota, in which proceedings the buildings to be erected were not specified and the propositions to borrow money for the erection of buildings were not separately stated.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases in which a school district has held an election for the purpose of borrowing money from the State of Minnesota, and in these proceedings the ballot and the notice of election did not specify the buildings to be erected and the exact disposition to be made of the money, and did not submit separately the propositions as to the use of the money which were required by law to be separately stated, the said proceedings are hereby legalized and made effective for the purpose of securing a loan to said school districts out of moneys of the State, provided that the proceedings had therein are in all other respects valid.

Approved February 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 19—H. F. No. 116.

AN ACT to provide for the curing of certain defects in the attempted incorporation of villages under Chapter 139 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1875.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Wherever, within the State of Minnesota, any village shall have been incorporated or attempted to be incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 139 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1875 and where, in the special act of the Legislature designating commissioners to post notices of the first election in such village, and describing the territory set apart for incorporation as such village, an error was made in the number of the range within which said village is therein said to be situate, and where the inhabitants of the territory attempted to be incorporated by such special act shall have since their attempted organization as a village under said act, exercised the rights, powers and duties of inhabitants of a duly incorporated village under said act, and said Chapter 139 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1875, then in such case the inhabitants of the sections or subdivisions thereof as numbered and described in said special act, situate in the township and range in which said inhabitants actually reside, and ignoring the incorrect designation of the range, contained in said special act, are hereby declared to be and constitute a duly incorporated village under the name given them in said special act and with territory as stated in said special act, with the exception of the substitution of the true number of the range wherein said inhabitants reside for the incorrect number stated in said act, and with the power and authority specified by said Chapter 139 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1875 and the amendments thereof.

Sec. 2. And all actions heretofore had or taken by the electors resident within said territory as electors of any such village, and all ordinances, resolutions and acts of the council of such village heretofore passed or performed, and all acts of all the officers of such village heretofore performed are hereby declared to have the same force and effect as though said range had been correctly numbered in said special act.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall in any way affect any suits at law or actions pending in any of the courts of this State.

Approved February 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 20—H. F. No. 128.

AN ACT to amend Section 1774, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, so as to prohibit the misbranding of beverages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 1774, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to-wit:

"1774. Misbranding—Any person who either fails to affix or display any brand, marking, label, card or placard in the manner and form required by any section of this chapter, or who fails to fully or truthfully state thereon all things as in such section required, or who places thereon anything other than the specific data or information therein called for; any person who shall remove, erase, efface, obscure or obliterate any such mark, brand, label, card or placard so required by law, and any person who shall place upon any article designed or offered for sale, or use as food or as a beverage, or any article mentioned in this chapter, or upon any receptable or package containing the same, anything which might deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser as to the substance from which such article is made or which it contains or in respect to its quality, strength or quantity, or in respect to the source of its manufacture or production, or which conflicts with, confuses or conceals any data or information required by this chapter to be set forth by the aforesaid mark, brand, label, card or placard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, which shall be known as misbranding; and the article concerning, or upon which such misbranding is done, shall be deemed a misbranded article. "('03, c. 155 s. 20)."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 21—H. F. No. 216.

AN ACT to require physicians to report to the commissioner of labor all cases of poisoning from lead, phosphorous, arsenic or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, which they may be called upon to attend, and which are contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, and providing a penalty for failure to report.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes, to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the commissioner of labor a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which, in the opinion of the physician, the patient is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the commissioner of labor, and which may be ascertained by the physician in the course of his duties.

Sec. 2. If any physician, when required by Section 1 of this act to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce the provisions of this section, and he may call upon the state and local Boards of Health for assistance.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July, 1913.

Approved February 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 22—H. F. 480.

AN ACT to permit County Auditors to reinstate and extend ditch contracts in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever the County Auditor of any county of this state has heretofore let a ditch contract and the date for the completion of such contract has been extended one year by the said County Auditor and such County Auditor has declared said contract forfeited and has readvertised for bids for the completion of the ditch covered by said contract and no bids have been received in response to the advertisement, the said County Auditor may, and he hereby is authorized to reinstate the original contract and to extend the same for one year from the date when it was declared forfeited.

Sec. 2. Such reinstatement and extension shall not become effective unless the contractor shall agree, in writing, to comply with all the provisions contained in the original contract. The bondsmen shall also be notified of the contemplated reinstatement and extension and if, they assent thereto, in writing, shall be obligated as fully as under the original contract. In case the bondsmen shall refuse to approve such reinstatement and extension a new bond shall be required in such sum as the County Auditor shall require, to be approved by the Auditor. The provisions hereof shall not, however, be construed as relieving the original bondsmen from any obligation because of any failure of the contractor to comply with any of the conditions of the original contract; provided, that this act shall not be construed so as to affect any action or proceeding now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Approved February 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 23—H. F. No. 22.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 172 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1911, said Chapter 172 being "an act to amend Section 191 of the Revised Laws 1905 and Section 252 of the Revised Laws 1905 as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 125 of the General Laws for the year 1909 relating to the hours for opening and closing polling places at primary and general elections, to provide for opening and closing hours for polling places at primary and general elections and to repeal Chapter 92 of the General Laws for the year 1905."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 172 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1911 entitled "An Act to Amend Section 191 of Revised Laws 1905 and Section 252 of Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 125 of the General Laws for the year 1909 relating to the hours for opening and closing polling places at primary and general elections, to provide for opening and closing hours for polling places at primary and general elections and to repeal Chapter 92 of the General Laws for the year 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 191. The polls shall be kept open from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m., except in towns and villages and in towns and villages it is hereby provided that the polls shall be kept open from 9 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m., and the officers shall remain in session during the same hours for the registration of voters. If, at the hour of closing, there are any voters in the voting place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to register and vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to register and vote but no one not present at the hour of closing shall be entitled to register and vote, although the polls were not closed when he arrived. No adjournment or intermission shall be taken except as provided in the case of elections."

Sec. 2. That Section 252 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 125 of the General Laws for the year 1909 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 252. In all cities of every class the polls shall be kept open from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m., and in all towns the polls shall be kept open from 9 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m. No adjournment or intermission whatever shall be had until the polls are closed, all the votes counted, and the result publicly announced, but this shall not be construed to prevent any temporary recess for taking meals or other necessary purposes, provided the board remains in session and not more than one member thereof is absent at the same time."

Sec. 3. That Chapter 92 of the General Laws for the year 1905 be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 24—H. F. No. 134.

AN ACT to relieve John McAlpine from liability for the purchase of timber in Lake County.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whereas, on the 14th day of October, 1909, certain timber was sold by the State of Minnesota to John McAlpine of Duluth, on which he has made a partial payment of Seven Thousand Six Dollars and Fifty Cents ($7,006.50); and

Whereas, owing to circumstances over which said McAlpine had no control, he was unable to transport the said timber to market and did not cut the same, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, at such sale, he purchased said timber at more than the appraised value; and

Whereas, the logging permits issued to him October 14, 1909, have, by their terms, expired, but said McAlpine remains liable for the balance of the purchase price, and

Whereas, said timber was re-sold by the State on the 25th day of October, 1912, to other parties,

That the said McAlpine be and he is hereby released from all further liability to this state under said logging permits, which were issued to him on the sale of the timber on Section 16, Township 58, Range 8; Section 16, Township 57, Range 8; the North Half of the Northeast Quarter and the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 21, Township 57, Range 8, the North Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 22, Township 57, Range 8; the West Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 27, Township 57, Range 8; and the State Auditor is hereby directed to cancel said logging permits, which are numbered 1897, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1910, provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to entitle said John McAlpine to a refund of the partial payment of Seven Thousand Six and 50-100 Dollars ($7,006.50) already paid.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 25—H. F. No. 53.

AN ACT to amend Section Eight Hundred Twenty-nine (829) of the Revised Laws of One Thousand Nine Hundred Five (1905), relating to the taxation of the personal property of street railroads, street railways, plank roads, gravel roads, turnpike and bridge companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Eight Hundred Twenty-nine (829) of the Revised Laws of One Thousand Nine Hundred Five (1905), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The personal property of street railroad, street railway, plank road, gravel road, turnpike, or bridge companies shall be listed in the county, town, city, village or district where such property is situated, and where said personal property is situated in different counties, towns, cities, villages or districts, such part of said personal property situated in such county, town, city, village or district, shall be listed and assessed by the Minnesota Tax Commission in the taxing district where the same is situated, without regard to where the principal or any other place of business of such company is located.

Sec. 2. All acts and part of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 26—H. F. No. 65.

AN ACT to extend the time for closing the affairs of a dissolved corporation other than a corporation having the power of eminent domain and legalizing conveyances made and acts done by such corporation after the expiration of the three-year limit prescribed by General Statutes 1894, Section 3431 and Section 2883, Revised Laws 1905.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. When any corporation other than a corporation having the power of eminent domain which has been dissolved more than three years, by expiration or forfeiture of its charter, decree of court or otherwise, did not fully close its affairs and convey all its property within the three years' limit prescribed by General Statutes 1894, Section 3431 and Section 2883, Revised Laws 1905, the time so limited is hereby extended for one year from and after the passage of this act; and any and all conveyances theretofore made by any such corporation or its proper officers and any and all acts done in disposing of the property of such corporation and closing its affairs, after the expiration of three years from the date of its dissolution are hereby legalized and made of the same force and effect as though the same had been done within such three years. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting any vested rights or any action or proceeding now pending.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 27—H. F. No. 162.

AN ACT to amend Section 253, Revised Laws 1905, State of Minnesota, as amended by Chapter 108, General Laws of the State of Minnesota, 1907, relating to the location of polling places for election.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 253, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 108, General Laws 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Location of polling places—No election shall be held or appointed to be held in any saloon or bar room, or in any room used or occupied as a place of resort for idlers or disreputable persons, or in any room adjoining either. Nor shall such election be held in any room wherein the requirements of this chapter relative to booths, railings and distances cannot be substantially complied with. Such polling places in all cities shall be upon the ground floor, in a front room, the entrance to which is upon a highway or public street at least forty feet wide, and as near to the center of the voting population of the district as is practicable.

Provided, that in cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants, polling places conveniently and clearly accessible may be in the second story of buildings complying in all other respects to the provisions of this act.

Provided, that in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants in which a soldiers' home is located, said cities shall be empowered and authorized to establish a polling place for elections at the soldiers' home therein located.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 28—H. F. No. 168.

AN ACT to legalize all payments of money to street fairs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All payments of money heretofore made by or on behalf of this state to such street fairs as may have been recognized and treated by the State Auditor as members of the State Agricultural Society are hereby ratified, legalized and approved.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 29—H. F. No. 179.

AN ACT to legalize the foreclosure of mortgages by action in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. —In every foreclosure of mortgage heretofore made by action where the sheriff's certificate of sale was dated not more than ten days prior to the date of the order of the court confirming the report of such foreclosure sale, as provided by Section 4493 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, such foreclosure sale if otherwise regular, shall be, and hereby is, declared to be valid and sufficient for all purposes and shall not be affected in any manner, by reason of the failure to have the order confirming the report of such foreclosure sale made and issued prior to the execution of the sheriff's certificate of such foreclosure sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any action at law or at equity now pending.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 30—H. F. No. 363.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale or other disposal of hog cholera virus, or other active virus carrying infective agents of contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, give away or distribute to any person, firm or corporation any hog cholera virus or other active virus containing the infective agents of any contagious or infectious disease of domestic animals, unless permission is granted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Sec. 2. Every person or firm violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of twenty-five (25) dollars, or imprisonment for thirty (30) days.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 31—S. F. No. 163.

AN ACT to amend Section 3127, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3127 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3127. Every such Society may acquire by purchase, gift, grant or devise, and hold, use, or convey, real estate and personal property, and lease, mortgage, sell, or use the same in any manner conducive to its interest, to the same extent as natural persons. The County Board of any County, or the Council of any City, or Village, in which such Societies exist, may in their discretion, appropriate for the maintenance and support of such Societies in the transaction of the work for which they are organized, any sums of money not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding Twenty-four Hundred Dollars ($2,400.00) in any one year, provided that no part of such appropriation shall be expended for the payment of the salary of any officer of such Society."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from any after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 32—S. F. No. 91.

AN ACT entitled "An act to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, to expend money for the housing and maintenance of scientific and art collections, for the benefit of the public, which are owned by private corporations or associations."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That hereafter any city of this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to appropriate and expend money, in such sums as may be determined by two-thirds vote of all members of its common council or governing body, for the purpose of defraying the expense of housing, maintaining and exhibiting scientific and art collections, for the benefit of the public, which are owned or controlled by private corporations or associations.

Sec. 2.—No money shall be appropriated or expended hereunder by any such city unless such collections are kept and maintained within such city for the general use and benefit of the public, under such reasonable rules and regulations as shall be first approved by the Mayor of such city; nor unless the corporation or association owning or controlling such collections shall first provide by its articles of incorporation that the Mayor and at least two other officials of such city shall be ex-officio members of its governing board.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to cities with charters adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the terms of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 33—S. F. No. 372.

AN ACT to establish a municipal court in the Village of Crosby, county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A court of record to be known as "The Municipal Court of Crosby" is hereby established in and for the village of Crosby, County of Crow Wing, state of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Said court shall possess all the powers and be subject to all of the provisions set forth in that portion of Chapter Five (5), Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to municipal courts, and acts amendatory and supplementary thereto.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 34—S. F. No. 500.

AN ACT to repeal a special law regulating the compensation of the county surveyor of Goodhue county, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 386 of the Special Laws of Minnesota for 1881, same being an act for regulating and establishing the compensation of the county surveyor of Goodhue county, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 35—H. F. No. 731.

AN ACT to authorize the City Council in any city of the fourth class, having a home rule charter, to postpone for a limited period the general city election when there is a proposed amendment to be voted on at a special election in said city prior to the date of the general election changing the date of the general election.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The City Council of any city of the fourth class governed by a home rule charter may postpone the city election in said city for a period not to exceed five (5) weeks when a special election has been called to vote on any proposed amendment to said city charter, which amendment if adopted will not take effect prior to the date fixed for the city election in said city charter, and which amendment provides for holding said city election at a later date than is provided in its charter.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 36—H. F. No. 140.

AN ACT to amend Section One Thousand Four Hundred and Fourteen (1414), Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter Four Hundred Fifty-eight (458) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relating to school taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section one thousand four hundred and fourteen (1414) of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter four hundred fifty-eight (458) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

In common districts such district school tax shall not exceed fifteen mills on the dollar for the support of the schools, or ten mills for the purchase of school sites and the erection and equipment of school houses; but in such districts in which such ten mill-tax will not produce six hundred dollars, a greater tax may be levied for school sites and buildings, not to exceed twenty-five mills on the dollar, nor six hundred dollars in amount. In common districts having less than ten voters the district school tax shall not exceed four hundred dollars. In independent districts no tax in excess of eight mills on the dollar shall be levied for the purpose of school sites and the erection of school houses. In special districts such amounts may be levied as may be allowed by special law at the same time when the Revised Laws take effect. Provided, that in any common school district of this State in which there is now or shall hereafter be maintained a high school or a graded school, the district school tax for the support of schools may be not to exceed twenty-five mills on the dollar.

Approved March 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 37—H. F. No. 387.

AN ACT entitled "An act authorizing the body or authority having the control and management of the waterworks system in cities nor or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, to adopt rules as to the time of payment of water rentals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That in all cities of this State now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, and owning a municipal waterworks system, the board of water commissioners of such city, or other body or authority having the control and management of such waterworks system, may adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as to the time when water rentals shall become due and payable as such body or authority may deem advisable.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 38—S. F. No. 82.

AN ACT to amend Section 3847 of the Revised Laws 1905, relating to final accounts of guardians and service of notice for hearing of same upon wards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3847 of the Revised Laws 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3847. When the disability of any person under guardianship is removed, or he dies or the guardian resigns, the guardian shall render a final account of his guardianship to the Probate Court, and turn over all property of his ward in his possession to such ward or his legal representative. Upon the filing of such final account, with a petition for its settlement and allowance, the court shall make an order fixing a time and place for hearing thereon, and cause personal service thereof to be made upon said ward, if he is in the state, or in case of resignation, upon the guardian appointed in place of the guardian resigning if there be such newly appointed guardian, at least fourteen days before the date of hearing, and, if the ward be not in the state or is dead, service of said order shall be made by three weeks' published notice. Provided, if said nonresident ward is alive, personal service upon said ward in the state of his residence, or personal service upon the guardian of said ward appointed in the state of the residence of such ward at least fourteen days before the day of hearing shall be sufficient. The proof of the service without the state, as aforesaid, to be by the affidavit of the person making the same and made before an authorized officer having a seal."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 39—S. F. No. 395.

AN ACT authorizing counties to pay over to town, village or city treasurers certain sums of money from the county poor fund upon change from the county to the town system of caring for the poor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever the system for relief of the poor in any County is changed from the County system to the town system, and there remains in the County Poor Fund a surplus which has been levied or assessed as a tax for the poor fund of such County under such County system for the years prior to the year in which such change occurred, and which then remains in the treasury of such County, the Auditor of such County shall compute the amount of taxes collected for such poor fund from the taxpayers of each town, village or city in such County and shall draw a warrant for the pro rata amount received from such town, village or city, and the same shall be forthwith paid by the Treasurer of such County to the Treasurers of the respective towns, villages or cities of said County.

Sec. 2. The money so paid to the Treasurers of such towns, villages or cities shall become a part of the poor fund of such town, village and city, and shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 40—S. F. No. 248.

AN ACT fixing the times of holding general terms of the District Court in the Fourteenth Judicial District of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Fixing General Terms of the District Court In Fourteenth Judicial District.

Section 1. The general terms of the district court shall be held each year in the several counties constituting the fourteenth judicial district of Minnesota at the times herein prescribed as follows:

Kittson County on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in December.

Marshall County, on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

Mahnomen County, on the fourth Tuesday in October.

Norman County, on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November.

Polk County, on the first Monday in June and the first Monday after the first day of January.

Pennington County, on the fourth Monday in January and the fourth Monday in June.

Red Lake County, on the fourth Monday in March and the second Monday in November.

Roseau County, on the third Monday in May and the fourth Monday in October.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 41—S. F. No. 331.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 115, General Laws of 1883, entitled, "An Act authorizing the Purchase of Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 115 of the General Laws of 1883 be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 42—S. F. No. 218.

AN ACT to amend Sections 3157 and 3159 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to the consolidation of religious corporations:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3157 of Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3157—How Consolidated—Any two or more incorporated churches, congregations, or religious societies may consolidate and reorganize as a single church, congregation or society by complying with the provisions of law, for the formation of such church, congregation or society contained in this subdivision."

Sec. 2. That Section 3159 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3159. Organization—Powers of New Corporation—After the adoption of such resolution by said several churches, congregations, or societies, notice shall be given stating the time and place of the meeting of the united congregation of all said churches, congregations or societies by posting the same at the place where each society statedly meets for worship at least fifteen days prior to such meeting, and the minister or some other officer of each society shall give public notice of said meeting at the usual Sabbath service at least one week before the meeting. The notice for such meeting shall be signed by the clerk of the board of Trustees of each church, or by some other person authorized by such board to sign the same. At the meeting of the united congregation held pursuant to said notice, a name shall be adopted for the new corporation and the meeting shall fix the qualifications for trustees and the number of trustees of the new corporation, which shall be not less than three nor more than twelve, and a new board of trustees shall be elected by a majority vote of all the members present.

The board of trustees shall be divided into three classes, one class shall be elected and hold office until the next annual meeting of the congregation, one class until the second annual meeting of the congregation, and one class until the third annual meeting of the congregation. Thereafter, the terms of office of the trustees shall be three years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In case a vacancy shall occur in the board of trustees, at the next meeting of the congregation a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term caused by such vacancy.

After said meeting the Chairman and Secretary shall make a certificate in the form and manner prescribed by Section 3153 of the Revised Statutes, and such certificate, together with proof by affidavit of the giving of proper notice of the meeting, and the affidavits provided for in Section 3158 of the Revised Statutes shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county where the place of worship of said consolidated society is located, and thereupon such churches, congregations or societies shall be merged into a new corporation under the name specified in the certificate and the new corporation shall have the rights, powers and privileges and shall be liable for all the obligations of the several corporations so consolidated, and all of the property of every kind and nature of the original corporation shall vest in the new corporation.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 43—S. F. No. 179.

AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children," be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The District Court in counties having or which may hereafter have a population of [illegible] fifty three thousand [illegible] inhabitants, shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act. In all trials under this act [illegible] hereinafter provided, any person interested therein may demand a jury; or, a [illegible] upon motion may order a jury to [illegible]."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 44—S. F. No. 405.

AN ACT to amend sections 1058, 1092 and 1016 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended, relating to the organization of the National Guard and the allowances to officers and quartermaster sergeants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 1058 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1058. Per Capita Allowance—Military Fund. The state shall pay annually to the officers hereinafter specified, seven dollars for each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and other enlisted man of their respective organizations reported by the inspecting officer as fully uniformed and equipped. Said moneys shall be known as the military fund, and shall be used only for the purchase of uniforms, care of armories, and other necessary expenses of the regiment, company or battery. But no such payments shall be made on account of any company or battery whose number present at the inspection or satisfactorily accounted for, was below forty-six officers and enlisted men, or which had been mustered within thirty days before the inspection, or has held fewer than the required number of drills; nor on account of any company officer who was not mustered at least thirty days before the inspection, or who has not drilled or performed other military duty on an average of at least twice a month during his incumbency, exclusive of camp duty and active service. Such payments on account of a company or battery shall be made to its commanding officer; on account of the brigade commander and his staff, to the general in command; on account of the field and staff, non-commissioned staff, band and medical corps, to the respective commanding officers of the regiments. All such payments shall be made upon the requisition of the officer entitled to receive the same, approved by the adjutant general. Any balance of said funds shall be paid over by the officer receiving it to his successor.

There shall be paid to each quartermaster sergeant and chief mechanic, including quartermaster sergeants of bands, machine gun companies, headquarters' detachments and hospital corps, in charge of state or government property, the sum of ten dollars per month upon the certificate of his commanding officer that he has faithfully performed the duties of such office and accounted for all property entrusted to his care. Such payments shall be made quarterly upon vouchers approved by the adjutant general."

Sec. 2. That section 1092 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1092. Pay of Officers—Allowances—Every commissioned officer of the national guard, not salaried, shall receive from the state, while engaged in any service ordered by the governor, pay and allowances at the rate paid or allowed by law to officers of similar rank in the United States Army. There shall also be paid annually to officers in actual command of troops, for incidental expenses the following sums: To the brigade commander, and to the commanding officer of each regiment, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the commanding officer of a separate battalion, one hundred and fifty dollars; to the commanding officer of each battalion, company or battery, the assistant adjutant general of the brigade, each regimental adjutant and the adjutant of a separate battalion, one hundred dollars.

Where the officers of the national guard are convened by the governor at an annual meeting of instruction, other than camp or active service, or where they are detailed under orders from regimental headquarters for the purpose of holding an election outside of their own station, they shall be allowed for traveling and incidental expenses, the sum of three dollars per day, not to exceed two days, in addition to transportation."

Sec. 3. That section 1016 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended by chapter 56, Sessions Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1016. How Constituted—Peace—Strength. The active militia, organized, armed and equipped as required by law, shall be known as the "Minnesota National Guard." In time of peace it shall consist of three regiments of infantry, organized into a brigade, and one regiment of field artillery which may be attached to the brigade for the purpose of administration and instruction; also the several staff corps and departments, similar to the staff corps and departments prescribed for the regular army of the United States, which are hereby authorized to the extent that the same may be necessary to provide proper staff officers and enlisted men for the national guard as herein established. The term "National Guard" shall apply only to the militia organized as a land force. The provisions of this chapter relating to the corps of artillery or battalion of field battery shall apply to the regiment of field artillery. Provided, that three batteries of the regiment of field artillery may have a skeleton organization to consist of the officers and non-commissioned officers only, with or without complete armament or equipment, and Provided further that the expenditure of state funds for the inspection, camp pay and equipment of the enlisted strength of the regiment of field artillery shall be limited to the appropriations available for the authorized strength of one battalion of field artillery."

Approved March 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 45—H. F. No. 1.

AN ACT to authorize any city of the first-class not governed by a home rule charter to issue and sell its bonds for the purpose of arching or covering over any creek in such city.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first-class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized, by resolution duly passed by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members of its City Council or other governing body, to issue and sell not to exceed $[illegible] par value, of the bonds of such city, for the purpose of arching or covering over any creek flowing in, over or across any lands or public highway in such city including the straightening of such stream and the acquiring of private property necessary to the making of such improvement.

Sec. 2. The bonds so authorized may be issued and sold notwithstanding any law of this state prescribing or fixing a limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city. The faith and credit of the city shall be pledged for the payment of the bonds issued hereunder and the current interest thereon. The City Council or other governing body of such city shall include each year in the tax levy of such city an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of such interest, and the sinking fund of the city shall be pledged to the redemption of such bonds at maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued under this act to run for a longer term than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four (4) per cent, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination in which such bonds shall be issued shall be such as may be determined by the City Council or other governing body, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates so-called.

Sec. 4. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city and shall be sealed with the city seal, except that the signatures to the coupon attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed thereon; and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, and only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city governed by a home rule charter.

Approved March 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 46—H. F. No. 206.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for acquiring land and erecting hospital and workhouse improvements, and for the acquisition of additional equipment for existing hospitals and workhouses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds, to an amount not exceeding $272,500, for the purpose of erecting additions to and improvements of its hospitals, and a further amount not exceeding $27,500 for erecting additions and improvements to and of its workhouse or other city prisons, including in both cases the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of any land necessary therefor, and the acquisition of additional equipment for existing hospitals and workhouses.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the City Council or other governing body of such city, and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment thereof and the interest thereon. The Council or other governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, the sinking fund of said city, if there be one, shall be pledged to their redemption at maturity, and the funds derived from their sale shall be expended by and under the direction of such body or department of the city as shall be charged by law with the duty of erecting buildings for hospitals and penal corrections in and for the city.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so-called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the State Constitution.

Approved March 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 47—S. F. No. 114.

AN ACT requiring all places or receptacles where any fruit or any food products are manufactured, packed, stored, deposited, kept, collected, prepared, produced, sold or served to be kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, providing for inspection of all such places and prescribing penalties and punishments for violations hereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall operate any bakery, confectionery, creamery, dairy, dairy barn, milk depot, laboratory, hotel, restaurant, cafe, dining room or eating house, fruit box or receptacle, fruit stand or vehicle of any kind, packing or slaughter house, ice cream plant, or any place where any fruit or any food products are manufactured, packed, stored, deposited, collected, prepared produced or served for the purpose of sale or profit, or sold for any purpose whatever, where the same is in a filthy, unclean or insanitary condition, or is permitted to be in a filthy, unclean or insanitary condition.

Sec. 2. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant and inspectors or agents, shall enforce the provisions of this act, and in so doing shall have all the powers and authority with relation thereto that are conferred upon them and each of them by Chapter 21, Revised Laws of 1905.

Sec. 3. If, in the opinion of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant, inspectors or agents, or either of them after an investigation thereof, any bakery, confectionery, creamery, dairy, dairy barn, milk depot, laboratory, hotel, restaurant, cafe, dining room or eating house, fruit box or receptacle, fruit stand or vehicle of any kind, packing or slaughter house, ice cream plant, or any place where any fruit or any food products are manufactured, packed, stored, deposited, collected, prepared, produced, served or sold for any purpose whatever, is operated in violation of Section One of this act, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant and inspectors, or agents, shall notify in writing the proprietor or proprietors, owner or owners, manager or managers, of such bakery, confectionery, creamery, dairy, dairy barn, milk depot, laboratory, hotel, restaurant, cafe, dining room or eating house, fruit box or receptacle, fruit stand or vehicle of any kind, packing or slaughter house, ice cream plant, or any place where any fruit or any food products are manufactured, packed, stored, deposited, collected, prepared, produced, served or sold for any purpose whatever, to place the same in a clean and sanitary condition within a reasonable time to be stated in said notice, which time so stated shall in no case be less than two (2) days, and failure to comply with such notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation where any fruit or any food products are manufactured, packed, stored, deposited, collected, prepared, produced or sold, to have in their employ any person or persons afflicted with any contagious, infectious or venereal disease, and the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant, inspectors or agents, may require the certificate of a graduate physician certifying to the condition of such person or persons so employed covering the said diseases referred to.

Sec. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, after the time stated in the notice provided for in Section Three hereof, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 48—S. F. No. 39.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred forty-four (244) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1909, entitled "An act to amend section ninety-seven (97), Revised Laws 1905, relating to times of holding general terms of the District Court of this state."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter two hundred forty-four (244) of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909 be and the same is hereby amended with respect only to the Twelfth Judicial District in said State of Minnesota, so as to read as follows:

Twelfth Judicial District Chippewa County; First Monday in June; fourth Monday in November.

Kandiyohi County: Third Monday in March; first Monday in October.

Meeker County: First Monday in June; first Monday in December.

Renville County: Second Monday in May; second Monday in November.

Swift County: Third Monday in May; second Monday in November.

Yellow Medicine County: Second Tuesday in January; third Tuesday in June.

Lac qui Parle County: First Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in December.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 49—S. F. No. 506.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 379 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1901, entitled "An Act to Authorize and Empower Cities in This State Which Now Have or Hereafter May Have No More Than Fifty Thousand (50,000) and Not Less Than Ten Thousand (10,000) Inhabitants, to Make Local Improvements and to Assess the Cost Thereof on Property Benefited Thereby."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 379 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1901, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That all cities in the State of Minnesota which now have or hereafter may have no more than fifty thousand (50,000) and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants are hereby authorized and empowered to fill, grade, curb, plank, pave, gravel and macadamize its streets, lanes, alleys and highways; to construct, lay, relay, enlarge and repair sidewalks, retaining walls, area walls, gutters, sewers and private drains; to build and place protection fences and railings along streets, alleys and highways for the safety of pedestrians; to plant, maintain and protect shade and ornamental trees along its streets, lanes, alleys and highways; to abate nuisances and to drain swamps, marshes and ponds an to fill the samein such cities; to sprinkle its streets lanes, alleys, highways and public grounds with water and oil, and to saturate or treat the surface thereof with any kind of fluid, mineral or substance for the prevention of dust in the atmosphere or on the surface of such highways or grounds; and to provide either or both electric or gas, or any other means, lamp posts and fixtures and appliances for illuminating such portions of its streets as its City Council may determine to specially light, and to levy assessments for the cost of all the improvements mentione above upon property to be benefited by such improvements in the manner and as hereafter designated."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 50—H. F. No. 152.

AN ACT relating to the investment of the Trust Funds of the State and the board intrusted with such investment.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The permanent school, the permanent university, and other permanent trust funds of the State of Minnesota shall be invested in the bonds of the United States or any bonds of this or any other state, or any bonds of any school district, county, city, town or village of this state, bearing not less than four (4) per cent interest, but no investment shall be made in bonds issued to aid in the construction of any railroad. The Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and President of the Board of Regents of the State University are hereby constituted a Board of Investment, whose duty it shall be to invest all funds derived from the sale of public lands, except as otherwise herein provided. The first three officers hereinbefore named as members of said board are hereby authorized to act independently of the other two members of said board in all matters pertaining to loans of said funds to counties, townships, cities, villages and school districts under the provisions of Chapter 10, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, and amendments thereto. But for the purchase or sale of any other securities than those last hereinbefore mentioned, a unanimous vote of the entire Board of Investment as hereinbefore first constituted shall be required. The Governor shall be ex officio president of said board, and the State Auditor shall be secretary thereof, and keep a record of its proceedings and publish the same in his annual report. The Treasurer shall place on credit of the respective funds the interest received on said bonds. They shall not be transferable except upon the order of the Governor and Auditor, and on each shall be written "Minnesota School Fund Bond," or "Bond of the University of Minnesota," as the case may require. The Auditor shall keep a record showing the name and amount of each bond, when issued, when redeemable, the rate of interest, when and where payable, by whom executed, when purchased, when withdrawn, and for what purpose.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, and particularly Chapters 340 and 348 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 51—H. F. No. 164.

AN ACT to prevent fraudulent advertising.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person, firm, corporation or association who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation or association, directly or indirectly, to the public, for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this state, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, hand-bill, poster, bill, label, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 52—H. F. No. 163.

AN ACT fixing the time of holding the general terms of the District Court of the Thirteenth (13th) Judicial District of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The general terms of the District Court shall be held each year in the several counties constituting the Thirteenth (13th) Judicial District of the State of Minnesota at the time herein prescribed as follows:

Cottonwood County, the first Monday in June, second Monday in November.

Murray County, first Monday in May and December.

Nobles County, third Monday in February and October.

Pipestone County, second Tuesday in January; third Tuesday in May.

Rock County, third Tuesday in March and the last Tuesday in September.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 53—H. F. No. 182.

AN ACT to amend Section 5392, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to challenge for actual bias.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That Section 5392, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5392. "A challenge for actual bias may be taken for the cause mentioned in Section 5390, Subdivision 2, and for no other cause, Provided, that during the examination of a juror, the trial court may in its discretion exclude from the court room all other jurors upon the panel."

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 54—H. F. No. 183.

AN ACT to amend Section 4134, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to demurrers to replies in civil action.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That Section 4134, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4134. The plaintiff, within twenty days after the answer is served, may demur thereto, or to any counterclaim or defense pleaded therein, upon the ground that the same does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense or a counterclaim, as the case may be; and he may demur to one or more of such defenses or counterclaims, and reply to the remainder. If the answer contain new matter not demurred to, the plaintiff shall reply thereto, denying the averments controverted by him, or averring that he has not knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief, or alleging any new matter, not inconsistent with the complaint, constituting a defense thereto.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 55—H. F. No. 198.

AN ACT to amend Section 4360, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to returns on appeals to the Supreme Court in civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That Section 4360, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4360. "Upon an appeal being perfected, the clerk of the district court shall immediately transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court a certified copy of the notice and bond upon appeal, and the filing thereof shall vest in the Supreme Court jurisdiction of the cause, and upon request of either party, the clerk of the district court shall transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court the original record, judgment roll, settled case, or bill of exceptions, and such exhibits as may be on file in his office, the same to remain in the Supreme Court for its use until the case is disposed of and then returned to the clerk of the district court."

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 56—H. F. No. 209.

AN ACT to legalize and validate the defective execution of deeds, mortgages and other instruments, and the record thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1.—That in all cases where deeds, mortgages or other instruments affecting real estate within this state, or letters of attorney authorizing the same, have heretofore been actually recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the real estate thereby affected was, at the time of the making of such records, or is, situate, whether such deeds were duly or properly admitted to record or otherwise, all such instruments and the record thereof are hereby legalized and confirmed; and all such records may nevertheless be read in evidence in any court within this state, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the contents of the original instruments of which they purport to be records;

And all such records shall in all respects have the same force and effect as they would have if such original instruments at the time that they were so recorded had been legally entitled to record and were legally recorded.

Sec. 2. That duly authenticated copies of such record may be read in evidence in any court within this state, with the same effect as the records themselves aforesaid.

Provided, that nothing in this act shall be held to apply to any action heretofore commenced or now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 57—H. F. No. 241.

AN ACT to Amend Revised Laws of 1905, Section 3579, as Amended by Chapter 434, General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, Relating to Service of Summons and Complaint.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minesota:

Section 1. That the Revised Laws of 1905, Section 3579, as amended by Chapter 434 General Laws of 1909, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3579. Copies of the summons and complaint shall be served on the defendant personally, and, when such service is made out of this state and within the United States, it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, with the certificate of the clerk of the court, of the county to the identity of the officer taking the affidavit, and when made without the United States it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, taken before and certified by any United States minister, charge d'affairs, commissioner, consul or commercial agent, or other consul or diplomatic officer of the United States appointed to reside in such country, including all deputies or other representatives of such officer authorized to perform their duties, or before an officer authorized to administer an oath, with the certificate of an officer of a Court of Record of the Country wherein such affidavit is taken as to the identity and authority of the officer taking the same, but, if personal service cannot well be made, the court may order service of the summons by publication, which publication shall be made as in other actions.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 58—H. F. No. 454.

AN ACT to distribute and appropriate amounts received from the Federal Government as proceeds from the United States national forests in Minnesota.

Whereas, under an Act of Congress, approved May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 260) provision was made for paying to the State of Minnesota twenty-five per cent of the money received from National Forest Reserves, the following being a copy of said act of Congress:

"That hereafter twenty-five per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended as the State or Territorial Legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated; provided, that when any reserve is in more than one state or territory or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve, shall be proportional to its area therein," and,

Whereas, the "Superior National Forest" is situated in Cook, Lake and St. Louis counties, and the "Minnesota National Forest" is situated wholly within Cass county, and,

Whereas, the sum of Three thousand and fifty dollars and forty-eight cents ($3,050.48) has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the two aforesaid national forests, which should be expended for public schools and public roads in the counties in which such National Forests are located, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All sums heretofore, or that may hereafter be received from the United States Government, on account of an Act of Congress approved May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 260), shall be expended as follows:

One-half for public schools, and the remainder for public roads in the counties in which National Forests are situated. In the case of the "Superior National Forest" the counties of Cook, Lake and St. Louis shall share equally in the distribution of the sum received from that source, and Cass County shall receive the entire sum derived from the "Minnesota National Forest."

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Auditor to transmit his warrant on the State Treasury to the County Treasurer of the respective counties for the sum that may be due in accordance with this act, which sum or sums are hereby appropriated out of the State Treasury from the amounts received from the United States Government, pursuant to the aforesaid Act of Congress.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the County Board of each county receiving such money to use the portion allotted to public schools to aid in maintaining those school districts that may be situated within or near the National Forest, and the portion allotted for public roads shall be used, so far as practicable, in the construction and repair of roads within or near the National Forest.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 59—H. F. No. 576.

AN ACT to discontinue and abolish municipal courts in certain villages, and to provide for the disposition of matters pending therein and of the records and files thereof and conferring upon the justice courts of such village certain of the jurisdiction of such municipal courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All municipal courts heretofore established and now existing in villages incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 146 of the General Laws of 1891, as authorized by Chapter 256 of the General Laws of 1895, are hereby discontinued and abolished.

Sec. 2. Upon the discontinuance of such court if there shall be any action pending therein wherein the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars ($100.00), if a civil action, or if a criminal action then when the penalty fixed by law for the offense charged does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars ($100.00) or imprisonment for more than three months, or in case of an examination for an offense charged, such action or proceeding shall be immediately transferred to one of the justices of the peace of such village for trial or examination, as the case may be, which justice shall thereupon have jurisdiction thereof and the proceedings upon such transfer shall be, as near as may be, as in the case of the transfer of causes from one justice of the peace to another upon change of venue and such municipal court shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, have power to complete the trial and render judgment in any case actually on trial when this act shall take effect and the clerk and judge of such municipal court shall have power to do and perform all things therein required of him or them; and all actions pending in such municipal court wherein the amount, or subject of the controversy, exceeds the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, shall be by said municipal court transferred to the District Court of such county which District Court shall thereupon acquire jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 3. Upon the discontinuance of such Municipal Court the clerk thereof shall deliver to the Clerk of the District Court of the county wherein such village is situate, the books, files and records of such Municipal Court and for the transportation thereof to such District Court the Clerk of the Municipal Court shall be paid a reasonable compensation to be allowed by the village council. Thereupon the jurisdiction over and upon all judgments docketed in such books by such municipal court shall be and become vested in such District court and the Clerk of such district court shall have power and upon payment by the parties interested of his fees therefor, which fees shall be the same as in other cases in the district court, he shall make and file transcripts of any judgment from such municipal court docket and issue execution thereon, whether execution shall have been prior to said time issued or not, and shall have power to enter satisfaction upon any such judgments which are paid or satisfied and shall in all things have the same powers and authority to do and perform any act relative to such files and records that the clerk of the municipal court could have done had such municipal court not been discontinued, and the clerk of the District Court shall collect of the persons desiring any service relative to said matter like fees as are provided by law for the clerk in District Court.

Sec. 4. When such Municipal Court shall be discontinued as herein provided the Justices of the Peace of such village shall have jurisdiction of all offenses for a violation of any of the ordinances of such villages, and all crimes committed in said village shall be tried and disposed of before such court and in such manner as provided by the General Laws of this State.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after March 12th, 1913.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 60—H. F. No. 887.

AN ACT legalizing municipal bonds heretofore voted upon by cities of the fourth class organized or existing either under a home rule charter or under a general or special law.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases where propositions to issue bonds of a city of the fourth class organized or existing either under a home rule charter or under a general or special law were submitted to the electors of such city in the year 1912, at any general or special election and which propositions received at such elections three-fifths of the votes of the electors voting thereon at such election, such bonds are hereby declared to be, when issued and sold, legal and binding obligations of said city as against the objection that said bonds or any thereof exceed any debt limit fixed, either by the city charter or by the statutes of the state as against the objection that warrants of said city have been heretofore or shall be hereafter issued and delivered for the purposes for which said bonds or any thereof are authorized or designed.

Provided, that when issued and sold, said bonds do not make the net indebtedness of the city exceed 10 per centum of its assessed value, such net indebtedness to be calculated and determined as provided by sections 777 Revised Laws, Minnesota 1905.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to and legalize all of such bonds as are issued and sold, regardless of whether issued and sold at the same time or at different times.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 61—S. F. No. 75.

AN ACT to restrict the use of common drinking cups.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the use of common drinking cups in public places, public conveyances and public buildings, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine, not exceeding twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each offense.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1913.

Approved March 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 62—S. F. No. 409.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Supreme Court commissioners, prescribing their qualifications, the manner of their appointment, their duties, and fixing their term and compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Supreme Court of the State, upon the taking effect of this act, is hereby authorized and directed to appoint two persons as commissioners of the Supreme Court, each of whom shall possess the same qualifications, and take a like oath as justices of the Supreme Court. Such appointment shall be for six years from the date thereof. They shall each receive the same compensation as a justice of the Supreme Court, and payable in the same manner; and during their appointment shall not engage in the practice of law. All vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, under such rules and regulations as the Supreme Court may adopt, to aid and assist said court in the performance of its duties, in the disposition of causes now pending before it, or which shall hereafter be brought into it during the term of office of such Commissioners. During his term of office each Commissioner shall be provided with an office at the State Capitol, suitably furnished, be supplied with stationery, and may appoint a stenographer who shall receive the same compensation, and to be paid in the same manner as stenographers of the Justices of the Supreme Court are now, or may hereafter be appointed and paid.

Sec. 3. Upon the increase, in the manner provided by law, of the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to six, and the appointment and qualification of such additional Associate Justices, the term of the Supreme Court Commissioners then in office shall terminate, and the office of Supreme Court Commissioners hereby created, shall without further act be abolished.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 63—H. F. No. 20.

AN ACT to permit five-sixths of any jury, in civil actions or proceedings, in courts of record to render a valid verdict after twelve hours' deliberation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. "In all civil actions or proceedings in any court of record of this state, after twelve hours' deliberation, the agreement of five-sixths of any jury therein shall be a sufficient and valid verdict; the deliberation of the jury shall be deemed to have commenced when the officer taking charge of the jury has been sworn, and the clerk shall enter such time in his records."

Sec. 2. Where the verdict is agreed to by the full membership of the jury the foreman only shall sign the verdict, when less than the full number agree on the verdict the same shall be signed by all the jurors who concur therein, and the clerk of said court shall enter on his minutes the number of said jurors concurring in said verdict.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1913.

Approved March 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 64—H. F. No. 80.

AN ACT to prevent the sale, offering or exposing for sale or having in possession for the use or for purpose of sale, within this state of a silencer for shotgun, revolver, rifle or other firearm, defining a silencer and providing penalties for violation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person shall within the State of Minnesota sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for use upon or in connection with any rifle, shotgun, revolver or other firearm, or have in possession for purposes of sale any silencer for a shotgun, revolver, rifle or other firearm.

Sec. 2. In any prosecution hereunder proof of having such silencer in possession by any person shall constitute prima facie evidence that same was had in possession of such person for use contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. A silencer within the meaning of this act is defined as a mechanical device or construction or instrument designed or intended to be temporarily or permanently attached to or used in connection with any shot gun, revolver, rifle or other firearm for the purpose of lessening or reducing the volume of sound caused by the discharge of or by the firing of such gun, rifle, revolver or other firearm.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Approved March 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 65—H. F. No. 155.

AN ACT to Amend Section Four (4) of Chapter Two Hundred Thirty-one (231) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter Three Hundred Ninety-eight (398) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relating to Sentence of persons pleading guilty of crime.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section four (4) of Chapter two hundred thirty-one (231) of the General Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter Three Hundred Ninety-eight (398) of the General Laws of 1909 be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That in all cases where a person charged with a criminal offense shall have been held to the district court for trial by any court or magistrate, and in all cases where any person shall have been committed for trial and is in actual confinement or in jail by virtue of an indictment or information pending against him, the court having trial jurisdiction of such offense or of such indictment or information or proceedings shall have the power at any time, whether in term or vacation, upon the application of the prisoner, in writing, stating that he desires to plead guilty to the charge made against him by the complaint, indictment or information, or to a lesser degree of the same offense to direct the county attorney to file an information against him for such offense, if any indictment or information had not been filed, and upon the filing of such information and of such application, the court may receive and record a plea of guilty to offense charged in such indictment or information, or to a lesser degree of the same offense and cause judgment to be entered thereon and pass sentence on such person pleading guilty, and such proceedings may be had either in term time or in vacation, at such place within the judicial district where the crime was committed as may be designated by the court.

And whenever such plea is received at any other place than the county seat of the county wherein the crime charged in the indictment or information was committed, the sheriff or his deputy shall take the defendant to the place designated by the court, and the county attorney and clerk of district court, or his deputy, of the county wherein the crime charged in the indictment or information was committed, shall attend the hearing for the purpose of taking part in the proceedings and recording the plea of the defendant and entering judgment thereon.

And the expense of the sheriff, clerk of district court or their deputies, and county attorney, necessarily incurred and paid by them in attending on such proceedings shall be a charge on the county wherein the crime charged in the indictment or information was committed, and shall be allowed and paid by the county commissioners of said county in the same manner as other claims against the county.

This section shall not apply to cases where the punishment for the offense to which the prisoner desires to plead guilty may exceed ten years' imprisonment in the state's prison.

Provided, that no plea of guilty shall be received or entered under the provisions of this section, unless the person charged in the indictment or information be represented by competent counsel, and in case he shall have no counsel the court shall appoint competent counsel to appear for such accused, and the fee of such attorney shall be paid in the manner provided in section 4759, and the court shall not accept such plea of guilty or pass sentence thereon unless it is fully satisfied that the accused has had his action properly considered and advised by competent counsel.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 66—H. F. No. 231.

AN ACT entitled "An act to regulate the sale of berries and small fruits, and the containers in which they are sold."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or give away, any containers for the distribution of berries or small fruits in less quantities than one bushel, unless said containers are of the capacity of one quart, one pint, or one-half pint, or multiples of a quart standard dry measure, and all sales of raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and similar berries, and all plums, cherries and similar small fruit, in less quantities than one bushel shall be by dry measure, or in containers as above specified. The possession of containers for berries or small fruit shall be presumptive evidence that they were to be used for distribution.

Sec. 2. In no case shall said containers be refilled for use in the sale of berries or small fruits of any kind whatsoever.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from September 1, 1913.

Approved March 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 67—H. F. No. 255.

AN ACT to amend Section 41, of Chapter 344, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 469 of the General Laws of 1907, and as amended by Chapter 190 of the General Laws of 1909, relative to the preservation, propagation, protection, taking, use and transportation of game and fish, and certain harmless birds and animals.

BE IT enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1: That Section 41 of Chapter 344, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 469 of the General Laws of 1907, and as amended by Chapter 190 of the General Laws of 1909, relative to the preservation, propagation, protection, taking, use and transportation of game and fish, and certain harmless birds and animals, be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall catch, take or kill more than twenty-five (25) except sunfish, pickerel or bullheads, in any one day, nor in any other manner than by angling for them, with a hook and line held in the hand, or attached to a rod so held, nor with more than one line or with more than one bait attached thereto; and no person shall have in his possession any fish caught, taken or killed in any of the waters of this state except as provided in this chapter.

Provided that pickerel, suckers, redhorse, carp and bullheads may be taken with a spear without limit any time, but no artificial lights shall be used in taking of said fish.

Provided, further, that in all of the inland lakes in this state permission having been granted therefor; but not otherwise, a net may be used for the purpose of taking and catching whitefish, trellipies for their own domestic use from November first (1st) to January 10th following. Said net shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet in length, and three feet in width, and the meshes of said net shall not be less than three and one-half (3½) inches in size of mesh when the same is extended. And no net shall be set in such a manner that the floats and cork lines are submerged over twelve inches.

No nets shall be set nearer together than fifty feet, and each net must have attached thereto when in use, a metal tag to be furnished for that purpose by the game and fish commission. The sale of whitefish and trellipies so caught is hereby prohibited.

Any person desiring to use any such net shall first make application for a permit therefor to the commission, in writing, and shall state that the said net is to be used by them for the purpose of obtaining fish for their domestic use and not for the purpose of sale, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of one ($1.00) dollar for each net, but no person shall be permitted to use more than two (2) of such nets, and such fish shall not be sold or offered for sale.

Approved March 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 68—H. F. No. 380.

AN ACT to prohibit catching, taking, killing, or attempting to catch, take or kill fish in any waters wholly or partly within any county of this state now, or hereafter having a population of not less than 200,000, nor more than 275,000 inhabitants, between the 15th day of October and the first day of May, following, and to prohibit the catching, taking or killing or attempting to catch, take or kill fish in such waters, at any time, other than by angling for them.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1.—No person shall catch, take or kill, or attempt to catch, take or kill any fish of any kind whatsoever in or about any waters, except rivers, lying wholly or partly in any of the counties of this state, to which this act shall apply, between the 15th day of October and the first day of May following.

Sec. 2. No person shall catch, take or kill, or attempt to catch, take or kill any fish of any kind whatsoever in or about any waters, except rivers, lying wholly or partly in any of the counties of this state, to which this act shall apply, at any time, in other manner, than by angling for them with a hook and line held in the hand, or attached to a rod so held, nor with more than one line or with more than one bait attached thereto.

Sec. 3. No person shall have in his possession any fish caught, taken or killed in violation of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. This act shall apply to all counties of this State, now or hereafter having a population of not less than 200,000 and not more than 275,000 inhabitants.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 69—S. F. No. 115.

AN ACT to amend section twelve hundred and thirty-three (1233) of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the compensation of overseers of roads.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1233 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1233. Each overseer shall receive as full compensation for his services such amount as may be fixed by the town board, not exceeding three dollars per day for the time actually employed in the performance of his duty as such overseer."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 70. S. F. No. 152.

AN ACT to amend Chapter Seventy (70) of the General Laws of 1905, entitled "An act providing for the manner of election of highway overseers at annual town meetings," and to repeal Section twelve hundred twenty-four (1224) of the Revised Laws of 1905.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter Seventy (70) of the General Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The town board of each town shall at their first meeting after the annual town meeting therein and not later than twenty (20) days after such town meeting, appoint an overseer of highways for each road district in said town. He shall hold office for one year and his duties shall be to superintend the construction and repair of roads and bridges in such district, subject to the general direction and control of the town board. Any vacancy occurring in the office of overseer of highways in said town shall be filled by said board, but no member of a town board shall be eligible to such office."

Sec. 2. That Section Twelve hundred twenty-four (1224) of the Revised Laws of 1905 and all other acts or parts of acts in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 71—S. F. No. 204.

AN ACT to amend section 1569, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended by Chapter 275, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, relative to bastardy proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Settlement of bastardy actions—Section 1. That section 1569, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended by chapter 275 of the Laws of Minnesota, 1909, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1569. If at any time before trial as provided in section 1572, the defendant pays or secures to be paid, to the complainant such sums of money or other property, as she, with the written approval of the County Attorney and the chairman of the County Board, or by the County Board, may agree to receive in full satisfaction, and shall also pay the costs of prosecution and the expenses incurred by such county for the lying-in and support of and attendance upon the mother during her sickness, and bond be given to the county, by either the defendant or the complainant, approved by the County Attorney and the Chairman of the County Board, or the County Board conditioned to indemnify such county against all charges for the maintenance of the child born, or that may be born, the Justice of the Peace, or the Judge of the Court in which the action is pending, shall discharge the defendant. If at the time of such settlement, the action be pending before a Justice of the Peace, he shall enter in his docket, a memorandum of such agreement, approvals and bond. If at the time of such settlement, the action be pending in municipal or district court, such agreement, approvals and bond shall be filed with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending. It shall be the duty of the County Attorney to prosecute all proceedings under this act, in any Court of this State."

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 72.—S. F. No. 242.

AN ACT to authorize special school districts to levy taxes for school purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The board of education of any school district within this State, organized and existing under any special law passed prior to January 1st, 1867, and whose boundaries are coterminous with the boundaries of any city of the fourth class, is hereby authorized to levy a tax of not to exceed twenty (20) mills on the dollar for school purposes, exclusive of tax levy for interest on bonded indebtedness, sinking fund or building fund, anything in the special law creating such district or amendments thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Such Board of Education shall report its tax levy directly to the County Auditor who shall enter said tax on the tax rolls of said county, and said levy shall be final and shall not be submitted for review to any person or body other than said board of education, anything in any general or special law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 73—S. F. No. 247.

AN ACT to authorize the Board of Education of any Special School District organized under special law to borrow money and issue bonds therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That the Board of Education of any special school district created under a special act passed prior to January 1st, 1867, the boundaries of which district are coterminous with the boundaries of any city of the fourth class, are hereby given the power and authority to borrow money for the purpose of taking charge of, conducting and administering the public schools of said district, and to assist in paying the current indebtedness of such district.

Sec. 2. Such Board of Education may issue its bonds in a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars, as may be deemed necessary to pay current indebtedness, the necessary expenses of repairs and improvements of school houses and the cost and expenses of necessary equipment and conducting such schools until the end of the year ending July 1st, 1914.

Sec. 3. Such bonds shall be issued in such amounts as may be found necessary by such board of education, but the aggregate amount thereof shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. Such bonds shall only be issued after a resolution to issue the same shall have been adopted by the unanimous vote of all the members elect of such board of education.

Sec. 5. Such resolution shall specify the aggregate amount of such bond issue, the date when each shall be payable and the rate of interest which such bonds shall bear. Application may be made to the State Board of Investment for a loan to the amount of said bonds. On the presentation of said application and resolution to the State Board of Investment, said Board may make said loan if the same shall seem to said board advisable.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 74—S. F. No. 379.

AN ACT entitled "An act to amend section 936 Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by chapter 430 of the General Laws of 1907, relating to the annual forfeited tax sale."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 936 Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter 430 of the General Laws of 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 936. All parcels of land bid in for the State, and not assigned to purchasers or redeemed within three (3) years from the date of the tax sale at which they are offered, shall be disposed of as provided in this Section and Section 937. In June of each year the County Auditor shall prepare and transmit to the State Auditor a list of all such lands in his County then remaining unredeemed, together with a list of all taxes, penalties, interest and costs charged thereon. Such sale shall take place at the County Seat on the second Monday of August of each year, and shall continue from day to day until completed, and the County Auditor shall publish notice once each week for three successive weeks in such County of the time and place when said lands will be offered for sale."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 75—S. F. No. 738.

AN ACT for an act to amend section 1228, Revised Laws 1905, relating to road labor and providing for the mount to be allowed in commutation of road taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 1228 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1228. The overseer shall give at least three days' notice to all persons assessed for road labor, of the time and place when and where they shall appear for work, and with what teams or tools. Such persons may appear personally or by able-bodied substitutes, or they may elect to commute, for the same or some part thereof. Commutation for labor shall be at the rate of two dollars per day, to be paid to the overseer within two days after notice to appear for work. Each able-bodied man shall be allowed for labor two dollars per day, and the like amount for the use of a team and a wagon, plow or scraper."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 76.—S. F. No. 65.

AN ACT to amend Section 2391, of Chapter 39, of Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to three bounties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2391, of Chapter 39, of Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, by amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2391: Every person who shall plan one acre or more of ( ) land with forest trees of any kind other than black locust, and shall keep such trees growing in a thrifty condition, and not more than twelve feet apart either way, replacing yearly such as may die, shall receive from the state two dollars and fifty cents per acre therefor for six successive years, not exceeding, however, twenty-five dollars in any one year. This section shall not apply to any railway company, to any person who has already received such compensation, nor to any person planting trees in compliance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, relating to the growth of timber on western prairies, or any act amendatory thereof. For the purpose of paying such compensation, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is annually appropriated from the revenue fund."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 77—H. F. No. 258.

AN ACT Permitting Counties Having a Population of Less than 200,000 People to Appropriate Money for the Purpose of Advertising the Agricultural Resources of such Counties, and Paying Such Money to Incorporated Development Societies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The board of county commissioners of any county in this State having less than 200,000 inhabitants, may by unanimous vote appropriate annually out of the general revenue fund of such county, a sum of money not exceeding a sum equal to five cents per capita of the population of such county, according to the last census, either federal or state, of such county. Such sum so appropriated shall be paid to any incorporated development society or organization of this state which in the opinion of the board of county commissioners will use such money for the best interests of such county in advertising the agricultural resources of such county, and such other matter as may tend to a development of the county.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 78—H. F. No. 157.

AN ACT to amend Section One Thousand, Nine Hundred Ninety-five (1995), Revised Laws, 1905, relating to construction and maintenance of public highways, streets, and sidewalks crossing the right of way or railroads in this state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That Section One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-five (1995), Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1995. Road crossings—Every such company shall construct and maintain in good repair and free from snow or other obstruction, wherever any of its lines shall cross a public road, sufficient crossings, consisting of:

1. Sufficient grades, sixteen feet in width on each side of the center of such road, and of such slope as may be deemed necessary by the officers having charge of the public road:

2. A plank covering of the same width, securely spiked, extending the full length of the ties, the planks not more than one inch apart, the planking not more than two and one-half inches from the rails, and the surface thereof on a level with the top of the rails.

In municipalities such grades and planking shall extend the full width of the street, or of that part thereof graded or used for travel, and like planking shall be placed between all tracks which are not more than fifteen feet apart, and a suitable sidewalk shall be constructed by said company to connect with and correspond to said walks constructed and installed by the municipality or by owners of abutting property, "but cement or concrete construction shall not be required in track space actually occupied by the railroad ties if some substantial and suitable sidewalk material is used in lieu thereof. In case of roads newly established, such crossing shall be constructed within thirty days after the service on the nearest station agent or section foreman of such company of a notice, signed by the proper officer or officers having charge of such road, that such crossing is required."

Approved March 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 79—H. F. No. 228.

AN ACT to amend Section Sixteen Hundred Forty-two (1642), Revised Laws Nineteen Hundred Five (1905) as amended by Chapter Four Hundred Forty-six (446) of the General Laws of Nineteen Hundred Seven (1907) relating to insurance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Sixteen Hundred Forty-two (1642), Revised Laws Nineteen Hundred Five (1905) as amended by Chapter Four Hundred Forty-six (446) of the General Laws of Nineteen Hundred Seven (1907) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows.

Section 1642. Whole amount collectible—Co-insurance, etc.—Every company insuring any building or other structure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or other hazard, by the issue of a policy or renewal of one theretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such structure to be previously examined, a full description thereof to be made, and its insurable value to be fixed; all by the insurer or his agent, and the amount thereof to be stated in the policy. In the absence of any change increasing the risk, without the consent of the insurer, of which the burden of proof shall be upon it, and in the absence of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurer receives a premium, shall be paid in case of total loss, and in case of partial loss, the full amount thereof. If there are two or more policies upon the property, each shall contribute to the payment of the whole or partial loss in proportion to the amount specified. Any policy where the entire risk covered by the same amounts of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) or more may contain a co-insurance clause, if the insured requests the same in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence, and if in consideration thereof, a reduction in the rate of premium is made by the company. When so demanded and attached to the policy, said agreement shall be binding upon both the insured and the company, and in case of loss the actual cash value of the property so insured at the time of the loss, including the buildings, shall be the basis for determining the proper amount of such co-insurance and the amount of loss, notwithstanding any previous valuation of such building. Every person who solicits insurance and procures an application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party afterwards issuing insurance thereon or a renewal thereof.

Approved March 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 80—H. F. No. 289.

AN ACT to amend Sections 7, 8 and 13, Chapter 411, Laws 1909, relating to township mutual fire insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 7, of Chapter 411, Laws of 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. Every corporation organized pursuant to this act shall be for a period not exceeding thirty (30) years in the first instance, and the corporate existence of any township mutual fire insurance company organized under the provisions of this chapter or any prior act may be renewed from time to time for a further term not exceeding thirty (30) years, by adopting a resolution expressing such proposed renewal by a two-thirds (2-3) vote of all its members present and voting at any regular meeting of such corporation, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, the notice for which shall clearly specify the object of the meeting.

When any such resolution for renewal shall be adopted the same shall not take effect until a copy thereof, duly certified to by the president and secretary of such corporation, under its corporate seal, if it have one, shall have been approved, filed and recorded in the same manner as is provided herein in case of the original certificate of incorporation.

Any township mutual fire insurance company which has heretofore attempted to extend or renew its corporate existence by filing a resolution so providing with the Commissioner of Insurance shall be deemed, and considered to have extended and renewed its corporate existence to all intents and purposes as fully as though such action had been taken subsequent to the passage of this act and such attempted extension or renewal of corporate existence is in all things legalized.

Sec. 2. That Section 8, of Chapter 411, Laws of 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. The certificate of incorporation of any township mutual fire insurance company may be amended in respect to any matter which the original certificate of incorporation might lawfully have contained, or which is authorized by the provisions of this chapter by the adoption of a resolution specifying the proposed amendment at the regular meeting or a special meeting called for that expressly stated purpose, by a majority vote of its members present and voting; or by a majority vote of the entire board of directors, within one year after having been thereby duly authorized by a specific resolution duly adopted at such meeting of the members, and by causing such resolution to be embraced in a certificate duly executed by its president and secretary under the corporate seal of the company, if it have one, and approved, filed and recorded in the manner prescribed by this chapter for the approval, filing and recording of the original certificate.

Sec. 2. That section 13, of Chapter 411, Laws of 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. No township mutual fire insurance company heretofore organized and no company organized pursuant to this act shall insure any property outside of the limits of the town or towns in which such company is authorized by its certificate or articles of incorporation to transact business, except personal property temporarily outside of such authorized territory and except as hereinafter further provided, nor shall any township mutual fire insurance company insure any property other than dwellings and their contents, farm buildings and their contents, live stock, farm machinery, automobiles, farm produce anywhere on the premises, churches, schoolhouses, society and town halls, country blacksmith shops and their contents, parsonages and their contents, and the barns and contents used in connection therewith, buttermakers' dwelling houses and contents, and barns and contents used in connection therewith.

No such company shall insure any property within the limits of any city or village except that located upon lands actually used for farming or gardening purposes, but whenever the dwelling house of any person insured is within the limits of a town where the company is authorized to do business, and the farm on which such dwellings is situated is partly within and partly without such town, it may include in such insurance any outbuildings, farm produce, stock or other farm property on such farm outside of such limits.

Approved March 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 81—H. F. No. 766.

AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter III, of Chapter XXXI of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1870 relating to "An Act to authorize the incorporation of cities" and fixing the duties of mayor of such cities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter III, of Chapter XXXI of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1870, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The mayor shall take care that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city are duly observed and enforced, and that all other executive officers of the city discharge their respective duties. He shall from time to time give the common council such information and recommend such measures as he may deem advantageous to the city. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer and head of the police of the city, and shall appoint such police officers and watchmen, except when otherwise provided for; and in case of a riot or other disturbances, he may appoint as many special or temporary constables as he may deem necessary; and any police officer or watchman, appointed by the mayor as aforesaid, may be discharged from office by him whenever in his opinion the welfare of the city may demand it, or a reduction of their number renders it necessary.

In case of a tie vote in the common council upon any measure, when all the aldermen are present and voting, he shall be called in and may vote with the common council upon the question upon which the vote is a tie.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 82—S. F. NO 431.

AN ACT to amend sections one (1) and four (4), of chapter five hundred (500), of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relating to the dissolution and annexment of common school districts in certain cases and providing for the disposition of the books and records and the school funds of school districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 500 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

DISSOLUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN CERTAIN CASES

Section 1. Any common school district in any county having a county board of education may be dissolved, annulled and discontinued by the county board as hereinafter provided. A petition requesting the taking of such action shall be presented to said county board and shall contain a correct description of the territory included in said district, the number of persons residing therein, the total assessed valuation of all property within said district, and request that such district be dissolved, annulled and discontinued. Such petition shall be signed by a majority of the freeholders qualified to vote for school officers in said district, and before being presented to the county board it shall be approved by the county superintendent of schools if such petition meets with his approval, and it shall also be approved by the county board of education."

TERRITORY TO COME UNDER JURISDICTION OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 2. That Section 4, of Chapter 500, of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. If said petition is granted by the county board, then said school district shall from that time cease to exist and all of the territory thereof and the schools previously conducted by it shall then come under the jurisdiction of the county board of education of said county, and shall thereafter be managed by said county board of education in the same manner as if said district had never been organized. And it shall be the duty of the officers of said vacated school district to forthwith deliver to the county auditor of said county all of the books and records of said school district, and to the county treasurer all of the money and school funds in its possession, and said county treasurer shall forthwith credit all such moneys and school funds to the account of the county board of education of such county. The county treasurer shall thereafter credit to the account of said county board of education all moneys and school funds thereafter collected from any previous tax levy, made by said school district, except such moneys and school funds as are derived from taxes levied for the purpose of paying the bonds or interest on the bonds of any such school district."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 83—S. F. No. 521.

AN ACT authorizing the leasing or purchase and maintenance of a home for boys and a home for girls in connection with the juvenile court in counties having a population of over two hundred thousand and not over three hundred thousand inhabitants, and authorizing the board of county commissioners to provide and maintain the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The County Commissioners of said county shall have authority to lease, purchase, erect, equip and maintain a home for boys and a home for girls, and the general character and location of each such home shall have the approval of the judge designated and assigned to the juvenile court of such county. There may be a superintendent or a matron, or both, in charge of each of such homes, who shall be probation officers, and shall be appointed and may be removed by such judge of said court. The County Commissioners of said county may hire and discharge such other employes as may be necessary, and shall fix the salaries of the said superintendent, matrons and other employes of such home or homes.

Sec. 2. The school board, or the commissioner of education, as the case may be, of the city in which such court is located, shall furnish all necessary instructors for the boys and girls placed in such homes and shall furnish all necessary school supplies and school books for all dependent or indigent children placed in such homes by said court.

Sec. 3. The juvenile court of said county may place in said homes for temporary detention any child coming before or within the jurisdiction of said Court, and any child who is placed therein may be released therefrom by order of said juvenile court at any time. The County Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized, empowered and required to provide the necessary funds to make all needful appropriations to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 84—S. F. No. 761.

AN ACT to legalize certain conveyances of real property where the husband and wife have executed and acknowledged separately.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances of real property within this State executed since the first day of December, 1912, and all acknowledgments on such deeds, mortgages and conveyances acknowledging the execution by husband and wife where said husband and wife have executed separately and where the acknowledgment fails to state the marriage relation of said husband and wife in certificate of acknowledgment as provided by law, shall be and the same are hereby declared legal and valid and such conveyances and such acknowledgments and the record thereof where said deed, mortgage or conveyance has been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the proper county in this state, shall be and the same are hereby declared legal and valid and such conveyance and the record thereof shall have the same force and effect in all respects for the purpose of notice, evidence, foreclosure, enforcement or otherwise, as are or may be provided by law.

Provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any court of this State.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 85—H. F. No. 125.

AN ACT to validate and Confirm certain Village Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all villages incorporated or attempted to be incorporated under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, and acts amendatory thereto between January 1st, 1911 and March 1st, 1911, and that have since continuously maintained and still maintain a village government, are hereby in all things legalized, validated and confirmed, and declared legally incorporated villages, without reference to whether any portion of the territory included in the corporate limits thereof is platted, or is urban or agricultural in character. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect or apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any of the courts in this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 86—H. F. No. 350.

AN ACT changing the term "forest reserve," as used in the laws of the State of Minnesota, to the term "state forest."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The term "forest reserve," as now used and contained in the laws of the State of Minnesota, shall be and the same is hereby changed to read "state forest."

Approved March 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 87—H. F. No. 496.

AN ACT authorizing the Boards of County Commissioners to construct and maintain screens at the inlets and outlets of navigable lakes, for the detention of fish therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. When the whole or major part of any navigable lake which has been stocked with fish by the United States government is situated in a single county, the County Board thereof, in order to maintain such fish therein and prevent their escape therefrom, may erect and maintain, at the inlets and outlets thereof, screens necessary for such purpose, and such County Board shall have power to appropriate from the County Treasury all necessary moneys for the erection and maintenance of such screens; when such lake is situated in two or more counties, the County Boards thereof may jointly provide for the erection and maintenance of such screens, the expense thereof to be borne equally between said counties, and such County Boards shall have power to appropriate from the County Treasury of their respective counties all necessary moneys for said purpose.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 88—H. F. No. 614.

AN ACT placing the authority for the erection and construction of new buildings at the Soldiers' Home with the State Board of Control.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State Board of Control shall have and exercise full authority in the erection and construction of new buildings at the Soldiers' Home. When new buildings are to be erected and constructed by authority of the State or old buildings to be remodeled it shall be the duty of the Board of Control to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for the same, but in so doing, it shall consult with the trustees of the Soldiers' Home, in respect to said plans and specifications and shall adopt and carry out so far as it deems practicable their requests and desires in the matter.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 89—S. F. No. 729.

AN ACT to legalize the acts and proceedings of any city of the state heretofore done, had or taken relative to the purchase of an electric light and water plant therein; and any and all contracts for the purchase by any such city of any such electric light and water plant pursuant to popular vote; and to authorize and legalize bonds of any such city heretofore voted, and issued or to be hereafter issued, for the purpose of providing funds for the purchase by any such city of any such electric light and water plant; and to authorize, ratify and confirm any and all acts of any such city to be hereafter done in and about the completion of such purchase and the issuance of said bonds, and otherwise fully effectuating the intent and purpose of this act; and repealing chapter three of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In any case where the city council of any city in the state, whether organized under a home rule charter or under the general law, shall have heretofore by resolution or ordinance submitted to the legal voters of such city, at any general or special election, the proposition of the acquisition by such city by condemnation or purchase of an electric light and water plant then privately owned therein, and of said city supplying the city and individuals with light and water, provided such plant could be acquired at a reasonable price, and at such election more than a majority of the legal voters of such city voting thereat shall have voted in favor of such bond proposition; and thereafter the city council of such city, by resolution or ordinance, shall have submitted to the legal voters of such city at any general or special election the proposition of the issuance of the bonds of such city to a specified amount for the purpose of providing the funds necessary for the purchase of such electric light and water plant, and at such election more than a majority of the legal voters of such city voting thereat shall have voted in favor of such bond proposition; then and in every such case all of the acts and proceedings of said city, and of the corporate authority and officials thereof, in and about the calling and holding of said elections and declaring the result thereof, and all of said election proceedings, are hereby in all respects fully legalized, and are hereby declared to constitute full and legal authority for the purchase by said city of said electric light and water plant and for the issuance by said city of its bonds to the amount so voted for the purpose of providing funds for such purchase.

Sec. 2. That any city coming within the provisions of section one of this act is hereby authorized to do and perform any and all acts necessary, desirable or appropriate in and about the completion of the purchase by it of any such electric light and water plant as in said section one mentioned; and all such acts and performances done or to be done, and any and all contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into by said city for such purchase, are hereby declared fully authorized, ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 3. That the bonds and interest coupons thereto attached of any city coming within the provisions of section one of this act and which have been voted as stated in said section one, may be executed and issued by such city in such forms and manner, and payable at such time or times and at such place, and such provision made for the payment thereof, and sold, as the city council by resolution, or ordinance may have authorized and directed, or may hereafter authorize and direct; and all acts and proceedings of the city council, and of the officers of such city pursuant to the authority thereof, done or had or to be done or had as herein provided in and about the sale, award and issuance of said bonds are hereby legalized, approved and confirmed; and said bonds when so issued are hereby declared to constitute and be the legal, valid and binding obligations of said city.

Provided, however, that none of said bonds shall run for a period longer than thirty years from their date, nor shall be sold or issued at less than their par value and the interest accrued thereon to date of delivery.

Sec. 4. That the act entitled "An Act to legalize and confirm the acts and proceedings of any city of the State of Minnesota, however organized, in reference to the purchase of any electric light and water plant, already in existence in such city, and in reference to the issuance of bonds in payment therefor, and to authorize any such city to complete any proceedings heretofore instituted for the purchase of such plant and for the issuance and sale of such bonds, and to legalize such bonds when so issued," approved January 22, 1913, being Chapter three of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 90—S. F. No. 11.

AN ACT relating to railroad rates in this state and to increase the powers and further define the duties of the board of railroad and warehouse commission in relation to the same and to define, prevent, and punish unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of freight on railroads in this state, and prohibiting any railway company doing business in this state from charging or receiving any greater compensation for the transportation of a like kind or class and quantity of property or freight of any description for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line and empowering and directing the board of railroad and warehouse commission to make and promulgate a schedule of reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of freight and cars and vesting said board of railroad and warehouse commission with power of classification of freight and of rates and railroads and prescribing a mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto and providing penalties and punishments for violations of the provisions thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. If any Railway corporation shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of freight of any description upon its Railroad for any distance within this State, a greater amount of freight, toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation of like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same Railway; or if it shall charge, collect or receive at any point upon its road a higher rate of freight, toll or compensation for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and quantity than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive at any other point upon the same line of Railway; or if it shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any freight of any description over its Railway a greater amount as freight, toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of a like quantity of freight of the same class being transported over any portion of the same Railway of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person a higher or greater amount of freight, toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive from any other person for receiving, handling or delivering freight, of the same class and like quantity at the same point upon its Railway; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person for the transportation of any freight upon its Railway a higher or greater rate of freight, toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class being transported from the same point over equal distance of the same railway; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person for the use and transportation of any Railway car or cars upon its Railroad for any distance, a greater amount of freight, toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received from any other person for the use and transportation of any Railway car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported over a greater distance of the same Railway; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person for the use and transportation of any Railway car or cars upon its Railway a higher or greater compensation in the aggregate than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect or receive from any other person for the use and transportation of any Railway car or cars of the same class for a like purpose, being transported from the same original point, over an equal distance of the same Railway, such Railway corporation shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful, and all such are hereby declared to be discriminating, unjust and unreasonable rates, charges, collections and receipts, and all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, draw-back or other shift or evasion, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this act, and it shall not be sufficient excuse or justification thereof, on the part of said Railway corporation that the station or point at which it shall charge, collect or receive less compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of such freight or for the use and transportation of such Railway car the greater distance than for the shorter distance, is a station or point at which there exists competition with another Railway or other transportation lines provided, however, where two or more Railroads run into a city or village, one having a shorter mileage than the other from a given point the Railroad and Warehouse Commission may permit the Railroad or Railroads having the longer mileage to meet the rate made by the shortest line at such city or village.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence than as herein provided, tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight rates and the provisions thereof shall apply to any Railway, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any Railway corporation has a right, license or permission to use, operate or control within this State.

Sec. 3. No such Railway Company shall charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a car of freight than it at the same time charges, collects, demands or receives per car, for several cars of a like class of freight over the same Railway, for the same distance; nor charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a ton of freight than it charges, collects, demands or receives per ton for several tons of freight under a carload of a like class over the same Railway for the same distance; nor charge, collect, demand or receive more for transporting a hundred pounds of freight than it charges, collects, demands or receives per hundred for several hundred pounds of freight, under a ton, of a like class, over the same Railway, for the same distance; and all such discriminating rates charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, draw-back, or other shift or evasion, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act shall apply to the transportation of property wholly within this State and shall apply to all Railroad corporations and common carriers engaged in this State in the transportation of property by Railroad therein and to the shipment of property made from any point within the state to any other point within the State over or upon any Railroad therein. The term Railroad and Railway, as used in this Chapter, shall include all bridges and ferrys used or operated in connection with any Railroad and also all the roads in use by any corporation, receiver, trustee, or other person operating a Railroad whether owned or operated under contract, agreement, lease or otherwise; and the term transportation shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriages, and the term Railway corporation shall mean all corporations, companies or individuals, owning or operating any Railroad in whole or in part in this State; and the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all persons, firms and companies and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any line of Railway in this State, Street Railways excepted, the same as to Railroad corporations herein mentioned. Provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, for this State, for Municipal governments therein, or for charitable purposes or to and from fairs and expositions held under the authority of County or State or Municipality therein for exhibition thereat.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as limiting or abridging the powers now vested by law in the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Minnesota, except that the said Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall not have power to promulgate any rule or establish any rate or rates in conflict with or in violation of the provisions of this act, and nothing in this act shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions thereof are in addition to such remedies.

Sec. 6. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission of this State is hereby empowered and directed to make for each of the Railroad corporations doing business in this State, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and cars on each of said Railroads and said power to make schedules shall include the classification of such rates and it shall be the duty of said Commission to make such classification and said schedules so made by said Commission shall, in all suits brought against any such Railroad corporation wherein is in any way involved the charges of any such Railroad corporation for the transportation of any freight or cars or unjust discrimination in relation thereto be deemed and taken in all the courts of this State as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable and just maximum rates of charges.

Sec. 7. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall have and are hereby given and vested with power and it shall be their duty to classify all Railroads in this State according to the gross amount of their annual earnings, within this State, per mile for the preceding year as follows:

"Class A shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be Four thousand dollars ($4,000.00) or more."

"Class B shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be Three thousand dollars ($3,000,000) or any sum in excess thereof less than Four thousand dollars ($4,000.00)."

"Class C shall include those whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be less than Three thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) and shall have power to and may fix a higher maximum charge by the Railroad corporations included in Class C than those included in Class B and a higher maximum charge by the Railroad corporations included in Class B than those included in "Class A."

Sec. 8. When shipments of freight to be transported between different points within the State are required by two or more Railway Companies operating connecting lines, such Railway Company shall transport the same at reasonable through rates not greater than the maximum rates allowed by law and shall at all times give the same facilities and accommodations to local or State traffic as they give to interstate traffic over their lines of road.

Sec. 9. Any person or corporation guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) and shall pay in addition to said fine so imposed the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 10. Any prosecution under this act may be instituted in any County of this State through or into which the line of any Railway so offending against the provisions of this act may extend, and it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the County Attorney of any such County to appear therein and conduct such prosecution, and if so requested by said County Attorney, the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota shall assist in the prosecution thereof.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1st, 1914.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 91—H. F. No. 550.

AN ACT to prescribe the bounds of Senatorial and Representative districts and to apportion anew the Senators and Representatives among the several districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That (for the next Legislature and thereafter, until a new apportionment shall have been made) the Senate of this State shall be composed of sixty-seven members and the House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and Thirty members.

Sec. 2. That the representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives be apportioned throughout the State in sixty-seven senatorial and representative districts, to-wit:

FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Houston and Fillmore, and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Houston shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Fillmore shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Counties of Houston and Fillmore shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The second district shall be composed of the County of Winona and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The City of Winona shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Winona (except the City of Winona) shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The third district shall be composed of the County of Wabasha and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The fourth district shall be composed of the County of Olmsted and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Dodge and Mower and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Dodge shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Mower shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The sixth district shall be composed of the County of Freeborn and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The seventh district shall be composed of the County of Faribault and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The eighth district shall be composed of the County of Blue Earth and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The first district shall be composed of the townships of Sterling, Shelby, Pleasant Mound, Ceresco, Vernon, Lincoln, Garden City, Butternut Valley, Judson, Cambria, South Bend, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of the City of Mankato and the Village of Amboy, Vernon Center, and Lake Crystal shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The second district shall be composed of the townships of Mapleton, Danville, Medo, Beauford, Lyra, Rapidan, Decoria, McPherson, Mankato, Le Ray, Lime and Jamestown and the First, Second and Third Wards of the City of Mankato together with the Villages of Mapleton, Good Thunder, St. Clair, Eagle Lake and Madison Lake shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The ninth district shall be composed of the Counties of Watonwan and Martin and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Watonwan shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Martin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The tenth district shall be composed of the Counties of Cottonwood and Jackson and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Cottonwood shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Jackson shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

Approved March 20, 1913.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The eleventh district shall be composed of the Counties of Nobles and Rock and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Nobles shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Rock shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The twelfth district shall be composed of the Counties of Lincoln, Pipestone and Murray and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Lincoln shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Pipestone shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Murray shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The thirteenth district shall be composed of the Counties of Lyon and Yellow Medicine and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Lyon shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Yellow Medicine shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The fourteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Redwood and Brown and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Redwood shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Brown shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The counties of Redwood and Brown shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The fifteenth district shall be composed of the Counties of Nicollet and Sibley and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Nicollet shall constitute one district and be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Sibley shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The sixteenth district shall be composed of the Counties of Waseca and Steele and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Waseca shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Steele shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The seventeenth district shall be composed of the County of Le Sueur and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The eighteenth district shall be composed of the County of Rice and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The Nineteenth District shall be composed of the County of Goodhue and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The first district shall be composed of the townships and Villages lying south of township line No. 112, shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The second district shall be composed of the townships, cities and villages in said Goodhue county, lying north of south line of Township Line No. 112, shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The twentieth district shall be composed of the County of Dakota and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The twenty-first district shall be composed of the Counties of Carver and Scott and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Carver shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Scott shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The twenty-second district shall be composed of the County of McLeod and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The twenty-third district shall be composed of the County of Renville and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-fourth district shall be composed of the Counties of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Lac qui Parle shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Chippewa shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-fifth district shall be composed of the Counties of Swift and Kandiyohi and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Swift shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Kandiyohi shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Meeker and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-seventh district shall be composed of the County of Wright and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-eighth district shall be composed of the First Ward, and the First Precinct of the Tenth Ward and the First, Second, and Fourth Precincts of Third Ward, and the Fourth and Fifth Precincts of the Ninth Ward of the City of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-ninth district shall be composed of the Second Ward and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth precincts of the Ninth Ward of the City of Minneapolis and the town of St. Anthony in the County of Hennepin and shall be etitled to elect one Senator ad two Represetatives.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

The thirtieth district shall be composed of the Fourth Ward of the City of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The thirty-first district shall be composed of the Fifth and Sixth Wards of the City of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY SECOND DISTRICT.

The thirty-second district shall be composed of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The thirty-third district shall be composed of the seventh and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-fourth district shall be composed of the Eighth Ward of the City of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-fifth district shall be composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth Precincts of the Third Ward and the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Precincts of the Tenth Ward, of the City of Minneapolis, and shall be entitled to one Senator and two Representatives.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-sixth district shall be composed of the County of Hennepin, outside of the City of Minneapolis, except the town of St. Anthony, and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The Villages of Dayton, Golden Valley, Hanover, Osseo and Robbinsdale, and the Towns of Brooklyn, Champlin, Corcoran, Crystal Lake, Dayton, Greenwood, Hassan, Maple Grove, Medina and Plymouth shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Villages of Deephaven, Edina, Excelsior, Long Lake, Minnetonka Beach, St. Bonifacius, Richfield, St. Louis Park, Tonka Bay, Wayzata and West Minneapolis, and the Towns of Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Independence, Minnetonka, Minnetrista and Orono shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-seventh district shall be composed of the first ward, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth seventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the ninth ward of the City of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows: The first, second, third and fourth precincts of the first ward and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the ninth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect once Representative.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth precincts of the first ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-eighth district shall be composed of the eighth ward and the tenth and eleventh precincts of the ninth ward and the third, fourth, and fifth precincts of the twelfth ward in the City of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the eighth ward and the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh precincts of the ninth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth and fourteenth precincts of the eighth ward and the third, fourth and fifth precincts of the twelfth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The thirty-ninth district shall be composed of the fifth and sixth wards of the City of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The fifth ward of the City of St. Paul shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The sixth ward of the City of St. Paul shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

The fortieth district shall be composed of the Fourth and Seventh Wards of the City of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The Fourth Ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Seventh Ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The forty-first district shall be composed of the Second and Third Wards of the City of St. Paul and all of Ramsey County outside of the City of St. Paul lying East of Rice Street, produced North to the North County line of Ramsey County and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Represetnatives.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The forty-second district shall be composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, and the First, Second and Sixth Precincts of the Twelfth Ward of the City of St. Paul and all of Ramsey County outside of the City of St. Paul lying West of Rice Street, produced North to the North County line of Ramsey County and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The Eleventh Ward and the First and Second Precincts of the Twelfth Ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Tenth Ward and the Sixth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward and all of Ramsey County outside of the City of St. Paul lying West of Rice Street, produced North to the North County line of Ramsey County shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The forty-third district shall be composed of the county of Washington and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The forty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Anoka and Isanti and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The forty-fifth district shall be composed of the County of Benton, the Seventh Ward of the City of St. Cloud situated in the County of Sherburne, and the City of St. Cloud and the Villages of St. Joseph, Rockville, Sartell and Waite Park, and the towns of St. Joseph, Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, Rockville, St. Cloud, St. Augusta and Lynden situated in the County of Stearns, and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Benton and the Seventh Ward of the City of St. Cloud in Sherburne County shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards of the City of St. Cloud and the Villages of St. Joseph, Sartell, Rockville and Waite Park, and the towns of Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, St. Joseph, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Rockville and Lynden situated in the County of Stearns shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The forty-sixth district shall be composed of the Villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich, Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the Cities of Sauk Center and Melrose situated in the County of Stearns and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The Villages of Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, the Towns of Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the Cities of Sauk Center and Melrose shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie and Fair Haven shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The forty-seventh district shall be composed of the Counties of Douglas and Pope and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Douglas shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Pope shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The forty-eighth district shall be composed of the counties of Grant, Stevens, Traverse and Bigstone and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and four Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Grant shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Stevens shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Traverse shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Bigstone shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The forty-ninth district shall be composed of the counties of Clay and Wilkin and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Clay shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The county of Wilkin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

The fiftieth district shall be composed of the county of Otter Tail and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and four Representatives.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The fifty-first district shall be composed of the counties of Wadena and Todd and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Wadena shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Todd shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The fifty-second district shall be composed of the Counties of Itasca and Cass and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Itasca shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Cass shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The fifty-third district shall be composed of the counties of Crow Wing and Morrison, and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three Representatives.

The representative district shall be divided as follows:

The County of Morrison shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Crow Wing shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Counties of Crow Wing and Morrison shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-fourth district shall be composed of the Counties of Aitkin and Carlton and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Aitkin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Carlton shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Mille Lacs, Kanabec and Sherburne and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-sixth district shall be composed of the counties of Pine and Chisago and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-seventh district shall be composed of the First and Second Wards of the City of Duluth and all the territory in St. Louis County east of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west; and south of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven North, and the counties of Lake and Cook; and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The First and Second Wards of the City of Duluth and all of the Territory in St. Louis county east of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen West; and north to the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven North shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The Counties of Lake and Cook shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-eighth district shall be composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of the City of Duluth and all of the territory in St. Louis County located North of the Township line between Townships fifty and fifty-one; South of the Township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and between the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen and the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen, and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The fifty-ninth district shall be composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of the City of Duluth and all of that part of St. Louis County not heretofore described lying South of the Township line between Townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

SIXTIETH DISTRICT.

The sixtieth district shall be composed of all of that part of St. Louis County lying North of the Township line between Townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and West of the Range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The sixty-first district shall be composed of all of that part of St. Louis County lying North of the Township line between Townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and East of the Range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The sixty-second district shall be composed of the Counties of Beltrami and Koochiching and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Beltrami shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Koochiching shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The sixty-third district shall be composed of the Counties of Becker and Hubbard and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

The representative district shall be divided as follows:

The County of Becker shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Hubbard shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The sixty-fourth district shall be composed of the Counties of Norman and Mahnomen and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

SIXTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The sixty-fifth district shall be composed of the Counties of Pennington, Red Lake and Clearwater and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and one Representative.

SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The sixty-sixth district shall be composed of the County of Polk and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The sixty-seventh district shall be composed of the Counties of Kittson, Roseau and Marshall and shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three Representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The County of Kittson shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Roseau shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

The County of Marshall shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one Representative.

Sec. 3. That in the event of any change in the county or township lines affecting the districts provided in Section 2 of the act, the senatorial and representative districts shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 92—H. F. No. 14.

AN ACT to amend Chapter Four Hundred Forty-nine (449), of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, being an act to prohibit the granting to or use by any person of any free pass, frank or special privileges withheld from any other person and to fix a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

That section one (1) of chapter 449 of the general Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and seven (1907) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Giving of passes by railroads, etc., prohibited. From and after January 1st, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or any representative thereof, to offer, give, or in any manner furnish to any person, either for himself or another, any free pass or frank, or any special privilege or reduction in rate withheld from any other person for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication except to persons included within the classes hereinafter designated and limited, and it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons, not included within the classes hereinafter excepted or limited to solicit or receive, either for himself or another from any person, association, co-partnership or corporation, or use in any manner or for any purpose any free pass or frank or special privilege withheld from any person for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property or the transmission of any message or communication; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit or to make unlawful the issuing or giving of any such free ticket, free pass, or free transportation to any person or persons within the classes hereinafter excepted or limited or the acceptance or use of the same by persons within such classes, that is to say, officers, bona fide agents, surgeons, physicians, attorneys and employes of such railroad or other companies or persons affected by this act, and dependent members of their families, the duly elected representatives of railroad labor organizations, children under twelve (12) years of age, ministers of religion, secretaries of Young Men's Christian associations, persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work, indigent, destitute and homeless persons, and such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals or by public charity, and necessary agents employed in such transportation, inmates of national homes or state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, inmates of soldiers', and sailors' homes, including those entering and returning from such homes, and boards of managers of such homes, postoffice inspectors, custom inspectors and immigration inspectors, witnesses of said railroad companies attending any legal investigation in which said company is interested; officials and linemen of telegraph and telephone companies; ex-employes retired from service on account of age or because of disability sustained while in the service of said railroad company, and the dependent members of their families, or the widows or dependent children of employes killed while in the service of such railroad company; necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry, vegetables and fruit, including transportation to and from the point of delivery, employes on sleeping and express cars, railway mail service employes, newsboys on trains, baggage agents and persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending them; provided that one trip pass for a discharged employe and his family may be issued for use within thirty (30) days of such discharge;

Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit and make unlawful the interchange of passes, and express and other franks for the officers, bona fide agents, surgeons, physicians, attorneys and employes and the dependent members of their families, of any person or company affected by this act from doing any of the things prohibited hereby free, with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence or calamitous visitation.

Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit or make unlawful the interchange of passenger transportation and message service between such railroad companies and telegraph companies, and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit or make unlawful the interchange between railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies of the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of messages.

Provided, further, that no free transportation shall be issued or given to any person when such person is a member of, employed by or in any way connected with any political committee or a candidate for or incumbent of any office or position under the Constitution and Laws of this State, except as herein provided and except that any Railroad Company may issue free passes to its employes while occupying office or position other than judicial, under a municipality or public school district, or while acting under appointment as a notary public in this state.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 93—H. F. No. 118.

AN ACT requiring railroads to provide suitable and proper headlights on certain locomotives.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every person, company, corporation or receiver thereof operating any railroad in the State of Minnesota, is hereby required to equip, maintain and use upon every locomotive operated in road service in this state, an electric or other headlight of at least fifteen hundred (1500) candle power, measured without the aid of a reflector; Provided, however that this candle power shall not apply to locomotive engines regularly used on branch lines less than twenty-five miles long and logging roads not over sixty miles long in switching cars or trains and provided further that every person, company, corporation or receiver thereof, subject to the provisions of this act, is hereby required to equip, maintain and use upon every locomotive engine regularly used in switching cars or trains, a headlight of at least fifty (50) candle power, measured without the aid of a reflector; And Provided Further, that this act shall not apply to locomotive engines used exclusively between sun up and sun down, nor when being taken to or returned from repair shops when ordered in for repairs.

Sec. 2. Any person, company, corporation or receiver thereof operating any railroad in the State of Minnesota violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable for a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and the use of any one locomotive engine prohibited in Section 1 of this act shall constitute a separate offense for every day or part of a day so used, and such penalty shall be recovered in a suit brought in the name of the State of Minnesota in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in any county in or thru which such line of railroad may run, by the attorney general of the state or under his direction, or by the county attorney in any county in or thru which such line of railroad may be operated.

All fines and penalties recovered by the state under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 94—S. F. No. 521.

AN ACT to amend Section 434, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to powers of county boards"

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Subdivision 13 of section 434, Revised Laws 1905, of the State of Minnesota, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "13. In Counties having more than 200,000 population, and less than 275,000 population, to appropriate, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in each year for the improvement of navigable lakes lying wholly or partly within such county."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 95—S. F. No. 397.

AN ACT to amend Section 1, Chapter 45 of the General Laws of 1907 as amended by chapter 171 of the Laws of 1909, to prevent the killing of wild animals or birds upon the Minnesota State Forest Reserve Lands and parks and within national forests.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Taking or killing of game on Minnesota State Forest Reserve Lands and lands designated by the State game and fish commission prohibited.—Section 1. That Section 1, chapter 45 of the General Laws of 1907 as amended by chapter 171 of the Laws of 1909, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. No person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, take, snare, or have in possession, by any means, upon any Minnesota state forest reserve lands or parks, or upon any lands that may be designated by the state game and fish commission as game propagating and breeding grounds, any wild animals or birds protected at any time by law. The killing or having in possession of each of such protected animal or bird shall constitute a separate offense.

Provided, that this act shall not prohibit the killing or destroying of wolves or other noxious animals by or under the supervision of the state game and fish commission."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 96—S. F. No. 473.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 91, General Laws of 1911, entitled, "An act to provide for the teaching of certain industrial subjects in high and graded schools, and fixing the amount of state aid for such instruction and the manner of its payment," and providing for the association of rural schools with and for the charging of tuition in such high and graded schools."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 91 of the General Laws of 1911 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Any high or graded school which shall maintain such a course as the High School Board ( ) shall prescribe in agriculture, and either in home economics or in manual training, shall receive annually in addition to other aid, one thousand eight hundred ($1,800.) dollars, for maintaining such industrial courses."

"Sec. 2. The provisions of law for the association of rural schools with such high or graded schools, and for the state aid on account of such association, and for the charging of tuition for non-resident students in attendance upon agricultural and industrial courses, in such state-aided schools, shall apply to high and graded schools receiving state aid under this act. This aid shall not be paid to any high or graded school receiving aid under any other act for industrial courses."

Approved March 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 97—S. F. No. 501.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 455, of the General Laws of year 1907, as amended by Chapter 337 of General Laws of year 1909, Entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of Canneries, publishing reports of same and establishing a grade for canned fruits and vegetables."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 455 of the General Laws of year 1907, as amended by Chapter 337, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. All commercial vegetable and fruit canneries located within this state shall be under the supervision and regulations of the dairy and food department. For the purposes of this act a commercial cannery is hereby defined to be a factory where fruits or vegetables are packed in hermetically sealed cans, where sterilization by heat is used, and its products placed on the market for general consumption. At such times as the dairy and food commissioner may deem proper he shall cause to be inspected all canning factories where fruits or vegetables are put up and preserved in tin or glass cans or jars, to be sold as food, and shall require the correction of all unsanitary conditions, and practices found therein, and may search and enter all cupboards, closets or any other places in said canning factory for the purposes of discovering any chemical preservatives or adulterants which he believes are in use or intended to be used in the canning or preserving of fruits or vegetables."

Sec. 2. The dairy and food commissioner shall issue public bulletins of information, report and publish the conditions found in the canning factories, furnish and disseminate information regarding the canning industry, and for that purpose may arrange for educational exhibits and demonstrations, public meetings, and give instructions to processors and superintendents of canneries; such information shall be available to any person who is a resident of this state, or those now engaged in the business of canning and to those who may hereafter engage therein who may properly apply therefor.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation

owning or operating a canning factory where fruits or vegetables are put up and preserved in tin or glass cans or jars, to be sold as food, may label and sell the same as "Minnesota standard." Provided, the person, firm or corporation puts up cans and preserves fruits and vegetables which are absolutely free from chemical coloring matter and adulterants of any kind, and which have been inspected and passed upon as of first-class grade and quality by the dairy and food commissioner.

Sec. 4. The dairy and food commissioner shall appoint and assign, upon the passage of this act, an efficient and experienced food inspector who has passed required examinations, national or state, and one who has a thorough knowledge of the canning business, either as processor, superintendent, or as an inspector of food manufacturing factories, whose duties it shall be, in addition to his general work as food inspector, to have this inspection of canneries in charge, as required in this act, visit and inspect canneries, as often as may be required, superintend the work of and instruct inspectors stationed at canneries, and make reports thereof to the commissioner. The commissioner shall allow the person appointed as such inspector a sum of $300 annually as additional compensation for his services, and may whenever he in his judgment deems it proper for the good of the canning industry, arrange for annual scoring prize contest on products of Minnesota canneries and for such purpose expend not to exceed $300 annually.

Sec. 5. The dairy and food commissioner shall whenever he deem it necessary furnish an efficient inspector to be stationed at factory while in operation, whose duties it shall be to see that the factory where stationed shall at all times comply with all food laws, national or state, all sanitary laws and regulations, superintend and see to that nothing but proper raw material is used with only necessary sterilization by heat, with only pure salt, sugar and water for the preservation of foods packed. The dairy and food commissioner, his inspector in charge of canneries, or any local inspector stationed at factory or in their absence the processor or superintendent of the cannery shall be the judge of the quality of any raw material or articles used in canning, and as to the canning of sweet corn, such corn shall be labeled when packed as sweet or sugar corn only when packed in the stage of milk. If matured beyond this stage it shall be considered to be overripe for canning as or for sweet or sugar corn. Immature, overripe containing an admixture of field corn or frosted sweet corn, or other unfit vegetables or fruit intended for canning shall not be accepted at any factory and shall be condemned as being unfit for such use by inspector or superintendent of factory.

Sec. 6. Any and all power conferred upon the commissioner under authority of Chapter 424, of General Laws of year 1907, shall be applicable under this act for the purpose of prescribing proper labels and standards of grades on products of canneries.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful to sell in this state any adulterated or misbranded canned products, such products shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any unfit raw materials, or any substance or article prohibited for use in canning by this chapter or if it does not comply with any and all food laws of this state same shall be deemed adulterated or misbranded as the case may be.

Sec. 8. Any person, firm or corporation owning or operating a canning factory shall, by written notice on or before June first of each year, notify the commissioner whether or not such factory is to be operated during that season or year, giving kinds and varieties of products to be canned or manufactured that season. At least ten days prior to the beginning of operation of any factory for the packing of sweet corn or other products the commissioner shall be notified in writing of such intended operation. On or before November fifteenth of each year the owner, manager or superintendent of such factory shall furnish the commissioner, his agent, or the inspector appointed under the provisions of this chapter with a report giving such information concerning such factory as the commissioner may require.

Sec. 9. The dairy and food commissioner shall furnish to each factory that shall have fully complied with the provisions of this act a certificate of inspection that such factory has been inspected and has complied with all laws and regulations thereto. The commissioner may authorize the owner of such factory to use the following or similar label or brand on his products to read substantially as follows: "Packed under regulations of, and in factory inspected by Minnesota Dairy and Food Department," or such other label, device, brand, trade-mark, or guarantee certificate with the words "Inspected and approved" as such commissioner may from time to time designate by published regulations.

Sec. 10. The dairy and food commissioner is hereby authorized to use funds available from the appropriations made for the general use of his department to enable him to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 11. Whoever shall without inspection and without permission of the commissioner use the brand or label "Minnesota standard," or any brand, label or device authorized by the commissioner, or who shall fail to furnish reports within the time specified, or who shall neglect to obey any lawful direction of the commissioner, his deputy or agent, given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or who shall use any raw material, articles or substances forbidden to be used in canning, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than fifteen days for each and every offense.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 98—S. F. No. 77.

A BILL for an act authorizing Cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and over in the exercise of the police power by Ordinance to designate Residence districts in such cities wherein only buildings for residences may be erected and maintained.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants and over may, in the exercise of the police power by ordinance, duly adopted by its city council or common council or other governing body, upon petition of fifty per cent of the property owners of the district sought to be affected, designate residence districts in such cities wherein only buildings for residences may be erected and maintained, including duplex houses and double houses, and prohibiting the erection and maintenance of hotels, stores, factories, warehouses, dry cleaning plants, public garages or stables, tenement and apartment houses.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 99—S. F. No. 3[illegible]2.

AN ACT to regulate the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of matches, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That no person, association, or corporation, shall manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, white phosphorous single-dipped, strike-anywhere matches of the type popularly known as "parlor matches"; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, white phosphorous, double-dipped, strike-anywhere matches or any other type of double-dipped matches, unless the bulb or first dip of such match is composed of a so-called safety or inert composition, non-ignitable on an abrasive surface; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, matches which will ignite in a laboratory oven at a temperature of less than 2[illegible]0 degrees F. when subjected in said oven to a gradually increasing heat and maintained at the before stated continuous temperature for a period of not less than eight hours; nor manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, Blazer, or so-called wind matches, whether of the so-called safety or strike-anywhere type.

Sec. 2. No person, association, or corporation, shall offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of, or distribute any matches, unless the package or container in which such matches are packed, bears plainly marked on the outside thereof, the name of the manufacturer and the brand or trade-mark under which such matches are sold, disposed of, or distributed; nor shall more than one case of each brand of matches of any type or manufacture be opened at any one time in any retail store where matches are sold or otherwise disposed of; nor shall loose boxes, or paper wrapped packages, of matches be kept on shelves or stored in such retail stores at a height exceeding five feet from the floor; all matches, when stored in warehouses (excepting manufacturer's warehouse at place of manufacture, when such warehouse contains automatic sprinkler equipment), must be kept only in properly secured cases, and not piled to a height exceeding ten feet from the floor; nor be stored within a horizontal distance of ten feet from any boiler, furnace, stove or other like heating apparatus, nor within a horizontal distance of twenty-five feet from any explosive material kept or stored on the same floor; all matches shall be packed in boxes or suitable packages, containing not more than seven hundred matches in any one box or package; provided, however, that when more than three hundred matches are packed in any one box or package, the said matches shall be arranged in two nearly equal portions, the heads of the matches in the two portions shall be placed in opposite directions; and all boxes containing three hundred and fifty or more matches, shall have placed over the matches a center holding or protecting strip, made of chip board, not less than one and one-quarter inches wide, said strip shall be flanged down to hold the matches in position when the box is nested into the shuck or withdrawn from it.

Sec. 3. All match boxes or packages shall be packed in strong shipping containers or cases; maximum number of match boxes or packages contained in any one shipping container or case, shall not exceed the following number:

Number of Boxes.	Numerical Number of Matches Per Box.
½ gross	700
1 gross	500
2 gross	400
3 gross	300
5 gross	200
[illegible] gross	100
20 gross over 50 and under	100
25 gross under	50

No shipping container or case constructed of fibre-board, corrugated fibre-board, or wood, nailed or wire-bound, containing matches, shall have a weight, including its contents, exceeding seventy-five (75) pounds; and no lock-cornered wood case containing matches shall have a weight, including its contents, exceeding eighty-five (85) pounds; nor shall any other article or commodity be packed with matches in any such container or case; and all such shipping containers or cases containing strike-anywhere matches, shall have plainly marked on the outside thereof the words "strike-anywhere matches;" and all shipping containers or cases containing "Strike on Box" Matches shall have plainly marked on the outside thereof the word "Strike on Box Matches."

Sec. 4. Any person, association, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined for the first offense, not less than five dollars ($5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars ($25.00); and for each subsequent violation, not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00).

Sec. 5. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall become effective on the first day of June, A. D. 1914.

Approved March 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 100—S. F. 327.

AN ACT entitled "An act authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of any county of this state to improve lakes and waterways, and the surroundings thereof, lying wholly or partly in such county, to acquire land therefor, by purchase or condemnation, and to issue bonds therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners of any County of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell bonds of such County, with interest coupons attached, for the purpose of improving any lake or lakes lying wholly or partly within the limits of such County, provided such bonds shall not be issued in a sum exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00).

Sec. 2. Improvement of any such lake may include the widening, deepening or construction of water-ways from any one of said lakes into any other, or all, of said lakes, changing of the water levels of said lakes lying wholly within such County, the laying out and construction of roads and boulevards about said lakes, connecting water-ways and surroundings.

Sec. 3. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Board of County Commissioners may acquire by purchase or condemnation under the provisions of Chapter 41, Revised Laws, 1905, and its amendments, such lands and real estate, for flowage, boulevards or in fee, as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 4. The bonds provided for in Section 1 of this act, shall be issued and sold by the Board of County Commissioners in such denominations and amounts and at such time or times, as said Board shall deem advisable and necessary, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi annually. No bond shall be issued by any such County for the purpose herein specified after May 15, 1913. The principal shall become due and payable at such time or times as the said Board may determine, not more than twenty (20) years from the date of issuance of said bonds in whole or any part. Said bonds and interest coupons attached, shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and attested by the Auditor of such County, and sealed with his official seal, and be made payable at a Minnesota State or National Bank, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners when the bonds are issued. The Auditor shall keep a record of all bonds issued under the provisions of this act, which record shall show the date, number and amount of each bond, rate of interest, time when due and the name of the party to whom issued. The Board of County Commissioners of such County shall have authority to negotiate said bonds, but not for less than their par value.

Sec. 5.—All money realized from the sale of such bonds, shall be used exclusively by said Board for the purpose herein specified.

Sec. 6. The Board of County Commissioners, after the date of issuance of any or all of said bonds, shall levy a tax upon the taxable property of such County, in addition to all other taxes levied, sufficient to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds upon their maturity, and shall also provide a sum sufficient to pay the interest accruing semi-annually upon said bonds.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 101—S. F. No. 540.

AN ACT relating to the filing and care of plats in the office of the Register of Deeds in counties having a population of 300,000, or more, inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That in counties which now have or which shall hereafter have a population of 300,000, or more, inhabitants, every plat when duly certified, signed and acknowledged, as provided in Section 336[illegible], Revised Laws 1905, shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds together with a correct copy thereof, which plat and copy filed, shall be made on cloth mounted paper and shall be of two sizes, either (20x30) Twenty by Thirty or (30x40) Thirty by Forty inches in size, which plat shall be placed under the direct supervision of the Register of Deeds and shall be open to inspection only in the presence of the Register of Deeds or his representative.

And the copy thereof shall be compared and certified to by the Register of Deeds in the manner in which certified copies of records are issued in his office, and said copy thereof shall be bound in a proper volume for the use of the general public and any one shall have access to and may inspect such certified copy at their pleasure. When said copy or any part thereof shall become unintelligible from use or wear or otherwise, at the request of the Register of Deeds it shall be the duty of the County Surveyor to make a copy of the original plat, under the direct supervision of the Register of Deeds, who shall compare the said copy, certify that it is a correct copy thereof, by proper certificate as above set forth, and it shall be bound in the volume, and under the page, and in the place of the discarded copy. The Register of Deeds shall receive as fee for filing said plats as aforesaid described, three cents (3c) per lot, but shall receive not less than one dollar ($1.00) for any plat filed in his office. Any person who shall dispose of, lease, or offer to sell any land included in a plat before the same is recorded, shall forfeit to the county twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each lot or part of a lot so disposed of, leased or offered; and any official or person whose duty it is to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each month during which compliance is delayed. All forfeitures under this chapter shall be recovered in an action brought in the name of the county.

Sec. 2. The provisions of Section 3359, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended by Chapter 438, Laws 1907, and Chapter 347, Laws 1911, shall not be applicable to any such county.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 102—S. F. No. 6[illegible]4.

AN ACT to amend sections 4 and 51 of chapter 53, Special Laws of Minnesota for 1891, entitled: "An act to confirm and continue the present municipal court of the city of Duluth in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, to enlarge the jurisdiction of such court and to regulate the practice and procedure thereof," as amended by chapter 229 General Laws of Minnesota for 1907 as amended by chapter 373 General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, and providing for an assistant judge of the municipal court of the City of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, and providing for terms of court to be held in that part of said city known as West Duluth.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Duties of judge, special judge and assistant municipal judge—how elected.—Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 53 of the Special Laws of Minnesota for 1891, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. There shall be one judge of said municipal court, to be called municipal judge. The present judge of said court shall continue in office during the term for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The qualified electors of the city of Duluth shall, at the general municipal election to be held on the first (1st) Tuesday in April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (1915) and on the day of the general municipal election every fourth (4th) year thereafter, elect a suitable person, with qualifications hereinafter mentioned, to the office of municipal judge, who shall hold his office for a term of four (4) years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

There shall be one (1) special judge of said municipal court, whose manner of election, term of office, powers and duties and qualifications shall be the same as those of the municipal judge except as otherwise provided in this act, and his successor shall be elected and vacancies in his office filled in like manner, provided, however, that the powers conferred upon the municipal judge by Sections eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and forty-nine (49), of this act shall be exercised by said municipal judge exclusively, except that the assistant municipal judge shall exercise the powers conferred under section eight (8) of this act, in the conducting of the branch, or division of the municipal court to be held in that portion of the city known as West Duluth.

The present special judge of said municipal court shall continue in office during the term for which he was elected, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

At the general municipal election to be holden on the first (1st) Tuesday in April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (1913), there shall be elected a successor to the present special judge of said municipal court, which successor shall assume office in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (1914), upon the expiration of the present term of office of the said special judge, and which successor shall hold said office until the general municipal election, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (1917) and until his successor is elected and qualified.

There shall be one assistant municipal judge, of said municipal court, whose manner of election, term of office, powers and duties and qualifications shall be the same as those of the municipal judge, except as otherwise provided in this act, and his successor shall be elected and vacancies in his office filled in like manner.

The assistant municipal judge shall not be required to hold court at the regular municipal court rooms, in the city proper, unless directed to do so because of the inability of the other judges to do the business of said court, or because of the sickness or inability to serve of one of the other judges. In case said assistant judge does hold court at the regular municipal court rooms in the city proper, he shall receive Ten Dollars ($10.00) per day for each and every day, or fraction thereof, court is so held by him, in addition to the salary herein provided.

At the general municipal election to be holden on the first (1st) Tuesday in April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (1913) there shall be elected an assistant municipal judge, who shall hold his office for four (4) years and until his successor is elected and qualified."

Salaries of judges and reporter.—Sec. 2. That Section 51 of Chapter 53 of the Special Laws of Minnesota for the year 1891, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 51. The salary of the judge of said municipal court shall be three thousand (3,000) dollars per annum. The salary of the special judge of said municipal court shall be three thousand (3,000) dollars per annum. The salary of the assistant municipal judge of said municipal court shall be fifteen hundred (1500) dollars per annum. The salary of the clerk of said municipal court shall be eighteen hundred (1800) dollars per annum, and the salary of the first deputy clerk of said court shall be eleven hundred (1100) dollars per annum, and that of any other deputy clerks, nine hundred (900) dollars per annum each. The salary of the official stenographic reporter of said court shall be one thousand (1,000) dollars per annum. The city attorney shall receive a salary of six hundred (600) dollars per annum, exclusive of the salary paid officer by the common council of said city. The salary of each of said officers shall be payable from the city treasury of the city of Duluth, in monthly installments, and neither of said officers shall receive any other fee or compensation for his services, except as herein provided."

Sec. 3. That said chapter fifty-three (53), Special Laws of Minnesota for the year 1891, be amended by adding the following Sections to said chapter.

"Sec. 55. There is hereby established a branch, or division, of the municipal court, to be held monthly, in that portion of the city known as West Duluth. The council shall provide a suitable place for holding court in West Duluth and a place where the business of the clerk, having in charge that division of the court's business may keep his office and attend to the business of the court. The clerk of the municipal court shall assign to some deputy of his office the work of attending to the business of the West Duluth division, and, if necessary, the council shall allow the clerk of the municipal court an additional deputy for that purpose.

Sec. 56. The assistant judge of the municipal court shall hold a term of the court at the place provided by the council in that part of the city known as West Duluth on the first Wednesday of each month and may hold sessions for the care of criminal business as often as necessary. In case of sickness or inability of the assistant judge of the municipal court to hold any term of court or hear any case, the same may be held or heard by either of the other judges of said court.

Sec. 57. A calendar and record of cases tried and to be tried in said West Duluth division of said court shall be kept by the clerk the same as the record of cases is kept in said municipal court proper, and all papers, records and documents pertaining to causes tried, and to be tried, in said West Duluth division of said court, shall be kept on file in the West Duluth office unless ordered elsewhere by the judge of said court.

Sec. 58. Any and all causes, civil or criminal, which are subject to the jurisdiction of the municipal court, may be brought and tried in said West Duluth division. The practice and mode of procedure in the West Duluth division of said court shall be the same in all respects as that in the municipal court proper, except that on all papers pertaining to causes tried, or to be tried thereat there shall be added on the face and back thereof wherever the name of the court occurs the additional words: "West Duluth Division."

Sec. 59. The assistant judge of the municipal court may practice in the municipal court proper and act as attorney in any case to be tried in said court, except one in which he sits, or is expected to sit, as the presiding judge."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 103—S. F. No. 599.

AN ACT authorizing any city of this state now or hereafter owning an electric light and power plant and having a population of ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants or less, to make contracts for the purchase of a supply of electricity for operating such plant.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city of this state now or hereafter owning an electric light and power plant and now or hereafter having a population of ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants or less, shall be authorized and empowered to enter into a contract or contracts for the purchase by such city of electricity for the purpose of operating such electric plant, upon such terms as may be approved by a two-thirds vote of all of the members of the governing body thereof; provided, that such contract or contracts shall not be made to run for a period exceeding fifteen (15) years.

Sec. 2. The obligation incurred by any such city in the making of such contracts shall not be considered as a part of its indebtedness under the provisions of its governing charter or of any law of this state fixing a limit of indebtedness for such city.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 104—S. F. No. 321.

AN ACT to amend Sections 125, 127, 131, 132, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145 and 146, Chapter Five (5), Revised Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1905, relating to Municipal Courts, and providing for a Change of Venue in any Municipal Court, whether created or established by any general or special law.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Sections 125, 127, 131, 132, 133, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145 and 146, Chapter Five (5) Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 125. New Courts, How Established—A Court of Record to be known as "The Municipal Court of . . ." is hereby established in and for every city, and in and for every incorporated village, which has or shall have One Thousand (1,000) inhabitants or more, in which city or village no Municipal Court existed at the time of the taking effect of the Revised Laws of 1905, but no court thus established shall be organized until the city or village council so determines by a resolution adopted by a four-fifths majority of its members, and approved by its Mayor or President, providing a suitable place for holding its sessions, prescribing the number of Judges and other officials thereof, and fixing their compensation; and in case that two Judges shall be prescribed for said court, one thereof, may be called the Municipal Judge and the other the Special Municipal Judge."

"Sec. 127. Judges, Election, Term, Salary—The Judges of such courts shall be elected at the regular city or village elections, for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of the month next following their election, and until their successors qualify. When a new court is organized more than ninety (90) days prior to a regular election, the Governor shall appoint a Judge or Judges thereof to serve until they are elected and qualified, and vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired term. Provided, that in the absence or disability of the Municipal Judge and Special Municipal Judge of such court, if there be one, the Mayor or President of the Council may designate a practicing Attorney to sit in place of such Municipal Judge from day to day. All Municipal Judges and Special Municipal Judges shall be men learned in the law and residents of the city or village. The salary of each shall be paid monthly by the city or village, and shall be fixed by resolution adopted by a four-fifths majority of the Council of such city or village, and approved by the Mayor or President before the term begins, and shall not be diminished during such term. Provided, however, that where there shall be a Municipal Judge and a Special Municipal Judge, the Special Municipal Judge shall act only in the absence or disability of the Municipal Judge, and receive as compensation therefor an amount per diem to be fixed by the Council of such village or city and paid out of the salary of the Municipal Judge; and provided further, that any such Special Municipal Judge shall not be prohibited from practicing in the said Municipal court or in any other court, but he shall not sit in the trial of any cause or proceeding wherein he may be interested, directly or indirectly, as counsel or attorney, or otherwise."

"Sec. 131. Justices of the Peace—No Justice of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of offenses commited in any city or village wherein a Municipal court is organized and existing, but all such offenses otherwise cognizable by a Justice shall be examined and tried by such Municipal Court, and, all cases arising under the Charter, ordinances or by-laws of such city or village shall be tried by said court without a jury. Said court shall have jurisdiction concurrently with the Justices of all offenses committed elsewhere within the county."

"Sec. 132. Two Judges, Daily Sittings, Terms—Excepting in cases where the resolution establishing such court provides for a Municipal Judge and a Special Municipal Judge, each may exercise all the powers thereof. Each Judge shall see that the laws of the State and the ordinances and by-laws of the city or village are obeyed. The court shall be opened every morning, except on Sundays and holidays, for the hearing and disposition, summarily, of all complaints made of offenses committed within the County, of which the court has jurisdiction. A general term for the trial of civil actions shall be held on and following the first Tuesday of each month, and at such other times as the Court may from time to time prescribe by rule."

"Sec. 133. Clerks and Deputies—Process—The clerk of each Municipal Court, and his deputies, shall be appointed by the Judge thereof, who may remove any of them at pleasure. If there be two Judges, the senior in office shall exercise such power. Every clerk and deputy shall give bond to the State, in at least the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), to be approved by the appointing Judge, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties, and for the payment as required by law or by order of the court of all moneys coming into his hands. All process shall be tested in the name of the Judge, or the senior in office if there are two, be signed by the clerk, issue under the seal of the court, and be directed for service to any police officer, court officer, marshal, or constable of the city or village, to the sheriff of the county, or all of them. No Judge or other officer of such Municipal Court, excepting the Special Municipal Judge, if any, shall prepare or draw any pleadings or other papers in any civil actions in said Municipal court, nor shall they institute, for another, any civil action in such court."

"Sec. 136. Court Officers—In cities and villages of less than five thousand (5,000) population, the constable, marshal or chief of police shall act as officer of the Municipal court, serve all papers thereof placed in his hands, and receive the same fees as are allowed to constables by law. In cities and villages of five thousand (5,000) population or more, the Mayor or President shall appoint one or more (not exceeding three) court officers, who shall also have the power and authority of policemen, receive the same pay as other policemen and shall give bond to the city or village, for the use of all persons interested, to be approved by the Council of such city or village and conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such. Their fees shall be collected by the clerk and paid into the Treasury of the city or village, except where no salary is allowed them. Court officers shall attend the sessions of the court and perform all duties in connection therewith, when ordered by the court."

"Sec. 138. Powers and Duties, Practice, Rules, Fees—Except as otherwise provided by this Chapter, the Municipal court and the Judges and clerks thereof, shall have in matters within its jurisdiction, all the powers and duties of Judges and clerks of the District Court in like cases, and the procedure and practice therein shall be the same. In garnishment, however, the minimum of indebtedness and recovery shall be the same as in the Justice courts. The court may make and alter rules for the conduct of its business, and prescribe therein forms of process and procedure, conformably to the law. The fees of the clerk of each Municipal court and of officers serving process and papers therein, shall be the same as are allowed by law to the like officers of the District Court of the same county. If such officers are paid a salary in lieu of fees, they shall nevertheless collect such fees and pay the same into the city or village Treasury, and shall be responsible for such collection. Where, in any County of this State there are two or more Municipal courts having jurisdictions throughout said County, whether they be created or established under Chapter Five (5), Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, or by any other general or special law, the defendant in any civil action begun in any one of said courts may have a change of venue therefrom to the Municipal court in said County nearest his place of residence, by filing with the clerk of the Municipal Court, in which such action may be begun, an affidavit, by himself, his agent or attorney, stating definitely his place of residence, and the location of the nearest Municipal court thereto in said County, accompanied by a demand for such change of venue, not less than three (3) days before the opening day of the term of such Municipal court at which such action may be noticed for trial."

"Sec. 140. Notices, Etc.—Unlawful Detainer—Costs shall be taxed upon notice of not less than two (2) days. Notes of issue shall be filed at least three (3) days before the term. Notice of taking a deposition shall be the same as in the District Court. Otherwise the time within which pleadings may be served and other acts performed shall be half that prescribed in the District Court, but no such half time shall be less than three (3) days. In forcible entry and unlawful detainer, the summons shall be issued by the clerk and may be made returnable on any day not less than three (3) days after the issuance of such summons; and in other respects such suits shall be governed by similar regulations relating to Justices of the Peace."

"Sec. 141. Jury Trials—Except as in this Chapter otherwise provided, all general laws relating to trial by jury in the District Court shall apply to this court. In such cities and villages, the Mayor and City Clerk in cities, and the President and Village Clerk in villages, or in the absence or disability of either, the officer authorized to perform his duties, shall meet with the Judge or Clerk of the Municipal Court at the city or Village Clerk's office on the second Monday in February, May, August and November of each year, and there shall select one hundred (100) voters of the city or village as Jurors of said court when required and drawn as such during the ensuing three (3) months, and until their successors are chosen. Their names shall be listed, and the list certified by the officials selecting them, and the Clerk shall place such names, written on separate slips, in a box or wheel. No person shall be required to serve as such Juror during more than one quarter in any one year."

"Sec. 142. Drawing Jury, Jury, Special Venire—In all cases if either party desires a jury, he shall so state when the case is set for trial. A jury of six may be drawn if both parties consent thereto in open court. The party demanding the jury shall pay to the Clerk at the time fifty cents (50) for each Juror required, otherwise the case shall be tried by the court. The Clerk shall draw from the box twice as many names as there are Jurors required for the trial, and the persons so selected shall be summoned to appear at the appointed time. Each Juror sworn as such shall be paid one dollar ($1.00) out of the City Treasury upon a certificate issued to him by the Clerk at the time of his discharge. Whenever necessary, a special venire may be issued."

"Sec. 143. Fees in Criminal Cases—In all Municipal courts, jurors in criminal cases and witnesses for the prosecution shall be paid by the city or village upon certificates issued by the Clerk. Witnesses for the defense in such cases may be paid in like manner when the court shall so direct. The fees of witnesses shall be the same, in both civil and criminal cases as are allowed by law in the District Court; but in criminal cases fees shall not be required in advance, nor shall policemen or other officials or employes of the County, city or village be paid witness fees. Misdemeanors and violations of ordinances or by-laws shall be prosecuted by the City or village attorney, and all other offenses by the County Attorney. In civil cases there shall be paid to the Clerk of the Court a fee of two dollars ($2.00) by the party entering the suit, which fee shall be accounted for and paid over to the city or village, and shall be in lieu of all fees of the Clerk of said court."

"Sec. 145. Lien of Judgments, Transcripts, Execution, Etc.—No judgment of a Municipal court shall be a lien upon the real estate until a transcript thereof is filed and docketed with the Clerk of the District Court. If no execution thereon be outstanding, the judgment creditor may cause such transcript to be docketed in the same County, and thereafter execution may issue from either court. The Clerk with whom the transcript is so filed may issue transcripts to be filed and docketed in other counties, as in the case of a judgment originally rendered in his court. When docketed as herein provided, the judgment shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as a judgment of the District Court."

"Sec. 146. Appeals to District Court—Appeals may be taken to the District Court of the County from the judgments of Municipal courts in the same cases, upon the same procedure, and with the same effect as provided by law respecting appeals from Justices' courts, and all laws relating to such last named appeals shall be adapted and applied to appeals from the Municipal courts. Provided, however, that the time for appeal shall not start to run until the judgment has been perfected, the costs taxed and notice of entry of judgment served upon the adverse party."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 105—S. F. No. 456.

AN ACT to improve the public service, to create a civil service commission and define its powers and duties, in each city of the first class not organized under Section 36, Article 4, of the State Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In every city of the first class not organized under Section 36, Article 4, of the State Constitution, there shall be a civil service commission (hereinafter called the commission) of three commissioners, who shall be citizens of the State and residents of the city and serve without compensation. No commissioner shall at the time of his appointment or while serving hold any other office or employment under the city, the United States, the State of Minnesota, or any public corporation or political division thereof, other than the office of notary public. The mayor shall appoint as commissioners persons known to favor the principle of merit and efficiency in the public service. The terms of those first appointed, to be designated in orders of appointment, shall expire, one on the first day of February in the odd numbered year next following the year of the appointment, one on the first day of February next following the first and one on the first day of February next following the second, and thereafter the mayor shall appoint for three years to fill expired terms, and in case of vacancy occurring otherwise, shall appoint for the unexpired term. In case of cities existing at the time of the passage of this act, the first appointment shall be made on or before the first day of July, 1913.

Each commissioner, before entering upon his duties, shall subscribe and file with the city clerk an oath for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 2. The city council shall set apart on the first Monday in January of each year, in the city treasury, a sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars for each thousand of the population of the city, according to the next preceding state or national census, to be known as the civil service fund and to be used only for the purposes of this act. Unexpended balances at the end of the year shall revert to the current expense fund of the city. To provide such fund, the city council shall levy a sufficient annual tax upon all the taxable property of the city, real and personal, in addition to all other taxes authorized by law. Warrants on the fund shall be drawn by order of the commission and signed by its president or vice-president and secretary and counter-signed by the city comptroller. The commission shall audit its own bills and pay-rolls. The city council of any existing city shall provide like funds for the year 1913 by temporary interest bearing loans, if necessary, and add the amount thereof to the next annual tax levy.

Sec. 3. The commission shall first meet immediately after its appointment, at a time to be fixed by the mayor, and on the first Monday after the first day of February each year thereafter, and at each said meeting elect a president and vice-president to serve until their successors are elected. The commission also, at each said meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall select a secretary, who shall keep the records and files of the commission and who shall be ex officio the chief examiner, and appoint other necessary employes, and fix their compensation. The commission shall from time to time fix the times of its meetings, and adopt, amend and alter rules for its procedure.

Sec. 4. The powers of the commission shall extend only to the classified service, which shall embrace the entire service of the city except the following officers and employes, which shall be known as the "unclassified service," namely:

Officers who are elected by the people; members of boards and commissions; the city clerk; secretaries of the several boards and commissions serving without pay; the city engineer; the chief health officer; the superintendent of police; the city assessor; superintendents, principals, supervisors of teachers and teachers in the public schools; the city attorney and attorney of the park board; the librarian and assistants of the public library; the superintendent of parks; a landscape architect; a chief of park police; the mayor's private secretary. None of the unclassified service shall be subject to examination or affected as to their selection, appointment, discharge or removal by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. The term "employe," as used in this act, shall include every officer, agent, employe and other person in the classified service of the city.

Sec. 6. Immediately after the appointment and organization of the commission, all employes of the city of every nature excepting those in the unclassified service, shall be listed, graded and classified, and a service register shall be made up in books prepared for the purpose, in which shall be entered, in their proper classes, the names, ages, compensation, period of past employment, and such other facts and data as to each employe as the commission may deem useful. To enable the commission to make such service register, the mayor, the city council, each board and commission and each appointing or employing officer shall prepare and furnish to the commission complete lists of all employes in the classified service, containing the names and data aforesaid and such other information as the commission may call for. The commission shall furnish a complete duplicate of the service register to the city comptroller, and correct and complete the same from day to day thereafter.

Sec. 7. The commission shall, immediately after its appointment and from time to time thereafter, make, amend, alter and change rules, to promote efficiency in the city service and to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The rules shall provide, among other things, for:

a. The classification of all offices, positions and employments in the classified service.

b. Public competitive examinations to test the relative fitness of applicants.

c. Public advertisement of all examinations at least ten days in advance in two newspapers of the city of general circulation, one of which shall be the official newspaper, and posting such advertisement a like time in a conspicuous place in the city hall.

d. The creation of lists of eligible candidates after successful examination, in the order of their standing in the examination, and without reference to time of examination. Such lists shall be embraced in an eligible register. The commission may by rule provide for striking any name from the eligible register after it has been two years thereon.

e. The rejection of candidates or eligibles who, after the entry of their names, shall fail to comply with the reasonable rules and requirements of the commission in respect to age, residence, physical condition or otherwise, or who have been guilty of criminal infamous or disgraceful conduct, or of any wilful misrepresentation, deception or fraud in connection with the examination or in connection with their applications for place.

f. The certification of the name standing highest on the appropriate list to fill any vacancy.

g. Temporary employment without examination, but with the consent in each case of the commission, in cases of emergency and pending appointment from the eligible list; but no such temporary employment shall continue longer than sixty days, nor shall successive temporary employments be permitted for the same position.

h. Transfer from one position to a similar position in the same class or grade and for reinstatement of persons who, without fault or delinquency, are separated from the service or reduced.

i. Promotion based on competive examination and upon records of efficiency, character, conduct and seniority. Promotion shall be deemed, among other things, to include increase in salary, and the rules shall be framed to encourage the filling of vacancies by promotion rather than otherwise.

j. Suspension, with or without pay, for not longer than thirty days, and for leave of absence, with or without pay.

k. Appointment of unskilled laborers in the order of priority of application after such tests of fitness as the commission may prescribe.

l. Removing names from the service register upon termination of service.

The commission shall adopt such other rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may from time to time be found necessary to secure the purposes of the act.

Sec. 8. Before the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule, the commission shall give notice of consideration thereof by publishing and posting a brief notice, as required in Section 7, stating the subject of the rule or rules to be acted on.

Sec. 9. The commission shall keep a third register, to be known as an application register, in which shall be entered the names and addresses and order and date of application of all applicants for examination, and the offices or employments they seek. All applications shall be upon forms prescribed by the commission.

Sec. 10. As soon as the commission has organized and made up the service register and adopted rules, as herein provided, it shall notify the mayor, the city council, the several boards and commissions, and each appointing officers of the city, and thereafter no office, position or employment shall be filled in the classified service except from names certified by the commission and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. The mayor, the city council, and each board, commission and appointing or employing officer of the city, shall have power to remove and discharge at will any subordinate employe, unless restricted by law other than this act, but such removal or discharge shall be forthwith reported in writing, together with the cause thereof, to the commission and the city comptroller. Such report shall be made when the reason is lack of work, as well as in other cases.

Sec. 12. The commission shall ascertain the duties of each office, position and employment in the classified service, and designate by rule as well as may be practicable, the grade of each office, employment or position. Each grade shall comprise those offices, employments and positions having substantially similar duties. The commission shall by rule indicate the lines of promotion from each lower to higher grade wherever the experience derived in the lower tends to qualify for the higher. The commission shall prescribe standards of efficiency for each office, position and employment and for each grade, and adapt its examinations thereto. For the purpose of establishing uniformity of pay and title for similar offices and employments, the commission may by rule recommend the maximum and minimum pay for each office and employment and for each grade and the title thereof, and report the same to the mayor, city council, the several boards and commissions and to each appointing officer, annually or more frequently if deemed necessary. The commission shall in like manner report the name and position of each employe paid more or less than the pay recommended by the commission, or designated by any title other than that prescribed by the commission. The commission shall make and keep a record of relative efficiency of each employe in the classified service other than unskilled laborers, and shall provide by rule methods for ascertaining and verifying the facts from which such records of relative efficiency shall be made.

Sec. 13. All examinations shall be impartial, fair and practical and designed only to test the relative qualifications and fitness of applicants to discharge the duties of the particular employment which they seek to fill. No question in any examination shall relate to the political or religious convictions or affiliations of the applicant. All applicants for positions of trust shall be specially examined as to more character, sobriety and integrity, and all applicants for positions requiring special experience, skill or faithfulness shall be specially examined in respect to those qualities. Where written answers are required from applicants for positions calling for expert knowledge, the rules may provide for examination of the answers and the comparative ranking of the various applicants, without a disclosure of the names of the applicants to the examiners. The commission may furnish to the chief examiner such assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of every employe of the city to act as an examiner or assistant examiner, at the request of the commission, without special compensation therefor. The members of the commission, collectively or individually, may act as examiners or assistant examiners.

Sec. 14. Notice of the time, place and scope of each examination shall be given by publication and posting, as specified in Section 7, and by mailing to each applicant upon the appropriate list of the application register ten days in advance. The names of those found eligible, after giving credit for character and previous successful experience, shall be entered, with their addresses and percentages, in appropriate lists of the eligible register. No name shall remain upon the eligible register more than two years without a new application, and, if the rules of the commission so require, a new examination.

Sec. 15. When a vacancy is to be filled in the classified service, the mayor, city council, board, commission or employing officer, shall notify the commission, and the commission shall certify the highest name from the appropriate list of the eligible register, except in the case of unskilled labor, and then shall certify the name first in time on the list. All vacancies shall be filled from the names so certified, and the commission shall be immediately notified of the employment and of the compensation to be paid. The names selected shall be stricken from the eligible register and transferred to the service register. All changes in grade, title or compensation shall be likewise reported.

Sec. 16. In case of a vacancy in a position requiring peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or expert character, the commission, upon satisfactory evidence that competition is impracticable, and that the position can best be filled by the selection of some person of recognized attainments, without examination, and after hearing in an open, regular meeting of the commission and by the affirmative vote of all three members, may suspend competition; but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such position, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported, together with the reasons therefor, in the annual reports of the commission.

Sec. 17. After the receipt by the city comptroller of the duplicate service register, he shall not approve the payment of any salary, wages or compensation for any office or employment in the classified service, nor countersign any warrant therefor, unless the name of the person claiming the same appears upon the service register for the time for which such salary, wages or compensation is claimed, nor at any higher rate than shown on such register; and if the city comptroller shall wilfully or negligently approve any payment or countersign any warrant in violation of this section, he and the sureties on his bond shall be liable to the city for the amount thereof and action may be brought therefor by any tax payer for the use of the city without making previous request to the city to sue.

Sec. 18. The commission shall in each year, on or before the 15th day of January, make to the mayor and city council a report, showing as fully as may be the acts and disbursements of the commission for the preceding calendar year; the rules in force at the beginning of such year and changes made during the year; the practical effect and working of the rules and of this act; the results of the efforts to standardize services and compensation and the departures therefrom; together with such recommendations as the commission may see fit to make, to promote the efficiency and integrity of the public service. The commission shall furnish a suitable number of copies of such report to the mayor, the city council and each board and commission and each employing officer of the city.

Sec. 19. The commission shall from time to time investigate the enforcement of this act and of the rules made under it; the action of all examiners; the duties of all departments and of all employes of the city; the efficiency of the service, and such other matters as come within the scope of this act. In the course of such investigations each commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas and to administer oaths and to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers relevant to the investigation. Any person who shall wilfully testify falsely shall be guilty of perjury and any person who shall refuse to obey the lawful subpoenas or directions of the commission or any commissioner in any such investigation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any member of the commission shall have power of his own motion to file written charges against any employe in the classified service, and thereupon the commission shall try the charges, after not less than ten days written notice to the person accused, in the manner and with the powers prescribed in this section; but in such case the complaining commissioner shall not sit. If found guilty of breach of duty, such employe may be removed by the commission and his name be stricken from the service register. The commission may make complaint to the district court of disobedience of its subpoenas or orders under this section, and the court shall prescribe notice to the person accused and require him to obey the commission's subpoena and order, if found within the full powers of the commission, and punish his disobedience as a contempt of the court. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage as for attendance upon the district court, except that any officer, agent or employe of the city who receives compensation for his services, shall not be entitled to fees or mileage.

Sec. 20. Any applicant for an office or employment in the classified service, who shall knowingly make any false answer or statement upon any examination in regard to any material matter upon which he is examined, shall thereby forfeit his right to be entered upon the eligible register, and, in case he has been appointed to any office or employment, shall forfeit the same and shall not within three years thereafter be eligible to any office or employment in the unclassified service of the city, nor shall he during such time be entitled to any of the examinations of the commission.

Sec. 21. Any applicant for examination or for appointment to the classified service, who shall, either directly or indirectly, give, render or pay or promise to give, render or pay any money, service or other thing to any person for or on account of or in connection with his examination, appointment or proposed appointment, or who shall ask for or receive any recommendation or assistance from any person in the classified or unclassified service of the city, except a statement of his previous service and the character thereof, if any, to the city, as a subordinate under such officer or employe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 22. Any officer or employe in the classified service of the city, who shall in any manner directly or indirectly solicit or receive or pay or be in any manner concerned in soliciting, receiving or paying any assessment, subscription or contribution for any party or political purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 23. Any person who shall solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, contribution or payment for any political purpose whatever, from any officer or employe in the classified service of the city, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 24. Any officer or employe in the classified or unclassified service of the city who shall discharge, promote or reduce in rank or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any service or contribution of money or other valuable thing for any party or political purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 106—S. F. No. 189.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter three hundred and fifty-seven (357) of the Special Laws of the year 1889, being an act in relation to the salaries of treasurer and auditor of Blue Earth county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter Three Hundred and Fifty-seven (357) of the Special Laws of the year 1889, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1915.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 107—S. F. No. 304.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen hundred ten (1710), Revised Laws nineteen hundred five (1905), relating to insurance agents.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Seventeen Hundred Ten (1710), Revised Laws Nineteen Hundred Five (1905), be amended so as to read as follows:

"1710. No person shall act as agent, subagent or broker in the solicitation or procurement of applications for insurance or in any manner aid in the negotiation of insurance by any company except fraternal beneficiary associations, until he shall have obtained from the Commissioner of Insurance a license therefor, which license shall be granted upon written application by such company upon forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Insurance and the payment of the fee required by law, if such license is otherwise warranted. Whenever it appears to the Commissioner of Insurance upon due proof, after hearing, upon such notice as he may direct, that any such licensee has been guilty of any misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, dishonesty or of any violation of any of the provisions of the insurance law or any lawful ruling of the Commissioner of Insurance, or has unreasonably failed to pay over to the company or agent entitled thereto the whole or any part of any premium collected by him, the Commissioner shall revoke his license and give notice thereof in such manner as he deems will best protect the public. Such license may also be revoked by the company upon filing written notice thereof with the Commissioner of Insurance."

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 108—S. F. No. 340.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 325, General Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act relating to clerk in office of county auditors in certain counties in this state."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 325, General Laws of 1911, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The county auditor shall be allowed for clerk hire one-fifth of one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation, not exceeding five million dollars; on all sums in excess of five million dollars, one-tenth of one mill on each dollar; to be paid monthly out of the county treasury on the order of the county auditor, accompanied by his certificate, that the service has been rendered and that no allowance for such clerk hire shall be made or received in any case, except for services actually rendered; provided, that the above provisions of this section shall not apply to counties having a population of less than 30,000 or more than 40,000, nor to any county of the class herein referred to where such salary or clerk hire is now fixed by special law; provided, further, that in any county where the public service would appear to demand it, the county commissioners may grant an additional sum for clerk hire in the office of the county auditor, when such additional sum has been approved by the attorney general and the public examiner, providing that in every county of the state the auditor shall be allowed at least $600 for clerk hire."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 109—S. F. No. 353.

AN ACT authorizing and requiring county boards under certain circumstances to refund license fees heretofore paid by applicants for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The county board of any county in this state is hereby authorized, empowered and required to refund the unused pro rata portion of the money heretofore paid by any holder of a license to sell intoxicating liquors issued by such board where such license after its issuance and after payment by the licensee of the license money into the county treasury was found to be null and void and was in fact cancelled and revoked by said county board because it was through inadvertence and mistake on the part of said board issued for a place where the sale of intoxicating liquors was forbidden by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 110—S. F. No. 30[illegible].

AN ACT to amend Section 4501 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 421 of the General Laws of Minnesota, 1909, relating to foreclosure or execution sale.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4501 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 421 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4501. Foreclosure or Execution Sale—Taxes, Insurance and Interest—The purchaser at any sale, upon foreclosure of mortgage or execution or at any judicial sale during the year of redemption, may pay any taxes or assessments on which any penalty would otherwise accrue, and may pay the premium upon any policy of insurance procured in renewal of any expiring policy upon mortgage premises, and may in case any interest upon any prior or superior mortgage is in default or shall become due during such year of redemption pay the same, and in all such cases, the sum so paid, with interest, shall be part of the sum required to be paid to redeem from such sale. Such payments shall be proved by the affidavit of the purchaser, his agent or attorney, stating the items and describing the premises, which must be filed for record with the register of deeds, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the sheriff at least ten days before expiration of the year of redemption."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 111—S. F. No. 178.

AN ACT to amend Section 775, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to expenditure and appropriation of money by villages and cities of the fourth class to improve and maintain roads and bridges lying without the corporate limits.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 775 of Chapter 9, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 775. Roads, Bridges and Ferries outside City or Village. The council of any village or of any city of the fourth class may appropriate and expend such reasonable sums as it may deem proper to assist in the improvement and maintenance of roads lying beyond its boundaries and leading into it and to improve and maintain bridges and ferries thereon whether they are within or without the county in which it is situated."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 112—S. F. No. 208.

AN ACT amending Section 4272, Revised Laws 1905, relative to the docketing and lien of judgments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section four thousand two hundred and seventy-two (4272) of the Revised Laws 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4272. Docketing Judgments—Transcripts—Lien on Land—Every judgment requiring the payment of money shall be docketed by the clerk upon the entry thereof, and, upon a transcript of such docket being filed with the clerk in any other county, such clerk shall also docket the same. From the time of such docketing the judgment shall be a lien, to the amount unpaid thereon, upon all real property in the county then or thereafter owned by the judgment debtor. Such judgment shall survive, and the lien thereof continue, for the period of ten years next after its entry, and no longer. Provided, that no judgment, except for taxes, shall be docketed until the judgment creditor, or his agent or attorney shall have filed with the clerk an affidavit, stating the full name, occupation, place of residence, and postoffice address of the judgment debtor, to the best of affiant's information and belief; and, if such residence be within an incorporated place having more than five thousand inhabitants, the street number of both his place of residence and place of business, if he have one, shall be stated. If the clerk shall violate this provision, neither the judgment nor the docketing thereof shall be invalid, but he shall be liable to any person damaged thereby in the sum of five dollars."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1914.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 113—S. F. 306.

AN ACT to amend Section 1634, Revised Laws of nineteen hundred five (1905), relating to agents of domestic insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1634, R. L. 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1634. Every such domestic company shall secure a license from the Commissioner of Insurance for each person employed as its agent in this state. Such license, if otherwise warranted, shall be granted upon written application by such company upon forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Insurance and the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents. Any officer of such company may, without license or other qualification, act in its behalf in the negotiation of insurance.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 114—S. F. No. 314.

AN ACT to amend section 41 of chapter 204 of the General Laws of Minnesota, 1905, being "An Act relating to the sale of timber on state lands, defining trespass thereon and prescribing penalties therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 41 of chapter 204, General Laws of Minnesota, 1905, being "An Act relating to the sale of timber on state lands, defining trespass thereon and prescribing penalties therefor," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 41. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the cutting of timber of any kind, telegraph poles or fence posts, upon any of the land belonging to the state, or upon any land whatsoever within this state, shall before cutting any such timber, post in a conspicuous place in any camp building or house occupied by his employes engaged in such cutting a notice which shall contain a full description of the lands proposed by him to be cut, the period during which the cutting is proposed to be done, and which said description shall contain the precise description of said land by forty-acre tracts, or fractions thereof, of governmental subdivisions, and shall include the section, town and range, and such person or persons so engaged in cutting timber as aforesaid shall be required to keep said notice conspicuously posted in such camp building or house during the entire time that he is engaged in cutting such timber; and he shall, before cutting any such timber, forward a copy of such notice with his postoffice address to the state forester at the State Capitol, St. Paul. Any person, persons, firms or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction there of shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00) or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than twenty days, and not exceeding ninety days."

Any person or persons giving to the proper authorities information which shall lead to the conviction of any person, persons, firm or corporation guilty of a violation of this section, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) reward, to be ascertained and paid in the manner provided herein for the payment of the reward provided for in section 40 of this act. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who shall be engaged in cutting cordwood upon his own land or engaged in cutting timber for clearing any land actually owned or occupied by him.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 115—S. F. No. 335.

AN ACT relating to public schools in special school districts of not less than ten thousand inhabitants nor more than twenty thousand inhabitants, and to provide funds therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Special school districts now or hereafter having not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants nor more than twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants are hereby empowered to annually levy for general school purposes a general school tax not exceeding nine (9) mills on the dollar of the valuation of all taxable property in such school districts according to the preceding official assessment thereof. This act shall not apply to school districts, the boundaries of which extend into two or more counties.

Sec. 2. The electors of such special school districts are hereby empowered to issue bonds for permanent improvements in any sum not exceeding twelve (12) per cent of their last official assessed valuation.

Sec. 3. Any part of Chapter 156 of the Special Laws of 1878, or any part of Chapter 510 of the Special Laws of 1889, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 116—S. F. No. 348.

AN ACT to amend Section 3890, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to a deposit of a docket of a justice of the peace in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3890, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, be and the same hereby is amended so that said Section 3890 shall read as follows:

"Section 3890. Every justice who shall not receive a suitable docket from his predecessor in office shall procure one at the expense of his town, and at the expiration of his term deliver the same, together with any docket received from his predecessor to his successor in office. If at the expiration of his term no successor has been elected, he shall deposit all books, dockets and papers pertaining to his office with the clerk of the district court of his county, who shall deliver the same to the successor of such justice when called for. Provided, however, that, during the time the said docket remains in the possession of the said clerk of court, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty, upon being paid the fees therefor, to issue transcripts of judgment in the said docket, and executions on said judgments, in the same manner as the justice of the peace who rendered the said judgments might have done."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 117—S. F. No. 257.

AN ACT to authorize the governing body of any city of this state now or hereafter having more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, to issue and sell bonds of said city in excess of the maximum now allowed by law, and to use the proceeds thereof for defraying the cost, or any part thereof, of improving any principal street of such city having a rocky ledge and other natural barrier preventing the payment of the total cost of such improvement by assessment of property specially benefited.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The common council, city council, or governing body, of every city of this State now or hereafter having more than Fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, whether said city is organized and existing under a special act of the Legislature, general act of the Legislature, or charter adopted by the freeholders thereof, or otherwise, is hereby empowered, by ordinance passed by a four-fifths vote of all members of said council, or other governing body, to issue negotiable bonds of said city in an amount not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), said bonds to be of such denomination and payable at such places and such time, not exceeding thirty (30) years from the date thereof, as may by said council or governing body be deemed advisable. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half (4½) per cent payable semi-annually, and shall have interest coupons attached, payable at such place or places as shall be designated therein, and shall be sold to the highest bidder. Provided, that such bonds shall not be sold for less than the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of any and all bonds issued under this act shall be placed in the city treasury of said city, and shall constitute a special fund, and shall be kept distinct from all other funds of the city, and shall be used only for the purpose of paying the cost or any part thereof, of improving to its full width any principal street in such city, which has a rocky ledge and other natural barrier extending across said street where the cost of said improvement would exceed the benefits to property assessable therefor.

Sec. 3. All bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be sealed with the seal of the city issuing the same, signed by the Mayor, attested by the Clerk, and countersigned or registered by the City Comptroller or Auditor of said city, except that the signature to the coupons attached to said bonds may be lithographed thereon. The full faith and credit of any such city issuing such bonds shall be pledged at all times for the payment of all such bonds and the interest thereon, and each city shall each year levy sufficient tax to pay the annual interest on such bonds and the principal of such bonds as shall mature during the ensuing year or shall provide a sinking fund sufficient to ensure the redemption of said bonds at maturity.

Sec. 4. The obligation incurred by any city by the issuing of any bonds pursuant to the provisions hereof shall not be considered as a part of its indebtedness under the provisions of its governing act or charter or of any law of this State, fixing the limit of the amount of indebtedness of such city.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 118—S. F. No. 401.

AN ACT to amend Sections 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 16 of Chapter 143 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, entitled "An Act fixing the salary and compensation of the sheriff, county attorney, register of deeds, clerk of district court, superintendent of schools, judge of probate, county auditor and county treasurer, and providing for the number of assistants, deputies, clerks and other help thereof, and their compensation, in all counties which now have, or may hereafter have, a population of over 150,000 inhabitants and less than 200,000 inhabitants."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Sections 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 16 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be and the same hereby are amended so that the same will read as follows:

"To Appoint Assistants with Approval of District Judges—Compensation of Such Assistants"—Sec. 5. Such County Attorney shall appoint and employ, with the approval of the majority of the district judges, a first assistant county attorney who shall be paid the sum of $2,500 per annum, and in a like manner a second assistant who shall be paid the sum of $2,000 per annum, and in a like manner a third assistant, who shall be paid the sum of $1,200 per annum; all of said assistants shall be attorneys duly admitted to practice law in all the Courts of the State of Minnesota, and they shall take the official oath of office and execute a bond in all respects the same as the County Attorney is by law required to execute, and all said assistants shall be fully authorized and empowered to do and perform, at the direction of the County Attorney, any and all duties pertaining to such office of such County Attorney; such assistant county attorneys shall also receive actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the business of the county. Said traveling expenses shall be allowed and paid by the county, upon a verified, itemized bill, in the same manner as other bills against the county.

County Attorney to Employ Stenographer at $1,200 Per Annum—Sec. 6. Said county attorney may also employ help for stenographic and typewriting work, but the aggregate of all salaries and expenses for such stenographic and other work shall not exceed $1,500 per annum.

Salary of Register of Deeds in Same Counties—Sec. 7. The salary of the register of deeds of all counties which now have, or which may hereafter have, a population of over 150,000 inhabitants and less than 200,000 inhabitants shall be $3,600 per annum.

Superintendent to Appoint Assistant—Salary of Same—Sec. 12. Said superintendent of schools may appoint an assistant whose salary, with the approval of the county board, shall not be more than $1,500 per annum; and said superintendent of schools may also employ office help, with the approval of the county board, but the total sum paid for such office help shall not exceed $840 per annum.

Salary of Judge of Probate in Same County—Clerk Hire—Sec. 13. The salary of the Judge of Probate of all counties which now have, or which may hereafter have, a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants shall be $3,600 per annum.

In addition to said salary the actual compensation for clerk hire in the office of such judge shall not exceed $6,500, of which $1,800 shall be for the salary of the clerk of said court and $1,320 shall be for the salary of a deputy of said court, and the balance for additional clerical and stenographic hire.

In addition to the above fixed salaries the County Board of Commissioners shall audit and allow the actual and necessary expenditures incurred by each Judge of Probate and his attendant clerk in the performance of official duties outside the limits of the county seat.

Salary of County Treasurer in Same County—Sec. 16. The salary of the county treasurer of all counties which now have or which may hereafter have a population of over 150,000 inhabitants, and less than 200,000 inhabitants, shall be $4,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts that are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 119—S. F. No. 442.

AN ACT to amend Section Seven Hundred and Seven (707), Revised Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1905, relating to extending boundaries of villages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Seven Hundred and Seven (707), Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 707. Whenever the owner of land abutting upon any village, or a majority of the owners of platted or unplatted land not exceeding two hundred acres so abutting, shall petition the council to have such land included within the village, the council by ordinance may so extend the village boundaries as to include the same. But no such ordinance shall take effect until a certified copy thereof is filed with the Secretary of State."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 120—S. F. No. 69.

AN ACT entitled "An act amending Section 10 of Chapter 8, Laws of 1912, relating to occupations prohibited to minors."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 10 of Chapter 8, General Laws of 1912, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Occupations Prohibited to Minors—No children under the age of 16 years shall be employed at sewing belts, or to assist in sewing belts, in any capacity whatever; nor shall any children adjust any belt to any machinery, they shall not oil, or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band-saws, wood-shapers, wood-jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood-polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood-turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugating rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating any steam boiler, steam machinery or other steam generating apparatus, or as pin boys in any bowling alleys; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machines; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machines, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing, nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery, nor shall they be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevator, nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or any other employment dangerous to their lives and limbs or their health or morals; nor in any theater, concert hall, saloon or place of amusement; provided, that this section shall not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school or academy, or in teaching or learning the science or practice of music, or as a musician in any concert, or in a theatrical exhibition with the written consent of the mayor of the city or the president of the council of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place. Such consent shall not be given unless forty-eight hours previous notice of the application therefor shall have been served in writing upon the Commissioner of Labor of the State of Minnesota and upon the Secretary of the Minnesota Child Labor Committee, and a hearing had thereon if requested, and shall be revocable at the will of the authority giving it. Such consent shall specify the name of the child, its age, the names and residence of its parents or guardians, the nature, kind, duration and number of performances permitted, together with the place and character of the exhibition. But no such consent shall be construed to authorize any violation of paragraphs one, three or four of Section 4939, Revised Laws of 1905; nor shall females under 16 years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly. Provided, that in any action brought against an employer of any child under 16 years of age, on account of injuries sustained by the child while so employed, if the employer shall have obtained and kept on file in like manner as herein provided for employment certificates an affidavit of the parent or guardian, stating in substance that the child is not less than 16 years of age, such employment shall not be deemed a violation of this act. Any person employing a child in violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a ( ) misdemeanor."

Approved March 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 121—S. F. No. 515.

AN ACT relating to the issuance of permits for breeding or domestication of certain fur bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Game and Fish Commission of this State may issue permits to breed or domesticate mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon upon application to it which shall contain:

1. The name and address of the applicant.
2. A description of the premises upon which applicant will keep such domesticated animals.
3. The number and kinds of animals in possession at the time of making the application and whether they are wild or domesticated.

The application shall be accompanied by a fee of one cent for each such animal in possession. The Commission may thereupon, issue a permit to the applicant to keep such animals. Any person so holding such permit shall annually on the first day of January, report to the Commission any increase or decrease had upon the original number applied for. The Commission shall keep a record of all persons holding such permits.

Any person desiring to breed and domesticate such fur bearing animals may apply to the Game and Fish Commission for a permit to catch and take, for the purposes of breeding and domesticating only, any such animals with certain described territory and within a described portion of the closed season and upon such applicant giving a bond to the State of Minnesota in the sum of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by said Commission, conditioned, among other things, that said applicant will only within the time prescribed and within the territory mentioned in the application, take and catch such animals for the purpose of breeding and domesticating, and that such applicant will not catch, take or use such animals for any other purposes, and will not sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or of the carcasses, fur and hides thereof, the said Commission may issue to such applicant a permit to so catch and take such animals. At the end of the time stated in such permit the person named therein shall forthwith report to the Game and Fish Commission the kind and number of such animals so caught and taken and receive a permit for their retention and domestication, as in this act provided.

Any person, who under the authority of this act, shall have in his lawful possession any such fur bearing animals, shall be deemed to have a property right therein and to be the owner thereof and any person who shall enter the enclosure where such animals are confined, or who shall catch, take or molest such animals when in such enclosure, shall be subject to the same liabilities, penalties and punishments as though the animals in question were ordinary domestic animals the subject of property rights in this state.

Any such animals or their furs or hides may be sold or shipped within or without the state upon receipt of written permission to do so from the Commission.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 122—S. F. No. 418.

AN ACT to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Twenty or more persons may form an incorporated mutual employers' liability insurance association for the purpose of insuring themselves and such other persons, firms or corporations as may become subscribers to the association against liability for compensation payable under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation law and for the purpose of insuring against loss or damage by the sickness, bodily injury or death by accident of any person employed by or for whose injury or death the insured is responsible.

Sec. 2. They shall subscribe and acknowledge a certificate specifying:

1. The name, the general nature of its business, and the principal place of transacting the same. Such name shall distinguish it from all other corporations, domestic or foreign, authorized to do business in this state, and shall end with "company," "corporation," "association" or the word "incorporated."
2. The period of its duration.
3. The name and place of residence of the incorporators.
4. In what board its management shall be vested, and the names and addresses of those composing the board until the first election, a majority of whom shall be residents of the state.
5. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall at any time be subject.
6. The territory within which the association may do business.

It may also contain any other lawful provisions defining and regulating the powers or business of the corporation, its officers, directors, trustees and members.

Sec. 3. The certificate of incorporation of each such corporation shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Insurance for his approval and, if he approves the same, one copy thereof shall be filed with the Secretary of State of this State and one copy with said Commissioner of Insurance. After such record such certificate shall be filed for record with the register of deeds of the county of the principal place of business as specified in said certificate.

Sec. 4. Such Association shall not begin to issue policies until a list of the subscribers, with the number of employes of each, together with such other information as the Commissioner of Insurance may require, shall been filed at the Insurance Department, nor until the President and Secretary of the Association shall have been certified under oath that every subscription in the list so filed is genuine and made with an agreement of all the subscribers that they will take the policies subscribed for within thirty (30) days of the granting of a license by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 5. Upon the filing of the certificate provided for in the preceding Section, the Commissioner of Insurance shall make such investigations as he may deem proper, and if his findings warrant it grant a license to the Association to issue policies.

Sec. 6. Corporations may be formed under this section for not to exceed thirty years in the first instance.

Sec. 7. Such Association shall have the power to make by-laws for the government of its officers and the conduct of its affairs, and the same to alter and amend, and adopt a common seal.

Sec. 8. The annual meeting for the election of directors shall be held at such time in the month of January as the by-laws of the Association may direct. Of the time and place of said meeting at least thirty (30) days' previous written or printed notice shall be given to the subscribers, or such notice may be given by publication not less than three times in at least two daily or weekly newspapers, published in the city or county wherein the Association has its principal office, and in the legal periodical, if any designated by the rules of court of the proper county for the publication of legal notices. Subscribers who, during the preceding calendar year, have paid into the treasury of the Association, premiums amounting to more than one-half of the total premiums received by it during that year, shall constitute a quorum. At such annual meeting the subscribers shall elect, by ballot, from their own number, not less than five directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of this state, to serve for at least one year and until their successors are duly chosen; provided, however, that such Association may provide in its by-laws for two, three or four classes, and for the election thereof, at its annual meetings, in such manner that the members of one class only shall retire and their successors be chosen each year. Vacancies may be filled by election by the Board until the next annual meeting. In the choice of directors and in all meetings of the Association, each subscriber shall be entitled to one vote for every one hundred dollars or any fraction thereof paid by him in premiums into the Treasury of the Association during the preceding calendar year. Subscribers may vote by proxy, and the record of all votes shall be made by the Secretary, and shall show whether the same were cast in person or by proxy and shall be evidence of all such elections. Not less than three directors shall constitute a quorum. The directors shall annually choose, by ballot, a President, who shall be a member of the Board; a Secretary; a Treasurer, who may also be either the President or Secretary; and such other officers as the by-laws may provide; and they shall fix the salaries of the President and Secretary, as well as the salaries or compensation of such other officers and agents as the by-laws prescribe. Vacancies in any office may be filled by the directors or by the subscribers, as the by-laws shall prescribe.

Sec. 9. Policies of Insurance issued by any such Association may be made either with or without the seal thereof, and they shall be signed by the President, or such other officers as may be designated by the directors for that purpose, and attested by the Secretary.

Sec. 10. If at any time the number of subscribers falls below twenty, or the number of the subscribers' employees within the State falls below five thousand, no further policies shall be issued until the total number of subscribers amounts to not less than twenty, whose employees within the state are not less than five thousand.

Sec. 11. The Board of Directors shall be entitled to inspect the plant, workroom, shop, farm or premises of any subscriber, and for such purpose to appoint inspectors, who shall have free access to all such premises during the regular working hours, and the Board of Directors shall likewise from time to time be entitled to examine by their auditor or other agent, the books, records and pay rolls of any subscribers, for the purpose of determining the amount of premium chargeable to such subscriber.

The Board of Directors shall make reasonable rules and regulations for the prevention of injuries upon the premises of subscribers; and they may refuse to insure or may terminate the insurance of any subscriber who refuses to permit such examinations or disregards such rules or regulations, and forfeit all premiums previously paid by him, but such termination of the insurance of any subscriber shall not release him from liability for the payment of assessments then or thereafter made by the Board of Directors to make up deficiencies existing at the termination of his insurance.

Sec. 12. Every such company shall charge and collect on each policy a premium, in cash, equal to one year's premium on the policy issued and shall also provide in its by-laws and specify in its policies the maximum contingent mutual liability of its members for the payment of losses and expenses not provided for by its cash fund. The contingent liability of a member shall not be less than a sum equal to and in addition to one annual premium nor more than a sum equal to and in addition to one annual premium nor more than a sum equal to five times the amount of such annual premium, or, in case of a policy written for less than one year, the contingent liability shall not exceed the amount of premium written in the policy. The total amount of liability of the policyholders shall be plainly and legibly stated upon each policy, as follows:

"The maximum contingent liability of the policyholder under this policy is $——."

Sec. 13. The Board of Directors shall determine the amount of premiums which the subscribers of the Association shall pay for their insurance, in accordance with the nature of the business in which such subscribers are engaged, and the probable risk of injury to their employes under existing conditions, and they shall fix premiums at such amounts as in their judgment shall be sufficient to enable the association to pay to its subscribers all sums which may become due and payable to their employes under the provisions of law, and also the expenses of conducting the business of the Association. In fixing the premium payable by any subscriber, the Board of Directors may take into account the condition of the plant, work room, shop, farm or premises of such subscriber in respect to the safety of those employed therein, as shown by the report of any inspector appointed by such Board, and they may from time to time change the amount of premiums payable by any of the subscribers as circumstances may require, and the condition of the plant, workroom, shop, farm or premises of such subscriber in respect to the safety of their employes may justify, and they may increase the premiums of any subscriber neglecting to provide safety devices required by law, or disobeying the rules or regulations made by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of this act. No policy of insurance issued by any subscriber shall be effective until he shall have paid in cash the premium so fixed and determined.

Sec. 14. The Board of Directors may divide the subscribers into groups in accordance with the nature of their business and the probable risk of injury therein. In such case they shall fix all premiums, make all assessments, and determine and pay all dividends by and for each group in accordance with the experience thereof, but all the subscribers shall be available for the payment of any claim against the Association; provided, however, that (as between the Association and its subscribers), until the whole of the contingent liability of the members of other groups shall be exhausted, the general funds of the Association and the contingent liability of the members of other groups shall not be available for the payment of losses and expenses incurred by such group in excess of the earned premiums paid by the members thereof.

Whenever the liabilities, including unearned premiums and such other reserves as are or may be required by law and the Insurance Commissioner, are in excess of the admitted assets computed on the basis allowed for its annual statement, it shall make an assessment upon its policyholders, said assessment to be based upon the amount of one annual premium as written in the policy and not to exceed the amount of five annual premiums.

If it becomes necessary to levy the assessment as provided by this section, no policies shall be issued until the admitted assets of the association are in excess of its liabilities.

Sec. 15. A statement of any proposed premium, assessment, dividend or distribution of subscribers into groups shall be filed with the Insurance Department.

Sec. 16. If any officer of the Association shall falsely make oath to any certificate required to be filed with the Commissioner of Insurance, he shall be guilty of perjury.

Sec. 17. Any subscriber of the Association who has complied with all its rules and regulations, may withdraw therefrom by written notice to that effect, sent by such subscriber by registered mail to the Association, and such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month immediately following the tenth day after the receipt of such notice, but such withdrawal shall not release such subscriber from liability for the payment of assessments thereafter made by the Board of Directors to make up deficiencies existing at the date of his withdrawal, and such subscriber shall be entitled to his share of any dividends earned at the date of his withdrawal.

Sec. 18. Such Association shall invest and keep invested all its funds of every description, excepting such cash as may be required in the transaction of its business, in accordance with the laws of this state relating to the investment of funds of domestic insurance companies.

Sec. 19. No such association shall purchase, hold or convey real estate except as provided by Section 1615, Revised Laws 1905.

Sec. 20. Any mutual employers' liability insurance association of another state upon compliance with all laws governing such corporations in general, the provisions of Section 1705, Revised Laws of 1905, and the provisions of this act, may be admitted to transact business in this state. Such association shall pay to the department of insurance the fees prescribed by Section 9, Chapter 336, Laws of 1911.

Whenever the contracts of insurance issued by such association shall cover in the aggregate less than five thousand employes, the assured shall forthwith notify the Commissioner of Insurance of such fact, and if, at the expiration of six months from said notice, the aggregate number of employes covered by said contracts of insurance shall be less than five thousand, the commissioner of insurance shall revoke the license of such association and shall petition the district court for the appointment of a receiver for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

Sec. 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 123—S. F. No. 416.

AN ACT authorizing county boards in certain counties to grant aid for the erection and construction of a hospital.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In any County in this State in which there is no County Hospital, the County Board of such County is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate and pay from the general fund of said County as aid in the erection, construction and maintenance in such County of a Hospital for the treatment of sick, diseased and injured persons, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and preference shall always be given in the admission to such Hospital of such patients are are in whole or in part public charges, and are sent thereto by the County Board.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 124—S. F. No. 550.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to amend Section 3022, Chapter 58, Revised Laws, 1905, relating to authorized securities."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That subdivision 3 of Section 3022, Revised Laws 1905, be and it is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3022. In the bonds of any county, city, town, village, school, drainage, or other district created pursuant to law for public purposes in Minnesota, or in any warrant, order or interest bearing obligation issued by this state, or by any city, city board, town or county therein, provided, that the net indebtedness of any such municipality or district, as net indebtedness is defined by Revised Laws, 1905, section 777, and its amendments, shall not exceed ten per cent of its assessed valuation, or in the bonds of any county, city, town, village, school, drainage or other district, created pursuant to law for public purposes in Iowa, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota, or in the bonds of any city, county, town, village, school district, drainage or other district created pursuant to law for public purposes, in the United States, containing at least thirty-five hundred inhabitants; provided that the total bonded indebtedness of any such municipality or district shall not exceed ten per cent of its assessed valuation."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 125—S. F. No. 612.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 147, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, being an act authorizing the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to keep up the physical valuation of railroad properties in this state, and requiring the railroad companies to furnish the necessary information for such purpose.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 147 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The railroad and warehouse commission, hereinafter called the commission, is hereby authorized, at all times, to keep up the physical valuation of the railroad properties of this state, and to that end all railroad corporations under the supervision of the commission are required to furnish to the commission on December 31 of each year, unless further time be granted by the commission, and at such other times as the commission may require, a detailed statement showing changes in the physical conditions of its properties in this state and the elements of cost entering into such changes in both debits and credits of such property, and the distribution of the debits and credits, whether charged to, operating or capital accounts, verified by the president, chief engineer, general auditor or comptroller in such manner and form as the commission may prescribe, covering the year ending June 30, next preceding.

Sec. 2. The Commission shall have the authority to examine all books, contracts, vouchers, receipts and all other papers or documents that it may deem necessary for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. Any such corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this act or any order of the commission made thereunder shall forfeit for each day's default, one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 126—S. F. No. 613.

AN ACT to amend Section 2032 of the Revised Laws of 1905, and Chapter 200 of the General Laws of the year 1907, relating to the construction of railroads and the giving of notice and the filing of maps thereof with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2032, Revised Laws of 1905, and Chapter 200, General Laws for the year 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2032—New Roads—Notice to Commission—Filing of Maps, Etc.—Every railroad company having constructed any railroad by way of branch or extension or otherwise, before opening the same to public use, shall notify the commission that the same is finished and in a safe condition for operation, and shall file with said commission a map and profile thereof with table of grades, curvatures and mileage, and a statement of other characteristics of such road and an itemized statement showing the actual cost thereof; all of the foregoing to be in such form as the commission shall prescribe and to be attested by the oath of the president or other managing officer, and the chief engineer of the company. Before the new line is operated as a public road, the commission shall inspect the same or cause it to be inspected and furnish the company with a certificate showing the compliance with the foregoing conditions, that the road has been inspected and found to be in safe condition for operation.

Provided, however, that whenever it is found desirable to operate any portion of any new railroad built or any new branch or extension or otherwise, before completion of the same, the commission may on application authorize the operation of such portion thereof pending the completion of the entire road under such terms and conditions as the commission may impose in the interests of the public."

Sec. 2. Any such carrier failing to comply with the provisions of this act or with any order of the commission made thereunder, shall forfeit for each day's default, one hundred dollars to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 127—S. F. No. 648.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to dispose of surplus electricity to private consumers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class now or hereafter operating a plant for the production and distribution of electrical energy for municipal purposes may dispose of any surplus thereof so produced, to private consumers within the city desiring the same, at such rates and upon such terms as the City Council or other governing body of the city may deem proper.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the state constitution.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 128—S. F. No. 700.

AN ACT authorizing the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to provide suitable equipment for the testing of railroad track scales.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The railroad and warehouse commission, hereinafter called the Commission, is hereby authorized to purchase two test cars, to be used in testing track scales, at a cost of not to exceed five thousand dollars each; also erect on some railroad track in or near Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Minnesota Transfer, where a permanent free site can be procured, a master track scale with a building for the same, to be used in testing and verifying the weights of test cars; scales and building not to cost to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The expenditures hereby authorized shall be paid out of the Grain Inspection fund, on the order of the Commission.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 129—S. F. No. 704.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 232 of the General Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to give the Railroad and Warehouse Commission jurisdiction over track scales used by common carriers, and require the installation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 232 of the General Laws of 1911, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall have power to order in and require the installation of track scales used by common carriers at all points in the state where the same are deemed to be necessary, and enforce reasonable regulations for the weighing of cars and of freight."

All track scales used by common carriers for the purpose of weighing carload freight shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the commission and subject to inspection, exempt from the jurisdiction of sealers of weights and measures. The entire cost of such supervision and inspection shall be a proper charge against the common carriers interested in or owning the several scales, the same to be paid upon a statement rendered by the commission. All moneys collected shall be credited to the Grain Inspection Fund."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Every carrier shall transport, move, and switch to any track scale in this state free of charge on the application of the commission or its authorized agent, any test car used by the state in testing track scales.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 130—H. F. No. 2.

AN ACT providing for the payment of county aid to mothers of dependent and neglected children under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever any child under the age of fourteen years shall be found to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of Chapter 285, General Laws, 1905, or Chapter 232, General Laws, 1909, or Chapter 27, Revised Laws, 1905, and it shall also appear that the mother of such child is a widow, or that her husband, if living, is an inmate of a penal institution or an insane asylum, or because of physical disability is unable to support his family, and that the dependent or neglected condition of such child is due wholly or in part to the poverty of the mother and the want of adequate means to properly care for such child, and that the mother of such child is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of such child, and that the welfare and best interests of such child will be subserved by permitting it to remain in the custody of its mother, the Court may in its discretion make and file an order finding and determining such facts, and therein and thereby fix and determine the amount of money, not exceeding $10.00 per month, which it deems necessary for the County to contribute towards the support of such child in her own home.

Sec. 2. A certified copy of such order shall be filed with the County Auditor of the County of which such child's mother is a resident, and thereupon and thereafter, and so long as such order remains in force and unmodified, it shall be the duty of the County Auditor each month to draw his warrant on the general revenue fund of his County in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order. Such warrant shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Court making the order, and shall by the latter be delivered to the mother upon her executing duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained by the Auditor and the other shall be filed by the Clerk with the other records in the proceedings relating to such child. It shall be the duty of the County Treasurer to pay such warrant out of the funds in the general revenue fund of the County when properly presented. No such county aid shall be paid towards the support of any child who has arrived at the age of fourteen (14) years, nor to any mother who has not resided in said county one year and in the State two years continuously next preceding the making of such order.

Sec. 3. The Court may at any time revoke or modify any order previously made; a certified copy of any such subsequent order shall forthwith be filed with the County Auditor and thereafter warrants shall be drawn and payments made only in accordance with such subsequently executed order.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 131—H. F. No. 205.

AN ACT to amend Sections 22, 36, and 50, Chapter 344 of the General Laws of 1905, relating to the Domestication, Propagation, Preservation and Shipment of Game and Fish.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 22, Chapter 344, General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 22. The Commission may issue permits to breed or domesticate game birds, deer, moose, elk and caribou, and to propagate fish upon application to it, which shall contain:

1. The name and address of the applicant.
2. A description of the premises on which applicant will keep such domesticated animals or where he will breed or propagate game birds or fish.
3. The number and kind of birds, animals or fish in possession at the time of making the application and whether they are wild or domesticated.

In case of deer, moose, elk or caribou the application shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty (50) cents for each animal in possession. The Commission may thereupon issue a permit to the applicant to keep such animals. Any person holding such a permit shall annually, on the first day of January, report to the commission any increase or decrease had upon the original number applied for, together with a fee of fifty (50) cents for each additional animal. The Commission shall keep a record of all persons holding such permits and shall send to them numbered tags to be attached to each of the animals.

Any such animals may be sold or shipped within or without the state upon receipt of written permission to do so from the Commission. Trout grown in private hatcheries may be sold and shipped within or without the state, and other fish within the state, in boxes upon which is placed an identification device and number to be furnished by the Commission.

Game birds reared on private preserves may be sold and shipped within the state, provided that each bird so shipped or sold must have attached thereto for identification a tag or other device to be furnished by the Commission.

Provided, however, that in any prosecution for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to allege or prove that the birds or animals were not domesticated or reared in a preserve, or that the fish were not grown in a private hatchery, or that the birds, animals or fish were not taken for scientific purposes, but the person claiming that such birds or animals were domesticated, or reared in a private preserve, or the fish grown in a private hatchery, or that the said birds or animals were taken for scientific purposes, as herein provided, shall prove on the hearing or trial that such birds or animals were domesticated, or that such fish were grown in a private hatchery, or that such birds were reared in a private preserve, or that such birds or fish were taken for scientific purposes as by law provided, or were not caught, taken or killed outside of this state, or had in possession without license or permit therefor."

Sec. 2. That Section 36 of Chapter 344 of the General Laws of 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 36. Fraud in Obtaining License. Any person who has not resided in this state for one year just previous to the time of applying for a hunting license shall be considered under the provisions of this chapter a non-resident. Any non-resident who shall make to any county auditor authorized to issue licenses for the hunting or killing of game birds or game animals, a false statement concerning his residence, and thereby obtain such a license therefor, as only residents of this state are entitled to, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter and who at the time of such violation is in possession of a license duly issued to him, shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit such license.

Sec. 3. That Section 50 of Chapter 344 of the General Laws of 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 50. Shipping Fish and Game. Inspection of Shipments. No person shall ship, have in possession with intent to ship or cause to be shipped beyond the borders of this state any fish of the kinds mentioned in this chapter except bullheads, buffalo fish, carp, red-horse, suckers, sheephead, eel-pout, garfish, dogfish and sturgeon. Provided further that any non-resident of this state who is desirous of taking any fish beyond its boundaries for his personal use may carry with him on the same train or conveyance, not to exceed fifty pounds of fish caught by him. Provided further, that all packages of any description used in shipping fish either within or without the state shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and with the number or pounds of each kind of fish contained therein and it shall be within the power of every officer charged with the enforcement of laws protecting fish and game to inspect any package in the possession of a transportation company which he shall have reason to believe contains contraband fish or game, and it is hereby made the duty of every common carrier, agent, or employe thereof to permit any such officer to inspect and open any package in the possession of said common carrier, agent or employe thereof, which said officer shall have reason to believe contains fish or game, protected by the laws of the state, and not entitled under such law to be transported. All packages used for shipping fish shall be so constructed that the same may be easily opened for inspection.

Any officer, charged with the enforcement of laws protecting fish and game, may, without a warrant, enter and inspect all camps, boats, wagons, cars, tents, and other receptacles, where he has reason to believe that fish or game taken or held in violation of the laws of this state are to be found.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 132—H. F. No. 341.

AN ACT to legalize the foreclosure of mortgages where the power of attorney to foreclose the same, provided for by Section 4461, Revised Laws of 1905, has been properly executed but not filed for record until after the foreclosure of the mortgage and prior to January 1, 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Certain mortgage foreclosure legalized.—Section 1. In foreclosure of mortgages heretofore made by advertisement, where the power of attorney to foreclose the same, provided for by Section 4461 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, has been executed but has not been recorded prior to such foreclosure sale, such foreclosure sale, if otherwise regular, shall be and hereby is declared to be valid and sufficient for all purposes and shall not be affected in any manner by reason of the failure to have such power of attorney recorded, provided, such power of attorney has, in fact, been recorded in the proper office between the 15th day of Dec., 1910, and the 15th day of Jan., 1911.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect an action at law or in equity now pending.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 133—H. F. No. 442.

AN ACT prohibiting the hunting, killing or molesting of squirrels within any public park, or other public grounds of any City or Village of this State, or within a quarter of a mile thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, shoot, catch, take, kill or molest in any manner any fox, grey, black, red, flying or other timber squirrel in any manner whatsoever at any time in any public park, street or other public grounds of any City or Village of this State, or within a quarter of a mile thereof.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Sec. 4. All acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 134—H. F. No. 665.

AN ACT authorizing appropriations by the Board of County Commissioners in counties now or hereafter having a population of not less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants nor more than two hundred twenty-five thousand inhabitants, for public improvements in or about navigable lakes or streams emptying into or connecting such lakes.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever there exists in any organized county in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter having a population of not less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, nor more than two hundred twenty-five thousand inhabitants, a navigable lake or lakes which is, or are, wholly, or as to the greater part thereof, within the limits of said county, the board of county commissioners of said county is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate not to exceed the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars from the general revenue fund of said county, for public improvements on or about said lake or lakes, or on or about any stream emptying into such lake or lakes, or connecting one of such lakes with another of such lakes, by dredging or opening the channel of navigation in such lakes, by dredging or opening the channel of navigation in such lake, or in such stream, or otherwise improving the same.

Provided, that the population of any county shall be determined by the official census next preceding any appropriation made under the provision of this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 135—H. F. No. 725.

AN ACT to provide salaries for the sheriffs of certain counties for certain of the services rendered by them to and paid for by their respective counties in lieu of fees, and to provide for the payment of their expenses in such cases, and the compensation of their deputies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each county less than twenty-five hundred (2500) square miles in area, now or hereafter having a population of less than forty-five thousand (45,000) inhabitants, and in each county of this state having an area exceeding twenty-five hundred (2500) square miles, and now or hereafter having a population of less than fifteen thousand (15,000) inhabitants, according to the then next preceding state or federal census, the sheriff shall receive an annual salary and his expenses for official services rendered by him for his county in lieu of fees, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. All such counties now or hereafter so having a population of less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants, and all such counties having an area exceeding twenty-five hundred (2500) square miles, and now or hereafter having a population of less than fifteen thousand (15,000) inhabitants, shall be known as counties of "Class A;" those having ten thousand (10,000) or more, but less than fifteen thousand (15,000) shall be known as counties of "Class B;" those having fifteen thousand (15,000) or more, but less than twenty thousand (20,000), shall be known as counties of "Class C;" those having twenty thousand (20,000) or more, but less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) shall be known as counties of "Class D;" those having twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more but less than thirty thousand (30,000) shall be known as counties of "Class E;" those having thirty thousand (30,000) or more but less than thirty-five thousand (35,000) shall be known as counties of "Class F;" those having thirty-five thousand (35,000) or more but less than forty thousand (40,000) shall be known as counties of "Class G;" those having forty thousand (40,000) or more but less than forty-five thousand (45,000) shall be known as counties of "Class H."

Sec. 3. The several sheriffs of all such counties shall, in lieu of fees therefor, receive a yearly salary, payable monthly, on the first day of each month out of the county revenue fund on warrants drawn by the county auditor upon the county treasurer, in full of their compensation for all official services rendered by them and their deputies for their respective counties, other than those required of them by the tax laws of this state, where the county is not required to pay for such service, as follows:

Sheriffs of the counties of "Class A," $800; sheriffs of the counties of "Class B," $900; sheriffs of the counties of "Class C," $1,000; sheriffs of the counties of "Class D," $1,100; sheriffs of the counties of "Class E," $1,200; sheriffs of the counties of "Class F," $1,300; sheriffs of the counties of "Class G," $1,400; and sheriffs of the counties of "Class H," $1,500; but the said several sheriffs shall also be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their official duties for their said respective counties, which shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as other claims against such counties are paid and allowed, except that the expenses incurred by them in performing the services required of them in connection with insane persons by the probate code shall be allowed and paid as therein provided.

All claims for livery hire shall state the purpose for which such livery was used and have attached thereto a receipt for the amount paid for such livery, signed by the person to whom paid.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall appear, to the county board of any such county, upon a showing made by the sheriff thereof, that the salary herein provided for is inadequate for the services performed by such sheriff for such county, the county board may increase the amount of such salary in any just and reasonable sum, but any person aggrieved by their action in the premises may appeal to the district court within thirty days thereafter by filing notice thereof with the county auditor and the clerk of that court, which shall, upon eight days' notice to the chairman of the county board, whether in term time or during vacation, hear any such appeal and summarily determine the amount of salary to be paid any such sheriff during the remainder of his term of office, and enter an order fixing the same, a copy of which shall be filed with the county auditor forthwith.

Sec. 5. The salaries hereinbefore provided for are not to be held to include the salaries of jailers or matrons or the pay of deputies whose attendance is required at terms of court nor the compensation allowed the sheriffs for the board and care of prisoners, as these various items are now or may hereafter be provided for by law, and whenever because of any riot or industrial strike, in the opinion of the sheriff, require the appointment of other deputies, the number so to be appointed and the compensation to be allowed each one so appointed shall be fixed and determined upon by the district court, upon the application of any such sheriff, by an order to be filed with the clerk of that court, and each such deputy so appointed shall be paid the amount of compensation provided for in and by the terms of any such order in the manner that deputies in attendance upon the terms of that court are paid.

Sec. 6. For all services rendered by such sheriffs or their deputies for which payment is not made out of the county revenue fund, the same fees and compensation shall be allowed them as is otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1915.

Approved March 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 136—S. F. No. 83.

AN ACT to amend Section 4442, Revised Laws 1905, relating to notice to terminate contracts for sale of land and the service of said notice.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4442, Revised Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4442. When default is made in the conditions of any contract for the conveyance of real estate or any interest therein, whereby the vendor has a right to terminate the same, he may do so by serving upon the purchaser, his personal representatives or assigns, a notice specifying the conditions in which default has been made, and stating that such contract will terminate thirty days after the service of such notice unless prior thereto the purchaser shall comply with such conditions and pay the costs of service. Such notice must be given notwithstanding any provisions in the contract to the contrary, and shall be served in the same manner as a summons in the district court. If the person to be served is not a resident of the state, or cannot be found therein, of which facts the return of the sheriff of the county where the real estate lies that he cannot be found in such county shall be prima facie evidence, service shall be made by three weeks' published notice. Provided, that personal service of said notice without the state, proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, made before an authorized officer having a seal, shall have the same effect as the published notice herein provided for. If within the time mentioned the person served complies with such conditions and pays the costs of service, the contract shall be thereby reinstated, but otherwise shall terminate. A copy of the notice, with the proof of service thereof, and an affidavit of the vendor, his agent or attorney, showing that the purchaser has not complied with the terms of the notice, may be recorded with the Register of Deeds, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 137—S. F. No. 175.

AN ACT to amend Section 2965 of the Revised Laws of 1905 relating to the exemptions of private cemeteries from public taxes and assessments—from levy and sale on execution and that no road or street shall be laid through the same without the consent of the owners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2965 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2965—Exemptions: All lands, not exceeding one hundred acres in extent, so laid out and dedicated as a private cemetery, shall be exempt from public taxes and assessments, and shall not be liable to levy and sale on execution, or to be applied in payment of the debts of any owner thereof, so long as the same remains appropriated to the use of a cemetery; and no road or street shall be laid through the same without the consent of the owners."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 138—S. F. No. 191.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, to issue and sell bonds for acquiring and improving sites for children's public playgrounds."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council of such city, by ordinance duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than three-fourths of all members elect of such common council, to issue and sell not exceeding Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars, par value of the bonds of such city, the proceeds thereof to be used for acquiring and improving sites for children's public playgrounds in such cities. Such playgrounds shall be public parks and shall be under the direction, supervision and control of the park board or other governing body having direction and supervision or public parks in such cities, and all funds derived from the sale of the bonds hereby authorized shall be credited to the park fund of such city, to be disbursed under the direction of such park board or other governing body, for the use and purposes of such children's public playgrounds. Provided, that not more than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) par value of such bonds shall be issued during any one calendar year.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section one of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the common council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds hereunder shall be issued by any such city for the purpose herein authorized to run for a longer period than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denominations in which the same shall be issued, shall be such as may be prescribed by the common council and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the comptroller, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city. Provided that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold for less than par value and accrued interest.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply to the cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 139—S. F. No. 433.

AN ACT to amend chapter 236 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing physicians from other states to practice medicine in Minnesota."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 236 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the State Medical Examining Board, either with or without examination, may grant a license to any physician licensed to practice by a similar board of another State, and who holds a certificate of registration showing that an examination has been made by the proper Board of any State in which an average grade of not less than seventy-five (75) per cent was awarded the holder thereof, the said applicant and holder of such certificate having been at the time of said examination the legal possessor of a diploma from a Medical College in good standing in this State, which, said diploma may be accepted in lieu of an examination as evidence of qualification. In case the scope of said examination was less than that prescribed by this State the applicant may be required to submit to an examination in such subjects as have not been covered. The fee for such examination shall be fifty dollars ($50.00).

A certificate of registration or license issued by the proper Board of any State may be accepted as evidence of qualification for registration in this State; provided, the holder thereof was at the time of such registration the legal possessor of a diploma issued by a Medical College in good standing in this State, and that the date thereof, was prior to the legal requirements of the examination test in this state."

Sec. 2. If by the laws of any state or the rulings or decisions of the appropriate officers or Boards thereof, any burden, obligation, requirement, disqualification or disability is put upon physicians registered in this State, or holding diplomas from Medical Colleges in this State, which are in good standing therein, affecting the right of said physicians to be registered or admitted to practice in said State, then the same or like burdens, obligations, requirements, disqualifications, or disability shall be put upon the registration in this State of physicians registered in said State or holding diplomas from Medical Colleges situated therein.

Sec. 3. The Board may refuse to grant a license to, or may revoke the license of, any person guilty of immoral, dishonorable, or unprofessional conduct, but subject to the right of the applicant to appeal to the District Court in the proper County on the question of law and fact.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Board shall provide the Board with blanks, books, certificates and such stationery as is necessary for the transaction of the business pertaining to its duties, and all money received by the Secretary shall be paid into the State Treasury quarterly. The Secretary of the Board shall give a bond in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) to the State of Minnesota for the faithful performance of his duties. The members of the Board shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per day, to be fixed by the Board for each day he is in actual attendance at regular and special meetings of said Board, and the Secretary and other members of the Board shall receive all expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in attending such meetings. The Secretary shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800.00) per annum, and the stenographer to the Secretary a salary of six hundred dollars ($600.00) per annum, payable monthly, and the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800.00) per annum shall be allowed the Secretary for blanks, stationery, printing, and the maintenance of the office. The salary and expenses of the members of the Board shall be paid quarterly, and the compensation and expenses of the Secretary semi-annually by the State Treasurer on warrants signed by the President and Secretary, drawn by the State Auditor on the State Treasurer.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 140—S. F. No. 719.

AN ACT to repeal all of the laws and parts of laws providing for standing appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A standing appropriation within the meaning of this act is one which sets apart a specified or unspecified and open amount of public money or funds of the state revenue fund for expenditure for any purpose and makes that amount or some part of it available for use continuously and at a time more distant than the end of the second fiscal year after the session of the legislature at which such appropriation is made.

Every appropriation stated to be an "annual appropriation," or "payable annually," or "appropriated annually," or "annually appropriated," and every appropriation described by equivalent terms, or language is to be included among the standing appropriations as hereinbefore defined.

Sec. 2. Each and every provision of the laws of Minnesota constituting a standing appropriation of money from the revenue fund, or derived from any revenue of the state, or in any way justifying the continuous payment of any money from the treasury of the state, is hereby repealed, except in cases where there is a provision for a tax levy or fees or receipts for any purpose and set apart in a special fund, and also excepting the miscellaneous receipts of all state educational, charitable and penal institutions, and the State Agricultural Society, and all standing/or continuous appropriations not based on a tax levy, fees or receipts as heretofore provided, are hereby abolished and terminated, and each and every word, clause, and paragraph providing for such appropriations is hereby stricken from the laws of this state respectively in which they occur.

All acts containing provisions for standing appropriations shall remain unaffected by this act except as to such appropriations and the amount thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on and after August 1, 1913.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 141—H. F. No. 95.

AN ACT to regulate the selling, offering or exposing for sale of agricultural seeds in this state, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The term "agricultural seeds" or "agricultural seed" as used in this act shall include the seeds of red clover, white clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, timothy, brome grass, orchard grass, redtop, meadow fescue, oat grass, rye grass and other grasses and forage plants, corn, flax, rape, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other cereals, and when the term "agricultural seed" or "agricultural seeds" is used in this act it shall be construed to mean such seed when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession with intent to sell, within this state for purposes of seeding.

Sec. 2. The owner or person in possession of each and every package, parcel or lot of agricultural seeds as defined in Section one (1) of this act which contains one (1) pound or more of such agricultural seeds, whether in package or in bulk, shall affix thereto in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container of such agricultural seeds, a written or printed label in the English language in legible type, or not smaller than eight point heavy Gothic caps, such label containing a statement specifying:

1st. The commonly accepted name of the kind or kinds of such agricultural seed, if the name of the special variety or strain of such seed is used, it must be the true name of such/special variety or strain.

2d. The approximate percentage of germination of such agricultural seed, together with the date of test of germination.

3d. The approximate percentage by weight of each of the following seeds: Quack grass (Agropyron repens), Canada thistle (Carduus arvensis), perennial sow thistle (Sonchus arvensis) and dodder, species of Cuscuta if any such are found in such agricultural seed.

4th. The approximate percentage by weight of pure seed in such agricultural seed.

5th. If grown in this state, the words, "grown in Minnesota, and in the case of corn, the county in which grown; if imported into this state, the name of such state or country from which it was imported.

6th. The full name and address of the seedsman, importer, dealer or agent or other person or persons, firm or corporation selling, offering or exposing the said agricultural seed for sale.

Sec. 3. The provisions concerning agricultural seed contained in this act shall not apply to:

1st. Any person selling agricultural seeds to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding and plainly marked on the outside of container "not cleaned seed."

2d. Agricultural seed marked plainly on the outside of container, "not cleaned" and held or sold for export outside the state only.

3d. Lawn grass mixtures, when so labeled. This shall not exempt, however, the vender of such mixtures from the provisions of Section 2, subdivisions 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation who sells, offers or exposes for sale or distribution in this state any agricultural seeds for seeding purposes without complying with the requirements of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10.00), and the costs of such prosecution nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) and the costs of such prosecution, and upon the second or any subsequent offense shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100), and the costs of such prosecution, nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) and the costs of such prosecution.

Sec. 5. The words "person" and "sell" as used in this act shall be construed as provided in Section 1738 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

Sec. 6. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park, Minn., shall inspect, examine and make analyses of and test of seeds sold, offered or exposed for sale in the state at such time and places and to such extent as it may determine. The said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station may appoint such agents as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station or agents shall have free access at all reasonable hours upon and into any premises or structures to make examination of any seeds, whether such seeds are upon the premises of the owner of such seeds or on other premises, or in the possession of any warehouse, elevator or railway company; and upon tendering payment therefor at the current value, may take any sample or samples of such seeds.

Sec. 7. The salaries of such agents as may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this act, shall be fixed and paid by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota.

Sec. 8. Any citizen of the State of Minnesota may, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, and by prepaying the transportation charges, send a sample, or samples of seed to said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station for examination, analysis and tests, and such examination, analysis or tests, shall be reported upon free of charge.

Sec. 9. The certificate of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station giving results of any examinations, analysis, or tests of any seed sample made under the authority of said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 10. When said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station shall find by its examination, analysis or tests, that any person, firm or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, it shall transmit the fact so found to the Attorney General or to the

County Attorney of the County in which the offense was committed.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General and the County Attorney to prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this act, when evidence thereof has been presented by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sec. 12. The said Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station shall make an annual report to the Governor of the State of Minnesota upon the work done under this act, and shall publish the same in pamphlet form.

Sec. 13. There is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, and the same amount for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915, the said money to be expended under the direction of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 142—H. F. No. 367.

AN ACT to amend Section 1306, Revised Laws, 1905, relating to special school meetings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1306, Revised Laws, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Upon the written request of five freeholders and voters of a district, specifying the business to be acted upon, or upon the adoption of a proper resolution, so specifying, by the school board, or upon a request, so specifying, signed by a majority of the members of the school board, the clerk shall call a special meeting of such district upon ten days' posted notice and one week's published notice, if there be a newspaper printed in such district, and shall specify in such notice the business named in such request or resolution and the time and place of meeting. If there be no clerk in the district, or if he fails for three days after receiving such request or resolution to give notice of such meeting, it may be called by like notice signed by five freeholders and voters of the district. No business except that named in the notice shall be transacted at such meeting.

In case it shall be made to appear by affidavit that there are not five voters who are freeholders in any school district, or that there is not a legal school board therein, the County Superintendent of Schools of the county in which such district is located, shall, if in his opinion there is need for such school meeting, call such meeting by giving notice thereof as hereinbefore provided.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 143—H. F. No. 463.

AN ACT to provide for the filing of chattel mortgages, bills of sale of chattels and conditional sale contracts in the office of the register of deeds of the several counties; providing for the transfer of such instruments now on file with clerks and recorders of municipalities, and the records and record books of the same, to the offices of registers of deeds, and providing for mileage and fees for making such transfers, and providing for fees of the registers of deeds for filing such instruments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. On and after July 1, 1913, no chattel mortgage, bill of sale of chattels or conditional sale contract shall be filed with the clerk or recorder of any municipality of this state.

Sec. 2. On and after July 1st, 1913, chattel mortgages, bills of sale of chattels, and conditional sale contracts may be filed with the register of deeds of the county in which the mortgagor or vendor resides, if a resident of the state, and if the mortgagor or vendor is a non-resident of the state, then in the county in which the property mortgaged or sold is then situate. Duplicates of such chattel mortgage, bill of sale of chattels, or conditional sale contract, or copies thereof certified by the register of deeds of the county in which any such instrument may be properly on file may be filed with the register of deeds of any other county, wherein any part of such property was situate when the instrument was made.

Sec. 3. Every register of deeds on and after July 1st, 1913, shall receive and file any chattel mortgage, bill of sale of chattels, or conditional sale contract, which shall be executed, witnessed and acknowledged according to law, and shall immediately number and index the same, and certify on each instrument the exact time of receipt, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. No such instrument shall be removed from the office where filed until cancelled, released, or satisfied. The fees for filing chattel mortgages, satisfactions and conditional sale contracts shall be ten cents for each instrument and twenty-five cents for a certified copy thereof, said amount to be paid to the Register of Deeds at the time of filing, and such fee shall be retained by the Register of Deeds, as additional salary and compensation for filing such instruments.

Sec. 4. Every register of deeds shall keep in his office an index book in which he shall enter the number given to every such instrument, the names in alphabetical order of the mortgagee and mortgagor, and vendee and vendor, and the exact time of filing the instrument. In case of a chattel mortgage, or conditional sale contract he shall also enter the sum secured thereby, and the satisfaction of the same when made. In case of a bill of sale of chattels, he shall also enter the amount of the consideration expressed in the instrument. Every such instrument so filed shall be notice to all persons of the existence thereof.

Sec. 5. On and after July 1st, 1913, the certified report of his proceedings required to be made by the person or officer making a sale of mortgaged property as required by Section 3470, Revised Laws 1905, shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds where the chattel mortgage is filed or to which it has been transferred, and when so filed, such report, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and on and after July 1st, 1913, no such report shall be filed in the office of any clerk, or recorder of a municipality.

Sec. 6. Each municipal clerk or recorder shall, on the first day of July, 1913, deliver all chattel mortgages, bills of sale of chattels, and conditional sale contracts then on file with him, and all records of the same in his custody, to the register of deeds of his county, and said register of deeds shall thereafter be the custodian of the same, and of the records thereof, and no new filing, indexing, or record thereof need be made by said register of deeds.

Sec. 7. Each municipal clerk, or recorder shall be paid out of the treasury of his county the sum of ten cents per mile in traveling from his place of business to and returning from the county seat of his county, for delivering said instruments and records to the register of deeds of his county. The register of deeds of each county shall receive the said instruments and records as delivered to him by the several municipal clerks and recorders of his county and safely keep and preserve the same in his office, and indorse on each instrument and record book the date of the receipt of the same by him, and thereafter said instruments and records shall be notice to all persons of the existence and terms thereof with the same force and effect as when filed pursuant to Chapter 67, Revised Laws 1905.

Sec. 8. For receiving, keeping and preserving, and indorsing all of said instruments and records transferred to him as aforesaid, there shall be paid to the register of deeds out of the treasury of his county, a fee according to the population of his county as shown by the 1910 National Census of the United States of America, which fee shall be as follows:

In counties having a population of 50,000 or less, $10.00.

In counties having a population exceeding 50,000 and not more than 100,000, a fee of $25.00.

In counties having a population exceeding 100,000 and not more than 150,000, a fee of $50.00.

In counties having a population exceeding 150,000 and not more than 200,000, a fee of $100.00.

In counties having a population exceeding 200,000 and not more than 300,000, a fee of $125.00.

In counties having a population exceeding 300,000, a fee of $200.00.

Sec. 9. This act shall not apply to cities of the first class.

Sec. 10. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1913.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 144—H. F. No. 818.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 49 of the General Laws of 1907, and to authorize, empower, enable and direct the State Board of Control to establish, construct, maintain and operate, at the State Prison at Stillwater, a factory for the manufacture of binders, mowers, rakes, harvesters, and other articles in the manufacture of which free labor of this state is not employed within this state, and to appropriate money therefor.

Whereas, under laws of this state, hitherto duly enacted, it has become the fixed and established policy of this state to make use of the labor of persons imprisoned at its State Prison at Stillwater, in the manufacture of twines, binders, mowers, rakes and harvesters, to the extent the same is available therefor or may be feasibly used therein, thus employing the labor of its prisoners in a line of manufacturing not putting the same in competition with the free labor of this state, but

Whereas, during each of the legislative sessions of 1909 and 1911, it was attempted, and in this session it is attempted, through the introduction of bills for laws looking to that end, to enact legislation contrary to the policy fixed and established as in the previous paragraph hereof recited, legislation obviously looking towards the employment of some part or portion of persons imprisoned at Stillwater at labor, necessarily putting the same in competition with certain free labor of this state, and, accordingly and necessarily, diverting the same from use in the manufacture of twines, binders, etc.,

Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 49 of the General Laws of 1907 be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The State Board of Control is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to establish, construct, equip, maintain and operate, at the State Prison at Stillwater, a factory for the manufacture of rakes, mowers, harvesters and binders, and the extra parts thereof, and for that purpose to employ, and make use of, prisoners at any time available therefor and, as largely as may be, and such, but only such, skilled laborers as in the judgment of the said Board of Control and the Warden of the State Prison may be necessary for the feasible and profitable employment of the said prisoners; provided, however, that said State Board of Control is hereby also authorized, empowered and directed to employ and make use of the labor of any prisoners available for the purposes aforesaid which may not be at any time feasibly used therefor, in the manufacture of any other machine or article of commerce not manufactured by free labor employed in this state in the manufacture thereof, and for the purposes of, and to give full effect to, this act, said Board of Control may use all of or any part of not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars of the existing State Prison Revolving Fund created by and existing under Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1909; but provided further, that said State Board of Control shall at all times, in the line of manufacturing herein first authorized and directed, employ and make use of prison labor to the largest extent feasible so far as the same is available.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 145—H. F. No. 651.

AN ACT entitled an act to amend Section 777, Revised Laws 1905, relating to public indebtedness.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That subdivision 3 of Section 777, Revised Laws, 1905, be, and it is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Subdivision 3. Obligations incurred in respect to the construction of public drainage ditches and in acquiring lands for streets, parks, or other public improvements, and payable from the proceeds of assessments levied upon property especially benefited by such ditches or other improvements.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 146—H. F. No. 619.

AN ACT relating to final examination of accounts of county officers and payment of last month's salary.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That at the expiration of the term of office of each county official, except that of treasurer, the chairman of the county board shall make examination of the books, records and accounts of such official. The office of the county treasurer shall be examined by the board of auditors as now provided by Section 409, Revised Laws, 1905. If the affairs of the several officers are found in proper condition and as required by law, the chairman of the county board, or board of auditors as the case may be, shall make and deliver to each official concerned a certificate to that effect. Upon the delivery of such certificate to the county auditor, and not otherwise, he shall issue to such official a warrant for his last month's salary.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 147—H. F. No. 790.

AN ACT to provide for holding terms of the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District at the Village of Baudette, County of Beltrami, in said district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. One or more general terms of the district court for the County of Beltrami are hereby established to be held in the village of Baudette, in said county, in each year at such times as shall be fixed by the order of the judges of said court, made and filed with the clerk thereof at least thirty days before the time appointed for the holding of said court, for the trial of all actions and proceedings, except the trial of criminal actions under indictments, with the same force and effect as though held at the county seat of said County; and said terms shall be in addition to the general terms of said district court held at the county seat of said County, as now provided by law.

Provided, that all proceedings for the registration of title to real estate shall be tried at the county seat of said County.

Provided, further, that no officer having in his custody any of the public records of Beltrami County shall be required to produce any of such records at the trial of any action herein provided for, except at the county seat, save on an order of said court providing for the immediate return of any such records to the proper office.

Sec. 2. Special terms of said district court may be held at said village of Baudette at any time when the judges of said court shall so provide by order.

Sec. 3. The clerk of said court shall give notice of all orders for the holding of any general or special term by publishing the same for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in said village of Baudette and also in the official newspaper of said County, the last of which publications shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the opening of any such term.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of one or more judges of the district court, the court reporters, the sheriff or his deputy or deputies, the clerk of the district court or his deputy or deputies, to be present at all terms of court so ordered to be held, to properly attend to the trial and disposition of all cases on the calendar for trial.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a calendar of actions for trial at such terms, and it shall be the duty of parties litigant entitled to have their action tried in said village of Baudette as aforesaid to designate the same upon the note of issue to be filed with the clerk of court.

Sec. 6. The village of Baudette shall, previous to the holding of any term of court in said village, and for each of such terms, without expense to the County of Beltrami, provide suitable rooms for the holding of such terms and a proper place for the confinement of prisoners during the session of any such terms; and no adjournment of said court shall be made to the village of Spooner, as hereinafter provided, unless the said village of Spooner shall have previously, without expense to the said County of Beltrami provided suitable rooms for the holding of such term and a proper place for the confinement of prisoners during such term. And the County of Beltrami shall reimburse the clerk of said court and the sheriff and county attorney of said County and their respective deputies and the district judges of said district and the court reporters for their traveling expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their respective official duties.

Sec. 7. Petit jurors for each of said general terms shall be selected, drawn and summoned in the same manner in all respects as for the general terms of said court held at the county seat of said County, except that no person residing south of the 14th standard parallel in said county shall be summoned or required to attend as a juror at any such terms.

Sec. 8. All appeals from municipal courts and from justices of the peace in either civil or criminal actions shall be heard and tried at such terms in said village of Baudette in all cases where the court appealed from is situated north of the fourteenth standard parallel, being the township line between townships numbers 156 and 157 in said County; provided, that by consent of the parties thereto such appeal may be tried at the county seat of said County.

Sec. 9. All civil actions brought in the district court of said County against any party whose place of residence, by the usual route of travel, is situated nearer to the said village of Baudette than to the county seat of said County shall be tried at the term of court to be held in said village of Baudette, unless the place of trial shall be waived by the defendant.

If none of the parties against whom such action is brought shall reside in the County of Beltrami, or if the defendant be a foreign corporation, the action may be tried at the village of Baudette if the plaintiff therein shall so designate as hereinafter provided, subject to the right of a defendant to remove said action as provided by law.

Sec. 10. Any party wishing to have any civil cause commenced by him in said court tried at said village of Baudette shall, in the summons issued therein, in addition to the usual provisions, print, stamp or write thereon the words "To be tried at Baudette," and in all such cases where any summons contains such specification the cases shall be tried at said village of Baudette, unless the defendant shall have the place of trial fixed at the county seat of said County, as hereinafter provided.

If the place of trial designated in any summons is not the proper place of trial, as specified in this act, the cause shall nevertheless be tried at such place unless the defendant in his answer, in addition to the other allegations of defense, shall plead the location of his residence and demand that such action be tried at the place of holding said court nearest his residence, as herein provided; and in any case where the answer of the defendant pleads such place of residence and makes such demand of place of trial, the plaintiff, in his reply, may admit or deny such allegations of residence; and if such allegations of residence be not expressly denied such cause shall be tried at the place so demanded by the defendant, and if they be so denied, then the place of trial shall be determined by the court on motion.

An action for injuries to real estate or for the recovery of real estate or for the partition thereof or involving the title thereto, shall be tried at the terms of court held at said village of Baudette where the real estate involved in said action is nearer by the usual route of travel to said village of Baudette than to the county seat of said County.

Nothing in this act contained shall, however, be construed to abridge the power of the court, for cause shown, to change the place of trial of any such action or proceeding and the court may, upon motion, for the convenience of witnesses remove the trial of any case from said village of Baudette to said county seat or from said county seat to said village of Baudette.

All cases pending in said County at the time this act goes into effect which, if brought after such time, could properly be tried at the terms of court to be held at said village of Baudette, may be tried there upon motion of either party thereto.

Sec. 11. The judges of the district court shall have full power and authority to make all such rules, orders and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The judge or judges holding any of said terms at said village of Baudette may also, in his, or their, discretion, adjourn the same to some suitable place in the village of Spooner, in said County, to be designated in the order of adjournment, for the trial of any cause or causes pending for trial at said term.

Sec. 12. This act shall not apply to or in any manner affect the place of trial of any action based upon a cause of action arising or accruing prior to January 1st, 1911, whether such action be now pending or hereafter commenced.

Sec. 13. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 148—H. F. No. 243.

AN ACT to amend Section 13, Chapter 352, General Laws, 1903, as amended by Chapter 115, General Laws, 1905, as amended by Chapter 401, General Laws, 1909, relating to the suppression of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases of domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 13, Chapter 352, General Laws, 1903, as amended by Chapter 115, General Laws, 1905, as amended by Chapter 401, General Laws, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Whenever the state live stock sanitary board shall decide upon the killing of an animal affected with the disease tuberculosis or glanders, it shall notify the owner or keeper of such decision, when the judgment of the state live stock sanitary board, such animal may be ordered transported for immediate slaughter by the said board, through its executive officer to any abattoir within the state where the United States Bureau of animal industry maintains inspection, and said live stock sanitary board shall pay the expense, said transportation and yardage.

Before being removed from the premises of owner, there shall be appointed three (3) competent disinterested men, one appointed by the state, one by the owner, and a third by the first two, to appraise such animal at its cash value.

Such appraisal shall in no case exceed sixty (60) dollars for a cow and one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) for a horse, except in the case of pure bred cattle and horses, where the pedigree shall be proved by certificates of register from the herd books where registered, and in that case the maximum appraisal shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

If upon slaughter such animal is found by the inspector in charge of such abattoir, or veterinarian of the state live stock sanitary board, to be free from any contagious or infectious disease, then the full amount of such appraisal, less the value of the carcass, shall be paid to the owner of such animal from the funds hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this act.

But if upon post-mortem examination such animal shall be found to be afflicted with tuberculosis or glanders, then and in that case the value of the carcass shall be deducted from the appraised value of the living animal; three-fourths (¾) of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state, provided the animal has been kept for one year, or since its birth in good faith in the state prior to the killing thereof.

The owner or keeper may file with the board which has ordered the killing, within forty-eight (48) hours after being notified, a protest stating therein under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is not infected with tuberculosis or glanders; blank protest shall be furnished by the board which has ordered such killing.

Thereupon, if the animal be killed, an autopsy shall be held by three (3) experts, who shall be graduate veterinarians of a recognized college, one appointed by the state board, one by the owner, to be paid by the owner, and the third by the first two, to be paid by the state, who shall appraise such animal before it is killed at its cash value, and the autopsy shall then be held upon such animal by the above mentioned veterinarians.

If the autopsy shows that the animal is entirely free from any such disease, the full cash value thereof immediately before the killing shall be paid to the owner by the state, less the value of the carcass, but if found to be diseased, the owner shall be paid three-fourths value, as hereinbefore provided.

The appraisements made under this act shall be in writing and signed by the appraisers and certified by the local board of health and the state live stock sanitary board, respectively, to the auditor of the state, who shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof.

When cattle have been bought in good faith for slaughtering purposes by butchers who are retail dealers, and the carcasses thereafter found to be infected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the local board of health to appoint three (3) disinterested persons to appraise the value of said carcass, and the owner of said carcass shall be entitled to receive from the state two-thirds (2-3) of the amount of such appraisement, and the hide shall also be returned to him; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a slaughtering or packing house that has a state or United States government inspection system.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 149—H. F. No. 627.

AN ACT "entitled an act to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants to issue bonds for the purpose of extending, enlarging and improving the public water plant and waterworks system owned and operated by any such city."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, in addition to all the rights and powers heretofore granted thereto by law, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council or city council of such city, upon request of the board of water commissioners to issue the bonds of such city from time to time in such sums as may be deemed necessary, not, however, exceeding in the aggregate Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000.00) par value; the proceeds thereof to be used solely for the purpose of extending, enlarging and improving the public water plant and waterworks system owned and operated by any such city.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by section one of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city, notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in the law of this state, prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city; but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for payment of any bonds issued under this act, and for the current interest thereof, and the common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity. The ordinance or resolution authorizing said bonds may also provide and require that a sufficient amount be set aside annually from the revenue of the water department to pay the interest of said bonds and accumulate a suitable sinking fund for the redemption thereof at maturity, but such provision shall be in addition to the pledge of the general faith and credit of the city for the payment of said bonds and not in lieu thereof.

Sec. 3. No bonds hereunder shall be issued by any such city for the purposes herein authorized, to run for a longer period than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denomination in which the same shall be issued, shall be such as may be prescribed by the common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds, registered certificates, or serial bonds, so-called. In case said bonds shall be issued in serial form, the ordinance or resolution authorizing the same shall provide for the payment and retirement of a pro rata share of the aggregate of said bonds annually. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the comptroller, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city; provided, that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 150—H. F. No. 689.

AN ACT to provide an additional judge for the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in addition to the present judges of said court, is hereby authorized and the office of such additional judge is hereby created.

Sec. 2. An incumbent of the office hereby created shall be elected at the General Election to be held next after the passage of this act. The person so to be elected shall have and possess the qualifications prescribed by law for the other Judges of said court. He shall take office on the first Monday in January, 1915, and shall serve for a term of six years. His successor shall be elected as shall then be provided by law for the election of Judges of said court.

Sec. 3. The incumbent of the office hereby created shall have and exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties and obligations as are by law granted to or imposed on the other Judges of said court. He shall receive the same compensation as such other Judges, to be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the other Judges of said court.

Sec. 4. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Governor of the State of Minnesota shall appoint a suitable and legally qualified person to hold the office of judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial district hereby created, until the election and taking of office by the incumbent thereof under the provisions of Section 2 of this act. Any vacancy in the office hereby created shall be filled in like manner as shall be provided by law for the filling of vacancies in the office of other Judges of the District Court of said district.

Approved March 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 151—S. F. No. 29.

AN ACT to regulate the use of mileage books.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Upon presentation of any mileage book having coupons attached thereto entitling the holder thereof upon complying with the conditions thereof to travel thereon, issued by any railroad corporation operating a railroad in this state, to a conductor on any train, on any line of railroad owned or operated by said railroad corporation, the holder thereof or any member of his family, shall be entitled to travel for a number of miles equal to the number of coupons detached by such conductor. Such mileage book shall entitle the holder thereof to the same rights and privileges in respect to the transportation of person and property to which the highest class ticket issued by such corporation would entitle him. Such mileage books shall be good until all coupons attached thereto have been used. Any railroad corporation which shall refuse to accept any such mileage book for transportation as provided by this section, or in violation hereof, shall forfeit fifty dollars ($50.00), to be recovered by the party to whom such refusal is made; but no action can be maintained therefor unless commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the provisions of Chapter 221, General Laws of 1905.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 152—S. F. No. 310.

AN ACT to amend Subdivisions Seven (7) and Eight (8) of Section Five (5) of Chapter Two Hundred Twenty (220) Laws of Nineteen Hundred Seven (1907) relating to policies of life insurance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Subdivision Seven (7) of Section Five (5) of Chapter Two Hundred and Twenty (220), Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Seven (1907) be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(7) A provision that after three full years' premiums have been paid, the company at any time, while the policy is in force, will advance, on proper assignment of the policy, and on the sole security thereof, at a specified rate of interest, a sum equal to, or, at the option of the owner of the policy, less than the reserve at the end of the current policy year on the policy, and on any dividend additions thereto, specifying the mortality table and rate of interest adopted for computing such reserve, less a sum not more than two and one-half per centum of the amount insured by the policy, and of any dividend additions thereto; and that the company will deduct from such loan value any existing indebtedness on the policy and any unpaid balance of the premium for current policy year, and may collect interest in advance on the loan to the end of the current policy year; which provision shall further provide that such loan may be deferred for not exceeding sixty days after the application therefor is made and which provision may further provide that such loan may be deferred for not exceeding six months after the application therefor is made. It shall be further stipulated in the policy that failure to repay any such advance or to pay interest shall not void the policy unless the total indebtedness thereon to the company shall equal or exceed such loan value at the time of such failure, nor until one month after notice shall have been mailed by the company to the last known address of the insured and of the assignee of record at the home office of the company, if any.

No condition other than as herein provided shall be exacted as a prerequisite to any such advance.

This provision shall not be required in term insurance.

Sec. 2. That subdivision Eight (8) of Section Five (5) of Chapter Two Hundred and Twenty (220), Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Seven (1907) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(8) A provision which, in event of default in premium payments, after premiums shall have been paid for three years, shall secure to the owner of the policy a stipulated form of insurance, the net value of which shall be at least equal to the reserve at the date of default on the policy and on any dividend additions thereto, specifying the mortality table and the rate of interest adopted for computing such reserves, less a sum not more than two and one-half per centum of the amount insured by the policy, and of any existing dividend additions thereto, and less any existing indebtedness to the company on the policy.

Such provision shall stipulate that the policy may be surrendered to the company at its home office within one month from date of default for a specified cash value at least equal to the sum which would otherwise be available for the purchase of insurance as aforesaid and shall stipulate that the company may defer payment for not more than sixty days after the application therefor is made, and may stipulate that the company may defer payment for not more than six months after the application therefor is made.

This provision shall not be required in term insurance of twenty years or less.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 153—S. F. No. 462.

AN ACT to amend Section 2047 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the storage and shipment of grain.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2047 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2047. Defined—All elevators or warehouses located within the switching limits of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and other points in the State which are now, or may hereafter be designated as terminal points, in which grain is received for storage in bulk, and that of different owners mixed together or so stored that the identity of the different lots, or parcels is not preserved, shall be public warehouses known as 'terminal warehouses.'"

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 154—S. F. No. 707.

AN ACT to extend the powers and duties of the Public Examiner to cities which now have or may hereafter have no more than fifty thousand and not less than ten thousand inhabitants.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Public Examiner of this state is hereby given the same powers and jurisdiction, and there is hereby imposed upon him the same duties, over the treasurer and other financial officers of cities in this state which now have or may hereafter have no more than fifty thousand (50,000) and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants, now imposed upon and required of him in respect of counties and public institutions; provided, that he shall not examine any of the books or accounts of any such city or official thereof except upon the written request of the mayor or city council or governing body of such city; and provided, that for his services the city shall pay to the State Treasurer six (6) dollars for each day of service rendered (not exceeding four hundred ($400.00) dollars in any one year), which payment shall be made within thirty days after requisition therefor by such treasurer.

Section 2. For the purpose of this act the population of each city of this state shall be ascertained and determined according to the last census taken under and pursuant to the laws and authority of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 155—S. F. No. 867.

AN ACT to amend Section 51 of Chapter 53, Special Laws of Minnesota for 1891, entitled: "An act to confirm and continue the present municipal court of the City of Duluth in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, to enlarge the jurisdiction of such court and to regulate the practice and procedure thereof," as amended by Chapter 239, General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, as amended by Chapter 373, General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by Chapter 102, General Laws of Minnesota for 1913, and providing for an assistant judge of the municipal court of the City of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, and providing for terms of court to be held in that part of said city known as West Duluth.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 51 of Chapter 53 of the Special Laws of Minnesota for the year 1891, as amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 51. Salaries. The salary of the judge of said municipal court shall be three thousand (3,000) dollars per annum. The salary of the special judge of said municipal court shall be three thousand (3,000) dollars per annum. The salary of the assistant municipal judge of said municipal court shall be fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars per annum. The salary of the clerk of said municipal court shall be eighteen hundred (1,800) dollars per annum, and the salary of the first deputy clerk of said court shall be eleven hundred (1,100) dollars per annum, and that of any other deputy clerks, nine hundred (900) dollars per annum each. The salary of the official stenographic reporter of said court shall be fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars per annum. The city attorney shall receive a salary of six hundred (600) dollars per annum, exclusive of the salary paid said officer by the common council of said city. The salary of each of said officers shall be payable from the city treasury of the city of Duluth, in monthly installments, and neither of said officers shall receive any other fee or compensation for his services, except as herein provided."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 156—H. F. No. 98.

AN ACT regulating the conditions, and provisions to be contained in policies of health or accident insurance issued in this state and for the repeal of laws inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. On and after the first day of January, 1914, no policy of insurance against loss or damage from the sickness, or the bodily injury or death of the insured by accident shall be issued or delivered to any person in this state until a copy of the form thereof and of the classification of risks, if more than one class of risks is written, and the premium rates pertaining thereto have been filed with the commissioner of insurance; nor shall it be so issued or delivered until the expiration of thirty days after it has been so filed unless the said commissioner shall sooner give his written approval thereto. If the said commissioner shall notify, in writing, the company, corporation, association, society or other insurer which has filed such form that it does not comply with the requirements of law, specifying the reasons for his opinion, it shall be unlawful thereafter for any such insurer to issue any policy in such form. The action of the said commissioner in this regard shall be subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to give jurisdiction to any court not already having jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. No such policy shall be so issued or delivered (1) unless the entire money and other considerations therefor are expressed in the policy; nor (2) unless the time at which the insurance thereunder takes effect and terminates is stated in a portion of the policy preceding its execution by the insurer; nor (3) if the policy purports to insure more than one person; nor (4) unless every printed portion thereof and of any endorsement or attached papers shall be plainly printed in type of which the face shall be not smaller than ten point; nor (5) unless a brief description thereof be printed on its first page and on its filing back in type of which the face shall be not smaller than fourteen point; nor (6) unless the exceptions of the policy be printed with the same prominence as the benefits to which they apply, provided, however, that any portion of such policy which purports, by reason of the circumstances under which a loss is incurred, to reduce any indemnity promised therein to an amount less than that provided for the same loss occurring under ordinary circumstances, shall be printed in bold face type and with greater prominence than any other portion of the text of the policy.

Sec. 3. Every such policy so issued shall contain certain standard provisions, which shall be in the words and in the order hereinafter set forth and be preceded in every policy by the caption, "Standard Provision." In each such standard provision wherever the word "insurer" is used, there shall be substituted therefor "company" or "corporation" or "association" or "society" or such other word as will properly designate the insurer. Said standard provisions shall be:

(1) A standard provision relative to the contract which may be in either of the following two forms: Form (A) to be used in policies which do not provide for reduction of indemnity on account of change of occupation, and Form (B) to be used in policies which do so provide. If Form (B) is used and the policy provides indemnity against loss from sickness, the words "or contracts sickness" may be inserted therein immediately after the words "in the event that the insured is injured:"

(A):—1. This policy includes the endorsement and attached papers if any, and contains the entire contract of insurance. No reduction shall be made in any indemnity herein provided by reason of change in the occupation of the insured or by reason of his doing any act or thing pertaining to any other occupation.

(B):—1. This policy includes the endorsements and attached papers if any, and contains the entire contract of insurance except as it may be modified by the insurer's classification of risks and premium rates in the event that the insured is injured after having changed his occupation to one classified by the insurer as more hazardous than that stated in the policy, or while he is doing any act or thing pertaining to any occupation so classified, except ordinary duties about his residence or while engaged in recreation, in which event the insurer will pay only such portion of the indemnities provided in the policy as the premium paid would have purchased at the rate but within the limits so fixed by the insurer for such more hazardous occupation.

If the law of the state in which the insured resides at the time this policy is issued requires that prior to its issue a statement of the premium rates and classification of risks pertaining to it shall be filed with the state official having supervision of insurance in such state then the premium rates and classification of risks mentioned in this policy shall mean only such as have been last filed by the insurer in accordance with such law, but if such filing is not required by such law then they shall mean the insurer's premium rates and classification of risks last made effective by it in such state prior to the occurrence of the loss for which the insurer is liable.

(2) A standard provision relative to changes in the contract, which shall be in the following form:

2. No statement made by the applicant for insurance not included herein shall void the policy or be used in any legal proceeding hereunder. No agent has authority to change this policy or to waive any of its provisions. No change in this policy shall be valid unless approved by an executive officer of the insurer and such approval be endorsed hereon.

(3) A standard provision relative to reinstatement of policy after lapse which may be in either of the three following forms: Form (A) to be used in policies which insure only against loss from accident; Form (B) to be used in policies which insure only against loss from sickness; and Form (C) to be used in policies which insure against loss from both accident and sickness.

(A):—3. If default be made in the payment of the agreed premium for this policy, the subsequent acceptance of a premium by the insurer or by any of its duly authorized agents shall reinstate the policy, but only to cover loss resulting from accidental injury thereafter sustained.

(B):—3. If default be made in the payment of the agreed premium for this policy, the subsequent acceptance of a premium by the insurer or by any of its duly authorized agents shall reinstate the policy but only to cover such sickness as may begin more than ten days after the date of such acceptance.

(C):—3. If default be made in the payment of the agreed premium for this policy, the subsequent acceptance of a premium by the insurer or by any of its duly authorized agents shall reinstate the policy but only to cover accidental injury thereafter sustained and such sickness as may begin more than ten days after the date of such acceptance.

(4) A standard provision relative to time of notice of claim which may be in either of the three following forms: Form (A) to be used in policies which insure only against loss from accident; Form (B) to be used in policies which insure only against loss from sickness, and Form (C) to be used in policies which insure against loss from both accident and sickness. If Form (A) or Form (C) is used the insurer may at its option add thereto the following sentence, "In event of accidental death immediate notice thereof must be given to the insurer."

(A):—4. Written notice of injury on which claim may be based must be given to the insurer within twenty days after the date of the accident causing such injury.

(B):—4. Written notice of sickness on which claim may be based must be given to the insurer within ten days after the commencement of the disability from such sickness.

(C):—4. Written notice of injury or of sickness on which claim may be based must be given to the insurer within twenty days after the date of the accident causing such injury or within ten days after the commencement of disability from such sickness.

(5) A standard provision relative to sufficiency of notice of claim which shall be in the following form and in which the insurer shall insert in the blank space such office and its location as it may desire to designate for such purpose of notice:

5. Such notice given by or in behalf of the insured or beneficiary, as the case may be, to the insurer at . . . . or to any authorized agent of the insurer, with particulars sufficient to identify the insured, shall be deemed to be notice to the insurer. Failure to give notice within the time provided in this policy shall not invalidate any claim if it shall be shown not to have been reasonably possible to give such notice and that notice was given as soon as was reasonably possible.

(6) A standard provision relative to furnishing forms for the convenience of the insured in submitting proof of loss as follows:

6. The insurer upon receipt of such notice, will furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing proofs of loss. If such forms are not so furnished within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this policy as to proof of loss upon submitting within the time fixed in the policy for filing proofs of loss, written proof covering the occurrence, character and extent of the loss for which claim is made.

(7) A standard provision relative to filing proof of loss which shall be in such one of the following forms as may be appropriate to the indemnities provided:

(A):—7. Affirmative proof of loss must be furnished to the insurer at its said office within ninety days after the date of the loss for which claim is made.

(B):—7. Affirmative proof of loss must be furnished to the insurer at its said office within ninety days after the termination of the period of disability for which the company is liable.

(C):—7. Affirmative proof of loss must be furnished to the insurer at its said office in case of claim for loss of time from disability within ninety days after the termination of the period for which the insurer is liable, and in case of claim for any other loss, within ninety days after the date of such loss.

(8) A standard provision relative to examination of the person of the insured and relative to autopsy which shall be in the following form:

8. The insurer shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the insured when and so often as it may reasonably require during the pendency of claim hereunder, and also the right and opportunity to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law.

(9) A standard provision relative to the time within which payments other than those for loss of time on account of disability shall be made, which provision may be in either of the following two forms and which may be omitted from any policy providing only indemnity for loss of time on account of disability. The insurer shall insert in the blank space either the word "immediately" or appropriate language to designate such period of time, not more than sixty days, as it may desire; Form (A) to be used in policies which do not provide indemnity for loss of time on account of disability, and Form (B) to be used in policies which do so provide.

(A):—9. All indemnities provided in this policy will be paid . . . . after receipt of due proof.

(B):—9. All indemnities provided in this policy for loss other than that of time on account of disability will be paid . . . . after receipt of due proof.

(10) A standard provision relative to periodical payments of indemnity for loss of time on account of disability which provision shall be in the following form, and which may be omitted from any policy not providing for such indemnity. The insurer shall insert in the first blank space of the form, appropriate language to designate the proportion of accrued indemnity it may desire to pay, which proportion may be all or any part not less than one-half, and in the second blank space shall insert any period of time not exceeding sixty days:

10. Upon request of the insured and subject to due proof of loss . . . accrued indemnity for loss of time on account of disability will be paid at the expiration of each . . . . during the continuance of the period for which the insurer is liable, and any balance remaining unpaid at the termination of such period will be paid immediately upon receipt of due proof.

(11) A standard provision relative to indemnity payments which may be in either of the two following forms: Form (A) to be used in policies which designate a beneficiary and Form (B) to be used in policies which do not designate any beneficiary other than the insured.

(A):—11. Indemnity for loss of life of the insured is payable to the beneficiary if surviving the insured, and otherwise to the estate of the insured. All other indemnities of this policy are payable to the insured.

(B):—11. All the indemnities of this policy are payable to the insured.

(12) A standard provision providing for cancellation of the policy at the instance of the insured which shall be in the following form:

12. If the insured shall at any time change his occupation to one classified by the insurer as less hazardous than that stated in the policy, the insurer, upon written request of the insured, and surrender of the policy, will cancel the same and will return to the insured the unearned premium.

(13) A standard provision relative to the rights of the beneficiary under the policy which shall be in the following form and which may be omitted from any policy not a beneficiary:

13. Consent of the beneficiary shall not be requisite to surrender or assignment of this policy, or to change the beneficiary, or to any other changes in the policy.

(14) A standard provision limiting the time within which suit may be brought upon the policy as follows:

14. No action at law or in equity shall be brought to recover on this policy prior to the expiration of sixty days after proof of loss has been filed in accordance with the requirements of this policy, nor shall such action be brought at all unless brought within two years from the expiration of the time within which proof of loss is required by the policy.

(15) A standard provision relative to time limitations of the policy as follows:

15. If any time limitation of this policy with respect to giving notice of claim or furnishing proof of loss is less than that permitted by the law of the state in which the insured resides at the time this policy is issued, such limitation is hereby extended to agree with the minimum period permitted by such law.

Sec. 4. No such policy shall be so issued or delivered which contains any provision (1) relative to cancellation at the instance of the insurer; or, (2) limiting the amount of indemnity to a sum less than the amount stated in the policy and for which the premium has been paid; or, (3) providing for the deduction of any premium from the amount paid in settlement of claim; or, (4) relative to other insurance by the same insurer; or, (5) relative to the age limits of the policy; unless such provisions which are hereby designated as optional standard provisions, shall be in the words and in the order in which they are hereinafter set forth, but the insurer may at its option omit from the policy any such optional standard provision. Such optional standard provisions if inserted in the policy shall immediately succeed the standard provisions, named in section three of this act.

(1) An optional standard provision relative to cancellation of the policy at the instance of the insurer, as follows:

16. The insurer may cancel this policy at any time by written notice delivered to the insured or mailed to his last address as shown by the records of the insurer together with cash or the insurer's check for the unearned portion of the premiums actually paid by the insured, and such cancellation shall be without prejudice to any claim originating prior thereto.

(2) An optional standard provision relative to reduction of the amount of indemnity to a sum less than that stated in the policy as follows:

17. If the insured shall carry with another company, corporation, association or society other insurance covering the same loss without giving written notice to the insurer, then in that case the insurer shall be liable only for such portion of the indemnity promised as the said indemnity bears to the total amount of like indemnity in all policies covering such loss, and for the return of such part of the premium paid as shall exceed the pro rata for the indemnity thus determined.

(3) An optional standard provision relative to deduction of premium upon settlement of claim as follows:

18. Upon payment of claim hereunder any premium then due and unpaid or covered by any note or written order may be deducted therefrom.

(4) An optional standard provision relative to other insurance by the same insurer which shall be in such one of the following forms as may be appropriate to the indemnities provided, and in the blank spaces of which the insurer shall insert such upward limits of indemnity as are specified by the insurer's classification of risks, filed as required by this act.

(A):—19. If a like policy or policies, previously issued by the insurer to the insured be in force concurrently herewith, making the aggregate indemnity in excess of $ . . . . the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the insured.

(B):—19. If a like policy or policies, previously issued by the insurer to the insured be in force concurrently herewith, making the aggregate indemnity for loss of time on account of disability in excess of $ . . . . weekly (or substitute the word "monthly") the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the insured.

(C):—19. If a like policy or policies, previously issued by the insurer to the insured be in force concurrently herewith, making the aggregate indemnity for loss other than that of time on account of disability in excess of $. . . ., or the aggregate indemnity for loss of time on account of disability in excess of $. . . . weekly (or substitute the word "monthly") the excess insurance of either kind shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the insured.

(5) An optional standard provision relative to the age limits of the policy which shall be in the following form, and in the blank spaces of which the insurer shall insert such number of years as it may elect:

20. The insurance under this policy shall not cover any person under the age of . . . . . . years, nor over the age of . . . . years. Any premium paid to the insurer for any period not covered by this policy will be returned upon request.

Sec. 5. No such policy shall be so issued or delivered if it contains any provision contradictory, in whole or part, of any of the provisions hereinbefore in this act designated as "Standard Provisions" or as "Optional Standard Provisions;" nor shall any indorsements or attached papers vary, alter, extend, be used as a substitute for, or in any way conflict with any of the said "Standard Provisions" or the said "Optional Standard Provisions;" nor shall such policy be so issued or delivered if it contains any provision purporting to make any portion of the charter, constitution or by-laws of the insurer a part of the policy unless such portion of the charter, constitution or by-laws shall be set forth in full in the policy, but this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply to any statement of rates or classification of risks filed with the commissioner of insurance in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. The falsity of any statement in the application for any policy covered by this act shall not bar the right to recovery thereunder unless such false statement was made with actual intent to deceive or unless it materially affected either the acceptance of the risk or the hazard assumed by the insurer.

Sec. 7. The acknowledgment by any insurer of the receipt of notice given under any policy covered by this act, or the furnishing of forms for filing proofs of loss, or the acceptance of such proofs, or the investigation of any claim thereunder shall not operate as a waiver of any of the rights of the insurer in defense of any claim arising under such policy.

Sec. 8. No alteration of any written application for insurance, by erasure, insertion or otherwise, shall be made by any person other than the applicant without his written consent, and the making of any such alteration without the consent of the applicant shall be a misdemeanor. If such alteration shall be made by any officer of the insurer, or by any employe of the insurer with the insurer's knowledge or consent, then such act shall be deemed to have been performed by the insurer thereafter issuing the policy upon such altered application.

Sec. 9. A policy issued in violation of this act shall be held valid, but shall be construed as provided in this act, and when any provision in such a policy is in conflict with any provision of this act the rights, duties and obligations of the insurer, the policy holder and the beneficiary shall be governed by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. The policies of insurance against accidental bodily injury or sickness issued by an insurer not organized under the laws of this state may contain, when issued in this state, any provision which the law of the state, territory or district of the United States under which the insurer is organized, prescribed for insertion in such policies, and the policies of insurance against accidental bodily injury or sickness issued by an insurer organized under the laws of this state may contain, when issued or delivered in any other state, territory, district or country, any provision required by the laws of the state, territory, district or country in which the same are issued, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. Discrimination between individuals of the same class in the amount of premiums or rates charged for any policy of insurance covered by this act, or in the benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of such policy, or in any other manner whatsoever is prohibited.

Sec. 12. (1) Nothing in this act, however, shall apply to or affect any policy or liability of workmen's compensation insurance or any general or blanket policy of insurance issued to any municipal corporation or department thereof, or to any corporation, co-partnership, association or individual employer, police or fire department, underwriters' corps, salvage bureau, or like associations or organizations where the officers, members or employes or classes or departments thereof are insured for their individual benefit against specified accidental bodily injuries or sickness while exposed to the hazards of the occupation or otherwise in consideration of a premium intended to cover the risks of all the persons insured under such policy.

(2) Nothing in this act shall apply to or in any way affect contracts supplemental to contracts of life or endowment insurance where such supplemental contracts contain no provisions except such as operate to safeguard such insurance against lapse or to provide a special surrender value therefor in the event that the insured shall be totally and permanently disabled by reason of accidental bodily injury or by sickness; provided that no such supplemental contract shall be issued or delivered to any person in this state unless and until a copy of the form thereof has been submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Insurance, under such reasonable rules and regulations as he shall make concerning the provisions in such contracts and their submission to and approval by him.

(3) Nothing in this act shall apply to or in any way affect fraternal benefit societies.

(4) The provisions of this act contained in clause (5) of Section 2 and clauses 2, 3, 5 and 12 of Section 3 may be omitted from railroad ticket policies sold only at railroad stations or at railroad ticket offices by railroad employes.

Sec. 13. Any company, corporation, association, society or other insurer or any officer or agent thereof, which or who issues or delivers to any person in this state any policy in willful violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and the Commissioner of Insurance may revoke the license of any company, corporation, association, society of other insurer of another state or country, or of the agent thereof, which or who willfully violates any provision of this act.

Sec. 14. Chapter 167 of the Laws of 1913, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, 1913. Any policy covered by this act, the form of which has received the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance, may be issued or delivered in this state on and after the said date.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 157—H. F. No. 320.

AN ACT to determine the amount to be allowed for clerk hire in the office of the county treasurer in counties having, or which may hereafter have, an assessed valuation of more than eighteen million dollars and less than twenty-five million dollars.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each county of this state which now has, or may hereafter have, an assessed valuation of more than fourteen million dollars and less than twenty-five million dollars, according to the assessment for the last preceding year, the County Treasurer shall be allowed for clerk hire one-twelfth of one mill upon each dollar of such assessed valuation. Such allowance for clerk hire shall be paid monthly out of the County Treasury upon the order of the County Auditor.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to any county where such clerk hire is now fixed by special law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 158—H. F. No. 870.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 372, General Laws of 1909, authorizing cities now or hereafter having a population exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants, excepting cities operating under Home Rule Charters, framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, Constitution of Minnesota, and authorizing all cities having a population of fifteen thousand or less, whether operating under such Home Rule Charter or not, to acquire gas, electric and water plants and property therefor, by the exercise of eminent domain, and to operate the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 372 of the General Laws for the year 1909 be amended so as to read as follows:

Any city now or hereafter having a population greater than fifty thousand inhabitants, excepting cities operating under home rule charters framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of Minnesota, and all other cities having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or less, whether operating under such home rule charter or not, are hereby authorized to acquire plants for furnishing gas, electricity, water, or either, any or all thereof, for municipal purposes, as well as for the use of the inhabitants of the city, and for that purpose may exercise the power of eminent domain in pursuance of Chapter 41, Revised Laws of 1905, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and thereby may take any and all property necessary or convenient for acquiring and establishing such plants and for adding thereto from time to time, including lands, manufacturing plants, pumping stations, power stations, pipe lines, conduits, pole and wire lines, reservoirs, filter and purification plants, storage plants, transforming and converting plants, and any and all property necessary or convenient, wherever situate, within or without the corporate limits, or of whatever character, and whether devoted to public use or not.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 159—S. F. No. 435.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23 and 25, Chapter 125, General Laws of 1911, entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of forests in this state; and for reforestation and for the prevention and suppression of forest and prairie fires; also repealing Chapter 22, Revised Laws 1905, and Sections 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2510 and 2515, Revised Laws 1905; Chapters 82 and 310 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905; Chapter 182 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, prescribing penalties for violations of this act, and appropriating money for the carrying out of its provisions."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1) of Chapter 125, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be a State Forestry Board, of nine members, composed of the Director of the Forestry School and the Dean of the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota, and seven others appointed by the Governor, for a term of four years and until their successors qualify. Two of said members shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Regents of the University and one shall be appointed upon the recommendation of each of the following bodies: The State Agricultural Society, the State Horticultural Society, and the State Game and Fish Commission—provided suitable persons be recommended by them to the Governor not later than January 31st, of the year in which such terms expire. All vacancies shall be filled the same as the original appointments. The members now in office shall hold through the terms for which they were respectively appointed. So far as practicable, all such appointees shall be appointed with reference to their knowledge of and interest in the planting and cultivation of trees in prairie regions, the preservation of natural forests, the reforesting of denuded lands, and the protection of the sources of streams."

Sec. 2. That Section 13 of Chapter 125, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. When in the judgment of the State Forester there is danger of the setting and spreading of fires from locomotive engines, he shall order any Railroad Company to provide patrolmen to follow each train throughout such fire patrol district or districts as he deems necessary to prevent fires. When the State Forester has given a Railroad Company notice to provide such patrol after trains, the said Railroad Company shall immediately comply with such instructions throughout the territory designated; and upon its failure so to do, the State Forester may employ patrolmen with the necessary equipment to patrol the rights-of-way of said Railroad, and the expense of the same shall be charged to the said Railroad Company, and may be recovered in a civil action in the name of the State of Minnesota, and in addition thereto, the said Company shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The State Forester may prescribe such other measures which are considered by him to be essential for the immediate control of fires.

It is also made the duty of any Railroad Company, acting independently of such State Forester, to patrol its right-of-way after the passage of each train when necessary to prevent the spread of fires and to use the highest degree of diligence to prevent the setting and spread of fire, to cause the extinguishment of fires set by locomotives or found existing upon their respective rights-of-way, and for any violation hereof such Railroad Company, its officers and patrolmen shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) and costs, and in addition thereto such Railroad Company shall be liable for all expenses and damages caused or permitted by it to be recovered in civil action."

Sec. 3. That Section 14 of Chapter 125, General Laws of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. Every Company operating a railroad for any purpose shall equip and use upon each locomotive engine a practical and efficient ash-pan and spark arresting device, which the master mechanic shall cause to be examined, and the same shall be examined by the master mechanic or some employe each time before leaving the roundhouse, except when snow is on the ground. A record shall be kept of such examinations in a book to be furnished by the Railroad Company for the purpose, showing:

1. The place and number of each engine inspected.
2. The date and hour of day of such inspection.
3. The condition of the said fire protective appliance and arrangements; and
4. A record of repairs made to any of the fire protective appliances. The said book to be open for inspection by the State Forester or other authorized officer appointed by him.

The master mechanic or employee making such examination shall be held responsible for the good condition of the same, but without relieving the Company from its responsibility hereunder. Any locomotive inspector appointed by the State Forester is authorized to inspect any locomotive, donkey, traction or portable engine and all other engines and boilers operated in the vicinity of forest, brush or grass lands, and to enter upon any property for such purpose or where he may deem it necessary in order to see that all the provisions of this act are duly complied with.

Every such Company shall keep its right-of-way clear of combustible materials, logs, poles, lumber and wood, except ties, material for shipment, and other material necessary for the maintenance and operation of the road, from March 15th to December 1st. During particularly dry and dangerous periods the State Forester may prohibit any and all burning along part or all of Railroad right-of-way for a definite period.

Every Railroad Company shall establish and maintain such firebreaks along the route of its railway as can be constructed and maintained at not excessive expense. The intention shall be to adjust the protective measures to the local conditions, and to make the expense proportionate to the fire risk and the possible damage.

Except when snow is on the ground, no

donkey, traction or portable engine or other engines and boilers except locomotives shall be operated in the vicinity of forest, brush or grass lands, which do not burn oil as fuel, except they be provided with a practical and efficient ash-pan and spark arresting device.

No Company shall permit any of its employes to leave a deposit of fire, live coals or ashes in the immediate vicinity of wood lands or lands liable to be over-run by fire, and every engineer, conductor or trainman discovering a fire adjacent to the track shall report the same promptly to the agent at the first telegraph or telephone station reached by him, whose duty it shall be as Representative of such Company to at once take necessary steps to put out such fire.

Every such Company shall give its employees particular instructions for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and shall cause warning placards such as are approved by the State Forester, to be conspicuously posted at every station in the vicinity of forest, brush and grass lands, and when a fire occurs on the right-of-way of its road, shall immediately concentrate such help and adopt such measures as shall be available for its extinguishment.

Every Railroad Company shall make such reports to the State Forester as are deemed necessary by him of fires occurring on or adjacent to their respective rights-of-way.

Whenever any combustible material shall be left in the proximity of any Railroad, either without proper fire protection or so as to constitute a fire menace to other property, it shall be the duty of the owner of such material, upon being notified in writing by the State Forester or any forest ranger as to the nature and extent of the protection required, to forthwith comply with all the terms of such notice so as to properly protect or remove such material.

Any Company or corporation violating any provision of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) and not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00) and costs of prosecution for each offense, and any Railroad employee or other individual violating the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding ninety (90) days."

Sec. 4. That Section 15 of Chapter 125, General Laws, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. Where and whenever in the judgment of the State Forester or District Ranger there is or may be danger of starting and spreading of fires from slashings and debris from the cutting of timber of any kind and for any purpose, the State Forester or District Ranger shall order the individual, firm or corporation, by whom the said timber has been or is being cut, to dispose of the slashings and debris as he may direct. Where conditions do not permit the burning of the slashings and debris over the entire area so covered, the State Forester may require the person, firm or corporation by whom the timber was cut, to dispose of such slashings and debris in such a way as to establish a safe fire line around the area requiring such protection, the said fire line to be of a width and of a character satisfactory to the State Forester.

When any person, firm or corporation, shall have been notified by the State Forester or District Rangers to dispose of slashings and debris, either by entirely consuming the same or establishing a fire line sufficient for the protection of adjoining property, and fails to comply with such instructions, the said person, firm or corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) and not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00) and costs of prosecution for each violation thereof or failure to comply therewith.

When any such (-) slashings or debris are left unattended contrary to the instructions of the State Forester or District Ranger, the State Forester, the District Ranger or Patrolman may go upon the premises with such force of men as may be necessary and burn such branches, slashings, and debris, and the expense thereof shall be a lien upon the land on which they are situated and also upon the logs and other timber products cut upon said land, and enforced as liens are enforced for the improvement of real estate or personal property. An itemized statement duly verified by the oath of the State Forester or District Ranger of the amount of the costs of burning or otherwise disposing of such branches, slashings and debris, shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County in which said timber was cut, and also in the office of the Surveyor General of logs and lumber of the District in which said cutting was done, and the expense of burning or otherwise disposing of such branches, slashings and debris shall be a prima facie valid claim that may be collected from the person, firm or corporation who cut the wood or timber from which the said slashings and debris were made. Any moneys collected on account of such liens shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the Forest Service Fund."

Sec. 5. That Section 16 of Chapter 125, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 16. Any person or corporation who cuts or fells trees or bushes of any kind in clearing land for roadbed or right-of-way for any Railroad, highway or trail shall in the manner and at the time as above prescribed burn the slashings and all combustible material except fuel and merchantable timber.

Any person or corporation who cuts or fells trees or bushes of any kind in clearing land for agricultural or pasturage purposes, or who in any way clears land, is prohibited from setting fire to the slashings, brush, roots or excavated stumps or other combustible material on such land and letting the fire run; the material must be disposed of pursuant to the regulations of the State Forester.

Any contractor who enters into a contract for the construction of a public road, and which contract involves the cutting or grubbing of woods, standing timber, or brush from any part of the right-of-way of such road, shall pile all the slashings and debris cut or grubbed from the roadbed or right-of-way in the middle of such right-of-way, and shall burn and dispose of such slash and debris without damage to adjoining timber or woods, such burning shall be done in a manner and at a time satisfactory to the State Forester; provided, however, that the foregoing provision shall not prevent the leaving of such trees along roads as will be useful for ornamental and shade purposes, and which will not interfere with travel.

Every contract made by or on behalf of any Town or County Board, which involves the cutting of any timber on the right-of-way of a public highway, shall provide in terms for compliance with the foregoing provision, but that the failure to include such provision in the contract shall not relieve said contractor from the duty to burn and dispose of said slashings as aforesaid. No Town or County officer shall execute any such contract on behalf of his Town or County which does not provide in terms for compliance with the provisions of this section.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than twenty (20) days or more than ninety (90) days."

Sec. 6. That Section 23 of Chapter 125, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 23. No appeal shall be allowed from a judgment in Justice's Court in any prosecution under this Chapter unless the person appealing shall, within the legal time prescribed, enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties, surety company or cash bail, in twice the amount of the fine and costs, to be approved by the Justice, conditioned to appear before the District Court on the first day of the general term thereof to be held in and for the same County, and abide the judgment of said court therein.

The Justice may examine the proposed sureties under oath, and in such case shall make and keep a record of their answers in respect to the kinds and amount of their property that is not exempt from execution, and furnish a copy of the same to the State Forester.

Whenever an arrest shall have been made for violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, or whenever information of such violation shall have been lodged with him, the County Attorney of the County in which the offense was committed shall prosecute the accused with all diligence and energy."

Sec. 7. That Section 25 of Chapter 125, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 25. All moneys received as penalties for violation of the provisions of this act, less the cost of collection and not otherwise provided for, shall be paid in to the Treasury of the County in which the penalties for said violation of the provisions of this act were imposed, provided, however, that fines collected for violations of this act, where prosecutions are instituted upon the complaint of township, city or village officers, duly appointed by the State Forester as fire wardens, shall be paid into the Treasury of the township, city or village where the offense was committed, to be credited to the "fire fund" of such township, city or village."

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 160—H. F. No. 630.

AN ACT to amend Section 2125, Revised Laws 1905, relating to the membership of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2125, Revised Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"2125. Sanitary Board.—The state live stock sanitary board hereinafter called the board, or the state board, shall consist of five members, appointed by the governor, each for the term of five years and until his successor qualifies. One shall be a person selected and recommended by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. Two shall be persons financially interested in the breeding of live stock in the state; and the other two practicing veterinarians and graduates of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary college. Appointments to fill unexpired terms shall be made from the classes to which the retiring members belonged. The board shall elect a president and a vice president from among their number, also a veterinarian and graduate of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary college, not a member, to be its secretary and executive officer for a term of one year and until his successor qualifies. It may also employ, and dismiss at pleasure, an attorney and such other assistants as may be necessary in the performance of its duties. The compensation of the secretary and of the several employes shall be fixed and their duties prescribed by the board. No member of the board shall receive any compensation for services as such, or as an employe thereof, but the expenses of each, necessarily incurred in the discharge of his duties, shall be paid by the state.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 161—H. F. No. 823.

AN ACT to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

THE ISSUE OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Section 1.—(PERSONS WHO MAY ISSUE RECEIPTS.) Warehouse receipts may be issued by any warehouseman.

Sec. 2.—(FORM OF RECEIPTS. ESSENTIAL TERMS.) Warehouse receipts need not be in any particular form, but every such receipt must embody within its written or printed terms—

(a) The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored.

(b) The date of issue of the receipt.

(c) The consecutive number of the receipt.

(d) A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order.

(e) The rate of storage charges.

(f) A description of the goods or of the packages containing them.

(g) The signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent.

(h) If the receipt is issued for goods of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership, and

(i) In the case of a negotiable receipt, a statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien. If the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is, at the time of the issue of the receipt, unknown to the warehouseman or to his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof is sufficient.

A Warehouseman shall be liable to any person injured thereby, for all damage caused by the omission from a negotiable receipt of any of the terms herein required.

Sec. 3.—(FORM OF RECEIPTS. WHAT TERMS MAY BE INSERTED.) A warehouseman may insert in a receipt, issued by him, any other terms and conditions, provided that such terms and conditions shall not—

(a) Be contrary to the provisions of this act.

(b) In any wise impair his obligation to exercise that degree of care in the safe-keeping of the goods entrusted to him which a reasonably careful man would exercise in regard to similar goods of his own.

Sec. 4.—(DEFINITION OF NON-NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT.) A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the depositor, or to any other specified person, is a non-negotiable receipt.

Sec. 5.—(DEFINITION OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT.) A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such receipt is a negotiable receipt.

No provision shall be inserted in a negotiable receipt that it is non-negotiable. Such provision, if inserted, shall be void.

Sec. 6.—(DUPLICATE RECEIPTS MUST BE SO MARKED.) When more than one negotiable receipt is issued for the same goods, the word "duplicate" shall be plainly placed upon the face of every such receipt, except the one first issued. A warehouseman shall be liable for all damage caused by his failure so to do to any one who purchased the subsequent receipt for value supposing it to be an original, even though the purchase be after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman to the holder of the original receipt.

Sec. 7.—(FAILURE TO MARK "NOT NEGOTIABLE.") A non-negotiable receipt shall have plainly placed upon its face by the warehouseman issuing it "non-negotiable," or "not negotiable." In case of the warehouseman's failure so to do, a holder of the receipt who purchased it for value supposing it to be negotiable, may, at his option, treat such receipt as imposing upon the warehouseman the same liabilities he would have incurred had the receipt been negotiable.

This section shall not apply, however, to letters, memoranda, or written acknowledgments of an informal character.

PART II.

OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAREHOUSEMEN UPON THEIR RECEIPTS.

Sec. 8. (OBLIGATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN TO DELIVER.) A warehouseman, in the absence of some lawful excuse provided by this act, is bound to deliver the goods upon a written demand made either by the holder of a receipt for the goods or by the depositor, if such demand is accompanied with—

(a) An offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien.

(b) An offer to surrender the receipt if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt, and

(c) A readiness and willingness to sign, when the goods are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered, if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

In case the warehouseman refuses or fails to deliver the goods in compliance with a written demand by the holder or depositor so accompanied, the burden shall be upon the warehouseman to establish the existence of a lawful excuse for such refusal.

Sec. 9. (JUSTIFICATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN IN DELIVERING.) A warehouseman is justified in delivering the goods, subject to the provisions of the three following sections, to one who is—

(a) The person lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods, or his agent,

(b) A person who is either himself entitled to delivery by the terms of a non-negotiable receipt issued for the goods, or who has written authority from the person so entitled either indorsed upon the receipt or written upon another paper, or

(c) A person in possession of a negotiable receipt by the terms of which the goods are deliverable to him or order or to bearer, or which has been indorsed to him or in blank by the person to whom delivery was promised by the terms of the receipt or by his mediate or immediate indorsee.

Sec. 10. (WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIABILITY FOR MISDELIVERY.) Where a warehouseman delivers the goods to one who is not in fact lawfully entitled to the possession of them, the warehouseman shall be liable as for conversion to all having a right of property or possession in the goods if he delivered the goods otherwise than as authorized by subdivisions (b) and (c) of the preceding section and though he delivered the goods as authorized by said subdivisions he shall be so liable, if prior to such delivery he had either

(a) Been requested, by or on behalf of the person lawfully entitled to a right of property or possession in the goods, not to make such delivery, or

(b) Had information that the delivery about to be made was to one not lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods.

Sec. 11.—(NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS MUST BE CANCELED WHEN GOODS DELIVERED.) Except as provided in Section 36, where a warehouseman delivers goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of the goods, and fails to take up and cancel the receipt, he shall be liable to any one who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver the goods to him, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman.

Sec. 12.—(NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS MUST BE CANCELED OR MARKED WHEN PART OF GOODS DELIVERED.) Except as provided in Section 36, where a warehouseman delivers part of the goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt and fails either to take up and cancel such receipt, or to place plainly upon it a statement of what goods or packages have been delivered he shall be liable, to any one who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver all the goods specified in the receipt, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of any portion of the goods by the warehouseman.

Sec. 13.—(ALTERED RECEIPTS.) The alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from any liability if such alteration was

(a) Immaterial,

(b) Authorized, or

(c) Made without fraudulent intent.

If the alteration was authorized, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt as altered. If the alteration was unauthorized, but made without fraudulent intent, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt, as they were before alteration.

Material and fraudulent alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from liability to deliver, according to the terms of the receipt as originally issued, the goods for which it was issued, but shall excuse him from any other liability to the person who made the alteration and to any person who took with notice of the alteration. Any purchaser of the receipt for value without notice of the alteration shall acquire the same rights against the warehouseman which such purchaser would have acquired if the receipt had not been altered at the time of the purchase.

Section 14.—(LOST OR DESTROYED RECEIPTS.) Where a negotiable receipt has been lost or destroyed, a court of competent jurisdiction may order the delivery of the goods upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction and upon the giving of a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the court to protect the warehouseman from any liability or expense, which he or any person injured by such delivery, may incur by reason of the original receipt remaining outstanding. The court may also in its discretion order the payment of the warehouseman's reasonable costs and counsel fees.

The delivery of the goods under an order of the court as provided in this section, shall not relieve the warehouseman from liability to a person to whom the negotiable receipt has been or shall be negotiated for value without notice of the proceedings or of the delivery of the goods.

Sec. 15.—(EFFECT OF DUPLICATE RECEIPTS.) A receipt upon the face of which the word "duplicate" is plainly placed is a representation and warranty by the warehouseman that such receipt is an accurate copy of an original receipt properly issued and uncancelled at the date of the issue of the duplicate, but shall impose upon him no other liability.

Sec. 16.—(WAREHOUSEMAN CAN NOT SET UP TITLE IN HIMSELF.) No title or right to the possession of the goods, on the part of the warehouseman, unless such title or right is derived directly or indirectly from a transfer made by the depositor at the time of or subsequent to the deposit for storage, or from the warehouseman's lien, shall excuse the warehouseman from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt.

Sec. 17.—(INTERPLEADER OR ADVERSE CLAIMANTS.) If more than one person claims the title or possession of the goods, the warehouseman may, either as a defense to an action brought against him for non-delivery of the goods, or as an original suit, whichever is appropriate, require all known claimants to interplead.

Sec. 18.—(WAREHOUSEMAN HAS REASONABLE TIME TO DETERMINE VALIDITY OF CLAIMS.) If some one other than the depositor or person claiming under him has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the warehouseman has information of such claim, the warehouseman shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods, either to the depositor or person claiming under him or to the adverse claimant, until the warehouseman has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead.

Sec. 19.—(ADVERSE TITLE IS NO DEFENSE EXCEPT AS ABOVE PROVIDED.) Except as provided in the two preceding sections and in sections 9 and 36, no right or title of a third person shall be a defense to an action brought by the depositor or person claiming under him against the warehouseman for failure to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt.

Sec. 20.—(LIABILITY FOR NON-EXISTENCE OR MISDESCRIPTION OF GOODS.) A warehouseman shall be liable to the holder of a receipt for damages caused by the non-existence of the goods or by the failure of the goods to correspond with the description thereof in the receipt at the time of its issue. If, however, the goods are described in a receipt merely by a statement of marks or labels upon them, or upon packages containing them, or by a statement that the goods are said to be goods of a certain kind, or that the packages containing the goods are said to contain goods of a certain kind, or by words of like purport, such statements, if true, shall not make liable the warehouseman issuing the receipt, although the goods are not of the kind which the marks or labels upon them indicate, or of the kind they were said to be by the depositor.

Sec. 21.—(LIABILITY FOR CARE OF GOODS.) A warehouseman shall be liable for any loss or injury to the goods caused by his failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful owner of similar goods would exercise, but he shall not be liable, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, for any loss or injury to the goods which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care.

Sec. 22.—(GOODS MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE.) Except as provided in the following section, a warehouseman shall keep the goods so far separate from goods of other depositors, and from other goods of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit, at all times the identification and re-delivery of the goods deposited.

Sec. 23.—(FUNGIBLE GOODS MAY BE COMMINGLED IF WAREHOUSEMAN AUTHORIZED.) If authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible goods with other goods of the same kind and grade. In such case the various depositors of the mingled goods shall own the entire mass in common and each depositor shall be entitled to such portion thereof as the amount deposited by him bears to the whole.

Sec. 24.—(LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMAN TO DEPOSITORS OF COMMINGLED GOODS.) The warehouseman shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and re-delivery of his share of such mass to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the goods had been kept separate.

Sec. 25.—(ATTACHMENT OR LEVY UPON GOODS FOR WHICH A NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT HAS BEEN ISSUED.) If goods are delivered to a warehouse by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would bind the owner, and a negotiable receipt is issued for them, they cannot thereafter, while in the possession of the warehouseman, be attached by garnishment or otherwise, or be levied upon under an execution, unless the receipt be first surrendered to the warehouseman, or its negotiation enjoined. The warehouseman shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the receipt is surrendered to him or impounded by the court.

Sec. 26.—(CREDITORS' REMEDIES TO REACH NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS.) A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable receipt shall be entitled to such aid from the courts of appropriate jurisdiction, by injunction and otherwise, in attaching such receipt or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity, in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process.

Sec. 27.—(WHAT CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN.) Subject to the provisions of Section 30, a warehouseman shall have a lien on goods deposited or on the proceeds thereof in his hands, for all lawful charges for storage and preservation of the goods; also for all lawful claims for money advanced, interest, insurance, transportation, labor, weighing, coopering and other charges and expenses in relation to such goods; also for all reasonable charges and expenses for notice, and advertisements of sale, and for sale of the goods where default has been made in satisfying the warehouseman's lien.

Sec. 28.—(AGAINST WHAT PROPERTY THE LIEN MAY BE ENFORCED.) Subject to the provisions of Section 30 a warehouseman's lien may be enforced—

(a) Against all goods, whenever deposited, belonging to the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted, and

(b) Against all goods belonging to others which have been deposited at any time by the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted if such person had been so intrusted with the possession of the goods that a pledge of the same by him at the time of the deposit to one who took the goods in good faith for value would have been valid.

Sec. 29.—(HOW THE LIEN MAY BE LOST.) A warehouseman loses his lien upon goods—

(a) By surrendering possession thereof, or

(b) By refusing to deliver the goods when a demand is made with which he is bound to comply under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 30.—NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT MUST STATE CHARGES FOR WHICH LIEN IS CLAIMED.) If a negotiable receipt is issued for goods, the warehouseman shall have no lien thereon, except for charges for storage of those goods subsequent to the date of the receipt, unless the receipt expressly enumerates other charges for which a lien is claimed. In such case there shall be a lien for the charges enumerated so far as they are within the terms of Section 27, although the amount of the charges so enumerated is not stated in the receipt.

Sec. 31.—(WAREHOUSEMAN NEED NOT DELIVER UNTIL LIEN IS SATISFIED.) A warehouseman having a lien valid against the person demanding the goods may refuse to deliver the goods to him until the lien is satisfied.

Sec. 32.—(WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN DOES NOT PRECLUDE OTHER REMEDIES.) Whether a warehouseman has or has not a lien upon the goods, he is entitled to all remedies allowed by law to a creditor against his debtor, for the collection from the depositor of all charges and advances which the depositor has expressly or impliedly contracted with the warehouseman to pay.

Sec. 33.—(SATISFACTION OF LIEN BY SALE.) A warehouseman's lien for a claim which has become due may be satisfied as follows:

The warehouseman shall give a written notice to the person on whose account the goods are held, and to any other person known by the warehouseman to claim an interest in the goods. Such notice shall be given by delivery in person or by registered letter addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person to be notified. The notice shall contain—

(a) An itemized statement of the warehouseman's claim, showing the sum due at the time of the notice and the date or dates when it became due.

(b) A brief description of the goods against which the lien exists.

(c) A demand that the amount of the claim as stated in the notice, and of such further claim as shall accrue, shall be paid on or before a day mentioned, not less than ten days from the delivery of the notice if it is personally delivered, or from the time when the notice should reach its destination, according to the due course of post, if the notice is sent by mail, and

(d) A statement that unless the claim is paid within the time specified the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.

In accordance with the terms of a notice so given, a sale of the goods by auction may be had to satisfy any valid claim of the warehouseman for which he has a lien on the goods. The sale shall be had in the place where the lien was acquired, or, if such place is manifestly unsuitable for the purpose, at the nearest suitable place. After the time for the payment of the claim specified in the notice to the depositor has elapsed, an advertisement of the sale, describing the goods to be sold, and stating the name of the owner or person on whose account the goods are held, and the time and place of the sale, shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the place where such sale is to be held. The sale shall not be held less than fifteen days from the time of the first publication. If there is no newspaper published in such place, the advertisement shall be posted at least ten days before such sale in not less than six conspicuous places therein.

From the proceeds of such sale the warehouseman shall satisfy his lien, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance, if any, of such proceeds shall be held by the warehouseman, and delivered on demand to the person to whom he would have been bound to deliver or justified in delivering the goods.

At any time, before the goods are so sold any person claiming a right of property or possession therein may pay the warehouseman the amount necessary to satisfy his lien and to pay the reasonable expenses and liabilities incurred in serving notices and advertising and preparing for the sale up to the time of such payment. The warehouseman shall deliver the goods to the person making such payment if he is a person entitled, under the provisions of this Act, to the possession of the goods on payment of charges thereon. Otherwise the warehouseman shall retain possession of the goods according to the terms of the original contract of deposit.

(e) The warehouseman, his representatives or assigns, may fairly and in good faith purchase any property sold under the provisions of this Act, provided that the sale is conducted by the sheriff or his deputy, or by any constable of the county where such sale is made.

Sec. 34.—(PERISHABLE AND HAZARDOUS GOODS.) If goods are of a perishable nature, or by keeping will deteriorate greatly in value, or by their odor, leakage, inflammability or explosive nature, will be liable to injure other property, the warehouseman may give such notice to the owner, or to the person in whose name the goods are stored, as is reasonable and possible under the circumstances, to satisfy the lien upon such goods, and to remove them from the warehouse, and in the event of the failure of such person to satisfy the lien and to remove the goods within the time so specified, the warehouseman may sell the goods at public or private sale without advertising. If the warehouseman after a reasonable effort is unable to sell such goods, he may dispose of them in any lawful manner, and shall incur no liability by reason thereof.

The proceeds of any sale made under the terms of this section shall be disposed of in the same way as the proceeds of sales made under the terms of the preceding section.

Sec. 35.—(OTHER METHODS OF ENFORCING LIENS.) The remedy for enforcing a lien herein provided does not preclude any other remedies allowed by law for the enforcement of a lien against personal property nor bar the right to recover so much of the warehouseman's claim as shall not be paid by the proceeds of the sale of the property.

Sec. 36.—(EFFECT OF SALE.) After goods have been lawfully sold to satisfy a warehouseman's lien, or have been lawfully sold or disposed of because of their perishable or hazardous nature, the warehouseman shall not thereafter be liable for failure to deliver the goods to the depositor, or owner of the goods, or to holder of the receipt given for the goods when they were deposited, even if such receipt be negotiable.

PART III.

NEGOTIATION AND TRANSFER OF RECEIPTS.

Sec. 37.—(NEGOTIATION OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS BY DELIVERY.) A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by delivery:

(a) Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer, or

(b) Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the receipt has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

Where, by the terms of a negotiable receipt, the goods are deliverable to bearer or where a negotiable receipt has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other specified person, and in such case the receipt shall thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorsee.

Sec. 38.—(NEGOTIATION OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS BY INDORSEMENT.) A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are, by the terms of the receipt, deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer or to a specified person. If indorsed to a specified person, it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner.

Sec. 39.—(TRANSFER OF RECEIPTS.) A receipt which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee.

A non-negotiable receipt cannot be negotiated, and the indorsement of such a receipt gives the transferee no additional right.

Sec. 40.—(WHO MAY NEGOTIATE A RECEIPT.) A negotiable receipt may be negotiated:

(a) By the owner thereof, or

(b) By any person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been entrusted by the owner, if, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of the person to whom the possession or custody of the receipt has been entrusted, or if at the time of such entrusting the receipt is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

Sec. 41.—(RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM A RECEIPT HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED.) A person to whom a negotiable receipt has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

(a) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the receipt to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the depositor or person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the receipt had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and

(b) The direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt as fully as if the warehouseman had contracted directly with him.

Sec. 42.—(RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM A RECEIPT HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED.) A person to whom a receipt has been transferred but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title of the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor.

If the receipt is non-negotiable such person also acquires the right to notify the warehouseman of the transfer to him of such receipt, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt.

Prior to the notification of the warehouseman by the transferor or transferee of a non-negotiable receipt, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of the warehouseman may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to the warehouseman by the transferor or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferor.

Sec. 43.—(TRANSFER OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.) Where a negotiable receipt is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferor is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the receipt, unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

Sec. 44.—(WARRANTS ON SALE OF RECEIPT.) A person who for value negotiates or transfers a receipt by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a receipt, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants—

(a) That the receipt is genuine.

(b) That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it.

(c) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the receipt, and

(d) That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied, if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a receipt the goods represented thereby.

Sec. 45.—(INDORSER NOT A GUARANTOR.) The indorsement of a receipt shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the warehouseman or previous indorsers of the receipt to fulfil their respective obligations.

Sec. 46.—(NO WARRANTY IMPLIED FROM ACCEPTING PAYMENT OF A DEBT.) A mortgagee, pledgee or holder for security of a receipt who in good faith demands or receives payment of the debt for which such receipt is security, whether from a party or a draft drawn for such debt or from any other person, shall not by so doing be deemed to represent or to warrant the genuineness of such receipt or the quantity or quality of the goods therein described.

Sec. 47.—(WHEN NEGOTIATION NOT IMPAIRED BY FRAUD, MISTAKE, OR DURESS.) The validity of the negotiation of a receipt is not impaired by the fact that such negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the receipt was induced by fraud, mistake, or duress to entrust the possession or custody of the receipt to such person, if the person to whom the receipt was negotiated, or a person to whom the receipt was subsequently negotiated, paid value therefor, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake or duress.

Sec. 48.—(SUBSEQUENT NEGOTIATION.) Where a person having sold, mortgaged, or pledged goods which are in a warehouse and for which a negotiable receipt has been issued, or having sold, mortgaged, or pledged the negotiable receipt representing such goods, continues in possession of the negotiable receipt, the subsequent negotiation thereof by that person under any sale, or other disposition thereof to any person receiving the same in good faith, for value and without notice of the previous sale, mortgage or pledge, shall have the same effect as if the first purchaser of the goods or receipt had expressly authorized the subsequent negotiation.

Sec. 49.—NEGOTIATION DEFEATS VENDOR'S LIEN.) Where a negotiable receipt has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transit shall defeat the rights of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such receipt has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the warehouseman who issued such receipt of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transit. Nor shall the warehouseman be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to an unpaid seller unless the receipt is first surrendered for cancellation.

PART IV.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

Sec. 50.—(ISSUE OF RECEIPT FOR GOODS NOT RECEIVED.) A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a receipt knowing that the goods for which such receipt is issued have not been actually received by such warehouseman, or are not under his actual control at the time of issuing such receipt, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 51.—(ISSUE OF RECEIPT CONTAINING FALSE STATEMENT.) A warehouseman, or any officer, agent or servant of a warehouseman, who fraudulently issues or aids in fraudulently issuing a receipt for goods knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 52.—(ISSUE OF DUPLICATE RECEIPTS NOT SO MARKED.) A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable receipt for goods knowing that a former negotiable receipt for the same goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncancelled, without plainly placing upon the face thereof the word "Duplicate" except in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt after proceedings as provided for in Section 14, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 53.—(ISSUE FOR WAREHOUSEMAN'S GOODS OF RECEIPTS WHICH DO NOT STATE THAT FACT.) Where there are deposited with or held by a warehouseman goods of which he is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, such warehouseman, or any of his officers, agents, or servants who, knowing this ownership, issues or aids in issuing a negotiable receipt for such goods which does not state such ownership, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 54.—(DELIVERY OF GOODS WITHOUT OBTAINING NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT.) A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman who delivers goods out of the possession of such warehouseman, knowing that a negotiable receipt the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of such goods is outstanding and uncancelled, without obtaining the possession of such receipt at or before the time of such delivery, shall, except in the cases provided for in Sections 14 and 36, be found guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 55.—(NEGOTIATION OF RECEIPT FOR MORTGAGED GOODS.) Any person who deposits goods to which he has not title, or upon which there is a lien or mortgage, and who takes for such goods a negotiable receipt which he afterwards negotiates for value with intent to deceive and without disclosing his want of title or the existence of the lien or mortgage shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

PART V.

INTERPRETATION.

Sec. 56.—(CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR IN ACT.) In any case not provided for in this Act, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall govern.

Sec. 57.—(INTERPRETATION SHALL GIVE EFFECT TO PURPOSE OF UNIFORMITY.) This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States which enact it.

Sec. 58.—(DEFINITIONS). (1) In this Act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires—

"Action" includes counter claim, set-off, and suit in equity.

"Delivery" means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

"Fungible goods" means goods of which any unit is, from its nature or by mercantile custom, treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

"Goods" means chattels or merchandise in storage, or which has been or is about to be stored.

"Holder" of a receipt means a person who has both actual possession of such receipt and a right of property therein.

"Order" means an order by indorsement on the receipt.

"Owner" does not include mortgagee or pledgee.

"Person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

To "purchase" includes to take as mortgagee or as pledgee.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Receipt" means a warehouse receipt.

"Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing obligation, whether for money or not, constitutes value where a receipt is taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

"Warehouseman" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods for profit.

(2) A thing is done "in good faith" within the meaning of this Act, when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

Sec. 59.—(ACT DOES NOT APPLY TO EXISTING RECEIPTS.) The provisions of this Act do not apply to receipts made and delivered prior to the taking effect of this Act.

Sec. 60.—(INCONSISTENT LEGISLATION REPEALED.) All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 61.—(TIME WHEN THE ACT TAKES EFFECT.) This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 62.—(NAME OF ACT.) This Act may be cited as the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 162—S. F. No. 863.

AN ACT entitled "an act authorizing any city now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants to issue and sell bonds authorized by its charter at a rate of interest in excess of that limited by such charter."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, to the amount and in the manner and for the purposes provided for in and by its charter, any city bonds authorized by the terms of such charter, bearing a net rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum, notwithstanding any limitation contained in any such charter in reference to the rate of interest that such bonds may bear. Such bonds shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor; provided, that this act shall not in any way affect the issuance of local improvement bonds of any such city authorized by its charter, nor the rate of interest thereon.

Sec. 2. This act shall also apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 163—H. F. No. 536.

AN ACT to amend Sections two (2), seven (7) and eight (8) of Chapter three hundred twenty-eight (328) of the Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Taxation of Mortgages of Real Property."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section two of Chapter three hundred and twenty-eight (328) of the Laws of 1907 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. A tax of fifteen cents is hereby imposed upon each hundred dollars, or fraction thereof, of the principal debt or obligation which is, or in any contingency may be, secured by any mortgage of real property situate within the state executed and delivered after the passage and approval hereof and recorded or registered hereafter; provided that any such mortgage heretofore executed and delivered shall not be recorded or registered without payment of the tax originally stipulated in section two (2) hereof as originally enacted: Provided further that if any such mortgage shall describe any real estate situate outside of this state, such tax shall be imposed upon such proportion of the whole debt secured thereby as the value of the real estate therein described situate in this state bears to the value of the whole of the real estate described therein, as such value shall be determined by the state auditor upon application of the mortgagee; and provided further that if the maturity of the said debt secured by the said mortgage, as therein stipulated, shall be fixed at a date more than five years after the date of said mortgage, then and in that case the tax to be paid thereon shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars or fraction thereof."

Sec. 2. Section seven (7) of chapter three hundred twenty-eight (328) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No such mortgage, no papers relating to its foreclosure nor any assignment or satisfaction thereof shall be recorded or registered after the passage of this act unless said tax shall have been paid; nor shall any such document or any record thereof, be received in evidence, in any court, or have any validity as notice or otherwise."

Sec. 3. That section eight (8) of chapter three hundred twenty-eight (328) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. All mortgages of real estate recorded or registered prior to the passage of this act shall be taxable as provided by law under the provisions of law relating thereto prior to the enactment hereof, provided, that the holder of any such mortgage may pay to the treasurer of the proper county, or the state treasurer, or both, the tax therein prescribed upon the amount of the debt secured by such mortgage at the time of such payment as stated by the affidavit of the owner of such mortgage, to be filed with the county treasurer, and have the treasurer's receipt countersigned by the auditor endorsed thereon. The register of deeds or secretary of state, as the case may be, on presentation of such receipt, shall note on the margin of the mortgage record the date and amount of such payment. Thereafter, such mortgage debt shall not be otherwise taxable."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 164—H. F. No. 32.

AN ACT to amend Section 688, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relative to the interest of town officers in contracts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 688 of the Revised Laws 1905 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 688. No supervisors, town clerk or town board shall become a party to or be directly or indirectly interested in, any contract made or payment voted by the town board, and all contracts involving an expenditure of one hundred dollars or more, if not from road or poll tax, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after public notice of ten days, posted in the three most public places, in said township or published for two weeks in a newspaper generally circulated in said township, of the time and place of receiving bids. Provided, in cases of special emergency amounts in excess of one hundred dollars may be expended without such notice being given, and provided further, that in towns having less than twenty-five (25) legal voters, said officers may be employed upon road work by the day at such price as may have been fixed for such work by the town at its annual meeting; and every contract made and payment voted or made contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be void, and any such officer violating the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition to the provisions prescribed by law, shall be removed from office."

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 165—H. F. No. 44.

AN ACT relating to the amount of taxes to be voted for township purposes in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. At any annual town meeting or at any special town meeting properly called for that purpose, in any township in this State now having or which shall hereafter have a taxable valuation of less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.) a sum may be voted as a tax for township purposes of not to exceed Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.) Dollars, but the rate of such tax shall not exceed one-half of one per cent upon the taxable valuation in any such township.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 166—H. F. No. 68.

AN ACT authorizing the city council or common council of cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to fix the compensation of the city clerk of such cities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The City council or common council of every city of this state now or hereafter having over fifty thousand inhabitants, in addition to the powers and authority heretofore granted, is hereby authorized and empowered to fix by resolution the compensation or salary per annum of the city clerk of such city immediately after the passage of this act and at the beginning of every term of office of such city clerk thereafter.

This act shall not apply to any such city governed by a home rule charter adopted under the provisions of Section 36 of Article 4 of the state constitution and the laws of this state relating to the adoption of such home rule charters.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 167—H. F. No. 227.

AN ACT defining and regulating the carrying for sale, endeavoring to sell, or sale of cotton duck or canvas or articles composed in whole or in part of cotton duck or canvas, awnings, paulins, wagon covers, tents, grain and hay covers, stable or tent tops, and requiring the same to be properly marked as to weight, size and use of fillers or other preparations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act cotton duck or canvas shall be deemed to include all cotton duck or canvas, whether single filling, double filling, army roll or wide duck.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act, the equivalent of thirty-six (36) inches in length by twenty-nine (29) inches in width, or seven and one-fourth (7¼) square feet of cotton duck or canvas shall constitute a yard, and an ounce shall be one-sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois.

Sec. 3. Any person, company or corporation who shall manufacture for sale or who may offer or expose for sale any cotton duck or canvas or any article other than clothing and wearing apparel composed or made in whole or in part of cotton duck or canvas, shall distinctly and durably stamp, brand or mark thereon the true and correct weight of such cotton duck or canvas, by ounces per yard, together with a description by name of any filler or other preparation placed in or on said cotton duck or canvas since its manufacture.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation either individually or in any representative capacity, to carry for sale, sell or endeavor to sell any cotton duck or canvas as herein defined, or any articles other than clothing and wearing apparel, composed or made in whole or in part of any cotton duck or canvas without having marked thereon the true and correct weight of said canvas or cotton duck by ounces per yard, together with a description by name of any filler or other preparation placed in or on said cotton duck or canvas since its manufacture, or to misstate, misrepresent or conceal the true weight of said canvas or cotton duck by ounces per yard, or to misstate, misrepresent or conceal, the existence of any filler or other preparation placed in or on said cotton duck or canvas since its manufacture.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation either individually or in representative capacity, selling, carrying for sale or endeavoring to sell any awnings, paulins, wagon covers, tent, grain and hay covers, stable or tent tops, to misstate or misrepresent or conceal the true and correct size and dimensions thereof.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, mutilate, obscure, conceal, efface, cancel or remove any mark provided for by this act, or cause or permit the same to be done with intent to mislead, deceive or to violate any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00) and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00.)

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1913.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 168—H. F. No. 346.

AN ACT to amend section 1204, Revised Laws, 1905, relating to the expenditure of money by county boards for the improvement of roads in adjoining counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 1204, Revised Laws, 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1204. Roads in adjoining counties—Any county board may appropriate and expend money for the construction and maintenance of roads in an adjoining county, when it deems it for the best interests of the public; but the amounts so appropriated shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars in any one year.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 169—H. F. No. 494.

AN ACT relating to the publication of notice for sale of real estate and sale thereunder in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That where a sale of real estate has been made in this state of land located therein between the 25th day of October and the 1st day of November, 1912, under and by virtue of an order from the probate judge of the proper county in a guardianship proceeding directing that such sale be made and the publication of said order or notice of said sale made thereunder was published three weeks in the proper newspaper as required by law but the sale of said land took place three days after the last publication was made which was the date described in said notice, and where lawful report of such sale was made to the proper court and the sale duly confirmed thereby and a guardian's deed was issued thereunder to the purchaser at such sale and where there was no action taken to question the fairness or validity of such sale; such sale shall be a legal sale of such real estate and a conveyance issued thereunder is a legal conveyance of the title to the grantee named in said deed.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 170—H. F. No. 569.

AN ACT to amend Section 1846, Revised Laws 1905, relating to report of Soldiers' Home.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1846, Revised Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1846. Donations—Reports—The Board is hereby authorized to accept in behalf of the state any gift, grant, bequest or devise made for the purposes of this chapter, and administer the same as directed by the donor, but all moneys derived from such donations shall be deposited in the State Treasury and be credited to one of the funds herein provided for.

At each biennial meeting the board shall report to the governor all its proceedings during the preceding two years, which report, with such information and recommendations concerning its work as the board may deem proper, shall be submitted to the Legislature in print at its next regular session.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 171—H. F. No. 660.

AN ACT to amend Section 14 of Chapter 368 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to the creating of an additional judge for the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial district, and the providing for holding terms of said District court, and creating a Juvenile court at Virginia, providing for a clerk for said Juvenile court, and fixing the compensation of such clerk.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 14 of Chapter 368 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1911 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. The said judges, or a majority of them, may divide the business of the said court among the said judges, and may otherwise regulate said business by rules or otherwise; and each of said judges may separately try court or jury cases during the same term, or at the same time.

And the said judges or any two of them may designate one of their number whose duty it shall be to act as judge of the juvenile court at Virginia, in said county, to hear and determine cases arising under the provisions of Chapter 285 of the General Laws of 1905, and all cases affecting dependent, neglected and delinquent children under the law; and all authority of said Chapter 285 shall be applicable to said court; and the same shall be known as "The Juvenile Court of Virginia."

Said Juvenile Court of Virginia shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Juvenile Court heretofore established in said county, in all cases under said act.

That the terms of said Juvenile Court shall be at the times specified by the judge of said court.

Special terms of said court may be held at the Village of Hibbing on the order of the judge of said court.

One of the deputy clerks of said court, residing at Virginia, shall be Clerk of the said Juvenile Court, and the appointment of such deputy clerk as such Clerk of said Juvenile Court shall be made by the Clerk of the District Court of said county, with the consent and approval of the judges of the Juvenile Courts of said county, and such Clerk of such Juvenile Court shall receive as compensation for his or her services, including those of deputy clerk, the sum of One hundred and twenty-five (125.00) Dollars per month."

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 172—H. F. No. 690.

AN ACT authorizing the transfer from the State of Minnesota to the City of Faribault of all the right, title and interest of the former in and to west half of Block six of the original town (now City) of Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota.

Whereas, the State of Minnesota is now the owner of the west one-half of Block 6 of the original Town (now City) of Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota, said land, belonging to the Minnesota State School for the Deaf and Dumb at said Faribault, having been purchased by the State for said School from one Hudson Wilson and wife by quit claim deed for the sum of $260.00, dated December 1, 1881, and duly recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Rice County, Minnesota, in Book 29 of Deeds on page 573, and

Whereas, said West half of Block 6 is isolated and separated from the grounds of said Deaf and Dumb School and is not used by said institution and is of no value or benefit to said School or to the State, and

Whereas said land is low land lying along the river bottom of Straight river in said City and,

Whereas said City of Faribault is desirous of purchasing said land for use of said City as a dumping ground, and

Whereas it seems to be for the best interest of the State to sell and dispose of said land, Now Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That upon the payment into the State Treasury by the City of Faribault of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and instructed to execute and acknowledge in behalf of the State, a deed of conveyance to the said City of Faribault as grantee, of all the right, title and interest of the State of Minnesota in, and to the said land and premises, and is hereby authorized to deliver said deed to said City, and the said City of Faribault is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate for such payment out of any available moneys in the City Treasury of such city, the said sum of Two Hundred Dollars and is authorized and empowered to accept and receive such deed.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 173—H. F. No. 709.

AN ACT to amend Section 26 of Chapter 8 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895, as amended by Chapter 362 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to the control of City finances and the issuance of bonds by certain cities of this State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1.—That sections 126 of Chapter 8 of General Laws of Minnesota for 1895, as amended by Chapter 362 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and the same hereby is amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"Sec. 126.—The City council shall control the property and finances of the city, and shall have the power to appropriate money for city purposes only, except as hereinafter provided; to provide for the payment of its debts and expenses; to borrow money on its credit for city purposes, and to issue bonds therefore, as herein provided, to issue bonds in the place of, or supply means for paying maturing bonds or to consolidate or fund the same;

Provided, that the total indebtedness of such city, except as hereinafter provided, shall not thereby be made to exceed five (5) per cent of the total value of the taxable property of such taxation, except in cities where such limit has already been reached, or expenditures have already been authorized by vote of the people of said city, which will cause the said limit to be reached, provided, however, that the certificates of indebtedness issued for the creation and maintenance of the permanent improvement revolving fund shall not be considered as a portion of the indebtedness of the city for the purposes of this section. Provided, further, however, that in case of any such city now organized or territory hereinafter to be organized, the total indebtedness of which at the time of the passage of this act exceeds five (5) per cent of the total value of taxable property of said city, according to the last preceding assessment for the purposes of taxation, when such city shall accept the provisions of this act, the city council of such city may issue bonds sufficient to pay all the floating indebtedness then existing of such city, and any certificates of indebtedness of such city then outstanding, the proceeds of which bonds shall be used solely for the purpose of paying such indebtedness; and thereafter the city council of such city shall not be authorized to issue any bonds, except as hereinafter provided, and except for the purposes of paying maturing bonds of said city, until the total indebtedness of said city, except as hereinafter provided, shall be reduced to an amount less than five (5) per cent of the total value of the taxable property of such city, according to the last preceding assessment for the purposes of taxation; and thereafter the city council of such city may issue bonds in accordance with the provisions hereof and within the limit herein first prescribed.

Provided, further, that in any city having a population of less than 3,000, an indebtedness of not to exceed ten per cent of the total value of the taxable property of such city, may be incurred by the issuing of bonds in the same manner as above provided for the incurring indebtedness not to exceed five (5) per cent.

Provided, further, that any ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds that would increase the bonded indebtedness to an amount exceeding five (5) per cent of the total value of the taxable property of the city, shall be submitted for ratification to the electors of the city at the next regular city election, or at a special election called for that purposes, the form of ballot to be used at which shall be prescribed by the city council. If two-thirds of all electors voting upon such question shall vote in favor of the issuance of such bonds, the said ordinance or resolution shall take effect and be in force; otherwise, the same shall become null and void.

Provided further, however, that the city council of any city heretofore organized and existing under the provisions of Chapter 8 of the general laws of Minnesota for 1895 which has an outstanding floating indebtedness of $5,000 or more may within 6 months after passage of this act by resolution duly adopted by the unanimous vote of the said council and approved by the mayor and approved by the 2-3 vote of the electors of said city voting on said question at a general or special election duly called and held in said city as herein before provided, authorized issue and negotiate the negotiable coupon funding bonds of said city, for the purpose of taking up and funding any or all of its outstanding floating indebtedness, due or to become due within six months from the time of such issuance.

The term, "Floating indebtedness," as used herein, shall be construed to include all debts and liabilities of such city of every kind, including past due bonds, contract liabilities, outstanding warrants or certificates of indebtedness and interest charges.

The refunding bonds so issued shall run for not more than twenty (20) years, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent per annum, principal and interest payable at such times and places as may be fixed by the City Council, such bonds to be of such denominations as the council may, by resolution prescribe, and shall be sold at not less than par value to the highest bidder, after notice published at least once in each week for two consecutive weeks prior to the date of such sale, in the official paper of such city. Such bonds shall not be limited by the restriction hereinbefore provided, upon the indebtedness of such city.

Provided, further, that any bonds or other certificates of indebtedness issued and sold, or to be issued and sold, by any city for the purchase, construction, maintenance, enlargement or improvement of a water or light plant, or local telephone exchange plant, or system, or either thereof in such city, shall not be considered a portion of the indebtedness which such city is in this section forbidden to make, and any city organized and existing under this charter is hereby expressly empowered to issue and sell bonds or other certificates of indebtedness, payable not less than ten nor more than thirty years from date of issue, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purchase, construction, maintenance, enlargement or improvement of a water or light plant, or local telephone exchange plant or system or either, irrespective of the bond limitations hereinbefore or hereinafter prescribed.

Such bonds shall be authorized, issued, negotiated and sold in the same manner as other city bonds, except that an ordinance or resolution authorizing such bonds shall require an affirmative vote of four-fifths of all members of the council and shall then be ratified by an affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon at a regular city election or at a special election called for that purpose. The principal and interest represented by said bonds shall be a first lien upon the water or light plant or local telephone exchange plant or system, or either, as the case may be, purchased, constructed or improved by the proceeds of said bonds.

Provided, further that the city council by a majority vote thereof may issue such bonds in place of, or to supply means for paying maturing bonds which have been issued for either of said purposes, or to be consolidated or fund the same, and if any plant or plants acquired by the city by purchase have outstanding bonds which by their terms were not due at the time of such purchase and the city has assumed said bonds or has purchased the plant or plants subject thereto, the city council may at any time exchange the bonds of said city for such outstanding bonds of said plant or plants or any part thereof, the bonds so exchanged not to bear any greater rate of interest or to be greater in amount than the rate of interest of the amount of the par value of such outstanding bonds for which they are exchanged, and said bonds so issued for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them, shall not be deemed a part of the total indebtedness of said city, which said city is hereinbefore forbidden to issue to exceed five per cent of the total value of the taxable property in such city, according to the last preceding assessment for the purpose of taxation.

Provided further, that the city council shall set aside annually such portion of the gross income for the water and light works, or either, of the city as they shall determine to create a sinking fund for the payment of said water and light bonds, or either as they become due.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 174—H. F. No. 719.

AN ACT to amend section 78 of Chapter 8 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895 relating to the control of City finances, auditing claims and issuance of warrants and legalizing same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Auditing of claims and issuance of warrants. The section 78 of Chapter 8 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895 be, and the same hereby is amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 78. It shall be the duty of the City Comptroller or City Clerk in auditing and adjusting claims and accounts against the city, to designate and specify upon each claim, demand and account so audited and adjusted, the particular fund out of which the same shall be paid, and no claims whatsoever shall be reported to nor allowed by the City Council until the same shall have been audited and adjusted by the City Comptroller or Clerk as in this section provided. When so audited and reported to the City Council, the same may be passed upon and allowed by the City Council at any meeting thereof, and upon the approval of the same by the mayor, as provided by law, a warrant of said City, drawn upon the Treasury thereof, signed by the mayor and countersigned by the City Clerk or Comptroller, shall be issued for each claim or account and delivered to the party entitled thereto. When such warrant is presented to the City Treasurer, if there are no funds on hand applicable to the payment thereof, said warrant shall be endorsed 'Presented but not paid for want of funds,' and thereafter said warrant shall bear interest at six per cent per annum until paid. Provided further, that all warrants heretofore issued by Cities organized under the provisions of Chapter 8 of the General Laws for Minnesota for 1895, now outstanding and unpaid at the time this act shall take effect, which warrants were issued in payment of legal claims against such city, are hereby declared to be the valid and subsisting indebtedness of each such city, respectively, issuing the same.

Approved April 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 175—S. F. No. 649.

AN ACT to authorize certain cities of the first class to levy taxes for the grading and repairing of streets therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The City Council or other governing body of any city of the first class not operating under a home rule charter is hereby authorized to levy, annually during the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, a tax not exceeding 4 mills on each dollar of the assessed value of all property therein subject to general taxation, for the purposes of grading and repairing the streets and highways in such city.

Sec. 2. Such levy shall be made by resolution of the City Council or other governing body of the city at the same time and in the same manner as other city taxes are levied, and the method of extending and collecting such tax shall be the same. The proceeds thereof shall be used only for the purposes stated in the preceding section, and shall be expended, under the supervision of the city engineer of such city, upon such streets and highways as the City Council or other governing body of the city may direct.

Sec. 3. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 176—S. F. No. 562.

AN ACT legalizing bonds heretofore voted to be issued by any independent school district for the purpose of paying for expenses incurred in, and outstanding orders issued in connection with erecting a high school building, installing therein heating, ventilating and plumbing plants, and equipping and furnishing it under the provisions of chapter 272 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905 and acts amendatory thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All bonds heretofore voted to be issued by any independent school district for the purpose of paying and defraying the expenses incurred in connection with the erection and construction of a high school building, and all outstanding orders issued in connection therewith, and all expenses incurred and all orders issued in connection with the installing and placing therein of heating, ventilating and plumbing plants and equipping and furnishing such building with apparatus and school furniture under the provisions of Chapter 272 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905 and acts amendatory thereof, if any, are hereby legalized and validated and made the legal and valid indebtedness of the school district so incurring such indebtedness or issuing such orders.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 177—H. F. No. 1266.

AN ACT to legalize and validate certain proceedings in this state for the alteration of the boundaries of certain towns.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever a petition for the detaching of a part of one town from such town and the annexation of such territory to another town has been presented to a county board and such county board shall have acted thereon without a notice of its hearing on said petition having been served upon the town clerks of each or any of the towns whose territory would have been affected by the granting of such petition, the town to which such territory shall have been so annexed without the service of notice of the hearing on said petition upon the clerks of the interested towns shall be deemed to have been enlarged by the annexation of said territory and said territory to have been legally annexed and attached thereto, and said town shall have all the rights, powers and privileges which it would have had had said territory been annexed by proceedings in all respects according to law, as against all persons and municipalities, and particularly as against the town from which such territory was detached. And said rights and powers shall be deemed to have become effective and vested in such town in all respects at and from the date when the county board shall have granted the petition for the detaching and annexation of said territory and shall have made and filed its report and final order thereon. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect any action or proceedings now pending in any court of this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 178—S. F. 279.

AN ACT to provide for appeal to the District Court from decision of Board of Aldermen or other officers authorized to condemn property or order the removal thereof, by virtue of damages by fire or other cause in all villages, boroughs and all cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all villages, boroughs and cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants, where any property has been condemned or ordered removed, by virtue of damages by fire or other cause, the owner of such property may appeal to the District Court of such county, from the decision of such board of aldermen or other officers condemning such property, within thirty (30) days after notice served of such decision; provided, however, this act shall not apply to buildings made of brick or stone.

Sec. 2. Notice of such appeal shall be filed with the clerk of such village borough or city. It shall be the duty of such clerk to file in the office of the clerk of said court, copies of the proceedings had in such matter, with the notice of appeal within ten days after the filing of such notice of appeal. The case shall thereupon be tried in said court in the same manner as if originally commenced therein and the court may order issues joined and pleadings filed.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 179—S. F. No. 676.

AN ACT to amend Section Twenty-six (26) of Chapter Two Hundred Thirty (230) of the General Laws of 1905, as amended by Section Four (4) of Chapter Three Hundred Sixty-seven (367) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, as amended by Section Ten (10) of Chapter Four Hundred Sixty-nine (469) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by Section Eight (8) of Chapter Three Hundred Eighty-four (384) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to county and judicial drainage ditch proceedings and to procedure therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Twenty-six (26) of Chapter Two Hundred Thirty (230) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Section Four (4) of Chapter Three Hundred Sixty-seven (367) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, as amended by Section Ten (10) of Chapter Four Hundred Sixty-nine (469) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by Section Eight (8) of Chapter Three Hundred Eighty-four (384) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 26. After the construction of any public drainage ditch within the State of Minnesota under any law of this state, the county board of the county in which the said ditch or any part thereof is located shall keep the same or such part thereof in proper repair and free from obstruction so as to answer its purposes and except as herein otherwise provided pay for the same out of the general revenue fund of the county and to raise the necessary money to reimburse that fund, it is hereby authorized to apportion and assess the cost thereof, upon all lands originally assessed for benefits by reason of the construction of said ditch, said apportionment and assessment to be in the same proportion as was the original assessment for benefits.

Such county board shall make a written statement of such assessments and deliver the same to the auditor of the county who shall put the same upon the next succeeding tax duplicate of said county and who shall make and file in the office of the register of deeds, the lien statement covering the costs and expenses of such repairs in the manner so far as consistent, as provided by sections 19 and 20 of chapter 230 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, and such assessments shall be a first and paramount lien upon the lands affected, the same as state and county taxes.

In case such assessment or any part thereof is chargeable against lands in another county then the amount thereof chargeable against such other county shall by the county board of the county which has paid the same, be certified to the county auditor of such other county chargeable therewith and such last mentioned county auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant therefor in favor of and deliver the same to the county treasurer of the county which has paid the same, and such auditor drawing such warrant shall thereupon apportion and assess and file lien for the amount thereof upon all the lands in his said county originally assessed for benefits by reason of the construction of said ditch in the same proportion as was the original assessment for benefits.

The provisions of this section shall apply to all works constructed for the purpose of drainage under any law now or heretofore in force in this state including state ditches. In case of repair of state ditches by the county board the cost of the same shall be paid out of the general revenue fund of the county, and to raise the necessary money to reimburse that fund, the county board is hereby authorized and empowered and it shall be their duty to appoint viewers to assess and apportion the cost of such repairs and preliminary and other expenses in connection therewith, said assessment and apportionment to be for benefits to all lands which may have been benefited by the construction of said state ditch and of any lateral or spur ditch emptying therein in proportion to such benefits.

All laws of this state in regard to county drainage ditches designating the number and qualification and duties and compensation of viewers, prescribing rules and directions governing the making of assessments of benefits and the manner and time of giving notice of meeting, governing and making, filing and the approval, charge and adoption of the final report of the viewers, providing for a hearing thereon, and such other provisions thereof as is necessary and as is adaptable therefor shall govern proceedings for repair of state ditches, and a statement of the assessment for repairs shall be made and such assessment levied and collected in like manner as is hereinbefore in this section provided for the making of a statement of and collecting assessments for repairs of county or judicial ditches. In case the total cost and expenses of said repairs exceeds a sum equal to twenty-five (25%) per cent of the original cost of construction of such ditch, then the moneys to pay for such repairs may be obtained by the sale of the bonds of such county as provided by Section 18, Chapter 230 of the General Laws of 1905 and acts amendatory thereof. In such case the lien for the payment of assessments of benefits shall be payable one-tenth of the principal on or before one year from the filing of the lien statement in the office of the Register of Deeds and one-tenth each year thereafter until the whole thereof is paid with interest annually and all the laws of the state regarding the issuance of drainage bonds and the liens for benefits and the payment thereof and the filing of liens statement so far as applicable thereto shall apply to the repairs referred to in this paragraph.

Provided, that if the repair of any county or judicial ditch is made necessary or if it shall be necessary to widen or deepen the same in consequence of the construction of lateral or private ditches or in consequence of the construction of other ditch or ditches which connect with or empty into said original ditch or into a lake or lakes which are drained by such original ditch, and which lateral, private or public ditch or ditches are constructed subsequent to and not included in the assessment for such original ditch, and which increases the volume of water to be taken care of by the original ditch or which deposit sediment in the original ditch and thereby contribute to the necessity of such repair, widening or deepening, then the county board shall appoint three viewers whose qualifications shall be as herein provided and whose duty shall be to first apportion the cost of such repair, widening or deepening, and of the expense in connection therewith equitably between the lands benefited respectively by such original ditch and those benefited by such private, lateral or other ditches constructed as aforesaid, in proportion to the benefits to such respective ditch systems resulting from the construction of such original ditch and of such lateral, private and subsequent ditch or ditches, the same as if such original ditch and such lateral, private and subsequent ditch or ditches were originally one ditch system, and such viewers shall then equitably apportion and assess the portion of the cost of such repairs and expenses so determined to be borne by such private, lateral or other ditches upon the lands benefited by the original construction of such lateral, private or subsequent ditch or ditches or by branches thereto, in proportion to the benefits to such lands resulting from such construction, and shall likewise apportion and assess the portion of such cost determined to be borne by such original ditch upon the lands benefited by the establishment and construction thereof in proportion to such benefits. The fact that such portion of such cost of repair, widening or deepening, and such expenses respectively apportioned to such lateral and subsequent ditch system or systems, and to such original ditch system is respectively apportioned and assessed against the respective lands benefited thereby, in the same proportion as the respective original assessment of benefits therein, shall in all cases be prima facie evidence that such assessment and apportionment is made in compliance with the provisions and requirements of law.

Such viewers shall perform like duties and be governed by the same rules and restrictions in acting hereunder as is provided by law for viewers in judicial ditch proceedings, and such viewers shall within thirty days after their appointment file their report in writing with the county auditor of the county and such county auditor shall give such notice of the hearing on such report as is provided by law for hearing on engineer's and viewers' report in judicial ditch proceeding. At such hearing the county board shall proceed to consider such viewers' report and adopt or modify the same, and the power and authority of such county board in relation thereto shall be the same as is possessed by the judge at a final hearing on the engineer's and viewers' report in a judicial ditch proceeding under the laws of this state. The same right of appeal from or review of the assessment of benefits and damages and the same procedure in relation thereto shall exist in regard to orders herein as exist by law in the case of county ditch proceedings. After final action by the county board in relation to such assessment, the county auditor shall proceed as is in this section provided in case such assessment for repairs were made by the county board. The repairs herein provided for shall be construed to include the taking from said ditch of sediment deposited therein, the removal of obstructions therein, the widening and deepening thereof so as to answer its original purpose or so as to provide for additional flow of water caused by other ditches or any other reason, the cutting and removal of weeds or grass from the bottom, sides, banks or right of way of such ditch and such other changes or alteration therein as will enhance its usefulness for the purpose of drainage, and shall further be construed to include the extension of said ditch to a new outlet when and in case the same is found by the county board to be necessary or advisable."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 180—S. F. No. 894.

AN ACT to authorize the repayment to taxpayers of any school district in this state of moneys raised by taxation therein for school purposes when the amount so raised through the error of clerk of said district exceeded the amount voted at the annual school election.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any case where the clerk of any common school district in this State has heretofore, through error and mistake, furnished to the county auditor of the county in which such school district is located, an attested copy of a record showing that said school district voted more money for school purposes than the amount actually voted in said school district in any year for such purposes, and the amount returned through said error and mistake exceeds the sum actually voted by more than the sum of $300.00, the clerk of said school district may, at any time after the tax therefor has been extended in the way and manner as provided by law, furnish to the county auditor of said county proper evidence of such error and mistake; and if the county auditor is satisfied that said mistake actually did occur he may and is hereby authorized at any time after said tax has been paid into the county treasury, to draw and deliver to each of the taxpayers in said school district a warrant upon the treasurer of such county for such taxpayers pro rata portion of such excess, and the county treasurer is hereby authorized to pay such warrants and all thereof out of the moneys in said treasury arising from such tax so levied and collected.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 181—H. F. No. 186.

AN ACT to authorize cities of the first class, not having a home rule charter, to acquire lands, and construct, maintain and operate docks, wharves, levees, transfer tracks and other transfer, terminal and storage facilities, along and adjacent to the Mississippi River and other navigable waters, and to issue and sell bonds to defray the cost thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class, not organized under Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution, in addition to any lands now owned by it for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned is hereby authorized, acting through its city council or other governing body, to acquire by gift, purchase, lease or condemnation any lands therein along, bordering or adjacent to the Mississippi River or any navigable water necessary or convenient for the purposes of public levees, docks, wharves, terminals, transfer railroad tracks, loading, unloading, transfer and storage facilities and kindred uses related to navigation, and may improve the same, including such lands owned by it, for all such purposes and construct, maintain and operate all such works and facilities open to all upon equal terms and for the reasonable use of all persons, firms and corporations. Proceedings in eminent domain shall be in pursuance of Chapter 41, Revised Laws 1905 and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. But the estate taken shall be an absolute title in fee simple without any qualifications whatever, unless a lesser estate be expressly designated by the Council. The city, upon giving the notice required by Section 2328 Revised Laws of 1905, may enter upon and appropriate the lands so condemned or any distinct parcel thereof, without the giving of any bond, but in case of such entry and appropriation such city shall be bound absolutely to pay all damages awarded whether by the commissioners acting under said laws or the court upon appeal from their award, together with all costs and expenses adjudged against it in said proceedings, and the court shall issue a writ to the sheriff of the county to put the city in possession. In case the city shall take appeal in any such proceedings it shall not be required to give or file any appeal bond.

Sec. 2. The improvement, management and control of all said lands, and of all such structures and facilities and the use and operation thereof shall be vested in the City Council or other governing body of such city, which body by ordinance or resolution may provide what rental fees or other charges shall be paid for the use thereof, and for their supervision and management, including the appointment and compensation of such officers and employes as may be found necessary.

Sec. 3. Any such city, by a majority vote of its City Council or other governing body, may issue and sell its bonds, to an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) in par value, for the purposes of this act, for the payment of which bonds, with the current interest thereon, the faith and credit of said city shall be pledged. Any surplus income from the use of said levees, docks, terminals and other facilities shall be used to pay the current interest on said bonds, and the City Council or other governing body shall include in its annual levy of city taxes an amount sufficient, with said estimated income, to pay said interest.

Sec. 4. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution or ordinance authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 5. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 6.—This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 182—H. F. No. 512.

AN ACT to legalize the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement in this state, and the recording thereof, where the mortgage has been assigned, and assignment recorded, but the notice of foreclosure sale omits the description of the assignment and incorrectly designates the assignee, as mortgagee, and where all other proceedings in the matter of such foreclosure were had, pursuant to law.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Certain mortgage foreclosure legalized.—Where any real estate mortgage has heretofore been foreclosed by advertisement, in this state, and all the requirements of law in relation to such foreclosure have been had and taken, pursuant to the requirements of law, except that although the mortgage foreclosed had been assigned and the assignment duly placed of record, the notice of mortgage foreclosure sale omitted any mention or description of the assignment, but incorrectly gave the name of the assignee as the mortgagee and which notice of foreclosure was signed by the assignee as mortgagee, the said mortgage foreclosure and the said mortgage foreclosure sale and the record thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County where the foreclosure was had, and each of the same shall be and the same hereby is validated, and declared to be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if said notice had been made as required by law; provided, that this act shall not affect any action at law or in equity now pending in any of the courts of this state, affecting any such foreclosure or foreclosure sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 183—H. F. No. 623.

AN ACT giving cities of the fourth class situated in two or more counties exclusive power to expend all moneys arising from taxation for roads, bridges and streets upon the real and personal property within their corporate limits.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cities of the fourth class situated in two or more counties, the Common Council or other governing body shall have exclusive power to expend all moneys arising from taxation for roads, bridges and streets upon the real and personal property within the corporate limits of such cities.

Sec. 2. Such tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes are levied and collected, and when collected, such taxes, except the State Road and Bridge Tax shall be paid by the respective counties into the Treasury of such city.

Sec. 3. The governing body of any such city shall have control of all expenditures for roads, streets and bridges, within such city, and may at its pleasure expend moneys from the city road and bridge fund for building and repairing roads and bridges outside of its corporate limits.

Sec. 4. The governing body of any such city shall appoint one or more street commissioners who shall have charge of all road, street and bridge work, and who shall serve during the pleasure of such governing body. He shall keep an accurate account of all money received and expended by him, and shall make an itemized statement thereof to such governing body ten days before any annual city election, and at such other times as such governing body may direct.

Sec. 5. The governing body of any such city shall have the power to make all rules and regulations for the collection and disbursement of road, street and bridge funds, not inconsistent with law.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 184—H. F. No. 992.

AN ACT to amend Section Ninety (90) of Chapter eight (8) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895, as amended by Chapter Forty-nine (49) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, providing for a permanent improvement revolving fund, and for the issuance and sale of certificates of indebtedness of certain cities of this state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 90 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895 as amended by Chapter 49 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 90.—There shall be created, if necessary, and maintained in the city treasury, if the city council shall so direct by ordinance, a fund to be designated as the permanent improvement revolving fund, into which shall be paid all amounts realized from the sale of certificates of indebtedness issued on account of such fund, and the principal sum of all special assessments and benefits assessed and levied on account of any local improvements, as well as all taxes levied on account of such fund, and there shall be paid out of such fund that portion of all local improvements for which special assessments are levied, also that portion of all local improvements which must be paid out of the permanent improvement fund in anticipation of taxes levied for that purpose, and such amount of excess assessment as may in any instance be refunded, and for no other purpose whatever. And the city shall maintain such fund sufficient to meet the expenses of all such improvements as the same become payable, as in this act provided. And the city council may from time to time, by ordinance by a three-fourths (¾) vote, issue, negotiate and sell certificates of indebtedness for the creating or maintaining of such fund, and such certificates shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six (6) per cent per annum, and shall be made payable from said fund and at such times as the city council may determine; provided, however, that the amount of certificates so issued shall not exceed at any one time three-fourths of one per cent of the total value of taxable property of such city, according to the last preceding assessment for purposes of taxation; provided, however, that cities already having created a permanent improvement revolving fund, by the issuance of bonds up to the limit prescribed by existing laws shall not have the authority to issue certificates of indebtedness as permitted by this section.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 185—H. F. No. 1013.

AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter 284, General Laws 1909, entitled "An Act to authorize any city in this State now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, to issue and sell its bonds for the purpose of making refundments on over-assessments heretofore made for local improvements, all in accordance with Section 772, Chapter 9, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, prescribing that said bonds shall not be sold at less than ninety-five per cent of their par value.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Two (2), Chapter Two Hundred Eighty-four (284) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1909 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. The bonds authorized by Section 1 of this act may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of the bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the city council or common council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

"No bonds shall be issued by any such city for the purpose hereinabove mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years or bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent, payable semi-annually, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be determined upon by the city council or common council and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than ninety-five per cent of their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor."

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 186—H. F. No. 1208.

AN ACT to authorize the Soldiers' Home Board to grant relief to certain persons from the Soldiers' Relief Fund.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In addition to the persons to whom the Soldiers' Home Board is now authorized to extend relief outside the Minnesota Soldiers' Home from the Soldiers' Relief Fund, the Board is hereby authorized to extend relief, outside the Home, to the widow, deserted wife or any minor child under fourteen years of age or any honorably discharged ex-soldier, ex-sailor, or ex-marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, provided any such widow or deserted wife is more than fifty-five (55) years of age and shall have married her soldier husband prior to the year 1903; provided, further, that no such relief shall be granted under the provisions of this act to any person unless he or she shall have been a resident of the State of Minnesota for at least five (5) years next preceding his or her application for such relief. The granting of such relief and the extent and character thereof shall in all cases be in the discretion of the Board and subject to such terms as it may describe.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 187—S. F. No. 742.

AN ACT to amend Chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1907, relating to the restoration of rights and citizenship to persons convicted of felony and sentenced to jail or to pay a fine, and who have paid such fine or served such sentence.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1) of Chapter thirty-four (34) of the general laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1907, be and same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. All persons residing or having their domicile in the State of Minnesota, who have heretofore been convicted of a felony and sentenced by a court of this state to pay a fine or to be confined in a county jail, for such offense, and who have paid and satisfied such fine or served such sentence shall be restored to all their civil rights and to full citizenship, with full right to vote and hold office, the same as if such conviction and sentence had not taken place, in the manner hereinafter provided. Before such restoration to civil rights shall take effect, such person or persons shall apply to the district court where such person or persons may reside, and produce before the court two witnesses to testify to his or her general good character, and if said court shall be satisfied of such good character, an order shall be issued restoring such party to all civil rights, which order shall be filed with the clerk of said court; thereupon said restoration to civil rights shall take effect and be in full force."

Sec. 2. All persons who shall hereafter be convicted of a felony in any court of this state and sentenced to jail or to pay a fine therefor and who shall serve such sentence or pay such fine, upon complying with the provisions of Section 1 of this act, shall have all their civil rights restored as therein provided.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 188—S. F. No. 356.

AN ACT to enable any county which now has or may hereafter have a population of over 150,000 and less than 225,000 inhabitants, to acquire, establish and maintain a work or correction farm for the confinement and care of criminal offenders, either independently, or in co-operation with any city of the first or second class in said county, and to adopt proper rules and regulations for the paroling of such prisoners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the Board of County Commissioners of any county in this state which now has or may hereafter have a population of over 150,000 and less than 225,000 inhabitants, shall have the power to acquire land for and establish and maintain thereon, a work or correction farm for the confinement and care thereof of any and all persons convicted of any violation of the laws of this state or of any city or village ordinance, who could be sentenced as punishment therefor, to any jail or lock-up in such county.

That any such county may acquire the land for and establish and maintain such farm thereon, either by itself alone or acting in co-operation with any city of the first or second class located in such county, when such city shall have the power under its charter to acquire land for and establish and maintain such work or correction farm.

Sec. 2. That upon the decision of any such city and county by resolution duly adopted by the council and the county board of such city and county to acquire the land for and establish and maintain such work or correction farm, the chairman of the county board of said county and the council of any such city, shall appoint a commission consisting of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the chairman of said county board and two by the council of any such city.

That upon the decision of any such county by resolution duly adopted by its county board, to acquire the land for and establish and maintain such work farm, without the co-operation of any such city, the chairman of the county board of said county shall appoint a commission consisting of three (3) members.

The members of any commission appointed under the terms of this Act shall be chosen with reference to their special fitness for such office, and their appointment before becoming effective shall be approved by the majority of the judges of the District Court of the judicial district in which said county is located, if there be three or more judges of said court, otherwise by one of said judges.

This commission shall be known as the "Board of Work Farm Commissioners," when said farm shall be established and maintained by such county alone; and shall be known as the "Joint Board of County and City Work Farm Commissioners," when said farm shall be established and maintained by such county and city jointly.

The members of said commission shall serve without compensation or financial benefit, but they shall be entitled to reimbursement for all actual expenses in connection with their official duties, an itemized and verified statement of which expenses shall be filed and approved by said Board.

Said Board shall be provided with a suitable office in the court house at the county seat.

The terms of each of the members of the first "Board of Work Farm Commissioners" shall expire on the first Monday in January in the first, second and third years, respectively, after their appointment. Upon the expiration of such terms, their successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms of three years each.

The terms of the members of the first "Joint Board of County and City Work Farm Commissioners" shall expire as follows: Two on the first Monday in January of the first year, one of whom shall be appointed by the council of said city; two on the first Monday in January of the second year, one of whom shall be appointed by the council of said city; and one on the first Monday in January of the third year after their appointment. Upon the expiration of such terms, their successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms of three years each.

All vacancies on said commission shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms.

Upon the appointment of the first board, and annually thereafter, on the first Monday in January, the board shall elect from its number a president, and a vice president, to serve for one year, and until their successors qualify. The members of said commission shall qualify by subscribing to and taking the usual oath of office and shall hold office as indicated above, or until their successors are appointed and have qualified.

Sec. 3. Said "Board of Work Farm Commissioners" or "Joint Board of County and City Work Farm Commissioners," shall have full charge and control of said work farm; and the erection of all buildings and the making of all improvements thereon. It shall appoint and employ a superintendent and other necessary help, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. The superintendent of said work farm shall be the secretary of said commission, and before his appointment shall become effective, it shall be approved by a majority of the judges of said district court.

Sec. 4. The Board of County Commissioners of any such county as shall decide to acquire the land for and establish such work farm under the provisions of this law, shall have the power to acquire by purchase or condemnation a tract of land of not more than 1,000 acres, which land said county may acquire and hold in its own name, or jointly with any such city as shall decide to cooperate with any such county in the purchase of said land and the establishment of such farm, and as such shall furnish and pay one-half of the cost thereof. That said county may singly, or in co-operation with such city, through the commission herein provided for, improve such farm by the erection of fences and suitable buildings thereon, and in such other ways as may be found necessary by it in order to accomplish the purpose for which said farm shall be established, and all such improvements when made by such county and city acting jointly through such commission shall be the joint property of such county and city.

The superintendent of said work farm shall cause all prisoners confined thereon to be employed at hard labor, as far as practicable, either upon the said farm or elsewhere in said county, in order to enable said prisoners to be engaged in productive employment and to be self-supporting.

Sec. 5. Said commissioners shall adopt such rules and regulations and enforce such discipline for the management and operation of said work farm as may be deemed necessary. Said commissioners shall have power to establish and adopt rules and regulations under which, and specify the conditions on which, any prisoner committed to such work farm may be allowed to go upon parole outside the limits of said work farm, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of such commissioners, and subject, at all times to have said parole terminated, and to be taken back under the same condition as when originally committed. The written order of said commission, signed by its president or vice president and attested by its secretary, shall be sufficient authority and warrant for any sheriff, police officer or constable of this state to execute such order, and arrest and return to the custody of said commission or the superintendent of said work farm, any prisoner that may have been released under parole by said commission, and it is hereby made the duty of any such sheriff, constable or police officer to execute any such order of said commission in the same manner as any other criminal process of this state is executed. Said commissioners may place any such prisoner who may be released on parole, under the care and supervision of any state, county or city officer having probation or parole duties and powers under the law, and such parole officer is hereby given full power and authority, and it is hereby made his duty, to execute the orders of said commissioners with reference to carrying into effect such parole regulations the same as any sheriff or other peace officer might do.

The rules and regulations and the general plan for paroling prisoners adopted by said commissioners shall not become effective until the same shall have been approved by a majority of the judges of the district court of the judicial district in which said county may be situated.

Sec. 6. That the said commissioners in charge of any such work farm, may establish and adopt proper rules and regulations for furnishing and may furnish aid weekly, or less often if they so decide, to the wife or to the family of any prisoner confined in such work farm or to the guardian or other person or association in control of and responsible for the care and support of any dependent child or children of said prisoner, which aid shall be furnished by written order for house rent, fuel, groceries and other necessaries, but such aid to any such wife or family shall not exceed the sum of fifty cents for each day's labor performed by said prisoner on said farm or elsewhere in said county for which no order has been previously issued. Provided, however, that any person receiving such aid shall be a resident of the county in which such work is situated, at the time of commitment and the receipt of such aid.

That upon the certificate of the person designated in said order to whom said necessaries shall be delivered, that said necessaries were received by said person, and on the filing of a duly itemized and verified claim against said commission for the reasonable price and value of said necessaries, said claim shall be a charge against any fund available for the maintenance of said work farm and shall be paid by said commissioners.

Sec. 7. That when any such county shall by itself alone establish and maintain any such work farm, such county shall bear the total cost of acquiring the land for and establishing and maintaining such farm. That when any such county and city shall jointly acquire the land for and establish and maintain such work farm, said county and city shall in the first instance, bear and pay equally the cost of acquiring the land for and establishing and maintaining such farm. That when any other city, or any village or town within said county, shall send any prisoners to said farm for imprisonment, said city, village or town, shall pay to said county, to be credited to the work farm fund hereinafter provided for, such sum per prisoner per diem as it may cost said commissioners for the average maintenance per prisoner of all the prisoners therein. Such cost per diem shall be determined by the said commissioners from the records of said work farm at the annual meeting of the said commissioners in January of each year and shall be based on the actual cost records of receipts, disbursements and other data for the preceding year. Such expenses shall not include the cost of the premises or structures of any permanent improvements or repairs thereon. Until the end of the first year after the occupancy and operation of said work farm the per diem charge for such prisoners, other than those who have violated a state law, shall be forty cents, and the cities, villages and towns furnishing such prisoners shall settle monthly with said commissioners upon such basis. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause monthly bills to be rendered therefor to said municipalities.

Sec. 8. Any such county wishing and deciding to provide a work farm by itself alone as indicated in Section Two of this Act, may through its county commissioners appropriate the first year not to exceed the sum of $35,000.00 for the purchase of the land and establishment and equipment of the same, or not to exceed the sum of $20,000.00 if it shall decide to provide such work farm in co-operation with any such city, as herein provided.

Such work farm commissioners shall determine by resolution each year, prior to July first, the amount of money necessary for the equipment and maintenance of the work farm the following year, over and above the probable receipts for the account of said work farm fund from all sources other than taxes, and a certified copy of such resolution shall be forthwith forwarded to the county board, of such work farm be established and maintained by such county alone, and such board shall at its regular meeting in July include such amount in its annual levy of county taxes for the ensuing year, unless after due hearing such amount be determined to be excessive and unnecessary, in which event such amount may be reduced accordingly by the board.

That in case such work farm be established and maintained by any such county and city jointly, certified copies of such resolution determining the said amount necessary for the equipment and maintenance of said work farm for the following year, shall be forthwith forwarded to the county board of such county and to the city council of such city, and such board shall at its regular meeting in July, and said city council shall at some meeting prior to October tenth, include the proper share of said county and city in their annual levies of county and city taxes, respectively, unless such amounts shall be reduced by said county board and city council in the manner hereinbefore provided, to amounts that shall be deemed reasonable and necessary by said county board and said city council.

But in no case shall the amount of such levy in any one year after the first year exceed the sum of one-tenth (1-10) of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of property in said county, when said work farm is maintained by such county alone; nor exceed the sum of one-twentieth (1-20) of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of property in said county, for said county's share, of such tax levy for said work farm fund, when said farm work shall be maintained by said county and city jointly. Such amounts when collected shall be apportioned by the county auditor and be credited to the "County Work Farm Fund" or to the "Joint County and City Work Farm Fund," as the case may be. At the end of each year any balance remaining in said "Joint County and City Work Farm Fund" to the credit of said city's share, shall be apportioned and paid to said city, if the council of said city shall so demand.

All moneys received for such work farm shall be deposited in the treasury of said county to the credit of such fund and shall not be used for any other purpose, and shall be drawn upon by the proper officials of said county upon the properly authenticated vouchers of said "Board of Work Farm Commissioners" or "Board of Joint County and City Work Farm Commissioners," as the case may be.

Sec. 9. No money shall be paid from such fund except on orders signed by the president or vice president, and secretary of such Board of Commissioners, which order shall be drawn upon the county treasurer of such county and before payment thereof shall be countersigned and registered by the auditor of said county.

The said "Board of Work Farm Commissioners" or "Joint Board of County and City Work Farm Commissioners," shall file annually on the first Monday in January with the auditor of such county, or with the auditors of such county and such city, when said farm shall be operated by said county and city jointly, a full itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding year, showing in detail the source of all receipts and to whom and for what all such disbursements were made.

Sec. 10. Such county shall have the same right and authority to borrow money and issue bonds or interest bearing certificates of indebtedness therefor, to purchase the land for and erect and equip buildings thereon, for a work or correction farm as is now given to counties for the purpose of purchasing the land for and erecting county jails.

Sec. 11. The judges of all district and municipal courts and justices of the peace in any such county, shall have the same power to sentence any person to confinement at hard labor on said work or correction farm, as said judges and justices of the peace now have to sentence any person convicted of crime, to a county jail, workhouse or lock-up in such county.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 189—S. F. No. 373.

AN ACT to amend Section 3587 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to proceedings in divorce.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3587, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3587. Whenever a divorce is granted from the bonds of matrimony for any cause, except adultery committed by the wife, or from bed and board, or the husband is sentenced to imprisonment for life, or the marriage is adjudged null, the wife shall be entitled to the immediate possession of all her Real Estate. But in case of a divorce obtained by a husband any real or personal property which she procures title through her husband, not exceeding one-half thereof, may be decreed to be and belong to the husband, the Court having regard to the ability, character and situation of the parties, and other circumstances of the case."

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings that are now pending as well as those hereafter commenced.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 190—S. F. No. 60.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 Chapter 80 of the General Laws, 1911, entitled "An Act fixing the salary and compensation of Clerks of the District Court, the appointment of deputy clerks, their compensation and duties, in counties having, or which may hereafter have, a population of not less than 200,000 and less than 275,000 inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 80, of the General Laws of 1911 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. In all counties of this state that now have or may hereafter have a population of not less than two hundred thousand and less than two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, the salary of the clerk of the District Court shall be forty-five hundred dollars per annum. In all such counties said clerk shall appoint and employ eleven deputy clerks of said District Court, whose duties shall be designated by said clerk and who shall be paid the following salaries: One deputy clerk who shall be paid twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, one deputy clerk who shall be paid eighteen hundred dollars per annum, one deputy clerk who shall be paid fifteen hundred dollars per annum, one deputy clerk who shall be paid fourteen hundred dollars per annum and seven deputy clerks who shall each be paid twelve hundred dollars per annum."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 191—S. F. No. 271.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 122, General Laws 1911, relating to the salary and duties of the clerk of the juvenile division of the district court, in counties having not less than two hundred thousand nor more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 122, General Laws of the State of Minnesota, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That in counties having not less than two hundred thousand nor more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, the judge assigned to hear and try cases under the juvenile court act, shall designate a duly appointed deputy clerk of the district court to act as clerk of the juvenile division of the district court, which deputy (—) shall be in addition to the deputy clerks now provided by law."

Sec. 2. Said clerk of the juvenile division of the district court shall keep all books and records thereof, issue summons and process, attend to correspondence in connection with said court, and in general perform such duties in the administration of said court, as the judge may direct.

Sec. 3. The salary of such clerk of the juvenile division of the district court in any such county is hereby fixed at eighteen hundred (1800) dollars per annum, payable out of the county treasury in equal monthly installments.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 192—S. F. No. 864.

AN ACT to Amend Section One of Chapter 334 of The General Laws for 1911, relating to salary and clerk hire of probate judges.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One of Chapter 334 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. In all counties of this state in which the compensation of judges of probate is not fixed by special law, probate judges shall receive in full compensation for all services rendered by the annual salaries based on the then last preceding completed state or national census, and on the then last preceding assessed valuation of real and personal property, as fixed by the Minnesota state tax commission, as follows: In counties whose population is less than six thousand, six hundred dollars; if the population is six thousand and less than nine thousand, eight hundred dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed two hundred dollars; if the population is nine thousand and less than thirteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million assessed valuation not to exceed three hundred dollars; if the population is thirteen thousand and less than seventeen thousand, eleven hundred fifty dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed four hundred dollars; if the population is seventeen thousand and less than twenty-two thousand, thirteen hundred dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed five hundred dollars; if the population is twenty-two thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand, fourteen hundred fifty dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed six hundred and fifty dollars; if the population is twenty-eight thousand and less than thirty-six thousand, sixteen hundred dollars, and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every one million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed eight hundred dollars; if the population is thirty-six thousand and less than forty-five thousand, eighteen hundred dollars; and in addition thereto fifty dollars for every million dollars assessed valuation not to exceed one thousand dollars; if the population is forty-five thousand and less than one hundred thousand, twenty-five hundred dollars; provided that in counties whose population is less than seven thousand the salary of the judge of probate shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

In addition to the foregoing salaries, annual compensation for clerk hire for probate judges shall be as follows: In all counties having a population of less than twelve thousand, the county board may allow clerk hire at an amount not to exceed one fourth of the salary of the probate judge; if the population is twelve thousand and less than twenty-two thousand, three hundred dollars, and such further sum as the county board may allow, not to exceed nine hundred dollars; if the population is twenty-two thousand and less than forty-five thousand, four hundred eighty dollars, and such further sum as the county board may allow, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars; if the population is forty-five thousand and less than one hundred thousand, fourteen hundred dollars.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 193—S. F. No. 446.

AN ACT to fix the compensation of county surveyors, deputies, employees and clerk hire in the State of Minnesota, in counties having a population of not less than two hundred thousand inhabitants and not over three hundred thousand inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the compensation of county surveyors in all counties of this state having according to the then last completed state or national census a population of not less than two hundred thousand inhabitants and not more than three hundred thousand inhabitants is hereby fixed at the sum of Thirty Six Hundred Dollars per annum, which shall be paid in equal monthly installments out of the county treasury of such counties upon warrants of the county auditor, and in addition thereto the County Surveyor shall be allowed and paid from the county treasury his actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his services.

Sec. 2. The County Surveyor shall appoint and employ two deputies who shall be paid the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars per annum each, and each of whom shall be required in addition to the services to be performed for such compensation to keep and maintain a team and pay his own traveling expenses within said county while in the performance of his official duties assigned to him as such. Also one clerk who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars per annum, two rodmen who shall be paid the sum of Two Dollars and Fifty cents per day for each and every day while actually employed, and two chainmen at the rate of Two Dollars per day for each and every day while actually employed. All of the above salaries and compensation shall be paid in equal monthly installments out of the county treasury upon warrants of the County Auditor.

Sec. 3. Whenever according to the then last state or national census the population of any county of this state which now has a population of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants shall acquire not less than that number such county shall at once become subject to the provisions of this act, and whenever according to such census the population of any county shall exceed Three hundred thousand inhabitants or fall under Two hundred thousand inhabitants, the provisions of this act at the expiration of ninety days from the final filing of the enumeration of such county shall no longer apply thereto.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 194—S. F. No. 460.

AN ACT to Amend Subdivision 4 of Section One of Chapter 381 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, as Amendatory of Chapter 307 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amendatory of Section 3050, Revised Laws 1905, Relating to Membership of State Agricultural Society.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Subdivision 4, of Section One of Chapter 381 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, as amendatory of Chapter 307 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amendatory of Section 3050, Revised Laws for 1905, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"4. Two delegates elected by, and the president, ex officio, of the following societies and associations: the state horticultural society; the state dairymen's association; the state beekeepers' association; the Minnesota live stock breeders' association; the Minnesota field crop breeders' association; the Minnesota swine breeders' association; the Minnesota sheep breeders' association; the Minnesota horse breeders' association; the Minnesota veterinary association; the Minnesota cattle breeders' association; the state poultry association; Minnesota implement dealers' association; the Minnesota florists' association; the Minnesota garden flowers association; the Minnesota county exhibitors' association; the Minnesota federation of county fairs; the state forestry association and the Minnesota state grange association. The following societies and associations shall be entitled to one vote each: the Minneapolis market gardeners' association of Minnesota; the state growers' association; Minnesota shorthorn breeders' association; Minnesota Guernsey breeders' association; Minnesota Jersey breeders' association; Minnesota Holstein-Friesian breeders' association, and the Minnesota Hereford breeders' association; provided, that all such societies and associations shall be active and state-wide in their scope and operation, hold annual meetings and be incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, before being entitled to select such delegates. The societies and associations named in this subdivision shall file with the Secretary of State, on or before December 29 of each year, a report showing that said society or association has held a regular annual meeting for such year, a summary of its financial transactions for the current year, and an affidavit of the president and secretary that it has a paid up membership of at least twenty-five. On or before January 5 of each year, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society the names of such societies or associations herein named as have complied with the provisions hereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 195—S. F. No. 453.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to authorize Chairmen of Boards of County Commissioners of any county of this State, now, or hereafter having a population of not less than 200,000 and not more than 275,000 inhabitants, to appoint and employ lake patrols, prescribing their duties, fixing their compensation and providing for the payment thereof."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of any county to which this act shall apply, may appoint and employ, during his pleasure, subject to the approval of the County Board of such county, not more than two persons to police and patrol the lakes and waters lying or being wholly or partly within said counties, between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of June, following.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said persons so employed to police and patrol under the directions of said Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, said lakes and waters, and the grounds, roads and property in the vicinity thereof. Said persons so employed shall keep and preserve the peace, and enforce the laws of this state in and about said places. Said persons shall be peace officers.

Sec. 3. Said persons so appointed shall be paid monthly upon the certificate of said Chairman of said Board of County Commissioners, as other county officers are now paid, such salary or salaries as shall be, by resolution fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, not exceeding sixty dollars per month. Said salaries shall be paid from the County Treasury of said Counties.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply to all counties of this State, now or hereafter having a population of not less than 200,000 and not more than 275,000 inhabitants.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 196—S. F. 871.

AN ACT to prohibit the bringing into or upon the grounds of the state prison or state reformatory any opium, cocaine, morphine or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquor, firearms, weapons, or explosive of any kind, and making the same a felony, and providing a penalty therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person who brings into the State Prison, or the State Reformatory, of this State, or within the grounds belonging to any such institution, any opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquor of any kind whatever or any firearms, weapons or explosives of any kind, without the consent of the Warden of the State Prison or the Superintendent of the State Reformatory, respectively, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 197—S. F. No. 583.

AN ACT to amend Subdivision 27 of Section 2697 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to the fees of sheriffs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Subdivision 27 of Section 2697 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 27.—The fees allowed for the service of an execution, for advertising thereon, and for filing certificate with the register of deeds shall be collected by virtue thereof and in the same manner as the sum therein directed to be levied; but when there are several executions in the sheriff's hands against the same defendant at the time of advertising there shall be only one advertising fee charged, and the sheriff shall elect on which execution he will receive the fee.

This Section shall not relate to or affect the fees of the sheriff of any county having a population of over two hundred and twenty-five thousand nor to any county where such fees are now fixed by special law."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 198—S. F. No. 634.

AN ACT to amend Section 1346, Revised Laws 1905, relating to Teachers' Reports.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1346, Revised Laws 1905, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1346. Such teacher shall, within the same time, make his report to the county superintendent upon blanks furnished by the superintendent through the clerk, giving the names in full of all pupils enrolled, with the number of days' attendance of each, checking with a cross (X) the names of all under five, over twenty-one, or paying tuition, and the names so checked shall not be counted for apportionment. Within like time after the close of each succeeding term, he shall make a further report, showing in like manner all additional enrollments during such term, the number of days that each pupil has attended in such term, and such other matters as may be called for in the blanks. The superintendent shall receipt for such reports. No order shall be issued for the payment of the wages of any teacher while he is in default in making such reports or in returning his register. In joint districts a report shall be made to the superintendent of each county, showing the county in which each pupil resides. The teachers and principals in other districts shall make such reports as may be required by law or the rules of the board, under like penalty.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 199—S. F. No. 635.

AN ACT entitled "An act authorizing the City Councils or other governing bodies of cities now or hereafter having over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, to fix the salaries of librarians of the public libraries of such cities."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The City Council or other governing body of any City of the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, is hereby authorized to fix the salary of the Librarian of the Public Library of such city, and to refix the same from time to time at such sum as said City Council or other governing body may deem advisable.

Sec. 2. This act shall only apply to cities having a home-rule charter adopted pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 200—S. F. No. 698.

AN ACT providing for the boarding of prisoners in the county jail, in counties having a population of not less than 150,000 inhabitants and not more than 225,000 inhabitants, giving the county board of any such county power to fix the price for board and to let the contract therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever the sheriff of any county now or hereafter having a population of not less than 150,000 inhabitants and not more than 225,000 inhabitants, occupies the residence portion of the county jail in such county, the sheriff, at the direction of the county board, shall have the duty of furnishing and shall furnish to the prisoners confined in said jail, the board of such prisoners, at a price per meal or per day to be fixed by said county board, the county to furnish in said building a properly equipped kitchen and all necessary fuel.

Sec. 2. That said county board at its regular meeting in January of each year shall fix the rate of board either by the day or per meal for all such prisoners as shall be confined in said county jail, and said rate of board as fixed by said county board shall continue for the remainder of the year, unless said county board by unanimous vote shall change the same. The compensation for boarding said prisoners, as fixed by the county board, shall include the necessary washing of the clothing of said prisoners and it shall be the duty of said sheriff to cause the clothing of said prisoners to be properly washed as part of his duties in caring for said prisoners, without extra compensation therefor except as included in said board.

On the first day of each month the sheriff shall render to the county board a verified statement showing the name of each prisoner and the number of days he was boarded or the number of meals furnished him, as the case may be, and the bill of said sheriff based on said verified statement shall be allowed by the county board at each monthly meeting as are other claims against the county.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 201—S. F. No. 731.

AN ACT granting to the public for the purpose of widening Sibley street in the city of Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minnesota the east twenty-five feet of the premises now owned by the State of Minnesota and [illegible] the state creamery at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the east twenty-five feet of the premises referred to in the title of this Act and being the east twenty-five feet of the premises heretofore and now occupied by the State Creamery at Albert Lea, Minnesota, in the city of Albert Lea, is hereby dedicated and conveyed to the public for the purpose of widening Sibley street in said city of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and said east twenty-five feet is hereby made the west twenty-five feet of said street, and the State Auditor is authorized and directed to make the necessary deed of conveyance.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 202—S. F. No. 748.

AN ACT entitled "An act to regulate the status of liens for general taxes and titles derived therefrom and liens for local improvements and titles derived therefrom, in cities now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All assessments for local improvements made or levied by the proper authorities of any municipality in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, and held by any such municipality on or subsequent to the first day of January, 1909, or which may hereafter be made or levied and held by any such municipality, shall be of equal rank with the lien of the State for general taxes which have been or may hereafter be levied upon said property under the general laws of the State, so long as said liens for local improvements or the said liens for general taxes continue to be held and owned by the State or any such municipality respectively, and all titles derived from or based upon either class of liens shall maintain the same status between themselves so long as they remain the property of the State or any such municipality respectively.

Sec. 2. Any person who purchases liens imposed for general taxes under the general laws of the State shall take, acquire and hold the same subject to any assessment liens held or owned by any such municipality on or subsequent to the first day of January, 1909, or which are hereafter made or levied, and held or owned by any such municipality, and in like manner any person who purchases liens for local improvements now or hereafter levied by any such municipality of the State shall acquire and hold the same subject to the tax liens now held and owned by the State of Minnesota or which are hereafter made or levied so long as such liens are held by the State.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impair or affect the rights of private persons existing when this act takes effect.

Sec. 4. After said liens for local improvements and said liens for general taxes have both been assigned by the State and any such municipality respectively, the general rules of law regulating the priority of tax and assessment liens shall prevail between them.

Sec. 5. This act shall also apply to cities having home rule charters adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 203—S. F. No. 137.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 261 of the General Laws of 1909, entitled: "An Act to Fix and Provide for the Salaries of the Sheriffs of Counties now, or hereafter having, not less than 250,000, nor more than 275,000 inhabitants, to fix and provide for the number of deputies and other employees of any such Sheriff, their salaries, the duties to be performed by them, their appointment and removal, and the payment of the expenses incurred by him or them."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2, Chapter 261 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Such sheriff shall appoint and employ the following deputies, assistants and employees: one chief deputy, who shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; one book-keeper, who shall be a deputy sheriff, who shall be paid a salary of one thousand, five hundred dollars per annum; one assistant book-keeper, who shall be a deputy sheriff, who shall be paid a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum; one stenographer, who shall be paid a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum; six deputy sheriffs, who shall be known as out-side deputies, each of whom shall be required to pay his own traveling expenses within such county; two of said deputies shall be paid, each, a salary of one thousand, five hundred dollars per annum; one of said deputies shall be paid a salary of one thousand, three hundred dollars per annum, and it shall be the duty of each deputy in addition to such other duties, as may be assigned to him, to care for all insane persons in the custody of the sheriff, and to attend upon the sessions of the probate court in and for said county; three of said deputies, shall be paid, each, a salary of one thousand, two hundred dollars."

Sec. 2. Section 3, Chapter 261 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. He shall also appoint at least as many additional deputies, to be known as court room deputies, as there may be Judges of the District Court in and for any such county, whose duties it shall be, in addition to such other duties as may be required of them as such deputies, to attend to the sessions of the said District Court, also one special deputy to be known as a Municipal Court Deputy, whose duty it shall be in addition to such other duties as may be required of him as such deputy, to attend to the sessions of the said Municipal Court, and also one other deputy, who shall, in addition to such other duties as may be required of him as such deputy, have charge of the juries at criminal trials conducted in said District Court, and the salary of each of the aforesaid deputies is hereby fixed at one thousand dollars per annum."

Sec. 3. Section 4, Chapter 261 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. In any such County in which any such sheriff may be in charge of a county jail he shall also appoint a matron thereof, whose salary is hereby fixed at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; an assistant matron, whose salary is hereby fixed at six hundred dollars per annum; a chief jailer, whose salary is hereby fixed at one thousand, two hundred dollars per annum, and three assistant jailers, the salary of each of whom is hereby fixed at nine hundred dollars per annum, and the said chief jailer and each of his said assistants shall also be deputies."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 204—S. F. No. 197.

AN ACT to amend Chapter two hundred and six (206), Section one (1), of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), as amended by Chapter two hundred and thirty-five (235), Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seven (1907), entitled "An act to regulate the hiring and employment of deputies, clerks and assistants in the offices of county auditors in all counties in the State of Minnesota having or which may hereafter have a population in each of not less than two hundred and twenty thousand (220,000) nor more than two hundred and seventy-five (275,000) thousand inhabitants, and to fix the salaries that shall be paid to the county auditors and certain of their deputies, clerks and assistants in such counties."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1) of Chapter Two Hundred and six (206) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five (1905), as amended by Chapter Two Hundred and Thirty-five (235) Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven (1907), be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That in all Counties in this State that now have or may hereafter have, according to the last completed State or National Census, a population in each of not less than Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand (220,000) nor more than Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand (275,000) inhabitants, the salary of the County Auditor shall be and is hereby fixed as at the rate of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) per annum, and in all such counties the Auditor shall appoint and employ one Chief Deputy who shall be paid at the rate of Two Thousand One Hundred Dollars ($2,100.00) per annum; one Deputy and Commissioner's Clerk, who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; one Deputy and Bookkeeper who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Eight Hundred ($1,800.00) Dollars per annum; One Chief Clerk and Draughtsman who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one Deputy who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one Settlement Clerk, and Assistant Bookkeeper who shall be paid at the rates of One Thousand and One Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; Five General Clerks who shall be paid at the rates of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one Stenographer who shall be paid at the rate of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; which above named salaries shall be payable out of the County Treasury in equal monthly installments except as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that any such County Auditor shall have authority to command and employ, without additional compensation to that of such Deputy or other employe's usual compensation and when and as often and to such extent as said County Auditor may deem proper, the services of any Deputy or other employe in said County Auditor's office for any work of said office, whether or not such work be the usual work of such Deputy or other employe, or be partly or wholly the usual or proper function of some other Deputy or employe.

And provided, further, that any such County Auditor may, during any year, at his discretion and as often and for as long as he sees fit, reduce the number of said five General Clerks, and that the salary amounts which may be so saved, together with whatever has been saved, during such year through necessary vacancies among the other Deputies, Clerks and Assistants of said County Auditor's office, may to any extent needful in said County Auditor's judgment be used in same year by him in hiring extra clerks at the same rate of pay respectively as each of said General Clerks, for any of the regular work of his office when the same is greater or more hurried than is common throughout the year."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 205—S. F. No. 244.

AN ACT to amend Chapter one hundred and six (106) of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter three hundred and forty-two (342) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907 entitled, "Jails, Lockups and Juvenile Offenders."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section five thousand four hundred and ninety-six (5496) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter three hundred and forty-two (342) of the General Laws of 1907, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5496. In every county of more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, a chief probation officer shall be appointed by the district judges of said county. Such officer may appoint an assistant probation officer and one or more deputies subject to the approval of said judges. Each shall serve four years, unless sooner removed by said judges for cause. The county commissioners of said counties shall provide said probation officers and deputies suitably furnished office rooms, record books, blanks, stationery, postage and other actual expenses required for the proper execution of the purposes of this act, to be defrayed out of any moneys in the general fund of their counties not otherwise appropriated, upon bills duly authorized and allowed in the usual manner by said commissioners."

Sec. 2. That Section five thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (5497) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter three hundred and forty two (342) of General Laws of 1907, and as further amended by Chapter four hundred and twenty-six (426) of the General Laws of 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5497. Such chief probation officer or one of his deputies shall be present in the municipal courts in his county, and in the district court whenever any person under twenty-one years of age is brought into either court for trial for any offense, and in the probate court when so requested by the judge of said court. All persons sentenced by any of said courts to a term or terms of probation shall be committed to the care of the chief probation officer or to such other person as the court may designate. He shall supervise and be responsible for the conveyance of all children committed by the juvenile court to the state public school for dependent children and when so directed by the court to the State Training School or to such other institution as the court may designate without compensation, except transportation and expenses actually incurred. A contingent fund of not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) per annum for the payment of such transportation and incidental expenses incurred for the temporary care of said children and for returning to the court children who left the jurisdiction of the court without permission shall be set aside in the treasury of said county to be paid out only upon order of the court upon proper vouchers attached thereto."

Sec. 3. That Section five thousand five hundred (5500) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter three hundred and forty-two (342) of the General Laws of 1907, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5500. Every such probation officer shall report in writing to the court, as often as required by the court so to do with reference to the condition, disposition and other pertinent facts relative to such children, and shall furnish a copy of said report to the state board of control when requested by said board."

Sec. 4. That section five thousand five hundred and one (5501) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter three hundred and forty-two (342) of the General Laws of 1907, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5501. In counties having a population of more than fifty thousand and less than one hundred thousand, the probation officer shall receive as full compensation for his services six hundred ($600) dollars per annum; in counties having a population of one hundred thousand and less than one hundred and fifty thousand he shall receive one thousand and five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, and each deputy seven hundred and twenty dollars ($720), and in counties having a population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand and less than two hundred thousand, he shall receive eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800), per annum and each deputy such sum as shall be fixed by the said judges of the district court, and in counties having a population of not less than two hundred thousand nor more than three hundred thousand inhabitants the chief probation officer shall receive two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum, the assistant probation officer shall receive fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, and all other deputy probation officers who have served as such probation officers for more than two years shall receive twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) each per annum, and all other deputy probation officers who have served as such probation officers for more than one year shall receive one thousand dollars ($1,000) each per annum, and all other deputy probation officers shall receive nine hundred dollars ($900) each per annum, provided that in counties having more than three hundred thousand inhabitants and where there is a separate municipal court probation officers, the chief probation officer shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law, which salaries shall be paid by the county treasurer in equal monthly installments upon certificates issued by the clerk of the district court."

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be understood to abridge or shorten the term of office of any probation officer, heretofore appointed under the provision of Chapter 154 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1899, and acts amendatory thereof, but any such officer heretofore appointed shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, subject, however, to removal by the district court for cause.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 206—S. F. No. 384.

AN ACT providing for more effective inspection of nurseries and other premises and imported nursery stock to comply with the requirements of United States quarantine laws; requiring certificates for shipments within state, modifying inspector's fee, and providing additional funds for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the State Entomologist is hereby designated as State Inspector of nurseries and is authorized either himself or by deputies duly appointed by him to inspect all premises in Minnesota where nursery stock is grown or held for sale, and further to inspect all orchards or any premises whatsoever within the State, where he has reason to suspect the presence of injurious insects or injurious and contagious plant diseases. Nursery stock shall be regarded as including all field-grown plants (except herbaceous annuals) of any kind, also trees, field-grown shrubs, vines, cuttings, buds, grafts and scions. For this purpose he or his deputy or deputies shall have free access to any field, ground, packing ground, buildings, cellars and other places where the carrying out of the provisions of this act shall make necessary. The State Inspector of Nurseries is empowered and required to grant certificates upon request to such nurseries as he may find free from injurious insects and contagious plant diseases. Such certificates shall be good for one year unless revoked by him. This inspection of nurseries shall take place between May 1st and September 30th, and at such other times as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act. Nurserymen or others having stock to inspect shall make application to the State Nursery Inspector for the inspection of stock as far as practicable on or before May 1st of each year. It shall be the duty of the inspector or his deputy to make the inspection as soon thereafter as possible.

For inspection of nurseries a fee of five dollars ($5.00) per annum shall be paid at the time of application or before certificate is issued. If a dangerous insect, pest or plant disease is found by the inspector on the premises above described and if in his judgment such pest or disease can be eradicated he may direct the owner or his representative in writing what means shall be employed; in case any trees, shrubs or plants are so infested that treatment would be ineffectual he may direct the owner or his representative to have them destroyed. Said order shall be issued in writing. If the order be not obeyed within ten days after service thereof, the State Inspector shall cause the work to be done and render to the owner or persons in charge an itemized bill of the cost; and if such cost shall not be paid within sixty days thereafter the bill shall be reported to the County Attorney who shall forthwith collect same in a civil action in the name of the state, and shall turn same over to the State Treasurer to be credited to the inspection fund.

Sec. 2. No person shall bring into the State for sale or use herein or re-shipment any trees, plants, vines, cuttings or buds or other "Nursery Stock" unless it be accompanied by the certificate from the Inspector or other proper official of the State from which it came, that it has been inspected and found free from any of the pests or diseases referred to. Such certificates shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated but the Entomologist may if deemed necessary, inspect such stock and proceed with respect thereto as provided for in Section 1.

Section 3. A copy of the state inspection certificate granted to any firm or firms in any other state, territory or the District of Columbia, shall be on file with the Minnesota Inspector before any such firm or firms shall make shipment of nursery stock to be sold or distributed in the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 4. All shipments from any point or points in the State of Minnesota to other points within the state must be accompanied by certificate of inspection on each package.

Sec. 5. Railroad and express companies are hereby prohibited from accepting stock not tagged with certificate as above stated (and must promptly notify the shipper. If the shipper does not furnish a certificate, such companies shall report said fact with the name and address of party offering said stock for shipment to the State Inspector.)

Sec. 6. Foreign grown stock imported into Minnesota under the provisions of the Federal Quarantine Law is regarded as coming under the definition of nursery stock and must be inspected at points of destination. It shall be unlawful for any party or parties to open any package containing such stock from a foreign country unless the inspector or deputy is present. It shall be the duty of the inspector to be present in person or by deputy when notified at least forty-eight hours in advance of the opening of such package.

Sec. 7. Dealers or florists not owning nurseries and shipping by post, freight, express or otherwise may obtain from the State Entomologist a special certificate in order to comply with the Federal and State Laws. Such certificate will be granted only to stock purchased in Minnesota from an inspected nursery or to foreign stock inspected in Minnesota.

Sec. 8. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 2369, Chapter 38, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

Sec. 9. The State Inspector shall be required on or before December 1st of each year to submit a report and financial statement to the Governor of the State, covering the year's work.

Sec. 10. For all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated from the state treasury from moneys not otherwise appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000.00); for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, and the same amount for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915. All fees collected hereunder shall be paid into the treasury of the State of Minnesota and added to the State Entomologist's appropriation for combating injurious insects.

Sec. 11. Sections 2383 and 2384 of Chapter 38, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. In view of an existing emergency this act is to become a law immediately after its passage and signature by the Governor.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 207—S. F. No. 682.

AN ACT to authorize counties having no railroad connection with the county seat, to aid in the construction of railroads.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any county in this state wherein the county seat may have no railroad connection with any other part of the county is hereby authorized and empowered, in the manner herein provided, to aid in the construction of any railroad in such county to be constructed by any railroad company for public use and for such purpose by authority of any law of this state, in the manner hereinafter provided. But no bonds shall be issued by any county to any amount that shall exceed five per cent of the value of the taxable property therein, the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made, for the purpose of state and county taxation, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; nor shall such bonds be issued to an amount in excess of five per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in such county.

Sec. 2. The aid to be contributed to the construction of any such railroad by any such county shall be by the bonds of such county to be issued to or for the use of such railroad company.

Sec. 3. No such bonds shall be issued to or for the use of any such railroad company until a mutual agreement in relation thereto shall have been arrived at as hereinafter specified; and when such mutual agreement shall have been arrived at, the county commissioners of such county shall be authorized and required to issue and deliver such bonds in conformity with such agreement.

Sec. 4. Whenever any such railroad company specified in the first section of this act, shall desire aid in the construction of its railroad from any county specified in said first section, it shall make and deliver to the county auditor of such county, a definite proposition in writing, signed by the president and secretary of said railroad company, and sealed with its seal, which proposition shall contain a statement of the amount of bonds desired, the time when payable, whether payable before maturity at the option of such county, and the rate of interest which they shall bear; and such proposition shall contain a statement specifying when said bonds are to be delivered with reference to the time of the entire or partial construction of said railroad, and may contain a statement that such bonds may be deposited in escrow prior to delivery to the railroad company; and in that case the proposition shall set forth the full name and residence of the trustee who shall be the custodian of the bonds of said county. The County Auditor with whom any such proposition shall be filed, shall immediately indorse thereon the date of its receipt by him, and transcribe the same into the record book of the county.

Sec. 5. The mode of arriving at such mutual agreement as is hereinbefore specified shall be as follows:

1. Upon receiving such proposition, the county auditor of such county, when directed by the Board of County Commissioners of said County, shall immediately publish a notice of an election to be held by the legal voters of such county at the usual place or places of holding elections therein and at such time as such auditor may designate, not less than fifteen days or more than thirty days from the date of such order of the County Commissioners, which notice shall contain a substantial statement of the proposition by said railroad company for the issue of the bonds of such county. Such notice shall be posted in three public places in each election precinct in such county at least ten days before the day of such election and shall also be published at least twice before such election in one newspaper in each village and city in such county in which a newspaper is published and if there is no newspaper published in such county, then such notice shall be so published in a newspaper published in the nearest place thereto in which one is published.

The vote at such election shall be by ballot prepared by the county auditor of such county and shall be substantially in the form as follows:

"Shall the County of   issue its bonds in the sum of   with interest at a rate not exceeding   per annum for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railroad which is to originate at   and to terminate at   in said county? Designate your choice by making an "X" opposite the word "Yes" if you vote for the bond issue, or opposite the word "No" if you vote against the bond issue."

In favor of issuing bonds	Yes	
Against issuing bonds	No	

2. Such election shall be held and conducted in the same manner that general elections in such counties are by law required to be held and conducted, and the votes cast at such election shall be counted, canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes at such general elections, and the canvassers shall make, certify, sign and deposit with the county auditor a statement of the result of such election; and such certified statement shall be prima facie evidence of the number of votes cast for or against such proposition, and also of the fact that such election was regularly held and conducted according to law.

3. If in any of such counties any election shall fail to be held on the day appointed therefor, or if the majority of votes cast at any such election shall be against the railroad proposition, such county auditor shall, at the written request of the president of such railroad company, at any time thereafter, when directed by the Board of County Commissioners, call another election or elections in the manner provided in this act, upon the same or different propositions of such railroad company; and such other election or elections shall be conducted in like manner and upon like notice as is provided in this act for the first election; provided, that not more than one election authorized by this act shall be held in any one calendar year in the same county.

4. If a majority of the legal voters in any such county, who shall vote upon the question in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall, as indicated by the official returns of any such election, vote "In favor of issuing bonds" then such mutual agreement for the issue of bonds of such county as provided in this act, shall be deemed and considered to have been arrived at and perfected and thereupon such bonds shall be issued and delivered by the proper officials in conformity with the true intent of such proposition and with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. No bonds shall be delivered to such railroad company under such proposition until the road, branch or extension thereof for the construction of which the aid has been granted shall have been completed and ready for the passage of cars from the county seat of such county to the point of termination named in such proposition.

Sec. 7. All bonds issued under this act by any such county, shall be officially signed by the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and by the County Auditor and sealed with its corporate seal.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 208—H. F. No. 41.

AN ACT relating to the assessment of land through which a drainage ditch has been constructed under county or judicial ditch proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases where a drainage ditch has been or shall be constructed under county or judicial ditch proceedings, it shall be the duty of the persons and boards having to do with the making of the assessment, when determining the valuation of such land for taxation purposes, to take into consideration a reduction in the acreage of each tract or lot sufficient to cover the amount of land actually used for the ditch and its waste bank.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 209—H. F. No. 173.

AN ACT Relating to Certain Conveyances Between Parties Sustaining the Relation of Mortgagor and Mortgagee, Prescribing the Effect Thereof and Limiting the Time Within Which Such Conveyance may be Adjudged a Mortgage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No conveyance absolute in form between parties sustaining the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee, whereby the mortgagor or his successor in interest conveys any right, title or interest in real property theretofore mortgaged, shall be presumed to have been given as further security, or as a new form of security, for the payment of any existing mortgage indebtedness, or any other indebtedness, or as security for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. No action to declare any such conveyance a mortgage shall be maintained unless commenced within fifteen years from the time of execution thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to all conveyances, past and future, but shall not be held to apply to any action heretofore commenced or now pending in any of the Courts of this State.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after November 1, 1913.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 210—H. F. No. 200.

AN ACT entitled An Act relating to all town and village elections in all towns and villages having a population of five thousand (5,000) or over.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all elections of town and village officers, in all towns and villages having a population of 5,000 or over according to the last Federal or State census, shall be held and conducted under the so-called "Australian Ballot System," as provided by law for general elections in this state as far as practicable. This shall relate to no preliminary of such elections except the filing of candidates and the preparation of ballots, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Candidates for such offices shall file an affidavit at least two (2) weeks before election with the town clerk or village recorder, as the case may be, paying to such officer a fee of one Dollar ($1.00). Such affidavit shall be substantially as provided by Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1912, relating to non-partisan offices. There shall be no Primary Election, but the filing of such affidavits shall be a prerequisite to having the name of the candidate placed on the official ballot for the general town or village election. The town clerk and village recorder shall prepare and have printed, at the expense of their respective municipalities, the necessary tally sheets and ballots for such election. The ballots shall be printed on yellow-tinted paper, but without the facsimile of the signature of the county auditor. The ballots shall contain no party designation of any candidate, and the names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged on the ballot alphabetically, according to the surname of such candidate. The ballots shall be counted, tallied and preserved as in general elections, except that the town clerk or village recorder shall be the final custodian of such ballots, of his respective municipality. A sample ballot shall be posted at the place of election at least two (2) days before such election by the officer whose duty it is to prepare such ballot.

Sec. 3. All of the provisions of laws now in force relating to offences and penalties in connection with general elections are hereby made applicable to town and village elections.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 211—H. F. No. 270.

AN ACT to authorize and encourage the creation of municipal forests and to provide for the levy of a tax therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city, village or town in this state, by resolution of the governing body thereof, may accept donations of land that such governing body may deem to be better adapted for the production of timber and wood than for any other purpose, for a forest, and may manage the same on forestry principles. The donor of not less than one hundred acres of any such land shall be entitled to have the same perpetually bear his or her name. The governing body of any city, village or town in this state, when funds are available or have been levied therefor, may, when authorized by a majority vote by ballot of the voters voting at any general or special city or village election or town meeting where such question is properly submitted, purchase or obtain by condemnation proceedings, and preferably at the sources of streams, any tract of land for a forest which is better adapted for the production of timber and wood than for any other purpose, and which is conveniently located for the purpose, and manage the same on forestry principles; the selection of such lands and the plan of management thereof shall have the approval of the State Forester. Such city, village or town is authorized to levy and collect an annual tax of not exceeding five mills on the dollar of its assessed real estate valuation, in addition to all other taxes authorized or permitted by law, to procure and maintain such forests.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 212—H. F. No. 304.

AN ACT to amend Section 27 of Chapter 344, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to the preservation, propagation, protection, taking, use and transportation of game and fish and certain harmless birds and animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 27, of Chapter 344, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 27. No person shall at any time hunt, take, shoot, or kill any duck, goose, mudhen or other water fowl in this State between one hour after sunset and one hour before the following sunrise, and no person shall at any time make use of, hunt with, or shoot from any floating battery, sink boat, sunken barrels, boxes, tubs, floating blinds or any similar device whatever on the waters of this state.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 213—H. F. No. 318.

AN ACT to legalize, in certain cases, proceedings for extending the period of corporate existence of corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any case where a corporation, created by and under the laws of this state, shall have within the period of its corporate existence, initiated, in good faith, proceedings authorized by law for the extension of its corporate existence, which said proceedings were taken in the month of March 1911, and where a resolution then adopted has not been filed, recorded and published, as provided by law, within the period of its corporate existence, that said corporation shall have up to and including the 1st day of July, 1913, to adopt a new resolution to extend its corporate existence, and to record the same in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County where said corporation is located, and Secretary of State, and to have the same duly published as provided by law, and upon so doing the extension of the existence of said corporation shall be in all respects legal and valid.

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 214—H. F. No. 667.

AN ACT authorizing the village council of any village in this state, whose water and light plant is operated and controlled by a "water, light and building commission," to levy a special tax to pay for the cost of operating the village water and light plant in supplying said village with the necessary water for fire protection and street sprinkling and the necessary electric current, or other means of light for lighting the streets and public parks in said village.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the village council or governing body of any incorporated village in this state, whose water and light plant is operated and controlled by a Water, Light and Building Commission, is hereby authorized, annually, at the time of levying the general corporation taxes, to levy a special tax not exceeding five mills on each dollar of the taxable property in such village, for the purpose of paying the cost of operating the village water and light plant in supplying such village with the necessary water for fire protection and street sprinkling and the necessary electric current or other means of light, for lighting the streets and public parks in such village.

Sec. 2. Such tax shall be known as "The Village Water and Light Tax" and shall be levied and collected in same manner as the general corporation taxes, anything in the charter of such village or in any law of this state, which may prohibit the levying of any tax in excess of any specific percentage of the taxable property in such village, to the contrary notwithstanding. When collected, such tax shall be paid into the Water and Light Fund of such village.

Sec. 3. Before making such special tax levy, the Water, Light and Building Commission of such village each year, shall at the request of the village council on or before the following first day of August, make and file with the village recorder (clerk) a statement containing an estimate of the probable cost of supplying such village with the necessary water and light for the ensuing year.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 215—H. F. No. 802.

AN ACT to authorize any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants to acquire by gift, devise, purchase, condemnation or otherwise, and to establish, maintain, equip, improve, own and operate hospitals, hospital sites and hospital grounds within the limits of any such city.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitans, in addition to all the powers now possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the council, common council or city council of such city by resolution or ordinance duly adopted or enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members-elect of such council, common council or city council, to acquire by gift, devise, purchase, condemnation or otherwise, and to establish, maintain, equip, improve, own and operate hospitals, hospital sites and hospital grounds within the limits of any such city.

Sec. 2. That any city mentioned in section one of this act may acquire by gift, devise, purchase, condemnation or otherwise any property necessary, convenient or desirable for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, equipping, improving, owning and operating any hospital, hospital site or hospital grounds within the limits of such city authorized by section one (1) of this act.

Section 3. This act shall not include or apply to cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the constitution of this state; and the several acts of the Legislature authorizing cities to adopt their own charters.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 216—S. F. No. 47.

AN ACT to amend Sub-division Two of Section 2690, of the revised Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1905, relating to fees of Coroner.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That sub-division 2, of Section 2690, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"2. For holding an inquest, five dollars, for each day's necessary attendance after the day on which the body was viewed, and mileage as above, and 15 cts. per folio for writing the record including testimony of witnesses."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 217—S. F. No. 74.

AN ACT to amend Section 4170 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to juries and repealing the jury fee.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4170 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"4170—Either party may challenge the panel, or individual jurors thereon, for the same causes and in the same manner as in criminal trials, except that but three peremptory challenges shall be allowed on either side, and that a full panel shall be called in the first instance. If there be more than one party on a side, they shall join in any challenge made; but if actions be consolidated for purposes of trial, each party shall retain the right to three peremptory challenges. Unless the court shall otherwise direct, challenges shall be made alternately, beginning with the defendant."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 218—S. F. No. 93.

AN ACT to amend sub-division 3 of Section four thousand one hundred nine (4109) Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to the service of summons on foreign corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Sub-division 3 of Section 4109 Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"3. If the defendant be a foreign corporation the summons may be served by delivering a copy to any of its officers or agents within the state; provided that any foreign corporation having an agent in this state for the solicitation of freight and passenger traffic or either thereof over its lines outside of this state, may be served with summons by delivering a copy thereof to such agent. If a foreign insurance corporation, two copies shall be delivered to the insurance commissioner, who shall file one in his office and forthwith mail the other postage prepaid to the defendant at its Home Office."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 219—S. F. No. 149.

AN ACT providing for the incorporation of villages from out of the territory of certain villages already incorporated or attempted to be incorporated in this State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That when there shall have been incorporated or attempted to be incorporated any village in this state, the boundary lines of which shall include not less than sixteen square miles of land, and not less than fourteen square miles thereof shall consist of unplatted farm lands and farm dwelling premises, pasture and timber lands, and a part of such territory, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, shall have been platted into village lots or blocks, and one distinct and separate portion of said platted lands shall be inhabited as a village, which platted lands shall have a name by which they are known and called, but not the name of the village incorporated or attempted to be incorporated, as aforesaid, any such separate and distinct platted portion of said territory, together with lands adjoining the same so conditioned as properly to be subject to village government, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, may be incorporated as a village, separate and distinct from any other territory and from the village so incorporated or attempted to be incorporated as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The territory so to be incorporated shall contain not less than two hundred and fifty or more than two thousand inhabitants, and sections 701 to 745, inclusive, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, shall apply to and in all things govern, authorize and control the proceedings to so incorporate, form, create and separate said village and for the government and control thereof when so incorporated.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 220—S. F. No. 209.

AN ACT to amend Section One (1) Chapter Sixty-one (61 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1903, relating to the listing of motgages and other real estate securities by registers of deeds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1), Chapter Sixty-one (61) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. It is hereby made the duty of the register of deeds of each county in this state to make out a list of all mortgages or other real estate securities held, owned or controlled by the residents of his county, showing the names of the owners or agents, alphabetically arranged, and the amount due on each separate instrument. He shall make out such list according to the records of his office and deliver it to the county auditor on or before the last Thursday of April in each year, but such lists shall not include the motgages or other real estate securities held, or owned by any National or State bank or banks nor the mortgages or other real estate securities upon which the registration tax provided by Chapter Three Hundred Twenty-eight (328) of the General Laws of 1907 shall have been paid."

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 221—S. F. No. 238.

AN ACT to amend section 1204, Revised Laws, 1905, relating to the expenditure of money by county boards for the improvement of roads in adjoining counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 1204, Revised Laws, 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1204. Roads in adjoining counties—Any county board may appropriate and expend money for the construction and maintenance of roads in an adjoining county, when it deems it for the best interests of the public; but the amounts so appropriated shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars in any one year."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 222—S. F. No. 246.

AN ACT to legalize defective conveyances and to cure certain irregularities and defects in the title of property belonging to certain special school districts organized prior to January first, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any case in which a special school district was created by special law prior to January 1st, 1867, the boundaries of which special school district were by the act creating the same coterminous with the boundaries of the City in which said special school district is located, and which special school district took possession of the real and personal property of the school district or districts existing in said territory prior to the passage of the act creating the same and which has from the date of the organization of such special school district continuously claimed to own such real property as its own and has occupied and used the said real property for school purposes, then and in every such case such real property shall be construed and held to be the property of such special school district and the title thereto shall be in the same notwithstanding the fact that no conveyance was ever made of said real property from the trustees of such former school district or districts to such special district and notwithstanding the fact that in the conveyance of such realty to such former school district the said district was not correctly described by its corporate name.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act shall affect any special school district organized after January 1st, 1867, nor any school district in any city of more than ten thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 223—S. F. No. 303.

AN ACT to amend Section Seventeen Hundred and Fourteen (1714), Revised Laws of Nineteen Hundred Five (1905), relating to the negotiation of unlawful contracts of insurance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Seventeen Hundred and Fourteen (1714), Revised Laws of Nineteen Hundred Five (1905), be amended so as to read as follows:

"1714. Every person who assumed to act as an insurance agent or broker, without license therefor as provided in this chapter, or who acts in any manner in the negotiation or transaction of unlawful insurance with a foreign insurance company not admitted to do business in this state, or who, as principal or agent, violates any provision of law relative to the negotiation or affecting of contracts of insurance, shall be guilty of a (—) misdemeanor."

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 224—S. F. No. 318.

AN ACT entitled: "An act fixing the salaries, compensation and help of the county assessor in counties having, or which may hereafter have a population of not less than two hundred thousand (200,000) and less than two hundred seventy five thousand (275,000); and providing for the payment thereof."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The salary of the County Assessor of each county of this state, having, or which may hereafter have a population of not less than two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants and less than two hundred seventy five thousand (275,000) inhabitants, shall be four thousand dollars ($4,000) per annum.

Sec. 2. Such county assessor shall appoint and employ one chief deputy, who shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum.

Sec. 3. The Board of County Commissioners of such counties of this State shall by resolution authorize the county assessor to employ such additional deputies, clerks, field men, appraisers or employees as it may deem necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the office of county assessor, and shall in and by any such resolution fix the compensation to be paid to said deputies, clerks, field men, appraisers and employees.

Sec. 4. The Board of County Commissioners of such counties of this state shall appropriate and expend in such manner and in such amount, as shall be deemed necessary, any money needed to defray the expense of properly conducting the office of the county assessor; such expenditure to include the hiring of experts upon property values for any period deemed necessary, the payment of the transportation expense of such experts or other employees in traveling from place to place in said County, and generally any expense reasonably and directly tending to the procurement of a fair and true assessment of property within such counties; but all such shall be made under the supervision of, and with the consent of, the county assessor.

Sec. 5. All salaries and compensation herein provided for and fixed in any resolution regularly passed by the Board of county commissioners of such counties, shall be paid monthly upon the warrant of the auditor, pursuant to a pay-roll certified by the county assessor. Other moneys and all other expenditures herein provided for, shall be made as are other county claims.

Sec. 6. In determining at any time to what counties this act shall apply, reference shall be had to the United States Census last taken.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 225—S. F. No. 346.

AN ACT entitled "An act to validate the issuance of village bonds in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever any village has heretofore duly determined or attempted to determine, by a vote of not less than five-eighths of the voters voting upon the question at any general or special election held therein, to issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding its floating indebtedness, but the resolution of the governing body thereof determining to submit the question of the issuing of such bonds to the electors, and all subsequent proceedings, failed to specify the exact rate of interest which such bonds should bear, such issue of bonds is hereby, in all respects, validated and declared to be the legal obligation of such village at such rate of interest as may have been or may be agreed upon between the governing body of such village and the purchasers of such bonds, not exceeding, however, the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any pending actions involving the validity of any such bonds, or any of the rights of the parties thereto.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 226—S. F. No. 404.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 302, Laws of Minnesota, 1911, relating to armories, providing further state aid and a tax levy for the erection thereof, authorizing appropriations by cities and villages and validating bonds heretofore issued therefor, providing for the issue of certificates and applying the proceeds of rentals of armories to the maintenance and improvement thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 302, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end of said section, the following: "and allowance shall be made for the necessary clerical assistance, printing, stationery and postage."

Sec. 2. That Section 2 of Chapter 302, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. To every Company and Battery of the Minnesota National Guard, now or hereafter organized, which shall have first deposited with the state treasurer, at least the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) as evidence of good faith, and shall have conveyed to or caused to be conveyed to the state of Minnesota, by good and sufficient deed of warranty, and free of encumbrances, the title to a site for an armory, which site shall have first been approved by said Board, there is hereby appropriated the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, ($15,000), which together with the said deposit shall be used for the purpose of building, erecting and equipping an armory building on said site; Provided, that two or more organizations stationed in one or more cities or villages may combine the appropriations available for each under this act, and erect a joint armory on a common site situated wholly in either or partly in each such city or village, if the Board of Armory Supervisors shall deem it expedient; and provided further, that said Board shall designate as near equally as possible from the several military organizations of the National Guard, which of them shall receive aid in any one year, taking into consideration the proficiency of the organization asking for aid and its needs, and giving preference to organizations not already provided with a suitable armory.

"Any city or village or two or more Cities or Villages jointly, in which an armory has been heretofore, is now or may hereafter be erected or authorized under the provisions of this act, may acquire and convey to the State of Minnesota, a site, and raise and appropriate money and funds in aid of the construction, repair or improvement thereof, and to that end may issue bonds payable not more than twenty years after their issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, and may deposit such money and funds and the proceeds of the sale of such bonds with the state treasurer to the credit of the proper construction fund, and may make such further provision for the maintenance and improvement of such armory as may be deemed necessary; provided, that, whenever bonds have been heretofore issued by any city or village for any of the foregoing purposes, and the validity of such bonds is not now in question in the courts, the same are hereby validated and hereby declared to be legal obligations of any city or village issuing the same; and provided further that whenever the Board deems it expedient, and in furtherance of the purposes of this act, it may purchase and finish armories already built or partly built, deducting, however, from the purchase price, the appraised value of the site."

Sec. 3. The additional sum of Five Thousand Dollars shall be available for the erection and equipment of each of the armories for which the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) only has been heretofore set aside by the Board of Armory Supervisors under the provisions of Chapter 302, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, and the same or any part thereof may be applied to the payment of additional labor and material furnished or to be furnished for the erection and equipment of such armories in excess of the amount first appropriated or deposited under the provisions of said chapter and to the reimbursement of moneys actually advanced and expended in the payment thereof.

Sec. 4. That Section 3, Chapter 302, Laws of Minnesota, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"For the purpose of providing funds to facilitate the purchase, construction and equipment of armories under the provisions of Chapter 302, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, as amended, the Board of Armory Supervisors are hereby authorized and empowered to issue certificates of indebtedness bearing interest, in the discretion of said board, at the rate of four per cent. per annum or less, payable semi-annually, such certificates not to exceed in the aggregate, the amount authorized to be expended for all armories constructed or to be constructed under the provisions of said chapter; provided, that the total amount of such certificates, principal and interest, maturing in any one year, shall not exceed the annual appropriation made by this act, and that no such certificate shall mature beyond the period of ten years from date of issue thereof. The said certificates shall be issued upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

First.—Said certificates of indebtedness shall be in such form as the said board and the state auditor may determine, and shall be signed by the president and secretary of said Board of Armory Supervisors, and countersigned by the state auditor, who shall make and keep a proper register thereof, showing the date of each issue, its amount, the rate of interest the same bears, the date of maturity thereof, and a certificate of such registration shall be endorsed thereon.

Second—Said certificates of indebtedness shall plainly show upon their face the purpose for which they are issued, the date when they will mature, and contain a proper reference to this act, and they shall be made payable at the office of the state treasurer.

Third.—The said certificates of indebtedness shall be issued in sums of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) each and the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the Board of Armory Supervisors who shall assign the same to the several funds for the construction of armories for companies who shall have complied with the provisions of Chapter 302, General Laws of Minnesota, 1911, as amended, but no part of same shall be paid therefrom except upon warrants issued by the state auditor upon vouchers duly approved by said board, as provided by said Chapter.

Fourth.—The said certificates of indebtedness shall only be issued from time to time as the work of actual construction progresses and only in such sums as may be required to provide the necessary funds to pay for material and labor actually furnished, and other necessary expenses authorized by this act and after proper action by the said Board duly taken.

Fifth.—The said certificates of indebtedness when duly prepared and executed in accordance with this act, shall be deposited with the state treasurer and shall be delivered by him to the purchaser or purchasers thereof only upon payment to him of not less than the par value thereof. And shall be an assignment of the proceeds of a levy and the collection of a state tax for the building of armories, to which purposes such proceeds are hereby appropriated, and which tax the State Auditor is hereby required to levy and collect annually in an amount exceeding neither thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), and enough more to pay the interest on such outstanding certificates of indebtedness, nor the principal and interest due on such certificates for the year next ensuing after the levy, until such certificates and interest thereon are all fully paid.

Sixth.—That when any of said certificates shall mature, the said state auditor shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer and the state treasurer shall pay upon said warrant, the amount due upon any such certificate of indebtedness, said warrants to be drawn in favor of and to the order of the person or persons holding said certificates at the time the same are presented for payment."

Sec. 5. That Section 6 of Chapter 302, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, that the proceeds of rentals and other revenue derived from such armories may be devoted and applied by the armory board or commanding officer controlling the same, to the maintenance, extension, improvement and equipment thereof."

Sec. 6. All of the provisions of this act or of any previous act of which this act is amendatory shall be construed to include and apply to any division of naval militia now or hereafter organized in this state.

Sec. 7. That Chapter 4, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1912, extra session, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 227—S. F. No. 425.

AN ACT regulating the hours for opening and closing polling places at all village elections held in all villages in this state having a population of more than eight hundred (800) inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all villages of this State, having a population of more than eight hundred (800) inhabitants, the polls may by resolution of the Village Council, passed at least thirty (30) days before such election be kept open at any village election from nine (9) o'clock A. M. until nine (9) o'clock P. M. No adjournment or intermission whatever, shall be taken except as provided in case of general elections.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 228—S. F. No. 447.

AN ACT to amend Sections 2114, 2115, 2117 and 2120, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to commission merchants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2114, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Section 2114. For the purpose of this subdivision, a Commission Merchant is a person who may receive for sale, for account of the consignor, any agricultural products or farm produce. No person shall sell, or receive or solicit shipments of such commodities for sale, without first obtaining a license from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to carry on the business of a Commission Merchant and executing and filing with the Secretary of State a bond to the State for the benefit of such consignors; if the license authorizes the sale of grain the bond shall be not less than Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00). In either case the Railroad and Warehouse Commission may at any time require such an additional amount of bond as it may deem necessary to protect the consignor."

Sec. 2. That Section 2115, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended, so, as to read as follows:

"Section 2115. The application for license shall be in writing, state the commodities for which license to sell is wanted, also the cities or other locations in the State where applicant intends to do business, and give the business address of the applicant and the estimated volume of business to be done monthly. If he desires a license which shall authorize him to sell grain, the bond shall be conditioned that he report to all persons consigning grain to him, and pay to them the proceeds of its sale, less charges and actual disbursements; otherwise the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as Commission Merchant. Separate licenses and bonds shall be required for each location at which business is to be conducted and said licenses shall be kept posted in the office of the persons so licensed. All licenses shall expire May 31st, of each year. The fee for each license shall be two dollars ($2.00). Such license may be revoked by the Commission for cause, upon notice and hearing."

Sec. 3. That Section 2117, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2117. Whenever a licensee sells any grain he shall render a true statement in writing to the consignor within twenty-four (24) hours of the amount sold, price received, name and address of purchaser, and the day, hour and minute of the sale, and shall forward vouchers for all charges and expenses. Whenever consignments of commodities other than grain are sold, the licensee shall render a true statement in writing to the consignor under such reasonable rules as may be prescribed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission."

Sec. 4. That Section 2120, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2120. Any person, persons, firm or corporation engaged in selling any property as herein specified, who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules of the Commission therein provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is hereby authorized, either upon such conviction or upon its own findings, after investigation, if the facts warrant it, to cancel the license of any person, persons, firm or corporation, guilty of any violation of law or conduct prejudicial to the interest of those making consignments for sale, to such person, persons, firm or corporation. Where a license has been cancelled, the Railroad and Warehouse Commission may refuse to issue any license to such person, persons, firm or corporation for a term of one year.

"Whenever requested to do so by any interested shipper, the Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall have power to investigate any sale or transaction carried on by any person, persons, firm or corporation licensed under this act, and, for that purpose shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of any licensed Commission Merchant which in any manner relate to such sale or transaction. Any licensed Commission Merchant or any agnet in charge of such books or accounts who shall fail or refuse to submit such books or accounts for the examination of said Railroad and Warehouse Commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 5. Chapter 128 of General Laws of 1905, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 229—S. F. No. 471.

AN ACT to amend Section 1737, Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, regarding reports from persons engaged in the purchase, manufacture or sale of dairy products.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 1737, Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1737. Rooms shall be provided in the Capitol for the office and laboratory of the Commissioner. He may require reports from persons engaged in the purchase, manufacture or sale of dairy products, and all owners or operators of skimming stations or other places engaged in the business of purchasing cream, or operators of creameries and cheese factories, shall on March first (1st) in each year, and at such other times as he may fix, send to him a full and accurate report of the amount of business done during the year preceding, together with such other statistical information as he may require."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 230—S. F. No. 472.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 468, General Laws 1909, to prevent unlawful discrimination in the sale of milk, cream, butterfat and to provide a punishment for the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person, firm, co-partnership or corporation engaged in the business of buying milk, cream or butterfat for the purpose of manufacture who shall, with the intention of creating a monopoly or destroying the business of a competitor, discriminate between different sections, localities, communities or cities of this state by purchasing such commodity at a higher price or rate in one locality than is paid for the same commodity by said person, firm, co-partnership or corporation in another locality after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the actual cost of transportation from the locality of purchase to the locality of manufacture shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination and conferred upon them and each of them by upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months.

Sec. 2. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant, inspectors, agents and employees, shall enforce the provisions of this act and in so doing shall have all the powers conferred upon the mand each of them by the provisions of Chapter 21, Revised Laws of 1905.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 231—S. F. No. 496.

AN ACT entitled "An act authorizing cities of this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, to issue and sell their bonds and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring lamps, lamp-posts, lamp-heads, pipes, globes, burners and any and all other fixtures, instrumentalities, appliances or equipment necessary, convenient or proper for lighting the streets and public places of such cities."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($125,000) LIGHTING EQUIPMENT BONDS AUTHORIZED. Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, in addition to all powers possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the city council or common council of such city, by ordinance or resolution duly enacted or passed by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members elect of each body of such city council or common council, if there be more than one body, and if there be but one body, by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of such body, to issue and sell bonds of such city to an amount not exceeding One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000.00) par value, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring lamps, lamp-posts, lamp-heads, pipes, globes, burners and any and all other fixtures, instrumentalities, appliances or equipment necessary, convenient or proper for lighting the streets and public places of such city.

TO BE ISSUED REGARDLESS OF PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS. Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section one of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitations contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, and the credit of such city may be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the payment of the current interest thereon, and the city council or common council of such city shall each year include in its tax levy a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest as it accrues and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

THIRTY YEARS AT 4½ PER CENT—HOW SIGNED. Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any such city for the purposes herein above mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years or bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which such bonds are issued shall be such as may be determined upon by the city council or common council. All of said bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of the city issuing the same, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signature of the mayor and city comptroller to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

APPLICATION. Sec. 4. This act shall apply only to any cities having and operating under a home-rule charter adopted under the provisions of Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 232—S. F. No. 585.

AN ACT entitled "An act authorizing cities now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants to accept gifts, devises or bequests of money or property in trust for certain purposes, and to administer such trust by such officers or trustees as may be designated in the will or instrument creating the trust."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, shall, in addition to all other powers now possessed by it by law, and it is hereby given, power and authority to accept in trust, gifts, devises and bequests of money or property, whether the same be donated, devised or bequeathed prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, for the purpose of founding, establishing and maintaining free medical dispensaries for the benefit of the poor of any such city or of the county in which any such city is situated, and for the purpose of founding, establishing and maintaining free public libraries for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of any such city or of the county in which any such city is situated.

Sec. 2. Any such city is hereby authorized and empowered to administer any gift, devise or bequest to it in trust for the purposes aforesaid, by such officials, officers or trustees as the donor or testator may designate for that purpose in the will or instrument creating the trust, and in accordance with the terms of such will or instrument, and any officers or officials of any such city or of any county in which any such city is situated, as may be designated to administer any such trust by any will or other instrument creating the trust in any such official capacity for either of the purposes aforesaid, are hereby empowered to administer, and are hereby charged with the duty of administering, such trust in accordance with the terms of the will or instrument creating the same.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to cities having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants now or hereafter operating under a home-rule charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 233—S. F. No. 703.

AN ACT to provide for the entry of new and confirmatory decrees by Probate Courts in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In any case where a decree affecting the title to real estate has heretofore been made by a Probate Court without due notice being given as required by law, any person interested in the property affected by such decree, whether as heir, devisee, grantee, or otherwise, may apply to such Probate Court, by petition, to enter a new and confirmatory decree assigning such property to the person or persons to whom the same was assigned by such former decree, according to the terms of such former decree.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of such petition, the Court shall by order or citation appoint a time for hearing said petition; notice of which shall be given by three weeks' publication of a copy of said order in the manner provided by law for the publication of other notices of proceedings in the Probate Court. The Court in its discretion may require other or further notice of such hearing to be given to such persons as it may deem proper.

Sec. 3. If upon such hearing the Court shall be satisfied that the person or persons to whom such property was assigned by such former decree were in fact the persons entitled thereto, it shall enter a new decree assigning such property to the persons to whom the same was assigned by such former decree, in the proportions and upon the conditions specified therein, subject, however, to the rights of all persons claiming under any person named in such former decree, as owner, mortgagee, or otherwise. Such former decree shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the recitals contained therein, and of the fact that the persons named therein were entitled to the property therein mentioned, in the proportions and upon the conditions therein specified. Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to authorize the entry of a new and confirmatory decree in any case where it shall be made to appear that the dispositions made by such former decree were erroneous in fact or in law.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 234—S. F. No. 669.

AN ACT regulating the pleading and practice in the municipal court of the City of Stillwater, Minnesota, in reference to offers of judgment and the effect thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. At least five (5) days before the first day of the term at which any civil case shall stand for trial in the Municipal Court of the City of Stillwater, the defendant may serve on the adverse party an offer to allow judgment to be taken against him for the sum of property, or to the effect therein specified, with costs then accrued. If on or before the second day of said term such party shall give notice that the offer is accepted he may file the same with proof of such notice and thereupon the clerk shall enter judgment accordingly. Otherwise the offer shall be deemed withdrawn and evidence thereof shall not be given; and if a more favorable judgment be not recovered no costs shall be allowed, but those of the defendant shall be taxed in his favor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 2, 1913.

Approved April 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 235—H. F. No. 571.

AN ACT relating to public highways; the powers and duties of counties, towns, villages and cities in relation thereto; the creation of a State Highway Commission, prescribing its powers and duties, appropriating money therefor, and providing for the payment of State Aid for the construction and improvement of roads, and authorizing and directing the levy of taxes for highway purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Scope of act and definitions; powers and duties of counties, towns and other municipalities.

Section 1. SCOPE OF ACT.—The provisions of this act shall be construed as relating solely to roads, cartways and bridges thereon, not included within the limits of any city, village, or borough, except when highways within villages or cities are specifically specified.

The roads of this State shall for the purposes of this act, be designated and referred to as "State Roads," "County Roads" and "Town Roads," and shall be laid out, constructed, improved, repaired and maintained by the authorities hereinafter set forth, as herein provided.

Subdivision (1). The words "State Roads" shall be construed to include all roads which have heretofore been designated or which may hereafter be designated as State Roads.

Subdivision (2). The words "County Roads" shall be construed to include those established, constructed or improved under the authority of the several county boards, as hereinafter provided, and also all roads lying within the county, established by judicial proceedings.

Subdivision (3). The words "Town Roads" shall be construed to include those roads and cartways established, constructed and improved under the authority of the several town boards as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Subdivision (1). "ROAD" AND "HIGHWAYS" DEFINED.—The words "road" or "highway," wherever used in this act shall be construed to include bridges upon or which form a part of the road or highway to be improved or constructed.

Subdivision (2). WIDTH OF ROAD.—All roads established by Town or County Boards shall be at least four (4) rods wide, and may be six (6) rods wide when all residents of lands adjoining such road shall petition for the same.

Subdivision (3). WIDTH OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.—All bridges and culverts, and approaches thereto, on any road, hereafter established or improved, shall be at least sixteen (16) feet wide; and when such bridge in its construction or repair shall be raised three feet or more above the level of the bank on either side of any river, stream, gully or ravine, then such bridge and approaches shall be at least eighteen (18) feet wide and provided with substantial railings.

Whenever any steam or electric railroad company shall hereafter construct a bridge over a public highway, the same shall be constructed so as to leave a clear opening for the highway at least twenty-eight feet wide and at least fourteen feet clear space from the surface of the highway to the bottom of the bridge.

Any bridge hereafter constructed on any public highway over the tracks of any steam or electric railroad, shall be at least eighteen feet wide and the approaches thereto shall be at least twenty-four feet wide, and the grade of such approach shall not exceed five feet rise in a hundred feet. The grade of any approach to, or over any culvert shall not exceed or be greater than the equivalent of a five-foot rise in a hundred feet.

Subdivision (4). OWNERS DEFINED.—Persons lawfully occupying United States or State Lands shall be considered the owners thereof for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. STATE ROADS.—All State Roads shall be constructed, improved and maintained by the counties under rules and regulations to be made and promulgated by the Highway Commission.

Sec. 4. All county roads shall be established, constructed and improved by the several county boards in conformity with the rules and regulations to be made and promulgated by the Highway Commission; provided, however, that in counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) inhabitants or over and which now have or hereafter may have a County Superintendent of Highways or other officer to superintend the construction and improvement of roads within its confines, the rules and regulations made by the Highway Commission need not be complied with. The County Board of any County may appropriate from its Road and Bridge Fund to any town in its county, such sums of money as are available and which it deems advisable to aid such towns in the construction and maintenance of roads therein; provided, that in counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) inhabitants or over, such county aid may be expended in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 164, Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 208 Laws 1909. The town through which any county road may pass shall maintain and keep it in repair under the rules and regulations of the Highway Commission. Provided, however, that, in counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants (150,000) or over and which now have or hereafter may have a County Superintendent of Highways or other officer to superintend the construction of improvement of roads within its confines, the several towns thereof shall have no jurisdiction over county roads."

Sec. 5. TOWN ROADS.—All town roads shall be located, constructed, repaired and maintained by Town Boards, provided that the County Boards may aid in the construction, repair and maintenance of such roads.

The town Board may appropriate money from the Town Road and bridge fund to aid in the construction or improvement of any road within the town which has been designated as a State Road. Any money so appropriated shall be paid into the County Road and Bridge fund and shall be used only for the purpose designated by the Town Board at the time it makes such appropriation.

Sec. 6. APPROPRIATIONS BY TOWN, VILLAGE, BOROUGH OR CITY FOR EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE.—The council of any village, borough or of any city of the fourth class or the town board of any town, may appropriate and expend such reasonable sums as it may deem proper to assist in the improvement and maintenance of roads lying beyond its boundaries and leading into it, and of bridges thereon, whether they are within or without the county in which it is situated.

Sec. 7. FILING OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AS CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO CONTRACT. Subdivision (1). BRIDGES.—No contract for the construction or erection of a bridge shall be entered into by any county, town, village or city of the fourth class where the contract price of such bridge exceeds the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) unless plans and specifications for the proposed bridge shall be filed with the County Auditor, in case of county contracts, or with the town, village or city clerk respectively, in case a contract is to be entered into by a town, village or city of the fourth class, at least three weeks prior to the time when such bids are to be considered and the contract entered into, nor shall any such contract be let without first advertising for bids or proposals therefor in the newspaper, published in the county, in which the official proceedings of the county board are published. Such advertisement shall be published once a week for three successive weeks preceding the time fixed for receiving bids and letting the contract and shall state the time and place of receiving bids and awarding the contract and shall refer to the fact that plans and specifications are on file in the office hereinbefore specified.

Subdivision (2). ROADS.—No county or town shall contract for the construction or improvement of any road where the contract price exceeds Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) unless plans and specifications shall have been made and prepared and filed as provided in Subdivision 1 of this Section, nor until advertisements for bids shall have been published as therein provided for.

Sec. 8. ESTABLISHED ROADS.—Every road established by the public authorities, where no appeal has been taken within the time limited therefor, is hereby declared a public road to all intents and purposes, and all persons who have neglected to appeal within the time prescribed by law, shall be forever debarred from any further redress.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION—STATE ROADS AND STATE AID.

Sec. 9. GOVERNOR TO APPOINT COMMISSIONERS—TERMS OF OFFICE.—On or before January 1, 1914, the Governor shall appoint one commissioner to succeed that member of the Board of Highway Commissioners appointed under the provisions of Chapter 163, General Laws 1905, whose term of service then expires, and each year thereafter he shall appoint one commissioner until the three commissioners provided by Chapter 163, General Laws 1905 and Chapter 33, Laws 1911, are appointed, then each shall be appointed for three years, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified, but not more than two members of said commission shall belong to the same political party. Such commissioners shall serve without compensation. The Governor shall fill all vacancies and may remove a member for inefficiency, malfeasance or neglect of duty. All appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the balance of the unexpired term of the commissioner whose death, removal or resignation caused the vacancy.

The State Highway Commission to be constituted and appointed under the provisions of this act shall be deemed a continuation of the State Highway Commission constituted and appointed under the provisions of Chapter 163, Laws 1905, and Chapter 33, Laws 1911. All questions shall be determined by a majority vote of such commissioners.

Sec. 10. CHAIRMAN,—SECRETARY,—DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Said Highway Commission shall elect from its members a chairman and vice chairman, it shall have a common seal, the members thereof shall have power to administer oaths and it shall be provided with a suitable office at the capitol where it shall hold regular meetings not less than once in each month. Said commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall be a civil engineer and practical road builder, who shall be known as the State Engineer; it may also appoint deputy and assistant engineers and employ such other persons as it may from time to time require, and shall fix their compensation. Said State Engineer, his deputies and assistant engineers, shall, each before entering upon the duties of their office, subscribe to, execute and file an oath of office and a bond in the penal sum of three thousand dollars ($3000.00) with sufficient sureties, conditioned on the faithful performance of their official duties. The secretary shall keep a record of every vote and official act of said commission, shall file and safely keep all maps and papers belonging to it; shall devote all of his time to the interest of the state as prescribed by said commission, and shall be in charge of the offices of the commission at the capitol. There shall be present at all times in the office of said commission, either the State Engineer or one of his deputies. It shall also be the duty of the said State Engineer and his deputies and assistants to give advice, assistance and supervision with regard to road and bridge construction throughout the state, as may be required and as the rules and regulations of the commission may prescribe, and to render such other engineering and surveying services as may be required by the Governor for any of the State departments; and said State Engineer and his deputies and assistants may be required by the commission to attend any public meeting held by the commission or other parties in the interest of road improvement in this State; provided: that the members of said commission, such State Engineer, deputies, assistants, and other persons employed by said commission, shall be allowed necessary expenses, while performing their official duties outside of the state capitol, or outside the town or county in which they reside.

All of the files and records of said commission shall, under reasonable regulations, be kept open for public inspection and certified copies thereof shall be received in evidence in any court of the State.

The Attorney General of the State shall be ex-officio attorney for the commission and shall give the commission such legal counsel, advice and services as it may from time to time require.

Sec. 11.—LOCATION OF ROAD MATERIAL—REPORT TO GOVERNOR.—When practicable said commission shall investigate and determine the location of road material in the state, ascertain the most approved methods of construction and improvement of roads, investigate the most approved laws in relation to roads in other state and hold public meetings throughout the state when deemed advisable. On or before March 1st of each year it shall make a printed report to the Governor, stating among other things deemed by it expedient and of general interest on the subject of road-building, as near as possible, the number of miles of state roads built or improved during the preceding year and their cost; the general character and location of material suitable for road construction; the general character and needs of the roads of the state; and recommend such legislation as it deems advisable.

Sec. 12. STATE ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND—TAX THEREFOR.—For the purpose of state aid in the construction and improvement of public highways, there shall hereafter be levied annually on all taxable property of the State a tax of one mill on each dollar of valuation, to be collected in the same manner as other state taxes, and the money so raised, together with all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and all funds accruing to the State Road and Bridge Fund, however provided, shall constitute the general State Road and Bridge Fund.

Sec. 13. Appropriation for Expenses.—There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars, and for the year ending July 31, 1915, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars, to pay the expenses of said commission, including the salary and expenses of the state engineer and his deputies and assistants and all other persons employed by the commission; provided, that not more than fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars shall be expended in any one year for the expenses of the office of said commission; provided further that all unexpended funds in any year may be carried over to the credit of the commission for subsequent years.

All accounts and expenditures shall be certified by the chairman of said commission, and paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor.

Sec. 14. MEMBERS AND EMPLOYES NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS.—The members of the Highway Commission, the State Engineer, his deputy or assistant engineers, shall not be, either directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for constructing or improving any road under this act.

Sec. 15. APPORTIONMENT OF ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.—On or before the first Tuesday in March of each year the Highway Commission shall estimate the probable sum of money that will accrue to the State Road fund during that year, and apportion the same among the different counties of the state, as herein provided, and shall immediately send a notice to the State Auditor and to the Board of County Commissioners of each county stating the amount that such county shall be entitled to receive for said year out of said fund. Not less than one nor more than three per cent of the State Road and Bridge Fund available in any year shall be apportioned to any county.

Any funds in excess of one-half of one per cent of the total funds available for allotment in any one year, allotted to any county in any year, which, for a period of two years after such allotment shall remain unused and unexpended by such county, or for work done in such county, shall revert to the unapportioned funds in the state road and bridge fund and be thereafter and during the next succeeding year, apportioned the same as other funds added to such state road and bridge fund, by taxation or otherwise, are apportioned.

Sec. 16. ALLOTMENT—HOW USED AND EXPENDED.—Twenty per cent of the allotment so made to any county shall be used only for maintenance of state roads and bridges thereon.

It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of each county in which state roads have heretofore or may hereafter be constructed or improved, to provide for the proper maintenance of the same in accordance with the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Highway Commission.

The cost of such maintenance shall be paid by the state from the proportion of allotment to each county for maintenance purposes above specified, to an amount not exceeding the proportion so made available for maintenance purposes. Such payment shall be made upon reports to the Highway Commission by the County Auditor, to be approved by the Highway Commission, in substantially the same manner as is herein provided for the payment of the State's part of the cost of the construction and improvement of State Bonds.

Not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the apportionment from the State Road and Bridge fund of any county, remaining after the amount for maintenance has been deducted, may, when deemed advisable by the County Board, be expended on county roads under such rules and regulation as may be prescribed by the State Highway Commission; to be paid in substantially the same manner as is herein provided for the payment of other state aid for the construction and improvement of State Roads; provided that only such proportion of the cost of the construction, improvement or repair of any county road shall be paid from such county's allotment as is herein provided with reference to the payment for the construction or improvement of a state road.

The amount which shall be paid by the State out of the allotment of the Road and Bridge fund, to any county as State Aid, in the construction or improvement of any road or bridge in any county in any year, shall be as follows:

In counties where the assessed value of the property for taxation purposes is less than Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars, 80 per cent; in counties with a taxable valuation of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) and less than Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000), 70 per cent; in counties with a taxable valuation of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) and not exceeding Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000), 60 per cent; in all other counties, 50 per cent. In determining the taxable valuation hereinbefore provided for, the assessed valuation of monies and credits provided for in Chapter 285, General Laws 1911, shall be excluded. The proportion of cost of constructing any road or bridge above specified, shall be paid by the State only in case the funds in the allotment to any given county, over and above the amount set aside for maintenance, as herein provided, shall be sufficient therefor.

Sec. 17. RULES AND REGULATIONS.—As soon as the Highway Commission shall have ascertained the location of the available road material throughout the State, and the best methods of road and bridge construction, as far as the same may be practicable, it shall prepare and adopt such rules and regulations for the construction, maintenance and improvement of State Roads as shall be most suitable to the requirements of, and bring the most practicable results to the several parts of the State.

Such rules and regulations shall be printed and copies shall be forwarded to the County Auditor of each county in the State for general distribution. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time, but such amendments must be printed and distributed not later than April 1st of each year.

Sec. 18. DESIGNATION OF STATE ROADS—REVOCATION OF DESIGNATION.—Any County Board may, with the consent of the Highway Commission, designate any established road, or specified portion thereof, in its county, not within the corporate limits of any borough, village or city, as a State Road, and construct or improve the same in accordance with the regulations of the State Highway Commission relative to State Roads.

When any County Board has designated any road as a State Road as herein provided, the County Auditor shall transmit a copy of the resolution to the State Highway Commission, together with a description of the road so designated. It shall be the duty of the Commission to thereupon determine whether sufficient funds will be available from the State Road and Bridge fund for the improvement of said road as a State Road and also determine the desirability of such designation with reference to the relation of such road to other State Roads, or its relation to other roads and traffic conditions, in such county, and if it determines such question in the affirmative, then and in such case, the Highway Commission may, by its order in writing, to be filed with the County Auditor, consent to the designation of such road as a State Road.

Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Highway Commission that the Board of County Commissioners of any county have refused to grant an application to it made by at least ten freeholders resident of such county, to designate any established road or part thereof as a State Road, the Highway Commission may consider such application de novo and if in its opinion sufficient funds will be available for the improvement of such road, and its designation and improvement as a State Road is desirable because of the relation of such road to other State Roads or traffic conditions, in such County, the Highway Commission may by its written order designate such road or part thereof, as a State Road without a prior designation thereof by the County Board or its concurrence in such designation. A copy of such order shall be filed with the County Auditor.

The council of any village or city of the fourth class, may, with the consent of the Highway Commission, and the County Board of the County in which such village or city is situated, designate any street or road within its corporate limits, not less than sixty (60) feet in width, as a State Road when the street or road so designated will constitute a direct connecting link with the parts of a State Road leading to and out of any such village or city. The County Board of such County shall signify its consent by resolution and in and by such resolution shall designate the amount which may be paid out of the allotment made to such county, as State Aid in the construction or improvement of any such street. No greater amount than is so designated by the County Board shall be paid as State Aid for the construction or improvement of such street. The consent of the Highway Commission to the designation of any such street or road within the corporate limits of any village or city of the fourth class shall be obtained by such village or city in substantially the manner and upon consideration of the same conditions as is herein provided for the granting of its consent to the designation of highways by County Boards as State Roads. Any street or road within any village or city of the fourth class, so designated, may be improved as other State Roads and state aid paid therefor as hereinafter provided. The village or city clerk, as the case may be, shall make substantially the same report as is herein required to be made by a County Auditor with reference to State Roads designated by the County Board, any payment of the State's share of the cost of construction and improvement thereof shall be made in substantially the same manner and upon substantially the same conditions precedent as is herein provided for the payment of state aid to counties; provided, however, that the payment to be made by the State shall be made from the allotment to the county in which such village or city is situate; and provided further, that no more than one-half of the cost of constructing or improving any state road within the corporate limits of any village or city, nor in any event, to exceed fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per mile, shall be paid as State aid therefor from the State Road and Bridge fund.

Any roads which may have been at any time designated as State Roads may, by joint action of the County Board and the Highway Commission, be abandoned or changed as such.

Said State Engineer shall make or cause to be made all necessary surveys, establish grades and prepare plans and specifications for all State Roads, except roads in counties which now have or hereafter may have a county superintendent of highways or other officer to superintend the construction and improvement of roads within its confines, and shall cause to be superintended all work done on designated State Roads. Such work may be done under contract or by day labor, as the County Board and Highway Commission may direct, and a report thereof shall be made by the Superintendent thereof in duplicate as may be required by the Highway Commission, one copy of which shall be delivered to the County Auditor and one to the State Engineer.

Sec. 19. DESIGNATION OF ROAD ON COUNTY LINE AS STATE ROAD.—Whenever the County Boards of adjoining counties make application to the State Highway Commission for the designation of an established road running on, or near the boundary line between two counties, as a State Road, said Commission shall investigate the desirability of such designation, and if it shall decide that it is desirable so to do, shall so designate such road and determine and fix the part of the cost of the improvement thereof to be paid by each county.

Sec. 20. ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—DUTIES.—The Highway Commission shall appoint as many assistant engineers throughout the State as they may deem necessary for the purpose of superintending all work done on State Roads. Such assistant engineers shall devote their entire time to their official duties and may be assigned to one or more counties as deemed advisable, and shall act under the instructions of the State Engineer and the rules and regulations of the Highway Commission. It shall be the duty of said assistant engineers to make all necessary surveys, estimates and specifications for work to be done on State Roads and for that purpose they shall have the co-operation and assistance of the State Engineer or any of his deputies or assistants. It shall also be the duty of said assistant engineers upon the request of any board of county commissioners or any board of town supervisors, within their respective towns and counties, to advise and consult with such county or town boards in the construction or improvement of county or town roads; to make plans and specifications when so required; to exercise supervision over such construction or improvement, and lend every possible assistance to the local road authorities in bettering the public highways. All persons appointed by the Highway Commission shall be appointed solely on their merits and qualifications.

Sec. 21. PROCEDURE OF COUNTY BOARD IN CONSTRUCTING OR IMPROVING STATE ROADS.—Whenever the County Board of any county shall determine to build or improve any State Road for which aid is to be claimed, they shall proceed as follows:

If the estimated cost of such work does not exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) the said board shall cause surveys, when necessary, to be made therefor by an assistant engineer and shall thereupon receive bids for all or part of said work and let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, or may cause the same to be done by day labor under the supervision of said engineer.

In case the estimated cost exceeds five hundred dollars ($500.00), the said county shall cause surveys, plans and specifications therefor to be made by an assistant engineer and submit the same to the Highway Commission for approval, and when such plans and specifications are approved, the said County board shall proceed to do said work by contract or day labor. The work shall be done under the supervision of an assistant engineer, who shall in all matters pertaining to such work act under the rules and regulations of the Highway Commission and the instructions of the State Engineer.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any County which now has or which may hereafter have a population of One Hundred Fifty Thousand (150,000) inhabitants and over and a County Superintendent of Highways or other county officer to superintend the construction or improvement of roads within its confines.

Sec. 22. STATE AID—HOW PAID.—After any County Board shall have completed any work on a State Road for which state aid is claimed, the Auditor of such county shall make a statement to the Highway Commission, showing the location, nature and cost of such work, and shall also submit a detailed report from the assistant engineer in charge showing all such details concerning the same as may be required by the Highway Commission. On receipt thereof the said Highway Commission shall proceed to examine such reports and if it finds the same satisfactory and that the work has been done in substantial compliance with the plans and specifications therefor, and the contract therefor, if any, the secretary of the Highway Commission shall certify the same to the State Auditor who shall issue a warrant for the State's share thereof as shown by said report, payable to the Treasurer of such county, but in no case shall said warrant with all other warrants exceed the amounts allotted to such county, and it shall be the duty of the assistant engineer to report such work in duplicate to the County Auditor with details and cost within thirty days after completion thereof, one copy of which shall be sent to the Highway Commission with the Auditor's report.

The detailed report of the assistant engineer mentioned herein shall contain, among other matters, a statement showing the municipal subdivision performing the work or expending the money on such highway, and if more than one such municipal subdivision has performed work or expended money on such highway then the names of such municipal subdivisions and the portion of the work performed or money expended by each. The county auditor, upon receipt of the money from the State Highway Commission provided for in this section, shall pay or credit the same to the municipal subdivision entitled thereto, and if more than one such municipal subdivision has performed work and expended money upon such highway as shown by the assistant engineer's report, then to each of such municipal subdivisions in the proportion shown by such assistant engineer's report.

Sec. 23. GOOD ROADS DAY.—The third Tuesday of June in each year is hereby designated as "Good Roads Day" and the Governor shall annually, on or before the first day of June, by public proclamation, request the people of the State to contribute labor, material or money toward the improvement of public highways in their respective communities, upon that day.

ROADS ESTABLISHED BY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sec. 24. PETITION—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Whenever a petition praying for the location, alteration or vacation of any highway running into or through two or more counties, or on or partly on the line dividing two or more counties, in any judicial district in this State, signed by twenty legal voters and taxpayers resident in said counties, shall be presented to a judge of the district court in said district, or whenever a petition praying for the location, alteration or vacation of any highway running into or through two or more counties, on or partly on the line dividing two or more counties in two or more judicial districts in this State, signed by twenty legal voters and taxpayers resident in said counties, shall be presented to a judge of the district court of one of said districts, the said judge is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners whose duty it shall be to meet at such times and places as may be necessary and to immediately proceed to lay out, alter or vacate such road as directed by the judge in accordance with the prayer of the petition; provided, that no road shall be ordered by the judge to extend more than six miles outside of the judicial district in which the application is made, and such road shall be extended beyond the district only for the purpose of commencing or ending at some village or public road.

Provided, however, that in cases where said road, if a new road, or if an old road, the part thereof to be altered or vacated runs through or into two or more counties situated in two or more judicial districts, the judge to whom the petition was presented shall appoint commissioners from each of the counties affected by said road; not exceeding five in all, and direct them to lay out, alter, or vacate said road accordingly; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to meet at such times and places as may be necessary and to proceed to lay out, alter or vacate said road in like manner as provided herein in other cases.

Sec. 25. NOTICE OF PRESENTATION.—Three weeks published and posted notice of the presentation of such petition shall be given in each of the counties affected at least thirty days in advance thereof. Such notice shall contain a copy of the petition, the name of the judge to whom it will be presented, and the time and place of presentation; and proof of such notice shall be filed with the clerk before the hearing. Such notice shall also be served in the same manner as the service of the summons in a civil action, upon each county and organized town in which, or along the boundary of which, such proposed road is sought to be established, and proof of the service of such notice on such counties and towns shall be filed with the clerk of said court before the hearing.

Sec. 26. COMMISSIONERS MAY APPOINT SURVEYOR.—The Commissioners shall appoint a surveyor, an axman and two chainmen, to survey such road, if so directed by the Court. The surveyor shall receive four dollars and the axman and chainman shall each receive two dollars per day for their services, and in addition thereto eight cents for each mile of necessary travel in performance of their duties. The surveyor shall make plats of the location of such road, in which the county lines and all stakes, trees, monuments and distances shall appear, and file one of such plats for record with the Register of Deeds of each county in or through which said road is located. The surveyor shall receive two dollars for each plat so filed.

Sec. 27. DAMAGES—DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT.—Said Commissioners shall appraise and fix the damages to be paid to each landowner by reason of the establishment, alteration or vacation of such road over and across his lands, unless such right of way be voluntarily released to the county in which such land is situated; and in their report they shall set forth each appraisal made by them, and all releases of the right of way. Such damages, when finally determined, and all expenses incurred in the establishment, alteration or vacation, including compensation for right of way, shall be paid by the counties through, into or between which such road passes, each county paying its just proportion, as determined by the court. The county shall provide for and pay such damages as in the case of a County Road. Said Commissioners shall receive for their services three dollars each per day and eight cents for each mile of necessary travel.

Sec. 28. COMMISSIONERS' REPORT—HEARING.—Said Commissioners shall report their proceedings at the term of the District Court, held in the county where such proceedings were begun, next after the completion of their duties; and any person aggrieved by its action may then appear and be heard upon such report; and the Court upon such hearing, may consider the propriety of establishing, altering or vacating such road, and may confirm or reject such report. The confirmation shall be final and the order of confirmation, if a road be thereby established or altered, shall direct the time and manner of opening the same for public use. The Clerk of Court shall within thirty days after filing of the order name, transmit a certified copy of the order to the Auditor of each county through or into which such road passes; upon receipt of which order the County Board shall proceed in accordance with its terms to open so much of the road as lies within its county for public use.

Sec. 29. TRIAL BY JURY.—Any person aggrieved by such appraisal may demand a jury trial, to determine the amount of damages to which he is entitled for the right of way for such road over his land. Such demand shall be in writing, signed by the person making it, his agent or attorney, and filed with the Clerk of the District Court with whom the report is filed, within thirty days after the entry of the order of confirmation. A failure to file such demand shall be deemed a consent to the appraisal made. A trial so demanded shall be had at the next term held in the county in which the land is situated, unless continued for cause. If the land is situated in a county other than that in which the report is filed, the Clerk with whom such report and demand are filed shall certify a copy of said demand, and of so much of the report as applies thereto, to the Clerk of the trial county who shall file the same. The County Board or County Attorney of the county in which land so taken is situate may in like manner and with like effect demand a jury trial to determine the damages to be paid in any one or all of the cases within such county, and the like proceedings shall thereupon be had.

Sec. 30. POWERS OF COUNTY BOARDS.—Subdivision (1) GENERAL SUPERVISION. County Boards shall have general supervision of county roads, including those within their respective counties established by judicial authority, with power to appropriate and expend such sums of money from the County Road and Bridge fund as they may deem advisable for opening, vacating, resurveying or improving the same in Towns and Villages of such County, or for the building or repairing of bridges upon any public road in any town or village, borough or city of the fourth class in the county, or for purchasing necessary road material, machinery, tools and supplies, PROVIDED, that before any such sums shall be appropriated and expended by such County Board on any road or bridge within the limits of any village, borough or city of the fourth class in such county, such expenditures upon such road or bridge shall be first authorized by the council of such village, borough or city of the fourth class.

Subdivision (2). ROADS IN ADJOINING COUNTY.—The Board may appropriate and expend money for the construction and maintenance of roads in an adjoining county, when it deems it for the best interests of the public; but the amounts so appropriated shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars in any one year.

Subdivision (3). BRIDGE IN VILLAGES, BOROUGHS AND CITIES OF THE FOURTH CLASS.—Whenever the council of any village, borough or city of the fourth class shall determine that it is necessary to build or improve any bridge or bridges including approaches thereto and any dam or retaining works connected therewith, upon or forming a part of streets or highways either wholly or partly within its limits, the County Board shall appropriate such money as may be necessary therefor from the County Road and Bridge fund, not exceeding during any year the amount of taxes paid into the County Road and Bridge fund during the preceding year, on property within the corporate limits of said village or city. Such appropriation shall be made on the petition of the council. The Council shall determine the plans and specifications, shall let all necessary contracts, shall have charge of construction and upon its request warrants in payment thereof shall be issued by the chairman of the Board and County Auditor from time to time as the construction work proceeds. Any unpaid balance may be paid or advanced by the village or city. On petition of the council the appropriations of the County Board during not to exceed two successive years may be made to apply on the construction of the same items and to repay any money advanced by the village or city in the construction thereof. Provided, that this subdivision shall not limit the authority of the County Board to appropriate and expend money on such bridges under the provisions of Subdivision 1 of this Section.

Subdivision (4). COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND. The County Board shall provide and set apart a fund for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in such county, to be known as the "County Road and Bridge fund," upon which shall be drawn all warrants for the construction and maintenance of State and County Roads and Bridges in such county, as determined by such boards or as required by the provisions of this act.

Subdivision (5). COUNTY MAY ISSUE BONDS—WHEN.—When authorized by the voters as hereinafter provided, the County Board of any county is authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of macadamizing any established county road or roads therein, or surfacing the same with any hard material, or in any other way making a permanent improvement thereon, when the expense of so doing exceeds the amount of any appropriation the County Board is authorized to make therefor.

Whenever fifty or more voters of the county who are also freeholders, petition for such improvement, and file such petition with the County Auditor, he shall lay the same before the County Board at its regular, special or adjourned meeting.

It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to consider such petition and if they find it contains the requisite number of signatures, they shall request an estimate of the cost of such improvement to be made by the Engineer of the Highway Commission.

If such estimate is furnished more than six months prior to the time of holding the next general election, the County Board may, if it deems it desirable, order the holding of a special election in the county for the purpose of voting on the question of making such improvement and issuing bonds therefor. No special election shall be ordered when a general election will be held within six months after the estimate of the State Engineer is filed with the County Auditor. If a special election is ordered the County Auditor shall cause ballots to be prepared, setting forth a statement of the proposed improvement and a description of the road or roads to be improved, with the words "yes" and "no" thereafter, with appropriate spaces for voting

Persons voting in favor of the proposition shall put a cross (X) after the word "yes" and those opposed after the word "no." If not submitted at a special election, the Auditor shall cause the same to be submitted at the next general election. In either event the votes on such question shall be returned and canvassed as is provided by law with reference to other questions submitted to the voters. If a special election shall be ordered the same shall be held substantially in the manner provided by law for the holding of general elections and the Auditor shall cause published notice thereof to be given in the official paper of the county for three successive weeks prior thereto, giving a description of the road or roads to be improved and a statement of the improvement proposed and the estimated cost thereof. If a majority of the voters voting at the election vote in favor of the improvement, then the County Board shall issue the bonds of the county as hereinafter provided and cause the improvement to be made.

The bonds so issued shall bear interest, evidenced by coupons, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually; such bonds may be made payable in equal installments, the first of which shall become due and payable not less than five years after the date thereof and the last of which installments shall become due and payable not more than twenty years after the date thereof. Said bonds shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest and the proceeds thereof shall be used by the County only for making the improvements specified in the proposition as submitted to the voters; such bonds shall not be valid until registered by the County Auditor, and his certificate of registration endorsed thereon. The County Auditor shall thereafter levy a sufficient tax to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same shall accrue, which tax shall be collected as other taxes are collected; provided, however, that no such bonds shall be issued by any County when the issuance of the same would make the entire indebtedness of the County exceed fifteen per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the County; provided, that in computing the indebtedness of any county, any indebtedness created by the issue of bonds of such county for the construction of drainage ditches the cost of which is assessed against the benefited property, shall not be included.

Sec. 31. ROAD TAX.—The County Board at its July meeting may include in its annual tax levy, an amount not exceeding three mills on the dollar of the taxable valuation for the County Road and Bridge fund. Such taxes may be additional to the amount permitted by law to be levied for other county purposes.

Sec. 32. ESTABLISHMENT, ALTERATION, OR VACATION BY COUNTY BOARDS.—County Roads, other than those established by judicial authority, shall be established, altered or vacated only by the County Board. Damages resulting from establishing, altering or vacating such roads shall be determined in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be paid by the counties through which they pass. All proceedings in establishing, altering or vacating roads shall be recorded in a public record book, designated as the "Book of County Roads."

The County Commissioners, of any county having two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants or over, are hereby authorized and empowered to constitute and declare any public highway or road in such county outside of the corporate limits of any incorporated city or village therein, a county road; and they are hereby given general supervision over such roads with full power to appropriate such sums of money from the county treasury of such county as they may deem advisable for improving the same provided that nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to relieve the Supervisors or Town Overseer of Highways of any town in such county from any of the duties imposed upon them by existing laws relating to roads, cartways and bridges, nor to repeal any existing special law relating to roads, cartways and bridges applicable to such county.

In any county of this state having two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants or over, or which may hereafter have two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants or over, the County Commissioners thereof are hereby authorized and empowered to extend any street or avenue beyond the city or village limits of any city or village in such county to connect with any road or highway in any adjoining county, which extension however, shall not exceed one mile in length, and said County Commissioners are given full power to change, alter, improve, or repair such extension of road within such county, and to appropriate such sum or sums of money from the county treasury of such county as they may deem advisable therefor; provided, that in no case shall the location of such road wherewith such extension shall be connected, be changed at the point where the same now crosses the county line between such county and such adjacent county or counties.

Sec. 33. ROADS IN MORE THAN ONE TOWN—PETITION.—Whenever twenty-four freeholders of any county petition the County Board for the establishment, alteration, or vacation of any road or of any roads which connect with each other running into more than one town, or partly in one or more towns and partly on the line between two or more towns, or on the line between two or more towns, in such county, or along the shore of any lake wholly or partly in such county, or into a town or towns and the unplatted part of any village or villages therein, such road or roads not being within a city, setting forth the beginning, course and termination or the beginnings, courses and terminations of the road or roads, and the names of the owners of the land, if known, through which the same may pass, and file the same with the Auditor, he shall forthwith lay the same before the Board, if in session, and if not, at their first session thereafter. If the petition relate to a road or roads, partly in a town or towns, and partly in the unplatted portion of a village or villages, before it shall be acted upon by the County Board it shall have attached thereto a certified copy of a resolution of the village council or of each village council, as the case may be, approving the same.

Sec. 34. HEARING ON PETITION—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.—If such petition appears reasonable on its face the Board shall order a hearing thereon, designating in such order the time and place for such hearing and shall also appoint from its members a committee to examine the route or routes of such road or roads and fix the time and place upon such route or upon any one of such routes, at which said committee shall meet for the purpose. At least twenty days before the time fixed for such committee meeting, and not less than thirty (30) days before the time of said hearing, the Board shall cause posted notice of the time and place of such meeting and hearing to be given in each town affected, setting forth a copy of the petition. Proof of such notice shall be made by affidavit of the person posting the same. Such affidavit shall be filed with the County Auditor and be by him kept with the other papers relating to such proceedings.

Sec. 35. COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON PETITION.—At the time and place designated, said Committee shall meet and examine the road or roads proposed to be established, altered or vacated, and in such examination they may employ a surveyor. After such examination, they shall report to the Board at its next session, setting forth, if a new road or roads or any alteration or alterations of any existing road or roads be proposed, the courses and distances thereof, and recommending the granting or rejection of the petition.

Sec. 36. HEARING—AWARD OF DAMAGES—ESTABLISHMENT OF ROAD.—At the time and place designated, said Board shall hear all parties interested as to the necessity for, and as to the amount of damages to land owners by reason of such establishment, alteration or vacation, and may adjourn such hearing from time to time, if necessary. It shall determine the damages which will be sustained by each owner through whose land such road or roads may pass, and with whom it cannot agree as hereinafter provided, or who is unknown, specifying the amount of damages, if any, awarded to each land owner and describing each parcel of land separately. If the Board determines that the establishment of the road is desirable and of sufficient advantage to warrant the payment of damages assessed, it shall declare the road or roads established, altered or vacated in accordance with the petition. Otherwise, it shall declare the petition dismissed.

The damages sustained by reason of establishing, altering or vacating any road may be ascertained by the agreement of the owners and the County Board; and, unless such agreement is made, or the owners release in writing, all claim to damages, the same shall be assessed and awarded before such road is opened, worked, used, altered or vacated. Every such agreement and release shall be filed with the County Auditor and shall be final as to the matters therein contained.

In ascertaining the damages which will be sustained by any owner, the Board shall determine the money value of the benefits which the establishment, alteration or vacation, as the case may be, will confer, and deduct such value, if any, from the damages, if any, and award the difference, if any, as damages.

If the petition be granted, the Board shall provide for the laying out and construction of such road, in the case of the establishment of a new road or the alteration of an existing road or roads, and the carrying into effect the vacation on an existing road or roads, when such action is petitioned for.

All damages resulting from the establishment, alteration or vacation of any county road shall be paid by the county.

Sec. 37. APPEAL.—Any tax payer of the county, or any person aggrieved by any determination of a County Board, either establishing, altering or vacating or refusing to establish, alter or vacate any road, or by any award of damages made by such County Board, may appeal therefrom to the District Court of such County within the time and in the manner and with effect as is hereinafter provided.

TOWN ROADS.

Sec. 38. GENERAL SUPERVISION IN TOWN BOARD.—The Town Board of each town shall have general care and supervision of all town roads therein, and such care and supervision of county roads therein as is prescribed by the provisions of this act, and shall procure machinery, implements, tools, stone, gravel, and other material required for the construction and repair thereof; provided, however, that all work done on county roads under the supervision of Town Boards shall be done in accordance with rules and regulations to be made by the Highway Commission; provided, that in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) or over and which now have or hereafter may have a county superintendent of highways or other officer to superintend the construction or improvement of roads within its confines the Town Board shall not have jurisdiction over County Roads. Provided, however, that the county board of each county shall have the care, supervision and maintenance of all bridges in the county outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages which have originally cost $1,000 or more.

Sec. 29. REPORT TO TOWN MEETING.—The Town Board shall render to the annual town meeting a report, in writing, containing:

1. The amount of road taxes levied and the amount collected during the preceding year, and also all money paid into the Road and Bridge fund from all other sources.
2. A statement of the improvements needed on roads, cartways and bridges for the ensuing year, with an estimate of their probable expense.
3. A statement of all expenses and damages occasioned by establishing, altering, or vacating roads and of all sums expended for machinery, implements, tools, stone, gravel, and other materials, during the year, with an estimate of the amount required for the ensuing year.

Sec. 40. TAXATION FOR ROAD PURPOSES.—All real and personal property in each town liable to taxation, other than "monies and credits" taxed under Chapter 285 Laws 1911, shall be taxed for road purposes. All road taxes hereafter levied shall be paid in cash and hereafter no highway labor shall be assessed.

The electors of each town shall have power at their annual town meeting to determine the amount of money which shall be raised by taxation for road and bridge purposes, not exceeding, however, fifteen (15) mills per dollar on the taxable property of the town. The tax so voted shall be extended, collected and payment thereof enforced in the same manner and at the same time as is provided by law for the extension, collection and enforcement of other town taxes.

After the annual town meeting, in case of emergency, the Town Board may levy a tax on the property in its town for road and bridge purposes in addition to the tax, if any, voted at the annual town meeting for road and bridge purposes, in an amount not to exceed five (5) mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the property in the town; and any tax so levied by the Town Board shall forthwith be certified to the County Auditor for extension and collection.

The Town Board may thereafter pledge the credit of the town by issuing town orders not exceeding, however, the amount of the additional tax so levied by the Town Board for road and bridge purposes, in payment for work done or material used on the roads within the town.

Sec. 41. DRAGGING OF ROADS AND TAX THEREFOR.—The County Auditor of each county shall annually extend upon the tax lists of his county, in the same manner as is provided by law for extending the county school tax, a tax of one mill on the dollar of the taxable property in each town, outside the corporate limits of any borough, village or city in any such town, provided that in towns having an assessed valuation of One Million ($1,000,000) Dollars or more the amount of such tax shall not exceed One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars. The tax so levied shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced in the same manner as is provided by law for the collection and enforcement of other town taxes extended by the County Auditor. The County Treasurer shall settle with and pay over to the Town Treasurer such taxes when collected at the time and in the manner now provided by law with reference to other town taxes.

The proceeds of such tax levy shall be kept in a separate fund to be known as the "Dragging fund," and shall be expended by the Town Board only for the expense of procuring a suitable number of drags and dragging the roads of the town.

The Town Board in each town, on recommendation of the Town Road Overseer, shall enter into contracts for the dragging of the roads of the town, giving preference to the main traveled road and roads constituting mail routes within their respective towns; provided, however, that the compensation which may be agreed to be paid for each time a road is dragged shall not exceed one dollar per mile for each mile of road dragged.

The contract price shall be paid from the "Dragging Fund," in the same manner as other claims against the Town, after approval by the Road Overseer.

Sec. 42. TOWN ROAD OVERSEER.—Each town shall constitute a road district. The office of District Road overseer is hereby abolished and in place thereof, the Town Board shall appoint a competent road builder as Road Overseer for the entire town, who shall have charge, under the supervision of the Town Board of the construction of all town roads, and the maintenance of all town and county roads in the town. He may appoint one or more competent assistants, subject to the approval of the Town Board. No member of a Town Board shall be eligible for appointment as Town Road Overseer or Assistant Overseer. The compensation of the Road Overseer and assistants shall be fixed by the Town Board at a sum not to exceed three dollars ($3.00) per day for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties. Before entering upon his duties, each shall give a bond to the Town with sureties to be approved by the Town Board, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and to return to the Town all the property of the Town which may come into his custody. The Town Overseer and his assistants, if any, shall hold office at the pleasure of the Town Board. Provided that such road overseer shall have no jurisdiction over county roads in any county which now has or hereafter may have a population of One Hundred Fifty Thousand (150,000) inhabitants or over, and a County Superintendent of Highways or other officer to superintend the construction and improvement of roads within its confines.

Sec. 43. PETITION FOR ESTABLISHMENT, ALTERATION OR VACATION.—Any Town Board may alter or vacate a Town Road, or establish a new road in its town upon a petition of not less than eight voters of the town, who own real estate, or occupy real estate under the homestead or pre-emption laws or under contract with the state, within three miles of the road proposed to be established, altered or vacated. Provided, however, that in any town not having eight (8) voters, who own real estate or occupy real estate under the homestead or pre-emption laws or under contract with the state, within three (3) miles of any proposed road, the Town Board of such town may alter or vacate a town road, or establish a new road in the town upon a petition signed by a less number of voters, of such town, who own real estate or occupy real estate under the homestead or pre-emption laws or under contract with the state in such town. Such petition shall contain a description of the road, and what part thereof is to be altered or vacated, and, if a new road, the names of the owners of the land, if known, over which such road is to pass, its point of beginning, general course and termination.

Sec. 44. NOTICE OF HEARING ON PETITION.—The petition shall be filed with the Town Clerk, who shall forthwith present it to the Town Board. Said Board, within thirty days thereafter, shall make an order describing as nearly as practicable the road proposed to be established, altered or vacated, and the several tracts of land through which it passes and fixing a time and place when and where it will meet and act upon said petition. The petitioners shall cause personal service of such order to be made upon each occupant of such land at least ten days before such meeting, and also cause ten days' posted notice thereof to be given.

Sec. 45. HEARING AND DETERMINATION.—At the time and place designated, the Board shall meet, and on proof, by affidavit, of the giving of such notice, it shall examine the road proposed to be established, altered or vacated, hear all parties interested, and determine whether it will grant or refuse the petition. If it be refused, the fact shall be noted on the back thereof.

Sec. 46. SURVEY AND ORDER.—If the petition be granted, the board, if it deem it necessary, shall cause a survey to be made When the center of such road does not follow a section line, or some subdivisional line of a section, the surveyor shall note the distance to the point on any course at which such course will intersect a section line, and the distance of such point of intersection from the most convenient section, quarter section, or meander corner, as established by government survey; and the notes of such intersections, and a description of the road so established, altered or vacated, shall be incorporated in an order to be signed by the Board.

Sec. 47. DAMAGES AND BENEFITS.—The damages sustained by reason of establishing, altering or vacating any road may be ascertained by the agreement of the owners and the Town Board; and, unless such agreement is made, or the owners release, in writing, all claims to damages, the same shall be assessed and awarded before such road is opened, worked or used. Every agreement and release shall be filed with the Town Clerk, and shall be final as to the matters therein contained. The Board shall assess the damages of each claimant with whom it cannot agree, or who is unknown, specifying the amount awarded to each and briefly describing each parcel of land. In ascertaining the damages which will be sustained by any owner the Town Board shall determine the money value of the benefits which the establishment, alteration or vacation, as the case may be, will confer, and deduct the benefits, if any, from the damages, if any, and award the difference, if any, as damages.

Sec. 48. AWARD—FILING PAPERS.—Within five days after the date of the order establishing, altering or vacating a road, the Board shall make its award of damages, and file such order and award, together with all petitions, affidavits and orders relating thereto, with the town clerk; but said clerk shall not record such final order within the period of thirty days, nor, in case of an appeal, until a final decision is had thereon, and not then unless such order is confirmed. In case said board does not file such order within twenty days, it shall be deemed to have rejected the application. After the order is confirmed, the same and the award shall be by said town clerk recorded and sent to the County Auditor, who shall file and preserve the same. He shall give his receipt therefor to the clerk, who shall file the same and make an entry thereof in the record relating to such road.

Sec. 49. ORDER OR COPY AS EVIDENCE.—The order establishing, altering or vacating any road, or a certified copy of the record thereof, shall be received in all courts as competent evidence of the facts therein contained, and shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity of the proceedings prior to the making thereof, except upon the hearing of an appeal.

Sec. 50. DETERMINATION FINAL FOR YEAR—The determination of a Town Board refusing to establish, alter or vacate any road shall be final, unless appealed from, for one year from the filing of its order; and no petition for establishing, altering or vacating such road shall be again acted upon within the time aforesaid. In case its determination granting a petition is appealed from and reversed, it shall not within one year from the date of such determination entertain a petition having the same or a similar object.

Sec. 51. APPEALS—Orders of a Town Board establishing, altering, vacating or refusing to establish, alter or vacate any road or cartway, or awarding damages, may be appealed from by the persons and in the manner and with the effect hereinafter provided.

Sec. 52. ROADS ON TOWN LINE—Whenever any Town Board receives a petition similar to that required for establishing a Town Road, praying for the location, alteration, or vacation of a road on the line between that and an adjoining town, it shall immediately notify the Town Board of such adjoining town, and the Town Board of each of said towns, or a majority of each, acting together as one board, shall determine said petition. They shall be governed, as to notice, survey, hearing, award of damages, filing and recording papers, and in all other matters pertaining to their duties, by the regulations in this act provided for the government of town boards in establishing, altering or vacating town roads. A copy of the proceedings shall be filed in the Town Clerk's office in each town.

Before making an order establishing a road under the provisions of this Section, the two town boards shall divide the length of the proposed road into two parts, which parts may be of unequal length. Such division shall be so made as to divide, as nearly equal as possible the cost and expense of constructing and maintaining the entire road to be established, and assigning to each of said parts one-half of such cost and expense.

After such division shall have been made the Town Boards shall thereupon by agreement determine which of such parts shall thereafter be opened, constructed and maintained by each. If the Town Boards cannot so agree the matter shall be determined by lot.

It shall be the duty of the Town Boards of the respective towns, parties to the laying out of a road under the provisions of this section, to proceed forwith, to open and construct its share of such road and thereafter maintain the same.

Sec. 53. BETWEEN TOWN AND CITY, ETC.—Whenever such a petition is presented to the council of a city, or village, and the Town Board of a town, praying for the location, alteration or vacation of a road on the line between such town and the city or village, such board and council, or a majority of each, acting together as one board, shall determine said petition in the same manner in all respects as provided in the preceding section and the provisions of the preceding section shall apply to the Town Board and City or Village council.

Sec. 54. SECTION LINE ROADS—In Towns which have not been organized, or in which no public roads have been established, the section lines shall be considered public roads, to be opened to the width of two rods on each side of such lines, upon the order of the County or Town Board, as the case may be, without any survey being had, unless it be necessary on account of variations caused by natural obstacles, subject, however, to the provisions of this act, in relation to the assessment of damages and the right to appeal.

Sec. 55. CARTWAYS.—Any Town Board may establish a cartway two rods wide on petition of not less than five voters, freeholders of such town. All their proceedings shall be the same as provided in this act for establishing town roads. The cost and expenses thereof, and the damages awarded for lands taken therefor, shall be paid by the town, as in the case of Town Roads, and a record of such cartway shall be filed with the Town Clerk; provided, that, when a road or cartway is established which will not be a continuous road from one highway to another, one-half of the damages to the land through which it passes shall be paid by the persons benefited thereby.

Town Boards shall, on petition of the owner of a tract of land, of not less than five acres in area, who has no access thereto except over the lands of others, establish a cartway not more than two rods wide connecting his land with a public road. The amount of damages, if any, to be paid by the petitioner to the town before such cartway is opened.

In any county having a population of two hundred thousand inhabitants or more, any town board may expend, Road or Bridge funds upon a legally established cartway, the same as on a town road.

Sec. 56. DEDICATION OF LAND FOR ROAD.—One or more owners may dedicate land for a road or cartway by making application therefor, in writing, to the Town Board, describing the land and the purpose of its dedication, and filing such application with the clerk. The clerk shall present the same to the Town Board which, within ten days after such filing, may make an order declaring the land described to be a public road or cartway. When so declared, such land shall be deemed duly dedicated for the purpose expressed in the application, and no damages shall be assessed therefor.

Sec. 57. FIELD NOTES, PLAT, ETC.—Upon the written request of any Town Board, the Auditor of the county in which such town is situated shall furnish a copy of the description, field notes, and plat, if any, of each territorial, state, and county road running into or through such town, on file or of record in his office. On receipt of such copy the Board shall file with the Clerk, who shall record the same in the road record book of the town, and such record shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of such road as described therein.

Sec. 58. EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.—Whenever it shall seem advisable and for the general public good, to improve any established highway in any town by macadamizing the same, or by using any hard material, or in any other way making a permanent improvement thereon, at an expense greater than any amount the town or county is authorized to make appropriation for, the question of making such improvement may be submitted to a vote under the following conditions: Whenever fifteen or more voters of such town, who own real estate therein, or occupy the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States or under contract from the State, shall file with the Town Clerk a petition asking for such improvement, and for a submission of the same to vote of the people, said clerk shall immediately call a meeting of the Town Board, who shall make and file an estimate in writing of the probable expense of the improvement. Said clerk shall submit the proposition to the voters of the town at their next annual meeting, or if so requested in said petition, he shall call a special town meeting to vote upon it, giving notice thereof as provided by law. At such special town meeting the polls shall be open from nine o'clock a. m. until five o'clock p. m. The ballot shall contain a statement of the question and the estimated cost, and the vote shall be "yes" or "no." If sixty per cent of the votes cast favors the proposition, the Town Board shall at once contract for the improvement.

BONDS FOR SUCH IMPROVEMENT.—To provide funds for such improvement, the Town Board shall issue the bonds of the town to an amount not exceeding the estimated cost of the proposed improvement, and in no case exceeding, together with the outstanding indebtedness of the town, five per cent of the assessed valuation thereof. The bonds so issued shall bear interest, evidenced by coupons, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually, and shall become due in ten equal installments, the first of which shall become due and payable not more than eighteen months after date, and annually thereafter. Said bonds may be sold by the Town Board at not less than par, and the proceeds shall be disbursed by the Town Board, in the same manner that other funds are disbursed, for labor and material for said improvement. Said bonds shall not be valid until registered with the County Auditor, who on receiving satisfactory evidence that the provisions of law relating to their issue have been complied with, shall register the same in his office and indorse his certificate of registration on said bond, and shall thereafter, in due manner and season, levy a sufficient tax to pay interest and principal of said bonds as the same shall accrue, to be collected as other taxes are collected.

Sec. 59. DRAINAGE OF TOWN ROADS.—Subdivision (1). Whenever the Town Overseer of roads shall file with the Town Board his affidavit stating that a road passing through or into said town runs into or through a swamp, bog, or other low land, and that it is necessary or expedient that a ditch should be opened through private lands, the probable length, with the depth of such ditch, the termini and general course of the same, a description of the land over which said ditch will pass, the names of the owners thereof, if known, and that such road through such low ground cannot, without extraordinary expense, be made passable unless such ditch or ditches are opened, the chairman of said board shall prepare a notice, therein fixing a time, not less than ten nor more than sixty days from the date thereof, when said board will meet at a place to be described in the notice, and personally examine the premises. Such chairman shall cause said notice, together with the affidavit, to be filed in the office of the Town Clerk, who shall make true copies of such notice and deliver them to said Town Overseer. Said Overseer shall personally serve the same upon each of such landowners, if residents, of the county, and upon the occupants of such lands where the owners are not residents of such county. Such ditch or ditches shall be laid out upon such lines as the owners of the land desire, when it is practicable and can be done without extra cost.

Subdivision (2). NOTICE, WHEN POSTED.—The Overseer serving such notice shall make a return thereof to the Town Clerk, stating the facts and if it appears from such return that the owners of said lands, or any of them, are not residents of the county, and no occupant resides on the lands, then the clerk shall cause three weeks' published notice to be given, which shall be deemed sufficient notice.

Subdivision (3). HEARING AND ASSESSMENT.—At the time specified in the notice, the Town Board shall examine the road and premises over which such ditch must pass, and hear any reasons for or against laying out the same, and determine upon the advisability of opening such ditch. If it determines that it is expedient and advisable to open such ditch, it shall assess the amount of damages which, in its judgment, will be just and equitable compensation to the owners for the right to open such ditch through their lands, including the right to enter upon such land whenever necessary for the purpose of cleaning out or repairing it. It shall also estimate the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, which will accrue to the owner of any land through which such ditch may run, by reason of such opening. But the damages may be determined by agreement between the owners and the Town Board, and every such agreement or release of claim shall be in writing, and filed with the Town Clerk.

Subdivision (4). ORDER ESTABLISHING DITCH—APPEAL.—If on such hearing the Board shall determine that the opening of such ditch is necessary and for the interest of the general public, it shall make an order establishing and opening the same, therein providing for the effectual drainage of such swamp, bog or other low land, so far as is necessary for the proper construction and maintenance of the road which runs through or into the swamp, bog or other low land, and file said order, together with a statement of all its doings in reference thereto, including the damages allowed, with the Town Clerk, who shall copy the same into a book to be kept by him especially for that purpose. If not appealed from within ten days from such filing, said determination and order shall be final and the Overseer shall proceed to construct such ditch under the direction of said Board. An appeal may be taken from any such determination and order, by any party aggrieved, in like manner as in the case of appeals from orders of the Town Board establishing or refusing to establish a Town Road.

Subdivision (5). DITCHES KEPT OPEN.—After such ditch has been opened, the Overseer shall keep the same in good condition and free from obstructions, and for that purpose he may enter upon the lands through which it passes whenever it becomes necessary.

Subdivision (6). OBSTRUCTING DITCHES.—Any person who shall dam up, obstruct, or in any way injure any such ditch shall be liable in a civil action for double the damages assessed for such injury by the court or jury trying the case, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subdivision (7). PAYMENT OF DAMAGES.—When the amount of damages to be paid to the owners of land taken for such ditch shall have been finally determined in accordance with the provisions therefor contained in this act, the Town Board shall provide for and make payment in the manner provided by law for the payment of damages for lands taken for a public road.

Sec. 60. SPECIAL DUTIES OF OVERSEER.—Whenever any public road in a town becomes obstructed or unsafe from any cause, the Overseer shall immediately repair such road, and render his account therefor to the Town Board.

APPEALS FROM COUNTY AND TOWN BOARDS.

Sec. 61. WHO MAY APPEAL—BOND—NOTICE OF APPEAL.—Any person aggrieved by any determination of a County or Town Board, or of a town Board and Village Council, either establishing, altering or discontinuing, or refusing to establish, alter, or discontinue, any public road, or by any award of damages made by such Town or County Board, may appeal therefrom, within thirty days after the filing of such determination or award to the district court of the county, by filing with the clerk of such court a bond in the sum of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, approved by the judge or by the court commissioner or auditor of such county, conditioned to pay all costs arising from such appeal in case the determination or award is sustained, and by service of a notice of appeal as provided in the next section.

In case the Town or County Board determines to establish, alter or discontinue a road, or refuses so to do, any tax payer of the county, as to a county road, and any tax-payer of the town, as to a town road, through which such road or any part thereof, passes, shall have the same right of appeal.

Sec. 62. NOTICE OF APPEAL—WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The notice of appeal shall state briefly the grounds of appeal—whether it relates to the damages assessed, or to the establishing, altering, or discontinuing a road, or to the refusal so to do, and whether it is taken to reverse entirely the decision of the Board, or some portion thereof, and, if the latter, what portion. It shall be signed by the party appealing, or his attorney, and be served upon the chairman of the Town or County Board, as the case may be. A copy thereof, when the appeal is from the action of a County Board, shall be filed with the Auditor of the County, and, when from that of the Town Board, with the Clerk of each town in which such road may be located.

Sec. 63. PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL.—Such appeal shall be entered upon the calendar for trial at the next general term of the court occurring more than twenty days after the appeal is perfected. Except where the parties otherwise agree, the court or jury shall reassess the damage, unless such reassessment is rendered unnecessary by the determination of other matters involved; but its proceedings shall be based upon the same principles which the board was required to follow in its determination. Upon final judgment being rendered, the Clerk shall file a certified transcript thereof, with the County Auditor, if the appeal was taken from the action of the County Board, and with the Clerk of each Town affected by such determination, if the appeal was from the action of a Town Board. If the determination appealed from be affirmed or if the damages be reduced, the appellant shall pay costs and disbursements, but if such damages be increased, or such determination be altered, modified, or reversed otherwise than as to amount of damages, such costs and disbursements shall be paid by the Town or County, as the case may be; the same to be taxed and allowed as in other cases, and judgment entered thereon in like manner.

Sec. 64. PROCEEDINGS AFTER DECISION ON APPEAL.—When on appeal the determination of any town or county board is reversed or altered, the board from whose determination such appeal was taken shall proceed to establish, alter, or vacate such road, in conformity with the decision of such appeal; and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if they had originally so determined to establish, alter or vacate such road. The amount of damage finally determined and awarded, whether by the Town or County Board, or by the Court or Jury, together with the charges of officers and other persons necessarily employed in establishing, altering or vacating any road, shall be audited by the board making the original assessment. Such board shall, in its report of such audit, specify the amount of damages, and charges due each individual, and such amounts shall be certified by the board so auditing the same, and, in case of Town Roads, deposited with the Town Clerk, and paid by the Town, and in case of County Roads, with the County Auditor, and paid by the County. Before any Town Road is opened or used, an amount of town orders equal to the damages assessed to each individual shall be duly issued and deposited with the Town Clerk for the use and benefit of said individual, and delivered to him on demand. The issuing and depositing of said orders shall be deemed to be sufficient security for the payment of said damages.

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL ROADS.

Regulations Concerning Use of Roads.

Sec. 65. MEETING AND PASSING VEHICLES.—When persons meet on any road or bridge, traveling with vehicles, each shall seasonably drive to the right of the middle of the traveled part of such road or bridge, so that the vehicles may pass without interference.

The driver of any vehicle passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction shall drive to the left of the middle of the traveled part of the road, and, if such road be of sufficient width to permit such passing, the driver of the leading vehicle shall not obstruct the same.

Sec. 66. INTEMPERATE DRIVERS.—No person owning or having control of a coach or vehicle traveling upon any road for the conveyance of passengers, shall employ any person to drive the same who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

Every person who violates any provision of this section shall forfeit for each offense such sum as the court shall fix, not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall also be liable to any party injured for all damages sustained by reason of such offense; provided, that complaint for such violation shall be made within three months, and every action for damages shall be begun within one year thereafter.

Sec. 67. LEAVING HORSES UNFASTENED.—No driver of any vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers for hire, shall leave the horses attached thereto, while any passenger remains in or upon the same, without securely fastening such horses or leaving some suitable person in charge thereof; and, if any driver shall violate the provisions of this section, he and his employer shall, in an action for damages instituted by any person injured by reason of the violation of this Section, be deemed guilty of negligence.

Sec. 68. TRACTION ENGINE—WHISTLE, ETC.—Every engineer, owner, or other person in charge of a traction engine propelled along a road, who shall blow or permit the whistle of such engine to be blown within five hundred feet of a team passing on such highway, if the team can be seen from the position of such engine, or who shall not stop the same at least one hundred feet before meeting a horse or team traveling on such road, unless on a side hill where such stoppage might expose the flues of the engine and cause an explosion, and shall not start the same until such horse or team shall have passed the engine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 69. TRACTION ENGINE—BRIDGES.—Every owner, engineer, or other person in charge of a traction engine, before taking such engine across a culvert or bridge, shall place extra planking thereon for the protection of the same, and neglect to do so shall render him liable for one-half the expense of repairing any damage caused by his failure to do so. Provided, the amount so paid by him shall not exceed fifty dollars. Such sum may be recovered in a civil action against the owner.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING ABUTTING OWNERS.

Sec. 70. REMOVAL OF FENCES.—Whenever a town or county board has established a road through inclosed, cultivated or improved lands, under any of the provisions of this act, and its decision has not been appealed from, or, if appealed from, its order has been sustained, it shall give each owner or occupant of land through which such road is established twenty days' notice, in writing, to remove his fences, and, if he does not remove them within such time, it shall cause them to be removed, and the road to be opened and worked; but no inclosure shall be so opened between April 1 and October 1.

Sec. 71. SEEDING ROADS—TREES.—Any person living upon or owning land fronting on a public road, a portion of which is not in actual use or needed for public travel, may plow, level, and seed the same to grass, except within one rod of the center. But he shall not by such work interfere with the travel upon the road, or the improvements of the same, or be entitled to compensation therefor, or acquire title to any portion of said road thereby. Such land owner may plant trees on the sides of such road, within six feet of the outside line thereof, with the written approval of the Town Board as to Town Roads and the County Board as to County Roads. Any person, other than one acting under the authority of the Town or County Board, which has supervision of any road, who shall plow or dig up any part of a road, except as above specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 72. HEDGE—FENCE IN ROAD.—A person owning property along the line of a road or street sixty feet or more wide, who shall plant a close hedge upon such property, may erect a fence upon such road or street not more than six feet from the line thereof, for the purpose of protecting the hedge, and may maintain such fence for five years after the hedge is planted.

Sec. 73. TOWN BOARD MAY CUT DOWN HEDGES AND TREES WITHIN ROAD LIMITS. Subdivision (1). The town boards of supervisors are hereby given the right and power to determine upon the necessity and order the cutting down of hedges and trees within road limits. Provided, that trees, other than willow trees, shall not be so cut down unless the center of such trees is more than six (6) feet from the side of any road as established by statutory proceedings or dedicated specifically to public use; Provided, such trees or hedges, or either of them, interfere with keeping the surface of the road in good order, or cause the snow to drift on to or accumulate upon said road in quantities that materially obstruct travel.

Subdivision 2. OWNER TO BE NOTIFIED.—When the town board of any town in this state shall determine that such cutting down of hedges or trees within the limits of such roads is necessary, or that the same would aid materially in keeping such roads in repair or free from snow, they shall notify the owner or owners of the abutting lands of such decision and order the trees or hedges cut down within ninety days after such notice. If the said owner or owners fail or refuse to comply with such notice and order within the time specified, the said town board shall have the power to cause such trees or hedges to be cut down at the expense of the town. The timber and wood of such trees shall belong to the said owner or owners of the abutting land, provided they pay the expense of cutting down said trees or hedges and remove the same from the roadside within sixty (60) days. If such timber or wood is not removed within said time, the town board shall sell the same or destroy it if it cannot be sold at a profit, and if sold, pay the proceeds thereof into the road and bridge fund of said town.

Subdivision (3). EXPENSES TO BE PAID OUT OF ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.—The Town Board of Supervisors are hereby granted the further right and power to appropriate and pay out of the Road and Bridge fund of their town, or from any other fund available, the cost of cutting down such trees and hedges and the removal or destruction of the same, if done at public expense.

Section 74. TUNNELS UNDER ROADS.—Every owner of land on both sides of a public road may tunnel under such road to permit stock to pass from one side to the other, but he shall at his own expense construct such tunnel so as not to endanger the public in the use of such road. Before constructing such tunnel, the land owner shall obtain from the Town Board of the town in which it is located, its approval of the place, the kind of tunnel, and the manner of its construction. If the tunnel be constructed without such approval, it shall be valid, unless within one year from its completion said Town Board shall cause the same to be abated. Bridges over tunnels shall be not less than sixteen feet wide, properly protected with railings, and constructed of such materials as to be safe for travel; and if, within one year after the construction of such bridge, the Town Board shall deem it or its appurtenances insecure, it may cause the same to be put in the proper condition at the expense of its owner, and, whenever said Board shall deem the tunnel out of repair, it may cause the necessary repairs to be made at the expense of such owner. In either case the reasonable cost of such repairs shall be certified by the Town Clerk to the County Auditor and by him assessed upon the land in the same manner as the road taxes. Provided, that when any such public road is not on a section or sectional subdivision line, the owner of the lands on both sides of such road shall be permitted to construct an appropriate tunnel to be approved by the town board of such town, which tunnel the owner shall maintain at his own expense for the first year and which shall be thereafter maintained by the town board at the expense of the town.

Section 75. ROADS ON MINERAL LANDS.—Whenever a public road crosses mineral land or other lands outside the limits of any city, village or borough, which the owner or lessee desires to mine in such way as to remove the supports of the road or to improve said lands by building any structure or building thereon, he may, at his own expense, change such road to other land, and make a new road thereon, suitable for public travel; provided that no such change of road on lands other than mineral lands shall be made unless the same be first approved by the Town Board and the State Highway Commission, and the new road be first constructed, and approved by said Town Board and said Highway Commission; and, if he cannot obtain such land upon reasonable terms, the County or Town Board, or the City or Village Council, as the case may be, upon requisite petitions, shall make such change under the provision of law for establishing roads. Provided, however, that before any such road is changed a sixty day notice of the intention of the owner or lessee thereof to change the same shall be served upon the board of the municipality in which the road is situate, by filing with the clerk thereof a declaration of such intention in the form of said notice, and provided, however, that the said owner or lessee shall be liable to the owner or occupant of any land abutting upon said road or any affected by such change to the extent of the damage sustained by reason of such change, and for the recovery of which an action may be brought after such change is made. In case such board or council desire to establish a road over mineral lands, it may agree with the owner or lessee of the land that, in case he shall consent to its establishment, its location shall be changed upon his request. Provided, however, that before such road will be changed by any such board or council, ninety days' notice thereof shall be posted in three conspicuous places along said road, which said notice shall state the time when said road shall be changed.

Sec. 76. DEDICATION BY USER.—Whenever any road or portion thereof shall have been used and kept in repair and worked for at least six years continuously as a public highway, the same shall be deemed dedicated to the public, to the width of two (2) rods on each side of the center line thereof, and be and remain, until lawfully vacated, a public road, whether the same has ever been established as a public highway or not.

Sec. 77. USE OF RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.—The continued use of any road by the public upon and parallel to the right of way of any railroad company shall not constitute such road a legal highway, or a charge upon the town in which the same is situated, and no right shall insure to the public or any individual by such use.

Sec. 78. ALTERATION OF ROAD—OLD ROAD OPEN TWO YEARS.—Whenever a road shall be changed by order of a County or Town Board, the road as it existed before the change shall remain open to public travel for two years from the date of the order; but the Board may vacate such road within said two years when it deems the new road to be fit for public travel at all times of the year.

Sec. 79. ROAD DECLARED ABANDONED.—A public road in any county having a population of two hundred thousand or more, outside the limits of any city or village, which has been acquired or established in any manner other than by grant, deed or condemnation, or of which there is no public record, which has not been used for public travel and on which no road tax has been expended for three years, shall be deemed vacated; and the title thereto shall at once revest in the original owner of the land, his successors or grantees, without any proceedings, except as follows: Any person having an interest in the land, and claiming such vacation, shall post at least six notices in conspicuous places in the town, including one at each end of the portion claimed to be vacated, and give thirty days' written notice to the Town Board, specifying in each such notice his claim, and a description of the road sufficient for identification, before he shall do any act to interfere with public travel; but, where such road has been inclosed for three years, no notice shall be required. If the Town Board, after notice, shall determine that such road has not been so vacated, it shall so notify the claimant in writing, within thirty days thereafter, who shall not inclose or interfere therewith until the question of its vacation has been lawfully determined. Failure to serve such notice shall be deemed a waiver of all right to question such vacation.

Sec. 80. TOWN BOARDS TO CONSTRUCT CULVERTS.—The Town Boards are hereby required to install one substantial culvert for an abutting owner in cases where by reason of grading a public highway, the same is rendered necessary for a suitable approach upon said highway over driveways from abutting lands.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 81. CONDEMNATION OF GRAVEL BEDS, ETC.—Whenever any County or Town Board or Common Council of any village or city, shall deem it necessary for the purpose of building or repairing public roads or streets within its jurisdiction, it may procure, by purchase or condemnation, in the manner provided by law (the procedure in such condemnation proceedings shall, as near as practicable, be that provided in chapter 41 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, for 1905 and such procedure shall apply to condemnation proceedings under this section) any plot of ground, not exceeding five acres, containing gravel or stone, or clay, or sand or one or more of such road materials, suitable for road purposes, together with the right of way to the same of sufficient width to allow teams to pass, and on the most practicable route to the nearest public road.

Sec. 82. SIDE ROADS.—The County Board of each county, and the Town Board of each town, may establish side roads and ford crossings adjacent to or near any bridge over a stream in its county or town, when such bridge was built at an expense of not less than one thousand dollars and forms part of a public road. Such side road shall intersect such main road at the nearest practicable point. It shall not be less than two nor more than four rods wide. In all other respects the same proceedings shall be had as are required by law for establishing county or town roads as the case may be.

Sec. 83. BRIDGES OVER MINNESOTA RIVER—RATES OF TOLL.—Any corporation organized for the purpose, or any counties, towns, cities or villages interested, may jointly or separately erect and operate a fixed span bridge over the Minnesota river at any suitable point, down to and including the borough of Le Sueur. All such bridges erected over said river below Le Sueur shall be provided with a suitable draw, with an opening of not less than eighty feet, which on reasonable signal or notice, shall be opened to allow the passage of vessels. Before any such bridge is erected, the location and plan thereof shall be approved by the Governor.

Any corporation maintaining a bridge over said river may charge and receive the following rates of toll from all persons using the same: For each foot passenger or bicycle rider, five cents; for each hog, sheep or calf, two cents; for each head of cattle, five cents; for each vehicle or sleigh drawn by one animal, twenty cents; for each additional animal used, five cents; for each automobile, twenty cents; for any other vehicle or animal, a reasonable rate of toll. Such rates of toll may be changed by law whenever the net annual income from such bridge shall exceed a reasonable percentage of the cost thereof.

Sec. 84. BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS—Whenever in the opinion of the Board of County Commissioners of any county or Supervisors of any town, or the Board of Trustees or Council of any city or village of this State, it becomes necessary, for the purpose of accommodation of travel on any highway, to erect a bridge over any river or waterway within their respective jurisdictions, the navigable portions of which river or waterway lie wholly within the limits of the State, such Board or council may cause the erection of a fixed bridge over such river or waterway without a draw; provided, the clear height above the ordinary high water stage of such waterway and the clear width of the opening, shall be sufficient to accommodate the ordinary navigation of such waterway; and provided further, that the location and plans thereof are submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army and by the Secretary of War, before construction is commenced.

Sec. 85. SECURING FREE USE OF TOLL BRIDGE—Any counties, towns, cities or villages interested may secure the free public use of any toll bridge now or hereafter built across any streams in this State, and may jointly or severally, together or separately enter into any contract with the owner of such bridge, or with each other or with each other and the owner of such bridge, as they shall deem proper, to secure such free public use of such bridge, whether by purchase, lease or otherwise.

Sec. 86. FINAL PAYMENT ON ROAD CONTRACT—Final payment shall not be made on any contract for road work by any county or town board where the amount involved in the contract exceeds two hundred dollars, until an Assistant State Engineer has examined the work and certified that the same has been properly done and performed according to contract and his certificate to that effect shall have been filed in the office of the County Auditor of the county, or Town Clerk of the town, as the case may be. Such examination shall be made and such certificate shall be filed by the Assistant Engineer, within thirty days from the date of written notification by the contractor to the State Engineer of the completion of the work. Any County Auditor or any Town Clerk who issues a warrant or an order in final payment upon a road contract where the amount involved in such contract exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, until such certificate shall have been filed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county now having or which may hereafter have a population of One Hundred Fifty Thousand (150,000) inhabitants or over and a county superintendent of highways, or other officers to superintend the construction or improvement of roads within its confines.

Sec. 87. STATE ENGINEER TO INSPECT BRIDGES—It shall be the duty of the State Engineer to make an annual inspection of all bridges exceeding thirty feet in length, as far as time and conditions permit, and report the condition of the same to the Highway Commission and the appropriate County Board, and make such recommendations as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 88. COUNTY BOARDS AUTHORIZED TO RECONSTRUCT AND REPAIR BRIDGES.—Subdivision (1). Whenever it shall become necessary to reconstruct or repair any bridge upon any county or town road in any town or towns or upon any town line in this State and the said bridge is unsafe for travel or has been condemned by the proper authorities, and the said town fails, neglects or omits to construct, reconstruct or repair the same, or provide for the expense and cost of so constructing, reconstructing or repairing the same, the County Board of any such county in which said town is located shall have the power and authority and are hereby given power and authority to reconstruct or repair any such bridge, upon giving notice to the Town Board of such town of their intention to do so and fixing a time and place for hearing the necessity and advisability of making such reconstruction or repair.

Subdivision (2). STATEMENT TO BE PREPARED IN DUPLICATE.—When any County Board shall have reconstructed or repaired any such bridge as hereinbefore provided, such County Board shall cause to be prepared an itemized statement, in duplicate, of the cost of such reconstruction or repair. One of such statements shall be filed with the County Auditor and the other filed in the office of and with the Town Clerk of said town. And such Town Clerk shall forthwith notify the several members of the Town Board that such a statement has been filed and that a meeting of said board to act thereon will be held at his office at a time within ten days thereafter specified by such clerk in such notice. Such board shall meet at said time and levy a special tax upon all the taxable property of the town sufficient to pay the amount expended by the county in such reconstruction or repair of such bridge. Said Town Board shall certify said tax on or before October 15th next succeeding to the County Auditor, and the County Auditor shall extend the same with other town taxes upon the tax list of said town. Mandamus may be brought by such county against such town for failure of its board to do any of the things prescribed within the time fixed for the doing of the same; provided, that if such tax would exceed one-eighth of one per cent of the assessed valuation of such town, then the county shall bear one-half of such expense so far as the same shall exceed said one-eighth of one per cent. When two or more towns are interested in said bridge, the statement hereinbefore provided for shall be made in as many copies as there are towns interested and one more, and the County Board shall apportion to each interested town the amount which each town should properly pay toward the work done by the county, and such amount shall be levied by the Town Boards of each town after the filing of the cost of the bridge and the amount belonging to each town with the town clerk thereof. The proportion which each town shall pay shall be determined at the hearing upon the necessity and advisability of reconstructing or repairing such bridge.

Sec. 89. OBSTRUCTION OF OR DAMAGE TO HIGHWAYS.—Any person who shall, with intent to prevent the free use thereof by the public, obstruct any of the public highways of this State in any manner, or who shall dig any holes therein, or remove any earth, gravel or rock therefrom, or any part thereof, or who shall in any manner obstruct any ditch on the side of any such highway, and thereby damage the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It is hereby made the duty of the members of the Town Boards of the several towns of this State to make complaint and prosecute all violations of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 90. REMOVING SNOW.—It shall be the duty of the Town Board of each town, so far as funds are available for the expense thereof, to keep all highways within their towns in a passable condition by the removal of snow therefrom; and for that purpose the Road Overseer is authorized to employ, by and with the consent of the Town Board, such men and teams as may be necessary for the purpose. The Town Board may also provide for the erection of snow fences when deemed desirable.

Sec. 91. REPEAL.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The following laws and parts of laws are hereby expressly repealed, to-wit:

Subdivision (1.) GENERAL LAWS, 1905. All of Chapter 13, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, except Sections 1246 to 1254 thereof inclusive.

Subdivision (2). GENERAL LAWS, 1905. All of Chapters 66, 116, 245, 151, 324, 70, 80 and 215 of the General Laws, 1905.

Subdivision (3). GENERAL LAWS, 1907. All of Chapters 423, 381, 178, 202, 235, 458 and 19 of the General Laws of 1907.

Subdivision (4). GENERAL LAWS, 1909. All of Chapters 394, 117, 50, 484, 390, 291, and 432, of the General Laws of 1909.

Subdivision (5). GENERAL LAWS, 1911. All of Chapters 217, 100, 359, 378, 355 and 70 of the General Laws, 1911.

Provided, however, that the express or implied repeal by the provisions of this act, of any law now in force shall not affect any action or proceeding now pending in any Court, or any cause of action which has already accrued under such law so repealed, or any proceeding which at the time of the passage of this law has been instituted for the establishment, vacation, alteration, laying out, construction or repair of any road or the assessment and payment of damages therefor, or the collection and enforcement of any taxes levied or assessed for road purposes, including road labor assessed, and any such taxes uncollected at the time of the passage of this act shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced under the provisions of law existing at the time of such levy and assessment.

Nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way affect the provisions of Chapter 254, Laws 1911.

Sec. 92. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 236—S. F. No. 7.

AN ACT to amend Section 5171 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to Peace Officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5171 of the Revised Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Five be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5171. Every state or municipal officer who shall appoint, swear in, or allow any person to act as policeman, special policeman, constable, special constable, patrolman, militiaman, or otherwise as a peace officer, for the purpose of bearing arms or maintaining the peace, or as a detective, spy, or secret agent, with authority to bear arms and make arrests, and every person acting in any such capacity before he shall have become a legal voter of the state, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the appointment of females who are qualified voters under section Eight of Article Seven of the Constitution of Minnesota, to be police women, special police women, or detectives, in any incorporate city when the same shall be authorized by the governing body thereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 237—S. F. No. 54.

AN ACT relating to the title to property acquired by any woman in her own name during any period of time in which she shall have been or may hereafter be legally separated from her husband and relating to the conveyance thereof, and declaring conveyances of any such property heretofore made valid.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all property, real and personal, acquired by any woman in her own name during any period of time in which she shall have been or may hereafter be legally separated from her husband by a decree of any court of this state, shall be and remain her separate property during the continuance of such separation and any such real property may be conveyed by her without her husband joining in the deed of conveyance and all such property may be conveyed, sold and disposed of by her without her husband joining with her in the conveyance thereof, and any and all conveyances of such property heretofore made are hereby declared legal and valid and the same and all such are declared valid, provided, that nothing in this act contained shall apply to any action or proceedings now pending in any court in this state.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 238—S. F. No. 81.

AN ACT to create a division for the deaf in the Bureau of Labor and prescribing the duties thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There shall be created in the Bureau of Labor a division devoted to the deaf.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner of Labor shall appoint a competent man to take charge of such division, who shall devote his time to the special work of labor for the deaf, under the supervision of the Commissioner. He shall collect statistics of the deaf, ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for them and best adapted to promote their interest, and shall use his best efforts to aid them in securing such employment as they may be fitted to engage in.

He shall keep a census of the deaf and obtain facts, information and statistics as to their condition in life, with a view to the betterment of their lot. He shall endeavor to obtain statistics and information of the condition of labor and employment and education of the deaf in other States with a view to promoting the general welfare of the deaf of this State.

Sec. 3. He shall be designated as Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the deaf.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 239—S. F. No. 117.

AN ACT to amend Section 4073 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, relating to a limitation of time for the recovery of real estate or the possession thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4073 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4073. No action for the recovery of real estate, or the possession thereof, shall be maintained unless it appears that the plaintiff, his ancestor, predecessor or grantor, was seized or possessed of the premises in question within fifteen (15) years before the beginning of the action;

Provided, however, such limitation shall not be a bar to an action for the recovery of real estate assessed as tracts or parcels separate from other real estate, unless it appears that the party claiming title by adverse possession or his ancestor, predecessor, or grantor, or all of them together, shall have paid taxes on the real estate in question at least five (5) consecutive years of the time during which he claims said lands to have been occupied adversely.

Providing, further, that the provisions of the foregoing proviso shall not apply to actions relating to the boundary lines of lands, which boundary lines are established by adverse possession, or, to actions concerning lands included between the government or platted line and the line established by such adverse possession, or to lands not assessed for taxation."

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any action now pending in any court.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after October 1st, 1913.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 240—S. F. No. 119.

AN ACT to legalize conveyances of real property made by husband or wife whose spouse was insane, by separate deed without the approval of a guardian for such insane spouse indorsed thereon:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All conveyances of real property in this state made prior to the first day of April, 1900, in which a husband or wife, whose spouse had, not less than three years prior to the date of such conveyance, been adjudged insane or incompetent to transact business, and such insanity or incompetency had continued to the date of such conveyance, and where such husband or wife was then the duly appointed guardian for such insane spouse, has conveyed real property in this state, other than homestead property, by separate deed but has failed and neglected to join in said deed as such guardian or to endorse on said deed approval thereof as such guardian for such insane spouse, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be legal and valid and of the same force and affect as if such grantor were unmarried and the records thereof heretofore actually made in the office of the Register of Deeds of the proper county shall be in all respects valid and legal and such conveyances and the records thereof shall have the same force and effect in all respects for the purpose of notice, evidence or otherwise, as may be provided by law in regard to conveyances in other cases; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any of the Courts of this State.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, 1913.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 241—S. F. No. 255.

AN ACT to amend Section 4111, of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the service of summons by publication and personal service thereof out of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4111 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4111. In any of the cases mentioned in Section 4112, when the sheriff of the county in which the action is brought shall have duly determined that the defendant cannot be found therein, and an affidavit of the plaintiff or his attorney shall have been filed with the Clerk stating the existence of one of such cases and that he believes the defendant is not a resident of the state, or cannot be found therein, and either that he has mailed a copy of the summons to the defendant at his place of residence, or that such residence is not known to him, service of the summons may be made upon such defendant by three weeks published notice thereof; Provided, that personal service of such summons without the state proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, made before an authorized officer having a seal, shall have the same effect as the published notice herein provided for."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 242—S. F. No. 267.

AN ACT entitled "an act to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of not more than twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants, and operating under a home rule charter, and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants to issue bonds for the purchase or the construction of city hospitals and for acquiring suitable sites and grounds therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of not more than twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the council, common council or city council of such city, to issue the bonds of such city from time to time in such sums as may be deemed necessary; not, however, exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) par value; the proceeds thereof to be used solely for the purpose of purchasing or constructing city hospitals and for acquiring suitable sites and grounds therefor; provided, that before any such bonds be issued, the issuance thereof be approved by three-fifths of the voters voting on the question, at a special election called for that purpose, or by a majority of those voting at the regular city election, in the notice for which the proposed issue shall have been plainly submitted for approval or rejection.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section One of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in the law of this state, prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city; but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act, and for the current interest thereof, and the council, common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds hereunder shall be issued by any such city for the purposes herein authorized, to run for a longer period than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than five and one-half per cent (5½) per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denomination in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be prescribed by the council, common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, attested by the City Clerk, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city; provided, that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall also apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 243—S. F. No. 268.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of not more than twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants, and operating under a home rule charter, and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing city halls and city lockups and for acquiring suitable sites and grounds therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota now having a population of not more than Twenty Thousand (20,000) inhabitants and not less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue the bonds of such city not exceeding Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) par value; the proceeds thereof to be used solely for the purpose of constructing a City Hall and City Lockup in such city and for acquiring suitable sites and grounds therefor; when approved by three-fifths of the voters voting on the question, at a special election called for that purpose, or when approved by a majority of those voting at the regular city election, in the notice for which the proposed issue shall have been plainly submitted for approval or rejection.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section One of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in the laws of the State, prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city; but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act, and for the current interest thereof, and the council, common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds hereunder shall be issued by any such city for the purpose herein authorized, to run for a longer period than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than five and one-half (5½%) per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denomination in which the same shall be issued, shall be such as may be prescribed by the council, common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, attested by the City Clerk, and shall be sealed with the seal of said city, provided, that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall also apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 244—S. F. No. 284.

AN ACT relating to the advertising for bids and the letting of contracts by school boards of common and independent school districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. No contract for work or labor, or for the purchase of furniture, fixtures, or other property, or for the construction or repair of school houses, the estimated cost or value of which shall exceed Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), shall be made by the School Board of any common or independent school district without first advertising for bids or proposals in some newspaper of the county (by two (2) weeks published notice in the city or village) located nearest to the school district in which such contracts are proposed to be let, (or some newspaper published in the County Seat in such County). Such notice shall state the time and place of awarding the contract, and contain a brief description of the work to be performed, materials to be furnished or building to be constructed or repaired.

Sec. 2. Every such contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, shall be duly executed in writing, and the person to whom the same is awarded shall give a sufficient bond to the Board for its faithful performance, and otherwise conditioned as required by Sections 4335, 4336, 4337 and 4338, Revised Laws, 1905, as amended. If no satisfactory bid is received, the Board may readvertise. Every contract made without compliance with the provisions of this act shall be void: provided, that in case of the destruction of buildings or injury thereto, where the public interests would suffer by delay, contracts for repairs may be made without advertising for bids.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 245—S. F. No. 291.

AN ACT to amend Section 4362 of the Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1905, relating to judgment notwithstanding the verdict.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4362 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so that said Section shall read as follows:

"Section 4362. When at the close of the testimony any party to the action moves the court to direct a verdict in his favor, and the adverse party objects thereto, such motion shall be denied and the court shall submit to the jury such issue or issues, within the pleadings on which any evidence has been taken, as either or any party to the action shall request, but upon a subsequent motion, by such moving party after verdict rendered in such action, that judgment be entered notwithstanding the verdict, the court shall grant the same if, upon the evidence as it stood at the time such motion to direct a verdict was made the moving party was entitled to such directed verdict. An order for judgment notwithstanding the verdict may also be made on a motion in the alternative form asking therefor, or, if the same be denied, for a new trial. If the motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict be denied, the Supreme Court, on appeal from the judgment, may order judgment to be entered, when it appears from the testimony that a verdict should have been so directed; and it may also so order on appeal from the whole order denying such motion when made in the alternative form whether a new trial was granted or denied by such order."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 246—H. F. No. 335.

AN ACT to locate and establish the fifth State Fish Hatchery in the County of Yellow Medicine, within the city limits of the City of Granite Falls, or in the County of Chippewa, within the city limits of East Granite Falls, or within either or both, and to authorize and direct the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners in the State of Minnesota to acquire a site therefor and to equip, develop and maintain the same and to appropriate money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the Fifth State Fish Hatchery for the propagation and cultivation of fish under the laws of this state, shall be, and the same is hereby located at, or within the city limits of the City of Granite Falls, in the County of Yellow Medicine, State of Minnesota, or within the city limits of East Granite Falls, in the County of Chippewa, State of Minnesota, or within either or both, and the same shall be known as the Fifth State Fish Hatchery.

Sec. 2. The said Fifth State Fish Hatchery shall be subject to the management and control of the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota, as now exists by virtue of the laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The said Board of Game and Fish Commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and directed as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to acquire by gift, in the name of and on behalf of the State of Minnesota, any real property, lands, premises, right of way or easement, public or private, that may be necessary, convenient or proper for the establishment, equipment, maintenance and development of said fish hatchery and grounds, and for the purpose of receiving and conducting to and from said hatchery waters necessary or desirable for the use of said hatchery in such manner as the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners may deem fit.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Game and Fish Commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and directed as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to erect upon the premises so acquired, a pike-perch hatchery, such buildings and equipments as in its judgment it may deem necessary for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 247—S. F. No. 352.

AN ACT to amend Section 2871 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the amendment of certificates of incorporation of corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 2871 of the Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905 be and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2871. The Certificate of Incorporation of any corporation now or hereafter organized and existing under the laws of this state may be amended, so as to change its corporate name, or so as to increase its capital stock, or so as to change the number and par value of the shares of its capital stock, or in respect of any other matter which an original certificate of a corporation of the same kind might lawfully have contained, by the adoption of a resolution specifying the proposed amendment, at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that expressly stated purpose, in either of the following ways: (1) by majority vote of all its shares, if a stock corporation; or if not (2), by majority vote of its members; or, in either case (3) by majority vote of its entire board of directors, trustees, or other managers, within one year after having been thereto duly authorized by specific resolution duly adopted at such a meeting of stockholders or members, and by causing such resolution to be embraced in a certificate duly executed by its president and secretary, or other presiding and recording officers, under its corporate seal, and approved, filed, recorded, and published in the manner prescribed for the execution, approval, filing, recording and publishing of a like original certificate."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 248—S. F. No. 415.

AN ACT to amend Section 1539 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 433 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, as further amended by Chapter 450 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relating to the distribution of liquor license money.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1539 of the Revised Laws 1905 as amended by Chapter 433 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, and as further amended by Chapter 450 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be and the same hereby is further amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"Section 1539. All money paid in to the County Treasury for liquor licenses shall be credited one-half to the County Road and Bridge fund and one-half to the Road and Bridge fund of the town in which the drinking place is situated, except that in counties having a population of 275,000 or more inhabitants, the entire amount of such liquor license money shall be credited to the road and bridge fund of the town in which the drinking place from which such money came is situated. All money paid into any municipal treasury except cities of the first, second and third class, shall be distributed as follows:

"Ten per cent thereof shall be paid into a fund to be designated as a 'road improvement fund,' and shall be expended under the direction of the Common Council or governing body of such municipality in the repair and improvements of roads outside of but leading into such municipality. The remaining ninety per cent shall be credited to the General fund of the municipality issuing such license. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal Chapter 443 of the Special Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1899."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 249—S. F. No. 475.

AN ACT regulating the appointment, duties and compensation of a phonographic reporter for the District Court, in districts which comprise, or which may hereafter comprise, a single county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) and less than two hundred ninety-two thousand (292,000) inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That the Judges of the District Court in any judicial district in this state, which comprises, or which may hereafter comprise, a single county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) and less than two hundred ninety-two thousand (292,000) inhabitants, may appoint a phonographic reporter, who shall be a sworn officer of said court, and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the judges so appointing him, and shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of such office and shall not accept other employment during his term. Said reporter shall be well skilled in his profession and competent to discharge the duties required. The salary of said reporter shall be thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000) per annum, payable in monthly installments, by the County Treasurer of the county comprised in such judicial district, from any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated. Provided, however, that in case said Judges shall exceed six (6) in number, the compensation of said reporter shall be increased two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum for each additional judge.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said phonographic reporter to take or cause to be taken full phonographic notes of all trials and proceedings in said court before the Judges so appointing him, whenever so directed by said Judges; and said reporter shall act in the capacity of secretary to said Judges whenever so directed by them, or either of them, in taking notes of any findings, decisions or dictations by said Judges, given or rendered in open court or at chambers, and said reporter shall, when requested by said judges, without charge therefor, transcribe said notes or any part thereof, for the use of said Judges. For furnishing a copy of said notes, or any part thereof, at the request of any party to an action in said court, said reporter shall be entitled to charge and receive from such party ten (10) cents per folio of one hundred (100) words, and three (3) cents per folio for each duplicate copy furnished to such party. And such transcript fee, when used for the purposes of a case or bill of exceptions, may be included in the taxable disbursements of the action. It shall also be the duty of said reporter to take and transcribe such notes of the testimony and proceedings in the juvenile division of said court as the Judge therein presiding may direct, without charge therefor.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 250—S. F. No. 430.

AN act to amend Chapter 64, General Laws of Minnesota, 1911, entitled "An Act authorizing and providing for the appointment of a city chemist and assistants in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants and defining the duties and fixing the compensation thereof."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 64, General Laws of Minnesota, 1911, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. In all cities of this State now or hereafter having over 50,000 inhabitants, the Mayor of such City shall have the power and authority to appoint one City Chemist and not exceeding six assistants to such city Chemist.

Sec. 2. The said City Chemist and his assistants shall have power and authority to make inspection of all gas, gas plants, gas meters, electric light plants, electric lights, electric heat and water meters, lights for public and street lighting purposes, whether the same be connected with a plant owned by such City or owned or operated by any person, corporation or association in said City. The said City Chemist and his assistants shall also, when directed by the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Board of Public Works or Common Council of said City, inspect, analyze, and report upon all Cement, Cement work and paving material and all stone, wood and timber used or to be used in the erection and construction of any public building or structure or in the laying, making or repair of any public walk or in the paving of any street or in any other public work whatsoever, and shall also inspect, analyze and report to the Mayor of said city or to the Common Council, as directed, upon the quality and sufficiency of the fuel, oils, gasoline, paints or other material or commodity used or to be purchased and used by said City, and perform such other duties and undertake such investigations and researches as may be required by the Mayor or the Common Council.

Sec. 3. The said City Chemist shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of Twenty-five Hundred ($2500.00) Dollars per year; his first and second assistants, the sum of not to exceed Twelve Hundred ($1200.00) Dollars per year, each; three other Assistants, the sum of not to exceed One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars per year, each; and one Assistant not to exceed Nine Hundred ($900.00) Dollars per year. Not exceeding two of the Assistants receiving One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars per year, shall receive an additional salary of not to exceed Thirty ($30.00) Dollars per month provided that, if employed as inspectors of Street Lighting, they shall provide themselves with horses and buggies or other equally effective means of transportation for use in such inspection.

Sec. 4. This act shall be applicable only to Cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, governed by a Charter adopted under and pursuant to Article 4, Section 36, of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force and in effect from and after its passage, but if by virtue of any law, charter amendment, or charter heretofore enacted to take effect in the future, said Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1911, shall cease to be operative because superseded by such law or charter, this amendment shall not in any such case be construed to continue said Chapter 64 in force beyond the time when it would otherwise cease to be operative by reason of such law, charter amendment or charter.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 251—S. F. No. 513.

AN ACT entitling certain certified copies of the records of death of persons to record and making such copies, the record thereof and certified copies of such record prima facie evidence of the death of such persons and of the termination of joint tenancy and of all such other estate, title, interest and lien to or in any real estate as is or was limited upon the life of such persons.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases of joint tenancy in lands, and in all cases where any estate, title interest in, or lien upon, lands, has been or may be, created, which estate, title interest or lien was, or is, to continue only during the life of any person named or described in the instrument by which such estate, title, interest or lien was created, a copy of the record of the death of any such joint tenant, or of the person upon whose life such estate, title, interest or lien was or is limited, duly certified by any officer who is required by the law of the State or country in which such record is made, to keep a record of the death of persons occurring within the jurisdiction of such officer, may be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, and such certified copy or such record thereof in said office or a duly certified copy of such last mentioned record shall be prima facie evidence of the death of such person and the termination of such joint tenancy and of all such estate, title, interest and lien as was or is limited upon the life of such person.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 252—S. F. No. 517.

AN ACT to compel railroad companies to instal and maintain scales and furnish water in railroad stock yards for free public use and prohibiting the installation and maintenance of private scales in such stock yards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall have the power to order in and require the installation and maintenance of stock scales at all stock yards in the state where the same are deemed to be necessary, and to fix the capacity of said scales, which said scales shall be for the use of all patrons of such stock yards, shipping live stock from, into or through such stock yards.

Sec. 2. All Railroad Companies maintaining stock yards at Railroad Stations within this state shall within ninety (90) days after the passage of this act and thereafter prohibit the installation or maintenance of scales of any kind belonging to any person, corporation or firm other than railroad companies as provided in Section One of this act, and the installation, use and maintenance of such private scales in such stock yards is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall have also power to order the railroad company to furnish water for the use of stock at all stockyards in the state, where the same is deemed to be necessary.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any station or any railway company in this state where the question of the installation of a stock scale at the stock yards of such railway company at such station is in litigation now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, until after the final determination of such litigation by said Supreme Court.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 253—S. F. No. 572.

AN ACT authorizing any city in this state now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants to determine the manner of the payment of special assessments made and levied against real estate for local improvements and to provide for the payment of such assessments in ten annual installments, and to prescribe the method of enforcing the collection thereof, and to issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the collection of such assessments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city in this state now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by law, may determine the manner of the payment of special assessments made and levied against real estate for local improvements and provide for the payment of such assessment in ten annual installments, and enforce the collection thereof, in the way and manner hereinafter stated.

Sec. 2. When any special assessment levied against any real estate to defray the cost and expense of any local improvement is fully completed and has been confirmed and established the city council of such city may, if they deem it expedient so to do, by resolution in writing, duly adopted by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the members thereof, provide that the owner, or any person interested in any lot or parcel of land so assessed and described in such assessment, may at his election and written request pay the same in ten annual installments. Each of said annual installments shall bear interest at a rate to be determined by said resolution, not exceeding six per cent per annum, from the expiration of thirty days after the publication of the notice provided in section six of this act.

Sec. 3. The city clerk shall keep in his office, in books provided for that purpose, a correct record of all assessments adopted and confirmed by the city council; the said books to be properly ruled and headed so as to contain at all times a substantial description and history of each assessment on each lot or parcel of land, whether payable in installments as hereinafter provided and whether paid to the city or county treasurer, or whether remaining unpaid.

Sec. 4. When any special assessment shall be confirmed and established by the city council, it shall be the duty of the city clerk to issue a warrant for the collection thereof, which shall be under the seal of the city and signed by the mayor and city clerk, and shall contain a written or printed copy of the assessment roll as confirmed, or so much thereof as describes the real estate and the amount of the assessment in each case. Said warrant shall also include a copy of the resolution passed by the city council as provided by Section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. All warrants issued for the collection of any special assessment by the city shall be delivered by the city clerk to the city treasurer as soon as practicable after the said assessment has been confirmed and established. The city clerk shall in each instance take a receipt for such warrants and place the same on file.

Sec. 6. Upon the receipt of any warrant for the collection of any special assessments, the city treasurer shall forthwith give notice by one publication in the official newspaper of such city that such warrant is in his hands for collection, briefly describing its nature, the improvement for which the assessment was made and the territory embraced in such assessment. Such notice shall require all persons interested to make payments within thirty days after the publication of such notion. Said notice shall also state that the owner, or any person interested in any lot or parcel of land so assessed and described in such assessment, may, at his election and written request, pay the assessment in ten annual installments.

Sec. 7. Any person desiring to pay such assessment in installments, as a condition precedent to the exercise of such right shall, within thirty days after the publication of the notice provided for in the preceding section and before such assessment becomes delinquent, make and file with the city treasurer in duplicate, written notice of his election to pay such assessment in annual installments; recognize and assent to the regularity of said assessment, and at the same time, pay the first installment then due and payable; upon failure to file such notice and pay such first installment, the whole of such assessment shall be due and payable the same as though no extension of time for payment had been provided for.

Upon the filing of such notice by any person interested, the city treasurer shall divide the said assessment into the proper installments and make record of the same and transmit one of such duplicate notices to the city clerk, who shall note such fact in his record book of assessments.

The city council may at any time after an assessment becomes delinquent and before the same is certified to the county auditor, upon the written application of the owner, and upon such terms as may be equitable, waive the neglect to so elect within the proper time, and permit any assessment which has become delinquent to be paid in installments as heretofore provided.

Sec. 8. Any person making an election to pay such assessment in installments as provided in the preceding section, his heirs or personal representatives, and the grantees of him or them named in any conveyance of any lot or parcel of land against which such assessment has been made, shall be held to have recognized and assented to the validity and regularity of said assessment, and of all proceedings had thereon prior to the granting of said application, and shall thereby forever be estopped from denying the validity of said assessment or the amount thereof.

Sec. 9. The time for the payment of installments and interest and for the enforcement of the same against the property affected by the assessment shall be extended so that the several amounts shall become payable as follows:

The first installment within thirty days after the publication of the city treasurer's notice provided in section six of this act.

The second installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the succeeding year.

The third installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The fourth installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The fifth installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The sixth installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The seventh installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The eighth installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The ninth installment, together with interest on same and on all future installments, on October first of the following year.

The tenth installment, together with interest on same, on October first of the following year.

Each installment together with interest as aforesaid, excepting the first, shall be due and payable at the office of the city treasurer on the first day of October of the year when payable.

Sec. 10. If the assessment charged in any special assessment warrant made for any improvement shall not be paid within thirty days after the publication of said notice by the city treasurer, and the owner or person interested in the lot or parcel of land so assessed has neglected to make and file the notice of election and make the first payment as provided in section seven of this act, the city treasurer shall return to the city clerk a list, duly certified of the assessments which still remain unpaid, giving in such list the description of the several lots and parcels on which the assessments have not been paid, with the names of the respective owners thereof, if known, and the several amounts assessed thereto.

Sec. 11. The city clerk shall, on or before the 15th day of October following, cause a statement of the amount of said delinquent assessments, with six per cent annual interest thereon computed from the time said assessments became delinquent to the first day of January of the year next following the making of said assessments, added thereto, with a description of the several lots and parcels of land on which the same are made, and the names of the respective owners thereof, if known, to be certified to the auditor of the county in which such city is located for collection. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to extend the several amounts of said unpaid delinquent assessments, and interest in proper columns of his rolls against the property described in such statement as aforesaid for collection, and each such assessment shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced with and in the like manner as state, county and other taxes are collected, and the payment thereof enforced, and shall be subject to all the penalties and charges as property delinquent for taxes delinquent for county and state purposes. Every such assessment when collected shall be paid over by the county treasurer to the treasurer of such city, together with all costs, penalties and interest collected thereon, at the time of making payment of city taxes to the treasurer of such city. At the time of making such payment said county treasurer shall transmit to the treasurer of such city a detailed statement showing the several lots or parcels of land upon which collections have been made by him, and for which payments are so made, and the amount collected on account of each such lot or parcel of land.

Sec. 12. If any installment and interest, or any part of such installment and interest, is not paid when due on the first of October of each year, together with interest to that time on all future installments of the same assessment, the treasurer of such city shall add a penalty of five per cent to the total amount thus delinquent and certify the same to the city clerk as a special tax on the property affected by such assessment. The city clerk shall thereupon certify the same to the auditor of the county in which such city is located as delinquent installments for collection in the same manner and at the same time as is provided in the preceding section respecting the case of delinquent assessments; whereupon it shall be the duty of the county auditor to extend the same in proper columns on his rolls against the property described in said statement as aforesaid for collection, and each such installment and interest shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced with and in the like manner as state, county and other taxes are collected and the payment thereof enforced, and shall be subject to all the penalties and charges as property delinquent for taxes delinquent for county and state purposes. Every such installment and interest shall be paid over by the county treasurer to the treasurer of such city, together with all costs, penalties and interest collected thereon at the time of making the payment of city taxes to the treasurer of such city. At the time of making such payment said county treasurer shall transmit to the treasurer of such city a detailed statement showing the several pieces or parcels of land upon which collections have been made by him, and for which payments are so made, and the amount collected on account of each such piece or parcel of land.

Sec. 13. Any owner or person interested in any land against which an assessment has been levied, may, after such assessment has been divided into installments, pay one or more of the installments at any time before maturity, together with the accrued interest thereon to date of such payment.

Sec. 14. Every installment the time of payment of which has been extended as provided by this act, shall constitute and continue to be a paramount and perpetual lien in favor of the city and against the lots or parcels of land as to which said extension is granted, for the amount so extended for each lot or parcel until the same is fully paid.

Sec. 15. No such assessment, whether divided into installments or not, shall be set aside or held invalid by reason of any informality in the proceedings prior to the entry thereof on the tax rolls of the auditor of the county in which such city is located as heretofore required, unless it shall appear that by reason of such informality or irregularity substantial injury has been done to the person or persons claimed to be aggrieved; and unless objection to such assessments was taken at the time and in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 16. The city council of any such city is hereby further authorized to cause to be issued and sold as the proceeds thereof shall be needed for the purpose of paying the cost of any such local improvements for which such assessments against lots or parcels of land have been made, or may be made, certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the collection of such assessments, whether divided into installments or not, payable at such times and in such amounts as in the judgment of the said city council the said assessments will likely provide moneys with which to pay same, which certificates shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually, and may have interest coupons attached thereto representing each year's interest and shall be payable at such place as said city council may determine. Such certificates shall be signed by the mayor and city clerk, and shall be in denominations of not more than one thousand dollars each.

Such certificates may be used in making payments on contracts for making the improvements for which such assessments are made or may be sold at such time and manner as said city council shall determine, but shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, and the proceeds credited to a separate fund and used for paying the cost of such improvements. No part of the moneys arising from the sale of any such certificates shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of the cost of such improvements.

The principal and interest of such certificates so sold shall be a first charge on the moneys received by said city from the collection of the assessments, whether divided into installments or not, made for defraying the cost of such improvements, and no part of such moneys shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of such certificates until the principal and interest of such certificates shall have been fully paid.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of such city to endorse on each certificate issued as aforesaid, on presentation to him, the post office address of the owner, and in case of assignment of any such certificate, the holder shall present the same to the treasurer of such city for endorsement of the post office address of such assignee. The treasurer of such city shall keep a proper record of the post office addresses of the holders of all certificates issued, as aforesaid.

Every certificate as aforesaid shall contain the following clause: "The city of ——— reserves the right to pay this certificate of indebtedness and accrued interest at any time upon giving the holder or owner thereof thirty days notice."

Whenever there are moneys in the separate fund heretofore mentioned that may be properly applied to the payment of any such outstanding certificates it shall be the duty of the treasurer of such city to notify the owner or holder of such certificate that there is money in the city treasury for the payment of the same. Said notice shall be given by mail addressed to the last known address of the owner or holder of said certificate, and if such address is unknown, such notice shall be addressed to such person at the place in Minnesota in which such city is located. Proof of such mailing shall be made by the affidavit of the person mailing the same, and shall state the time and manner of mailing, and how each notice was addressed and such affidavit shall be filed and preserved in the office of the treasurer of such city. Such certificates shall draw no interest after thirty days from the mailing of such notice.

Sec. 17. None of the certificates of indebtedness issued pursuant to the terms of this act shall be deemed or taken to be a part of the indebtedness of such city within the purview of any law limiting the amount of any bonds or other indebtedness of such city and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act may be issued notwithstanding and without regard to any limitation of the indebtedness of such city, nevertheless the full faith and credit of every such city is irrevocably pledged to the full payment of such certificates and interest.

Sec. 18. This act shall not include or apply to cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted under and pursuant to section 36, article 4, of the constitution of this state, and the several acts of the legislature authorizing cities to adopt their own charters.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 254—S. F. No. 604.

AN ACT relating to the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ditches by counties having an area of more than twenty-five hundred square miles and a population of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants and containing no city or village having a population of more than thirty-five hundred inhabitants, and creating and relating to the office of County Superintendent of Highways in such counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each county now or hereafter having an area of more than twenty-five hundred square miles and a population of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants according to the then next preceding state or federal census, and containing no city or village having a population of more than thirty-five hundred inhabitants according to such census, there shall be appointed by the county board a county superintendent of highways who shall be a competent surveyor and road builder, and who may be the same person as the county surveyor of said county. The officer so appointed next after the passage of this act shall hold his office until the January meeting of the county board next after the next general election, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and each officer thereafter appointed shall hold his office for four (4) years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. It shall be the duty of such county superintendent of highways to inspect all roads, bridges and ditches constructed by his county and all work done and material furnished under contract with his said county in the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ditches, promptly, from time to time, as requested by the county board; and no moneys shall be paid out by the county on any such contract until the said superintendent of highways shall have certified that he has inspected and found sufficient and in compliance with such contract the work or materials for which such payment is desired, nor until the county attorney of said county shall have certified that the payment so desired is due and in accordance with the terms of such contract.

Sec. 2. Said county superintendent of highways shall receive five dollars ($5.00) per day for time actually devoted to the performance of his duties, and shall be allowed his actual, reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the performance of his duties. All payments to him for compensation and expenses shall be on his itemized and verified bills duly allowed by the board. He shall give bond to the county in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) with sufficient sureties approved by the county board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; and for each willful violation of the conditions of his bond by either act or omission, he and his bondsmen shall be liable to the county or to any other person damaged thereby in the full amount of the damage resulting therefrom together with the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) as a penalty. Said officer may appoint such deputies as may be necessary for the prompt performance of his duties, but he and his bondsmen shall be responsible for their acts or omissions.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said county board or any member or committee thereof from personally inspecting such work or materials in the event such county superintendent of highways shall fail or neglect to properly and promptly inspect same upon request from such county board; but in such case the total expense to the county board for such inspection by the board or its member or committee shall not exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) on any one contract or job, nor shall it exceed ten per cent of the contract price; in such case the inspection by said board or its duly authorized committee or member and written report thereon shall answer the purposes of an inspection and certificate by said county superintendent of highways.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 255—S. F. No. 624.

AN ACT to legalize mortgage foreclosure sales heretofore made by foreign executors or administrators.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every mortgage foreclosure sale heretofore made under a power of sale in the usual form, contained in any mortgage executed under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the proper county, of real property in this state, is, together with the record of such sale, legalized and made valid and effective to all intents and purposes as against the following objections, viz:

First. That the foreclosure was made by an executor or administrator appointed in another state who did not file an authenticated copy of his letters or other record of his appointment with the register of deeds of the proper county prior to the foreclosure, provided, that such copy has been filed in such office prior to the passage of this Act.

Second. Where a foreign executor or administrator failed to file for record with the register of deeds of the proper county, an authenticated copy of his letters or other record of his appointment, prior to the foreclosure, but did file such authenticated copy in said office subsequent to the foreclosure and prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this Act shall not affect any action now pending in any court in this state.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 256—S. F. No. 665.

AN ACT to authorize cities in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, to issue and sell bonds for the purpose of aiding in the construction of main sewers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, in addition to all the powers now possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council or the city council of such city, by ordinance or resolution, duly enacted, to issue and sell not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000), par value in and of the bonds of such city, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the expense of constructing main sewers in such city; provided, no such bonds shall be issued or sold unless the ordinance or ordinances authorizing their issuance and sale shall have been duly passed by and enacted by the common council prior to the first (1st) day of August, 1913.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section One (1) of this act or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city, notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act for the payment of the current interest thereon, and the common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy a sufficient amount for the payment of such interest as it accrues and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any such city for the purposes hereinabove mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years or bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half (4½) per cent, per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which the same shall be issued, shall be such as may be determined upon by the common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called. All of said bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of the city issuing the same, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold, at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply also to all such cities as are or may be governed by a charter adopted pursuant to section thirty-six (36) article four (4) of the constitution of this state.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 257—S. F. No. 694.

AN ACT to authorize the board of regents of the State University to provide for transportation of persons, supplies and materials between the university campus and the university farm; and the transportation of persons from intermediate points to either the university campus or the university farm and from the university campus or university farm to intermediate points; and for the transportation of supplies and materials to and from the university farm, and to acquire such rights of way and to make such contracts as may be necessary therefor; authorizing the board of regents to operate any railway constructed under the provisions of this act under its direct supervisions or to provide for the operation thereof, either wholly or in part by another, also authorizing the board of regents to fix the fares for the transportation of persons thereon.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Board of Regents of the State University is hereby authorized to provide adequate means for safe, convenient and rapid transportation of persons, supplies and materials between the University Farm and the University Campus and the transportation of persons from intermediate points to either the University Campus or the University Farm and from the University Campus or University Farm to intermediate points and for the transportation of supplies and materials to and from the University Farm by means of a connection with the Belt Line Railway operated by the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; and to that end the said Board of Regents is hereby authorized to acquire by gift, purchase, condemnation or otherwise, such rights of way as may be deemed necessary, and to construct, maintain and operate lines of railway thereon and to make such contract or contracts with any railway company or companies for trackage rights, track connections and motive power or for the hiring of rolling stock or for the operation of the same as may be found necessary or expedient in carrying out the provisions and intent of this act. The Board of Regents shall prescribe the rate of fares which shall be charged for the transportation of persons, which fares when collected shall be kept in a separate fund and be used to defray the expense of maintaining and operating such railway.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 258—S. F. No. 864.

AN ACT to authorize the board of education or other governing body of any school district to acquire land to be used for instruction, experimentation and demonstration in agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the Board of Education or other governing body of any school district in the State of Minnesota in which instruction in agriculture is afforded, be and hereby is authorized and empowered to purchase or otherwise acquire by condemnation proceedings as provided for acquiring school house sites in the name and in behalf of such school district, a suitable tract of land either within or without the limits of such school district, to be used for the purpose of instruction, experimentation and demonstration in agriculture.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall apply as well to districts organized under special acts as under the General Laws, notwithstanding any provisions or restrictions in the Laws under which the same are organized.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 259—H. F. No. 279.

AN ACT to amend Section 795 of Revised Laws, 1905, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 795, Revised Laws, 1905, is hereby so amended as to be and hereafter read as follows:

795.—All property described in this section to the extent herein limited shall be exempt from taxation, towit:

1. All public burying grounds.
2. All public schoolhouses.
3. All public hospitals.
4. All academies, colleges, and universities, and all seminaries of learning.
5. All churches, church property and houses of worship.
6. Institutions of purely public charity.
7. All public property exclusively used for any public purpose.
8. Personal property of every head of a family liable to assessment and taxation of the value of $100. The county auditor shall deduct such exemption from the total valuation of such property as equalized by the tax commission assessed to such person, and extend his levy of taxes upon the remainder only.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 260—H. F. No. 415.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 232 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909 and the title thereof relating to juvenile courts and procedure thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the title of Chapter 232 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909 be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

An act to provide for the guardianship of dependent, neglected and delinquent children and for the surrender by municipal courts and justices of the peace of jurisdiction of juveniles in certain cases.

Sec. 2. That Chapter 232 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909 be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. This act shall apply only to children under the age of seventeen (17) years. For the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" and "neglected child" shall mean any child who for any reason is destitute or homeless or abandoned; or dependent upon the public for support; or has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who habitually begs or receives alms; or who is found living in any house of ill-fame or with any vicious or disreputable persons or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child, and any child under the age of ten (10) years who is found begging, peddling or selling any article or singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street, or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of seventeen (17) years who violates any law of this state or any city or village ordinance; or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons, or who without just cause and without the consent of its parents or custodian absents itself from its home or place of abode, or who is an habitual truant; or who is growing up in idleness; or who knowingly frequents a house of ill-fame; or who knowingly patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is or shall be operated; or who frequents any saloon or dram shop where intoxicating liquors are sold; or who patronizes or visits any public pool room or bucket shop; or who wanders about the streets in the night time without being in any lawful business or occupation; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yard or track or jumps or hooks on to any moving train, or enters any car or engine without lawful authority; or who habitually uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language; or who is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place or about any schoolhouse. Any child committing any of the acts herein mentioned shall be deemed a delinquent child, and shall be liable to guardianship as hereinafter provided. The word "child" or "children" may mean one or more children and the word "parent" or "parents" may be held to mean one or both parents, when consistent with the intent of this act. The word "association" shall include any corporation which includes in its purpose the care or disposition of children coming within the meaning of this act. That a child is dependent, neglected or delinquent shall be a ground for the appointment of a guardian for such child.

Sec. 2. The judge of probate shall have jurisdiction over the appointment of guardians for dependent, neglected and delinquent children. He shall provide himself with a suitable book in which to record all proceedings taken under the provisions of this act, at the expense of the county, and he shall record in said book all proceedings taken in each case coming before him under this act, but need not record any evidence taken except as it shall seem to him proper and necessary. The reasons for appointing such a guardian shall be entered therein and any parent or the attorney for any child may appeal from the final disposition of the guardianship matter by complying with the law regulating appeals from probate courts.

Sec. 3. Any reputable person resident in the county having knowledge of a child in his county, who appears to be either neglected, dependent or delinquent, may file with the probate court of the county where such child resides a petition in writing, setting forth the facts verified by affidavit. The petition shall set forth the name and residence of each parent if known, and if both are dead or the residence unknown, then the name and residence of the legal guardian, if known, or if not known, then the name and residence of some near relative, if there be one, and his residence is known. It shall be sufficient that the affidavit is upon information and belief.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of the petition a summons shall be issued by the judge of probate of such county, requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the summons, which time shall not be less than twenty-four (24) hours after service. Such place may be in the county seat of such county, or in any other city or village in the county, at the discretion of the probate judge. The said summons shall be served as provided by law for the service of summons in civil actions. The parents of the child, if living, and their residence is known, or its legal guardian, if one there be, or if there is neither parent nor guardian, or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be one, and his residence is known, shall be notified of the proceedings. In any case the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child. Where the person to be notified resides in the county, service of notice shall be the same as service of the summons, but in any other case service of notice shall be made in such manner as the court may direct. Notice by registered mail proven by receipt of letter containing same, shall be sufficient. If the person summoned as herein provided shall fail without reasonable cause to appear, and abide the order of the court, or bring the child, he may be proceeded against as in case of contempt of court. In case the party served fails to obey the summons, and in any case when it shall be made to appear to the court that such summons will be ineffectual, a warrant may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian or the person having custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself. On the return of the summons or other process, or on the appearance of the child with or without summons or other process in person before the court, and on return of the service of notice, if there be any person to be notified or a personal appearance or written consent to the proceedings of the person or persons, if any to be notified, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case. Pending the final disposition of any case, the child may be retained in the possession of the person having the charge of the same, or may be kept in some suitable place designated by the judge of probate, at the expense of the county.

Whenever any child under the age of seventeen (17) years is brought before any municipal court or justice of the peace in any county where this act applies, on a criminal charge, judgment shall not be pronounced against the said child until forty-eight (48) hours shall have elapsed from the time of his arraignment. If at any time before judgment is pronounced proceedings under this act for the guardianship of the said child are commenced in the probate court of the county where said child resides, and a certified copy of the petition and summons therein is filed with the municipal court or justice of the peace having jurisdiction of said child, such court or justice shall forthwith discharge the child from custody, and the matter of the guardianship of the said child shall proceed in the probate court, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. The court shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court; such probation officers shall act under the orders of the court in reference to any child or children, committed to his care, and it shall be the duty of said probation officers to make such investigations with regard to any child or children as may be required by the court before or during the hearing of the application for a guardian, and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take charge of any child or children before hearing, during the continuance of the hearing, and after hearing until the guardian shall assume custody of the child, whenever he may be so directed by the court, and to keep such records and make such reports to the court as the court may order or direct. Probation officers appointed under the authority of this act shall receive the same fees as constables for similar services, including all travel and in addition thereto such salary as the board of county commissioners of the county where such officers are appointed, upon recommendation of the probate judge, shall direct.

Sec. 6. When any child under the age of seventeen (17) years, shall be found to be dependent or neglected, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order appointing a suitable guardian for such child, and such guardian may be any state institution or association willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, which association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided. The court may, when the health or condition of the child shall require it, cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital or institution which will receive it for like purpose without charge.

Sec. 7. In any case where the court shall appoint as guardian of any dependent or neglected child, any association or individual in accordance with the provisions of this act, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward, and be subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association shall have authority to place such child in a family home of the same religious belief as the parents of such child, with or without indenture, and may be made party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may by its attorney or agent appear in any court where such proceedings are pending and assent to such adoption. And such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order or decree of adoption. When adoption proceedings for any child or children are commenced, a copy of the petition in such adoption proceedings shall be filed in the court which appointed the guardian for such child, at least thirty (30) days before such final decree of adoption shall be entered. Such guardianship shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child.

Sec. 8. If any child so put under guardianship have any property, the income of said property shall, unless more than is necessary, be applied to the education of such child, and upon cause shown to the probate court appointing such guardian, the principal or any part thereof may be used for the same purpose. In the case of the guardianship of any dependent, neglected, or delinquent child by an individual or association, any parent may after the expiration of one year of such guardianship, apply to the probate court which has created such guardianship for the termination thereof; and if it appears by clear and convincing evidence the conditions which produced or contributed to the dependency, neglect, or delinquency of such child no longer exist, the child, unless previously adopted under the provisions of Section 7 of this act, shall be restored to its parents. Ten days' notice by registered mail, or by personal service, of the hearing upon said application, shall be given to such child and the guardian thereof, and such guardian shall produce such child at such hearing.

Sec. 9. In all proceedings under this act the court may continue the hearing from time to time. Pending continuance, the child may be allowed to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officers, or may be committed to the care or custody of a probation officer as a temporary guardian. When any child is found to be delinquent within the meaning of this act, the court may appoint as a guardian for the said child, any institution incorporated under the laws of this state that may care for delinquent children and become their guardian, or any suitable state institution. Such state institution shall then receive the said child and shall care for it in accordance with the laws now or hereafter governing such institution. The court may in its discretion, cause any delinquent child to be proceeded against in accordance with the laws that may be in force governing the commission of crimes and misdemeanors, or the violation of municipal ordinances.

Sec. 10. All associations receiving children under this act shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision by the state board of control as are the public charitable institutions of this state, and it shall be the duty of said board to pass annually upon the fitness of every such association as may receive, or desire to receive, children under the provisions of this act, and every such association shall annually, at such time as said board shall direct, make report thereto, showing its conditions, management and competency to adequately care for such children as are or may be committed to it and such other facts as said board may require, and upon said board being satisfied that such association is competent and has adequate facilities to care for such children it shall issue to the same a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall continue in force for one (1) year, unless sooner revoked by said board, and no child shall be committed to any such association, which shall not have received a certificate within fifteen (15) months next preceding the commitment. The court may at any time require from any association receiving or desiring to receive children under the provisions of this act, such reports, information and statements as the judge shall deem proper or necessary for his action and the court shall in no case be required to appoint as guardian of a child any association whose standing, conduct or care of children or ability to care for the same, is not satisfactory to the court.

Sec. 11. It shall be lawful for persons having the right to dispose of a dependent or neglected child to enter into an agreement with any association or institution incorporated under any public or private law of this state for the purpose of aiding, caring for, or placing in homes such children, and being approved as herein provided, for the surrender of such child to such association or institution, to be taken and cared for by such association or institution or put into a family home. Such agreement may contain any and all proper stipulations to that end, and may authorize the association or institution, by its attorney or agent, to appear in any proceedings for the legal adoption of such child, and consent to its adoption and the order of the court made upon such consent shall be binding upon the child and its parents or guardian or other persons, the same as if such person were personally in court and consented thereto whether made party to the proceeding or not.

Sec. 12. The court in appointing an individual, or an association, as a guardian for children, shall, whenever possible, select an individual holding the same religious belief as the parents of said child, or an association which is controlled by persons of like religious faith as the parents of the said child.

Sec. 13. This act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to-wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents.

Sec. 14. The expenses of the proceedings provided for by this act, including the care of children during continuances, when not with relatives, the necessary expenses for travel and board incurred by the judge of probate when holding court in places other than the county seat, and fifteen cents a folio to the judge of probate for all records made by him, additional to his salary, shall be paid by the parents of the child, if of sufficient means; and if not, so paid by the county upon the certificate of the judge of probate. Suit to recover the same from the parents shall be brought by the county attorney when a judgment therefor could probably be collected.

Sec. 15. This act shall apply to all counties having a population of less than 50,000 according to the last state or national census.

Sec. 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 261—H. F. No. 604.

AN ACT authorizing the State Board of Control to establish and maintain courses of instruction for teachers and others at the School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics, and to collect charges for tuition and expenses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the State Board of Control may establish and maintain at the School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics at Faribault, Minnesota, courses of instruction for teachers and others interested in the care and training of mentally retarded or defective children, and make all necessary rules and regulations for the organization and conduct of such courses.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Control shall charge and collect from each person taking any such courses of instruction an amount for board and tuition not exceeding ten (10) dollars per week, and the moneys so collected shall be turned into the state treasury as are other miscellaneous receipts from said institution. The expenses incident to the conduct of such courses of instruction and for the board of those taking the same shall be paid as are the other expenses for maintaining the said School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics. The courses of instruction herein referred to shall, within the limitation of charges as stated, be made as near self-sustaining as possible.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 262—H. F. No. 862.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for the construction of sewers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding $350,000 in par value for the purpose of defraying so much of the cost of main and trunk line sewers to be constructed in said city as is not assessable upon abutting or benefited property, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the City Council or other governing body of said city, and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment thereof and the interest thereon. Such Council or other governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of such city, if there be one, will be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so-called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 263—H. F. No. 1211.

AN ACT fixing the times of holding the general terms of the district court of the Sixteenth judicial district of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The General Terms of the District Court in the Sixteenth Judicial District of this State, shall be held in the several counties in each year at the times hereinafter prescribed, as follows:

In Big Stone County: Third Monday in June and third Monday in January.

In Grant County: First Monday in June and fourth Monday in October.

In Pope County: Second Monday in June and fourth Monday in November.

In Stevens County: Third Monday in March and second Monday in October.

In Traverse County: First Monday in May and second Monday in November.

In Wilkin County: Third Monday in May and second Monday in December.

Sec. 2. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 264—S. F. No. 456.

AN ACT permitting a voter to cast his vote at general elections for presidential electors or for any officers to be voted for throughout the entire state or upon constitutional amendments by depositing his ballot in a precinct other than that of his residence upon compliance with certain conditions precedent.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Any residental legal voter of the State of Minnesota may cast his vote for presidential electors, or for any officer of the State of Minnesota who is to be voted for by the voters throughout the state as a whole, or upon any proposed constitutional amendment submitted to the voters of the state by depositing his ballot in any election district of the State of Minnesota where he may happen to be upon the day when such election is held upon compliance with the following conditions:

Any such voter desirous of exercising such privilege shall on any of the registration days prior to any general election and held in connection therewith apply in person or by agent duly authorized by him in writing to the judges of election in the election district in which he is a legal voter and upon satisfying said judges of election that he is in fact a legal voter in their election district, be furnished on demand a certificate which shall be substantially in the following form:

.... Minnesota ....19....

This certifies that the bearer.............. is a resident and legal voter in election district ....of the county of.......... Minnesota at the date of the issuance of this certificate.

....

....

Judges of Election.

Sec. 2. Upon presentation of such certificate by such voter to the judges of election in any election district upon election day and upon being identified as the rightful holder of such certificate by two qualified resident voters, and upon satisfying said judges of the genuineness of such certificate he shall be given the ballot or ballots to be voted for the officers and upon the questions enumerated in Section 1, and he shall mark the same as any resident voter may and fold the same and hand it to the judges; but such ballot shall not be deposited in the ballot box, but shall, together with the certificate hereinbefore provided for, be securely sealed in an envelope upon the back of which one of the judges shall write "The ballot of ...., a legal voter in election district..............the county of ...., Minnesota" which shall be signed by the judges.

Sec. 3. All such envelopes shall by the judges of election forthwith be sent by registered mail to the county auditor of the county where such voter is a resident, and the auditor shall preserve them unopened until the meeting of the County Canvassing Board, at which time all such envelopes shall be opened by the canvassing board, and the votes therein shall be entered on the tally sheets of the election district in which the voter is entitled to vote, and the canvassing board shall add such votes to the totals on such tally sheets in arriving at the total result in such election district.

Sec. 4. A record of the issuance of such certificates shall be kept by the judges of each election district issuing the same by a notation on the poll list opposite the name of such voter to the effect that such a certificate has been issued to him and such voter shall not be allowed to vote in such precinct at that election unless upon a return of said certificate to said judges when said notation may be erased and his vote accepted.

Sec. 5. Chapter 300 of the Laws of 1911 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 265—S. F. No. 958.

AN ACT to authorize the county board, in any county now or hereafter, having not less than 150,000 nor more than 220,000 inhabitants, to establish by purchase or lease an industrial home school for girls; and to provide for the maintenance of the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners in any County in the State now or hereafter, having not less than 150,000 and not more than 220,000 inhabitants, shall have power to lease, purchase or erect a building or buildings suitable for the purpose of conducting therein an industrial home school for girls and equip the same with proper appliances, furniture and apparatus. Before deciding finally upon the site, building plans, buildings and equipment, said board shall call for and consider the suggestions and recommendations of the district judges, probation officers, and all other persons who may seem qualified for the expression of an opinion concerning the subject.

The county commissioners of all counties to which this act applies are hereby required, whenever they shall establish such school to maintain said school for the purpose of training and educating in all branches of domestic science the girls who shall become inmates thereof under the provisions of this act, and are hereby authorized, empowered and required, whenever they shall establish such school to provide the necessary funds to make all needful appropriations to carry out the provisions of this act; provided, that before any Board of County Commissioners shall have authority to expend more than $5,000 in any one year for the acquiring and equipment of any industrial home school for boys or girls, or more than $3,000 in any one year for the maintenance of such home school, the plans, equipment and total cost of establishing and maintaining such school shall first be approved by a majority of the judges of the district court of the judicial district in which such county is located.

There shall be a superintendent and a matron for such industrial home school who shall be appointed and removed at will by the order of a majority of the judges of the said district court and said majority of the judges shall also fix the salaries and the compensation of all employees in said school.

Sec. 2. Any young woman, regardless of her age, who is a resident of any county to which this act applies and who evinces a desire to be free from undesirable associations and to lead a better life, shall upon her personal request and upon the recommendation of the superintendent be admitted upon the order of the juvenile court to the industrial home school for girls and be subject to the rules and regulations thereof and be entitled to its protection and privileges for a period not exceeding ten days. Provided that such voluntary applicant may remain in said school for such further time as may be determined upon by the superintendent and matron, upon payment of reasonable charges to be fixed by such officers with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sec. 3. The superintendent and matron of the industrial home school for girls shall be vested with the powers and duties of probation officers of the juvenile court and said court shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more other persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court. Such probation officers shall act under the authority of said court in reference to any child or children committed to his care and it shall be the duty of all probation officers to make an investigation with regard to any child or children as may be required by the court before or after trial and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the court may require and to take charge of any child or children before or after trial whenever so directed by the court and to keep such records and to make such reports to the court as the court may order or direct. Probation officers heretofore or hereafter appointed under the provisions of Section 5406 Revised Laws 1905 and all laws amendatory thereof, shall be subject to the authority of said court in reference to all matters covered by the provisions of this act. All such probation officers other than the superintendent and matron of said industrial home school for girls shall serve without compensation from the county except when such compensation is fixed by a majority of the district court.

Sec. 4. The juvenile court of any such county may commit any girl brought before it under the provisions of this act to the industrial home school for girls for a period of not more than one year, and any girl may be released therefrom at any time upon the order of said court. Provided that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that any such person is of a vicious character and will not be a proper inmate for said industrial school, then she may be committed to any state or other institution authorized by the law to receive her. Provided further that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that any girl who has been committed to the industrial home school is of a vicious or incorrigible character and not proper to be an inmate therein, then said court may recommit such person to any state or other institution authorized by law to receive her.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 266—H. F. No. 503.

AN ACT to regulate the taking of fish from lakes in certain cities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The taking, killing or injuring by any means whatever of any of the fish in any lake situated partly or wholly within the corporate limits of any city of the state of the first class, between the first day of November in any year and the twenty-ninth day of May next following, is hereby prohibited. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to any city governed by a home rule charter adopted under the provisions of Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution and the laws of this State relating to the adoption of such home rule charters.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 267—H. F. No. 706.

AN ACT to amend Section 1420, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to aid to teachers training departments in certain high schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1420, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1420. In addition to each high school having a four-year course, and organized classes, in each of the four grades therein, which shall provide special normal instruction in the common branches, shall receive annually One Thousand Dollars for such instruction. Schools entitled to such aid shall be determined annually by the high school board, and the money paid in the same manner as provided in case of other aid to high schools.

Approved April 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 268—H. F. No. 765.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for the acquisition of land for school purposes and for the erection, improvement and repair of school buildings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,200,000 in par value for the purposes of acquiring land for grade school buildings and the erection, enlargement, improvement and repair of grade schools in such city, and to a further amount, not exceeding $300,000 in par value, for the enlargement, improvement and repair of high school buildings therein.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the City Council or other governing body of such city. The faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon. The Council or governing body aforesaid shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of the city shall be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall not run for a term longer than thirty years or bear a rate of interest higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest, and the denominations of said bonds, shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so-called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold at less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 269—H. F. No. 809.

AN ACT to provide for the retirement of judges of the Supreme Court or District Court, disabled from performing their duties by physical or mental infirmities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever a Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court in this state shall become incapacitated physically or mentally from performing his judicial duties during the remainder of his term of office and shall make a written application to the Governor for his retirement, setting forth the nature and extent of such disability, the Governor shall make such investigation as he shall deem advisable and if he shall thereby determine that such disability exists, and that the public service is suffering and will continue to suffer by reason of such disability, he shall thereupon by written order, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, direct the retirement of such Judge for the unexpired portion of the term for which such Judge was elected, which retirement shall create a vacancy in said office, which shall be filled by appointment, as provided by law. Provided, that when the disability is mental and to an extent that renders such Judge incompetent to make such application, the same may be made by the legally appointed guardian of such Judge.

Sec. 2. When a Judge shall be retired under the provisions of Section one of this Act, he shall receive the compensation allotted to his office by law for the remainder of his said term, to be paid at the time and in the manner provided by law.

Approved April 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 270—H. F. No. 1014.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to amend Revised Laws of 1905, Section 1415, as amended by General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, Chapter 308, relating to the levy of additional taxes for school purposes in school districts having fifty thousand inhabitants or more."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, Section 1415, as amended by General Laws of Minnesota 1907, Chapter 308, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1415. In all districts having fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants or more there may be levied, independently of and in addition to other sums for school purposes authorized by law the following two additional amounts, first four (4) mills on the dollar, for the purchase of school sites and the erection, repair, furnishing and fitting of school buildings, payment of teachers' salaries and the general maintenance of the schools, which amount to the extent of three and one-half mills only, may be appropriated to general maintenance and the remainder to one or more of such other uses; second, an amount not exceeding one (1) mill for increase of teachers' salaries; provided that the total levy in any such district for the maintenance of the schools shall not exceed nine (9) mills on the dollar."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 271.—H. F. No. 1227.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to authorize the county boards of counties having a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand, and having not less than forty per cent of their area consisting of vacant and uncultivated lands, to appropriate money to be used for the purpose of acquiring sites and erecting buildings thereon for county agricultural fair purposes, and to assist in maintaining annual county fairs."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That in all counties in this state now or hereafter having a population of one hundred fifty thousand, and having not less than forty per cent of their area consisting of vacant and uncultivated lands, the county board may annually appropriate not to exceed two thousand ($2,000) dollars to assist in the maintaining of a county fair, which fair shall be under the management and control of a county agricultural society. Such appropriation shall be made either to the treasurer of such society or to some other suitable person, but before such money is paid to such treasurer or other person, he shall file with the county auditor a satisfactory bond in double the sum of said appropriation, conditioned upon a faithful disbursing and accounting for all of said funds so appropriated. Said funds so appropriated shall be used solely for the purpose of obtaining, preparing and arranging exhibits and paying premiums to exhibitors. The treasurer or other person to whom said appropriation is paid shall within sixty days after the holding of any such aided annual fair, file with the county auditor his verified and detailed report showing the name and address of every person to whom any of said money was paid, together with the date of payment, and a full description of the purposes for which the money was so paid, and he shall attach thereto receipts and sub-vouchers for each payment so made, and shall return to the county treasurer all of the unexpended portion thereof. After said report, and receipts, and sub-vouchers have been audited by the county board and found to be correct, they may by resolution release said treasurer or other person, and his sureties, from all further liability under such bond.

Sec. 2. The county board in any such county may also annually appropriate such further sum as it may desire not exceeding $7,500, for the purpose of procuring a suitable site and the erection of a suitable county building thereon, to be used in connection with such county fair, but said site and said building shall be and remain the property of such county, and such annual appropriation shall be used only for the purpose of so acquiring such site and building, and for the necessary care, repair, maintenance and up-keep thereof.

Approved April 12, 1913.

CHAPTER 272—H. F. No. 100.

AN ACT to make uniform the law of negotiable instruments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

TITLE I.
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL.
ARTICLE I.
FORM AND INTERPRETATION.

Section 1. (FORM OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.) An instrument to be negotiable must conform to the following requirements:

(1) It must be in writing and signed by the maker or drawer;

(2) Must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money;

(3) Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time;

(4) Must be payable to order or to bearer; and

(5) Where the instrument is addressed to a drawee, he must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 2. (CERTAINTY AS TO SUM; WHAT CONSTITUTES.) The sum payable is a sum certain within the meaning of this act, although it is to be paid:

(1) With interest or

(2) By stated instalments.

(3) By stated instalments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any instalment or of inetrest, the whole shall become due; or

(4) With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate on or at a given place; or

(5) With costs of collection or an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity.

Sec. 3. (WHEN PROMISE IS UNCONDITIONAL.) An unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of this act, though coupled with:

(1) An indication of a particular fund out of which reimbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or

(2) A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument. But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional.

Sec. 4. (DETERMINABLE FUTURE TIME; WHAT CONSTITUTES.) An instrument is payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of this act, which is expressed to be payable:

(1) At a fixed period after date or sight; or

(2) On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or

(3) On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain.

An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

Sec. 5. (ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS NOT AFFECTING NEGOTIABILITY.) An instrument which contains an order or promise to do any act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which:

(1) Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(2) Authorizes a confession of judgment if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(3) Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obliger; or,

(4) Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal.

Sec. 6. (OMISSIONS; SEAL; PARTICULAR MONEY.) The validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that:

(1) It is not dated; or

(2) Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or

(3) Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or

(4) Bears a seal; or

(5) Designates a particular kind of current money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument.

Sec. 7. (WHEN PAYABLE ON DEMAND.) An instrument is pabable on demand:

(1) When it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation; or

(2) In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted, or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting, or indorsing it, payable on demand.

Sec. 8. (WHEN PAYABLE TO ORDER.) The instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of:

(1) A payee who is not maker, drawer, or drawee; or

(2) The drawer or maker; or

(3) The drawee; or

(4) Two or more payees jointly; or

(5) One or some of several payees; or

(6) The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 9. (WHEN PAYABLE TO BEARER.) The instrument is payable to bearer:

(1) When it is expressed to be so payable; or

(2) When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or

(3) When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or non-existing person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable; or

(4) When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person or

(5) When only the last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.

Sec. 10. (TERMS WHEN SUFFICIENT.) The instrument need not follow the language of this act, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements hereof.

Sec. 11. (DATE, PRESUMPTION AS TO.) Where the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed prima facie to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance, or indorsement as the case may be.

Sec. 12. (ANTE-DATED AND POST DATED.) The instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is ante-dated or post-dated, provided this is not done for an illegal or fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery.

Sec. 13. (WHEN DATE MAY BE INSERTED.) Where an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly. The insertion of a wrong date does not avoid the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date.

Sec. 14. (BLANKS; WHEN MAY BE FILLED.) Where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument operates as a prima facie authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument when completed may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time. But if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it is valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time.

Sec. 15. (INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT NOT DELIVERED.) Where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated, without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon before delivery.

Sec. 16. (DELIVERY; WHEN EFFECTUAL; WHEN PRESUMED.) Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for

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name of a payee or indorsee is wrongly designated or misspelled, he may indorse the instrument as therein described, adding, if he think fit, his proper signature.

Sec. 44. (INDORSEMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY.) Where any person is under obligation to indorse in a representative capacity, he may indorse in such terms as to negative personal liability.

Sec. 45. (TIME OF INDORSEMENT; PRESUMPTION.) Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the instrument, every negotiation is deemed prima facie to have been effected before the instrument was overdue.

Sec. 46. (PLACE OF INDORSEMENT; PRESUMPTION.) Except where the contrary appears, every indorsement is presumed prima facie to have been made at the place where the instrument is dated.

Sec. 47. (CONTINUATION OF NEGOTIABLE CHARACTER.) An instrument negotiable in its origin continues to be negotiable until it has been restrictively indorsed or discharged by payment or otherwise.

Sec. 48. (STRIKING OUT INDORSEMENT.) The holder may at any time strike out any indorsement which is not necessary to his title. The indorser whose indorsement is struck out, and all indorsers subsequent to him, are thereby relieved from liability on the instrument.

Sec. 49. (TRANSFER WITHOUT INDORSEMENT; EFFECT OF.) Where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferor had therein, and the transferee acquires, in addition, the right to have the indorsement of the transferor. But for the purpose of determining whether the transferee is a holder in due course, the negotiation takes effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

Sec. 50. (WHEN PRIOR PARTY MAY NEGOTIATE INSTRUMENT.) Where an instrument is negotiated back to a prior party, such party may, subject to the provisions of this act, reissue and further negotiate the same. But he is not entitled to enforce payment thereof against any intervening party to whom he was personally liable.

ARTICLE IV.

RIGHTS OF THE HOLDER.

Sec. 51. (RIGHT OF HOLDER TO SUE; PAYMENT.) The holder of a negotiable instrument may sue thereon in his own name and payment to him in due course discharges the instrument.

Sec. 52. (WHAT CONSTITUTES A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.) A holder in due course is a holder who has taken the instrument under the following conditions:

(1) That it is complete and regular upon its face;

(2) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact;

(3) That he took it in good faith and for value;

(4) That at the time it was negotiated to

Sec. 53. (WHEN PERSON NOT DEEMED HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.) Where an instrument payable on demand is negotiated him he had no notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating it.
an unreasonable length of time after its issue, the holder is not deemed a holder in due course.

Sec. 54. (NOTICE BEFORE FULL AMOUNT PAID.) Where the transferee receives notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same before he has paid the full amount agreed to be paid therefor, he will be deemed a holder in due course only to the extent of the amount theretofore paid by him.

Sec. 55. (WHEN TITLE DEFECTIVE.) The title of a person who negotiates an instrument is defective within the meaning of this act when he obtained the instrument, or any signature thereto, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

Sec. 56. (WHAT CONSTITUTES NOTICE OF DEFECT.) To constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith.

Sec. 57. (RIGHTS OF HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.) A holder in due course holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties, and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full amount thereof against all parties liable thereon.

Sec. 58. (WHEN SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL DEFENSES.) In the hands of any holder other than a holder in due course, a negotiable instrument is subject to the same defenses as if it were non-negotiable. But a holder who derives his title through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument, has all the rights of such former holder in respect of all parties prior to the latter.

Sec. 59.—(WHO DEEMED HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.) Every holder is deemed prima facie to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as holder in due course. But the last-mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title.

ARTICLE V.

LIABILITIES OF PARTIES.

Sec. 60.—(LIABILITY OF MAKER.) The maker of a negotiable instrument, by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor, and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Sec. 61.—(LIABILITY OF DRAWER.) The drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse; and engages that on due presentment the instrument will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that, if it be dishonored and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negativing or limiting his own liability to the holder.

Sec. 62.—(LIABILITY OF ACCEPTOR.) The acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance; and admits,

(1) The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument; and

(2) The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Sec. 63.—(WHEN PERSON DEEMED INDORSER.) A person placing his signature upon an instrument, otherwise than as maker, drawer or acceptor, is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity.

Sec. 64.—(LIABILITY OF IRREGULAR INDORSERS.) Where a person not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery he is liable as indorser, in accordance with the following rules:

(1) If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

(2) If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

(3) If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee.

Sec. 65.—(WARRANTY WHERE NEGOTIATION BY DELIVERY, ET CETERA.) Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement, warrants—

(1) That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be;

(2) That he has a good title to it;

(3) That all prior parties had capacity to contract;

(4) That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

The provisions of subdivision three of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporation securities, other than bills and notes.

Sec. 66.—(LIABILITY OF GENERAL INDORSER.) Every indorser who indorses without qualification, warrants to all subsequent holders in due course:

(1) The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions one, two and three of the next preceding section; and

(2) That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment, it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it.

Sec. 67.—(LIABILITY OF INDORSER WHERE PAPER NEGOTIABLE BY DELIVERY.) Where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser.

Sec. 68.—(ORDER IN WHICH INDORSERS ARE LIABLE.) As respects one another indorsers are liable prima facie in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorsees who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally.

Sec. 69.—(LIABILITY OF AN AGENT OR BROKER.) Where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by Section sixty-five of this act, unless he discloses the name of his principal, and the fact that he is acting only as an agent.

ARTICLE VI.

PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.

Sec. 70.—(EFFECT OF WANT OF DEMAND ON PRINCIPAL DEBTOR.) Presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily liable on the instrument, but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers.

Sec. 71.—(PRESENTMENT WHERE INSTRUMENT IS NOT PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND WHERE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.) Where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

Sec. 72.—(WHAT CONSTITUTES A SUFFICIENT PRESENTMENT.) Presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made—

(1) By the holder or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf;

(2) At a reasonable hour on a business day;

(3) At a proper place as herein defined;

(4) To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

Sec. 73.—(PLACE OF PRESENTMENT.) Presentment for payment is made at the proper place—

(1) Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented;

(2) Where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented;

(3) Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment;

(4) In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

Sec. 74.—(INSTRUMENT MUST BE EXHIBITED.) The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

Sec. 75.—(PRESENTMENT WHERE INSTRUMENT PAYABLE AT BANK.) Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

Sec. 76.—(PRESENTMENT WHERE PRINCIPAL DEBTOR IS DEAD.) Where a person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found.

Sec. 77.—(PRESENTMENT TO PERSONS LIABLE AS PARTNERS.) Where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm.

Sec. 78.—(PRESENTMENT TO JOINT DEBTORS.) Where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

Sec. 79.—(WHEN PRESENTMENT NOT REQUIRED TO CHARGE THE DRAWER.) Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument.

Sec. 80.—(WHEN PRESENTMENT NOT REQUIRED TO CHARGE THE INDORSER.) Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented.

Sec. 81.—(WHEN DELAY IN MAKING PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.) Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

Sec. 82.—(WHEN PRESENTMENT MAY BE DISPENSED WITH.) Presentment for payment is dispensed with—

(1) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence presentment as required by this act cannot be made;

(2) Where the drawee is a fictitious person;

(3) By waiver of presentment, express or implied.

Sec. 83.—(WHEN INSTRUMENT DISHONORED BY NONPAYMENT.) The instrument is dishonored by nonpayment when—

(1) It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained; or

(2) Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid.

Sec. 84.—(LIABILITY OF PERSON SECONDARILY LIABLE, WHEN INSTRUMENT DISHONORED.) Subject to the provisions of this act, when the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment, an immediate right of recourse to all parties secondarily liable thereon accrues to the holder.

Sec. 85.—(TIME OF MATURITY.) Every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due (or becoming payable) on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before 12 o'clock noon on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

Sec. 86.—(TIME, HOW COMPUTED.) Where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run, and by including the date of payment.

Sec. 87.—(RULE WHERE INSTRUMENT PAYABLE AT BANK.) Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it shall not be equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

Sec. 88.—(WHAT CONSTITUTED PAYMENT IN DUE COURSE.) Payment is made in due course when it is made at or after the maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective.

ARTICLE VII.

NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

Sec. 89.—(TO WHOM NOTICE OF DISHONOR MUST BE GIVEN.) Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

Sec. 90.—(BY WHOM GIVEN.) The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who upon taking it up would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

Sec. 91.—(NOTICE GIVEN BY AGENT.) Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

Sec. 92.—(EFFECT OF NOTICE GIVEN ON BEHALF OF HOLDER.) Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it enures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

Sec. 93.—(EFFECT WHERE NOTICE IS GIVEN BY PARTY ENTITLED THERETO.) Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it enures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

Sec. 94.—(WHEN AGENT MAY GIVE NOTICE.) Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he gives notice to his principal he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal upon the receipt of such notice himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

Sec. 95.—(WHEN NOTICE SUFFICIENT.) A written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

Sec. 96—(FORM OF NOTICE.) The notice may be in writing or merely oral and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument, and indicate that it has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

Sec. 97.—(TO WHOM NOTICE MAY BE GIVEN.) Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

Sec. 98.—(NOTICE WHERE PARTY IS DEAD.) When any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

Sec. 99.—(NOTICE TO PARTNERS.) Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm even though there has been a dissolution.

Sec. 100.—(NOTICE TO PERSONS JOINTLY LIABLE.) Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

Sec. 101.—(NOTICE TO BANKRUPT.) Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

Sec. 102.—(TIME WITHIN WHICH NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN.) Notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by this act.

Sec. 103.—(WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN SAME PLACE.) Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:

(1) If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following;

(2) If given at his residence it must be given before the usual hours of rest on the day following;

(3) If sent by mail it must be deposited in the postoffice in time to reach him in usual course on the following day.

Sec. 104.—(WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN DIFFERENT PLACES.) Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:

(1) If sent by mail it must be deposited in the postoffice in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or if there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter.

(2) If given otherwise than through the postoffice, then within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail, if it had been deposited in the postoffice within the time specified in the last subdivision.

Sec. 105.—(WHEN SENDER DEEMED TO HAVE GIVEN DUE NOTICE.) Where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the postoffice, the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails.

Sec. 106.—(DEPOSIT IN POSTOFFICE; WHAT CONSTITUTES.) Notice is deemed to have been deposited in the post-office when deposited in any branch post-office or in any letter box under the control of the post-office department.

Sec. 107.—(NOTICE TO SUBSEQUENT PARTY; TIME OF.) Where a party receives notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor.

Sec. 108.—(WHERE NOTICE MUST BE SENT.) Where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:—

(1) Either to the post-office nearest to his place of residence, or to the post-office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

(2) If he live in one place, and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

(3) If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is so sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this act, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 109.—(WAIVER OF NOTICE.) Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

Sec. 110.—(WHOM AFFECTED BY WAIVER.) Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only.

Sec. 111.—(WAIVER OF PROTEST.) A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

Sec. 112.—(WHEN NOTICE IS DISPENSED WITH.) Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it cannot be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged.

Sec. 113.—(DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE; HOW EXCUSED.) Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to this default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

Sec. 114.—(WHEN NOTICE NEED NOT BE GIVEN TO DRAWER.) Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:—

(1) Where the drawer and drawee are the same person;

(2) When the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract;

(3) When the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.

(4) Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument;

(5) Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

Sec. 115.—(WHEN NOTICE NEED NOT BE GIVEN TO INDORSER.) Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases:

(1) Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument;

(2) Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

(3) Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

Sec. 116.—(NOTICE OF NON-PAYMENT WHERE ACCEPTANCE REFUSED.) Where due notice of dishonor by non-acceptance has been given notice of a subsequent dishonor by non-payment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.

Sec. 117.—(EFFECT OF OMISSION TO GIVE NOTICE OF NON-ACCEPTANCE.) An omission to give notice of dishonor by non-acceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission.

Sec. 118.—(WHEN PROTEST NEED NOT BE MADE; WHEN MUST BE MADE.) Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be; but protest is not required except in the case of foreign bills of exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.

DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Sec. 119.—(INSTRUMENTS; HOW DISCHARGED.) A negotiable instrument is discharged:—

(1) By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor;

(2) By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation;

(3) By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder;

(4) By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money;

(5) When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

Sec. 120.—(WHEN PERSONS SECONDARILY LIABLE ON, DISCHARGED.) A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged:—

(1) By any act which discharges the instrument;

(2) By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder;

(3) By the discharge of a prior party;

(4) By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party;

(5) By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved;

(6) By any agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment, or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument, unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved.

Sec. 121.—(RIGHT OF PARTY WHO DISCHARGES INSTRUMENT.) Where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon, it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the instrument, except:—

(1) Where it is payable to the order of a third person, and has been paid by the drawer; and

(2) Where it was made or accepted for accommodation, and has been paid by the party accommodated.

Sec. 122.—(RENUNCIATION BY HOLDER.) The holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument, before, at or after its maturity. An absolute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor made at or after the maturity of the instrument discharges the instrument. But a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon.

Sec. 123.—(CANCELLATION; UNINTENTIONAL; BURDEN OF PROOF.) A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been cancelled the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without authority.

Sec. 124.—(ALTERATION OF INSTRUMENT; EFFECT OF.) Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers.

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor.

Sec. 125.—(WHAT CONSTITUTES A MATERIAL ALTERATION.) Any alteration which changes:—

(1) The date;

(2) The sum payable, either for principal or interest;

(3) The time or place of payment;

(4) The number or the relations of the parties;

(5) The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;

Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration.

TITLE II.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ARTICLE I.

FORM AND INTERPRETATION.

Sec. 126.—(BILL OF EXCHANGE DEFINED.) A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to the bearer.

Sec. 127.—(BILL NOT AN ASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF DRAWEE.) A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same.

Sec. 128.—(BILL ADDRESSED TO MORE THAN ONE DRAWEE.) A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are partners or not; but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession.

Sec. 129.—(INLAND AND FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.) An inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn and payable within this State. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.

Sec. 130.—(WHEN BILL MAY BE TREATED AS PROMISSORY NOTE.) Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

Sec. 131.—(REFEREE IN CASE OF NEED.) The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need, that is to say in case the bill is dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not as he may see fit.

ARTICLE II.

ACCEPTANCE.

Sec. 132.—(ACCEPTANCE; HOW MADE, ET CETERA.) The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

Sec. 133.—(HOLDER ENTITLED TO ACCEPTANCE ON FACE OF BILL.) The holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill and, if such request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored.

Sec. 134.—(ACCEPTANCE BY SEPARATE INSTRUMENT.) Where an acceptance is written on a paper other than the bill itself, it does not bind the acceptor except in favor of a person to whom it is shown and who, on the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Sec. 135.—(PROMISE TO ACCEPT; WHEN EQUIVALENT TO ACCEPTANCE.) An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn is deemed an actual acceptance in favor of every person who upon the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Sec. 136.—(TIME ALLOWED DRAWEE TO ACCEPT.) The drawee is allowed twenty-four hours after presentment, in which to decide whether or not he will accept the bill; but the acceptance if given, dates as of the day of presentation.

Sec. 137.—(LIABILITY OF DRAWEE RETAINING OR DESTROYING BILL.) Where a drawee to whom a bill is delivered for acceptance destroys the same, or refuses within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or non-accepted to the holder, he will be deemed to have accepted the same.

Sec. 138.—(ACCEPTANCE OF INCOMPLETE BILL.) A bill may be accepted before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete, or when it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by non-payment. But when a bill payable after sight is dishonored by non-acceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of the first presentment.

Sec. 139.—(KINDS OF ACCEPTANCES.) An acceptance is either general or qualified. A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn.

Sec. 140.—(WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENERAL ACCEPTANCE.) An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere.

Sec. 141.—(QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.) An acceptance is qualified, which is:—

(1) Conditional, that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated;

(2) Partial, that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn.

(3) Local, that is to say, an acceptance to pay only at a particular place;

(4 Qualified as to time;

(5) The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

Sec. 142.—(RIGHTS OF PARTIES AS TO QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.) The holder may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance, he may treat the bill as dishonored by non-acceptance. Where a qualified acceptance is taken the drawer and indorsers are discharged from liability on the bill, unless they have expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or subsequently assent thereto. When the drawer or an indorser receives notice of a qualified acceptance, he must, within a reasonable time, express his dissent to the holder, or he will be deemed to have assented thereto.

ARTICLE III.

PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE.

Sec. 143.—(WHEN PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE MADE.) Presentment for acceptance must be made:—

(1) Where the bill is payable after sight, or in any other case, where presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument; or

(2) Where the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance; or

(3) Where the bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee.

In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render any party to the bill liable.

Sec. 144.—(WHEN FAILURE TO PRESENT RELEASES DRAWER AND INDORSER.) Except as herein otherwise provided, the holder of a bill which is required by the next preceding section to be presented for acceptance must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time. If he fails to do so, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged.

Sec. 145.—(PRESENTMENT; HOW MADE.) Presentment for acceptance must be made by or on behalf of the holder at a reasonable hour, on a business day and before the bill is overdue, to the drawee or some person authorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf; and:

(1) Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept or refuse acceptance for all, in which case presentment may be made to him only.

(2) Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative;

(3) Where the drawee has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, presentment may be made to him or to his trustee or assignee.

Sec. 146.—(ON WHAT DAYS PRESENTMENT MAY BE MADE.) A bill may be presented for acceptance on any day on which negotiable instruments may be presented for payment under the provisions of sections seventy-two and eighty-five of this act. When Saturday is not otherwise a holiday, presentment for acceptance may be made before twelve o'clock, noon, on that day.

Sec. 147.—(PRESENTMENT WHERE TIME IS INSUFFICIENT.) Where the holder of a bill drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or the residence of the drawee has not time with the exercise of reasonable diligence to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused and does not discharge the drawers and indorsers.

Sec. 148.—(WHERE PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.) Presentment for acceptance is excused and a bill may be treated as dishonored by non-acceptance, in either of the following cases:—

(1) Where the drawee is dead, or has absconded, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill.

(2) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment cannot be made.

(3) Where, although presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground.

Sec. 149.—(WHEN DISHONORED BY NON-ACCEPTANCE.) A bill is dishonored by non-acceptance,—

(1) When it is duly presented for acceptance and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this act is refused or cannot be obtained; or

(2) When presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted.

Sec. 150.—(DUTY OF HOLDER WHERE BILL NOT ACCEPTED.) Where a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the prescribed time, the person presenting it must treat the bill as dishonored by non-acceptance or he loses the right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers.

Sec. 151.—(RIGHTS OF HOLDER WHERE BILL NOT ACCEPTED.) When a bill is dishonored by non-acceptance, an immediate right of recourse against the drawers and indorsers accrues to the holder and no presentment for payment is necessary.

ARTICLE IV.

PROTEST.

Sec. 152.—(IN WHAT CASES PROTEST NECESSARY.) Where a foreign bill appearing on its face to be such is dishonored by non-acceptance, it must be duly protested for non-acceptance, and where such a bill which has not previously been dishonored by non-acceptance is dishonored by non-payment, it must be duly protested for non-payment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on its face to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor is unnecessary.

Sec. 153.—(PROTEST; HOW MADE.) The protest must be annexed to the bill, or must contain a copy thereof and must be under the hand and seal of the notary making it, and must specify:—

(1) The time and place of presentment;

(2) The fact that presentment was made and the manner thereof;

(3) The cause or reason for protesting the bill;

(4) The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found.

Sec. 154.—(PROTEST; BY WHOM MADE.) Protest may be made by:—

(1) A notary public; or

(2) By any respectable resident of the place where the bill is dishonored, in the presence of two or more creditable witnesses.

Sec. 155.—(PROTEST; WHEN TO BE MADE.) When a bill is protested, such protest must be made on the day of its dishonor unless delay is excused as herein provided. When a bill has been duly noted the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting.

Sec. 156.—(PROTEST; WHERE MADE.) A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, except that when a bill drawn payable at the place of business, or residence of, some person other than the drawee, has been dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be protested for nonpayment at the place where it is expressed to be payable, and no further presentment for payment to, or demand on, the drawee is necessary.

Sec. 157.—(PROTEST BOTH FOR NONACCEPTANCE AND NONPAYMENT.) A bill which has been protested for nonacceptance may be subsequently protested for nonpayment.

Sec. 158.—(PROTEST BEFORE MATURITY WHERE ACCEPTOR INSOLVENT.)—Where the acceptor has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, before the bill matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers.

Sec. 159.—(WHEN PROTEST DISPENSED WITH.) Protest is dispensed with by any circuumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence.

Sec. 160.—(PROTEST WHERE BILL IS LOST, ET CETERA.) When a bill is lost or destroyed or is wrongly detained from the person entitled to hold it, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof.

ARTICLE V.

ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR.

Sec. 161.—(WHEN BILL MAY BE ACCEPTED FOR HONOR.) Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by non-acceptance or protested for better security, and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill supra protest for the honor of any party liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn. The acceptance for honor may be for the part only of the sum for which the bill is drawn; and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party, there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party.

Sec. 162.—(ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.) An acceptance for honor supra protest must be in writing, and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor, and must be signed by the acceptor for honor.

Sec. 163.—(WHEN DEEMED TO BE AN ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR OF THE DRAWER.) Where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer.

Sec. 164.—(LIABILITY OF THE ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.) The acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted.

Sec. 165.—(AGREEMENT OF ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.) The acceptor for honor, by such acceptance engages that he will on due presentment, pay the bill according to the terms of his acceptance, provided it shall not have been paid by the drawee, and provided also that it shall have been duly presented for payment and protested for nonpayment and notice of dishonor given him.

Sec. 166.—(MATURITY OF BILL PAYABLE AFTER SIGHT; ACCEPTED FOR HONOR.) Where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor, its maturity is calculated from the date of the noting for nonacceptance and not from the date of acceptance for honor.

Section 167.—(PROTEST OF BILL ACCEPTED FOR HONOR, ET CETERA.) Where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor supra protest or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for nonpayment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need.

Sec. 168.—(PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT TO ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.) Presentment for payment to the acceptor for honor must be made as follows:—

(1) If it is to be presented in the place where the protest for nonpayment was made, it must be presented not later than the day following its maturity.

(2) If it is to be presented in some other place than the place where it was protested, then it must be forwarded within the time specified in section one hundred and four.

Sec. 169.—(WHEN DELAY IN MAKING PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.) The provisions of Section eighty-one apply where there is delay in making presentment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need.

Sec. 170.—(DISHONOR OF BILL BY ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.) When the bill is dishonored by the acceptor for honor it must be protested for nonpayment by him.

ARTICLE VI.

PAYMENT FOR HONOR.

Sec. 171.—(WHO MAY MAKE PAYMENT FOR HONOR.) Where a bill has been protested for nonpayment, any person may intervene and pay it supra protest for the honor of any person liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account it was drawn.

Sec. 172.—(PAYMENT FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.) The payment for honor supra protest in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment must be attested by a notarial act of honor which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it.

Sec. 173.—(DECLARATION BEFORE PAYMENT FOR HONOR.) The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor or by his agent in that behalf declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays.

Sec. 174.—(PREFERENCE OF PARTIES OFFERING TO PAY FOR HONOR.) Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference.

Sec. 175.—(EFFECT ON SUBSEQUENT PARTIES WHERE BILL IS PAID FOR HONOR.) Where a bill has been paid for honor, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays, and all parties liable to the latter.

Sec. 176.—(WHERE HOLDER REFUSES TO RECEIVE PAYMENT SUPRA PROTEST.) Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment supra protest, he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment.

Sec. 177.—(RIGHTS OF PAYER FOR HONOR.) The payer for honor on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest.

ARTICLE VII.

BILLS IN A SET.

Sec. 178.—(BILLS IN SETS CONSTITUTE ONE BILL.) Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitutes one bill.

Sec. 179.—(RIGHT OF HOLDERS WHERE DIFFERENT PARTS ARE NEGOTIATED.) Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is as between such holders the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him.

Sec. 180.—(LIABILITY OF HOLDER WHO INDORSES TWO OR MORE PARTS OF A SET TO DIFFERENT PERSONS.) Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed, as if such parts were separate bills.

Sec. 181.—(ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS DRAWN IN SETS.) The acceptance may be written on any part and it must be written on one part only. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts are negotiated to different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill.

Sec. 182.—(PAYMENT BY ACCEPTOR OF BILLS DRAWN IN SETS.) When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him; and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereon.

Sec. 183.—(EFFECT OF DISCHARGING ONE OF A SET.) Except as herein otherwise provided where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise the whole bill is discharged.

TITLE III.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 184.—(PROMISSORY NOTE DEFINED.) A negotiable promissory note within the meaning of this act is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer. Where a note is drawn to the maker's order, it is not complete until indorsed by him.

Sec. 185.—(CHECK DEFINED.) A check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a check.

Sec. 186.—(WITHIN WHAT TIME A CHECK MUST BE PRESENTED.) A check must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after its issue or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay.

Sec. 187.—(CERTIFICATION OF CHECK; EFFECT OF.) Where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, the certification is equivalent to an acceptance.

Sec. 188.—(EFFECT WHERE THE HOLDER OF CHECK PROCURES IT TO BE CERTIFIED.) Where the holder of a check procures it to be accepted or certified the drawer and all indorsers are discharged from liability thereon.

Sec. 189.—(WHEN CHECK OPERATES AS AN ASSIGNMENT.) A check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder, unless and until it accepts or certifies the check.

TITLE IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 190.—(SHORT TITLE.) This act may be cited as the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

Sec. 191.—(DEFINITIONS AND MEANING OF TERMS.) In this act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

"Action" includes counter-claim and set-off.

"Bank" includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means negotiable promissory note.

"Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

"Holder" means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note, who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof.

"Indorsement" means an indorsement completed by delivery.

"Instrument" means negotiable instrument.

"Issue" means the first delivery of the instrument, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder.

"Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Value" means valuable consideration.

"Written" includes printed, and "Writing" includes print.

Sec. 192.—(PERSON PRIMARILY LIABLE ON INSTRUMENT.) The person "primarily" liable on an instrument is the person who by the terms of the instrument is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are "secondarily" liable.

Sec. 193.—(REASONABLE TIME, WHAT CONSTITUTES.) In determining what is a "reasonable time" or an "unreasonable time," regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business (if any) with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case.

Sec. 194.—(TIME, HOW COMPUTED; WHEN LAST DAY FALLS ON HOLIDAY.) Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act herein required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding secular or business day.

Sec. 195.—(APPLICATION OF ACT.) The provisions of this act do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to the (taking effect) hereof, nor shall they be construed as modifying, repealing or superseding any of the terms and provisions of Section 2747, Revised Laws, 1905.

Sec. 196.—(CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR IN ACT.) In any case not provided for in this act the rules of (law and equity including) the law merchant shall govern.

Sec. 197.—(REPEALS.) All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 198.—(TIME WHEN ACT TAKES EFFECT.) This (act) shall take effect on the first day of July, 1913.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CAPTER 273—S. F. No. 323.

AN ACT appropriating money for roads, fire lines and trails in, and for the care and improvement of, Burntside State Forest.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for roads, fire lines and trails in, and for the care and improvement of, Burntside State Forest, the sum of $2,500.00, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, and the sum of $2,500.00, available for the year ending July 31, 1915.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 274—S. F. No. 400.

AN ACT entitled "An act to authorize cities in this state now or hereafter having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants to issue and sell bonds for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands for public parks and parkways."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council of such city, by ordinance duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members elect of such Common Council, upon request of the Board of Park Commissioners of such city, or of such other governing body as may have charge and supervision of the parks and parkways of such city, to issue and sell not exceeding three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($325,000.00) par value of the bonds of such city, for the purpose of acquiring and improving land for public parks and parkways, and the Common Council of such city may, upon recommendation of the Board of Park Commissioners or such other governing body having charge and supervision of the parks and parkways of such city, order such bonds to be sold in any calendar year, under this act, but bonds ordered to be sold and not actually sold within such calendar year may be sold at subsequent times convenient. Provided, that this act shall not supersede the provisions of the charter of any city providing for the referendum of ordinances passed by the governing body to a vote of the electors of the city.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by section one of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city, or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the Common Council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest, and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any such city for the purpose herein above mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years, or bearing interest at a higher rate than five per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be determined upon by the Common Council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signature to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than ninety-five per cent of their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall only apply to such cities as are, or may be governed by a charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 275—S. F. No. 443.

AN ACT to legalize, in certain cases, proceedings for extending the period of corporate existence of corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any case where a corporation, created by and under the laws of this state, shall have within the period of its corporatate existence initiated, in good faith, proceedings authorized by law for the extension of its corporate existence, which said proceedings were taken in the month of May, 1912, and were defective, and where a resolution then adopted has not been filed, recorded and published, as provided by law, within the period of its corporate existence, said corporation, shall have up to and including the 1st day of June, 1913, to adopt a proper resolution to extend its corporate existence, and to record the same in the office of the register of Deeds and Secretary of State, and to have the same duly published as provided by law.

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceedings now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 276—S. F. No. 466.

AN ACT legalizing, ratifying and confirming the Acts, Proceedings and Ordinances of organized villages and village councils of organized villages in the State of Minnesota extending the village boundaries of such villages so as to include abutting lands and territory within such boundaries as so extended, and within such village, and attaching such lands and territory to such village, and legalizing, ratifying and validating the annexation of such lands and territory.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever and in all cases between the first day of December, A. D. 1912, and the tenth (10) day of February, A. D. 1913, the village council, or governing body, of any organized village in the State of Minnesota has proceeded to pass, enact or adopt a Village Ordinance pursuant to Section 707 of "The Revised Laws, 1905," or pursuant to the laws of said state, and has enacted, passed or adopted such village ordinance extending the village boundaries of such village so as to include abutting lands and territory within such village, and so as to include, within said village boundaries, as so extended, abutting lands and territory and thereby annex such abutting lands and territory to such village, and has thereafter, and within the dates aforesaid, between December first (1), 1912, and February tenth (10), 1913, filed a certified copy of such ordinance with the Secretary of State of Minnesota, all such Acts, Proceedings and Ordinances and the annexing of the lands and territory described therein are herby fully legalized, ratified and confirmed and made valid, and the including of the lands and territory described in such ordinance within the boundaries of said village, and the extension of such village boundaries so as to include such lands and territories, and the annexation thereof to, said village are hereby in all respects fully legalized, ratified, validated and confirmed and said lands and territory made a part of said village, notwithstanding any defect or defects in the said acts, proceedings or ordinances; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not affect any action now pending in the courts of this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 277—S. F. No. 553.

AN ACT entitled "An act validating certain bonds of cities of the fourth class operating under home rule charter."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases where the electors of any incorporated city of the fourth class, operating under a home rule charter shall have heretofore voted at any general or special election held therein for the issuance of bonds of such city for the purpose of funding outstanding floating indebtedness of the city, or for waterworks, water extension or sewers, or for any or all of said purposes; and such proposition or propositions have been adopted or attempted to be adopted by a majority in favor thereof of all the votes cast thereupon at such election or elections, then in every such case all bonds of such city which have been so voted and issued, or which have been so voted and shall be hereafter, and within sixty (60) days from the approval of this Act, issued in pursuance of such election or elections, are hereby declared to be legal, valid and binding obligations of said city, whether such bonds were or were not, at the time of such election or elections, specifically authorized by the terms of its charter or not, provided, however, that the bonds so issued, together with all other indebtedness of the city, shall not exceed the debt limit prescribed in and by such home rule charter; and providing further that this act shall not apply to any suit now pending involving the legality of any bonds voted or issued.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 278—S. F. No. 573.

AN ACT authorizing any city in this state now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, to make any local improvement for which an assessment on abutting property could be made to defray the cost and expense thereof, and to order that the cost and expense of such improvement or any part thereof be paid out of the appropriate or general fund of such city without assessment upon such abutting property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by law, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the city council or common council of such city, by resolution duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members elect of such city council or common council to make any local improvement for which an assessment upon abutting property could be made as provided by law to defray the cost and expense thereof, and order that the cost and expense of all or any part of such improvement shall be paid out of the appropriate or general fund of such city without assessment on the said abutting property, and shall have power to assess any part of the cost of such improvement upon any property benefited thereby.

Sec. 2. This act shall not include or apply to any city now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted under and pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the Constitution of this state, and the several acts of the legislature permitting cities to adopt their own charters.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 279—S. F. No. 577.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 207, of the General Laws of 1911, relating to the formation of consolidated school districts and providing for state aid for schools in such districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 207, of the General Laws of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Two or more school districts of any kind may be consolidated, either by the formation of a new district or by annexation of one or more districts to an existing district in which is maintained a state graded, semi-graded or high school, as hereinafter provided.

A district so formed by consolidation or annexation shall be known as a consolidated school district. Before any steps are taken to organize a consolidated school district, the superintendent of the county in which the largest portion of territory is situated, from which it is proposed to form a consolidated school district, shall cause a plat to be made showing the size and boundaries of the new district, the location of schoolhouses in the several districts, the location of other adjoining school districts and of schoolhouses therein, together with such other information as may be of essential value, and submit the same to the superintendent of public instruction, who shall approve, modify or reject the plan so proposed, and certify his conclusions to the county superintendent of schools. To receive state aid as a consolidated school of Class A or Class B, as defined in this act, the consolidated district must contain not less than eighteen sections and to receive state aid as a consolidated school of Class C, not less than twelve sections; but any existing school district of at least such area shall have the rights and privileges of a consolidated school district. A consolidated school district of less than twelve sections may be formed as herein provided, but shall not be entitled to receive special state aid as herein provided for.

Provided, however, that a school district which is otherwise qualified for aid under this act as a Class A school, and which has its school house located within one mile of the state line or an impassable natural barrier and which has not less than twelve sections, shall be entitled to receive such portion of the aid herein provided for Class A schools as the ratio of the area of the district to the minimum area herein provided for Class A schools."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 280—S. F. No. 578.

AN ACT to amend Section three (3) of Chapter 298 Laws 1911 entitled "An act to provide for the indeterminate sentence of persons convicted of crime, and to authorize the paroling of convicts."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section three of Chapter 298 Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. A board having power to parole and discharge prisoners confined in the State Prison or State Reformatory is hereby created, to be known and designated as the "State Board of Parole." Said board shall be composed of four persons, viz. the member of the State Board of Control oldest in continuous service as a member of said Board of Control shall be ex officio a member of said Board of Parole and Chairman thereof; the Warden of the State Prison at Stillwater shall be ex officio a member of said Board of Parole and Secretary thereof; the Superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud shall be ex officio a member of said Board of Parole and Assistant Secretary thereof; the fourth member thereof shall be a citizen of this State who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

The Assistant Secretary shall have the power and shall perform the duties of the Secretary in case of the latter's absence from the state, absence from any meeting of the Board of Parole, or sickness or inability to act. All records and papers attested or authenticated by the Assistant Secretary shall have the same force and effect as though the same were made, attested or authenticated by the Secretary. Any two of said Board shall constitute a quorum, with power to act."

Sec. 2. The Board of Parole constituted under the provisions of this act shall be deemed a continuation of the Board of Parole constituted under the provisions of Chapter 298, Laws 1911, and the citizen member thereof shall continue to hold such office for the time for which he was originally appointed, and all matters and proceedings pending before the Board of Parole as constituted before the passage of this act shall be carried on and completed by the Board as constituted under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 281—S. F. No. 605.

AN ACT to amend Sections 4 and 6, Chapter 233 of the General Laws of 1895, being an act to authorize cities to sprinkle their streets, lanes, alleys, avenues, and public grounds and assess the cost thereof on abutting property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 233 of the General Laws of 1895, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. Before any proceedings are had, the council shall have determined by ordinance, what territory in said city shall be sprinkled and shall have divided such territory into one or more sprinkling districts, accurately describing the boundary lines of each district. Each district so designated shall be designated by number and thereafter all reference to such district by number shall be deemed a sufficient designation. Said ordinance shall further provide for the supervision and inspection of said work and shall designate what officer or officers of said city shall supervise and inspect said work in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor and shall determine the powers and duties of such officer or officers with reference to all sprinkling contracts awarded by the city council."

Sec. 2. That Section 6 of Chapter 233 of the General Laws of 1895, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. Prior to the passage of any resolution for the letting of a contract for sprinkling, the expense of which is to be assessed upon abutting lots or parcels of land, as provided in this act, the city council shall designate a time not less than ten (10) days distant, and a place at which it will meet and act in relation to the doing of the proposed work and direct that notice be given by the city clerk or recorder of the time and place thereof and that in the meantime sealed proposals for the doing of such work will be received by the city clerk. Such notice shall name the district where such sprinkling is to be done, and shall be given by publication thereof for one week in the official newspaper of said city prior to the time designated as aforesaid by the council. At the time and place designated in such notice, an opportunity shall be given to any and all interested parties to be heard for or against such proposed work and the city recorder or clerk shall in the presence of the city council, open and read all sealed proposals which may have been received for the doing of such work and the furnishing of all materials therefor and the council may then by a majority vote accept the proposal of the lowest responsible bidder and authorize the doing of such work or any part thereof by the person or persons whose proposal shall have been accepted and direct that a written contract be made with him or them therefor, or may reject any or all proposals offered and may refuse to authorize the doing of any such work; or may in its discretion or for lack of quorum or other reason postpone the consideration and decision of the matter or any branch thereof to a future time, of which postponement all parties interested shall be required and deemed to take notice."

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 282—S. F. No. 615.

AN ACT to appoint a Commission to erect memorials to Minnesota soldiers in the National Cemeteries at Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Whereas, sixty-four known Minnesota officers and soldiers who were killed in battle or died of disease in the Civil War, are buried in the National Cemetery at Little Rock, Arkansas, and one hundred sixty-two known Minnesota officers and soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery at Memphis, Tennessee, and many unknown Minnesota soldiers are buried in each of said cemeteries, and no memorial whatever has been erected by the State to their memory; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That C. C. Andrews, formerly of the Third Minnesota Regiment, Thomas P. Wilson, formerly of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, Henry H. Dike, formerly of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, Levi Longfellow, formerly of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment, and C. F. Macdonald, formerly of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment, are hereby appointed a commission to erect a monument in the National Cemetery at Little Rock, Arkansas, and a monument in the National Cemetery at Memphis, Tennessee, as memorials to the Minnesota officers and soldiers buried in those cemeteries. Said commissioners shall serve without compensation, but their necessary expenses may be paid out of any money which may be appropriated for the construction of said memorials.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 283—S. F. No. 654.

AN ACT Ratifying and Confirming the Investment of Current Funds of Cities of the First Class in the Bonds of the City, and Authorizing the Re-sale of such bonds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In any case in which any city of the first class not organized under Section 36, Article 4 of the State Constitution, or any department thereof, has invested any current funds in its city treasury in bonds of the city, with a view to make the fund while in the city treasury earn an interest income, such investment is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the city council or other body having control of such department and of such current funds is hereby authorized to re-sell such bonds whenever the funds are again needed for current purposes. Such sale shall be made only upon bids received after public advertisement not less than once a week for three successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city, and then only to be the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 284—S. F. No. 676.

AN ACT to provide for the care, medical treatment, maintenance and education of blind infants.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Board of Control of the State of Minnesota is hereby authorized and directed to provide at some State Institution by law under its control, to be selected by it, for the care, medical treatment, maintenance and education of indigent blind infants, residents and citizens of the State of Minnesota, under such rules and regulations as said Board may prescribe.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 285—S. F. No. 693.

AN ACT to amend Section 3102 of the Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by Chapter 453 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relating to the formation of corporations for religious, social and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3102 of the Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by Chapter 453 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3102. Any three or more persons may form a corporation for any one or more of the following purposes, viz.: religious, social, moral, educational, scientific, medical, surgical, benevolent, fraternal or reformatory purposes, or for establishing, maintaining and operating clinical, pathological, medical or surgical research laboratories, or for providing, erecting, owning, leasing, furnishing and managing any building, hall or apartments, for the use in whole or in part of any society, societies, body or bodies, incorporated or unincorporated, organized for any one or more of said purposes, or for the purpose of improving, or beautifying any public roads, streets, grounds, parks, water or water-fronts; provided, that any such improvement shall be carried out under the supervision of a public official having control of public property to be so improved."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 286—S. F. No. 779.

AN ACT to authorize the admission of women who served as nurses in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, to the Minnesota Soldiers' Home.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In addition to the persons eligible to admission to the Minnesota Soldiers' Home under existing laws, the Trustees of said Soldiers' Home are hereby authorized to admit to the Home any woman who is more than sixty-five years of age and who was regularly employed under the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Union Army in charge of the hospital service thereof as a nurse for the soldiers of the Union Army for a period of one year during the War of the Rebellion and who has been a resident of the State of Minnesota for a period of five years next preceding her application to such Home.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 287—S. F. No. 814.

AN ACT providing for improvement of lakes when the whole or major part is situated in one county, having a population of not more than 18,000 inhabitants and providing for the cost of such improvement, and the payment of damages arising therefrom.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. When the whole or major part of any navigable lake is situated in a single county in this state having a population of not more than Eighteen Thousand (18,000) inhabitants, the county board of that county, in order to improve navigation thereon or to promote the public health or welfare, may appropriate not exceeding in any one year the sum of Five Hundred ($500) Dollars for any or all of the following purposes, viz: To erect or maintain sufficient dams or embankments upon and along the shores of such lake, or across any of its outlets, to raise and maintain the water therein at such uniform height as said board may establish, as provided by Chapter 42 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905; to acquire the necessary lands for the erection of such dams or embankments; to acquire the right of way for such public highways leading to such lake, dam or embankment as may be necessary or convenient for public uses; to pay such damages as may be imposed upon adjacent lands by the overflowing thereof; to pay the costs and expenses of such proceeding and for any other purpose incidental or necessary to such improvements.

Sec. 2. Any such dam, embankment, lands and highways may be located in either county in which such lake or any part thereof is located. The money so appropriated shall be expended under the direction of such County board.

Sec. 3. The County board of the county in which the smaller part of any such lake is located may likewise appropriate not exceeding in any one year the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars for any of the above-mentioned purposes in connection with such lake.

Section 4. This act shall in nowise curtail any of the powers or authority granted to such county board by the provisions of Chapter 42 of the Revised Laws 1905, and the amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 288—S. F. No. 853.

AN ACT to provide for the removal of all rubbish on lots and lands in cities now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants and not having a home rule charter.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants every person and corporation shall by the tenth day of May of each year destroy or remove all rubbish on all lots or lands within such city which he or they may own or control or occupy.

Sec. 2. If the occupant or owner of any such lots or lands shall fail to so destroy or remove such rubbish as so required after having six days' notice in writing by the street Commissioner of his ward, such occupant or owner shall be reported by said Commissioner as delinquent, and a tax be levied against such lots and lands as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Whenever it shall become necessary to serve notice as provided in Section Two (2) of this act upon any manufacturing or other corporation owning or controlling any lots or lands in such city, such notice, if served upon any agent of such corporation residing or being in such city, shall be deemed good and sufficient notice, and if no such agent shall reside or be in such city, then such notice may be served upon any agent of such corporation at its general place of doing business in this State, and if such owner of vacant lots or lands is a non-resident, by mailing the same to any such owner or agent.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the street Commissioner of each ward of such city to serve or cause to be served the notice referred to in Section Two (2) of this act upon the proper person or persons, in their respective wards of such city, as the case may require.

Sec. 5. The said street Commissioner shall carefully inquire concerning the existence of rubbish on the lots or lands in his ward, and in case any person, persons or corporation owning, occupying or controlling any lots or lands in his ward shall neglect after such notice to destroy or remove such rubbish, it shall be the duty of such street Commissioner to destroy or remove, or cause to be destroyed or removed all such rubbish upon such lots or lands. The cost thereof in the first instance shall be paid out of the ward fund of the particular ward in which the said rubbish is found, and thereupon the street Commissioner of said ward shall report, under oath, to the City Council or other governing body, the amount so expended, specifying the separate items thereof and the lot or parcel of land upon which the service was performed, and the amount thereof shall thereupon be levied by the City Council as a tax against the said lot or parcel of land. Said tax, when collected, shall be placed in the City Treasury to the credit of the ward fund from which such cost of removal of rubbish has been paid.

Sec. 6. This act shall not apply to any city of the first class operating under a home rule charter, pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 289—S. F. No. 889.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1983 and 2006 of Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 so as to entitle cities and villages having municipal power houses to have the same connected with railroads by railway tracks.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2006 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended by Chapter 336, General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2006. Side tracks to elevators, mills, etc.—Every such company, upon written demand of the owner of any grain warehouse or mill of not less than five thousand bushels capacity, adjacent to the right of way of such company, and at or near any regular station thereof, shall construct, maintain, and operate at its own expense proper side tracks connecting such warehouse or mill with the tracks of such railroad, and afford the owner thereof proper and reasonable facilities for shipment therefrom. Should additional right of way be required for such side track, the cost and expense of procuring it shall be paid by the owner of said mill or warehouse. Such company shall also construct, maintain, and operate side tracks connecting with its road any grain warehouse, mill, quarry, brick or lime kiln, or manufactory adjacent thereto, or any municipal power plant in any municipality (including towns) in which any railroad has a station, on such terms as may be agreed upon with the owner or fixed by the commission, on application of either party."

Sec. 2. Section 1983, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"1983. If the owner of any manufactory, warehouse, mill, stone quarry, or brick or lime kiln, or any city, village or town having a municipal power plant, entitled to connection with any railroad, and the carrier operating such railroad, fail to agree upon the terms for such connection, upon petition, of either party, and proper notice to the adverse party, the commission shall fix such terms by proceedings as herein provided in case of complaints to it, and subject to appeal as in such cases. Upon such appeal the Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall prescribe the manner and terms of the construction, maintenance and operation of the railway tracks ordered for the accommodation of any such manufactory, warehouse, mill, stone quarry, brick or lime kiln or municipal power plant."

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 290—S. F. No. 214.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 159, Laws of 1903, relating to pensions for retired and disabled policemen.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 159, Laws of 1903, as said chapter is amended and re-enacted by Chapter 109 of the Laws of 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. That every paid municipal police department now existing or which may hereafter be organized may and are hereby authorized to become incorporated pursuant to the provisions of title 3, chapter 34 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, 1894, and acts amendatory thereto, or adopt a constitution and by-laws as a relief association to provide and permit and allow said police relief association so incorporated or so organized to pay out of, and from any funds it may have received from the State of Minnesota or from any other source, a service pension in such accounts and in such manner as its articles of incorporation or the constitution and by-laws shall so designate, not exceeding, however, the sum of Forty (40.00) Dollars per month to each of its pensioned members who shall have arrived at the age of fifty (50) years or more, and shall have done active police duty as a member of such paid municipal police department for a period of twenty (20) years or more in the police department of such city in which such relief association shall be so organized, or who having been disabled physically or mentally because of any injury received or suffered while in the performance of his duties as such police officer, so as to render necessary his retirement from active police service may be placed upon the pension list, and shall receive such pension as provided for in said articles of incorporation or constitution and by-laws, provided, however, that said fund shall not be used for any other purpose other than for the payment of service pensions and a disability pension as herein provided."

Sec. 2. Section 6 of said act is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. Said association through its officers shall have full charge, management and control of the police pension fund herein provided for, which said fund shall be derived from the following sources: First, from the gifts of real estate or personal property, rents, or money or other sources. Second, an amount or sum equal to one-seventh (1-7) of one mill shall be annually assessed, levied and collected by the proper officers of such city where a police relief association exists, upon each dollar of each taxable property in such city as the same appears on the tax records of such city; which said sum shall by the proper officers of said city be placed to the credit of the police pension funds, and shall not be used or devoted to any other purpose other than for the purpose of the police pension fund.

Provided, however, that if at any time the fund so raised by taxation as in this section provided, together with other resources exceed the needs of said police pension board in properly carrying out the provisions of this act; then as often as this shall occur, said sum so to be raised by taxation shall be proportionately reduced to such amount as will sufficiently carry out the provisions of this act, then there shall only be raised by taxation such part of said one-seventh (1-7) of one mill upon each dollar of all the taxable property in such city as shall be necessary for the proper maintenance of said funds as in this act provided."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 291—S. F. No. 236.

AN ACT to amend Section 2, Chapter 164 General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, relating to the expenditure of the general road and bridge fund in counties, now, or hereafter having 150,000 inhabitants or over, and authorizing said counties to do their own road work."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 164, General Laws of 1905, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. That all moneys so appropriated shall be expended by and under the general direction and supervision of such board of county commissioners in the following manner: That in all cases except as hereinafter provided, before expending any money for such purpose or purposes, such board of ty commissioners shall require the county surveyor of such county or his deputy, to furnish to such board a survey of the work for which it is proposed to expend such money, together with suitable plans and specifications thereof and estimated cost thereof, and that upon the receipt of the same by such board, it shall be the duty of such board, if it shall deem such expenditure advisable, to invite bids for such work by posting notices for at least fifteen days prior to the letting of the contract for the same in at least three of the most public places in the township, wherein such work is to be done, and in case any portion of such work is within the limits of any incorporated village, by also posting notices in three of the most public places in such village, and in all cases, there shall be three publications of said notices in the official newspaper, and such notices shall contain a brief description of such work, and shall state the time and place of awarding the contract for the same, and at the time and place mentioned in such notices, it shall be the duty of such board to let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall in all cases be required to enter into a written contract evidencing the same, and said board shall require a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of such contract, provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such board from rejecting all bonds for such work and readvertising for new bids if in the judgment of such board all bids are excessive, and provided that if such board shall deem it impossible to get such work done at a fair cost by letting such work to a contractor, said board may direct the county surveyor to employ men, purchase materials and equipments and to proceed to do such work in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates hereinbefore referred to, and said county surveyor shall thereupon do such work under the supervision of such county board; and provided further that such board may, without readvertising for bids and letting contracts as above required, expend, under the supervision of the county surveyor, of his deputy, for repairs and maintenance of roads and bridges, or for the protection of travel thereon, such sum or sums, as such board may appropriate, and may employ a repair crew for such purpose, and may purchase and retain the necessary road machinery and tools and materials for the purpose of making such repairs, but such expenditures shall not in any one year, exceed one-half of the amount so appropriated for roads and bridges for said year in said county."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 292—S. F. No. 659.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for defraying the cost of making certain local improvements in advance of the collection of special assessments therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not operating under a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding $150,000, the proceeds whereof shall be placed in the treasury of said city and kept distinct from all other funds, except funds used for the same purposes, and shall be used only for the purpose of paying, to the amount of the special assessments levied and assessed therefor and in advance of the collection of such assessments, the cost of the following public improvements in said city:

1. Paving, re-paving or macadamizing any street, lane or alley therein.

2. Any gutter or gutters along any such street, lane or alley.

3. Laying or placing any curbstones along any such street, lane or alley.

4. Laying, relaying or extending any sewer in said city.

Sec. 2. All assessments, the amounts whereof are advanced from said special fund and all penalties accruing thereon shall be paid, when collected, into the treasury of the city to the credit of that fund and shall be used only for the purposes for which said fund was created. All interest collected on such assessments shall be credited to and become a part of the sinking fund of said city if there be one.

Sec. 3. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members of the City Council or other governing body of such city. The faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon. The Council or governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of the city shall be pledged to their redemption at maturity, provided, that no such bonds shall be sold for a less amount than ninety-five per cent of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

Sec. 4. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 5. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 6. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the State Constitution.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 293—S. F. No. 708.

AN ACT to amend Section 2, Chapter 139, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, as amended by Chapter 358, Laws of 1909, relating to salaries of county treasurers in counties having, or which hereafter may have a population of 200,000 inhabitants or over and not more than 275,000 inhabitants and providing help and compensation therefor in county treasurer's offices in such counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2, Chapter 139, General Laws of 1907, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. The County Treasurer of each county shall appoint and employ.—One Chief Deputy, who shall be paid the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; One Deputy who shall have charge of the Statement Department, who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; One Deputy who shall have charge of the Settlement and Collection Registers, who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; eight clerks, who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum each; One Cashier or Teller, who shall be paid the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; One Deputy who shall have charge of Inheritance and Mortgage Tax Collections, who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred ($1,200.00) per annum; One Accountant or bookkeeper who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum.

He may also employ such other additional or extra help as the business of his office may require during each year, providing that no such other person or extra help so employed, shall be paid compensation greater than at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month and that the entire compensation for such extra help, shall not exceed Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) in any one year. Any of said Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) appropriated for such extra help, remaining unexpended in any one year, shall be turned back to the general fund."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 294—S. F. No. 712.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 243 of the General Laws of 1911, entitled "an act for the protection of railroad crossings with town and county roads, and streets in cities and villages."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 243 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. The Commission shall decide the matter set forth in the complaint and make a report in writing thereof, including the findings of facts, and make such order as it shall deem proper in the premises, and if said commission shall find said crossing to be dangerous, it may require the railroad company complained of to provide flagmen at such crossing, or adopt such safety device as the commission may deem necessary for the proper protection of said crossing, or it may require the removal of any structure or structures, or embankment, from the right of way of said railroad company; where the railroad has been constructed or the grade thereof lowered after the laying out of the highway and the railroad tracks are seven feet or more below the natural surface of the ground the commission may require the maintenance of an overhead bridge at least eighteen feet wide with suitable approaches, and may also require the complaining city, village, town or county to remove embankments or structures from streets or town or county roads as, in its opinion, may be reasonable and necessary to properly protect said crossing."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 295—S. F. No. 816.

AN ACT relating to local assessments in cities of the first class for the acquisition of lands for streets, parks and boulevards, and the improvement thereof, and the improvement of existing streets, parks and boulevards, and authorizing local improvement bonds payable out of the moneys collected on such assessments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever any city of the first class including, among others, those cities operating under Charters adopted in pursuance of Section 36 of Article 4 of the constitution of Minnesota, shall have completed, in accordance with the provisions of its Charter, any assessment upon benefited real estate for paying the cost of the acquisition of any land, or interest in land, taken for a public use, or for paying the cost of any improvement which shall have been duly authorized, or both, the city council of said city by a five-sixths vote may by resolution provide that said assessment may be paid in any number of equal annual installments, not exceeding twenty (20). Provided, the city council shall not exercise the power granted by this act after the proceeds of such assessment has been pledged by the issue of bonds or certificates of indebtedness to be paid from the proceeds or otherwise.

Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall thereupon transmit a certified copy of such assessment roll to the County Auditor of the county in which the city is situated, each of which certified copies shall bear an appropriate name and be numbered consecutively from one (1) upwards. In cases where the whole undertaking requires the condemnation of land and improvements the assessments for the condemnation of land and the assessments for improvements may be consolidated as to each parcel of land and certified to the County Auditor as one assessment. And thereupon the County Auditor shall include one of the equal annual payments of the principal amount of said assessment with and as a part of the taxes upon each parcel for each year until the whole assessment shall be thus included, together with annual interest at the rate prescribed by the City Council, not exceeding five (5) per cent per annum. With the first installment, the County Auditor shall include interest upon the entire assessment from the date of the assessment to the time when the tax books including the first installment are delivered by the County Auditor to the County Treasurer, and thereafter the County Auditor shall include in the taxes of each year one of such installments, together with one year's interest upon such installment and all subsequent installments at the same rate, which, together with such interest shall be collected with the annual taxes upon such land together with like penalties and interest in case of default, all of which shall be collected and enforced as the annual taxes and credited to the proper city fund. Any parcel assessed may be discharged from the assessment by presenting a local improvement bond sold against such assessment as herein provided sufficient in amount to cover all installments unpaid on such parcel and accrued interest, penalties and costs, and surrendering such local improvement bond or bonds to the County Treasurer for cancellation or having endorsed thereon such installments, interest, penalties and costs. Whenever an assessment is certified as aforesaid by the City Clerk to the County Auditor, a duplicate thereof shall be sent to the City Comptroller, and such assessment shall be sufficiently identified by the name and number as aforesaid. All installments due and payable and all interest or penalties on the same having been paid, nothing herein shall prevent the transfer of said property or any interest therein on the books of the County wherein it is situated, or the recording of instruments or transfers subject to the lien of future installments, interest and penalties.

Sec. 3. The City Council, for the purpose of realizing the funds for making such improvements and paying such damages may issue and sell special local improvement bonds which shall entitle the holder thereof to all sums realized upon said such assessment, or if deemed advisable, a series of two or more of said local improvement bonds against any one assessment, the principal and interest being payable at fixed dates out of the fund collected from such assessment including interest and penalties, and the whole of such fund is hereby pledged for the payment of said local improvement bonds and the interest thereon as they severally become due. Such local improvement bonds shall be payable to bearer with interest coupons attached, and the city council may by a five-sixths vote bind the city to make good deficiencies in the collection up to but not exceeding the principal and interest at the rate fixed by the city council upon such local improvement bonds which shall not exceed five (5) per cent per annum. If the city, because of any such guarantee, shall redeem any local improvement bonds, it shall thereupon be subrogated to the holder's rights. For the purpose of such guarantee, penalties collected shall be credited upon deficiencies of principal and interest before the city shall be liable. Such local improvement bonds shall be sold at public sale at not less than the par value.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply to all cities operating under charters adopted in pursuance of Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution of Minnesota. The provisions of this Act are not intended to and shall not be construed to repeal or abrogate any of the provisions of such charter but are intended to be supplementary to said charter and as conferring additional power upon said cities which may be exercised at their option. The Cities' liabilities upon such guarantee shall not be taken into account as part of its indebtedness until the amount of such deficiency or collection defined as aforesaid is determined and only for the amount of such deficiency.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 296—H. F. No. 202.

AN ACT legalizing certain conveyances of land heretofore made by a husband acting under a power of attorney from his wife.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No suit at law or proceeding in equity in any of the Courts of the State of Minnesota shall be brought to set aside any conveyance of land situated in the State of Minnesota, which said conveyance was made, executed and delivered prior to January 1st, 1890, and was made by a husband for and on behalf of his wife acting under and by virtue of a Power of Attorney, made, executed and delivered by such wife to her husband, unless such action at law or proceeding in equity is commenced on or before the first day of October, 1913, and all such conveyances in which such an action or proceeding is not commenced prior to October 1st, 1913, are hereby legalized and declared to be legal conveyances of all of the right, title and interest of said wife and husband in and to such land to the purchaser thereof; provided, that the said Power of Attorney and conveyance have been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County wherein the said land is situated, for more than ten years prior hereto, and provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to or in any manner affect the title to any land, the title to which is now in litigation.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 297—H. F. 257.

AN ACT to appropriate money to provide for the expense of representing this state at the Gettysburg Fiftieth Anniversary to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., and to designate such representatives and the manner of disbursing such appropriation.

Whereas the State of Pennsylvania has by an act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1909, created a commission to "arrange for a proper and fitting recognition and observance, at Gettysburg, of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg," in which certain troops of this State enacted a most conspicuous and heroic part;

And, whereas, the active participation of this and other States of the Union, in such celebration, has been urgently solicited by the said State of Pennsylvania and assented to by this and other States;

And, whereas, the plans for the ceremonies to be conducted on such occasion have so far advanced as to provide for certain observances to be held on the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th days of July, 1913, and include one day to be known as "Veterans' Day" when "all surviving soldiers of the Civil War, North and South, are requested to be present" and take part as invited guests, and which observances, commemorative of a reunited people, knowing "No North, No South, No East, No West," are expected to close July 4th, when will be laid the cornerstone of a "Peace Memorial";

And, whereas, the several states are expected to provide for the transportation, care and subsistence of such veteran soldiers as reside within their limits, who shall attend such ceremonies;

And, whereas, it is proper that such veteran soldiers shall be accompanied by the Governor of Minnesota and his staff; Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of transporting from Minnesota to Gettysburg and return and in caring for and providing subsistence for all surviving members of the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers on the rolls at the time of said battle, or previously honorably discharged, including all surviving members of Companies One and Two, the two so-called Minnesota Sharpshooter Companies attached to said First Regiment, and honorary members of said regimental association, and also all surviving soldiers, Union and Confederate, now residing in this State and furnishing satisfactory evidence that they were engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg on either day thereof, and resident surviving members of regiments that were in said battle, but who were in hospital at the time thereof and within one month thereafter joined their regiments and served in the army until the close of the Civil War, and also all veterans of the Civil War who have been awarded the Congress Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action, who are residents of this State, together with the Governor of Minnesota and his staff, all Ex-Governors of the State and the members of the "Gettysburg Celebration Committee" appointed by the Department of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Minnesota, and the commanders of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic Department of Minnesota, and a suitable drum corps or band while going to, attending and returning from the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg," to be held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th days of July, 1913, and for incidental expenses connected therewith.

Sec. 2. General L. A. Grant and Captain W. H. Harries, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the "Gettysburg Celebration Committee" of the Grand Army of the Republic Department of Minnesota, and the officers of the Regimental Association of the First Minnesota Volunteers, to-wit, Major Christopher B. Heffelfinger, Captain Jasper N. Searles, Captain Thomas H. Presnell, Samuel Lilly and Edward A. Stevens (and such other person or persons as the Governor may designate to fill vacancies if either of said officers are, for any reason unable to act) shall be and hereby are appointed Commissioners, to be known as "Minnesota Commissioners Gettysburg Fiftieth Anniversary," and by such name may make requisition on the State Auditor for warrants on the State Treasurer for such portion of said appropriation, from time to time, as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes, but shall receive no compensation save for actual expenses necessarily incurred, and said Commissioners shall, likewise, determine what persons are entitled to share in the benefits of this act, and have full authority to disburse such portions of this appropriation as shall be required for the aforesaid purposes, and shall make full report of their doings to the Governor of this State after said disbursements have been made; and the State Treasurer shall pay all warrants so made by the State Auditor out of said funds and any portion that may remain thereafter shall be returned to the fund from which this appropriation is made; provided, That said Commissioners shall have authority to appoint from among their members an Executive Committee to consist of three members, who shall have all the authority of said Commission when the latter is not in session.

Sec. 3. Said report of said Commission so to be made to the Governor shall be accompanied with vouchers showing, with reasonable particularity, the various purposes for which said moneys have been used.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 298—H. F. No. 303.

AN ACT to amend Section 1417, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 334, General Laws of 1909 and Chapter 60, General Laws 1911, relating to state aid to public schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1417, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 334, General Laws of 1909, and Chapter 60, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1417. The board shall apportion the amount appropriated for such schools equally among the high schools and the graded schools entitled thereto, but no high school shall receive more than Twenty-two Hundred Dollars per year, nor any graded school more than Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars per year; nor shall the amount so paid any high school exceed its actual expenditure for such work, exclusive of building and repairs, nor shall any graded school connected with or in the same district with an aided high school share in such apportionment, but graded schools sharing therein shall receive not more than one half the amount actually raised by special school taxes for current expenses.

This act shall in no way affect the right of any high school or graded school to receive other aid for maintaining special departments or courses by virtue of any other law or laws of this state.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 299—H. F. No. 273.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-five (25) of Chapter three (3) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter one hundred and fifty-two (152), General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, relating to publishing amendments to the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section twenty-five (25) of Chapter three (3) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter one hundred and fifty-two (152), General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 25. At least four months preceding such election the Attorney General shall furnish to the Secretary of State a statement of the purpose and effect of all amendments proposed, showing clearly the form of the existing sections, and of the same as they will read if amended. Prior to the election, the Secretary of State shall give three weeks' published notice of such statement in all legal newspapers of the state. The Secretary of State shall furnish such statement in plate form to such newspapers, the expense of which shall be borne by said newspapers. The maximum rate for such publication shall be twenty-five cents per folio for each of the three publications, but shall not exceed fifty dollars for each newspaper unless the publication exceeds eighty inches in length, in which case the excess shall be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per inch for each publication thereof. Provided, that daily newspapers having a bona fide circulation, not including exchanges or other complimentary circulation, of ten thousand, shall receive seventy-five cents per folio for the first publication and thirty-five cents per folio for each of the two subsequent publications; not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars for each of such daily newspapers. Provided, however, that if any newspaper shall refuse the publication of said amendments such refusal and failure of publication shall have no effect on the validity of said amendments. He shall also forward to each county auditor a number of copies of such statement, in poster form, sufficient to enable him to supply at least six of such copies for each election district of his county. The auditor shall, furnish such copies to the town, village and city clerks, who shall give three weeks' posted notice thereof, and cause one copy to be conspicuously posted at each polling place on election day. Willful or negligent failure by any official named to perform any duty imposed upon him by this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. The publisher of every newspaper publishing the proposed amendments shall, before receiving his fees for such publication, file with the Secretary of State an affidavit showing the qualification and legality of such newspaper, and that the publication of such amendments has been made as required by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 300—H. F. No. 863.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for the purposes of enlarging, supplementing and repairing sewers that have been found inadequate.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding $150,000 in par value, the proceeds whereof shall be used for defraying the cost of enlarging, supplementing and repairing sewers heretofore constructed in said city that have been found inadequate, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the City Council or other governing body of said city, and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment thereof and the interest thereon. Such Council or other governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of such city, if there be one, will be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so-called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 301—H. F. No. 962.

AN ACT legalizing the foreclosure and cancellation of contracts for the purchase or sale of real estate and the records thereof, where the mortgage tax on such contracts has not been paid prior to the foreclosure or cancellation thereof, or subsequent thereto.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases where a contract for the purchase or sale of real estate has been foreclosed or cancelled or attempted to be foreclosed or cancelled, and such foreclosure or cancellation is defective by reason of the fact that prior thereto no mortgage registration tax has been paid on said contract, such foreclosure or cancellation and all proceedings in connection therewith and the record thereof, if any shall have been made, are hereby legalized and made as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, and of the same force and effect in all respects, for the purpose of notice, evidence, validity, foreclosure, cancellation or otherwise as if such mortgage registration tax had been paid prior to the time of the commencement of any such proceedings. Provided, the mortgage registration tax on said contract be paid in full within six months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. Any person, persons, co-partnership or corporation, as vendee, holding any contract for the purchase or sale of real estate, which said contract has heretofore been foreclosed or cancelled or attempted to be foreclosed or cancelled, and the mortgage registration tax was not paid, said person, persons, co-partnership or corporation shall have thirty days from and after the passage of this act to assert any rights they may have under and by virtue of said contract, or be forever barred from asserting same.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 302—H. F. No. 968.

AN ACT to amend section 3049 revised laws of 1905, as amended by chapter 164, general laws of 1909, relating to local building and loan associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3049 Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 164 General Laws of 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3049. Every such corporation hereinafter formed, by provision in its certificate of incorporation or by-laws within six (6) months after the Revised Laws take effect, shall confine its field of operation exclusively to the county of its principal place of business and those immediately contiguous thereto, and upon failure so to do shall, without any other act or proceeding, forfeit all corporate rights and franchises, except to close its affairs.

Provided, that any association now incorporated may enlarge its territory by making application to the Superintendent of Banks, specifying the added counties in which it desires to do business, and on receiving the approval of the Superintendent of Banks shall be duly authorized to do business in those counties, which shall not exceed eight (8) in number.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 303—H. F. 1066.

AN ACT to grant additional powers to cities of the State of Minnesota, having a population of twenty thousand or less inhabitants, and to empower such cities to issue their bonds for certain purposes therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in addition to the rights and powers heretofore granted by law to the several cities of the State of Minnesota, including cities having a home rule charters, which rights and powers shall not be abridged or affected by this act, there is hereby granted to all cities having a population of twenty thousand or less inhabitants that now or may hereafter be organized within the State of Minnesota, including cities having home rule charters, the right and power to issue bonds for municipal purposes, to wit:

First: Permanent improvement fund bonds, which may be issued to defray the expenses of improving any street, avenue, alley, park, levee or other public ground within the corporate limits of any city within this state, or any part of such expense, and which shall include the construction of sewers, sidewalks, bridges, culverts, the paving of streets and alleys, changing of water courses and all improvements of a permanent nature.

Second: Bridge bonds, which may be issued by any city within this state for the purpose of bridging any natural or artificial stream, river, lake, canal, bay, harbor or other water within or partly within the corporate limits of any city within or partly within the State of Minnesota, or for the purpose of bridging any such water, or part thereof, bordering upon or forming the boundary line of the State of Minnesota or any such city within said state, and the use of the proceeds of any such bonds for the construction of any bridge, so as to accommodate or facilitate the passage of any steam locomotives or cars, or electric cars, or street horse, cable or electric cars, whether alone, or in connection with teams, vehicles, and foot passengers, shall not invalidate, impair or affect the legality of any bridge bonds issued for the aforesaid purposes, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any city within this state from charging any railroad company using any such bridge a reasonable price for such use, and the making of such charge shall not be held to impair, affect or invalidate such bonds; and the authority herein given shall include the power to issue such bonds for the making of improvements to be used exclusively for steam or electric railway purposes.

Third: Shipping terminal bonds, which may be issued by any city within this State for the purpose of constructing, purchasing, acquiring, improving and maintaining boat dockage terminals, bridge terminals, or railroad terminals, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any city within this state from charging any railroad or boat company using such terminals a reasonable price for such use, and the making of such charge shall not be held to impair, affect or invalidate such bonds.

Fourth: Water and Light Bonds, which may be issued for the purpose of constructing, erecting, improving, or purchasing waterworks, gas works, electric light and power plants, or other light and power plants for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of any city in this state.

Fifth: City hospital bonds, which may be issued for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, acquiring, or improving city hospitals.

Sixth: School bonds which may be issued for the purpose of constructing, erecting, acquiring, improving, repairing, furnishing, equipping and maintaining school houses.

Seventh: General fund bonds, which may be issued for the purpose of providing a general fund with which to meet and defray all contingent expenses, of whatever character, properly arising out of municipal matters, and not otherwise, and which shall also include the payment of all outstanding debts and bonds which are due or to become due, or are redeemable, together with interest thereon.

Section. 2. None of such bonds above described shall be issued whereby the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the City, excluding any funds, bonds or balances held in a sinking fund, shall be made to exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within the city, provided, however, for the purpose of determining this limitation bonds issued for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, operating or purchasing water power or lighting plants shall not be included. All sums realized from the sale of city bonds shall be applied to the purpose for which they are issued, and no other, and such purpose shall be distinctly stated in the resolution or ordinance authorizing their issue.

No bonds authorized by this act shall be issued by any city, until the issuance thereof shall have been first authorized by a three fifths vote of the legal voters of the city voting upon the question, and the question of the issuance of such bonds shall be submitted to the electors of the city proposing to issue the same at a general or special election, called and conducted in the manner prescribed for municipal elections in such city, and the notices of such election shall contain a statement of the amounts and purposes for which such bonds are proposed to be issued, with the date of their maturity, and the rate of interest which they shall bear.

All elections provided for in this act may be called by resolution in writing, of the common council or corresponding body, passed by a majority vote, which resolution shall distinctly state the purpose for which such bonds are proposed to be issued, and the question to be submitted to the people.

The ballot to be voted at all elections under this act may read as follows:

"Shall the proposed issuance of bonds in the amount of .... dollars for the purpose of .... be authorized."

Yes——

No——

If three fifths of the votes cast upon the question at such election shall be in favor of issuing the kind and amount of bonds designated in said ballot, the city voting in favor thereof, shall through its proper officers, without further act, be authorized to issue such bonds to the amount voted and to sell and negotiate the same.

The votes cast at such election shall be counted, returned and canvassed the same as in other municipal elections and the result certified to the City Clerk, recorder or similar officer, by the canvassing board.

It shall be the duty of the Common Council or any body in a commission government corresponding thereto, to expend the moneys derived from the sale of said bonds in accordance with the directions of the voters, as shown by said election.

Sec. 3. All bonds authorized by this act shall run not more than..............thirty years from the date of their issuance, bearing interest at not more than five (5) per cent per annum, principal and interest payable at such time and place as may be fixed by the common council, or corresponding body, of any city: said bonds shall be sealed with the seal of the city issuing them, and signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk or recorder or similar officer, and shall be sold at not less than par value and accrued interest, to the highest responsible bidder, after notice published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in a daily paper, if one there be, if not, then in a weekly paper, in the City where such bonds are to be issued, and also in a daily paper published in the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 4. Any city in the State of Minnesota, heretofore incorporated, may become subject to the provisions of this act, and the City Council of such city, or corresponding body in a commission form of government, may effect by a resolution duly passed by a majority of all the members elect of such council or body, and a copy of such resolution, duly certified, accompanied by a statement of the vote thereon, with the names of the members voting for and against said ordinance shall be forwarded to and filed in the office of the Secretary of State and such city shall thenceforth be deemed subject to the provisions of this act, and shall be governed, controlled and regulated by and under the provisions of this act, and the city officers of said City shall thereupon exercise the powers conferred therein, and all Courts of the State take judicial notice of the fact of such city becoming subject to the provisions of this act: and all laws in such city in conflict with this act shall thereupon be no longer applicable, but all laws or parts of laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall continue in force the same as if such City had not become subject to the provisions of this act.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 304—H. F. No. 1196.

AN ACT to authorize cities in this state now or hereafter having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants to issue and sell bonds for acquiring and improving lands for public parks and parkways, as well as for the improvement of parks and parkways heretofore acquired.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council of such city, by ordinance duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members-elect of such common council, upon request of the board of park commissioners of said city, or of such other governing body as may have charge and supervision of the parks and parkways of such city, to issue and sell three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($375,000.00) par value of the bonds of such city for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands for public parks and parkways, as well as for the improvement of parks and parkways heretofore acquired.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by Section One (1) of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state, prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the common council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any such city for the purposes hereinabove mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be determined upon by the common council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds, or registered certificates, so called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than ninety-five per cent of their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any city operating under a home rule charter, framed pursuant to section 36 of article 4 of the Constitution of Minnesota.

Sec. 5. The powers granted by this act are in addition to all other existing powers of such cities.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 305—H. F. No. 1220.

AN ACT entitled "An Act Authorizing the Board of Water Commissioners in Cities Having Over Fifty Thousand Inhabitants to Supply Ice to Such City and its Inhabitants, to Purchase and Condemn Lands, and to Provide Bonds for Such Purpose."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In any city of this state now or hereafter having over fifty thousand inhabitants, the board of water commissioners thereof, in addition to all the powers now possessed by such board under any general or special law or under the charter of such city, shall have and possess the power to engage in the manufacture, gathering and purchase of ice, and the sale and distribution thereof to such city and to the several boards and departments thereof and to the inhabitants of such city, and to acquire the necessary land, buildings, machinery and equipment for such purpose.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of acquiring land, storage plants, side-tracks, spur-tracks and other rights in real property, necessary or convenient for the manufacture, gathering, storage or distribution of ice, any such city may exercise the power of eminent domain under and in pursuance of Chapter 41, Revised Laws of 1905 and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, either within or without the corporate limits of such city.

Sec. 3. To provide a fund for the establishment and maintenance of such ice plant, any such city is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council or city council of such city, upon request of the board of water commissioners of such city, to issue the bonds of such city from time to time in such sums as may be deemed necessary, not, however, exceeding in the aggregate Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) par value. Said bonds may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in the laws of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereof, and the common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity, in case the revenues derived from the sale of [illegible] prove insufficient for that purpose. No bonds shall be issued hereunder by any such city for the purpose herein authorized to run for a longer period than thirty years or bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent, per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereof and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be prescribed by the common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the comptroller, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city; provided that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor. When said bonds or any of them are issued and sold, it shall be the duty of the board of water commissioners to make suitable provision from the revenues of said [illegible] plant for the prompt payment of all current interest on said bonds as the same accrues and for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 4. The said board of water commissioners shall establish such rates for [illegible] as will at all times insure a sufficient income to pay the interest and to provide a fund to pay the principal upon all the bonds to be issued under this act, as well as to pay all the expenses and cost of the maintenance and repairs of said [illegible] and other expenses of operation and equipment.

Sec. 5. This act shall also apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 306—H. F. No. 1012.

AN ACT to amend Section 772 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to [illegible] real estate [illegible] assessed, [illegible] where the [illegible] exceeds the [illegible].

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 772 of the Revised Laws [illegible] be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: [illegible] assessment [illegible] upon real estate [illegible] local improvement shall be [illegible] actual amount of the assessment [illegible] cost of the improvement [illegible] shall be liable to the [illegible] for the amount of the [illegible] and in the [illegible] proportion of the excess as the [illegible] assessment paid by him bears [illegible] and it is hereby made [illegible] of the proper authorities to make [illegible] application therefor is [illegible] of the party entitled [illegible] action to recover the same [illegible] within six years after funds to pay [illegible] have been appropriated and [illegible] by the proper officers to fully pay the same.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 307—S. F. No. 144.

AN ACT to provide for the safety of employes and the traveling public by requiring common carriers engaged in operating railroads in the state of Minnesota to establish and maintain a safe and sufficient clearance between structures located on and over their roadbeds and cars passing over their lines, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or receiver thereof, or to any person or persons while engaged as common carriers in the transportation by railroad of passengers or property within this state [illegible] the legislative powers of this state, except railways operated by [illegible].

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, [illegible] to erect or reconstruct and thereafter maintain on any standard gauge [illegible] line or on any standard gauge side track used in connection therewith, for use in any traffic mentioned in Section One of this act, any warehouse, coal chute, stock pen, pole, mail crane, standpipe, [illegible] or any permanent or fixed structure or obstruction, or to [illegible] excavating or embankment of earth or natural rock to remain upon the line of such track or any side-track used in connection therewith at a distance of less than eight feet measured from the center line of the track, which said structure or obstruction is adjacent to standard gauge roads, nor shall any overhead wires, bridges, viaduct or other obstruction passing over or above its tracks as aforesaid be erected or reconstructed at a less height than twenty-one (21) feet, measured from the top of the track rail.

Sec. 3. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission may, upon application made, after a thorough investigation, permit any common carrier to which this act applies to erect any or all of such structures at a less distance from the track than herein provided for, if in the judgment of said Commission a compliance with the clearance prescribed herein shall be impracticable.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to construct any track used for [illegible] any cars engaged in [illegible] of traffic within the regulative [illegible] of this state, where the center line of such track is at a distance of less than fourteen feet from the center line of any other parallel track [illegible].

Sec. 5. [illegible] of this act shall not be construed as applying to tracks to be used [illegible] for the purpose of switching or storing cars, but the tracks which are to be used for such purpose shall not be constructed in closer proximity to each other than thirteen (13) feet measured from the center line of any such track to the center line of any parallel track which it adjoins, provided, that the distance between said tracks specified in Sections four and five of this act may be diminished, or closed by a necessary distance for track interlocking, turn-outs and switch points.

Sec. 6. That on and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to permit the space between such of its tracks as are ordinarily used by yardmen and other employes in the discharge of their duties, to become or remain obstructed by any foreign obstacle that will interfere with the work of said employes or subject said employes to unnecessary hazard. Such space between or beside said tracks as aforesaid, and between the rails of said tracks must be kept in such condition as to permit said employes to pass over or between said tracks or to use the same by day or night and under all weather conditions without unnecessary hazard; provided, however, that wherever any railroad company has already begun work on depressing a portion of its tracks, within the corporate limits of any municipality, whether under contract with such municipality or otherwise, this act shall not apply to any depression of the tracks of such company lying wholly within the corporate limits of such municipality.

Sec. 7. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each and any such violation; and each day that any structure or obstruction is maintained in violation of this act, shall constitute a separate offense, such penalty to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought in the name of the State of Minnesota by the Attorney General or under his direction in any court having jurisdiction thereof in the locality where such a violation shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General under the direction of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to bring such suits upon duly verified information being lodged with him by any person of such violation being committed, and it shall also be the duty of said State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to lodge with the Attorney General information of any such violation as may come to its knowledge.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Railroad Inspector of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce, to report to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and to the Attorney General any violation of the provisions of this act of which they may obtain knowledge.

Sec. 9. That any employe of said common carrier who, while in the performance of his duty and while engaged in any commerce mentioned subject to the regulative power of this act in Section One, may be injured or killed by reason of a violation of Section six of this act, or by reason of any structure or obstruction erected or maintained prior to the passage of this act or in violation of the provisions of this act, in closer proximity to the rails than hereinbefore provided, shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned or to have been guilty of contributory negligence although the employe continued in the employ of such common carrier after the use of such permanent overhead or side structure or obstruction of any kind or character mentioned in this act shall have been brought to his knowledge; and an exercise of the permission provided for in Section Three of this act shall be at the sole risk of the carrier.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 308—S. F. No. 365.

AN ACT to amend Section four hundred and twenty-three (423), Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter two hundred and four (204) General Laws 1907, Chapter three hundred eighty-eight (388), General Laws 1909, and Chapter three hundred seventy-four (374), General Laws 1911, relating to salaries of County Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Four Hundred Twenty-three (423), Revised Laws 1905 as amended by Chapter Two Hundred and four (204), General Laws 1907, Chapter Three Hundred Eighty-eight (388), General Laws 1909, and Chapter Three Hundred Seventy-four, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 423. Each Commissioner shall receive from the county in full for all his services an annual salary as follows:

In counties whose assessed valuation does not exceed two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000), the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars ($125.00).

In counties whose assessed valuation is more than two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) and does not exceed six million dollars ($6,000,000), the sum of One Hundred Seventy-five Dollars ($175.00).

In counties whose assessed valuation is more than six million dollars ($6,000,000) and does not exceed Twenty Million Dollars ($20,000,000), the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250.00).

In counties whose assessed valuation is more than twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) and does not exceed one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800.00), which amount shall be paid in lieu of all other charges or allowances, except that such commissioners may be allowed and paid in addition thereto their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred and paid by them in the discharge of their official duties, provided, however, that the total aggregate amount of the traveling expenses of all the county commissioners of any such county which may be so allowed and paid shall not exceed the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) in any one year.

In counties whose assessed valuation is more than one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) the sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00). And said twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00) shall be in full for all services upon the county and other boards that committees and all traveling and other expenses within the county."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 309—S. F. No. 492.

AN ACT to amend Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 247, General Laws 1909, as amended by Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, of Chapter 82, General Laws 1911, relating to and providing for the establishment and maintenance of Departments of Agriculture, Manual Training and Domestic Economy in state high, graded and consolidated schools, and to authorize rural schools to become associated with such state, grade or high schools, and making appropriation therefor, and levying taxes to carry such provisions into effect, and relating to the charging of tuition in such schools and the earning of the state aid.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3 of Chapter 247 of General Laws 1909, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 82, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Instruction in such agricultural and industrial department shall be free to all residents of the district. Said state high, graded or consolidated rural schools or any associated school organized under the provisions of this act may charge non-resident pupils attending and receiving instruction in such department tuition not exceeding two and 50-100 dollars ($2.50) per month for each such pupil, to be fixed as hereinafter provided; said tuition so fixed shall be a legal charge against the school district in which said non-resident pupil resides, and shall be paid by such school district out of the funds of such district, upon presentation to the clerk of such district of a statement signed by the clerk, superintendent or principal of the district furnishing such instruction, stating the grade or department in which any such non-resident pupil was enrolled, the number of months enrolled, name of such pupil, and amount of tuition, which statement shall be verified by such clerk, superintendent or principal, and thereupon an order shall be drawn by said district in favor of the district furnishing such instruction for the amount of such tuition; provided, that not more than nine months' instruction in any school year, per pupil, shall be a charge against any such district on account of such non-resident pupils.

The state high school board may establish rules respecting the enrollment and attendance of non-resident pupils in any school operating under the provisions of this act, and may fix a scale of tuition charges in the several grades or departments, for non-resident pupils attending any such school, not exceeding the maximum provided in this section.

And in fixing tuition charges said state high school board shall take into consideration the particular circumstances and ability of the home district of non-resident pupils to pay the same, and also the number of agricultural or industrial subjects in which such non-resident pupil receives his tuition.

When necessary to accommodate a reasonable number of boys and girls to attend only in the winter months, special classes shall be formed for them. The instruction in such agricultural and industrial department shall be of a practical character, dealing with soils, crops, fertilizers, drainage, farm machinery, farm buildings, breeds of live stock, live stock judging, animal diseases and remedies, production of milk and cream, testing of same, manufacture of butter and cheese, horticulture, gardening, plants, and such other questions as have a direct relation to the business of farming, including bookkeeping and farm accounts. It shall also include systematic courses in manual training and in home economics, as these are usually taught in public schools."

Sec. 2. That Section 4 of Chapter 247, General Laws 1909, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 82, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Each school designated to maintain an agricultural and industrial department as in this act provided for, shall receive state aid not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) per year, and in addition thereto one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00) per year for each associated rural school district that may be associated with such state high, graded or consolidated school, under the provisions of this act (and also one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00) for each rural school in the same district with such high, graded or consolidated school, as the high school board may determine), but in no case shall the total amount received by any such school exceed two-thirds of the sum actually expended upon such agricultural and industrial department, as certified to the state high school board. The special aid provided for under this act shall be in lieu of all other aid for agricultural and industrial training granted by the state to the schools operating under the provisions of this act.

Any rural school district which shall, under the provisions of this act, associate with a state high, graded or consolidated rural school for the purposes specified in this act, shall receive as state aid fifty dollars ($50.00) per year; such state aid to such associated rural schools shall be granted only upon recommendation of the superintendent of the central school with which said rural school is associated in addition to the recommendation of the county superintendent, as required by law.

All schools heretofore designated and now operating under the provisions of said Chapter 247, General Laws 1909, as amended by Chapter 82, General Laws 1911, are hereby continued; provided, that they comply with all the requirements of law for earning such aid, as fixed by law and by the rules of the state high school board. Provided, that no more than one school in any county shall be added to the list of schools receiving aid under this act in any two years."

Sec. 3. That Section 6 of Chapter 247, General Laws 1909, as amended by Section 6 of Chapter 82, General Laws 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. For the purpose of providing training and instruction in such agricultural and industrial department for pupils in rural schools, and to extend the supervision and influence of state high or graded schools to rural schools, one or more school districts maintaining rural schools may become associated with a high or graded school in which is maintained an agricultural and industrial department as herein provided, whether or not such high or graded school has been designated by the high school board to receive aid under the provisions of this act. In each case the high or graded school shall be known as the central school."

No tuition shall be charged for pupils from any associated district enrolled in any grade or department of a central school. No tuition for any pupil residing outside the limits of the central school district and the districts associated therewith under the acts enrolled in a central school below the seventh grade shall be charged against the district in which such pupil resides in favor of such central school.

The current school fund shall be apportioned to such central school for the pupils enrolled therein from associated districts, and to the district in which any pupil resides for each pupil for whom tuition is charged under this act by any school operating under the same.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Note—The amendments provide:

(1) Authorizes the High School Board to fix a schedule of tuition, and provides that no tuition can be charged below the seventh grade.

(2) Provides that schools now designated shall continue to receive aid while they comply with the law and rules of the High School Board.

(3) Removes the limit that only thirty schools can be aided annually.

(4) That no tuition is to be charged pupils of associated districts.

(5) That the current school fund shall be credited to the central school for pupils from associated districts and to the home district for non-resident pupils.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 310—S. F. No. 651.

AN ACT to authorize and empower cities of this state of over fifty thousand inhabitants to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease public utilities and to provide the means therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. For the purposes of this Act, public utilities shall include street railways, telephones, water works, gas works, electric light, heat or power works, public docks, union depots and terminal systems, ice plants, stone quarries, creosoting works, and public markets.

Sec. 2. Every city of this state shall have the power to own, construct, acquire, purchase, maintain and operate any public utility within its corporate limits, and to lease the same, or any part of the same, to any company incorporated under the laws of this state, for the purpose of operating such public utility for any period not longer than twenty years, on such terms and conditions as the city council shall deem for the best interests of the public.

Any city now owning and operating its own water works, or other public utilities, may continue to own and operate the same in the same manner as if now authorized by law to own and operate the same, without submitting any proposition so to do to the electors thereof, and it may by a three-fifths vote of the city council, or other governing body, and without submission to the electors thereof, as herein provided, issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness in the manner and proportions herein provided for the purpose of refunding all bonds issued for the construction and creation of such utility, and the remainder of the proceeds thereof, if any, shall be covered into the treasury of said city as a sinking fund for the redemption of any existing bonds, or for the purchase and acquisition of any new bonds of said city offered by said city.

It shall be lawful for any city to incorporate in any grant of the right to construct or operate any public utility, a reservation of the right on the part of such city to take over all or part of such public utility, at or before the expiration of such grant upon such terms and conditions as may be provided in the grant; it shall also be lawful to provide in any such grant, that in case such reserved right be not exercised by the city and it shall grant a right to another company to operate such public utility in the streets and parts of streets occupied by its grantee under the former grant, the new grantee shall purchase and take over such public utility of the former grantee, upon the terms that the city might have taken it over, and it shall be lawful for the city council of any city to make the grant containing such a reservation for either the construction or operation or both the construction and operation of such public utility, in, upon, and along any of the public streets, alleys or ways therein, or portions thereof, in which such public utility is already located at the time of making such grant, without the petition or consent of any of the owners of the land abutting or fronting upon any street, public alley or way, or portion thereof, covered by such grant.

No ordinance authorizing the lease of any public utility for any period, nor any ordinance renewing any lease, shall go into effect until the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage. And if, within said sixty days, there is filed with the clerk of such city a petition signed by ten per cent of the voters voting at the last preceding election for mayor, in such city, asking that such ordinance be submitted to a popular vote, then such ordinance shall not go into effect unless the question of the adoption of such ordinance shall first be submitted to the electors of such city and are approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The signatures of such petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his signature, which shall be in his own handwriting, his place of residence, giving the street and number. One of the signers of each such paper shall make oath before an officer, competent to administer oaths, that each signature to the paper appended is the signature of the person whose name purports to be thereto subscribed. The City Council of any city which shall decide by vote of its electors, as herein provided, to acquire or construct any public utility, shall have the power unless otherwise provided by law to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the operation of the same, including the power to fix and prescribe rates and charges. For the purpose of acquiring any such public utility either by purchase or construction, as provided for in this Act, or for the equipment of any such public utility, and in addition to the certificates of indebtedness provided for in Section 3 hereof, any city may borrow money and issue its negotiable bonds to an amount not exceeding one-fifth of the cost thereof, pledging the faith and credit of the City therefor; but no such bonds shall be issued until the question of the issuance of certificates of indebtedness shall have been approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon as provided for in Section 3 hereof, and then only upon a three-fifths vote of the City Council or other governing body. In the exercise of the powers, or any of them, granted by this act, any such city shall have power to acquire, take and hold any and all franchise or franchises, and necessary property, real, personal or mixed, for the purposes specified in this act, either by purchase or condemnation in the manner provided by law for the taking and condemning of private property for public use, but in no valuation of public utility property for the purpose of any such acquisition, except of such public utilities now operating under such existing franchises shall any sum be included as the value of any earning power of such utility, or of the unexpired portion of any franchise granted by said city.

In case of the leasing by any city of any public utility owned by it, the rental reserved shall be based on both the actual value of the tangible property and of the franchise contained in such lease, and such rental shall not be less than a sufficient sum to meet the annual interest upon all outstanding bonds or certificates issued by said city on account of any such public utility.

Sec. 3. In addition to the bonds pledging the faith and credit of the city, as provided for in Section 2 of this Act, any city may issue and dispose of interest-bearing certificates, which shall be a lien or charge against the public utility property for the acquisition or construction of which they were issued and shall be payable out of the specified portion of the revenues or income to be derived therefrom, but which shall under no circumstances be or become an obligation or liability of said city or payable out of the general funds thereof, nor shall such certificates be deemed a part of the indebtedness of said city for any purpose. Such certificates, together with the bonds hereinbefore provided for, shall not be issued on any such public utility property in an amount in excess of the cost to the city of such property as hereinbefore provided, and ten per centum of such cost in addition thereto. In order to secure the payment of such public utility certificates, and the interest thereon, the city may convey by way of mortgage, or deed of trust, any or all of the property thus acquired or to be acquired through the issue thereof; which mortgage or deed of trust shall be executed in such a manner as directed by the city council and acknowledged and recorded in the manner provided by law for the acknowledgment and recording of mortgages of real estate, and may contain such conditions and provisions not in conflict with the provisions of this act, as may be deemed necessary to fully secure the payment of the certificates described therein. Any such mortgage or deed of trust may carry the grant of privilege or right to maintain and operate the property covered thereby, for a period not exceeding twenty (20) years from and after the date such property may come in the possession of any person or corporation as a result of foreclosure proceedings; which privilege or right may fix the rates which the person or corporation securing the same as a result of the foreclosure proceedings shall be entitled to charge in the operation of said property, for a period not exceeding twenty years. Whenever, and as often as default shall be made in the payment of such certificate issued or secured by mortgage or deed of trust, as aforesaid, or in the payment of the interest thereon when due, and any such default shall have continued for the space of twelve months after notice thereof has been given to the mayor and financial officer of the city issuing such certificates, it shall be lawful for any such mortgagee or trustee, upon the request of the holder or holders of a majority in amount of the certificates issued and outstanding under such mortgage or deed of trust, to declare the whole of the principal of all such certificates as may be outstanding, to be at once due and payable, and to proceed to foreclose such mortgage or deed of trust in any court of competent jurisdiction. At a foreclosure sale, the mortgagee or the holders of such certificates may become the purchaser or purchasers and the rights and privileges sold, if he or they be the highest bidders. Any public utility acquired under any such foreclosure shall be subject to regulation by the corporate authorities of the city to the same extent as if the right to construct, maintain and operate such property had been acquired through a direct grant without the intervention of foreclosure proceedings; provided, however, that no such public utility certificates or mortgage shall ever be issued by any city under the provisions of this act, unless and until the question of the adoption of the ordinance of the city council making provision of the issue thereof shall have first been submitted to a popular vote and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city voting upon such question.

Sec. 4. Every such city owning and operating any such public utility shall keep the books of accounts for such public utility distinct from other city accounts, and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial results of such city ownership, or ownership and operation as the case may be. Such accounts shall be so kept as to show the actual cost to such city of such public utilities owned; all cost of maintenance, depreciation, extension and improvement; all operating expenses of every description, in case of such city operation; the amount set aside for sinking fund purposes. The city council shall cause to be printed annually, for public distribution, a report showing the financial results of such city ownership, or ownership and operation.

Sec. 5. No city shall acquire or construct any public utility under the terms of this act unless the proposition to acquire or construct same has first been submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general city election or at a special election called for that purpose, and been approved by a majority vote of all electors voting upon such proposition.

The question of issuing public utility certificates as provided in Section 3 hereof may at the option of the City Council be submitted at the same election as the question of the acquisition or construction of such public utility.

Sec. 6. In all cases provided in this act for the submission of questions or propositions to popular vote the city council shall pass an ordinance stating the substance of the proposition or question to be voted upon and designating the election at which such question or proposition is to be submitted, which may be at any general or city election or special election called for that purpose; provided, that such election shall not be held sooner than thirty days from and after the passage of said ordinance.

Notice of special election which shall be held in any city under this act and all proceedings respecting the same shall conform as nearly as may be to the law governing other special elections therein.

And all ballots as to any proposition or question submitted pursuant to the terms of this act shall be delivered to the election judges, shall be deposited in a separate box and shall be counted, canvassed and returned, as is provided by law in case of other ballots, and the tally sheets and return blanks shall contain suitable columns and spaces therefor.

No defect or omission in the calling, giving notice or holding of any election under this act shall in any manner affect the validity of such election unless it shall affirmatively appear that such defect or omission changed the result of such election.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize any city to make any grants or to lease any public utility for a period exceeding twenty (20) years from the making of such grant or lease; provided, that when a right to maintain and operate a public utility for a period not exceeding twenty (20) years is contained in a mortgage or deed of trust to secure any of the certificates hereinbefore mentioned, (and no such right shall be implied), such period shall commence as provided in Section 3 of this act.

Sec. 8. Whenever any city shall decide by a vote of the electors thereof in the manner herein provided, to acquire a Union Depot and terminal system, it may, upon a three-fifths vote of the City Council or other governing body, issue such bonds as are provided for herein at such rate and for such period as the Council may prescribe notwithstanding any provision in the charter of said city limiting the amount of the bonded indebtedness thereof; providing that such issue of bonds shall never be for an amount which together with all other net bonded indebtedness shall exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of said city as of the time of such issue.

Sec. 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 311—S. F. No. 656.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for defraying that part of the cost of permanent local improvements not paid for out of special assessments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not operating under a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, ($275,000.00), the proceeds whereof shall be used for the purpose of defraying so much of the cost of the construction of paving, curbs and gutters, water mains, and lateral and other sewers therein as is not assessable upon abutting or benefited property, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the City Council or other governing body of said city and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment thereof and the interest thereon. Such Council or other governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of such city, if there be one, will be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years (30) and bear interest at a rate not higher than four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Provided, that no such bonds shall be sold for a less amount than ninety-five (95) per cent of par value thereof and accrued interest thereon. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the State Constitution.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 312—S. F. No. 903.

AN ACT to amend Section 1001, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 259, General Laws of 1907, relating to insurance on state buildings and the purchasing of fuel for state buildings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1001, Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 259, General Laws of 1907, relating to insurance on State Buildings and purchasing of fuel for State Buildings, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1001. INSURANCE OF STATE BUILDINGS—FUEL: Said Board may keep insured in solvent insurance companies, all State Buildings except the Soldiers' Home, and all other insurable property belonging to the State, to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the value thereof and said board shall also purchase fuel for all such buildings."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1913.

CHAPTER 313—S. F. No. 51.

AN ACT to establish an maintain a laboratory for the production or purchase and distribution of hog cholera serum, and for administering the same and appropriating money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Hog Cholera Serum Plant, now existing and in use at the College of Agriculture of the State University, is hereby designated and declared to be the Hog Cholera Serum Plant of the State of Minnesota. The purpose of said Institution shall be for the production, manufacture and distribution of Hog Cholera Serum, and for investigating the cause and means of preventing Hog Cholera.

Sec. 2. Said Hog Cholera Serum shall be distributed and furnished at one-third (1-3) of one cent per cubic centimeter with the charges of transportation, to any hog owner who is a resident of this State, and who applies therefor by or through any Veterinarian or through the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, on forms or in accordance with regulations prescribed by said Board and the College of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. In case the State Hog Cholera Serum Plant cannot supply the demand for Serum, the said Plant may purchase Hog Cholera Serum in the open market, from reliable producers. But such purchased Serum shall only be offered for distribution as provided for in this act, when it has been tested by said State Hog Cholera Serum Plant and found to be as potent and otherwise valuable as the Serum manufactured by said Plant. In case of overproduction of Serum by said Hog Cholera Serum Plant, such excess beyond a reserve of Two Hundred Thousand (200,000) cubic centimeters may be sold at not less than the cost of production, to Hog Cholera owners in adjoining States.

Sec. 4. Said Serum shall be administered only by an authorized person, and such authorization shall be by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Said Board is hereby empowered to authorize persons and prescribe regulations for administering the Hog Cholera Serum provided for in this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 314—S. F. No. 491.

AN ACT for the creation and formation of corporations for the establishment and maintenance of homes for dependent children, the care and supervision of said children in said homes, providing for the manner of receiving children into said homes and defining the rights of said corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A Corporation may be formed under the provisions of this act, by not less than three persons, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining homes for dependent children, for the receiving of such children into said homes, the care and supervision of said children and the conduct of said homes. Such certificate shall declare and state:

1. Its name and principal place of business.
2. That it is organized to establish and maintain a home for dependent children without discrimination as to age, sex, color or religious inclinations of the beneficiaries and for the custody and supervision of said dependent children in said home.
3. The names and places of residence of the incorporators, and how and when their successors may be appointed or elected.
4. The names of the first Board of Directors or Managing Officers, and in what officers or persons the government of the corporation and management of its affairs shall be vested and how and when they shall be elected or appointed and any other provisions not inconsistent with law that may be desired.

Sec. 2. The persons so executing said certificate and their successors shall thereupon become a corporation by the name specified therein, with all the powers of a common law corporation. It may sue and be sued by its corporate name, have perpetual succession, adopt a corporate seal, and change the same at pleasure. It may in its corporate name acquire and receive, by purchase, gift, grant, devise, and bequest, any property, real, personal, or mixed, and the same hold, sell, convey, assign, loan, lease, or otherwise use for the purposes named in its certificate of incorporation, and for such time and in such manner as may be directed by any grantor or testator who may make a gift, devise, or bequest to such corporation, to be administered and used as provided in this act; and it shall have no power to divert any gift, grant, or bequest from the specific uses and purposes designated by the donor or testator. Such corporation shall have no capital stock, and any court of equity, on its own motion or on application, may have and exercise visitorial powers over its officers and affairs.

Sec. 3. Said corporation shall have supervision over all children received by it, as provided in this act and shall have a right to be appointed by the proper court and to act as guardian for any of said children. Said corporation and all of its capital and shares of stock shall be exempt from taxation. Said corporation shall have the right now conferred upon the governing Board of cities, counties, towns and villages by Section 3122, Revised Laws 1905, and may exercise the right as provided in Section 3122, may have children committed to said home by the Probate Court and may receive the same as provided in said Sections 3122, 3123, and 3124, Revised Laws 1905.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 315—S. F. No. 544.

AN ACT to regulate, fix and determine the liability of common carriers of goods, wares, merchandise and live stock between points or stations within the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any common carrier, railroad or transportation company receiving property for transportation from any point in this state to any other point in this state, shall issue a receipt or bill of lading therefor and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss, damage or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad or transportation company to which such property may be delivered, or over whose line or lines such property may pass, and no contract, receipt, rule or regulation shall exempt such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company from the liability hereby imposed; provided, that nothing in this act shall deprive any holder of such receipt or bill of lading of any remedy or right of action which he has under existing law.

Sec. 2. That the common carrier, railroad, or transportation company issuing such receipt or bill of lading shall be entitled to recover from the common carrier, railroad, or transportation company on whose line the loss, damage or injury shall have been sustained the amount of such loss, damage or injury as it may be required to pay to the owners of such property, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 316—S. F. No. 692.

AN ACT to require more adequate protection of employes from accidental injury or death in the course of their occupation, repealing certain sections of the factory acts, and providing penalties for violation of the act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The intaking side of all engaging-toothed or other gears, rolls, drums and slides of every description on any type of machine; the spaces between fixed and moving parts of or at any machine, or between the latter or any part of it and structures near it, leaving insufficient clearance for any person employed thereon or near it; all pulleys and clutches; all belts, cables, bands and driving ropes or chains; all fly wheels, shafting, spindles, levers, connecting rods and links, couplings, or projections thereon or upon reciprocating or moving parts of machines; all counter weights and balance gears and their suspension; all dangerous parts of machinery; all systems of electrical wiring and transmissions, all dynamos and other electrical apparatus and appliances of every description; and all prime movers in any factory, school, mercantile establishment, mill, workshop, engineering operation, or other places where persons are employed, or otherwise engaged, shall be fenced, boxed or otherwise protected to the fullest degree practicable; provided, however, that the above shall apply only to all machinery and apparatus above described when located less than six (6) feet above the working floor. All machinery, apparatus, furniture, fixtures, ways, structures, and other equipment shall be so placed or guarded in relation to one another as to be safe for all persons thereabouts employed, and all points which are rendered unsafe by the relative positions of such things shall be securely guarded. Every dangerous place of every description in or near to which any employe is obliged to pass or to be employed, shall be securely fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected. No grindstone, tool or appliance, or machine of any description shall be used when the same is known to be cracked or otherwise defective. If a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition or is not properly guarded, the use thereof may be prohibited by the commissioner of labor or any factory inspector and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used until made safe.

Sec. 2. Every owner of a factory, mill or workshop where machinery is in use shall furnish or cause to be furnished, whenever practicable, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivance for the puopose of throwing belts on or off pulleys; and whenever practicable, machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. Whenever in the opinion of the labor commissioner it becomes necessary, exhaust fans of sufficient power or other devices shall be provided for carrying off dust from emery wheels, grindstones and other dust creating machinery.

Sec. 3. Where the machinery is propelled by steam communication shall be provided between each workroom in which machinery is placed and the room in which the engineer is stationed by means of speaking tubes, electric bells, telephones or appliances that may control the motive power.

Sec. 4. No part of the motors, gearing, belts, pulleys, shafts, or clutches or other apparatus conveying the power of a prime mover to machines shall be less than six feet from the floor unless it is securely guarded.

Sec. 5. Whenever practicable the points of danger in any machine or mechanism shall be securely guarded by the maker, and the manufacture or sale of any machine or mechanism not so guarded is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 6. All vats, pans or other receptacles containing molten metal or hot or corrosive liquids, or otherwise dangerous liquids, below the floor level; all pits or other openings in the floor or surface of the ground; all gangways and inclined footways, or other places from which a person might fall; shall be provided with adequate hand rails and foot guards or other equally effective protection, and in establishments where women are employed or where it is deemed necessary by the Labor Commissioner, stairways shall be built solid and without openings between the treads.

Sec. 7. All stairways and inclined footways, and all points where there is a break or change in the floor level or in the character of the floor surface, where persons may have to walk or pass, and all dangerous places, all prime movers and all moving parts of machinery where, on or about which persons work or pass, or may have to work or pass in emergencies, shall be kept properly and sufficiently lighted during working hours.

Sec. 8. No employe in any factory, mill, workshop, or upon any engineering work, nor any other person, by permission or otherwise, shall remove, displace or destroy any guard for dangerous machinery, or other safety device, which the employer shall have provided under the requirements of this chapter, or any other law, save under rules established by the employer therefor. Safety appliances removed for the purpose of making repairs, adjustments, or for other purposes permitted or required by the employer shall be immediately replaced when such purpose is accomplished.

Sec. 9. No children, under the age of sixteen (16) years, shall be employed at sewing belts, or to assist in sewing belts in any capacity whatever; nor shall any such children adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil, or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood-jointers, planers and paper or wood polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood-turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories; nor as pin boys in bowling alleys; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machines, nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machines, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing; nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery; nor shall they be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or any other employment dangerous to their lives or limbs or their health or morals. No woman shall be required or permitted to oil or clean moving machinery.

Sec. 10. No person shall employ or permit any child under the age of sixteen years to have the care, management or operation of any elevator, nor shall they be employed in operating any steam boiler or other steam generating apparatus operating any steam boiler or other steam generating apparatus.

Sec. 11. The floor space in any factory, mill, workshop or mercantile establishment shall not be crowded with machinery in a manner dangerous to employes, or in excess of the sustaining power of floors or walls, nor be overcrowded with materials or products so as to be a menace to employes or in excess of the sustaining power of the floor and walls.

Sec. 12. Every hoisting apparatus used in the construction of any building; every hoistway, hatchway, elevator well, and wheel hole in any factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom, or store, shall be securely protected on each floor by a substantial barrier at least three feet and six inches high, which shall be kept closed except when necessarily opened for use. Every elevator car used for either freight or passenger shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device by which it can be securely held in the event of accident to the rope or hoisting machinery.

Sec. 13. Whenever practicable, all scaffolds, hoists, cranes, stays, supports, or other mechanical contrivances, erected or constructed by any person, firm or corporation, in this state, for the use in erection, repairing, alteration, removal, cleaning or painting of any house, building, bridge, viaduct or other structure shall be erected and constructed in a safe, suitable and proper manner and shall be so erected and constructed, placed and operated, as to give proper and adequate protection to the life and limb of any person or persons employed or engaged thereon, and to any person or employes passing under or in proximity to the same. Whenever a state factory inspector shall find that the scaffolding or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, irons, or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding, platform, or other similar device, used in the construction, alteration, repairing, removing, cleaning, or painting of buildings, bridges or viaducts within this state, or in factories, workshops, mills, or mercantile establishments are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, he shall at once notify the person responsible for its creation or maintenance, either personally or by mail, and a notice of danger shall also be affixed to said scaffold, platform or other such device, which shall be made safe before further use. Wherever practicable, scaffolding, staging, runways, oiling platforms and all other overhead walks or standing places among or suspended from an overhead support, or rising from the ground floor and more than five (5) feet from the ground or floor, shall have a safety rail properly bolted or otherwise fastened, secured and braced, rising at least thirty-four (34) inches above the floor of said scaffolding, staging, platform or other overhead walk or standing place, and extending along the entire length of the outside and ends thereof, and properly attached thereto, unless equal protection is afforded in another manner, and such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent the same from swaying from the building or structure to which it is attached or toward which an employe must work. Persons employed upon swinging scaffolds shall use a life line securely fastened to their persons and to some secure support other than said swinging scaffold.

Sec. 14. All floors, standing places, stairways, inclined footways and ladders and all hand rails or similar protection shall be of substantial construction and at all times shall be kept in good order and repair and so as to be firm and safe for the uses to which they are put.

Sec. 15. On all buildings three (3) stories or more in height where floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractor for the iron or steel work of such buildings in the course of construction, or the owners of such buildings, shall plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on the floor next below the one on which such structural iron or steel is being erected, except such space as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising and lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such buildings, or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways, elevator-shafts and other openings.

Sec. 16. The employer shall post such warning notices and instructions and cause dangerous places to be indicated in such manner as the labor commissioner shall require.

Sec. 17. Every building in which laborers are employed shall be provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire, by more than one way of egress, each of which shall be at all times free from obstruction and ready for immediate use, and every such egress shall be provided with a sign having on it the word "exit" in letters not less than five inches in height and so as plainly to indicate to persons within the building the location of such egresses. Every door leading on or to any such building shall be so constructed as to open outward, when possible, and shall not be so fastened during the working hours as to prevent free egress. Substantial hand rails shall be provided on all stairways in every such building.

Sec. 18. If any such building where persons are employed be more than two stories high, it shall be the duty of the owner of such building to provide at least one fire escape, and as many more as the labor commissioner may require, not exceeding one additional fire escape for every one hundred persons employed above the first floor. Every such fire escape shall be on the outside of the building, connecting on each floor above the first with at least two openings; shall be well fastened and secured, with landings not less than six feet in length and three in width, guarded by an iron railing not less than three feet in height. Such landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than two feet wide, and with steps of not less than six inch treads, placed at an angle of not more than forty-five degrees, and protected by a well secured hand rail on both sides, with an automatic drop ladder, two feet wide, reaching from the lower platform to the ground. Such fire escape shall be sufficient if constructed on any other plan approved by the labor commissioner. The openings to each fire escape shall be as far as practicable from the stairways and elevator shafts, and the ladder of each fire escape shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall also be provided on the inside from the upper story to the roof. All doors opening onto a fire escape shall be metal covered, and all glass used in doors or windows above the first floor opening onto a fire escape or directly under a fire escape shall be wire glass. A suitable disposition shall be made of all inflamable articles and suitable waste cans or barrels shall be provided for the proper handling of sweepings, oily waste or other combustible material, as directed by the labor commissioner. Each factory, mill and workshop more than two stories high shall also be provided with inside and outside standpipes, and with hose connected therewith, as required in the case of hotels of the same height, and with chemical fire extinguishers or pails of water or sand on each floor, always ready for use.

Sec. 19. Every order, suggestion, or notice served upon any employer of labor, owner or manager of any building, or other person, shall be certified by a receipt for the same taken by the officer or employee of the labor department serving such order, suggestion or notice, which receipt shall be signed by the owner, manager or superintendent of said employer. No liability to any person other than an employe shall attach to any owner of any factory, mill, workshop, engineering works, or mercantile establishment, because of the provision of this act, until notice to comply with the terms of this act has been served upon such owner by an officer or employee of the labor department of this state, and reasonable time to comply with such notice has elapsed.

Sec. 20. Every person who violates or fails to comply with any requirement of this chapter, or disregards any order, notice or direction of any member or employe of the labor department made in accordance with its provisions, or who obstructs or interferes with any inspection being made pursuant thereto, or who removes from any machine any notice stating that such machine is dangerous and unsafe, or who operates any such machine while such notice is attached and such machine is still unguarded and unsafe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum penalty whereof shall be a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment for fifteen days. But whenever notice is required before prosecution, no criminal proceeding shall be commenced until thirty days after such notice, nor then, if within such time the requirements of the notice have been met; Provided, that if such requirement be to put a water-closet or privy in sanitary condition, where the only defect is due to carelessness in its management, or to put an elevator in safe condition, only forty-eight hours shall be allowed. In case of application to the court to restrain, the time aforesaid shall not begin to run until the decision thereon.

Sec. 21. The term "prime mover" as used in this act shall include all steam, gas, oil, or other kinds of engines, and also all electrical apparatus which generates, converts, or transmits power.

The words "guard," "guarded," "safeguard," "safeguarded" and "protection," shall be given a broad interpretation, so as to include any practicable method of mitigating or preventing a specific danger.

Sec. 22. Section 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1820 and 1824 Revised Laws of 1905, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Chapter 288, General Laws of 1911, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 23. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after October 1, 1913.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 317—S. F. No. 718.

AN ACT to enable all villages in the State of Minnesota to purchase electric energy for municipal purposes and for supplying electricity to the inhabitants thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All villages in the State of Minnesota are hereby authorized and empowered to contract with any person, firm, corporation or municipal corporations for the purchase of electric energy for municipal purposes and to be distributed and supplied by such municipality to the inhabitants thereof.

Sec. 2. Such contract shall be made by the Common Council, or other governing body of such municipality by a two-thirds vote of all of the members of such council or governing body, and may be for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) years from the time when such person, firm, corporation or municipal corporations shall commence to furnish such electric energy, which time shall not be more than two years from the date of such contract.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 318—S. F. No. 767.

AN ACT to amend Sections 2 and 8 of Chapter 24, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1907, relating to firemen's relief pensions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 24, of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The qualification as to age and term of service, shall not apply to members of such fire department, who make application for a pension on account of injuries or disabilities which unfit them for the duties of an active fireman, and such relief association shall pay a pension to such members or to the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, in such sum, and under such limitations and conditions as its articles of incorporation and by-laws shall provide and permit; provided, however, that all applications for a pension on account of such injuries or disabilities shall be made within sixty (60) days after such applicant has ceased to be a member of the Fire Department."

Sec. 2. That Section 8 of Chapter 24 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The amount so paid to any City under the provision of this act shall be by it set aside as a special fund and may be appropriated, and disbursed in the same manner that other funds belonging to such City are appropriated or disbursed, but only for the following purposes, viz.:

First—For the relief of sick, injured and disabled members of any fire department in such City, and their widows and orphans.

Second—For the payment of pensions pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act.

Provided, that in case there exists, or shall exist a fire department relief association, duly organized or incorporated in any such City as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Treasurer of such Relief association, instead of to the Treasurer of such City.

But the secretary and treasurer of every such Relief Association shall prepare annually a report of all receipts and expenditures of such Association for the previous year, showing for what purpose the money was paid and expended, and to whom, which report shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City, in which such association is situated, and a duplicate of such report shall also be filed with the State Auditor before any money shall be paid to any such Relief association. The money paid to such Relief association shall be expended only for the pensioning and relief of sick, injured, disabled and retired members of any Fire Department in such City, and their widows and orphans as authorized and permitted by this act.

For the purpose of this act no substitute fireman, or any one serving on probation, or any fireman in a city having a relief association in its fire department who is not a member of such association, shall be deemed to be a Fireman within the meaning of this act.

The term Widow, shall mean the wife of a Fireman or pensioner who was married to the Fireman or Pensioner during the time that he was an Active Fireman, and shall not include a wife who has deserted such pensioner, or firemen and has not been depending upon him for support, and shall not include the surviving common law wife of such Fireman or pensioner.

The term Orphan, shall mean children under sixteen (16) years of age, born to a wife who has been married to the Fireman during the time of his active service as a Fireman, and shall not include children the issue of a marriage contracted subsequent to his term as an Active Fireman.

The Treasurer of every such Relief Association, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a good and sufficient bond to said relief association conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and for the safekeeping and paying over, according to laws, of all moneys which come into his hands as such treasurer.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that no such moneys shall be paid to any such relief association hereafter, organized, unless such organization is made with the consent of the council of the City to which such organization belongs.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 319—S. F. No. 784.

AN ACT to amend Section 767, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to gifts to municipalities and administrations thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 767, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 767. Any city or village may accept a grant or devise of real ( ) or personal property ( ) and may maintain and administer such property for the benefit of its citizens in accordance with the terms prescribed by the donor. Provided, that nothing herein shall authorize such acceptance or use for religious or sectarian purposes. Every such acceptance shall be by resolution of the council adopted by a two-thirds majority of its members, expressing such terms in full."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 320—S. F. No. 832.

AN ACT relative to the judges of, and to create an additional judge for, the district court of and for the Seventh judicial district of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Third judge for the 7th judicial district.—Section 1. There shall be elected in the seventh judicial district of said state three judges of the district court of said district, any one or more of whom shall have and exercise the powers of said court, as now prescribed by law relative to the present judges of said court, except as otherwise provided by this act, and all laws now in force, whether general or special, as to the qualifications, election, canvass of votes, oath and term of office, and commencement of such term, compensation, jurisdiction, duties, authority, and powers of the present judges of said district court shall apply to all the judges of said court, and their successors shall be elected, and vacancies in their offices shall be filled as now provided in relation to the present judges of said district court. Provided, however, that the present judges of the said district court shall be judges of the said court for the unexpired terms for which they were elected or appointed.

Governor to appoint.—Sec. 2. That immediately upon the passage of this act, the governor of said state shall appoint a competent person to be one of the judges of the said district court, who shall immediately thereafter qualify and enter upon the duties of said office, and shall hold the said office until a successor shall have been elected and qualified, which said successor shall be elected at the next general election after the passage of this act.

Joint session of judges.—Sec. 3. The said judges, or a majority of them, may act in joint session for the trial or determination of any matter before the court, including the trial of jury cases, and when so acting, the judge senior in office or if neither be senior in office, the judge senior in age shall preside, and the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the court. If, however, only two of the said judges are so acting, and there is a division of opinion, the opinion of the presiding judge shall prevail. Process may be tested in the name of either one of the said judges.

Division of business.—Sec. 4. The said judges, or a majority of them, may divide the business of the said court between the said judges, and may otherwise regulate said business by rules, or otherwise; and each of the said judges may separately try court or jury cases during the same term, or at the same time.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 321—S. F. No. 968.

AN ACT to amend Chapter two hundred and six (206), Section one (1), of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), as amended by Chapter two hundred and ninety-five (295), Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and seven (1907), as amended by Chapter two hundred and four (204), Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (1913), entitled, "An Act to regulate the hiring and employment of deputies, clerks and assistants in the offices of county auditors in all counties in the State of Minnesota, having or which may hereafter have a population in each of not less than two hundred and twenty thousand ($220,000), nor more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand (275,000) inhabitants, and to fix the salaries that shall be paid to the county auditors and certain of their deputies, clerks and assistants in such counties."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section one (1) of Chapter two hundred and six (206) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), as amended by Chapter two hundred and ninety-five (295), Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and seven (1907), as amended by Chapter two hundred and four (204), Laws of the State of Minnesota, for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (1913), be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That in all counties in this State that now have or may hereinafter have, according to the last completed State or National census, a population in each of not less than two hundred and twenty thousand (220,000) nor more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand (275,000) inhabitants, the salary of the county auditor shall be and is hereby fixed as at the rate of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) per annum, and in all such counties the auditor shall appoint and employ one chief deputy who shall be paid at the rate of Two Thousand One Hundred Dollars ($2,100.00) per annum; one deputy and commissioner's clerk, who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; one deputy and bookkeeper who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per anum; one chief clerk and draughtsman, who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one deputy who shall be paid at the rate of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one settlement clerk and assistant bookkeeper who shall be paid at the rates of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; three counter deputies who shall be paid at the rates of One Thousand and One Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; five general clerks who shall be paid at the rates of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one stenographer who shall be paid at the rate of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; which above named salaries shall be payable out of the County Treasury in equal monthly installments except as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that any such county auditor shall have authority to command and employ, without additional compensation to that of such such deputy or other employe's usual compensation and when, and as often and to such extent as said county auditor may deem proper, the services of any deputy or other employe in said county auditor's office for any work of said office, whether or not such work be the usual work of such deputy or other employe, or be partly or wholly the usual or proper function of some other deputy or employe.

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That any such county auditor may, during any year, at his discretion and as often and for as long as he sees fit, reduce the number of said five general clerks, and that the salary amounts which may be so saved, together with whatever has been saved, during such year through necessary vacancies among the other deputies, clerks and assistants of said county auditor's office, may to any extent needful in said county auditor's judgment, be used in same year by him in hiring extra clerks at the same rate of pay respectively as each of said general clerks, for any of the regular work of his office when the same is greater or more hurried than is common throughout the year."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 322—S. F. No. 307.

AN ACT to permit the screening of certain streams for the purpose of private fish culture and to permit the propagation of bass in private and artificial waters, and the sale thereof when so propagated.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State Game and Fish Commission is hereby granted authority to authorize and permit the construction and maintenance of fish screens in all or any portion of any spring-fed stream within the state which does not, and never has contained trout, such screening to be for the purpose of commercial trout culture.

Sec. 2. Said Commission is also hereby granted authority to authorize the propagation and culture of bass in private artificial waters, not now containing any such fish, and the sale thereof.

Sec. 3. In granting the authority and rights set forth in this act, the Commission shall be governed by the provisions of Chapter 32, of the General Laws of 1905, and all acts and parts of acts supplemental thereto or amendatory thereof, in so far as the same may be applicable.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 323—S. F. No. 427.

AN ACT to validate proceedings for guardianship in Certain Cases.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In all cases where a petition has been filed in the probate court of any county in this State for the appointment of a guardian for any insane or incompetent person who was at the time of the filing of such petition a resident of this State, and had property therein, but who could not at the time of filing said petition be found in this State, and where notice of hearing upon said petition was served by publication and not by personal service, and all proceedings in such probate court for the appointment of such guardian, and all acts done by such guardian under such appointment, are hereby validated, and such proceedings and such acts shall have the same effect as if service of the notice of hearing on said petition had been made personally upon the person for whom guardianship was sought. Evidence of the fact that said person sought to be placed under guardianship was a resident of the State at the time of the filing of said petition, and that he could not be found therein at said time may be supplied by the affidavit of any person having knowledge of the facts residing in the county in which said proceedings were had, and may be filed in said probate court at any time within ninety (90) days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 324—S. F. No. 428.

AN ACT to amend Section eleven (11) of Chapter 345 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, being an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, admission and regulation of fraternal beneficiary associations transacting business of life and disability insurance."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Eleven (11) of Chapter 345 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1907 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. Every association shall make provision in its constitution and laws for payment by members of such an association which provision shall state the purpose of the same and a proportion thereof which may be used for expenses, and no part of the money collected for mortuary or disability purposes and no part of the reserve, emergency or surplus funds or the net accretions of either or any of said funds shall be used for expenses. Provided, however, that from the accretions to the principal of the emergency fund may be paid the taxes, if any, and the expense actually and necessarily incurred in the investment and protection of said fund."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 325—S. F. No. 529.

AN ACT providing for the recording of village plats in certain cases without the certificate of the county auditor or other certificates thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any village plat which has been heretofore filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said village is located, but not recorded, but has been and remains on file in the office of said register of deeds for more than fifteen (15) years prior to the passage of this act, shall, upon the request of any property owner whose property is affected by or included in said plat, and upon the payment of his legal fees therefor, be recorded by said register of deeds, and to entitle any such plat to be so recorded, it shall not be necessary to have the same approved by the village council of such village, nor shall it be necessary to have the certificate of the recorder of such village or the county auditor of such county to be upon said plat or to have any certificate thereon except that put on the same at the time such plat was so filed in the office of said register of deeds.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 326—S. F. No. 625.

AN ACT fixing the times of holding General Terms of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The general terms of the district court of the fifth judicial district of the State of Minnesota shall be held as follows:

In Dodge County, the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October;

In Rice County, the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November;

In Steele County, the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December;

In Waseca County, the third Monday in March and the third Monday in October;

Provided, however, that where any general term in said Waseca County has been or shall hereafter be adjourned for a period of more than thirty (30) days, and issues of fact in any action are joined more than eight (8) days before the first day of any such adjourned term, then and in that case such action may be brought on for trial at such adjourned term upon notice of trial served eight (8) days or more before the beginning of said adjourned term."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 327—S. F. No. 642.

AN ACT to amend Section 344 of Chapter 6, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 267, Laws of 1905, concerning voting machines so as to require the alternation of the names of candidates as much as practicable.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the third paragraph of section 344, Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by chapter 267, Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"The provision of section 190 of the general election law requiring alternation of names of candidates where more than one is to be elected to the same office shall be observed so far as practicable by changing the order of the names of such candidates upon the different machines so that each name shall appear upon the several machines used in a given municipality substantially an equal number of times at the top, at the bottom, and in each intermediate place, if any, of the list or group in which they belong. Where more than one machine is used in an election district care shall be taken to see that the order of names upon the different machines is not the same. The officers charged with the preparation and distribution of these machines to the various election districts of the municipalities using them, are hereby charged with the duty of arranging such substantial alternation of names and placing of the machines as will practically meet the requirements of the paragraph mentioned."

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 328—S. F. No. 741.

AN ACT to prohibit catching, taking, killing or attempting to catch, take or kill fish in any waters wholly or partly within any county of this state, now or hereafter having a population of not less than three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants, at any time, in any manner, other than by angling for them.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person shall catch, take or kill, or attempt to catch, take or kill any fish of any kind whatsoever in or about any waters, except rivers, lying wholly or partly in any of the counties of this state, to which this act shall apply, at any time, in other manner than by angling for them with a hook and line held in the hand, or attached to a rod held in the hand, with not more than one line or with more than one hook attached thereto.

Sec. 2. No person shall have in his possession any fish caught, taken or killed in violation of this act.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply to all counties of this state, now or hereafter having a population of not less than three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 329—S. F. No. 783.

AN ACT authorizing cities of the fourth class operating under a home rule charter by commission form of government to levy and assess a half mill tax for the purposes of providing musical entertainments in public buildings or upon public grounds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the governing body of any city of the fourth class in this state, operating under a home rule charter or commission form of government, is hereby authorized to annually levy a half mill tax against the taxable property in such city for the purpose of providing musical entertainments to the public in public buildings or upon public grounds.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 330—S. F. No. 818.

AN ACT to authorize the county board of any county in this state, in which is situate a city having a population of ten thousand inhabitants and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, to appropriate not to exceed one-half of the amount raised by taxation upon property situate within said city, for the construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges situate within such city or leading into the same and within two miles thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any county board of any county in this state, in which is situate a city having a population of ten thousand inhabitants and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, may annually appropriate not to exceed one-half of the amount raised annually by taxation upon the taxable property situate in such city for a county road and bridge fund or purpose, to be expended upon the roads and bridges within such city or within two miles of the limits of such city upon roads leading into such city. Every such appropriation shall be made by resolution and shall be made payable to the city treasurer of such city, and such resolution shall specify the place or places where the same, or any part thereof, shall be expended, and it shall be unlawful to use the same, or any part thereof, for any other purpose or at any other place than as specified in such resolution.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 331—S. F. No. 929.

AN ACT authorizing and empowering cities of the fourth class and the city councils of the same to dredge lakes wholly or partly within the corporate limits of such cities; to park the shores thereof and maintain the water level therein and expend money for such purposes; to receive donations from persons, firms or corporations to aid in defraying such expenses and to enter into contracts with persons, firms or corporations for the taking of water and ice from such lakes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all cities of the fourth class and the city councils of the same, in addition to all powers now possessed by such cities, shall have the power to dredge lakes wholly or partly within the corporate limits of such cities, to park the shores thereof, maintain a water level in such lakes and expend money therefor.

Such cities are also given the right to accept donations from any person, firm or corporation to aid in defraying such expenses, and such cities and the city councils thereof shall have the power to make contracts with any person, firm or corporation for the taking of water and ice from such lake upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such city council and the person, firm or corporation acquiring the right to the use of said water and ice.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 332—H. F. No. 458.

AN ACT to amend Section 5467, Revised Laws for 1905, as amended by Chapter 257 of General Laws for 1907, relative to the officers appointed by sheriff.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 5467 of the Revised Laws for 1905, as amended by Chapter 257 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5467. The sheriff, of every county maintaining a jail, with the approval of the judges of the district court therein, shall appoint a competent woman as matron, who, under his direction, shall have exclusive charge of all female prisoners. He may, in the same manner, whenever the average number of prisoners in such jail for the preceding twelve months shall have been ten or more, appoint a night watchman, and, when twenty or more, an assistant jailer also. Said judges shall fix the compensation of all such employes at not less than the following sums, viz.: The matron, fifty cents for each day when there is a female prisoner; the night watchman and assistant jailer, one dollar per day; provided that they shall be discharged whenever the number of prisoners for any preceding twelve months has fallen below the number herein prescribed. Said officers shall be sober, responsible persons, able to read and write the English language intelligently. Their compensation shall be fixed by said judges and paid monthly; they shall hold office during the pleasure of the sheriff and judges, and they may be removed at any time by the sheriff or by said judges. Whenever the sheriff performs the duties of jailer, he shall receive the compensation fixed therefor."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 333—H. F. No. 752.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to Amend Section 937, Revised Laws of 1905, as Amended by Section 2 of Chapter 430 of General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, as Amended by Chapter 30 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, Relating to Sales of Land for Taxes."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 937, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 430, General Laws of Minnesota of 1907, as amended by Chapter 30, General Laws of Minnesota of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so that said Section 937 shall hereafter be and read as follows:

Sec. 937. Such sale shall be conducted by the county auditor in such manner as shall be directed by the state auditor. Each parcel shall be sold to the highest cash bidder therefor, but not for a less sum than the aggregate taxes, penalties, interest and costs charged against it, unless the cash value thereof fairly determined by the county board and approved by the Minnesota tax commission shall be less than such aggregate, in which case the value so fixed and approved shall be the minimum price for which such property may be sold. Provided that all parcels bid in for the state for taxes for the year 1907, or prior years, may be disposed of for one-half of the total taxes as originally assessed.

The purchaser shall forthwith pay the amount of his bid to the county treasurer, and the officer conducting the sale shall give to him a certificate in a form prescribed by the attorney general, in which shall be set forth the name of the purchaser, a description of the land sold, the price paid and the date and place of the sale. The auditor and treasurer of the county shall attend such sale, the former to make a record of all sales thereat, and the latter to receive all moneys paid on account thereof.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 334—H. F. No. 639.

AN ACT to amend Section 5448, Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by Chapter 74, Laws of 1907, relating to the sale of binding twine manufactured at the Minnesota state prison.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5448, Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 74, Laws of 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5448. The price of binding twine manufactured at the state prison shall be fixed by the warden and the state board of control not later than March 1 each year. The state board of control, in its discretion, may agree to allow to purchasers of binding twine, a discount from the prices so fixed, on condition payment for twine purchased is made by the purchaser at the time agreed upon for such payment, as follows: on a single purchase and shipment of not less than three thousand (3000) pounds, one-eighth of one cent per pound; on a single purchase and shipment of not less than ten thousand (10,000) pounds, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on a single purchase and shipment of not less than a car load lot, one-half of one cent per pound; but no such discount shall be allowed on twine sold during the year 1913. Such twine shall be sold to actual consumers, in quantities needed for their use, and to dealers within the state, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by said board, for cash or security, approved by the warden. Dealers desiring to purchase such twine shall enter into a written agreement with the state to sell only to actual consumers within the state for their own use. Such agreement shall also provide that when such twine is sold for cash it shall be at a price not greater than one cent per pound above the purchase price and freight from the prison to the station where such twine is sold, and when such twine is sold on time, at a price not greater than one and a half cent per pound above the purchase price and freight, as hereinbefore provided.

Reservation of 3,000,000 pounds—The board shall cause to be held in reserve at the prison until March 1 of each year three million pounds of twine for the purpose of filling club and cash orders received from consumers, and thereafter until July 1 of each year said board shall reduce such reserve to five hundred thousand pounds, after which date all twine shall be sold. The state shall retain a contingent interest in twine so sold, and if any dealer shall violate his said agreement, the state board of control may declare such twine forfeited to the state and retake possession thereof. Every dealer purchasing such twine shall keep it separate from other twine and also keep a correct record of all his sales, showing the date, amount, price and name and postoffice address of purchaser, which shall be open to the inspection of the warden, state board of control and the proper county attorney. Every dealer who shall violate the terms of said written agreement, and every person violating any provision of this section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Twine may be sold to dealers outside state—Provided, that whenever, in the opinion of the state board of control and the warden of the prison, the best interests of the state require such action, such binding twine may be sold to dealers or consumers without the state.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 335—H. F. No. 852.

AN ACT amending Section 14, of Chapter 384 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to county and judicial drainage ditch proceedings and to procedure therein, and validating drainage proceedings heretofore had in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 14 of Chapter 384 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 14. Where the county board of any county in this state or the judge or judges of any district court of this state has heretofore located, established or caused to be constructed, or has attempted or purported to locate, establish or cause to be constructed any ditch, drain or other water course within their respective jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter 258, General Laws of Minnesota for 1901, or Chapter 230, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, or under the provisions of both of said acts and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and said county board or said judge of the district court, as the case may be, has found and determined that such ditch, drain or other water course will be of public utility or will promote the public health, and that the benefits or estimated benefits to be derived from the construction thereof are greater than the total cost, including damages awarded and where the contract or contracts for the construction of such ditch have been actually entered into, and the county auditor has executed and filed in the office of the register of deeds, the tabular statement required by law and making assessments for the costs and expenses of location, establishment and construction of the same against the lands, corporations, roads and other property benefited thereby, and no appeal has been taken therefrom, or from any such proceedings, or if appeal was taken same has been determined prior to the passage of this Act, and where, first, the final order establishing such ditch is ineffective or not according to law for the reason that the same does not sufficiently or correctly describe or designate the course, or the size or dimensions of such ditch, or the branch or branches thereof, or any part of the same, or is ineffective for any other reason, or, second, where for any reason, whether the main ditch or any part thereof, or any branch or lateral ditch or any part thereof has not been located, dug or constructed along the line or at the place or location fixed or determined therefor by the order establishing such ditch, but has been wholly or partially located, dug or constructed along a different line or at a different place or location, or third, where branches or laterals to any ditch have been wholly or partially located, dug or constructed additional to, different from, or other than those established or designated by the final order establishing such ditch, or, fourth, where at the final hearing or subsequent thereto, the engineer's work or viewers' report or the final order establishing such ditch have been either actually or constructively changed or altered or modified by order or action of the county board or the district judge originally acting thereon, or, fifth, where any other action or thing, not above specified, required to be done or performed by any officer or person in the matter of the establishment, location or construction of any such ditch, or of the acceptance or payment therefor, or if any part thereof or of the issuance of bonds therein or of the making of assessments of benefits therein, or of the making or filing of the lien of assessments of benefits therein, or any other step in such drainage proceedings, has been attempted to be performed, but has been actually done or performed in a manner not in compliance with law, then all of said proceedings so taken as aforesaid and all parts thereof and any assessments or liens so levied or assessed or attempted to be levied or assessed for payment of the expense and cost of said ditch, including damages awarded, and the contract, if any, entered into the said ditch matter, and all payments thereon or otherwise made in such ditch proceedings, and all ditch bonds issued in the said proceedings, and the final order establishing any such ditch, and any such change or alteration in such final order, or in the engineer's or viewers' report therein, and all other steps and proceedings in such ditch matter attempted to be done, but wherein the provisions of law were not fully complied with or were violated, and each and all of the same are hereby legalized and declared to be valid and in full force and effect, the same as if all proceedings in the matter of locating and establishing said ditch and the acceptance thereof and payment therefor and all other proceedings therein were in all respects regular, and the same as if the final order establishing said ditch had been regular and correctly made. Where such main ditch or branches or laterals or any part thereof has not been wholly or partly located, dug or constructed along the line determined and fixed therefor, as aforesaid, but has been wholly or partly located, dug or constructed at a different place, or where branches or laterals to any ditch have been wholly or partly located, dug or constructed additional to, different from or other than those established by the final order establishing such ditch, or when such final order was ineffective or defective as aforesaid, then the said ditch or branches thereof as wholly or partly located, dug or constructed at such different place and such branches or laterals additional to or different from those designated or established by such final order and all such ditch or branches as actually located and constructed or partially constructed, and each and all of the same are hereby legalized and made valid and effective at such different place of location or construction, the same as if there located and ordered constructed by the final order establishing such ditch, provided that, if any person whose lands are affected by the said ditch or by such change claims, additional or other damages to such lands on account of such change than as originally awarded, or claims a reduction of assessment of benefits to any such land by reason of such change, then and in either such case, such person shall within sixty days after the passage of this Act, make application to the county board which established such ditch, in the case of a county ditch, or to a judge of the district court which established the same, in case of a judicial ditch, to have his claim for such additional damages or reduced benefits considered and determined, and such county board shall thereupon proceed to hear and consider such application and determine the same, upon such notice of hearing hereon, as shall be deemed advisable by such county board or district judge, as the case may be, and shall make such order in the premises as may be just and equitable and required by the evidence submitted, and appeal from such order or review thereof shall be had in the manner provided by law for appeal from or review of assessment of benefits in county and judicial ditch proceedings. Provided, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to an action at law or in equity now pending in any court of this State, but for the purpose of questioning or reviewing any such defect in any such ditch proceeding.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 336—H. F. No. 877.

AN ACT to amend Section 1739, Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 428 of General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by Chapter 213 of the General Laws, 1911, relating to the buying and selling of impure milk and cream, and providing standards of purity thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 213 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, which is an amendment to Section 1739, Revised Laws, 1905, as the same had been amended by Section 2, Chapter 428 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1739. No person shall sell or knowingly buy unwholesome or adulterated milk or cream. Milk or cream that has not been well cooled and aerated, or to which preservatives have been added; milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded condition or in places not well ventilated or lighted, or which from any cause are filthy or unsanitary, or from unclean or diseased cows, or those fed with distillery waste, brewers' grains, waste of vinegar or sugar factories, garbage or decayed substances in any form, except ensilage from silos properly managed; milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before, or five days after giving birth to a calf; and milk or cream which has been kept in or near stables where any animal is housed, or in any building attached to such stable, or in any place where bad air exists, and cream taken from unwholesome or adulterated milk, or cream the water and milk solids of which (other than butterfat) contain more than eight-tenths of one per cent of acid, shall be deemed unwholesome and adulterated within the meaning of this chapter. Milk from which any normal ingredient has been abstracted, or milk containing any substance not a normal constituent thereof, or containing more than eighty-seven per cent of water, or containing less than three and one-fourth per cent of butterfat, or containing less than thirteen per cent of total milk solids, and cream in which there is less than twenty per cent of butterfat, or which contains any foreign thickening or coloring substance, or any abnormal ingredient whatsoever, shall be deemed adulterated; nor shall any article of food be manufactured from unwholesome or adulterated milk or cream, except as hereinafter provided. No person producing milk or cream for market or exchange, or for manufacturing the same into articles of food shall feed milch cattle any distillery waste or brewers' grains or the waste of vinegar or sugar factories, or garbage, or any substance which is decayed and unhealthy.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 337—H. F. No. 928.

AN ACT to amend Section 380 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to counties and to the change of boundary thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 380 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"380—The boundaries of counties may be changed by taking territory from a county and attaching the same to an adjoining county, and new counties may be established out of territory out of one or more existing counties as hereafter provided; but no such new county shall contain less than Four Hundred (400) square miles, nor less than Two Thousand (2,000) inhabitants, nor shall it have an assessed valuation of less than Four Million Dollars ($4,000,000), and no existing county shall be reduced in area below Four Hundred (400) square miles, nor so as to contain less than Two Thousand (2,000) inhabitants, nor so as to have an assessed valuation of less than Four Million Dollars ($4,000,000).

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 338—S. F. No. 554.

AN ACT authorizing cities of this state, having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or less, to issue and sell their negotiable bonds for the purpose of taking up and paying off overdue bonds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In addition to the rights and powers granted by law to the several cities of the State of Minnesota, which rights and powers shall not be abridged by this act, there is hereby granted to all cities organized or existing under and by virtue of a home rule charter or any general or special law of Minnesota, and having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or less, according to the last officially promulgated state or United States census, the power and authority to issue and sell as hereinafter provided, the negotiable bonds of any such city for the purpose of taking up and paying off the overdue bonds of said city, the provisions of the laws of this state, whether general or special, governing any such city to the contrary notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the amount of the indebtedness of such city.

The term "overdue bonds" as used in this act shall be held to mean and include all outstanding bonds which shall be, at the time of the passage of this act, passed due and not paid.

Sec. 2. Bonds of any such city issued under the authority of this act shall be issued in the following manner, to-wit: The common council or city council of such city shall, first, by ordinance passed by a majority vote of all members, authorize the issue of the bond of such city to take up and refund such overdue bonds, which bonds shall run for not more than fifteen (15) years and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six (6) per cent per annum, principal and interest payable at such time and place as may be fixed by such council. Such bonds to be of such denomination or denominations as the council shall by ordinance prescribe, and be signed by the mayor, attested by the clerk of said city and sealed with the seal of the city, and shall be sold at not less than par value to the highest responsible bidder after notice published at least once in each week for three (3) consecutive weeks prior to the date of such sale in the official paper of said city. No city shall pay a commission exceeding one and one-half (1½) per cent as compensation for the sale of such bonds.

Sec. 3. No such city shall be permitted to issue any bonds under this act except such as exist at the date of the passage and approval of this act, nor shall any such city be entitled to avail itself of the provisions of this act unless it shall proceed to do so within eight (8) months from the date of the passage and approval of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 339—S. F. No. 644.

AN ACT amending Chapter 106 of the Revised laws of 1905, entitled "Jails, Lockups and Juvenile Offenders," as amended by Chapter 342, General Laws of 1907, and providing for the appointment of two (2) probation officers in counties of more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, where more than one juvenile court has been established, and the places of holding same are more than fifty (50) miles distant from each other.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5496 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 342 of the General Laws of 1907, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5496. In every county of more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, a probation officer shall be appointed by the District Judges of said County, and in every such county where two or more juvenile courts have been established and the places of holding the regular sessions thereof are more than fifty (50) miles distant from each other, there shall be appointed by said judges two (2) probation officers. Each probation officer may appoint one or more deputies subject to the approval of said judges. Each shall serve four (4) years unless sooner removed by said judges for cause. The county commissioners of said county shall provide said probation officers and deputies suitably furnished offices, rooms, record books, blanks, stationery, postage and other actual expenses required for the proper execution of the purpose of this act to be defrayed out of any moneys in the general fund of their counties not otherwise appropriated, upon bills duly authorized and allowed in the usual manner by said commissioners."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 340—S. F. 731.

AN ACT entitled "an act to enable the guardians of insane persons to furnish aid for the support and maintenance of children of insane persons in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The duly appointed guardian of the property of any insane person who shall be pronounced incurably insane by the certificate of the superintendent of any state hospital for the insane of this state, where such insane person shall be confined, shall have the power and authority to furnish aid for the support and maintenance of any female child of such insane person, who is over the age of eighteen years, or of any sick, maimed, deformed, or crippled male child of such insane person, who is over the age of twenty-one years and unable to support himself in whole or in part, which aid shall be furnished in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided.

The amount of such aid shall in no case exceed the annual rents, profits or income derived from the property of such insane person.

Sec. 2. Before any such aid shall be furnished, the guardian of the property of such insane person, or any child of such insane person, shall make and file with the judge of probate of the county where such guardian resides, a petition in writing, duly verified, setting forth all the facts entitling any such child to such aid. Thereupon the judge of probate shall make an order fixing the time and place of hearing on said petition, a copy of which order, with a copy of the petition, shall be personally served upon such guardian and the superintendent of the insane hospital where such insane person is confined, at least ten days prior to the time fixed for said hearing.

Sec. 3. At the time and place fixed for the hearing, witnesses shall be sworn before testifying, and the certificate of such superintendent shall be admissible in evidence on his signature alone; and if, after full investigation and hearing, the judge of probate shall find that such child is entitled to the aid herein provided, and that the allegations of the petition are true, he may make an order directing such guardian to furnish aid to such child for such time, and in such amount, as the judge of probate shall deem necessary; provided, however, that in no case shall such aid exceed twenty-five dollars per month.

The aid so furnished shall be allowed in the guardian's annual or final accounts as a part of his lawful disbursements.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 341—S. F. No. 798.

AN ACT to authorize any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants to control, regulate, prevent and prohibit the emission of dense smoke from any smoke stack or chimney within such city and to declare same to be a public nuisance, and provide for the summary abatement thereof; and to impose a penalty by fine or imprisonment upon the person or persons causing, permitting or allowing such nuisance to exist.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty-thousand inhabitants, in addition to all the powers now possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the council, common council or city council of such city by ordinance duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members elect of such council, common council or city council, to control, regulate, prevent and prohibit the emission of dense smoke from the smoke stack of any locomotive, engine, stationary engine or building within the limits of any such city, and to declare such emission of dense smoke to be a public nuisance, and to provide for the summary abatement thereof; and in addition thereto to impose such a penalty by fine or imprisonment upon the person or persons who may cause, permit or allow such nuisance to exist as may be deemed proper, such penalty not to exceed, however in any case a fine of one hundred dollars, or ninety days' imprisonment.

Section 2. This act shall not include or apply to cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the constitution of this state, and the several acts of the Legislature authorizing cities to adopt their own charters.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 342—S. F. No. 918.

AN ACT authorizing the board of county commissioners in any county in this state, now or hereafter having a taxable valuation of more than $250,000,000.00, to appropriate and expend money from the county road and bridge fund, for the construction or improving of any road, highway or bridge within the limits of any city of the first class in such county, in an amount not to exceed one half the total sum paid into said fund as taxes levied on the taxable property within such city.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any county of this state, now or hereafter having a total assessed valuation of all its taxable property, as fixed by the State Tax Commission, of more than $250,000,000.00, the Board of County Commissioners shall have the authority to appropriate and expend within the limits of any city of the first class located in such county, such sums of money from the county road and bridge fund, as said board shall deem proper, not exceeding one half the amount that may have been assessed and collected for such road and bridge fund on the taxable property within said city, for the buildings, repairing or otherwise improving of any road or highway, including the construction and repairing of any bridge thereon, within the limits of any such city, but said county shall in no event and under no circumstances become liable to keep up or maintain the roads, highways or bridges, or any of them, within the limits of such city, constructed, repaired or otherwise improved by said county board, or be liable in any manner for their want of repairs.

Sec. 2. Any act or parts of any act in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby expressly repealed, in so far as the same are in conflict herewith.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 343—H. F. No. 1030.

AN ACT to amend Section 4890 of the General Statutes of Minnesota for the year 1894, relating to compensation of stenographic or shorthand reporters in certain courts as amended by Chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SALARY OF SHORTHAND REPORTER IN CERTAIN COUNTIES.

Section 1. That Section 4890 of the General Statutes of Minnesota for the year 1894 as amended by Chapter 285, General Laws 1909, be amended to read as follows: The amount or rate of compensation to be paid to such shorthand reporter shall be fixed by the judge who appointed him; and each county shall pay the compensation for his services during the time he shall be employed in the cases tried therein. The judge shall certify the time during which he shall be employed at any term in the county, and the amount to which he is entitled therefor. Upon the presentation of such certificate of the judge to the county auditor of the county he shall draw his order, in favor of such reporter, upon the county treasurer, for the amount so certified; but such compensation shall not exceed ten dollars per day while employed in court, and fifteen cents per folio of one hundred words for the transcript; and provided, further, that when such reporter shall be required by either of the parties to an action to transcribe his record into longhand writing, the fees for such transcription as above provided for shall be paid by the party requiring the same. And, provided, further, that in any county having or which may hereafter have a population of not less than seventy-five thousand nor more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, and having a city of the first class, such shorthand reporter shall receive as compensation from such county the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly instalments, at the same time and in the same manner as the salaries of other county officials of such county are paid and his actual expenses when attending court at a place other than the county seat, to be paid upon presentation of the voucher of the reporter thereof, duly approved by the judge of such court.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 344—H. F. No. 1,181.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 313 of the General Laws of 1911; and relating to joint freight rates over two or more connecting lines of railway between points within this state and relating to the powers and duties of the railroad and warehouse commission and to enact substitute therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every owner or consignor of freight to be transported by railway from any point within this state to any other point within this state shall have the right to require that the same shall be transported over two or more connecting lines of railway, to be transferred at the connecting point or points without change of car or cars if in carload lots, and with or without change of car or cars if in less than carload lots, whenever the distance from the place of shipment to destination, both being within this state, is less over two or more connecting lines of railway than it is over a single line of railway, or where the initial line does not reach the place of destination; and it shall be the duty, upon the request of any such owner or consignor of freight, made to the initial company, of such railway companies whose lines so connect, to transport the freight without change of car or cars if the shipment be in carload lot or lots, and with change of car or cars if it be in less than carload lots, from the place of shipment to destination, whenever the distance from the place of shipment to destination, both being within this state, is less than the distance over a single line, or when the initial line does not reach the point of destination, for a reasonable joint through rate. This section shall not apply to interurban railways operated by electricity, except as to freight or cars transported over two or more such interurban railways having similar equipment so as to make it physically practicable to comply with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2. The board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall, within ten days after this act takes effect, notify in writing every railway company owning or operating a railway within this state that it will, upon a day named in such notice, which day shall not be more than thirty days after giving said notice, take up for investigation the subject of establishing joint through rates, as herein provided, between the railway lines in this state. It shall also give a similar notice, directed "To whom it may concern," and so publish the same, that it will have general circulation throughout the state. All corporations, partnerships and persons interested in the subject may present themselves at the hearing and be heard, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. At the end of the investigation, which shall be carried on with all due diligence, the said board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall make and publish a schedule of joint through railway rates for such traffic and on such routes as in its judgment the fair and reasonable conduct of business requires shall be done by carriage over two or more lines of railway, and will promote the interests of the people of this state. In the making thereof, and in changing, revising or adding to the same, the board shall be governed as nearly as may be by the preceding sections of this chapter, and shall take into consideration, among other things, the rates established for shipments within this state for like distances over single lines, the rates charged by the railway companies operating such connecting lines for joint inter-state shipments, and the increased cost, if any, of a joint through shipment as compared with a shipment over a single line for like distances. In establishing such rates for shipments in less than carload lots, in cases where at the connecting point or points in the line of shipments the connecting railways have not and are not required to have a common station or stopping place for loading or unloading freight, the board shall make such lawful regulations as in its judgment will be fair and just respecting the transportation of such freight from the usual unloading place of one railway to the usual loading place of the other. The joint through rates thus established shall be promulgated by mailing a printed copy thereof to each railway company affected thereby and shall go into effect within ten days after they are so promulgated; and from and after that time an official printed schedule thereof shall be prima facie evidence, in all courts of this state, that the rates therein fixed are just and reasonable for the joint transportation of such freight between the points and over the lines described therein. The said board shall deliver a printed copy of said schedule to any person making application therefor. The share of any railway company of any joint through rate shall not be construed to fix the charge that it may make for transportation for a similar distance over any part of its line for any single rate shipment or the share of any other joint rate. The board, upon such reasonable notice as it may prescribe, may, upon its own motion or upon the application of any person, firm or corporation interested therein, revise, change or add to any joint through rates fixed or promulgated hereunder; and any such revised, changed or added joint rates shall have the same force and effect as the rate or rates originally established. The said board is empowered to authorize upon proper hearing, any railway company whose line connects the point of shipment with the point of destination, but requires a longer haul than the joint haul over which a joint rate has been established, to charge the joint rate without affecting the charge upon any other part of its line, except the charge for a like kind of property must not be greater for a shorter than for a longer distance over its railroad, all of the shorter haul being included within the longer. This section shall apply to interurban railways and their connection with ordinary steam railways.

Sec. 3. Chapter 313 of the General Laws of 1911 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 345—S. F. No. 73.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 185, General Laws of Minnesota 1911, entitled, "An Act relating to the acquisition of lands for streets, parks and parkways in cities of the first class and the improvement and government thereof and the improvement and government of existing streets and parkways."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 185, General Laws 1911, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Section 2. After the adoption of the resolution it shall be the duty of the city engineer to make and present to the council a plat and survey of such proposed improvement, showing the character, course and extent of the same and the property necessary to be taken or interfered with thereby, with the name of the owner of each parcel of such property so far as the engineer can readily ascertain the same, and such statement as may in the opinion of the engineer be proper to explain such plat and survey and the character and extent of the proposed improvement.

When such plat and survey shall be finally adopted by the city council, it shall be filed with the city clerk, and it shall be held to show correctly the character and extent of the improvement actually agreed upon and ordered by the city council.

Said plat shall also show the amount of land taken from each owner, so far as the owners may be known, and the lands contiguous to such improvements.

The city council shall then or afterwards appoint five freeholders of said city, no two of whom shall reside in the same ward, as commissioners, to view the premises and to ascertain and award the amount of damages and compensation to be paid to the owners of property which is to be taken or injured by such improvement, and to assess the amount of such damages and compensation and the expense of the improvement upon the lands and property to be benefited by such improvement, and in proportion to the benefits to be received by each parcel and without regard to a cash valuation.

Three or more commissioners shall constitute a quorum and be competent to perform any duty required of such commissioners; and they shall be notified of their appointment, and vacancies in their number shall be filled by the city council, and they shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties. They shall give notice by two publications in the official paper of said city that such survey and plat is on file in the office of the city clerk, for the examination of all persons interested, and that they will on a day designated in such notice, which shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice, meet at a place designated in said notice on or near the proposed improvement, and view the property proposed to be taken or interfered with for the purposes of such improvements, and ascertain and award therefor compensation and damages, and view the premises to be benefited by such improvement, and assess thereon in proportion to benefits, amount necessary to pay such compensation and damage and the cost of making the improvement; and that they will then and there hear such allegations and proofs as interested persons may offer. Any such commissioners shall meet and view the premises pursuant to such notice, and may adjourn from time to time, and, after having viewed the premises, may, for the hearing of evidence and preparation of their award and assessment, adjourn or go to any other convenient place in said city, and may have the aid and advice of the city engineer and of any other officer of the city, and adjourn from time to time. After viewing the premises and hearing the evidence offered, such commissioners shall prepare and make a true and impartial appraisement and award of the compensation and damages to be paid to each person whose property is to be taken or injured by the making of such improvement; but if the remainder of the same property, a part of which only is to be taken or damaged by such improvement, shall be benefited by such improvement, then the commissioners, in considering and awarding compensation and damages, shall also consider, estimate and offset the benefits which will accrue to the same owner, in respect to the remainder of the same property, and award him only the excess of the compensation or damages over and above such benefits.

The said commissioners shall then assess the amount of such compensation and damages so awarded upon the land and property benefited by such proposed improvements, together with the expense and cost of making the improvements as fixed by the city council, and in proportion to such benefits, but in no case shall the amount of such assessment exceed the actual benefit to the lot or parcel of land so assessed, deducting therefrom any damages or injuries to the same parcels which are less than such benefits, and assessing only the excess, and prepare and report to the city council their appraisement and award, and if in the judgment of said commissioners the whole amount of such compensation and damages, together with the cost of making such improvement, shall exceed the actual benefit to the specific property subject to assessment, they shall so indicate in their report and shall state the amount of such excess. Said commissioners shall also report to the city council an assessment list containing their assessment of such compensation, damages, and costs, or so much thereof as shall not exceed the actual benefits to the property so assessed, which list shall contain a brief description of each tract or parcel of property assessed, the name or names of the owners thereof, if known, and the amount assessed against each parcel or property and the amount of the excess of such compensation, damages and costs as aforesaid, which they shall return unassessed.

The commissioners may employ clerical assistance, and the cost thereof, as well as the commissioners' compensation, and the expenses of printing the notices required, including, among others, the notice of consideration by the city council, hereinafter referred to, estimated at the same rate per line as the cost of printing the prior notices, shall be added to the other amounts to be assessed and shall be assessed therewith. The city attorney shall represent the city before the commissioners and produce such evidence as the case may require.

The city council may, however, provide by the resolution appointing such commissioners that a certain specified percentage, not exceeding thirty-three and onethird (33 1-3) per cent, of the total damages and cost of improvements, shall in any case be payable out of the city's general funds, and in that case the city's share shall be added to the amount of the certificates to be issued and sold under Section 10, and the city council shall from year to year levy a sufficient tax upon the taxable property of the city to pay the same, with interest. In such case the amount provided to be paid out of the general funds shall not be assessed.

Said commissioners shall, upon the completion of their said report, file the same with the city clerk for presentation by him to the city council and thereupon it shall be the duty of said city clerk to give notice to all interested parties by one (1) publication in the official paper of said city that he will at the next meeting of the city council, or as soon thereafter as practicable, present such report to said council for their consideration and action, the first one (1) of which said notices shall be published at least ten (10) days before the presentation of such report to said city council; such published notices shall contain descriptions of the several lots and parcels of land taken for such proposed improvements, and the amount awarded for the taking of each such lot or parcel, together with the names of the owner or owners of the same, as nearly as they can be readily ascertained. It shall also contain descriptions of the several lots or parcels of land upon which benefits have been assessed and the amount assessed against each such lot or parcel, together with the names of the owner or owners of the same, as nearly as the same can be readily ascertained.

Such report after its presentation to the city council shall lie over until the next regular meeting of the council which shall occur at least one week after the reception thereof, at which time, or at any meeting to which the report may be referred, the city council may act upon such report and hear any complaint touching such award or assessment, or it may refer the matter to a committee of the council to hear such complaints and report thereon. The council may confirm such award and assessment or either, or annul the same, or send the same back to the commission for further consideration; and the commissioners may in such case again, upon giving notice published once in the official paper of said city, meet at a time and place to be designated in said notice, which time shall be at least two weeks after the publication of such notice, and hear any further evidence that may be adduced by interested persons, and may adjourn from time to time, and may correct any mistakes in such award and assessment and alter and revise the same as they shall deem just, and again report the same to the city council, who may thereupon confirm or annul the same. Whenever the city council shall confirm any such award and assessment such confirmation shall make such award and assessment final and conclusive upon all parties interested, except as hereinafter provided, and the city council shall proceed, at the same or any subsequent meeting, to levy such assessment upon the several parcels of land described in the assessment list reported by the commissioners, in accordance with the assessment so confirmed, and cause to be made and adopted an assessment roll of the same, which may be in the following form, or in any other form the council may adopt:

"The city council doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described the respective sums of money set against each lot or parcel: This assessment is made to defray the compensation and damages awarded for the taking of and injury to private property, and estimated cost of improvement, and in and about the ——— as shown on the plat and survey of the same on file in the office of the city clerk of said city. This levy is made conformably to the report and assessment of commissioners duly appointed to make such assessment, and in proportion to benefits from such improvements to accrue to the parcels and not exceeding the benefits to the parcels so assessed.

Name of owner, if known.	Description of land.	Lot.	Blk.	Amount.	
				Dls.	Cts.

Done at a meeting of the city council this ——— day of ———, A. D. 19—.

Attest: ———

City Clerk.

——— Pres't of the Council."

Sec. 2. Section 3 of said Chapter 185 shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3. Any person whose property is proposed to be taken, interfered with or assessed for benefits under any of the provisions of this chapter, and who deems that there is any irregularity in the proceedings of the council or action of the commissioners, by reason of which the award of the commissioners ought not to be confirmed, or who is dissatisfied with the amount of damages awarded to him for the taking of or interference with his property or with the amount of the assessment for benefits to any property affected by such proceedings, may at any time before such award or assessment shall be confirmed by the city council, file with the city clerk, in writing, his objection to such confirmation, setting forth therein specifically the particular irregularities complained of and containing a description of the property affected by such proceedings, and if, notwithstanding such objections, the city council shall confirm the award or assessment, such person objecting shall have the right to appeal from such order of confirmation of the city council, to the district court of the county at any time within ten days after such order. Such appeal shall be made by serving a written notice of such appeal upon the city clerk of said city, which shall specify the property of the appellant affected by such award, and refer to the objection filed as aforesaid, and by also delivering to said city clerk a bond to the city, executed by the appellant, or by some one on his behalf with two sureties, who shall justify in the penal sum of fifty dollars, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant. Thereupon the city clerk shall make out and transmit to the clerk of said district court a copy of the award of said commissioners, as confirmed by the council, and of the order of the council confirming the same, and of the objection filed by the appellant as aforesaid, all certified by said clerk to be true copies, within ten days after the taking of such appeal. But if more than one appeal be taken from any award, it shall not be necessary that the clerk in appeals subsequent to the first, shall send up anything except a certified copy of the appellant's objections. There shall be no pleading on such appeal but the court shall determine in the first instance whether there was in the proceedings any such irregularity or omission of duty prejudicial to the appellant and specified in his said written objections, that as to him the award or assessment of the commissioners ought not to stand and whether said commissioners had jurisdiction to take action in the premises.

The case may be brought on for hearing, on eight days' notice, at any general or special term of the court, and shall have precedence of other civil cases, and the judgment of the court shall be either to confirm or annul the proceedings only as the same affects the property of the appellant proposed to be taken, damaged or assessed for benefits, and described in said written objection. From such determination no appeal or writ of error shall lie.

In case the amount of damages awarded or assessment made for benefits is complained of by such appellant, the Court shall, if the proceedings be confirmed in other respects, upon such confirmation, appoint three disinterested freeholders, residents of said city, commissioners to re-appraise such damages or benefits. The parties to such appeal shall be heard by said court upon the appointment of such, and the court shall fix the time and place of the meeting of such commissioners. They shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties as such commissioners, and shall proceed to view the premises and to hear the parties interested, with their allegations and proofs pertinent to the question of the amount of such damages or assessments. Such commissioners shall be governed by the same provisions in respect to the method of arriving at the amount of damages and the offset thereto of benefits to other property of the same owners, and in all other material respects, as are in this Chapter made for the government of commissioners appointed by said city council. They shall, after such hearing and view of the premises make report to said court of their appraisal of damages or assessments of benefits in respect to such appellant. The award or assessment of such commissioners shall be final unless set aside by the court for good cause shown. In case such report is set aside, the court may, in its discretion, recommit the same to the same commissioners or appoint a new board as it shall deem best. Said court shall allow a reasonable compensation to such commissioners for their services, and make such award of costs on such appeal, including the compensation of such commissioners as it shall deem just in the premises.

In case the court shall be of opinion that such appeal was frivolous or vexatious, it may adjudge double costs against such appellant.

An appeal may be taken from the court's final order to the Supreme Court by the city or any party thereto.

In case of proceedings conducted by the City Council all reports and other papers shall be filed in the office of the city clerk, and notices of appeal and other notices to the city shall be served upon the city clerk. In case of proceedings conducted by the board of park commissioners, all papers shall be filed in the office of the secretary or other recording officer of the board, and all notices of appeal and other notices to the board shall be served upon the secretary or other recording officer of the board."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of said Chapter 185 shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. The city council and park commissioners may by such concurrent resolution specify the method of improving any such street or parkway, including grade, paving, curb, gutter and sidewalk, and sewer, gas and water mains where necessary. The city engineer shall estimate the cost of each of such improvements separately, provided that the estimate with the [illegible] estimates shall be for six inch water mains and eighteen inch sewers. The city council shall examine such estimates and after modifying if necessary, find and adopt an estimate of such cost. The city council, or park commissioners, shall recite said estimate and the commissioners shall assess the same thereon upon such lots and parcels of land in the city as they shall deem specially benefited in proportion to such benefits, but not exceeding the actual benefit to any lot, and certify the same to the benefits assessed under Section 2 of this act and report the amount of damages or benefits as required under Section 2, and with like proceedings thereafter."

Any existing street or parkway may be improved and the expense thereof assessed and raised in the manner provided by this chapter, including any or all of the following improvements, to-wit, widening, grading, pavement, sidewalks, curb and gutter, sewers and water mains. In case of streets or parkways exceeding eighty (80) feet in width, the resolution may, for the purpose of facilitating connections with private property and avoiding the necessity of cutting or breaking into the improvements, order a water main or a double sewer, one on each side of the street or parkway, or adopt such other arrangement or device as may be most feasible."

Sec. 4. Section 5 of said Chapter 185 shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. The city clerk shall transmit a certified copy of such assessment roll to the county auditor of the county in which said land lies, and the county auditor shall include five (5) per cent of the principal amount of such assessment with and as a part of the taxes upon each parcel for [illegible] twenty years, together with annual interest at the rate ascertained, as hereinafter provided. With the first installment there shall be include interest upon the entire assessment from the date of the assessment to the time when the tax books including the first installment are delivered by the county auditor to the county treasurer, and thereafter the auditor shall include in the taxes for each year one of such installments, together with one year's interest upon such installment, and all subsequent installments at the same rate, each of which, together with said interest, shall be collected with the general taxes upon such land, together with the penalties and interest in case of default, all of which shall be collected with and enforced as the annual taxes and credited to the proper city fund. Any parcel assessed may be discharged from the assessment at any time after the receipt of the assessment by the county auditor by paying all installments that have gone into the hands of the county treasurer as aforesaid, with accrued interest, penalties and costs, as above provided, and by paying all subsequent installments. Any parcel assessed may be discharged from the assessment by presenting certificates or bonds sold against such assessments, as above provided sufficient in amount to cover all installments due on such parcel and accrued interest, penalties and costs, and all installments yet to accrue, by surrendering such certificates or bonds to the county treasurer for cancellation or having endorsed thereon the installments, interest, penalties and costs. The assessment shall be a lien on the land from the time of the making thereof against the owner and every person in any way interested in the land. The owner of the land or any person interested therein may defend against such assessment at the time of application for judgment in the tax proceedings for the enforcement of delinquent taxes, but such assessment shall not be held invalid because of any irregularity, provided the notices have been published and served as required, and no defense shall be allowed except upon the ground that the cost of the improvement is substantially less than the amount of the assessment, and then only to the extent of the difference between the assessment and the actual cost. Assessments made under this act shall be called special street and parkway assessments of the city of ——— and numbered consecutively. Whenever an assessment is certified as aforesaid by the city clerk to the county auditor, a duplicate thereof shall be sent to the city comptroller, and all such assessments shall be sufficiently identified by the name and number as aforesaid."

Sec. 5. Section 10 of said Chapter 185 shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. The city council, for the purpose of realizing the funds for making such improvement and paying such damages, may issue and sell special certificates of indebtedness, or special street or parkway improvement bonds, as they may decide, which shall entitle the holder thereof to all sums realized upon any such assessment, or if deemed advisable, a series of two or more certificates or bonds against any one assessment, the principal and interest being payable at fixed dates out of the fund collected from such assessments, including interest and penalties, and the whole of such fund is hereby pledged for the pro rata payment of such certificates or bonds and the interest thereon as they severally become due. Such certificates or bonds may be made payable to bearer, and with interest coupons attached, and the city council may bind the city to make good deficiencies in the collection up to but not exceeding, the principal and interest at the rate fixed as hereinafter provided, within the time specified in Section 5. In case the city, because of any such guaranty, shall redeem any certificate or bond, it shall thereby become subrogated to the holder's rights. For the purpose of such guaranty, penalties shall be credited upon deficiencies of principal and interest before the city shall be liable. Such certificates or bonds shall be sold at public sale or by sealed proposals, at a meeting of which at least two weeks' published notice shall be given, to the bidder who will pay the par value thereof at the lowest interest rate, and the certificates or bonds shall be drawn accordingly, but the rate of interest shall in no case exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually or semi-annually. The city clerk shall certify to the county auditor the rate of interest so determined, and interest shall be added to the assessments at such annual rate in accordance with the terms of Section 5.

Sec. 6. Section 11 of said Chapter 185 shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. Nothing in this act contained shall apply to any city operating under a charter by it adopted in pursuance of Section 36, Article 4, of the Constitution of Minnesota.

The term city council in this act as amended shall be held to refer to the governing body of such cities, whether the same be called common council or otherwise. The proportion of the cost of any improvement which may be made payable out of the city's general fund by resolution under this act and for which certificates or bonds are issued, shall be accounted a part of the indebtedness of the city, but the city's liability on its guaranty to make good deficiencies under Section 10, shall not be taken into account as part of its indebtedness, unless the amount of such deficiency of collection, defined as aforesaid, is determined, and then only in the amount of such deficiency."

Sec. 7. The title to said Chapter 185, General Laws 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"An act relating to the acquisition of lands for streets, parks and parkways in cities of the first class and the improvement and government thereof and the improvement and government of existing streets and parkways."

Sec. 8. Said Chapter 185 is further amended by adding thereto the following:

"Sec. 14. The city may also, if it have funds available from other sources, pay any such portion of the total cost of any improvement as it deems best and raise the remainder by the methods hereinabove provided. It may also accept gifts to be used for any such purpose."

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 346—S. F. No. 183.

AN ACT to legalize deeds to real property given by receivers where there was an error in the description of the realty in the petition and order of the court ordering the sale of real property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all deeds to real property given prior to January 1, [illegible], by receivers duly appointed by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Minnesota, where the sale was conducted according to law except that there is an error in the description of the realty in the petition for sale and in the order of sale, is hereby declared to be valid.

Sec. 2. That this act shall not apply to any action now pending where such deed is brought into question.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 347—S. F. No. 338.

AN ACT to amend sub-division nine (9) of section four hundred thirty-four (434) of Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-five (255) General Laws of 1911, relating to the authority of the Board of County Commissioners to acquire lands for the purpose of holding thereon agricultural fairs and exhibitions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Section 1. That Sub-Division 9 of Section 434 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 255 of the General Laws of 1911, relating to the authority of the Board of County Commissioners to acquire lands for the purpose of holding thereon agricultural fairs

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and exhibitions, to be amended so as to read as follows:

"To purchase or condemn land with such improvements, if any, as may be thereon, for the purpose of holding thereon agricultural fairs and exhibitions and appropriate money in payment therefor, not exceeding the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, and such county board may purchase or condemn land for holding such fairs and exhibitions thereon [illegible] in payment therefor in excess of said sum of Five Thousand Dollars when authorized so to do by a vote of the people; to accept and receive a donation of [illegible] to be used to obtain lands for the purpose of holding thereon agricultural fairs and exhibitions and in such case and for such purpose, without being authorized by a [illegible] people, to purchase or condemn [illegible] exceeding in value the amount of [illegible] or donations; to improve and erect structures thereon, for which purpose [illegible] receive donations of money, materials [illegible] labor, and to lease such land from time to time to agricultural and other societies of [illegible] nature and to establish reasonable rules and regulations under which such land may be used by all such societies in the county, provided, that all structures and improvements made on such land by societies using the same shall belong to the county.

All proceedings for the condemnation of such lands shall be had under the provisions of Chapter 41, Revised Laws of 1905, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 348—S. F. No. 543.

AN ACT to amend section 2 of chapter 281 of the General Laws of 1907, being an act to provide for the extension, enlargement and beautifying of the grounds of the new State Capitol building in the city of St. Paul and to provide for a commission with power to acquire lands therefor, either by purchase or by condemnation under the right of eminent domain.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 281 of the General Laws of 1907, being an act to provide for the extension, enlargement and beautifying of the grounds of the new State Capitol building in the city of St. Paul and to provide for a commission to acquire land therefor, either by purchase or by donation [illegible] right of eminent domain, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said Board [illegible] to proceed [illegible] to take the necessary steps [illegible] to acquire and secure by [illegible] condemnation under the right [illegible] such lands adjoining [illegible] the present new state capitol [illegible] in their judgment, be [illegible] necessary for the proper extension [illegible] of the grounds for the [illegible] building of Minnesota, and [illegible] as to render the same more [illegible]; provided, however, that [illegible] shall incur no obligation in [illegible] the limit of the appropriation [illegible] which shall be made [illegible]. Said commissioners shall have the [illegible] their judgment it is necessary, in [illegible] the acquisition and improvement of [illegible] to sell, remove or dispose of [illegible] buildings situated upon the [illegible] land and to grade, improve and [illegible] grounds and to call to their aid [illegible] of a landscape artist or [illegible] and any moneys heretofore or hereafter [illegible] to said commissioners on account of [illegible] received from said buildings, or [illegible] sale thereof, may be expended in the [illegible] of said grounds by said commissioners.

Said commissioners are authorized to enter into contracts with the owners of the land sought to be acquired for the sale and conveyance thereof, to the State of Minnesota for the purpose aforesaid when, in their judgment, the same can be secured at a fair and reasonable price and such lands as they may desire [illegible] which in their judgment cannot be purchased at a fair and reasonable price [illegible] authorized to proceed to acquire [illegible] State by condemnation under the right of eminent domain, in the manner [illegible] pursuant to the terms and provisions of chapter 41 of the Revised Laws 1905, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to render all legal assistance necessary [illegible] such condemnation proceedings as said commissioners may desire to institute in their behalf."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 349—S. F. No. 664.

AN ACT [illegible] cities of this state now [illegible] having over [illegible] inhabitants to issue and sell municipal bonds for the purpose of acquiring by purchase, condemnation or otherwise lands in such cities for [illegible] parks and improving the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of this state now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, in addition to all the powers possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through its city council or common council [illegible] resolution duly passed by an [illegible] of not less than three-fourths of [illegible] of such City Council or [illegible] to issue and sell municipal [illegible] to an amount not exceeding [illegible] par value, for the [illegible] by purchase, condemnation [illegible] lands in such city for [illegible] and improving the same.

Sec. 2. [illegible] is hereby authorized or any [illegible] be issued and sold by any [illegible] notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or any law [illegible] fixing any limit [illegible] bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued hereunder and for the interest thereon, and the City [illegible] council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest as it accrues and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the [illegible] of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any such city under this act for the purpose herein [illegible] to run for a longer period than thirty years or bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as shall be determined by the City Council or common council. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest and then only to the highest responsible bidders therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to cities governed by a home rule charter, adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution, and the laws of this state relating to the adoption of such home rule charters.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 350—S. F. No. 765.

AN ACT to amend Section 3827 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the appointment of guardian.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That Section 3827 of the Revised Laws of 1905 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3827. Upon the presentation of [illegible] petition the court shall make an order fixing a time and place for hearing the same, and cause personal service thereof to be made upon the person for whom a guardian is [illegible] at least fourteen days prior to the [illegible] of such hearing. If such person is an inmate of a state hospital for the insane, a like service shall be served upon the superintendent of such hospital. Provided, that when such insane or incompetent person or such spendthrift is a resident of this state, but cannot be found therein and his whereabouts are unknown and have been unknown for more than one year prior to the presentation of [illegible] petition or when such person has been adjudged insane or incompetent by any court of any state and he has property within this state, which said facts shall be alleged in such petition, and in case of adjudication of [illegible] of incompetency in another state proof [illegible] shall be presented with said petition, the Probate Court may order that service of [illegible] order upon such person be made by publication in the same manner as other orders and citations of the Probate Court. The return of the sheriff of the county in which such property or some part thereof is situate to the Probate Court of said county on such order that such person cannot be found therein and that to the best of his knowledge such person has disappeared from the state and that his whereabouts are unknown, and have been unknown for more than one year, shall be evidence of such facts.

Provided further, that in case said insane or incompetent person cannot be found within the state, said petition may only be filed in the county of his residence, and shall state the names of all his known next of kin, and in addition to such service by publication, personal service of said order shall be made on such of his next of kin as reside in this state, and notice thereof shall be given the nonresident next of kin in the manner which the Probate Court may order."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 351—S. F. No. 884.

AN ACT entitled "An act to authorize cities now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, to issue bonds for the purpose of providing, establishing and equipping factories and plants for the manufacture of street paving materials."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the common council or city council of such city, to issue the bonds of such city to an amount not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) par value, the proceeds thereof to be used solely for the purpose of providing, establishing and equipping factories and plants for the manufacture of street paving materials.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized under this act may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in the laws of this State, prescribing or fixing any limit on the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the common council or city council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a suitable sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds issued hereunder shall be issued to run for a longer period than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent. per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denominations in which the same shall be issued, shall be such as may be prescribed by the common council or city council, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered bonds, so-called. Such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the comptroller, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, provided that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, may be lithographed thereon, and none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest, and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall only apply to cities existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 352—H. F. No. 311.

AN ACT to amend section 9 of chapter 328 of the General Laws of 1907 relating to the taxation of mortgages of real property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 9 of chapter 328 of the General Laws of 1907 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9. All taxes paid to the county treasurers under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned one-sixth to the revenue fund of the state of Minnesota, one-sixth to the county revenue fund, and the balance shall be divided equally between the school district and the city, village or town in which the real estate described in the mortgage is situated.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 353—H. F. No. 384.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 361 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One of Chapter Three Hundred Sixty-one of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1911 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. In all school districts embracing or containing ten or more townships, the school board shall publish in a legal newspaper in the district, or if there be no such newspaper published in the school district, in a legal newspaper published in the county, to be designated by said board annually, the proceedings of such board within thirty days after such proceedings are had."

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 354—H. F. No. 272.

AN ACT to amend Section 46 of Chapter 344 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 376 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, and as amended by Chapter 350 of the General Laws of 1911, relating to the use of fish houses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That section 46 of Chapter 344, of the general laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 376 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, and as amended by chapter 350 of the general laws of 1911, relating to the use of fish houses, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall erect, have or maintain upon the ice of any waters of this state any fish house, structure, inclosure or shelter whatever to protect the person of the occupant while engaged in fishing through the ice.

Except, that on all inland lakes of this state, and on all interstate waters over which the state of Minnesota has concurrent jurisdiction with sister states, a fish house may be used for the purpose of taking pickerel, carp, buffalo, bullheads, suckers and redhorse from the 15th day of December to the 1st day of April, following; provided, further, that any person desiring to use such house shall first make application for a permit for such use to and obtain such permit from the Game and Fish Commission, stating that the same is to be used by him for the purpose of obtaining fish for his domestic use, and not for commercial purposes, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar, but no such person shall be permitted to use more than one fish house, and upon payment of such fee said permit shall be issued and granted. Provided, further, that the Game and Fish Commission may withhold permission to erect fish houses on certain lakes where conditions, in their opinion warrant it.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 355—H. F. No. 459.

AN ACT to amend Sections 3 and 5 of Chapter 470 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, relative to the salaries and expenses of sheriff.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 470 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3. The several sheriffs of all such counties shall, in lieu of fees therefor, receive a yearly salary, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, out of the county revenue fund, on warrants drawn by the county auditor upon the county treasurer, in full of their compensation for all official services rendered by them and deputies for their respective counties, other than required of them by the tax laws of this state, where the county is not required to pay for such service, as follows:

Sheriffs of the Counties of "Class A," $800; sheriffs of the counties of "Class B," $900; sheriffs of the counties of "Class C," $1,000; sheriffs of the counties of "Class D," $1,100; sheriffs of the counties of "Class E," $1,200; and sheriffs of the counties of "Class F," $1,300, but the said several sheriffs shall also be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their official duties for their said respective counties, which shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as other claims against such counties are paid and allowed, except that the expenses incurred by them in performing the services required of them in connection with insane persons by the probate code or court, including a per diem for deputies and assistants necessarily required by the sheriff in the performance of such duties and services, shall be allowed and paid as therein provided, not to exceed ten cents per mile.

All claims for livery hire shall state the purpose for which such livery was used and have attached thereto a receipt for the amount paid for such livery, signed by the person to whom paid and if the sheriff uses his own team or automobile, he shall be allowed therefor the same amounts which would be charged him by any person for the use of such team or automobile under the same circumstances."

Sec. 2. Section 5 of said Chapter 470 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5. The salaries hereinbefore provided for are not to be held to include the salaries of jailers or matrons, or the pay of the deputies whose attendance is required at terms of court, or who accompany the sheriff and aid him in conveying insane persons to the probate court or the insane asylum to which they may be committed respectively, or in caring for such insane persons while in the custody of the probate court, nor the compensation allowed the sheriffs for the board and care of prisoners, as these various items are now or hereafter may be provided for by law, and whenever, because of any riot or industrial strike, or impending violation of law, in the opinion of the sheriff, require the appointment of other deputies, the number so to be appointed and the compensation to be allowed each one so appointed shall be fixed and determined upon by the district court, upon the application of any such sheriff, by an order, which order shall be communicated forthwith to the clerk of the district court of the county in which said sheriff resides and filed with the clerk of that court, and each such deputy so appointed shall be paid the amount of compensation provided for in and by the terms of any such order in the manner that deputies in attendance upon the terms of that court are paid."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 356—H. F. 467.

AN ACT to amend Section 1295, General Laws 1905, relating to the change of school districts from common or special to independent districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1295, General Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1295. Any common or special district may be changed to an independent district as hereinafter provided.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 357—H. F. 484.

AN ACT to amend Section 503 of Revised Laws 1905, relating to compensation of board of auditors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 503 of Revised Laws 1905 be amended to read as follows:

"503. Each member of the board of auditors shall receive three dollars for every day actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in attending the meetings of such board while going and returning, same to be paid upon allowance of the county board in the same manner as other claims are paid."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 358—H. F. 485.

AN ACT to repeal Section 522 of Revised Laws 1905, relating to publication of statement of county affairs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 522 of Revised Laws 1905 be and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 359—H. F. No. 527.

AN ACT to amend section 10 of Chapter 345, General Laws 1907, relating to the investments of funds of fraternal beneficiary associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 10 of chapter 345, General Laws of 1907, be amended to read as follows: "Any association may invest its funds in and hold real estate for lodge and office purposes, and any real estate acquired by foreclosure or received in satisfaction of loans, and may sell and convey the same. Any such association may also invest its funds in government, state, provincial, county or municipal bonds, or bonds of any township, park or school district having taxing powers, provided that such bonds shall be a direct obligation on all the taxable property within such municipality or district and the net indebtedness of such municipality or district shall not exceed five (5) per centum of the value of all taxable property therein, according to the last valuation for taxation preceding the issuance of said bonds; or in first mortgages or first mortgage bonds upon improved real estate for not exceeding fifty (50) per centum of the actual cash value thereof, at the time of making the loan; provided, however, that every foreign association shall be empowered to invest its funds in such securities as may be permitted by the laws of the state, province or country in which it is organized. Provided, however, that no such association shall loan any of its funds to any of its officers or directors.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 360—H. F. No. 685.

AN ACT to legalize the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement in this State, and the recording thereof, where the power of attorney to foreclose the mortgage, was executed by a person holding power of attorney from the mortgagee, authorizing him to assign, satisfy, or release the mortgage, but containing no provision authorizing him to foreclose and where all other proceedings in the matter of such foreclosure were had pursuant to law.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Certain mortgage foreclosures legalized:—Where any real estate mortgage has heretofore been foreclosed by advertisement in this state, and all the requirements of law in relation to such foreclosure have been had and taken, pursuant to law, except that the power of attorney therein authorizing an attorney to foreclose such mortgage, was executed by a person holding power of attorney from the mortgagee, authorizing him to assign, satisfy or release said mortgage, but containing no provision authorizing him to foreclose the same, but where an additional power of attorney, made by such mortgagee, subsequent to such foreclosure and prior to the passage of this act, has been duly made and filed in the office of the proper Register of Deeds, authorizing such foreclosure and confirming and ratifying all proceedings had therein, under the previous power of attorney, the said mortgage foreclosure sale and the record thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County where the foreclosure was had, and all powers of attorney relative thereto, and the recording thereof, and each of the same shall be and the same hereby are validated and declared to be valid and sufficient for all purposes; provided, however, that this act shall not affect any action at law or in equity now pending in any of the Courts in this State, affecting any foreclosure or foreclosure sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 361—H. F. No. 734.

AN ACT to establish and create a public park to be known and designated as "The Horace Austin State Park," and authorizing the purchase and condemnation of land for park purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the following described premises situated in the County of Mower and State of Minnesota, shall be and hereby are set apart to be used perpetually as a public park, to-wit: All that part of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of Section three (3), township one hundred two (102) north of range eighteen (18) west; north of a line running east and west 182 feet north of the north boundary of Water Street in the City of Austin, Minnesota, as per the recorded plat thereof, except that portion east of the extension of the west line of lot eight (8), block thirty-three (33) in the original village of Austin, Minnesota; also except a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot twenty-five (25), block thirty-three (33) of the original Village of Austin, Minnesota, running thence north on a continuation of the west line of said lot twenty-five (25) above described 260 feet, thence southeasterly to a point fifty (50) feet north of the northeast corner of lot nineteen (19) of said block Thirty-three (33) thence south fifty (50) feet to the north line of block thirty-three of the original Village of Austin, Minnesota, thence west along the north line of block thirty-three (33) to the place of beginning. Also all that portion of the northwest quarter (N. W. ¼) of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of Section Three (3), township one hundred two (102) north of range eighteen (18) west, lying north of a line drawn from the southeast corner of lot one (1), block fourteen (14) Morgan's Addition to Austin, Minnesota, to a point 260 feet north of the northwest corner of lot twenty-five (25), block thirty-three (33) of the original Village of Austin, Minnesota, and east of the easterly line of block fourteen (14) Morgan's Addition to Austin, Minnesota, except a piece of land 132 feet wide east of and adjoining lots seven (7), eight (8), nine, (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of block fourteen (14) of Morgan's Addition to Austin, Minnesota, as per the recorded plat thereof. Also all of the south half (S. ½) of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of Section thirty-four (34), township one hundred three (103) north of range eighteen (18) west, south of the main channel of the Cedar River as it flows southwesterly, except the easterly 200 feet thereof. Also all that part of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section three (3), township one hundred two (102) north of range eighteen (18) west, lying north of the main channel of the Cedar River, except the easterly 200 feet thereof.

Sec. 2. The name of said park shall be "The Horace Austin State Park," and the same is by this act dedicated to the perpetual use of the people of the State of Minnesota, under the restrictions herein provided or which may hereafter be provided by law.

Sec. 3. The general care and supervision of the Horace Austin State Park, until otherwise provided for, shall be vested in the State Auditor acting as state land commissioner.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to take all reasonable necessary steps to procure from the parties owning land within limits of said park, concessions to the state of Minnesota or conveyances thereto for park purposes and for such reasonable consideration as may be agreed upon, subject to the approval of the Governor. In case any tract or parcel of land within the limits of said park cannot be secured upon satisfactory terms, the Attorney General is hereby authorized to institute for and in behalf of the state proceedings in condemnation, as now provided by law, for condemning and converting private property within this state to public use. Whenever any proceedings in condemnation are had and taken for the condemnation and conversion of any of said lands, all of the provisions of an act approved March 9th, 1874, and entitled "An Act to provide for obtaining title to land, by the state of Minnesota for the use of the State" and all amendments thereto shall be applicable to all such proceedings, and all other provisions of law properly applicable, shall also be applicable to such proceedings.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall willfully cut, destroy or mutilate, or cause to be willfully cut, destroyed or mutilated, any tree, shrub, timber, evergreen or plants of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof by any Court having competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of Mower County, Minnesota, for not less than ten days or more than ninety days for each and every offense.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the State of Minnesota, payable out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary to acquire the property hereinbefore described and carry into effect the provisions of this act, and that any portion of said sum hereby appropriated, not used for the purpose of acquiring said land, shall at the option of said State Auditor, be used for the purpose of improving said park.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 362.—H. F. No. 776.

AN ACT to establish an additional Normal School in Northern Minnesota, and to provide for a commission to locate the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. The Commission hereinafter provided for is hereby authorized and required, before October 1st, 1913, to select a location in the northern part of the state for an additional Normal School, and when such location shall be decided upon by said Commission as herein provided, such additional Normal School is hereby established at such location. The community in which such Normal School shall be located shall provide and donate to the state a suitable site therefor, conveyance of which shall be made to the state at or before the official announcement of its determination by the Commission.

Sec. 2. The Commission to determine the location of said Normal School shall consist of five members to be selected within thirty days after the passage of this act by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives acting jointly. Said Normal School shall be located at some point north of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad running from Duluth to Moorhead, and west of the line constituting the western boundary of St. Louis and Carlton Counties. When the Commission above provided for, shall have decided upon the most suitable location for said Normal School, it shall prepare and file with the Secretary of State the designation of such location, describing the site furnished by the community, and thereupon such designation shall be final and shall not be subject to change by said Commission.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 363—H. F. No. 777.

AN ACT to validate certain bonds heretofore purchased by the State Board of Investment with the funds of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The word "municipality" as used herein, shall be held to mean and include the various counties, cities, villages, boroughs, towns and school districts in the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Whenever the state board of investment shall have heretofore purchased with the funds of the State of Minnesota, the bonds of any municipality in this state, the validity of any such bond shall never be questioned except on the ground that the same and the loan made thereon was not approved by the state board of investment; that the bond in question made the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the municipality issuing such bonds; that such bonds bear a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent; that such bonds run for a shorter period than five years, or for a longer period than twenty years; or that the principal thereof was never paid by the state to, or received by, the officers of the municipality issuing the same; and no change of the boundary lines of any such municipality shall relieve the real property therein at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability from taxation to pay for the same, and all such bonds so purchased are hereby declared to be the valid and subsisting indebtedness of each such municipality, respectively issuing the same.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 364.—H. F. No. 889.

AN ACT to amend Section 3 of Chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905 as the same was amended by Chapter 394 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, and as the same was further amended by Chapter 418 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, relating to juvenile courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3 of Chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905 as the same was amended by Chapter 394 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, and as the same was further amended by Chapter 418 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, be and the same hereby is amended so that said section 3 as amended shall read as follows:

Section 3. In counties having over 50,000 population the judges of the district court shall, at such times as they shall determine, designate one of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases arising under this act, unless absent or disabled in which case another judge shall be temporarily assigned for said purpose; and such designation shall be for the period of one year unless otherwise ordered. The judge of the juvenile court so designated, shall devote his first service, and all necessary time to the business of said juvenile court, and the work of the juvenile court shall have precedence over all other court work. A special court room to be designated as the juvenile court room, shall be provided for the hearing of such cases, and the findings of the court shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and known as the "juvenile record," and the court may for convenience be called the "juvenile court."

The judge designated to hear cases under this act, may, upon consultation with the clerk, designate a duly appointed deputy clerk who shall have special charge of the duties to be performed by that clerk in connection with said juvenile court, and whose duty it shall be to keep all books and records thereof, to issue summons and process, to attend to correspondence in connection with such court, and in general to perform such duties in the administration of the business of said court, whether or not herein specifically enumerated, as the judge may direct.

Such judge may fix the compensation of such deputy at a sum not exceeding $1,800.00 per annum, which sum shall be paid monthly by the board of county commissioners on the certificate of such judge or the clerk of the court that such services have been rendered. When not engaged in the duties pertaining to such juvenile court such deputy shall do such work in the clerk's office as the clerk may direct. When such deputy clerk is absent the clerk, or another deputy, may perform such duties. The judge may from time to time change the designation of such deputy work, at his discretion, and may change the compensation, but shall not increase it to an amount exceeding the maximum sum hereinbefore given.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 365—H. F. No. 990.

AN ACT to amend Section two (2) of Chapter One Hundred Eighty-two (182) of the General Laws 1905, relating to Teachers' Institutes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Two (2) Chapter One Hundred Eighty-two (182) of the General Laws of 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The county superintendent may hold county institutes for teachers in different parts of the county not to exceed two (2) days for each such institute in any one (1) year; or he may hold one annual institute not to exceed five days, and require the attendance of all persons teaching in the county schools except those in high or graded schools at any of such institutes. Teachers who have been in regular attendance during the entire time of such institute designated by the county superintendent shall receive from him a certificate of attendance which shall entitle such teacher to full pay for the time her school has been closed on account of attendance at such institute, and the county commissioners shall allow bills for personal expenses for the county superintendent in holding such institutes not to exceed the sum of fifty ($50.00) dollars in any one (1) year.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 366—H. F. No. 1029.

AN ACT to Provide for a Brand for Butter and Cheese, and to Regulate the Use Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person, firm or corporation manufacturing butter or cheese may use the brand or label therefor as provided in this act when authorized by the Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Sec. 2. The Dairy & Food Commissioner may authorize the use of the following brand or label for butter or cheese manufactured in the State of Minnesota. Such brand or label shall have the following design and shall be of such size as the Dairy & Food Commissioner shall designate and shall contain the following words:

Minnesota Brand, A 1, (or "B" as the case may be) Made Under State Rules and Regulations.

No. .. (Insert Factory No.)

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to use the brand or label described in Section 2 of this act in the manufacture or sale of butter or cheese, shall make written application for a license therefor to the Dairy & Food Commissioner, which application shall describe the creamery or factory by location and name in which such butter or cheese is to be manufactured, and give such other information as the Dairy & Food Commissioner may require. A license shall be granted by such Commissioner to such person, firm or corporation to use such brand or label at the factory described in the application, if the Commissioner shall find, on investigation, that all the provisions of this act have been complied with. Such license shall state that the brand or label provided for in Section 2 of this act may be used in connection with the manufacture or sale of butter or cheese from the factory described in such license. Such factory so described shall be given the same number as the serial number of the license.

No person, firm or corporation shall use, in the manufacture or sale of butter or cheese, such brand or label, either A 1 or B, without having first obtained a license therefor. Such license so granted may be revoked by the Dairy & Food Commissioner if any of the conditions required by Sections 4, 5, 6, and 8 of this act are not complied with. No license granted hereunder shall be revoked on account of the grade or score being less than 94 per cent, as provided in paragraph 3, of section 4, unless such grade or score shall have fallen below 94 per cent more than three times in one year; but such grade or score shall never be less than 93 per cent. Such license so granted shall not be transferable. All licenses shall be numbered in serial order.

Sec. 4. No license shall be granted for the use of the brand or label A 1 in the manufacture or sale of butter or cheese unless the person, firm or corporation so manufacturing the same shall comply with the following conditions:

1st. The factory in which such butter or cheese is made shall score 90 points or over out of a possible hundred, according to factory inspection score system to be adopted by the Dairy & Food Commission.

2nd. The factory to use sanitary machinery, piping and equipment of all kinds.

3rd. The butter or cheese manufactured in such factories shall grade or score at least 94 points out of a possible hundred, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese. For the purpose of obtaining such license such grade must have been made at least fifteen days prior to such application.

4th. The milk or cream used in the manufacture of A 1 butter or cheese must have been produced in dairies inspected by the Dairy & Food Commission and which shall have been graded by such Commission at least 60 points out of a possible hundred, according to a standard to be adopted by the Dairy & Food Commission for the inspection and grading of dairies. Such milk must likewise be produced from cows that have been tested and found to be free from tuberculosis, such tests to have been made within six months prior to the application for license. All cows from which such milk is obtained must be tested at least every two years for tuberculosis.

5th. No butter or cheese bearing this brand can be made from cream that has not been pasteurized according to Chapter 353, General Laws 1909, nor shall any cream or milk be received at such factory in which the water and solids not fat contain over two-tenths of one per cent lactic acid. The use of neutralizer or any form of preservative except salt is prohibited. This shall not be construed to apply to starters made out of pure lactic acid culture.

Sec. 5. No license shall be granted for the use of Minnesota brand or label grade B for the manufacture of butter or cheese unless all the requirements necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese graded Minnesota A 1, as set forth in Section 4 of this act, shall have been complied with, excepting that the butter or cheese shall score at least 93 points out of a possible hundred, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese, and shall not have fallen below 93 per cent more than three times in any year, and shall never fall below 92 per cent; and the factory in which such butter or cheese is manufactured must score at least 85 points; and the dairies supplying milk or cream to such factories shall score at least 50 points. And, further, cows from which milk or cream is produced need not be tested for tuberculosis.

Sec. 6. The Dairy & Food Commissioner may require any person, firm or corporation to whom any such license may be granted to furnish from time to time samples of butter or cheese manufactured in any factory described in the license. Any person, firm or corporation holding license hereunder shall furnish a list of the persons from whom milk or cream is purchased, with the address of such persons, and if the license permits the use of the label or brand A 1, then likewise a statement showing that the cows from which was produced the milk or cream used in the manufacture of such product have been tested for tuberculosis, when required by the Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Sec. 7. The use of any brand for butter or cheese or butter substitute resembling the above brand, or so near like it that it can be confounded with it, is prohibited.

Sec. 8. Any person, firm or corporation to which permission has been granted to use such brand must report to the Dairy & Food Commissioner the number of pounds branded each month. Such brand or label shall be used in marking the butter or cheese or packages only at the factory.

Sec. 9. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than Fifteen Dollars ($15) nor more than Fifty Dollars ($50.) for each offense.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 367—H. F. No. 1078.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1893 and 2006 of the Revised Laws, 1905, providing for connections between railroad companies and various industries and granting power to the railroad and warehouse commission to fix the terms of such connection.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1983 Revised Laws 1905, be, and the same is hereby amended so as the read as follows:

"Section 1983.—If the owner of any manufactory, warehouse, dock, wharf, mill, coal yard, stone quarry, or brick or lime kiln entitled to connection with any railroad, and the carrier operating such railroad, fail to agree upon the terms for such connection, upon petition of either party, and proper notice to the adverse party, the commission shall fix such terms by proceedings as herein provided in case of complaints to it and subject to appeal as in such cases."

Sec. 2. That Section 2000, Revised Laws, 1905, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2000.—Every such company, upon written demand of the owner of any grain warehouse or mill of not less than five thousand (5,000) bushels capacity, adjacent to the right of way of such company and at or near any regular station thereof, shall construct, maintain and operate at its own expense, proper side tracks connecting such warehouse or mill with the tracks of such railroad, and afford the owner thereof proper and reasonable facilities for shipment therefrom. Should additional right of way be required for such side track, the cost and expense of procuring it shall be paid by the owner of said mill or warehouse. Such company shall also construct, maintain and operate side tracks connecting with its road any such grain warehouse, dock, wharf, mill, coal yard, quarry, brick or lime kiln, or manufactory adjacent thereto as shall be required and on such terms as may be fixed by the commission on application of either party."

Section 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 368—H. F. No. 1108.

AN ACT to amend Section 337 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 475 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, relating to inspection of ballots after contest of election has been instituted.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 337 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 475 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 337. After a contest has been instituted, either party may have the ballots inspected before preparing for trial. The party applying for such inspection shall file with the clerk a verified petition, stating that he cannot properly prepare his case for trial without an inspection of such ballots, and thereupon the judge of said court shall appoint three persons if for a county or municipal office, or other question submitted to popular vote, one selected by each of the parties and a third by those two, by whom such inspection shall be made. If the contest relates to a state office or, to the declared result upon a constitutional amendment or other question submitted to popular vote throughout the state, a judge of said court shall appoint three persons in each county, one selected by each of the parties in each county and a third by those two by whom such inspection shall be made. It shall be conducted in the presence of the legal custodian of the ballots, and the party applying therefor shall file with the clerk a bond in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with two sureties approved by the judge of such court. If the contest relates to a state office or to the declared result upon a constitutional amendment or other question submitted to popular vote throughout the state, the bond shall be for such sum as the court shall designate, conditioned that he will pay the costs and expenses of such inspection in case he fails to maintain his contest. In case either party neglects or refuses to name an inspector, he shall be selected by the judge.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 369—H. F. No. 1157.

AN ACT to validate and legalize the action of common school districts in voting to change the site of school buildings, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That wherever a common school district in this state since April 18, 1911, at a special meeting thereof duly called for that purpose, by notice properly given, has voted by a majority vote of the electors of said district present at said meeting and voting upon the proposition, to change the site of its school building to another designated site, and has issued bonds to provide the funds to erect a school house thereon, such change of site is hereby validated and made legal and binding for all purposes, whether the number of persons voting in favor of said change constituted a majority of the voters of said district or not.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 370—H. F. No. 1166.

AN ACT to legalize and make valid the record of mortgages upon real estate securing the sum of $50,000 or less where no registration tax has been paid thereon and legalizing and making valid all assignments and satisfactions of such mortgages heretofore executed and recorded and legalizing and making valid the foreclosure of such mortgages by advertisment and authorizing and permitting all such instruments and the record thereof to be read in evidence in any court in this state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All mortgages upon real estate securing the payment of $50.00 or less which have heretofore been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the proper county in this State and concerning which all requirements of law in relation to the record thereof have been complied with, except that no registration tax has been paid thereon together with all assignments and satisfactions thereof heretofore recorded are hereby legalized and made valid for all purposes in like manner and with the same effect as if such registration tax had in fact been paid prior to the record of such mortgages.

Sec. 2. If any such mortgage has heretofore been foreclosed by advertisement, and if all the requirements of law in relation to such foreclosure have been observed, except that the registration tax upon such mortgage was not paid prior to the record thereof, the foreclosure of such mortgage and the record of all affidavits and certificates pertaining thereto, are hereby legalized and made valid for all purposes in the same manner and with the same effect as if the registration tax had in fact been paid upon such mortgage prior to the record thereof.

Sec. 3. All such mortgages and all such assignments and satisfactions thereof, and all such certificates and affidavits pertaining to the foreclosure of the same by advertisement may, together with the record thereof be read in evidence in any court of this State and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the contents of such original instruments.

Sec. 4. This act shall not affect any action at law or in equity now pending in any of the courts of this State.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 371—H. F. No. 1243.

AN ACT to amend section 935, Revised Laws Minnesota 1905, relating to taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 935, Revised Laws Minnesota 1905, be and the same hereby is amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"Section 935. When a deed or other instrument conveying land, or a plat of any town site or addition thereto, is presented to the county auditor for transfer, he shall ascertain from his records if there be taxes due upon the land described therein, or if it has been sold for taxes. If there are taxes due, he shall certify to the same; and upon payment of such taxes, and of any other taxes that may be in the hands of the county treasurer for collection, or in case no taxes are due, he shall transfer the land upon the books of his office, and note upon the instrument, over his official signature, the words, "Taxes paid and transfer entered," or, if the land described has been sold or assigned to an actual purchaser for taxes, the words, "Paid by sale of land described within;" and, unless such statement is made upon such instrument, the register of deeds shall refuse to receive or record the same; Provided, that sheriffs' or referees' certificates of sale on execution or foreclosure of a lien or mortgage, decrees and judgments, receiver's receipts, patents, and copies of town or village plats, in case the original plat filed in the office of the register of deeds has been lost or destroyed, may be recorded without such certificate. A violation of this section by the register shall be a gross misdemeanor, and, in addition to the punishment therefor, he shall be liable to the grantee of any instrument so recorded for the amount of any damages sustained."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 372—H. F. 281.

AN ACT to appropriate money available for the payment for the services of Col. James H. Davidson as the Chairman of the Waterways Commission of Minnesota and to reimburse him his necessary expenditures.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury of Minnesota not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred eighty eight dollars and thirty-six cents ($588.36) to the use and benefit of Col. James H. Davidson, as Chairman of the Waterways Commission of Minnesota, appointed by his Excellency Governor A. O. Eberhart, to reimburse the said Davidson for his expenses necessarily and actually incurred while acting as such chairman of the said Waterways Commission.

Sec. 2. There is also hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury of the State of Minnesota not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen hundred ($1500.00) dollars, to the use and benefit of the said Col. James H. Davidson, to compensate him for, and in full compensation for, his services as the said Chairman of, and member of, the said Waterways Commission of Minnesota.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 373—H. F. No. 293.

AN ACT to amend Sections 5468 and 5469, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the employment of prisoners on state and county roads and lands, streets, or elsewhere in the state or county and providing for payment of compensation for such labor of prisoner by counties, cities, villages and boroughs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5468 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

5468. Every able-bodied male prisoner over sixteen and not more than fifty years of age, confined in any county jail or village lockup under judgment of any court of record, justice court, or other tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law, or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or some part of the time of his sentence, but not more than ten hours per day. Such court or tribunal, when passing judgment of imprisonment for non-payment of fine or otherwise, shall determine and specify whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not. Such labor may be in the jail or jail yard, upon public roads and streets, public buildings, grounds or elsewhere in the county. Persons awaiting trial may be allowed upon request to perform such labor. Each prisoner performing labor may be paid a reasonable compensation by the county if imprisoned in violation of State law or awaiting trial upon a charge thereof, and by the city, village or borough if confined for the violation of any ordinance, by-law or police regulation. Such compensation to be paid to the wife, family or dependents of such prisoner, or such other person as the court sentencing him may direct, and shall be in such amount as such court shall determine upon application of the person or official under whose superintendence the work shall be performed and shall be allowed by the Board of County Commissioners or governing body of the village, borough or city upon such order of the court.

Sec. 2. That Section 5469, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

5469. Whenever a sentence is for violation of a state law, and the prisoner is confined in the county jail such labor shall be performed under the direction of the county board, and superintended by the sheriff, who shall furnish necessary materials and tools at the expense of the county, and the county shall be entitled to the benefit thereof. When the sentence is for a violation of the ordinance, by-law, or regulation of a village or city, such labor shall be performed under the direction of its governing body, and superintended by the marshall or chief of police, who shall furnish the materials at the expense of such village or city, which shall be entitled to the benefit thereof.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 374—H. F. No. 351.

AN ACT to define gift enterprise and providing a penalty for carrying on the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All gift enterprises, as hereinafter defined and all trade practices carried on in connection therewith are hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 2. Whenever any person for the purpose of inducing the public to subscribe for or buy any newspaper, magazine or periodical, for a valuable consideration, offers and advertises to give a premium, gift or prize, or offers and advertises any contest whatever, whereby a premium, gift or prize is to be given to any person or persons procuring such sale or subscription, the person so undertaking and carrying on such scheme or contest and offering such gift, premium or prize shall be deemed to be engaged in a "gift enterprise," unless such premium, gift or prize is absolute and does not depend upon any chance or contingency whatever.

Sec. 3. Any person who engages in a gift enterprise such as is defined in this act or who offers or advertises the same in any manner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The word "Person" as used in this act, may in order to make the intent and meaning of this law effective, be construed to mean firm or corporation.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 375—H. F. No. 489.

AN ACT to amend Sub-division 16 of Section 4317, of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to exemption of wages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Sub-division 16 of Section 4317, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"16—The wages of any person, not exceeding thirty five dollars, due for any services rendered by him for another during thirty days preceding any attachment, garnishment or the levy of any execution against him, provided however, that if the action, in which such attachment, garnishment, or levy of execution is made, is brought to recover the purchase price of necessaries for the use of the debtor or his family dependent upon him, and any such debtor shall have been paid wages amounting to thirty-five dollars or more earned during said thirty day period, then in any such case, such debtor shall not be entitled to any exemption under this subdivision in wages earned during said thirty day period, except the thirty-five dollars theretofore paid.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 376—H. F. No. 535.

AN ACT to appropriate money in aid of the maintenance and expenses of county agricultural agents, to empower counties to appropriate money for the same purpose, and to provide for and regulate the appointment, maintenance and duties of such agents.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, and the sum of thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars for the year ending July 31, 1915, for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance and the payment of the expenses of county agricultural agents.

Sec. 2. The moneys so appropriated are to be expended under the direction of the Dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, who is hereby empowered to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. The moneys hereby appropriated are to be used in amounts not to exceed One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars for any one year for any one county in the state, and shall be used in counties which first meet the requirements as set forth in this section of this act. To secure this state aid, the county shall have raised locally at least One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, for the support of a county agricultural agent for one year, and shall give suitable assurance to the Dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota that a like sum will be raised for a second year. Further, each county securing this aid shall, through its Board of County Commissioners, agree to the employment of an agricultural agent approved by the said Dean, and who will meet the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture prerequisite to the giving of aid to said county by the United States Department of Agriculture for the employment of a county agricultural agent.

Sec. 4. Each and every county of the State of Minnesota is hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate annually not to exceed One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars for the maintenance, support and expenses of a county agricultural agent, and said counties are authorized to set apart and appropriate said sum of money subject to the order of the said Dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, and to be paid upon such order, and only upon such order, for the salaries of said county agricultural agents and such further employes as may be employed by him within the appropriations available and other expenses incident to the work of such agents.

Sec. 5. This appropriation and these regulations are made for the purpose of establishing a co-ordination of the work of the Federal Government, the State and the Counties, under the direction of the dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, in the matter of employment and maintenance of county agricultural agents.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 377—H. F. No. 596.

AN ACT to amend Section five (5) of Chapter Three Hundred Eighteen (318) of the Laws of Minnesota for the year Nineteen Hundred Seven (1907) relating to assessment or co-operative life insurance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Chapter Three Hundred Eighteen (318) of the Laws of Minnesota for the year Nineteen Hundred Seven (1907) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. Every such corporation now or hereafter organized or admitted to transact the business of life insurance in this state shall set aside and appropriate exclusively to its mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, not less than sixty-five per cent (65%) of all premium receipts and all interest earnings thereon upon such life insurance policies that shall have been in force one year or more, and the entire amount of receipts upon post-mortem assessment certificates except the expense dues and charges therein provided. And no such funds heretofore or hereafter so appropriated to such mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, shall ever be used for the expense of conducting such business.

Provided, that every such corporation which issues a certificate or policy, or makes an agreement with its members, by which, upon the decease of a member, a funeral benefit is to be paid, or funeral service is to be furnished, not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) in amount or value, and which pays no accident, disability or other benefits, shall set aside and appropriate exclusively to its mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, not less than sixty per cent (60) of all premium receipts upon such insurance policies that shall have been in force one year or more, and the entire amount of receipts upon post-mortem assessment certificates except the expense dues and charges therein provided. And no such funds heretofore, or hereafter so appropriated to such mortuary or benefit funds, including reserve or special benefit funds, shall ever be used for the expense of conducting such business.

The net accretions to the funds enumerated in this section derived from interest, rents, or other sources, shall also be set aside and appropriated exclusively to the fund producing said net accretions.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 378—H. F. No. 687.

AN ACT relating to foreign corporations which have been or hereafter may be prohibited by judgment under Section 5169, Revised Laws, 1905, from continuing business within the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Any foreign corporation which has heretofore or may hereafter be prohibited by judgment under Section 5169, Revised Laws 1905, from continuing its business within this State, and whose business at the beginning of the proceedings resulting in such judgment was and thereafter continued to be in whole or in part manufacturing within this State, shall be entitled to the rights, benefits and privileges of Section 2889, Revised Laws 1905, by filing with the Secretary of State the affidavits specified in the next section, provided that such corporation shall within the times hereinafter specified apply for the assessment of and pay the fine mentioned in Section "3" hereof. Provided that at the time of filing said affidavit the said corporation shall deposit in court with the clerk thereof the sum of $10,000.00, which sum or any part thereof shall be applied on any fine imposed upon such corporation under Section three (3) hereof.

Sec. 2. Said affidavit above mentioned shall be made by the President, Secretary, General Manager or other officer or agent of said corporation having knowledge of the facts, and shall state that the business of said corporation at the beginning of said proceedings was and thereafter continued to be in whole or in part manufacturing within the State, and that the said corporation does not at the date of said affidavit directly or indirectly violate any provision of Section 5168, Revised Laws 1905, and does not at said date in any way assist in carrying out any of the purposes of any pool, trust agreement, combination or undertaking mentioned in said Section 5168.

Sec. 3. Within thirty days after the filing of said affidavit such corporation shall make application in the case in which such judgment was entered for an order of the Court to assess and fix a fine upon said corporation in pursuance of this Act. Eight days notice of such application shall be given to the Attorney General, and the Court, after hearing, shall assess, and fix said fine at such sum not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) as to it shall seem just and reasonable under the circumstances shown in the record of said case. If said corporation shall fail to make within said thirty days such application for assessing and fixing said fine, or shall fail to pay said fine within said sixty days after the written notice of the amount thereof from the Attorney General, all said rights, benefits and privileges under said Section 2889 shall cease.

Sec. 4. This act shall apply only to the first judgment entered against such corporation under said Section 5169, and shall be inapplicable to any subsequent judgment against it under said Section 5169, and said rights, benefits and privileges of said Section 2889 shall cease whenever the business of such corporation shall cease to be in whole or in part manufacturing within this State.

Sec. 5. At any time after the filing of said affidavit the Attorney General may make, in the case in which such judgment was entered, a motion for an order vacating said rights, benefits and privileges under said Section 2889. Said motion shall contain a specification of the grounds thereof and shall be served on such corporation in the manner provided for the service of a summons. The Court shall hear said motion in a summary manner on said specification and on the corporation's answer thereto and on such evidence as may be submitted at the hearing, and shall make its findings of facts and conclusions of law therein; and if it be found that such corporation has since the filing of said affidavit directly or indirectly violated any provision of said Section 5168, or has in any way assisted in carrying out any of the purposes of any pool, trust agreement, combination or understanding mentioned in said Section 5168, the Court (by a supplementary judgment in said case) shall enter judgment vacating all of said rights, benefits and privileges or impose a fine not less than $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 379—H. F. No. 885.

AN ACT providing for the payment of certain items of cost of public drainage ditches and of including same in the lien statement in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases in this state where a public drainage ditch has been regularly established by order of the District Court or a judge thereof, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter Two Hundred Thirty (230) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and where (first) in the course of construction of such ditch, it has been found necessary by the engineer in charge of the said ditch to install culverts in the said ditch to protect said ditch against the caving of banks or for any other reason, and (second) where in making his preliminary estimate of the cost and items of said ditch, the engineer making said estimate did not include therein the cost of the said culverts, and (third) where the added cost of the said ditch caused by the installation of said culverts increases by more than ten percentum the total original contract price for the construction of such ditch, and (fourth) where he total cost of the said drainage ditch, including the added cost of such culverts, does not exceed the total amount of the assessment for benefits as returned by the viewers and fixed by the court, and (fifth) where the engineer in the matter of said ditch makes certificate of the facts certifying to the foregoing requirements and files such certificate in the office of the county auditor of each county affected by such public drainage ditch, then and in that case the county auditor or county auditors shall in making and filing lien against the various lands assessed for the cost of the said ditch, include therein as one of the items of the said lien and of the lien stated, the cost of such installation of said culverts, the same as if said cost of such installation were included in the original estimate of the said engineer in the matter of said ditch.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 380—H. F. No. 893.

AN ACT fixing the salaries of clerks and clerk hire in probate courts in the State of Minnesota, in counties having a population of not less than 200,000 inhabitants and not over 300,000 inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the salary of the clerk and employes of Probate Courts in all counties of this State having according to the then last completed State or National census the population of not less than 200,000 inhabitants and not more than 300,000 inhabitants is hereby fixed as follows: The Clerk of Probate at the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500) per annum, a Deputy Clerk at the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800) per annum, one clerk the duties of which shall be to act as Secretary to the Judge of Probate in all matters pertaining to his official duties who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500) per annum, an Inheritance Tax Clerk at the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500) per annum, a Registration Clerk at the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500) per annum, a File Clerk at the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1200) per annum, two (2) general clerks at One Thousand Dollars ($1000) per annum each; all of said salaries shall be paid in equal monthly installments out of the County Treasury of such counties upon warrants of the County Auditor.

Sec. 2. Whenever according to the then last State or National census the population of any county of this state, which now has a population of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, shall acquire not less than that number, such county shall at once become subject to the provisions of this act, and whenever, according to such census the population of any county shall exceed three hundred thousand inhabitants or fall under two hundred thousand inhabitants, the provisions of this act at the expiration of ninety days from the final filing of the enumeratioon of such county shall no longer apply thereto.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 381—H. F. No. 1011.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1007 relating to the salaries of Mayors in certain cities of the first class.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 370, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, be and the same is hereby amended as to read as follows:

Section 1. In cities of the first class the salary of the Mayor shall be Six Thousand Dollars [illegible] per annum, payable in equal monthly installments; provided that this act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted or hereafter shall adopt a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the State Constitution.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January First, 1914.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 382—H. F. No. 1063.

AN ACT to authorize any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter to issue and sell its bonds for the purpose of arching or covering over any creek in such city.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized, by resolution duly passed by an affirmative vote of not less than two thirds of all the members of its city Council or other governing body to issue and sell not to exceed [illegible] at par value, of the bonds of such city, for the purpose of arching or covering over any creek flowing in, over or across any lands or public highways in such city including the straightening of such stream and the acquiring of private property necessary to the making of such improvement.

Sec. 2. The bonds so authorized may be issued and sold notwithstanding any law of this state prescribing or fixing a limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city. The faith and credit of the city shall be pledged for the payment of the bonds issued hereunder and the current interest thereon. The city council or other governing body of such city shall include each year in the tax levy of such city an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of such interest, and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the redemption of such bonds at maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued under this act to run for a longer term than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than four (4) per cent, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination in which such bonds shall be issued shall be such as may be determined by the City Council or other governing body, and may be in the form of coupon bonds or registered certificates, so-called.

Sec. 4. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller of such city and shall be sealed with the city seal, except that the signatures to the coupon attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than [illegible] per cent of their par value and accrued interest, and only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city governed by a home rule charter.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 383—H. F. No. 1128.

AN ACT to amend Section 17 of Chapter 204 of the General Laws of Minnesota 1905, being "An act relating to the sale of timber on state lands, providing for trespass thereon and prescribing penalties therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 17 of chapter 204 of the General Laws of Minnesota 1905, being "An act relating to the sale of timber on state lands, providing for trespass thereon and prescribing penalties therefor" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 17. The Governor, treasurer, auditor, state forester and attorney general shall constitute a board of timber commissioners, of which the governor shall be chairman. The Auditor shall be ex-officio secretary of the board, and he or his deputy shall attend each meeting and make full minutes of the proceedings, which shall be signed at the close of each meeting by the commissioners present, and shall be kept subject to public inspection in the office of the auditor. The governor and two other members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. Before any timber is sold the auditor shall submit to the board, which shall meet from time to time, upon the call of the governor, the question of such sale, and shall produce the record of appraisal of such timber, and the board shall examine the same, together with other documents and records and such witnesses as it may require. If the governor and at least two other members of the board shall so determine, they shall enter upon the record of appraisals a statement, dated and signed by them, that such timber is in danger of being injured, and that a sale thereof is necessary to protect the state from loss. Thereafter, and not before, the auditor may make such sale. Whenever any member of the board becomes satisfied, before the issuance of a permit, that, by reason of fraud or misstatement on the part of any estimator, witness or officer, or by reason of any combination or irregularity, the interests of the state so demand, he shall withdraw his approval of any sale, by an entry signed by him upon the record of the appraisals. No sale of timber shall be made until not less than two independent estimates have been made.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 384—H. F. No. 1218.

AN ACT to amend Section 2911 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2911 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read, as follows:

"2911. No domestic railroad corporation or consolidated corporation existing in whole or in part within this state, nor any officer thereof, shall sell, dispose of or pledge any shares of its capital stock, or issue any certificates of shares thereof until such shares have been paid in full, or issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor or property, to the par value of the stock and the market value of the bonds, not, however, less than ninety per cent. of the par value thereof, actually received and applied to the purpose for which the corporation was organized; and all fictitious stock, dividends, increase of capital stock or indebtedness shall be void. Every officer who shall issue, sell, pledge or dispose of any shares or certificates of shares of capital stock contrary to the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a felony."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 385—S. F. No. 31.

AN ACT to provide for the regulation and supervision of insurance and certain other companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every corporation, company, copartnership or association, all of which are in this act termed company, organized, proposed to be organized, or which shall hereafter be organized, within or without this state, whether incorporated or unincorporated, doing or intending to do an insurance business or selling or holding or intending to sell or hold, any stocks, bonds or other evidences of property or interest in any other company organized, proposed to be organized, or which shall hereafter be organized to transact the business of insurance, which shall in this state sell or negotiate for the sale of any stocks, bonds or other evidences of property or interest in itself or any other company, all of which are in this act termed securities, upon which sale or proposed sale the whole or any part of the proceeds are used, or to be used, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any commissions or other expenses incidental to the organization or promotion of any such company, shall be subject to this act.

Sec. 2. Before offering or attempting to sell any such securities to any corporation, person or persons and before doing or offering to do any business whatever in this state, excepting that of preparing the documents hereinafter required, every such company, domestic or foreign, shall file in the office of the Commissioner of Insurance of this state, together with a filing fee of thirty dollars ($30.00), the following documents, to-wit:

(1) A statement showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact business.

(2) A copy of all applications for securities and forms of contracts, securities, and other instruments which it proposes to take, enter into, sell or execute.

(3) A statement which shall show the name of officers and location of the principal office of the company.

(4) An itemized account of its actual financial condition, and the amount and nature of its property and liabilities.

(5) Such other information and in such form touching its affairs as said Commissioner of Insurance may require.

If it shall be a company organized under the laws of any other State, Territory or Government, it shall also file with the said Commissioner of Insurance a copy of the laws of such State, Territory or Government under which it is organized or incorporated, and also a copy of its charter, or articles of incorporation, all amendments thereto, and a certificate of the proper officer of such foreign State, Territory or Government that it is authorized to do business therein. Its constitution and by-laws and all amendments thereof which have been made, and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

Sec. 3. Before any foreign company is licensed to sell securities in this State it shall, by a duly executed instrument, to be filed in the office of the proper Commissioner of Insurance, constitute and appoint the said Commissioner of Insurance and his successor in office its true and lawful attorney in fact, and therein irrevocably agree that summonses and lawful processes in any action or proceeding against it may be served upon him with the same force and effect as if personally served upon it, so long as any of its liability exists in this State, and the authority thereof shall continue in force irrevocably.

Said instrument shall contain a provision and agreement declaring that such company desires to sell such securities in this State and that it will accept securities therefor or according to the laws of this State, and that it will not remove or make application for removal into any court of the United States any action or proceeding commenced in any Court of this State upon a claim or cause of action arising out of any business or transaction done therein.

In case of the failure of any such company to comply with any of the provisions of this section, or if it shall violate any of the conditions or agreements contained in the instrument filed as aforesaid, its right to sell securities in this State shall cease, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Insurance to immediately revoke its license; and in case of such revocation said company shall not be again licensed for the period of one year from date of such revocation.

The Commissioner of Insurance shall be entitled to charge and receive a fee of two dollars ($2.00) for each summons or other process served upon him under the provisions of this act, to be paid by the person serving the same. The fees so collected shall be paid into the state treasury as is now provided for by law for other fees collected by such Commissioner of Insurance.

Summons and process served on the Commissioner of Insurance shall be in duplicate, one for filing in the office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the other to be mailed to the company to be served. Summons and process so served shall be of the same force and effect as though served on the company personally.

Sec. 4. No advertisement, pamphlet, circular or other document relative to such securities or the financial condition of such company shall be issued, circulated or delivered by such company, or its agent, within this State, unless the same shall bear a serial number and a copy thereof shall first have been filed with such Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 5. No person, for the purpose of organizing or promoting any company, or promoting the sale of securities of such company by it after organization as principal or agent, shall sell or agree or attempt to sell within this state any securities of such company unless the contract of subscription or of sale shall be in writing and contain a provision which shall state either by way of a percentage (or the amount per share) what sum out of the purchase price of such securities shall be used for commission, promotion and organization expenses, and shall be in the following language:

No sum shall be used for commission, promotion and organization expense on account of any share of stock in this company in excess of —— per cent. of the amount actually paid upon separate subscriptions (or in lieu thereof, there may be inserted, $—— per share from every fully paid subscription) for such securities, and the remainder of such payments shall be held or invested as authorized by the law governing such company and held by the organizers (or trustees as the case may be) and the directors and officers of such company after organization, as bailees for the subscriber, to be used only in the conduct of the business of such company after having been duly authorized and licensed to transact the business of insurance.

Funds held by such organizers, trustees, directors or officers of a domestic company as bailees shall be deposited with a solvent bank or trust company of this state until such company has been duly licensed to transact the business of insurance. Funds held by such organizers, trustees, directors or officers of a foreign company as bailees shall be deposited with a solvent bank or trust company of any other state until such company has been duly licensed to transact the business of insurance.

All funds so deposited by the organizers (or trustees) as bailees, shall be held in trust for the subscribers of such company severally and individually, and shall not be subject to execution, garnishment or attachment.

Sec. 6. No person shall receive, directly or indirectly, any commission, remuneration or reward for his services in selling or in aiding in the sale of any such securities, unless the name of such person and the fact of his interest in such commissions or rewards shall appear upon such contract of subscription. The omission of such statement from any such contract shall, in addition to the penalty herein provided, make such person liable to the purchaser or his assignees for all sums paid by such purchasers with interest at the legal rate from date of payment, upon the assignment or tender of assignment of the securities so purchased.

Sec. 7. The said Commissioner of Insurance shall have power to make such examinations of said company at its expense, including actual expenses and a per diem of the examiners of ten dollars, and to require such further information as to its financial condition as he may deem advisable, and if he shall find that the provisions of this act have been complied with and is satisfied that the said company is solvent, and that its business is lawful, he may license the said company, its officers and agents to sell its securities in this State. No such company or representative thereof shall sell or offer to sell any securities within this state unless a license shall have been issued to such company, and to each officer and agent thereof authorized to sell or contract for the sale of its securities. Such license shall recite in bold type that the said Commissioner of Insurance in no wise recommends the securities to be offered for sale by such company.

Sec. 8. No such company shall sell or offer to sell any securities within this state during any time after the adoption of any change in its articles of organization, by-laws or plan of doing business, or the making of any change in the form of its applications, or other contracts, before the same shall have been filed with such Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 9. No person shall sell or offer to sell any securities in this State, as officer of or agent for such company, unless such company shall hold a license therefor, issued by such Commissioner of Insurance; nor shall any officer or agent sell or offer to sell any securities in this State unless he shall also hold a license from such Commissioner of Insurance. A license to an officer or agent shall only be issued upon the filing with such Commissioner of Insurance by such officer or agent of a bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), with such conditions as may be prescribed by such Commissioner of Insurance and with two sureties to be approved by such Commissioner of Insurance. Such license shall expire on the first day of March following its issuance, unless it shall sooner be revoked by the said Commissioner of Insurance. Such license shall be subject to revocation at any time by the said Commissioner of Insurance for cause appearing to him sufficient. The fee for such license shall be two dollars ($2.00).

Sec. 10. Every such company shall on or before the first day of March, file with such Commissioner of Insurance a statement as of the 31st day of December preceding, in such form as required by him, and in addition thereto such other statements and information shall be filed in such form and within such time as may be required by such Commissioner of Insurance.

The accounts of such company shall be kept in such form as may be required by such Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 11. No officer, employee or agent of any such company shall make or cause to be made any false statement in any report required of him, or a false entry in any book of such company, or exhibit any false paper with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such company, or shall make or publish any false statement of its condition or regarding its securities.

Sec. 12. The license of any company, officer or agent violating any provision of this act may be revoked by such Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 13. Any officer or agent of any such company knowingly or wilfully violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Sec. 14. All fees herein provided for shall be collected by the said Commissioner of Insurance and by him shall be turned into the State Treasury, and all fees so turned into the State Treasury are hereby re-appropriated to the said Commissioner of Insurance for the purpose of paying all salaries and expenses necessary for carrying this act into effect; and the said Commissioner of Insurance is hereby authorized to appoint such clerks and deputies as are actually and absolutely necessary to carry this act into full force and effect. All money actually and necessarily paid out by the said Commissioner of Insurance to any clerk or deputy appointed under this act, as salaries, or any money actually or necessarily paid out by the said Commissioner of Insurance, or by any deputy or clerk appointed under this act for traveling or incidental expenses shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of such fees upon the State Auditor's warrants, to be issued upon vouchers containing an itemized account of such salaries and expenses, and approved by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 15. No person shall sell or offer for sale in this state stock in any insurance company organized under the laws of any other state or country unless such company has been licensed to do business in this State.

Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 386—S. F. No. 162.

AN ACT relating to the duties of the Board of Regents of the State University and providing for the collection of statistics and information as to co-operative association among farmers and disseminating information in reference thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in addition to the duties now imposed by law upon the Board of Regents of the State University, none of which shall be affected or abridged by anything herein contained, it is hereby made the duty of said Board of Regents of the State University to create in the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of said Board a department to collect statistics and information in reference to co-operative Associations among farmers and the management and methods of conducting such Association. Such information shall cover all matters relating to co-operative Associations among farmers and relate to all subject matter proper or usual for co-operative action among farmers.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said Board through and by means of the employees of said Board hereinafter provided for to disseminate such information among farmers desiring to form and operate such co-operative Association upon application therefor by any such co-operative Association or any number of farmers desiring to form such a co-operative Association such information shall not only cover the methods of organizing such co-operative Association but also information as to the law governing and regulating such co-operative Association and such information as to the conduct and management of the business thereof as shall be necessary or essential for the proper management and conduct of such business. And it is hereby made the duty of all co-operative Associations to report annually to said Department on blanks provided for that purpose.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the said Board of Regents are hereby authorized and empowered to employ a suitable and competent person as the head of said department and an assistant therefor and also a stenographer and provide suitable and proper offices for such persons at such place as the Board of Regents shall determine, who shall receive such reasonable salary as the Board of Regents shall determine.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 387—S. F. No. 174.

AN ACT authorizing the electors of cities of the fourth class to vote upon the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in such cities; and prohibiting the sale of liquor in any quantity either wholesale or retail in any such city or the granting of any license for such sale if a majority of the votes on such question at any election hereunder shall be against license, and not otherwise, until such vote shall be reversed at a subsequent election hereunder; and defining terms used herein and prescribing penalties for violations hereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In this act and in the sections and parts thereof, the terms, "intoxicating liquor" and "liquor," "sell" and "sale" shall be given the same meaning respectively as is prescribed therefor in Section 1564 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905.

Sec. 2. The clerk or recorder of any city of the fourth class, whether the same is incorporated under a special law or the general laws or under a home rule charter, on petition of ten per cent, and in no case less than twenty-five of the legal voters, such percentage to be determined by the number of votes cast at the last city election, filed with him at least twenty days before the regular city election, shall give notice at the same time and in the same manner as the notice of such city election that the question of granting license in such city for the sale of intoxicating liquor will be submitted for determination at such election.

Sec. 3. At such election, when so petitioned for, said question shall be voted on by separate ballot provided by the city clerk or city recorder, which ballot shall be known as "License Ballot." The said ballot shall have printed thereon the words "For License" and "Against License," and each qualified elector voting upon said question, shall place a cross mark (X) in the place opposite the words "For License" or in the place opposite the words "Against License," which ballot shall be deposited in a separate ballot box to be provided for in each voting precinct, and such votes shall be counted for or against said question in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of this state. The ballots so cast shall be duly canvassed, returned and certified, according to the law governing such city elections and if a majority of the votes cast upon the question shall be in favor of license then license for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be granted; but if such majority shall be against license then no license shall be granted and no liquor shall be sold in any quantity whatever, either wholesale or retail in any such city, until such vote shall be reversed at a subsequent election at which the question of license is again in like manner submitted; provided that intoxicating liquor manufactured therein may be sold to be consumed outside of said city; and provided further that any duly licensed and practicing physician or veterinarian may prescribe or any duly licensed druggist or pharmacist actually carrying on business as such may in good faith as such druggist or pharmacist dispense, intoxicating liquor under the conditions and restrictions and subject to the penalties prescribed in such cases by Chapter 16 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 and acts amendatory thereof.

Sec. 4. All charter provisions and ordinances of any such city authorizing or providing for a vote by the electors on the question of either license for or the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor therein, or prohibiting such sale or the granting of license therefor in consequence of any such vote had on said questions shall continue and remain in full force and effect until an election shall have been held and determined under the provisions of this act in any such city; and all such provisions, ordinances and prohibitions shall be and remain suspended after said election shall have been held and determined for so long a time as this act remains in force, and no longer, except that the provisions of this act as to petitions for, procedure in, and conduct of elections shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 5. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty ($50) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1913.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 388—S. F. No. 366.

AN ACT to reimburse Henry A. Green for moneys paid to the state for buildings and improvements made by, and the property of said Henry A. Green.

Whereas, on November 20th, 1911, Henry A. Green purchased a forty acre tract of land from the State of Minnesota, separate and apart from the improvements made thereon by himself, which forty acre tract is described, as follows:

Lot three (3) (N.E.¼ of the S.E.¼) of Section thirty-six (36), township one hundred and forty-eight (148), range twenty-nine (29), Itasca County, Minnesota;

AND WHEREAS, these improvements have been appraised to be of the worth and value of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00), which sum was added to and became part of the purchase price for said land, and which improvements have never been in any sense the property of the State of Minnesota, although the said Green has been compelled to pay for the same, NOW THEREFORE,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That when the final payment is made on the contract between the State of Minnesota and said Henry A. Green for said forty acre tract of land, that the said Henry A. Green be credited with the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00), and that the purchase price of said tract of land as contained in said contract be reduced in this amount.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 389—S. F. No. 412.

AN ACT to amend Section 181 and 182 of the Revised Laws 1905, is amended by Chapter 2 of the General Laws, Special Session 1912, Section 184 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 226, General Laws 1907, and Chapter 95 General Laws 1909, and Chapter 2 General Laws, Special Session 1912, Section 187 Revised Laws 1905, Section 200, Revised Laws 1905, Section 213 Revised Laws 1905, and Section 217 Revised Laws 1905, all as amended by Chapter 2 General Laws, Special Session 1912, and to repeal a part of Section 18 of Chapter 2, Special Session 1912.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 181 of the Revised Laws f 1905, as amended by Chapter 2 of the General Laws, Special Session, 1912, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 181. On the third Tuesday in June, preceding any general election and seven weeks preceding any city election in cities of the first and second class held for the purpose of electing city officers only, an election of nominees, hereinafter designated as the "Primary Election," shall be held in each election district for the selection of party and other candidates for all elective offices within the state, to be filled at such election except offices of towns, villages and cities of the third and fourth class, and members of school, park and library boards, in cities having less than one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants, and except presidential electors and the office of county surveyor. Every town, city and village clerk shall give at least fifteen days posted notice of the time and place of holding the same, of the hours during which the polls will be open, and of the offices for which candidates are to be nominated. The day for such primary election shall be the first day of registration in all election districts, except in cities of the first class."

Sec. 2. That Section 182, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 2 of the General Laws, Special Session 1912, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 182. A political party, within the meaning of this Chapter, is one which shall have maintained in the district or territorial division in question a party organization, and presented candidates for election at the last preceding general election one or more of which candidates shall have been voted for in each county within the state at such election and shall have received in the state not less than five (5) percentum of the total vote cast for all candidates for Governor at such election or whose members to a number equal to at least five (5) percentum of the total number of votes cast at the preceding general election in the county where the application is made shall present to the County Auditor a petition for a place on the primary election ballot. Candidates for office shall be chosen at such primary election by voters of several political parties and not otherwise; provided, however, that the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District, Probate and Municipal Courts and all members of the State Legislature, and all elective county officers, and Municipal officers in cities of the first and second class, shall be nominated upon separate non-partisan ballots, as hereinafter provided. Provided further, that all qualified and duly registered voters may participate in the choosing of candidates for city office as provided for in the city charter of cities having home-rule charters; the names of all candidates for nomination for the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the District Court, Probate and Municipal Courts and all members of the State Legislature, and all elective county officers, and all Municipal offices in cities of the first and second class, shall be placed upon a separate primary ballot hereinafter designated as 'non-partisan primary ballot.'"

No party or other designation, except as above, shall be placed on such ballot except as herein provided, nor shall any candidate, filing for nomination on said non-partisan primary ballot be permitted or required to state his party affiliation. All provisions of law relating to the nomination of party candidates as to the form of ballot, including rotation of names, the endorsement thereon, voting, marking ballots, counting, returning and canvassing results shall apply to nomination of said officers except that the tally sheets and returns shall be made separately, and except that non-partisan offices shall not be classified on the ballot or otherwise. Each voter shall be entitled to vote a non-partisan primary ballot without reference to his party affiliation.

The two candidates for nomination for every such non-partisan office who shall receive the highest number of votes, ascertained as provided by this act, shall be declared the nominees and their names shall be placed upon the election ballot, without party designation, and when two or more persons are to be elected for the same office, at a general election, running at large in a city, county, district or in this state, the non-partisan nominees to be placed upon the general election ballot shall be the number of candidates not exceeding twice the number of such persons to be elected for the same office which shall receive the highest number of votes at such primary election; provided that when only two persons file for the nomination for any non-partisan office, or not more than twice the number of persons to be elected to any non-partisan office file for the nomination thereof, their names shall not be placed upon the non-partisan primary ballot but said persons shall be considered and shall be the nominees for such office and their names shall be placed upon the general election ballot as such non-partisan nominees. But nothing herein shall prevent the nomination of candidates by groups, individuals or so-called political parties which cannot be recognized as such, by certificate of voters to the number hereafter specified. The names of candidates nominated by certificate for offices hereinabove designated as non-partisan shall have no party or other designation on the certificate or on the election ballot.

Where there are two or more offices to be filled by candidates running at large in a city, county, district or in the state, except for offices hereinabove designated as non-partisan, such offices shall be classified and numbered one, two, etc., using as many classes and numbers as there are offices at large to be filled, which said classification, numbers and the manner in which the same shall appear on the primary ballot shall be substantially as follows:

CLASS NO. 1.

(Designated Office)	First Choice. Vote for One.	Special Choice. Vote for One.
A. B..................		
C. D..................		
E. F..................		
G. H..................		

CLASS NO. 2.

(Designated Office)	First Choice. Vote for One.	Special Choice. Vote for One.
A. B..................		
C. D..................		
E. F..................		
G. H..................		

The officer preparing said ballot shall provide as many classes and numbers as there are offices at large to be filled. Every person when filing as a candidate for the nomination for any such office shall designate in his affidavit the number and class in which he desires to file and become a candidate and his name shall be placed on the ballot in such designated number and class. Such classes shall be rotated upon the ballots in the same manner as provided by law for the rotation of names of candidates.

The name of the candidate who has filed for such office, or who shall file for the same, shall not be placed on the ballot if he shall fail, neglect or refuse to designate the class and number in which he desires to file and become a candidate, as hereinbefore provided.

The nomination of candidates for the office of County Surveyor shall be made as follows:

On or before Tuesday, seven weeks preceding any general election, and not sooner than Tuesday, fourteen weeks preceding any general election, any person eligible and desirous of having his name placed upon the election ballot as a non-partisan candidate for the office of County Surveyor shall file his affidavit with the County Auditor of his County, stating his residence, that he is a qualified voter in such county, and the said office for which he desires to be a candidate.

The fee required for filing certificates of nomination as provided by law shall be paid at the time of filing such affidavit.

Such nomination may also be made upon petition by affidavit of not less than fifty and not more than one hundred electors of such county, substantially in the form hereinbefore provided, file in the same manner as consented to in writing by the party so to be nominated. Provided, that such petitioners shall not be eligible to sign more than one petition for the same office. The persons so nominated shall have their names printed upon the officila ballot prepared for the ensuing general election without party designation, upon the payment of the fee as herein provided."

Sec. 3. That Section 184 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Section 226 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907, and Chapter 95, General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, and Chapter 2 of the General laws Special Session 1912, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 184. At least forty days before the primary election any party eligible and desirous of having his name placed upon the primary ballot as a candidate for Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the District Court, State Congressional office or member of the State Legislature, shall file his affidavit with the Secretary of State when to be voted for in more than one county, and with the County Auditor when in a single county, stating his residence, that he is a qualified voter in the subdivision where he seeks a nomination, the name of his party, if for a party office, and the office for which he desires to be a candidate; and if for a party office that he affiliated with said party at the last general election, and, either that he did not vote thereat or voted for a majority of the candidates of said party at such election and intends to so vote at the ensuing election; provided, that all candidates for offices not enumerated above in this Section shall file their affidavit as herein provided, not less than twenty days before said primary election. Upon payment by such candidate to the Secretary of State of twenty dollars ($20.00), if for any office to be voted for in more than one county, or if for any office to be voted for in only one county, upon payment of ten dollars ($10.00) to the County Auditor thereof, the County Auditor shall place the name of such candidate upon the primary election ballot of the party designated except where only one person has filed as a candidate for any one office in any one party the name of such candidate shall not be placed upon the primary ballot but shall be considered and shall be the nominee for such office for the party under which such candidate filed and his name shall be placed upon the general election ballot as the nominee of such party for such office; provided, however, that candidates for the Legislature shall pay ten dollars ($10.00) only to the Secretary of State when the affidavit or petition is filed with him and ten dollars $(10.00) to the County Auditor when filed with him, provided that the name of any eligible person may also be placed upon the non-partisan primary election ballot as a candidate for Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the District Court, upon petition in writing of electors filed within the same time and at the same place and upon payment of the same fee as is provided in case of filing of affidavits by candidates as follows:

For Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, upon petition of five hundred (500) electors residing within the state; for Judge of the District Court upon the petition of two hundred fifty (250) electors residing within the district. Such petition shall be in writing and signed by each of the electors joining therein and shall be by each of them acknowledged before an officer authorized by law to administer an oath. Upon the compliance with such requirement, such name shall be placed upon the non-partisan primary election ballot. No petition shall contain more than double the number of signatures herein required and no officer shall receive for filing or file any petition containing more than double the number of signatures so required. Any person whose name is so presented and filed may withdraw the same by filing an affidavit of withdrawal thereof in the same office in which such petition is filed. Provided, each candidate for state offices, congressman-at-large, and Judges of the Supreme Court shall pay to the Secretary of State the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) each at the time of filing his affidavit with said officer."

Sec. 4. That Section 187 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 2, General Laws Special Session 1912, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 187. The Auditor of each county in which said primary election is held shall have printed a sufficient number of separate primary election ballots, varied as may be necessary for the several districts and wards. Said primary election ballot shall be in the same general form as to size and kind of type to be used, as is provided for the general election ballot, so far as is practicable. The names of candidates under headings properly designating each official position, shall be rotated upon the ballot in the printing so that the names of all candidates for each office shall be so alternated on the ballots used in each election district that they shall appear thereon substantially an equal number of times at the top, at the bottom, and in each intermediate place, if any, of the list or group in which they belong. All officers charged with the preparation and distribution of such ballots shall cause the printer's forms to be so transposed and the blocks of the ballots to be so made up as to carry out the intent hereof. There shall be no printing on the back of the ballots, or any mark to distinguish them, except the initials of the Judges or Clerk, provided that all offices for which no candidate is to be voted for at such primary election shall be omitted from the ballot. Provided, that in all city primary elections in cities having home rule charters, the officers designated in said Charters shall prepare primary ballots for such city elections as provided in said Charters, and this section shall apply there only in so far as it does not conflict with the provisions of said Charters."

Sec. 5. That the words "Provided further that if less than three persons file for a non-partisan office such lesser number shall be the nominee or nominees as the case may be for such office," appearing in and constituting the last paragraph of Section 200 Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 2 of the General Laws Special Session 1912, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That Section 213 of the Revised Laws 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 213. The certificate of nomination of a candidate selected otherwise than by a convention of delegates shall be signed only after the holding of the regular primary election by electors resident within the district or political division from which the candidate is presented, as follows: If for a state office on a state ticket equal to one per cent of the entire vote of the state cast at the last preceding general election; if for a congressional or judicial district office, by five per cent of the entire vote cast in any such district at the last preceding general election; and if for a county, legislative or municipal office, by ten per cent of the entire vote cast in any such county, city, village, ward or other election district at the last preceding general election. Provided, that the number of signatures required shall not exceed two thousand (2,000) for any state office, nor five hundred (500) for any congressional or judicial district, nor for any other office, provided that no person shall be nominated by petition pursuant to this section for any office now or hereafter declared to be a non-partisan office except in case of vacancy."

Sec. 7. That sub-division (b) of Section 18 of Chapter 2, General Laws Special Session 1912, reading as follows: "The nominees for state legislature and the several county officers and such senators and county officers whose terms of office extend beyond the first Monday in January next ensuing of each political party, shall meet on the first Tuesday after said primary election at the court house in their respective counties, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time they shall elect a county committee of such size as they shall, at said time determine, and shall provide for the selection of such precinct and other committees within their respective counties as they shall determine to be necessary," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Section 217 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 2 of the General Laws Special Session 1912, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 217. If a vacancy occurs after nominations have been made () it may be filled at any time before the general election by filing with the proper officer a nomination certificate in form and substance as hereinbefore provided, executed by the chairman and secretary of the proper committees of the party whose voters make the original nomination, under the direction of such committee, and the chairman and secretary when so filing such certificate must attach hereto an affidavit to the effect that such candidate has been duly selected by said committee and that the persons signing said certificate and making such affidavit as such, are the duly authorized chairman and secretary of said committee. If there is no proper committee to fill such vacancy, as above provided, then in that event the person receiving the next highest number of votes for such office at such primary election shall be the candidate for such office, and if there is no other candidate for such office and a vacancy exists by reason of this fact, the vacancy may be filled by the proper officer placing upon the ballot the name or names of such candidates as are nominated by petition in the manner provided in Sections 213, 214, 215 and 216, Revised Laws 1905, provided that every registered voter of such party who was qualified and participated in the primary election is eligible to sign a petition choosing a nominee to fill said vacancy."

Sec. 9. The provisions of this act shall not apply to general city elections in cities of the first class operating under a home rule charter, where, by the terms of such charter, a preferential system of voting is provided, with no primary election.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 390—S. F. No. 414.

AN ACT relating to sheriffs and their deputies and other assistants in counties having an area of more than twenty-five hundred square miles, and a population of more than fifteen thousand (15,000) and less than nineteen thousand (19,000) inhabitants, and to the salaries, fees, mileage, charges and expenses of such officers, and to the appointment of such deputies and other assistants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each County having an area of more than twenty-five hundred square miles, and now or hereafter having a population of more than fifteen thousand (15,000) and less than nineteen thousand (19,000) inhabitants according to the then next preceding State or Federal Census, the sheriff shall receive an annual salary of Three thousand Dollars ($3,000.00).

Sec. 2. The sheriff in any such County shall perform all the duties and services now or which may hereafter be required by law to be performed by him, and in addition shall serve all papers and post all notices named by law to be served or posted in behalf of the State or County for which he is elected, including all papers to be served or notices to be posted by the Board of County Commissioners, the County Auditor or any other County officer.

Sec. 3. The sheriff in any such County shall appoint and employ a chief deputy, and one additional deputy who shall each be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one jailer who shall be paid Six Hundred Dollars ($600.00) per annum; one additional deputy during such times as the District Court is in session in his County, and such other and additional deputies, bailiffs or Court officers as may from time to time be required, ordered or authorized by a Judge of said District Court or by the County Commissioners of said County, each such additional deputy, bailiff or Court officer to receive a salary at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month. The salaries of all such deputies, jailers, bailiffs and Court officers shall be paid by the County.

Sec. 4. The salaries aforesaid shall be paid monthly in the same manner as other County officials are now paid, and the same shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by said officers except as hereinafter provided; provided that said sheriff shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by him or any of his said deputies in the performance of their official duties which shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as other claims against such Counties are paid and allowed, except that the expenses incurred by them in performing the services required of them in connection with insane persons and trasportation of criminals and other persons to State institutions, and other charges and expenses incidental thereto shall be allowed and paid as by law in such cases provided. All claims for livery hire shall state the purpose for which such livery was used and have attached thereto a receipt for the amount paid for such livery signed by the person for whom paid; provided, further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent such sheriff from collecting all fees, mileage and other expenses or charges provided for or authorized by law and not herein otherwise specifically mentioned, from the State or any department thereof or any other person or corporation, other than his County and said sheriff shall on the first Monday of each month file with the County Auditor of his said County a correct statement of all such fees, mileage, expenses and other charges received by him, and turn all moneys received into the County Treasury.

Sec. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, amend or modify the provisions of Chapter 237 of the Laws of 1907 with reference to matrons, night watchmen and assistant jailers, nor the provisions of Chapter 102, Laws of 1909, with reference to boarding of prisoners.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be inforce from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 391—S. F. No. 452.

AN ACT entitled "An act requiring a notice of claim for damages, to be given to cities, villages and boroughs, for loss or injury sustained in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every person who claims damages from any city, village or borough for or on account of any loss or injury sustained by reason of any defect in any bridge, street, sidewalk, road, park, ferry-boat, public works or any grounds or places whatsoever, or by reason of the negligence of any of its officers, agents, servants or employes, shall cause to be presented to the common council or other governing body, within thirty days after the alleged loss or injury, a written notice, stating the time, place and circumstances thereof, and the amount of compensation or other relief demanded. No action therefor shall be maintained unless such notice has been given; or if commenced within ten days thereafter, or more than one year after the occurrence of the loss or injury.

Sec. 2. The provisions of Section 1 shall also apply when the claim is based on the failure of the city, village or borough to perform one of the duties assumed by or imposed upon it as a master or employer.

Sec. 3. The provisions of Section 1 shall also apply when the claim is one for death by wrongful act or omission, and in that case, the notice may be presented by the personal representative, surviving spouse or next of kin, or the consular officer of the foreign country of which the deceased was a citizen, within one year after the alleged injury or loss resulting in such death; provided, however, that if the person for whose death the claim is made, shall have duly presented within thirty days, a notice which would have been sufficient had he lived, the same shall be deemed sufficient within the terms of this act.

Sec. 4. Section 768 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall also apply to cities and villages existing under a charter framed pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 392—S. F. No. 479.

AN ACT to authorize counties to acquire lands for hospital purposes for patients other than insane and to authorize county boards to erect hospital buildings thereon and to improve and equip the same for hospital purposes and to lease such grounds and hospital when so equipped.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for County Boards of any county in this state to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation proceedings instituted in the name of the County, lands in their county for hospital purposes for patients other than insane and to erect suitable buildings thereon and to improve and equip the same for such hospital purposes.

Sec. 2. The County Board of any such county is hereby authorized to erect and construct on lands so acquired, suitable buildings and to improve, equip and maintain the same for such hospital purpose and to pay for the same out of any moneys in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated or to issue therefor the warrants or bonds of said county in payment therefor, and may fix the time and terms of payment of such warrants or bonds and the amount of interest they shall bear.

Sec. 3. If a majority of the electors of any county voting upon the proposition at any election at which the question of erecting hospital buildings as provided for in this act has been submitted, shall vote in favor of such proposition, the county board shall thereupon proceed to erect said buildings and make such improvements as shall be necessary to fit the same for such hospital purposes.

Sec. 4. The question of erecting hospital buildings, as herein provided, shall be submitted upon a separate ballot to the qualified voters of any county at any general election. The election provided for in this act shall be called by resolution in writing of the board of county commissioners, passed by majority vote, which resolution shall distinctly state the time of the election, that a county hospital is proposed to be established, the proposed location thereof, the same to cost including equipment, not to exceed the sum set forth in such resolution. Upon the passage of such resolutions the county auditor shall seasonably notify each town, city and village clerk in his county that the question of erecting hospital buildings shall be voted upon at the time stated in the resolution, such election to be controlled by the existing election laws.

The ballot to be used at such election shall be in the form following:

"For the erection of hospital buildings, including equipment, to be located——
(state location), at a cost not to exceed
$—— (state amount), pursuant to the resolution of the board of county commissioners passed—— (state date).
Yes——
No——"

Electors desiring to vote in favor thereof shall make their cross mark thus (X), opposite the word "yes", and electors desiring to vote against the proposition shall make their cross mark thus, (X), opposite the word "No," and such votes shall be cast in the same manner as votes cast at such general election and shall be counted by the same officers, and returns made to the county auditor, and canvassed in like manner as the returns of county officers.

Sec. 5. If upon such election in any county a majority of the electors voting upon such proposition shall vote in favor of erecting such hospital buildings, the county board shall forthwith proceed to erect such buildings as may be deemed proper, suitable and convenient, and equip the same to effectuate such purpose.

Sec. 6. The county board of any county having erected buildings for hospital purposes as herein provided may operate the same as such hospital and may appoint a superintendent thereof for a term to be fixed by the board of county commissioners, fix his salary, and may at pleasure remove such superintendent and may prescribe his powers and duties and may provide for the management and operation of such hospital, and shall have and are hereby vested with full power and authority to operate, control and manage the same, and in addition thereto, if the board of county commissioners shall determine that it is in the interest of the public so to do, may appoint a hospital board of not exceeding three members who shall serve without compensation, and who shall be resident freeholders of the county wherein such hospital is located, and may subject to the supervision of said board of county commissioners commit the care, management and operation of such hospital to such hospital board so created and may provide for the organization of such board, its duties and the duties of the members thereof, and such further regulation in reference thereto and to the management, operation and control of such hospital as may be proper, necessary or desirable or may lease and let unto responsible hospital association such hospital grounds and buildings upon such terms as they may deem advisable. Provided, that this act shall not be construed as authorizing or permitting any county board to erect any such hospital buildings or to pay for the same without first submitting the question to the vote of the people as herein provided, and no such erection of buildings or payment therefor shall be made unless a majority of the electors voting upon such proposition at any election vote in favor thereof.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 393—S. F. No. 510.

AN ACT to amend Section 3354, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the record title and lists of lands conveyed by the United States Government to the State of Minnesota, in aid of certain railroads, and for completing the record title by registers of deeds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3354 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3354. Every railroad company to whom lands have been or shall be conveyed by the state to aid in the construction of its road shall prepare, at its own expense, separate lists of such lands lying within the several counties, according to the government surveys, which lists shall be compared by the auditor with the original lists in his office received from the interior department of the general government; and each list when corrected by him shall have appended thereto his certificate that the same is a correct and complete list of the lands in said county certified to the state and by it conveyed to such company. Such lists so certified shall be filed by the companies with the register of deeds of the respective counties where such lands lie, who shall keep the same as public records, and they shall be prima facie evidence of the title of such companies; provided, however, that in all cases where any railroad company has failed to comply with the provisions of this act the board of county commissioners of any county in this state is hereby authorized to direct the register of deeds of said county to transcribe directly from the original patents or approved lists from the United States government to the state of Minnesota and the record of deeds from the state of Minnesota to the railroad company receiving such lands. Such original patents and records of deeds being on file in the state auditor's office, the state auditor shall offer the needed conveniences to any register of deeds who desires to make a transcript as herein provided. The county board shall furnish the register of deeds with the necessary books and records. It shall be the duty of the state auditor to carefully compare such transcribed copies of patents, approved lists or deeds with the original instruments and records on file in his office, and when compared he shall so duly certify to each instrument. Such transcribed records duly certified by the state auditor when deposited with the register of deeds of any county shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth and of the original instruments so recorded; and an official transcript therefrom shall be admissible as evidence in all the courts of the state. The state auditor shall receive no fees for his services. The register of deeds shall receive the same fees as allowed by law for recording original instruments in his office, which sum shall be paid by the county upon the approval of the board of county commissioners."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 394—S. F. No. 570.

AN ACT to authorize any city in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants to issue and sell its bonds and use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of paying for local improvements now made, or hereafter to be made, for which no assessments against real estate have been or shall be levied to defray the cost of such improvements.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this state now or hereafter having more than ten thousand and not more than twenty thousand inhabitants, in addition to all the powers now possessed by such city, is hereby authorized and empowered, acting by and through the city council or common council of such city, by ordinance duly enacted by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members-elect of such city council or common council, to issue and sell not exceeding twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars par value in and of the bonds of such city and use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of paying for local improvements now, or hereafter to be made, for which no assessments against real estate have been or shall be levied to defray the cost of such improvements.

Sec. 2. The bonds authorized by section one (1) of this act, or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city or in any law of this state, prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act and for the current interest thereon, and the city council or common council of such city shall each year include in the tax levy for such city a sufficient amount to provide for the payment of such interest and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued by any city for the purposes hereinabove mentioned to run for a longer term than thirty years, or bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent per annum, but the place of payment of the principal and interest thereon and the denominations in which the same shall be issued shall be such as may be determined upon by the city council or common council of such city, and may be in the form of coupon bonds, or registered certificates, so-called. All such bonds shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, and shall be sealed with the seal of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon, and none of such bonds shall be sold at less than their par value and accrued interest; and then only to the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall not include or apply to cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the constitution of this state, and the several acts of the legislature authorizing cities to adopt their own charters.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 395—S. F. No. 602.

AN ACT amending Sections 230 and 341 of the Revised Laws of 1905 relating to the appointment of judges of election and the compensation for service performed by judges and clerks of election.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. That Section 230 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 230. At least thirty days before any election in any municipality having two or more districts, the local committees of the several parties participating in the preceding election may furnish to the appointing authorities a list of qualified voters, certified by the clerks of the committees, to act as judges in the several districts. Such judges shall be selected for each district from the lists so submitted, as follows: The first from the list of the party polling the largest number of votes in the municipality at the preceding general election, the second from that of the party polling the second largest number of votes, and the third from that of the party polling the third largest number. If the local committee of either of such parties fails to furnish such list, then one judge shall be selected from the party polling the fourth largest number of votes at such preceding election, if a list has been furnished by such party. In case three lists are not submitted, they shall select one from each list submitted and make their own selection of the remainder, except that in no case shall more than two judges be selected from the same political party. The above provisions of this section shall not apply to cities of the first class not operating under a home rule charter, but in all such cities the City Council or Common Council thereof shall appoint judges of election as provided in Section 228 hereof, except that in no case shall more than two judges for any election district be selected from the same political party."

Sec. 2. That section 341 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 341. The compensation for services performed under this chapter shall be as follows:

1. To presidential electors, ten dollars for each day's attendance at the capitol, and five cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from St. Paul.

2. To members of the state canvassing board, three dollars for each day's attendance, and ten cents for each mile of necessary travel.

3. To persons carrying ballots from, and returns to, county auditors' offices, one dollar for each trip necessarily made, and ten cents for each mile of necessary travel.

4. To auditors, chairmen of county boards, justices of the peace, and others acting in their places, three dollars for each eight hours of service as members of any canvassing board, and ten cents for each mile of necessary travel.

5. To regular, special and ballot judges and clerks of election, twenty-five cents for each hour necessarily spent in registering voters and receiving votes, and thirty cents for each hour so spent in counting and canvassing ballots. Provided that such compensation of regular, special and ballot judges and clerks of election in cities of the first class not operating under a home rule charter shall be fixed and determined by the City Council or Common Council of such cities respectively, in an amount not exceeding 40 cents per hour.

6. To special peace officers, twenty cents for each hour of service rendered by direction of the judges."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 396—S. F. No. 753.

AN ACT to amend Section 9 of Chapter 312 of the General Laws of 1903, as amended by Chapter 364 of the General Laws of 1909, authorizing cities having a population of 10,000 or less to establish and maintain a general system of sewers and to maintain, alter, relay and extend any existing system of sewers, and to provide for the cost thereof, and to create sewer districts within the limits of such cities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 9 of Chapter 312 of the General Laws of 1903 as amended by Chapter 364 of the General Laws of 1909, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 9. Whenever any work or improvement provided for by this act shall have been determined upon and a contract let therefor, the city engineer, or other competent engineer selected by the city council, shall forthwith calculate the proper amount to be specially assessed for such district, joint district and lateral sewers against every assessable lot, piece or parcel of land within the sewer district affected, without regard to cash valuation, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this act.

Provided, that no property shall be especially assessed for the cost of a sewer in excess of the cost of a sewer eighteen inches in diameter, and that whenever any district, joint district or lateral sewer of larger diameter than eighteen (18) inches shall be laid, or is laid, the cost thereof in excess of the estimated cost of a like sewer eighteen (18) inches in diameter shall be paid out of the sewer fund, if any, or in case there is no sufficient sewer fund, then out of the general revenue fund of the city.

Provided, further, that in calculating the special assessment for any district sewer or joint district sewer, the cost of laying or relaying such sewer in any public ground, street or alley, and all catch basins, manholes, lamp holes and flushing valves and tanks, shall be taken as part of such district sewer or joint district sewer and to be paid for by such special assessment.

And provided, further, that private owners may lay, relay or extend any lateral sewer through any public ground, street or alley, and connect the same with any general, district or joint district sewer, upon permission granted by a majority of the city council, and that any private owner alone, or two or more owners jointly, may lay, relay, or extend lateral sewers through private ground pursuant to rights acquired therefor by agreement or purchase from any private owner or owners. In the event that any private owner shall alone or jointly with others lay, relay or extend any such lateral through public ground, the city shall not be or become in any way or in any respect liable for any act or negligence involved therein.

When such engineer shall have finished his calculation of the amount to be specially assessed, as aforesaid, against each lot, piece or parcel of land in the sewer district affected, he shall at once prepare and file with the city clerk or recorder tabulated statements, in duplicate, showing the proper description of each and every lot, piece or parcel of land to be specially assessed and the amount he has calculated against the same, and such statement shall be the basis of the assessment and be known as the proposed assessment to be made by the city council as hereinafter prescribed, and shall be laid before the city council for its approval at its next regular meeting, to be held not less than ten (10) days thereafter. The city clerk or recorder shall thereupon cause notice of the time and place when and where the city council will meet in regular session, to pass upon each proposed assessment, to be published in the official paper of the city at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting of the city council.

During all the time between the filing of such proposed assessment with the city clerk or recorder and such meeting of the City Council, such proposed assessment shall be open to inspection and copying by all persons interested.

At such meeting of the City Council, all persons aggrieved by such proposed assessment may appear before the City Council and present their reasons why such proposed assessment or any particular item therein should not be adopted, and the City Council shall hear and pass upon all objections hereto, if any, and may alter or affirm and adopt such proposed assessment as shall be deemed just in the premises, and upon the adoption by resolution of such proposed assessment the same shall be certified by the city clerk and filed in his office, and shall thereupon be and constitute the special assessment. The amounts assessed against each lot, piece or parcel of land by such special assessment shall bear interest from the date of the adoption of such special assessment until the same have been paid, at the rate of interest to be designated by a resolution of the City Council at the time of the adoption of such special assessment, but not to exceed six per cent (6) per annum and such special assessment, with the accruing interest thereon, shall be a paramount lien upon the property included therein from the time of the adoption of such assessment by the City Council, and shall remain such lien until fully paid, and shall have precedence over all other liens except general taxes, and as to such shall be concurrent, and shall not be divested or impaired by any judicial sale, and no mistake in the description of the property or in the name of the owner shall invalidate the lien.

The City Council may at any time by resolution direct the City Clerk or recorder to make up and file in the office of the County Auditor a certified statement of the amount of all such unpaid assessments and the amount of interest which will be due thereon on the first day of January of the following year, and the City Clerk or recorder shall within twenty (20) days thereafter make up and file such certified statement in the office of the Auditor of the County, which statement shall also contain a description of the lands affected by the assessment. Such resolution may also direct that such special assessment shall be payable in equal annual installments, not ceeding ten, and payable on the first day of January of each year, each of said installments to bear interest at the rate hereinbefore provided until fully paid, and the certified statement of the city clerk or recorder shall in this case show the amount of each of such installments, the date when each installment becomes due and the amount of interest to be paid on each installment in each year. After said statement is filed in the office of the County Auditor it shall be the duty of such Auditor to extend upon the tax roll of each year the amount of such assessment or installment thereof, as the case may be, and the amount of interest which will become due on the first day of January of the following year as shown by said certified statement against the different lots or pieces of land therein described, and such amounts when so extended in each year shall be carried into the tax becoming due or payable in January of the following year, and enforced and collected in the manner provided for the enforcement and collection of State and County taxes, and the assessments and interest paid to the County Treasurer shall be paid over by him to the Treasurer of such city upon the apportionment of general taxes.

Provided, that any person may at any time before the transmission of the certified statement of the city clerk or recorder to the County Auditor pay such special assessment as to any lot, piece or parcel of land affected thereby, together with the interest accrued thereon at the date of such payment, to the City Treasurer and receive the proper receipt therefor, and the city clerk or recorder shall upon the presentation of such receipt from the City Treasurer cancel upon the special assessment roll the special assessments so paid. Provided, further, that any person may pay any such assessment with accrued interest thereon after the same has been so certified to the County Auditor, provided, the tax roll containing such assessment has not in due course been delivered to the County Treasurer for collection, and the receipt of such City Treasurer shall be sufficient authority upon presentation to the County Auditor for him to mark such assessment "paid" upon his roll, but after the tax roll has been delivered to the County Treasurer for collection, the said assessment must be paid to him, with the penalties allowed by law. The same penalties and interest shall attach and be collected by the County Treasurer on assessments as upon general taxes, which penalties and interest shall belong to the city and be turned over by said County Treasurer to the city with the assessments. This section as amended shall apply to all assessments entered or hereafter levied under the provisions of this act."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 397—S. F. No. 925.

AN ACT to enable cities of the first class to acquire, construct and operate union railway passenger stations and tracks to connect the same with all railroad systems in the city, to require all railroad companies to run passenger trains to and from such stations and take and discharge passengers and their baggage therein, and to require compensation from railway companies for the use thereof; to acquire all lands and property necessary or convenient for such purposes by purchase, gift, condemnation or otherwise; to provide compensation to railway companies for the use of existing passenger station facilities; and to confer on the Railway and Warehouse Commission power to regulate the use of such station and facilities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Each city of the first class, acting through its council, is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire from time to time, by purchase, gift, condemnation or otherwise, all lands necessary or convenient and to erect, construct and maintain thereon a union passenger railway station and to require every railway company whose line enters the city to run its passenger trains into and from such station and to receive and discharge passengers and their baggage therein, together with such tracks as may be necessary, convenient or adequate for the use of all passenger trains and for connecting such station with all the passenger tracks of all the railroad companies that enter the city.

The term "council" shall be deemed in this act to include the chief governing body of every city of the first class by whatever name known.

The council shall not proceed under this act until after having determined so to do by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the council.

Sec. 2. The council shall prepare and file with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission") maps, plans and drawings showing the real property necessary or convenient to be taken and the location, dimensions and general plan of buildings, sheds, tracks and approaches to be maintained for the purposes aforesaid.

Section 3. The Commission shall give to each railroad company whose tracks enter the city not less than twenty (20) days' notice by service upon some freight or ticket agent of each such company in the city of the time and place when it will meet in such city to examine such maps, plans and drawings and hear evidence thereon, for which purpose it may adjourn from time to time.

The Commission may permit amendments to be made by the city council to such maps, plans and drawings and shall approve same when found reasonably adequate and convenient for the accommodation of the public and the railroad companies.

Sec. 4. After such approval by the Commission the council shall cause a true copy of the maps showing the lands to be acquired to be certified by the City Clerk and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds with the statement that such maps have been prepared and adopted by the council and approved by the Commission for the purposes of this act, and the filing of such maps in the office of the Register of Deeds shall be notice to all persons of the determination by the city to take such lands.

Sec. 5. The council shall thereupon, with all convenient speed file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the County in which the city is situate a petition for the taking of such lands under the power of eminent domain and all persons shall take notice of the filing of such maps and such petition. The petition shall ask the court to appoint three appraisers residents of the state, to ascertain and determine and award the compensation and damages to be paid to each owner, lessee, incumbrancer and other person interested in any portion of the land. Every railroad company whose passenger tracks enter the city, its lessees and mortgagees and others interested in its property shall be made a defendant as well as every such owner, lessee, incumbrancer or other persons interested in the land to be taken. Any defendant railroad company, its mortgagees, lessees and other persons interested may by answer show what buildings, lands and improvements it will be compelled to abandon and lose the benefit of, in whole or in part, by the transfer of its passenger business to the union station and the appraisers shall ascertain the facts and award reasonable compensation for such loss. The mortgagees and lessees, if any, and other persons interested in such buildings, lands and improvements, so far as known, shall be made parties defendant.

Sec. 6. Such petition shall be presented to the court at a time fixed, and notice thereof shall be served upon each of the defendants at least twenty (20) days before the time of hearing. If any of the defendants be not residents of the state, of which the return of the sheriff that such defendant cannot be found in his county shall be prima facie evidence, the attorney for the city may file affidavit stating that he has mailed the notice to such defendant at the place of his residence, or that the residence of the defendant is not known, and thereupon notice may be served by publication once in each week for three successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city, the last of which publication shall occur at least twenty (20) days before the time of the hearing of the petition.

Sec. 7. The court at the time of such hearing upon evidence that the maps and plans have been approved by the Commission, shall appoint three appraisers to ascertain and award compensation and damages as aforesaid and by the same order shall order and determine that upon the completion or substantial completion of the station and tracks and the approval thereof by the Commission, every defendant railroad company, its successors and assigns, shall run all its passenger trains to and from such union station and take and discharge passengers and their baggage therein and pay compensation therefor as required by this act, and such order shall be construed as a final judgment and mandate of the court requiring the defendant railroad companies, their successors and assigns, so to do. Such order shall be conclusive of the right of the city to take the land described by the maps and the duty of the defendant Railroad companies to use the station as aforesaid and pay the rentals and compensation required by this act, and shall not be brought in question except by direct appeal therefrom.

Sec. 8. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court by any defendant or, in case of denial of the petition, by the city within thirty (30) days after notice of the filing of the order. Such notice may be served upon the parties or upon any attorney who has appeared. Notice of appeal need not be served upon defendants who have not appeared. Such appeal shall be given priority over other cases of the Supreme Court and shall be heard and determined as soon as the business of the court will permit without regard to term time.

Sec. 9. The time of meeting of the appraisers shall not be fixed after the time to appeal has expired, and in case any appeal is taken the time of the appraisers' meeting shall not be fixed until the final determination of all the appeals. Upon the expiration of the time for appeal or upon the final determination of all appeals, the court shall, upon the ex parte application of the city, fix the time for the first meeting of the appraisers. They shall take and file with the Clerk of the Court an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties and prepare notice of their first meeting, which notice shall be served upon all defendants in the manner prescribed for the serving of the notice of hearing of the petition. The appraisers shall hear all evidence offered and for that purpose adjourn from time to time, but no subsequent notice of the appraisers' meeting need be given. The Clerk of the Court or one of his deputies, shall attend upon the meetings of the appraisers for the purpose of administering oaths and keeping brief minutes of the proceedings. The appraisers may, at their discretion, designate a stenographer to take the testimony of witnesses, and fix his compensation, which shall be paid by the petitioner.

Sec. 10. Upon the completion of the hearing the appraisers, or a majority of them, shall file a report of their award of damages and compensation to each defendant for the taking of or injury to and loss of his property. The damages shall be determined and fixed as of the date of filing the maps in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 11. Upon the filing of such report the attorney for the city shall give notice thereof to the defendants who have appeared, by service upon them or their attorneys. The report shall be final unless set aside by the court for good cause shown upon motion made within sixty (60) days after notice of filing the report. Defendants who have not previously appeared may make like motion within sixty (60) days after filing the report. In case the report is set aside as to any parcel or parcels the court shall recommit to the same appraisers, or appoint new appraisers, in its discretion, and by its order fix the time and place of their meeting of which other notice need not be given. Such appraisers shall proceed as directed in the first instance and the court shall have like power with respect to their report and shall proceed upon like notice. All awards not set aside shall be confirmed by the court and appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court as provided by law in case of orders in special proceedings.

Sec. 12. The court may in any order appointing appraisers embody directions to the appraisers in relation to the measure of damages and any other matter as to which directions may seem to be expedient and the appraisers shall be governed thereby. The appraisers may at any time apply to the court for directions upon any questions arising before them. The appraisers shall in every instance view the premises and property to be taken. The court may during the progress of the proceedings make any other and further orders than those herein expressly provided for which it shall find necessary or convenient to accomplish fully the purpose of this act.

Sec. 13. Upon the final determination of the amount of damages to which each defendant is entitled the council has the power, within ninety (90) days to set aside and abandon the entire proceedings and if not so set aside the city shall be bound to pay the damages finally awarded and such interest thereon, if any, as the court may deem just. In determining the amount of interest the court shall consider the use which the defendant has made of the property in the meantime. The defendants shall likewise be entitled to taxes and assessments paid upon the property after the filing of the plat, or such part thereof, if any, as the court shall consider just, and in determining the question the court shall also consider the use which the defendant has made of the property.

Upon the failure of the council to abandon and set aside the proceedings within the ninety (90) days aforesaid the city shall upon ten (10) days' notice to all who have appeared apply to the court for a judgment and decree which judgment and decree shall transfer to and vest in the city every right, title, interest, estate, lien, claim and demand of every defendant in the proceedings and of all those who claim by, through or under the defendant, and in cases where the defendants are owners in fee the title of the city shall be a fee simple title, unqualified in any way whatever, and the judgment shall fix and determine the amount to which each defendant is entitled including principal and any interest or taxes allowed by the court. The credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment of such amounts.

Sec. 14. Upon the entry of such judgment the city shall be entitled to the possession of all property taken and the court shall issue a writ or writs to put the city in possession.

Sec. 15. The lands embraced in such maps and proceedings may include any and all stations, station grounds, tracks, bridges, lands and property of any railroad company or other public service corporation whether in use for railroad purpose or other public use or not, and the purposes of such union passenger station are hereby declared a paramount use to which any and all other public uses to which property has been previously devoted shall be subordinate.

Sec. 16. Immediately upon the entry of the judgment provided for in Section 15, the mayor of the city shall appoint, with the consent of the council, a board of three (3) directors who shall be known as the "Union Station Directors." The term of the directors first appointed shall expire one on the first day of May next following and the other two on the first day of May and the next two successive years and thereafter one director shall be appointed each year for a term of three years to succeed those whose terms expire. The directors shall file with the City Clerk an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties.

It shall be the duty of the Union Station Directors to take possession of, manage, improve, regulate and control the use of the property so acquired and to employ and to select all agents and employes necessary for the purpose, but subject and according to any law governing classification and appointment of the officers and employes of the city. The directors shall belong to the unclassified service. The directors shall erect and construct station buildings and appurtenances and the tracks connecting the same with the tracks of the railroad companies and shall arrange for the use of existing tracks and facilities during the process of construction and change so as to interrupt as little as may be the business of the different railroad companies and so as to interfere as little as possible with the convenience of the public.

Sec. 17. Upon the completion or substantial completion of the station, appurtenances and connecting tracks the directors shall from time to time make all necessary rules and regulations for the use thereof by the different railroad companies in such manner as best to serve their convenience and the public convenience and thereafter the directors shall manage and control the entire property.

Sec. 18. The council shall have the power to raise money for the payment of such awards and interest thereon after the date of such judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and to pay the cost of all improvements aforesaid and all expenses incurred by the issue and sale of special union station bonds of the city in an amount to be approved by the Commission for the payment of which the net revenues of the station facilities aforesaid shall be pledged, which bonds may be secured by a mortgage upon the property. The city shall not otherwise be liable upon such bonds and mortgage.

Sec. 19. The bonds may be issued in such amounts and for such times as the council shall deem best and the commission approve, and shall be sold from time to time at public sale or upon sealed bids after advertisement once a week for not less than three weeks in the official newspaper to the purchaser who will pay the par value thereof at the lowest annual interest rate, which interest shall be payable semi-annually. The bonds may be payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, or may be registered in the name of the owner and transferred as to principal only upon the register with a provision for changing from coupon bonds to registered bonds and vice versa.

Sec. 20. Upon the completion of such station and the connecting thereof with the tracks of the Defendant railroad companies it shall be the duty of the railroad companies to run their passenger trains from and into such station and to take and discharge passengers and their baggage therein. It shall also be the duty of the several railroad companies to pay quarterly to the city such compensation as the council may determine and the Commission may approve, which compensation shall be sufficient to pay all expenses of maintenance, renewal and repair and interest upon the bonds aforesaid and a sinking fund of 2 per cent upon the principal per annum to retire the bonds.

Sec. 21. The Commission shall from time to time fix the amount to be paid by each railroad company, sufficient in the aggregate to cover the amount specified in the foregoing sections, and in proportion as nearly as may be to the actual use by such railroad company.

Sec. 22. Except when the city and all the railroad companies interested appear before the Commission without notice the Commission shall take the action and perform the duties only after at least seven (7) days' notice given by the city to all the railroad companies or given by any railroad company to the city and other railroad companies as the case may may be, and the Commission shall have the power to adjourn any hearing from time to time. Notice to the city may be served upon the city attorney and, after the appointment of directors of the station, may be served upon any director. Notice to the several railroad companies may be served upon any agent of any railroad company in the city designated by such company, and in the absence of such designation, may be served upon any ticket agent of such company in such city.

Sec. 23. In case the city or any such railroad company shall not perform any of the duties or things required by this act or by the orders of the court issued in pursuance hereof application may be made to the court in the proceedings above provided for and upon such notice as the court shall prescribe for a writ of mandamus or other appropriate writ or order to compel the performance of such duties and such proceedings shall remain pending for such purpose.

Sec. 24. The obligation of the city to pay the award shall be satisfied only by actual payment of principal and interest in cash.

Sec. 25. Any railroad company which shall construct any railroad into the city after the commencement of the proceedings provided for by this chapter shall construct its lines to a suitable connection with such union passenger station, failing which it shall not carry passengers into or out of the city, and shall pay to the city its proportion to be fixed by the Commission as aforesaid of the expense of maintenance, interest and sinking fund aforesaid. If such railroad company and the council cannot agree upon the method of such connection the method shall be determined by the commission after notice as aforesaid and every such railroad company shall have the right to the use of such station and facilities upon equal terms with other railroad companies and it shall be the duty of every such railroad company to run its trains into and from such station and to receive and discharge passengers and their baggage therein.

Sec. 26. The council shall have power to employ during the time of making the plans and acquiring the property such engineers, attorneys and other persons, in addition to the officers of the city as it may find necessary and to fix their compensation; to fix the compensation of the directors; to raise money by a levy of taxes upon the taxable property of the city or by loan upon the notes or bonds of the city for a term not exceeding five years for the payment of expenses and for the payment of the awards and for constructing buildings and improving the property for the purposes of this act. Any such notes or bonds shall be sold to the bidder who will pay the par value thereof at the lowest annual interest rate after advertisement once in each week for two successive weeks in the official newspaper.

Sec. 27. All moneys raised by taxation or loan or by the operation of the property or otherwise under this act shall be put into the city treasury under a separate fund known as the Union Station Fund and shall be paid upon orders or warrants authorized by the directors. Warrants shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the city comptroller.

Sec. 28. This act shall not apply to cities governed by a home rule charter adopted pursuant to Section 36 of Article 4 of the Constitution and the laws of this state relating to the adoption of home rule charters.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 398—S. F. No. 969.

AN ACT relating to the payment of increased aid to certain public schools and departments in public schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The state aid provided for high and graded schools under chapters 96, 267 and 298, laws of 1913, shall be for the school year beginning August 1, 1913, and succeeding years, and shall be awarded to and paid to such high and graded schools as shall be found entitled to such aid. For the school year ending July 31, 1913, the state aid to high and graded schools, under sec. 1417, Revised Laws of 1905, and acts amendatory thereof; the state aid for teachers' training courses, under sec. 1420, Revised Laws of 1905; and the state aid for courses in agriculture and other industrial subjects, under chapter 91, laws of 1911, shall be in amounts provided by said laws.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 399—S. F. No. 972.

AN ACT fixing the time of holding general terms of the District Court in the Fifteenth Judicial District of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The general terms of the District Court shall be held each year in the several counties constituting the Fifteenth Judicial District of Minnesota at the times herein prescribed, as follows:

Aitkin County, on the third Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

Beltrami County, on the second Tuesday in February and the second Tuesday in September.

Cass County, on the second Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in November.

Clearwater County, on the third Tuesday in October.

Crow Wing County, on the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in November.

Hubbard County, on the fourth Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in December.

Itasca County, on the third Tuesday in March and the second Tuesday in September.

Koochiching County, on the second Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in January.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1st, 1913.

Approved April 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 400—H. F. No. 1237.

AN ACT to fix the salaries of certain state officers and employes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The yearly salaries of the state officers and employes mentioned in this act shall be as herein fixed, and all salaries shall be payable in monthly installments.

1. OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

Governor, seven thousand dollars; private secretary, forty-five hundred dollars; executive clerk, three thousand dollars; recording clerk, twelve hundred dollars; executive messenger, twelve hundred dollars; stenographer, twelve hundred dollars.

2. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief justice, seven thousand, five hundred dollars; associate justices, seven thousand dollars each; supreme court commissioners, seven thousand dollars each; clerk of supreme court, forty-five hundred dollars; assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; clerk's stenographer, nine hundred dollars; supreme court reporter, three thousand dollars; reporter's stenographers, not to exceed ten hundred and eighty dollars; marshal, nine hundred dollars; janitor, nine hundred dollars; each stenographer, such sum as shall be fixed by the justice or court commissioner appointing them, not exceeding nine hundred dollars.

3. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of state, forty-five hundred dollars; assistant secretary, twenty-five hundred dollars; chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; recording clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; assistant clerk, twelve hundred dollars; custodian of public documents, twelve hundred dollars; United States government survey clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; stenographer, twelve hundred dollars.

4. OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.

State auditor, forty-six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars; chief bookkeeper, twenty-four hundred dollars; accountant, twenty-one hundred dollars; warrant clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; revenue clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; clerk of investment board, eighteen hundred dollars; stenographer, twelve hundred dollars; additional clerks, such sum as the auditor shall prescribe not exceeding in all three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; chief land clerk and clerk of timber board, twenty-four hundred dollars; assistant land clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; additional land clerks, such sum as the auditor shall prescribe, not exceeding in all fifty-four hundred dollars; mineral land clerk, eighteen hundred dollars.

5. OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant general, twenty-four hundred dollars; assistant adjutant general, sixteen hundred dollars; military storekeeper, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars; clerk, twelve hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand dollars.

6. OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney general, forty-eight hundred dollars; five assistant attorneys general, forty-two hundred dollars each; department clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three stenographers, not to exceed in all thirty-three hundred dollars; bookkeeper and file clerk, nine hundred dollars.

7. OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Insurance commissioner, forty-five hundred dollars; deputy insurance commissioner, twenty-five hundred dollars; actuary, thirty-five hundred dollars; chief examiner, twenty-five hundred dollars; three examiners, two thousand dollars each; chief clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; cashier, fifteen hundred dollars; assistant cashier, twelve hundred dollars; two stenographers, twelve hundred dollars each; clerk, nine hundred dollars.

8. OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

State librarian, three thousand dollars; assistant librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; second assistant librarian, twelve hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars.

9. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

Superintendent of banks, forty-five hundred dollars; deputy superintendent of banks, twenty-seven hundred dollars; six bank examiners, at twenty-five hundred dollars each; six assistant examiners, two thousand dollars each; two second assistant examiners, fifteen hundred dollars each; chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one assistant clerk, fourteen hundred dollars; one assistant clerk, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, nine hundred dollars each.

10. OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

Public examiner, forty-five hundred dollars; deputy public examiner, twenty-five hundred dollars; corporation examiner, twenty-seven hundred dollars; assistant corporation examiner, two thousand dollars; four assistant public examiners, twenty-four hundred dollars each; one assistant examiner, two thousand dollars; one assistant examiner, eighteen hundred dollars; three special examiners, sixteen hundred dollars each; executive clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; stenographer and clerk, twelve hundred dollars.

11. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent of public instruction and clerk of normal school board, forty-five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, twenty-eight hundred dollars; second assistant superintendent, two thousand dollars; rural school commissioner, three thousand dollars; high school inspector, three thousand dollars; assistant high school inspector, three thousand dollars; assistant high school inspector, twenty-seven hundred dollars; graded school inspector, three thousand dollars; special assistant, three thousand dollars; supervisor of school libraries, twelve hundred dollars; clerks not to exceed in all five thousand dollars.

12. OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

1. State treasurer, forty-five hundred dollars; deputy state treasurer, twenty-seven hundred dollars; accountant, eighteen hundred dollars; cashier, eighteen hundred dollars; investment clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; check clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand dollars; general clerks, such sum as the treasurer shall prescribe, not exceeding in all thirty-three hundred dollars.

13. OFFICE OF RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Three railroad and warehouse commissioners, forty-five hundred dollars each.

14. OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA TAX COMMISSION.

Three commissioners, forty-five hundred dollars each; secretary, twenty-seven hundred dollars.

15. OFFICE OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

Executive agent, twenty-five hundred dollars; superintendent of fisheries, twenty-one hundred dollars; chief clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; clerk, twelve hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand eighty dollars; superintendent of the St. Paul fish hatchery, twelve hundred dollars; superintendent of the Glenwood fish hatchery, twelve hundred dollars.

16. OFFICE OF DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Dairy and food commissioner, three thousand dollars ($3,000); assistant commissioner, one thousand, eight hundred dollars ($1,800); secretary, one thousand, eight hundred dollars ($1,800); chemist, two thousand, six hundred dollars ($2,600); three assistant chemists, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) each; one clerk, not to exceed eleven hundred and forty dollars $1,140; one clerk, not to exceed one thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020); three clerks not to exceed nine hundred and sixty dollars ($960) each; two stenographers, not to exceed ten hundred and eighty dollars ($1,080) each; three inspectors, not to exceed nine hundred dollars ($900) each; twelve inspectors, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) each; two inspectors, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars each; three inspectors, not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800) each, one of whom shall be the food inspector in charge of canneries.

17. OFFICE OF STATE FORESTRY BOARD.

State forester, four thousand dollars; assistant forester, twenty-seven hundred dollars; secretary, eighteen hundred dollars; clerk, twelve hundred dollars; draughtsman, nine hundred sixty dollars; two stenographers, nine hundred dollars each.

18. OFFICE OF STATE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES.

Inspector, fifteen hundred dollars; deputy inspectors, five dollars per day for each day actually spent in the performance of his duties, provided that the total sum paid deputies shall not exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.

19. OFFICE OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

Three members, Board of Control, forty-five hundred dollars each.

20. OFFICE OF STATE PRINTER.

State printer, twenty-four hundred dollars.

21. OFFICE OF BUREAU OF LABOR.

Commissioner of labor, three thousand dollars; assistant commissioner of labor, two thousand dollars; chief statistician, twenty-one hundred dollars; assistant statistician, seventeen hundred dollars; superintendent, bureau of women and children, eighteen hundred dollars; three deputy labor commissioners, not to exceed forty-two hundred dollars; one elevator inspector, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars; five male factory inspectors, not to exceed sixty-five hundred dollars; one railroad inspector, not to exceed thirteen hundred dollars; four male assistant factory inspectors, not to exceed forty-four hundred dollars; three female inspectors, not to exceed thirty-six hundred dollars; three local managers of employment offices not to exceed thirty-four hundred dollars; four assistant managers of employment offices, not to exceed thirty-eight hundred dollars; two stenographers, not to exceed eighteen hundred and sixty dollars; three clerks, not to exceed twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. The salaries provided in this act for the officers and employes named herein, shall be in full payment for all services that may be rendered by said officers or employes either in the performance of their regular or special duties or while acting as a member of employe of any state board or commission.

Sec. 3. All fees of any nature collected by any officer or employe named in this act shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall affect the present provision of the existing laws relative to the salary or compensation of the governor's secretary, office of the clerk of the supreme court or the superintendent of banks prior to January 1, 1915, each of said officers shall be entitled to receive all of the salary, fees and compensations now by law allowed him in all matters, actions, appeals and proceedings pending in his said office prior to said January 1, 1915.

Sec. 5. All acts or part of acts or any general or special law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after August 1, 1913.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 401—H. F. No. 1241.

AN ACT to Appropriate Money for Expenses of the State Government and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The sums hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31st, 1914, and July 31st, 1915.

Sec. 2. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE:
1. For maintenance for year ending July 31, 1914 $15,100.00
2. For maintenance for year ending July 31, 1915 16,850.00
3. For contingent fund 3,000.00

Sec. 3. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:
1. For maintenance Supreme Court for year ending July 31, 1914 $64,180.00
2. For maintenance Supreme Court for year ending July 31, 1915 67,070.00
For maintenance Supreme Court for year ending July 31, 1913 6,700.00
3. For salaries of District Court judges, active 180,600.00
4. Contingent fund for Supreme Court 2,000.00
5. Salaries District Court Judges for year ending July 31, 1913 5,000.00
6. For maintenance Supreme Court for year ending July 31, 1913 6,700.00

Sec. 4. STATE APIARIST:
1. For maintenance $2,000.00

Sec. 5. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE:
1. For maintenance $31,800.00
2. For corrupt practices 5,000.00
3. For contingent fund 4,000.00
4. For contingent fund to pay expenses in connection with collection of inheritance taxes, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 2,000.00
5. Special contingent fund for expenses, including appraisers' fees, which may hereafter be incurred by the Attorney General in connection with collection of inheritance taxes 15,000.00
6. Special contingent fund for expense and attorneys' fees that may be incurred by Attorney General in emergency cases and for special investigation, for the year ending July 31, 1914 17,500.00
7. Special contingent fund for expenses and attorneys' fees that may be incurred by Attorney General in emergency cases and for special investigation, for the year ending July 31, 1915 10,000.00
8. To pay Lyndon A. Smith, Attorney General, for personal expenses incurred to carry on Attorney General's office, immediately available 274.31

Sec. 6. STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE:
1. For maintenance $32,630.00
2. For contingent fund 2,000.00
3. For expense examining, appraising and selling state land, estimating and selling pine timber, and detecting trespass upon and caring for state lands 28,000.00
4. For expense caring for, selecting and examining swamp lands, defending swamp land contests and examining vacant government land for indemnity, school land sections 6,000.00
5. For expense examining and inspecting state mineral lands and examining operations thereon 20,000.00

Sec. 7. STATE TREASURER:
1. For maintenance $18,100.00
2. For contingent expenses 1,750.00
3. For purchase of two check-writing machines to be available for year ending July 31, 1913 400.00
4. For surety bond premiums 1,200.00
5. For express and exchange 1,600.00
6. For commercial agency reports 200.00
7. For special contingent for interest on temporary loans for year ending Aug. 31st, 1914 only 25,000.00

Sec. 8. SECRETARY OF STATE:
5. For carrying out automobile law available for year ending July 31, 1914 15,000.00
1. For maintenance $15,400.00
2. For contingent 2,300.00
3. For exchange of public documents 300.00
4. For carrying out automobile law, available for year ending July 31, 1913 5,000.00
5. For carrying out automobile law available for year ending July 31, 1914 15,000.00

Sec. 9. STATE TAX COMMISSION:
1. For maintenance $33,800.00

Sec. 10. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER:
1. For maintenance $26,500.00
2. For contingent fund 2,500.00

Sec. 11. RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION:
1. For maintenance $30,000.00
2. For special contingent fund 7,500.00
3. For expense carrying out the laws under which they act, including additional expert assistants, for the year ending July 31, 1914 28,000.00
4. For expenses carrying out the laws under which they act, including additional expert assistants for the year ending July 31, 1915 24,000.00

Sec. 12. DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT:
1. For maintenance $45,500.00
2. For contingent expense 15,800.00
3. For maintenance and for necessary equipment of experimental creamery at Albert Lea 5,000.00

Sec. 13. FOR THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING:
1. For maintenance $70,000.00
2. For repairs on new capitol 5,000.00
3. For purchase of furniture, fixtures and carpets, to be purchased by the custodian 5,000.00

Sec. 14. FOR THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING:
1. For maintenance $6,620.00
2. For repairs 2,500.00
3. For fuel, light and water 3,800.00
4. For telephone service 200.00

Sec. 15. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
1. For maintenance $21,500.00
2. For contingent fund 3,700.00
3. For completing steel filing fixtures in vault, immediately available 600.00

Sec. 16. STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT:
1. For maintenance for the year ending July 31, 1914 $43,000.00
2. For maintenance for the year ending July 31, 1915 43,310.00
3. For contingent fund 16,900.00

Sec. 17. FOR STATE PRINTER:
1. For maintenance $2,400.00

Sec. 18. STATE LIBRARY:
1. For maintenance $6,000.00
2. For contingent fund 750.00
3. For books and printing 5,700.00

Sec. 19. PUBLIC EXAMINER:
1. For maintenance $32,600.00
2. For contingent fund 9,000.00

Sec. 20. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH:
1. For maintenance $9,500.00
2. For expense in dealing with general sanitary problems 5,000.00
3. For recording vital statistics 5,000.00
4. For expense in control and investigation of contagious and communicable diseases 15,000.00
5. For expense and maintenance of laboratory and for equipping and maintaining branch laboratories 18,000.00
6. For expense in equipping and maintaining Pasteur Institute 7,000.00
7. For expense incurred in maintenance of sanitary engineering division 7,000.00
8. For expense of recording vital statistics for year ending July 31, 1913, only 3,000.00
9. For expense in control and investigation of contagious and communicable diseases for the year ending July 31, 1913, only 1,000.00
10. For expense incurred in maintaining Laboratory for the year ending July 31, 1913, only 1,000.00

Providing that no part of the money in this Section appropriated nor any of the money appropriated by Section 2151, Revised Laws of 1905, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, shall be used to pay the Secretary of said State Board of Health as a salary more than the sum of $1,000.00 per year.

Sec. 21. DEPARTMENT OF OIL INSPECTION:
1. For maintenance $50,000.00
2. Additional for maintenance for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1913, only; funds to be expended as provided by law 10,000.00

Sec. 22. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION:
1. For maintenance $25,000.00

Sec. 23. LIBRARY COMMISSION:
1. For maintenance, to be expended as provided by law $18,500.00

Sec. 24. LADIES OF THE G. A. R.:
1. For expense of caring for the veterans of the Civil War and their wives and widows at the Anoka Cottage 8,500.00

Sec. 25. SIBLEY HOUSE ASSOCIATION:
1. For maintenance of Sibley House $600.00

Sec. 26. MINNESOTA FIELD CROP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION:
1. For improving field seeds $2,000.00

Sec. 27. STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION:
1. For publishing reports and information of the work of the Association $4,000.00

Sec. 28. MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:
1. For maintenance $20,000.00

Sec. 29. MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION:
1. For maintenance $1,500.000

Sec. 30. STATE ART SOCIETY:
1. For maintenance $5,000.00

Sec. 31. FARMERS' INSTITUTES:
1. For maintenance $23,000.00

Sec. 32. MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:
1. For maintenance $6,500.00

Sec. 33. SHEEP AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION:
1. For aid $300.00

Sec. 34. STATE FORESTRY BOARD:
1. For maintenance of forestry service as provided by law for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914 $75,000.00
2. For maintenance of forestry service as provided by law for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915 75,000.00

Sec. 35. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE:
1. For maintenance of national guard as provided by law $73,480.00
2. For salary of quartermaster, sergeants and chief mechanics in charge of state and government property, each not to exceed $10.00 per month 7,560.00
3. To assist cities and villages in providing, equipping and maintaining armories for the national guards, provided an equal amount shall be appropriated for the same purpose by such city or village, not to exceed $250.00 for each battery or company per year, the same to be paid to the commanding officer or armory board in charge of such armory 10,500.00
4. For payment of inspection allowance and transportation 2,500.00
5. For quartermaster, sergeants, machine gun companies 400.00
6. For maintenance, Adjutant General's office 7,520.00
7. For contingent fund 500.00

Sec. 36. NAVAL MILITIA:
1. For maintenance and support $13,500.00

Sec. 37. GAME AND FISH COMMISSION:
1. For salaries as provided by law $10,780.00
2. For maintenance 48,220.00
3. For gathering and distributing pike spawn and bass fry 4,000.00

St. Paul Hatchery:
1. For maintenance and repairs 8,000.00

Glenwood Hatchery:
1. For maintenance and repairs 7,000.00

Detroit Hatchery:
1. Maintenance 2,500.00
2. For completing bass pond, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 1,000.00

Sec. 38. LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD:
1. For maintenance and for payment of animals killed by order of the board, to be expended under authority and pursuant to the provisions of law $52,000.00
2. For additional help to prevent hog cholera and contagious abortion in cattle 2,000.00

Sec. 39. SOLDIERS' HOME:
1. For soldiers' home support fund $60,000.00
2. For general repairs of cottages and buildings 5,000.00
3. For salary of waitresses for men's dining room, hospital and women's building 2,160.00
4. For soldiers' home support fund available for the year ending July 31, 1913, only 25,000.00
5. For addition to and improving main power plant, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 7,000.00
6. For new piping in tunnels from power house to buildings, available only for the year ending July 31, 1913 9,000.00
7. For repairs to engine and boilers available only for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000.00
8. For enlarging tunnels, available only for the year ending July 31, 1914 6,000.00
9. For water softener plant, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 5,000.00

Sec. 40. DRAINAGE COMMISSION:
1. For expense in carrying on topographical and hydrographical surveys of the various water sheds of the State for year ending July 31st, 1914, only $13,000.00
2. For Drainage Commission to complete present State drainage contracts, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 60,000.00
3. For deepening, widening and opening the channel of the Roseau River, to complete outlet for State drainage project, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 80,000.00
4. For assessment on State lands by reason of construction of judicial ditch No. 10, in Marshall County, Minnesota, available July 31, 1913, only 32,016.33

Sec. 41. STATE PARKS:

Itasca State Park:
2. For payment of taxes on timber as provided by Chapter 220, Laws of 1909 800.00
3. For roads, fire lines and trails and for care and improvement 5,000.00
4. For securing, transporting and maintaining a herd of elk in Itasca State Park, available only for the year ending July 31, 1913 5,000.00

Interstate Park—Dalles of the St. Croix:
1. For salary of Superintendent 800.00
2. For the purchase of land, maintenance and improvement 2,500.00

Minneopa State Park:
1. For salary of Superintendent, maintenance and improvement 600.00
2. For the erection of a pavilion, available only for the year ending July 31, 1913 1,500.00

Alexander Ramsey State Park:
1. For roads, bridges, care and maintenance 4,000.00
2. For the purchase of additional land adjoining the park, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 700.00

Fort Ridgely State Park.
1. For purchase of additional land adjoining the park in the manner provided by chapter 353, General Laws 1911, improvement of the park and including $150.00 expense of dedication and Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 7,500.00
2. For the erection of a Minnesota granite monument in Fort Ridgely State Park, suitably inscribed to commemorate the loyalty of the Chippewa Indians and the valorous services of Chief Mou-Zoo-Moun-Nee rendered to the State of Minnesota during the Sioux War of 1862; said monument to be inscribed and erected under the direction of the State Auditor, available July 31st, 1914 $800.00

Sec. 42. STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION:
1. For maintenance $2,000.00

Sec. 43. STATE BOARD OF TIMBER COMMISSIONERS:
1. For maintenance to be expended as provided by Chapter 204, General Laws of 1905 $5,000.00

Sec. 44. BOARD OF PARDONS:
1. For maintenance $300.00

Sec. 45. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:
1. To reimburse State Agricultural Society for loss of receipts sustained during the year 1911, available only for the year ending July 31, 1913 $27,000.00
2. For repairs to buildings 15,000.00

Sec. 46. TREE PLANTING:
1. For timber growing bounties provided by Section 2391, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905 $10,000.00

Sec. 47. STATE ENTOMOLOGIST:
1. For maintenance $6,300.00

Sec. 48. HOTEL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT:
1. For maintenance $6,000.00

Sec. 49. COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM LAWS:
1. For maintenance $1,000.00

Sec. 50. STATE AND NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES:
1. For aid in constructing armories as provided by Chapter 302, General Laws 1911, and all acts amendatory thereof $30,000.00

Sec. 51. BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS:
1. For payment of expense in disbarment proceedings as provided by Section 2294, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905 $1,000.00

Sec. 52. MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS:
1. For payment of horse thief bounties $3,000.00
2. For payment of wolf bounties 23,000.00
3. To pay interest on new state capitol certificates 22,500.00
4. For payment of drainage assessments as provided by law 10,000.00
5. For payment of county treasurers' fees for public land collections 100.00
6. For tonnage tax 10,000.00
7. For purchase of Minnesota reports as provided by law 3,400.00
8. For cost of Blue Book, immediately available 15,675.50
9. For payment of referees of District Courts as provided by law 600.00
10. For payment of expenses of requisitions for fugitives from justice and detecting criminals 2,000.00
11. For fees of registers and receivers of United States land offices for list of final entries of public lands for taxation as provided by law 600.00
12. For expense of burial of soldiers and sailors and for markers for graves of deceased soldiers and sailors 7,500.00
13. For mileage and per diem of sheriffs for conveying prisoners to the state prison and state reformatory as provided by law 12,500.00
14. For printing, advertising and binding as may be required by the several state departments as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 50,000.00
15. For printing, advertising and binding as may be required by the several state departments as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 70,000.00
16. For publishing laws in the legal newspapers of the State, for the year ending July 31, 1913, only 40,000.00
17. For compensation for members of Legislature available for the year ending July 31, 1915 196,000.00
18. For payment of costs against the State of Minnesota in the case of Morrison County Agricultural Association vs. Iverson, involving the seniority of agricultural societies at Motley and Little Falls, immediately available 61.50
19. For refundment to Municipalities of the inebriate hospital tax paid on cancelled liquor licenses, as follows; immediately available:
Village of Heron Lake 23.25
Village of Lake Wilson 5.60
Village of Westbrook 10.11
Village of Two Harbors 13.60
Village of Lenesboro 15.92
City of Minneapolis 110.85
For refundment of duplicate payment by the following Municipalities:
Village of Lonsdale 20.00
Village of Waconia 6.86
City of Minneapolis 42.71
20. For refundment of excess taxes paid by Minneapolis and St. Paul Suburban Railway company as per order of Minnesota Tax Commission, available at once 5,214.07
21. For refundment of excess taxes paid by Minnesota & North Wisconsin Ry. Co. as per order of Minnesota Tax Commission, available at once 394.59
22. For refundment of excess taxes paid by Mpls. & St. Louis Ry. Co. as per order of Minnesota Tax Commission, available at once 872.32
23. For refundment of excess taxes paid by Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co. as per order of Minnesota Tax Commission, available at once 1,870.55
24. For refundment of the penalty upon gross earnings tax paid by the Alden Telephone Exchange as per order of Minnesota Tax Commission, available at once 23.22
25. For refundment of excess taxes paid by American Express Company, per order of Minnesota Tax Commission dated March 13th, 1913 2,375.87
26. For the purpose of assisting in the construction of what is known as the Snelling-Como Ave. West sewer system, in the City of Saint Paul, adjacent to the state fair grounds, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, the sum of 30,000.00
Said amount to be paid to the City Treasurer of the City of St. Paul when the contract for the construction of said sewer has been let by said City.
27. Refundment of incorporation fee to Walter J. Smith, State Treasurer, Twin City Auto Exchange Company, account protested check 75.00

Sec. 53. FIRE DEPARTMENT AID:
1. For payment of aid to fire departments as provided by law $135,000.00

Sec. 54. INDIAN WAR VETERANS' PENSION:
1. For payment of pensions to Indian war veterans as provided by law $60,000.00

Sec. 55. Whenever it becomes necessary in order to meet the current demands upon the revenue fund of the payment of appropriations, the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer may at any time prior to July 31, 1915, make such agreement with banks or other corporations or persons as they may deem advisable or necessary to pay warrants issued against said revenue fund pursuant to any such appropriation prior to the time when the money to meet such appropriation comes into the state treasury and whenever any warrants so issued are paid for the accommodation of the State, the money necessary to pay interest upon the amount of such warrants from time when such payment was made until the money to redeem such warrants comes into the State treasury at the rate agreed upon by said Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, is hereby appropriated.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 402—H. F. 1239.

AN ACT to Appropriate Money for the State Educational Institutions and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The sums hereinafter named or so much therof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the purposes specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31st, 1914, and July 31st, 1915.

Sec. 2. STATE UNIVERSITY.
1 For maintenance $483,000
2 School of mines 9,500
3 Fruit Farm 2,000
4 For Fuel 60,000
5 Law Library 5,000
6 General Library 20,000
7 General repairs for the University 25,000
8 The University hospital support 80,000
9 Research and publications 10,000
10 Scientific books and apparatus 25,000
11 University extension 40,000
12 Mines Experiment Station 10,000
13 Geological survey 6,500
14 For new mining building, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914 45,000
15 To complete new mining building for the year ending July 31, 1915 100,000
16 Reconstructing, fireproofing and equipping old mines building for College of Education, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914 54,000
17 Remodeling the chemistry laboratory as a man's building, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 17,500
18 For installing sprinkler systems in the old building and wiring, available for the year end July 31, 1914 25,000
19 Electrical engineering equipment with repairs of old electrical building, in the College of Engineering, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 20,000
20 Equipment for experimental laboratory in the College of Engineering, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 7,000
21 Equipment for machine and wood working shops in the College of Engineering, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 10,000
22 Addition to Botany Greenhouse, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 3,000
23 Equipment for College of Dentistry, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,500
24 Equipment [illegible] School of Mines, available [illegible] the year ending July [illegible] 6,000
25 Equipment [illegible] College of Science [illegible] and the Arts, available [illegible] year ending July [illegible] 10,000
26 Moneys [illegible] from sale of dwelling [illegible] on the new campus and balance remaining in the Campus Extension Fund, is hereby appropriated for the equipment of the main engineering building and for the equipment of the engineering laboratory, in such sums as have been expended from the equipment of funds, items 3 and 4, Chapter 14, G. L. 1911, by the State Board of Control for the purchase of mechanical equipment provided that the same shall not exceed the amounts originally appropriated for engineering buildings and equipment and any excess is hereby appropriated to the Campus Maintenance Fund...
27 The money derived from the rents collected from the old buildings on the new campus extension is hereby appropriated for the maintenance and improvement of the University Campus.
28 On the first day of May or thereabouts the State Auditor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized if the general revenue fund permits to credit the general university fund with the portion of the twenty-three one hundredths of a mill tax levied in the preceding year and uncollected on said date. The amount of such tax so credited to be refunded or transferred to the revenue fund as the proceeds from the aforesaid tax levy are collected from the several counties and paid into the state treasury.
29 The state auditor and state treasurer may at their discretion transfer $10,000 from the University Support Fund to an account "University Stores Fund" ......

Sec. 3. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. UNIVERSITY FARM:
1 Addition to heating plant and equipment available for the year ending July, 31, 1914 $26,000
2 Gymnasium and drill hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 90,000
3 To provide for the transportation of persons and freight between the main University Campus and the University Farm, and for the transportation of freight to and from the University Farm by a connection with the Belt Line of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 60,000
4 Ice house and cold storage plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 20,000
5 Greenhouse and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 22,000
6 Additions to and alterations in Veterinary Pathology Plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 18,250
7 Addition to horse barn and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 5,000
8 New poultry house and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 4,000
9 Alterations to chemistry building and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 3,100
10 Addition to dairy hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000
11 Plant Pathology Field House and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000
12 Alterations in dining hall, basement, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,500
13 Storage cellar, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 500
14 Renewal of Boys' Dormitory equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,500
15 Grading the campus, new fences, etc., available for the year ending July 31, 1914 15,000
16 Timber purchase at Cloquet, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 8,600
17 Purchase of live stock 4,000
18 Repairs and alterations 17,500
19 Campus maintenance 3,000
20 Library 9,000
21 Agricultural Extension 65,000
22 Forestry experiments and support 15,500
23 Seed testing and examination of samples obtained in open market. The results of such examination and the sources from which the seed was obtained shall be published 1,500
24 General experiment station investigations and research, including hog cholera, grain and flour testing, soils, horticultural crops, injurious insects, field crops, drainage plant diseases, noxious weeds, poultry, agricultural engineering, farm management, animal nutrition, fruit farm, bacteriology, sorghum syrup, agricultural economics and marketing and such other investigation as may be required 49,500
25 For promoting culture of tobacco 2,000

Sec. 4. NORTHWEST SCHOOL AND EXPERIMENT STATION, CROOKSTON.
1. General maintenance, school and station $39,900
2. Central heating plant and water softener and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 40,000
3. Drainage, sewerage disposal, and greenhouse, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 19,700
4. Grain storage and cleaning plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 6,000
5. Machine shed, corn crib and scales, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000
6. Swine barn addition, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,000
7. Grading farm and school grounds, available immediately 2,000

Sec. 5. NORTH CENTRAL EXPERIMENT STATION, GRAND RAPIDS.
1. General maintenance $7,000

Sec. 6. WEST CENTRAL SCHOOL AND EXPERIMENT STATION, MORRIS.
1. General maintenance $25,000
2. Alterations, repairs and equipment 9,000

Sec. 7. NORTHEAST DEMONSTRATION FARM AND EXPERIMENT STATION, DULUTH.
1. General maintenance $6,100
2. Clearing land, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 3,000
3. Purchase of live stock, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000

Sec. 8. SOUTHEAST DEMONSTRATION FARM AND EXPERIMENT STATION, WASECA.
1. General maintenance $3,900
2. Feeding sheds and yards, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,500
3. Superintendent's house, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 3,000
4. Alterations and remodeling old buildings, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 3,500
5. Drainage, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,000
6. Water system, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 500
7. Fencing, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,000
8. Purchase of live stock, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,000
9. Purchase of seeds and plants, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 500
10. Institute hall on farm, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 6,000

Sec. 9. STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

(a) WINONA.
1. For maintenance $58,500
2. For library 750
3. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 6,000
4. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 3,000
5. For walks and grounds 500

(b) MANKATO.
1. For maintenance 61,000
2. For library 750
3. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 6,975
4. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 2,500
5. For improvement in heating system, including automatic heat regulators and stokers, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 8,850
6. For improvement of walks and grounds, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 1,000
7. For improvement of walks and grounds, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,500
8. For new roofing, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 5,200

(c) ST. CLOUD.
1. For maintenance 64,500
2. For library 750
3. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 5,150
4. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 2,000
5. For remodeling old model school building, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,960
6. For new boilers and heating plant, including automatic stokers, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 9,000
7. For improvement of dormitory grounds, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 1,000
8. For new dormitory and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 50,000
9. For repairs and changes in plumbing and piping in model school building, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 450

(d) MOORHEAD.
1. For maintenance 61,000
2. For library 750
3. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 4,000
4. For repairs, betterments and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 2,500
5. For improvement of walks and grounds, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 1,500
6. For new seats for assembly room, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 2,200

(e) DULUTH.
1. For maintenance 35,000
2. For repairs, betterments and equipment 2,250
3. For library 750
4. For completion of main building and equipment, available for year ending July 31, 1915 70,000
5. For summer sessions at the State Normal Schools 30,000

Sec. 10. AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
1. For aid to high and graded schools, including aid for industrial and training departments, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 706,500
2. For aid to high and graded schools, including aid for industrial and training departments, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 1,064,500
3. Aid for consolidated, semi-graded and rural schools for the year ending July 31, 1914 731,975
4. Aid for consolidated, semi-graded and rural schools for the year ending July 31, 1915 808,475

Provided (1) the high school board and state superintendent are authorized to expend each year from the amounts appropriated for high and graded schools a sum not to exceed $21,000 for supervision of high and graded schools including industrial and training departments and for examinations conducted by the state board in accordance with authority granted said board to supervise high and graded schools receiving state aid and to conduct examinations; provided (2) the state superintendent and the

Education commission may expend of the above amounts appropriated for high and graded schools, and of the amounts appropriated for consolidated, semi-graded and rural schools, a sum not to exceed $10,000 for the expenses of the education commission, said sum to be taken in equal amounts from such appropriations; provided (3) the state superintendent is authorized to expend annually, an amount not to exceed $3,000 from the appropriations made for consolidated, semi-graded and rural schools for supervision under direction of his office of such schools.

5. Public school libraries for year ending July 31, 1914 31,500
6. Public school libraries for year ending July 31, 1915 31,500
7. Assisting in maintenance of public schools on Indian reservations, or in territory heretofore occupied as such, where there is not sufficient taxable property to maintain a public school for at least five months, and to be expended by the superintendent of public instruction through the county board of education of the county in which such territory mainly lies, and for teachers' wages and text books only 10,000
8. Training schools, institutes and examinations 44,000
9. Printing of school laws, immediately available 1,200
10. For aid for common schools as provided in chapter 341, G. L. of 1911 50,000

Sec. 11. Warrants Payments. Wherever it becomes necessary, in order to meet the current demands upon the revenue fund of the payment of appropriations, the governor, auditor and treasurer may at any time prior to July 31, 1915, make such agreement with banks or other corporations or persons as they may deem advisable or necessary to pay warrants issued against said revenue fund pursuant to any such appropriation prior to the time when the money to meet such appropriation comes into the state treasury, and when any warrants so issued are paid for the accommodation of the state the money necessary to pay interest upon the amount of such warrants from the time when such payment is made until the money to redeem such warrants comes into the state treasury, at the rate agreed upon by said governor, auditor and treasurer is hereby appropriated.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 403—H. F. No. 1240.

AN ACT to appropriate Money for Current Expenses, Buildings and Improvements at State Institutions and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Section 1. The sums hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes specified in the following sections of this act, to be available at the time designated opposite each item.

Sec. 2. ANOKA STATE ASYLUM.

	Available for year ending	
Two cottages for women	July 31, 1913	$110,000
Central kitchen, dining room and bakery facilities	July 31, 1914	50,000
Additional water piping about grounds	July 31, 1914	2,500
Additional steam piping and electrical feeders	July 31, 1914	5,000
Water tower, tank, water works pump	July 31, 1915	5,000
New chimney, power house	July 31, 1915	3,000
Additional for power plant building	July 31, 1914	5,000
Improvements to power plant	July 31, 1914	10,000
Refinishing balance main building	July 31, 1915	2,500
Finishing for administration building	July 31, 1915	1,600
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	1,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	1,500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	87,500
Current expense	July 31, 1915	107,500

Sec. 3. HASTINGS STATE ASYLUM.

	Available for year ending	
One cottage	July 31, 1914	$55,000
Center cottage	July 31, 1915	60,000
Superintendent's cottage	July 31, 1915	7,000
Dining room changes, administration building	July 31, 1915	2,500
Heating "B" wing, administration building	July 31, 1915	3,000
Water tower tank and connections	July 31, 1914	4,500
Water supply piping	July 31, 1914	5,500
New boilers and connections	July 31, 1914	7,000
Extra steam service, new cottages	July 31, 1915	4,000
Engine, generator and switchboard	July 31, 1914	5,000
Fire stokers	July 31, 1915	5,200
New chimney for power plant	July 31, 1914	3,000
Improvement of grounds	July 31, 1914	500
Improvement of grounds	July 31, 1915	500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	2,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	2,500
Current expense	July 31, 1913	20,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	88,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	108,000

Sec. 4. FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

	Available for year ending	
New plumbing	July 31, 1915	$5,000
Electric dumb waiters	July 31, 1915	2,500
Tunnel to west detached ward	July 31, 1915	3,000
Fireproofing dining room floor	July 31, 1915	6,000
Tile floors	July 31, 1914	2,500
Tile floors	July 31, 1915	2,500
Laundry machinery	July 31, 1915	1,000
Water tower and tank, refinishing reservoir	July 31, 1914	7,500
Radiator guards	July 31, 1915	1,000
Improving roads and grounds	July 31, 1914	750
Improving roads and grounds	July 31, 1915	750
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	5,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	5,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	200,500
Current expense	July 31, 1915	200,000

Sec. 5. ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL:

	Available for year ending	
Continuation fireproofing and renewing floors	July 31, 1914	2,500
Continuation fireproofing and renewing floors	July 31, 1915	2,500
Extension dairy barn	July 31, 1914	5,000
Remodeling old dairy barn	July 31, 1915	5,000
Repairing laundry roof	July 31, 1915	2,000
New power plant	July 31, 1914	15,000
Improvements to steam piping	July 31, 1915	10,000
New plumbing	July 31, 1914	1,250
New plumbing	July 31, 1915	1,250
Telephone system	July 31, 1914	2,400
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus for detention hospital	July 31, 1915	1,500
Watchman's time service system	July 31, 1914	1,500
Additional lands	July 31, 1913	40,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	5,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	5,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	223,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	223,000

Sec. 6. ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL:

	Available for year ending	
Repairs to kitchens, side rooms and connecting tunnel	July 31, 1914	9,000
Continuation fireproofing south ward	July 31, 1914	25,000
Two fire escapes for north detached	July 31, 1914	500
New farm house	July 31, 1915	8,000
Repairs engineers' houses	July 31, 1915	3,000
Finishing cow barn	July 31, 1915	2,500
New hog house and yards	July 31, 1915	2,000
New electrical generating unit, switchboard connections and steam piping	July 31, 1914	5,000
Deep well pump, motor and connections	July 31, 1914	1,500
Stokers	July 31, 1915	7,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	5,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	5,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	255,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	265,000

Sec. 7. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND:

	Available for year ending	
Replacing south wing	July 31, 1914	$30,000
Replacing north wing	July 31, 1915	55,000
Moving old north wing and foundation	July 31, 1914	6,000
Reconstruction west boys' cottage	July 31, 1914	700
Plumbing and heating repairs	July 31, 1914	3,000
Steel fence and gate and improving grounds	July 31, 1914	1,250
Grading and road making	July 31, 1914	250
Grading and road making	July 31, 1915	250
Wagonette	July 31, 1914	300
Musical supplies	July 31, 1914	500
Musical supplies	July 31, 1915	500
Library equipment and supplies	July 31, 1914	500
Library equipment and supplies	July 31, 1915	500
Summer school	July 31, 1914	1,800
Summer school	July 31, 1915	1,800
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	2,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	2,500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	35,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	35,000

Sec. 8. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF:

	Available for year ending	
New engine, generator and switchboard	July 31, 1914	$3,000
Four stokers	July 31, 1915	4,200
Water tower and tank	July 31, 1914	3,000
Water softener, housing and pump	July 31, 1914	3,000
Completion of pumping plant for deep well	July 31, 1914	1,500
Improvements to boiler plant	July 31, 1915	7,000
Roads and grounds	July 31, 1914	500
Roads and grounds	July 31, 1914	500
Gallaudet students	July 31, 1914	200
Gallaudet students	July 31, 1915	200
Library	July 31, 1914	[illegible]
Library	July 31, 1915	[illegible]
Instruction and appliances for deaf-blind	July 31, 1914	[illegible]
Instruction and appliances for deaf-blind	July 31, 1915	[illegible]
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	4,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	4,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	70,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	70,000

Sec. 9. SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED:

	Available for year ending	
Fireproofing, enlarging and machinery for laundry	July 31, 1914	$27,000
Reconstruction, superintendent's cottage	July 31, 1915	5,000
Additional for Grand View cottage	July 31, 1915	16,000
Food trolley	July 31, 1915	1,500
Rewiring old buildings	July 31, 1914	6,000
Rewiring old buildings	July 31, 1915	6,000
Piping extensions and subway, engine room to main building	July 31, 1914	3,000
Additional boiler and stoker	July 31, 1915	6,600
New cables and motors for ventilating fans	July 31, 1915	5,000
Electric power line to Grand View	July 31, 1915	2,000
Additional for sewer system	July 31, 1915	10,500
Car scales	July 31, 1914	1,800
Barns on colony farms	July 31, 1915	6,000
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus	July 31, 1915	1,500
Grounds, fencing and playgrounds	July 31, 1914	1,750
Grounds, fencing and playgrounds	July 31, 1915	1,750
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	10,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	10,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	232,500
Current expense	July 31, 1915	232,500

Sec. 10. STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL:

	Available for year ending	
Gymnasium	July 31, 1914	$40,000
New greenhouse	July 31, 1914	3,000
Cottage for industrial students	July 31, 1915	30,000
Enlarging coal bunkers	July 31, 1914	2,500
Enlarging and equipping dining rooms	July 31, 1915	10,000
Completion fireproofing, main building	July 31, 1915	10,000
Refitting and furnishing Cottage No. 4	July 31, 1914	2,000
Water softener, housing and pump	July 31, 1914	2,600
Improvements boiler plant	July 31, 1915	1,000
New boiler and stoker	July 31, 1915	3,000
Addition to cow barn and repairs horse barn	July 31, 1914	2,000
Library	July 31, 1914	250
Library	July 31, 1915	250
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	2,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	3,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	72,500
Current expense	July 31, 1915	79,500

Sec. 11. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL:

	Available for year ending	
Remodeling buildings	July 31, 1915	$15,000
Reconstructing boiler plant, heating distribution, hot water distribution, cold water service pipes and tunnels	July 31, 1914	50,000
Greenhouse	July 31, 1914	1,500
Water softener	July 31, 1915	3,000
Library	July 31, 1914	500
Library	July 31, 1915	500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	5,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	5,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	85,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	85,000

Sec. 12. HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

	Available for year ending	
Two cottages	July 31, 1914	$50,000
Additional barn facilities	July 31, 1915	5,000
Water tower, tank and pumping plant	July 31, 1914	5,200
Telephone exchange and wiring	July 31, 1915	1,500
Sewage and water system for new buildings	July 31, 1914	1,500
Roads, walks and grounds, and clearing	July 31, 1914	2,500
Roads, walks, and grounds, and clearing	July 31, 1915	2,500
Stock, machinery and implements	July 31, 1914	2,500
Stock, machinery and implements	July 31, 1915	2,300
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	45,000
Current expense	July 13, 1915	57,500

Sec. 13. STATE REFORMATORY:

	Available for year ending	
Completion new cell wing	July 31, 1914	$30,000
Foundation for additional cell wing	July 31, 1915	10,000
Additional for stone enclosing wall	July 31, 1914	7,500
Additional for stone enclosing wall	July 31, 1915	7,500
Power plant complete and tunnels	July 31, 1915	75,000
Greenhouse	July 31, 1915	5,000
Equipment, hospital and contagious ward	July 31, 1915	5,000
Additional guards and expense rock crushing for roads	July 31, 1914	3,000
Additional guards and expense rock crushing for roads	July 31, 1915	3,000
Kitchen equipment	July 31, 1914	1,000
Replumbing north cell wing	July 31, 1915	2,500
Repairing stockades	July 31, 1914	1,000
Repairing stockades	July 31, 1915	1,000
Yard telephones	July 31, 1915	2,500
Insulation, cold water pipes	July 31, 1913	1,500
Additional land	July 31, 1915	25,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	4,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	4,500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	107,300
Current expense	July 31, 1915	110,000
Relief, Peter Fernandez, loss of eye sustained by him while employed at the State Reformatory at St. Cloud on March 3, 1912, available for the year ending July 31, 1913		500

Said money so appropriated is to be disbursed under the order of the Board of Control in such sums and at such times as they may order and direct in their discretion.

Sec. 14. STATE PRISON.

	Available for year ending	
Additional lands	July 31, 1913	30,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	1,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	1,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	60,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	60,000

Sec. 15. STATE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

	Available for year ending	
Children's pavilion	July 31, 1915	$7,500
Service and employes' building	July 31, 1914	65,000
Assembly building	July 31, 1913	22,000
Laundry building and equipment	July 31, 1914	10,000
Plumbing tower	July 31, 1914	15,000
Root house	July 31, 1915	2,000
Silo and extension on barn	July 31, 1914	3,500
Horse barn	July 31, 1915	8,000
Power plant complete	July 31, 1914	33,000
Superintendent's cottage	July 31, 1915	6,000
Improving grounds, roads and walks	July 31, 1914	1,000
Improving grounds, roads and walks	July 31, 1915	1,000
Clearing land	July 31, 1914	3,000
Clearing land	July 31, 1915	3,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	1,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	1,500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	80,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	80,000

Sec. 16. HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM FOR INDIGENT CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

	Available for year ending	
Additional accommodation, 100 beds for children and nurses' rooms, including equipment at Phalen Park	July 31, 1914	$60,000
Laundry and equipment, at Phalen Park	July 31, 1914	10,000
Sidewalks	July 31, 1914	800
Instruction and amusement	July 31, 1914	750
Instruction and amusement	July 31, 1915	750
Grading and improving grounds at Phalen Park	July 31, 1914	1,000
Grading and improving grounds at Phalen Park	July 31, 1915	1,000
For care poor, indigent, blind babies	July 31, 1914	1,500
For care poor, indigent, blind babies	July 31, 1915	1,500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	32,000
Current expense	July 31, 1915	32,000

Sec. 17. HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, WILLMAR.

	Available for year ending	
Cow barn	July 31, 1914	5,000
Greenhouse	July 31, 1915	1,500
One boiler and stoker	July 31, 1915	5,000
Improvements, grounds	July 31, 1914	1,000
Improvement, grounds	July 31, 1915	1,000
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1914	500
Repairs and betterments	July 31, 1915	500
Current expense	July 31, 1914	15,000
Current expense	July 31, 1914	21,250

Sec. 18. FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES,

	Available for year ending	
For insurance on state buildings	July 31, 1914	$125,000
For maintenance of State Board of Control	July 31, 1914	50,000
For maintenance of State Board of Control	July 31, 1915	50,000
Contingent fund available at any and all institutions in case of necessity	July 31, 1914	25,000
Contingent fund available at any and all institutions in case of necessity	July 31, 1915	25,000
Purchase additional lands [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State conference of charities and correction	July 31, 1914	[illegible]
State conference of charities and correction	July 31, 1915	[illegible]
Deporting insane	July 31, 1914	[illegible]
Deporting insane	July 31, 1915	5,000
Detention hospital expense	July 31, 1914	2,000
Detention hospital expense	July 31, 1915	2,000
Clinical and scientific work for hospitals for insane school for feeble minded and penal institutions	July 31, 1914	5,000
Clinical and scientific work for hospitals for insane school for feeble minded and penal institutions	July 31, 1915	5,000

PROVIDED, That for the years ending July 31, 1914, and 1915, respectively, the board of control is authorized by and with the approval of the state auditor to transfer in cases of necessity a portion of the funds appropriated for the current expenses of any one of the following institutions, namely:

The St. Peter state hospital for the insane, the Rochester state hospital for the insane, the Fergus Falls state hospital for the insane, The Anoka asylum, the Hastings asylum, the school for the deaf, the school for the blind, the school for the feeble-minded, the state public school, the state training school, the state reformatory, the state prison, the state hospital for indigent, crippled and deformed children, the sanatorium for consumptives, the Minnesota home school for girls, and the state hospital farm for inebriates at Willmar to the use of any other of the aforesaid institutions; and it is further authorized, by and with the approval of the auditor, to use the sums not exceeding in the aggregate $5,000 where necessary, to supplement the appropriations for current expense of any of the above-named institutions.

PROVIDED, That said board may, without such consent and approval of the auditor, use the balance of any appropriation made for a specific purpose at any institution for any other specific purpose in and about such institutions, after the purpose for which such appropriation was made has been accomplished; and

PROVIDED, FURTHER, That said board is hereby authorized and empowered to set aside a portion of the current expense fund of any such institution to be used as a diversified labor fund for the introduction and encouragement of such industries as in its judgment may be beneficial to the inmates of such institutions; and

PROVIDED FURTHER, that in case of the damage or destruction of any insured buildings belonging to the state, all moneys derived from the insurance thereon shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the institution at which such damage occurred, and the board having the control of such institution shall have the right to expend such insurance money upon the repairs of such building if repairable; otherwise such money shall be used, with such sums as may be specially appropriated therefor by the Legislature, for reconstruction of the buildings so destroyed.

Sec. 19. Whenever it becomes necessary, in order to meet the current demands upon the revenue fund for the payment of appropriations, the governor, auditor and treasurer may, at any time prior to July 31, 1915, make such agreement with banks or other corporations or persons, as they may deem advisable or necessary to pay warrants issued against said revenue fund pursuant to any such appropriation prior to the time when the money to meet such appropriation comes into the state treasury, and whenever any warrants so issued are paid for the accommodation of the state the money necessary to pay the interest upon the amount of such warrants from the time when such payment was made until the money to redeem such warrants comes into the state treasury, at the rate agreed upon by the governor, auditor and treasurer, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 404—S. F. No. 257.

AN ACT to authorize the board of managers of the state public school to receive, keep, train and find homes for certain children and to visit the children for whom homes have been found by any institution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Board of Managers of the State Public School is hereby authorized to receive, keep, maintain, train and find homes for such children as the controlling board or other managing authorities of any institution or association which is permitted to receive, find homes for or secure adoption for children under the supervision of the State Board of Control may request.

Sec. 2. The Board of Managers of the State Public School is authorized to visit and investigate the conditions of all children for whom homes have been found by any institution within the State of Minnesota which has or may at any time have been permitted by the State Board of Control to receive and find homes for dependent children.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 405—S. F. No. 580.

AN ACT to amend subdivision two (2) of section one thousand six hundred and forty (1640), Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), as amended by Chapter three hundred thirty-one (331), General Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and nine (1909), relating to provisions of standard policy for fire insurance companies:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That subdivision two (2) of section one thousand six hundred and forty (1640), Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), as amended by Chapter three hundred thirty-one (331), General Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand nine hundred and nine (1909), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. It may print or use in its policy printed forms of description and specification of the property insured, including permits for the use of electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or storage of other extra hazardous product or material, for repairs and improvements, for the operation or ceasing to operate, for the maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements, and for the use of the premises for ordinary work and materials incident to the business.

Any permit for the use or storage of a hazardous product may contain a caution giving instructions as to the proper method of use or storage.

It may print or use in its policy printed forms for insurance against loss of rents and rental values, leaseholds of buildings, use and occupancy, and indirect or consequential loss or damage caused by change of temperature resulting from the destruction of refrigerating or cooling apparatus, or any of its connections.

It may also use a form specifically excluding the last mentioned hazard.

When the policy covers a lumber risk upon the request of the insured in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence, and if in consideration thereof a reduction in the rate of premium is made by the company, the form known as the "clear space lumber clause" may be used, said form to be in the following terms, towit:

The rate of premium upon the within policy has been reduced from the sum of $.......... to the sum of $.........., and in consideration of such reduction the assured agrees that a continuous space of .... feet, shall hereafter at all times be maintained between the property hereby insured and any woodworking or manufacturing establishment; said space shall, in all cases, exclude and be measured from the exterior boundary of any permanent structure or addition connected with or attached to (here insert description of nearest wood-worker); said space not to be occupied by any independent or disconnected building or structure (here insert exceptions if any), or by accumulation of combustible materials of any kind and except the loading or unloading only within or transportation of lumber or timber products across such clear space. It shall not be used for handling, piling or sorting lumber for temporary purposes or otherwise. This clause shall not be construed to prohibit the maintenance or operation within said clear space of tramways used exclusively for the transportation of lumber, provided, that lumber is neither piled or stored thereon. Sorting platforms shall not be held tramways within the meaning of this clause, and failure upon the part of the insured to comply with the terms of this clause shall not avoid this policy, nor in any manner lessen the liability of the company hereunder but in case of such failure the assured shall be liable to the company for the difference in the premium hereinbefore set forth.

It may also print or use in its policy a permit containing what is know as the "Watchman Clause", said clause to be in the following words, towit:

The insured agrees that during the continuance of this policy he will uniformly and constantly maintain a watch service in connection with said premises, and in consideration of such uniform and constant watch service the rate of premium charged upon the policy has been reduced from $.......... to $.......... and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that the failure of the assured to maintain such uniform and constant watch service or comply with this clause or agreement, shall in no manner nor to any extent avoid this policy, or in case of loss lessen the liability of the company under this policy; but in the event of the failure of the assured to maintain such watch service or perform his part of this agreement, he shall then be liable, and hereby agrees to pay said full premium for the unexpired term of said policy.

It may also print or use in its policy a printed form providing that in case of a risk equipped with automatic sprinklers the assured shall use due diligence in seeing that the equipment is properly maintained; also a permit that the premises may remain vacant or unoccupied for a stipulated number of days beyond the thirty (30) days provided in the policy, for which permit an additional premium may be charged; also a form whereby the assured agrees that, for a reduction in the rate of premium, barrels and buckets of water shall be kept at hand at all times; that failing so to do, the assured shall be liable for the highest rate written in the policy; also a form may be attached excluding liability for loss or damage to dynamos and other electrical appliances caused by electric current, either natural or artificial.

It may also print or use in its policy printed forms providing that in case of loss, such loss shall be payable to the mortgagee, as his, her, its, or their interest may appear, a printed form in the following words, towit:

"Subject to the stipulations, provisions, and conditions, contained in this policy, the loss, if any, is payable to ...., mortgagee, as his, her, its, or their interest may appear."

It may also print or use in its policy, in [illegible] following words, towit:

"It is hereby agreed in case of loss, this policy shall attach in or on each building, division or location in such proportion as the value in or on such building, division or location bears to the aggregate value of the subject insured.

It may also print or use in its policy the following clause, towit:

The insured has relinquished all rights to recover for loss or damage by fire from ....(Here insert name of individual), partnership, association or corporation.)

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 406—S. F. No. 598.

AN ACT to provide a method for changing the name of a political party.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any political party as defined by the election laws of this state may change its name by complying with the following conditions:

The State Central Committee of such political party may call a convention, and shall state in its call that a convention is called for a certain time and place, for the purpose of changing the name of such party to some specific name given in such call. Such convention shall be held before the termination of the time for filing for nomination for primary elections preceding the general state election, and such change shall be agreed by resolution of a majority of such convention.

A copy of the resolutions determining upon such change of name, certified by the Chairman and Secretary of such convention, shall be filed with the Secretary of State within five days after the holding of such convention. Thereafter such political party shall be known by the new name called for by said resolution, and said party under its new name shall have all the rights that it had under its former name.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 407—S. F. No. 639.

AN ACT providing for the consolidation of villages in cases where their boundary lines are adjacent or coincident for one and one-half miles or more.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever the boundary lines of two villages may be adjacent or coincident for one and one-half miles or more, said villages may be consolidated on agreeing as follows:

Sec. 2. The council of either village may agree with the other village to such consolidation, or may, of its own motion, and upon petition of twenty-five (25) resident voters forthwith shall, order a special election upon the question of consolidation, the general terms of which shall be stated in such petition and in the question submitted to vote, and in case a majority of the votes cast at such election is in favor of consolidation the same shall be effectual on the agreement thereto by the other village, either by vote of its council, or, if an election is held therein, then in case a majority of the votes cast thereat are in favor thereof, Provided that, if the council of either village, without first holding such special election therein, shall vote to consolidate, then on petition of twenty-five (25) per cent of the number of voters voting at the last preceding annual village election, filed with the village clerk within fifteen (15) days of such vote, a special election forthwith shall be called therein and the question of such consolidation shall be submitted at such election, and if a majority of the votes cast thereat are against such consolidation the vote of the council thereon shall be of no effect, and such consolidation shall not take place.

Sec. 3. The agreements between such villages with reference to the terms of consolidation shall be binding upon the consolidated village.

Sec. 4. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 408—S. F. No. 673.

AN ACT to amend Section 1756 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 428 of the General Laws 1909, relating to adulterants and preservatives of dairy products, providing for penalties for violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1756, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 428 of the General Laws 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1756. No person shall manufacture for sale, advertise or, sell, any mixture or compound designed, or offered for sale or use, as an adulterant, preservative or renovator of milk, cream, butter or cheese, or as a neutralizer of the acidity of milk, cream, butter or cheese; nor shall any person add or apply to milk, cream, butter or cheese, any borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, formaldehyde, formalin or other anti-ferment or preservative nor any alcohol, viscogen, lime, saltpeter, sal soda, soda ash, or other neutralizer; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to pure salt added to butter or cheese.

"Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days for the first offense, and for the second offense, a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days for each offense."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 409—S. F. No. 727.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1332 and 1333 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the compensation of clerk and treasurer of common school districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Sections 1332 and 1333 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1332. The clerk of each common district shall be paid at the rate of two per cent of the cash disbursements for the year, upon making his annual report to the superintendent as required by law accurately and in proper time; such compensation shall not exceed six dollars in any one year, unless a greater compensation has been voted at a meeting of the district upon a notice stating that action would be had at such meeting respecting such increase of compensation: provided that in no case shall the compensation of the clerk as herein provided exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) for any one year. Such payment shall be made by the treasurer upon a certificate of the superintendent that such clerk is entitled thereto."

"Section 1333. The treasurer of such district may receive as compensation such an amount as shall be determined at the regular school meeting of the district, not exceeding, however, Twenty-five dollars per annum, which shall be allowed only after his annual report shall have been approved by the board."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 410—S. F. No. 811.

AN ACT relating to insurance written by certain health and accident insurance associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any domestic assessment, health and accident insurance association now licensed to do business in this state which confines its membership to commercial travelers and which does not pay commissions or other compensation for securing new members shall be exempt from the provisions of law relating to the form and contents of policies of health and accident insurance when approved by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 411—S. F. No. 827.

AN ACT to facilitate the movement of live stock from terminal stations to stockyards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all live stock arriving at any terminal over any line of railroad in this state, which is billed to any stockyard within fifteen miles of said terminal where live stock is bought, sold or transferred, shall be delivered to such stockyard within six (6) hours after its arrival at such terminal unless prevented by an act of God; of which time any terminal railroad whose principal business is transferring live stock from terminal interchange points to stock yards for unloading shall be allowed not more than three (3) hours time of the said six (6) hours after the live stock has been delivered to it in which to deliver said live stock to the stockyards chutes.

Sec. 2. That any carrier or carriers failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay to the state of Minnesota the sum of Fifty dollars ($50.00) for each such failure, to be recovered in a civil action brought by the Attorney General. If two or more carriers are involved in the movement of such live stock, they may be joined in one action and judgment recovered against them all, unless any such carrier shall establish to the court that the cause of such failure was not its fault. The proof by the state that such stock was not delivered in time, shall be prima facie evidence that all the carriers were liable.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply only to intrastate shipments.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913

CHAPTER 412—S. F. No. 843.

AN ACT to legalize conveyances of real estate made by wife direct to husband, and the records of such conveyances.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all conveyances of real property within this state made prior to February 24th, 1869, in which a married woman has conveyed real property direct to her husband, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be legal and valid, and the record of such conveyances heretofore actually recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the proper county shall be in all respects legal and valid, and such conveyances and the record thereof shall have the same force [illegible] Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect any action or proceeding now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 413—S. F. No. 922.

AN ACT to amend Section 712, Revised Laws 1905, relating to the notice for village elections, the selection of judges and clerks thereof and the hours of opening and closing the polls for such elections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 712 of the Revised Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 712. The village council shall cause ten days' posted notice of such election to be given; specifying the time and place thereof, the offices to be filled, and the questions, if any, to be determined by vote. The council shall also, within twenty days of the election, appoint two judges, and one clerk for each voting district of the village; all to be resident voters, but not candidates for any village office. They shall be sworn to faithfully discharge their duties as such, and shall open the polls by proclamation, and keep them open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of said day. If the judges and clerk, or any of them fail to appear or refuse to serve, the electors present at the hour for opening may supply their places by viva voce vote."

Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal Chapter 227, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 414—S. F. No. 963.

AN ACT to amend Section 2694, Revised Laws 1905, relating to fees of clerk of district court for making return to Supreme Court in cases of appeal.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2694, Revised Laws 1905, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following subdivision:

50. For making return of record to Supreme Court on appeal from District Court to Supreme Court, $5.00.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 415—H. F. No. 192.

AN ACT prohibiting spirituous or malt liquors in or upon any school grounds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person who shall introduce upon, or have in his possession upon, or in, any school ground, or any school house or school building any spirituous or malt liquors, except for experiments in laboratories, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) or imprisonment for ten (10) days, in the county jail.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 416—H. F. No. 214.

AN ACT requiring certain accidents occurring to employes in the State of Minnesota, and resulting in death or injuries, to be reported to the Commissioner of Labor of said State with Data and Information concerning the person injured, the industry in which injured, the nature, cause and duration of the injury, together with copies of all settlements and releases under or obtained in respect to such accident and prescribing a penalty for failure to make such reports and to repeal Chapter 235, General Laws of 1909, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It is hereby made the duty of every employer of labor, engaged in industrial pursuits, to make or cause to be made report of any accident to an employe, which occurs in the course of his or her employment and which causes death or serious injury, within 48 hours of the occurrence of such injury and of all other accidents which occur to any of its, his or their employes within the scope of their employment within fourteen days after the occurrence of such accident. Provided that such injuries are sufficient to wholly or partially incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than one week, which report shall be made in writing to the commissioner of labor of the state, giving:

(a) Name, age, sex and occupation of injured person.

(b) Date on which accident occurred and hour of day.

(c) Whether person injured could speak English.

(d) Occupation of employer.

(e) The cause of injury.

(f) The nature and extent of the injury and the probable length of disability.

(g) The name and address of the attending surgeon.

(h) Wages injured person was earning.

(i) Length of time in service of employer and length of time at employment which injured.

Provided: That accidents required to be reported within 48 hours may be reported by telegram, telephone or personal notice. The written report of such accident shall then be made within 14 days or at such time as the commissioner of labor shall designate. The commissioner of labor may require such supplementary reports on any accident as he deems necessary for the securing of the information required by this law.

Sec. 2. Copies of all settlements made or released obtained in respect to industrial accidents occurring in the State of Minnesota shall be filed with the Labor Commissioner.

Sec. 3. The failure to make such reports on the part of any person, co-partnership or corporation required hereby to make the same within the time herein specified, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. No report herein required to be made nor any part thereof, shall be admitted in evidence or referred to at the trial of any action, or in any judicial proceedings whatsoever, except prosecutions for the violation of this act.

No such report nor any part thereof, nor any copy of the same, nor any part thereof, shall be open to the public, nor shall any of the contents thereof be disclosed in any manner, by any official or clerk or other employe of the state having access thereto, but the same may be used for state investigations and statistics only. Any such disclosure is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 6. Chapter 235, General Laws of 1909, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 417—H. F. No. 825.

AN ACT to amend Chapter Twenty-eight (28), General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to drunkenness on railway trains and street cars and prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquor thereon as a beverage and providing penalties for its violation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter Twenty-eight (28), General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. No person shall while intoxicated enter or be on or remain upon a railway train or street car as a passenger.

Sec. 2. No person shall publicly drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in any railway train, coach, or street car, or give, or cause to be given to any other person therein, intoxicating liquor as a beverage, except in a compartment or place where such liquor is sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued.

Sec. 3. Persons and corporations engaged wholly, or in part, in the business of carrying passengers for hire, their agents, servants or employees who shall knowingly permit any person to drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in any railway train, coach, or street car, except in the compartment where such liquor is sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued and any person violating any provision of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10.00) or more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty (20) days, nor more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 4. The conductor of any railway train or street car shall summarily arrest, with or without a warrant, any person violating any of the foregoing provisions and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as any peace officers, including the power to summon assistance and such conductor shall further have power to deliver any such person to any policeman, constable, or other public officer of the county in which such offense was committed, and it shall be the duty of such officer to bring the person charged with such offense before the nearest justice of the peace or municipal court of the county where said offense was committed, and to make a complaint against such person, and such complaint made upon information and belief of said officer, shall be sufficient.

Sec. 5. No conductor or employee of any railroad company shall expel or allow any intoxicated person who is not in the charge of a person that is not intoxicated, to depart from his train at a station where there is no police protection, jail or lockup, but shall carry such intoxicated person to the nearest station having police and jail protection.

Sec. 6. The conductor of any railway train or street car may take from any person found violating any of the foregoing provisions, any intoxicating liquor then in the possession of such person and deliver the same to the nearest station agent, giving the person from whom it is taken a receipt therefor. Upon the presentation and surrender of such receipt within ten (10) days thereafter such liquor shall be delivered to the person presenting same and if not so delivered within such time shall be destroyed by such station agent.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 418—H. F. No. 985.

AN ACT relating to insurance corporations, prescribing the capital stock required, the kinds of business such corporations may transact, and for the repeal of acts inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Insurance corporations shall be authorized to transact in any state or territory in the United States, in the Dominion of Canada, and in foreign countries any of the following kinds of business, upon the stock plan or upon the mutual plan when the formation of such mutual companies is [illegible]

1. To insure against loss or damage to property on land, and against loss of rents and rental values, lease-holds of buildings, use and occupancy, and direct or consequential loss or damage caused by change of temperature resulting from the destruction of refrigerating or cooling apparatus, or any of its connections, by fire, lightning, hail, tempest, or any or all of them.

2. To insure vessels, freights, goods, wares, merchandise, specie, bullion, jewels, profits, commissions, bank-notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interest, and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine risks and risks of transportation and navigation, including the risks of lake, river, canal and inland transportation and navigation, insurances upon automobiles, motorcycles and other motor vehicles, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles, and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurances against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.

3. To insure property of the assured, or life, person, or property of another for which the assured is liable, against loss or damage caused by the explosion of steam boilers, and caused by breakage or rupture of machinery.

4. To make contracts of life or endowment insurance, and grant, purchase, or dispose of annuities or endowments of any kind; but not including authority to any corporation transacting the business of life insurance in this state to take any other kinds of risks except those connected with or appertaining to insurance on life or against accidents to or sickness of persons, and the granting, purchasing, and disposing of annuities and endowments.

5. To insure against loss or damage by the sickness, bodily injury or death by accident of the assured, or of any other person employed by or for whose injury or death the assured is responsible.

6. To guarantee the fidelity of persons in fiduciary positions, public or private, or to act as surety on official and other bonds, and for the performance of official or other obligations.

7. To insure owners and others interest in real estate against loss or damage, by reason of defective titles, incumbrances, or otherwise.

8. To insure against loss or damage by breakage of plate glass, located or in transit.

9. To insure against loss or damage by burglary or theft, or attempt thereat, or loss of money or securities in course of transportation.

10. To insure against loss or damage by water, caused by accidental breakage or leakage of automatic sprinkler system.

11. To insure against loss or damage by death of live stock.

12. To guarantee merchants and those engaged in business, and giving credit, from loss by reason of giving credit to those dealing with them; this shall be known as credit insurance.

13. To insure against loss or damage to automobiles or other vehicles by collision, fire, theft, and other perils of operation, and against liability for damage to property of others by collision with such vehicles.

14. To insure against liability for loss or damage to the property of another caused by the insured or by those for whom the insured is responsible.

The paid-up capital stock of every such corporation shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) except that companies authorized to transact the business specified in Subdivision 2 shall have a paid-up capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and companies authorized to transact the business specified in subdivision 6 shall have a paid-up capital of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) and a surplus constantly maintained of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). But any company having a paid-up capital of not less than the aggregate capital required of two companies authorized to transact the business specified in subdivisions 1 and 2, respectively, or that specified in subdivisions 4 and 5, respectively, by so providing in its certificate of incorporation or amendment thereto, may combine the business of the two first mentioned or, of the two last mentioned, and transact the same as one corporation and any corporation having a paid-up capital of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) and a surplus constantly maintained of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) and authorized to transact business other than the kinds specified in subdivisions 1, 2 and 4, respectively, may also engage in any and all other kinds of insurance as herein provided except those last above specified. Any such corporation authorized to transact the business specified in subdivision 1 having a paid-up capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) by so providing in its charter or certificate of incorporation, may also engage in the kinds of business specified in subdivisions 10 and 13, or either of them; and any such corporation authorized to transact the business specified in subdivision 2 having a paid-up capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), by so providing in its charter or certificate of incorporation, may also engage in the kind of business specified in subdivision 10.

The certificate of incorporation, in addition to the general requirements shall specify the territory in which it may do business, and except in stock corporations, the qualifications of members, the methods of providing corporate funds, and the classes of property it may insure.

The charter or certificate of incorporation of any insurance corporation organized under any general or special law may be amended in respect to any matter which an original certificate of a corporation of the same kind may lawfully have contained by the adoption of a resolution specifying the proposed amendment and by the approval, filing, recording and publication of the same in the manner prescribed by the general laws of this state relating to amendments to certificates of incorporation.

No such corporation shall transact any other business than that specified in its charter and articles of association.

Insurance on automobiles, motor cycles and other motor vehicles against loss or damage by fire, when combined in one policy with insurance against one or more of the other hazards mentioned in subdivisions 2 and 13 of this section, need not be in accordance with Section 1640 of the Revised Laws of 1905.

Sec. 2. Section 1597 Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 330 of the laws of 1909 and Chapter 118 of the General Laws of 1905 are hereby repealed.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 419—H. F. No. 1045.

AN ACT authorizing cities of the first class other than cities operating under home rule charters to pension retired members of volunteers fire departments and to levy a tax for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the City Council or other governing body of every city in this state of the first class not operating under a Home Rule Charter, which has had a volunteer fire department, is hereby authorized to pension retired members thereof not drawing a pension from the relief association of any paid fire department, such pension not to exceed $25 per month, and to be paid to such members under rules to be established by said City Council or governing body; provided, however, that no such retired fireman shall receive such pension unless he served actively without pay as a member of such volunteer fire department for at least four years preceding the 31st day of July, 1870. Provided further, that before any retired member of such volunteer fire department shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, said retired member of such volunteer fire department shall first make written application for the pension herein provided and file the same with the City Clerk. Thereafter said council or governing body shall upon proper investigation allow or deny said application as it may deem proper.

Sec. 2. Every such city is hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax for the purpose of providing such pensions, not to exceed two-tenths of one mill, on all the taxable property of such city.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 420—H. F. No. 1209.

AN ACT authorizing cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and over in the exercise of the police power by ordinance to designate residence and industrial districts in such cities and classify industries and buildings which may be erected and maintained therein, and prohibit all others.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city in this State now or hereafter having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or over may, in the exercise of the police power, by ordinance duly adopted by the City Council or common Council, or other governing body, by a two-thirds vote, upon petition of fifty per cent of the property owners of the district sought to be affected, designate residence districts in such Cities and prohibit the erection and maintenance of hotels, stores, factories, warehouses, dry cleaning plants, public garages or stables, or any industrial establishment or business whatsoever, tenement and apartment houses.

Sec. II. Any such City by a like vote of its governing body may also classify industries and industrial establishments, and may designate, define and limit industrial districts within said City where such classes of industries and industrial establishments may be erected, operated and maintained; and may prohibit the erection, operation and maintenance of others within such districts.

Sec. III. The said City Council, Common Council or other governing body of said City may, at any time thereafter and whenever it shall find that the character of any residence or industrial district shall have changed materially, and on petition of fifty per cent of the property owners of said district, set aside its former determination and establish a residence district out of an industrial district, or an industrial district out of a residence district, by resolution or ordinance, duly passed, provided however, that any industry which may have been heretofore established in such district, shall not be disturbed unless the same shall become a public nuisance.

Sec. IV. Any ordinance providing for such classification of industries and industrial establishments [illegible]

Sec. V. The provisions of this act shall not apply to cities of the first class operating under home rule charters.

Sec. VI. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1913.

CHAPTER 421—S. F. No. 272.

AN ACT to amend sub-division seven (7) of Section 1640 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, relating to the provisions of standard policy of fire insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the paragraph following the paragraph of sub-division seven (7) of Section one thousand six hundred and forty (1640) of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, reading as follows

"Section 1640. In case of loss, except in case of total loss on buildings under this policy and the failure of the parties to agree as to the amount of loss, it is mutually agreed that the amount of such loss shall be referred to three (3) disinterested men, the Company and the insured each choosing one out of three persons to be named by the other, and the third being selected by the two so chosen. The award in writing by a majority of the referees shall be conclusive and final upon the parties as to the amount of loss or damage and such reference unless waived by the parties shall be a condition precedent to any right of action in law or equity to recover for such loss, but no person shall be chosen or act as referee against the objection of either party who has acted in a like capacity within four (4) months;" shall be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

"In case of loss, except in case of total loss on buildings, under this policy and a failure of the parties to agree as to the amount of the loss, it is mutually agreed that the amount of such loss shall, as above provided, be ascertained by two competent, disinterested and impartial appraisers who shall be residents of this state, the insured and this company each selecting one within fifteen days after a statement of such loss has been rendered to the company, as herein provided, and in case either party fail to select an appraiser within such time the other appraiser and the umpire selected, as herein provided, may act as a Board of Appraisers and whatever award they shall find shall be as binding as though the two appraisers had been chosen; and the two so chosen shall first select a competent, disinterested and impartial umpire; provided that if after five days the two appraisers cannot agree on such an umpire, the presiding judge of the district court of the county wherein the loss occurs may appoint such an umpire upon application of either party in writing by giving five days notice thereof in writing to the other party. Unless within fifteen days after a statement of such loss has been rendered to the company, either party, the assured or the company, shall have notified the other in writing that such party demands an appraisal, such right to an appraisal shall be waived; the appraisers together shall then estimate and appraise the loss, stating separately sound value and damage and, failing to agree, shall submit their differences to the umpire; and the award in writing of any two shall determine the amount of the loss; the parties thereto shall pay the appraisers respectively selected by them and shall bear equally the expenses for the appraisal and umpire. The fees of any appraiser or umpire shall in no case exceed ten dollars ($10.00) per day."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 422—S. F. No. 331.

AN ACT amending Sections 385 and 386, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to the duty of judges in connection with elections for the change of boundaries of counties, and relating to the duty of canvassing the returns thereof by the state canvassing board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 385, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 385. The Judges of election, in addition to the returns required in other cases, shall within twenty-four (24) hours after the canvass is completed, transmit to the secretary of state, by registered mail, their certificate of the number of votes cast for and against any proposition submitted; and the county canvassing board shall make return of said vote as in the case of votes for state officers, and such return shall also show the result of such vote for and against any proposition submitted, in such proposed new county, as well as in the entire county affected by such election."

Sec. 2. That Section 386 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 386. The state canvassing board shall canvass such returns at the time of canvassing the votes cast for state officers, and in the same manner; and they may resort to the returns received from the election judges for the correction of errors in the returns of the county canvassing board, and for supplying omissions therein. When the canvass is completed, such board shall make and file with the secretary of state its certificate, declaring the result of the vote; and, if such certificate shows that such proposition has received a majority of the votes cast thereon in each county to be affected thereby, and also has received a majority of the votes cast thereon in the territory forming the proposed new county, if the proposition was for the establishment of a new county, the governor, within ten days thereafter, shall issue his proclamation declaring the same adopted. The secretary of state shall record such certificate and proclamation in his office, and transmit a certified copy of the proclamation to the auditor of each county whose territory is affected thereby. Such auditor shall cause three weeks published notice thereof to be given, and, if the proposition was for the establishment of a new county, shall serve a certified copy thereof on each of the persons elected as county commissioners of such new county. Such proclamation shall also be published with the general laws enacted at the next session of the Legislature thereafter."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 423—S. F. No. 531.

AN ACT entitled "An act to amend Chapter 320 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to applications of high school for state aid."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 10 of Chapter 320, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 10. The high school board shall have full discretionary power to consider and act upon applications of high schools for state aid, and, subject to the provisions of this act, may prescribe the conditions upon which such aid will be granted; and it shall be its duty to accept and aid such high schools only as will, in its opinion, if aided, efficiently perform the services contemplated by law."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 424—S. F. No. 566.

AN ACT authorizing Municipal Courts in cities of the first class not operating under a Home Rule Charter pursuant to Section 36, Article IV, of the State Constitution, to appoint probation officers, and prescribing their duties, fixing their salaries and providing for payment thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In each city of the first class not operating under a home rule charter pursuant to Section 36, Article IV, of the State Constitution, a probation officer shall be appointed by the judges of the Municipal Court of said city. Such officer may appoint one or more deputies, subject to approval by said judges. Each shall serve four (4) years, unless sooner removed by said judges for cause.

Sec. 2. Such officer, or his deputy, shall be present at every session of said court. He shall receive all persons placed on probation by said court and committed to his care during such probation period and perform such acts with reference to them as the judgment of the court may direct. He shall not be a regular member of the police force, but in the execution of his official duties shall have all the power of a police officer.

Sec. 3. Every such probation officer shall report in writing to the court as often as required by it, with reference to the condition, disposition and other pertinent facts relative to the persons under his care.

Sec. 4. The city council of said cities shall provide such officer and his deputies with suitable furnished offices in the building where such courts are held, with record books, blanks, stationery, postage and other expenses required for the proper execution of the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. Such probation officer shall receive as full compensation for his services $1,800.00 per annum, and each deputy such amount as shall be fixed by the judges of said court, not exceeding $1,300.00 per annum. Such salaries shall be payable in equal monthly installments out of the city treasury.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 425—S. F. No. 596.

AN ACT to amend Section 3098, Revised Laws, 1905, as amended by Section six (6) of Chapter 381, General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to aid for county agricultural, district agricultural, and other agricultural societies and associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3098, Revised Laws 1905, as amended by Section Six (6) of Chapter 381 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3098. All sums hereafter appropriated to aid county and district agricultural societies and associations shall be distributed equally to the senior active county agricultural societies and associations holding annual fairs, and to the Minnesota state poultry association, the Minnesota state butter and Cheese makers' association, the Minnesota Fanciers' Association, Northern Minnesota poultry association, the Duluth Poultry association, the Northwestern Minnesota Fair Association, the Southeastern Minnesota Poultry Association, the Mankato Fair and Blue Earth County Agricultural association, the Morrison County Co-Operative agricultural society, the Douglas County Poultry Association, the Kandiyohi County Poultry association, the Lake County Poultry association, the Winona County Poultry association, the Mower County Poultry association, and the Renville County Poultry Association, the Faribault Agricultural and Fair Association, if not receiving specific state appropriations, pro rata [illegible] fairs, and which have paid out in premiums to exhibitors during the year as much as they receive from the state. No County or District Agricultural Society shall receive in any year from the state for the purpose of reimbursing it for the amount of premiums paid at its fairs the sum in excess of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500.00) nor shall any association or organization existing for the purpose of exhibiting poultry or in the aid or stimulation of the poultry industry or any branch thereof be given more than Four Hundred Dollars. All payments hereunder shall be made only upon the filing with the state auditor on or before December 15th of each year a sworn statement showing the holding of annual fairs and the payment in premiums of the amounts claimed from the state, or that such societies or associations have advertised annual fairs and have been prevented for good cause from holding the same, and have incurred expense in such advertising and preparation for the sum equal to the amount claimed from the state. District agricultural societies embracing two or more counties, not having county agricultural societies, shall be entitled to share in such pro rata distribution and shall be subject to the same conditions as county agricultural societies. Any county or district agricultural society holding its first annual fair shall be entitled to share, pro rata, in such distribution if it shall have expended at least four hundred dollars in premiums during the past year. The state auditor shall certify to the secretary of the state agricultural society on or before January [illegible] of each year a list of all county and district agricultural societies that have complied with this section and which are entitled to share in such appropriation. All payments hereunder shall be made on or before December 20th of the year in which the fair is held. Provided, however, that in determining the amount to be paid to any organization under this section the state auditor shall exclude all payments made by such organization as premiums or purses for or in horse races, ball games, and amusement features of any nature."

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 426—S. F. No. 679.

AN ACT providing for additional conditions and terms which shall be included in the standard forms of life insurance policies at the request of the insured issued or delivered in the state of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in addition to the terms and conditions now required by law to be in the standard form of life insurance policies issued or delivered in this State, there shall be, whenever any policy provides for the payment to the beneficiary the proceeds thereof in [illegible], quarterly, semi-annually or annual installments to continue during the life time of the beneficiary, or for a stipulated number of years whenever requested by the insured under said policy, a condition, term and agreement as follows, to-wit:

"All rights of the beneficiary to commute, anticipate payment or amount of installments, surrender for cash, borrow against, pledge for any purpose whatever, are hereby withdrawn and those parts of this policy giving the beneficiary such rights are hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the intent hereof that the beneficiary shall have no right whatsoever under this contract except to receive the installments at such times and in such amounts as stated in this policy, and all the provisions of this policy in conflict herewith are hereby declared to be inoperative."

Sec. 2. The foregoing may be attached to said policy in the form of a rider thereto, and when so attached shall become a part of and form a part of said contract of insurance evidenced by such policy to all intents and purposes as if set forth at length therein.

Sec. 3. Any life insurance company that has heretofore issued any insurance policy of life insurance may, at the request of the insured, attach to any such policy heretofore issued which by its terms, is payable to a beneficiary or beneficiaries in installments, a rider containing the terms and conditions set forth in Section 1 hereof, and when so attached the same shall become a part of the contract of insurance to all intents and purposes as if so attached when said policy was originally issued. Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any insurance company to attach any rider, of any kind or description, to any policy except upon the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance, with whom it shall be discretionary whether a rider shall be attached to any policy.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 427—S. F. No. 667.

AN ACT entitled "An act providing for the transcribing of records in the office of the state auditor relating to state lands and to the recording of such transcripts in the offices of the register of deeds."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The county commissioners of any county in this state are hereby authorized to [illegible] register of deeds of any county [illegible] lands heretofore granted to the state by the United States government (except sections 16 and 36, and including all [illegible] of lands in sections 16 and 36) transcripts from the records of the state auditor lists of all such lands including reference to the laws granting the same and all patents issued thereunder to the state. Such transcripts after due examination thereof shall be certified to without charge by the state auditor as being true and correct transcripts and thereupon such transcripts shall be recorded by the register of deeds in which county such land is situate which recording shall be done in books to be provided therefor by the county. Such register of deeds shall receive the same fees allowed by law for recording original instruments in his office which fees shall be paid by the county auditor upon the approval of the county commissioners of said county.

Sec. 2. The record of such transcript shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth, and of the contents of the original instruments so transcribed and recorded, and a certified copy of such record shall be admissible in evidence in all the courts of this state.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 428—S. F. No. 756.

AN ACT to amend Section 4 of Chapter 207, Laws of 1911, relating to the formation of a consolidated school district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 207, Laws of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. In like manner, one or more school districts may be consolidated with an existing district in which is maintained a state high, graded or semi-graded school, in which case the school board of the district maintaining a state high, graded or semi-graded school shall continue to be the board governing the consolidated school district, until the next annual school meeting, when successors to the members whose terms then expire shall be elected by the legally qualified voters of the consolidated school district; provided, however, that in the case of consolidation with a school district in which there is maintained a state high, graded or semi-graded school, consolidation shall be effected by vote of the rural school districts only, in the manner provided under this act, and by the approval of such consolidation of the rural district or districts with the one in which there is maintained a state high, graded or semi-graded school, by the school board thereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 429—S. F. No. 888.

AN ACT amending Section 2019, Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, as amended by Chapter 27, General Laws 1907, relating to transfer facilities by common carriers and joint use of tracks and facilities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2019, Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, as amended by Chapter 27, General Laws of 1907, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2019. When required by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, after notice and where it is reasonably practicable, all such railroad companies at all points of intersection and crossing of different railroads and at any place where two railroads are not more than one half mile apart and at all terminals, shall provide ample and equal facilities by track connection, use of each others tracks, passenger and freight platforms and depots, warehouses, docks over which general merchandise is handled and forwarded and other necessary appliances and conveniences for the transfer, forwarding and handling of general merchandise and parcel freight between such railroads and between such railroads and such docks, warehouses and vessels at such docks. They shall not discriminate in their charges, rates or service between such connecting lines or on freight or passengers coming over or transferred from them. No carrier shall be required to furnish to another carrier its tracks, warehouses, depots, equipment or terminal facilities without reasonable compensation. Carriers shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for service performed over transfer tracks, and this act shall apply where actions and proceedings are now pending."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 430—S. F. No. 912.

AN ACT entitled, "An act to amend Section 47 of Chapter 351 of the Special Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1889, and Section 22 of said Chapter 351, said chapter having been approved April 24, 1889, as amended by Chapter 202 of the General Laws of 1895, to provide for additional clerks, and fixing compensation of judges, clerks and stenographic reporter."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 47 of chapter 351 of the Special Laws of the year 1889, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 47. It shall be the duty of the mayor, or other legally constituted officer or body having supervision and control of the police department and police officers of said city, to see that a sufficient number of police officers, including an officer in command, are always in attendance upon said court at its criminal sessions, and such other times and places as the court may direct, in readiness to obey its mandates and preserve order during its proceedings. And said mayor or other legally constituted officer or body, having supervision and control of said police department and police officers of said city, shall have the power, in his or its discretion, to appoint not exceeding three persons approved by the judges of said municipal court as policemen for special attendance and duty in said court irrespective of the general rules or legal regulations or enactments relative to the qualifications of policemen, but such person shall receive the same, but no greater compensation, unless the common council directs greater compensation, than ordinary police, and they shall be known as bailiffs, and such bailiffs and policemen attending said court may be required to give bond to said city in such sums as the council shall direct for the faithful performance of their duties; such bond to be for the use of all persons interested, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect the powers and duties of the general police in said court. And such police officers, bailiffs and commanding officers, and all other policemen, police officers and bailiffs, shall at all times when in attendance upon said court be subject to the orders and authority and control of said court, irrespective of the authority or orders of any other official body.

The clerk of said municipal court shall have power with the consent of the judges to appoint, in addition to the deputy clerk in this act provided for, two assistant clerks, to be known as assistant clerks, who shall have like powers as said deputy clerk, but shall act under the authority of said clerk. Said clerk, deputy clerk and assistant clerks shall have full power and authority to administer oaths, swear witnesses and jurors, and take acknowledgments, and said clerk, deputy clerk and assistant clerks and bailiffs shall perform such duties as the clerk or judges shall direct in completing the work of the office, and shall have power to serve all process of said court, whether civil or criminal, when directed by the court, and all other powers and authority in this act provided for either thereof, and are hereby vested with the usual powers of constables at common law, and with the powers and authority of police officers of the said city of St. Paul. If the judges of said court shall so direct one of said assistant clerks shall have the qualifications of a stenographer, and shall perform such duties in that regard as the judges prescribe. Such direction or qualification, however, shall not in any way affect the provisions of this act in reference to the official stenographer. Each of said assistant clerks before entering upon the performance of the duties of his office shall first take and subscribe an oath in form as prescribed in section 10 of this act, and execute to the City of St. Paul for the use and benefit of all persons injured by failure to observe its conditions a penal bond in the sum of $1,000, with such sureties as the common council may approve, conditioned that he will account to and pay over to the clerk or deputy clerk of said court on each day all moneys belonging to or to go to said city, and that he will at all times pay over to said clerk or deputy clerk of said court on demand all moneys to which any person may be entitled which may have come into his hands in virtue or by reason of his office. Such bond shall be filed with the same officer as the bond of the clerk.

The judges of said court shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per year; the clerk of said court a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per year; the deputy clerk of said court a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per year; one assistant clerk of said court a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per year, and one assistant clerk a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year; and the stenographic reporter shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per year; such salaries being payable in each case out of the city treasury of the city of St. Paul in equal monthly installments."

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 431—S. F. No. 933.

AN ACT providing for the change of names of Villages and Cities of the Fourth Class in the State of Minnesota.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever twenty per cent (20 per cent) of the legal voters of any incorporated village or city of the fourth class of this State shall petition the governing body of such municipality for a change of the name of such municipality, the question of such change of name may be submitted to the voters of such municipality at any general or special election, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon the question are in favor of such change, the governing body of such municipality may, by ordinance, by a four-fifths vote of all members thereof, change the name of such municipality.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of a certified copy of such ordinance with the County Auditor of the county in which such village or town is located and with the State Auditor and Secretary of State, the name of such village or town shall be changed as in such ordinance provided. Such change in name shall in no way effect any liability, obligation, power, duty, law or ordinance or other matter or thing in any way relating to such village or town, excepting that the new name of such village or town shall thereafter be substituted for and used in the place of its old name.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 432—S. F. No. 971.

AN ACT to amend Sections 2114, 2115, 2117, and 2120, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to commission merchants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2114, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Section 2114. For the purpose of this subdivision, a commission merchant is a person who may receive for sale, for account of the consignor, any agricultural products or farm produce. No person shall sell, or receive or solicit shipments of such commodities for sale, without first obtaining a license from the railroad and warehouse commission to carry on the business of a commission merchant and executing and filing with the secretary of state a bond to the state for the benefit of such consignors; if the license authorizes the sale of grain the bond shall be not less than four thousand dollars ($4000). If the license only authorizes the sale of products other than grain, the bond shall be not less than two thousand dollars ($2,000.). In either case the railroad and warehouse commission may at any time require such an additional amount of bond as it may deem necessary to protect the consignor.

Sec. 2. That Section 2115, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows

"Section 2115. The application for license shall be in writing, state the commodities for which license to sell is wanted, also the cities or other locations in the state where applicant intends to do business, and give the business address of the applicant and the estimated volume of business to be done monthly. If he desires a license which shall authorize him to sell grain, the bond shall be conditioned that he report to all persons consigning grain to him, and pay to them the proceeds of its sale, less charges and actual disbursements; otherwise, the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as commission merchant. Separate licenses and bonds shall be required for each location at which business is to be conducted and said licenses shall be kept posted in the office of the persons so licensed. All licenses shall expire May 31st of each year. The fee for each license shall be two dollars ($2.00). Such license may be revoked by the commission for cause, upon notice and hearing."

Sec. 3. That Section 2117, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2117. Whenever a licensee sells any grain he shall render a true statement in writing to the consignor within twenty-four (24) hours of the amount sold, price received, name and address of purchaser, and the day, hour and minute of the sale, and shall forward vouchers for all charges and expenses. Whenever consignments of commodities other than grain are sold, the licensee shall render a true statement in writing to the consignor under such reasonable rules as may be prescribed by the railroad and warehouse commission."

Sec. 4. That Section 2120, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2120. Any person, persons, firm or corporation engaged in selling any property as herein specified, who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules of the commission therein provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (100.00), and the railroad and warehouse commission is hereby authorized, either upon such conviction or upon its own findings, after investigation, if the facts warrant it, to cancel the license of any person, persons, firm or corporation, guilty of any violation of law or conduct prejudicial to the interest of those making consignments for sale, to such person, persons, firm or corporation. Where a license has been cancelled, the railroad and warehouse commission may refuse to issue any license to such person, persons, firm or corporation for a term of one year."

Whenever requested to do so by any interested shipper, the railroad and warehouse commission shall have power to investigate any sale or transaction carried on by any person, persons, firm or corporation licensed under this act, and for that purpose shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of any licensed commission merchant which in any manner relate to such sale or transaction. Any licensed commission merchant or any agent in charge of such books or accounts who shall fail or refuse to submit such books or accounts for the examination of said railroad and warehouse commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 5. Chapter 123 of the General Laws of 1905, and Chapter 228 of the General Laws of 1913, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 433—H. F. No. 546.

AN ACT to regulate the shipment of cream on all railroads within the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The shipment of cream for a distance of more than sixty-five (65) miles, over any railroad line in this state, except when such shipment is made in a refrigerator car, which car shall be kept at all times effectively iced and in a thoroughly sanitary condition, unless said cream shall have previously undergone an effective process of pasteurization, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. Any agent or any railroad company who shall ship or receive for shipment any cream except as provided in Section 1 of this act, or any person who shall make any false statement or make or offer any certificate containing any false statement or make or offer any certificate containing any false statement in regard to the pasteurization of cream with the intent to secure shipment of said cream, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifteen (15) dollars nor more than Seventy-five (75) Dollars, and the shipment of each lot of cream prohibited by Section 1 of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1st, 1913.

Approved April 22, 1913.

CHAPTER 434—S. F. No. 201.

AN ACT to provide for the control of tuberculosis.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every physician in the state of Minnesota shall report to the State Board of Health on blanks furnished by said board for that purpose, full particulars as to every person under his treatment for tuberculosis, within one week after the diagnosis of the disease, except that physicians in cities and villages where they are required by ordinance or sanitary regulation to report tuberculosis to the local board of health, will not be required to report such cases directly to the State Board of Health, but the local health officer shall make returns of all such cases reported to him to the State Board of Health once a month on blanks furnished for that purpose by said board.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for the authorities in charge of any penal or charitable institution to care for any person afflicted with tuberculosis in the same room or ward with other inmates.

Sec. 3. Any health officer shall have the right to report to the board of county commissioners of his county any person afflicted with tuberculosis whom he considers a menace to his family or other persons and upon the approval of the board of county commissioners said health officer shall have the power to remove said person and place him in a public sanatorium or hospital where he shall remain until discharged therefrom by the superintendent of such institution.

Sec. 4. No teacher, pupil or employe about a school building who is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis shall remain in or about such building without having a certificate issued by the local board of health or by an agent duly authorized by said board stating that said person is in no sense a source of danger to others.

Sec. 5. In case of the vacation of any department of premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge, to notify the health officer of such town, incorporated village, or city, aforesaid, of said removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

In case of such vacation the health officer shall order that such premises or apartment and all infected articles therein be properly and suitably renovated and disinfected. In case there shall be no remaining occupants, in such premises or apartments then the health officer shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, or agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, ordering the renovation and disinfection of such premises or apartments, under the directions of and in conformity with the regulations of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 6. In case any orders or directions of the health officer requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within thirty-six hours after such orders or direction shall be given, it shall be the duty of the health officer to cause a placard in words and form as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments, or premises, to-wit:

NOTICE.

TUBERCULOSIS IS A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE. THESE APARTMENTS HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY A CONSUMPTIVE AND MAY BE INFECTED. THEY MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED UNTIL THE ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER DIRECTING THEIR RENOVATION AND DISINFECTION HAS BEEN COMPLIED WITH. THIS NOTICE MUST NOT BE REMOVED UNDER A PENALTY OF LAW, EXCEPT BY THE HEALTH OFFICER OR AN AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person having pulmonary tuberculosis to dispose of sputum, saliva, or other secretions or excretions so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons.

Sec. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 435—S. F. No. 276.

AN ACT to amend Section 1286, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter 188, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, as amended by Chapter 13, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909, as amended by Chapter 264, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, relating to the change of boundary lines of school districts and the formation of new school districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1286 Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by chapter 188 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, as amended by Chapter 13, General Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1909, as amended by Chapter 264, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, relating to the change of boundary lines of school districts and the formation of new school districts, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1286. By like proceedings, and upon petition of the majority of the freeholders of each district affected, qualified to vote at school meetings, the boundaries of any existing district may be changed, or two or more districts consolidated, or one or more districts annexed to an existing district. No change in the boundaries of a district by organization of a new district or otherwise shall be made, so as to leave the old district without at least one school house used for school purposes, nor shall any change of district in any way affect the liabilities of the territory so changed upon any bond or other obligation; but any such real estate shall be taxed for such outstanding liability and interest, as if no change had been made. In case of the consolidation or annexation of districts, whether under the foregoing or any other provisions of the law, action shall be brought by or against the new or remaining district upon any cause existing in favor of or against any discontinued district, but a judgment in such action against such existing district shall be satisfied only from taxes upon the real property included in the discontinued district, when the liability was incurred.

Provided, that when any incorporated borough, village or city of seven thousand or less inhabitants, has within its limits a school district, however organized, or is wholly or partly included within the boundaries of any school district, however, organized, or whenever any such school district shall include within its boundaries part or the whole of any incorporated borough, village or city of seven thousand inhabitants or less, the boundaries of any such district or districts may be enlarged or changed so as to include all lands within the corporate limits of such borough, city or village or so as to include lands within and outside of such incorporated borough, city or village, but contiguous to said district in the following manner, to-wit:

Whenever a majority of the legal voters residing within such school district shall petition the board of county commissioners of the county wherein such district is situated for an enlargement of such district, and shall file a petition with the auditor of said county, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners at its next regular meeting, or special meeting, to set a time and place for hearing upon such petition, and it shall cause a copy of the notice of such hearing to be posted in some public place in each district to be affected by such proposed change, and a copy thereof to be served upon the clerk of each of said districts, at least ten (10) days before the time appointed for such hearing. The posting of such copy of notice shall be proven by the affidavit of the person posting the same; said affidavit shall state the time and place of posting and serving of the copy of notice as herein specified, and upon filing prof of the posting and serving [illegible] notice in the office of the county auditor, the board of county commissioners shall at the time and place fixed proceed with the consideration of such matter and shall hear all evidence offered by any person interested, tending to show what territory should be included within such district, and having heard the evidence they shall, if they find it conducive to the good of the inhabitants of the territory affected, proceed to enlarge the said school district as asked for in the petition, and to fix the boundaries thereof and of the remaining school districts thereby affected, attaching to or detaching contiguous territory to or from any of such districts, in such manner as in their judgment the best interests of the persons and districts thereby affected may require; provided, that no action order changing any boundaries of any school district shall be valid unless and until the foregoing requirements as to posting and serving of notices have been observed; and provided further, that whenever the territory affected by any of the foregoing proceedings shall be in two or more counties, like proceedings shall be had in each county affected, and no order in such proceedings shall be valid unless concurred in by the county boards of all such counties affected.

At the time of making such division, enlargement or change of boundaries, the county commissioners shall apportion to the district so enlarged that portion of the debts of said other districts as may seem to them right and proper, and said apportionment when so made shall be binding upon all the districts affected, and the county commissioners may also apportion to said districts so enlarged, such portion of the property of such other districts as shall seem to them just and proper. Said last mentioned apportionment shall be subject to review by the district court;

And provided further, that any person or officer of any school district aggrieved by any order of the county board made pursuant to the provisions of this section, may appeal to the district court from such order, such appeal to be governed by the provisions of Section 1283 Revised Laws 1905.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 436—S. F. No. 828.

AN ACT to amend Section 1441 of the Revised Laws, 1905, relating to the Duties of the Normal School Board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1441 of the Revised Laws, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

"Sec. 1441. The board shall have the educational management, supervision and control of the normal schools, and of all property appertaining thereto. It shall appoint all presidents, teachers and other necessary employes therein, and fix their salaries. It shall prescribe courses of study, conditions of admission, prepare and confer diplomas, report graduates of the normal department, and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the schools. It shall, as a whole or by committee, visit and thoroughly inspect the grounds, buildings, modes of instruction, discipline and management of each school, at least once in each year. It shall report to the governor, on or before December 1 in every even numbered year, the condition, wants and prospects of each school, with recommendations for its improvement."

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 437—S. F. No. 380.

AN ACT to cede a portion of the Town of La Crescent in the County of Houston, and State of Minnesota, consisting of island lands in the Mississippi river to the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all that portion of the town of LaCrescent in the County of Houston and State of Minnesota which lies easterly of the following described line, to-wit: Commencing in the Northeast quarter of Section Number eleven (11), Township Number One Hundred Four (104), Range Number Four (4) at the point of intersection of the center line of the West Channel of the Mississippi River with the center line of the main East Channel of said river, and running thence southeasterly along the center line of said West Channel to its intersection with the center line of said main East Channel of said river, in the easterly part of Section Number Twenty-four (24) in said Township and Range, is hereby ceded and relinquished to the State of Wisconsin in full and absolute right and jurisdiction; provided, and this cession is made upon condition, that no license or permit to sell or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquors in the territory ceded shall ever be granted by the State of Wisconsin or any of its municipalities.

Sec. 2. This act shall not take effect or be in force until the State of Wisconsin shall by like act have ceded to the State of Minnesota all that part of the towns of Trenton and Isabelle, in the County of Pierce, and State of Wisconsin, which lies between the center line of the main channel of the Mississippi River, and the center of the northerly, the Wisconsin channel, of said river, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit: all that part of township Number Twenty four (24) north of ranges numbered seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) west of the fourth principal meridian, which lies south of the center line of the northerly channel, otherwise known as the Wisconsin channel, of the Mississippi River, and also Island Number 72 in the Mississippi River commonly known as Government Lot 3 in Section One (1), Township Eighteen (18), Range Eleven (11), Town of Buffalo, County of Buffalo, State of Wisconsin, and relinquished to the State of Minnesota, its full and absolute right and jurisdiction to said territories described, and until a certified copy of such act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of Minnesota and duly authenticated copies of the act of the State of Wisconsin, accepting the said territory hereby ceded and of the Congress of the United States approving this act and the acceptance thereof by the State of Wisconsin.

Sec. 3. Upon the taking effect of this act as provided in Section 2 hereof the said Secretary of State shall certify the fact and effect hereof to the County Auditor of the said County of Houston and said County Auditor shall file the same in his office and shall thereupon and thereafter modify the tax list and other records of his office to correspond with the provisions and effect of this act.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 438—S. F. No. 375.

AN ACT providing for the proper construction of and condemnation of improperly constructed lockups, and amending sections 5488 and 5492, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5488 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5488. Said STATE Board of Control shall not approve any plan for a lockup unless SAID PLAN MAKES PROVISION FOR THE FOLLOWING ESSENTIALS OF CONSTRUCTION AND CONDITIONS, VIZ: THE BUILDING SHALL BE FIREPROOF AND BE NOT LESS THAN SIXTEEN (16) FEET BY TWENTY (20) FEET IN AREA INSIDE; AND THE CEILING SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN EIGHT (8) FEET IN HEIGHT AT THE LOWEST POINT. IT SHALL BE BUILT UPON DURABLE FOUNDATIONS, AND SHALL HAVE FLOORS OF STONE OR CEMENT OR OTHER FIREPROOF MATERIAL LAID OVER CEMENT CONCRETE. THE WALLS SHALL BE PROTECTED AGAINST FROST BY HOLLOW WALLS, TILES OR OTHERWISE. THERE SHALL BE AN OUTSIDE DOOR, TWO SEPARATE ROOMS, SATISFACTORY CELLS NOT LESS THAN FIVE (5) FEET BY SEVEN (7) FEET IN AREA AND SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) FEET IN HEIGHT; AND THE LOCKUP SHALL BE WELL LIGHTED, COMFORTABLY HEATED WHEN IN USE AND OCCUPIED BY ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, VENTILATED, AND SHALL COMPLY WITH REASONABLE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS."

Sec. 2. That Section 5492 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5492. Whenever said STATE Board of Control shall become satisfied, from the report of a local health officer or from THE REPORT OF ANY AGENT IT MAY APPOINT AND AUTHORIZE TO EXAMINE LOCKUPS, OR FROM THE INSPECTION BY ONE OR MORE OF ITS MEMBERS, THAT ANY LOCKUP DOES NOT REASONABLY CONFORM TO ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS AND DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION, SUCH AS ARE PRESCRIBED BY LAW FOR PLANS FOR LOCKUPS; AND THAT SUCH LOCKUP IS IN A CONDITION OR OF A CONSTRUCTION SUCH AS TO ENDANGER THE WELL-BEING, HEALTH, SECURITY OR LIFE OF ANY PERSON CONFINED THEREIN, IT SHALL CONDEMN SUCH LOCKUP by its written order and it shall not be further used while such order is in force."

Sec. 3. IF ANY LOCKUP CONDEMNED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL SHALL THEREAFTER BE USED WHILE THE ORDER OF CONDEMNATION IS IN FORCE, IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF SAID STATE BOARD OF CONTROL TO BRING AN ACTION IN THE DISTRICT COURT IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE LOCKUP IS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCING ITS ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, AND UPON THE TRIAL OF SAID ACTION A COPY OF SUCH ORDER, CERTIFIED IN THE USUAL FORM BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT SUCH LOCKUP HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BY THE SAID STATE BOARD OFCONTROL ANDSHALL BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE THAT SAID LOCKUP DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ACT AND IS UNFIT FOR USE AS A LOCKUP, AND THAT ITS FUTURE USE SHOULD BE ENJOINED BY THE COURT. EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN THE ORDER OF CONDEMNATION MAY BE RECEIVED IN REBUTTAL.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 439—S. F. No. 647.

AN ACT relative to the loaning of money in sums of Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) or less by corporations doing business in cities of the first class and prescribing the rates of interest therefor and regulations for such business.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The words "salary loan" as used in this act shall mean a loan in a case where the lender shall take as security for the repayment thereof, a promissory note or other written agreement secured by an endorsement, or by an assignment, transfer or pledge of the whole, or any part of any wages or salary whether earned or to be earned. The words "chattel mortgage loan" shall mean a loan in a case where the lender shall loan money upon a promissory note or other written agreement secured by mortgage or other lien upon any personal property.

It shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and carrying on a "salary loan" or "chattel mortgage loan" business or both a "salary loan" and a "chattel mortgage loan" business in any city of the first class in this state, upon complying with all the provisions of this act, to charge and collect on loans in sums not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) to any one person, any rate of interest, not exceeding the rate of one per cent (1) per month thereon, and in cases where a chattel mortgage is taken and possession of control over the possession of the property mortgaged is not taken at the time of making the loan, a fee in addition to the interest allowed by this act of any sum not exceeding in the aggregate $1.75 on loans of $20 or less, $2.75 on loans over $20 and not over $45, $3.75 on loans over $45 and not over $75, $4.75 on loans over $75 and not over $150, and $5.75 on loans over $150. No sum shall be directly or indirectly charged to or received from the borrower, either as a bonus, attorney's fee, or as a charge for examining or valuing the property offered as security, or for filing or recording of instruments or otherwise, in excess of said fees hereinbefore specified. It shall not be lawful to divide or split up loans in any transaction whatsoever for the purpose of requiring or exacting any other or greater charges than those prescribed herein, nor to make any such charge for renewals or extensions, or for any transfer or change of the loan within one year from the date of the original loan, or oftener than once in each year thereafter, except in cases where a new and additional sum shall be loaned at the time of making such renewal or change at the request of the borrower in each case the fee above prescribed may be charged for such additional amount loaned.

Sec. 2. Before any such corporation shall engage in the business of making such loans, and charge the rates and fees permitted by this act, it shall first obtain and have in force and effect a license for carrying on such business in the city in which such business shall be transacted. Such license shall be issued by the city clerk or corresponding officer of such city, and it shall be renewed annually, and shall not be transferable. Such license shall be granted on application to such city clerk or corresponding officer in writing pursuant to such form as such clerk or corresponding officer, or city council, or corresponding body, may prescribe, for which license the licensee shall pay annually to the treasurer of said city at the time of taking out said license or renewal a uniform fee of $25 per year. Such licenses shall not be granted until the applicant therefor shall file a statement under oath by its treasurer or some other officer stating the place in the city where the business is to be carried on, the names of the corporation's officers and manager, and also an affidavit by its treasurer that in the fiscal year of said corporation next preceding the date of said application, the corporation did not pay its stockholders upon their shares in money or money's worth dividends in excess of six per cent (6).

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 440—S. F. No. 650.

AN ACT fixing and regulating the salaries, compensation, duties, and help of certain county officials in counties having or which may hereafter have, a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The salary of the Sheriff of each County of this State having, or which may hereafter have a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be Forty-five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) per annum.

Sec. 2. The Sheriff shall perform all the duties and services now, or which may hereafter be required by law to be performed by him, and in addition shall serve all papers, post all notices named by law to be served or posted in behalf of the State or of the County for which he is elected, including all papers to be served or notices to be posted by the Board of County Commissioners, the County Auditor, or by any other County Officer.

Sec. 3. The Sheriff shall appoint and employ one chief deputy, who shall be paid the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; one bookkeeper, who shall be paid Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one stenographer, who shall also act as Deputy Sheriff and shall be paid Ten Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($1,020.00) per annum; one Deputy for tax collections, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; two outside Deputies, who shall each be paid Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum, and each of whom shall pay his own traveling expenses within said County, except conveyance or livery hire, while in the performance of his official duties assigned to him as such; one Deputy for the care of the insane, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; one outside Deputy to attend to the service of criminal and other process, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; one jailor, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one assistant jailor, who shall be paid One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one matron, who shall be paid Six Hundred Dollars ($600.00) per annum; two night watchmen, who shall each be paid Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; one cook, who shall be paid Eight Hundred Forty Dollars ($840.00) per annum; one Deputy in charge of juries, and such other duties as the Sheriff may from time to time designate, one of whom shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum, and the others shall each be paid Ten Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($1,020.00) per annum; six general Deputies, who shall each be paid Ten Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($1,020.00) per annum; two outside patrol Deputies, who shall each be paid One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month, while engaged in outside patrol work, and Eighty-five Dollars ($85.00) per month, when doing such other work as may be prescribed by the Sheriff, and the Sheriff shall also appoint and employ as many court room Deputies as there are District Court Judges in and for said County, who shall attend to the court of said Judges and perform such duties pertaining to the Sheriff's office as the Sheriff may require and the compensation of each of said Deputies shall be Ten Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($1,020.00) per annum.

That an expense fund of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) be set aside out of the first One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) received as fees from and after the passage of this act to be used by the Sheriff to meet the current monthly expenses of the office, the money so used to be replaced in said fund at the end of each month when such expense is allowed.

Sec. 4. The salary of the Auditor of each County of this State having, or which may hereafter have, a population of Three Hundred Thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Forty-five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00 per annum.

Sec. 5. The Auditor shall appoint and employ one chief Deputy, who shall be paid the sum of Twenty-two Hundred Dollars ($2,200.00) per annum; one Deputy, who shall act as Commissioner's Clerk, who shall be paid the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; one chief clerk and draftsman, who shall be paid Fourteen Hundred Dollars ($1,400.00) per annum; and in addition thereto shall make all maps and drawings required by the Register of Deeds for use in his office; one deputy who shall act as bookkeeper, who shall be paid Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one assistant bookkeeper, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one assistant draftsman, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one Deputy and settlement clerk, who shall be paid Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1,700.00) per annum; two assistant deputy settlement clerks who shall each be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one stenographer, who shall be paid Nine Hundred and Sixty Dollars ($960.00) per annum; one head counter Deputy, who shall be paid Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; three counter Deputies, who shall each be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; and ten general clerks who shall each be paid Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum.

Sec. 6. The salary of the County Attorney of each County of this State having or which may hereafter have, a population of Three Hundred Thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 7. The County Attorney shall appoint and employ one assistant known as First Assistant County Attorney, who shall be paid Twenty-eight Hundred Dollars ($2,800.00) per annum; one assistant known as Second Assistant and Attorney for County Commissioners, who shall receive a salary of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars ($2,400.00) per annum; one assistant, known as Third Assistant, who shall receive a salary of Nineteen Hundred Dollars ($1,900.00) per annum; one assistant known as Fourth Assistant, who shall be paid the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars ($1,600.00) per annum; one special assistant, who shall be paid the sum of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars ($2,400.00) per annum; one special assistant, who shall be paid Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; and one stenographer, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum.

Sec. 8. The salary of the Register of Deeds of each county of this State having, or which may hereafter have a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00) per annum; and during the time that the Register of Deeds shall also act as Registrar of Titles, he shall receive in addition thereto the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) per annum.

Sec. 9. The Register of Deeds shall appoint and employ one chief Deputy, who shall be paid Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; one second deputy, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; one indexer, who shall be paid Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; two general clerks, who shall each be paid Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; one vault clerk, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one chief comparer, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; one chief comparer who shall be paid One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; four comparers, who shall each be paid Seventy Dollars ($70.00) per month; four typewriters, who shall each be paid Sixty-five Dollars ($65.00) per month; eight pen copyists, who shall each be paid Sixty Dollars ($60.00) per month; one stenographer, who shall be paid Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($720.00) per annum; and during the time that the Register of Deeds performs all of the duties required by law as Registrar of Titles, he shall appoint and employ one deputy, who shall receive the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars ($1,600.00) per annum; one chief clerk, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; and one clerk, who shall be paid Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($720.00) per annum.

Sec. 10. The salary of the Clerk of Court of each County of this State having, or which may hereafter have, a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 11. The Clerk of Court shall appoint and employ one chief deputy, who shall be paid the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) per annum; one deputy clerk, who shall be paid Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one deputy clerk, who shall be paid Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; four deputy clerks, who each shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one bookkeeper, who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; and ten deputy clerks, who shall each be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 12. The salary of the County Surveyor of each County of this State having, or which may have hereafter, a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Twenty-eight Hundred Dollars ($2,800.00) per annum; and in addition thereto the County Surveyor shall be allowed and paid from the County Treasury his actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his services.

Sec. 13. The County Surveyor shall appoint and employ two deputies, who shall each be paid Fourteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1,450.00) per annum; and each of whom shall be required, in addition to the services to be performed for such compensation, to keep and maintain a team and to pay his own traveling expenses within said County while in the performance of his official duties assigned to him as such; one chief clerk, who shall be paid Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; one rod-man, who shall be paid Ninety Dollars ($90.00) per month; and two chain-men, who shall each be paid Seventy Dollars ($70.00) per month.

Sec. 14. The salary of the County Treasurer of each County of this State having, or which may hereafter have, a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid the sum of Forty-five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) per annum.

Sec. 15. The County Treasurer shall appoint and employ one chief deputy who shall be paid the sum of Twenty-two Hundred Dollars ($2,200.00) per annum; one mortgage registry and inheritance tax deputy who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one cashier deputy who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one cashier (or teller) who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one cashier (or teller) who shall be paid the sum of $1,000.00 per annum; one payment listing clerk who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one chief settlement clerk who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; two assistant settlement clerks who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each per annum; one bookkeeper who shall be paid the sum of $1,200.00 per annum; one receipt deputy who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one assistant receipt deputy who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one assistant receipt deputy who shall be paid the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; one correspondence clerk who shall be paid the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; one chief counter deputy who shall be paid the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one assistant counter or transfer deputy who shall be paid the sum ($1,200.00) Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum; one assistant counter or transfer deputy who shall be paid the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars ($1,100.00) per annum; one chief accounting deputy who shall be paid the sum of Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; one chief payment credit clerk who shall be paid the sum of Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300.00) per annum; two payment credit clerks who shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each per annum; one payment credit clerk who shall be paid the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; two statement or general clerks who shall be paid the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) each per annum; two statement clerks who shall be paid the sum of Seven Hundred Eighty Dollars ($780.00) each per annum, which above named salaries shall be payable out of the county treasury in equal monthly installments, except as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that any such Auditor or County Treasurer shall each have authority to command and employ the Deputies or other employes of his office without additional compensation to that of such deputy or other employe's usual compensation, and when and as often and to such extent as either said County Treasurer or Auditor may deem proper, the services of any Deputy or other employe in said County Treasurer's or Auditor's offices, for any work of either of said offices, whether or not such work be the usual work of such Deputies or other employes or be partly or wholly the usual or proper function of some other Deputy or employe.

And, provided further, that either the County Treasurer or Auditor may, during the year, at his discretion and as often and for as long as he sees fit, reduce the number of clerks in his office, and that the salary amounts which may be saved, together with whatever has been saved during such year, through necessary vacancies, among any other Deputies, Clerks and assistants of either County Treasurer's or Auditor's office, may to any extent needful in either case, be used in the same year by hiring extra help at not to exceed the same rate, for any of the regular work of his office when the same is greater or more hurried than is common throughout the year.

And, provided further, that no such sums or any part thereof as herein provided, shall at any time be used to increase the salaries of any of the employes provided for in this act.

Sec. 16. The salary of the Judge of Probate, of each County of this State having, or which may hereafter have, a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over, shall be paid Forty-five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) per annum.

Sec. 17. The Judge of Probate shall appoint and employ one clerk of Probate Court, who shall be paid Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500.00) per annum; one deputy clerk, who shall be paid Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; one assistant deputy clerk, who shall be paid Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum; one register clerk, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; one inheritance tax clerk, who shall be paid Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum; four general clerks, who shall each be paid One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) per annum; one competent stenographer, who shall be paid Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800.00) per annum; the duties of which stenographer shall be to act as Secretary to the Judge in all matters pertaining to his official duties; such Secretary shall give bond to the State in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) to be approved by the Judge appointing him, conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties as such Secretary.

Sec. 18. The salary of the county coroner of each county of this state having or which may hereafter have a population of Three Hundred Thousand (300,000) inhabitants or over shall be $4,000.00 per annum.

Sec. 19. The county coroner of any such county shall appoint and employ one deputy who shall be paid the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum and one secretary who shall be paid the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum; and said coroner, deputy and secretary shall be paid out of any moneys in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, monthly, in the same manner as county officials are now paid, and the same shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by said officers respectively in their several capacities. The said coroner may also appoint such additional deputies as in his judgment may be necessary for carrying on the work of said office, but such additional deputies shall be paid by the coroner out of the salary received by him as such coroner as set forth in Section 4 hereof.

Sec. 20. The above named salaries and compensation of the County officials, deputies, clerks and employes, shall be paid monthly in the same manner as County officials are now paid, and the same shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by said County officers, deputies, clerks and employes respectively, in their capacity.

Sec. 21. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 441—S. F. No. 685.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale and use of canning compounds, or chemical preservatives designed and advertised to be used in canning and preserving of fresh fruits and vegetables, and to preserve the public health.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation by himself or his agents shall manufacture for sale, advertise or sell, any mixture or compound designed or offered for sale or use as a preservative for canning or preserving fresh fruit, corn or vegetables; nor shall any person add to, apply or use, in the process of canning fruits or vegetables, any canning compound, boric acid or other chemical preservative, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall apply to or prohibit the use of pure salt, sugar, corn syrup, vinegar, water or any spices in canning or preserving fresh fruits, corn or vegetables. Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to repeal any of the provisions of Chapter 21, General Laws of 1905.

Sec. 2. The Dairy and Food Commissioner of the state is charged with the proper enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than fifteen days for each and every offense.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 442—S. F. No. 770.

AN ACT entitled "an act to define the powers and regulate certain of the business of mortgage loan and land companies, and to make the same subject to the supervision of the Department of Banking."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That, before any corporation which heretofore has been organized, or which hereafter may be organized under the laws of the state for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 2815 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota of 1905, shall sell, offer for sale or negotiate any bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other evidences of debt which are secured to be paid by the deposit or pledge with a trustee of any notes or other obligations secured by mortgage on real estate in Minnesota or elsewhere, or by the deposit or pledge of other evidences of indebtedness owned, issued, negotiated or guaranteed by it, such corporation shall file in the office of the Department of Banking of this state a statement showing the aggregate amount of such bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other evidences of debt then proposed to be sold or offered for sale, the name of the trustee to whom the securities for the payment of the same are to be pledged or assigned, together with a statement of the face value and such corporation's estimate of the actual value of the securities so to be pledged or assigned.

Sec. 2. No such corporation shall sell or offer for sale any such bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other evidences of debt until at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) has been actually paid into the treasury of such corporation on account of the capital stock thereof, and until there has been deposited and pledged with such trustee notes secured by such real estate, mortgages or such other securities, or both, of an aggregate par value at least equal to the principal sum of the obligations to be secured thereby, and bearing annual interest amounting in the aggregate to at least the annual interest upon the obligations so secured.

Sec. 3. Upon the filing by any such corporation of any such statement, if a trust company organized under the laws of this state is not designated as such trustee, then the Superintendent of Banks shall inquire into and determine the financial responsibility of the person, firm or corporation proposed as such trustee, and he may approve or disapprove the trustee so named, and unless such trustee be approved by him, it shall not be lawful for any such corporation transacting the business described in Section One (1) of this Act to sell or offer for sale any such bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other evidences of debt.

The said Superintendent of Banks shall at all times have the power, and upon the request of any such corporation it shall be his duty, to examine the same by inspecting and verifying the assets and liabilities thereof, and so far investigate the character and value of the assets of such corporation as to ascertain with reasonable certainty that the values are correctly carried upon its books, and may also investigate its methods of operation and conduct to ascertain whether the same are in accordance with law.

Such corporation shall pay into the state Treasury the same fees for such examinations as trust companies are required to pay under Section 14 of Chapter 201 of the Laws of 1909.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 443—S. F. No. 829.

AN ACT relating to policies of life insurance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. So-called coupon policies shall not be issued or delivered by any company to any residents of this state.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 444—S. F. No. 844.

AN ACT to authorize cemetery corporations to sell and convey certain real estate.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any public cemetery corporation which has been heretofore or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and has acquired more than one hundred acres of land, may sell and convey, for other than burial or cemetery purposes, any real estate in excess of such one hundred acres. Provided, that any such sale shall not include any land in which any interments have been made. Provided, further, that any such sale shall be approved by the unanimous vote of all the trustees of such corporation.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 445—S. F. No. 870.

AN ACT to amend Section 1, Chapter 148, Laws of 1911, relating to the pay of members of the school board in common school districts composed of ten or more townships.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 1, chapter 148, laws of 1911, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. In all common school districts composed of ten or more townships each member of the school board in such districts shall receive as annual compensation for his services as a member of such board the amounts herein stated, to-wit:

Two hundred dollars ($200) a year where such district contains thirty public schools; four hundred dollars ($400) a year where such district contains thirty-one public schools but less than sixty-one; six hundred dollars ($600) a year where such district contains sixty-one public schools but less than ninety-one; eight hundred dollars ($800) a year where such district contains ninety-one public schools or more; provided, that in such common districts containing less than thirty public schools and in which is maintained a high school, the annual compensation of the members of the school board shall be fixed at the annual school meeting."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 446—S. F. No. 908.

AN ACT providing for the election of and fixing the terms and salaries of Coroners, Chief Deputy Coroner, Secretary, Morgue Keeper and Assistant Morgue Keeper of all counties in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter having a population of two hundred thousand (200,000) and less than three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A Coroner shall be elected in all counties in the State of Minnesota now or hereafter having a population of two hundred thousand (200,000) and less than three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants, who shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected or appointed and qualifies, whose term shall commence on the first Monday in January, 1915, except that the term of the coroner in office when this act shall take effect shall terminate on the day next preceding the first Monday in January, 1915, and all such coroners shall be chosen and their names placed upon the non-partisan ballot in like manner and in the same way as Judges of the District Court are now selected, and all provisions of law now in force relating to the selection of Judges of the District Court, both in primary and general election, shall apply to the office of Coroner, so far as the same may be applicable. If, in any primary election contest it shall appear that any candidate for coroner is without opposition, the proper person or board having supervision of making up the primary election ballots, shall omit the name of such candidate from the primary election ballot, and the same shall be placed in due form upon the regular election ballot.

Sec. 2. Such coroner shall be a duly licensed and practicing physician of the State of Minnesota, and his salary is hereby fixed at Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00) per annum, which sum shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. 3. The Coroner of all such counties shall appoint a Chief Deputy Coroner, and such other Deputy Coroners as he may deem necessary, a Secretary, a Morgue-keeper, and an Assistant Morgue-keeper. The compensation of the Chief Deputy Coroner hereby fixed at Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum, and that of the Secretary at Nine Hundred Dollars ($900.00) per annum. The salary of the Morgue-keeper is hereby fixed at the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1,200.00) per annum, and that of the Assistant Morgue-keeper at Seven Hundred and Eighty Dollars ($780.00) per annum; and all salaries and compensation herein mentioned shall be payable in monthly installments out of the county treasury.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 447—S. F. No. 934.

AN ACT relating to proceedings against and the liquidation of delinquent financial institutions and banks, and relating to the collection of the assets of said institutions and banks and to validate certain actions brought in the name of such banks.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases where the Superintendent of Banks of this state has taken possession of the property and business of any bank, or any such bank is in the process of liquidation by him, pursuant to the laws of this state, such Superintendent [illegible] in the name of any such bank or [illegible] name as Superintendent of banks [illegible] State of Minnesota, for the use of [illegible] bank, bring and carry to an end [illegible] actions in the proper courts to [illegible] assets of any such bank to money and [illegible] the property and rights of any [illegible] bank, and to that end may in the name of any such bank or in his own name as Superintendent of Banks; execute all bonds and other papers necessary to carry on any such actions, and may in the name of any such bank, satisfy and discharge by written instrument, any and all real estate and chattel mortgages and all other liens held by any such bank and may in the name of any such bank foreclose by advertisement in the manner provided by the laws of this state, any real estate mortgage held by any such bank and to execute in the name of any such bank to the attorney employed to foreclose any such mortgage by advertisement the power of attorney required by the laws of this state in case of foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. Such Superintendent of Banks, prior to any sale under such foreclosure proceedings shall file for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county where any land affected by any such foreclosure sale is situated, a certificate under his hand as such Superintendent of Banks, stating therein the corporate name of the bank affected; its principal place of business; that as such Superintendent he has taken possession of the property and business of such bank under the laws of the State and the date of such taking possession thereof; that such bank is in process of liquidation by him pursuant to the laws of this state if such be the fact. A like certificate shall be filed for record by such superintendent of banks in the office where any such mortgage or lien is recorded. Such certificate, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth.

A like certificate shall be filed by such Superintendent of Banks in the office of the clerk of the District Court in any county where any action or proceeding affecting any such bank or its property shall be brought in any court, in the name of any such bank or in the name of such Superintendent of Banks for its use prior to the entry of judgment therein or the entry of any final order in any such proceeding, and such certificate, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth.

That where such Superintendent of Banks has heretofore taken possession of the property and business of any such bank or the same is in process of liquidation by the Superintendent of Banks, pursuant to the laws of this state ,and actions have been heretofore brought in the name of any such bank or in the name of such Superintendent of Banks for the use of any such bank in any court of the state, all such actions and all orders and judgments, that have heretofore been entered therein or may hereafter be entered therein be and the same are hereby in all things validated on the filing of the certificate hereinbefore provided for in the county wherein any such action or proceeding is or has been pending.

This act shall not affect any action now pending in any court in this state affecting any such action or judgment.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 448—S. F. No. 974.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 307 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, it being an act requiring common carriers to establish and maintain safe and sufficient clearances between structures and for other purposes, by limiting the same to works and enterprises not heretofore begun or under construction.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section six (6) of Chapter 307 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be and it hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That on and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to permit the space between such of its tracks as are ordinarily used by trainmen and other employes in the discharge of their duties, to become or remain obstructed by any foreign obstacle that will interfere with the work of said employes or subject said employes to unnecessary hazard. Such space between or beside said tracks as aforesaid, and between the rails of said tracks must be kept in such condition as to permit said employes to pass over or between said tracks or to use the same by day or night and under all weather conditions without unnecessary hazard, provided, however, that whenever any railroad company has already begun work on depressing a portion of its tracks, within the corporate limits of any municipality, whether under contract with such municipality or otherwise, this act shall not apply to any depression of the tracks of such company lying wholly within the corporate limits of such municipality. Provided, further, that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to any part of any work or enterprise heretofore begun or under construction, whether under contract between any railroad company and any municipality or otherwise."

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 449—H. F. No. 36.

AN ACT providing for an expression of the popular will for party nominations of President and Vice President of the United States, providing for the nomination of presidential electors, the election of delegates and alternates to national party conventions, and providing for the expenses of delegates and alternates, and the election of national committeemen therefor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In the years when the President and Vice-President of the United States are to be elected, there shall be held, on the second Tuesday in March of said year, an election for the purpose of allowing a popular expression for the party nominations of President and Vice-President, for nomination of presidential electors and for the election of delegates and alternates to the National conventions of each political party.

Sec. 2. Except as herein otherwise provided such election shall be announced, held and conducted and the results canvassed and returned in the same manner as is now provided by law for primary elections, excepting that there shall be no registration of voters prior to the election herein provided; and provided that nothing contained in this act shall alter or amend the existing primary election law except as herein specifically provided.

Sec. 3. The presidential electors to which the State of Minnesota is entitled, as provided by law and the Constitution of the United States, and the delegates at large to which said state is entitled, as fixed by the rules of the National Committee of the political party with which the candidates are affiliated, shall be voted upon throughout the state. The delegates from each congressional district, as fixed by the rules of the National Committee of the political party with which the candidates for delegates are affiliated, shall be voted for in such district.

Sec. 4. The names of candidates for President and Vice-President shall be placed upon the ballot by a petition of two percentum of the total vote cast for the candidate for President at the last preceding presidential election of the political party with which such signers are affiliated, not exceeding, however, five hundred petitioners. Any person eligible and desirous of having his name placed upon the ballot as a candidate for presidential elector or delegate, shall, at least thirty days before such election, file his affidavit with the Secretary of State when to be voted for in more than one county, and with the County Auditor when in a single county, stating his residence; that he is a qualified voter of the subdivision where he seeks nomination, the name of his party and the office for which he desires to be a candidate, and either that he affiliated with such party at the last general election, and either that he did not vote there at or voted for a majority of the candidates of said party at the last general election, and intends to so vote at the ensuing election; and that he will, to the best of his judgment and ability, faithfully carry out the wishes and preferences of the voters of his political party as expressed by the voters of such nominating election.

Sec. 5. Every qualified voter shall have the right at such presidential primary election to vote for the number of candidates for national delegates from his congressional district, and the number of candidates for delegates at large as are fixed by the rules of the National Committee of the political party with which such voter and candidates for delegates are affiliated, and for the nomination of candidates for presidential electors to which said State of Minnesota is entitled, as provided by law and the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 6. Before receiving any ballot at the election provided for herein, each elector must declare the name of the party with which he intends to affiliate in the coming general election, under oath if any judge may so desire, and he shall receive only the ballot of the political party with which he declares his intention so to affiliate.

Sec. 7. In the election of delegates to party conventions the persons having the largest number of votes shall be elected delegates, and the persons receiving the next highest number of votes shall be elected alternates.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of State shall certify to the auditors of the several counties the names of all persons to be voted for within such counties whose affidavits or petitions have been properly filed with him for presidential electors, delegates, president and vice-president of the United States, as near as practicable, as provided by Section 186, Revised Laws 1905, as amended, and the county auditors shall prepare for use in their respective counties, a primary ballot for such election, as near as practicable, as provided in Sections 186 and 187 of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended, and said ballots shall be so prepared as to permit an expression by the voter voting the same, upon each of the candidates for all the positions provided for in this act, including the office of president and vice president. The names of candidates for president and vice president shall appear at the top of the ballot. The names of all candidates for president and vice president of the United States shall be so printed on said ballots solely upon petition of their political supporters in Minnesota without such persons themselves signing any petition or acceptance, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes of his party voters shall be decided to be the choice of such party for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the delegates of such political party shall, to the best of their judgment and ability, faithfully carry out the wishes and preference of the voters of his political party as expressed at such election.

Sec. 9. Every delegate to a National Convention shall be entitled, upon filing proper vouchers with the state auditor, to reimbursement for his expenses incurred for actual attendance upon such convention to an amount not exceeding $150.00, and where an alternate attends such convention, sits in the place of a delegate and performs the duties as such, he shall be entitled to the reimbursement herein provided.

Sec. 10. Delegates and alternates to said National Convention shall be chosen only as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. Delegates and alternates of each political party chosen under this act shall meet together immediately after the nomination of party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and shall choose a duly qualified member of their party, being a citizen of Minnesota, to serve as a national committeeman for the term of four years.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of act inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 450—H. F. No. 123.

AN ACT relating to foreign fraternal beneficiary associations, and providing for the incorporation of members and subordinate lodges or camps in this state of foreign fraternal beneficiary associations licensed to do business in this state, and for rates of assessments of such association, and for the disposition of property of subordinate lodges or camps and for the recovery of funds not properly collected by such foreign fraternal beneficiary association, and providing penalties for the violation of this act, and providing for the cancellation of license in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. When one-third of all the subordinate lodges or camps organized at the time of the passage of this act in any fraternal beneficiary association now licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota, within two years after the passage of this act, at regular or special meetings called therefor, adopt resolutions by a majority vote of each lodge or camp, provided at least thirty-five per cent (35 per cent) of all the members of such lodge or camp voted for said resolution declaring that they thereby sever their connections with such foreign fraternal beneficiary association, they may, in conjunction with each other, continue as a fraternal beneficiary association, and may become incorporated as a fraternal beneficiary association under this act, provided that at least seventy-five hundred (7500) members of such lodges or camps so severing their connection with such foreign fraternal beneficiary associations, have signified in writing their intention to transfer their insurance to the association incorporated under this act; and to become members of such association.

Sec. 2. When a subordinate lodge or camp of any foreign fraternal beneficiary association, now licensed to do business in this State, shall become suspended under the terms and provisions of the By-laws of such association for failure to make, within the time provided by its By-laws remittance to the proper officer of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association of benefit assessments, per capita or other dues, such subordinate lodge or camp may retain its organization, and in conjunction with other subordinate lodges or camps or members of such association in this State, continue as a fraternal beneficiary association, and may join with each other and become a part of the fraternal beneficiary association shall file with the insurance commissioner of this state applications in writing signifying their intention to sever their connection with such foreign fraternal beneficiary association, and to transfer their insurance and become members of an association to be incorporated hereunder such members may form an association and become incorporated under this act, and such association and the members thereof so incorporated shall have all the rights and the same privileges under this act, and be subject to the same conditions and requirements as associations incorporated, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 hereof.

Sec. 4, When subordinate lodges or camps take advantage of the provisions of this act any individual members of any other subordinate lodge or camp of the same association may become associated with such subordinate lodges or camps under this act.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent an individual member of any such foreign fraternal beneficiary association from retaining his membership therein where the subordinate lodge or camp of which he is a member shall have severed its connection with such association, and all assessments or per capita tax which shall have been paid by such member shall be remitted to the proper chief executive officer of such association unless said member shall designate in writing that he does not want a remittance made to the foreign fraternal beneficiary association.

Sec. 6. Whenever fifty per cent of the entire membership of any subordinate lodge or camp shall vote to sever its connection from the foreign fraternal beneficiary association and affiliate with the association incorporated under this act, such subordinate lodges or camps shall retain their local identity as such, and shall retain the title to all property, real and personal, of such subordinate lodge or camp, but shall be accountable to individual members who preserve their membership in suhh foreign fraternal beneficiary associaloin for their share in the property of the subordinate lodge or camp ascertained on a per capita basis.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or limit the liability of any such foreign fraternal beneficiary association under any certificate issued by such association to any member during the time for which it shall have received his assessments in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association.

Sec. 8. If such foreign beneficiary association shall have collected from the members of such association that sever their connection therefrom any funds in excess of such as shall have been properly collected under its articles of incorporation and laws, then the association organized under the provisions of this Act shall have the right-as such an association to recover such amount from such foreign beneficiary association for the benefit of the members of the association formed hereunder.

Sec. 9. Whenever any subordinate lodge or camp shall under this act decide to sever its connections with the foreign fraternal beneficiary association, the clerk of said camp shall give written notice of the action taken to every member of said lodge or camp at his last known postoffice address, and shall request that each member file his written preference as to whether or not he desires his assessments or per capita tax to be paid to the foreign fraternal beneficiary association or transmitted to the new organization. All members failing within thirty days to respond to the request of the clerk in the matter of filing reference shall be considered as desiring to remain with the foreign fraternal beneficiary association and shall be considered members of that organization.

Sec. 10. Members of subordinate lodges or camps and individual members taking advantage of this Act shall not be required to pass a medical examination, but new certificates shall be issued to them for the same amount of insurance provided for in the certificate held by such member at the time of the change, or for a less amount of insurance at the option of the insured, or the benefit certificate issued to such member by such foreign fraterial beneficiary association may be assumed by the corporation organized under this Act.

Sec. 11. When subordinate lodges or camps take advantage of this Act, contributions to the benefit fund in the hands of the officers of such subordinate lodges or camps may be remitted to such temporary organizations or lodges or camps as may be created, or when an association of such subordinate lodges or camps or members is duly incorporated under this Act, such funds may be paid into the treasury of the association so incorporated, and all such remittances and payments shall be subject to the payment of death claims that occur after the liability of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association upon certificates issued to such members has ceased.

Sec. 12. When one or more of such subordinate lodges or camps desiring to sever its or their connections with such foreign fraternal beneficiary association and become members of the associations organized or to be organized under this act shall notify the Commissioner of Insurance of its or their purpose to do so, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Insurance at once to demand of the chief executive officer in charge of the records of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association to immediately file in the office of the Commissioner of Insurance a mailing list of all the members of subordinate lodges or camps of such foreign fratrenal beneficiary association within this state, and when such foreign fraternal beneficiary association shall have filed such mailing lists, arranged by lodges or camps, it shall be the duty of subordinate lodges or camps desiring to take advantage of this act to mail written notices to all members of any subordinate lodge or camp so desiring to sever its connection from said foreign fraternal beneficiary association at least ten days prior to the submission of such question in such local subordinate lodge or camp, and such notice shall specifically state that the question of surrendering the charter and joining with the state organization is to be taken up, and the date of meeting, and may contain such other information as is deemed relevant, provided that where all the members of a subordinate lodge or camp signify in writing their desire and intention to surrender the charter of such camp and join such new organization then and in such case the notice herein provided for shall not be required.

Sec. 13. Whenever one-third, (1-3) of all the subordinate lodges or camps organized at the time of the passage of this act signify their intention to withdraw, and in numbers as provided in Section 1 of this act signify their intention of transferring their insurance, or whenever fifteen thousand (15,000) members without reference to the number of lodges or camps of which they shall be members in any fraternal beneficiary association now licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota, have severed their connection with such foreign fratarnal beneficiary association, in the manner herein provided for, they may become incorporated as a fraternal beneficiary association by causing not less than fifteen thousand (15,000) members, to be designated by such camps or lodges, or fifteen thousand (15,000) members, so severing their connections with such foreign fraternal beneficiary association to execute and file articles of association with the Secretary of State, and a copy thereof with the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Minnesota, which articles shall contain the following:

1. The name of the association.
2. The location of the head office or place of business of said association.
3. The purposes for which it is formed, the official titles of all the officers, trustees, directors or other persons who are to have and exercise the general control and management of the affairs and funds of the association.
4. The length of time such corporation shall continue.
5. The names and places of residence of the officers of such association who hold such office at the time such certificate is filed, and until such time as their successors are elected and qualified under this act. Upon the filing of such articles, as herein provided, the Commissioner of Insurance shall issue to such association a license authorizing it to transact business in this state.

Sec. 14. Within ninety days after the incorporation of such association the lodges or camps or 15,000 members of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association, so severing their connections shall call a special election and elect delegates to a state convention for the purpose of adopting by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper organization of such association, and to adopt a ritual and form a Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota, and for the further purpose of electing officers to fill the positions of this new association, which said officers so elected shall act until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Said convention so called shall consist of one delegate at large from each subordinate lodge or camp, and one delegate for each three hundred (300) members or major fraction thereof; provided that no camp or lodge shall have more than five delegates. The rules and regulations, by-laws and ritual of such association shall comply with the laws of this state in all respects except as herein otherwise provide.

Sec. 15. Any such association so formed under this act shall during no year levy a less number of assessments than was levied in 1912 by the society or association from which such new association has seceded, or from which it has severed its connection, and shall adopt a rate of assessment by increasing its rates of mortuary assessments by fifty per cent in addition to rates actually paid by the members at the time they sever their connection with the foreign fraternal organization, said rate to be so fixed within ninety days after such association has secured its license from the Commissioner of Insurance, provided, however, that if said fraternal beneficiary association fails to carry out the provisions of this section, then and in that event the Commissioner of Insurance shall have the right to cancel its license to do business in this state.

Sec. 16. Subordinate lodges or camps of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota by virtue of this act, may retain the name of such foreign fraetrnal association provided it be modified by some territorial or other designation to clearly distinguish it from such foreign fraternal beneficiary association.

Sec. 17. When any member of a subordinate lodge or camp of such foreign fraternal beneficiary association demands of the officers in charge of the mailing list and membership roll the privilege to take a copy thereof, such member shall be promptly given the privilege of copying such membership list and roll from the records of the subordinate lodge, and any officer refusing to permit a member in good standing of such subordinate lodge or camp to take a list of the members from such records shall be guilty of a misdeamonr.

Sec. 18. Mandamus proceedings shall lie in the courts of this state against any officer or member of any subordinate lodge or camp to require compliance with the provisions of this act and necessary proceedings incident to the incorporation of subordinate lodges or camps under this act; and no action or proceeding to restrain subordinate lodges or camps or members from proceeding under this act, or to discontinue or enjoin any association organized under this act shall be commenced except on the suit of the Attorney General of this state.

Sec. 19. This act shall apply to auxiliary lodges, and when the subordinate lodge or camps or members of a foreign fraternal beneficiary association shall incorporate under this act, auxiliary subordinate lodges or camps or members may join with such organization so incorporated under this act.

Sec. 20. Except as herein otherwise provided, every fraternal beneficiary association organized under the provisions of this act shall be subject to all of the laws of this state relating to fraternal beneficiary associations.

Sec. 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 451—H. F. No. 220.

AN ACT to amend Section 5265, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to the venire of grand juries with service of notice and the return thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 5265, Revised Laws 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

At least twelve days before the first day of the court, said clerk shall issue and deliver to the sheriff a venire under the seal of the court, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn to appear before said court at or before the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. on the first day of the term thereof, to serve as grand jurors, except that when said day shall fall on a legal holiday the venire shall be made returnable on the succeeding day. The sheriff, at least ten days before the sitting thereof, shall summon the persons named in such venire to attend such court as grand jurors, by mailing a notice to each person named therein by registered mail at his last known address, and at least three days before the sitting thereof he shall give personal notice to each person whose registry receipt has not been received by said sheriff or leave written notice at the place of residence of such person with some person of proper age. He shall return such venire to the court at the opening thereof, specifying who were summoned, and the manner in which each was notified.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 452—H. F. No. 391.

AN ACT to provide public examination of the books and affairs of county agricultural societies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All books and affairs of all county agricultural societies, or any like societies, receiving aid from the appropriation for aid of county agricultural societies, shall hereafter be subject to examination by the Public Examiner for the current year.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 453—H. F. No. 448.

AN ACT to pay for the printing of a condensed annual report of the state treasurer, to legalize payments heretofore made for such purpose, and to prevent the use of the general appropriation to the printing commission for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The sum of $1,623.25 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying for the publication of a condensed annual report of the state treasurer in the St. Paul Tagliche Volkszeitung on Monday, January 6, 1913.

Sec. 2. All payments of money which have been heretofore made for the publication of a newspaper in the city of St. Paul of a condensed annual report of the state treasurer which have been made at any time heretofore are hereby legalized, approved and confirmed.

Sec. 3. No part of the general appropriation of the Printing Commission shall at any time be paid for the publication of a complete and detailed report of the state treasurer, either in the volumes of the acts of the legislature or in a newspaper printed in St. Paul, which detailed report contains and is composed of detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom. All payments for the publication of such detailed statement shall be made by a special appropriation therefor.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 454—H. F. No. 537.

AN ACT amending Sections Ten Hundred Thirteen (1013) and Ten Hundred Nineteen (1019), Revised Laws of Year Nineteen Hundred and Five (1905), relating to the taxation of express companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Ten hundred Thirteen (1013), Revised Laws Nineteen Hundred and five (1905) be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Annually on or before February 1st of each year every such express company shall make and furnish to the Minnesota Tax Commission, with a duplicate to the Public Examiner, an itemized statement, in such form as the Public Examiner, with the approval of the Minnesota Tax Commission may prescribe, containing a true and just return of the gross earnings, for and during the year ending December 31st preceding, verified by the person constituting such company, if a person, or by its president, secretary, treasurer, superintendent, or chief officer in this state, if an association or corporation, containing the following facts:

1. The name of the company.
2. The nature of the company, whether a person or persons, or association or corporation, and under the laws of what state or country organized.
3. The location of its principal office.
4. The name and postoffice address of the president, secretary, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent or general manager.
5. The name and postoffice address of the chief officer or managing agent of the company in this state.
6. The entire receipts, including all sums earned or charged, whether actually received or not, for business done within this state, including its proportion of gross receipts for business done by such company within this state in connection with other companies.
7. A statement of the amount actually paid by such express company for and during the year mentioned to the railroads within this state for the transportation of its freight within this state, showing the amount paid to each railroad company.
8. The entire receipts of the company for business done as defined in subd. 6, after deducting the amounts paid for transportation of freight as defined in subd. 7.

Sec. 2. That Section Ten Hundred Nineteen (1019), Revised Laws Nineteen Hundred and Five (1905) be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Every such express company shall be assessed a tax equal to eight per cent. of its gross earnings as defined in subd. 6 of Section Ten Hundred Thirteen (1013), Revised Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Five (1905), after deducting payments to railroads for the transportation of freight as defined in subd. 7 of said section, and the same shall become due and payable to the State of Minnesota on March 1st thereafter; and the payment of such sum at said time shall be in full and in lieu of all taxes and assessments upon its property.

Sec. 3. This act shall be applicable to such earnings for the year 1913 and all subsequent years.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 455—H. F. No. 582.

AN ACT to amend Subdivision 5 of Section 2 of Chapter 288 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, entitled "An Act Providing for taxation of, and fixing the rate of taxation on, inheritance, devises, bequests, legacies and gifts, and providing for the manner of payment as well as the manner of enforcing payment thereof," as amended by Chapter 372, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That subdivision 5 of Section 2a of Chapter 288 of the Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(5). Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the decedent, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at the rate of five per centum of the clear value of such interest in such property; and where such body politic or corporate is a public hospital, academy, college, university, seminary of learning, church or institution of purely public charity within this state, at the rate of two per centum of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 456—H. F. No. 639.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 206 of General Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 283 of General Laws of 1911, relating to compensation of members of county boards in certain counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 206 of General Laws 1907, as amended by Chapter 283 of General Laws 1911, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The several members of the county boards of this state in counties containing less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants shall receive three dollars per day for each and every day necessarily occupied in the discharge of their official duties while acting on any committee under the direction of the board, and ten cents per mile each way for every mile necessarily traveled in attending such committee work, and shall also be entitled to mileage of ten cents per mile each way for every mile necessarily traveled for attending meetings of the board, not to exceed twelve meetings in any one year; and in addition, the chairman of the county board shall receive ten cents per mile each way for going to the county seat to sign warrants during recess of the county board."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 457—H. F. No. 692.

AN ACT providing for the voting by ballot in certain cases in election districts where machines are used.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all election districts in this state in which voting machines now are or may hereafter be lawfully provided for the use of electors, such electors may, notwithstanding, at any general, special, or primary election, vote by ballot, subject to the limitations of this act.

Sec. 2. In all such election districts the election officers shall provide printed ballots for one-half the number of electors entitled to vote in such district, and shall also provide separate booths in which electors may vote upon such ballots; if at the time any elector presents himself for the purpose of voting at any such election district all the voting machines in such district are in use, the election officers shall provide such elector with such printed ballots and shall permit him to vote thereon instead of on a voting machine; all such ballots, after being voted upon, shall be handed by the voter to the election officers of the election district and by them placed in sealed boxes, and after the closing of the polls said ballots shall be counted, listed, kept and returns thereon made in all respects as provided by law in cases where no voting machines are used.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a felony and be punished by a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 458—H. F. No. 693.

AN ACT to fix the terms of certain County Officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In every County in this State there shall be elected at the General Election in 1914, and not before, a County Auditor, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Coroner, County Surveyor and County Superintendent of Schools.

Sec. 2. The terms of office of the said County Officers shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified and shall begin on the First Monday in January next succeeding said election; and said offices shall be filled by election every four years thereafter.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 459—H. F. No. 712.

AN ACT prohibiting the permitting of domestic animals to run at large and relating to damages thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner or any person having the control of any animal of the species of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine or goat to permit the same to run at large in the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall knowingly permit the running at large of any such domestic animal shall be liable to the person aggrieved for treble damages sustained by him to be recovered in a civil action brought for that purpose.

Sec. 3. The herding of any such animal upon any land over the protest and against the will of the owner, shall be deemed a running at large.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 460—H. F. No. 789.

AN ACT to authorize County Boards to maintain schools in county jails.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The County Board of each county in this state wherein is maintained a county jail or work farm may provide a school or schools for the instruction in the elementary branches of learning of all persons detained therein as prisoners, and in such case shall provide the necessary furniture, appliances and teachers to be paid for out of the county annual revenue funds; such school to be maintained for not less than two hours each school day or night sessions if necessary, and school attendance by the prisoners shall be made compulsory as far as possible. The teachers necessary for such purpose shall be appointed by the County Board with the approval of the county superintendent of schools who shall exercise supervision thereover in connection with his other duties as such superintendent.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 461—H. F. No. 797.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds for defraying the cost of procuring sites for public markets and of erecting market houses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not operating under a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds, to an amount not exceeding $150,000, in par value, and to use the proceeds thereof in acquiring by purchase or condemnation lands for one or more public markets and for erecting thereon suitable buildings for market purposes, Provided, however, that no sum exceeding $50,000 shall be expended on any one of such public markets, and provided further that such markets shall not be located nearer than one mile from each other.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members of the City Council or other governing body of such city. The faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon. The Council or governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of the city shall be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the State constitution.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 462—H. F. No. 941.

AN ACT to amend Section 2668 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to removal of public officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2668 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows::

2668. The governor may remove from office any clerk of the supreme or a district court, judge of probate, judge of any municipal court, justice of the peace, court commissioner, sheriff, coroner, auditor, register of deeds, county attorney, county superintendent of schools, county commissioner, county treasurer, or any collector, receiver, or custodian of public moneys, whenever it appear to him, by competent evidence, that either has been guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of his official duties; first giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him ,and an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 463—H. F. No. 993.

AN ACT to legalize certain proceedings heretofore taken for drainage of land in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Where the County Board of any county in this State has heretofore in pursuance to Chapter 230 of the General Laws of 1905 and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto located and established, or attempted to locate and establish any drainage ditch in any county of this State, and it has been determined by resolution adopted by said Board that such ditch will be a public utility and will promote and be conducive to the public health and that the benefits to be derived from the construction thereof are greater than the total cost, including damages awarded, and where such ditch has been actually constructed or the county has entered into a contract or contracts for the construction thereof and such contracts have been partially performed, and the Auditor of any such county has executed and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds the tabulated statement as provided for by law, making assessments for the cost of the location, establishment and construction of such ditch within such county against the land, corporations and roads benefited thereby, and where no appeals have been taken therefrom or from any of such proceedings, or if such appeals have been taken, that the same have been determined before the passage of this act, then the said proceedings from their inception to the time of the letting of said contract and all subsequent proceedings and all assessments or liens so levied or attempted to be assessed or levied and the payments of the actual cost of such work, including the damages awarded, and all proceedings of every kind and description had thereunder, including the service of all notices provided for by law, are hereby legalized and declared to be valid and in full force and effect to the same extent as though all or any of such proceedings had been conducted and had as required by law.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 464—H. F. No. 1031.

AN ACT authorizing and regulating certain classes of indemnity contracts, empowering corporations to make such contracts and fixing certain fees, and the penalty for violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Individuals, partnerships and corporations of this State, hereby designated subscribers, are hereby authorized to exchange Reciprocal or Inter-Insurance contracts with each other, or, with individuals partnerships and corporations of other states and countries, providing indemnity among themselves from any loss which may be insured against under other provisions of the laws, excepting life, and marine insurance.

Sec. 2. Such contracts may be executed by an attorney, agent or other representative, herein designated Attorney, duly authorized and acting for such Subscribers.

Sec. 3. Such Subscribers so contracting among themselves shall through their Attorney file with the Insurance Commissioner of this State a declaration verified by the oath of such Attorney, setting forth:

(a) The name or title of the office at which such Subscribers propose to exchange such indemnity contracts. Said name or title shall not be so similar to any other name or title previously adopted by a similar organization or by any insurance corporation or association as in the opinion of the Insurance Commissioner is calculated to result in confusion or deception.

(b) The kind or kinds of insurance to be effected or exchanged.

(c) A copy of the form of policy contract or agreement under or by which such insurance is to be effected or exchanged.

(d) A copy of the form of power of attorney or other authority of such Attorney under which such insurance is to be effected or exchanged.

(e) The location of the office or offices from which such contracts or agreements are to be issued.

(f) That applications have been made for indemnity upon at least one hundred separate risks aggregating not less than One and One Half Million ($1,500,000.00) Dollars, as represented by executed contracts or bona fide applications, to become concurrently effective, or, in case of Liability or Compensation insurance, covering a total pay roll of not less than One and One Half Million ($1,500,000.00) Dollars.

(g) That there is on deposit with such Attorney and available for the payment of losses a sum of not less than Twenty-five Thousand ($25,000.00) Dollars.

Provided, however, that in case of liability or compensation insurance all subscribers shall be engaged in the same class of business and have an annual pay roll in Minnesota of not less than Four Millions ($4,000,000.00) Dollars and a deposit with such Attorney and available for the payment of losses of not less than One Hundred Thousand ($100,000.00) Dollars.

Sec. 4. Concurrently with the filing of the Declaration provided for by the terms of Section 3 hereof, the Attorney shall file with the Insurance Commissioner an instrument in writing executed by him for said Subscribers, conditioned that upon the issuance of Certificates of Authority provided for in Section Ten hereof, service of process may be had upon the Insurance Commissioner in all suits in this state arising out of such policies, contracts or agreements, which service shall be valid and binding upon all Subscribers exchanging at any time Reciprocal or Inter-Insurance contracts through such Attorney. Three copies of such process shall be served and the Insurance Commissioner shall file one copy, forward one copy to said Attorney and return one copy with his admission of service.

Sec. 5. There shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner of this State by such Attorney a statement under the oath of such Attorney showing the maximum amount of indemnity upon any single risk and such Attorney shall, whenever and as often as the same shall be required, file with the Insurance Commissioner a statement verified by his oath to the effect that he has examined the commercial rating of such subscribers as shown by the reference book of a Commercial Agency having at least One Hundred Thousand Subscribers, and that from such examination or from other information in his possession it appears that no subscriber has assumed on any single risk an amount greater than ten per cent of the net worth of such subscriber.

Sec. 6. There shall at all times be maintained as a reserve a sum in cash or convertible securities equal to fifty per cent of the net annual deposits collected and credited to the accounts of the Subscribers on policies having one year or less to run and pro rata on those for longer periods. Net annual deposits shall be construed to mean the advance payments of Subscribers after deducting therefrom the amounts specifically provided in the Subscribers' agreements, for expenses. Said sum shall at no time be less than Twenty-five Thousand ($25,000.00) Dollars, and if at any time fifty per cent of the deposits so collected and credited shall not equal that amount, then the Subscribers, or their Attorney for them, shall make up any deficiency.

Sec. 7. Such Attorney shall make a report to the Insurance Commissioner for each calendar year, on the first day of March showing the financial condition of affairs at the office where such contracts are issued and shall furnish such additional information and reports as may be required.

Provided, however, that such Attorney shall not be required to furnish the names and addresses of any subscribers nor the loss ratio.

The business affairs and assets of such organizations shall be subject to examination by the Insurance Commissioner.

Sec. 8. Any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of this State shall, in addition to the rights, powers and franchises specified in its Articles of Incorporation have full power and authority to exchange insurance contracts of the kind and character herein mentioned. The right to exchange such contracts is hereby declared to be incidental to the purposes for which such corporations are organized and as much granted as the rights and powers expressly conferred.

Sec. 9. Any attorney who shall, except for the purpose of applying for Certificate of Authority as herein provided, exchange any contracts of indemnity of the kind and character specified in this Act, or directly or indirectly solicit or negotiate any applications for same without first complying with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subjected to a fine of not less than One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars nor more than One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars.

Sec. 10. Each Attorney by or through whom are issued any policies of or contracts for indemnity of the character referred to in this Act shall procure from the Insurance Commissioner annually a Certificate of Authority stating that all the requirements of this Act have been complied with, and upon such compliance and the payment of the fees required by this Act the Insurance Commissioner shall issue such Certificates. In case of a breach of any of the conditions imposed by the provisions of this Act the Insurance Commissioner may revoke the Certificate of Authority issued hereunder.

Sec. 11. Such Attorney, in lieu of all taxes, State, County and Municipal, shall pay to the State with the filing of each annual report, as an annual license fee 2 per cent of the gross premiums or deposits for the preceding calendar year, deducting all amounts returned to Subscribers or credited to their accounts; and he shall pay a filing fee of $2.00.

Sec. 12. Except as herein provided no law of this State shall apply to the exchange of such indemnity contracts.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 465—H. F. No. 1190.

AN ACT relating to the powers and duties of boards in common school districts containing ten or more townships.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. The school board in a common school district containing ten, or more, townships shall have and exercise all powers, and be subject to the same laws and regulations as school boards in independent districts.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 466—S. F. No. 101.

AN ACT to reimburse judges of the District Court, for amounts paid out for railway, traveling and hotel expenses while absent from their places of residence in the discharge of their official judicial duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The judges of the District Court shall be paid, in addition to the amounts now provided by law, all sums they shall hereafter pay out as necessary railway, traveling and hotel expenses while absent from their places of residence in the discharge of their official duties. Each judge shall file quarterly with the State Auditor an itemized statement, verified by him, of all such expense actually paid by him during the preceding quarter, which shall be audited by said State Auditor and paid upon his warrant.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 467—S. F. No. 290.

AN ACT prescribing the liability of an employer to make compensation by way of damages for injuries due to accident received by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment, modifying common law and statutory remedies, in such cases; establishing an alternative elective schedule of compensation, and regulating procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

PART 1.

COMPENSATION BY ACTION AT LAW—MODIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

Section 1. When personal injury or death is caused to an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, of which injury the actual or lawfully imputed negligence of the employer is the natural and proximate cause, he, or, in case of death, his personal representative, for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and next of kin, shall receive compensation by way of damages therefor from his employer, provided the employe was himself not wilfully negligent at the time of receiving such injury; and the question of whether the employe was wilfully negligent shall be one of fact to be submitted to the jury, subject to the usual powers of the court over verdicts rendered contrary to the evidence, or to law.

Sec. 2. In all cases brought under Part 1. of this act it shall not be a defense (a) that the employe was negligent, unless and except it shall also appear that such negligence was wilful; (b) that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe; (c) that the employe had assumed the risks inherent in, or incidental to the work, or arising out of and in the course of his employment from the failure of the employer to provide and maintain safe premises and suitable appliances, which grounds of defense are hereby abolished except as provided in Section 4.

Sec. 3. If the employer elects not to come under Part 2. of this act, he loses the right to interpose the three defenses named in Section 2. in any action brought against him for personal injury or death of an employe.

Sec. 4. If the employer becomes subject to Part 2 of this act and the employe does not, then the employer may set up such defenses as are available at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. The provisions of Sections One, Two, Three and Four shall apply to any claim for the death of an employe arising under Section 4503 of Chapter 84, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, and to acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof, concerning death by wrongful act.

Sec. 6. In all actions at law brought pursuant to Part 1. of this act, the burden of proof to establish willful negligence of the injured employe shall be upon the defendant.

Sec. 7. No claim for legal services or disbursements pertaining to any demand made or suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be an enforceable lien against the amount paid as compensation, or be valid or binding in any other respect, unless the same be approved in writing by the Judge presiding at the trial, or in case of settlement without trial, by a Judge of the District Court. Provided, that if notice in writing be given the defendant, of such claim for legal services or disbursements, the same shall be a lien against the amount paid as compensation, subject to determination of the amount and approval hereinbefore provided. All sums allowed as liens against such compensation or paid for legal, medical and hospital services and other disbursements, shall be reported by the employe to the Labor Commissioner with terms of settlement as provided in Section 24 of this act.

PART 2.

ELECTIVE COMPENSATION.

Sec. 8. This act shall not be construed or held to apply to any employer acting as a common carrier when engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad, which employer by reason of being engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad, is not subject exclusively to the legislative powers of the State of Minnesota, or for which employer and the employes thereof, a rule of liability or method of compensation has been, or may be established by the Congress of the United States; nor shall it apply to any employe of such common carrier injured or killed while so engaged. Nor shall the provisions of this act apply to actions or proceedings to recover damages or compensation for personal injuries sustained by domestic servants, farm laborers, or persons whose employment at the time of the injury is but casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of his employer.

Whenever an employe of a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad shall sustain personal injury by accident, arising out of, and in the course of his employment, resulting, in his disability or death, it shall be presumed prima facie that such employe was, at the time of the accident, engaged in such commerce.

Sec. 9. If both employer and employe, shall by agreement express or implied, or otherwise, as herein provided, become subject to Part 2, of this act, compensation according to the schedules hereinafter contained shall be paid by every such employer, in every case of personal injury or death of his employe, caused by accident, arising out of and in the course of employment, without regard to the question of negligence, except accidents which are intentionally self inflicted or when the intoxication of such employee is the natural or proximate cause of the injury, and the burden of proof of such fact shall be upon the employer.

Sec. 10. Such agreement or the election hereinafter provided for shall be a surrender by the parties thereto of their rights to any other method, form or amount of compensation or determination thereof than as provided in Part 2 of this act, and an acceptance of all the provisions of Part 2 of this act, and shall bind the employe himself and for compensation for his death shall bind his personal representative, the surviving spouse and next of kin, as well as the employer, and those conducting his business during bankruptcy or insolvency, for compensation for death or injury, as provided for by Part 2 of this act.

Sec. 11. All contracts of employment made after taking effect of this act shall be presumed to have been made with reference, and subject to the provisions of Part 2, unless otherwise expressly stated in the contract, in writing, or unless written or printed notice has been given by either party to the other, as hereinafter provided, that he does not accept the provisions of Part 2. Every employer and every employe is presumed to have accepted and come under Part 2, hereof, unless thirty (30) days prior to accident, he shall have signed his election not to accept or be bound by the provisions of Part 2. This election not to accept Part 2. shall be by notice as follows:

The employer shall post and keep posted in his shop or place of business a written or printed notice of his election not to be bound by Part 2 hereof and file a duplicate thereof with the Labor Commissioner.

The employe shall give written or printed notice to the employer of his election not to be bound by Part 2., and file a duplicate proof of service attached thereto with the Labor Commissioner.

Sec. 12. Either party may terminate his acceptance, or his election not to accept of the provisions of Part 2. by thirty (30) days' notice to the other. A duplicate of such notice with proof of service attached thereto shall be filed with the Labor Commissioner and the time shall not begin to run until the notice is so filed.

Provided, however, that during the thirty (30) days immediately succeeding the taking effect of this act, notice of election not to accept the provisions of Part 2. may be given by either party to the other as above provided, and shall be immediately effective as a notice of election; upon filing duplicate thereof with the Labor Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION.

Sec. 13. Following is the schedule of compensation: (a) For injury producing temporary total disability, fifty per centum of the wages received at the time of injury, subject to a maximum compensation of ten dollars ($10.00) per week and a minimum of six dollars ($6.00) per week; provided, that if at the time of injury the employe receives wages of less than six dollars ($6.00) per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however, beyond three hundred weeks. Payments to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable, as nearly as may be.

(b) In all cases of temporary partial disability the compensation shall be fifty per cent of the difference between the wage of the workman at the time of the injury, and the wage he is able to earn in his partially disabled condition. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however beyond three hundred weeks, payment to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable as nearly as may be and subject to the same maximum and minimum as stated in (a).

(c) For permanent partial disability, the compensation shall be based upon the extent of such disability. In cases included by the following schedule the compensation shall be that named in the schedule, to-wit:

For the loss of a thumb, fifty per centum of daily wages during sixty (60) weeks.

For the loss of a first finger, commonly called index finger, fifty per centum of daily wages during thirty-five (35) weeks.

For the loss of a second finger, fifty per centum of daily wages during thirty (30) weeks.

For the loss of a third finger, fifty per centum of daily wages during twenty (20) weeks.

For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called little finger, fifty per centum of daily wages during fifteen weeks.

The loss of the first phalange of the thumb, or of any finger, shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb, or finger, and compensation shall be one-half the amounts specified above for such thumb or finger.

The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger or thumb; providing, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

For the loss of a great toe, fifty per centum of daily wages during thirty (30) weeks.

For the loss of one of the toes other than a great toe, fifty per centum of daily wages during ten (10) weeks.

The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such toe, and compensation shall be one-half of the amount above specified.

The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.

For the loss of a hand, fifty per centum of daily wages during one hundred and fifty (150) weeks.

For the loss of an arm, fifty per centum of daily wages during two hundred (200) weeks.

For the loss of a foot, fifty per centum of daily wages during one hundred and twenty-five (125) weeks.

For the loss of a leg, fifty per centum of daily wages during one hundred and seventy-five (175) weeks.

For the loss of an eye, fifty per centum of daily wages during one hundred (100) weeks.

In all other cases of permanent partial disability, not above enumerated, the compensation shall be fifty per centum of the difference between the wage of the workman at the time of the injury and the wage he is able to earn in his partially disabled condition. Compensation shall continue during disability, not however, beyond three hundred (300) weeks.

In all cases of permanent partial disability within the foregoing schedule, it shall be considered that the permanent loss of the use of a member shall be equivalent to and draw the same compensation as the loss of that member; but the compensation in and by said schedule provided, shall be in lieu of all other compensation in such cases.

Should the employer and employe be unable to agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid, the amount of compensation shall be determined according to the provisions of Section 30 hereof.

The compensations provided in clause (c) are all subject to the same limitations as to maximum and minimum as are stated in clause (a).

(d) For permanent total disability, fifty per centum of the wages received at the time of injury, subject to a maximum compensation of ten dollars ($10.00) per week and a minimum of six dollars ($6.00) per week; provided that if at the time of injury the employe receives wages of less than six dollars ($6.00) per week, then he shall receive the full amount of wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however, beyond four hundred (400) weeks; payment to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable, as nearly as may be.

(e) The loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or of any two thereof, or a total loss of mental faculties, or complete paralysis of both legs or both arms, shall constitute permanent total disability.

(f) In case death occurs to a workman during the period of disability, caused by an injury due to accident, and arising out of and in the course of his employment, all payments previously made as compensation for such injury, shall be deducted from the compensation, if any, due on account of death.

DEPENDENTS.

Section 14. (1) Wife and children presumed wholly dependent—For the purposes of this act, the following described persons, viz: Wife, minor children under the age of eighteen years, or those over that age who are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, shall be presumed to be wholly dependent.

(2) Actual dependents—Any dependents named in Subdivision 1; also husband, mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, sisters and brothers who were wholly supported by the deceased workman at the time of his death and for a reasonable period of time immediately prior thereto shall be considered his actual dependents, and payment of compensation shall be made to them in the order named.

(3) Partial Dependents—Any dependents named in Subdivision 2, who regularly derived part of their support from the wages of the deceased workman at the time of his death and for a reasonable period of time immediately prior thereto shall be considered his partial dependents, and payment of compensation shall be made to them in the order named.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION TO DEPENDENTS.

(4) In death cases, compensation payable to dependents shall be distributed according to the laws of Minnesota, providing for distribution of the personal property of an intestate decedent, except as herein otherwise provided, and shall be computed and paid on the following basis.

(5) If the deceased employe leave a widow and no dependent child, there shall be paid to the widow, thirty-five per centum of the monthly wages of deceased.

(6) If the deceased employe leave a widow and one dependent child, there shall be paid to the widow for the benefit of herself and such child, forty per centum of the monthly wages of deceased.

(7) If the deceased employe leave a widow and either two or three dependent children, there shall be paid to the widow for the benefit of herself and such children, fifty per centum of the monthly wages of deceased.

(8) If the deceased employe leave a widow and four or more dependent children, there shall be paid to the widow for the benefit of herself and such children, sixty per centum of the monthly wages of the deceased.

(9) In case of remarriage of a widow without children, she shall receive a lump sum settlement equal to one-half of the amount of the compensation remaining unpaid. In case of remarriage of a widow who has dependent children, the unpaid balance of compensation which would otherwise become due to her, shall be paid to such children.

(10) If the deceased employe leave a dependent orphan, there shall be paid forty per centum of the monthly wages of deceased, with ten per centum additional for each orphan in excess of two, with a maximum of sixty per centum of such wages.

(11) If the deceased employe leave a dependent husband and no dependent child, there shall be paid to the husband, twenty-five per centum of the monthly wages of deceased.

(12) If the deceased employe leave no widow or children or husband entitled to any payment hereunder, but should leave a parent or parents, either or both of whom are wholly dependent on the deceased, there shall be paid, if only one parent, twenty-five per centum of the monthly wages of the deceased, and if both parents, thirty-five per centum of the monthly wages of the deceased to such parent or parents.

(13) If the deceased leave no widow or dependent child or husband or parent entitled to any payment hereunder, but leaves a brother, sister or grandparent wholly dependent on him for support, there shall be paid to such dependent relative, if but one, twenty-five per centum of the monthly wages of the deceased, or if more than one thirty per centum of the monthly wages of the deceased, divided between or among them share and share alike.

(14) If compensation is being paid under Part 2 of this act to any dependent, such compensation shall cease upon the death or marriage of such dependent, unless otherwise provided herein.

(15) Partial Dependents. Partial dependents shall be entitled to receive only that proportion of the benefits provided for actual dependents which the average amount of the wages regularly contributed by the deceased to such partial dependent at, and for a reasonable time immediately prior to the injury, bore to the total wage of the deceased, during the same time.

(16) No Dependents. Expense of last sickness and burial not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00), in addition to the medical and hospital services and expenses provided by Section 18.

(17) Death Compensation. The compensation in case of death shall be subject to a maximum compensation of ten dollars ($10.00) per week and a minimum of six dollars ($6.00) per week; provided, that if at the time of injury the employe receives wages of less than six dollars ($6.00) per week, then the compensation shall be the full amount of such wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during dependency not exceeding three hundred (300) weeks. Payments to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable, as nearly as may be.

(18) In computing and paying compensation to orphans or other children, in all cases, only those under eighteen years of age, or those over sixteen years of age who are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, shall be included; the former to receive compensation only during the time they are under eighteen, the latter only for the time they are so incapacitated, within the period of three hundred (300) weeks.

Sec. 15. INJURY INCREASING DISABILITY—If an employe receive an injury, which, of itself, would only cause permanent partial disability, but which, combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, the employer shall only be liable for the permanent partial disability caused by the subsequent injury.

Sec. 16. LIABILITY OF JOINT EMPLOYERS—In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under Part 2 of this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more, but not all of such employers should be subject to Part 2 of this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then [illegible] such of them as are so subject, [illegible] to pay the proportion of the entire [illegible] which their proportionate wage [illegible] to the entire wages of [illegible]. Provided, however, that nothing [illegible] shall prevent any arrangement [illegible] such employers for a different [illegible] between themselves of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Sec. 17. WAITING PERIOD.—No compensation [illegible] allowed for the first two weeks after [illegible] received, except as provided by [illegible] nor in any case unless the employer [illegible] actual knowledge of the injury or is [illegible] within the period specified in [illegible].

Sec. 18. MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE. Such medical and surgical treatment, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, crutches and apparatus as may be reasonably required at the time of the injury and thereafter during the disability, but not exceeding ninety (90) days, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, the same to be provided by the employer and in case of his inability or refusal seasonably to do so, the employer to be liable for the reasonable expense incurred by or on behalf of the employe in providing the same; provided, however, that [illegible] liability under this Section shall not [illegible] of one hundred dollars ($100.00) except that the court may, during [illegible] ninety (90) days, upon necessity [illegible] thereafter, require the employer to [illegible] additional medical, surgical and [illegible] and supplies as may be [illegible] together with any such [illegible] heretofore furnished shall not exceed [illegible] two hundred dollars ($200.00) in value.

Sec. 19. NOTICE TO EMPLOYER OF ACCIDENT. Unless the employer shall have actual knowledge of the occurrence of the injury, or unless the injured workman, or a dependent or some one in behalf of either, shall give notice thereof to the employer in writing, within fourteen (14) days after the occurrence of the injury, then no compensation shall be due until such notice is given or knowledge obtained. If the notice is given, or the knowledge obtained within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of the injury, no want, failure or inaccuracy of a notice shall be a bar to obtaining compensation, unless the employer shall show that he was prejudiced by such want, defect or inaccuracy, [illegible] to the extent of such prejudice. [illegible] given, or the knowledge obtained [illegible] days, and if the [illegible] beneficiary shall show that [illegible] to give prior notice was due to [illegible] inadvertence, ignorance of [illegible] inability, or to the fraud, [illegible] or deceit of the employer or [illegible] the compensation may be allowed [illegible] the employer shall show that [illegible] by failure to receive such [illegible] which case the amount of compensation shall be reduced by such sum as [illegible] fairly represent the prejudice shown. Unless knowledge be obtained or notice given, [illegible] ninety (90) days after the occurrence of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed.

Sec. 20. The notice referred to in Section 19 may be served personally upon the employer, or upon any agent of the employer upon whom a summons may be served in a civil action, or by sending it by registered mail to the employer at the last known residence or business place thereof within the State, and shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that an injury was received by (Name)............ who was in your employ at (Place)............ while engaged as (Kind of Work)............ on or about the .... day of .... [illegible] and that he is now located at (Give [illegible]) [illegible] that [illegible] known, the nature of the [illegible] and that compensation may be claimed therefor.

Giving Address

[illegible]

But no variation from this form shall be material if the notice is sufficient to advise the employer that a certain employe, by name, received a claimed injury in the course of his employment on or about a specified time, at or near a certain place specified.

Sec. 21. EXAMINATION AND VERIFICATION OF INJURY. (1) The injured employe [illegible] submit himself to examination by employer's physician, if requested by the employer, and at reasonable times thereafter upon employer's request. The employe shall be entitled upon request to have his own physician present at any such examination. Each party shall defray the cost of his own physician.

(2) Medical Examination by Neutral Physician. In case of dispute as to the injury, the [illegible] of its own motion, or upon request of any interested party, appoint a neutral physician of good standing and ability to [illegible] the injured person, and to report his findings to the Court. The expense of such examination shall be borne [illegible] said parties.

(3) If the injured employe refuses to comply with any reasonable request for examination, his right to compensation shall be suspended and no compensation shall be paid while he continues in such refusal.

(4) Autopsy. In all death claims where the cause of death is obscure or disputed, any interested party may require an autopsy; the cost of such autopsy shall be borne by the party requesting the same.

Sec. 22. SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION. (1) The interested parties shall have the right to settle all matters of compensation between themselves. But all settlements shall be substantially in accordance with the provisions of Sections 15 and [illegible] and shall be approved by a [illegible] District Court. When so approved, settlements shall be filed with the [illegible] District Court and in case [illegible] in the payment of [illegible] determined or agreed upon [illegible] of such default for the [illegible] days after payment is [illegible] the employe may upon five [illegible] in writing to the employer [illegible] to apply to the court for [illegible] judgment to be entered on [illegible] determination for all compensation [illegible] and payable and unpaid; and [illegible] shall have the same force and effect [illegible] may be satisfied as other judgments of [illegible] same court.

(2) In case of a dispute over, or failure to agree upon a claim for compensation between [illegible] and employe, or the dependents of [illegible], either party may submit the claim, both as to questions of fact, the nature and effect of the injuries, and the amount of compensation therefor according to the schedule herein provided, to the judge of the district court of the county which would have jurisdiction in a civil case, or, where there is more than one Judge of said court, then to either or any of said judges of such court, which judge is hereby authorized to hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, and his decision as to all questions of fact shall be conclusive and binding subject to the right of appeal as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 23. In case a deceased employe entitled to compensation is an alien, who leaves surviving him a wife or other dependent residing outside of the United States, the said [illegible] shall [illegible], in case no other personal representative of the deceased shall have been appointed by the Probate Court, [illegible] to be made to the duly [illegible] officer of the [illegible] of which the deceased was [illegible] consular officer resides in the State of Minnesota, upon like terms as to [illegible] for the proper application of the compensation [illegible] to the deceased, as are required of administrators. But in either case such representative shall, when so appointed, [illegible] at reasonable times thereafter, upon request of the employer, furnish to the employer a sworn statement containing a list of the dependents with the names, age, residence and relationship of each dependent to the deceased.

Sec. 24. Record of settlements. Copies of all settlements and releases shall be filed by the employer with the Labor Commissioner within [illegible] days after such settlements are made, and shall become part of the permanent records of that department.

Sec. 24 A. The Labor Commissioner upon request of an employe in this State, shall advise such employe of his rights under this act and shall assist, so far as possible, in adjusting differences between employe and employer under Part 2 thereof. He shall observe in detail the operation of the act throughout the State and shall make report thereof to each session of the Legislature, together with such suggestions and recommendations as to changes as he may deem necessary or advisable for the improvement thereof.

Sec. 25. Payment in Lump Sum.—The amounts of compensation payable periodically, hereunder, either by agreement of the parties, or approved by the court, or by decision of the court, may be commuted to one or more lump sum payments, except compensation due for death or permanent total disability, or for permanent partial disability resulting from the loss of an arm or a hand or a foot or a leg or an eye. These may be so commuted only with the consent of the District Court.

Sec. 26. Settlements to be Final—Exception. All settlements of compensation by agreement of the parties, and all awards of compensation made by the Court, where the amount paid or to be paid in settlement or [illegible] does not exceed the compensation [illegible] months disability, shall be final and not subject to readjustment.

Sec. 27. When compensation payable periodically may be modified.—All amounts paid by the employer and received by the employe or his dependents, by lump sum payment, shall be final, but the amount of any award payable periodically for more than six (6) months may be modified as follows:

(a) At any time by agreement of the parties and approved by the court.

(b) If the parties cannot agree, then at any time after six months from the date of the award an application may be made to the court by either party on the ground of increase or decrease of incapacity due solely to the injury. In such case the same procedure shall be followed as in Section 30 in case of disputed claim for compensation.

Sec. 28. Employer may pay award to trustee and be Discharged.—At any time after the amount of any award has been agreed upon by the parties, or found and ordered by the Court, a sum equal to the present value of all future installments of compensation calculated on a six per cent basis, may (where death or the nature of the injury renders the amount of future payments certain) by leave of court, be paid by the employer to any savings bank or trust company of this State to be approved and designated by the Court, and such sum, together with all interest thereon, shall, thereafter be held in trust for the employe or the dependents of the employe, who shall have no further recourse against the employer. The payment of such sum by the employer, evidenced by the receipts in duplicate of the trustee one of which shall be filed with the Labor Commissioner, and the other filed with the Clerk of the District Court, shall operate as a satisfaction of said award as to the employer. Payment from said fund shall be made by the trustee in the same amounts and at the same time as are herein required of the employer until said fund and interest shall be exhausted. In the appointment of the trustee, preference shall be given, in the discretion of the court, to the choice of the injured employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, as the case may be.

Sec. 29. Preference as to Compensation—The right to compensation and all compensation awarded any injured employe or for death claims to his dependents, shall have the same preference against the assets of the employer as other unpaid wages for labor; but such compensation shall not become a lien on the property of third persons by reason of such preference.

Claims for compensation owned by an injured employe or his dependents, shall not be assignable and shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability.

Sec. 30. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF DISPUTE. Procedure in case of dispute shall be as follows: Either party may present a verified complaint to said judge, setting forth the names and residences of the parties and the facts relating to employment at the time of injury, the injury in its extent and character, the amount of wages being received at the time of injury, the knowledge of the employer, of notice of the occurrence of said injury, and such other facts as may be necessary and proper for the information of the said judge, and shall state the matter or matters in dispute and the contention of the petitioner with reference thereto.

Upon the presentation of such complaint, it shall be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the proper county, and the judge shall fix by order a time and place for the hearing thereof, not less than three (3) weeks after the date of the filing of said complaint. A copy of said complaint and order shall be served as summons in a civil action upon the adverse party within four (4) days after filing the complaint. Within seven (7) days after the service of such complaint the adverse party shall file an answer to said complaint, which shall admit or deny the substantial averments of the complaint, and shall state the contention of the defendant with reference to the matter in dispute as disclosed by the complaint. The answer shall be verified in like manner as required for a complaint.

At the time fixed for hearing, or any adjournment thereof the said judge shall hear such witnesses as may be presented by each party, and in a summary manner decide the merits of the controversy. This determination shall be filed in writing with the clerk of the said court, and judgment shall be entered thereon in the same manner as in causes tried in the said District Court, and shall contain a statement of facts as determined by said Judge. Subsequent proceedings thereon shall only be for the recovery of moneys thereby determined to be due, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to review questions of law by certiorari. Costs may be awarded by said Judge in his discretion, and when so awarded the same costs shall be allowed, taxed and collected as are allowed, taxed and collected for like services and proceedings in civil cases.

Sec. 31. Rights of Action Preserved—Every right of action for death, by wrongful act or for injury by negligence, accruing to an injured employe prior to the taking effect of this act is continued and preserved under the existing law.

Sec. 31 A. Any employer who is responsible for compensation as provided in this act may insure the risk in any manner then authorized by law. But those writing such insurance shall in every case be subject to the conditions in this Section hereinafter named.

If the risk of the employer is carried by any insurer doing business for profit, or by any insurance association or corporation formed of employers, or of employers and workmen, to insure the risks under this act, operating by the mutual assessment or other plan or otherwise, then in so far as policies are issued on such risks they shall provide for compensation for injuries or death according to the full benefits of Part 2 of this act.

Such policies shall contain a clause to the effect that as between the workman and the insurer, that notice to and knowledge by the employer of the occurrence of the injury shall be deemed notice and knowledge on the part of the insurer; that jurisdiction of the employer for arbitration or other purposes shall be jurisdiction of the insurer, and that the insurer will in all things be bound by and subject to the awards rendered against such employer upon the risks so insured.

Such policies must provide that the workman shall have an equitable lien upon any amount which shall become owing on account of such policy to the employer from the insurer and in case of the legal incapacity or inability of the employer to receive the said amount and pay it over to the workman or dependents, the said insurer will pay the same direct to said workman or dependents, thereby discharging all obligations under the policy to the employer and all of the obligations of the employer and insurer to the workman; but such policies shall contain no provisions relieving the insurance company from payment when the employer becomes insolvent or discharged in bankruptcy or otherwise, during the period the policy is in force, if the compensation remains owing.

The insurer must be one authorized by law to conduct such business in the State of Minnesota, and authority is hereby granted to all insurance companies writing such insurance to include in their policies in addition to the requirements now provided by law the additional requirements, terms and conditions in this Section provided.

It shall be lawful for the employer and the workman to agree to carry the risks covered by Part 2 of this act in conjunction with other and greater risks and providing other and greater benefits such as additional compensation, accident, sickness or old age insurance or benefits, and the fact that such plan involved a contribution by the workman shall not prevent its validity if the employer pays not less than the cost of the insurance of the risks otherwise covered by Part 2 of this act, and workman gets the whole of the additional compensation or benefits.

If the employer shall insure to his employes the payment of the compensations provided by Part 2 of this act, in a corporation or association authorized to do business in the State of Minnesota, and approved by the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, and if the employer shall post a notice or notices in a conspicuous place or in conspicuous places about this place of employment, stating that he is so insured and stating by whom insured, and if the employer shall further file copy of such notice with the Labor Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, then, and in such case, any suits or actions brought by an injured employe or his dependents shall be brought directly against the insurer, and the employer or insured shall be released from any further liability.

Provided that in case of insolvency or bankruptcy of such Insurance Company the employer shall not be released from liability under the provisions of this act.

The return of any execution upon any judgment of an employe against any such Insurance Company unsatisfied in whole or in part, shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency of such Insurance Company and in case of the adjudication of bankruptcy or insolvency of any such Insurance Company by any court of competent jurisdiction, proceedings may be brought by the employe against the employer in the first instance or against such employer and Insurance Company jointly or severally or in any pending proceeding against any Insurance Company, the employer may be joined at any time after such adjudication.

Sec. 32 (1) THIRD PERSONS' RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES. Any person who creates or carries into operation any fraudulent scheme, artifice or device to enable him to execute work without himself being responsible to the workman for the provisions of this act, shall himself be included in the term "employer," and be subject to all the liabilities of employers under this act. But this Section shall not be construed to cover or mean an owner who lets a contract to a contractor in good faith, nor a contractor who, in good faith, lets to a sub-contractor a portion of his contract. Provided, however, that no person shall be deemed a contractor or sub-contractor, so as to make him liable to pay compensation within the meaning of this Section, who performs his work upon the employer's premises and with the employer's tools or appliances and under the employer's direction; nor one who does what is commonly known as "piece work," or in any way where the system of employment used, merely provides a method of fixing the workman's wages.

(2) Where compensation is claimed from, or proceedings taken against a person under subdivision One of this Section, the compensation shall be calculated with reference to the wage the workman was receiving from the person by whom he was immediately employed at the time of the injury.

(3) The employer shall not be liable or required to pay compensation for injuries due to the acts or omissions of third persons not at the time in the service of the employer, nor engaged in the work in which the injury occurs, except as provided in Section 33, or under the conditions set forth in Section 34 (l).

Sec. 33. LIABILITY OF PARTY OTHER THAN EMPLOYER—PROCEDURE—(1) Third party under Part 2. That where an injury or death for which compensation is payable under Part 2 of this act is caused under circumstances also creating a legal liability for damages on the part of any party other than the employer, such party also being subject to the provisions of Part 2, of this act, the employe in case of injury or his dependents in case of death, may, at his or their option, proceed either at law against such party to recover damages, or against the employer for compensation under Part 2 of this act, but not against both.

If the employe in case of injury, or his dependents in case of death, shall bring an action for the recovery of damages against such party other than the employer, the same amount thereof, manner in which and the persons to whom the same are payable, shall be as provided for in Part 2 of this act and not otherwise; provided that in no case shall such party be liable to any person other than the employe or his dependents for any damages growing out of or resulting from such injury or death.

If the employe or his dependents shall elect to receive compensation from the employer, then the latter shall be subrogated to the right of the employe or his dependents to recover against such other party, and may bring legal proceedings against such party and recover the aggregate amount of compensation payable by him to such employe, or his dependents hereunder, together with the costs and disbursements of such action and reasonable attorney's fees expended by him therein.

(2) Third Party not Under Part 2.—That where the injury or death for which compensation is payable under Part 2 of this act was caused under circumstances also creating a legal liability for damages on the part of any party other than the employer, such party not being subject to the provisions of Part 2 of this act, legal proceedings may be taken by the employe or dependents against such other party to recover damages, notwithstanding the payment by the employer, or his liability to pay compensation hereunder. But in such case, if the action against such other party is brought by the injured employe or in case of his death by his dependents, and judgment is obtained and paid, or settlement is made with such other party, either with or without suit, the employer shall be entitled to deduct from the compensation payable by him the amount actually received by such employe or dependents; provided that if the injured employe or in case of his death his dependents shall agree to receive compensation from the employer or shall institute proceedings to recover the same, or accept from the employer any payment on account of such compensation, such employer shall be subrogated to all the rights of such employe or dependents and may maintain, or in case an action has already been instituted, may continue the action either in the name of the employe or dependents, or in his own name against such other party for the recovery of damages, but such employer shall nevertheless pay over to the injured employe or dependents all sums collected from such other party by judgment or otherwise in excess of the amount of such compensation payable by the employer under Part 2 of this act, and costs, attorney's fees, and reasonable expenses incurred by such employer in making such collection or enforcing such liability; provided that in no case shall such party be liable to any person other than the employe or his dependents for any damages growing out of or resulting from such injury or death.

Sec. 34. WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED. Throughout this act the following words and phrases as used therein shall be considered to have the following meaning respectively, unless the context shall clearly indicate a different meaning in the connection used.

(a) The word "compensation" has been used both in Part 1 and Part 2 of this act to indicate the money benefits to be paid on account of injury or death. Strictly speaking, the benefit which an employe may receive by action at law under Part 1, of this act is damages, and this is indicated in Section 1. To avoid confusion, the word "compensation" has been used in both parts of the act, but it should be understood that under Part 1 the compensation by way of damages is determined by an action at law.

(b) "Child" or "Children" shall include posthumous children and all other children entitled by law to inherit as children of the deceased.

(c) A dependent child or orphan shall be considered to mean an unmarried child under the age of eighteen years or one over that age, who is physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

(d) The term "employer" as used here shall mean every person not excluded by Section 8, who employs another to perform a service for hire, and to whom the "employer" directly pays wages, and shall include any person or corporation, copartnership, or association or group thereof, and shall include county, village, town, city, school district and other public employers, except the State.

(e) The term "physician" shall include "surgeon," and in either case shall mean one authorized by law to practice his profession within one of the United States, and in good standing in his profession at the time.

(f) The term "workman" shall include the plural and all ages and both sexes.

(g) The terms "employe" and "workman" are used interchangeably and have the same meaning throughout this act, and shall be construed to mean:

(1) Every person in the service of a county, city, town, village or school district therein, under any appointment or contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written; but shall not include any official of any county, city, town, village or school district therein, who shall have been elected or appointed for a regular term of office, or to complete the unexpired portion of any regular term.

(2) Every person, not excluded by Section 8, in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, including aliens and also including minors who are legally permitted to work under the laws of the State, who for the purpose of making election of remedy under this act shall be construed the same, and have the same power of contracting and electing as adult employes.

(h) The word "accident" as used in the phrases "personal injuries due to accident" or "injuries or death caused by accident" in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforeseen event, happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time, injury to the physical structure of the body.

(i) Personal Injuries, etc.—Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared:

Not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on, or about the premises where their services are being performed, or where their service required their presence as a part of such service at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen, and shall not include an injury caused by the act of a third person or fellow employe intended to injure the employee because of reasons personal to him, and not directed against him as an employee, or because of his employment.

(j) Wherever in this act the singular is used, the plural shall be included; where the masculine gender is used, the feminine and neuter shall be included.

(k) Amputations—Amputations between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand, and amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a foot.

(l) The Labor Commissioner, referred to in this act, shall denote the Commissioner of Labor of the State of Minnesota.

(m) "The Court" as used herein shall mean the District Court which would have jurisdiction in an ordinary civil case involving a claim for the injuries or death in question, and "The Judge" shall mean a Judge of said Court.

(n) As to Constitutionality—In case for any reason any paragraph or any provision of this act shall be questioned in any court of last resort and shall be held by such court to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not be held to affect any other paragraph or provision of this act, except that Parts 1 and 2 are hereby declared to be inseparable, and if either Part be declared void or inoperative in an essential part, so that the whole of such part must fall, the other part shall fall with it and not stand alone. Part 1 of this act shall not apply in cases where Part 2 becomes operative in accordance with the provisions thereof, but shall apply in all other cases, and in such cases shall be in extension or modification of the common law.

Sec. 35. REPEALING INCONSISTENT ACTS—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 36. TIME ACT SHALL TAKE EFFECT—This act shall take effect from and after the 1st day of October, A. D. 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 468—S. F. No. 549.

AN ACT declaring the effect of Sheriffs' Certificates issued in mortgage foreclosure sales by action in certain cases and limiting the time within which the judgment and sale can be questioned.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Where in a foreclosure of a real estate mortgage by action or in an attempted foreclosure of a real estate mortgage by action prior to 1910, the defendants or any of them were non-residents and the summons in said action was served on the non-resident defendants, but it does not affirmatively appear that the affidavit showing the non-residence of the defendants and other matters as required by Section 5204, General Statutes 1894, or Section 4111, Revised Laws 1905, was ever filed, but a judgment of foreclosure has been rendered and the property covered by said mortgage attempted to be foreclosed has been sold under such judgment and the sheriff has issued his certificate of sale and the sale has been confirmed by the court, such sheriff's certificate or the record thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of the proper county shall be conclusive evidence of the filing of such affidavit, and no such judgment or sale shall be deemed invalid or be set aside unless the action or proceeding in which the validity of such judgment or sale is called in question or the defense alleging its invalidity be interposed with reasonable diligence and not later than five (5) years after such sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any action or proceeding now pending relating to the validity of any such foreclosure.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after September 1, 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 469—S. F. No. 863.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to provide by ordinance for the prompt payment of bills rendered for goods purchased for city purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The City Council or other governing body of any city of the first class not operating under a home-rule charter, notwithstanding any provision of its charter to the contrary, may hereafter provide by ordinance for the payment of all current bills incurred by the city for goods, wares and merchandise, the purchase whereof has been duly authorized for the use of the city or any of its departments, without waiting the formal vote of said governing body directing payment thereof.

Sec. 2. If a purchasing department has been duly established in and for any such city the ordinance aforesaid may provide for the immediate payment of the city treasurer, out of the appropriate fund, or out of a special fund set aside for the purpose, of all bills approved by the city purchasing agent. And all officers of said city who are authorized by law to sign or countersign warrants or orders for the payment of merchandise accounts may accept the approval of the purchasing agent as a sufficient audit of such bills.

Sec. 3. Should any bill so paid prove to be erroneous or excessive upon examination made within ninety days after payment, the payee thereof shall repay to the city on demand of the city attorney all such excess, or be subject to an action at law for double the amount thereof.

Sec. 4. Said ordinance or ordinances may contain such further provisions as the governing body shall deem necessary for protecting the city against fraud, irregularity and mistake in the matter of such purchase and may provide that any violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4 of the state constitution.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 470—S. F. No. 565.

AN ACT to provide for the filing of claims against the estate of persons under guardianship and for notice of hearing upon such claims, the filing, allowance and payment of the same, and making Sections 3729 to 3749, Revised Laws 1905, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts applicable as far as practicable to persons under guardianship.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Upon granting letters of guardianship of any ward, whether a minor or incompetent, the court shall make an order limiting the time for creditors to present claims against the estate of such ward, and fixing a time and place when and where proofs will be heard and such claims examined and adjusted. The time so limited shall not be more than one year nor less than six months unless it shall appear by affidavit that there are no debts, in which case the limitation may be three months. Provided, however, in the case of minor wards, the matter of making said order and fixing a time and place for hearing on claims as provided herein shall be left to the sound discretion of the Judge of Probate, and shall only be made when the Judge of Probate deems the same necessary.

Sec. 2. The provisions of Sections 3729 to 3749 inclusive of the Revised Laws 1905, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts, are hereby made applicable so far as practicable to the matters of the filing, hearing, allowance and payment of claims against the estates of all wards under guardianship; and in the application of said provisions of law as herein provided to the estates of wards under guardianship, the terms "executor" or "Administrator" shall be construed to mean "guardian." "Letters testamentary" and "letters of administration" shall be construed to mean "letters of guardianship." The words "decedent" or "deceased" shall be construed to mean the word "ward," and the word "ward" shall be construed to mean all persons, whether minors or incompetents, under guardianship. The "time of death" shall be construed to mean the "time of appointment of the guardian."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 471—S. F. No. 883.

AN ACT to validate certificates issued by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, where said certificates have been issued after public sale at a price lower than the appraised valuation. Curative.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all certificates issued by the Commissioner of State Land Office between the 30th day of November, A. D. 1890, and the second day of December, A. D. 1890, for the sale of School Lands in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Minnesota, where said lands have been sold for a less amount than the appraised valuation thereof, and where all moneys have been paid as provided by the terms of said certificate, the holder of said certificate, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the lands therein described, subject to all the conditions in said certificate contained, upon payment to the County Treasurer of the county in which said lands are situate, of an amount equal to the difference between the appraised valuation at the time of the sale and the amount stated in said certificate, and all said certificates are hereby declared legal and valid, provided this act shall not affect any action at law or suit in equity now pending.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 472—S. F. No. 800.

AN ACT to amend Section 1148 of the Revised Laws 1905, relating to the appointment of armorers, janitors and engineers for armories, and providing compensation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1148 of the Revised Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1148. The commander of each regiment, company, and battery may appoint an armorer, who, under his directions, shall have charge of the armory or place where the uniforms, arms, accoutrements, and other property of the command are kept. In cities, the officer or officers in control of the armory may appoint a janitor thereof, and, if it be heated by steam, an engineer. The duties of all such appointees shall be prescribed by the officers appointing them, who shall also fix their compensation, not to exceed three dollars each per day for time necessarily spent in the performance of such duties, and may dismiss any of them at pleasure. Such compensation shall be paid monthly by the town, county, city, or village, as the case may be, upon vouchers approved by the appointing officers."

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 473—S. F. No. 978.

AN ACT to legalize acknowledgments taken by notaries public who are members of the Legislature at the time of taking such acknowledgments, together with the record of instruments bearing such acknowledgments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That all acknowledgments taken by any member of the Legislature of this State as a notary public who at the time of taking such acknowledgment was a member of said State Legislature, is hereby legalized and made valid and effectual in all particulars, together with the records thereof where the instrument bearing such acknowledgment has been recorded as provided by law, provided that this act shall not extend to any action or proceeding now pending.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 474—S. F. No. 892.

AN ACT to amend Section 4365, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court in civil actions or proceedings, and providing for expediting the hearing on such appeals in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4365, Revised Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4365. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court by the aggrieved party in the following cases:

1—From a judgment in an action commenced in the district court, or brought there from another court from any judgment rendered in such court; and upon such appeal the court may review any intermediate order involving the merits or necessarily affecting the judgment appealed from.

2—From an order granting or refusing a provisional remedy, or which grants, refuses, dissolves, or refuses to dissolve, an injunction, or an order vacating or sustaining an attachment.

3—From an order involving the merits of the action or some part thereof.

4—From an order refusing a new trial, or from an order sustaining a demurrer, provided that when an order granting a new trial is based exclusively upon errors occurring at the trial and it is so expressly stated in the order or memorandum of the trial court, an appeal therefrom may be taken but in such case only.

Provided further, that where the trial court has once granted a new trial in the exercise of its discretion, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient to support the verdict, an appeal may be taken from any subsequent order granting a new trial wholly or in part upon that ground.

Provided further, that when upon the entry of an order overruling a demurrer, the trial court shall certify that the question presented by the demurrer is in his opinion important and doubtful, and such certification is made part of the order overruling the demurrer, an appeal from such order may be taken.

5—From an order which, in effect, determines the action, and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.

6—From an order or judgment made or rendered in proceedings supplementary to execution.

7—From a final order, affecting a substantial right, made in a special proceeding, or upon a summary application in an action after judgment.

When an appeal is perfected under subdivisions 2 or 7 of this section, and notice and bond on appeal is filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the party appealing or the respondent, may apply to the Supreme Court upon ten days' notice, for an order fixing the time and manner of the hearing of the appeal; and the Court may, in its discretion, if it be of opinion that the substantial interests of the parties involved, or of the public, require a speedy hearing, summarily fix the time of hearing, whether the Court be then in session or in vacation, and may summarily determine the time for filing paper books and briefs, and the method of submission."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 475—H. F. No. 148.

AN ACT to regulate the manufacture, use and sale of oleomargarine and prevent deception and fraud therein, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of the provisions hereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, or by his or their agents or employes, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance or compound, made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere. Any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter, the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever and irrespective of any representations he may make relative to such commodity or substance.

Any person, firm or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation, or any officer or agent, servant or employee of any person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell oleomargarine which shall be manufactured in intentional imitation of, or in semblance of, butter of any shade of yellow, with an intent to deceive or defraud the consumer or purchaser thereof.

If in the manufacture of any oleomargarine, fats, oils, or other ingredients are intentionally selected and used in such proportions as to cause the oleomargarine so manufactured to resemble butter of any shade of yellow, such facts shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution under this section that such oleomargarine was manufactured with an intent to deceive or defraud the consumer or purchaser thereof.

Any person, firm or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. No person, firm or corporation, or any officer, agent, servant or employee of any person, firm or corporation, shall manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine the color of which is less than Fifty-five (55) per cent of white. The percentage of white shall be determined by the color analysis, methods and measurements used to determine color quantity by the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government.

Any person, firm or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell oleomargarine made wholly or partly out of fats, oils, or oleaginous substance or compound thereof unless each receptacle and package in which the same is kept for sale or sold has securely affixed upon the side thereof, a white or light colored label which shall be printed in the English language with black ink in type not smaller than 36 point bold faced Gothic capitals the word "OLEOMARGARINE," and immediately thereafter upon the same label in the same colors there shall be printed in the English language in 8 point bold faced Gothic capitals the name and, with substantial accuracy, the percentage of each ingredient contained in such oleomargarine, giving the name of each animal or vegetable from which such fats or oils are derived.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, to sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any oleomargarine which is not marked and distinguished on the outside of each tub, package or parcel thereof, in a conspicuous place, by a placard with the word "oleomargarine" printed in English thereon; such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position in full view of the purchaser; and the said word "oleomargaine" on such placard shall be printed in plain, uncondensed Gothic letters, each letter not less than one inch in height, and such placard shall contain no other words thereon; and there shall also be displayed upon each tub, package or parcel containing such oleomargarine in the same manner and in a conspicuous position, a placard with the world "oleomargarine" printed thereon in the same form as above described in this section; and when oleomargarine is sold from such package or tub, or otherwise at retail, in print, roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser, it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the word "oleomargarine" printed or stamped thereon in English in letters one-fourth inch square; and said wrapper shall also contain the name and address of the seller and the quantity sold, and immediately following there shall appear upon the wrapper the name and address of the manufacturer.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design or device that is in itself misleading or that conveys or tends to convey information that the product is derived from other than the ingredients of which it is composed; and it shall be unlawful to label oleomargarine "Dairy Rolls," "Country Rolls," "Guernsey," "Jersey," "Holstein," or other labeling that would indicate that said product is of dairy or creamery origin.

The use of any false or misleading statement, design or device shall not be justified by any statement given as the opinion of an expert or other person appearing on the label, nor by any descriptive matter explaining the use of the false or misleading statement design or device.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any hotel, dining room, dining car, drinking place, cafe, bakery, boat, lumber camp, mining camp, railroad camp, boarding house or hospital, or any place where guests, boarders or patients are served with food for pay, or for any managing agent or servant of such proprietor, to serve as or for butter, or as a substitute therefor, any oleaginous substance or compound other than that produced wholly from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, unless he or they shall cause to be plainly printed in English upon every bill of fare, if one be used, and in letters not smaller than eight point bold faced Gothic capitals, the words "Oleomargarine used in place of butter," and in case no bill of fare be used, the manager or person in charge of such establishment shall cause to be posted upon each of the dining or eating room, in a conspicuous position and in letters large enough to be distinctly seen and read from all parts of said room; placards containing on the face thereof the words in the English language "Oleomargarine used in place of butter," and such person shall keep said placards continuously posted as aforesaid so long as such butter substitute be kept or used.

Sec. 7. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistant, inspectors, agents and employees shall enforce the provisions of this act, and in so doing shall have all the powers conferred upon them and each of them under the provisions of Chapter 21, Revised Laws of 1905.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of obtaining information regarding suspected violations of this Act, the Dairy and Food Commissioner and his several assistants, agent, inspectors and employees shall have access to all places where any of the above mentioned article is manufactured, kept, sold or served, the manufacture, sale or serving of which is regulated, restricted or forbidden by this Act. They may inspect any package or receptacle found therein apparently containing any of the aforementioned articles and may take samples therefrom for analysis. Any person obstructing such entry or inspection, or failing upon request to assist therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided by the laws of this state.

The words "sell" and "sale," as used herein, shall be construed as including the offering or exposing for sale or exchange of the forbidden or regulated article, the having of any such article in possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, and the storing, carrying or handling thereof in aid of traffic therein, whether done in person or permitted through others.

Sec. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but repeal of any such Act shall not in any way interfere with or prevent the prosecution to final termination, of any actions, civil or criminal, now pending or which may hereafter be commenced for any violation of said Acts which has already been committed.

Sec. 10. In event that any section, provision, paragraph, or part of this Act, shall be questioned in any court and shall be held to be invalid, the remainder or the Act shall not be invalidated but shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 11. Any person, firm or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation who violates any of the provisions of Sections Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight of this Act shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars or imprisonment in the County jail for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after August 1st, 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 476—H. F. No. 185.

AN ACT to make school officers peace officers in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. Members of School Boards in common or consolidated school districts shall be Peace Officers, and may suppress disorder and make arrests for any disorderly conduct, or breach of the peace, in any school house or on any school grounds, in their respective districts, and may command the assistance of all persons.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 477—H. F. No. 204.

AN ACT to authorize the State Game and Fish Commission to take certain fish by the means of nets.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State Game and Fish commission is hereby authorized to take or contract for taking by means of nets from any of the waters in this state carp, sturgeon, dogfish, garfish, sheephead, buffalo, eelpont and suckers where such fish or any of them become so numerous as to destroy or retard the propagation of game fish therein, and sell the fish so taken for the best price they can obtain therefor. Provided that no nets shall be used as aforesaid in the waters situated in any county of this state wherein the County Board of such County has passed and adopted a resolution to the effect that a particular lake or lakes situated in such county shall not be seined. Whenever such resolution has been adopted by the County Board of such County, it shall be the duty of the County Auditor thereof to forthwith forward by Registered Mail a certified copy of such resolution to the Game and Fish Commission, who shall thereafter not seine such lake or lakes until the resolution so adopted has been revoked by the County Board; provided, however, that no lake in this state that does not contain carp shall be seined under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of keeping such fish until they can sell the same, the Game and Fish Commission may create temporary fish ponds in any of the waters of the state.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 478—H. F. No. 254.

AN ACT to amend Subdivision 8 of Section 434 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to the powers of the Board of County Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That subdivision 8 of section 434 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. To appropriate to any county agricultural society of the county, which is a member of the state agricultural society, a sum of money not exceeding five hundred dollars annually, provided, that in any county in which two county agricultural societies are members of the state agricultural society any appropriation so made, shall be divided equally between them."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 479—H. F. No. 394.

AN ACT entitled "An act to locate and establish the sixth state fish hatchery in St. Louis or Lake county, to be designated the Lake Superior State Fish Hatchery, and to empower, authorize and direct the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota to acquire a site therefor and to equip, develop and maintain the same, and to appropriate money therefor."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sixth State Fish Hatchery for the cultivation and propagation of fish under the laws of this State, shall be, and the same is hereby located in the County of St. Louis or Lake upon a suitable stream emptying in to Lake Superior, and the same shall be known as Lake Superior State Fish Hatchery.

Sec. 2. The said Lake Superior State Fish Hatchery shall be subject to the control and management of the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota, as said Board now exists by virtue of the laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The said Board of Game and Fish Commissioners of the State of Minnesota are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to select, locate and acquire, by purchase or by deed of gift, or by condemnation as provided under Chapter 43 of the Laws of Minnesota for 1905, in the name and on behalf of the State of Minnesota, a suitable and convenient site for said Lake Superior State Fish Hatchery, together with all real estate, water rights, right of way necessary and appurtenant for such site, provided, however, that if the site is obtained by purchase or gift that the grantor may reserve all mineral and mining rights under such restrictions and limitations as may be agreeable to said Board.

Sec. 4. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the said State Board of Game and Fish Commissioners shall, and are hereby directed, to examine all suitable sites for the said Lake Superior State Fish Hatchery that may be offered or available and to select therefrom the most suitable site and to acquire the same and locate said hatchery thereon as hereinbefore provided, and to erect thereon all necessary buildings with the equipment, machinery, plant, conduits, dams and apparatus, grounds and dwellings requisite for the cultivation and propagation of fish and everything necessary to properly maintain and operate the same in the best and most efficient manner as the said Board may determine.

Sec. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of the General Revenue Fund of the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) dollars for the purpose of this act.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 480—H. F. No. 538.

AN ACT providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That every person, company, joint stock association or corporation, wherever organized or incorporated, owning, operating, renting or leasing to other companies sleeping cars, tourist cars, drawing-room cars or parlor cars which are used on railroads within this state, and for which an extra fare is charged in addition to the railroad fare for transportation, shall be deemed a sleeping car company.

Sec. 2. Annually on or before February 1 of each year, every such sleeping car company shall make and furnish to the Minnesota Tax Commission, with a duplicate to the Public Examiner, an itemized statement, in such form as the Public Examiner, with the approval of the Minnesota Tax Commission, may prescribe, containing a true and just return of the gross earnings from owning, operating, renting or leasing such cars for and during the year ending December 31st preceding, verified by the president, secretary, treasurer, superintendent or chief officer in this state, of such company, and every such sleeping car company shall pay into the State Treasury of this State, in lieu of all taxes and assessments upon all taxable property, of said company within this state, a sum of money equal to five per cent of the gross earnings derived from the owning, operating, renting or leasing of such sleeping cars, tourist cars, drawing-room cars or parlor cars, and such amounts shall become due and payable to the state of Minnesota on March 1st next thereafter.

Sec. 3. The term "the gross earnings derived from the ownership, operation, renting or leasing of cars by such sleeping car company within this state," as used in Section 2 of this act, is hereby declared and construed to mean, all earnings on business beginning and ending within the state, and a proportion based upon the proportion of the mileage within the state to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of earnings on all interstate business passing through, into or out of the state.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts not inconsistent herewith, regulating the payment, collection, time of payment, enforcement or reports involving the amount of taxes upon the gross earnings of sleeping car companies within this state or providing penalties for the non-payment of such taxes, are hereby made applicable to this act so far as may be, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Upon failure to pay the amount of such taxes legally due, upon the respective date hereinbefore set forth, collection thereof may be enforced in addition to existing remedies, in a civil action brought in the name of the State of Minnesota in the district court of any county.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 481—H. F. No. 561.

AN ACT relative to the duties of the State Printing Commission.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Section 2272 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The following documents may be published by the Printing Commission in the third class, and in such quantity and form as it shall direct; but, unless otherwise required by law, the Commission may edit and condense any of them or may decline to publish such as it shall decide may be omitted without injury to the state:

1. Annual or biennial reports of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and attorney general, and such other matter as any of them, by virtue of his office, is required by statute to publish.

2. All like reports of the insurance commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, public examiner, adjutant general, and state librarian.

3. All like reports of the bureau of labor, dairy and food commission, railroad and warehouse commission, board of pardons, board of control, and the commissioners of state parks.

4. The proceedings of the state agricultural and horticultural societies, of the state educational association, and of the department encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the annual reports and publications of the state historical society, and the Minnesota farmers' institute annual.

Sec. 2. That Section 2277 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

Conformably to Section 11, Art. 9. of the constitution, the annual report of the state treasurer as it may have been edited and condensed by the Printing Commission shall be printed in the volume of Session Laws mentioned in Section 2276 and also in one issue of a daily newspaper published at the seat of government and designated by the Printing Commission.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 482—H. F. No. 645.

AN ACT to amend Section 3051, Revised Laws 1905, relating to local building and loan associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 3051 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905 be amended so as to read as follows

"3041. Every such association heretofore or hereafter formed shall have an authorized capital of at least fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000). It shall not issue or create any preferred or non-contributing stock, except in payment of matured contributing stock, but it may issue different series of stock, either prepaid in lump sums or to be paid for in monthly installments, each to share equally in the profits and contribute equally to the losses and expenses according to their book value. It shall not solicit or receive deposits, except as in payment for stock, nor issue certificates of deposit, but it may borrow money in stipulated amounts and have fixed periods as the association may need in the conduct of its business, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight (8) per cent per annum. Such indebtedness shall, however, at no time exceed ten (10) per cent of its outstanding loans secured by real estate mortgages. Each share holder shall have one vote for each share of stock held or owned by him in his name.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 483—H. F. No. 670.

AN ACT to classify property for taxation purposes and to fix the per cent of "full and true value" at which property in each class shall be assessed.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All real and personal property subject to a general property tax and not subject to any gross earnings or other lieu tax is hereby classified for purposes of taxation as follows:

Class 1. Iron ore whether mined or unmined shall constitute class one (1) and shall be valued and assessed at fifty (50) per cent of its true and full value. If unmined it shall be assessed with and as a part of the real estate in which it is located, but at the rate aforesaid. The real estate in which iron ore is located, other than the ore, shall be classified and assessed in accordance with the provisions of classes three (3) and four (4), as the case may be. In assessing any tract or lot of real estate in which iron ore is known to exist the assessable value of the ore exclusive of the land in which it is located, and the assessable value of the land exclusive of the ore shall be determined and set down separately and the aggregate of the two shall be assessed against the tract or lot.

Class 2. All household goods and furniture, including clocks, musical instruments, sewing machines, wearing apparel of members of the family, and all personal property actually used by the owner for personal and domestic purposes, or for the furnishing or equipment of the family residence, shall constitute class two (2) and shall be valued and assessed at twenty-five (25) per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Class 3. Live stock, poultry, all agricultural products, stocks of merchandise of all sorts, together with the furniture and fixtures used therewith, manufacturers' materials and manufactured articles, all tools, implements and machinery whether fixtures or otherwise, and all unplatted real estate, except as provided by class one (1) hereof, shall constitute class three (3) and shall be valued and assessed at thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) per cent of the true and full value thereof.

Class 4. All property not included in the three preceding classes shall constitute class four (4), and shall be valued and assessed at forty (40) per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1914.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 484—H. F. No. 697.

AN ACT prohibiting the soliciting, taking or receiving, or the aiding therein, in the State of Minnesota, of certain orders for the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquor from any person or persons except such as have either a lawful license to sell intoxicating liquor in said state, or a current receipt for the United States tax for the sale of spirituous, or vinous malt or fermented liquor; prohibiting any sale of intoxicating liquor in connection with which such prohibited order is filled in whole or in part, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to solicit, take or receive or aid in the soliciting, taking or receiving, either for himself or for any other person, firm or corporation, in any township, village or city in this State in which a majority of the votes at the last election, at which the question of license was voted, shall not have been in favor of license, an order for the sale of intoxicating liquors; or for any itinerant peddler to go from place to place within this state and expose for sale or sell such liquors, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying or repealing sub-division one of Section 1533, of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, and upon conviction of [illegible] offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than [illegible] dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by [illegible] imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 485—H. F. No. 791.

AN ACT to amend Section 22 of Chapter 344, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, being an Act, entitled "An Act for the Preservation, Propagation, Protection, Taking, Use and Transportation of Game and Fish, and Certain Harmless Birds and Animals."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 22 of Chapter 344, General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1905, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 22. The commission may issue permits to breed or domesticate deer, moose, elk and caribou upon application to it which shall contain

1. The name and address of applicant.

2. A description of the premises on which applicant will keep such domesticated animals.

3. The number and kinds of animals in [illegible] at the time of making the application, and whether they are wild or domesticated.

[illegible] application shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty cents (.50) for each animal in possession. The commission may thereupon issue a permit to the applicant to keep such [illegible]. Any person holding such permit shall [illegible] the first day of January report to [illegible] whether any increase or decrease had [illegible] number applied for, together with a fee of 50 cents for each additional animal. The commission shall keep a record of [illegible] holding such permits and shall send [illegible] numbered tags to be attached to each [illegible] animals.

[illegible] animals, for the keeping of which [illegible] has been issued as hereinbefore provided, may be sold or shipped within or without the state upon receipt of a written permit [illegible] from the Commission or from any [illegible] Deputy Game Warden; and with [illegible] permit such animals may be [illegible] the owners thereof and the carcasses [illegible] part thereof may be by him at any [illegible] shipped.

Persons desiring to maintain a private hatchery for the propagation of trout may do so upon application to said commission giving [illegible] and address of the person owning [illegible] the same and a mark used to [illegible]. Trout grown in such hatcheries [illegible] and shipped within or without the [illegible] packages upon which such [illegible]

PROVIDED HOWEVER, that in any prosecution [illegible] violation of any of the provisions of this chapter it shall not be necessary [illegible] prosecution to allege or prove [illegible] animals were not domesticated [illegible] that the trout were not grown in a private [illegible] that the birds, animals or [illegible] for scientific purposes, but [illegible] claiming that such birds, or animals [illegible] or the trout grown in a [illegible] or that the said birds or [illegible] taken for scientific purposes [illegible] shall prove on the hearing [illegible] birds or animals were domesticated [illegible] that such trout were grown in [illegible] hatchery or that such birds or fish [illegible] for scientific purposes as by law [illegible] were not caught, taken or killed [illegible] state, or had in possession without license or permit therefor.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 486—H. F. No. 576.

AN ACT to amend Section Seven Hundred Forty-four (744), Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, relating to the erection of water works and lighting plants for supplying water and light for public purposes in all villages in the state operating under Special or General Laws of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Seven Hundred Forty-four (744), Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 744. Any village, whether governed by this chapter or otherwise, may erect water works, (AND) lighting plants and heating plants for supplying water, (AND) light and heat for public purposes, or for the private use of its inhabitants, or both, and may [illegible] and control the same, and fix and collect proper and uniform charges for such private supply, or it may purchase or lease any such works or plant already erected, and operate the same for the purposes aforesaid. But no such erection, purchase or lease shall be made without approval by the voters of the village, such as is required by law for the issuing of village bonds for like objects. The proposal so to do, and a proposal to issue bonds to raise money therefor, may be submitted either separately or as a single question."

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 487—H. F. No. 550.

AN ACT to provide for the administration and enforcement of the gross earnings tax laws and to define the duties of state officials with reference thereto, providing for a system of accounting, reporting and returning taxable gross earnings, prescribing penalties for failure to report such earnings and pay taxes thereon, and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. DATE AND FORM OF GROSS EARNINGS REPORTS. On or before February 1st of each year, every company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation or individual, required by law to pay taxes to the state on a gross earnings basis shall make and furnish an itemized statement to the Minnesota Tax Commission, and a duplicate to the public examiner, in such form as the public examiner, with the approval of the tax commission, shall prescribe, containing a true and just report of the gross earnings for and during the year ending Dec. 31st preceding, verified by the president, secretary, treasurer, individual owner, or chief agent of such company in this state; provided, that railroad companies shall make semi-annual reports as provided in Chapter 9 of the General Laws of the Special Session of 1912.

Such gross earnings shall be computed in accordance with the method prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF GROSS EARNINGS TAXES. The Minnesota Tax Commission shall keep a permanent file of such gross earnings reports, inspect and verify each report and assess the earnings as shown thereon with the amount of taxes due, and certify the amount of such earnings and taxes to the state auditor, who thereupon shall make his draft on each company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation, or individual for the amount of taxes due as thus certified, and place said draft in the hands of the state treasurer for collection.

Sec. 3. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY GROSS EARNINGS TAX. If any such company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation, or individual, shall fail to pay such tax or gross earnings percentage by March 1st, or, if a railway company subject to semi-annual payment, by March 1, and September 1, respectively, as provided by law, a penalty of ten per cent thereof shall immediately accrue; and thereafter one per cent for each month, after the same becomes delinquent March 1st or September 1st, while such tax remains unpaid; provided, that any sum or sums due the State from such gross earnings taxes at the time of the passage of this act, or from penalties heretofore accruing, shall bear an interest penalty of one per cent per month from the date thereof until paid.

Sec. 4. WHEN COMPANY FAILS TO REPORT, TAX COMMISSION TO FIX AMOUNT OF EARNINGS. If any such company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation, or individual fails to make and file such gross earnings report, the Minnesota tax commission shall notify such company of such neglect or default, and if such default continue for thirty days after service of such notice, the tax commission shall notify the public examiner of such default, who shall examine the records of such company and report to the Tax Commission, for official entry in its books, his findings of such company's taxable earnings. Thereupon the tax commission, upon the basis of such findings and such other evidence as the commission may possess, shall fix the amount of such gross earnings and assess the tax thereon and the accruing penalties, making official entry thereof and certify the amount thereof, together with the penalty, to the state auditor who shall proceed as in section 2 hereof. Such entry shall stand in place of the report required by law to be made by such company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation, or individual, and the same or a certified copy thereof, shall, in all the courts of the state, for all purposes, be prima facie evidence of the correctness and validity of such gross earnings and of such tax and penalties, and the liability of such company therefor.

Sec. 5. DELINQUENT TAX AND PENALTIES ARE A LIEN ON THE PROPERTY. Such delinquent and unpaid tax and penalties, assessed and certified by the Minnesota Tax Commission, as provided in sections 3 and 4 hereof, shall be a lien upon, all and singular, the property, estate and effects of any such company, joint stock association, co-partnership, corporation, or individual, and shall take precedence of all demands and judgments against the same; and the certificate of the Minnesota Tax Commission that said tax and penalties are due and unpaid, and the unpaid draft of the state auditor issued in pursuance thereof, shall be sufficient warrant for the attorney general to institute proceedings for the collection of said tax and penalties by sale of such property or otherwise.

Sec. 6. SYSTEM OF GROSS EARNINGS ACCOUNTS. The public examiner, with the [illegible] companies, joint stock associations, co-partnerships, or individuals [illegible] system of gross earnings accounts, that shall be uniform for each class of companies, and he shall supervise the method of keeping such accounts; provided, that such system shall conform as nearly as practicable with that prescribed for such companies by the United States government.

Sec. 7. VIOLATION OF LAW, AND ERRORS AND OMISSIONS OF GROSS EARNINGS. Any evasions and violations of the gross earnings tax laws, which the public examiner may discover as a result of his examination of the books, records and taxation reports of such companies, shall be reported by him to the governor, and a transcript shall be filed and a detailed report thereof containing a summary of all errors and omissions of taxable gross earnings shall be filed by the examiner with the Minnesota tax commission forthwith, and the tax commission shall proceed as under section 4 hereof to assess omitted earnings for additional taxes and penalties and report to the attorney general such violations of law, and the attorney general shall institute such proceedings as may be required to secure compliance with the law and the recovery of public revenue.

Sec. 8. PUBLIC RECORDS OF GROSS EARNINGS TAXATION. It shall be the duty of the public examiner, the tax commission, state auditor and state treasurer to keep a complete and properly itemized record of the transactions of their respective departments with reference to the assessment, collection and verification of gross earnings taxes and penalties, and such record and likewise the forms used by the several departments in certifying such earnings, taxes and penalties shall bear a three-fold classification, namely, as they pertain to current year taxes, to delinquent tax payment, and to errors and omissions, respectively, as provided in sections 2, 3 and 7 hereof; and it shall be the duty of the public examiner, at least, twice in each year, to compare the gross earnings records of each of said departments and verify the collection of such taxes and penalties.

Sec. 9. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS. Chapter 504 of the General Laws of 1909, sections 1009 and 1029 of the Revised Laws 1905, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 488—H. F. No. 926.

AN ACT to establish a field and employment agency for the blind, and prescribing the powers and duties thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There shall be established under the management of the Board of Directors of the School for the Blind of the State of Minnesota a Field and Employment Agency for the Blind of said State.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors of said school shall annually report, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent thereof, a competent person to conduct the work of said Agency, under the direction of said Superintendent.

Said Agency shall collect statistics of the Blind, including their present physical and mental condition, causes of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and any further information looking toward the improvement of their condition that may be desired.

Said Agency shall give especial attention to the cases of such blind youth as are eligible to attendance at the School for the Blind, but are not in attendance thereat, or are not receiving adequate instruction elsewhere, and shall seek to secure such attendance by all practicable means.

Said Agency shall endeavor to secure for the adult blind of the state such labor and employment as may be adapted to their respective training and capacity, and shall, so far as may be feasible, aid said adults in securing any provisions which may be made by the School for the Blind for the betterment of their lot.

Said Agency shall further be empowered to aid the blind (1) by home instruction and training, (2) by assisting them in securing tools, appliances and supplies, (3) by aiding in marketing the products of their labors, (4) by care and relief for the indigent blind, and in any other practicable means of alleviating their condition.

Sec. 3. The board of directors of the Minnesota School for the Blind are hereby authorized to defray the necessary expenses of the aforesaid agency from the appropriations for the current expenses of said board.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after August first, 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 489—H. F. No. 967.

AN ACT to provide for the separation from cities of two thousand population or less, incorporated as a city under Chapter 8 of the General Laws of 1895, and incorporated as a village under Chapter 40 of the Special Laws of 1881, platted Agricultural Lands included with the corporate limits in such cities, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The owner of all the lots and blocks of any platted tract of land containing not less than forty acres, used, and occupied solely for agricultural purposes, situated within the corporate limits of any city in this state of not more than two thousand population, incorporated as a city under Chapter 8 of the General Laws of 1895, and incorporated as a village under Chapter 40 of the Special Laws of 1881, and apart from the settled, built up portion of said city, may petition the board of county commissioners of the county in which said tract of land is situated, for an order detaching said tract from said city.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of said petition in the office of the County Auditor of said County, the board of County Commissioners thereof, shall, at their next meeting thereafter fix a time and place for the hearing of such petition, which time shall not be less than thirty days thereafter, and shall direct a notice of such hearing to be issued and signed by the County Auditor of said County, on behalf of such board, which notice shall state the name of such petitioner, describe the tract of land sought to be detached, and the time and place of such hearing, and shall contain a copy of such petition, which notice said petitioner shall cause to be served upon the mayor of said city or the city clerk thereof, at least twenty days before the day of hearing, and shall post three copies of such notice, one in each of three of the most public places in said City, and said notice shall also be served personally within the same time upon the Town Clerk of the town to which said land will be annexed, if the petition is granted, and said notice shall also be published for two successive weeks, once in each week in a legal newspaper printed and published in said city.

Sec. 3. At the time and place set in said notice for the hearing upon said petition, the said Board of County Commissioners shall hear all evidence and arguments for and against said petition, produced before them; if they shall find that all the lots and blocks in said tract of land are owned by the petitioner, and are used and fit solely for agricultural purposes, and that the same is not a part of the settled built up portion of said city, and that the said land is so conditioned, as not properly to be subjected to city government and is not necessary for the sewerage of said city or for the reasonable exercise of the police powers or other powers or functions of said city, and that the same may be so detached from said city without unreasonably affecting the symmetry of the settled portion thereof, such board of county commissioners shall make their order detaching said land, and all the streets and alleys between the lots and blocks therein contained, from said city, and thereupon said tract of land and all lots and blocks therein contained and said streets and alleys shall be and become detached from said city, and shall thereafter form a part of the township in which it was originally situated, and shall in all things be subject to the town government of such township, and not in any manner under the jurisdiction of said city, and such order shall be filed in the office of the County Auditor of such county and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds thereof, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the city clerk of said city, within five days after the same shall have been made.

Provided, however, that no streets in said tract of land, which are, at the time of said petition, graded and used as public highways, shall be thereby vacated.

Sec. 4. Such separation from said city shall not release such tract of land from its liability on account of any outstanding bond or other indebtedness of such city existing at the time of its separation therefrom, and in order that such detached territory shall pay its proportionate share of such outstanding indebtedness, and any renewal of such indebtedness or extension thereof, and interest thereon, the common council of such city where such territory shall thereafter be detached, under this act, may submit proof at the time of the hearing upon said petition, and the county board may find and determine the amount of indebtedness outstanding at the time of such detaching of said territory, and incorporate the amount of the same in its order; and said city council shall, in each year thereafter, at the time of levying the various taxes for city purposes, levied upon the taxable property of such city, and upon the taxable real estate within such detached territory, thereafter taxes sufficient to pay such outstanding indebtedness or any renewal or extension thereof, and interest thereon, due and payable in each year, and the County Auditor shall place the same upon the tax list of such city in the same manner as other taxes therein, and upon such detached real estate in such detached territory, upon the tax list in the taxing district where the same is then situated, in the same manner as other taxes therein, and such taxes shall be collected and paid over to the treasurer of such city, in the same manner as other taxes are paid over.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 490—H. F. No. 989.

AN ACT relating to manufacture and sale of mattresses, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whoever manufactures for sale, offers for sale, sells, delivers, or has in his possession with intent to sell or deliver any mattress which is not properly branded, or labeled, or whoever uses, either in whole or in part in the manufacture of mattresses, any cotton, or other material which has been used, or has formed a part of any mattress, or bedding used in or about public or private hospitals or on or about any person having infectious or contagious diseases or whoever dealing in mattresses, has a mattress in his possession for the purpose of sale, or offers it for sale, without a brand or label as herein provided, or removes, conceals or defaces the brand or label, thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. The brand or label therein required shall contain, in plain print in the English language, a statement of the material used in the manufacture of such mattresses, whether such materials are, in whole or in part, new or second-hand, and the qualities of the materials used. Such brand or label shall be in the shape of a cloth tag to be sewed or otherwise securely attached to each such article.

Sec. 3. A mattress within the meaning of this section shall include a quilted pad, stuffed with hair, wool or other soft material, except feathers, to be used on a bed for sleeping or reclining purposes.

Sec. 4. When the Commissioner of Labor shall have reason or cause to believe that any of the provisions of this section are being or have been violated, such commission shall advise the attorney general thereof, giving the information in support of such belief, and the attorney general, or, under his directions, the prosecuting attorney of any county in which the violation occurs, shall forthwith institute the proper legal proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and for the punishment of the violation thereof.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 491—H. F. No. 1010.

AN ACT to fix salaries of Aldermen in cities now or hereafter having over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, "and not including cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adapted under and pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the Constitution of this State, as amended, and Chapter 351 of the General Laws of 1899, and amendments thereto."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in cities now or hereafter having over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, the salary of each Alderman shall be Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum, payable pro rata monthly, out of the City Treasury; provided that this act shall not include or apply to cities now or hereafter governed under a charter adopted under and pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the Constitution of this State, as amended, and Chapter 351 of the General Laws of 1899, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall taken effect and be enforced from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 492—H. F. No. 1034.

AN ACT to legalize, in certain cases, the reorganization or attempted reorganization of certain corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in any case where any corporation, created under Title 2, Chapter 34, Statutes of Minnesota, 1894, shall have, within the period of its corporate existence, paid all its liabilities and distributed its assets among its stockholders and cancelled all of its capital stock and thereafter through or under transfers or attempted transfers of its articles of incorporation a reorganization or attempted reorganization under such original articles of incorporation was effected or attempted, that any such reorganization or attempted reorganization is hereby declared to be legal and the said corporation so organized under such articles of incorporation is hereby vested with and is entitled to exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and franchises which belonged to or were vested in such corporation upon its original incorporation, subject, however, to any modification or amendment in the general laws of this state affecting corporations organized under said Title 2, Chapter 34, Statutes of Minnesota, 1894.

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 493—H. F. 1051.

AN ACT providing for the change of the names of villages in certain cases.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the name of any incorporated village in this state may be changed to the same name as the postoffice therein, by an ordinance of such village so declaring, duly and legally adopted by the council thereof, whenever the name of such village as incorporated is different than the name of the postoffice in such village, as designated by the United States postal authorities.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of a certified copy of such ordinance with the county auditor of the county in which such village is located, and with the state auditor and secretary of state, the name of such village shall be changed as in such ordinance provided. Such change in name shall in no way affect any liability, obligation, power, duty, law or ordinance, or other matter or thing in any way relating to such village, excepting that the new name of such village shall thereafter be substituted for and used in place of its old name.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 494—H. F. No. 1093.

AN ACT to amend Section 1574 of the Revised Laws of 1905 for Minnesota, relating to discharge of bastardy proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1574 of the Revised Laws of 1905 for Minnesota be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"1574. Any person who has been imprisoned ninety days for failure to comply with any such judgment and order may apply to said court, by petition setting forth his inability to comply therewith and praying to be discharged from imprisonment, and shall attach to such petition a verified statement of all his property, money and effects, whether exempt from execution or otherwise. Thereupon the court shall appoint a time and place for hearing said application, of which the petitioner shall give at least ten days' notice to the complaint, if a resident of the state, and to said county board."

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 495—H. F. No. 1107.

AN ACT to amend Section one (1) of Chapter 208 of the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1905, requiring railroad companies to provide suitable toilet rooms in railroad depots.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1) of Chapter 208 of the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The railroad and warehouse commission of this state is hereby authorized and empowered, on complaint duly made, to order that all railroad companies operating within the State of Minnesota shall provide or cause to be provided suitable toilet rooms in, or immediately adjacent to, every railroad station waiting room located on its lines in this state, and they are hereby required to maintain and keep said toilet rooms in a good sanitary condition. Provided, in case there is no water and sewer system in towns where railroad station waiting rooms are located, which extends to a point not more than three hundred feet distant from such station waiting rooms; then, and in such case, said railroad companies shall provide and maintain, in good sanitary condition, within a reasonable and convenient distance of said station waiting rooms, a suitable closet or privy."

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 496—H. F. No. 1212.

AN ACT to legalize newspapers in certain cases.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No newspaper in this state, which conforms in all respects to the statutes defining a legal newspaper, except that it was not heretofore published for two consecutive weeks at some time since it became a legal newspaper, shall be deprived of its standing as such legal newspaper by reason of such omission; but such newspaper shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper notwithstanding such omission of its publication for two (2) consecutive weeks.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 497—H. F. No. 1216.

AN ACT declaring particular plats of certain villages in the State of Minnesota to be official plats.

Whereas, several plats of the same village have occasionally been made and recorded in the office of the respective Registers of Deeds of the different counties of the State of Minnesota, and each succeeding plat of such village has included all of the previously platted territory in the particular village and has added new territory thereto, and,

Whereas, confusion arises in the conveyance of property by reason of the existence of such numerous plats, now therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases in which such numerous plats have thus been made and recorded between the 15th day of September, A. D. 1887, and the 15th day of January, A. D. 1904, the last plat thus made and recorded and affecting a particular village is hereby declared to be, and is hereby made the official plat of the particular village to which it relates.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 498—H. F. No. 1217.

AN ACT to authorize the State Board of Control of this state to construct and equip certain buildings, and to make certain improvements, alterations and repairs, or to authorize the making of certain improvements, alterations and repairs, for the State University, and to construct and equip certain buildings for certain state normal schools; and to appropriate money therefor; and to authorize the State Board of Control to issue certificates of indebtedness to provide the funds, and to levy a tax to pay for the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State Board of Control of this state is hereby authorized to construct and equip at a cost not exceeding the amount set opposite the respective items hereinafter set forth, the following described buildings for the State University, to-wit:

A Home Economics building at the Farm School at St. Anthony	$75,000.00
A boys' dormitory at the Agricultural School at Crookston, Minnesota	40,000.00
A Biology building on the main campus of the State University	200,000.00
A hospital service building on said main campus	50,000.00
A Women's Gymnasium on said main campus	125,000.00
And said State Board of Control is authorized to expend, or to authorize the Board of Regents of the State University to expend, for general improvements, repairs and alterations at the Agricultural School at Crookston, Minnesota, the sum of	10,000.00

Sec. 2. The State Board of Control is hereby authorized to construct, erect, and equip for the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minnesota, a building to be used for a library and class rooms at a cost not to exceed $100,000.00, and the State Board of Control is also authorized to construct, erect and equip for the State Normal School at Winona a model school building at a cost not exceeding $100,000.00.

Sec. 3. The buildings provided for in this act, shall be constructed under the supervision of the State Board of Control, as provided for in Section 7, Chapter 119, General Laws, 1905.

Sec. 4.—To provide the necessary funds to erect the building provided for in this act, the State Board of Control is hereby authorized and empowered, if said board deems it necessary and desirable so to do, to issue and sell, as funds are needed for construction purposes, certificates of indebtedness, to be known and classed as "Minnesota Eductional Buildings Certificates of Indebtedness" at not less than par value, with interest thereon, payable semi-annually, at a rate of not more than five per cent (5 per cent) per annum, and in such form and upon conditions and terms as the said State Board of Control may determine, in an aggregate amount not exceeding the cost of the buildings, herein provided for.

It shall be the duty of the State Auditor in the year 1913 and the next succeeding three years, to levy and collect a tax, in the same manner as other state taxes, sufficient to produce the sum of one hundred seventy-five thousand ($175,000.00) dollars for each of said years, together with the interest that may become due upon all of said certificates. When collected the said money shall be credited to the "Educational Buildings Fund."

There is hereby appropriated from said "Educational Buildings Fund" when collected, a sufficient sum to pay the principal and interest upon the certificates of indebtedness herein provided for.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 499—H. F. No. 1249.

AN ACT to provide for a levy of taxes for state purposes for the fiscal years ending July 31st, 1914, and July 31st, 1915.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1914, a tax of three million one hundred thousand dollars ($3,100,000) or as near that amount as practicable, shall be levied on all the taxable property of the state; provided, that the tax hereby levied shall not exceed the rate of two and three-tenths mills on each dollar of taxable property.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1915, a tax of three million one hundred thousand dollars ($3,100,000) or as near that amount as practicable, shall be levied on all taxable property of the state; provided, that the tax hereby levied shall not exceed the ratio of two and three-tenths mills on each dollar of taxable property.

Sec. 3. All taxes levied under the provisions of this act, when collected and paid into the state treasury, shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund only.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 500—S. F. No. 103.

AN ACT to enable a county or counties to establish and maintain tuberculosis sanatoria.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The board of county commissioners of any county in this state or the boards of county commissioners in any group of counties in this state shall have and are hereby granted and given power with the advice and approval of the advisory commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives to establish and maintain as hereinafter provided, a sanatorium for the treatment and care of persons affected with tuberculosis, provided that said power so granted shall be exercised as follows:

a. Such sanatorium may be established by a majority vote of the commissioners of such county or a majority vote of the commissioners of each such group of counties whenever and in cases where the amount of the cost of construction to be paid by such county or group of counties shall not exceed such sum as may be raised by a tax levy of not to exceed one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of any such county or group of counties.

b. When the cost of constructing said sanatorium shall exceed the amount specified in subdivision "a" hereof or whenever it is necessary to issue the bonds of such county or any county in any such group of counties to defray the cost which such county or any of such counties are required to pay under the terms of this act, then and in all such cases the questions of (1) whether such sanatorium shall be established (and when necessary) (2) whether such bonds shall be issued to defray any county's portion of the cost thereof, shall be submitted to the voters of such county or, if more than one, to the voters of each of such counties requiring a bond issue, and the sanatorium shall not be established or bonds issued therefor unless a majority of the voters of such county, or, if more than one, of each such county voting thereon shall vote in favor of each proposition submitted to it or to them.

c. The board of county commissioners of any such county, or, if more than one, the board of county commissioners of any such counties shall have the power and authority in any case to submit the question to the voters of any such county or counties in the way and manner provided in this act and in the event that the cost which the county, or, if more than one, the counties will be required to pay for the erection of such sanatorium under this act shall be less than an amount equal to the amount which can be raised in any such county or counties by a tax levy of one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of each such county or group of counties and the commissioners of any such county or counties shall decide not to construct the same under the power herein contained, on a petition of not less than 5 per cent of the freeholders of such county or counties, such question shall be submitted to the voters of such county or group of counties [illegible] vote in favor thereof then such sanatorium shall be erected hereunder and a tax levied if necessary to pay the cost which such county or counties are required to pay under this act, which tax shall be extended and collected as herein provided.

Provided, that any county or group of counties which has heretofore commenced proceedings to erect a sanatorium or taken any steps preliminary thereto may by a resolution of the board of county commissioners thereof, adopted by a majority vote of said board of county commissioners or each board of county commissioners, as the case may be, determine to proceed under the provisions of this act and may continue hereunder and complete such sanatorium and be entitled to all the provisions and benefits provided for in this act.

Provided, however, that the said sanatorium when so constructed shall in all respects conform to the requirements of this act.

The board of county commissioners of any such county, or the board of county commissioners of each of such group of counties, if more than one, erecting such sanatorium under the provisions of this act, may, by resolution, create a fund to be known as the "Sanatorium Fund"; and such funds may be raised by taxation at the time of deciding to erect such sanatorium under this act or at any time subsequent thereto, or if submitted to the people at the first meeting of the board of county commissioners, after the people of said county or counties shall have voted to erect the same, and the amount so determined by said board to be raised by taxation shall be levied by the county auditor in addition to all other taxes authorized by law, and shall be extended on the tax lists and collected as other county taxes; and this provision shall be construed to vest in the county commissioners of such county or counties, as the case may be, power to levy a tax to pay interest and principal of any bonds authorized hereunder as the same shall come due and become payable, and the said tax shall be levied, extended and collected in the same way and manner as other county taxes are levied, extended and collected, and shall be used for no other purpose, provided that no institution established under this act shall have less than twenty beds.

The question as to the establishment and maintenance of the sanatorium, or issuance of bonds therefor, may be submitted at a general or special election; if at the general election the notices of such election shall state that the questions will be voted upon and the provisions for taking such vote shall be made upon the blue ballots furnished therefor, as in the case of other questions, and the result shall be canvassed and returned in like manner; if at a special election, such election shall be ordered by resolution of the county board and the procedure for, at and after such election shall be substantially and as far as applicable the same as provided for in Sections 399 to 403 inclusive, of the Revised Laws of 1905, and the county auditor upon the passage of the necessary resolution, shall proceed as in said sections provided. If the proposition is to affect more than one county, then the necessary action shall be taken by the county board and county auditor of each county affected. If funds are to be borrowed from the state, the procedure outlined herein shall be sufficient for that purpose, instead of those provided for in Chapter 122, General Laws of 1907.

If the bonding proposition should carry at any such election at which both propositions are voted upon, and the other proposition should fail to carry, no bonds shall be issued to provide money for the establishing or maintaining of a sanatorium until at some future election at which the question is properly submitted, and a majority of the votes cast upon the question shall have been in favor of the establishing and maintaining of such sanatorium. Where more than one county is involved the result of the vote on the question or questions submitted in each of said counties, shall be certified by the county auditor thereof to the county auditors of the other counties interested.

The amount of taxes to be raised in any one county for the construction of any such sanatorium hereunder, shall never exceed an amount equal to the amount which may be raised by a tax levy of one mill on the dollar of taxable property in such county.

Sec. 2. Upon the decision to establish and maintain a Tuberculosis Sanatorium under this act, the County Commissioners of any County shall appoint a Commission consisting of three Members, residents of the county, at least one of whom shall be a licensed physician. These members shall be chosen with reference to their special fitness for such office and the appointment of said licensed physician before becoming effective shall be approved by the State Board of Health. Under the first appointment one member shall be chosen to hold office for one year, one for two years and one for three years, all from the first Monday of the next July following such appointment, and thereafter one member shall be chosen each year to serve for a period of three years commencing with the first Monday in July in each year respectively, and each appointee shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. This Commission shall be known as the County Sanatorium Commission. Its members shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement for all necessary expenses incurred by them in connection with their official duties.

Said County Sanatorium Commission shall have full charge and control, except as hereinafter provided, of all moneys received for the credit of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium fund hereinafter described and full charge and control of the location, establishing, and maintenance of any Sanatorium building constructed under this act and shall make such regulations concerning the same as may seem to it advisable, but no site shall be secured and no buildings erected or equipped without the approval and consent of the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives, and before final action is taken the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the State Board of Health for approval as provided by Section 2131, Revised Laws of 1905. The State Board of Control, shall have full power and control over the construction and equipment of any such Sanatorium whose establishment has been determined upon by said County Sanatorium Commission as hereinafter provided.

Said County Sanatorium Commission may when deemed necessary appoint and employ with the approval and consent of the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives a competent Superintendent who shall employ other necessary help at a compensation to be determined by the County Sanatorium Commission. Said Superintendent shall be the executive officer of the Sanatorium and he shall act as Secretary of the County Sanatorium Commission. One member of said Commission shall be elected annually by the Commission as its President.

Sec. 3. Two or more Counties may unite in acquiring, establishing, equipping and maintaining such Sanatorium and in such case said Commission shall be composed of three members chosen from the County in which said Sanatorium is to be located, as provided for in Section 2, and two members shall be chosen from each of the other Counties interested by the County Commissioners of each such County; under the first appointment one member shall be chosen to hold office for one year and one for two years from the first Monday of the next July following such appointment and thereafter one member shall be chosen each year to serve for a period of two years, commencing with the first Monday in July each year and each appointee provided for in this Section shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4. A County or group of Counties wishing to establish a Sanatorium as indicated in Section One shall through the Board or Boards of County Commissioners appropriate one-half the necessary funds in apportioned amounts as hereafter provided for the establishment, construction and equipment of the same and may issue bonds therefor in the manner provided by law for the issuance by Counties of bonds for other purposes. The State Treasurer shall pay out of the funds hereafter provided under this act one-half the cost of the erection and equipment of each such Sanatorium including cost of site, which payment shall be made in the manner provided by law for the payment of expense incurred by the State Board of Control in the erection and equipment of public buildings; provided, that the amount contributed by the state towards the cost of the erection and equipment of each of such sanatorium including cost of site shall not exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00). Whenever any such Sanatorium has been erected and equipped said County Sanatorium Commission shall have full charge and control of the maintenance of the same, but may confer with the State Board of Control with reference thereto or respecting the purchase of supplies therefor whenever it desires so to do, and said State Board of Control shall aid in the securing of favorable contracts for the purchase of supplies when so called upon. Said County Sanatorium Commission shall determine by resolution each year prior to July 1st., the amount of money necessary for the maintenance of such Sanatorium during the following year and a certified copy of such resolution shall be forthwith forwarded to the Board or Boards of County Commissioners, and such Board or Boards may in their discretion at the regular meeting in July include the properly approved and apportioned amount in the annual levy of County taxes. In no case shall the amount of such levy in any one year exceed one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation. For the maintenance of each free patient treated in the Sanatorium, the sum of Five Dollars ($5.00) per week shall be paid to said County or group of Counties by the State Treasurer out of funds appropriated under this act, which payments shall be made monthly upon warrants of the State Auditor, drawn upon the State Treasury, provided that the President and Executive Secretary of the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives certify that the Institution has been properly conducted. In case two or more Counties unite in a decision to establish a Sanatorium, the County Sanatorium Commission shall apportion by resolution one-half of the estimated total cost of site, erection and equipment, and the estimated total cost of maintenance for the ensuing year between or among said Counties, and designate the amount to be raised by each County, which said apportionment, shall be based approximately upon the respective population of said Counties as determined by the last previous Federal or State Census. When so apportioned said Commission shall forward to the Board of County Commissioners of each County a certified copy of such resolution, and each County Board shall then proceed to pay it if it has funds available for that purpose or to make a tax levy for the amount apportioned to its County. All moneys [illegible] of said County or Counties to the credit of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium funds, and shall not be used for any other purpose and shall be paid out in a manner provided by law for other County expenses by the proper officers of said County or Counties upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the County Sanatorium Commission signed by the President and Secretary thereof and all moneys collected or received to be used toward the payment of the cost of site, erection and equipment of such Sanatorium shall be sent by each County Treasurer to the State Treasurer to be placed to the credit of said Sanatorium and shall be paid out in the manner as in this Section provided for other payments towards cost of site, erection and equipment of said Sanatorium.

Sec. 5. Such County Sanatorium Commission shall file monthly on or before the fifteenth (15th) of each month with the State Auditor reports of all its financial transactions for the preceding month and the Public Examiner shall examine all the books and accounts of said County Sanatorium Commission pertaining to its financial transaction at least twice a year and make report thereof to the Governor.

Sec. 6. The County Sanatorium Commission shall fix the amount to be charged for the care, treatment and maintenance of each patient.

When a patient is unable to pay said charges and has no kindred legally liable therefor from whom payment can be secured, said patient may be admitted without charge or a patient by whom or for whom continued payments cannot be made may become a free patient. Any individual, resident of the State, residing outside of a County or Counties maintaining a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, may apply for treatment in any Sanatorium established under this act, or any city, village, town or County may so apply, on behalf of any of its charges, and such patient may be cared for therein upon payment of a weekly sum to be fixed by the County Sanatorium Commission, provided that the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives shall approve of the admission of such patient and the sum so fixed.

Sec. 7. Any resident of a County or Counties maintaining a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, who is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, whether in the incipient or advanced stage, is eligible for care in such Sanatorium and may apply for admission thereto, or anyone may apply on behalf of any such individual and the Superintendent shall when conditions so warrant admit said person to such Sanatorium for care and treatment, it being the intention that applications for residents of a County or Counties where a Sanatorium is located shall have precedence over applications for nonresidents, but preference shall always be given to patients in the most advanced stages of the disease. The Superintendent of each County Sanatorium shall keep lists of applications (resident and non-resident) numbered respectively in the order in which they are received. When the conditions warrant the admission of another patient, the Superintendent shall give to the applicant who is first upon the resident list, or if there be no resident list then to the applicant who is first upon the non-resident list, an order for examination, directed to one of the County's Examiners of the State Sanatorium to determine that said applicant is afflicted with tuberculosis. The fee for each examination by an examining physician shall be Three Dollars ($3.00) payable out of the funds of the Sanatorium for which the examination is made.

Sec. 8. The County Sanatorium Commission is empowered to accept as a trust any gift, donation or funds from any source, whether subject to the special provisions of the donors or not, and such gifts, donations or funds, shall be placed to the credit of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium fund in the Treasury of the County in which the Sanatorium is located, and shall be disbursed as provided for under Section 4.

Sec. 9. The Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives is authorized to employ in connection with the carrying out of the purposes of this act, an Executive Secretary, and such other assistants and office help as may be necessary. It shall fix their compensation, which together with the necessary office and traveling expenses, not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) per annum, shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of funds appropriated under this act by the warrant of the State Auditor.

Sec. 10. Any County which has hitherto established, built and equipped or let the contract for building a Sanatorium under the provisions of Chapter 347, Laws of 1909, may by resolution of its County Commissioners make application to come under the provisions of this act and when the institution and the manner in which it is conducted meet with the approval of the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives the State Auditor shall draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of such County in the sum equal to Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) for each bed provided for a patient in such Sanatorium at the time such application is made and the State Treasurer shall pay such warrant out of the funds in the State Treasury provided for in this Act.

Sec. 11. Any County or group of Counties that has heretofore under Chapter 347, General Laws of 1909, levied a tax or otherwise provided for the establishment of a Sanatorium which has not been built and equipped, may by resolution of the proper Board or Boards of County Commissioners come under the provisions of this act and receive the State aid herein provided for a County or Counties that may hereafter comply with the provisions hereof by depositing in the State Treasury for the credit of its County Sanatorium one-half of the estimated cost of the site, erection and equipment thereof and the County Treasurer or Treasurers upon the adoption of such resolution shall forthwith forward such amounts to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 12. In all Counties of this State now or hereafter having a Board of Control of Hospital and Charitable funds, the members of such Board of Control shall constitute such Commission, and shall perform the duties prescribed by this act, as part of their duties as members of such Board of Control and without additional compensation. In such counties, the Superintendent shall not be Secretary of said Board or Commission, but the Secretary of such Board of Control shall perform the duties imposed by this act upon the Secretary of the County Sanatorium Commission without additional compensation.

Sec. 13. Wherever in this act the words "Sanatorium," "County Sanatorium" or "County Sanatorium Commission" are used, the same shall apply to a Sanatorium or Commission whether the Sanatorium in question is one for a County or a group of Counties. Each member of a County Sanatorium Commission shall before entering upon his duties take the oath provided by law and give a bond to be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the County wherein such member resides in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) to the State of Minnesota, conditioned as provided for in Chapter 107, General Laws of 1909, which said bond shall be filed with the Board of County Commissioners of such County.

Sec. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, provided, however, that any County or Counties that have heretofore established, built and equipped or contracted for building a Sanatorium under the provisions of Chapter 347, General Laws of 1909, shall continue under said law until the provisions of Section Ten (10) hereof have been complied with.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 501—S. F. No. 130.

AN ACT to amend Section 1550 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to unlicensed public drinking places.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1550 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1550. Every person who, directly, by himself or by combining with others, shall keep an unlicensed drinking place, or in any way aid or abet in keeping any such place, shall for the first and second offenses be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars ($50.00) nor more than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) or imprisonment in the County jail for not less than Thirty (30) days nor more than Ninety (90) days; and shall for every succeeding offense be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not less than One Hundred Fifty Dollars ($150.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than Ninety (90) days or more than One year."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 502—S. F. No. 252.

AN ACT to amend Section 2917, Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, granting to foreign and domestic railway corporations the power to acquire property by purchase or condemnation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2916, Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2917. Every foreign and domestic railroad corporation shall have power to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, all necessary roadways, spur and side tracks, rights of way, depot grounds, yards, grounds for gravel pits, machine shops, warehouses, elevators, depots, [illegible] ments for the use of any portion of its tracks and roadbeds as it may deem necessary."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 503—S. F. No. 202.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 86 of the General Laws of 1905 relating to taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Chapter 86 of the General Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 804. The County Auditor shall annually provide the necessary assessment books and blanks at the expense of the county, for and to correspond with each assessment district. He shall make out, in the real property assessment book, complete lists of all lands or lots subject to taxation, showing the names of the owners, if to him known, and, if unknown, so stated opposite each tract or lot, the number of acres, and the lots or parts of lots or blocks, included in each description of property. The list of real property becoming subject to assessment and taxation every odd numbered year may be appended to the personal property assessment book. There shall be appended to each personal assessment-book a list of all mortgages or other real estate securities held, owned or controlled by the residents of the town or district on which the mortgage registry tax has not been paid, showing the names of the owners or agents, alphabetically arranged, and the amount due on each separate instrument. It is hereby made the duty of the register of deeds to make out such lists according to the records of his office and deliver them to the county auditor on or before the last Thursday of April in each year, and the expenses of such lists shall be paid by the county, on allowance by the county commissioners. The assessment books and blanks shall be in readiness for delivery to the assessors on the last Thursday of April of each year, and the assessors shall meet on that day at the office of the county auditor for the purpose of receiving such books and blanks, and for conference with the auditor in reference to the performance of their duties."

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 504.—S. F. No. 391.

AN ACT to amend Section 4 of Chapter 39 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to transient merchants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 39 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. The words 'transient merchant' as herein used, shall include all persons, individuals, co-partners and corporations both as principal and agent, who engage in, do or transact any temporary and transient business in this State, either in one locality, or in traveling from place to place in this State, selling goods, wares and merchandise, and who for the purpose of carrying on such business, hire, lease, occupy or use a building, structure, vacant lot or railroad car for the exhibition and sale of such goods, wares and merchandise."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 505—S. F. No. 432.

AN ACT to provide for the payment and receipt of taxes on undivided interests in property entered for taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person holding an undivided interest in any property in this state listed for taxation including mortgagees, lessees, and others, who by law or contract are required or entitled to pay taxes to protect any right, title, interest, claim or lien held by them in, to or upon undivided interests in land, may pay the taxes on such undivided interest and on such payment the county treasurer shall give his receipt for the amount so paid and specify the interest so paid on; and enter on his tax list the name of person who paid such taxes and interest paid and report to the auditor the payment of such taxes upon such undivided interests. And thereupon such undivided interests shall be exempt from proceedings to enforce the collection of the same tax against other undivided interests, upon which such tax has not been paid and the collection of such tax upon the undivided interests upon which the taxes have not been paid shall be proceeded with in the same manner as to such undivided interests as though it were a separate description.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 506—S. F. No. 434.

AN ACT to amend Sections 3022 and 3023 of the Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 468 of the General Laws of 1907 relating to savings banks and authorized securities for savings banks.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Subdivision 4 of Section 3022, Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 468 of the General Laws of 1907, be and it hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Subdivision 4. In notes or bonds secured by mortgages or trust deeds on unencumbered real estate in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, worth when improved at least twice and when unimproved at least three times the amount loaned thereon. But not more than seventy per cent of the whole amount of the moneys of the bank shall be so loaned and such investment shall be made only on report of a committee directed to investigate the same and report its value, according to the judgment of its members, and its report shall be preserved among the bank's records."

Sec. 2. That Section 3023, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3023. Its board shall promptly invest all deposits except so much, not exceeding fifteen per cent, as may be required for current necessary disbursements, which it shall retain or deposit in solvent authorized banking institutions in Minnesota or in the Cities of New York or Chicago or in loans payable on demand upon any of the first two classes of authorized securities to the extent only of ninety per cent of their cash market value, but never exceeding par; upon condition always that in case of depreciation below that proportion it shall be immediately restored by additional security of the same classes or at once repaid. But meanwhile so much thereof as cannot be judiciously so invested and as is not deemed necessary to be kept on hand shall be deposited daily in one or more solvent banks or trust companies. In case of the insolvency thereof, their indebtedness, if any, to a savings bank shall be preferred to that of every other creditor except the United States and this State. Whenever deemed necessary the bank may borrow such funds as may be required for such current necessary disbursements or the demands of its depositors and may pledge collateral therefor."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 507—S. F. No. 477.

AN ACT to prohibit the selling or disposing of intoxicating liquors, cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and certain other articles and subjects of commerce within one thousand (1,000) feet of certain state institutions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person who shall sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquor or cigarettes at retail, or who shall maintain or assist in maintaining any place where such articles or subjects of commerce are kept for sale or disposal, and any person who shall maintain any pool or billiard room or bowling alley, or any place of amusement where persons are permitted to assemble or loiter within one thousand (1000) feet of any of the following named state institutions, to-wit

The St. Peter State Hospital for the Insane, the Rochester State Hospital for the Insane, The Fergus Falls State Hospital for the Insane, the First State Asylum for the Insane at Anoka, Minnesota, the Second State Asylum for the Insane at Hastings, Minnesota, the State Training School at Red Wing, Minnesota, The Minnesota Home School for Girls at Sauk Center, Minnesota, The State Reformatory at St. Cloud, Minnesota, The State Prison at Stillwater, Minnesota, The State Public School at Owatonna, Minnesota, The State Sanatorium for Consumptives at Walker, Minnesota, The Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children at St. Paul, Minnesota, and the State Hospital for Inebriates at Willmar, Minnesota, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any manufacturer of intoxicating liquors or drug store whose place of manufacture or business is at the time of the passage of this act located within one thousand feet of any of the institutions herein named or the grounds thereof. Provided further, that the provision of this act shall not apply to any person lawfully licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, nor to the premises so licensed, located at the time of the passage of this [illegible] any of the things herein prohibited shall be granted by the governing body of any town, [illegible] or municipality.

Section 2. This act is to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved A[illegible] 1913.

CHAPTER [illegible]—S. F. No. 493.

AN ACT to [illegible] maintenance of bridges on [illegible] highways in all counties, [illegible] villages in the State [illegible] of strength sufficient to meet [illegible].

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All bridges hereafter constructed [illegible] street or highway in any County, [illegible] Town or Village, in the State [illegible] shall be of sufficient strength to [illegible] safely, any wagon, engine [illegible] other vehicle with a weight of twenty [illegible] axles with ten foot centers, with [illegible] three-fourths of said weight [illegible] one axle, when driven at a speed [illegible] exceed three miles an hour; nothing [illegible] contained shall apply to any automobile [illegible].

[illegible] All acts or parts of acts inconsistent [illegible] hereby repealed.

[illegible] act shall take effect and be in [illegible] after its passage.
[illegible] April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 5[illegible]—S. F. No. 544.

AN ACT to amend Sections 2255 and 2261, [illegible] Laws of Minnesota, 1905, as amended [illegible] Chapter 237, General Laws of 1905, [illegible] establishment and maintenance [illegible] libraries.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2255 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, be amended so as [illegible] as follows:

"Section 2255. The governing body of any [illegible] village may establish and maintain a [illegible] library and reading room or either of [illegible] the use of its inhabitants, and by [illegible] set apart for the benefit thereof [illegible] public property of the [illegible] villages and cities of the [illegible] classes, it may levy [illegible] more than three mills [illegible] first class of not more [illegible] the dollar, of all taxable [illegible] the proceeds of which tax [illegible] library fund."

[illegible] Section 2260 of the Revised [illegible], 1905, as amended by chapter [illegible] General Laws of 1905, be further [illegible] to read as follows:

[illegible] 2260. Any board of directors may [illegible] the benefits of its library persons [illegible] within the municipality, under [illegible] and upon such conditions as [illegible] security, as it shall by rule [illegible].

[illegible] board may also contract with the board of [illegible] commissioners of the county in which [illegible] library is situated or of adjacent [illegible] with the village trustees or governing [illegible] of any neighboring town, city or [illegible] loan books of said library, either [illegible] in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, city or village, [illegible] terms as shall be agreed upon in [illegible] contract.

All such boards or officers shall have the power to contract with the board of directors of any free public library for the use of said library by the people of the county, town, city [illegible] having the use of a free library, [illegible] same terms and conditions as those [illegible] to residents in the city of village [illegible] is located, and to pay such [illegible] with an amount annually as [illegible] therefor, and such county, [illegible] village board may establish a [illegible] levying an annual tax of not [illegible] the dollar of all the taxable [illegible] of any city or village wherein [illegible] library is located or which is [illegible] taxed for the support of any such [illegible].

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in [illegible] after its passage.
[illegible] April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 510—S. F. No. 587.

AN ACT to amend Section 175, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to presidential electors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Same—Presidential electors—[illegible] together—That Section 175, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be [illegible] read as follows:

"175. When presidential electors [illegible] for the candidates of each [illegible] shall be grouped and printed [illegible] names of each group to be [illegible] order in which they were filed. [illegible] state shall cause the names [illegible] of each political party to [illegible] capital letters, set in six point [illegible] to be arranged in two columns [illegible] or party designation shall [illegible] for each group, said designation [illegible] a scroll or bracket on the [illegible] immediately following this, in the [illegible] printed in bold type the surname [illegible] presidential candidate represented [illegible] the right of, and on a line of such [illegible] the margin, shall be placed a [illegible] the voter may indicate his [illegible] (X), and one such mark opposite [illegible] presidential electors shall be [illegible] for each elector in such [illegible] each group to be substantially [illegible] as follows:

For Presidential Electors:
John Doe
R. R. Smith
James Jones
Richard Doe
William Smith
A. C. John

Charles Roe
H. T. Coure
O. C. Cooke
E. C. Dunn
G. W. Wilson
J. Hadley

Republican—Taft

The relative position of the several groups shall be determined by the rules applicable [illegible] state officers. The groups of electors shall be separated by a blank space one [illegible] of an inch in width and so arranged [illegible] permit placing a cross (X) after each [illegible] and no blank lines shall be printed [illegible] the case of other candidates or [illegible]. Above the names of the electors shall [illegible] in bold type, "Presidential ticket, [illegible] group." The state ballot, [illegible] the required heading, shall be printed [illegible] electors, with a blank space between [illegible] in width."
[illegible] April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 511—S. F. No. 595.

AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter three [illegible] (335) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1909, relating to the classification of certain counties for the purpose of fixing the salaries of clerks of courts according to their population.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Two (2) of Chapter Three Hundred Thirty-five (335) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. For the purpose of fixing the salary of the clerk of the district court of the several counties of the State of Minnesota, having a population of less than forty-five thousand (45,000) inhabitants, such counties are hereby classed as follows:

Such counties having a population of less than seven thousand (7000) shall be known as class "A"; those counties having a population of seven thousand (7000) and less than twelve thousand (12,000) shall be known as class "B"; those counties having a population of twelve thousand (12,000) and less than eighteen thousand (18,000) shall be known as class "C"; those counties having a population of eighteen thousand and less than twenty-four thousand (24,000) shall be known as class "D"; those counties having a population of twenty-four thousand (24,000) and less than thirty-five thousand (35,000) shall be known as class "E"; those counties having a population of thirty-five thousand (35,000) and less than forty-five thousand (45,000) shall be known as class "F."

The county auditor in determining the population of any county for the purpose of ascertaining the compensation to be paid to the clerk of the district court of such county, as herein provided, shall take the census of the year 1910, or any census thereafter taken by the United States or by the State of Minnesota, and add two per cent to the population as shown by the census last taken for each year, expiring after the year in which such census was taken."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 512—S. F. No. 600.

AN ACT to legalize sheriff's certificates issued on mortgage foreclosure sales and limiting time to redeem.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That in all cases of a foreclosure of a real estate mortgage by action, or of an attempted foreclosure of a real estate mortgage by action, prior to the year 1898, under a duly rendered judgment, order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, where an official certificate of sale has been made, executed, acknowledged and delivered by the proper officer to the proper party, and such certificate has been filed for record, and actually recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the real estate so foreclosed upon is situate, and in which action a report of sale has been duly made and filed, but no order confirming the sale has been made or filed, nor any final decree made or entered therein, such foreclosure is hereby declared to be in all respects legal, valid and effective, as though an order had been duly made by the court confirming said sale and the report thereof, and the certificate of sale in such action shall operate as a conveyance to the purchaser at the sale, and to his assigns or successors in interest in the property sold, of all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor, his heirs or assigns, in and to the premises described therein, which the mortgagor had at the date of the mortgage so foreclosed, from and after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this act, where no redemption is made from said sale, without any order confirming the sale and the report thereof, or final decree or other act, proceeding or conveyance whatsoever; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to actions now pending which involve the validity of any such sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 513—S. F. No. 799.

AN ACT to divide the State of Minnesota in ten (10) congressional districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State of Minnesota is hereby divided into ten (10) Congressional Districts each of which is entitled to elect one representative to the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 2. The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Winona, Wabasha, Olmsted, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Waseca and Steele shall constitute the First Congressional District.

Sec. 3. The counties of Blue Earth, Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Cottonwood, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Redwood and Lincoln shall constitute the Second Congressional District.

Sec. 4. The counties of Washington, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Carver, Scott, Rice, Dakota and Goodhue shall constitute the Third Congressional District.

Sec. 5. The county of Ramsey shall constitute the Fourth Congressional District.

Sec. 6. The first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis and the Town of St. Anthony shall constitute the Fifth Congressional District.

Sec. 7. The counties of Benson, Sherburne, Stearns, Morrison, Aitkin, Todd, Crow Wing, Wadena, Hubbard, Cass and Beltrami shall constitute the Sixth Congressional District.

Sec. 8. The counties of Grant, Douglas, Traverse, Stevens, Pope, Bigstone, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Kandiyohi, Meeker and Lyons shall constitute the Seventh Congressional District.

Sec. 9. The counties of Koochiching, Itasca, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Cook shall constitute the Eighth Congressional District.

Sec. 10. The counties of Ottertail, Wilkin, Clay, Becker, Mahnomen, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Red Lake, Pennington, Kittson, Roseau, and Clearwater shall constitute the Ninth Congressional District.

Sec. 11. The Counties of Pine, Chisago, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Isanti, Anoka, Wright, and all of the county of Hennepin, except the town of St. Anthony outside of the City of Minneapolis, and the Third, Fourth and Tenth Wards of the City of Minneapolis shall constitute the Tenth Congressional District.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 514—S. F. No. 820.

AN ACT to mend Section 1620, Revised Laws 1905 relating to insurance brokers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1620, Revised Laws 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1620. Whosoever, not being the appointed agents or officer of the insuring company, for compensation acts for or in any manner aids another in effecting insurance or reinsurance, shall be deemed as an insurance broker; but no person shall act as such except as hereinafter provided. The Commissioner, upon payment of the prescribed fee, may issue to any person a license to act as an insurance broker for one year, unless revoked, to effect insurance and reinsurance with any authorized company. Whenever it appears to the Commissioner of Insurance upon due proof, after hearing, upon such notice as he may direct, that any such license has unreasonably failed to pay over to the company or agent entitled thereto the whole or any part of any premium collected by him, or has been guilty of misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, dishonesty or of any violation of any of the provisions of the insurance law or any lawful ruling of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Commissioner shall revoke his license and give notice thereof in such manner as he deems will best protect the public. No commission shall be paid by any person, firm or corporation to any person who assumes to act as an insurance broker without a license therefor."
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 515—S. F. No. 849.

AN ACT entitled an act providing for a state board of investment and prescribing its duties, and for the investment of the trust funds of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The permanent school, the permanent university and other permanent trust funds of the State of Minnesota shall be invested in the bonds of the United States or any bonds of this or any other state, or any bonds of any school district, county, city, town or village of this state, bearing not less than four (4) per cent interest, but no investment shall be made in bonds issued to aid in the construction of any railroad. The Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and President of the Board of Regents of the State University are hereby constituted a Board of Investment, whose duty it shall be to invest all funds derived from the sale of public lands, except as otherwise herein provided. The first three officers hereinbefore named as members of said board are hereby authorized to act independently of the other two members of said board in all matters pertaining to loans of said funds to counties, townships, cities, villages and school districts under the provisions of Chapter 10, Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905 and amendments thereto. But for the purchase or sale of any other securities than those last hereinbefore mentioned, a majority vote of the entire Board of Investment as hereinbefore first constituted shall be required. The Governor shall be ex-officio president of said Board and the State Auditor shall be Secretary thereof and keep a record of its proceedings and publish the same in his annual report. The Treasurer shall place on credit of the respective funds the interest received on said bonds. They shall not be transferable except upon the order of the Governor and Auditor, and on each shall be written "Minnesota School Fund Bond" or "Bond of the University of Minnesota" as the case may require. The Auditor shall keep a record showing the name and amount of each bond, when issued, when redeemable, the rate of interest, when and where payable, by whom executed, when purchased, when withdrawn and for what purpose.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, and particularly Chapters 340 and 348 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 516—S. F. No. 831.

AN ACT entitled: "An act to amend Chapter 8, General Laws of 1912, entitled 'An act to amend Chapter 299, General Laws of 1907' entitled 'An act to regulate the employment of children and providing penalties for its violation.'"

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1, Chapter 8, General Laws of 1912, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. No child, under fourteen (14) years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any time, in or in connection with any factory, mill or workshop, or in any mine; or in the construction of any building, or about any engineering work; it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to employ or exhibit any child under fourteen (14) years of age in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session, except pursuant to consent of the Mayor or President of the Council of the village, for participation by children in theatrical exhibitions or concerts, as provided in Section 10 hereof."

Sec. 2. That Section 10, Chapter 8, General Laws of 1912, as amended by Chapter 120, General Laws of 1913, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 10. That no children under the age of sixteen (16) years shall be employed at sewing belts, in any capacity whatever; nor shall any children adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil, or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery, they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, planers, sand paper or wood polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugated rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating any steam boiler, steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus, or as pin boys in any bowling alleys, they shall not operate, or assist in operating dough grates, or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machinery, nor shall they operate, or assist in operating rolling mill machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing; nor shall they operate, or assist in operating laundry machinery; nor shall they be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacturing of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating, or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevators; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or in any other employment dangerous to their lives, or their health or morals; nor in any theater, concert hall, saloon, or place of amusement, Provided that this section shall not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school or academy, or in teaching or learning the science or practice of music; or as a musician in any concert, or in a theatrical exhibition with the written consent of the Mayor of the city, or the President of the Council of the village, where such concert or exhibition takes place. Such consent shall not be given at any time for any child, local or transient, under ten years of age, nor in any case unless written application be made to the officer empowered to give such consent at least seventy-two (72) hours previous to any performance for which such consent may be given. Such application and the consent based thereon shall specify the name of the child, its age, and the names and residence of its parents and guardians, the nature, kind, duration and number of performances desired or permitted, together with the places and character of the exhibition. The Mayor of the city, or President of the Council of the village, may grant such consent, and shall at least forty-eight (48) hours before the first performance or exhibit forward to the Commissioner of Labor and to the Secretary of the Minnesota Child Labor Committee, a notice of said application and consent; and if it shall appear to such Commissioner or Secretary, or assistants, that such consent is in violation of any existing law, or that the character of the performance is such as to be dangerous to the life, or limb, or injurious to the health or morals of such child, then the Commissioner of Labor shall have power to suspend the operation of such consent pending investigation, and shall have power upon such investigation to revoke such consent. The applicant shall be promptly notified of any suspension or revocation of a permit, and of the time and place of any proposed investigation, and shall have the right to appear at such investigation and be heard. If a permit be revoked for any reason other than the unsuitableness of the proposed place, the child for whom said permit is requested shall not be permitted to appear in the proposed exhibition at any point within this State for a period of one year thereafter; and the fact that a permit may be thereafter granted by a mayor or president of the council for such child to appear in such exhibition shall not be a bar to a prosecution for violation of this act. But no such consent shall be construed to authorize any violation of paragraphs one, three and four of Section 4939, Revised Laws of 1905; nor shall females under sixteen (16) years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly. Provided, that in any action brought against an employer of any child under sixteen (16) years of age, on account of injuries sustained by the child while so employed, if the employer shall have obtained, and kept on file in like manner as herein provided for employment certificates, an affidavit of the parent or guardian, stating in substance that the child is not less than sixteen (16) years of age, such employment shall not be deemed a violation of this act. Any person employing any child in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 517—S. F. No. 898.

AN ACT to amend Section One (1) of Chapter 223 of the General Laws of 1909, as follows: Relating to the salaries of stenographic reporters in municipal courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section One (1) of Chapter 223 of the General Laws of 1909, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Each judge of the municipal court of the City of Minneapolis may appoint a stenographic reporter, who shall be well skilled in his profession and competent to discharge the duties required, and who shall be a sworn officer of court, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judge so appointing him.

The salary of said reporter shall be eighteen hundred ($1,800) dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments by the city treasurer of the City of Minneapolis, from any funds in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 518—S. F. No. 911.

AN ACT creating the Department of Labor and Industries, and providing for a Board of Examiners to govern appointments therein, and to repeal Sections 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797, Revised Laws of 1905, Chapter 356, General Laws of 1907, Chapter 180, General Laws of 1907, Chapter 407, General Laws of 1909, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Department of Labor and Industries shall consist of a bureau of statistics, a bureau of factory inspection, a bureau of women and children and a bureau of state free employment, and its officers shall consist of a commissioner of labor, an assistant commissioner of labor, a chief statistician and a woman superintendent of the bureau of women and children, and the department shall have its office in the State Capitol.

There shall also be appointed one statistician, three deputy labor commissioners, an elevator inspector, a railroad inspector, five male factory inspectors, four male assistant factory inspectors, four female inspectors for the Bureau of Women and Children, five local managers of employment offices, four assistant managers of employment offices, three stenographer, one of whom shall be assigned to the Bureau of Women and Children, and three clerks. The commissioner may also employ when necessary an experienced architect, and a competent physician, regularly practicing under the laws of this state, and such other help as the department may require.

Sec. 2. APPOINTMENTS—The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce, who is in office when this law is enacted shall complete his term of office in the capacity of commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries. His successor shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of four years ending on the first Monday of January, 1910, and for each four years thereafter. All other officers and employes of the department except the assistant labor commissioner and one stenographer shall be appointed by the labor commissioner from a list of persons whose competency shall have been certified to by a board of examiners as provided in Sections 3 to 7 of this act, and shall remain in office until removed by the Commissioner. The assistant labor commissioner and one stenographer shall be appointed by the commissioner without such examination. Provided, that the commissioner of labor upon the removal from office of any officer or employe appointed after examination by the board of examiners, shall file a statement in writing, giving the reasons for said removal, with the secretary of state, which statement shall be open to public inspection. The failure of the commissioner to make and file such statement within five days after such removal shall operate to reinstate such official or employe. No removal of any officer or employe covered by this act shall be made except for neglect of duty, incompetence, insubordination, intoxication or immorality. Provided, that all officers of the department shall hold office until their respective successors qualify.

Sec. 3. QUALIFICATIONS—No person shall be eligible to appointment as a chief factory inspector, elevator inspector, railroad inspector or factory inspector in the department of labor who is not possessed of practical experience and knowledge in and of the operation of such machinery, appliances and work places as he may be called upon to inspect; and every person desiring such an appointment shall be required to pass such a competitive examination touching his general qualifications and his knowledge of the trade and technical phases of the work required in such position as may be deemed necessary by the board of examiners to the proper discharge of the duties of such position. No person shall be appointed to the position of deputy labor commissioner who is not possessed of such qualifications as the board of examiners may determine necessary. No person shall be appointed superintendent of the bureau of women and children who is not competent to investigate and report to the commissioner of labor upon the conditions under which women and children are at work in all factories, workshops, hotels, restaurants, mercantile establishments and other places where women and children are employed, with such recommendations as will promote the health and welfare of the women and children so employed in this state. No person shall be appointed as a local manager or other employe of the state free employment offices who is not possessed of such knowledge as the board of examiners may deem necessary for the proper fulfillment of the duties of such position. No person shall be competent for appointment as statistician in the department of labor who has not demonstrated his competency to the satisfaction of the board of examiners, by his fulfillment of similar duties at a previous time, or, in the absence of, or in addition to previous experience, cannot satisfactorily pass such examination as the board of examiners shall provide for the filling of such statistical position. Experts and special agents appointed by the commissioner to assist in statistical or investigation work shall have such qualifications and pass such examinations as the board of examiners may specify. The commissioner of labor shall be empowered to temporarily appoint properly qualified persons who have not passed such examinations as are provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this act for a period of not to exceed sixty (60) days' duration. Provided, that such appointments may not be renewed at the expiration of said sixty (60) days unless such appointee has passed the regular examination for such position. No person shall be eligible to appointment to any position in the department of labor, who, in addition to passing such examinations or meeting such requirements as are specified by law, is unable to satisfy the board of examiners and the appointing officers of his moral, mental and physical fitness to hold such position.

Sec. 4. BOARD OF EXAMINERS—To carry out the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this act a board of examiners is hereby created consisting of the state labor commissioner and two persons appointed by the governor. The labor commissioner shall be an ex-officio member of said board and the other member shall be appointed for a term of two years beginning the first Monday in January of each odd numbered year. Provided, that the first appointments under this section shall be made on or before June 1, 1913. In case of the inability of any member of this board to be present at any examination, the governor shall appoint a competent person to act in his place. The state labor commissioner shall be the secretary of such board, and shall keep the records, which shall contain all the proceedings of the board in reference to examinations and of its actions in carrying out the provisions of this act, and all examination papers, which shall be public records. The secretary of the board shall likewise keep and have open to the inspection of the public a list of the names of the persons who are eligible to appointment. Two (2) members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A chairman shall be elected by the board from its number. No member of the board shall receive any compensation for his services herein required, except his reasonable and necessary expenses, which shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for the maintenance of the department of labor in the same manner as other charges against such fund are paid.

Sec. 5. EXAMINATIONS—The board of examiners shall provide suitable lists of questions for such examinations which shall be submitted to the applicants in such manner as the board may determine; and a list shall be made of the successful applicants; from which list the labor commissioner shall make selections for the positions above named.

The board of examiners shall convene for the purpose of holding the first examination on or before the last Monday in June, 1913, and annually thereafter. Special examinations may be held by the board upon the written request of the labor commissioner. Any person who shall pass such examinations shall be eligible to appointment at any time within one year from the date of his examination, provided, he shall remain morally, mentally, and physically fit. Thirty (30) days notice, signed by the secretary of the board, of any examinations held under the provisions of this act shall be given by one publication in one daily newspaper in the City of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and such notice shall state the time and place thereof and in general terms the subject matter upon which the applicants will be examined. All examinations shall be held in the City of St. Paul at some suitable place therein to be fixed by the board. If at any time there be an insufficient number of eligibles the commissioner shall have authority to temporarily fill a vacancy or vacancies, such appointment to hold until such list of eligibles has been sufficiently replenished, but not to exceed three months, provided, that, unless prevented by extraordinary conditions, the board of examiners shall hold an examination to replenish the list of eligibles within three months of the date of such temporary appointment.

Sec. 6. OFFICES VACATED—All positions in the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce, covered by the provisions of this act and subject to examination under the provisions of this act are hereby declared vacated on August 1, 1913, and shall be filled by such persons as are appointed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. TERMS DEFINED—The words "factory" and "mill," as used in this chapter, shall mean any premises where water, steam, electrical or other mechanical power is used in the aid of manufacturing or printing process there carried on. The term "workshop," as so used, shall mean any premises, room or place, not factory or mill as above defined, wherein manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purpose of gain in or incidental to a process of making, altering, repairing, cleaning, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale or use any article or part thereof. The term "engineering work," as so used, shall mean any work of construction, operation, alteration, or repair of a railroad or street railway or the works or offices of any gas, telephone, telegraph, water, electric light, or mining company or upon any sewer, bridge, tunnel, or building. The term "mercantile establishments" shall mean any wholesale or retail establishment, theater, bowling alley, pool room or other place of amusement, hotels, restaurants, photograph galleries, warehouses. But nothing herein shall interfere with the powers conferred by law upon the railroad and warehouse commissioners or the county mine inspectors.

Sec. 8. DUTIES AND POWERS—The department shall enforce all laws regulating the employment of minors and women, the protection of the health, lives, limbs, and rights of the working classes, and those prescribing the qualifications of persons in trades and crafts, and shall be clothed with the same powers for the enforcement of the compulsory education and truancy laws as those conferred on truant officers by Section 1448, Revised Laws of 1905. It shall be empowered to gather statistics relating to all branches of labor, to labor troubles and unions, and to the economic and social conditions of the laboring classes. In the discharge of its duties the members and employees of the department may enter any factory, mill, workshop, warehouse, mercantile establishment, office, engineering work or other place where persons are employed, at all reasonable times, and give such direction as may be necessary to enforce the laws. They may also enter any place where intoxicating beverages are sold, for the purpose of enforcing the child labor and school attendance laws or other duties imposed upon them. Any member of the Department of Labor and Industries may issue subpoenas and take testimony, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall have authority to administer oaths and take testimony under oath, but no person shall be compelled to attend as a witness unless he is paid the fees provided for witnesses in the district court.

The Bureau of Women and Children shall have power to enforce and cause to be enforced, by complaint in any court or otherwise, all laws and local ordinances relating to the health, morals, comfort and general welfare of women and children.

Sec. 9. FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS—The department may establish state free employment bureaus in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winona, and one in the Northwestern portion of the state, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons seeking employment, and applications from employers desiring to employ labor. There shall be no fee or compensation charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment, or from those desiring to employ labor through said bureaus. Every application made by an employer or an employe to the free employment bureau shall be void after thirty days from its receipt, unless the same be renewed by the applicant. The managers of the state free employment offices shall cause to be received and recorded in books kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment, as well as the addresses of all persons, firms or corporations applying to employ labor, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant the character of employment desired or offered. Such managers shall also perform such other duties pertaining to the work of the state free employment bureau in the collection of labor statistics and in keeping the books, and accounts of such bureau as the commissioner may require, and shall report monthly all business transacted by such offices to the commissioner of labor.

Sec. 10. DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS AND OTHER PERSONS—REPORTS—PRESERVATION OF RECORDS—On request of the department, and within the time limited therein, every employer of labor, any officer of a labor organization, or any other person from whom the department of labor shall find it necessary to gather information, shall make a certified report to the department upon blanks furnished by it, of all matters covered by the request. The names of persons or concerns supplying such information shall not be disclosed. Every notice, order, or direction given by the department shall be in writing, signed by any officer or inspector of the department, or a person specially designated for the purpose, and be served by him. Papers so served and all records and documents of the department are hereby declared public documents and shall not be destroyed within two years after their return or receipt by the department.

Sec. 11. ORDERS—HOW RECEIVED—Within ten days after the service of any order or direction of the department, any person aggrieved may apply to a judge of the district court for an order restraining its enforcement, and upon not more than thirty (30) days' notice a hearing may be had before such court, or before three impartial expert referees appointed by the court, who shall file their report within ten days after the hearing. The court may alter, annul, or affirm the order or direction complained of; the decision to be based upon the hearing by the court, or upon the report of the referees. Such decision shall take the place of the original order. In case of affirmance, the losing parties shall pay a reasonable compensation to the referees, to be fixed by the court. In cases of decisions rendered adverse to the order of the department of labor, such compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the department.

Sec. 12. VIOLATION OF LOCAL ORDINANCES—Whenever the department learns of a violation of a local ordinance for the protection of employes, it shall give written notice thereof to the proper municipal authorities, and take any steps permissible under the ordinance for its enforcement.

Sec. 13. REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS—BULLETINS—The department shall report to the legislature at each regular session. Such reports shall contain an account of the doings of the department, the statistics gathered by it; a statement of all violations of law which come to its knowledge, and any proceedings had in consequence; and such recommendations as the commissioner may deem proper. The report shall be printed and distributed as in the case of other executive documents. The commissioner shall also be empowered to issue and have distributed special reports or bulletins on subjects investigated by the department that are of special interest to the welfare and prosperity of the state. Such special reports and bulletins shall be printed as in the case of other executive documents.

Sec. 14. PENALTIES—Any officer, agent, or employe of the department who shall disclose the name of any person supplying information at the request of the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who, having been duly subpoenaed, shall refuse to attend or testify in any hearing under the direction of said commissioner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any owner or occupant of any factory, mill, workshop, engineering work, store or other place enumerated in Section 9 of this act, or agent of such person, who shall refuse to admit thereto any officer, agent or employe of the department seeking entrance in the discharge of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person, firm or corporation, or any of its officers or agents, who or which shall refuse to file with the department such reports as are required by it under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. Sections 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797, Revised Laws of 1905, Chapter 356, General Laws 1907, Chapter 180, General Laws of 1907, and Chapter 407, Revised Laws of 1909, and also all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force on August 1, 1913, but examinations shall be held under the provisions of this act on or before the last Monday in June, 1913.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 519—S. F. No. 931.

AN ACT to authorize the incorporation of county farm bureaus; providing for filing of the certificates of incorporation thereof with the Secretary of State without the payment of any fees other than recording fees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Corporations to be known as County Farm Bureaus may be organized to develop and foster the agricultural, social and commercial interests of the citizens of the county in which they are organized by the creation and development of cordial and friendly relations between the residents of the urban and rural districts thereof, by encouraging and aiding the organization of social and business clubs within the various villages, towns and school districts of the county, by co-operating with the Department of Agriculture of the United States and the Colleges of Agriculture of the State of Minnesota in carrying out the plans and purposes of said department and said colleges in improving the social and business interests of persons engaged in agriculture and by such other means and methods as may be deemed advisable.

Sec. 2. Such corporations shall be incorporated in the manner and under the provisions of law applicable to the corporation specified and authorized to be organized under the provisions of Section 3102, of the Revised Laws of 1905 and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Sec. 3. No fee other than the usual recording fee, payable to the Secretary of State, shall be required to be paid to any officer of the State of Minnesota for filing of such articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 520—S. F. No. 970.

AN ACT to provide for the nomination and election of United States Senators in Congress from the State of Minnesota by direct vote of the people, and providing for the filling of vacancies in such office and for the repeal of Chapter 388 General Laws 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. At all primary elections next preceding the election of a senator in congress, the secretary of state shall cause to be placed upon the official primary ballots of the several counties the names of all electors seeking the nomination for senator in congress whose name shall have been duly filed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. At least forty (40) days before the primary election, any person eligible and desirous of having his name placed upon the primary ballot as a candidate for United States Senator in Congress from this state shall file his affidavit with the secretary of state, stating his residence, that he is a qualified voter in the State of Minnesota, the name of his party, that he desires to be a candidate for the office of United States Senator in Congress, that he affiliated with said party at the last general election, and either that he did not vote thereat or voted for a majority of the candidates of said party at such election and intends to so vote at the ensuing election.

Sec. 3. Upon the filing of such affidavit in his office accompanied by a fee of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00), the secretary of state shall record the same and make a proper certificate and shall notify the county auditors of the several counties of the state of the fact of such filing and direct them to place upon the official primary election ballots of their respective counties, the name of the candidates seeking the nomination for senator in congress.

Sec. 4. After the receipt of the notification of the secretary of state provided in the preceding section, the county auditors of the several counties shall cause the name of all electors seeking the nomination for senator in congress from this state to be placed upon the official ballots of the party with which said elector affiliates as shown by his affidavit of nomination, printed by them for the ensuing primary election in their respective counties; and the names of said candidates for the nomination of senator in congress shall precede the names of all other candidates on each ballot.

Sec. 5. The provisions of the primary law for the preparation of the ballots and for the casting, counting and canvassing of votes, and for determining the nominees, and for filling vacancies as contained in Sections 181 to 203, inclusive, and Section 217, Revised Laws 1905, as amended, are hereby made applicable to this act and all the provisions of said primary law are hereby made applicable to this act as far as practicable.

Sec. 6. At each general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress by the legislature the secretary of state shall cause to be printed on the official state ballots, preceding the names of candidates for state offices, the name of the candidates for senator in congress, with their respective party designations as in the case of the names of the other candidates on said ballots.

Sec. 7. At each general election referred to in this act the votes for senator in congress from this state shall be canvassed by the state canvassing board in the same manner as the votes for state officers, and the candidate for senator in congress receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected senator in congress from this state for the next vacancy in said office to be filled; and a certificate to that effect shall be delivered by the secretary of state to the said candidate.

Sec. 8. If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator in congress from this state, the governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election. Provided that the governor may temporarily fill such vacancy by appointment, the person so appointed to serve only until the vacancy is filled by the people at the next general election.

Sec. 9. When two persons are to be elected United States Senators in Congress from this state at the same election, each person filing for the nomination as provided in this act shall in addition to all other matters necessary to be stated in said affidavit designate the term for which he desires to be a candidate by stating the date of the expiration of such term, and such designation shall be printed opposite the name of such candidate on the primary ballot and opposite the name of the successful candidate upon the general election ballot. Such designation of terms shall be observed by all the election officials and canvassing boards at both the primary and general elections.

Sec. 10. Chapter 388 General Laws 1911 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 521—H. F. No. 809.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to prohibit the sale of tickets to public entertainments at a greater price than the same are sold for by the management thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer or expose for sale any tickets of admission to any theater, opera, concert, athletic contest, or other public entertainment at a greater price than the same are being sold for or offered for sale by the management of the same.

Sec. 2. Violation of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days or more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 522—H. F. No. 414.

AN ACT fixing the times of holding general terms of the district court in the Eleventh judicial district of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Terms of the district court in the Eleventh judicial district.

Section 1. The general terms of the District Court shall be held each year in the several counties constituting the eleventh Judicial District of Minnesota at the times herein prescribed as follows:

Carlton county; First Tuesday in April Second Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June, third Tuesday in October.

St. Louis county; First Wednesday in January, March, May, September and November.

Lake county; First Wednesday in June and December.

Cook county; Third Monday in June.

Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall affect Chapter 126 fo the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1909, providing among other things for the holding of general terms of the District Court at the city of Virginia and for the adjournment thereof to the village of Hibbing.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1st, 1913.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 523—H. F. No. 457.

AN ACT to establish a State Teachers' Employment Bureau and appropriate money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby established a bureau for the purpose of securing employment for teachers in the public schools in this state, to be known as the State Teachers' Employment Bureau, and to be maintained in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person having a certificate to teach in this state, or who has completed a course of study as required for the issuance of a certificate, or who may be found entitled to receive such certificate, and who is deemed to be a fit and capable person for teaching, shall be entitled to enroll with said State Teachers' Employment Bureau upon complying with the regulations hereinafter referred to, and upon the payment of an annual fee of three (3) dollars, which fee shall entitle the person so enrolled, to the privileges and services of said bureau for the term of one year from the date of filing of enrollment and receipt of fee.

Sec. 3. It shall be the purpose of the State Teachers' Employment Bureau to furnish information to boards, superintendents, principals, or other proper authorities of public schools, upon request, regarding teachers, and to furnish teachers enrolled with the Bureau, information relative to vacancies in positions in public schools; but no person connected with the State Teachers' Employment Bureau shall be held responsible for nor be understood to vouch for the fitness or success of any teacher who may secure a position in a public school through the said Bureau, nor shall the acceptance of the enrollment and payment of the annual fee be construed as a guaranty for securing through the Bureau employment to teach.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint a person who shall be known as the Director of the State Teachers' Employment Bureau, who shall perform his duties under the general supervision of said Superintendent, and serve during his pleasure, and who shall be furnished necessary office rooms in the State Capitol. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint such clerical and other assistants as may be required to carry out the purposes of this act, but the expense therefor shall not exceed the moneys appropriated therefor. Said Superintendent shall be charged with the general management and control of said Teachers' Employment Bureau, and shall make the necessary rules and regulations for conducting its affairs and for the obtaining of information as to the experience, qualification and character of persons seeking employment. He shall collect and receipt for all fees provided for in this Act, and report and pay said fees to the State Treasurer once in each month. He shall furnish to the state a surety bond in a sum to be fixed by the Governor and State Auditor, the cost thereof to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the Bureau.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 524—H. F. No. 763.

AN ACT requiring the State Treasurer to make certain reports to the Legislature in addition to those now required by law.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the State Treasurer, at the time of making the annual report to the State Legislature, as required by the Constitution of this State, shall make an additional report in such form that the same may be conveniently published with the report required by the Constitution of the several public funds and the total amounts received and disbursed by him each year for the period of fifteen (15) years preceding the time of making such report, and shall arrange such statement in such manner that an inspection thereof will enable a ready comparison to be made of the total receipts and expenditures relating to each fund, and to the total receipts and expenditures for the State of Minnesota upon any account whatsoever during each of the years covered by such report.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 525—H. F. No. 921.

AN ACT to amend Section 2750 and to repeal Sections 2760 and 2761 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to partition fences.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 2750 of the Revised Laws, 1905, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2750. The respective owners or occupants of land inclosed by fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining inclosures in equal shares."

Sec. 2. That Section 2760 of the Revised Laws, 1905, be repealed.

Sec. 3. That Section 2761 of the Revised Laws, 1905, be repealed.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 526—H. F. No. 952.

AN ACT relating to Cemetery Associations and authorizing the re-organizations thereof in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. Any Cemetery Association, not having a capital stock, heretofore organized under any law of this State, which has acquired a burial site and sold lots therefrom, and the management of which Association is confined to the original members of the Association, either by the statutes then in force or the certificate of organization, may re-organize in the following manner:

Sec. 2. Any two or more of the original members of the Association, or in case all of the original members are deceased, then any three or more of the lot owners in said burial site may issue a call for a meeting of the Association to be held at a time and place designated in said notice, in the city or village nearest to said Cemetery site, for the purpose of re-organizing said Association. Such notice shall be published for two successive weeks in a legal newspaper printed in the place in which said meeting is to be held, and shall give at least thirty days notice of such meeting.

Sec. 3. At the time and place mentioned in said notice those present shall organize and proceed to prepare and adopt, or authorize to be prepared and adopted Articles of Re-association, which Articles of Re-association shall conform to the requirements of the General Laws of this State for the organization of public Cemetery associations, and shall name the first Board of Trustees and such other officers as the meeting may determine, provided that a majority of said Trustees and officers shall be first named and afterwards elected, from the members of the old Association if there are sufficient survivors living in the County where the site is located or adjoining Counties.

Sec. 4. The Trustees and officers so named and elected shall, as soon as such Certificate of Re-association is adopted, and recorded with the Register of Deeds in the County where said Cemetery is located, have all the powers and perform all of the duties and be subject to the same rights and liabilities as that provided by the General Laws of the State of Minnesota pertaining to cemetery associations, and amendments thereof.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPER 527—H. F. No. 1083.

AN ACT to provide for the erection of and the acquiring of a site for a building for the use of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Supreme Court and the State Library of the State of Minnesota and for purposes connected with the said society, court and library.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The State Board of Control is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation such lands as may be necessary and appropriate for a site for a building, and to erect thereon a fire proof building for and adapted to the use of the Minnesota Historical Society and of the Supreme Court of Minnesota and the State Library. The selection of the site for such building shall be approved by said society.

Sec. 2. The said building shall be located near the present capitol building and if practicable, so connected therewith by a suitable tunnel or tunnels, or protected passages for pedestrians and for the transmission of books and other commodities from one building to the other.

Sec. 3. Said Board of Control is hereby authorized and empowered for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, and in the name and on behalf of the State, to select, enter upon, purchase, acquire or cause to be condemned any lands or premises, public or private, that may be necessary, convenient or proper for such site or any part thereof; and in case the owner or owners of such lands and the said Board cannot agree as to the value thereof, then the Attorney General upon application of said Board, shall institute for and in behalf of the State, proceedings in condemnation as provided by law for condemning and acquiring such property for the use of the State, for state institutions or other purposes.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Control shall plan and construct said building, as far as practicable, according to such plans therefor as may be proposed by said Historical Society. The arrangement of that part of the building set apart for the use of the Supreme Court and State Library shall be left to the Judges of said Court, and said Judges may select an expert to advise them in said matter. Said Historical Society may select and employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications for such building and supervise the erection thereof; provided, the fees of such architect shall not exceed the fees for which a competent architect could be obtained by said Board and said fees and the architect shall be approved by said Board of Control, and said Board shall be the ultimate authority in all matters connected with the erection of said building.

Sec. 5. For the purposes aforesaid, there is hereby appropriated the sum of Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000) Dollars out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable as follows: for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, One Hundred Fifty Thousand ($150,000) Dollars; for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915, One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand ($175,000) Dollars; for the year ending July 31, 1916, One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand ($175,000) Dollars. The State is to be reimbursed for the expenditures of these amounts by the sale of certificates of indebtedness, as hereinafter provided: the sum of Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000) Dollars and as much more as is needed, to pay the interest thereon is hereby levied and required to be levied and collected under the direction of the State Auditor as other state taxes are levied and collected upon the taxable property of the State of Minnesota, and the State Auditor is hereby authorized and required to formally levy and enter and collect said tax as follows: each year until 1920, such a tax as will produce a net amount large enough to pay the interest on certificates of indebtedness as hereinafter provided; each year from 1920 until all certificates are paid in full, with interest, such a tax shall be levied and collected as will produce a net amount sufficient to pay Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars a year and all interest on the unpaid and then outstanding certificates. The amounts received from said levies are hereby set apart for the payment of said certificates of indebtedness thereon.

Sec. 6. The said Board of Control is hereby further authorized and empowered and required as funds may be needed for the purposes aforesaid, or for the reimbursement of the state for moneys expended for said site or building, to issue certificates of indebtedness to be known and designated as "Minnesota Historical Society Building Certificates," in the amount hereby appropriated for the construction of such building, to bear interest at a rate not greater than four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum, payable annually. The said certificates shall be in the usual form of state certificates of indebtedness and Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars of said certificates shall be payable each year beginning with the year 1921 and ending with the year 1930; provided the right of first purchase of such certificates is reserved to the State and afterwards such as are not taken by the State shall be offered by the Board for sale to the general public in such manner as the Board shall direct. All sales shall be for par and accrued interest. Issues of the certificates shall be of the amount needed to raise the moneys hereinbefore appropriated and as of the first day of the fiscal year during which such appropriations respectively are available.

Sec. 7. All materials contracted for in the construction of such building shall be of the best quality and the said building shall be made to harmonize, as far as practicable, with the present capitol building. No stone shall be used in the construction of said building except Minnesota stone and only Minnesota labor (including architect) shall be employed; provided, however, that if in the judgment of the State Board of Control there exists a combination among the producers, manufacturers or owners of Minnesota stone to unduly advance the price thereof, then such Board of Control may exercise its discretion in the construction of said building of material other than Minnesota stone, and the plans and specifications of the work and the execution thereof shall be by skilled and reputable architects, contractors, artists, mechanics and laborers.

Sec. 8. WHEREAS: The Minnesota Historical Society has offered to donate to the state the sum of seventy-five thousand ($75,000) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed in securing a proper site for said proposed building and for the further purpose of equipping and furnishing that portion of said proposed building to be used by it and in installing therein its museum, its library and other departments and exhibits:

Said donation is hereby accepted and agreed to be used for the purpose for which it is donated.

Said Society is directed to pay the amount of said donation into the treasury of the state as soon as practicable after the amount to be paid for such site shall be ascertained and determined and before the construction of said building is begun. Said amount to be paid either in cash or in bonds or other interest bearing securities acceptable to and approved by the state treasurer, and the same, or so much thereof as is needed, is hereby appropriated to the Board of Control to be used solely in securing a proper site for said proposed building and for the further purpose of equipping and furnishing that portion of said building to be used by said Minnesota Historical Society and in installing therein its library, its museum, and other departments and exhibits, and said donation shall be in addition to the moneys hereinbefore appropriated.

Any future donations to the state for the same purpose are hereby directed to be received and are as and of the date of the reception of the same appropriated for the purpose for which the same are donated respectively.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 528—H. F. No. 1101.

AN ACT providing for re-assessment of benefits and damages in drainage proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That whenever any public ditch or drain has been established under the provisions of Chapter 230 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, or act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, which ditch or drain has drained, or purported to drain, any meandered lake in this State, and where viewers have assessed benefits or damages to abutting land owners on the basis of the acreage of land to be added to the abutting land of such owner as a result of said drainage and where, thereafter, by judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall appear or or shall have appeared that any such abutting land owner is entitled to, or such land owner is awarded more or less land of such lake bed than was taken; awarded or considered by the viewers as the basis of assessing benefits and damages to such abutting land, then, and in that event, any abutting land owner, or any other person interested in or injured or aggrieved by such action of such viewers may apply to the County Board, in case of a county ditch, or to the Judge of the District Court of the proper county, in case of a judicial ditch, for a re-examination and re-assessment of benefits and damages of any or all lands abutting on said lake and affected as above provided, such application to be in writing, signed by the said party making the same, and shall be accompanied by a bond of such applicant to be approved as to amount and sureties as in case of an original petitioner's bond filed under the provisions of said Chapter 230 and acts amendatory thereof, such bond to be conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses incurred in the matter of said application as ordered by said County Board or Judge of the District Court, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing of such application or petition the County Board or the Judge of the District Court, as the case may be, shall fix a time and a place for hearing thereof and shall cause a notice of the filing of such application and of such hearing to be published once in the newspaper of the said county duly designated to publish the delinquent tax list that year. At the time and place fixed for such hearing the County Board in case of a county ditch, or the Judge of the District Court in case of a judicial ditch shall proceed to hear, consider and determine said application and petition, and shall re-examine and re-assess the benefits and damages of the lands of such petitioner and of such other abutting land owners on the basis determined to be owned by such respective abutting land owner, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the county auditor the resolution or order of the said County Board, or of the said Judge of the District Court, as the case may be, re-assessing the said damages and benefits; and the county auditor shall thereupon correct the original assessment of damages and benefits and shall correct and make proper debit or credit, as the case may be, of the lien statement in the said proceedings so as to make the same, and each thereof, conform to such resolution or order.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons desiring or demanding a reassessment of damages or benefits as herein provided shall file his application or petition therefor within Ninety (90) days after the passage of this Act.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 529—H. F. No. 1138.

AN ACT to provide for the taxation of trust companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. On or before March 1 of each year every trust company organized under the laws of this state shall pay into the county treasury of the county where its principal place of business is located five (5) per cent of its gross earnings for the preceding calendar year, which amount shall be in lieu of all taxes and assessments upon the capital stock and the personal property of such trust company; provided, however, that if any such company shall receive deposits subject to check other than trust deposits, that then such company shall be assessed in the same manner as incorporated banks are assessed, and shall pay taxes in the same manner as such banks.

Sec. 2. All taxes paid to county treasurer under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned and distributed in the same manner as the general property tax is apportioned and distributed.

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 530—H. F. No. 1229.

AN ACT to amend Section 21, Chapter 204 General Laws, 1905, relating to extention of permit to cut state timber.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 21. No permit shall be extended, General Laws 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 21. No permit shall be extended except for good and sufficient reasons, and by unanimous consent of the Board of Timber Commissioners, and in no event shall more than two extensions be granted for one year each. A condition of any extension shall be that the purchaser shall be liable to the state for interest on the entire unpaid purchase price at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum during the whole time of such extension and the destruction of the timber by any cause during the period of such extension shall not relieve the purchaser for payment of same, and said purchaser shall be liable to the state therefor. When any extension is granted a bark mark shall be agreed upon for each season."

Approved April 25, 1913.

CHAPTER 531—H. F. No. 1232.

AN ACT authorizing the State Forestry Board to secure for the state of Minnesota, by gift, purchase or condemnation, lands and the timber thereon in Itasca State Park not now owned by the State of Minnesota, providing for a tax levy and the issuance of certificates of indebtedness therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In addition to the powers now conferred by law upon the State Forestry Board said Board is hereby authorized to secure for the State of Minnesota, by gift, purchase or condemnation, any lands and the timber thereon in Itasca State Park not now owned by the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. The money for the purchase and condemnation of such lands and the timber thereon shall be obtained by the levy and collection of a state tax of an amount equal to the interest on $250,000.00 each year for five (5) years and of $25,000.00 a year and the amount of interest on outstanding and unpaid Itasca Park Certificates of Indebtedness each year after said five (5) years until all such certificates and interest thereon are paid. The State Auditor is hereby directed to levy and collect such tax. The proceeds of such tax are hereby appropriated, so far as necessary to provide the payment for such lands and the timber thereon, and said certificates of indebtedness with interest, and the incidental expenses hereafter referred to.

Sec. 3. The State Forestry Board may issue against said taxes to be levied, collected and appropriated pursuant to the preceding section, certificates of indebtedness which shall be known as "Itasca Park Certificates of Indebtedness." They shall be in the aggregate of not more than $250,000.00 and shall be issued in denominations of $500.00 and shall be due in the aggregate of not more than $25,000.00 a year beginning with 1915 and shall bear interest at not to exceed five (5) per centum per annum, and shall be sold as money is needed for the purchase or condemnation of land and timber thereon for said park as hereinbefore indicated, and the proceeds of such sales shall be used for such purchases or condemnations and interest as aforesaid, and the incidental expenses connected with such gifts, purchases or condemnations and not otherwise.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 532—S. F. No. 38.

AN ACT entitled "An Act relating to the bonding of collection agencies, fixing amount and time of bond and qualifications and number of sureties thereon, terms and conditions thereof and prescribing penalty for failure to comply with provisions of said act."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No person, partnership, association or corporation shall conduct a collection agency, collection bureau or collection office in this State, or engage in this State solely in the business of collecting or receiving payment for others of any account, bill or other indebtedness, or engage in this State in the business of soliciting the right to collect or receive payment for another of any account, bill or other indebtedness, or advertise for or solicit in print the right to collect or receive payment for another of any account, bill or other indebtedness, unless, at the time of conducting such collection agency, collection bureau, collection office or collection business, or of doing such advertising or soliciting, such person, partnership, association or corporation, or the person, partnership, association or corporation for whom he or it may be acting as agent, shall have on file with the Secretary of State a good and sufficient bond as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. Said bond shall be in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000.00) and shall provide that the person, partnership, association or corporation giving the same shall, upon written demand, pay and turn over to or for the person, partnership, association or corporation for whom any account, bill or other indebtedness is taken for collection the proceeds of such collection in accordance with the terms of the agreement upon which such account, bill or other indebtedness was received for collection. Said bond shall be in such form as the Attorney General shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. Said bond shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, unless the Secretary of State and the person, partnership, association or corporation giving the same shall agree on a longer period. No action on said bond shall be begun after two years from the expiration of the bond.

Sec. 4. Said bond shall be executed by said persons, partnerships, associations or corporations as principal, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who shall be residents and owners of real estate within the State. The bond shall not be accepted unless approved by the Secretary of State and, upon such approval, it shall be filed in his office. The bond of a surety company may be received if approved as aforesaid, or cash may be accepted in lieu of sureties.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the bonds filed with him under the provisions hereof, with the names, places of residence and places of business of the principals and sureties, and the name of the officer before whom the bond was executed or acknowledged; and the record shall be open to public inspection.

Sec. 6. Any person, member of a partnership or officer of an association or corporation who fails to comply with any provision of this act shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. This act shall not apply to any Attorney-at-law duly authorized to practice in this State and resident herein, to a national bank, or to any bank or trust company duly incorporated under the laws of this State.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 533—S. F. No. 94.

AN ACT to amend Section 2056, Revised Laws 1905, relating to terminal warehouses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2056, Revised Laws 1905, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2056. Every terminal warehouseman shall post conspicuously in his business office, on or before Tuesday morning of each week, a statement of the amount of grain of each kind and grade in store in his warehouse at the close of business on the preceding Saturday and render a like statement, verified by him or his bookkeeper having personal knowledge of the facts, to the warehouse registrar of the Commission. He shall also make a daily statement to said registrar of the amount of each kind and grade of such grain received in store in his warehouse the preceding day; the amount shipped or delivered, and the warehouse receipt canceled on such delivery, stating the number of each receipt and the amount, kind and grade of grain shipped or delivered thereon; the amount, kind and grade of grain delivered for which no warehouse receipt was issued and how and when the same was received, the aggregate of such reported cancellations and delivery of unreceipted grain corresponding in amount and kind with the shipments and deliveries reported; and shall also at the same time report the receipts cancelled upon issue of new ones, with the number of each such receipt cancelled and that issued in its place. He shall also furnish the registrar any further information regarding receipts issued or canceled necessary for correct record of all such receipts and of grain received and delivered and shall make a further verified statement to the Commission of the condition and management of any terminal warehouse under his control, at such times and in such form as the Commission may require.

Every such warehouseman shall on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of September in each year render such Commission on blanks or forms prepared by it an itemized and verified report of all business transacted by him as a public warehouseman during the year beginning September 1st of the preceding year and ending August 31st of the current year. Such report shall state the grade, gross weight and dockage of all grain of various kinds in his warehouse at the beginning of the year, the grade, gross weight and dockage of all grain received, the grade, gross weight and dockage of all grain shipped or delivered from such warehouse and the grade, gross weight and dockage of all grain remaining in the warehouse at the end of the year, and such report shall particularly specify and account for any overage or shortage in any kind of grain accruing during the year. Such report shall also state the weight basis upon which all such grain has been received and the weight basis on which the same has been shipped or delivered. The Commission may also require special reports from such warehousemen at such times as the Commission may deem expedient. The Commission may cause every such warehouse and the business thereof and the mode of conducting the same to be inspected by one or more of its members, or by its authorized agent, whenever deemed proper, and the property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings of every such warehouseman shall at all times during business hours be subject to such inspection.

It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Commission to act as warehouse registrar in accordance with the spirit and intent of this Chapter."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 534—S. F. No. 579.

AN ACT to amend Section 85 of Chapter 175 of the General Laws of 1895 as amended by Chapter 130 of the General Laws of 1905 authorizing associations of individuals known as Lloyds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 85 of Chapter 175 of the General Laws of 1895 as amended by Chapter 130 of the General Laws of 1905, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 85. Associations of individuals, citizens of the United States, whether organized within this state or elsewhere, within the United States, formed upon the plan known as Lloyds, whereby each associate underwriter becomes liable for a proportionate part of the whole amount insured by a policy, may be authorized to transact insurance other than life in this state in such manner and on such terms as the insurance commissioner may direct, providing that if such organization shall be possessed of cash on hand and securities of the underwriters satisfactory to the insurance commissioner after deducting all liabilities except insurance reserve, to the amount of not less than $250,000.00, and in addition thereto shall be possessed of guaranteed subscriptions or other securities of the underwriters satisfactory to the insurance commissioner to an amount of not less than $250,000.00, making a total of $500,000.00 so possessed, and if the net cash on hand shall be equal to the reinsurance reserve calculated on a basis of 50 per cent of the premiums in force on policies running one year or less from date of policy, and a prorate amount on policies running more than one year from date of policy, except upon inland and marine risks, which shall be computed by charging 50 per cent of the amount of premium written on all policies upon yearly risks and upon risks covering more than one passage not terminated, and the full amount of premiums written in policies upon all other inland and marine risks not terminated, and such other reserves as may be required by law and the insurance commissioner, and if evidence shall be furnished to the insurance commissioner that the underwriters are men of good financial standing, responsible for their obligations, and that the organization does not issue policies of insurance on any one risk in greater sums than one-fifth of the aggregate of the cash paid in, the aforesaid securities and the subscriptions of the several underwriters or the amount to which they may become liable, unless the excess shall be provided for by reinsurance, the commissioner shall license them under similar requirements as are made and prescribed in this act for the admission of foreign mutual fire insurance companies so far as the same may reasonably apply. Said association of individuals known as Lloyds are herein expressly authorized to transact insurance known as Sprinkler Leakage Insurance."

Sec. 2. No Lloyds not now licensed to do business in this state shall hereafter be licensed except upon complying with the provisions of this act, but Lloyds heretofore licensed and now doing business under the provisions of said Section 85 of Chapter 175 of Laws of 1895 as amended by Chapter 130 of the Laws of 1905, may have their license renewed without increasing their cash and securities and subscription on hand to the amount herein required, provided they shall set aside the reserves required by this act.

Sec. 3. Provisions of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 535—S. F. No. 833.

AN ACT to Amend Section 749 Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 423 of the General Laws of 1909, relative to the appointment of Board of Freeholders.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 749 of the Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 423 of the General Laws of 1909 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 749. Whenever the judges of the Judicial District in which such city or village is situated, shall deem it for the best interests of the municipality so to do, they may appoint a board of freeholders to frame such charter, composed of fifteen members, each of whom shall have been a qualified voter of such city or village for five years last past; and, upon presentation to them of a petition requesting such action, signed by at least ten per cent of the number of voters of such municipality, as shown by the returns of the election last held therein, they shall appoint such board. The members shall severally hold office for the term of four years, or until they cease to be such resident voters and freeholders, and vacancies in said board shall be filled by appointment of said judges for the unexpired terms. Upon the expiration of such four-year term, the judges shall appoint a new board, in case for any reason the judges shall fail to appoint a new board within thirty (30) days then thereafter at any time the judges upon their own motion may, and upon the written petition of ten (10) freeholders of said city, shall appoint said new board. Every appointment shall be made by order filed with the clerk of the court. Every appointee who shall neglect to file with the clerk within thirty days a written acceptance and oath of office shall be deemed to have declined such appointment and his place shall be filled as though he had resigned. The judges within thirty (30) days thereafter shall make such rules with reference to such board, and require such reports, as may appear desirable or necessary. Any appointee who has qualified by filing his written acceptance and oath of office within thirty (30) days, may thereafter be removed at any time from office, by written order of the District Court, the reason for such removal being stated in the order; and upon receiving a certificate in writing, signed by a majority of the entire board of freeholders, setting forth that any member has failed to perform the duties of his office and has failed to attend four (4) consecutive meetings, without being excused by the board, and requesting a removal of such member, the District Court shall thereupon make its order of removal, and fill the vacancy created as in the case of a resignation."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 536—H. F. No. 187.

AN ACT prescribing the maximum rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers and his or her ordinary baggage upon the railroads within the state of Minnesota, and providing for the enforcement of the same and the penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No railroad company owning, operating, or using a line of railroad within, or partly within the state of Minnesota shall charge, collect or receive as compensation for transporting any passenger and his or her ordinary baggage, not exceeding in weight one hundred fifty (150) pounds any sum or amount in excess of the following prices, viz: For a distance not exceeding five miles, three cents per mile; for all other distances for all companies for gross earnings of whose passenger trains, as reported the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for the year Nineteen Hundred Eleven (1911), equalled or exceeded the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per mile for each mile of road operated by said company, on which regular passenger service is maintained, as hereinafter provided, two cents per mile, and for all companies whose earnings reported as aforesaid were less than one thousand two hundred dollars per mile of road operated by said company, three cents per mile: Provided, That in the future, whenever the earnings of any company doing business in this state, as reported to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission at the close of any year shall increase so as to equal or exceed the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per mile of road operated by said company, then in such case said company shall thereafter, upon the notification of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, be required to only receive as compensation for the transportation of any passenger, his or her ordinary baggage, not exceeding in weight one hundred fifty (150) pounds, a rate or only two cents per mile as hereinbefore provided. Provided further, That in computing the passenger earnings per mile of any company the earnings and the mileage of all branch roads owned, leased, controlled or occupied by such company, exclusive of all spurs and branches over which such company does not operate each way daily, except Sunday, at least one passenger train, or mixed train having at least two passenger coaches or one passenger coach and baggage car, shall be included in the computation, and the rate of fare shall be the same on all lines owned, leased, controlled or occupied by such company: Provided further, That no company shall charge, demand or receive any greater compensation per mile for transportation of children of the age of twelve years or under than one-half the rate herein prescribed: Provided further, That any railroad company may charge a minimum fare of five cents for each passenger transported over its roads, whenever cars are propelled or moved by motive power other than steam: The provisions of this section shall apply to all railroad companies operating lines of railroad in this state.

Sec. 2. Penalties for Violation. Any railroad company or any officer, agent or representative thereof, who shall violate any provisions of this act upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars together with the cost of prosecution. Providing further that this Act shall in no way repeal, amend, affect or modify the provisions of Chapter 403, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 537—H. F. No. 218.

AN ACT to amend Section 420 Revised Laws 1905 relating to counties and county officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section numbered 420 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 420. Each county shall be divided into as many districts, numbered consecutively as it has members of the Board. In all counties ( ) such districts shall be bounded by town or ward lines, shall be composed of contiguous territory and contain as nearly as practicable an equal population. Counties may be redistricted by the County board after each state or federal census.

Provided that the county board shall not have authority or jurisdiction to redistrict a county unless said Board shall cause at least three weeks published notice of its purpose to do so, stating the time and place of the meeting where the matter will be considered, to be published in the newspaper having the contract for publishing the delinquent tax notice for said County for the preceding year.

One commissioner shall be elected in each such district, who at the time of the election shall be a resident thereof, and the person so elected shall be entitled to hold said office only while he remains a resident of said commissioner district.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 538—H. F. No. 297.

AN ACT to amend section 1534 of the revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 83, of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, relating to the sale and disposal of intoxicating liquors to certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1534, Revised Laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 83, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1534: a. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a licensed pharmacist as aforesaid, to sell, give, barter, furnish or dispose of, in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors in any quantity, for any purpose, whatever, to any minor person, or to any pupil or student of any school or other educational institution in this state, or to any intoxicated person, or to any person of Indian blood, or to any public prostitute.

b. It shall be unlawful for any person except a licensed pharmacist as aforesaid to sell, give, barter, furnish or dispose of in any manner either directly or indirectly any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors in any quantity for any purpose whatever, to any spendthrift, habitual drunkard, or improvident person within one year after written notice by any peace officer, parent, guardian, master, employer, relative, or by any person annoyed or injured by the intoxication of such spendthrift, habitual drunkard, or improvident person, forbidding the sale of liquor to any such spendthrift, habitual drunkard, or improvident person.

Whoever shall in any way procure liquor for the use of any person named in this section shall be deemed to have sold it to such person. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 539—H. F. No. 333.

AN ACT to authorize street railway companies operating street railways in cities of this state to enter into contract for transportation over the lines of said street railways of officers and members of police and fire departments of such city at a yearly, monthly or other specified term rate less than that made to other person or persons for transportation over said lines, and authorizing the fulfillment of said contract.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for any railway company operating a street railway in any city of this state to enter into a contract with the head or chief officer of the police and fire departments of such city for the transportation over the lines of such street railway company within such city of any member or officer of the said police and fire departments, or either of the same, at a yearly, monthly or other specified term rate less than that made to other persons for transportation over the said lines, said rate to be mutually agreed upon between the said railway company and such officers. Said contract shall be in writing and approved by the mayor of such city and shall be filed with the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Minnesota for public examination and such contract shall be effective and operative according to the provisions therein contained, during the time or term therein specified and it shall be lawful for any such street railway company to fulfill the terms of said contract or agreement, and to carry and transport the said members or officers of said fire or police departments over its said street railway lines without other payment, than as provided in said contract, and it shall likewise be lawful for any member or officer of any such police or fire department entering into any such contract to ride and accept transportation over the lines of said street railway company in pursuance of the terms of said contract and without further or other payment than as herein required.

Provided, that such contract shall not provide for the carrying or transportation of any member or officer of such police and fire departments or either of the same except when the said member or officer is wearing full official uniform.

Sec. 2. This law shall not be construed as constituting any discrimination, special privilege or reduction in rate in contravention of the provisions of chapter four hundred forty-nine (449) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1907.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 540—H. F. No. 597.

AN ACT to amend Section 2 of Chapter 338, General Laws of 1907, relating to the erection, equipment and maintenance of an asylum for mentally infirm and dangerous persons and the commitment and transfer of such persons thereto, and regulating their confinement therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Chapter 338, General Laws 1907, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Whenever any person confined in the state prison or THE STATE REFORMATORY is alleged to be insane, the warden or other person in charge shall forthwith notify the State Board of Control, which shall cause the prisoner to be examined by the probate court of the county where he is confined, as in the case of other insane persons. In case he is found to be insane he shall be transferred by order of the court to the state asylum for the dangerous insane OR TO A STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT there to be kept and maintained as in the case of other insane persons. If, in the judgment of the superintendent, his sanity is restored before the period of his commitment to the penal institution has expired, he shall be removed by the State Board of Control, upon the certificate of the superintendent, to the institution whence he came, and there complete the period of his sentence.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 541—H. F. No. 631.

AN ACT to provide for the suppression and elimination of rabies: conferring power and authority on certain health officers to determine the fact of the existence of rabies in any town, city or village, together with authority to such health officers to make proclamation of the fact of the existence of rabies therein, and by said proclamation to thereafter, for a specified period of time, prohibit dogs from being at large unless muzzled, and providing penalties for violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the executive officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the chief health officer of every city, the executive officer of each town and village board of health, when complaint in writing shall have been made to him that rabies exists in any town, village or city over which his jurisdiction extends, and for the purposes of this Act the jurisdiction of the state officer hereinbefore named shall extend to any town, village or city in this state, to investigate, either personally or through the agency of subordinate officers under his jurisdiction, as to the truth of any such complaint, and determine whether or not rabies does exist in any such town, village or city. Any such officer may on his own motion, and without such complaint, likewise make such an investigation and determination. The fact that any executive officer of any town, city or village has investigated and determined that rabies does not exist in the territory over which he has jurisdiction, shall not deprive the executive office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, of jurisdiction or authority to make such an investigation and determination with reference to such territory.

Sec. 2. If on such investigation any such officer finds and determines that rabies does exist in any town, city or village, he shall forthwith and thereupon make and file, as hereinafter provided, a proclamation, setting forth the fact of such investigation and determination, and also in and by said proclamation prohibit the owner or custodian of any dog from permitting or allowing such dog to be at large within such town, city or village, designating it, unless such dog shall be so effectually muzzled that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

Such proclamation, when issued by the executive officer of a town or village board of health, shall be filed with the town or village clerk, respectively; when issued by the chief health officer of a city, it shall be filed with the city clerk; when issued by the state official hereinbefore named, it shall be filed with the clerk of the town, village or city to which it relates.

It shall be the duty of the officer with whom such proclamation is filed as aforesaid, to forthwith publish a copy thereof (once) at the expense of his municipality, in a legal newspaper published in the town, village or city to which such proclamation relates, if such a paper is published therein, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then, to post a copy of such proclamation in three public places therein.

Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of the publisher in the one case, and of posting, in the other, by the person posting the same, which affidavit shall be filed with the proclamation. Such proclamation shall be deemed effective and in full force five days after the publication or posting of copies thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of time therein designated not exceeding six months, as shall be determined by the officer making such proclamation.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or custodian of any dog to suffer or permit it to be at large either on the premises of the owner or elsewhere, within any city, village or town wherein and as to which any such proclamation shall have been made, during the time such proclamation is in force, unless such dog shall be effectively muzzled so that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog running at large on the public streets or roads in violation of the provisions of this Act, and the owner or owners of any dog so killed shall have no claim against the person so killing any such dog.

Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and all health officers to make complaint of any known violation of this Act.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 29, 1913.

CHAPTER 542—H. F. No. 640.

AN ACT entitled "an act to authorize cities of the fourth class incorporated and now or hereafter operating under Chapter 8 Laws of 1895, to transfer funds from the permanent improvement revolving fund to the permanent improvement fund."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That any city of the fourth class incorporated and now or hereafter operating under the provisions of Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1895, may by a resolution adopted by a unanimous vote of its council, transfer funds from the permanent improvement revolving fund to the permanent improvement fund, at any time, provided said permanent improvement revolving fund shall not be so reduced to an amount less than the aggregate of all outstanding certificates of indebtedness and other obligations incurred and payable from said last mentioned fund.

Approved April 29, 1913.

CHAPTER 543—H. F. No. 671.

AN ACT to enforce payment of real estate taxes which have become and are delinquent for each and all of the fifteen years next prior to the year 1914.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. At the time of making the list of delinquent taxes upon real estate in the year 1914 as required by section 905, Revised Laws, 1905, the auditor of each county shall make out and append to such delinquent list a list of all real estate in the county upon which taxes have become and are delinquent for each all of the fifteen years next prior to the year 1914. Such list shall contain a description of each piece or parcel of land upon which taxes are delinquent as aforesaid, and opposite such description the name of the person to whom assessed, the amount of taxes and interest due theron according to the provisions of this act, and the assessed value for the year 1912.

Sec. 2. The same proceedings shall be had with reference to advertisement, judgment and sale of the property described in such lists as are required by the general tax law for advertisement, judgment, and sale of property described in the regular delinquent list, but separate tax judgment and copy tax judgment books shall be provided for such lists.

Sec. 3. Any person having an interest in any tract or parcel of real estate included in such list may redeem the same at any time before the sale thereof by paying into the county treasury the original amount of taxes due thereon, with six (6) per cent per annum interest on the amount during the time said taxes have been delinquent, together with all costs of proceedings herein described.

Sec. 4. The sale herein provided for shall be made by the county auditor, at his office immediately following the delinquent sale in May, and may continue from day to day until the first day of June, A. D. 1914. Each parcel shall be sold to the highest cash bidder therefor, but not for a less sum than one-half of the assessed value thereof for the year 1912. The purchaser shall forthwith pay the amount of his bid to the county treasurer, and the officer conducting the sale shall give to him a certificate in a form prescribed by the attorney general, in which shall be set forth the name of the purchaser, a description of the land sold, the prices paid and the date and place of the sale. The auditor and treasurer of the county shall attend such sale, the former to make a record of all sales thereat, and the latter to receive all moneys paid on account thereof.

Sec. 5. Any person, or his heirs or assigns, receiving the certificate described in the preceding section, shall be entitled to a deed from the state, and upon presentation of such certificate to the governor he shall be authorized to execute a deed in the name of the state to the person entitled thereto, conveying the lands therein described, and every such deed shall vest the grantee with complete title to such lands, subject to the defenses that the tract or parcel was exempt from taxation, or that the taxes had been paid for which such tract or parcel was sold at the said tax sale. Such deed may be recorded as other deeds of real estate, and the record thereof shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the record of such other deeds, and shall be evidence in like manner.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of such sale shall be distributed in the same manner as the taxes for the year 1913 are distributed.

Sec. 7. If no bidder shall bid an amount equal to that for which the piece or parcel may be sold then the county auditor shall bid in the same for the state for the amount of the judgment against the same.

Sec. 8. The county board of any county may and they are hereby authorized to allow the county auditor such an amount for clerk hire as may be reasonable for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 544—H. F. No. 675.

AN ACT to prevent misrepresentation on the part of employers, and to provide a penalty therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, corporation, association or organization of any kind, doing business in this state, directly or through any agent or attorney to induce, influence, persuade or engage any person to change from one place to another in this state, or to change from any place in any state, territory or county to any place in this state, to work in any branch of labor, through or by means of knowingly false representations, whether spoken, written or advertised in printed form, concerning the kind of character of such work, the compensation therefor, the sanitary conditions relating to or surrounding it, or the existence or non-existence of any strike or lock out affecting it, and pending between the proposed employer and employes and the persons then or last theretofore engaged in the performance of the labor for which the employee is sought.

Sec. 2. If any person, firm, association or corporation violates any provision of this act, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 545—H. F. No. 1225.

AN ACT to regulate fishing in the waters of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers where such rivers constitute the boundary between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. This act shall apply only to the waters of the St. Croix River, including that part thereof known as Lake St. Croix, the waters of the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the St. Croix River, including that part thereof known as Lake Pepin.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this act the following named fish and varieties of fish are termed and described as game fish, to wit: pike of any variety, bass of any variety, pickerel, sun fish, ring perch and crappies, also catfish of any variety under fifteen inches in length from tip to tip in the rough or twelve inches in length when dressed, heads attached.

Sec. 3. All fish other than those described and specified in Section 2 of this act are herein described and designated as "rough fish."

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or catch in any manner any rough fish between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June following in each year. Such period of time between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June following in each year shall be termed the closed season for rought fish. The balance of the year shall be termed the open season as to such fish.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or catch in any manner any game fish, from or in the said waters at any time between the first day of March and the 20th day of May following in each year. Such period of time between the first day of March and the 20th day of May following in each year shall be termed the closed season for game fish. The balance of each year shall be termed the open season as to such fish.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or catch any fish from or in the said waters at any time when the taking thereof is not absolutely prohibited, in any manner, except as authorized by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. Game and rough fish may be caught or taken during the open season for game fish by means of a hook and line held in the hand or a line attached to a pole held in the hands. No license shall be required for fishing as authorized in this Section.

Sec. 8. Rough fish may be taken during the open season for such fish by means of a spear, without a license.

Rough fish may be taken during the open season for such fish by any person duly licensed so to do, as hereinafter provided, by means of seines, pound nets, fyke or hoop nets, gill nets, bait nets and turtle nets.

Sec. 9. The State Game and Fish Commission shall upon application therefor and payment of the license fee hereinafter specified, issue to any person who is a resident of this State, a license to take rough fish during the open season therefor from said waters by means of seines and nets which conform to the following specifications, to-wit:

The nets licensed under the provision of this Section shall have the following sized mesh, stretched measure:

Seines: Not less than five inches mesh on wings, and not less than four inches mesh in the center of the pot, the pot not to exceed more than 150 feet in length.

Pound or Hoop Nets: Not less than six inch mesh for the leaders. Not less than a five inch mesh for the hearts. Not less than a three inch mesh in the hoops.

Bait Nets: Not less than a three inch mesh. Said nets shall be used without leads and shall have not more than a four foot hoop front.

Gill Nets: Not less than a seven inch mesh. Provided, however, that any person who at the time of the passage of this act owns a seine or net which he is or may be licensed to use in said waters and which conforms to the requirements of the laws now in force, may be licensed to use such seine or net for a period of time not later than April 15th, 1914.

Sec. 10. Any person duly licensed so to do may take and catch game fish and rough fish during the open season for game fish by means of a set line. No set line shall have more than twenty-five hooks thereon and such hooks shall not be baited with frogs, minnows or live bait. No person shall use or set more than one set line.

Sec. 11. Applications for licenses to take or catch fish from or in the said waters shall be in writing subscribed by the person making the application and shall specify, when for a license to use a seine or net, what kind, and the number and length of seines or nets he desires to be authorized and licensed to use such waters. He shall at the same time pay to the Game and Fish Commission as a license fee the sum hereinafter specified:

1. The sum of $1.00 for each one hundred feet of seine not exceeding five hundred (500) feet in length; for each additional one hundred feet in excess of 500 feet, up to one thousand feet, $2.00; for each additional one hundred feet in excess of one thousand feet, up to fifteen hundred feet, $3.00; for each additional one hundred feet in excess of fifteen hundred feet, up to two thousand feet, $4.00; for each additional one hundred feet in excess of two thousand feet, up to twenty-five hundred feet, $5.00; for each additional one hundred feet in excess of twenty-five hundred feet, up to four thousand feet, $6.00.

2. For each gill net not exceeding 2,000 feet in length the sum of $5.00.

3. For each gill net exceeding two thousand feet in length the sum of $5.00 for the first two thousand feet and the sum of $5.00 for each one thousand feet or fraction thereof in excess of two thousand feet.

4. For each pound net with leader not exceeding seven hundred feet in length, the sum of $5.00.

5. For each pound net in excess of one used with one leader the sum of $5.00.

6. For each fyke or hoop net, $5.00.

7. For each bait or turtle net, $1.00.

8. For each set line the sum of $1.00.

9. For each metal tag furnished as hereinafter set forth the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 12. A metal tag shall be furnished by the State Game and Fish Commission to each person to whom a license is issued to use a set line.

A metal tag shall also be furnished for each two thousand feet, or fraction thereof of gill net, one tag for each pound net with leader, one tag for each five hundred feet or fraction thereof of seine licensed, one tag for each fyke hoop, bait or turtle net so licensed.

It shall be the duty of the licensee to keep said metal tags attached to the line, net or seine licensed and the respective parts thereof during all of the time the same are in use for the purpose of taking or catching fish in said waters.

Sec. 13. Every person taking fish from the waters described in Section 1 of this act by means of seines or nets shall immediately return to such waters all game fish which may be found in any such seine or net when the same is drawn or lifted: the possession of any such fish by any licensee shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 14. Licenses issued under the provisions of this act shall expire on the fifteenth day of April next succeeding the date of their issuance and shall not be transferable.

Sec. 15. Such nets shall not be set, used or operated except in the manner hereinafter provided, and then only in compliance with such rules and regulations as are or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Any person who shall set any net described herein, shall maintain at the ends of any such net or nets, a white flag or a [illegible] not less than six inches square, which shall project at least two feet above the ice or water, and shall have marked thereon the number of the license under which the same is so set, in figures at least three inches in height.

No person shall lay out, draw, land or use any seine in the waters described in Section 1 of this act, of a greater length than four thousand feet, nor shall two or more licensees join their seines together.

No person shall raise any net or lay out or land any seine after one hour after sunset until sunrise of the following morning.

Sec. 16. Every fyke net must be lifted at least once in every seven days.

Sec. 17. The State Game and Fish Commission shall keep in their office a complete record of all licenses issued hereunder and all moneys received for the same shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the State Game and Fish Commission.

Sec. 18. Licensees operating seines and nets under the provisions of this act are hereby authorized to construct temporary fish pounds for the purpose of keeping therein fish lawfully caught or taken under the provisions of this act until such time as the same can be marketed. The fish so taken may be shipped to points within or without this State at any time and in any quantity.

Sec. 19. The license of any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and revoked and no license hereunder shall be issued to any person so convicted for the period of five years from and after the date of such conviction.

Sec. 20. Any person duly licensed by the authorities of the State of Wisconsin to take and catch fish from or in the waters described in Section 1 of this act, lying and being within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin, are hereby authorized to take and catch fish from and in the waters thereof lying and being within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota without first having procured a license therefor from the authorities of the State of Minnesota, provided that such persons so licensed by the authorities of Wisconsin shall not take or catch any fish within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota at a time or in a manner otherwise prohibited by this act, except that Wisconsin fishermen may until the 15th day of April, 1914, use in such waters seines and nets which do not conform to the provisions of this act, provided they are such that the use thereof within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin is not prohibited by the laws of that State. Provided, further, that the laws of the State of Wisconsin provide for and extend a similar privilege to persons licensed hereunder by the authorities of the State of Minnesota, to take and catch fish from and in the waters lying within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin without a license from the authorities of the State of Wisconsin.

Sec. 21. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or be deemed to prohibit the authorities of this State from taking fish from said waters at any time for the purpose of propagation thereof.

Sec. 22. The Game and Fish Commission of this State may appoint any person who is a resident of the State of Wisconsin and a duly appointed, qualified and acting Game and Fish Warden or a Deputy Game and Fish Warden of the State of Wisconsin, to the office of Game Warden and any such person so appointed shall have and possess all the rights, powers and privileges as are by law conferred on duly appointed Game Wardens of this State. Residents of Wisconsin so appointed shall not receive any compensation from this State.

Sec. 23. The Executive Agent of the Game and Fish Commission and all Game Wardens shall have authority to arrest without a warrant, any person found violating any provision of this act.

Sec. 24. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the County in which such offense was committed for a period not to exceed three months.

Sec. 25. Chapter 65 of the General Laws of 1909 is hereby repealed.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 546—H. F. No. 733.

AN ACT authorizing and empowering the Common Councils of villages and cities and the boards of supervisors of townships to appropriate money in aid of county and district agricultural societies in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The common councils of villages and cities and the boards of supervisors of townships having fairs of county and district agricultural societies or associations, who are members of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, held within their corporate limits or in close proximity thereto, are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate for and pay to such agricultural society or association annually a sum not exceeding $1000.00.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 547—H. F. No. 744.

AN ACT to establish a Minimum Wage Commission, and to provide for the determination and establishment of minimum wages for women and minors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Minimum Wage Commission. It shall consist of three persons, one of whom shall be the Commissioner of Labor who shall be the chairman of the Commission, the Governor shall appoint two others, one of whom shall be an employer of women, and the third shall be a woman, who shall act as secretary of the commission. The first appointments shall be made within sixty days after the passage of this act for a term ending Jan. 1, 1915. Beginning with the year 1915 the appointments shall be for two years from the first day of January and until their successors qualify. Any vacancy that may occur shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired portion of the term.

Sec. 2. The Commission may at its discretion investigate the wages paid to women and minors in any occupation in the state. At the request of not less than one hundred persons engaged in any occupation in which women and minors are employed, the Commission shall forthwith make such investigation as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Every employer of women and minors shall keep a register of the names and addresses of and wages paid to all women and minors employed by him, together with number of hours that they are employed per day or per week; and every such employer shall on request permit the Commission or any of its members or agents to inspect such register.

Sec. 4. The commission shall specify times to hold public hearings at which employers, employees, or other interested persons may appear and give testimony as to wages, profits and other pertinent conditions of the occupation or industry. The Commission or any member thereof shall have power to subpoena witnesses, to administer oaths, and to compel the production of books, papers, and other evidence. Witnesses subpoenaed by the Commission may be allowed such compensation for travel and attendance as the Commission may deem reasonable, to an amount not exceeding the usual mileage and per diem allowed by our courts in civil cases.

Sec. 5. If after investigation of any occupation the Commission is of opinion that the wages paid to one-sixth or more of the women or minors employed therein are less than living wages, the Commission shall forthwith proceed to establish legal minimum rates of wages for said occupation, as hereinafter described and provided.

Sec. 6. The Commission shall determine the minimum wages sufficient for living wages for women and minors of ordinary ability, and also the minimum wages sufficient for living wages for learners and apprentices. The commission shall then issue an order, to be effective thirty days thereafter, making the wages thus determined the minimum wages in said occupation throughout the state, or within any area of the state if differences in the cost of living warrant this restriction. A copy of said order shall be mailed, so far as practicable, to each employer affected; and each such employer shall be required to post such a reasonable number of copies as the Commission may determine in each building or other work-place in which affected workers are employed. The original order shall be filed with the Commissioner of labor.

Sec. 7. The Commission may at its discretion establish in any occupation an advisory board which shall serve without pay, consisting of not less than three nor more than ten persons representing employers, and an equal number of persons representing the workers in said occupation, and of one or more disinterested persons appointed by the Commission to represent the public; but the number of the representatives of the public shall not exceed the number of representatives of either of the other parties. At least one-fifth of the members of any advisory board shall be composed of women, and at least one of the representatives of the public shall be a woman. The Commission shall make rules and regulations governing the selection of members and the modes of procedure of the advisory boards, and shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all questions arising with reference to the validity of the procedure and determination of said boards. Provided: that the selection of members representing employers and employes shall be so far as practicable thru election by employers and employees respectively.

Sec. 8. Each advisory board shall have the same power as the Commission to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the production of books, papers, and other evidence. Witnesses subpoenaed by an advisory board shall be allowed the same compensation as when subpoenaed by the commission. Each advisory board shall recommend to the Commission an estimate for the minimum wages, whether by time rate or by piece rate, sufficient for living wages for women and minors of ordinary ability, and an estimate of the minimum wages sufficient for living wages for learners and apprentices. A majority of the entire membership of an advisory board shall be necessary and sufficient to recommend wage estimates to the Commission.

Sec. 9. Upon receipt of such estimates of wages from an advisory board, the Commission shall review the same, and if it approves them shall make them the minimum wages in said occupation, as provided in Section 6. Such wages shall be regarded as determined by the Commission itself and the order of the Commission putting them into effect shall have the same force and authority as though the wages were determined without the assistance of an advisory board.

Sec. 10. All rates of wages ordered by the Commission shall remain in force until new rates are determined and established by the Commission. At the request of approximately one-fourth of the employers or employees in an occupation, the Commission must reconsider the rates already established therein and may, if it sees fit, order new rates of minimum wages for said occupation. The Commission may likewise reconsider old rates and order new minimum rates on its own initiative.

Sec. 11. For any occupation in which a minimum time rate of wages only has been ordered the Commission may issue to a woman physically defective a special license authorizing her employment at a wage less than the general minimum ordered in said occupation; and the Commissioner may fix a special wage for such person. Provided: that the number of such persons shall not exceed one-tenth of the whole number of workers in any establishment.

Sec. 12. Every employer in any occupation is hereby prohibited from employing any worker at less than the living wage or minimum wage as defined in this Act and determined in an order of the Commission: and it shall be unlawful for any employer to employ any worker at less than said living or minimum wage.

Sec. 13. It shall likewise be unlawful for any employer to discharge or in any manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has testified, or is about to testify, or because such employer believes that said employee is about to testify, in any investigation or proceeding relative to the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 14. Any worker who receives less than the minimum wage ordered by the Commission shall be entitled to recover in civil action the full amount due as measured by said order of the Commission, together with costs and attorney's fees to be fixed by the court, notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage.

Sec. 15. The Commission shall enforce the provisions of this act, and determine all questions arising thereunder, except as otherwise herein provided.

Sec. 16. The Commission shall biennially make a report of its work to the governor and the state legislature, and such reports shall be printed and distributed as in the case of other executive documents.

Sec. 17. The members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties on the Commission. The woman member shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars annually for her work as secretary. All claims of the Commission for expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this act, but not exceeding the annual appropriation hereinafter provided, shall be presented to the state auditor for payment by warrant upon the state treasurer.

Sec. 18. There is appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1914, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), and for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1915, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00).

Sec. 19. Any employer violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

Sec. 20. Throughout this act the following words and phrases as used herein shall be considered to have the following meanings respectively, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning in the connection used:

(1) The terms "living wage" or "living wages" shall mean wages sufficient to maintain the worker in health and supply him with the necessary comforts and conditions of reasonable life; and where the words "minimum wage" or "minimum wages" are used in this act, the same shall be deemed to have the same meaning as "living wage" or "living wages."

(2) The terms "rate" or "rates" shall mean rate or rates of wages.

(3) The term "Commission" shall mean the Minimum Wage Commission.

(4) The term "woman" shall mean a person of the famale sex eighteen years of age or over.

(5) The term "minor" shall mean a male person under the age of twenty-one years, or a female person under the age of eighteen years.

(6) The terms "learner" and "apprentice" may mean either a woman or a minor.

(7) The term "worker" or "employee" may mean a woman, a minor, a learner, or an apprentice, who is employed for wages.

(8) The term "occupation" shall mean any business, industry, trade, or branch of a trade in which woman or minors are employed.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 548—H. F. No. 755.

AN ACT to amend Section 7, Chapter 356, General Laws of 1911, relating to school census and providing a penalty for failure to make such census.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 7, Chapter 356, General Laws of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. A complete school census shall be taken in every school district, common, independent and special, between July 1 and October 1, of all children between six (6) and sixteen (16) years of age, which census shall show the name and date of birth of each person required to be enumerated, and the name and address of his parent, guardian or other person having charge. The school census shall be taken by the clerk of the school board, or by some other person or persons appointed by the school board. Such person or persons taking such census shall make two extra copies thereof, shall certify to the school board the correctness of the enumeration and the information therein contained. The clerk shall retain the original in his office, send one copy to the county superintendent, and one copy to the principal teacher, principal or city superintendent of the school district, before the first day of school each school year, or as soon as said census has been taken. The compensation for taking said school census and making the extra copies thereof shall be three (3) cents for each pupil enumerated, as shown by the census list, except that in cities the school board shall fix the compensation for this work. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and High School Board are authorized and directed to withhold the special state aid from any school district which shall fail in any year to take the school census until such census has been taken, as herein provided for.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 549—H. F. No. 808.

AN ACT to provide for state insurance on public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. On and after August 1st, 1913, no officer or agent of this state and no person or persons having charge of any public buildings or property of the state shall pay out any public moneys or funds on account of any insurance against loss by fire or tornado, or shall in any manner contract for or incur any idebtedness against the state on account of any such insurance upon any of the public buildings, furniture, fixtures or property of any kind whatever belonging to the state except in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Within thirty days after the passage of this act each officer, board of control, board of regents, agent or agency of the state of any kind, having in charge any public buildings or property of any kind whatsoever belonging to the State shall report to the commissioner of insurance of the state each policy of insurance which shall be then in force upon any property of any kind belonging to the state, showing in said report the property covered by such insurance, date of expiration of policy, rate of insurance and amount paid.

Upon August 1st, 1913, and annually thereafter, the commissioner of insurance of the state shall provide for the insurance by the state of all state property not exceeding 35% of the value on fireproof buildings nor 60% on non-fireproof buildings. First, he shall determine the insurable value of each item of property and shall fix the rate of insurance which in his opinion is the average rate charged by responsible fire and tornado insurance companies doing business in this state and issuing insurance policies upon property of similar kind and exposed to risk of fire or tornado in like manner.

He shall then ascertain the amount of insurance to force upon all state property and provide for said additional insurance as is necessary.

He shall certify to the state treasurer the amount of premium upon such property to be carried by the state and order the state treasurer to credit to an account which shall be kept by the treasurer and known as the state insurance account, an amount which for the fiscal years ending July 31st, 1914, 1915 and 1916 shall be equal to the premium as fixed by the commissioner of insurance and which thereafter shall be equal to seventy-five per cent of said premium, and the amount so credited by the state treasurer to the state insurance account shall be debited by the state treasurer to that account which shall be kept upon his books with the proper officer, board, or board of trustees or regents which may have such public buildings and property in its charge, and the amount so debited by the state treasurer to said officer, agent or board shall be deducted by him from any funds which may be in his hands, or which may thereafter come into his hands and payable to said officer agent or board of trustees or regents for insurance on state property.

The state commissioner of insurance shall not cause any policies to be cancelled which may be in effect on August 1st, 1913, but shall provide for the insurance of buildings and property as hereinbefore stated, increasing the amount of state insurance at such times as the policies existing on August 1st, 1913, may from time to time expire so as to maintain at all times the amount of insurance required by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. In case any buildings or property of the state shall be damaged by fire or tornado the commissioner of insurance shall within thirty days ascertain and fix the amount of such damage and forthwith file with the state treasurer a statement of the same. The amount of loss when fixed shall by the state treasurer be debited to the state insurance account and credited to the proper [illegible] officer, board of control, board of trustees or other agents, in whose control said buildings or property belongs, to be used by said officer, board or agent for the rebuilding or restoring of the property damaged and to be disbursed by the state treasurer in such manner as other state funds for the use of said officer, board or agent are paid out, and if at the time of any such award of loss or damage by the commissioner of insurance there shall not be in the state insurance account an amount equal to such award the excess of said award shall notwithstanding such fact be promptly paid by the state treasurer as above provided.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated ten per cent of all sums credited by the state treasurer to said state insurance account above mentioned. The Commissioner of Insurance may employ any of the employes of the department of insurance and such other assistants as may be found necessary, and fix the compensation of such other assistants, which compensation together with the expenses of such assistants and the Commissioner and his employes shall be paid out of the state insurance accounts upon proper vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 550—H. F. No. 896.

AN ACT providing for the appointment of a superintendent of education, fixing his term of office, defining his duties and powers, providing for the appointment of his assistants and other employes, abolishing the office of superintendent of public instruction, and repealing Sections 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376 and 1377, Revised Laws of 1905.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The general supervision of public schools is vested in a state superintendent to be known as the superintendent of education, and in the various county, city and district superintendents, the state high school board and its inspectors.

Sec. 2. A superintendent of education shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first superintendent so appointed shall serve until January 20, 1915, and subsequent appointees shall hold for a term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by like appointment for the remainder of the term. He shall have an office in the capitol, where he shall file and keep all papers, reports and public documents made or sent to him, and a record of all his official doings. He shall appoint a deputy who shall perform his duties when absent or disabled, and three other assistants, a rural school commissioner and supervisor of school libraries, each of whom shall perform such duties as the superintendent may require. He may employ other necessary assistants and clerks and fix their compensation not to exceed the sums appropriated therefor.

Sec. 3. The superintendent and other persons appointed by him shall receive their necessary expenses for traveling and other incidental expenses incurred in connection with their official duties, to be paid from the contingent fund or from other appropriations made for such purposes.

Sec. 4. Besides exercising general supervision over public schools and public educational agencies in the state, the superintendent of education shall prescribe rules for the several classes of public schools receiving special state aid. He shall classify and standardize rural and other public schools and prepare for them outlines and suggestive courses of study. He shall, under the laws prescribed therefor, issue all certificates to those employed as teachers and supervisors in public schools.

For the purpose of considering matters affecting the interests of public education, he shall, upon notice, meet the several county and city superintendents and school principals at such times and places in the state as he shall deem most convenient and beneficial. On or before December 1 of each even-numbered year, he shall prepare and submit to the legislature, through the Governor, a report containing:

1. An abstract of the reports of the several county superintendents showing such facts and giving such information as the said superintendents may require relative to public schools, including enrollment, attendance, and classification of pupils in public schools.

2. A statement of the condition of public schools and of public and other institutions of learning reporting to him.

3. The amount of moneys received and expended each year for public schools and public education, specifying the amount received from each source and the amount expended for each purpose.

4. The number, kind, and name of public schools of each class receiving state aid, and the estimated amount of aid for the ensuing two years, together with such facts relating to these schools as will show their progress and work.

Sec. 5. The superintendent of education shall prepare a uniform system of records for public schools, require reports from county and other superintendents and principals of schools, teachers, school officers, and the chief officers of public and other educational institutions, to give such facts as he may deem of public value. He shall establish and carry into effect a uniform system of accounting by public school officers, and he shall have authority to supervise and examine the accounts and other records of all public schools.

Sec. 6. He shall prescribe rules and examine all plans and specifications for the erection, enlargement and change of school buildings, which plans and specifications shall first be submitted to him for approval before contract is let, and no new school building shall be erected or any building enlarged or changed until the plans and specifications have been submitted to and have been approved by the superintendent of education. He shall include in such rules those made from time to time by the State Board of Health, relative to sanitary standards for toilets, water supply and disposal of sewage in public school buildings. In all other respects the authority to make rules for public school buildings shall be vested in the superintendent of education. Under such rules and procedure as the superintendent or the high school board shall prescribe, he may condemn school buildings and sites which are unfit or unsafe for use as such.

Sec. 7. Upon the appointment, confirmation and qualification of the superintendent of education, herein provided for, the office of superintendent of public instruction shall be abolished and shall cease and terminate and all duties and powers prescribed by law for the superintendent of public instruction, and not inconsistent with this act, shall be vested in and performed by the superintendent of education.

Sec. 8. Sections 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376 and 1377, Revised Laws of 1905, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 551—H. F. No. 901.

AN ACT to amend Section 840, Revised Laws of 1905 as amended by Chapter 400 of the General Laws of 1907 relating to notice of rates of taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 840 Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 840. On receiving the tax list from the auditor, the treasurer shall, if directed by the county board, give three weeks published notice in a newspaper specifying the rates of taxation for all general purposes and the amounts raised for each specific purpose and shall cause to be printed on the back of all tax receipts and tax statements a tabulated statement of said rates of taxation and amounts. If so directed by the county board, he shall visit places in the county as he deems expedient for the purpose of receiving taxes, and the county board is authorized to pay the expenses of such visits and of preparing duplicate tax lists.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 552—H. F. No. 906.

AN ACT to amend Section Four Thousand Ninety-five (4095) of the Revised Laws of One Thousand Nine Hundred Five (1905) relating to the place of trial of civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section Four Thousand Ninety-five (4095) of the Revised Laws of One Thousand Nine Hundred Five (1905), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"4095." All actions not enumerated in paragraphs 4088-4094 shall be tried in a county in which one or more of the defendants reside when the action was begun. If none of the parties shall reside or be found in the state, or the defendant be a foreign corporation, the action may be begun and tried in any county which the plaintiff shall designate. A domestic corporation other than railroad companies, street railway companies, and street railroad companies whether the motive power is steam, electricity, or other power used by said corporations or companies, also telephone companies, telegraph companies and all other public service corporations, shall be considered as residing in any county wherein it has an office, resident agent or business place. The above enumerated public service corporations shall be considered as residing in any county wherein the cause of action shall arise and wherein any part of its lines of railway, railroad, street railway, street railroad, without regard to the motive power of said railroad, street railway or street railroad, telegraph or telephone lines or any other public service corporation shall extend, without regard to whether said corporation or company has an office, agent or business place in said county, or not."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 553—H. F. No. 925.

AN ACT to enforce and make valid certain town orders or warrants issued in excess of the amount voted at the annual town meeting.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Section 1. That all town orders or warrants heretofore issued subsequent to the first day of January 1911, by any town for work performed or for material used in the repair or construction of roads and bridges in such town are hereby legalized and made valid in so far as such invalidity arises from the fact that such town orders or warrants were issued in excess of the amount voted at the annual town meeting for the repair and construction of roads and bridges in such town for the year in which such road or bridge work was performed and for which such orders or warrants were issued. Provided, that this act shall not apply to any suit now pending involving the legality of said town orders or warrants.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 554—H. F. No. 938.

AN ACT to amend Sections 2357, 2358, 2359, 2361 and 2362, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to a State Board of Electricity.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2357, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2357. The State Board of Electricity shall consist of five members, residents of the state, appointed by the governor, each for a term of five years and until his successor qualifies, of whom two shall be master electricians, two journeymen electricians, recommended by their unions of this craft, and one a consulting engineer or electrical inspector of a city. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner and from the same class from which the retiring member belonged. The board shall select from its members a president, secretary and treasurer, prescribe rules for the management of its affairs and adopt a seal. Each member shall receive three dollars a day for actual services and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses and his necessary expenses and the secretary such additional compensation as the board may allow; all to be paid out of the treasury of the board. The board shall meet at least once a year in the state capitol and may meet at any other time at places upon sufficient notice to the members. It shall have jurisdiction and this subdivision shall apply only to cities of the first class.

Sec. 2. That Section 2358, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2358. There shall be master, journeyman and special electricians, and in the last class shall be included persons employed to operate electric light or power apparatus and keep the same in repair. Every person not already a registered or licensed electrician who shall hereafter engage in the occupation of operating, installing or repairing electrical wires or apparatus shall apply to the board for a license to follow such occupation. The board shall examine the applicant and if he take the oath, hereinafter mentioned, and be found upon examination to be possessed of skill and knowledge in the business and reasonably versed in laws of electricity, the board shall issue to him a license, to follow such calling for two years, signed by the president and secretary and attested by the seal. All licenses heretofore issued by the board shall expire at the end of two years after the taking effect of the revised laws. The employes of the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Companies shall not be required to hold licenses. Every licensee shall report his licensing and renewal thereof to the proper electrical inspector, if any there be, in the city in which he operates and display such license conspicuously in his place of business and exhibit it on lawful demand. Holders of journeyman and special electrician licenses shall be furnished with a duplicate of said license, printed or engraved on substantial cardboard of a size of two and one half inches by four inches, which the holder shall produce upon lawful demand. For cause, and after hearing all interested parties, the board may revoke such license and shall notify the city inspector of its revocation. Renewals of licenses for the same term shall be granted without examination.

Sec. 3. That Section 2359, Revised Laws, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2359. Every master electrician shall before receiving license as such give bond to the state in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be approved by, and filed with, said state board of electricity. This bond to be conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work entered upon or contracted for by said master. A journeyman electrician holding a state license shall, without further examination, be issued upon application to the state board of electricity a master electrician license, providing that he give bond as provided in this section. An action may be maintained on said bond by any person injured or damaged through the want of skill or the use of unsuitable or improper material in the performance of any work contracted for or undertaken by said master electrician or his servants or his employes.

Sec. 4. That Section 2361, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2361. A person under the age of twenty one years shall be licensed only as a special electrician. Every applicant for a master electrician's license shall pay a fee of five dollars ($5.00) and take oath that he has had three years experience in the occupation or if a corporation apply, an officer or manager thereof shall take such oath after being duly examined as master. An applicant for a journeyman electrician's license shall pay a fee of three dollars ($3.00) and take oath that he has had three years experience in the installing and repairing of electrical wires and apparatus. An applicant for a special electrician's license shall pay a fee of two dollars ($2.00) and take oath that he has had two years experience in the special line of work for which he asks license and which shall be set forth in said license. No contracts for electrical work shall be entered into by any one not a licensed electrician.

Sec. 5. That Section 2362, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2362. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent a person from serving as an apprentice under a licensed electrician, but no master electrician shall have more than one apprentice to each two journeymen in his employ. No master electrician shall allow any apprentice to work at any installation of electrical wires or apparatus unless such apprentice is working with a licensed electrician on the job.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 555—H. F. No. 1046.

AN ACT to continue and provide for a Department of Public Examiner, extending and defining the duties and powers of the public examiner and assistants, and repealing acts inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Section 1. Supervision of Public Accounts—Investigation of Public Finances. There is hereby established and continued within the State of Minnesota the department of public examiner, which shall have the duty and power to supervise all public accounts, to prescribe and install systems of accounts and reports, to inspect all records and transactions connected with the receipt, disbursement and custody of public funds, to investigate the use and security of all public appropriations and property, to ascertain the sources and condition of the public revenue, investments, loans and debt, to verify the public funds and examine and report upon the condition and security thereof, and the chief of this department shall be known as the public examiner.

Sec. 2. Public Examiner—Term—Qualification—Bond. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a public examiner for the term of three years and until his successor qualifies, and in case of a vacancy in such office the governor shall appoint a successor for the remainder of said term; provided, that nothing in this act shall affect the term of the present public examiner. Such examiner shall be a skilled accountant, and shall not at any time while in office hold any other public office, or own any stock or have any commercial interest in any corporation, copartnership, property or business subject to supervision and examination by this department. He shall give bond to the state in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be approved by the governor and attorney general, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 3. Duties—State Offices, Institutions, Properties, Industries and Improvements. Said Examiner shall exercise a constant supervision over the books and accounts of the several public offices, institutions, properties, industries and improvements of the state, and over the financial records and transactions of public boards, associations and societies supported wholly or in part by state funds. In all offices where the records of such public affairs are kept and the finances thereof handled, he shall enforce, correct methods of accountancy and, in his discretion, prescribe and install systems of accounts and financial reports. Once in each year, without previous notice, he shall visit each of such offices, institutions and industries, and, so far as practicable, inspect such properties and improvements, and he shall thoroughly examine the books and accounts thereof, verifying the funds, securities and other assets, check the items of receipts and disbursements with the voucher records thereof, ascertain the character of the official bonds for the officers thereof and the financial ability of the bondsmen, inspect the sources of revenue thereof and the use and disposition of state appropriations and property, investigate the methods of purchase and sale, and the character of contracts on public account, enforce a proper custody and depository for the funds and securities thereof, verify the inventory of public property and other assets, held in trust, and ascertain that all financial transactions and operations involving the public funds and property of the state comply with the spirit and purpose of the law and are for the best protection of the public interest.

Sec. 4. Reports of Examinations—Violations of Law. He shall prepare written reports of the conditions disclosed by such examinations, together with such directions and recommendations as he may deem required, filing one copy of such report with the governor, another copy with the officer, institution, or society, whose accounts are examined, and file other copies open to public inspection during office hours in the department of public examiner. If any such examinations shall disclose malfeasance or misfeasance or nonfeasance in office on the part of any officer or employe, an additional copy of such report shall be made, signed and verified and it shall be the duty of the public examiner to place such report with the governor, and the governor shall transmit the same to the attorney general and the attorney general shall institute and prosecute such civil proceedings against such delinquent officer, or upon his official bond or both, as will carry into effect the findings resulting from such examinations and secure to the state the recovery of any funds or other assets misappropriated and he shall institute such other proceedings as may secure compliance with the law.

Sec. 5. Examination and Supervision of County Offices and Institutions. All the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon the public examiner in the foregoing sections shall be exercised and performed by him in respect to the offices, institutions, public property and improvemetns of the several counties of the State of Minnesota. At least once in each year, the public examiner shall visit, without previous notice, each of such counties and make a thorough examination of all accounts and records relating to the receipt and disbursement of the public funds and the custody of the public funds and other property. He shall prescribe and install systems of accounts and financial reports, that shall be uniform so far as practicable for the same class of offices. A copy of the report of such examination shall be filed and subject to public inspection in the office of the public examiner, and another copy in the office of the county auditor of the county thus examined; provided, that if any such examination shall disclose malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in any office of such county, such report shall be filed with the county attorney of said county, and it shall be the duty of such county attorney to institute such civil and criminal proceedings, as the law and the protection of the public interests shall require.

Sec. 6. Cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants. All powers and duties herein conferred and imposed upon the public examiner with respect to state and county officers, institutions, property and improvements are hereby extended to cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, provided, that for service of said examiner any such city shall pay into the state treasury the sum of $7 per day and the expenses of such examination, such payment to be for not more than 100 days' service in any one year and made to the state treasurer within thirty days after requisition therefor. Copies of the written report of the public examiner on the financial condition and accounts of such city shall be filed in his office and with the mayor, city council, and city comptroller thereof, and, with the city commissioners, if such city have such officers; provided, that, if such report disclose malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office, copies thereof shall be filed with the city attorney thereof and with the county attorney of the county in which such city is located, and said officials of the law shall institute such proceedings, civil or criminal respectively, as the law and the public interest require.

Sec. 7. Supervision of Accounts of all Other Cities. The public examiner shall have like power and duty to supervise the accounts of all cities not included in Section 7 hereof, and he shall have the authority to require in his discretion the financial officers of any city not included in said section to send all books, accounts, vouchers pertaining to the receipt, disbursement, and custody of its public funds to the office of the public examiner in St. Paul for examination. He may prescribe and install for such cities systems of accounts and reports, which shall be uniform for each class of cities and officers, and he may conduct examinations of accounts and records as he may deem the public interest to demand.

On petition of the free holders of any such city to the number of one freeholder for each one hundred inhabitants, the public examiner shall conduct an examination of the accounts and funds of such city; the city treasurer of such city within thirty days after requisition therefor to pay to the state treasurer for such services at the rate of $6 per day and expenses for each day of such examination. The report of such examination shall be filed with the mayor and city council or commission, and in cases of violation of law shall be prosecuted, as provided in Section 7 with respect to examination of counties.

Section 8. Supervision of School District, Towns and Villages. All powers and duties of the public examiner herein imposed and conferred with respect to the supervision, inspection and examination of books and accounts of cities in Section 8 hereof are herewith extended to all school districts, towns and villages of this state; provided, that the public examiner shall conduct an examination of the records of any such town, village, or school district on the petition of ten freeholders thereof, and the town, village, or school receiving such examination shall pay the state for the same at the rate of $5 per day and expenses. A copy of the report of such examination shall be filed subject to public inspection, with the clerk of the town, village, or school district receiving such examination, and an additional copy with the county auditor; provided, that if such report disclose malfeasance, misfeasance or non-fensance in office, the public examiner, shall file such copy with the county attorney of the county in which such school district, town or village is located, and said county attorney shall institute such proceedings as the law and the public interest require.

Sec. 9. Examination of Gross Earnings for Taxation. In like manner and with like powers, as provided by Section 3 hereof, the public examiner, at least once a year, so far as practicable, shall visit all railroad and other corporations and companies which are required by law to pay taxes to the State upon a gross earnings basis, examine their books of account and all other records and papers bearing upon or evidencing their gross earnings upon which, under the law, taxes should be paid in this state, and certify to the Minnesota Tax Commission the amount of such taxable earnings; and in case he shall discover errors and omissions in the gross earnings as reported by such companies, he shall certify the amount of such omitted earnings, together with the additional taxes and penalties due for collection as provided by law. All evasions and violations of the law in respect to such gross earnings taxes, which the public examiner may discover he shall report to the governor, the Minnesota Tax Commission and attorney-general, and said officials shall institute such proceedings as the law and the public interest require.

Sec. 10. Subpoenas, Witnesses, etc. In all matters relating to his official duties, the examiner shall have the powers possessed by courts of law to issue subpoenas and cause them to be served and enforced. All state and county auditors, treasurers, and other public officials, and their respective deputies and employees, all officers, directors, and employees of all railway and other companies required by law to pay taxes to the state upon a gross earning basis, and all persons having dealings with or knowledge of the affairs or methods of such companies, and likewise all corporations, firms and individuals having business involving the receipt, disbursement, or custody of the public funds shall at all times afford reasonable facilities for such examinations, make such returns and reports to the examiner as he may require, attend and answer under oath his lawful inquiries, produce and exhibit such books, accounts, documents, and property as he may desire to inspect, and in all things aid him in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 11. Refusal, Obstruction, etc. Every person who shall refuse or neglect to obey any lawful direction of the examiner, or his deputy, or any of his assistants; withhold any information, book, record, paper, or other thing called for by him for the purpose of examination; wilfully obstruct or mislead him in the execution of his duties; or swear falsely concerning any matter stated under oath, shall be guilty of a felony, the minimum penalty whereof shall be a fine of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison for one year.

Sec. 12. Biennial Reports. The examiner shall report to the governor biennially touching all his official acts, giving abstract of the statistics and condition of the various offices, institutions, municipalities, and corporations to which his duties relate, and making such recommendations as he may deem proper, which report shall be printed and included in the volume of executive documents.

Sec. 13. Department officers. Duties and Salaries. For the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties imposed and conferred upon him by this act, the public examiner may appoint, and at pleasure remove, a deputy examiner, ten assistant public examiners, a first and second corporation examiner and two assistants, an executive clerk, and such other employes as may be necessary for whom provision is made by law. Such deputy and assistant examiners shall each give bond to the state in the sum of $10,000. During the absence or disability of the public examiner, the deputy examiner shall perform the duties of the office. The duties of the assistants and other employes shall be such as the examiner may prescribe, and any of them may be assigned to perform any special duty imposed by this chapter upon the examiner or his deputy. In such cases the assistants may exercise all the powers of his principal necessary to the proper discharge of such duty. The salaries of the Public Examiner and his appointees as above enumerated shall be such as are fixed by law. The salaries of the several other employes subject to appointment by the public examiner shall be such sums as the examiner may prescribe, and, together with the expenses of the examiner and his deputy and assistants and other employes, necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties and in the administration of the office, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for such office; and such salaries and expenses shall not exceed the aggregate sums appropriated and allowed therefor by law.

Sec. 14. Repeal of Conflicting Laws and Parts Thereof. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 31, 1913.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 556—H. F. No. 1105.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 247 General Laws of 1903, entitled An Act to provide for the care and control of the Court House and City Hall Building erected pursuant to Chapter 395 of the Special Laws of 1887.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 1 Chapter 247 General Laws of 1903 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the first Monday in January, 1904, all of the completed portions of the Hennepin County and Minneapolis Court House and City Hall Building, erected pursuant to Chapter 395 of the Special Laws of 1887, shall be under the exclusive care of a commission of four members styled "THE MUNICIPAL BUILIDING COMMISSION", which shall be constituted as follows: The Chairman of the board of county commissioners of Hennepin County, the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, the auditor of Hennepin County and the treasurer of the city of Minneapolis. The chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Hennepin County shall be the president of said commission, and the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, vice-president thereof. The auditor of Hennepin County shall be the secretary of said commission and as such shall keep the records and accounts thereof, and for such services shall be compensated in the sum of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars per annum. The treasurer of the city of Minneapolis shall be the treasurer of such commission and as such shall keep a correct account of its receipts and expenditures.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 557—H. F. No. 1106.

AN ACT to provide fees for the issuance of certificates to teach; to authorize the state superintendent to issue special certificates and to endorse teachers certificates from other states; to require professional training of public school teachers; to repeal Section 1372, R. L. 1905, relating to the issuance of special certificates to teach, and Section 1358, R. L. 1905, relating to the issuance of certificates by county superintendents.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every candidate at each examination for a teacher's certificate or for the renewal or extension of such certificate shall pay a fee of 50 cents before such examination is entered upon or renewal or extension granted. Such fees shall be collected by the county superintendent and by him remitted to the state superintendent. Each candidate for the endorsement of a diploma granted by a Minnesota normal school or by a normal school of another state, and each candidate for a professional certificate granted either upon examination or by endorsement of proper credentials, shall pay to the state superintendent a fee of $1.00 before such examination is entered upon or certificate issued. The fee for a permanent professional certificate shall be $5.00.

The state superintendent shall at the end of each month pay to the state auditor the full amount of all such examination fees paid or remitted to him, together with a report showing the amount of fees collected for each class and kind of certificate. The state auditor shall credit all such fees to the teachers' institutte fund, except those paid for the endorsement of diplomas issued by Minnesota normal schools, which shall be credited in the proper amount to the support fund of the normal school by which the diploma so endorsed as a certificate has been issued.

Sec. 2. The state superintendent may issue a special certificate to (1) a graduate of a standard and approved college or state normal school; (2) to one otherwise qualified who has completed such course of study and training as the said superintendent may require, authorizing the holder to teach music, drawing, home economics, manual or industrial arts, agriculture, commercial subjects or to serve as kindergarten or primary teachers.

Sec. 3. The state superintendent may accept or endorse certificates from other states, on such conditions as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4. From and after August 1, 1915, all candidates for teachers' certificates by examination, renewal or endorsement of credentials, except those who have taught successfully for at least eighteen months in the public schools prior to such date, or those receiving a second or limited certificate, must have completed such a course of professional training for teaching not exceeding thirty-six weeks, as may be prescribed by the state superintendent.

Training courses in the state university, in state normal schools, in state high schools, or in private schools fully and fairly the equivalent of those given in state schools and approved by the said superintendent shall be accepted as meeting the requirements for teachers training under this section.

Sec. 5. Sections 1358 and 1372, Revised Laws of 1905, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 558—H. F. No. 1119.

AN ACT amending section 682 of the Revised Laws of 1911, relating to compensation of two officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 682 of the Revised Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 37 of the Laws of 1911, relating to compensation of town officers, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 682. The following town officers shall be entitled to compensation for each day's service necessarily rendered as follows, viz.: Assessor: Three dollars, and mileage at the rate of five (5) cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled by him in going to and returning from the county seat of the county to attend any meeting of the assessors of the county which may be legally called by the County Auditor, and also for each mile necessarily traveled by him in making his return of assessment to the proper County Officer; supervisors and clerks; two dollars, when the service is rendered within the town, and two dollars when rendered without the town, but no supervisor shall receive more than sixty dollars as compensation in any one year except that in counties having a population of two hundred and ninety thousand or more, the assessors shall receive five dollars per day; and supervisors and clerks, two dollars per day, when the service is rendered within the town, but no supervisor shall receive more than seventy-five dollars as compensation in any one year. For the following services the clerk shall receive fees, and not a per diem, viz.: for certifying each notice of election, twenty-five cents; posting notices, each, twenty-five cents; filing each paper, ten cents; recording orders and other instruments, six cents per folio; copying and certifying any record or instrument recorded or filed in his office, six cents per folio, to be paid by the person applying therefor. The voters at any town meeting, before balloting for officers begins, may by resolution increase the compensation of town officers not to exceed 50 per cent."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1914.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 559—H. F. No. 1167.

AN ACT to extend the authority of the State Forestry Board in respect to the management of and to improve Itasca State Park and to appropriate money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

Section 1. To extend the authority conferred upon the Forestry Board by Chapter 90 of the General Laws of 1907 and other provisions applicable thereto in respect to the management of Itasca State Park, said board may appoint a custodian of Douglas Lodge and any or all of the cottages and other buildings owned by the State situated in the park, (excepting the buildings used for forest school purposes) and permit him to use the same upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon between them, conditioned, however, that such party shall serve as custodian only during the pleasure of the Board; the revenue derived by the State pursuant to the terms of any such agreement shall be paid into the State Treasury, credited to the Itasca State Park Support Fund and used in maintaining and improving the park. Said Lodge and all cottages shall as heretofore be used solely for the accommodation of the public visiting the park. The Forestry Board may prescribe rules and regulations for the manageemnt of the Lodge and rates to be charged by such manager for the accommodation of the public. The Board may appoint any competent person superintendent of the park who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board; locate his place of residence and define his duties. His compensation as such superintendent shall be fifty ($50.00) dollars per month and it shall be his duty to give personal attention to the preservation of the park; prevent and put out fires; protect the game and fish therein, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the State Forestry Board. The powers of a deputy game warden are hereby vested in him. He may act as District Forest Ranger or other forest officer and receive such compensation for such services as may be determined by the Board of Officers appointing him, not, however, in excess of fifty ($50.00) dollars per month in addition to his said salary as superintendent. The said Board is also authorized and directed to take necessary steps to protect all game and fish in the park and is hereby given general supervision and control of the subject.

Sec. 2. The Forestry Board is hereby authorized to enlarge the dining room of Douglas Lodge by the construction of a kitchen; the same to be built of logs as near as may be in conformity with the general appearance of the lodge. To make such improvement the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty ($250,000) dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money now in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 560—H. F. No. 1187.

AN ACT entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 50 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, relating to weights and measures."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Dry Measure. That Section 2724 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2724. The standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure, shall be the bushel containing 2150.42 cubic inches. The half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, quart and pint shall be derived by successively dividing that measure by two.

Sec. 2. Liquid Measure. That Section 2725 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2725. The standard measure of capacity for liquids, shall be the wine gallon, containing 231 cubic inches; and 31.50 gallons shall constitute a barrel, except for fermented malt liquors, which shall be a barrel of 31 gallons, and 63 gallons a hogshead.

Section 2726. Lineal Measure. The standard measure of length, from which all other measures of extension, lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be derived, is the yard, of 3 feet, or 36 inches.

Sec. 3. Hundredweight. That Section 2727 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2727. In contracts for the sale of goods or commodities, the term "hundredweight" shall mean 100 pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 4. Standard Weight of Bushel, etc. That Section 2728 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota for 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2728. In contracts for the sale of any of the following articles, the term "bushel" shall mean the number of pounds avoirdupois herein stated:

Corn in ear, 70; beans, (except lima beans, scarlet runner pole beans and white runner pole beans, and broad windsor beans), smooth peas, wheat, clover seed, Irish potatoes and alfalfa, 60; broom corn seed and sorghum seed, 57; shelled corn, (except sweet corn,) rye, lima beans, flaxseed and wrinkled peas, 56; sweet potatoes and turnips, 55; onions and rutabagas, 52; buckwheat, hempseed, rapeseed, beets, green apples, walnuts, rhubarb, hickory nuts, chestnuts, tomatoes, scarlet runner pole beans and white runner pole beans, 50; barley, millet, hungarian grass seed, sweet corn, cucumbers and peaches, 48; broad windsor beans, 47; carrots, timothy seed and pears, 45; parsnips, 42; spelt or spiltz, 40; cranberries, 36; oats and bottom onion-sets, 32; dried apples, dried peaches and top onion sets, 28; peanuts, 22; blue grass, orchard grass and red-top seed, 14; plastering hair, unwashed, 8; plastering hair, washed, 4; lime, 80; but if sold by the barrel the weight shall be 200 pounds.

Sec. 5. Standard measurement of Wood. In all contracts for sale of wood, the term "cord" shall mean 128 cubic feet of wood, in four foot lengths; and if the sale is of "sawed wood", a cord shall mean 110 cubic feet when ranked, or 160 cubic feet when thrown irregularly or loosely into a conveyance for delivery to the purchaser; and if the sale is of "sawed and split wood", a cord shall mean 120 cubic feet, when ranked, and 175 cubic feet when thrown irregularly and loosely into a conveyance for delivery.

Sec. 6. Standard Weight of Coal, Charcoal and Ice. In all contracts for the sale of coal, charcoal, and ice, the term "ton" shall mean 2,000 pounds. A sale of coal, charcoal and ice, except by weight is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 7. Standard Weight of Flour. In all contracts for the sale of flour, the term "barrel" shall mean 196 net pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 8. All contracts for the sale of a fractional part of a bushel, barrel, ton or cord of any article or commodity on which the legal weight or measurement per bushel, barrel, ton or cord has been established, shall require and mean a like fractional part of the legal and established weight or measurement per bushel, barrel, ton or cord.

Sec. 9. Whoever, in buying, shall take any greater number of pounds or cubic feet to the bushel, barrel, ton or cord, as the case may be, than is herein allowed and provided, or in selling, shall give any less number, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor more than ninety (90) days in the county jail, and the cost of such proceeding.

Sec. 10. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall establish uniform tolerances or reasonable variation to take care of unavoidable shrinkage, and of scale variations in handling and weighing of any of the articles mentioned in this act.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 561—H. F. No. 1215.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 119, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, entitled "An Act to divest the State Board of Control of jurisdiction and authority over the State University and the State Normal Schools of this state, and to provide for the management of the State University by the Board of Regents and the State Normal Schools by the Normal Board," as amended by Chapter 36 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 7 of Chapter 119, General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter 36 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Provided that in the building and constructing of any and all state buildings, preference shall be given where practicable to materials produced in the State of Minnesota by citizens and residents of said State.

"Sec. 7. The board of control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the several institutions named in this act, so far only as relates to the erection and construction of new buildings, the purchasing of fuel, and the placing of insurance on buildings and contents. When new buildings are to be erected and constructed by authority of the state, it shall be the duty of the board of control to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for the same, but in so doing it shall consult with the local board in respect to said plans and specifications, and shall adopt and carry out so far as it deems practical, their request and desires in the matter. Provided that said state board of control may in its discretion authorize the controlling board of any institution, for which any building is authorized to be constructed, to construct such building in case the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars. If such authorization be granted said state board of control shall file its written consent thereto with the State Auditor, and thereupon such building may be constructed under the direction of such controlling board.

The board shall not let any contract for the erection and construction of new buildings that may hereafter be constructed without first publicly advertising for at least two weeks in some legal newspaper published in the county, where the work is to be performed, for separate sealed bids for general construction, plumbing, heating, ventilating work required in the construction of such buildings, and for separate sealed bids covering the entire work required in such construction in which advertisement, the time and place shall be fixed for the opening of such bid, and that all such bids, shall be opened publicly, and a record of the same, giving the name of the bidder, the classification of the work or material bid upon, and the amount of the bid, shall be made and filed with the secretary of said board as a public record, and that no such contract shall be made and entered into except with competent and responsible contractors and builders who can furnish a good and sufficient bond as required by law."

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 562—S. F. No. 68.

AN ACT to enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation and prostitution, to declare the same to be nuisances, to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same, and the owner or agent of any building used for such purposes, and to assess a penalty against the person maintaining said nuisance and against the ground, the building and owner or agent thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own or lease any building, erection or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, erection or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which such lewdness, assignation or prostitution is conducted, permitted or carried on, continued or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting or maintaining such public nuisance, are also declared a nuisance and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Whenever a nuisance is kept, maintained or exists, as defined in this act, the county attorney or any citizen of the county may maintain an action in equity in the name of the State of Minnesota, upon the relation of such county attorney or citizen, to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same from further conducting or maintaining the same and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists from further permitting such building or ground or both to be so used. The defendants shall be served therein as in other actions and in such action the court, or judge in vacation, shall, upon the presentation of a verified complaint therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if the existence of such nuisance shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, or judge by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony or otherwise as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which such evidence shall be presented, in which case it shall be so presented. Where a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court, on the application of plaintiff, may issue an ex parte restraining order, restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any manner interfering with the furniture, fixtues, musical instruments and movable property used in conducting the alleged nuisance, until the decision of the court or judge granting or refusing such temporary injunction and until the further order of the court thereon. The restraining order may be served by handing to and leaving a copy of said order with any person in charge of said property or residing in the premises or apartment wherein the same is situated, or by posting a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at or upon one or more of the principal doors or entrances to such premises or apartment where such nuisance is alleged to be maintained, or by both such delivery and posting. The officer serving such restraining order shall forthwith make a return into court and inventory of the personal property situated in and used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance. Any violation of such restraining order shall be a contempt of court, and where such order is so posted mutilation or removal thereof, while the same remains in force, shall be a contempt of court; provided, such posted order contains thereon or therein a notice to that effect. Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendants of the hearing of the application for temporary injunction, and if then continued at the instance of defendant, the temporary writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. Each defendant so notified, shall serve upon the complainant or his attorney a verified answer on or before the date fixed in said notice for said hearing, and such answer shall be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the County wherein such cause is triable, but the Court may allow additional time for so answering, providing such extension of time shall not prevent the issuing of said temporary writ as prayed for. The allegations of the answer shall be deemed to be traversed without further pleading. When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendants throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunction herein provided shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The action when brought shall be noticed for and triable at the first term of the Court the same as other actions triable in the District court of such County, and in such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance and shall be prima facie evidence of such nuisance and of knowledge thereof and of acquiescence and participation therein on the part of the owners, lessors, lessees, users and all those in possession of or having charge of, as agent or otherwise, or having any interest in any form of property used in conducting or maintaining said nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his attorney, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed, and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, he may direct the county attorney to prosecute said action to judgment at the expense of he County, and if the action is continued more than one term of court, any citizen of the county or the county attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment. If the action is brought by a citizen and the court finds there was no reasonable grounds or cause for said action, the cost may be taxed to such citizen.

Sec. 4. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this act, or of a restraining order or the commission of any contempt of court in proceedings under this act, the court, or in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a complaint under oath, setting out and alleging facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. If the existence of the nuisance be admitted or established in an action as provided in this act, or in a criminal proceeding in the District Court, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale of such thereof as belong to the defendants notified or appearing, in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and shall direct the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released. Owners of unsold personal property so seized must appear and claim same within ten days after such order of abatement is made, and prove innocence, to the satisfaction of the court, of any knowledge of said use thereof and that with reasonable care and diligence they could not have known thereof. Every defendant in the action shall be presumed to have had knowledge of the general reputation of the said place. If such innocence be so established, such unsold personal property shall be delivered to the owner, otherwise it shall be sold as hereinbefore provided. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection or place so directed to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempt as provided in the preceding section. For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property on execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

Sec. 6. In case the existence of such nuisance is established in a criminal proceeding in a court not having equitable jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the County Attorney to proceed promptly under this act to enforce the provisions and penalties thereof, and the finding of the defendant guilty in such criminal proceeding, unless reversed or set aside, shall be conclusive as against such defendant as to the existence of the nuisance. All moneys collected under this act shall be paid to the County Treasurer. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in the preceding section, shall be applied in payment of the costs of the action and abatement or so much of such proceeds as may be necessary, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. If the owner of the premises in which said nuisance has been maintained appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the Court in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, or in vacation by the judge thereof, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or in vacation the judge, if satisfied of his good faith, may order the premises closed or sought to be closed under the order of abatement, to be delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled so far as the same may relate to said real property. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty or liability to which it may be subject by law.

Sec. 8. Whenever a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, or against any owner or agent of the building kept or used for the purpose prohibited by this act, there shall be imposed upon said building and the ground upon which the same is located and against the person or persons maintaining said nuisance, and the owner or agent of said premises, a penalty of three hundred dollars. The imposing of said penalty shall be made by the court as a part of the proceeding, and the clerk of said court shall make and certify a return of the imposition of said penalty forthwith to the County Auditor, who shall enter the same as a tax upon the property and against the persons upon which or whom the lien was imposed as and when other taxes are entered, and the same shall be and remain a lien on the land upon which lien was imposed until fully paid; Provided that any such lien imposed while the tax books are in the hands of the auditor shall be immediately entered therein. The payment of said penalty shall not relieve the persons or property from any other penalties provided by law. The provisions of the law relating to the collection of taxes in this State, the delinquency thereof and sale of property for taxes shall govern in the collection of the penalty herein prescribed in so far as the same are applicable, and the said penalty collected shall be applied in payment of any deficiency in the costs of the action and abatement on behalf of the State to the extent of such deficiency after the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of personal property as hereinbefore provided, and the remainder of said penalty together with the unexpended portion of the proceeds of the sale of personal property shall be distributed in the same manner as fines collected for the keeping of houses of ill fame, excepting that ten per cent. of the amount of the whole penalty collected and of the whole proceeds of the sale of said personal property as provided in this act shall be paid by the treasurer to the attorney representing the state in the injunction action, at the time of final judgment.

Sec. 9. When such nuisance has been found to exist under any proceeding in the District Court or as in this act provided, and the owner or agent of such building or ground whereon the same has been found to exist, was not a party to such proceeding, nor appeared therein, the said penalty of Three Hundred Dollars shall, nevertheless, be imposed against the persons served or appearing and against the property as in this act set forth. But before such penalty shall be enforced against such property, the owner or agent thereof shall have appeared therein or shall be served with summons therein, and the provisions of sections 4111 and 4112 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, shall apply to service in proceedings under this act. The person in whose name the real estate affected by the action stands on the books of the County Auditor for purposes of taxation shall be presumed to be the owner thereof, and in case of unknown persons having or claiming any ownership, right, title or interest in property affected by the action, such may be made parties to the action by designating them in the summons and complaint as "all other persons unknown claiming any ownersip, right, title or interest in the property affected by the action," and service thereon may be had by publishing such summons in the manner prescribed in said Section 4111. Any person having or claiming such ownership, right, title or interest, and any owner or agent in behalf of himself and such owner may make, serve and file his answer therein within twenty days after such service and have trial of his rights in the premises by the court; and if said cause has already proceeded to trial or to findings and judgment, the Court shall by order fix the time and place of such further trial and shall modify, add to or confirm such findings and judgment as the case may require. Other parties to said action shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 10. Should any provision or item of this act be held to be unconstitutional, such fact shall not be held to invalidate the other provisions and items thereof.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 31st next following the passage thereof.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 563—H. F. No. 845.

AN ACT to amend Sections 1424 and 1425 of the Revised Laws of 1905, relating to public school libraries.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 1424 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Section 1424. The State High School board shall from time to time prepare and amend a list of books suitable for school libraries, including dictionaries and other books of reference, histories and works of biography, literature, political economy, agriculture, travel and science.

Sec. 2. That Section 1425 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Section 1425. Upon receiving from any district a certified statement, approved by the County Superintendent showing the purchase of books specified and included in the list prepared under the foregoing section, the appointment of a librarian for each library, and the making of proper provisions for the care thereof and for the free distribution of books suitable for distribution, the state superintendent shall furnish such district a requisition on the State Auditor for one half the purchase price, not exceeding twenty dollars for the first year's purchase and ten dollars for any subsequent year for each separate school for which a library is so furnished.

Provided, first, that any school board may agree with the board of any approved public library for a specified period to become a branch of said public library and to receive therefrom library books suited to the needs of the pupils in the school and for the community. In the event of such agreement between the school board and the public library board, such school board may turn over the books of the school library other than those needed for reference in the school, to the public library and shall in case of such agreement annually pay to such public library, the sum to be expended by the school district for the purchase of library books, and any state library aid to which such school district is entitled. All books purchased by such public library from funds provided by district or state library aid shall be selected from the state list for school libraries. Any public library making agreement with school districts for library service as herein provided shall first be approved by the superintendent and the secretary of the public library commission, who shall make suitable rules governing relationship between school libraries and each public library co-operating under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of September, 1913.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 564—H. F. No. 802.

AN ACT to provide for the creation of a fire marshal department for the better protection and preservation of life and property from fire; for the appointment of a fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal and deputies, defining their duties and powers, providing penalties for the violation and enforcement of the provisions of this act and to provide for a tax upon fire insurance companies therefor, and repealing Chapter 331, General Laws 1905, as amended by Chapter 461, General Laws 1907, and Chapter 203, General Laws 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The Governor by and with the consent of the senate shall appoint a state fire marshal and a chief assistant state fire marshal for a term of two years. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a state fire marshal and a chief assistant state fire marshal who shall serve until January 1, 1915, and until their successors are appointed and qualify. The state fire marshal shall give bond to the state in the penal sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. The state fire marshal, the chief assistant and deputies shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state the constitutional oath within fifteen days from the time of their appointment, respectively.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal to enforce all laws of the state, thereof, as follows:

1. The prevention of fires.

2. The storeage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives.

3. The means and adequacy of exits, in case of fire, from churches, schools, halls, theaters, amphitheaters and all other places in which numbers of persons congregate from time to time for any purpose.

4. The suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires.

5. The state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal and deputies shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as are set forth in other sections of this act, as may be conferred and imposed from time to time by law.

Sec. 3. The state fire marshal is hereby empowered and required to appoint two deputy fire marshals to be designated as first and second deputy fire marshal, and such other special deputies, inspectors, and clerks as may be necessary to properly carry on the work of the department. All deputies shall be required to pass a civil service examination to be prepared by the state fire marshal; said deputies can be removed by the state [illegible] marshal for cause for the good of the [illegible], otherwise they shall hold their positions as long as they are rendering faithful [illegible], efficient service, regardless of their political affiliations.

Sec. 4. The attorney general may appoint a special attorney for the department, whose work shall be under the supervision of the attorney general, who shall fix his compensation, such compensation to be paid out of the fund created under this act.

Sec. 5. The duties of the chief assistant and the deputy fire marshals shall be to assist the state fire marshal. In the event of a vacancy in the office of state fire marshal and until a successor is appointed, or during the absence and disability of that officer, the chief assistant state fire marshal shall assume the duties of that office.

Sec. 6. 1. The chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated city in which no fire department exists, and the president of the village council of every incorporated village in which no fire department exists, and the town clerk of every organized township without the limits of any incorporated city or village shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, village or town by which property has been destroyed or damaged when the [illegible] exceeds twenty five dollars, except [illegible] of unknown origin shall be reported [illegible] shall especially make investigation [illegible] whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident or design.

[illegible] investigation shall be begun within [illegible] of the occurrence of such fire, [illegible] state fire marshal shall have the right [illegible] and direct such investigation [illegible] he deems it expedient or necessary.

[illegible] officer making investigation of fires [illegible] in cities, villages and towns shall [illegible] notify said state fire marshal and [illegible] one week of the occurrence of [illegible], furnish to the said fire marshal a [illegible] statement of all the facts relating to [illegible] and origin of the fire, and such further [illegible] as may be called for by the [illegible] furnished by said state fire marshal. [illegible] state fire marshal shall keep in his office [illegible] of all fires occurring in the state, [illegible] with all facts, statistics and circumstances [illegible] the origin of the fires, which [illegible] be determined by the investigation provided [illegible] this act, such statistics shall be at [illegible] open to public inspection.

[illegible] 7. The state fire marshal shall, when [illegible] further investigation is necessary, [illegible] cause to be taken the testimony [illegible] persons supposed to be cognizant [illegible] facts or to have any means of [illegible] in relation to the matter as to [illegible] investigation is herein required to be [illegible] shall cause the same to be reduced [illegible] if he shall be of the opinion [illegible] sufficient to charge any [illegible] crime of arson, he shall cause [illegible] to be arrested and charged with [illegible] shall furnish to the proper [illegible] all such evidence, together [illegible] of all names of witnesses [illegible] information obtained by him, in[illegible] all pertinent and material [illegible] taken in the case, and shall keep a [illegible] of the proceedings and progress made [illegible] prosecutions for arson and the result [illegible] all cases finally disposed of.

Sec. 8. 1. The state fire marshal, chief [illegible] fire marshal, and deputy state fire [illegible] shall each have the power in any [illegible] of the state of Minnesota, to summon [illegible] the attendance of witnesses before [illegible] either of them, to testify in relation [illegible] matter which is by the provisions of [illegible] a subject of inquiry and investigation, [illegible] may require the production of any [illegible] paper or document deemed pertinent [illegible] by them or either of them. Such subpoenas shall be served in the same manner and [illegible] the same effect as subpoenas from district courts. All witnesses shall receive the [illegible] as is paid to witnesses in [illegible] which shall be paid out of the [illegible] fund, upon vouchers signed by the [illegible] fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal [illegible] before whom any witness shall have attended, and such officer [illegible] at the close of the investigation wherein [illegible] was subpoenaed certify to [illegible] attendance and mileage of such [illegible] certificate shall be filed in the [illegible] of the state fire marshal. All investigations held by or under the direction of said [illegible] fire marshal, or his subordinates, may, [illegible] discretion be private, and persons other [illegible] those required to be present by the provisions of this act, may be excluded from [illegible] place where such investigation is held, [illegible] witnesses may be kept separate and apart [illegible] each other and not allowed to communicate with each other until they have been [illegible].

2. Said state fire marshal, chief assistant [illegible] fire marshal, and deputy state fire marshals are each hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations [illegible] any person appearing as witnesses before [illegible], and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury [illegible] shall be punished as such.

[illegible] Any witness who refuses to be sworn, [illegible] refuses to testify or who disobeys any [illegible] order of said state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal, or deputy state fire [illegible] in relation to said investigation, or [illegible] fails or refuses to produce any paper, [illegible] document touching any matter under examination, or who is guilty of any contempt [illegible] conduct, after being summoned to appear before them to give testimony in relation to any matter or subject under examination or investigation as aforesaid, may be [illegible] punished by the said state fire marshal, chief assistant state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshals, as for contempt [illegible] fine in a sum not exceeding one hundred [illegible] or be committed to the county jail [illegible] such time as such person may be willing [illegible] with any reasonable order made by [illegible] said state fire marshal, chief assistant state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshals, as provided in this act, and subject to [illegible] provision of Chapter 91, Section 4939, [illegible] Laws 1905.

[illegible] 9. Disobedience of any subpoena in [illegible] proceeding, or contumacy of a witness, [illegible] upon application of the state fire marshal, be punished by any district court in the [illegible] manner as if the proceedings were pending in such court.

Sec. 10. In the performance of the duties imposed by the provisions of this chapter, [illegible] state fire marshal and each of his subordinates, at all times of day or night may [illegible] upon and examine any building or premises where a fire has occurred, and other buildings and premises adjoining or near [illegible].

Sec. 11. The state fire marshal, his chief assistant, deputies and subordinates, the chief of the fire department of each city or village where a fire department is established, the [illegible] of a city or village where no fire department exists, or the clerk of a township [illegible] territory without the limits of a city or [illegible], at all reasonable hours may enter into [illegible] buildings and upon all premises within [illegible] jurisdiction for the purpose of examination.

Sec. 12. If the state fire marshal, chief assistant state marshal, or deputy fire marshal, upon an examination or inspection [illegible] building or other structure, which for want of proper repair, by reason of age and dilapidated condition, defective or poorly installed electrical wiring and equipment, defective chimneys, defective gas connections, defective heating apparatus, or for any other cause or reason is especially liable to fire and which building [illegible] is so situated as to endanger [illegible] buildings or property, such officer shall order such building or buildings to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials removed and all dangerous conditions remedied. If such officer finds in a building or upon any premises any combustible or explosive material, rubbish, rags, waste, oils, gasoline or inflammable conditions of any kind, dangerous to the safety of such buildings or property, he shall order such materials removed or conditions remedied. Such order shall be [illegible] against the owner, lessee, agent or occupant of such building or premises, and after [illegible] service thereof as provided in Section 14 [illegible] this act, the owner, lessee, agent or occupant of such building or structure, as the case may be, shall comply with such order within the time fixed in said order. Any person who shall interfere in any way with the state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal or deputy fire marshals in the performance of their duties herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 13. If the state fire marshal, chief assistant or deputies shall find on any premises or in any building conditions that are a menace and dangerous to the safety of life and limb of the occupants of said building or adjacent buildings, they are empowered to [illegible] the necessary order for the removal or correction of the dangerous conditions forthwith, and any owner, lessee, agent or occupant of said premises upon whom said order is served failing to comply with said order within the time specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 14. All orders made by the State Fire Marshal, Chief Assistant Fire Marshal or any Deputy Fire Marshal under Sections 12 and 13 of this act shall be in writing and shall be served upon such owner, lessee, occupant or agent in the same manner as a summons is served in District Court; except in cases where such order is served by publication, a three weeks' publication in the county where such building or structure is situated shall be sufficient. Said order with proof of service shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the county in which said property or premises are situated within two days after the service thereof, and said order shall be complied with by the person on whom said order is served within ten days after the filing of the same, unless a longer time is fixed in said order for compliance therewith.

Section 15. If a person is aggrieved by any order of the Fire Marshal, Chief Assistant Fire Marshal or any Deputy Fire Marshal, he may appeal from any such order to the District Court of the county in which said property or premises are situated within ten days after the filing of said order. The notice of appeal shall state that he appeals to the District Court of the county wherein said property or premises are situated and said notice shall be signed by the person appealing or his attorney, a copy of which notice of appeal shall be mailed to the State Fire Marshal at St. Paul, Minnesota, by registered mail at the usual postoffice of the person appealing or his attorney. Provided, a copy of said notice of appeal mailed as aforesaid by registered mail at the county seat of the county in which said property or premises are situated shall be deemed a compliance with this section. Said notice of appeal, with proof of mailing of a copy thereof to the State Fire Marshal, registered as aforesaid, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said county within ten days after the filing of said order, and such appeal shall suspend the operation of the order appealed from until the appeal is finally determined. The trial of all issues on such appeal shall be de novo and such appeal shall be heard and tried in the same manner as other issues of law and fact are heard and tried in such court, and the order appealed from shall have no force or effect [illegible] the determination of such appeal. The district court shall hear and determine the appeal within ten days or as soon thereafter as possible from the date of the filing of the same, at any place in the judicial district to be designated by the judge of said court. In case the decision is against the appellant or for any cause the appeal is dismissed judgment for costs shall be entered against the appellant.

Sec. 16. If any person fails to comply with an order of an officer under the last three preceding sections and within the time fixed, [illegible] such officer is empowered and authorized to cause such building or premises to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials removed and all dangerous conditions remedied, as the case may be and at the expense of such person, and if such person within thirty days thereafter fail, neglect or refuse to repay said officer the expense thereby incurred by him, such officer shall certify said expenses, together with twenty-five per centum penalty thereon to the county auditor of the county in which all property is situate and said county auditor shall enter said expense on the tax lists of said county as a special charge against the real estate on which said building is or was situate and the same shall be collected as other taxes and when collected, shall together with the penalty thereon be paid into the state treasury and credited to the fund of the state fire marshal.

Sec. 17. Any person or persons, being the owner, occupant, lessee or agent of buildings or premises who wilfully fails, neglects or refuses to comply with any order of any officer named in the last four preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars for each day's neglect. This section shall not apply where an appeal is taken as aforesaid.

Sec. 18.—In all cases where any order of the State Fire Marshal or Chief Assistant Fire Marshal, or any deputy fire marshal, shall require the repair, removal, tearing down or destruction of any building or structure, the same shall be served upon the owner of such building or structure, and if the same be occupied by a tenant or lessee, then in addition to the service upon such owner, said order shall also be served upon such lessee or tenant as the case may be.

Sec. 19. Every fire insurance company authorized to transact business in this state is hereby required to report to the state fire marshal through the secretary or other officer of the company designated by the board of directors for that purpose, all fire losses on property insured in any such company, giving the date of fire, the amount of probable loss, the character of property destroyed or damaged, and the supposed cause of the fire together with the amount of insurance carried by such company. Such report shall be mailed to the state fire marshal within three days after notice of loss is received by such company. Each company is hereby also required to report the amount of loss as adjusted on each fire after adjustment is made. Such report shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any report or reports such companies may be required to make by any law of this state to the commissioner of insurance.

Sec. 20. Any officer referred to in Section 6 of this act, who neglects to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars for each neglect or violation.

Sec. 21. The state fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of three thousand ($3,000) dollars, the chief assistant fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred ($2,500) dollars, the first deputy fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred ($1,800) dollars and the second deputy fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred ($1,500) dollars, payable monthly. All officers who shall perform any service at the request of any such state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal, or deputy fire marshal, shall receive the same fees as officers in justice court, and such fees shall be paid out of the fire marshal fund in the same manner as witnesses testifying under this act.

Sec. 22. Said state fire marshal shall employ clerks and assistants, and incur such other expense as may be necessary in the performance of the duties of the office, including necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed, including salaries, such sum as may be paid into the state treasury in the manner hereinafter provided. Provided that no clerks or assistants shall be appointed, except as expressly provided for in this act until the necessity for such appointment shall first be passed upon by the governor and approved by him.

Sec. 23. For the purpose of maintaining the department of state fire marshal and paying all the expenses incident thereto, every fire insurance company doing business in the state of Minnesota, shall hereafter pay to the state treasurer on or before March first 1914 and annually thereafter, a tax upon its fire premiums or assessments or both, as follows: a sum equal to three-eighths of one per cent of the gross premiums and assessments, less return premiums, on all direct business received by it in this state, or by its agents for it, in cash or otherwise, during the preceding calendar year, including premiums on policies covering fire risks only on automobiles, whether written under floater form or otherwise, provided, however, that this act shall in no way affect the tax due March 1st, 1913 and the payment thereof. In the case of a mutual company the dividends paid or credited to members in this state shall be construed to be return premiums. The money so received into the state treasury shall be set aside as a special fund and is hereby appropriated for the maintenance of such office of state fire marshal and the expenses incident thereto. The state shall not be liable in any manner for the salary of said fire marshal, his chief assistant, deputies, clerks and other employes or for the maintenance of the office of fire marshal or any expenses incident thereto, and the same shall be payable only from the special fund provided for in this section.

Sec. 24. The state fire marshal shall keep on file in his office an itemized statement of all expenses incurred by his department and shall approve all vouchers issued therefor, before the same are submitted to the state auditor for payment, which said voucher shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as other claims against the state.

Sec. 25. The state fire marshal or one of his chief subordinates shall at all times be in the office of the fire marshal at the state capitol ready for such duties as are required by this act.

Sec. 26. All records on file in the fire-marshal department shall be public, except any testimony, correspondence or other matter taken in an investigation under the provisions of this act which the state fire marshal in his discretion may withhold from the public.

Sec. 27. The county attorney of any county, upon request of the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, shall assist such officers upon an investigation of any fire which, in their opinion, is of suspicious origin.

Sec. 28. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants to require teachers of public and private schools and educational institutions to have one fire drill each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours.

Sec. 29.—All penalties, fees or forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the state for the benefit of the state fire marshal fund.

Sec. 30. It is hereby declared that this act is necessary for the public safety, health, peace and welfare, is remedial in nature, and shall be construed liberally, and this act shall not be declared unconstitutional and void for the reason that any section or provision thereof may be in contravention of the constitution.

Sec. 31. The fire marshal shall submit annually as early as consistent with full and accurate preparation, and not later than the fifteenth day of February, a detailed report of his official action to the governor.

Sec. 32. 1. There shall be paid to the chiefs of fire departments, and mayors of cities, who do not receive to exceed fifty dollars annually as compensation for their services as such chiefs, and mayors, and to presidents of the village boards, and to the township clerks of every organized township, who are by this act required to report fires to the state fire marshal, the sum of one dollar for each fire reported to the satisfaction of the state fire marshal, and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for each mile traveled to and from the place of fire. Said allowance shall be paid by the state fire marshal at the close of each fiscal year out of any funds appropriated as heretofore provided for the use of the office of said state fire marshal.

2. All chiefs of departments who receive a stated salary and devote their entire time to the duties of chiefs of the department, and those mayors of cities who receive a stated salary exceeding fifty dollars as such officer shall be precluded from receiving any extra allowance for the report herein mentioned.

Section 33. No statement or admission of insured in any fire insurance policy given to the fire marshal department in any investigation or proceeding had by that department shall be used in any civil action based upon such policy of insurance.

Sec. 34. All of Chapter 331, General Laws of 1905, as amended Chapter 451, General Laws of 1907 are hereby repealed; all of Chapter 261, General Laws 1911 are hereby repealed, and also all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 35. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 565—H. F. No. 824.

AN ACT to repeal Subdivision two (2) of Section Eleven (11) of Chapter two hundred eighty eight (288), Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter two hundred nine (209), Laws of 1911, relating to the taxation of inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts; and to amend Section Twenty-one (21) of said Laws of 1905, relating to the duties of the judge of probate and the register of deeds as to the reporting of matters in connection with the imposing and collecting of such taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Subdivision two (2) of Section Eleven (11) of Chapter two hundred eighty eight (288), Laws of 1905, [illegible] Chapter two hundred nine (209), Laws of 1911, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 2. That Section Twenty one (21) of said Chapter Two Hundred Eighty Eight (288), laws of 1905, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 21. The auditor of state shall furnish to each probate court a book which shall be a public record, and in which shall be entered by the judge of said court the name of every decedent upon whose estate an application has been made for the issue of letters of administration, or letters testimentary or ancillary letters, the date and place of death of such decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of the heirs at law of such decedent, the estimated value of the property of such decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of the heirs at law of such decedent, the names and places of residence of the legatees, devisees, and other beneficiaries in any will of any such decedent, the amount of each legacy, and the estimated value of any property devised therein and to whom devised.

These entries shall be made from data contained in the papers filed on such application or in any proceeding relating to the estate of the decedent.

The judge of probate shall also enter in such book the amount of the property of any such decedent, as shown by the inventory thereof, when made and filed in his office, and the returns made by any appraisers appointed by him under this act, and the value of all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies and gifts inherited from such decedent, or given by such decedent in his will or otherwise as fixed by the probate court, and the tax assessed thereon, and the amounts of any receipts for payment thereof filed with him.

The state auditor shall also furnish forms for the reports to be made by such judges of probate, which shall correspond with the entries to be made in such book.

Each judge of probate, on determining a tax, shall immediately make a report to the State Auditor upon the forms furnished by the State Auditor containing all of the data and matters required to be entered in such book.

The register of deeds of each county shall, on the first day of January and July of each year, (AT THE SAME TIME), make reports in duplicate to the auditor of state and attorney general, containing a statement of any conveyance filed or recorded in his office of any property which appears to have been made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or vendor, with the name and place of residence of the vendor or vendee, and the description of the property transferred, as shown by such instrument. Such county official shall also furnish to either of said state officials, upon request, all information specifically requested as to any instruments of record in his office.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 566—H. F. No. 857.

AN ACT to amend Section 43 of Chapter 344 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, and as amended by Chapter 78 of the General Laws of 1911, relating to fishing in international waters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 43 of Chapter 344 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1905, as amended by Chapter 78 of the General Laws of 1911, relating to fishing in International waters be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Game and Fish Commission is hereby authorized to license the use, in International waters, of pound nets of the character and subject to the regulations hereinafter contained and to issue licenses therefor. The size of the mesh of the pot or pound net shall not be less than one and one-half (1½) inches bar measure, or three (3) inches extension measure. Said pound nets may be set in strings, but no string of such nets shall exceed two (2) in number, and the leads of such shall in no case exceed the following lengths: The shore lead eighty (80) rods and the leads between the pounds or pots fifty (50) rods in length. Said net or string of nets shall not be less than twenty-five hundred (2500) feet apart, nor within five hundred (500) feet of the mouth of any stream; provided that no pound net or string of pound nets shall be less than one (1) mile from the mouth of the Warroad River. Any one desiring to use such nets or string of nets, shall, before so doing, make written application for such privilege to the Commission, setting forth therein the names of the applicant, the number of nets desired to be used with an accurate description in detail of each net the waters in which it is desired to set in, and a statement of the location of all other nets then in use in such waters situated within five thousand (5000) feet of the place where it is desired to set such nets, which application shall be accompanied by a license fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each net. The Commission may issue a license to the applicant who shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State. Said license shall not be transferable and shall be good for one (1) fishing season only. Said license shall permit the use of so many of said nets at the place indicated in said application as the Commission shall deem for the best interests of the State. The number of nets so licensed shall not exceed one hundred (100) in the Lake of the Woods. Said Commission shall retain twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each net so licensed. The Commission shall not issue to any one person, co-partnership or corporation, for the use or benefit of such applicant a license to use more than ten (10) nets during a single fishing season and whenever more than one (1) person shall apply for a license to fish in the same locality, the right to fish in said locality shall be determined in such manner as the Commission may designate. The Commission shall act on said applications at any regular or adjourned meeting held between the first day of January and the first day of June of any year. No such license shall be issued authorizing the use of any net or nets in International waters between the first day of November and the fourteenth day of May following, both inclusive, and it shall be unlawful for any person to assist in placing, or place any such net during such season. All persons fishing with pound nets legally licensed, shall be allowed to have fish in their possession one (1) week after the close of season. Each applicant to whom a license is issued shall make a written report at the end of such fishing season to said Commission, stating the number of nets used, and where used by him, and the amount in number, kind and the pounds of each kind of fish taken by him in each net. Any person, except the owner, or some one authorized by him, taking fish from licensed pound nets, or any person who wilfully or negligently disturbs them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty (30) days.

Any pound net, seine, dip net, gill net, or fish house which is being used without a license, or any pound net, seine, dip net, gill net or fish house which is being used in violation of a license issued for its use, is hereby declared to be and is a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of all the members of the Commissions, game wardens, sheriffs, and their deputies, police officers and constables, without warrant or process, to take, seize, abate and destroy any and all of the same.

The Commission, game wardens, sheriffs, and their deputies, police officers and constables, shall seize any and all nets and seines when illegally used, and all fish taken therewith, and at once report the seizure to the Commission.

Every person using, aiding or abetting the use of any such net, contrary to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment in the county jail for ninety (90) days, for each and every net so illegally used.

Sec. 2. The Game and Fish Commission is hereby authorized to license the use, in International waters of gill nets and to issue licenses therefor. The size of the mesh of gill nets shall not be less than five (5) inches extension measure, and each such net shall not be longer than seven hundred and fifty (750) feet and shall not be set nearer than one-half (½) mile from any pound net regularly licensed, and no person shall receive license for more than one net, and such net shall be personally fished by licensee, and anyone holding license shall not change the location thereof, when once fixed, without written consent of the Game and Fish Commission. Anyone desiring to use such net shall, before so doing, make written application for such privilege to the Game and Fish Commission, which application shall be accompanied by a license fee of Ten dollars ($10.00); such gill net may be fished with from the first day of December to the last day of February following, both days inclusive, and from the 15th day of May to the 31st day of October following, both days inclusive. Each net shall display a tag giving the number of the license held by the licensee.

Sec. 3. The Game and Fish Commission may issue licenses for the use of fyke nets in International waters for catching bullheads and perch only, from the first day of September to the fifteenth day of January, following. The license fee for each such net shall be one dollar ($1.00).

Sec. 4. The Game and Fish Commission is hereby authorized to license the use of fish houses from the first day of December to the last day of February following. Provided, however, that no person shall be permitted to use more than one (1) fish house and the license fee for such fish house shall be one dollar ($1.00).

Sec. 5. The Game and Fish Commission is hereby authorized to license the use, in International waters, of gill nets, and to issue licenses therefor. The size of the mesh of gill nets shall not be less than five (5) inches extension measure; and each such net shall not be longer than two hundred (200) feet. Any one desiring to use such net shall, before so doing, make written application for such privilege to the Game and Fish Commission, which application shall be accompanied by a license fee of one dollar ($1.00) such gill net may be fished with, from the first day of December to the last day of February following, and from the 15th day of May to the 31st day of October, following. Each net shall display a tag giving the license number.

Sec. 6. Fish, especially all species of bass, caught in International waters in season by residents of this State with hook and line may be offered for sale.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 567—H. F. No. 120.

AN ACT amending Section Seventeen (17) of Chapter Two Hundred Thirty (230) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Section six (6) of Chapter Four Hundred Sixty-nine (469) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by Section Thirteen (13) of Chapter Three Hundred Eighty-four (384) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, relating to drainage and the payment of drainage contractors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section seventeen (17) of chapter two hundred thirty (230) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by section six (6) of chapter four hundred sixty-nine (469) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1909, as amended by section thirteen (13) of chapter three hundred eighty-four (384) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be and the same hereby are amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 17. It shall be the duty of the engineer, on being notified by the contractor that his job is completed, to inspect the same, and if he finds it complete according to the contract, plans and specifications, he shall report that fact to the county board and give to the contractor a certificate stating that said section or sections (by number) or other jobs of construction, are completed according to the contract, plans and specifications, as set forth in the report of said engineer;

PROVIDED, That when the work for which such certificate is to be issued, affects more than one county, proportionate certificates shall be issued to each county; whereupon, if approved by the county board of the county or counties, as the case may be, and upon the presentation and surrender of said certificate with such approval endorsed thereon, to the auditor of the proper county or counties, said auditor shall draw a warrant on the county treasurer of his county for the proportionate amount found to be due from such county on said contract, according to such preliminary certificate, as herein provided; and that said warrant shall be paid out of the general ditch fund to be provided by the county board as hereinafter specified.

Said warrant shall become due and payable out of said fund at once, and if there shall be no cash in said fund to pay said warrant when the same is presented the county treasurer shall endorse said warrant "not paid for want of funds," and date and sign such endorsement, and the amount of said warrant shall draw interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum until called in by the treasurer or auditor of said county and paid.

At any time during the progress of the work of construction the engineer may issue preliminary certificates for work done and approved or for material or supplies furnished and delivered along the line of said proposed ditch, or otherwise delivered according to the contract therefor and to be used for the construction or installment of tile or other enclosed drains or for bridges or culverts along the line of and as a part of the said proposed ditch system; which preliminary certificate shall contain the station number or numbers of the work covered by such certificate, the actual yardage of the excavation certified, and the total value thereof according to the contract of construction, or in case the same is for material furnished, then an estimate of the total value of such material according to contract. Such certificate shall further show the percentage of such total value of the work or material to be paid by the county or counties, and if the proportion has been fixed by the district court, such certificate shall further show the proportion of such total value to be paid by the respective counties. Said certificate shall be executed in duplicate by the said engineer, or in such number as may be necessary and as many thereof marked "duplicate" shall be delivered to the contractor as there are counties affected, and such engineer shall further file one thereof with the county auditor of each county affected; provided that except as hereafter provided no engineer in drainage proceedings shall by preliminary certificate certify or recommend for payment and no county auditor shall cause to be paid a sum exceeding seventy-five per cent (75%) of the total value of the work done and approved or exceeding fifty per cent (50%) of the total value of material or supplies furnished or delivered as such total value is shown by such preliminary certificate.

Except that in case the total estimated cost of construction of any drainage ditch shall exceed the sum of $30,000.00 and the excavation work thereof shall be fifty per cent (50%) or more completed, and the contract of construction shall not be in default, the engineer may after the said excavation is 50% or more complete, issue such preliminary certificate and recommend for payment and the County Auditor shall cause to be paid Eighty-five per cent (85%) of the total value of such work done and approved.

Thereupon the said county auditor shall forthwith issue his warrant for such amount to be so paid, by such county, which said warrant shall be payable as hereinbefore provided for payment of warrant issued after full completion of contract of construction.

In case where the total estimated cost of construction of any such drainage ditch shall exceed the sum of $30,000.00 and where fifty per cent (50%) of the total amount of said excavation as shown by the engineers report is complete and where the contract is not in default, the engineer may issue a further preliminary certificate setting forth the total value of previous construction work theretofore certified as complete by the engineer, the total amount of warrants issued to such construction contractors for such work, the total balance of sums retained by the county or counties involved, from preliminary estimates theretofore made, and the total percentage of the yardage of excavation theretofore finished and certified by engineer and the proportion of the cost of construction to be paid by the respective counties, if more than one. Such further preliminary certificate shall be executed, delivered and filed by the engineer as other preliminary certificates provided for in this section and upon presentation thereof to the county auditor, such auditor shall thereupon forthwith issue to the contractors presenting the same his warrants for such county's proportionate share of 75% of the balance of such sums retained by the county or counties involved from preliminary estimates theretofore made as set forth in such further preliminary certificates providing for in this paragraph, provided that in case of ditch proceedings wherein the contract of construction has been entered into prior to the passage of this act, before the issuing and delivering of the said warrant to such contractors there shall be filed with the said county auditor the assent thereto in writing of the surety on such contractor's bond, such assent to provide that such payment upon such further preliminary certificate shall not in any manner effect or reduce the liability of such surety upon such contractor's bond.

The provisions of this Section shall apply to all public ditch proceedings heretofore or hereafter instituted under any law of this State, except State and Township Ditches.

Provided, that no certificate or certificates of partial completion or of furnishing of material shall be furnished or delivered by the engineer unless the said certificate or certificates shall be accompanied by the engineer's written certificate that no loss will result from such partial payment. Provided further, that the county or counties paying a preliminary estimate of the engineer on material furnished or delivered shall have a lien on the said material to the amount of all payments made thereon by such county or counties.

Provided, that the said certificate or certificates of the engineer in the matter of any county or judicial ditch proceedings or any other estimate or certificate required under any of the drainage laws of this state to be made by him, shall not constitute prima facie, or other evidence of the truth of the contents thereof, or of the completion of any ditch or any part thereof by the contractor or otherwise, or of the fulfillment of the contract or any part thereof unless and until said certificate is approved by resolution of the county board.

It shall also be the duty of the engineer to inspect the laying of tile, excavation and all other work of construction from time to time, as provided for in the specifications and provisions in his report and as provided for in the contract for construction, and every thirty days during the progress of the work to report in writing to the county board or the judge of the district court as the case may be, as to all work completed since the last prior report; and his services for making such inspection shall be paid for at the rate and in the same way as his services in making his original survey and report.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 568—H. F. No. 208.

AN ACT to amend Section 15 of Chapter 230 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905, providing for hearings on extension of contracts relating to drainage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That Section 15 of Chapter 230 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1905 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 15. The bond and contract shall be attached to each other and the contract shall contain the specific description of the work to be done, either expressly or by reference to plans and specifications, and refer to the number of the section or sections, as provided for in the preceding section; and shall provide that the work shall be done and completed as provided for in the report of the engineer, and subject to his approval and that of the auditor, or auditors as the case may be.

Such contract shall be drawn to the satisfaction of the engineer and county attorney. Every such contract shall embrace all the provisions provided by law for the giving of bond by contractors for public works and improvements and for the better security of the contracting county or counties and of the parties performing labor and furnishing material in and about the performance of such contracts, and shall provide that time shall be of the essence of the contract, in that if there should be any failure to perform the work according to the terms of said contract within the time limited therein, originally or by extension, the contractors shall forfeit and pay to the county in which the portion of the work in default shall be located, a certain sum, to be named therein, and which shall be fixed by the county auditor, or auditors, as the case may be, for each day that such failure shall continue. No extension of time shall be granted unless applied for in writing to the auditor, or auditors, as the case may be, stating to his or their satisfaction good and sufficient reasons therefor, nor shall any extension affect the right to enforce such forfeiture, if any, as shall occur after the time originally limited and before such extension, or occurring after the limit of the extension.

No extension of the time of construction shall be granted unless applied for in writing by the contractor to the county auditor or county auditors as the case may be, stating to the satisfaction of said county auditor or county auditors, good and sufficient reasons therefor. The first extension shall not be for a period of time exceeding one year.

No extension after the first above provided for shall be granted until a hearing upon such application shall be held after such notice as hereinafter provided. In such case the auditor of the county wherein such drainage proceedings were instituted, shall cause to be prepared and published as hereinafter provided, a brief notice setting forth the filing of such application and setting forth the time and place when and where the said application will be heard, considered and determined by such auditor or auditors, as the case may be. At the time and place so designated the said auditor issuing such notice and if present such other auditors upon whom service of such notice is herein provided for, shall proceed to hear, consider and determine such application and shall make written order in relation thereto.

Such notice of hearing shall be published for two successive weeks prior to such hearing in each county affected by such drainage proceedings in the newspaper therein duly designated to publish the delinquent tax list for such year, and shall be served upon the county auditor of each such county so affected. The expense of such hearing and the publication and service of such notice shall be paid by such contractor applying for such extension.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 569—H. F. No. 322.

AN ACT relating to the equipment and regulation of hotels and restaurants, defining the same, and relating to the inspection thereof, providing for penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and repealing Chapter 343 of the General Laws of 1905, and Chapter 206 of the General Laws of 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Every building or structure, kept, used as, maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public, to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public whether with or without meals shall for the purpose of this act be deemed a hotel.

Every building or other structure, and all buildings in connection, kept, used, or maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a place where meals and lunches are served without sleeping accommodations, shall for the purpose of this act be deemed to be a restaurant, and the person or persons in charge thereof, whether as owner, lessee, manager or agent, for the purpose of this act, shall be deemed the proprietor of such restaurant, and whenever the word "restaurant" shall occur in this act, it shall be construed to mean such structure as described in this section.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the Governor shall appoint a hotel inspector at a salary of $1800 per year, payable monthly, who shall hold office for two years, and who shall furnish a bond in the sum of $2000.00 to be approved by the Attorney General. He shall keep a set of books for public use and inspection, showing the condition of all hotels and restaurants, together with the name or names of the owner, proprietor or manager thereof, and showing their sanitary condition, the number and condition of fire escapes, and any other information that may be for the betterment of the public service, and likewise shall assist in the enforcement of any orders promulgated by the State Board of Health and Pure Food Department of this state, relating to hotels and restaurants.

Sec. 3. Within sixty days after the passage of this act and each year thereafter, every person, firm or corporation now engaged in the business of conducting a hotel or restaurant, and every person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter engage in conducting such business, must procure a license for each hotel or restaurant so conducted, or proposed to be conducted, provided that one license shall be sufficient for each combined hotel and restaurant where each are conducted in the same building and under the same management. Each license shall expire on the 31st day of December next following its issuance. The hotel inspector shall furnish to any person, firm or corporation desiring to conduct a hotel or restaurant an application blank to be filed out by such person, firm or corporation for a license therefor, and which shall require such applicant to state the full name and address of the owner of the building, the lessee and manager of such hotel or restaurant, together with the full description of the building and property to be used or proposed to be used for such business, the location of the same, the name under which such business is to be conducted, and such other information as may be required therein by the hotel inspector, and such application shall be accompanied by a license fee of $2.00 and all such fees shall be turned in to the State Treasury on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year.

Upon the approval of such application by such hotel inspector, a license to conduct such business as such application is made for, shall be issued by such hotel inspector. No hotel or restaurant shall be maintained and conducted in this state after the taking effect of this act, without having secured a license therefor as herein provided, and no license shall be transferable. Provided, however, that after the making of application for license herein provided for and pending the issuance of such license, such hotel or restaurant shall be permitted to operate as such until the final refusal of such application by the inspector.

Provided, also that no hotel or restaurant shall be denied relief in the courts in any action instituted by either such hotel or restaurant by reason of the fact that a license has not been issued to such hotel or restaurant.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of such hotel inspector to inspect or cause to be inspected at least once annually every hotel and restaurant in this state, and for such purpose he shall have the right to enter and have access thereto at any reasonable time, and whenever, upon such inspection it shall be found that such business and property so inspected is not being conducted or is not equipped in the manner required by the provisions of this act, or is being conducted in such manner as to violate any of the laws of this state, it shall thereupon be the duty of the hotel inspector to notify the owner, proprietor or agent in charge of such business, or the owner or agent of the building so occupied, of such condition so found, and such owner, proprietor or agent shall forthwith comply with the provisions of this act unless otherwise herein provided. A reasonable time may be granted by the hotel inspector for compliance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Every hotel and restaurant in this state shall be properly plumbed, lighted and ventilated, and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to health, comfort and safety of the guest. Provided, that such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both daylight and illumination, and that such proper plumbing shall be construed to mean that all plumbing and drainage shall be constructed and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles, and that such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each sleeping room.

No room shall be used for a sleeping room which does not open to the outside of the building or light wells, air shafts or courts, and all sleeping rooms shall have at least one window to the outside of the building or light wells, air shafts or courts and shall have one door opening on a hallway.

In each sleeping room there must be at least one window with openings so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of the building, light wells, air shafts or courts.

Provided, that the provisions of Paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of this section shall not apply to any hotel in which the compartments are arranged on the cubical plan, or the dormitory plan, in conformity with the provisions of local ordinances and regulations.

In all cities, towns and villages where a system of water works and sewerage is maintained for public use, every hotel and rooming house shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be equipped with suitable water closets for the accommodation of its guests, which water closet or closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system, and the means of flushing such water closets with the water of said system, in such manner as to prevent sewer gas or effluvia from arising therefrom. All lavatories, bath tubs, sinks, drains, closets and urinals in such hotels must be connected and equipped in a similar manner both as to methods and time.

In all cities, towns and villages not having a system of water works, every hotel shall have properly constructed privies or over vaults which shall be heated during the days of the winter months between the hours of 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. to receive the night soil, the same to be kept clean and well screened at all times, and free from all filth of every kind, furnishing separate apartments for sexes, each being properly designated.

Each hotel in this state shall be provided with a main public wash room convenient and of easy access to guests.

Sec. 6. In all hotels and restaurants two stories high, with ten or more sleeping rooms, where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public, there shall be provided for each twenty-five hundred feet of area or fractional part thereof an efficient chemical fire extinguisher, conveniently located in a public hallway outside of the sleeping rooms; and always in condition for use, or a one and one-fourth inch inside stand pipe with hose connections and a hose of sufficient length always attached in such hallway, which standpipe shall be supplied by a sufficient pressure of water.

Sec. 7. In all hotels and restaurants more than two stories high with ten or more sleeping rooms where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public, each six thousand feet of area or fractional part thereof shall be provided with a one and three-fourths inch standpipe, and sufficient one and one-fourth inch hose connected therewith on each floor and constantly furnished with sufficient water pressure from water works or pump which can be put into instant action, or for each such area there shall be a two and one-half inch metallic standpipe with metallic ladder attached above the first story, located upon the outside of the wall extending above the roof and so situated as to be accessible from the roof and from each story above the first, with valves and male hose connections at every story and on the roof, and female hose connection at base of the pipe of such size and pattern as to allow connection with the equipment of the local fire department. There shall also be provided for each eighty-five hundred feet of such area or fractional part thereof at least one efficient chemical fire extinguisher on each floor containing sleeping apartments. If, for lack of water works or steam to operate pumps the inside standpipe is practicable, then, in addition to the fire extinguishers there shall be placed in the hallway on each floor containing sleeping apartments one barrel of water and two pails labeled "For fire purposes only." For each twenty-five hundred feet of area or fraction thereof on such floor; a red light shall be kept burning all night at the head of each stairway above the first floor, and that near each approach to a stationary fire escape, in each sleeping room above the first floor the following printed notice shall be conspicuously posted: "Exit in case of fire. Upon leaving this room, turn to the (here insert right or left) and by passing (here insert distance in feet) you will reach a red light which indicates (here insert fire escape or stairway)."

Sec. 8. That within six months after the passage of this act every hotel and restaurant in this state, occupied and used as such, and which is more than three stories high shall be equipped with an iron stairway on the outside of the building extending from the cornice of said building to within twelve feet of the ground, and connecting on each floor above the ground with an opening from such floor, which stairway shall have platform landings at each floor not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, and which stairway and landing shall be guarded by an iron railing not less than thirty inches in height and shall be safely fastened and secured. Said stairway shall not be less than two feet wide, with steps not less than six inch tread and shall be placed at an angle of not more than forty-five degrees. The way of egress to such fire escape shall at all times be kept free and clear of any and all obstructions of any and every nature. Fire escapes shall be placed where the hotel inspector may direct. And if there are more than fifteen sleeping rooms in each floor above the third floor there shall be provided one such described fire escape for fifteen sleeping rooms on each floor, every hotel less than four stories high shall have hallways placarded to indicate all stairways and exists, and shall keep a five-eighths inch Manilla rope of sufficient length to reach the ground, having knots at least every fifteen inches apart, in each bedroom, such rope to be fastened six feet above the floor near a window in a substantial manner and capable of sustaining at least five hundred pounds weight.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use of any recognized automatic fire escape, in lieu of knotted rope.

Whenever it shall be proposed to erect a building three stories or more in height intended for use as a hotel in this state, it shall be the duty of the owner, contractor, or builder of such hotel to construct same so that one main hall on each floor above the ground floor shall run through to the outside wall of said building, and every building converted into a hotel after the passage of this act must comply with the provisions thereof.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this act relating to outside fire escapes and ropes or automatic appliances shall not apply to hotels having or making provisions for interior fire proof stairways approved as such by the hotel inspector.

All hotels in this state shall hereafter provide each bedroom with at least two clean towels daily for each guest, and shall also provide the main public wash room with clean, individual towels, maintaining same in view and reach and for the use of guests during the regular meal hours, and where no regular meal hours are maintained, then between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 9:00 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. so that no two or more guests will be required to use the same towel unless it has first been washed. Such individual towels shall not be less than ten inches wide and fifteen inches long after being washed; Provided that this shall not prohibit the use of individual towels in such wash-rooms.

All hotels hereafter shall provide each bed, bunk, cot or sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips and under and top sheets; each sheet on and after January first, 1914, shall be made 99 inches long and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs; provided that a sheet shall not be used which measures less than 90 inches after being laundered. Said sheets and pillow slips to be made of white cotton or linen, and all such sheets and pillow slips, after being used by one guest must be washed and ironed before they are used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, and comforts used in any hotel in this state must be thoroughly aired, disinfected and kept clean. Provided that no bedding including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, or comforts shall be used which are worn out or unfit for further use.

Any room in any hotel or restaurant, infected with vermin or bed bugs, shall be fumigated, disinfected, and renovated at the expense of the proprietor of the said hotel until said vermin or bed bugs are exterminated.

All notices to be served by the hotel inspector provided for in this act, shall be in writing and shall be either delivered personally, or by registered letter, to the owner, agent, lessee or manager of such hotel or restaurant.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall operate a hotel or restaurant in this state or who shall let a building used for such business without having first complied with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days.

The county attorney of each county in this state is hereby authorized and required upon complaint on oath of the hotel inspector or other persons, to prosecute to termination before any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State of Minnesota, a proper action or proceeding against any person or persons violating the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. Whenever the owner, manager or person in charge of any hotel or restaurant shall have been convicted as provided in the preceding section, and shall for a period of sixty days after such conviction, fail to comply with any provisions of this act, the license granted to such person to conduct such business may be cancelled by the hotel inspector.

Sec. 10. The hotel inspector shall appoint one Deputy inspector at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) per year, whose term of office shall be of the same duration as that of the hotel inspector, and also one stenographer at a salary not to exceed nine hundred dollars ($900.00) per annum, who shall assist under his direction in performing the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 11. On or before the 15th day of each month, the hotel inspector shall certify to the state auditor the amount due to each of his deputies as compensation and necessary expenses for the preceding month, also the items and amounts of all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties, including the cost of blanks, stationery, postage and travel, and also the amount due the stenographer as compensation for the preceding month, and such salaries, mileage and expenses being duly audited shall be paid by the state.

For the payment of the hotel inspector, his deputies and stenographer and the expenses provided for in this chapter, the sum of sixteen thousand ($10,000,00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated out of the general fund of this state, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. The office of the hotel inspector shall be in the State Capitol.

Sec. 12. Every hotel or restaurant securing a license under the provisions of this act shall keep the same posted in a conspicuous place in the office of such hotel or restaurant.

All prosecutions under this act shall be conducted by the county attorney of the county in which the offense was committed.

Sec. 13. Chapter 206 of the General Laws of 1911 and Chapter 343 of the General Laws of 1905, and all acts or parts of acts conflicting with any of the preceding sections of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 570—H. F. No. [illegible]

AN ACT defining and regulating public dance halls and public dances therein, and providing for the licensing of public dance halls in cities of the first, second and third class.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A public dance hall as the term is used in this act, shall be taken to mean any room, place or space open to public patronage in which dancing, wherein the public may participate, is carried on and to which admission may be had by the public by payment either directly or indirectly of an admission fee or price for dancing.

Sec. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or give way, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquoqrs or permit or suffer the same to be sold or given away in any public dance hall, nor shall any person, firm or corporation sell or give away or permit to be sold or given away in any such dance hall any ticket, token, check or pass or other thing which shall entitle the holder or owners thereof, either directly or indirectly, to receive any intoxicating liquors from any person, firm, or corporation.

Sec. 3. No person shall in any such dance hall, or in any ante-room, or corridor cloak room, hallway or dressing room thereof or in any room connected therewith, drink any intoxicating liquors; nor shall any keeper, proprietor, or person in charge of any dance hall knowingly suffer or permit any person to drink any intoxicating liquor in such public dance hall or in any ante-room, corridor, cloak room, hallway or dressing room or in any room connected therewith.

Sec. 4. No person or persons shall dance, nor shall any keeper, proprietor or person in charge thereof permit or suffer any person or persons to dance in any public dance hall any indecent or immodest dance, or any dance which is characterized by immodest motion of the body. No person or persons shall in any public dance hall act or speak in rude, boisterous, obscene or indecent manner, nor shall any keeper, proprietor or person in charge of a public dance hall permit any person or persons to so act or speak therein.

Sec. 5. In all cities of the first, second and third class, every public dance hall, except when such hall is owned by the municipality, must be licensed by the governing body of the city at a fee and under such conditions as such governing body may prescribe, not in violation of the provisions of this act. No such license shall be isued to any person of known bad character, nor to the keeper of any house of prostitution or place frequented by prostitutes, or other disorderly persons, nor to the keeper of any gambling house or place where gambling in any form is permitted, nor to any person not of good character, nor to any person who has within one year next preceding the filing of his application been convicted of violation of the provisions of this act, nor to any place which has direct communication with any room in which intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, nor to any place having so called "private apartments" or "private room" furnished apparently for other than legitimate business purposes, which adjoins such dance hall or stairs or passageway leading to said hall. Provided, that no license shall be issued for any place before the health commissioner shall have certified that said place complies with all the requirements and regulations as to ventilation, toilet conveniences and other pertinent regulations to the public health; provided further, that the governing body of any city may in its discretion permit any lodge or society, not organized and maintained for profit, to conduct public dances without bpeing licensed as herein provided.

Sec. 6. Every licensed public dance hall shall be brightly illuminated while in public use and dancing therein while the lights are extinguished, dimmed or turned low so as to give imperfect illumination is hereby prohibited and made a violation of this act.

Sec. 7. No keeper, proprietor or person in charge of any licensed public dance hall shall permit to be or remain therein any unmarried person under the age of eighteen (18) years, or any intoxicated person or any prostitute or any person of known immorality.

Sec. 8. Any firm, person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Sec. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 571—H. F. No. 720.

AN ACT to create a public education commission, and to define its powers and duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. A Commission is hereby created, consisting of seven members, to be known as the Public Education Commission, and to be constituted as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be one of said Commission, and the remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and within twenty days of the passage of this act. Vacancies arising by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the Governor. The term of the commission shall expire by limitation two years after the passage and approval of this act.

Sec. 3. The Commission shall meet on the call of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, within thirty days of its appointment. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The Commission may elect a secretary, and shall cause a record to be kept of its proceedings.

Sec. 4. It is the purpose, and shall be the duty, of said Public Education Commission to make careful study and investigation of conditions in this state with respect to public education, including the public school system and public educational institutions, and the relation of the educational institutions one to another and to the public school system; to revise, collate, and make a digest of all laws and decisions relating to or touching public education in this state; to recommend a general plan for the organization and administration of public education and public educational institutions. The general purpose of the Commission shall be to effect economy and efficiency with respect to the several branches of public education in this state, and to devise plans and make recommendations for the teaching of vocational and industrial education in the High Schools of the state.

Sec. 5. The members of the Commission shall receive their personal and traveling expenses incurred in connection with their work, but shall receive no compensation for their services; they are authorized to pay for such clerical and other services and incidental expenses as may be deemed necessary; they may fix the compensation of the secretary for the time given to the service of the Commission. The public printer is directed to do such printing as may be necessary for the said Commission.

Sec. 6. The said Commission shall report the result of its work to the Governor not later than December 1, 1914, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 572—H. F. No. 722.

AN ACT prohibiting any person under eighteen years of age from playing pool, billiards or bowling in public places unless accompanied by his parent or guardian and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any person under the age of eighteen years or who is a minor pupil in any school, college or university, is prohibited from playing pool, billiards or ten pins or bowling whether on a ten pin alley or a box ball alley in any public pool or billiard room or bowling alley or in any public place of business, unless accompanied by his parent or guardian, and any person under the age of eighteen years or who is a minor pupil in any school, college or university who shall engage in any game of pool or billiards or bowling in any such place, or frequent or loiter within any pool or billiard room or bowling alley, or any public place of business where pool, billiards or bowling are played, unless accompanied by his parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 2. Every keeper or person in charge of any pool or billiard room, public bowling alley or public place of business where pool, billiards or bowling are played who shall permit or allow any person under the age of eighteen years or any minor pupil of any school, college or university to play any of said games, therein, or to gather in, loiter or frequent any such place unless accompanied by his parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty (30) days.

Sec. 3. Chapter 183, General Laws, 1909, is hereby repealed.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 573—H. F. No. 730.

AN ACT to amend Section thirty-eight (38), Chapter three hundred forty-four (344) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1905, as amended by Chapter four hundred sixty-nine (469) of the General Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter four, [illegible] of the State of Minnesota.

[illegible]

[illegible] Muskrat and Beaver. No [illegible] or kill any beaver [illegible]

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 574—H. F. No. [illegible]

AN ACT [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State [illegible]

[illegible]

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 575—H. F. No. [illegible]

AN ACT to amend Sections 2327, 2329, 2331, 2332, 2334, 2337, 2338, 2339 and 2340 of the Revised Laws of 1905, Relating to Pharmacy; also Authorizing the Disbursement by the State Board of Pharmacy of Moneys Secured by it, for Certain Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2327, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2327. State Board of Pharmacy—The state board of pharmacy shall consist of five registered pharmacists of the state, appointed by the Governor, each for the term of five years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired term. No person connected with any school or college of pharmacy shall be a member of the board, and, if a member become so connected, his membership shall cease. The Minnesota state pharmaceutical association may recommend five names for each appointment to be made, from which list the Governor may select. The board shall elect annually one of its members as President, and a registered pharmacist, who may or may not be a member, as Secretary. It may employ an attorney and other necessary assistants, and make rules for the conduct of its business. It may, by its duly authorized representative enter and inspect any and all places where drugs, medicines and poisons are sold, given away, compounded, dispensed or manufactured. Any person refusing to permit or otherwise preventing such duly authorized representatives from entering such places, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall enforce and obey the provisions of this subdivision, and report its proceedings to the Governor annually, with such information and recommendations as it deems proper, giving the names of all pharmacists registered during the year and the items of its receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 2. That Section 2329, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2329. Examinations Fee—Revocation—Jury Exemptions—Disqualifying Habits—The board shall meet at least once in every three months to examine applicants for registration and transact its other business, giving reasonable notice of all examinations, by mail, to known applicants therefor. The secretary shall record the names of all persons registered by the board, together with the grounds upon which the right of each to registration was claimed. The fee for examination shall be five dollars. All registered pharmacists and assistants, while employed as such, shall be exempt from service as jurors. On hearing, the board may revoke any certificate of registration obtained by false representation or other fraud, or when the holder is addicted to the liquor or drug habit so as to unfit him for the practice of pharmacy, and may refuse registration to any person so addicted.

Sec. 3. That Section 2331, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2331. Assistants. An applicant for a certificate as assistant shall be eighteen years old, or over, and have had two years' practical experience in drug stores where physicians' prescriptions are usually compounded. Provided, however, if he be a graduate of a school of Pharmacy whose course includes twelve months of laboratory work, but one year's such experience shall be required. If upon examination the board finds him qualified, he shall be registered. His certificate shall entitle him to act as an assistant to a registered pharmacist and to compound and dispense drugs and medicines during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist.

Sec. 4. That Section 2332, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2332. Pharmacists from other states. The board without examination, upon receipt of a fee of twenty-five dollars, may grant registration to any pharmacist licensed or registered by the board of pharmacy, or a similar board, of another state.

Sec. 5. That Section 2334, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2334. Annual fee—Reinstatement — Every person registered by the board, while continuing in business, shall annually pay to the secretary a renewal fee, to be fixed by the board, and not to exceed three dollars for a pharmacist and two dollars for an assistant. A person who has been registered and has defaulted in the payment of fees may be reinstated within two years of such default, without examination, upon payment of arrears. Every certificate and renewal shall expire at a time therein prescribed, not later than one year from its date.

Sec. 6. That Section 2335, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2335. Drugs, etc., defined—Exceptions as to sale—Drugs, medicines and poisons, for the purposes of this subdivision, shall include all substances commonly kept in drug stores and used in compounding medicines or sold for medicinal purposes. Nothing in the subdivision, however, shall prevent a physician from compounding prescriptions for use in his practice or furnishing to his patients such articles as he deems proper, or interfere with the making or vending of proprietary medicines, with any exclusively wholesale business, or with the sale by general retail dealers of the following articles: Alum, blue vitriol, borax, carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of soda, castor oil, copperas, epsom salts, glauber salts, glycerin, gum arabic, gum camphor, licorice, logwood, rolled sulphur, saltpetre, senna leaves, sublimed sulphur, water of ammonia, or paris green in sealed packages distinctly labeled "Paris Green, Poison." Nor shall any dealer whose shop is more than (A MILE) two miles from a drug store be thus prevented from selling any commonly used medicine or poison which has been put up for such sale by a registered pharmacist.

Sec. 7. That Section 2337, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2337. Labeling of poisons — No person, otherwise than on a physician's written prescription, shall sell at retail aconite, belladonna, digitalis, or nux vomica, or their preparations, the oils of bitter almonds, cedar, pennyroyal, savin, or tansy, arsenic or any of its preparations, mercury or opium, or any of their poisonous preparations, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chlorofrm, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, lead acetate, morphine, the mineral acids, oxalic acid, strychnine, wood-naphtha or any other commonly recognized poison, without affixing to the package or receptacle containing the same a label conspicuously bearing the word "Poison," and the name and business address of the seller, and satisfying himself that such poison is to be legitimately used. Any person who fails to comply with any requirement of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. That Section 2338, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2338. Sale of Poisons—Record—No person, either in his own behalf or while in the employ of another, except upon the written prescription of a physician, shall sell or give away arsenic or its preparations (other than paris green), aconite, belladonna, or nux vomica, or their preparations, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, mercury or its poisonous preparations, opium or the tincture thereof, the oils of pennyroyal, savin, or tansy, or strychnine, without first recording, in a book kept for the purpose, the name and address of the person to whom and the amount and kind of poison delivered. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section, give a false name to be recorded as aforesaid, or, having custody of any such record book, shall refuse to produce it on demand for the inspection of any officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. That Section 2339, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2339. Adulteration, etc. — Every proprietor or manager of a place where drugs are sold shall be responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines sold by him, except proprietary medicines and other articles sold in the original packages of the manufacturers. Every person who, by himself or through another, shall wilfully adulterate any drug, medicinal substance, or preparation authorized, or recognized by the United States Pharmacopeia, or National Formulary, or used or intended to be used in medical practice, or shall mix with any such article any foreign or inert substance for the purpose of weakening its medicinal power and effect or of cheapening it, or who shall sell the same knowing it to be so adulterated or mixed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. That Section 2340, Revised Laws of 1905, be amended to read as follows:

2340. Sales by others prohibited—No person not a registered pharmacist or a dealer employing and keeping such a pharmacist in active charge of his place of business, shall retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines, or poisons, or keep or conduct a place for retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or poisons, or falsely assume or pretend to the title of a registered pharmacist. No registered pharmacist or other person shall permit the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions or the vending of drugs, medicines, or poisons in his place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist or assistant. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, except in cases where the death of a human being results from such violation, when the person offending is guilty of a felony.

Sec. 11. That the State Board of Pharmacy may each year turn over to the State Pharmaceutical Association for the advancement of the science and art of pharmacy, out of the anual fees collected by it, such sum, as it may deem advisable, but not to exceed one dollar for each pharmacist and one dollar for each assistant pharmacist, who shall have paid his renewal fee during such year. Said association shall annually report to said board on the condition of pharmacy in the state.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 576—H. F. No. 773.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 285 of General Laws of Minnesota for 1911, entitled "An Act establishing a uniform tax on certain classes of personal property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

Section 1. That section 10 of chapter 285 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 10. Property taxable under this act shall not be included in the valuation list which assessors are required to make under the provisions of section 835, Revised Laws 1905, but shall be listed in a separate book or in a supplement to the regular assessment book which the county auditor shall provide for each assessor on or before the first day of May each year, and that the valuation of property included in this act shall not be added to the valuation on section 402 and section 627, and acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of fixing salaries or clerk hire as therein provided, except in counties having an area of more than five hundred (500) square miles and an assesed valuation of more than Nine Million Dollars, under the provisions of Section 835, Revised Laws of 1905.

This book, supplement, shall show the total amount of "money" and of "credits" assessed to each tax payer under the provisions of this act, and shall not disclose further details of his assessment. It shall contain also a summary showing the number of individuals, firms, associations, trustees, etc., assessed for such property and the total amount of "money" and "credits" taxable under the provisions of this act. When making the return to the county auditor provided for by section 850, Revised Laws of 1905, the assessor shall file this valuation book, or supplement, together with the summary of the same and the listing blanks filled out by each tax payer assessed under the provisions of this act.

The county auditor, when compiling the returns required by section 862, Revised Laws of 1905, shall include, under a separate heading the aggregate assessment in each district of property assessed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 577—H. F. No. 785.

AN ACT authorizing certain cities of the first class to issue bonds to defray the cost of providing buildings and equipment for fire department purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Any city of the first class not governed by a home rule charter is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds to an amount not exceeding $150,000 and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose of erecting and repairing fire houses and buildings and providing suitable equipment therefor, including the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of land necessary for such buildings.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the City Council or other governing body of said city, and the faith and credit of the city shall be pledged to the payment thereof and the interest thereon. Such Council or other governing body shall include in the tax levy of each year an amount sufficient to pay the current interest on such bonds, and the sinking fund of such city, if there be one, will be pledged to their redemption at maturity.

Sec. 3. Bonds issued under this act shall run for a term not longer than thirty years and bear interest at a rate not higher than four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The place of payment of principal and interest and the denomination of said bonds shall be fixed by the resolution authorizing their issue, and all or any of them may be in the form of coupon bonds or of registered certificates, so called, as the purchasers may prefer.

Sec. 4. All bonds or certificates so issued shall be signed by the mayor, attested by the city clerk, and countersigned by the city comptroller of said city, and be sealed with the city seal; except that the signatures to the coupons attached thereto, if any, may be lithographed. None of such obligations shall be sold for less than 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest, or to any but the highest responsible bidder therefor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any city whose inhabitants have adopted a charter pursuant to Section 36, Article 4, of the state constitution.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 578—H. F. No. 814.

AN ACT to amend Section seven (7) of Chapter three hundred and eighty-four (384) of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 relating to drainage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 7 of Chapter 384 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. The bond and contract shall be attached to each other, and the contract shall contain the specific description of the work to be done, either expressly or by reference to plans and specifications, and refer to the number of the section or sections, as provided for in the preceding section and shall provide that the work shall be done and completed as provided for in the report of the engineer, and subject to his approval and that of the auditor or auditors, as the case may be.

Such contract shall be drawn to the satisfaction of the engineer and the county attorney. Every such contract and bond shall embrace all the provisions provided by law for the giving of bond by contractors for public works and improvements and for the better security of the contracting county or counties and of the parties performing labor and furnishing material in and about the performance of such contracts and shall provide that time shall be of the essence of the contract, in that if there should be any failure to perform the work according to the terms of said contract within the time limited therein, originally or by extension, the contractors shall forfeit and pay to the county in which the portion of the work in default shall be located, a certain sum, to be named therein, and which shall be fixed by the county auditor, or auditors, as the case may be, for each day that such failure shall continue. No extension of the time shall be granted unless applied for in writing to the auditor, or auditors, as the case may be, stating to his or their satisfaction good and sufficient reasons therefor, nor shall any extension affect the right to enforce such forfeiture, if any, as shall occur after the time originally limited and before such extension, or occurring after the limit of the extension. The bond shall expressly provide that the bondsman shall be liable for all damages resulting from any such failure, whether the work be resold or not, and that any person showing himself injured by such failure may maintain an action upon such bond in his own name and that such actions may be successive in favor of all persons so injured. Such contractor shall be considered a public officer and such bond an official bond within the meaning of the statutory provisions construing such official bonds of public officers as security to all persons and providing for action on such bonds by any injured party in the district court.

Provided, that at the end of each year of each season's work, after giving such contractor's bond, and prior to the completion and acceptance of such job of construction the contractor may make verified application to the county board in case of a county ditch, or in case of a judicial ditch, to the judge of the district court of the county where the proceedings were instituted, setting forth approximately the total yardage of excavation completed and total amount of other work completed, the contract price thereof and the value of the work theretofore certified as complete by the engineer, and the amount of money received by contractor, and further setting forth the amount then owing or unpaid by said contractor for labor or material already furnished in the matter of the completion of such contract, and asking an order reducing the amount of the contractor's bond.

Provided, that whenever tiling is used in the construction of any ditch or drain or any part thereof and the petition for said drain so requires, or at any time previous to the commencement of advertising for the sale of the job or jobs for the construction of the same upon a request of a majority of the petitioners in writing therefor, filed with the county auditor of the proper county, such contract shall require the contractor of the whole tile work or the contractor of any part thereof, as the case may be, to guarantee all of such tile work done by any such contractor for a period of three years after the completion of any such contract against any fault or negligence on the part of any such contractor and any failure during said period of any part of said tile work constructed by any such contractor, to accomplish the purpose of drainage for which it was intended, shall be prima facie evidence that the same is due to the fault or negligence of said contractor. Notice of such request shall be given by the county auditor in the advertisement for sale of such job or jobs.

The said contractor shall give a good and sufficient bond for the performance of such undertaking and contract. The acceptance of such tile ditch by the engineer or county board shall not relieve or exempt said contractor or his bondsmen from the liability herein imposed on said contractor for said three year period.

Upon receiving such application, the said judge of the district court or the said county board, as the case may be, shall proceed to hear, consider and determine the said application upon such notice as shall be directed by such judge or by such county board respectively, and if upon such hearing, it is determined that no loss will result thereby, the said judge or said county board may by order reduce the penalty of such bond to such a sum as shall be deemed advisable by such judge or such County board, as the case may be, but such reduction shall in no case exceed by more than twenty-five per cent the amount already paid to the contractor and such reduction shall not affect the validity or the enforcement, or in any manner otherwise affect the remaining amount of the penalty of such bond.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 579—H. F. No. 858.

AN ACT for the collection, recording and preservation of vital statistics, their use as evidence, penalties for violation, and the repeal of sections 2140, 2141, 2142, Revised Laws of 1905, Chapter 454 of the General Laws of 1907, Chapter 23, General Laws of 1909, and Chapter 250, General Laws of 1911.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. VITAL STATISTICS. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO HAVE CHARGE OF. The State Board of Health shall have general supervision and charge of the state system of registration of births and deaths and may make and enforce any regulations necessary for the proper carrying out of the same. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall be designated and known as the State Registrar and shall be the administering officer of the state in connection therewith, charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. REGISTRATION DISTRICTS. LOCAL REGISTRARS. SUB-REGISTRARS. Each town, village and city shall, for the purpose of this act, constitute a primary registration district and the town, village and city clerk, respectively, shall be the local registrar for the town, village or city comprising such primary registration district. Provided that in all cities having an organized Health Department, the local registrar shall be the local health officer. The local registrar shall perform all the duties required of him by the provisions of this act.

He may appoint a deputy, for whose actions he shall be responsible.

Any local registrar who neglects or refuses to perform the duties imposed by this act shall be superseded by another to be appointed by the state registrar in his place. The State Board of Health may appoint sub-registrars to receive certificates of births and deaths and issue burial permits in any designated territory. They shall be subject to the supervision of the state registrar and may be removed by him for cause. Such sub-registrars shall note thereon the date when any certificate is filed with him, sign the same, and forward it to the local registrar of the proper district within five days after receipt; and shall make a monthly report to the state registrar on blanks furnished for that purpose of all deaths where he has had charge of the remains or sold the casket.

Sec. 3. CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH. BY WHOM FURNISHED. CONTENTS. The physician or midwife attending at the birth of any child or, if there is no attending physician or licensed midwife, the father or mother shall, within then days thereafter, subscribe and file with the local registrar of the district within which the birth occurs, a certificate of birth specifying:

Place of birth including state, county, city village or town, with the street and house number, if any, or in lieu thereof, the name of the hospital or other private, public or state institution, if in such institution.

Full name of child. If the child dies without being named before the certificate is filed enter the word "Unnamed" with date of death.

Male or female.

Whether one of twins, triplets or other plural birth and the number in order of birth.

Legitimate or no.

Date of birth, including year, month, day and hour.

Full name of the father.

Residence of the father.

Color or race of father—as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Age of father at last birthday.

Birthplace of father; state or foreign country.

Occupation of father with a statement of the trade, profession or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Full maiden name of mother.

Residence of mother.

Color or race of mother, as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Age of mother at last birthday.

Birthplace of mother, state or foreign country.

Occupation of the mother with a statement of the trade, profession or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.

Number of children born of this mother now living.

The fact of attendance and that the birth occurred at the time stated.

Date of making and address of the person subscribing.

If the child is one of a plural birth a separate certificate for each child shall be filed.

When the birth occurs in any lying-in hospital or in any private, public, charitable or state institution, without attendance by a physician or licensed midwife, the superintendent, manager, or person in charge shall make and file the certificate of birth.

If the birth occurs in any hotel, rooming or boarding house, or in any private dwelling or apartment other than the home of the parents, the keeper or occupant shall immediately notify the local registrar of that fact. The local registrar shall then procure the necessary information and signature for a proper certificate of birth.

The attending physician or midwife shall deliver to the parents a blank for a supplemental report of the given name if the child is not named at the time of making the certificate of birth.

When a certificate of birth is filed without the given or baptismal name the local registrar shall deliver to the parents a blank for a supplemental report of the name. Such supplemental report shall be made and filed with the local registrar as soon as the child is named. If such report is not filed within thirty days from the date of birth the local registrar shall obtain such name by other means.

Sec. 4. CERTIFICATE OF DEATH. BY WHOM OBTAINED AND FILED. CONTENTS. The undertaker, or person acting as such, at the burial of any person dying in this state shall obtain and file with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurs, a certificate of death containing:

A statement, authenticated by the signature of some person cognizant of the facts, specifying:

Place of death, including state, county, city, village or town, with the name of the street and house number, or in lieu thereof, the name of the hospital or other private, public or state institution, if in such institution. If in an industrial or mining camp, or mine, the name of the camp or mine.

Full name of deceased. If an unnamed child the surname preceded by "Unnamed."

Male or female.

Color or race—as white, colored, Indian, Chinese or other.

Single, married, widowed or divorced.

Date of birth, including year, month and day.

Age, in years, months and days. If less than one day, the hours or minutes.

Occupation. If the person had any remunerative employment, statement of the trade, profession, or particular kind of work; or the general nature of the industry or business engaged or employed in.

Birthplace; state or foreign country.

Name of father.

Birthplace of father; state or foreign country.

Maiden name of mother.

Birthplace of mother; state or foreign country.

A medical certificate subscribed by the attending physician, together with his address and date of making, stating fact and time of death, giving year, month, day and hour; time of attendance; when last seen alive; the disease or injury causing death, with contributory cause or complication, and the duration of the illness; if from violence, the means and circumstances of the injury and whether indicating accident, suicide or homicide. Provided, that the medical certificate shall be made and subscribed by the coroner whenever the cause of death is investigated by him. Provided further, that in cities of the first, second and third class the health officer, and in town, villages and cities of the fourth class the local registrar, or a sub-registrar, shall make and subscribe the medical certificate for any death occurring therein without medical attendance or investigation by the coroner. If the local registrar, or sub-registrar, is unable to determine the cause of death he shall refer the case to a physician, or to the coroner, for certification.

When the death occurs in a hospital or other institution or place, other than the home of the deceased, a statement of the length of time at the place of death, length of time in the state, usual place of residence and where the disease was contracted.

A statement showing place and date of burial signed by the undertaker, with his address.

In the case of a child dead at birth a certificate of birth having the word "Stillbirth" inserted in place of the name, and, also, a certificate of death shall be made and filed with the local registrar, and a burial permit issued as hereinafter provided. The medical certificate shall be signed by the attending physician and shall state the cause of death as "Stillborn" with the cause of the stillbirth, whether a premature birth and, if so, the period of utero-gestation in months. Provided: that a certificate of birth or death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of utero-gestation.

In case of stillbirths occurring without an attending physician the medical certificate shall be made and subscribed as is herein provided in case of death without medical attendance.

Sec. 5. LOCAL REGISTRARS. DUTIES OF. The local registrar shall endorse on each certificate of birth and death filed with him the number of his district, the number of the certificate, in consecutive numbers, beginning with number one (1) for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, the date when filed with him, his post office address, and subscribe the same. He shall record such certificates in a suitable record book and, on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates filed with him during the preceding month. If no births or no deaths occurred in his district, within his knowledge, during any month, he shall report that fact to the state registrar on the tenth day of the following month. When required by the state registrar he shall supply any information, or data, necessary to make a complete record or to facilitate the administration of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. BURIAL PERMITS. Upon the filing of a proper certificate of death, completely filled out, with the local registrar, or sub-registrar, but not otherwise, he shall issue a burial permit reciting the place and time of death; the full name, age, sex and nativity of the deceased; the cause of death; the name of the medical attendant; the time and place of interment; the name and address of the undertaker; that a certificate of death complying with the law has been filed in his office; and authorizing the burial or other disposition of the body. He shall sign the permit officially, date it the day of issue, and deliver it to the undertaker, or person applying therefor, who shall deliver to the person in charge of the place of burial, or, when the body is transported by common carrier, to the person accompanying it, before interment or other disposition of the body is made. Provided, that when the body is transported from without for burial within the state, the transit permit issued in accordance with the law of the state where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district in which the interment is made in place of a certificate of death and a burial permit issued accordingly, with the fact that the body is brought in for interment endorsed thereon.

Sec. 7. UNDERTAKERS. Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket, shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post office address, name of deceased, date of death, and place of death of deceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the state registrar at all times. On the first day of each month the person, firm, or corporation, selling caskets shall report to the state registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose; provided, however, that no person, firm or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such report be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of a dead body.

Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the state registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health concerning the burial or other disposition of a dead body.

Sec. 8. INTERMENT. DUTIES OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF PLACES OF. The body of any person dying, or found dead, in this state, or the body of a stillborn infant, shall not be interred or otherwise disposed of, or removed from one registration district to another, or held for more than seventy-two hours after death, unless and until a proper certificate of death has been filed and a permit issued as provided for by this act. The sexton or person in charge of any cemetery, burial place or other premises, shall not inter, nor permit the interment or other disposition of the body of a deceased person until he receives a burial permit as herein provided. He shall keep a record of all interments, or other disposition of the body, made on the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial and the name and address of the undertaker. Such record shall be open to public inspection at all times.

Sec. 9. PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL RECORDS OF INMATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS TO BE MADE AND PRESERVED. All superintendents, managers or persons in charge of lying-in or other hospitals, almshouses, charitable or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for confinement, treatment of disease, care, or are committed by process of law, shall, at once, make and preserve a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates now in, or hereafter admitted to their institutions, that are required to be stated in the certificate of birth and death provided for by this act. If admitted for medical treatment of disease the physician in charge shall specify, in the record, the nature of the disease and where it was contracted.

Sec. 10. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO FURNISH BLANKS, FORMS AND BOOKS. The State Board of Health shall prepare, provide and furnish to the local registrars, and other persons requiring them, all blanks, forms and books of record necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Such blanks, forms and books shall be furnished at the expense of the state and printed by the State Printing Commission. Provided: that the books of record for the local registrar shall be paid for by the city, village or town comprising the registration district and furnished by the state at actual cost. These books shall be substantially made and shall contain space for recording all of the facts shown on the original returns of births and deaths.

Sec. 11. STATE REGISTRAR TO PRESERVE CERTIFICATES. FURNISH INSTRUCTIONS. MAY OBTAIN INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CASES. The state registrar shall arrange, bind and preserve, in a systematic manner, all original certificates of birth and death returned to him and maintain a suitable index of the same. He may assign to each registration district a number to be used as an identifying designation in connection with the name. He shall prepare and issue necessary instructions for the use of local registrars, physicians, undertakers and others required to furnish information under the provisions of this act.

If any such officers, or others, fail or refuse to obtain and furnish the information so required, the State Board of Health may obtain the same by other means and the reasonable cost thereof shall be paid by the city, village or town where the expense is necessarily incurred.

Sec. 12. FEES OF LOCAL REGISTRARS. Each local registrar shall receive, from the county in which his district is located, a sum of twenty-five cents for each birth and each death certificate. He shall receive the same fee for each monthly report card of no births or deaths having occurred in his district to his knowledge, providing such card is received by the state registrar before the fifteenth of the month following that to which it applies. Annually, on or before the first day of March, the state registrar shall tabulate all the facts shown in the returns of local registrars as having occurred during the preceding year, and transmit to the clerk of the district court of each county a certified copy of such tabulation, so far as the same relates to the vital statistics of such county, and each clerk of the district court shall file, index and preserve such certified copy, and the same shall be prima facie evidence of each and every fact contained therein. Such tabulation shall show the whole number of births and deaths, and reports of no births or deaths having occurred, transmitted by each local registrar during each year, but no fee shall be paid for "no report" cards if a report of a birth or death for that month is received later.

Upon the receipt and the filing of such certified copies the clerk of court shall issue to each local registrar within his county a voucher for the amount due him as shown by such tabulated statement. Upon the presentation of such voucher to the county auditor, a warrant for the amount thereof shall be issued by him. The forms of indexes and indexing shall be prescribed by the state registrar and made in a suitable book furnished at the expense of the county. All statistics of births and deaths shall be so indexed without other compensation than the clerk's salary, except, that in counties where the clerk is not on a salary basis he shall be paid five cents by the county, for each name so indexed.

Sec. 13. CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE RECORD AS EVIDENCE. FEES FOR MAKING. The state registrar, or any local registrar, shall furnish any applicant therefor a certified copy of the record of any birth or death recorded under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant. Such copy of the record of a birth or death, when certified by the state or local registrar to be a true transcript therefrom, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in all courts in this state.

The state registrar shall keep a correct account of all fees or moneys received by him under the provisions of this act, and pay the same over to the state treasurer at the end of each month.

Sec. 14. PENALTIES. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him thereby, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred (100) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 15. COUNTY ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE VIOLATIONS. The county attorney of the several counties shall make complaint and prosecute any person charged with violating any of the provisions of this act when the facts and circumstances constituting such violation are presented to him by the state registrar or by any local registrar.

Sec. 16. REPEALS. Sections 2140, 2141, 2142, Revised Laws of 1905, Chapter 454, General Laws of 1907, Chapter 23, General Laws of 1909, Chapter 250, General Laws of 1911, and also all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 580—H. F. No. 866.

AN ACT prohibiting the use of cigarettes by minors and prohibiting the supplying of cigarettes and cigarette paper to minors and regulating and providing for the licensing of the manufacture, sale, barter, exchange or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette paper and cigarette tobacco, and making the violation thereof a criminal offense, and providing for penalties for such violation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person and any clerk, servant, employee or agent of any person, directly or indirectly, upon any pretence or by any device to sell, exchange, barter, dispose of or give away to any minor any cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers of any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking or any tobacco prepared for smoking in the form of cigarettes.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon first conviction for such violation shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than fifteen days, nor more than sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment and costs and upon second conviction for violation of any of said provisions shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than ninety (90) days, and his license shall then be terminated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The smoking of cigarettes within this state by any minor is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 4. Any person violating the provisions of Section 3 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for such violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars, in the discretion of the Court, and upon second conviction for violation of the provisions of said Section 3 shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than five (5) days in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person and any clerk, servant, employee or agent of any person directly or indirectly, upon any pretence, or by any device, to manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispose of, or give away, or keep for sale and cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers, or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco without first obtaining a license therefor, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. Licenses for the manufacture, sale, exchange, barter, disposition of or giving away or keeping for sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking, may be granted by the Council of any municipality wherein such right is sought to be exercised, or if outside of a municipality, by the county board. Every such license shall continue for a period of two years from its date unless sooner revoked for a violation of this or subsequent laws, and shall name the licensee and the place wherein he is authorized to conduct such business. And the fee for such license shall be $25.00.

Sec. 7. Every person desiring a license under this act shall file with the clerk or recording officer of the municipality, or if such license is desired outside of a municipality, with the County Auditor, a written application therefor, stating the person, for whom, and place for which it is desired and shall deposit therewith the amount of the license fee.

Sec. 8. In case of a change of ownership in any licensed location the authority granting the license may authorize it transferred to the new owner.

Sec. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act except as herein provided for violation of Sections 1 and 3, hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail for not to exceed sixty (60) days, or both such fine and imprisonment for each and every violation thereof.

Sec. 10. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, his assistants and employees, shall enforce the provisions of this act, and in so doing shall have all the powers and authority with relation thereto that are conferred upon them and each of them by Chapter 21, Revised Laws 1905; and the provisions of sections 1736, 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779, Revised Laws 1905, shall be deemed a part thereof in the enforcement of this act and accomplishment of its purposes.

Sec. 11. All moneys collected as fines and fees under the provisions of this act shall be divided, one-half to the common school fund of the district wherein the conviction is had, and one-half to the person through whose information the conviction is had.

Sec. 12. A second conviction under this act shall immediately terminate the license of the person so convicted, and such person shall not be entitled to another license hereunder for a period of five years therafter.

Sec. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 581—H. F. No. 895.

AN ACT prescribing hours of labor and time for meals for women in mercantile establishments, restaurants, lunch rooms, and eating houses and kitchens in connection therewith, mechanical, manufacturing, telephone and telegraph establishments, regulating ventilation and sanitation of all such establishments and providing for the enforcement thereof in cities of first, second and third class and repealing all acts inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. No female shall be employed in any mercantile establishment, restaurant, lunch room or eating house or kitchen operated in connection therewith more than ten hours in any one day or fifty-eight hours in any one week or in any mechanical or manufacturing establishment more than nine hours in any one day or fifty-four hours in any one week, or in any telephone or telegraph establishment more than nine hours in any one day or fifty-four hours in any one week in cities of the first and second class.

Provided that a different apportionment of hours may be made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work for one day of the week, and further provided that the provisions of thas act shall not apply to employment required in the canning or otherwise preserving of perishible fruits, grains or vegetables where the period of operating an establishment requiring such employment does not exceed six weeks in duration. Provided further, that females may be employed in retail mercantile establishments not more than eleven hours on Saturday each week but no case to exceed a total of more than fifty-eight hours in any one week.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work, and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends.

The printed forms of such notices shall be provided by the commissioner of labor.

The employment of such person at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on a previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he or she was employed or dependent, but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall overtime employment be authorized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and duration is sent to the commissioner of labor.

Sec. 2. In each such establishment at least sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon day meal unless the commissioner of labor shall permit a shorter time.

Where employes are required or permitted to work more than one hour after six o'clock P. M. they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain lunch before beginning to work overtime.

Sec. 3. No more employees shall be required or permitted to work in a room in any such establishment than will allow to each of such employees not less than four hundred cubic feet of air space, unless by a written permit of the commissioner of labor such amount of air space for each employee may be reduced to not less than two hundred fifty cubic feet of air space.

Sec. 4. The owner, agent or lessee of any establishment shall provide in each work room thereof proper and sufficient means of ventilation; if excessive heat be created or if steam, gases, vapors, dust or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the use of such establishment, the rooms must be ventilated in such manner to render them harmless, so far as is practicable and in case of the failure to so ventilate the commissioner of labor shall order such ventilation to be provided.

Such owner, agent or lessee shall provide such ventilation within twenty days after the service upon him of such order and in case of failure to comply therewith shall forfeit to the people of the state ten dollars for each day after the expiration of such twenty days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor in an action brought for that purpose.

Sec. 5. Every factory and workshop in this state where women and children are employed and where dusty work is carried on shall be lime washed or painted at least once in every twelve months.

Every floor of any room of any establishment herein named where women are employed shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water at least once in six months and every dressing room and water closet in such establishment shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water once in every week.

Sec. 6. Every employer, superintendent, owner or other agent of any establishment named in section one hereof who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 582—H. F. No. 1230.

AN ACT providing for the adoption and use in the several counties in this state of the so-called Garbo Election System; authorizing counties to contract for the procuring of the right to use such system at general and primary election and the purchase of the patented ballots and devices used in connection with such system; requiring the governor, attorney general and secretary of state to make rules and regulations for the use thereof and providing that such rules and regulations shall supersede provisions of law inconsistent therewith.

Whereas, one N. F. Garbo, is or claims to be, the patentee and owner of the patent rights of certain devices or system, the primary purpose of which is to facilitate the counting of election ballots, which system consists of a "filing frame" so called, and a particular form of ballot so shaped, and, as to primary election ballots so creased as to permit of the same being filed on the filing frame and readily counted and canvassed when so filed; and

WHEREAS the said ballots may be made to conform approximately to the forms now prescribed by law for the ballots to be used at general elections, and

WHEREAS the use of such Election System can be adapted to use under the laws now in force regulating the holding of general and primary elections in this state, except that the form of the primary ballot now in use is not so adapted to said election system, and

WHEREAS it is the intention to adopt and use such election system at all primary and general elections within such counties as shall adopt such system provided the use of the same can be contracted for and the necessary patented devices can be purchased and procured from some person authorized to manufacture and vend such patented devices; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The County Board of any County may by resolution provide for and adopt the use of said Garbo system at any primary or general election to be held therein, provided such resolution must be adopted at least six months before any primary or general election at which such system is to be used and a copy of such resolution so adopting such system shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State immediately upon its adoption.

In case any county adopts and provides for the use of said Garbo system at any primary or general election, it is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into a contract with the owner of the patent rights upon and covering the devices constituting the said system for the use thereof in such county at the primary and general election therein and for the purchase of such patent ballots, filing frames and other patent devices used therewith. Such contract, if entered into, shall provide for the future acquisition by the county of such additional patented devices necessary for the full and complete use of such system as may from time to time be needed, as well as such additional patented devices and further improvements to said system as may be necessary or desirable to fully protect the present and future rights of the county in adopting and using such system.

Sec. 2. In case any county adopts such system for use at any primary and general election therein and contracts for and secures the right to use said system at any such election, the form of the partisan primary election ballot used in any such county at any primary election therein whereat such system is to be used shall be substantially as follows:

Each voter shall be entitled to mark his said partisan primary election ballot for one first choice and for one second choice candidates for each office. To cast a first choice vote, he shall place a cross mark (x) in the first choice column after, and to the right of the name of the candidates for whom he wishes to cast his first choice vote, and between the same horizontal lines within which appears the name of such candidate, and to cast a second choice vote he shall place a cross mark (x) between the same horizontal lines, in the "second choice" column at the head of which is printed the name of the candidate for whom he desires to cast his second choice vote.

A second choice cross mark placed in a second choice column, except when placed in the column under the voter's first choice candidate, shall be counted as a second choice vote for the candidate under whose name it is placed.

If, on the canvass of the ballots, the judges of election discover that a voter has made his second choice mark between two horizontal lines either above or below the horizontal space, in which he made his first choice cross mark, the judges shall draw a circle around said second choice cross mark, and shall make a new cross mark between the same horizontal lines containing the first choice cross mark, and under the name of the candidate in whose column the original mark was made by the voter; provided, that in case the second choice cross mark not between the proper horizontal lines, is under the name and in the column of the candidate for whom the first choice vote was cast, the judge shall draw a circle around such second choice mark, but shall not transfer it or make a new mark.

If a voter places two or more cross marks in the first choice column after the names of two or more candidates, the judges shall draw a circle around each of said marks and none of them shall be counted.

If a voter places two or more cross marks in the second choice columns under the names of more than one candidate, the judges shall draw a circle around each of said marks and none of them shall be counted.

If a voter places more than one cross mark in any one second choice column under the name of any one candidate, the judges shall draw a circle around each of such marks, except such one as is between the same horizontal lines at the voter's first choice, and if none of such cross-marks be between the same horizontal lines, a circle shall be drawn around each of them and a cross mark placed between the same horizontal lines, within which appears the first choice cross-marks, and in the same second choice column, provided, that if the name at the head of the second choice column in which such one or more cross marks appear is the same as the name of the candidate for whom the voter cast a first choice vote, the judges shall draw a circle around each of such second choice marks. The judges, in canvassing and counting the ballots shall not count or include as a vote any cross mark around which a circle has been drawn as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 3. In case any county or counties adopt such system and contract for and secures the right to use said election system at elections therein, the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall formulate and publish such rules and regulations concerning the printing of ballots to be used therewith, the form and creasing thereof, the counting and canvassing of such ballots, and the making of returns thereof, the use of the "filing frame" and other patented devices used in connection with such Election System, as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act and the use of such system. Such rules and regulations shall conform as nearly as possible to the provisions of law now in force regulating such matters, with only such changes as are necessary as safeguard and render useable said Election System and the ballots and patented devices used therewith, at general and primary elections, and shall not be inconsistent with this act. If a contract is entered into as aforesaid, such rules and regulations shall be formulated and filed with the Secretary of State, and shall be signed by at least two of the members of said Commission, and shall thereafter and thereupon supersede any provision of law now in force inconsistent therewith. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to print, publish and distribute such rules and regulations within the counties adopting said system, to such persons and in such manner, as is now provided by law for the printing and distribution of the election laws of this state.

Sec. 4. In any county which adopts and uses such system the ballot to be used therein at any primary or general election at which such system is used, shall be so printed and perpared that whenever two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, the names of all candidates of the several political parties for such office shall be so alternated on the ballots printed and distributed that they shall appear thereon substantially an equal number of times at the top, at the bottom and in each intermediate place, if any, on the list or group in which they belong. All officers charged with the preparation and distribution of such ballots shall cause the printer's forms to be transposed and the blocks of ballots to be so made up as to carry out the intent thereof; Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to the office of presidential elector, and provided, further, that on all ballots distributed to, and used in any given election district, the names of all candidates on all ballots distributed to, and used in, such election district shall appear thereon in the same order.

Sec. 5. In counties which shall adopt and use such system, only one ballot box shall be used in any given election district, which box shall be of such size and dimensions as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations formulated by said Commission; Provided, that in any district where the number of voters thereof is so great as to require it, more than one box may be used.

The judges of election shall deposit all ballots in such boxes in the presence of the voter, without folding the face downward in such a manner that no person can see the markings thereon made by the voter, provided, that when ballots are larger than the dimensions of the ballot box the judges of election may fold them to a convenient size before depositing them in the ballot box.

Sec. 6. If after a County has voted to adopt said system no contract therefor is entered into or the use of said system therein is enjoined or for any reason the use thereof is prevented, then and in such case the provisions of law now in force regulating the matters referred to herein shall apply and be observed by all public officials, election officers and persons.

Sec. 7. The use of such election system, if contracted for, shall not be obligatory in any city which now has or which may hereafter authorise and provide for the use of voting machines therein, but such city may use such system in connection with voting machines.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 583—H. F. No. 1246.

AN ACT to appropriate money for expenses of the State Government, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Supplementary State Government appropriation bill. The sums hereinafter named, of so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose specified in the following sections of this act, to be available at the time designated opposite each item.

Sec. 2. COUNTY AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:

1. To aid county and district agricultural societies pursuant to the provisions of Section 3008, Revised Laws of 1905, and the acts amendatory thereof, available for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, to be paid out for premiums on exhibits only to county and district agricultural fairs during the year 1913, the sum of $100,000
2. To aid county and district agri-

cultural societies pursuant to the provisions of Section 3294, Revised Laws 1905, and the acts amendatory thereof, available for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1913, to be paid out for premiums on exhibits only to county and district agricultural fairs held during the year 1911, the sum of 100,000

Sec. 3. BUREAU OF LABOR:

1. For maintenance for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914 43,680
2. For contingent fund for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914 21,000
3. For maintenance for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915 43,680
4. For contingent fund for the year ending July 31, 1915 21,000

Sec. 4. GAME AND FISH COMMISSION: Glenwood Fish Hatchery.

1. To purchase or acquire by condemnation proceedings such water rights, real property and springs adjoining the present State Fish Hatchery at Glenwood as may be necessary or desirable, to improve and develop the same in connection with and for the use of said hatchery, and to erect and construct a hatching house at said fish hatchery, and to equip the same. There is hereby re-appropriated for said purpose, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913, the sum of $6,500

Granite Falls Fish Hatchery.

1. For the completing and maintenance of a fish hatchery with necessary buildings and equipments at the Fifth State Fish Hatchery at Granite Falls, Minnesota, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 3,000
2. For the completing and maintenance of a fish hatchery with necessary buildings and equipments at the Fifth state Hatchery at Granite Falls, Minnesota, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1914.. 1,500

Sec. 5. STATE TAX COMMISSION:

1. For expense of re-assessment ordered by said commission as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 . 10,000
2. For expense of re-assessment ordered by said commission as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1915.. 10,000

Sec. 6. STATE LIBRARY:

1. For the purchase of new book stacks, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 500

Sec. 7. STATE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION:

1. For encouragement of the canning industry, schools and meetings for instruction, and to instruct farmers in the growing of sweet corn and vegetables, to be expended by the executive board of the Minnesota Canners' Association, report of such expenditures to be made to the Dairy and Food Commissioner, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1914.. 750
2. For the same purpose, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1915 500

Sec. 8. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-UNIVERSITY FARM:

1. For the expense of maintaining a laboratory for the production or purchase and distribution of hog cholera serum, and for administering the same, as provided by law, for the year ending July 31, 1914 .... $10,000
2. For the expense of maintaining a laboratory for the production or purchase and distribution of hog cholera serum and for administering the same, as provided by law for the year ending July 31, 1915 10,000
3. For instruction in Bee keeping, bee culture, and the suppression of contagious diseases among bees, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 3,000
4. For instruction in bee keeping, bee culture, and the suppression of contagious diseases among bees, available for the year ending July 21, 1915 3,000

Sec. 9. State Auditor:

1. For payment of inheritance taxes due to counties as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1914 50,000
2. For payment of inheritance taxes due to counties as provided by law, available for the year ending July 31, 1915 50,000

Sec. 10. OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

1. For maintenance, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... $10,000

Sec. 11. STATE PARK AT THE DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX, Taylors Falls, Minn.:

1. For repairs to the bridge at the state park of the Dalles of the St. Croix, Taylors Falls, Minn., available for the year ending July 31, 1913 500

Sec. 11½. State Highway Commission:

1. For the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge and approaches thereto across Minnow creek on the state Military Encampment grounds at Camp Lakeview, Wabasha county, Minnesota, to be situate on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 111, range 12, and to be built across said creek at a place not exceeding fifty feet north of the present location of the old bridge. Said bridge to be built and constructed under the supervision of the state Highway Commission, to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... $4,500

Sec. 12. Bureau of Immigration:

1. Additional for maintenance for year ending July 31, 1914...... 10,000
2. Additional for maintenance for the year ending July 31, 1915.. 10,000

Sec. 13. State Art Society:

1. Additional for maintenance for year ending July 31, 1914...... 2,500
2. Additional for maintenance for year ending July 31, 1915...... 2,500

Sec. 14. Advisory Commission of the Minnesota (State) Sanatorium for Consumptives:

1. For expenses and maintenance of the Advisory Commission of the Minnesota (State) Sanatorium for Consumptives and authorized expenditures of the state in the planning, construction and equipment of county or district tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoriums, and for the care of inmates therein and the expenses and authorized expenditures by the state of said Advisory Commission connected therewith as provided by law; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1914..................$250,000
2. For expenses and maintenance of the Advisory Commission of of the Minnesota (State) Sanatorium for Consumptives and authorized expenditures by the state in the planning, construction and equipment of county or district tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoriums, and for the care of inmates therein and the expenses and for the authorized expenditures by the state of said Advisory Commission connected therewith as provided by law; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1915.. 250,000

Section 14½. Attorney General's Office:

1. For special contingent fund for expense and attorneys fees that may be incurred by the Attorney General in emergency cases for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... $2,000

Sec. 14¾. Public Examiner's Office:

1. Additional for contingent fund, for the year ending July 31, 1914 .... $4,000
2. Additional for contingent fund, for the year ending July 31, 1915 4,000

Sec. 15. Miscellaneous.

1. To reimburse the county of Beltrami for expenses incurred in the prosecution of two criminal cases known as "The State of Minnesota vs. Delbert F. Dumas," to be available for the year ending July 31, 1911 4,000
2. For the purpose of designing and securing the erection of a suitable statue in the National Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington, D. C., to commemorate the memory and distinguished services of the Honorable Henry M. Rice to the state of Minnesota, which statue is to be erected under the direction of a commission of three suitable persons to be appointed by the governor of the State of Minnesota, which commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their actual expenses; to be available for year ending July 31, 191... 7,500
3. To pay the proper and necessary expenses of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Canal Commission, duly appointed by "Joint Resolution memorializing Congress in favor of a canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi river via Brule and St. Croix rivers; and providing for the appointment of a commission to promote the construction thereof, and to act in conjunction with the commissions appointed by other states." Approved March 31, 1913.
   All moneys to be paid out of fund shall be paid out upon warrants issued by the state auditor, certified to by the governor and any one of the other members of said commission, and shall only be for the purposes specified in said joint resolution; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 2,500
4. For the construction and building of fire breaks for the protection of timber and soil upon state lands in the county of Koochiching, Minnesota, to be expended under the joint supervision of the State Highway Commission and the State Forestry Board, and such places as shall be designated by the State Highway Commission and the State Forestry Board jointly; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1914.......... 25,000
5. For the construction and building of fire breaks for the protection of timber and soil upon state lands in the county of Koochiching, Minnesota, to be expended under the joint supervision of the State Highway Commission and the State Forestry Board and at such places as shall be designated by the State Highway Commission and the State Forestry Board jointly; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1915.......... 25,000
6. To reimburse Wolf Kissin because of the payment to the State of Minnesota for land under mistake of fact, in that the land was covered with water, said money to be paid upon a re-conveyance of said land to the state of Minnesota; to be available July 31, 1913........ 73.17
7. To reimburse and pay one Emma Judson for land heretofore acquired and taken by the state of Minnesota for the State Asylum for the insane at Hastings, Minnesota, for which said Emma Judson has not been fully compensated; said money to be paid to Robert H. C. Hinman, trustee, of Redwood county, Minnesota, to be held in trust for the use and benefit of said Emma Judson, and to be paid by the said Hinman, trustee, to said Emma Judson at the rate of $15 per month; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.......... 550
8. To reimburse and pay one Julia La Framboise for land heretofore acquired and taken by the State of Minnesota for the State Asylum for the Insane at Hastings, Minnesota, for which said Julia La Framboise has not been fully compensated; said money to be paid to Robert H. C. Hinman, trustee, of Redwood county, Minnesota, to be held in trust for the use and benefit of said Julia La Framboise, and to be paid by said Hinman, trustee, to said Julia La Framboise, at the rate of $15 per month; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 775
9. To reimburse T. R. Foley for money paid into the state treasury through a mistake of fact by an advanced payment for the purchase of timber on a portion of section eighteen (18), township forty-one (41), range twenty-five (25), which timber was never cut by said Foley; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1914.......... 1,040
10. To reimburse Sartell Brothers Company for moneys paid to the state of Minnesota under protest; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913...... 700
11. To reimburse the Cottonwood County Agricultural Society for the purpose of aiding such society in the repair and construction of buildings which were wrecked and destroyed by wind storm in the year 1911; to be available for the year eding July 31, 1913 1,000
12. To reimburse Alfred Yankauer for legal services rendered by him to the attorney general of the state of Minnesota, and for information furnished said attorney general, and for assisting the state of Minnesota in the collection and enforcement of inheritance taxes payable to the state of Minnesota out of the estates of non-resident decedents, which amount is to be in full for all services to date rendered by said Yankauer; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.......... 3,000
13. To reimburse J. H. Richards and W. T. Coe, co-partners as Richards & Co., as compensation for legal services rendered the State of Minnesota at the request of the attorney general in the case of "The State of Minnesota vs. Standard Oil Company;" to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913...... 250
14. To reimburse H. H. Harrison for traveling expenses and services rendered the State of Minnesota in valuing the real property of the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company at International Falls, Minnesota, in connection with the re-assessment of said property made under the supervision of the State Tax Commission; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913...... 595.50
15. To reimburse L. P. Wolff for traveling expenses and services rendered the State of Minnesota in valuing the real property of the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company at International Falls, Minnesota, in connection with the re-assessment of said property made under the supervision of the State Tax Commission; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913.... 364.04
16. To reimburse E. E. Middleton, for legal services rendered the Forestry Department; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... 10.00
17. To reimburse J. W. Osborne for legal services rendered the Forestry Department; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 10.00
18. To reimburse M. C. Wray for legal services rendered the Forestry Department; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 10.25
19. To reimburse William E. Parr for expenses of twenty-one days' services in guarding witnesses for the state of Minnesota in the case of "State of Minnesota vs. Delbert F. Dumas," at the request of the attorney general; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913 105
20. For the relief and benefit of Eliza S. Burns and Robert Burns, Jr., for the loss sustained by them occasioned by the wrongful death of Ruth Burns, who was employed as stenographer at the University of Minnesota, and lost her life while in the discharge of her duties in connection with such employment, $4,000 to be paid as follows: $1,000 thereof shall be paid immediately to Manly L. Fosseen, to be applied by him in payment and satisfaction of the existing mortgage upon the home of Eliza S. Burns, together with accumulated interest and taxes, and the surplus, if any, of said $1,000 to be paid by him to said Eliza S. Burns; the balance, to-wit: $3,000, shall be paid at the rate of $50 per month, beginning with June 1, 1913, to said Eliza S. Burns until said amount of $3,000 is exhausted.
21. To reimburse F. J. Steidl for two pure bred cows killed by order of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in April, 1912; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 100
22. To reimburse H. R. Blanchard for loss of a chestnut mare killed while in the service of state on June 22, 1911, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 200
23. To reimburse Jackson Strane for loss of bay horse killed in the service of the state on June 20, 1911, and for loss of white horse killed in the service of the state on June 28, 1912; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 275
24. To reimburse Gates A. Johnson, Jr., for money expended in the care of a black mare injured in the service of the state on July 3, 1911; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.......... 75
25. To reimburse T. J. Foley for loss of horse killed in the service of the state on June 28, 1913; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 125
26. To reimburse Captain Otto N. Raths for money expended in the care of a horse injured in the service of the state on July 1, 1912; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.......... 50
27. For the relief of Dr. E. J. Davis, for and on account of serious and permanent physical disability resulting from arsenical poisoning occurring while in the performance of his official duties as surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 1,000
28. For the relief of G. W. Sherman for injuries sustained while an employee of the state at the Fergus Falls State Hospital; available for the year ending July 31, 1913............ 500
29. For the relief and benefit of Mrs. Julius Pagenkopf, for loss sustained by her by reason of the death of her son, Henry Pagenkopf, from diphtheria contracted while in camp with his regiment at Camp Lake-View in the summer of 1904, the sum of $1,000 to be paid as follows: to Mrs. Julius Pagenkopf, $200 immediately after the passage of this act; the balance to be paid to her at the rate of $20 per month, beginning June 1, 1913, and continuing until the said balance of $800 is paid.
    The state auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of said Mrs. Julius Pagenkopf for the amounts and at the various times designated.
30. For the relief of Lynn Higgins of Winona county, Minnesota, for injuries received by reason of the explosion of a boiler which had been improperly inspected by a state boiler inspector; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 200
31. For the relief of P. Johansen, of Yellow Medicine county, for medical treatment and funeral expenses incurred by reason of an attack of diphtheria, which was conveyed to the family of the said P. Johansen by his daughter, who had contracted said disease while in the employ of the State Hospital for Insane at St. Peter, Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 300
32. For improving, beautifying and maintaining Camp Release Park, Lac qui Parle county, to be expended under the direction of L. R. Moyer and H. E. Hoard of Montevideo, Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1914 100
33. For improving, beautifying and maintaining Camp Release Park, Lac qui Parle county, to be expended under the direction of L. R. Moyer and H. E. Hoard, of Montevideo, Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1915 100
34. To reimburse P. V. Ryan for publication of the constitutional amendments for the year 1912, in the Caledonia Argus of Caledonia, Minnesota; available for hte year ending July 31, 1913 124
35. To reimburse L. A. Warming for publication of the constitutional amendments for the year 1912 in the Saint Charles Union, of Saint Charles, Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.......... 124
36. To reimburse J. P. Coughlin for publication of the constitutional amendments for the year 1912, in the Waseca Herald, of Waseca, Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 124
37. To reimburse the Minnesota State Red Cross Society for certain moneys expended by said society on carrying on relief work at the time of, and in connection with the Beaudette, and other fires occurring in the year 1911; available for the year ending July 31, 1913.. 2,000
38. For payment to School District No. 55, Kandiyohi county, certain moneys due said district as its share of the state aid to schools in constructing a consolidated school building; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 875
39. For relief of Charles M. Price for injuries sustained by him while on duty as a member of Company "B," First Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, at Camp Lakeview, Minnesota, July 11, 1912; available for the year ending July 31, 1913...... 500
40. For the relief of William C. King, to reimburse him for medical aid and surgeon's fees and loss of time, on account of an injury sustained by him on Jan. 12, 1912, while engaged in the performance of his duties as an employee of the State of Minnesota, in said state's Immigration Bureau; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 700
41. To Mrs. Cornelia T. Collins, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Starkweather, late assistant Commissioner of Labor, who died in office and in the service of the state, to be paid to to said Mrs. Cornelia T. Collins as such daughter; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913, the sum of 300
42. For the relief of Adelaide E. Harding, widow of late Cyrus B. Harding, for loss sustained by her, caused by the death of said Cyrus B. Harding, while engaged in the performance of of his duties as an employee of the State Agricultural Society; available for the year year ending July 31, 1913 4,000
43. For the relief of W. H. Reinhart for injuries sustained by him while in the employ of the State of Minnesota; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 750
44. To reimburse George D. Shepardson, electrical engineer, for services in testing the lighting system of the new capitol; available for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... 11.35
45. To reimburse James R. Hickey as compensation for legal services rendered the state of Minnesota at the request of the secretary of state in the case of Frank Peterson et al, vs. Northwestern Electrical Company and Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state in full for said services to date; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913........ 150
46. To reimburse James Dolan in full of all claims for injuries received by him, which consisted of of the breaking of both legs and internal injuries, while in the employ of the state at the new capitol, by reason of a defective elevator; to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913 500
47. For compensation of members of the legislature and expenses of legislative sessions for the year 1913, immediately available .. 7,500
48. For assessment on the part of the State of Minnesota on account of governor's conference to be available for the year ending July 31, 1913 150
49. To reimburse Wm. H. Merrill for money expended by reason of injuries received by a runaway horse which was ridden by a a member of Battery C, F. A. M. N. G., in a parade in honor of the First Minnesota Volunteers in the City of Saint Paul, on the 22nd day of June, 1911, and for the loss of wages resulting therefrom, available for the year ending July 31, 1913 .... 161.30

The amounts appropriated by section 15 of this act for the relief of, or to reimburse the several persons, co-partners, or corporations named therein, shall be in full payment of the claims of said persons, co-partners or corporations against the state of Minnesota. Every person, co-partnership, company or corporation for whom appropriations are made by the provisions of Section 15 of this Act, before receiving said money or any part thereof, shall sign and deliver to the state treasurer a receipt acknowledging payment in full of his respective claim.

Section 16. For the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the revenue fund, the treasurer may temporarily borrow from other public funds for sums not exceeding in the aggregate nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars; provided, that no fund shall be so impaired thereby that all proper demands thereon cannot be met. All interest received on sums so borrowed shall be credited to the fund from which each was taken.

Sec. 17. Whenever it becomes necessary in order to meet the current demands upon the revenue fund of the payment of appropriations, the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer may at any time prior to July 31, 1915, make such agreement with banks or other corporations or persons as they may deem advisable or necessary to pay warrants issued against said revenue fund, pursuant to any such appropriation prior to the time when the money to meet such appropriation comes into the state treasury, and whenever any warrants so issued are paid for the accommodation of the state, the money necessary to pay interest upon the amount of such warrants from time when such payment was made until the money to redeem such warrants comes into the state treasury at the rate agreed upon by said Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, is hereby appropriated.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 584—H. F. No. 431.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, so as to reserve to the people the direct power of the initiative and referendum as additional means to secure and control legislation, and as an additional means by which the people may amend the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That an amendment to Section 1, Article 4 of the State Constitution, is hereby proposed to the people of this state for their approval or rejection, so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"Sec. "1. TWO HOUSES—SESSIONS—The Legislature shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days, and no bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty days of such session, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor; but the people reserve to themselves direct power, as follows:

"a. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE. When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing an amendment to the constitution signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the amendment so proposed be not submitted to the electors by the legislature at such session, or if it be submitted in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by eight per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the amendment proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petitions. Any amendment proposed by initiative petion and, in its original or in an amended form, submitted to the electors by the legislature or by a further petition, shall become a part of the constitution, if approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, or by four-sevenths of the electors voting on the proposed amendment; provided not less than three-sevenths of the electors voting at said election voted for the proposed amendment. This section shall be construed as a means in addition to Section one, Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE. When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing a law, signed by two percentum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commenceemnt of the session. If the law so proposed be not passed by the legislature at such session, or if it be passed in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the law proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petition or petitions, and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become law and go into effect thirty days after such election, and shall supersede any amended form of such law which may have been passed by the legislature. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. The authority of the people to enact laws, as provided in this subdivision, shall extend only to laws authorized by the provisions of the constitution.

"c. THE REFERENDUM. If within ninety days after the final adjournment of any session of the legislature, a referendum petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, shall be filed with the secretary of state against any law, or any part of a law, passed by the legislature at such session, such law, or such part of a law shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. If a majority of the vote cast thereon be in the negative, such law, or such part of a law, shall thereby be repealed. Provided, that if a referendum petition is signed by fifteen per centum of the electors of the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed shall be suspended pending the referendum vote thereon.

Any law providing for a tax levy or appropriating money for the current expenses of the state government or state institutions, any act of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment or other question to the electors of the state, or any emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor, and such laws, except emergency laws, shall not be subject to a referendum vote. All other laws shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. A bill proposing an emergency law shall contain a preamble briefly setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. A separate vote shall be taken upon the preamble of such bill by a call of the yeas and nays, and if the preamble be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law.

"d. GENERAL PROVISIONS. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain a title indicating the subject and purpose of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, or the law, or part of a law, to be referred, and if a change is proposed in an existing constitutional provision or statute, in addition to referring to the same, it shall state the general effect of the proposed change, and also the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the constitution or of the law, or part of a law, to be referred. Any initiative or referendum petition may be signed in separate parts, but each part shall conform to the provisions herein contained. All petitions shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer an oath, and shall be in such form that a person signing a petition thereby states under oath, the date of his signature, his residence, that he is a qualified elector, that he has not previously signed any part of such petition, and that he has signed the petition with knowledge of the contents thereof. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person before whom the same was signed, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of signers thereon, that each of the singatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed such petition to be electors, that they signed such petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, and that each person signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. The circulation of the petitions provided for herein, or the prohibition of the circulation thereof, may be regulated by law, and in case the circulation of any petition is prohibited by law, the percentage of signers required on any petition provided for in this section shall be one-half of the percentage specified in subdivisions a, b and c of this section.

The percentage in any case shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for governor at the next preceding election. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain the signature of not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-fourth of the counties of the state. In initiating a law or constitutional amendment, electors who have signed the first shall be qualified to sign the second petition. The sufficiency of all petitions shall be decided by the secretary of state subject to review by the court. If the secretary of state decides that any petition is insufficient, he shall permit a reasonable time for making corrections or for filing additional signatures. In the event of legal proceedings in court to prevent giving effect to any such petition on account of insufficiency, or any other ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the person attacking the petition. No law or amendment to the constitution initiated and approved by the electors as herein provided, shall be held unconstitutional, or void on account of the insufficiency of any initiative petition; nor shall the repeal of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency.

All initiative laws and constitutional amendments shall be so submitted to the electors as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution, be approved at the same election, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail as to conflicting provisions.

The style of all legislative measures and amendments to the constitution initiated by the people under this section shall be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Minnesota."

The provisions of this section may be enforced by appropriate legislation, but until such legislation has been enacted, this section shall be self-executing.

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the next general election, and shall be placed first upon the ballot containing the constitutional amendments, and the electors of this state in their respective election districts, may, at such election, vote by ballot or by voting machine for or against this amendment and the returns thereof, shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes shall be canvassed, and the result of said election shall be declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers; and if it shall appear thereon that a majority of all electors voting at said election have voted for the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof; and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution of this state.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election in voting upon said amendment shall have printed thereon: "A provision for direct legislation by the people through the Initiative and Referendum, being an amendment to Section 1, Article 4 of the State Constitution. Yes .... No ....;" and each elector voting upon said amendment shall place a cross mark (X) in the space to be left opposite the word "yes" or in the space to be left opposite the word "no," or may vote by voting machine as the case may be; and said vote shall be counted for or against said amendment in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of the state.

CHAPTER 585—H. F. No. 217.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, increasing the number of associate justices of the Supreme Court from four (4) to six (6) and providing that no statute shall be held unconstitutional by less than five (5) judges, and that the clerk shall be appointed by the court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or rejection which amendment when so approved shall read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. Five shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of at least four shall be necessary to a decision, but no statute shall be declared unconstitutional unless five members of the court shall concur in the dicision. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the Legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each of any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions, and a clerk of the Supreme Court."

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors of said state for their approval or rejection at the next general election in the year 1914, as is now provided by law for submission of amendments to the Constitution of this state, and the Secretary of State shall place this proposition as Number Two on the official ballot. The ballots used at such election on such proposed amendment shall have printed thereon "Amendment of Section 2, Article 6 Constitution," increasing the number of associate justices of the Supreme Court from four (4) to six (6) and providing that no statute shall be held unconstitutional by less than five (5) judges, and that the clerk shall be appointed by the court. "Yes...... No........" Each elector voting upon such amendment, unless he vote by voting machine as provided by law, shall place a cross mark "X" opposite the word "Yes" or the word "No" according as he may wish to vote for or against such amendment in space following such word; and in all precincts using voting machines the ballot shall be cast according to the provisions of law in relation to voting machines and all votes shall be counted in accordance with the will of such electors as provided by the election laws of this state.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 586—H. F. No. 1242.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Section Two (2) of Article Eight (8), of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, authorizing the setting apart of a revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) from the School and Swamp Land Funds to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to Section Two (2) of Article Eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of said State for their approval or rejection, which amendment shall be added to the present Section Two (2) of said Article, and which amendment shall read as follows:

"A revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) may be set apart from the funds derived from the sale of school and swamp lands, to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands, such fund to be replenished as long as needed from the enhanced value realized from the sale of such lands so benefited."

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of this state in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner, provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election as provided in the next section have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon, "amendment to section two (2) of article eight (8) of the constitution, setting apart a revolving fund from the school and swamp land funds to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands. Yes......... No........," and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in a space to be left opposite either the word "yes" or the word "no," and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of this state.

CHAPTER 587—H. F. No. 45.

AN ACT proposing the repeal of section eleven (11) article nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, providing for the publication of an annual report of the state treasurer.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section eleven (11), article nine (9), of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This proposed repeal shall be submitted to the electors of said state for their approval or rejection at the next general election in the year 1914, as is now provided by law for submission of amendments or repeals of the constitution of this tate, and each of the legal voters of said state may, at said election, vote by ballot for or against said amendment and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the voters voting at said election upon said amendment "yes" or "no" have voted in favor of the same, then within twenty days after the result shall have been ascertained the governor shall make proclamation thereof and said amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution of the state of Minnesota.

CHAPTER 588—H. F. No. 38.

AN ACT authorizing an amendment to Section six (6) of Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the investment of school funds and authorizing the investment and loaning of school funds on improved farm lands within this state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the following amendment to section six (6) of Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is proposed to the people of said State for their approval or rejection, which section when so amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state. But no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state, nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 per cent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than 3 per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than thirty years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of this state in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election as provided in the next section have voted in favor of the same, then the Governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon, "Amendment to Section Six (6) of Article eight (8) of the Constitution relating to the investment of school funds and authorizing the investment and loaning of school funds on improved farm land within the state. Yes.......... No.........." and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in a space to be left opposite either the word "yes" or the word "no," and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of this state.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1913.

CHAPTER 589—H. F. No. 953.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Section Seven (7), Article Six (6), of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, changing the length of the term of the Judge of the Probate Court:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the following amendment of Section 7, Article 6, of the constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota for their approval or rejection, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 7. Probate Court—Judges to be Elected—Jurisdiction.

There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the Legislature may authorize the election by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution.

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of this state in their respective district may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such vote canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election as provided in the next section have voted in favor of the same, then the Governor shall make proclamation thereof and such amendment shall take effect and be in full force as a part of the Constitution of the State.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon amendment to Section Seven (7), Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, providing for extension of the term of office of the Probate Judge to four (4) years. Yes......... No......... and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in space to be left opposite either the words yes or no and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the electors as provided by the election law of this State.

CHAPTER 590—S. F. No. 812.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relative to the apportionment of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, and fixing the number of such Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. In the next and succeeding reapportionments of Senators and Representatives, the Senate shall be composed of Sixty-three (63) members, and the House of Representatives shall be composed of such number of members as may be prescribed by law. The representation in both Houses shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable, throughout the different Sections of the States in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law. Provided, however, that a County may be divided into several legislative districts, but no County or any of the parts thereof shall ever constitute or be a part of more than Seven (7) Senatorial Districts and not more than Seven (7) Senators shall ever be apportioned to any one County."

Sec. 2. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1914 and the qualified electors of the state in their respective districts may at said election vote by ballot or by voting machine as provided by law for or against, such proposed amendment in the manner provided by law, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified and such vote shall be canvassed and the result thereof declared within the time and in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of State officers; and if it appears thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for and ratified the said amendment then the Governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment so ratified shall take effect and be in force as a part of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at such election on such proposed amendment shall have printed thereon:

"Seven Senator Amendment—Amendment of Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution, relating to the number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the basis of apportionment thereof. "Yes......... No........." Each elector voting upon such proposed amendment, unless he vote by voting machine as provided by law, shall place a cross mark "X" opposite the word "Yes," or the word "No," according as he may wish to vote for or against such amendment, in space following such words; and in all precincts in this State using voting machines, the ballots shall be cast according to the provisions of law in relation to voting machines, and all votes shall be counted in accordance with the will of such electors as provided by the election laws of this State.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force as provided by its terms and the laws of this State.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 591—S. F. No. 64.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Article Nine of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the payments of bounties by the state to encourage the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota, for their approval or rejection, which amendment, when adopted, shall be known as Section 17a of said Article Nine (9), that is to say:

"Sec. 17a. For the purpose of encouraging the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees in this state, laws may be enacted providing for the payment by the state of an annual bounty of not more than Two Dollars and Fifty cents ($2.50) per acre, for a term, in each case of not more than Ten (10) years, and not exceeding ten (10) acres, to any one person who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon his own land."

Sec. 2. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people, for their approval or rejection, at the general election for the year 1914, and the qualified electors of the state, in their respective districts, may, at such election, vote for or against such proposed amendment, by ballot, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, such vote canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with references to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for and ratified the said amendment, as provided in the next section hereof, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment so ratified shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said proposed amendment shall have printed thereon: "Amendment of Article Nine (9) of the constitution relating to the payment of tree bounties by the state to encourage reforestration. 'Yes ——— no ———.'" Each elector voting upon such proposed amendment shall place a cross mark thus "X" in a space to be left on the ballot opposite the words "yes" and "no," according as he may wish to vote for or against said amendment, and his vote shall be counted in accordance with the expressed will of such elector, as provided by the election laws of this state.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 592—H. F. No. 421.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, to authorize the setting apart certain of the state's lands as state forests.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or their rejection, which amendment when so approved shall be known as section seven (7) of said article eight (8) and shall read as follows:

"Such of the school and other public lands of the state as are better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture, may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide, and the legislature may provide for the management of the same on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purposes for which the lands were granted to the state."

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors of said state for their approval or rejection at the net general election for the year 1914, as is now provided by law for subnission of amendments of the Constitution of this state, and each of the legal voters of said state may at said election vote by ballot for or against said amendment, and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the voters voting at said election have voted in favor of the same, then within ten days after the result shall have been ascertained, the governor shall make proclamation thereof and said amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in full force as part of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said proposed amendment shall have printed thereon: "Amendment of Article Eight of the constitution to authorize the setting apart certain of the state's lands as state forests. 'Yes...... No......'" Each elector voting upon such proposed amendment shall place a cross mark, thus "X," in a space to be left on the ballot opposite the words "yes" and "no," according as he may wish to vote for or against said amendment, and his vote shall be counted in accordance with the expressed will of such elector, as provided by the election laws of this state.

Approved April 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 593—S. F. No. 10.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota providing for recall of public officials.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota shall be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto, at the end of said Article, a new Section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7), and which shall read as follows:

"Section 10. Every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive, shall be subject to recall from office by the electors of his official or electoral district as herein provided. A petition demanding his recall setting forth the reasons therefor, signed by such number of electors in his district as shall be provided by law, which number shall not be less than twenty per centum or more than thirty per centum of the total number of votes cast for governor in such district at the last preceding election, shall be filed in the office where petitions for nominations to such office are filed, or in such other office as may be provided by law, and the officer in whose office such petition is filed, shall order a special election for such recall. If such official shall resign within five days after such petition is filed, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as may be provided by law; but if he shall not so resign, such special election, to be held within twenty-five days after the filing of the petition, shall be called to determine whether such official shall be recalled. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of such official as set forth in the petition, and in not more than two hundred words such official's justification of his course in office. Such official shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such election shall be officially declared. No such petition shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office six months; and no petition shall be signed or filed for the recall of any judicial official within sixty days of the decision, ruling or act complained of in the petition. Such additional legislation as may aid in the operation of this section and proceedings thereunder shall be provided by law. At such election no person shall be voted for, and the only proposition submitted shall be the recall of such official. Any person recalled, as provided in this section, shall be ineligible to fill the vacancy caused by his recall."

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified voters of this State in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot, and the return thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of State officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election as provided in the next Section have voted in favor of the same, then the Governor shall make proclamation thereof and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as part of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed on them, "Amendment to Article Seven (7) of the Constitution providing for the recall of public officials, Yes——— No———," and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in the space left opposite the word "yes" or the word "no" and such vote shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of the state.

CHAPTER 594—H. F. No 1171.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, authorizing the enactment of laws taxing dogs and from the funds derived from such tax providing for the payment of damages sustained by the owners of domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State for their approval or rejection, which amendment, if approved, shall be known as section 18 of Article 9 of the Constitution, and shall read as follows:

"Sec. 18. Laws may be enacted providing for the taxation of dogs on a basis other than the value of the dog, and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs."

Sec. 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be holden in the year 1914, and the qualified voters of the State shall, in their respective districts, at such election, vote for or against such amendment by ballot. The returns thereof shall be made and certified at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law with reference to State officers, and if it shall appear that a majority of all voters voting at such election shall have voted in favor of such amendment, the Governor shall make proclamation thereof and said amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as part of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at such election shall have printed thereon the following:

"Amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota providing for the taxation of dogs and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs."

The words "yes" and "no" shall be printed opposite such proposal as so printed on the ballot with appropriate space for the placing of a cross mark designating the voter's choice.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1—H. F. No. 493.

Mr. Seebach offers the following joint resolution:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst a former governor of Minnesota, Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, who departed this life at the home of his son in Minneapolis, on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 5th, 1913;

And whereas, the people of Minnesota, though its senators and representatives in legislature assembled, recognize in the death [illegible] passing away of a dis-[illegible] services on behalf [illegible] the terrible crucial [illegible] [illegible] members of the [illegible] [illegible] a public official, [illegible] years of progressive [illegible] upholding the [illegible] a great state;

[illegible] of esteem for the [illegible] his country, and to his [illegible]

[illegible] the Senate and House of [illegible] that a committee of seven [illegible] representatives be appointed [illegible] of either branch of [illegible] the purpose of representing [illegible] Minnesota, at the funeral services [illegible] of the departed, and we [illegible] that on the afternoon of the [illegible] all public business be sus-[illegible]

[illegible] unanimously adopted by both [illegible] Legislature.
[illegible] 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2—H. F. No. [illegible]

[illegible] the Legislature of Minnesota [illegible] relative to the [illegible] boundary waters [illegible] Wisconsin, including [illegible] Lake St. Croix.

[illegible] of Minnesota and Wisconsin [illegible] of their [illegible] the Mississippi River [illegible] the boundary [illegible] States, and

WHEREAS, because of such differences [illegible] State of Wisconsin [illegible] the State of [illegible] the United States [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] boundary line, and

WHEREAS, at the last regular session of [illegible] said States committees [illegible] States were [illegible] the question of [illegible] settle the [illegible]

[illegible] committees have made [illegible] legislatures of their [illegible] failure [illegible] have [illegible] each State [illegible] of uniform [illegible] of fish in [illegible] States as

[illegible] RESOLVED [illegible] the Senate [illegible] of three [illegible] Senators [illegible] Senate [illegible] of the [illegible] and reciprocal [illegible] law-mak-[illegible] regulating [illegible] of fish [illegible] said States [illegible] Pepin and [illegible] committee [illegible] at this [illegible]

[illegible] that said [illegible] the [illegible] that the appropriate [illegible] this session [illegible] expenses.

[illegible] F. No. 277. [illegible] Peters [illegible]

[illegible] the State [illegible] on sales [illegible] where the [illegible] or will [illegible] and to

[illegible] of the [illegible] and other [illegible] to pur-[illegible] for pay-[illegible] the [illegible] and, by [illegible] and other [illegible] ments;

[illegible] of the [illegible] created [illegible] Board [illegible] and other

[illegible] by the [illegible] con-[illegible] this Legisla-[illegible] December [illegible] wherein [illegible] has [illegible] of [illegible] state treasurer [illegible] interest [illegible] and he is [illegible] covered [illegible] due to

[illegible] F. No. 57. [illegible] the transfer [illegible] state control.

[illegible] introduced in [illegible] the [illegible] over to

[illegible] reserve [illegible] worth of [illegible] it is [illegible] for the

[illegible] of the na-[illegible] Federal Forest [illegible] Agriculture has [illegible] Department, and [illegible] interest of [illegible] reserves are

[illegible] prepared to [illegible] the Federal [illegible] enormously [illegible] is now re-[illegible] Forest Service.

[illegible] National forests [illegible] the flow [illegible] and in other [illegible] reaching; now

[illegible] Minnesota [illegible] Senate con-[illegible] of which [illegible] of the Na-[illegible] Federal gov-[illegible] This Legis-[illegible] that such leg-[illegible] that this ses-[illegible] of the [illegible] their [illegible] under which [illegible] now admin-[illegible] that the Min-[illegible] exercise its [illegible] proposed leg-

[illegible] that a copy [illegible] by the Chief [illegible] United [illegible] members in [illegible] this state.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5.

[illegible] Ireland for [illegible] for home [illegible] time their

[illegible] for liberty [illegible] Americans who

[illegible] Commons has [illegible]

[illegible] that the House of [illegible] the State of [illegible] to Ireland [illegible] their glorious battle [illegible]

[illegible] and to Premier Asquith of [illegible] Parliament.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6—S. F. No. 581.
JOINT RESOLUTION.

A [illegible] from the Legislature of the [illegible]

WHEREAS, the descendants of Lieutenant William [illegible] Cox [illegible] of the [illegible] an unjust [illegible] United States on April 14, 1914 [illegible]

RESOLVED, By the [illegible] that the Congress of the United States,

and is hereby respectfully urged to make an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant William S. Cox, U. S. N., at the place of his last residence, and bearing the following inscription:

"This monument
Is erected to the memory of
William Sitgreaves Cox
Lieutenant United States Navy
By order of Act of Congress
For meritorious conduct
In the engagement between
The Chesapeake and the Shannon
June 1, 1813,
He was as humane as he was brave."

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Secretary of State be and is hereby requested to forthwith transmit certified copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress, and to send copies to each of the senators and representatives therein from this state.

Approved March 28, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7—H. F. 568.

Messrs. Harrison and Vollmer offer the following resolution.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by two several and separate acts, passed in the years 1891 and 1892, authorized and directed two separate surveys and examinations of three proposed routes for a canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi River, one of said routes being from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River via the St. Louis River, one via the Rum River and one via the Brule and St. Croix Rivers; and

WHEREAS, after an actual examination and survey of said several proposed routes, the United States Government engineers did report in the year 1894 that the most feasible route for said canal is the route from Allouez Bay on Lake Superior via the Brule and St. Croix Rivers to the Mississippi River, and recommended said route; and

WHEREAS, in the year 1899 the United States Government engineers did again report that a canal from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River via the Brule and St. Croix Rivers was entirely feasible. That in the first of said reports of said government engineers it was estimated that said canal could be constructed seven feet deep, eighty feet in width at the water surface and fifty-nine feet in width at the bottom thereof, for the sum of Seven Million Fifty Thousand Dollars; and in the second of said reports it was estimated that said canal could be built eighty feet in width at the water line, fifty-nine feet in width at the bottom and five feet deep, for the sum of Six Million Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars; and

WHEREAS, the project of constructing said canal has not been authorized by Congress because of reports of said engineers to the effect that the construction of said canal was not warranted owing to existing railroad competition and the cost of said canal as compared with the benefits to be derived from the construction thereof; and

WHEREAS, it conclusively appears from the surveys and examinations of the route made by the government engineers, that it is entirely feasible and practicable to construct and operate said canal along the route specified from Allouez Bay on Lake Superior via the Brule and St. Croix Rivers to the Mississippi at the junction of the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, and the only objections which apparently prevent Congress from authorizing said project are the existence of railway competition and the doubt expressed by said engineers as to the amount of commerce which would be carried upon said canal, and

WHEREAS, no survey or examination appears to have been made or authorized by the United States Government of said route to ascertain whether the same could be constructed and operated at a depth of ten feet, nor as to whether a canalization of the Mississippi River by the construction of a dam below the junction of the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers would be practical which would in fact extend said waterway so as to connect the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul with the cities of Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, by means of said canal and the canalization of said Mississippi River; and

WHEREAS millions of consumers and producers of the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley are vitally interested in the construction of said canal and the improvement of said Mississippi River so as to form a complete and continuous inland waterway from the Mississippi Valley and the Twin Cities to the Atlantic seaport via the Great Lakes, thus enabling all of the products of the eastern states and the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to be shipped by water to all points in the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley and the agricultural and other products of the Northwest to be shipped by water to the markets of the world; and

WHEREAS, at all of the hearings held upon a question of the commercial necessity of said canal and waterway a great mass of producers and consumers interested have had no adequate opportunity to be effectively heard and there is no lawfully constituted authority, official or commission of this State authorized or empowered to ascertain and present the facts of collect data and statistics relating to commerce bearing upon this important subject; and

WHEREAS, the State of Wisconsin and the people of said State are also greatly interested in the construction of said canal and waterway;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the Senate concurring, that the construction of said canal by the National government is of the greatest importance to this State, the State of Wisconsin, the Mississippi Valley and the Nation; that its construction will be a great addition to existing facilities of commerce; that it would constitute a natural, adequate and automatic means of reducing transportation rates on all commodities between the Mississippi Valley, the Great Northwest, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Seaports, and that it would tend to reduce rates upon coal, iron, steel, manufactured articles, grain and other agricultural products and would greatly benefit the consumers and producers of the East and the West and reduce the cost of the necessities of life.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Governor of this State, the Drainage Engineer of this State, the Chairman of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners be and they are hereby appointed a commission, of which the Governor shall be chairman, which shall be known as the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Canal Commission, and said commission is hereby granted power and authority and is hereby directed to investigate and ascertain all of the facts with reference to the practicability and cost of construction and operation of said canal, utility thereof and the character and amount of commerce which would probably be carried or affected by said canal, and the probable effect of the construction and operation thereof upon transportation rates and upon the consumers and producers of the Northwest, and especially the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, provided however that the expenses of such commission in carrying out the provisions hereof shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.00). Said Commission is hereby directed to lay before the United States engineers, and any other federal commission board or authority having jurisdiction of any question relating to the construction of said canal by the United States Government, all of the facts, conclusions, statistics, data, information and views ascertained and gathered by said commission bearing upon the advisability and practicability of the construction of said canal by the federal government, and to make or cause to be made any and all arguments deemed necessary by said commission in favor of said canal, and to use their best efforts to further the project of the construction thereof, and to report to the legislature at the Session of 1915 all of their acts and doings in the premises.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that said commission is also authorized and directed to confer and act with any commission designated or appointed by the State of Wisconsin, or any other State interested in the construction of said canal, and to act with any such commission in any and all of the matters constructing said canal.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the State of Wisconsin is hereby requested and invited to constitute and appoint a like commission for the purpose of consulting and co-operating with said commission hereby appointed for the purpose of furthering the project of constructing said canal.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States for the State of Minnesota are hereby [illegible] the extension of said canal [illegible] Mississippi River [illegible] the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis [illegible] canal by the United States Government.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Minnesota, and to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly of the State of Wisconsin.

Approved March 29, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8—S. F. No. 869.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota memorializing the Secretary of War of the United States to cause a survey of the Red River of the North, from Breckenridge, Minnesota, to the International Boundary Line, with a view to the construction of locks and dams.

WHEREAS, An Act passed by the Sixty-second Congress of the United States at its Second Session, H. R. 21477, approved [illegible] for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes, directs the Secretary of War of the United States to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Red River of the North from Wahpeton, North Dakota, and Breckenridge, Minnesota, the International Boundary Line, with a view to its improvement by the construction of locks and dams or otherwise, and authorizes him to order complete detailed surveys and estimates to be made if the improvement be deemed advisable, and,

WHEREAS, The Secretary of War has not yet made allotment for such a complete survey, and,

WHEREAS, If navigation on said Red River of the North could be assured by the maintenance of a uniform stage of water during the open season, it would enable the farmers resident in the country tributary to the river to market their produce with a shorter haul by wagon and less expense, thereby increasing the value of all the tributary territory, and,

WHEREAS, In the Fall of the year the farmers need every possible means for marketing their grain with the least delay and expense, and,

WHEREAS, The transportation facilities of the Red River, instead of increasing with the development of the region, have been practically destroyed by the uncertainty as to an assured navigable stage of water that has followed upon the agricultural development of the region, and,

WHEREAS, The Canadian Government has during the past year finished a detailed survey of the entire length of the Red River from the International Boundary to Lake Winnipeg, and has already built the first of the contemplated improvements, namely, the St. Andrews Lock and Dam, which gives a permanent stage of water along thirty miles of the valley, and has determined to build the next lock and dam immediately, and,

WHEREAS, This survey was made on the understanding and expectation that similar work would be done on the portion of the river on this side of the International Boundary, and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Minnesota deems it advisable and in the interests of the State that the Red River of the North be improved by the construction of locks and dams or otherwise, so that it will be always navigable during the open season, and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Minnesota favors the plan of improvement by locks and dams as the only feasible plan whereby a constant stage of water can be established with sufficient depth so that navigation will be assured with certainty.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Minnesota, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Legislature of the State of Minnesota hereby petitions the Secretary of War of the United States that he cause a complete detailed survey to be made as hereinabove mentioned and that he order an allotment of sufficient funds for the work of such complete survey as contemplated and authorized in said act of Congress known as H. R. 21477.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the aforesaid petition shall be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and attested by the Chief Clerk of each House and a certified copy thereof duly authenticated shall be sent by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War of the United States.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 9—H. F. No. 1189.

A Joint Memorial to Congress relating to the Control and Treatment of Trachoma and Tuberculosis among Indians.

WHEREAS: It has been shown by a survey recently conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service that 14.02 per thousand of the Indians of Minnesota are afflicted with trachoma in an active form and that 29.21 per thousand among these same Indians are suffering from tuberculosis; and

WHEREAS: The existence within the confines of the State of Minnesota of Indian Reservations with a population so heavily infected with dangerous communicable diseases is a distinct menace to the public health of the citizens of Minnesota by reason of the rapid development and opening to settlement of these Reservations; and,

WHEREAS; Certain specific recommendations for the correction of this condition have been made in a report submitted by the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service to Congress in February, 1913; and,

WHEREAS; It is believed that the Red Lake Reservation located in the State of Minnesota presents a suitable field for the application of these remedies, in order to demonstrate their effectiveness;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, now in regular session assembled, do petition the Congress of the United States to empower the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service and grant him sufficient funds to put into execution the necessary measures on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota for the control and eradication of trachoma and tuberculosis among the Indians resident thereon.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 10—H. F. No. 1238.

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to confer brevet-rank upon officers and soldiers of Minnesota Volunteers for distinguished service.

Be It Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that it being a sacred and grateful duty, of the State, to acknowledge in some just and suitable manner the personal services and sacrifices made by its citizens in rendering military services to the State and to the United States, to those who have performed long and meritorious military service to the State during the late War of the Rebellion, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to confer Commissions with Brevet Rank upon officers and soldiers of the volunteer forces of this State, as have or may distinguish themselves by gallantry in battle or meritorious and honorable military service. The rank conferred shall be in accordance with the rank and value of the service performed.

Approved April 19, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 11—H. F. No. 1001.

A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota authorizing the Governor to execute, and the Secretary of State to affix the Great Seal of the state to a quitclaim deed to Mikki Hivanen of the north half of the northwest quarter (N½ of NW¼) and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (SW¼ of NW¼) of section fourteen (14), and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (SE¼ of NE¼) of section fifteen (15), all in township sixty-two (62), range twelve (12), in St. Louis County, Minnesota.

WHEREAS, the United States in form conveyed to the State of Minnesota the North Half of the Northwest Quarter (N½ NW¼) and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW¼ NW¼) of Section Fourteen (14), and the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE¼ NE¼) of Section Fifteen (15), all in Township Sixty-two (62), Range Twelve (12), in St. Louis County, Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota has held that the legal title to said land is in equity held in trust for Mikki Hivanen because he was a settler in good faith thereon at the time that it was conveyed to the state, and had rights thereto superior to the legal title of the state;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MINNESOA JOINTLY,

That the Governor of the State of Minnesota is hereby authorized and directed to execute to the said Mikki Hivanen, a quitclaim deed of the said premises, and the Secretary of State of Minnesota is hereby authorized to attest the same and to affix thereto the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota.

Approved April 19, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 12—H. F. No. 1058.

A joint resolution relating to a committee to be appointed for the purpose of investigating matters relating to fire prevention and rates charged for fire insurance in this state.

Whereas, The fire losses in the State of Minnesota [illegible] approximately $77,000,000.00, and

Whereas, During the past thirty-one years all fire insurance companies doing business in Minnesota, except township mutual companies, [illegible] $139,000,000.00 in premiums and returned to policyholders [illegible] per cent of the total premiums, and

Whereas, There is a gross discrimination practiced between our citizens by the insurance companies in the rates of premium charged, which results to the advantage to the rich and to the disadvantage of the poor, and

Whereas, The State of Minnesota has not given any state official the power to make fire insurance rates, and

Whereas, Such rates are now being made for most companies by an independent rating bureau, to-wit: General Inspection Company, and

Whereas, It is believed that insurance companies or their agents on their behalf have agreements to maintain the rates made by said General Inspection Company, and

Whereas, There is no appeal from the rates fixed by such inspection company, and no [illegible] to act for and on behalf of the assured,

Now, Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives that a Commission consisting of two members of the Senate to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and two members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, together with the Commissioner of Insurance, be created and designated as the Minnesota Fire Prevention and Insurance Rating Committee. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Insurance and his employes, upon his direction, to make all examinations and investigations required by the Committee; employ such stenographers and assistants as the Commissioner may deem necessary. Any member of the committee may administer oaths to any person appearing before it. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or one of his assistants appointed thereto by him, to advise the Committee and its members and to assist the Committee in making such examinations as may be deemed expedient.

Said committee shall furnish a report of its findings to the Governor on or before December 31st, 1914. The purpose of the creation of this Committee is primarily—

First—to devise ways and means for reducing our fire losses:

Second—to prevent discrimination in fire insurance rates, and

Third—In all possible ways to devise ways and means for giving the people of the state the greatest amount of fire insurance protection at the least possible cost to the assured.

It shall be the first duty of such Committee to investigate the causes for our enormous fire losses, and to suggest remedies for the relief of our people as hereinafter provided.

It shall also be the duty of such Committee to make a thorough investigation and examination into the methods of transacting business by all insurance companies, associations and insurers, of every kind, transacting the business of fire insurance, including all agencies whatever employed in the transaction of said business; to investigate into their expenses, the rates charged, and the manner of making the same; questions of discrimination between classes of property of insurers; all contracts for commissions or compensation of agents, and any discrimination thereunder; and, generally, to make any and all inquiry in regard to the transaction of the business of fire insurance, and the rates and cost of such insurance, and the expenses incident to such business; and the promotion of better protection against fire, and the reduction of fire losses. The mention of any particular lines of inquiry herein shall not limit in any measure the field of investigation which said Committee is empowered to enter.

Provided, however, that if the appropriation provided for by a bill relating to the same subject is not made, this resolution shall be of no force or effect.

Approved April 24, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 13—H. F. No. 976.

STATE OF MINNESOTA:

THIRTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 5.

WHEREAS, There have been introduced in Congress three bills (Numbers H. R. 36, H. R. 4428, S. 2307,) to afford Federal protection to migratory game birds; and

WHEREAS, There is a very general sentiment in this State in favor of such protection, and an urgent request for the enactment of such law has been made, as appears by the numerous petitions received: now therefore,

RESOLVED, (The Senate concurring), That Congress be and hereby is requested to enact a law giving ample protection to migratory game birds.

RESOLVED, That the Legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to join in this request by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and to several members of said body representing this state therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the Legislatures of all other States of the United States.

Approved April 24, 1913.

State of Minnesota,)
Department of State.)

I, Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing general laws, proposed amendments to the constitution of Minnesota, and joint resolutions, passed and adopted by the legislature of 1913, have been compared with the copies of the enrolled laws deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and they are true and correct copies of said enrolled laws, proposed amendments and joint resolutions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the state, at the capitol, in St. Paul, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,
Secretary of State.
(Seal.)

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SMALL CHILD'S GARDEN.

The Main Thing Is to Have Strong. Hardy, Free Blooming Flowers.

(Jessie Whitcomb in Mother's Magazine.)

Many mothers are now planning to have a little garden for John and Mary, because this summer they will be big enough to profit by it. Many mothers are also ruefully remembering the crash of hopes last summer—so far as the children's gardening was concerned—and are wondering whether it will be worth while to try it again. They remember seeds dug up or drained off with excessive watering, flower plants ruthlessly jerked up and weeds left standing, dried and parched little beds, or tangles of triumphant jimson, dandelions and knot grass. Or perhaps it may recall anxious little workers and sorry disappointment over poor, spindly flowerless plants. We have had all sorts of experiences in our family, and I feel as though a succession of summers had drilled into me exactly what is what for a small child's garden.

The main thing is to have a very limited variety of seeds and those of the strong, hardy, free blooming sort. A child of 3, 4 or 5 years can have a satisfactory garden of three sorts of seeds, so that he can learn the leaves of three plants and then weed out everything else.

One summer I remember three particularly successful and simple attempts. One boy planted his plot with mixed zinnias, surrounded by one row of radishes and one row of lettuce. The lettuce and radishes occupied his attention to begin with, and when he had eaten them, his zinnias took the whole space and bloomed gorgeously until frost. The next boy did the same thing, using poppies instead of zinnias. The Free Lance, bound to be different as ever, hauled stones in his little cart till he had a fair sized heap, and planted a package of mixed morning glories in a row encircling the base. All summer long his pink, blue and purple morning glories were the admiration of the family.

Children love flowers, but they do not love disappointment, and the way to make contented little gardeners—even of children who perhaps have but little affinity with the soil—is to limit the varieties of seeds you give them, and to have those varieties all bright, free bloomers.

FANTAISIES MADE OF TULLE.

Feather Variations of All Sorts Are Posed at Strange Angles.

(Kansas City Star.)

The new materials for dresses are largely drawn on in the composition of hats. Heavy corded silks and moires, linens in "zagzig" weaves, and shantungs printed in old-fashioned colored designs embracing tiny flowers and miniature fruits. A hat of soft black straw is trimmed with a white tulle fantasie, held by a bunch of three tiny apples, dull green, brilliant red and rich yellow, made from the glowing iridescent breast feathers of a bird.

There are quantities of fantasies made from tulle, black, white and colored, as sharply assertive as aigrettes and paradise plumes, which, however, remain the prevailing trimming. But there are feather variations of all sorts posed in the most original fashion the fancy is capable of. A single feather rises straight from the front or drops down from the back. A long ostrich feather curls about the crown, or a bunch of short ones cluster at one side, the weight of them bearing on the brim of the hat over the ear.

On a Carlier hat, potshaped, a single Mephistopheles feather with the curling tip [illegible] from its side. Its stem is held by a series of three tiny buttons of narrow black ribbon connected by narrow lines. On another hat narrow black ribbon tied in a narrow bow secures a half wreath of gray small flowers.

Their Windows in Danger.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

People who live in glass houses shouldn't oppose votes for women.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELEPHANT'S DOOM

The Demand for Ivory Is So Great That He Will Soon Be Extinct.

TARGET FOR ALL HUNTERS

Their Greatest Ambition Is to Get a Big Tusk—Commercial Hunters.

([illegible] Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.)

It is the ambition of most big game hunters to bag a good "tusker"—an elephant with exceptionally big "teeth," to use the sportig term; but that ambition is seldom realized nowadays, for elephants, particularly those of record age and size, are becoming scarcer every day. Indeed, it is stated that the African elephant, from whom the most ivory is obtained, is doomed. It has practically vanished from South Africa, and is being slowly exterminated in other parts of the country. This extermination has been brought about by the great demand for ivory nowadays.

Only a few years since a single large firm of billiard table makers used in a month as many as ninety-five pairs of tusks. Thus to supply this single firm not fewer than 1,140 elephants suffered death annually. And the demand for tusks may be gathered from the fact that about 200 tons are sold in London alone during the year.

Some Great Tusks.

The consequence is that the chance of a big game hunter coming across such an elephant as that shot by Major Powell-Cotton in the Congo State eight year ago, whose tusks weighed 372 pounds, is very remote. These were the finest pair of elephant's teeth ever secured by a white sportsman, although they are not the heaviest on record. The heaviest pair of tusks ever secured are to be seen in a museum in the United States. One of the tusks was measured ten feet four inches along the outer curve and scales 235 pounds, and the other, which is an inch or two less, weighs 225 pounds, giving a total of 460 pounds.

The second of these tusks is eclipsed by one to be seen in the British Museum collection. It measures ten feet two and one-half inches, and weighs 226 pounds. One of the longest tusks on record was that in the possession of the late Mr. Rowland Ward at one time. It measured eleven feet five and one-half inches over the curve and scaled 150 pounds. Its fellow measured eleven feet in length and weighed 143 pounds. The pair now enrich the American National Collection.

Over Nine Feet.

Sir Edmund Loder is the possessor of a very fine single tusk, which measures nine feet five inches and weighs 148 pounds. In 1911 W. W. Greener, the Haymarket gunner, had in his window a wonderfully even pair of teeth, which scaled just over 184 pounds, and a widest circumference of twenty-six inches, and an extreme length of eight feet. They made a very fine second to Major Powell-Cotton's splendid pair.

A remarkable tusk in the possession of Mr. Graham Pownall, which came from Uganda, measures eight feet five inches, has a circumference of twenty-three inches and scales 175 pounds. These instances will give some idea of the magnificent ivory produced in the elephant in Equatorial Africa. It might be mentioned that the average weight of elephant tusks is about fifty pounds apiece.

A DERELICT THE SAILOR'S HOPE

Every Mariner Hopes He May Some Day Pick Up a Craft in Distress.

(James G. McCurdy in Wide World.)

Salvage is one of those overworked words with half a dozen meanings. In a marine sense it is indiscriminately applied to the act of saving a vessel from the perils of the sea, to the claim entered, and to the final monetary award. On land it is a term which, by common usage, has come to embrace the recovery of goods, of whatever nature, that have been placed in jeopardy.

One thing is certain—there are but few words that awaken keener anticipation in the minds of those who traffic upon the deep than the magic term "salvage" when applied to the rescue of vessels floating helpless or abandoned upon the waters. In sea parlance the term has much the same significance as the word "treasure trove" has ashore.

There are but few mariners who put to sea without the hope that they may some day be fortunate enough to pick up a valuable craft in distress, and share in the resultant salvage award.

Salvage is interesting from a legal standpoint, from the fact that it is probably the only case in law where a person may become liable to a claim upon him for services rendered to his property without his consent, expressed or implied. It also takes priority over all other claims. The amount is determined by the admiralty court, and is dependent upon the peril involved, the nature of the service, and the value of the property salved.

A curious point of law, long observed, has but little weight today in determining salvage awards. This ruling was that as long as any domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat or pig, remained alive on a derelict the craft was not called abandoned, and the salvage award was materially affected by the circumstance.

The origin of this ruling is obscure, but the view probably taken in such a case was that, if the weather conditions had ben exceptionally severe after the abandonment of a vessel, all life would have perished before the arrival of the salvors.

Seeking for a disabled vessel, when its location is not definitely known, is much like the proverbial "hunting for a needle in a haystack." Within recent years as many of the fat salvage prizes along the North Pacific coast have gone to tramp steamers that happened along at the opportune moment as have fallen to the numerous tugboats that spend much of their time cruising off shore.

Of the causes that place a vessel in such a predicament that it becomes an object of salvage, first and foremost, of course, must be placed the force of wind and wave. No matter how large the vessel, it can never afford to bid defiance to the elements, for without warning something may happen to send it to the bottom or leave it floating a helpless derelict upon the face of the waters.

RESTORE LIFE BY HYPODERMIC.

The Action of the Heart Can Be Prolonged After Death.

(Current Opinion.)

Death is by no means the sudden change which our minds, laden with metaphysical tradition, imagine. We talk of something—the soul—flying away from the body. It is seemingly all over. But it may not be, concedes the official bulletin of the French Academy of Medicine. Doctor Carrell has shown that every function of life save consciousness may be kept up. This authority sees nothing extravagant in the idea that medical science may some day go a step farther. It may restore consciousness even after it has been pronounced to be extinct—provided fundamental chemical transformations have not supervened. For a period as long as a decade French physicians have said it is possible to restore the action of the heart after "death" by means of hypodermic injections. Even in so-called sudden death there is a period which in French medical literature is called "psychic twilight."

The case most in point, bearing upon the whole subject, is that of a late noted French duke. He was a conspicuous figure in the old legitimist club life of the French capital. He died recently at 10 o'clock at night. His younger son would be of age at midnight. For the sake of the two hours—the younger son being still an infant in the eyes of the law—it seemed as if the whole of the duke's estate must be tied up in endless litigation. But the family lawyers—they were at the bedside—pinned their faith in the new discoveries regarding death. They made manifest to the physicians the tremendous legal consequences of the duke's death before midnight.

Hypodermic injections were resorted to. The heart began to beat again, the temperature of the body went up, breathing was restored. In fact the body came back to "life," and in this state it was kept until a quarter of an hour after midnight. A magistrate had been called to the house to see to the interests of the "infant ward." He witnessed the revival from seemingg death to life.

WIRELESS PHONE A SUCCESS.

Professor Vanni at Rome Talked to Tripoli With Ease.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Paris — Prof. Vanni of the Rome Wireless institute, who telephoned by wireless from Rome to Tripoli, visited Paris recently. In an interview he gave the details of how he was able to send a telephone message across the Mediterranean sea, a distance of nearly 700 miles.

Prof. Vanni said in his experiments he uses a liquid micropnone, the idea of which was given him by Chichester Bell, Alexander Graham Bell's brother. With this and Moretti generators the members of the Tripoli wireless station heard him with perfect distinctness, and those who knew him personally at once recognized his voice.

He also told how, as an interesting experiment, he placed the horn of a talking machine near the liquid microphone, and then tunes and songs played by the instrument were heard clearly.

Prof. Vanni said he is following up these results with further experiments. He is confident he will soon be able to telephone by wireless from Rome to Paris. Although the distance between the two capitals is only 150 miles more than to Berlin, the Hertz waves, he says, find it a good deal more difficult to pass such obstacles as mountains, hills and forests than to cross the sea.

BOYS AND RYE BREAD.

How Russian Cadets Convinced a Reforming Colonel of His Error.

(New York Evening Post.)

The Boy Scouts of America may find occasion to thank their stars that there is a new understanding of "discipline," if they will take the trouble to read some of the stories told of the military cadet corps of Russia, as it was in the first half of the last century. Boys were brought in when six years old by fathers who were for the most part military men with the military idea of the disciplinary force in hardships, and boys from 10 years old upward had to fall in line for inspection from visiting generals. On the night before such a visitor was expected the boys put their white tights on wet and slept in them. That was to make the tights fit tighter on parade. When Alexander II. was crowned the first cadet corps fell in after a five-mile march. They were not allowed to go to bed over night, or even to lie down. They could only sit on prepared pieces of leather.

Back in the fifties one of the colonels developed a theory that the corps boys ate too much rye bread. It was the only thing that had been allowed them without stint, and the colonel's decision that it hurt their health was dealt with strategically by the boys. An order went forth by the grape vine route that interlinks boy and boy that on a certain night, as soon as the dormitory watchmen were asleep in their chairs, every one was to find his way to the larders and eat bread until he could hold no more. By some miracle the performance went through without a hitch. Next morning there was not a crumb of bread to be found anywhere.

Of course, the only explanation was that the boys had eaten it, and a very little arithmetic showed that each boy had eaten about four pounds. Best of all, from the boys' point of view, not a boy was made the least sick. Pragmatism as such had not come into existence in those days, but the proof of the pudding even then was in the eating, and after that the fussiest colonel could not say that rye bread was "bad for the boys."

"DEACON" WHITE DIED POOR.

Paid All His Wall Street Debts, but Had Nothing Left.

(New York Tribune.)

It became known yesterday that Stephen V. White of Brooklyn, who won and lost several fortunes in Wall street, and who was known to everybody in the street as "Deacon" White, had died a poor man. One of the members of his family said yesterday that Mr. White owned no realty when he died. No will of Mr. White has been filed in the surrogate's court in Brooklyn, and it was said yesterday that he left none, having had no estate to dispose of.

Mr. White, who was 81 years old, died on last January 18 at the Standish Arms, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Because of ill health he had been out of the stock market for about seven years. Mr. White failed in business three times, but he recovered each time and paid his dbts in full. His last failure followed an attempt to "corner" the corn market in 1891. Standing to make about $3,000,000, before he could unload and realize the price dropped and he was carried under. After that he did not figure in any great operation in Wall street.

WHAT SANTA DID.

(Lippincott's.)

'Twas the night before Christmas, and Jacob and Gretchen
Lay snug in their bed in the Dornhoefer kitchen.
Not a sound save the song that the gay cricket sings,
And a faint, sleepy murmur, "'Top kickin' my shins,"
Could be heard in the Dornhoefer kitchen that night,
But there by the fire, in the moon's silver light,
In a short, straggling row lay four queer little shoes,
Left there for the jolly Kris Kringle to use.

Then suddenly Gretchen sat up with a start
And rubbed Jacob's eyes (you can't tell them apart,
Those Dornhoefer twins, in the brightest daylight,
So how could poor Gretchen be sure in the night)?
And they laughed as they thought of the words Santa'd use,
For they'd hidden a mouse-trap in each of their shoes.

Well, Santa Claus came, and the mouse-trap went slam,
And Santa said something that sounded like "sham;"
And the Moon said she saw just the strangest of things:
'Twas Santa Claus spanking the Dornhoefer twins.

SELLING BOOKS AT AUCTION

Not All of the Salesmen Have the Same Method of Passing Out Stock.

TRAGEDY OF LITERATURE

Authors' Choicest Gems Disposed of Under Red Flags and Glaring Posters.

The book auctioneer weighed a volume critically in his hand as he turned to the title page. In a moment he had fixed the title and author's name firmly in his mind, noted the number of pages and illustrations and stepped briskly forward to the edge of the platform.

The room was filled with a mixed crowd attracted from the sidewalk by the red flags and flaring posters. The literary tragedy thus staged is enacted daily in scores of book sales throughout the country.

"Now gentlemen"—the man of books forced his voice to its highest key—"I never handled a finer line of books in my life than we have here today. I know a literary audience when I see one. Well, today you will have the opportunity of a lifetime, believe me.

"I will begin the sale by offering you a high-class literary article, the works of the great writer—er—er—Balzac. Now let me tell you who Balzac was. He was a Frenchman, and he wrote a great many of the best sellers of—of that period. Why, gentlemen, he thought nothing of writing a $10,000 book. Think of it! I now show you his complete works in three volumes.

To the Red Tie.

"One dollar and a half do I hear? One moment, gentlemen.

"Look what we have here, three volumes, count them. Who will offer two dollars. Two dollars? Yes? Thank you. Now two and a half, a half, half, half, half. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Who'll give a half? Here's a bargain. You'll never regret—half, half? Yes, I get you over there in the corner. Going at two and a half, half, half. Thank you. The gentleman with the red necktie gets the complete set.

"I will now offer you another really high grade book. Just the book you have been waiting for, I'm sure. It's by a writer named Browning, and is entitled, as you see, the 'Ring and the Book.' And this reminds me of a little story which with your kind permission, I will relate to you."

The auctioneer's voice had fallen to an ingratiating, conversational tone.

"A lady once entered a large department store and inquired of the first aisle man she met if she could procure Browning in the emporium. He told her she could not. He explained that they sold bluing, blacking and whiting and took orders for pinking, but they had no Browning. Well, now, gentlemen, we are better off than that store. We have Browning, all right, and how much am I bid for him?"

Human Boasts the Price.

Under the spell of this irresistible humor the volume was started at 50 cents, run to 75 cents, and, after spirited fractional advances, knocked down for 87 cents.

"Now, here we have a real select little book"—the auctioneer again spoke with vehemence which shook the windows—"it's bound in leather, you see, an ornament for your table. It is written by Thomas, let me see, O-T-W-A-Y. It seems to be a book of plays—Yes, its a book of plays—and, as you can see at a glance, a real select thing."

It was. The ancient leather binding had the unmistakable dignity of age. The leaves of rich vellum had taken on a delicate shade of brown, which was absolutely convincing—a book to handle reverently.

"Look at this leather," shouted the auctioneer, "a little shopworn, perhaps, but still a very serviceable book. How much?

Look at the Paper.

"Not a bid, gentlemen? Why, gentlemen, look what I'm offering you. Look at the grade of paper they have put into it.

"I open it at random. Here we have something written about, let me see, 'Venice Preserved.' You have all heard of the beautiful city of Venice, where people go about the streets in boats.

"What do I hear? Five cents? No, gentlemen, I cannot sacrifice this book for 5 cents. I will purchase it myself for my own private library. Here, Jimmy, put this book aside for me." Shades of the "tender Otway!"

"Now, the best thing about a book sale, you'll all agree with me, is speed." The salesman spoke with extreme rapidity. "Now here is a lot of classy little books which I am going to run off in a hurry. Each volume goes to the first bidder. They were A1 holiday sellers only last year, but you all know how the fashions change, so this year they go cheap.

Where Size Counts.

"What am I offered for this one, a fine novel, colored illustrations, more than 300 pages of entertaining reading. Ten cents? It's yours.

"Here's another, almost as big. How much? Five? Take it. Now another. Five? It's yours. Here's a pile of 'em, each and every one goes to the first bidder.

"Here is just the article you have been waiting for gentlemen"—the auctioneer cleared his throat for a more vehement effort — "this fine big book. Here it is. It seems to be a collection of plays and the author's name is E-U-R-I-Pides. Now, gentlemen, you must all agree with me that there is nothing more interesting than a good play. When you come home tired at night after a hard day's work what would you rather do than anything else? Enjoy a good play, of course. By purchasing this volume you can read a number of plays in your own homes. Now here is a full line of plays by this author. What am I bid?"

We struggled forward to catch a glimpse of the lost masterpieces of Euripides, restraining an impulse to begin the bidding at a million.

Thirty-cent Sacrilege.

"Thirty cents, do I hear? Now, gentlemen," the auctioneer pleaded, "does this look like thirty cents? Why, see the size of the book—more than 500 pages. Fifty, did you say?" Let us close our ears to the sacrilege.

"Gentlemen," he resumed, "I am anxious to find just the literary article you are looking for. Will some one suggest an author or a subject which meets with your approval? It will save time for both of us. Only last week I was disposing of a fine line of gents' furnishings and the sales dragged until I took this method and asked the boys to help me out. Well, now, my friends, what shall it be next?

"Something to read, I hear some one say. I get you. We have had too much of the highbrow stuff, eh? Well, then, here is one of the best sellers, a most up-to-date novel. You couldn't ask more than that now, could you? You literary gentlemen can't overlook a thing like that. A really popular novel—with an elegant colored picture on the cover. The book's as good as new.

"How much? Will somebody start it at a quarter, only twenty-five cents? What, no bids. Well, we can't let things drag here.

"I tell you what I'll do for you. I'll throw in a couple of books and start the lot at a quarter. Anything to get things going.

"See here, I pick up two attractive volumes at random. Here is a book, almost a new book you see, on fishing. Every one likes to fish or to read about fishing, I'm sure. It's a fine pastime. The book is written by a man named Wilson. And here's a neat little volume. I'll throw this in, too. It's a book of, let me see, a book of essays, short ones, looks like very interesting reading, written by Emerson. The three for a quarter."

Emerson, "Three-for-quarter."

The astounding trinity was disposed of for twenty-five cents.

The piles of books slowly disappeared, the auctioneer's eloquence flowed on uninterrupted. He cajoled his audience, flattered them, scolded them. With the assistance of the storm which raged outside he managed to hold his audience for hours.

His supreme effort was reserved for the end of the sale. The last book lay before him, a portly volume. The orator drew himself up to his full height, and, with an eloquent gesture, began his peroration in a voice several sizes too large for the room. When every eye was fixed upon him, he grabbed the volume before him and raised it above his head with both arms.

"Gentlemen," he began impressively, "I will close this sale by giving you an opportunity to bid for this book. Gentlemen," his voice fell to a whisper, "this volume contains the complete works of Shakespeare." The voices rose in a shout.

Shakespeare "Boiled Down."

"Shakespeare, I say. The biggest writer of any time. In one volume! He has written more than is put in this volume, I believe, but here his works have been boiled down, and the best of his writings and sayings placed in this convenient form. As I once heard a gentleman say, no library is complete without this writer.

"I am sure, every gentleman in the room will be glad to bid upon this valuable book. Why, gentlemen, let me tell you. This writer started in life a poor boy and he died worth $1,000,000. Think of it! Now, how much am I bid?"

With the end of the sale actually in sight the highly critical audience began to shuffle its way toward the door. It was clearly a question of quick sales or no profits at all.

"One moment, gentlemen! One moment!" shouted the auctioneer. "Look at this bargain. Don't lose this opportunity. I will start the book at 25 cents. Only a quarter. One moment more, gentlemen. This is giving it away.

"Twenty-five, five, five, five! Going, going, going—

"Gone!"

YOUR HAT IN RING?

One Hat From Every Woman for Endowment Fund Wanted.

(New York Post.)

A Texas senator wants to punish women who insist upon wearing hats in public gatherings (and they need punishing) by a penalty provision that will prevent their buying a new hat for three years. Now, it is an easy matter for a man to introduce a bill with a hat forfeiture clause, but his action has been antedated by a woman's suggestion that all the women who are going to buy new hats shall stick to their old ones for one season and turn in the salvage to the endowment fund of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Figuring the federation membership at 800,000, and estimating that at least half the members would have at least one new hat a year, it can be seen that a tidy sum of $400,000 could be rolled up by this free will offering, if every hat were figured at only $1. But as the hats that some women would give up would approximate $100, the average is figured at $4, and a total endowment fund of $1,600,000 is dangled before the eyes of the club women as the reward of their sacrifice.

The suggestion is backed by a sound and logical showing that if approximately half a million women over the country are wearing unfashionable hats, unfashionable hats will be fashionable hats. "If there are enough people backing a custom it goes, doesn't it?" asks the proponent and then she shows that she is capable of applying the acid test by adding, "I who write this am going to try it and see. Who's afraid? Who can be frightened by a monster made of wire and bits of straw, feathers and chiffon that you could read Holy Writ through a half mile away. You are not! I know you are not!"

TOMB OF JONAH.

Sacred Place That Visitors Must View From a Distance.

(Christian Herald.)

The site of Nineveh is almost perfectly level. But adjoining the western wall are two huge mounds concealing the palaces of the greatest kings of Assyria. The lower or southern mound is occupied by a mosque and a village of considerable size.

Its name is Nebi Yunus, or the Prophet Jonah, for in the mosque is the tomb in which Jonah is said to have been buried. The age of the tomb is uncertain, yet probably dates from long after the Hebrew prophet's time. However, the place is now sacred, so sacred that pilgrims visit it from afar.

Its name is Nebi Yunus, or the of the village to the mosque, and to the amazement of the natives I dismounted and entered the mosque yard. A crowd of excited men quickly surrounded me. To a priest I explained that I had come to see the grave of Jonah, and with a motion of the hand I made it understood that he would be rewarded. Removing my shoes I followed the priest through a dark passageway.

There he pointed to a wall and said the tomb was just beyond. I wished to enter the prayer room from which the tomb itself might be seen, but the place was considered far too sacred for my profane feet. However, the few Christians who have been permitted to see the tomb may look only through a small window into a dark chamber in which a cloth covered mound is scarcely discernible. It is said that no Moslem even will enter the inner shrine.

THE LOST CHANCE.

A Hint to the Hesitant.

(Judge.)

She stood beneath the mistletoe,
When I came in the room.
The vision set my heart aglow
And drove away my gloom.
But I—alas!—I paused to stare,
Enraptured at the glance;
And it was then, and it was there,
I lost my only chance.

For as I stood another came,
A speedier than I.
He hied him straightway to his game,
E'en as the eagles fly;
And, oh, the kisses and the smacks,
So merry and so gay!
He took 'em singly and in stacks,
In osculate array!

A hungrier wight I never saw
In all this life of pain;
He gobbled up a thousand score,
And then began again,
And when I left at break of day—
Oh, bitter, bitter pill!—
I very much regret to say
The cuss was at it still!

Not Explanatory.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

A famous London doctor says half of the great poets were insane. Probably the other half were merely crazy. But there is nothing in the statement that offers any explanation of the modern increase in insanity.

LESSONS TAUGHT BY TORNADO

Greatest Safety Lies in Well Constructed Buildings and Plain.

AVOID PROJECTING OUTLINES

Old-fashioned Mortise and Tenon Sills Good—Cement Mortar for Brick Houses.

(Chicago Tribune.)

A square house is beter than one with hump roof projections. Avoid projections of outline. A flat roof is better than a stub roof. The latter causes much stress on the leeward wall. Large-sized framing timbers, the old-fashioned mortise and tenon sills well anchored to foundation, roof well anchored to frame, nails long and numerous (not wire nails), small panes of glass, all are desirable.

A brick house will resist a tornado if built with cement mortar and good bonding and thick walls. Poor cement will cause loss of leeward wall. Poor bonding with backing, whether of tile or brick, will cause the face layer to drop off. Tile, well cemented, is good if well bonded into face work.

With poorly built houses it is dangerous to go to the cellar. The ruins of house will bury those in cellar, gas pipes will leak, causing suffocation or fire. A cyclone cellar annex to a cellar should have an exterior outlet. With poor brickwork it is dangerous to go to the cellar. Attics should be avoided.

A well-built frame house may be carried off bodily without serious harm to the occupants whether in the house or in the cellar. Houses may be turned over or even upside down, and still go through the tornado without being broken up.

Get Close to Ground.

There is some danger from flying objects, but less near the ground than a few feet higher. A ditch or hole in the ground is a good place for safety.

The chief causes of damage are the gale in advance of the tornado proper, the rapidly rotating circumference of air filled with debris, and the vacuum of the interior. There is a blowing over or carrying up—a pounding from the circumference; and a suction by the interior vacuum. The pounding drives much glass into interior woodwork and furniture. The vacuum sucks many objects out of most rooms, but in many cases furniture, beds, even jars of preserves with tops off were left undisturbed, with the outer wall gone.

The first floor leeward rooms are generally the safest, if one keeps well away from the outer walls. The suction is generally less from these rooms.

If roof boarding is left somewhat open, portions only of the roof covering may be removed by the exploding inside air in place of the whole roof being removed. Confined air in trunks or closets may cause these to burst open with removal of contents. Leave windows and doors open on leeward side of house.

An Uncomfortable Exit.

Glass in windows is generally broken in or out, except for a ragged edge about an inch or less in width around the sash, making an uncomfortable form for exit of occupants of the room when the suction comes.

In a steel building the filler walls are promptly knocked in or blown out. A skyscraper would be badly damaged, and apparently a very unsafe form of building. Low steel garages were badly wrecked, as to filler walls intermediate of the steel posts, and occupants killed or injured. In general any buildings involving the use of mortar should be avoided unless it is known that the mortar and bonding are good. The three buildings in Omaha where the large loss of life happened were of poor brickwork or filled walls.

Small Percentages Killed.

Frame houses received much shelter from large brick structures to the windward. Many one-story houses tumked in between higher ones, either frame or brick, were almost uninjured. Such local shelter seemed to have much more value than any range or hill, as the Omaha tornado moved with much indifference over hills or in hollows.

The low pressure of the vacuum had a marked effect on persons troubled with heart or respiratory maladies. One person described the heart action as resembling in sensation what an alarm clock in action resembles in sound.

Most persons, noting the powerful action of tornadoes in driving material through trees and walls, and in twisting objects, have assumed that a tornado means destruction of everything in its path. Its aproach was supposed to be so rapid that none could avoid it by flight, even laterally to its path. In Omaha fewer than one in twelve of those in the tornado's path were injured, fewer than one in seventy-five were killed. If all the buildings in the storm path had been of good construction, probably not one in a hundred would have been injured, or one in a thousand killed.

GO SLOW AFTER AGE OF 55.

Mortality Among Men Has Increased in Last Half Century.

(London Mail)

On the question of why we grow old, discussed in connection with the inquiry being carried out by Dr. Andrewes, pathologist to St. Bartholomew's hospital, on arterial decay, a doctor says:

"It is very important for men to recognize that the danger period is from the age of 50 or 55 onwards. Up to 50 the arteries respond fairly well to the stress of ordinary life, but about that age a man must ease off decidedly or he will find himself going quickly downhill. This warning applies not only to physical but also to mental work.

"There are some exceptionally sound men of more than 55 who can do a day's hunting or shooting or work their brain at high pressure for eight or ten hours a day without apparent hurt, and there are also men who can eat and drink as freely at this age as when in full vigor. Probably they shorten their lives by a few years. The vast majority of men certainly cannot act in this way without bad consequences.

"At 50 a man should begin to go slow in every way; he should dress more leisurely, eat less, reduce his ordinary work by 25 per cent and never, in any circumstances, make an extraordinary effort, physical or mental."

Dr. Andewe's inquiry has been made because of the disquieting fact that the mortality among men of more than 55 has increased in the last half century. At all ages less than 45 there has been a vast improvement.

HEN TURNS ON THE GAS.

Aged Couple Killed by Pet Bird Kept in the House.

(New York Herald.)

A leghorn hen of which Herman F. Muller, a retired mill foreman of Passaic, and his wife had made a household pet in their advanced age, was responsible for their deaths in the home they owned at No. 86 Semel avenue at Garfield, a Passaic suburb. Their bodies were found in a bedroom when police, summoned by a son, Aldin Muller, forced an entrance to the residence yesterday.

Death had been due to asphyxiation by gas, according to the county physician, Samuel Armstrong, although there was no odor of gas in the house when the bodies were discovered. Evidently the couple had been dead for several days and the gas which was supplied by a 25-cent meter, had been shut off automatically, that which had escaped having filtered through crevices in the doors and windows.

The body of Mrs. Muller lay in bed and that of her husband on the floor near a door leading to a hall, indicating that he had been overcome while attempting to escape from the room. The gas which killed the couple had poured from a jet a few feet above a gas range in the kitchen, adjoining the bedroom.

The police suggested the theory of suicide, but the son of the couple strongly protested. He said that his father, who was 66 years old, and his mother, who was 57, were in comfortable financial circumstances, and in good health.

As he discussed the case with policemen in the kitchen the leghorn hen stalked from a closet.

"What's that hen doing in the house?" asked a policeman.

"Just a pet of my parents," said the young man. "They kept her in the house for company."

As they spoke the hen flapped her wings and jumped to the top of the gas range. From there, she jumped to the bracket of the gas jet and clutched the open stop of the jet with her talons.

"That's her favorite perch," exclaimed the son. "Why, say!" he exclaimed. "That must be how—"

The police agreed with him that the hen had turned on the gas and caused the death of the couple.

DRESS AND MODESTY.

It Is a Matter of Custom Rather Than of Morality.

Kansas City Star.)

The variations in what modesty permits and requires constitute an interesting study. The Heroes of South Africa insist that women keep their heads covered. As to what else they wear they aren't so particular. A German explorer found that a Herero lady didn't mind posing for a photograph with nothing much on except the head cloth. But she was terribly shocked at the idea of removing that.

It is the style among the Yakuts to wear nothing above the waist. But they consider bare feet immodest. Missionaries in China have written home asking that churches that send them boxes omit picture books showing persons barefooted. In China the exposure of the foot is decollete.

On the Uganda railroad, near Lake Victoria, under the equator, Sir Harry Johnson found a tribe who considered clothing quite superfluous. The members wore ornaments, but nothing else. But they were regarded as "the most moral people in Uganda." Near them lived a tribe, the Baganda, who were exceedingly particular as to their clothing. But they had an unsavory reputation as to morals.

In civilized nations, of course, dress that is considered proper for evening wear at parties would be regarded as extremely immodest for street use. Conventional usage permits the wearing of costumes for bathing that would not be tolerated off the beach. The same differences appear accentuated in other parts of the world.

In Japan, for instance, until recent years, hot baths were taken by everybody in public. What no one could help, everybody was expected to ignore. But Japanese women who would bathe in public with no embarrassment were shocked at the dress which European women wore at evening parties.

It may be noticed that while we are shocked at the idea of promiscuous bathing by the Japanese our ancestors did the same thing well into modern times. Church councils were repeatedly condemning the practice, but it did not disappear from Europe until 300 or 400 years ago.

MIRACLES CAUSED BY SHOCK.

Instances of Strangely Restored Speech Are Not Uncommon.

(Tit-Bits.)

The recent case of Miss Lily Curl of Ashford, Kent, who, after being deaf and dumb for twenty-one years, is slowly recovering both hearing and speech—the shock of the tragic end of her brother, who drowned himself in the Stour, being regarded as responsible for the miraculous recovery—is by no means an isolated example of shock succeeding where doctors have failed.

Some time ago the narrow escape of a boy from drowning off North Shields Fish quay had a remarkable sequel. While efforts were being made to restore the apparently drowned boy to consciousness by means of artificial respiration, a man named Thomas Cummings, who had been deprived of speech two years earlier, as the result of the accident, pushed through the crowd merely out of curiosity. As soon as he saw the prostrate boy, although not in any way related to him, the sight gave him such a shock that his speech suddenly returned, and he fell to the ground in a state of collapse. Upon recovering he continued to speak freely, and has suffered no further impediment since.

One of the most amazing cases was that of Walter Speck, a resident of Gloucester, who eight years ago lost his power of speech through the shock occasioned by the death of his father.

Being a football enthusiast, he one day witnessed a Gloucester versus Cheltenham match, and when the city team scored Speck, in his excitement, forgot that he had been deprived of his voice, and attempted to cheer with the rest of the crowd. To his amazement and that of his friends his shout was heard above that of any of those standing near. Since then Speck has been able to converse as well as ever, and there is no likelihood of his speech failing him.

One of the medical journals tells how the fear of an accident was once the means of restoring speech to a dumb man. Mr. J. Moore of Gosport had been dumb for years, when, on returning home one evening, his bicycle skidded. In his alarm he shouted, and was so startled and surprised at hearing his voice that he called out again and again, until he was convinced that his long lost voice had come back to him.

John Drew's Distinction.

(Lippincott's Magazine.)

Joseph Jefferson and Wilton Lackaye were in the same company one season. It was the custom of Mr. Jefferson to respond to curtain calls and make a speech to the audience. He enjoyed it and the audience enjoyed it also. Mr. Lackaye, however, always contended that an actor should not step out of his part in this manner.

One night after Mr. Jefferson had made his speech and was going to his dressing room he met Lackaye.

"Well, Wilton," said Jefferson, "how did I do tonight?"

"Oh," replied Lackaye, "the same old story. You went out before the audience and made the usual blunder."

"Blunder!" exclaimed Jefferson. "What did I do or say that you would call a blunder?"

"Why," said Lackaye, "you said, 'As I look into your faces I feel that I should like to shake hands with each and every one.'"

"Well, what's wrong with that?" asked Jefferson.

"It's perfectly absurd," retorted Lackaye. "The only face that I ever saw that you could shake hands with is John Drew's."

ELBA IS NO LONELY PLACE

Island Where Napoleon Spent His Last Days Is Thriving With Industry.

FARMS AND IRON MINES

Steel Mills as Well as Native Products Supply the Wants of the Inhabitants.

(Consular Report.)

The Island of Elba, the principal island in the Tyrrhenian archipelago, located between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, has an area of 86 square miles, a coast extension of 71 miles and a population of 44,382, according to the census of 1911. It is separated from the mainland of Italy by the Strait of Piombino, ten miles wide. Administratively it belongs to the Tuscan Province of Leghorn. The soil is ferruginous, generally fertile, and the climate mild, varying from 40 to 90 degrees F. The vine, the orange, the lemon, the olive and the mulberry flourish. Wines famous for their content of iron; wheat, Indian corn, vegetables and melons are the chief agricultural products. Sheep, goats, swine and asses are found in large numbers, but few horses and horned beasts. Goat's milk and butter are served at the hotels of Elba. The sea yields a great variety of fish, of which the tunny is the most valuable, which is now sent to Florence, where it is canned. The principal industries, besides agricultural and viticulture are ore mining, the production of pig iron and of steel and the quarrying of granite.

Imports Are Few.

The island supplies nearly all the needs of the inhabitants, the direct imports from countries other than Italy in 1910, except coal, being as follows: Building material, 72 tons; machinery, 355 tons; cereals, 4 tons; iron and steel goods, 47 tons; all other articles, 30 tons. Nearly all of the building materials, machinery and iron and steel goods imported went to the local concern mining ore and making iron and steel.

There are no wholesale houses in Elba, the retailers being supplied chiefly from Leghorn and Genoa. German and Italian manufactures lead, and American hardware, cutlery, machine tools, and phonographs are found on sale. A large bakery and macaroni factory has just been completed, equipped with the newest electrical appliances and machinery. This plant has a daily capacity of five tons of "paste." The daily consumption of paste is estimated at ten tons, and, with the native vegetables, it forms the principal article of the people's food.

The principal ports are Portoferraio on the north coast, with about 5,000 inhabitants, and Portolongone. The harbor of Portoferraio is one of the best on the Mediterranean, being a vast, deep inland bay, capable of holding one-half of the navies of the world, and this harbor and Portolongone offer safe anchorage to the largest vessels all the year round. Rio Marina, Marciana Marina, and Campo, are open roadsteads, where ships may load and unload from and to lighters nearly every day in the year. Elba is reached from Rome or Leghorn by train to Piombino, and thence by daily packet boat across the strait and twice a week from Leghorn by comfortable steamers. There are no railways on the island, and the few wagon roads are not very good. Traffic is carried on by water; the principal towns being located on the shores.

Imports Are Few.

The island of Elba is visited by many botanists and ornithologists from all over the world. Here are found unlimited species of plants, herbs and wild flowers, some of which are not met with in any other part of Europe, and many of which, according to the botanist, would not be expected to grow in that latitude or in the altitudes of the Elban mountains where they are found. The ornithologist finds a rich field here for his labors. Many of the migratory birds traveling between points south of the equator and the Arctic ocean settle on Elba temporarily in their passages north and south. In the Museum Demidoff, close to the villa once occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte, three miles from Portoferraio, many specimens of rare birds are on exhibition.

Iron Ore Important Product.

The iron and steel industries of Italy depend almost entirely on the supply of iron ores on the island of Elba, the supply from Sardinia and other points in Italy, principally from Lombardy, being inconsiderable.

The iron mines of the Island of Elba are the property of the Italian state. They are worked at present under a lease granted by the government to Elba Societa Anonima di Miniere e di Alti Forni, and this lease expires in 1923. The royalty is $1.50 per metric ton. The principal mines now worked on this island are at Rio Marina, Rio Elba, Virginia, Terra Nera and Calamita. Under the terms of the lease the lessee can not take out more than 500,000 metric tons per year, but by concessions made after its execution this has been increased to 600,000 tons. The ore is of the red hematic variety, and the best ores yield 55 per cent and the poorest 44 per cent of metallic iron. The remaining deposits on the island are estimated at 18,000,000 tons, and at the present rate of consumption they will be exhausted in thirty-six years. The richest mines are at Rio Marina and at Rio Elba. The ores are mined by surface workings at a cost of about $1 per ton, exclusive of the royalty. All of the ores are in close proximity to the sea, and their transport to the furnaces at Portoferraio, on the island of Elba, costs 35 cents a ton.

The World.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Of course, it's a rough world, of course, it's a tough world,
And mean men in it by scores.
The selfish and greedy, ne'er think of the needy,
The rich to the poor bar their doors.
The vicious are thriving, the wicked surviving.
While only the good seem to die.
But just lift your face up, and grin and brace up,
For you can succeed if you try.

Of course, it's a bad world, of course, it's a glad world,
It's just what you want it to be,
It's just how you take it, or just how you make it,
It's just what you're looking to see.
It's a bully designed world, the best you can find world,
Until you shall journey on high;
So grin at the test of it, work—make the best of it
For you can succeed if you try.

If you want it a bright world, a full-of-delight world,
Just start in to make it that way.
Be glad of your labor, and think of your neighbor,
Forget all that's gloomy today,
Forget all the meanness, the vice and uncleanness,
Make your world a joy to the eye,
So just lift your face up and grin and brace up,
For you can succeed if you try.

Once in a While.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Yes, I know he's wild. But I am going to marry him to reform him."

"Well, it's an interesting experiment. Been tried by millions of girls, and now and then one succeeds."

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913, NUMBER, 43

TARIFF PASSAGE IS BLOCKED FOR TIME

REPUBLICAN AMENDMENT FORCES ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TODAY.

FINAL VOTE LATE TODAY

Closing of Debate Met by Applause From Floor and Galleries—Speaker Clark Talks.

Washington, May 8.—After all of the obstacles preparatory to the passage of the Underwood bill in the house had been set off, a Republican parliamentary maneuver blocked progress by the Democratic majority Wednesday.

Valedictories Spoken.

When the valedictory speeches on the bill had been delivered and crowded floor and galleries were prepared for the final action, Republican Leader Mann replied to Majority Leader Underwood's opposition to a roll call on the Republican amendment proposing a tariff commission, by declaring he would demand the reading of the "enrolled bill." It was impossible for the enrolling clerk to complete the enrollment of the bill before late today and amid the dissatisfied mutterings of the members who had waited through the evening in the expectation of a final vote, Representative Underwood moved that the house adjourn until this afternoon.

In the closing hours of the session the ways and means committee amended the income tax section of the bill so as to exempt from its provisions the citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Amid a chorus of cheers and thunderous applause from floor and galleries the leaders on both sides closed the debate on the bill.

Representative Mann told the Democrats that they must accept a tariff commission now "or we will jam it down your throat in the next congress."

"Your bill has now been before the country for two months," he said. "And already has been universally condemned. Business is more or less stagnated in the fear that your rates will injure industry. I hope that fear will disappear. But you are trying to continue prosperity by threatening prosperity and if you succeed you will have accomplished the impossible. We turn over to you a prosperous country where the people are happy, where there is work for all to do. Take it and see whether you can do as well as we have, for the country will judge you not by what you say here, but by the future."

There was a roar of applause from the Democratic side as Speaker Clark strode down the center aisle to speak. Democrats and Republicans alike arose out of respect to the speaker and stood until the applause subsided.

"In the language of the old hymn," said the speaker, "this is the way I long have sought."

He got no further. Applause that swept the floor and galleries left him silent in the midst of pandemonium.

After some time the noise subsided, and he continued:

"A few of us have been fighting for 20 years to accomplish what we are going to do in a few minutes. We have faced a majority of 124 on the other side of the aisle. You now face a majority of 191."

The speaker congratulated Representative Underwood and the Democrats of the ways and means committee, for their work in the preparation of the bill and congratulated both sides of the house for the "courteous kindness and good feeling" that marked this consideration.

"It seems our manners as well as our politics are improving in this house," he said. "No tariff bill was ever so thoroughly considered in the house. This bill is the concensus of the opinions of 218 men in the house, 49 in the senate and one man in the White House. We've got a bill on which we can go to the country and the country will rise up and call us blessed."

Banks Await Railroad Builders.

Pierre, S. D., May 8.—Instead of going to established towns, a number of banks in the northwestern part of the state will be started on the proposed line of railway and will wait for the railroad and towns to come to them, according to plans just made known here. The locations of the banks are designated on quarter sections.

Norwegian Editor Dies.

Christiania, Norway, May 8.—Amandus Schibsted, editor of the Aftenposten, Norway's largest newspaper, died here yesterday.

Operation on "Man of Mystery."

Rochester, Minn., May 8.—The operation upon "Richard Roe," the man of mystery at the Rochester state hospital, will probably be postponed indefinitely, according to a decision reached at the state hospital which has been largely influenced by the wide publicity given the case throughout the United States by the press. It is stated by hospital officials that it is believed best to delay the operation awaiting developments that the publicity of the case has aroused.

MRS. WILLIAM B. WILSON

C HARRIS & EWING

Mrs. William Bauchop Wilson is the wife of the secretary of labor in President Wilson's cabinet. She is the mother of nine children.

ILLINOIS TO PROBE CHARGES

TO INVESTIGATE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

Committee to Be Empowered to Take Testimony If Necessary.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—The senate investigation of the affidavit alleged to reflect upon the morality of Lieutenant Governor Barrett O'Hara, active in the vice investigation is to be a searching affair. This was indicated by Senator Samuel Ettelson, one of the executive committee named to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the senate.

Senator Ettelson stated that he will offer a resolution in the senate this morning authorizing the committee to proceed with the investigation and empowering the committee to summon witnesses and take testimony if necessary in order to get at the facts in the case.

Lieutenant Governor O'Hara expressed the hope that the committee will probe the matter to the bottom, in order that he may be set right before the public. He is having no part in the investigation, so that it may not be said that any effort is making to conceal any of the facts in connection with the investigation. He said that he did not feel that the situation at the present time warranted him in making a statement.

The affidavit which Deputy Sheriff R. M. Sullivan of this city laid before the senate, and which brought about the investigation, is in the custody of James H. Paddock, secretary of the senate. Its contents will be kept secret until the investigation is under way.

Women Sparred With Black.

Chicago, May 8.—White women, who associated with Jack Johnson, negro heavyweight champion of the world, were used as sparring partners, according to charges of government attorneys in the trial of Johnson charged with violation of the federal white slave law. Harry A. Parkin, assistant district attorney, declared that the evidence would show that Johnson directed his fistic accomplishments against the women. "As a result of his treatment of these girls," Mr. Parkin said, "they were frequently sent to hospitals."

Firemen Remove Flag.

East Liverpool, Ohio, May 8.—Controversy between patriotic societies of the city and the Socialistic organization over whether the Socialists should fly a red flag from their headquarters, reached a crisis when Mayor R. J. Marshall ordered the fire department to remove the offending flag. It was taken down amid the cheers of a great crowd, but within half an hour another red flag was flying from the same staff, and further trouble is feared.

Alfonso Disregards Plot.

Paris, May 8.—Undeterred by the discovery of an alleged anarchist plot to assassinate him, King Alfonso XIII of Spain arrived here yesterday for a state visit of three days to President Poincare of France.

Senate Passes Supply Bill.

Washington, May 8.—By a vote of 41 to 32 the senate refused to accept an amendment to the sundry civil bill by Senator Gallinger striking out a clause exempting labor and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law with funds appropriated by the bill. Three Republican senators, Jones, La Follette and Norris, voted with the Democrats against the Gallinger amendment and two Democrats, Pomerene and Thomas, joined the Republicans in supporting it.

MAN SHOOTS WIFE, CHILD, AND SELF

HENRY BECK, YOUNG HUSBAND, ALONE DIES—BABY MORTALLY WOUNDED.

WIFE'S WOUND NOT SERIOUS

Slayer Had Been Recently Released From Workhouse—Despondent From Incurable Illness.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Henry Beck, 22 years old, 2517 Minnehaha avenue, went home, broke down the door to his wife's bedroom, and shot her and their seven months old baby boy, then shot himself through the heart. He was dead when found by the police.

Wife's Wound Trifling.

The wife was wounded in the right arm and her injury is not serious. The bullet which struck the baby, went downward through the little one's thigh, after striking the abdomen. The child will die.

Beck had but ten cents and a doctor's certificate that he was unable to work because of tuberculosis. He had been released from the city workhouse but a week, sent there on a charge of intoxication and vagrancy. The police theory is that he was discouraged and determined to kill his wife, baby and himself. They believe he thought his wife and baby dead, or dying, when he turned the weapon upon himself.

According to the story the police learned from Mrs. Beck, who was taken to the City hospital with the wounded baby, Beck came home late, after he had been drinking, she said. She had gone to bed in an upstairs room and locked the door.

Wife Tried to Escape.

Beck entered the house, lurched upstairs and with a kick broke down the door. Frightened by his actions, Mrs. Beck tried to leave the room, carrying little Robert with her. She said nothing to her husband, according to her story, but Beck immediately began to fire. Whether he fired one or two shots at her was not made clear in her story, but hospital physicians think the shot which passed through the baby's thigh is the same which lodged in Mrs. Beck's wrist.

She bears other marks of the encounter in a bruised neck and shoulders. She said Beck clutched her and struck at her, but she managed to escape from the room, screaming all the time.

In her night clothes she got outside and neighbors at once telephoned the police. The telephone messages were that Beck had wounded his wife and child and escaped. They knew nothing of the final shot. Police officers hurried to search the surrounding country and to watch all street cars and bridges for signs of Beck. Other policemen went to the house and there found Beck's body.

Mrs. Beck said her husband's dread of the workhouse where he had served more than one term, might have caused him to kill himself. She did not know why he tried to kill her, but said he had sought to kill her more than a year ago, before they were married. At that time, she said, he slashed her wrist with a razor and then told her he had taken poison. He was taken to a hospital then, but doctors could find no traces of any poison. He was arrested and placed on probation.

SUSTAINED LIFE IN TISSUE

Parts of Human Anatomy Kept Alive for Long Time, Physicians Maintain.

Washington, May 8.—Sustained life in parts of the human tissue after the organism has fled, like the snake's tail, which the school boy believes does not die until after the sun has set, was the theme discussed at the closing session of the congress of American physicians and surgeons. The meeting of the congress ended with a reception at a hotel.

According to papers read by authorities life in cells taken from a living animal organism has been sustained under certain conditions for more than four years after the animal from which they were taken ceased to exist.

Marine Engineer Drowned.

Duluth, May 8.—Charles L. Judd, marine engineer, was struck by a bucket which had snapped its chain on the steamer A. S. Upton and was thrown into the bay and drowned Tuesday night. He was not missed and the fate of the unfortunate man was not discovered until his body was found. Judd was 31 years old and is survived by a widow and a two-year-old daughter in Cleveland. He was very well known among lake men.

Sterling Defends Sherman Law.

Washington, May 8.—In his maiden speech, Senator Sterling of South Dakota attacked the provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill exempting labor and farm organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law. "The Sherman law stands as a sword and a shield to the farmer and the laboring man," he said. "As interpreted by the supreme court, it is his protection in every lawful enterprise to secure better prices or increased wages or shorter hours or better sanitary conditions."

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN

This Photograph was taken in Washington after the senator from Illinois had assumed his seat in the senate.

JAP ENVOY VISITS BRYAN

ASKS ADMINISTRATION'S VIEWS CONCERNING ALIEN LAW.

Answer May Finally Be Proposal to Negotiate New Treaty to Replace Old One.

Washington, May 8.—First among Secretary Bryan's callers when he reached Washington from Sacramento was Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador. The exact outcome of the call is unknown. It is assumed that the ambassador had been awaiting this opportunity to deliver personally to the secretary of state a protest from the Japanese government against the California alien legislation, but it is believed now the effort of the ambassador was to get from the secretary some idea of what the administration proposes to do after Gov. Johnson signs the land bill, as it is generally expected the governor will do.

Before answering this question, however, Mr. Bryan must report and confer with President Wilson regarding the California mission so Mr. Bryan probably suggested that the conference with Viscount Chinda be postponed for a short time.

It is well understood that the effect of this will simply be to delay the progress of the Japanese protest unless Secretary Bryan is able to suggest some means of dealing with the present phase of the question that will make the protest unnecessary. It has been suggested that this might take the form of a proposal to negotiate a new treaty to replace the one of 1911 which has been unsatisfactory to both parties.

A new treaty expressly disclaiming the right of citizens of either country to acquire real property in the other might meet the needs of the case and save Japanese pride by removing ground for the charge of discrimination. This, it is pointed out, would work hardship on American missionary interests and some large business concerns which now hold real estate in Japan under the "superfices" law, a modified form of the American ground rent system.

Naked "Wild Man" Runs Amuck.

Minneapolis, May 8. — The "wild man," who has been seen in a dozen places around Lake Minnetonka during the last two weeks, was captured after he had burst, entirely nude, into the railroad station at Crystal Bay, locked the door and terrified a dozen women who were waiting for a train. The screams of the women brought to their aid Fred White, a resident at Crystal Bay, who kicked open the door, let the shrieking women escape and fought with the man until he was overpowered, and held until arrested. He gave the name of John O'Brosky, 30 years old, and said he lived at Excelsior.

Gunmen Kill Another.

New York, May 8.—Gunmen of the East Side killed their fifth man within four days Wednesday. He was Antonio Scamorino, formerly of Dayton, O. The assassin used a shotgun, firing from the shadow of a doorway, and escaped. The four other recent murders include that of David Minzer, shot during the rush hour Tuesday night by three gangsters on the Williamsburg bridge.

New York Extra Session.

Albany, N. Y., May 8.—The legislature will be ordered to reconvene in extraordinary session on Wednesday, June 18, to consider primary and other legislation. Governor Sulzer so announced at a conference called to map out plans for a campaign in favor of his state-wide direct nominations bill, which was defeated at the regular session. A special committee of five men was named to select committees on ways and means, publicity, campaign, legislation, and a general committee in each county.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Fourth Celebration at Brainerd.

Brainerd.—Brainerd intends to have an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration and the finance committee has already raised over $400. The sports are to be held on downtown business streets. The city has not celebrated for ten years.

Brainerd Changes Councils.

Brainerd.—The old council held its last meeting this week. Among the last appointments made by Mayor H. P. Dunn were C. B. Rowley to succeed James M. Taylor, resigned, as member of the water and light board; Professor W. C. Cobb, to succeed Swan Johnson on the library board, and Mrs. J. P. Early of the same board to succeed Rev. Charles Fox Davis, who has removed from the city.

Police and Fire Chiefs Removed.

Virginia.—Ellis E. Walsh, chief of police, and A. F. Thayer, chief of the fire department, have been summarily removed from office by the police and fire commission. Richard Rice, a sawyer, was appointed to succeed Chief Walsh and James Stickney, assistant chief of the fire department, succeeded Chief Thayer. The dismissals were accomplished after a bitter controversy. "For the good of the service" is the reason given.

"Committee of Fifteen" Organizes.

Thief River Falls.—The committee of fifteen appointed by Judge Grindeland to prepare for the commission form of government met and perfected organization by the election of Mayor Lars Backe as chairman, County Auditor A. Fasel secretary, and M. E. Stanton legal adviser. It is the purpose of the committee to hasten the completion of the charter and to submit it to the voters. Mayor Backe vetoed a resolution of the council to organize and name a committee on the city owned public utilities.

Easton Is to Be "Dry."

Fairmont.—Judge J. H. Quinn has filed a decision in the contest between the "wets" and "drys" at Easton, finding in favor of the "drys." The canvassing board counted thirty-seven votes in favor of license and thirty-five against. The court finds that of the votes counted in favor of license, four were cast by persons not entitled to vote, because they were not legal residents of the village, and that one vote counted against license was so marked that the intention of the voter could not be determined.

STATE CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Minnesota's Prospects Reported Best In History—Seeding Completed.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota's crop outlook was never better this early in the season than this year. This is the word that has been brought to the banks, to the Chamber of Commerce and to the railroad offices in Minneapolis during the past week.

Seeding has been completed in every part of the state and already the small grain is beginning to sprout. Reports are that soil conditions were never better and that the recent rains have amply benefited the soil.

"The crop outlook was never better than it is at the present time," said Senator Frank Clague of Redwood Falls. "In my part of the state the seeding has all been completed and the farmers have turned their attention to the corn. We had a wonderful crop last year, but it is safe to say that the outlook was not nearly so good a year ago at this time than it is right now. Unless unforseen circumstances arrive, Minnesota will harvest one of the largest crops in her history." Every bank in the city has had reports from the country districts and every report has borne the same tidings—namely, the best outlook in years.

Alex V. Ostrom, cashier of the Northwestern National bank, has received visits from several country bankers during the last week, each of whom was able to bring the most optimistic reports of crop conditions. In the Red River valley especially, reports are good. A much larger amount of acreage has been plowed this year than last.

Minnesota farmers find that they have been able to catch up with their plowing. Last fall, there was some land which the farmers did not have time to plow on account of the heavy harvest. This spring, however, plowing was started early, and where there was not enough time to plow before planting, the wheat was disced into the unplowed ground.

Reformatory "Trusty" Escapes.

St. Cloud.—Harry Decker, a "trusty" at the state reformatory here, escaped from the institution. His absence was not discovered until he had nearly three hours' start.

Won't Issue Road Bonds.

Stillwater. — The Board of County Commissioners have declined to proceed in the matter of issuing $500,000 bonds for road building in Washington county, a suggestion made by resolution and adopted some time ago at the town board meeting of the township of Grant. County Attorney R. G. Thoreen, in an opinion, cited the changes made in the Dunn road law of the recent Legislature, and said that a proper petition had not been presented.

MEDICAL MEN TO GATHER IN JUNE

PHYSICIANS OF WORLD WILL GATHER IN MINNEAPOLIS FOR MEETINGS.

ALL IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS

Knowledge of All Sorts Connected With Medicine to Be Dispensed by Giants of the Profession.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis will be a world's clearing house for the progress in the medical sciences from June 13 to 20 this year, when the American Medical association, the American Academy of Medicine and other closely allied organizations, have their annual meetings.

All Countries Represented.

Every continent will be represented by members of the medical profession. With Americans and Europeans who have spent years of research work under ideal conditions and with the best equipment that it is possible to obtain, will attend medical men who have practiced their profession in the wildernesses and uncivilized countries under the greatest hardship and inconvenience.

The American Medical association, which embraces in its membership physicians and teachers engaged in all branches of medicine and surgery, will have its first meeting June 17, and the session will last four days.

The American Academy of Medicine, which specializes in medical sociology, begins its convention June 13 and closes with a public meeting June 15, Sunday, in Westminster church. Men high in the medical profession will attend both meetings.

Allied Organizations Meet.

During the week of the convention of the American Medical association, several closely allied organizations will be in session. Those most closely allied with medicine will meet on the University of Minnesota campus and the others at the Commercial club.

Nearly every building at the university will be used for the various sections of the American Medical association and the exhibits and clinics that will be conducted in conjunction with it.

The opening meeting of the American Medical association will be in the Auditorium, Nicollet avenue and Eleventh street, at 2 p. m., June 17, and all other meetings will be at the university. The armory at the university will be used as the registration and postoffice building and the commercial exhibits will be housed there. The house of delegates will meet in the library of the main engineering building on the new campus and the scientific exhibits will be in the Institute of Anatomy on the new campus.

Sociologists to Attend.

Aside from the visiting physicians, jurists, educators, sociologists, truant officers, probation officers, prison superintendents and others will participate in the program.

The annual social session of the academy will be on the evening of June 13 and the final meeting in Westminster church will be Sunday, June 15, at 3 p. m. The general subject of this meeting will be "Western Medicine in the Orient." Many of the men who speak there will be medical missionaries who have practiced medicine in the jungles and the Oriental cities.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver and Judge E. F. Waite of Minneapolis will give the juvenile court viewpoint of "The Physical Basis of Crime," and Minneapolis physicians and many physicians widely known to the profession will also speak.

New Trial Is Granted.

Mankato.—The United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis has filed a supplementary decision, changing the original order granting the defendants judgment in the case of the United States for the use and benefit of the First National bank of Belle Fourche, S. D., vs. Governor Eberhart and other Mankato bondsmen of the Widell-Finley company, and granting a new trial. The amount involved is $23,000, which the bank desires to secure from the bondsmen, as it claims to have advanced this amount.

St. Peter Motorcyclists Organize.

St. Peter.—The St. Peter Motorcycle club has been organized with W. A. Ritt, president; J. C. Gerde, vice president; Harry Kneeland, secretary; Hjalmar Gustafson, treasurer; Ben Jungers, captain; Orange Davis, first lieutenant, and Adolph Lubeck, second lieutenant.

Gas Comes Through Raditor.

Lake Crystal.—A strange discovery was made recently by the proprietor of the Commercial hotel. The hotel was remodeled and a new heating plant installed, being of the hot water type. The boilers and raditors were filled from the city mains that are supplied with water from a well which is 800 feet deep. By accident, a petcock in one of the raditors was opened one night and a match was lighted. When the fire came in contact with the air blowing out the radiator, it ignited gas.

BORDER MEMORIALS PROPOSED

BRIDGE ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER IS SUGGESTED.

Peace Advocates Would Erect Historical Monuments and Arches Along the Boundary.

New York, May 8.—Memorial arches at the points where the proposed international highways will cross the border between the United States and Canada, a memorial bridge across the Niagara river, and historical monuments on both sides of the boundary were among the plans formulated by the Canadian and American delegates to the conference to arrange for the celebration by English speaking people of the centenary of peace in 1915.

The Canadian and American delegates agreed to urge that their respective governments erect the arches where the proposed international highways—the Quebec and Miami in the East, and Los Angeles and Vancouver in the west—cross the boundary.

A plan to erect monuments at historical points upon each side of the boundary may include water gates on the opposite sides of the Detroit river, near the city of Detroit.

It was felt that the suggestion to erect a memorial bridge over the Niagara river required the advice of engineers, and action on this proposal was postponed until later.

Following the session the delegates were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at a garden party. They were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

LOEB'S SUCCESSOR IS NAMED

Mitchell Nominated By President—Independent Democrat's Name Declared "Happy Solution."

Washington, May 8.—John Purroy Mitchell, independent Democrat and president of the board of aldermen of New York city, has been nominated by President Wilson to be collector of the port of New York to succeed William Loeb, Jr. The selection brought what the White House termed "a happy solution" to a contest in which New York state leaders of every wing of the party had taken a lively part for the last two months.

Candidates for the post, which pays $12,000 a year and carries with it the appointments of an army of employes in the country's biggest custom house, were numerous from the start.

Recently the president practically determined to appoint Frank K. Polk, a friend of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, but Senator O'Gorman objected, declaring that a more active Democrat should get the position. For a time political circles expected a break between the administration and the New York senator. Within the last two days, however, friends of Mr. Mitchell, whose candidacy had been dropped at his own wish a month ago, renewed their efforts in his behalf.

One of the reasons why Mr. Mitchell was said to be disinclined to have his candidacy advanced was on account of the approaching mayoralty contest next fall. Some of his friends declare that Mr. Mitchell has by no means eliminated himself as a candidate for mayor of New York.

LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville	14	10	.583
Columbus	12	9	.571
Indianapolis	11	10	.550
Milwaukee	12	10	.545
Minneapolis	12	11	.522
Kansas City	11	12	.478
St. Paul	9	13	.409
Toledo	8	13	.381

Results.

Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 7.
St. Paul, 6; Kansas City, 3.
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 1.
Toledo, 10; Indianapolis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	14	3	.824
Washington	12	4	.750
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Chicago	13	10	.565
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Boston	7	12	.368
Detroit	6	15	.286
New York	3	15	.111

Results.

Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1.
New York, 4; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
Chicago	14	8	.636
Brooklyn	11	8	.579
St. Louis	12	9	.571
New York	10	8	.556
Pittsburgh	10	11	.476
Boston	6	12	.333
Cincinnati	4	16	.200

Results.

Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Results.

Winona, 12; Virginia, 3.
(All other games postponed.)

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Wheat, May, 86⅝c; July, 88⅜c; No. 1 northern, 89⅛c; No. 2 northern, 87⅛c; No. 1 durum, 92c; No. 3 corn, 56c; No. 3 white oats, 33⅛c; barley, malting, 58c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 1 flax, $1.29⅛.

Duluth, May 8.—Wheat, May, 88⅛c; July, 90⅛c.

South St. Paul, May 8.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@7.60; cows, $5.85@6.75; calves, $6.00@8.75; hogs, $7.90@8.20; sheep and lambs, $6.00@7.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; mostly 5c lower than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.45; light, $8.25@8.50; mixed, $8.15@8.50; heavy, $7.90@8.45; rough, $7.90@8.10; pigs, $6.50@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; weak, 10c lower; beeves, $7.30@9.00; Texas steers, $6.75@7.75; western, $6.90@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.90@8.15; calves, $6.50@9.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; generally 10c lower; native, $5.80@6.90; western, $5.90@7.00; yearlings, $6.30@7.70; native lambs, $6.35@8.40; western, $6.50@8.45.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring In Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

CONGRESS.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Charles J. Neill, as commissioner of labor statistics; J. F. Armstrong of Juneau as governor of Alaska and H. M. Smith as commissioner of fisheries.

Ben C. Davis, confidential secretary to Secretary of State Bryan, was made chief clerk of the state department. Davis lived in Omaha after completing his course at Carthage college, Illinois. He was Mr. Bryan's secretary when the latter was in congress.

Better have a spoils system than an abused civil service system, was the declaration of Senator Overman of North Carolina in the senate when he asked Senator Pomerence, chairman of the civil service commission, when his resolution for investigating the service would be reported on.

The Underwood tariff revision bill is expected to pass this week from its scene of rushed consideration in the house to be weighed in the steady balance of senate deliberations. It probably will be passed in the house not later than Wednesday night, just as it came from the ways and means committee, with free raw wool, free sugar in three years, its income tax, free meat, free flour, and slashing reductions in live stock and manufactured articles.

GENERAL.

The Grand Army of the Republic will have its 1913 reunion in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Manager Jim Buckley declares that Willie Ritchie, lightweight champion of the world, will be the next man to fight his clever little scrapper, Tommy Murphy.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was elected vice president of the New Jersey association opposed to woman suffrage at the annual meeting.

The New York State Law and Order alliance is "going to see to it" that the race track gambling law is enforced on every track this year, according to its superintendent, George H. West.

Alarmed by the frequent lack of a quorum in legislative sessions and by the strength of the republican opposition to many of President Wilson's nominations, senate democrats at a conference decided to put forth efforts to preserve the working majority at all times.

Such success has attended the establishment of a co-operative store by the New York Railroads company for the street car employes of New York that a second store has been opened. The receipts for the first day footed up to more than $500 with everything sold at cost.

To direct the attorney general to collect from the Missouri Pacific $2,260,010, the outgrowth of financing by the government of the original rail between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., a resolution was introduced by Representative Neely of Kansas.

Evidences of a determination to hurry completion of the Panama canal are seen in reports from the Isthmus. The nine mammoth steam shovels digging at the Culebra cut have been put on twelve-hour shifts and working at such a rate would have the canal ready for ships through the most troublesome part of the canal by the time the locks are ready. While the last official estimates of the earliest date at which ships could pass through the canal has been some time in October, the rapid work may make it possible for ships to go through earlier.

Vaccination parties have become a fad in the Swedish capital as the result of an outbreak of smallpox. In many of the fashionable residences at homes are given during the afternoon. A doctor is invited to vaccinate the guests and when the ordeal is over there is a dinner party. The demand for vaccine has been so great that the local supply is exhausted and orders for a sufficient quantity of it to treat 100,000 persons have been ordered from abroad.

In the nine years last past the New Haven railroad increased its capital stock, bonds and bills payable 400 per cent. The New Haven is one of the roads the eminent doctor of railroads, J. Pierpont Morgan, prescribed for. It took the medicine.

The record was set at an auction sale of the Mediaeval art collection of the late J. Malcom, when limoges enamel salt cellers went for $18,375. They were decorated in translucent colored enamel. A packet of upward of 500 love letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning brought $32,750.

Immigration officials at Philadelphia were startled when Rudolph Gertzen, a German farmer, in reply to the question as to whether or not he had $25, which is necessary before immigrants can land, carelessly pulled out of his pocket $14,000.

In the later part of 1912 the cost of living in the United States was higher than any other time for twenty-three years. The bureau of labor statistics has issued a report on retail prices from 1890 to 1913. The lowest cost was reached in each of the geographical divisions and in the United States as a whole in 1898.

W. C. Patterson of Los Angeles, Cal., died at Naples.

Two men were burned to death and three fatally injured in a fire which partly destroyed the Holley house, a three-story structure, at Oswego, New York.

The price of furs averages three and one-half times as much now, in the big Canadian markets, as it did in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

Refused permission to play accordian at a party, Joseph Conjuan of Dayton, Pa., emptied his revolver into the guests, shooting four, three of whom will die. He then fled.

Contracts have been placed for the contsrution in Japan yards for three dreadnoughts. They will be sister ships to the Fuso, the displacement of which is $30,000 tons.

Babies in poor neighborhoods in American cities die at the rate of 373 in 1,000 under 1 year of age, and in the good residences the rate is 136 in 1,000 or less than one-half as great.

The Fall River Iron works, at Fall River, Mass., posted notices stating that the seven mills of the plant would be closed for an indefinite period. No reason for the shutdown was given. The corporation employs 5,000 hands.

The Astor house, for years the most famous hotel in the United States, and whose guests include the fashionables, diplomats and statesmen of two continents, is to close its doors on May 29, and will probably be razed to make way for the new Broadway subway.

To provide adequate facilities for the movement of northwestern crops for the year 1913, approximately 20,000 units of rolling stock shortly will be placed in service by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha at a cost of $25,000,000.

Father Felix Barranda, parish priest of Guerrero, Chihuahua, is to lead a group of federal troops in the campaign against the constitutionalists of Northen Mexico. Like Hidalgo, the Mexican priest-patriot of a century ago, this modern day militant minister will give up the spiritual battle for actual warfare.

Twenty-one negro refugees and two white men were drowned when the steamer Concordia, engaged in rescue work in the upper Louisiana flood district struck a railroad bridge at Clayton, La., and sank. The Concordia was bringing to Natchez refugees rescued from house tops, above Clayton, several miles inland from the river.

William B. Dingwall, an American citizen, owner of a foundry and director of the Santa Maria de la Paz Mining company, was killed by the rebels in their attack on Matehuala, state of San Luis Potosi. Dingwall, who is said to have been one of the wealthiest residents of the district, was killed when he refused to contribute to the revolution.

The great strike of working men in Belgium, to force the government to grant manhood suffrage, began quietly and at nightfall it was estimated that 200,000 men throughout the country had quiet work. This number is at least 100,000 short of the socialist predictions and the clerical press calls the movement a "pitiable fiasco."

Henry Wedland and Alexander Drummond, young men of Brooklyn, N. Y., captured by R. I. Davisson of Dayton, O., a Yale senior, at the point of a silver pencil, while ransacking his room in Vanderbilt hall, on the Yale campus, were in the city court charged with burglary. In the dim light of the room the burglars thought the pencil leveled at them by Davisson as he entered was a pistol.

The Chicago Record-Herald editorially laments its failure to turn an honest nickel by selling half a ton of literary junk from the public printing office in Washington. As a feeler to buyers of weighty books, twenty volumes of census reports, 1890-1900, were submitted for written bids. These are some of the bids returned: "Absolutely worthless," "Not worth basement room," "No coin in circulation small enough to express their value," "Cost nothing in first place. Worth nothing now."

The headquarters of the woman's social and political union, the militant suffragette party, situated in Kingsway, were raided by police, in search of evidence against the militant leaders. The police were commanded by Superintendent Pack Quinn, of Scotland Yard, who has been placed in charge of a department for dealing with the suffragettes. Miss Barbara Kerr, the secretary of the woman's social and political union; Misses Lake, Lennox and Barrett and Mrs. Saunders, the officials of the society, who were in charge of the offices at the time of the raid, were arrested, and a large quantity of documents was seized.

SPORT.

Twenty-seven cars have been entered in the 500-mile automobile race to be held at Indianapolis on Memorial day. Only twenty-four cars competed last year. Among the cars are seven of European make.

George Brooks, football coach of the University of Pennsylvania, in an effort to bring on drop kickers and punters for the red and blue eleven, has adopted the idea of competition in these branches among the undergraduates.

Germany has over 9,000,000 women employed in other than domestic service.

The Wisconsin assembly endorsed Hedding bill, which provides ten round no decision bouts to be held under strict supervision by the state commission. No bouts are permitted on Sunday.

Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, the New York featherweight, will box twenty rounds at Vernon arena the night of June 3 if Wolgast accepts an offer for such a match made him recently.

President Johnson of the American league has announced the indefinite suspension of Manager Stoval of the St. Louis club.

Rube Waddell has quit organized baseball forever, according to an announcement by the management of the Minneapolis team of the Northern league.

Single-Handed

A TRUE STORY OF A HEROIC RESCUE

By C. H. CLAUDY

ONE hundred and twenty miles an hour actually recorded—then the instruments went out of commission and no one knows whether the tearing air reached a greater speed thereafter. The United States weather bureau pronounced this particular West Indian hurricane "the most severe in the history of Hatteras."

But whatever the speed may have been, it was enough to beat the sea into submission, to raise it in the air and carry it completely over the narrow neck of barren sand which separates Pamlico sound from the Atlantic ocean, and ample enough to sweep the barkentine Priscilla, out of Baltimore for Rio, with a general cargo, far out of the gulf stream, into the "saw teeth" of Hatteras and toward the inhospitable shore.

A Helpless Bit of Wood.

On the 16th of August, 1899, the gale, not yet at its height, became so violent that Captain Springsteen furled his spanker and upper topsail. But this was of little avail. The foresail was hauled up and furled, two reefs put with infinite difficulty in the mainsail and the lower topsail clewed up, only to be torn bodily from its spars. Next the mainsail ripped away, a flying blotch of dirty white in a deadly smother of grayish spume; a few minutes later and the mainstaysail followed suit.

Then the Priscilla hove to under bare poles, helpless and strengthless, unable to put forth the smallest rag which might lend steerage-way sufficient to clear Cape Hatteras, jutting out there to the west and south, unseen, but terribly well known and feared.

Thursday, the 17th, came. It could not be said to dawn, for the increase in the light was small. Sky there was none, clouds there were none, sea there was none to the eye. A dreadful dirty gray encompassed all. Where air left off and water began was not to be told by looking, and so full was the air of spray and spume and froth and water that breathing itself was difficult.

But now and then a hole, torn in the flying spindrift by an eddy in the blast, showed water—water discolored, a sickly green with yellow splotches of stirred up sand, instead of the deep emerald black of the ocean, telling the master, the eleven men of his crew, and even his wife and little son, that they were out of the gulf stream and over the shoals which make the "graveyard of the Atlantic," the spot where more ships have gone to their last resting-place than on any other three.

The lead was cast at one hour intervals. Thirty fathoms at five in the morning, twenty-five fathoms at six, twenty fathoms at eight—so it went all day until at eight bells twenty fathoms showed.

"Then," said the master, "I did not sound any more. I knew we were going forward for all hands to prepare to go each man for himself."

It was but a little later that the Priscilla struck, bounded off, tossed a little while on seas mountain high, climbing, a dead weight, one minute to coast down a terrible slide the next—then struck again with a terrific impact, breaking all glass ports and flooding the cabin. The port rigging was cut away to let the masts go. They fell instantly with a crash, heard even above the roar of the hundred-mile gale. Instantly the seas began to sweep the doomed vessel, breaking twenty, thirty feet above the stumps of her masts.

Mrs. Springsteen was swept overboard first, her cry cut short by a breaking wave. The little boy went next—literally torn from his father's arms. By one of those freaks of the sea which are beyond explaining, he was swept far overboard and back again the next minute, and into the cabin, from whence his lifeless body later came ashore. The ship's boy was the next and last to go. The men, with their greater strength, were able to hold on or tie themselves down, and the writhing sea had to resort to other means to get the rest of its victims.

Nor had the despairing sailors long to wait. No structure of wood, be it ever so stanch, could long resist the heavy bombardment of tons of water and being picked up and dashed down on the sandy shoals beneath. Less than half an hour later the hull broke in two, the bow to disintegrate and disappear almost instantly, the after half, on which the ten survivors were congregated, to dash on toward the unseen shore. For more than five hours this situation continued, the captain, grief-stricken at his loss, and the crew, resigned to their fate, clinging to the wreck.

At last the wreck struck for the last time, the grinding and the smashing stopped, and those on board knew that somewhere ahead of them, could they but see it, was the shore.

But they never hoped to reach it. For the breakers lay between them and the safety they could not see, and the night of terror and struggle had sapped their strength. Three were so badly cut and bruised with flying wreckage that they could not stand; the rest, all but naked, were cold and weak. Boats they had none, ropes they had but few; to make a raft was as impossible as to fly. They could but wait the end.

The Queries of Rasmus Midgett.

Meanwhile the life-savers on shore were having a time of great anxiety over the amount of territory they must cover and the difficulty in covering any at all. To make headway up or down a heavy beach in a wind is hard at all times, but when the shrieking air carries most of the beach with it, and the sea breaks waist high over the sand, it is almost impossible.

Rasmus S. Midgett, of the Gull Shoal station, started on his patrol south, on horseback, at three in the morning. He had to trust to his horse for direction, for the darkness of the night was impenetrable, and the feeble glow of his lantern would have revealed nothing but the violent water through which his animal struggled, could he have kept it lit. But as he made his slow progress enough light filtered through the clouds to let him discover boxes and barrels and wreckage coming ashore. He knew that meant a wreck somewhere in the neighborhood. The question "Where?" could be solved only by pushing ahead.

It was two miles farther on, after an hour and a half's struggle on the part of his horse, that he finally caught the sound of voices, borne in to him by the wind. He could see nothing of the wreck.

A little later he managed to make out the outline of the half of the hull and saw some black dots moving on it. A hundred yards from the bank of sand on which he stood, water-swept and insecure, the piece of a hull loomed shadowy and indistinct. And Rasmus Midgett had to face alone an opportunity and a question, such as are given to few men to solve.

Should he try to save those black dots alone, and run the risk of losing his life and all chance that they might be saved? Or should he return to the station, call out the rest of the crew and do what would then be easy with Lyle gun and breeches buoy—easy if the wind would let a shot carry?

The final outcome is proof enough that it was no selfish fear of his own life that caused him to hesitate—rather was it a nice balancing of possibilities. If he lost his own life in trying to aid single-handed and alone, he lost also all chance of the life crew's knowing of the wreck in time. If he returned to the station to bring help, it must be three hours before an attempt at rescue could be made—and—would the wreck last three hours?

A problem, truly, and one to be solved with all the force of the worst storm on record breaking and smashing about him, with those choked-off cries for aid in his ears, and only the small and pitiful chance of one man's strength against the strength of the sea and wind before his eyes.

But Rasmus Midgett was not a member of the Gull Shoal station—one of the famous crews of a famous service—for nothing. It took him but a few minutes to realize that there was not one hour of life, let alone three, left in that swiftly dismantling hull. Even as he looked, twenty feet of it disappeared, and another cry of despair told him there was no time to waste.

One at a Time Through a Hurricane.

He stripped half his clothes from him to be unimpeded. Then, watching his chance, he followed a breaker to its home, shouting as he ran.

"Next time—one man—jump! I'll take care of you!" he shrilled his powerful voice into the teeth of the gale.

"One man—only one!" he cautioned.

Then he turned and ran for it with all his strength, for if the breaker caught him it would be the end of his chances and theirs. Regaining the wave-swept beach and standing in the breaking water, he waited for his opportunity. And on the heels of a bigger breaker than the rest, Midgett ran down into the hell of water near the vessel, keeping his feet by a miracle, to catch and support the hurtling form of a naked man, his clothes long since taken by the wind which plucked them strip by strip from his shivering body.

Somehow, some way, he outfought the wave which caught him half-way to safety. Somehow, some way, the two—helpless victim and strong, resolute life-saver fighting a grim and single-handed battle alone with all the force of loyalty to his salt which the government and sixty dollars a month and the wonderful personality of Superintendent Kimball has bred in these men—somehow they gained the bank.

And without waiting even for a breath, Midgett plunged back again to the wreck. Twice he lost his footing and was swept head over heels. Twice he came up spluttering and choking with sand and water, but he struggled on until near enough to catch and hold the second man who took what was left of his life and with it jumped into the smother of dirty water. And once more the fight was taken up and once more Midgett and his prize won through to victory. Once more? Aye, once more, and again once more, and again and again and again, until seven men were taken from the jaws of death, from the wry pit and rim of Hell, and clustered, huddled, exhausted in mind and body, in the shallows on the spit.

Three More Trips.

But there were still three left. And these three could not do as had their mates—they could neither jump to Midgett's arms nor help him with even feeble strength in the fight for life. For these were the wounded three—the captain with a jagged hole in his chest where a splintered spar had struck, two others so bruised, cut and exhausted they could but wave shivering hands to him, as if begging that they be not forgotten.

But Midgett had no intention of forgetting them. He was blind with unreasoning rage now, furious with the sea and wind. His blood was up, and not the worst sea that ever broke, nor all the winds that ever blew, could have kept him from doing the utterly foolhardy, crazily daring thing he did, not once, but three times!

Down he went right to the vessel, caught a rope and swung himself aboard what was left, grasped a figure in his arms, then plunged himself overboard on the back of a breaker and took his chance of glory or the grave as many another man has done.

But never another man in the annals of the service did it three times and won out! For that is what Midgett did. Battled with by mountainous waves, crippled by boards and boxes and spars which beat and tore at him in both the water and the driving air, harried by a wind that was like a wall against him, and exhausted by his seven previous trips, Midgett nevertheless won through, and when he finished, saw ten wrecks of what once were men, standing and lying in the semi-darkness on the wind and wave-swept beach.

Even as he turned, perhaps in numb wonder at what he had done, the half of the Priscilla groaned, crashed once or twice and—was gone.

"For Extraordinary Heroism."

The keeper of the station would hardly believe his tale when Midgett rode his horse back to the station for help. It did not seem believable. But there were the rescued to tell the amazing story over again, when, after a day and night of tender nursing at the station, once more clothed, fed and warmed, they were able to speak.

The life-saving service report of the following year contains this succinct mention in the "Medals Awarded" columns:

"To Rasmus S. Midgett, Surfman, Gull Shoal Station. For extraordinary heroism in rescuing, single-handed, ten men from the wreck of the barkentine Priscilla, three miles south of Gull Shoal station, August 18, 1899, Gold Medal. The rescue was effected at night and during the height of a disastrous storm which inundated the whole coast in that vicinity."

The records of the life-saving service will parallel the records of any army or navy with deeds of daring and heroism, of bravery and courage and willingness to die for the sake of the duty that lies before its crews. But in all its annals of forty-one years of existence, during which time 152,038 persons have been saved from 22,711 wrecks, it has nothing to compare with this rescue. It has plenty of deeds as daring and as courageous to keep alive in its reports, but no other instance where one man, single-handed and alone, defied such a storm as this, and rescued ten men without other means than the strength of his body and the fine courage of his heart.

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SEE THAT THE FRUIT IS RIPE

Bananas and Apples Especially Are Unfit to Eat If They Have Least Suspicion of Greenness.

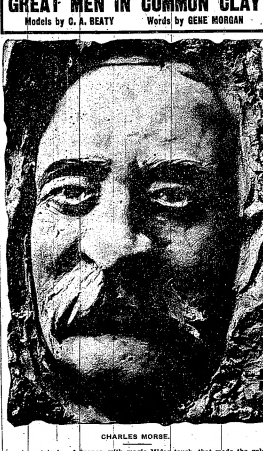
A fact of special interest at this time of year is that some of the commonest fruits contain starch instead of sugar until they have fully ripened. Raw starch is very indigestible, which explains the frequent necessity for "green-apple medicine."

Most conspicuous in respect to their starch content are bananas and apples. Reports from the National Bureau of Chemistry show that Baldwin apples examined contained more than 4 per cent. of starch while green, less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. when ripe, and none at all when overripe. The percentage of sugar, on the other hand, had increased more than four times, showing that all the starch had been converted into sugar during the ripening process. Bananas show similar changes as they ripen.

These facts teach us that only thoroughly ripe fruits are most suitable for eating raw; that scarcely ripened apples and bananas, like gooseberries and currants, are best adapted to cooking; and that all persons who eat raw fruits should chew them thoroughly on account of the starch they are liable to contain.

GREAT MEN IN COMMON CLAY

Models by C. A. BEATY Words by GENE MORGAN



CHARLES MORSE.

A captain he of finance, with magic Midas touch, that made the golden bullion and multiplied it much, of scientific banking the tricks and twists he knew, to force from each simoleon a thousand bucks or two. 'Twas then he gayly sauntered upon his wealthy way, till on his uncle's bunion he chanced to tread one day; that uncle was a terror—a real old fighting ram—the uncle of all uncles—vindictive Uncle Sam. The latter grabbed poor Charlie and trun him into jail, to wonder what had struck him and incidentally wail, it was a most surprising and unexpected coup, Re-Morse almost choked Charles while floundering in the soup. Then straightway to the White House there came a doleful tale that Charlie in his dungeon was waxing thin and pale; tuberculosis had him, his heart was on the bum, the erstwhile healthy banker was booked for Kingdom Come. Bill Taft he heard the story and shed a silent tear, and said: "This course of treatment is really too severe; a presidential pardon I'll give that hapless bloke, enabling his loved ones to take him home to croak." But, lo, the air of freedom upon this human wreck, achieved a cure in jig-time, a thrilling change, by heck, for Charles stopped his coughing and put on fat galore, all ills departed from him and troubled him no more. He's back again in Gotham and making money fast, he's piling up a fortune that's guaranteed to last, but not again while raking and garnering the dough will Charlie's hoof be planted upon his Uncle's toe.

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TOO MUCH WORK FOR LIVER

Undue Calls Upon Organ Is What Causes the Dangerous Condition Known as "Hobnails."

"Alcohol has hammered hob-nails into many a man's liver," says the Bulletin of the Chicago Health Department. There is a reason.

The reason is that a prime cause of disease of the liver is the forcing upon it of more work than it can do, especially when that work is of an unnatural and unsuitable character.

Experiments recently conducted have shown that the utmost limit of the liver's capacity to oxidize spirituous liquors is to the amount of one to three ounces in a day of twenty-four hours. While a less amount than one ounce a day may be, for a period of time and by some livers, disposed of without the appearance of any definite disorder, yet it was proven that none could stand more and few this amount for any length of time without showing the effects of the overburden. Less than one ounce a day was usually oxidized completely, as shown by the excreta. When more than this was taken both liver and kidneys gave evidence of their inability to dispose of it.—Exchange.

Unconventionalities.

"I suppose you're the gas meter inspectator if you say so, but you look more like a snooping dog catcher."

"Young man, if that's the best you can do in the way of raising a mustache you'd better let your face lie fallow one or two more summers."

"I don't mind lending you a dollar or two, Smudgkins, but I wish you wouldn't step up to me so familiarly when I'm talking to a friend."

"Mary Jane, if you don't quit letting the cat lap milk out of my shaving mug, by George, I'll sue for a divorce!"—Chicago Tribune.

Its Sort.

"What do you think? My husband told me he did not want me to bant."

"Humph! That's only his banter."

DRESS NEVER CHANGES HERE

Sioux Maidens Living on the Pine Ridge Reservation Wear Same Style a Lifetime.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—American fashions versus Parisian! Why go abroad for clothes which only wear one season when you can get a dress like the one shown in the accompanying picture, which will wear a lifetime? Long before the young woman in the illustration had attained sufficient stature to fill out the costume properly the materials for it were being prepared. The owner of this "confection" is a young Indian girl of the Sioux nation who lives on the Pine Ridge reservation in Shannon county, South Dakota. This is doubtless her holiday regalia and it is doubtful if she would trade it for the latest model from the Rue de la Paix. A beaded costume like the one pictured is a matter for serious consideration by the modistes of the tribe and months were probably spent over the beadwork of the bodice alone, while the doeskin for the skirt had to be worked over for weeks by the old women tanning experts in order to attain the velvet-like quality necessary for a garment of this description. The "shopping bag," too, while not of a late model as our fashions go, will nevertheless be in excellent taste for years to come in this "land where fashions never change." Changes in styles would indeed be superfluous in a country where it takes months to complete a single garment, but which when made will wear for a generation or two. The girdle with its pendant—reminiscent of Cleopatra—is made of heavy leather, also practically indestructible, covered with heavy silver disks beaten out by hand. It is of prime necessity to be of athletic build in order to wear this variety of clothing successfully, as the beadwork weighs something like ten pounds to the square yard. This "cloth" is made by fastening the beads in parallel rows on a backing of heavy buckskin. The blanket in the background is of Navajo make from New Mexico.

Sioux Belle, in Her Sunday Best.

KANSAS CO-EDS ARE HUSKY

Taller, Heavier, and With a Much Greater Lung Capacity Than Young Women Elsewhere.

Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas college girls should be able to talk longer, yell louder and for a longer time than any other girl students in the United States, according to Dr. Margaret Johnston of the department of physical education of the University of Kansas.

The Jayhawker co-ed is also taller and stronger than her eastern sisters. The average Kansas girl is about one-fourth inch higher than the Wellesley young woman. The average weight of the girl at Wellesley is 116 pounds, at Kansas 117.

In strength and lung capacity the Kansas girl reigns alone. The average capacity of the German girl is 147 cubic inches; Oberlin girls can swallow 141.2 inches of ozone and Wellesley girls 150 cubic inches. The Kansas girl tests 165, which is far above the average for the United States.

Plans were formed recently for the establishment of a girl's baseball league among the different sororities here. Margaret Johnston, director of women's athletics, is expected to start the co-eds in the game within a few days.

VETERAN SLEUTH RETIRES

Lieutenant Michael J. Reap, Pupil of Inspector Byrnes, Is Placed on the Pension List.

New York.—The retirement of Lieutenant Michael J. Reap, who has been a member of the New York police department for thirty years and was for twenty-three years of that time a central office detective, is announced by Commissioner Waldo. He will receive an annual pension of $1,125.

Reap's retirement leaves only one pupil of the famous detective trainer, Inspector Thomas Byrnes, in the central office squad. He is Captain James Dunn.

Associated with Detective Lieutenant John Holland, now retired, Reap was active in many of the murder cases in and near New York during the last twenty-five years.

Twenty-Year-Old Shoes Still Good.

New London, Conn.—Twenty years ago Alderman Charles E. Perkins had a pair of square-toed shoes made. He treated the soles to a special preparation of tar. Then he wore the shoes steadily for six years. After a few years' vacation they were brought out and saw daily use for three years. Then Perkins had them topped and put them away. Now he's wearing them again.

Man Wants Cure for Snoring.

Winsted, Conn.—Charles H. Barreuther, the champion snorer, offers $100 for a cure, prompted by the embarrassment experienced in a New York city bath house, where he went for the Turkish treatment. He snored so loudly that attendants were about to dump him out, when he awoke. He appealed to the proprietor, who refunded his payment and advised him to get out as quickly as possible.

A MORNING WITH THE GEESE IN THE TAUNUS

SIX HUNDRED GEESE BEGIN TO CLIMB THE HILLY ROAD

MORITZ ASSISTS

BUT HERE COMES GRETCHEN

IN and around a picturesque village on the verge of the Taunus mountains, north of Frankfort, may be witnessed in summer time the daily migration of hundreds of geese from their confined quarters in the cottage yards to the green uplands above the hamlet. To one unaccustomed to the sight it is a quaint and interesting spectacle to watch the passing of such a flock on the highway and to follow it until the goal is reached. In the summer days the work of the village begins very early. The men go to the fields to guide the plow or prune fruit trees. Buxom women are seen walking to the allotments nearer home. Girls help in the fields and the children go to school. The youngest of these are liberated early; they must not be cooped up in a schoolroom in the heat of the day, so they are free to help in various easy ways in the work of the village. If you enter this Hessian hamlet at half-past nine you find quite a commotion, and you hear the cackling of large numbers of geese. From nearly every cottage gateway come geese, in twos, threes, tens and sometimes twenty, each with a dab of gay color on its wing, the mark of ownership. The housewife or her children "shoo" them out into the road and soon the village is alive with them. The older members of the flock soon steer in the direction of the well-known pond, but "the young recruits" are very unruly and want to sample the contents of the gutter, or to invade the yards higher up the street. But here comes Gretchen, one of the daily drivers of the geese. With a wisp of birch she gathers these willful ones from under the great farm wagons and out of the gutter, and drives them along towards the old castle where the noise of a rattle announces that Hans has already started with the main flock. There he is, near one of the four fine towers of the old Schloss, his coat thrown over one shoulder, stick in one hand, birch switch in the other, and his rattle under his arm. Gretchen adds her contingent to his, Julie and Rosine join them with other straggling cacklers, Karl, Moritz and Ernest must be in at the drive, and before long the last houses of the village are left behind and six hundred geese begin to climb the dusty road that leads to the pond.

Hans has a shaggy-coated dog. He carries a stick in his mouth. His services are really not required, and he gladly walks quietly with the drivers. The children keep the geese from straying from the road on to the tempting herbage of the banks, and progress is slowly made under the increasing heat of the sun. The passage of so many hundreds of webbed feet raises a dust, so that by the time the top of the hill is reached it is very pleasant for all to leave the road and turn on to the turfy ground, in the direction of the longed-for water and the tree-shaded boggy land. And now the older geese, the knowing ones, may be seen to hurry forward, quite outstripping the main flock, for the goal is near. They see water ahead. Their quick waddle becomes a half-flight, until, with a joyful rush, they dive into the cool waters of the pond, making rippling eddies as they swim. Willows and poplars shade the south bank, green weeds and rushes harbor insect food, and acres of swampy land are backed by pleasant coppiced knolls. It is the promised land. Here comes the main flock; rushing, cackling, splashing they go into the pond until it is seething with life. The early comers have swum across and are out again on the further side, grubbing in the grass-land.

Hans throws himself on the ground to rest after the dusty walk. His dog stays with him. They spend the day with the geese. Gretchen has other work to do in the village, and after a short rest she slowly trudges home again, accompanied by some of the children. But out here with the geese we stay for a while, enjoying the air. White fleecy clouds float in the blue sky, reminding one of the poetical Italian saying: "Lt Madonna fa la lana." From the edge of the forest near by comes the scent of the firs. Occasionally a timber team emerges from the wood and passes by the high road to the village below. Or a load of brushwood may be seen in the distance, drawn by two patient oxen towards the farmstead on the uplands. All else is stillness, save for the cackling of the flock, and even this sound is almost stilled as noonday approaches and the heat stills all. So passes the day.

At five o'clock in the evening Hans sends his gentle dog to gather together his great white family. Soon the air is full of sound. The flock is in the move. The journey home is all down hill and the sun's heat is spent. The geese have had a good day. As the village is reached they need no herding into their own yards.

ADDITION TO WAR'S HORRORS

English Chemist Has Produced Gas, Which Set on Fire, Can Not Be Extinguished.

Ernest Welsh, a chemist of Hull, England, has invented a remarkable machine gun which is discharged by gas, which will send projectiles five miles in a minute, and the projectiles set on fire anything they may strike.

In appearance the new weapon resembles somewhat the Maxim gun, and the mechanism, according to Mr. Welsh, consists in part of three generators which manufactures three distinct gases, whose nature he keeps as his secret. He was willing to admit, however, that it had taken him 13 years to find out the different gases.

"A feature of these," he went on, "is that they will ignite on water, but one problem I have not yet solved is how to extinguish the flames which they cause. The projectiles are not large; it is the stuff they contain that does the mischief."

Mr. Welsh added with some pride: "I have also perfected a shot for bringing down aeroplanes. You don't have to fire accurately at the machine. The gases are enough to suffocate any one within the area of their scope."

Both Theories.

Mrs. Knicker—This frock is a creation.

Knicker—Does that mean it was made in six days or that it will take me several hundred million years to pay for it?—Puck.

ONCE PATRIOTS WERE FOOLED

Had Struck a Lazy Neighborhood and Nobody Would Order Him to Stop His Work.

In the opinion of friends and enemies alike Patrick was the laziest white man that ever drew breath. It was one of the anomalies of Patrick's existence that the only firm with whom he could hold a job was a coal company whose strenuous methods sometimes compelled him to be out delivering coal at seven o'clock in the morning.

Certain of the company's customers and their neighbors resented that inhuman activity almost as much as Patrick did. The first rattling of coal down the iron chute banished sleep, and irate aristocrats who could afford the luxury of a morning snooze popped their heads out of the window and ordered Patrick to postpone his labors until a more reasonable hour. Patrick never disregarded that command. Backed up by a united neighborhood, he could afford to be lazy, so he curled up on the driver's seat and slept until the street was astir.

Fortified by previous experience, Patrick accepted a recent order for early service with comparative cheerfulness. He reported at the coal yard in good time, and at seven o'clock the first shovelful of coal awoke echoes in a quiet residential street. Having fired his first shot, Patrick closed the chute and awaited the usual command. It did not come. He let fly another volley. Still no tousled heads, no angry voices. Another shovelful, and still another, and another broke the stillness. Patrick looked despairingly at the lifeless windows.

"For the love of Mike!" he groaned. "Ain't any of youse people got spunk enough to order me to stop shoveling coal at seven o'clock in the morning?"

Apparently nobody had. Patrick had at last struck a neighborhood which, while arousing resentment, commanded his deepest respect. The entire population was too lazy to get up and bid him stop working, and his labors proceeded without the customary respite.

America's Privilege.

Our country should never forget what a proud privilege and what an inestimable blessing it is not to need and not to have big armies or navies to support. It should seek to influence mankind not by heavy artillery, but by good example and wise counsel. It should see its highest glory, not in battles won but in wars prevented.—Carl Schurz.

Pompous Coal Horse.

"A coal horse," said the magistrate, "has a pompous stride. There is more dignity about a coal horse than there is about a provincial mayor."

DISABLED, BUT NOT KILLED

Modern Bullet Puts Soldier Hit Out of Action, but He Generally Recovers From Wound.

Medical reports from the Balkan war show the comparative humaneness of modern weapons. In spite of terrific artillery duels and occasional bayonet work most wounds are inflicted by rifle fire, and the modern rifle is a mild and humane thing compared with the old-time musket.

The modern bullet is small, hard, and moves at great speed. At ordinary range it drills a small, clean hole, which disables the wounded man for a time. It carries no fragments of clothing into the body, and the heat of its passage sterilizes the wound it makes.

Even wounds through the bowels are no longer a passport to death. Most men so wounded recover without operation. An asceptic bandage, rest, starvation, and proper nursing bring most cases through.

War never can be made a gentle, ladylike occupation. But a world of needless horrors have been eliminated from some phases of war, and progress at this time is not yet at an end.

Not Much of a Saving.

Old Bachelor—Now that you are married you don't have to send your garments out any more to be mended, I presume.

Married Friend—No, I don't have to send them out now. My wife always has the house full of sewing women.

Paragraph From Behind the Bars.

From Good Words, published in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.: In editing this paper there is one consolation, we don't have to worry about pay day . . . Here we "make no bones" of speeding the parting guest—and urging him never to return. . . The congressional committee investigating the money trust called no witnesses from here. . . . Rich relatives didn't help you in coming here, and why should you expect them to help you in getting out? . . . Dante says: "Think today shall never come again." We certainly do when Saturday is a rainy day during the baseball season. . . . Nine hundred minds with but a single thought, nine hundred hearts that beat as one. Will the opening day of the prison league be clear and fair?

Pleasantry of Astronomy.

One thing at least baseball has done for the country. It has settled the question of the time when spring comes.—New York Evening Mail.

What Interested Andrew.

The class in arithmetic was up for duty. One of the pupils, a rather stupid boy, watched the teacher's blackboard work with keen interest? The teacher did several sums on the board especially for this pupil, then asked: "Well, Andrew, do you understand the examples that I have just been doing?" "No, sir, but I'd like to ask a question about them." "Very well; what is it, Andrew?" "Where do the figures go," Andrew demanded, "when they are rubbed out?"

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

STRANGE LITIGATION

Among the curiosities of litigation may be cited the following case. On the boundary-line of two farms in an Austrian village, there grew a large gooseberry bush, from which two farmers for years gathered the product. "What grows on my side is mine, and you may have the rest," was the agreement.

Some time ago the neighbors had a misunderstanding, and this came to a climax when the gooseberries became ripe. A lawsuit followed, and appeals were made to higher judicial bodies. The final decision was lately recorded in the Austrian courts.

Each party is to have the right to pick the berries which grow on his side of the line, just as it was orignally, but neither may destroy the bush. The costs are charged half to each litigant. Each farmer had to pay 255 krone. The yearly yield of the bush is worth about one-half krone, and the judge told the fighting farmers:

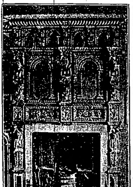
"With good luck, it will take you only 800 years to make the bush pay. Take good care of it."

FEARLESS RAVENS

From time immemorial ravens have been the subject of song, story, and superstition. Their fearlessness, trickery, contradictory manners, artfulness, harsh note, ugly form, and beautiful black plumage have formed the theme for many a bird-lore story.

Perhaps one of the most curious facts about the raven is that while there is no more shy bird, or one more difficult to get near to, when it is wild, none tames more easily, and when tamed it is totally fearless. When wild, the raven will never dare to attack any bird, but will steal eggs or young, and hover around uttering the most dismal croaks. But once tamed, he thinks nothing of walking up to your dog and using old Towser's back as a sort of penwiper for cleaning his beak, and will often go so far, if the dog is asleep, as to pull the animal's ears and tweak its tail, flying away with a great scurry when the dog growls at him, but returning again in a few minutes to renew the attack.

BEAUTIFUL CHIMNEYPIECE



Rotherwas, one of the oldest seats in Great Britain, has been bought by a wealthy American and its magnificent paneled rooms are to be dismantled and removed to this country. Rotherwas is mentioned in the Domesday Book, where it is spelled "Retrowas." At that time it belonged to Gilbert, son of Tyrold. It was the chief seat of the Bodenhams, a family who obtained it through the marriage of Roger Bodenham and Isabella, daughter of Walter de la Barre. The illustration is of a carved chimneypiece in the James I. room.

A SUNLESS VILLAGE

In the valley of the Lyn, near Lynmouth, North Devon, there is a quaint little hamlet called Middleham, where for three months in the year the sun is not seen.

The cluster of houses forming the hamlet is surrounded on all sides by hills so steep and high that from November until February the sun does not rise high enough to be seen over their tops.

The first appearance of the sun is eagerly looked for, and as it is first seen on February 14, the inhabitants call it their valentine.

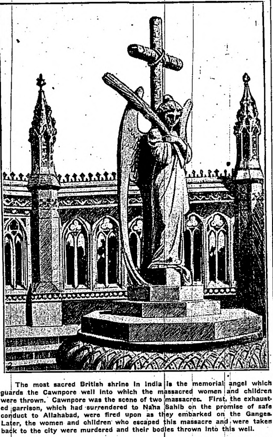
If the day should be foggy or cloudy so that it cannot be seen, there is great disappointment, especially among the children.

For the first few days after the 14th the sun is only seen for a very short time, but as the sun rises higher in the heavens the time it is in sight increases daily until its height is reached, when it gradually begins to fade from view again until in November it entirely vanishes from sight for another three months.

FORTUNE COST LIVES

A lost fortune brought about the ending of three lives at St. Just, near Lyons, France, a few days ago. A sculptor named Barbier, aged fifty-three, recently embarked his whole fortune—about $6,000—in a share speculation. When he saw a considerable profit on his deal his wife counselled him to sell out, but he hung on for more, and lost all. The other night at dinner he asked his wife to get him some article. She went out, taking with her her eldest child, a boy by a previous marriage. When she had gone, Barbier, after carefully closing the shutters and locking the door, shot his own children, a girl of four and a boy of five. He then sat down in a chair and blew out his brains.

Cawnpore Memorial Angel



The most sacred British shrine in India is the memorial angel which guards the Cawnpore well into which the massacred women and children were thrown. Cawnpore was the scene of two massacres. First, the exhausted garrison, which had surrendered to Naha Sahib on the promise of safe conduct to Allahabad, were fired upon as they embarked on the Ganges. Later, the women and children who escaped this massacre and were taken back to the city were murdered and their bodies thrown into this well.

MARINER'S QUEER MIXUP

One of the most extraordinary stories ever told of the sea is related by Captain Engellandt, owner of the steel sailing ship Erndte. He was at sea with three men on board when a great gale came sweeping and tearing and screaming over the waves, and drove his vessel before it into the gathering blackness of night. The skipper stuck to the wheel all through the long hours of darkness, and the gale dying down to a snarling growl at 4 a. m., he relinquished his post and stepped down to his cabin for a change of clothes.

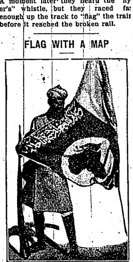
It was at this moment the real business of the day began. He had just got into dry underclothing when the vessel quietly turned bottom upward, and he found himself standing on the roof of the cabin, with the door over his head hermetically sealed by the ocean. Was ever a man in such straits before?

He climbed through into the hold of the vessel, where he found raisins, condensed milk, prunes, rice, and, of course, a Teutonic sausage. Eating sparingly of this healthy fare, and hammering on the steel bottom of the boat to attract the attention of any ship that might happen to pass, he spent 12 days in this strange manner before he was rescued. The wreck had to be towed to a mighty crane before a steel plate could be unloosened and the skipper be free to look once more on the blue sky.

BOYS SAVE A TRAIN

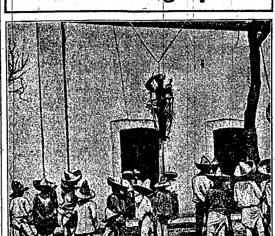
Saving a train wreck, two boys performed a noble act near Goodlettsville, Tenn., a few days ago. The train was the "Dixie Flier" on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The lads—Virner Morgan and Gurlie Oglesgy—were playing along the track when they discovered a broken rail. A moment later they heard the "flyer's" whistle, but they raced fast enough up the track to "flag" the train before it reached the broken rail.

FLAG WITH A MAP



Mahomed Kani el Bimbashi, who is seen holding the flag of the new independent government of Tripoli, is the son of an Afghan father and an Albanian mother. When the Turco-Italian war broke out he went on foot from Egypt to Azizia, rousing the tribesmen. He has been in many parts of Europe and Asia and is well known to travelers. The flag bears a map of Africa.

Mexicans Blowing Up Devil



"Blowing up the Devil" is a ceremony which takes place in Mexico on the Saturday before Easter Sunday. A dummy is filled with bread, money and gunpowder and then hung just above the reach of the passers-by, who try to get possession of it. The figure is continually lowered and raised again as the natives jump at it. After a time the "Devil" is set on fire and in due time it explodes, scattering the bread and money, for which a scramble takes place. It is the belief of the natives that the blowing up of the "Devil" will keep his satanic majesty away for twelve months.

Helping the Little Fellow.

The United Shoe Machinery Company is the only real obstacle to the formation of a shoe trust. We help the small manufacturer to start in business and keep going. He could not afford to buy and care for his machines, but he can afford to lease them on the terms we give him based on the number of shoes he makes—an average of less than 2 2-3 cents a pair—and let us keep them up to date. That is a fair arrangement. Some of the big fellows don't like our system, because they think we ought to give them special rates. But the little fellows stand with us because they know we treat all manufacturers alike no matter how many machines they use. If it were not for our methods of doing business there would be no small factories anywhere and no prosperous factories in small towns.

The United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass.—Adv.

Exquisite Agony.

"It was, to say the least of it," a London letter remarks, "just a little bit awkward that the electric light went out the other evening at the town house of a presumably wealthy widow who had been doing a good deal of political entertaining. The guests, to the number of a dozen, had just finished their soup when the unfortunate incident occurred. The scramble to find a sufficient number of candles so that the dinner might proceed was attended with a great deal of difficulty and no little amusement. The butler, who is described as being a bit new to his job, was immediately told to telephone to the electric company, report the catastrophe and demand attention to the matter. It was a trying moment for the guests when he returned to the dining room and announced in real Cockney accent: 'Please, my lady, the gentleman what's on the telephone says they sent several warning letters unless the account was paid active steps would have to be taken.'"

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Autocratic Englishmen.

One of the reasons why English is expected to become a world wide language is that English people refuse to learn another. For instance, at Muscat, at the entrance to the Persian gulf, there lived for many years an Englishman, supposed to be the only, or almost the only, British resident on the 1,500 miles of Arabian coast line from Aden to Koweit. It would seem that he could hardly have escaped knowing Arabic. Yet he confessed that he could not speak a dozen words of that language. "But how do you carry on your trade?" some one asked. "Oh," he replied, "the beggars have got to learn English."

As to Modesty.

Modesty didn't make dress. Dress made modesty. Only it should be borne in mind that once modesty has developed the conventions cannot be suddenly and radically violated without social degradation. Modesty isn't something that doesn't matter. It does matter.—Exchange.

HUSBAND NAILED RUBBER ON GATES

Wife so Weak and Nervous Could Not Stand Least Noise—How Cured.

Munford, Ala.—"I was so weak and nervous while passing through the Change of Life that I could hardly live. My husband had to nail rubber on all the gates for I could not stand it to have a gate slam.

"I also had backache and a fullness in my stomach. I noticed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was advertised for such cases and I sent and got a bottle. It did me so much good that I kept on taking it and found it to be all you claim. I recommend your Compound to all women afflicted as I was."—Mrs. F. P. MULLENDORE, Munford, Alabama.

An Honest Dependable Medicine is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A Root and Herb medicine originated nearly forty years ago by Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for controlling female ills.

Its wonderful success in this line has made it the safest and most dependable medicine of the age for women and no woman suffering from female ills does herself justice who does not give it a trial.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Deposits, $167,694.42 Capital, $10,000.00

Money, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. It will serve you or lash you, pretty much as you elect to have it. The right kind of a bank will help you make it your servant. It will help you save and pay you for saving. It will sell you local mortgages and securities, the value of which you can ascertain for yourself. It will loan you all you ought to borrow—no more. It is to your interest as well as to the bank's that you should not strain your credit and become the servant of money.

THE MERCHANTS STATE BANK is the right kind of a bank. Its officers, directors, and stockholders are your friends and neighbors. It is a home bank. It has one account to every five people, men, women, and children, in this town. That is a pretty good exhibit as to public confidence. But we can accommodate more accounts and give you everything any safe bank can. Our profits have been modest and every year we pay much more interest on savings than the net profits amount to. The depositors get more money out of the bank than we do; yet we get enough. It is a mutual benefit affair. Come in and make a start towards independence. Lock the "Money Power" up in a savings account and you will make it your servant.

Why?
It doesn't often happen! Does it?

The Reason:
The bank is run to accommodate its patrons.
We have always pleased others. We can you.

Try Us

Our Advertisers

The following business men of the village are carrying local or display advertising this week. Look them over. You will find some prices and announcements that will be of interest:

A. H. PITKIN,
DAVID LAZAR,
HANS WILSON,
I. DAHLIN,
D. McALLISTER,
RED LAKE FALLS MILLING CO.,
FARMERS ELEVATOR CO.,
MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
OLE MATHSON,
HOLMES BROS.
N. A. NELSON
G. J. FELLMAN
CENTRAL HOTEL
WILSON & STEEN

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

Try "Right-Cut" Today
—the Real Tobacco
Chew—5 Cents

ONE 5-cent can of "Right-Cut" lasts longer than ten cents' worth of old-style tobacco.

It's a new blend and a *new cut*. Old, mellow, sappy leaf—cut short and fine, so you get all the good of it without chewing.

Pure, rich *tobacco* flavor—not filled with licorice or sweetening.

Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, May 10, 1913.

Salutatory

The management of The Spectator deems it fitting at this time to express in brief its policies, future hopes, and aspirations. Although The Spectator will undergo a complete change of form and subject matter in the near future, faultless journalism is not guaranteed. However, a clean, snappy, and newsy sheet is promised.

Hereafter The Spectator will be an exponent of progressiveness, of public improvements, and of the general welfare and development of this vicinity, and also strictly independent in politics.

We contend that material things never come to a state of rest. They must either be in a state of retrogradation or in a state of progression. All fair minded persons shudder when they see the general order of things slip down the path that has been worn smooth by progressiveness. We all know that we are living in one of the greatest nations on earth, in the greatest state in the union, and if any locality has anything on northern Minnesota they have to show us. With conditions thus favorable, we ask, can we retrograde? Then there is no alternative but to take the only course, namely, that to progress—and with progressiveness comes development. Since progress is our only course, you can either hasten or delay it. You can hasten the forward movement by "boosting" and taking into consideration and digesting that timely warning, "Don't be a knocker." Did you ever see a grumbling pessimist, who could see nothing but the hole in a doughnut, accomplish anything for his community or even for himself. We therefore ask you to adopt with us that blessed little word, "Boost."

As stated above, we are strictly independent in politics. We shall endeavor to present a non-partisan and cosmopolitan paper. We frankly admit that all the finer points of the political machine are unknown to us. However, a distinction between a good clean government and simply "politics," whether local or otherwise, will not be found wanting in our columns.

Last, but by no means least, we have a word on advertising. You ask what we consider a good live paper. As you expect we reply, "One that recounts the happenings in our vicinity, and what is more important, one that 'advertises' and 'boosts, the community." Let us ask the merchants who they consider good live business men and' we shall expect for an answer, "One who 'advertises' and 'boosts' his wares. You say that you do advertise. True, you probably occupy a space in your local paper, but nine times out of ten all your advertisement contains is your name and the nature of your business. Neither you nor your paper expect results from these "announcements." To obtain results advertising should be systematized and carried on in a businesslike manner. Your goods should be catalogued with attractive prices. Your competitors, the mail order houses, have made their business possible by means of advertising. If you are as familiar with the methds of advertising by mail order houses as are your customers you know that they show their goods, and their prices usually stand out in the boldest type. We do not pretend to advise you how to conduct your business, but we do believe you can make the mail order houses blink their eyes and sit up and take notice, by adopting a good systematized plan of advertising.

Whether you call on us on business affairs or to while away the time, remember our latch string is always on the outside, No need of "knocking." simply push the door and walk in, and we trust there will be no occasion to "knock" when you go out.

E. BURKEE,
O. GUNSTAD.

The friends of progressive legislation and of legislation for temperance reforms feel that under the new reapportionment bill they will fare better than in the past and that the next session will witness a radical change in both the house and senate, and that the progressive and temperance forces will be in complete control in both bodies.—Mora Times.

The sales of state lands conducted during the month of April in Aitkin, St. Louis, Cass and Beltrami counties indicate that upper Minnesota is coming into its own. There were some 40,000 acres of land sold, practically all to settlers, at an average of $0.25 per acre. This coming season should see an influx of prospective settlers into the northern part of the state.

Next week we will have our presses in running order and will be ready to figure with you on any job work you may have to do. Be sure to get our estimate on anything in the job line before ordering elsewhere.

The provision of the new state road law in regard to a town fund which shall be used solely for dragging the roads of a township is one of the wise provisions of the law, it seems to us. The law is mandatory. It says that the county auditor shall levy this 1-mill tax, and further that the proceeds therefor shall be used only for the purpose designated.—Albert Lea Tribune.

Minnesota is now in the front ranks of the progressive states. The action of the legislature in making all candidates below those for state offices subject to a non-partisan primary choice goes just a little farther than any other has yet advanced, excepting Kansas, where a proposition placing the state under the commission form of government is before the legislature with a good chance of passing.—Grand Rapids Herald-Review.

Money Scarce in Canada

Conditions in western Canada this spring are very serious and money in that section seems to be very tight. Many farmers in the communities bordering along the Minnesota line, although they have harvested their crop of winter wheat, are unable to find a market for the grain, and as they can not borrow money from their banks or from the banks just across on this side of the line, they are unable to start farming operations, according to J. E. Tostenson of Grand Forks, who says land values in Canada are inflated and that Minnesota lands of twice the value can be purchased for one-half of the amount which is paid for the lands there.

"The producing value of the land is no better than that of the Minnesota lands, and as a rule is not so good," he continued. "There is sufficient land, and good land, for all of us in Minnesota, and some of the people are just beginning to realize it."

Mr. Tostenson is spending the day here from Grand Forks.—Crookston Times.

Seeing the "Elephant"

There is an old story about three blind men who heard of an animal called the elephant, and finally decided to "see" it. They had to see it with their hands, of course. One of them caught hold of its tail and straightway declared that it was very like a rope. The second man felt of the animal's leg and said it was like a tree, while the third man, who caught hold of one of the ears, said the elephant was like a fan.

Anyone can see how blind those men were when they saw things with their hands, yet some of us are just as blind when we think we are seeing things with our eyes wide open, for we are given to taking a one-sided view.

It is easy for any of us to be mistaken in our judgment—just as mistaken as the blind men were when they saw the elephant with their hands—if we jump to conclusions after taking a one-sided look. Yet we are judging our fellows every day, and they are judging us, after a one-sided look—and with as little knowledge as the blind men had after seeing the elephant's leg, ear, or tail.

To see the "elephant"—the whole thing—you've got to walk around it. If you walk around any man, no matter what his position in life, you will find that he is neither all good nor all evil Yet to most of us the entire universe revolves around the spot in which we stand, and each of us stands there in supreme egotism judging all else about us.—St. Paul Daily News.

Read about The Law in The Spectator

In order that our readers may have attractive and valuable information about the law and its ways The Spectator has secured the services of a popular writer and able attorney, who is preparing a series of "Popular Talks on Law," which will appear regularly in the columns of this publication. These articles are written so you can understand them, and are of fascinating interest as well as genuinely instructive. The first article will appear next week. Its title is, "Wills, Breakable and Unbreakable," Watch for it.

Read The Spectator and secure the advantages of this popular feature. Don't miss it.

He Laughed 'Till He Died

Taylorsburg, Ohio,—Abe Skinner, the village pessimist laughed himself to death from reading BIFF! the Great American Magazine of Fun which is making greater strides than any other magazine before the American public today. It is a magazine that will keep the whole family in good humor. The staff of BIFF contains the greatest artists, caricaturists critics and editors on the continent It is highly illustrated and printed in many colors. It will keep the whole family cheerful the year 'round. You can afford to spend 50 cents a year to do this. Send this clipping and fifty cents today to The Biff Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio, for a year's subscription.

MRS. WILLIAM C. STORY

C. HARRIS & EWING

Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York was elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution after a bitterly contested campaign. The election of Mrs. Story ends a five-year campaign. She was defeated by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott in the last two elections.

REVISED DISSOLUTION PLANS

LOVETT PROPOSES METHOD TO END MERGER CASE.

Would Disfranchise Southern Pacific Stock By Depositing It With Trustee.

St. Paul, —The presentation of a motion for an extension of time until July 1, which was taken under advisement by the court, and the informal presentation of the revised plan for the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railway merger, marked the conference in St. Paul between Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and U. S. Circuit Judges Walter H. Sanborn, William C. Hook and Walter I. Smith.

Mr. Lovett's motion for an extension of time was at first denied, the judges being undecided whether the court of appeals had the jurisdiction to grant an extension under the mandate of the supreme court.

In a telegram to District Attorney Houpt read to the court, United States Attorney General McReynolds declared his willingness for the desired extension. Upon information from the supreme court as to the jurisdiction of the circuit judges the court of appeals may reconvene to act on Mr. Lovett's motion. It may be some time, however, before this is done.

Mr. Lovett and his associates left for Washington to place the time extension motion before the supreme court.

Following his presentation of the motion, Mr. Lovett informally presented to the court tentative plans for the dissolution. A synopsis of these plans was given out by the judges, the principal points being as follows:

"The amended plan in brief is that the entire $126,650,000 in Southern Pacific stock to be distributed shall be deposited with a trustee, and disfranchised while so held; that certificates of interest shall be issued by the trustee against said shares which shall carry no voting rights, and which shall be exchangeable for Southern Pacific shares held by the trustee only upon the filing of an affidavit by the applicant for such exchange, showing that such applicant does not own 1,000 shares or more of Union Pacific stock, and that these certificates of interest shall be offered for subscription and purchase to all Union Pacific stockholders ratably at a distribution ratio not less than 38 per cent. The largest Union Pacific stockholders (268 in number, according to the September stock list, which was before the supreme court) are by this amended plan, entirely excluded from the acquisition of any of the Southern Pacific shares to be distributed."

Return Over Sea; Rich.

Minot, N. D., —Sixteen Norwegians who have made fortunes in North Dakota in the twenty-five years just passed will visit their fatherland next month. They will travel from Minneapolis to New York city in a private car and will sail on May 8. The party will be headed by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fauchild of this city.

Baggage Rates Investigation.

Washington, —Every railway line in the country was a defendant in a hearing before the interstate commerce commission in a proceeding instituted by the National Baggage committee attacking, as illegal and unjust, the excess baggage rates exacted by the carriers. To an extent likewise, every traveler who may carry baggage in excess of 150 pounds is a party in interest.

Four years ago the railroads increased their charge for excess weight of baggage.

"The bachelor is worse off than the married man? How do you make that out?"

"The married man is afraid of only one woman; the bachelor is afraid of all of them."—Houston Post.

Didn't Get a Chance.

She—What did papa say when you asked for my hand? He—Why, he couldn't say a word. She—He couldn't? He—No; your mother was there!—Yonkers Statesman.

BELGIAN STRIKE IS BEING ENDED

GOVERNMENT YIELDS TO ADVICE OF KING—ACCEPTS COMPROMISE.

NATION HAS LOST MILLIONS

Demonstration for Manhood Suffrage Has Been Expensive—Parliamentary Committee to Revise Constitution.

Brussels, —Owing in great part to the advice of the king, the government accepted the compromise proposed by the liberal leader, F. Masson, and the great strike for manhood suffrage, which, on account of the remarkable discipline maintained, the solidarity of those who joined in the movement and their skilful organization, is unique in hisory, is being called off.

Views Have Changed.

Only a week ago the Belgian premier, Charles De Broqueville, declared:

"No government could yield to a strike of this nature. To yield would be to abdicate."

Nevertheless, the strike seems to have made sufficient impression on the government to induce it to recede from its uncompromising attitude far enough to secure the termination of a condition which has already cost the country many millions and is daily driving away from manufacturers customers they may never win back.

The decision to acept the compromise was reached Monday by the cabinet and the premier announced in the chamber of deputies Tuesday that the government had made M. Masson's motion its own.

Socialists Are Satisfied.

The Socialists generally appear to be satisfied with the result. M. Destree said afterwards that the second part of the motion—that the chamber disapproves and condemns the general strike—was unimportant.

"It was," he added, "only tantamount to saying that the clubbed repudiate the club."

The Socialist members were escorted by an imposing cortege of strikers from the chamber. Later, some of them delivered speeches. M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, summed up the situation thus: "No doubt you are not enthusiastic. You expect us to hand you universal suffrage on a silver salver. You are furious because we could not do so. But there are people a good deal more furious than you—the band of fanatics who had to swallow De Broqueville's declarations when in the midst of the strike he was obliged to speak out more clearly than he had ever done before and had to vote a liberal motion, paving the way for a revision of the constitution.

"You have gained a victory, but it is now a question of victor or vanquished. The great fact is that the morrow will bring revision and justice."

Extra Parliamentary Committee.

It is stated that an extra parliamentary committee will be appointed by the chamber and king to consider and report on the question of constitutional revision. This committee will be composed of deputies and eminent scientists, jurists and others.

A caucus after the session of the chamber decided to call a meeting of the general strike committee to convoke a national congress of the Socialist-Labor party, comprising 1,200 representatives of all the unions. This congress to be empowered to terminate the general strike.

There is undoubtedly much dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the strikers who feel that they must wait too long for the desired reform. But the leaders are unanimous in their wish to end the strike.

Freed Slayer Faces Suit.

St. Paul, —Prof. Oscar M. Olson, acquitted April 8 of the self-confessed murder of Clyde N. Darling, laundry driver, at the Olson home, is to be sued by Mrs. Viola E. Darling, widow of the dead man. Attorneys have been instructed by Mrs. Darling to bring suit against Prof. Olson for $7,500 on the ground that he caused the death of Darling by wrongful act, March 5, and thus deprived her of her support, according to their statement. The first step was taken in probate court when application was made for the appointment of Mrs. Darling as administratrix of her husband's estate.

Evidences of a Bloody Battle.

Youngstown, Ohio, —The dead body of a man was found in a box car in Lowellyville and lying along side of him was another terribly battered with an axe and probably fatally injured. The names of the dead and injured are not known to the village authorities.

Two Appropriation Bills Pass.

Washington, —By an overwhelming vote the house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill with provision to carry out the anti-trust law for the prosecution of labor unions and farmers' co-operative organizations. An attempt to strike out the two provisions, which caused former President Taft to veto the measure in the last days of the Sixty-second congress, was defeated by a vote of 47 to 198. The Indian appropriation bill, which failed at the last congress, also was passed.

All Getting In.

"They've had a consultation of physicians over him."

"He must be a pretty sick man."

"No; he's not very sick, but he has wads of money."—Pittsburg Post.

To Fit the Occasion.

"Let me spin you a yarn while I'm shaving you, sir,"
Said the barber, baldheaded and hoary,
And the man with thin locks said, "All right, go ahead,
But make it a hair raising story."
—Los Angeles Express.

FRANK L. POLK

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

Frank L. Polk is the successor of William Loeb as collector of customs at New York. Mr. Polk is a lawyer and was formerly chairman of the New York civil service commission.

STRIKE OF CHILDREN SPREADS

THOUSANDS OF PITTSBURGH YOUNGSTERS TIE UP TRAFFIC.

One Child Run Down and Killed by Street Car During the Excitement.

Pittsburgh, —The strike of school children against S. L. Heeter, as superintendent of the public school system, has spread rapidly. Beginning Monday, when hundreds of children remained away from school as a protest against Heeter, who last Friday was acquitted by a jury of two serious charges preferred by a domestic employed at his home, the strike has gained great proportions. In all parts of the city, thousands of school children paraded the streets, tieing up traffic at a number of busy points and necessitating the calling out of police reserves to maintain order.

Later, when the demonstrations of the children had ceased, the Pittsburgh board of education held a meeting at which a committee of seven prominent men was asked to investigate the alleged various charges of immorality against Superintendent Heeter. The committee follows: W. H. Stevenson, president Chamber of Commerce; Valentine Varie, president Iron City Trades council; Bishop Cordlandt W. Whitehead of the Pittsburg Episcopal diocese; A. Leo Weil, president of the Voters' league of Pittsburg; Bishop J. Regis Canevin of the Pittsburg Roman Catholic diocese; Rev. George W. Shelton, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and president of the Ministerial union, and Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, rabbi of Rodeph Shalon synagogue.

The unique strike of the children caused the police considerable inconvenience. A score of the youthful marchers were detained at the various police stations until their parents could be notified. One little girl was run over and killed by a street car during the excitement occasioned by one of the parades.

There were few demonstrations Tuesday night. In all police districts reserves were held in readiness. Police guarded a majority of the 132 school houses as a precaution. Streets leading to the home of Superintendent Heeter were kept under strict observation by the police.

Child Mysteriously Murdered.

Port Arthur, Ont., —The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond McGrath was murdered while sleeping in his cot and his parents were seriously injured. They were taken to a local hospital. No clue to the murderer of the child has been found. According to the police, the child was murdered with an axe.

Heat Prostration in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., —The first heat prostration of the year occurred here when Stanley Jones, 45 years old, a railroad employe, was overcome while working in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yards. At the emergency hospital his condition was reported serious.

English Suffragette Loses Estate.

London, —Personal property belonging to Beatrice Harraden, the author, was sold at auction here for non-payment of the income tax. Miss Harraden stated that she had refused to pay the tax as a protest against the deceptions practiced by the government on the suffragettes which led the suffragettes to militancy, and as a protest against forcible feeding and the "cat and mouse" bill, a measure particularly obnoxious to woman's rights advocates.

PATENTS

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Send 2-cent stamp for NEW BOOKLET, full of patent information. It will help you to fortune.
READ PAGES 11 and 12 before applying for a patent. Write to-day.

D. SWIFT & CO.
PATENT LAWYERS,
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

CHURCHES

M. E. Church.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Special Mothers' Day service at 8 p. m. Special music. All welcome.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock p. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GRYTING Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 3:00 p. m., by Rev. Rev. J. M. Persenius of Grand Forks.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701. Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.... .... a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

C. H. Martz
CIVIL ENGINEER
Estimates, plans, and specifications for ditching, construction of highways, bridges, and railroads.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Dr. E. F. Dann will commence breaking operations next week.

Miss Cleo Amble was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday.

Gust Naplin and O. L. Larson were at Thief River Falls Monday.

Just received by N. A. Nelson, a carload of high grade buggies. adv

M. R. Hage attended to business matters at Crookston the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Steen returned Tuesday from an over-Sunday visit with friends at Crookston.

One second hand Litchfield manure spreader for sale. A snap for some one.—N. A. Nelson.

Andy Dahl, who is teaching at Newfolden, visited at the parental home during the week end.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

F. W. Busse was down from Warroad this week looking after his real estate holdings in Black River.

With the exception of two machines, the Spectator is now located in its new home in the Forseen building.

FOUND—A pair of gold rimmed glasses in case. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

S. M. Sivertson of Crookston, the auditor of the Red Lake Falls Milling company, was a business visitor here Thursday.

It is the intention of The Spectator to put in a full line of stationery, books, magazines, etc., as soon as circumstances will permit.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin returned Friday from Crookston, where she has been the past week visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. B. Fisher.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed after 8 p. m.
D. McALLISTER

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

H. Haupt was a caller at our new office Saturday and while here extended his subscription another year, for which he has our thanks.

Samuel Gibeau, banker and real estate man, and Leo Steinert, miller, of Red Lake Falls, were looking after business matters in St. Hilaire Tuesday.

J. L. Larson and G. Naplin were among the party of viewers who went Tuesday to inspect the survey for the proposed new ditch in the towns of Norden and Sanders.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

S. J. Amble left Thursday for points in North Dakota. He is making his regular spring trip in the interest of the Park Ridge nursery, of which he is the proprietor.

Nils Onstein of Red Creek, Iowa, was in town Thursday looking after real estate matters. Mr. Onstein was a resident of this section until about five years ago, and still owns land in this vicinity.

ESTRAY—A horse, color bay, branded W on one hip, came to my place south of St. Hilaire the fore part of the week. Owner can have same by paying expenses of keep and advertising. W. ADAMS.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Garceau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

M. (Casey) Brink came Saturday from Emerson, where he was in the employ of the railroad company. After visiting at home he left again Monday for Kenmare, N. D., where he will be stationed the coming summer.

A line of new books to be used the coming term were purchased by the school board at their regular meeting Monday night. These in addition to what is on hand will bring the book equipment up to a high standard.

Henry Olson made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

C. C. Elliott was up from the cities Thursday attending to land matters.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson. adv

Mr. C. E. Hanson and Rev. Rosendahl autoed down from Thief River Friday.

C. Bentz of Crookston was the guest of Rev. P. N. Palmer and daughter on Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. R. L. Hauge.

Don't fail to see the "Girl in a Thousand," Friday evening, May 16, at 8 p. m., at Imperial hall.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

The Upstreamers club will give a home talent play, entitled "A Girl in a Thousand" in four acts, May 16, at Imperial Hall.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

The members of the Scandinavian Mission church meet for their monthly business session Friday afternoon, May 16, at 2 o'clock.

A. H. Pitkin is having a cement cistern made under his recently acquired building on Water street. Charley Nelson is doing the work.

The Young People's society of the Mission church will meet Saturday, May 17, at 7:30 p. m. at the home of A. S. Anderson, east of town.

A manual training department at the local schools is now assured. There is also some sentiment in favor of adding an agricultural course.

B. E. Burkee, who was injured in a runaway two weeks ago, is new able to attend to his duties at the bank, although he is compelled to use crutches.

N. A. Nelson struck water in his well Thursday at a depth of 140 feet. He now has a flowing well, the water rising about two feet above the surface.

Several large land deals were consummated last week in the towns of Polk Center, Bray, and Sanders, among which is one for 880 acres, sold to A. V. Crisman.

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet on the 17th of May in the evening at the Oddfellows' building. All are cordially invited to attend.

"A Girl in a Thousand," presented by the St. Hilaire Upstreamer club, will be given Friday evening, May 16. at 8 p. m., in Imperial hall, for the benefit of the M. E. church. The orchestra will furnish the music for the evening. Admission: Adults 35c, children 25c.

One often hears the expression made, "there is no excuse for dirt." If this expression is true, why should there be any excuse for dirt in St. Hilaire. If one takes a look into the alleys and the vacant spaces between buildings in the village one is astonished at the conglomerate mass of rubbish of all descriptions that has accumulated for the past thirty years or more. Tin cans, manure piles, dry goods boxes, chicken crates, paper, piles of lumber, barrels, wood, and other articles, some not even fit for publication, are scattered helter skelter to disturb the appearance of the village and to act as a menace to the public health. We would suggest that a change be made and that all join bands in removing the accumulated filth. How would it be if the village council and the school board agreed upon a certain date as a clean up day and proclaimed this a public holiday. It would be of educational value to the school children, so nothing would be lost in this respect. The teachers could act as supervisors and directors. The business men, as well as other citizens, should spend as much of their time as possible on the date fixed in removing and gathering rubbish. time is plentiful in St. Hilaire, so there can be no excuse for existing conditions.

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS, and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.
A. H. PITKIN.

Clean Up Notice

Notice is hereby given to all owners of real estate in the village of St. Hilaire that all refuse, etc., must be either removed, or if not possible to remove at the present time, to have the same deposited in respectable looking piles in their back yards until such time as the dump ground shall be accessible.
DR. C. SWANSON,
Health Officer.

Base Ball

There was no ball game last Sunday on account of rain.

This was fortunate for the Grey Gophers as Dr. Owens has practiced up on a new twister called the "Schnappskop Curl" which he claims will put the "blink" on any team in the county.

The ground has been newly scraped and leveled so it is in fine shape.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held May 5, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

The bond of John Forseen for the office of constable, with Wm. Olson and Adolph Satterberg as sureties, and the bond of G. I. Fellman for the office of constable, with K. O. Gigstad and Leonard Holmes as sureties, were on motion duly made and carried approved.

The following bills were, on motion duly made and carried, allowed:

G. I. Fellman, labor man and team	$ 5.00
Albert Swanson, labor man and team	6.63
Adolph Satterberg, labor man and team	8.43
Gustaf Anderson, labor man and team	4.50
John Forseen, salary, etc	20.30
A. H. Pitkin, supplies	12.16
J. C. Dahl, rebuilding split log drag, etc	4.60
I. D. Converse, publishing proceedings April	6.25
St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co., lumber	2 50

On motion duly made and carried the road and bridge committee were empowered to purchase and put in culverts of whatever nature they deem best.

On motion duly made and carried the road and bridge committee was instructed to repair north bridge at earliest possible date.

On motion duly made and carried the marshal was instructed to investigate reported fake slot machines in the village.

On motion duly made and carried a special meeting was called for May 10 at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of deciding upon the advisability of constructing cement walks.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Miss Ida Hagen

The dreaded disease, consumption, has added another victim to its death roll.

A few minutes before ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Miss Ida Hagen, who has been afflicted with the disease for about a year, closed her eyes in death and glided slowly down the deep, dark river whose waters flow forever onward and onward but never return.

While it was generally known that her condition was a hopeless one and that medical aid and the tender care of loved ones could never restore to the young girl her former good health, the news of her death came as a sad shock and has cast a spell of gloom over the whole community.

The calling away from her earthly life of Miss Hagen in the prime of youth is sad to contemplate, she being only twenty-one years of age at the time of her death.

The deceased leaves to mourn her untimely death her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hagen, seven sisters, and two brothers.—Plummer Pioneer.

Miss Hagen was a sister to Miss Sena Hagen, who teaches in the schools here.

Jurors

The following is a list of jurymen who will sit at the June term of court, which convenes at the county seat on Monday, June 23:

William Mulry, Thief River Falls; Peter Jacobson, North; Ole L. Larson, Sanders; Ole Nyhus, Thief River Falls; Olof Hammerstein Highlanding; Andrew Lander, Cloverleaf; Carl Haven, Kratka; K. A. Sundahl, Thief River Falls; J. T. Nordhagen, Norden; John Rasmussen, Wyandotte; Carl Elg, Star; William Moeller, Rocksbury; Ole Johnsrud, Star; Ole Overson, Krotka; A. S. Anderson, River Falls; T. A. Price, Cloverleaf; Pete Peterson, Kratka; Anton Aubol, Rocksbury; H. Fodstad, Silverton; Ole Winje, Black River; E. T. Overland, Thief River Falls; John Hanson, Rocksbury; T. K. Rynestad and A. S. Wilson, St. Hilaire.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	78
" 2 "	75
" 3 "	72
Flax, No 1	$1.15
" 2	1.10
Adjected Flax	1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs	41
Oats	27
Rye	46
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	
Beef live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.70
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, "	21.00

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Barber Shop
Prompt service
Pool Room in Connection
D. McALLISTER, Prop.

Specials

Strwberries, qt	25c
Bananas, doz	25c

The well known line of Van Camp Soups

Tomato Soup, can	10c
Chicken Soup, can	10c
Vegetable Soup, can	10c

A choice line of Cigars

Ice Cream and Fresh Candies are our specialties

PHONE 61
Hans Wilson

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Mea

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Highest market prices pa for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

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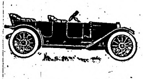

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than you'll ever get if some novice slips a tape around your neck and makes you think he's taking your measure for a custon tailored suit.
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ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

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RED LAKE FALLS
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TELEPHONE

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The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room.

CHAPTER II.

Rifle Shots Echo in the Woods.

Of conveying even a tithe of the horror I experienced at Cameron's disclosure I am quite hopeless. The more we discussed the occurrence the less susceptible it seemed of explanation. And what is so terrifying as the inexplicable, or so dreadful as the intangible? Here, apparently, was an enemy of calm and cunning malignity, who chose to manifest his power in a manner almost ludicrously puerile—save as it pointed with significant finger to some dire and inevitable sequel—yet with such crafty secrecy as completely to mystify and dismay.

Cameron showed me the mutilated portrait. He had taken it down almost immediately, and had hidden it away in a closet of the hall behind an array of raincoats. The cutting had been done, evidently, with an exceedingly keen blade, and very dexterously done. But that it should have been accomplished in twelve minutes, while Cameron sat in the room, not fifteen feet distant, was beyond our comprehension. Absorption in his book was the nearest we came to a solution, and that was scarcely tenable. For there was the crowded top of the bookshelves. To cut the canvas, the vandal must either have stood upon that or have reared a ladder. There was not room for the foot of a child on the shelf-top, and as for the ladder, it was unthinkable. How could a ladder have been carried in and out without Cameron being conscious of it? From every possible angle we viewed the incident, making every conceivable concession, and no half-way plausible answer to the riddle presented itself. And though our common-sense told us that the time of miracles was long past, that no Gyges' ring nor Alberich's cloak survived to this day to make invisible their wearers, there persisted, nevertheless, a chill, uncanny sense of the supernatural, quite evident to me in Cameron's hushed voice and furtive manner, and in my own unwonted nervous disquietude.

We sat very late. I wished, if possible, to learn if at any time in my friend's life he had done aught to engender an enmity to which these strange developments could be traced—whether, for instance, in the hot blood of his youth in some far land he had provoked the vengeance of one whose humor it is never to forget. As we talked I came to know Cameron better than I had ever known him before. He bared to me much of his early career; he gave me a clearer view of his temperamental qualities; and yet I could not but feel that he left the vital point untouched, that beneath his seeming frankness there lay hidden, shielded, some one episode, perhaps, which might let the light in upon our darkness. For my question was evaded rather than answered.

Presently, we went back to the letters and dissected them, coldly and critically, sentence by sentence, and while the weird influence which they had exerted upon me at the first reading increased, stimulated possibly by the incident of the portrait, still we reached a certain practical, common-sense view as to their origin; for we came to see in them what we believed to be the hand of a religious fanatic. Certain expressions, we concluded, were quotations. If they were not Biblical, they were certainly of sacred genesis. And the discovery was not reassuring. It lent, indeed, an added prick to the perturbation we already experienced.

Nor did the absence of a specified date for the second promised demonstration of power tend to relieve our uneasiness. In this silence we found the acme of cunning cruelty. Any day, at any hour, some other mystifying, soul-torturing incident was liable to occur.

I tried to argue that the seventh day was implied, inasmuch as the second note was received on the same day of the month as the first, and was a mere continuation of the original threat. But my contention lacked the intrinsic strength which carries conviction, and, as Cameron put it, we could only "watch and wait;" for the communications offered no alternative. They made no demand which being complied with would avert penalty. Only implacable and inevitable retribution, calm, patient, and determined, effused from every line.

But, in spite of Cameron's evident anxiety—and in using that term I am very mildly stating his obvious condition of mind—he sternly refused to consult either the police or the private detectives.

"You may not know," he explained, "that I am largely interested in a certain line of industrial enterprises, the shares of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Should the public become aware that my life is threatened, very serious consequences might ensue in the market. No, Clyde, whatever is done, must be done by ourselves, and by friends whom we can trust absolutely. I can take no risk of this horrid thing getting into the newspapers. Besides," he added, with a kindly, considerative smile, "Evelyn must be kept in ignorance. Not for worlds would I have her troubled by our perplexing enigma."

My suggestion that he should go abroad for a time, or at least spend a few weeks at Newport, was met with similar obstinate refusal.

"I admit that I have been somewhat upset by this extraordinary combination," was the way he expressed it, "but I am not a coward. I am not going to run. Even if I were inclined to do so, what should I gain? If a man be not safe in his own house, where in Heaven's name is he likely to find safety?"

Quite naturally I was led by this expression to inquire whether, perchance, he mistrusted any of the many persons who were employed in the house and about the estate. But, somewhat to my surprise, he was almost gravely offended by the mere suggestion. Nevertheless there were several features of the affair, chief of them the manner in which the letters were received, which caused me to dwell with some mental persistence on this as the most profitable ground for speculation. And when at length, in the morning's small hours, I returned to my home and to my bed, I carried the thought with me.

The sowing of this seed in the subconscious garden of my mind brought forth fruit after its kind. I awoke with a perfectly clear understanding of how that which, the night before, had seemed so impossible of accomplishment was, perhaps, after all, merely a harlequin trick, quite simple when explained.

With the new day, too, and the sunlight, and the cheery brightness of my own rooms, there came a lifting of that oppressive atmosphere of the esoteric which at Cameron's had set my nerves out of plumb and my reason on the bias. Indeed I was fully convinced that we had been foolishly constructing an Alpine chain out of a miserable little row of mole hills, and I determined to lose no time in bringing Cameron, whom I now regarded as most needlessly alarmed, to my own wholesome way of thinking.

Directly after breakfast, therefore, I set forth on foot for my neighbor's, choosing the shore road as the more direct of the two routes.

Personally, my taste in landscape is for distant view in preference to near-at-hand foliage. My own house, which is fashioned in semblance of a Pompeiian villa, its cream-white walls punctuated with shutters of a somewhat vivid pea-green and crowned by gently sloping roofs of the same bright color, gazes out across Stamford Harbor and the blue waters of the Sound, to where on clear days the pencilled outline of Eaton's Neck shows purple in the distance. There are no towering, umbrageous trees to interrupt the outlook; only low, carefully-trimmed shrubs, adorning a series of marble sculpture-dotted terraces, well below the line of vision. But the Cameron place, reflecting the Townsbury penchant for arboriculture, is quite the reverse. The prospect from the windows and verandahs of the fine old mansion is all green vistas and leafy perspectives, with only a glint of sun-sparkled waves, chance-caught between gray boles or when the wind spreads a momentary opening in the foliage.

My way to Cameron's led through a veritable forest of such luxuriant leafage that the path more than half the time was in twilight, while to right and left the shadows deepened into dark in the cloistral recesses of the woodland heart. The silence was profound. No voice of bird nor scurrying foot of squirrel invaded the morning hush of those ramous depths. My own footsteps on the soft turf returned no sound.

A half-mile or more I had walked in this mute greenwood peace, when sharp and clear there echoed through the verdurous aisles the crack of a rifle, and I came to a sudden, involuntary halt.

Then it occurred to me that it was the third day of the open season for rail birds, and that it was the report of a shot-gun I had heard, fired by some sportsman, off on the shore, there, to my right. And so I resumed my tramp, with ears keen for a repetition. Almost immediately I was rewarded, and then I knew that it was no rail bird gunner, for the shot was unmistakably a rifle shot, and it was fired in the depth of the wood, to the left of me.

Three times more I heard it, in fairly rapid succession, and sounding always from about the same direction. I cannot say that it gave me any uneasiness, but it perplexed me in a mild way, arousing a passing curiosity as to its object. And then, I came out upon the well-kept, gravelled drive which circles the close-cropped, velvety Cameron lawn, and catching sight of Cameron himself, in riding breeches and puttees, romping with one of his picturesquely graceful Russian wolf-hounds, promptly forgot all about it.

He came across the sward to meet me, the great, gaunt white hound pressing close to his side, and I thought I saw that he, too, had experienced the inspiriting influence of the morning.

"I have found an answer," I cried, while he was still fifty yards away, "possibly the answer."

He raised his brows in question, and the hound, with open jaws, fondled his wrist.

"I had a horseback ride before breakfast," he told me, as he shook my hand. "Then I spent an hour at the kennels. We've a fine new brood of collie puppies. You must see them."

"I want to," I returned.

"What do you say to tennis?" he suggested, irrelevantly. "Just a set. It's a fine morning for tennis."

"If you can lend me a pair of shoes," I consented, glaring down at my boots.

"A dozen pairs," he smiled. "Come up to my dressing room. Louis will fit you out."

I was scarcely prepared for this change in my friend's mood, and far from happy over it. He was evidently determined to ignore the subject that had so engrossed us the night before, hoping to find surcease of harassing thought in a restless round of activities. The condition was a morbid one which I believed should be discouraged; the more so as I possessed what I fancied was a perfectly practical solution of that which hitherto had seemed to us an inexplicable phenomenon. And I was a little annoyed, too, that my good tidings should be thus disregarded.

When, therefore, we had entered the hall and Cameron was leading towards the broad, ascending staircase, I paused.

"Do you mind giving me just a minute?"

He stopped, turned, and stood in questioning silence.

"A minute in your study," I added, in explanation.

Reluctantly, it seemed to me, he crossed to the study door, and throwing it open, stood aside that I might precede him.

The room appeared far less grim and gloomy than when I had last entered it. Its windows faced the south; and between the olive-green tapestry curtains the sun poured in a flood, lighting up the far corners, glinting on the gilt ornaments of the writing table, and bathing in dazzling splendor the burnished bronzes on the crowded top of the book-shelves.

"I see you are not disposed to resume our discussion of last night," I began, when Cameron, having closed the door behind him, halted just inside, and with hands in pockets, awaited my opening. "But I want to show you that we have been in very much the same position as the wondering children who watch the prestidigitateur. We have imagined something amazingly like a miracle, which, in point of fact, is capable of a very simple, commonplace explanation."

"You mean the cutting out of the head of the portrait?" he asked, with kindling interest.

"I do."

"You have discovered how it was done, before my eyes, so to speak, and yet—?"

"I have discovered how it may have been done," I interrupted.

He moved his head just perceptibly from side to side in skeptical gesture.

"The door of this room is seldom locked?" I queried, ignoring the indicated skepticism.

"Never locked," he answered.

"It would be quite possible for any one, knowing that you were absent, to spend an hour or so here, uninterrupted?"

"Any one?" he questioned.

"Any one who had gained entrance to the house," I amplified.

"Oh, yes, I presume so."

"They would have ample time to clear a space on the book-shelves, climb up, and carefully cut out the head, or any part, or the whole of a portrait, if they were so inclined?"

I paused for his answer, but he only smiled with a sort of incredulous tolerance.

"Would they not?" I insisted. But Cameron was most perverse this morning.

"My dear Clyde," he scoffed, "of what use is all this? The portrait was cut, not while I was absent, but while I was present. I saw it complete at three o'clock; at twelve minutes past three, it was mutilated."

"My contention is," I explained, quite patiently, "that while you saw it complete at three o'clock, the cut had already been made, but the cut portion had not been removed. In other words, the cutting having been deftly done with a thin, sharp knife, it was perfectly feasible to leave the portrait apparently intact, though with the slightest effort the incised portion could subsequently be released—with, say, a piece of cord, glued to the back for that especial purpose."

Now that I had made myself clear, Cameron was quick to acknowledge the possibility of such a method.

"And the cord, you mean, led down behind the book-shelves, and perhaps through a window?" he suggested.

"Precisely. And was pulled by some one on the outside."

"Yes," he said, thoughtfully. "Such an explanation is not unreasonable. The thing, really, must have been done in some such way."

"And don't you see," I hurried on with my advantage, "how utterly cheap this makes the whole affair? There's nothing at all impressive in that performance when you find out how it was done. If the next demonstration is no better than such claptrap, you may rest assured you have a very picayunish sort of mountebank villain to deal with. So, cheer up, my dear man, and I'll show you a few tricks at tennis that may be equally eye-opening."

Unquestionably my friend appeared relieved. But I came to fancy later that the appearance was feigned for my benefit. Certainly he was not convinced, and in that proved himself possessed of an intuition, a world more accurate than my own.

CHAPTER III.

The Target.

The set at tennis having finished with victory perching on my banners, I made excuse to put off the inspection of the collie puppies until another time, resumed my walking boots and, with a parting if futile admonition to Cameron to "think no more about it," started on my homeward way.

My route lay again through the miniature forest, for the day had waxed uncomfortably warm with the approach of noon, and there was scant shade on the high-road between our two houses. In the wood, however, the air was gratefully cool, and I strode on at a good pace, breathing deeply and with enjoyment the bosky odors which greeted me afresh at every step.

The dead silence which I had remarked earlier was broken now by the hoarse tooting of a steamboat whistle, somewhere off shore, and by the shrill voices of birds, apparently in resentful protest at this raucous invasion of their sylvan quiet.

I had succeeded in putting aside, for the moment at least, all thought of Cameron, his anonymous letters, and his mutilated portrait, and was dwelling on my disappointment at not having caught even so much as a glimpse of Evelyn Grayson during my morning visit to Cragholt. It is true that I had gone there with a single purpose in mind—to convey to Cameron what I believed to be an important theory—but underlying this, I realized now, was more than a hope, a confidence even, that I should see Evelyn. I was tempted, indeed, to a regret that I had not waited, visited the kennels, and accepted Cameron's invitation for luncheon, which would doubtless have insured me a few words at least with my Goddess of Youth.

While on the verge of this self-reproach my spirits suddenly lifted, for the steam whistle having died away in the distance and the feathered choristers having relapsed into a pleased chirp that merely accented the stillness, there broke all at once on the mute calm of the woodland the silver sweetness of a girl's singing. Clear and resonant it rang through the forest aisles; a voice I knew beyond mistaking. Evelyn Grayson was coming towards me over the scented turf. Still hidden by a bend in the path, the melody alone measured for me her approach. It was a French chanson she was lilting, a lyric of Baudelaire's, of which we were both fond.

Sweet music sweeps me like the sea
  Toward my pale star,
Whether the clouds be there or all the
  air be free,
I sail afar.

And then she came around the turn. At first she did not see me, for her eyes were lifted with her voice, and I had time to mark the fascinating grace of her long, free stride, before she became conscious of my presence and checked and shortened it. She wore a frock of white serge, the skirt's edge at her ankles, revealing dainty, snowy buckskin ties and just a peep of white silk hose. And her flower-like face looked out through a frame of Leghorn straw and pink roses, tied snugly beneath her softly rounded chin with the filmiest of long, floating white veils. You can imagine the picture she made, there in this green glade, with her big blue eyes alight with glad surprise, and the warm blood suddenly risen in her cheeks.

"You truant!" I cried, in jocular reprimand. "Are you always going to run away when I visit Cragholt?"

She pouted prettily. I detest a woman who pouts, ordinarily. There is usually such palpable affectation about it. But Evelyn's pouting was winsome as an infant's. Besides it was only momentary. Then her eyes flashed and her foot was planted very hard, for such a tiny thing, on the green grass blades.

"I'm not a truant," she declared, with feigned indignation, "and I never thought of running away. That's just your conceited manly imagination. You fancy that everything I do can have but one cause, and that is yourself. How, pray, was I to know you intended paying us a morning call?"

"Tut, tut," I caught her up. "What a little spitfire we have here! If you hadn't deserted me so shamefully last evening, I shouldn't have minded this morning, so much. As it is, it seems aeons since I saw you."

Now she smiled until her dimples nestled. "That is much better," she returned, gayly, "and deserves a reply, just as my action of last evening deserves praise, and not rebuke. I sacrificed myself and my pleasure for one I love."

"Not for me, surely!"

"Did I use the word conceit a moment ago? Are you the only man I love?"

"I hope so," I answered, impudently.

"There is another," she confessed, in mock tragedy. "Behold his face!"

I had not noticed that she held a little roll in her hand, for my eyes had been ever on hers; so, when abruptly, she spread out and held before me the missing head from Cameron's portrait, I was doubly unprepared. I know I was startled. She said afterwards that I went very white. I suppose I did; for with the rush of realization came such a chain of supposition as to drive me momentarily dizzy. For a second or more I stood dumb, while my hand went out in eager reach for the scrap of canvas, which, I had observed, instantaneously, bore four perforations, all of a size—the size of a rifle bullet. With that discovery had recurred the shots I had heard; and following this, came a maze of conjecture, going back to that first letter, then to the painting's mutilation, and on through devious ways to the morning's target practice; and always with one or another of Cameron's trusted servants as the chief actor.

When I recovered my composure I found Evelyn backing wilfully away from my covetous hand.

"It is the picture of the man I love," she was saying, teasingly. "A very, very good man."

"But where did you get it?" I asked seriously. "Do you know where it came from?"

Suddenly she was as grave as I could wish.

"I found it nailed to a tree," she answered. "Wasn't it odd? How do you suppose it came there? It looks like the portrait that hung in Uncle Robert's study. Do you suppose he grew to dislike it, and cut it up and threw it away?"

Now I found myself in some little embarrassment. If I was to obey Cameron's injunction I could not tell Evelyn the truth. Yet I was in no position to make light of her find. On the other hand I must learn from her just where she had come upon it, and so trace, if possible, the person who had fired the shots which riddled it.

"My dear girl," I said, adopting a tone of cajolery, "we have here, I think, a matter in which we both can be of service—very valuable service, indeed, to that beloved uncle and guardian of yours. But, you must trust me, absolutely, and, for the present at least, you must give to him no hint of what we have in hand. Do you understand?"

She laughed in that merry rippling fashion which I had found not the least of her charms.

"Do I understand?" she repeated, laying a hand on my arm in emphasis of her amused tolerance. "Do I understand? Of course I don't, and I shan't, until you have answered at least a half-dozen whys and whats."

"But you must trust me," I insisted, "and as primary evidence of that trust you will proceed at once to hand over to me, for examination, that somewhat damaged piece of portraiture which you are holding behind you."

Very wide her eyes opened in an innocent, almost infantile stare, as she asked:

"Do you really mean it, Philip?"

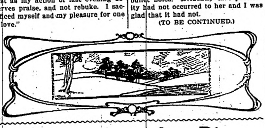
"Really," I answered, gravely. "I'd like to tell you all about it, right here and now, but that might spoil everything, so you must show what a strong womanly woman you are, by keeping silence and waiting."

In token of compliance she gave me the oval piece of canvas.

"I wonder who punched the holes in it," she remarked, ruefully. "Whoever it was, they were shockingly disrespectful."

I tried to fancy what she would have said had she known they were bullet holes. Evidently that possibility had not occurred to her and I was glad that it had not.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



From an Australian Diary

Voracious Ants of All Kinds—One Species that Evinces Fondness for Sheet Lead.

About noon it got too hot for anything and I took a well earned swim in a secluded creek, amid shoals of fish, large and small, who apparently resented my intrusion, from the way they came and stared at me.

I found on emerging from the water that a host of blue brown ants had taken possession of my clothes, and when they were shaken out they revenged themselves by biting my bare feet in a way which was exceedingly painful.

There are thousands of ants everywhere, says a writer in the Gentlewoman. Some of the anthills are three feet high and six feet across—but except for a sharp nip at the time, the ordinary ant's bite is not noticeable. But if a soldier ant or a bull ant or a green head (an ant about one and a half inches long, with a green head) bites you, it is not to be forgotten, because they take quite a big piece out.

Then there are the white ants (not really ants, but termites), which cheerfully eat the inside out of the beams of the wooden houses, and recently have been eating the sheet lead on the top of the Sydney museum. The city fathers thought this was going a little far, so now the ants are preserved inside the museum with samples of the half consumed lead as warning to all who allow their appetites to run away with them.

Imprisoned Tailor Strikes.

The latest Australian strike is one of the Gilbertian order. A prisoner in Fermantle prison, a tailor by trade, refused to work on the ground that it would be contrary to his principles as a trade unionist. He sent a letter to the Tailors' union officially notifying it of his action, but that body expressed neither sympathy nor disapproval, preferring silence.

Shield for Searchlights.

Searchlights used to guide vessels through the Suez canal at night are prevented from blinding the pilots of approaching craft by cutting off some of the rays so as to project a dark angle.

Z-M-O
Z-M-O
FOR
PAIN

RHEUMATISM
BACKACHE
or
PILES

If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles or know of a wound on man or beast that will not heal, write for a

FREE BOTTLE

of Z-M-O—which will be sent postpaid by

PARCEL POST

Write today to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 902 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis., for the free bottle of Z-M-O.

Ignorance Disgusted Waitress.

Assistant District Attorney Clark was conducting a case in the criminal court. A large, rough-shouldered negro was in the witness chair. "An' then," said the witness, "we all went down in the alley, an' shot a few crap." "Ah," said Mr. Clark, swinging his eyeglass impressively. "Now, sir, I want you to address the jury and tell them just how you deal craps." "Wass that?" asked the witness, rolling his eyes. "Address the jury, sir," thundered Mr. Clark, "and tell them just how you deal craps." "Lemme outen heah," said the witness, uneasily. "Firs' thing I know this gemman gwine ask me how to drink a sandwich."

Make It Meaty.

The author had just received a note from the editor saying he was in need of an article, "short, snappy and meaty."

"Great governor, man! Do you realize what you are asking?" cried the irate scribe. "It is easy enough to write something short—and snappy, too, as I feel just now; but meaty—meaty! Man alive! And meat at 25 cents the pound and soaring higher every day! You don't suppose I'll waste much of that edible radium on an article for which I'll probably receive a measly $5, do you?"

Chinese Hair Bands.

Chinese women are not only ahead of American and English women in the matter of suffrage, but there are many who say they have a more attractive manner of arranging their hair than have Europeans or Americans. At any rate, the Chinese hair band is being extensively worn. The colorings of these bands are very effective. Blondes generally choose a band with a background decorated with flowers and butterflies in natural colors, while the brunette favors a pale colored ground appropriately designed.

Food Screen.

I needed a place that could be thoroughly screened from flies to keep my left-overs. My husband with a keyhole saw made two half circles, fourteen inches by six inches, out of a pine box; then nailed these ends with three pieces of quarter round, twenty-seven inches long, bought ten cents' worth of wire screen, tacked it over this frame, and screwed a little handle on top. Three or four dishes at one time can be put under this screen.—Exchange.

God Was Too Busy.

Little Jimmy was out walking with his nurse when he passed a house where the men were carrying out a casket. He asked his nurse what was in the box, and she told him that Mr. Brown's body was in it. That night when Jimmy went to bed he did not say his prayers, and his mother asked him why. He answered, "The Lord will be too busy unpacking Mr. Brown, and he won't be able to listen to me."

Easy.

"Is your husband easy to get along with?"

"Easy? Why he doesn't even object to going to church suppers."—Detroit Free Press.

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of coffee. An Ills. Woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

CONSTANTINE MAN OF ACTION

New Grecian Monarch Has Proved Himself Worthy of the Crown He Has Inherited.

Constantine, the new king of Greece, is of Danish and Russian blood, his father having been a son of Christian IX. of Denmark, and his mother being the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine, a brother of Alexander II, King. Constantine was born in Athens and brought up under an English governess and German and Greek tutors. Later on he went to Berlin, where he received his education as a soldier, being attached to the Second regiment of Prussian foot guards. In 1897 he took command of the Greek troops in the war with Turkey, but his army was crushed in Thessaly. In April last he was appointed inspector general of the forces, and has since shown himself a soldier of merit. At the moment of his accession he was in Epirus, conducting the military operations for sweeping the Turks out of that province.

Come Now, Own Up.

"Say, father," said little Fred, "did you ever have another wife beside mother?"

"Why, certainly not," said the father, "how do you happen to ask such a question, my boy?"

"Well, father," continued the boy, "I saw in the old family Bible that you married Anne Domini, 1882, and I know that wasn't mother, for her name was Mary Parsons when she was a girl."

Rival Punsters.

"Can February March?"

"No, but April May," was the reply.

"Look here, old man, you're out of June."

"Don't July about it."

"It is not often that one gets the better of your August personage."

"Ha! now you think that you have me Noctober."

And then there was work for the coroner.

Ragtime Made Easy.

One day my mother cut her finger and she put a rag on it. Then she went to church to practice on the pipe organ, and a little boy who was there said, "O, Mrs. H—— can play ragtime now."—Exchange.

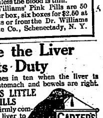
Bent on Getting Money.

"What excuse did the arrested cashier give for being crooked?" "He claimed he was in straitened circumstances."

St. Vitus' dance makes children awkward at first, then restless; later comes the twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body.

At the first sign of nervousness, inability to sit still, sleeplessness or continued irritability give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one after each meal. The change will soon be apparent. As the thin blood becomes rich and red, the starved nerves get the needed nourishment and the alarming symptoms vanish. There is no danger of St. Vitus unless the blood is thin.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50 at druggists or from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

BEST
For Every Baking
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

Best—because it's the *purest*. *Best*—because it never fails. *Best*—because it makes every baking light, fluffy and evenly raised. *Best*—because it is moderate in cost—highest in quality.

At your grocers.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

ADDS TO THE LENGTH OF LIFE

Nothing Better Than Pedestrian Exercise, Especially to Those Who Have Passed Beyond Youth.

Some of the most noted of the old men of New York, successful in business, the professions and public affairs, have formed a walking club for the purpose of making their pursuit of still greater length of days and still better health as agreeable as it is sensible. They intend to take long walks together and, no doubt, to make their pedestrian experiences the subject of entertaining discussion and a store of memories held in common. This is an example which might well be followed in every city of the United States. In this era of motor vehicles there is danger that walking will be increasingly neglected, especially by men and women advanced in years, who often need it most. There is a constant temptation to forget that riding in the open air, fine as it is in many ways, can never do for the body what walking does.

Diplomatic Team.

Cricket was introduced into a certain district of India by a clergyman from England, who hoped that the game would foster a manly spirit. All went well, according to the author of "A Little Tour in India," the boys became keen and a match was arranged with a neighboring school. Then the clergyman gave his team 15 rupees ($1.60) to spend "on new bats, or whatever would be most useful." When the day came, the team turned out for the match full of quiet confidence, but with all their old accouterments. "Why," asked the padre, "what have you done with those 15 rupees I gave you?" "Well, sir," said the captain, "we thought it best to spend it all on the umpire." They won.

When the Doctor Called.

Grace was six years old and very ill. The family doctor took her hand to feel her pulse. In a moment Grace said in a whisper, "It's no use to feel my wrist, doctor, the pain is all up in my head."

An artist may paint his wife, but usually she paints herself.

PAINFUL, TRYING TIMES

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Housework is hard enough for a healthy woman. The wife who has a bad back, who is weak or tired all the time, finds her duties a heavy burden. Thousands of nervous, discouraged, sickly women have traced their troubles to sick kidneys—have found quick and thorough relief through using Doan's Kidney Pills. The painful, trying times of woman's life are much easier to bear if the kidneys are well.

A California Case
Mrs. E. Walsh, 160 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal., says: "I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys, it seemed that a knife were being thrust into me. My back was so lame I could hardly stoop. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after doctors failed. I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MEAT OF PALESTINE

Consul at Jerusalem Tells of Flesh Used by Natives.

Supply of Mutton and Goat Not More Than Half Sufficient for Markets—Cattle Very Small and Flesh Is Poor.

Palestine.—The people of this country, who sometimes complain of the quality of our meat, would be badly off indeed if they had to live in Palestine and eat the inferior meat served there. The following regarding domestic animals of the various kinds, by Consul Thomas R. Wallace of Jerusalem, will be read with interest, especially by raisers of fine market live stock.

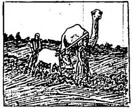
The average number of cattle kept in the Jerusalem district is 35,000; sheep, 138,276; goats, 228,900. Cattle, excepting those used as work animals, and all sheep and goats are taxed by the government and officials are sent out yearly to number them.

The local supply of mutton and goat flesh is not more than half sufficient for the present markets, and yearly, during the fall and winter months, thousands of these animals are brought to the Jerusalem district from the surrounding country, and sometimes by steam from quite a distance. Mutton and goat flesh are more generally eaten than beef. The supply of beef is sadly deficient. In summer and fall pasturage is very scant and the local cattle become very thin. As near as can be ascertained the supply is about half the amount necessary. The demand for beef has been steadily increasing in Jerusalem since the number of Jews has been increasing. Jews and foreigners consume most of the beef.

Few hogs are raised, the greater part of the population being Mohammedans and Jews, non-consumers of pork.

The cattle are very small and the meat is inferior in quality. An important reason for this is the lack of pasturage during the larger part of the year, and as animals are seldom fed except when plowing, they barely exist for months during each year. Another reason is that on account of the poverty of the peasant he works his animals—cows as well as oxen—at plowing and thrashing out grain when they are very young, which, of course stunts and dwarfs them. The milking properties of the native cows are very poor.

The sheep are the fat-tailed kind and are of medium size. They seldom acquire much fat on the body, but the tail, which is disk shaped, is of solid fat and almost boneless.



Plowing on the Plains of Sharon.

Camels are still the chief beasts of burden. They are the single-hump variety, and are raised only by Bedouins. There are two breeds, one a heavy animal for work purposes, and another used for riding, which are slender and agile and can easily outdistance a horse. Large herds of female camels are kept solely for their young and milk, only a few in each herd being broken to carry loads. The camel boys who pasture these animals often live on camel milk solely for many days at a time.

The Bedouins eat the flesh of the camel and, as a mark of distinction, slaughter a camel when a noted guest visits them. Camel flesh is also eaten by Mohammedan peasants and the poorer classes of Mohammedan city people of Jaffa and Gaza.

HEAR VOICE OF DEAD FRIEND

Phonographic Record of Hymn Both Men Liked, "Face to Face," Startles Friends.

New York.—At the funeral of Caton L. Decker, a wealthy grocer, there was heard the voice of one of his intimate friends who had been dead for more than two years. The novelty was introduced through a phonographic record into which long ago the friend, W. Stanley Grinsted, formerly an alderman of Orange, N. J., had sung "Face to Face." It was a favorite song of both men, and during a long illness Mr. Decker had been comforted frequently by hearing the record. He had asked that it be played at his funeral service. Friends of both men present at the funeral were startled and then moved to tears.

MAN DODGES COUGAR'S JUMP

Animal Then Follows Him Half Mile to His Home—Lamp Used as Weapon.

Shamokin, Pa.—As Elmer Gross was returning from work at the Cameron colliery a catamount, large and heavy as a bulldog, sprang at him from the bushes fringing the road.

Gross sidestepped the beast and jerking a lighted miner's lamp from his hat, turned the blaze into the face of the cat, which ran away, but soon returned and followed Gross a half-mile toward his home at Tharptown.

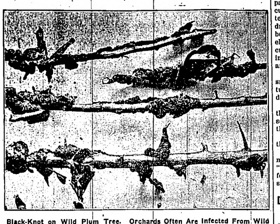
Gross hurried into the kitchen and got a rifle, but when he came out the cat had disappeared.

Crazed at Sight of Corpse.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Samuel Mumma, aged forty-five, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., went insane while viewing the body of his brother-in-law, Guyton Brudoll, who had been killed in the mines. As soon as Mumma caught sight of the features of his dead relative, he uttered a maniac's scream and it required several men to hold him. He was taken to an asylum.

DESPITE MANY GOOD POINTS PLUM IS MOST NEGLECTED OF VALUABLE FRUITS

There Are So Many Varieties That Problem of Selecting Those Which Are Best Suited to Particular Soils and Climate Conditions Is Difficult One—Cause of Failures.



Black-Knot on Wild Plum Tree. Orchards Often Are Infected From Wild Plum Trees Some Distance Away.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.)

The ability of the plum to adapt itself to various conditions of soil and climate makes it one of our most valuable fruits. There are many different varieties of this fruit, some of which are adapted to one soil and climate and some to another, so that plums may be chosen that will thrive in every locality in the temperate regions. Certain varieties can be successfully grown in every state. In spite of all its good points, this fruit is sadly neglected; in fact, a good plum orchard is a rarity. The average group of plum trees is merely a breeding place for black-rot; only a few trees ever bear fine and perfectly shaped fruit.

When properly grown and well ripened on the tree the plum is one of the most luscious fruits. As a dessert fruit and for eating out of the hand it is second only to the peach. For canning it has but one superior, the peach, and for making jelly it competes with the currant for first place.

There are so many different varieties of plums that the problem of selecting those which are best suited to particular soils and climate conditions is a difficult one. Many failures are due to the selection of varieties that are not suited to local conditions. Some of the old-fashioned varieties are most desirable where they can be successfully grown. They are slow to come into bearing and are more susceptible to attacks of black-knot. The best varieties of European classes are the Bradshaw, Lombard, Italian Prune and Grand Duke. Of the other favorite varieties the Green Gage should not be forgotten. It is an excellent large plum and somewhat later than some of the other varieties. The Yellow Egg plum is another choice variety, but it is comparatively difficult to grow. The Dawson is one of the best market plums and in some sections it is the best variety for home use and for market.

One Way to Save Your Injured Trees.

Nearly all varieties of plums bear better crops of fruit when a number of varieties are growing near each other. When the trees are planted in gardens the varieties should be set in close proximity or in alternating rows. When planted for commercial orchards not more than two or three rows of one variety should be planted together. It is important to plant varieties which blossom about the same time and place such varieties together that better results of cross-pollenization may be obtained.

The majority of successful growers prefer to plant one-year-old Japanese trees because they are easier to handle and train in the way they desire them to grow. On the other hand, in buying the European varieties, two-year-old trees usually give the best results. These facts should be kept in mind when buying nursery stock.

Cut back the trees severely before planting. Cut off all of the long roots within eight or ten inches of the main root. Remove all of the side branches and shorten the main stem to about two or three feet in order to secure low heads. Low heads are preferable. Trees pruned in this manner are easier to train in the desired direction.

Plum trees should be trained about the same as apple trees. Keep the center well opened to let in air and sunlight, cut out broken and diseased branches and paint over the wounds caused by pruning. Early in the spring is the best time to prune plum trees, though many very successful growers do considerable pruning during the month of June. When plums are grown on a commercial scale it will pay to introduce a definite system of pruning, but on the average farm it is well to use the apple tree as a guide in pruning plum trees.

On all farms where it is practicable I would advise the planting of plum trees in poultry yards. The poultry will eat up most of the curculios and give the soil partial cultivation by scratching and keeping down weeds. They also solve the fertilizer problem, for the droppings afford an abundance of suitable plant food for the trees. Plum trees and poultry make an excellent combination, both for profit and pleasure. If necessary to apply fertilizers a mixture carrying a fair amount of potash should be used.

The Japanese varieties are less susceptible to black-knot, but they are not immune. Spraying helps to check the disease, but proper pruning will do more to hold it in check. Cut out and burn every black-knot as soon as it is discovered. By persistent effort there will be no difficulty from this source. Spraying with Bordeaux and hand thinning will help to check the brown rot or ripe rot. The plum curculio is considered by many to be ruinous to the plum crop. Some years it greatly reduces the yield, but during the average year it is not a serious menace to the crop. It seldom reduces the yield on trees in poultry yards. The San Jose scale is the most dangerous insect to a plum tree. It multiplies rapidly and trees once attacked are quickly ruined. Experiments show that it may be held in check by the use of the lime-sulphur spray. Plum trees require about the same spraying as apple trees. Good, thorough spraying three or four times during an average season will give good results. Reduce the Bordeaux mixture to half strength for plum trees. Too strong Bordeaux will be injurious to the foliage of plum trees, more especially the Japanese varieties.

MAKING THE HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

Nothing Will Take the Place of Hardy Shrubs—Toads Destroy Insects.

The Ampelopsis quinquefolia, which climbs by tendrils, is a hardy, fast growing vine, beautiful in green during spring and summer, and scarlet in autumn.

The ampelopsis, which clings by suckering rootlets, and is found plentifully in the woods, is not so rank a grower as the tendril climber, and has closer foliage.

Nothing will take the place of hardy shrubs. Many of the best can be had for ten cents each, mailing size.

Get a plant of Hydrangea paniculata—get several—and give them good treatment. You will like them.

If you cannot get all the things you want this spring, club with your neighbors, each one ordering a different plant, and exchange cuttings and "shoots," next spring.

Bring toads into your garden. They are splendid insect destroyers and are perfectly harmless. By careful experiments, government experts estimate the value of each toad as an insect destroyer at $20.

Birds are likewise valuable when encouraged to nest and feed about the home grounds.

Even English sparrows will eat thousands of noxious insects daily in the garden if they are not continually stoned and shot at.

Keep small dogs and cats from the home grounds and the birds will come. They are more useful than the dogs and cats, and their songs are sweeter.

Sectional Value of Potatoes.

In some experiments made at Cornell university, to test the comparative yield from the stem and seed end of potatoes, it was found that, as an average of twenty-one varieties for two years, the seed end gave a yield of 180 bushels per acre, while the corresponding yield from the stem end was about 151 bushels per acre. It would seem from this that it would be good farming to feed the stem ends to the hogs, and plant only the seed ends.

Finish "Tick" Business.

As soon as the wool is clipped from the sheep, the ticks go for the lambs. If the sheep are dipped, each should be brushed, as some of the young ticks adhere to the old sheep; then, in about two weeks, dip both sheep and lambs. That will finish the "tick" business.

Garden Plan.

In laying out the garden plan to have the rows as long as possible. This will save time in cultivating.

IF HE WERE A RELATIVE

Observance of Colored Man Really Offered Some Good Ideas for Worthy Reflection.

An official of one of the departments at Washington says that while going to his luncheon one afternoon he saw a military funeral passing down Pennsylvania avenue. As the pageant passed the official was standing on the curb, hat in hand, and noting with interest the reversed arms, the flag-draped coffin, and the riderless horse behind some one touched him on the elbow and said: "I hope you'll excuse me, boss, but would you min' tellin' me whether the dead soldier was anythin' to you?"

"Why, no," answered the official, smiling in spite of himself, as he turned and beheld a solemn looking darky of perhaps sixty years of age.

"Excuse me again, boss," continued the negro, "but you kinder looked that sorry I thought mebbe he was somethin' to you."

"He was a brave soldier," answered the official.

The darky said nothing for a moment. Finally, with a sigh, he added: "Wouldn't it be gran', boss, mournin' for a man like that, s'posin' he was somethin' to you?"

DANDRUFF COVERED SCALP

3002 Cass St., St. Louis, Mo.—"For five years I suffered with itching of my body and scalp. My trouble began with a rash on my lower limbs which was very annoying, and my scalp was literally covered with dandruff. My hair used to come out by the handfuls and the itching of my body and scalp was terrible. I had used almost all the skin remedies on the market with no results, when I wrote for a little Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it gave me instant relief. Within one month's use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment one strand of my hair coming out and I have not lost a minute of sleep since using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which entirely cured me of itching of my body and scalp in its worst form. I also find the Cuticura Soap a benefit in shaving." (Signed) Charles Judlin, Dec. 8, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Satisfied the Professor.

The story is told of a college professor who was noted for his concentration of mind. The professor was returning home one night from a scientific meeting, still pondering over the subject. He had reached his room in safety when he heard a noise which seemed to come from under the bed. "Is some one there?" he asked. "No, professor," answered the intruder, who knew of the professor's peculiarities. "That's strange. I was positive some one was under my bed," commented the learned man.

Knew All About It.

"Young man, you must learn that time is money," counseled the father.

"Well, dad, at least, I have noted points of similarity between them."

"In what way?" asked the encouraged parent.

"You know the expression 'time flies,'" replied the young hopeful.—Buffalo Express.

Awakening.

"You're looking mighty sour; what's the matter? Honeymoon over?" "I guess so." "How'd that happen?" "Oh, we were drifting along down life's enchanted stream, like the poet tells about, and just as I was thinking I should like to drift on and on with her forever, she up and told me that she had got to have some money."—Houston Post.

Positively Not.

The reformed burglar, upon his release from jail, was inclined to be a bit facetious. "Simply state," he remarked to a reporter who chanced to be in the vicinity, "that under no circumstances will I be a candidate for another term." Proving that burglars, as well as comedy actors, have a sense of humor.—Judge.

Young Grammarian.

A teacher gave an examination on the comparison of adjectives and adverbs following a series of lessons upon that subject. One little boy was called upon to compare the word "far." With much shuffling of embarrassed feet, he replied: "Positive, far; comparative, farther; superlative, grandfather."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It Is All Handled.

"Tell your mother not to forget when she needs bread that we handle it."

"Mamma wants bread that is not handled."

First Sewing Machine.

The earliest attempt at sewing machinery of which there is any authentic record was in 1775, in which year a machine was patented in England by Charles F. Weisenthal.

To Women
Broken Down?

Whether it's from business cares, household drudgery or overfrequent child-bearing, you need a Restorative Tonic and Strength-giving Nervine and Regulator.

Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription

is recommended as such, having been compounded to act in harmony with woman's peculiarly delicate and sensitive organization.

Your Druggist Will Supply You

Over-Night Relief for Constipation

A Small Dose on Retiring and You Are Well and Happy by Morning

It is only natural that the simplest of ailments should be the most general, and so we have a whole nation suffering from constipation and indigestion, for they are closely allied. But common as constipation is many people do not seem to know they have it. They will complain of headache, drowsiness or biliousness, all unconscious of the cause of the trouble.

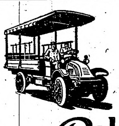
You should have a full and free movement at least once a day. If you pass a day you are constipated, and the result will be that you will catch a cold easily or have a more serious ailment. To cure the constipation and forestall still graver trouble take a dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at night before retiring and by morning relief will come, without disturbance from sleep or any inconvenience.

Legions of people use it regularly in such emergencies, some of them formerly chronic invalids who have suffered from constipation all their lives. Mr. A. B. Danner, 326 Riley St., Harrisburg, Pa., says: "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin gave me almost instant relief from stomach and bowel trouble. I now eat anything I want, and sleep well." Many others will tell you that they have tried most things recommended for this purpose but have found Syrup Pepsin the only one always reliable. A bottle can be obtained at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar, the latter size being bought by families already familiar with its merits.

Mr. A. B. Danner.

Syrup Pepsin is mild, pleasant-tasting, and non-griping. Mothers give it to tiny infants, and yet it is effective in grown-ups. It is for everyone who suffers from any form of stomach, liver or bowel trouble, constipation dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. Its action will so delight you that you will forever avoid harsh cathartics, purgatives, pills and salts.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.



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Polarine
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Keep them busy and properly LUBRICATED.

Polarine is made in ONE GRADE that lubricates every type of motor in every kind of car or truck.

It maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or heat, and flows perfectly in zero weather.

It keeps every friction point protected with a durable, slippery film. Millions of parts have run for years on Polarine practically without wear.

The World's Oil Specialists make it after 50 years' experience with every kind of lubricating problem and a study of all makes and types of cars.

Polarine is worth to you many times its cost, because it stops the largest part of motor truck depreciation. Try it for three months and note the saving in repairs.

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Makers of Special Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World
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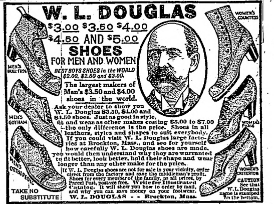

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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00
SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.
W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

Shows Webster Wasn't Infallible.

"I looked up the word 'brat' in the dictionary," says Mr. Pozozzle, "and find it is marked Obs., meaning 'obsolete.' Noah Webster was right about a great many things, but he never lived alongside the urchins next door to me."

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Practical.

"He certainly touched me with his story of hard luck."

"For how much?"

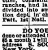
Kill the Flies Now and Prevent disease. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six sent express paid for $1. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Every time a man gets his monthly gas bill he's glad that he doesn't have to buy the stuff by the ton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv

Anyway, Ezra, you don't require capital to start a rumor.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
RICH IN CURATIVE QUALITIES
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Montana Lands—I have good propositions to offer, consisting of irrigated farms, stock ranches, and large tracts, which can be subdivided into small farms. Homestead location dept. in charge of Ex-Govt. surv. J. W. Patt, 1st Natl. Bk. Bldg., Miles City, Mont.

DO YOU WISH SOMETHING done or attended to for you in New York City? For $5 a month I will represent you. For particulars address S. SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg., New York.

WANTED Agents to Sell Home Remedies. Write Home Remedy Co., Fredonia, N.Y.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN CANADA
FREE

Free Homesteads
In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES
In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions
The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
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SPECIAL TO WOMEN
Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using
Paxtine
A Soluble Antiseptic Powder
as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

SILLY SIDE OF IT

How an Aspiring Society Girl Was Taught a Lesson in Slumming.

By CLAUDINE LISSON.

It was strange that Jack Ashton should be bored. He was a young man of wealth and social privileges, college educated, a member of four or five clubs, rather a favorite with the fair sex, always invited everywhere—baseball, football, regattas and the races, with a trip here or there every few months. It seemed like a crime to be bored.

And what does a young man do when he is bored?

There is Africa with its big game and mosquitoes.

There is Mt. McKinley to be climbed.

There are theatrical companies to be "angeled."

There is the chorus girl to be won and divorced again.

Young Mr. Ashton thought of all these things and rejected them. He went to a Sunday newspaper editor and had a talk with him, and the result was that he did just what no friend of his would have looked for him to do. On the next Sunday, and on every succeeding Sunday for many weeks, there was an article signed "Toff." It was descriptive of life in the underworld. The underworld said of them:

"Believe me, dat guy is surely one of us!"

There was no remarks made about the sudden appearance of a "strange guy" in the hang outs of the underworld. He might be a yeggman, pickpocket, burglar or what, so long as he was not a detective. He didn't talk too much. He didn't listen too closely. He made few inquiries. He played poker with murderers and pool with burglars. He spent his money just as the others did—not too freely. He hinted at a prison term or two, but did not go into particulars. After being watched for a spell to make sure that he was not a stool-pigeon for the police, he was in a way admitted to the underworld. That is, he was not blackjacked or robbed as a slummer, and, now and then he was offered a partnership in a "job" to be done.

The articles by "Toff" made a sensation. They were were read and commented on by the under as well as the upper world. To get the local color they said the writer must speak from personal observation and experience. Was he a Raffles taking a vacation from crime? Was he some young man not yet so hardened in crime that he could not be saved if he could only be identified and wrestled with?

Among those who hoped so was Miss Clara Converse. She had long been interested in and had taken some part in mission work. Indeed, she had, as she fondly supposed, been the direct means of reforming several hard cases. She had furnished them money to go west and make a new start and grow up with the country, and the police, not wishing to hurt her feelings, had concealed the fact that they had gone to Sing Sing instead.

It was on account of her mission interest, and in the hope of interesting others that Miss Converse made one of a slumming party one evening. They saw just what they were intended to see and no more. The underworld doesn't do any safe-cracking or blackjacking before the eyes of slummers. Miss Converse had a mental photograph of "Toff," and she looked for him.

At length, in a den frequented altogether by men who had shed human blood, as the guide solemnly assured the party, the man was discovered. He looked intelligent and almost respectable. Met in a walk along Fifth avenue, he might have been taken for a rising young lawyer, hoping that some workman might be killed and his widow bring suit for damages.

The only crime "Toff" was committing just then was that of beer drinking. This greatly astonished the slummers. They looked for blood on his hands, but they were cleaner than a trolley car conductor's. Miss Converse spoke to him, and he talked in a gentlemanly way. In fact, she boasted afterward that he "almost used as good grammar as a floor-walker in a department store." She did not want to preach to him before his wicked companions, and so she quietly left him her card. In return she received a look which she interpreted to mean: "For heaven's sake, don't betray my identity here!" and she heeded the request. After she had passed out, "Slippy," the pickpocket lifted up the card with a laugh and showed it around and said:

"Another of the sex gone bug-house over saving us from ruin! Why didn't some of you pinch her diamond breastpin?"

A week later, one rainy afternoon, Miss Converse received a caller. The butler who brought in the written card said that the owner appeared to be a bill collector, but he was admitted, and after a moment was recognized as "Toff." He hadn't come to pay a social call. He had come at the request of a dying burglar who wanted to make a confession to her and say how sorry he was that he had not started out in the ministry instead.

"I will go with you at once," replied the impulsive and enthusiastic young lady.

But "Toff" suggested that she come by herself, so as to escape observation and remark. She must wear her oldest hat on her head and a raincoat to cover her clothes, and she hadn't better mention her errand to any one. It was Blank street and the number was 426. She was to go right up to the fourth floor and knock on the door on which he had chalked a cross. He would be there to answer.

It was a trap so simple that a girl of ten ought to have suspected it. Through eight or nine blocks of dirty and wicked streets to find Blank street! Then two block down to reach 426! It was an old tenement with broken windows and rickety stairs, and there was not a tenant on any floor. A policeman would not have mounted the stairs without first making sure that his revolver was in order, but Miss Converse scarcely noticed anything and certainly felt no fear.

Up the dirty stairs to the dirty fourth floor, and there was the chalk mark on the door. Her knuckles had scracely touched the panel when the door was opened by "Toff." It was a back room and the windows were boarded up, and the light came from a lamp on a table. As for furniture, there were only two chairs.

"Is this the place?" asked Miss Converse as she peered about her.

"It is, Miss," was the reply of the young man as he locked the door and pocketed the key.

"But where's the dying burglar?"

"He's put off dying 'till after the Panama canal has been finished!"

"Sir, I want to leave this place instantly!" exclaimed the girl as she realized that she had been lured into a trap.

"Take a chair and make yourself at home. I want to talk to you a bit."

"Unlock that door or I'll scream!"

"Go ahead."

She cried "murder!" and "help" a dozen times, and "Toff" only grinned at her and replied:

"You'll crack your voice and do no good."

"But what do you want with me!" was demanded.

"That's more sensible. I want to ask you, first if you can't see the silly side of this thing? You and others come down to the slums and pose as reformers. Reform nothing! All of us regard you as bug-house and easy-marks. We live as we live and do as we do, and a thousand like you couldn't change us in a hundred years. We prefer this sort of life to any other. The idea of reform makes us laugh. Do you get that?"

"I—I don't know!" stammered Miss Converse as she looked around and shivered.

"Then take my word for it. It's throwing time and money away. If you pull anybody out of this sort of life it's somebody that wants to make a stake out of you. You'll simply make a liar and a hypocrite of him."

"But you will please let me out of here!" appealed the girl.

"Oh, certainly. Got any money with you?"

"Two or three dollars."

"No good. I want your check for a thousand dollars!"

"But—but—"

"Talk business. You've got an account at the Third National bank. Here's a blank check, and here's pen and ink."

"And then I may go?"

"Yes, at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. I've got to draw the cash first. We don't take any chances on you swell people. You'd beat us as quick as we'd beat you."

"But I can't stay here all night!" wailed Miss Converse.

"You'll just have to."

"But my parents!"

"Oh, the flunky will tell them that you are out on the reforming business."

The girl stood up and screamed. Then she went over and beat with her fists on the door. Then she realized her helplessness and sat down and began to sob. "Toff" turned to cigarettes and had nothing more to say.

The time drifted to close on midnight. Then a key was so softly inserted in the lock of the door that no sound was heard till the door was flung open. A young man appeared and pointed a revolver at the guardian and quietly said:

"Get out of this!"

"Just as you say," replied the false "Toff" as he went.

"Oh, sir—oh—" began the girl; but the man interrupted her with:

"Let's get out of this!"

They were within a block of her home when she asked:

"Won't you come in and help me to explain?"

It was in the explaining that he had to give his true name and non de plume, and to admit that he was no longer a bored young man. He was in love.

Mr. Jack Ashton has now dropped his "Toff" articles, and the late Miss Clara Converse is no longer a slummer or a reformer.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Sherlock Holmes' Marriage.

When Mr. Gillette was constructing his drama, founded on Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," says A. St. John Adcock in the Strand, he had thought of introducing a love element into it and cabled over to Sir Arthur, asking: "May I marry Sherlock Holmes?" And, though the notion must have come as something of a shock to Holmes' creator, he promptly cabled back: "You may marry him, or murder him, or do what you like with him." So far from sharing Dickens' horror of seeing his stories on the stage, Sir Arthur confesses that when he saw Sherlock Holmes before the footlights he was interested and delighted with what Mr. Gillette made of him.

Sick Man of Europe.

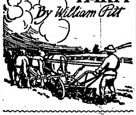
The phrase "The sick man of Europe," frequently used with reference to the Turkish empire, was made popular by the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia. Conversing in 1853 with Sir George Hamilton Seymour, the English ambassador at St. Petersburg, he used the following words: "We have on our hands a sick man—a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune if one of these days he should slip away from us before the necessary arrangements have been made." He accordingly made proposals to both England and France for a division of the sick man's estate, but his overtures were declined. Nicholas, however, was only repeating an old illustration. Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from England to Constantinople, in the time of James II. had written home in dispatches: "Turkey is like the body of an old man crazed with vices which puts on the appearance of health, though near its end."

Seasonable Joke.

"Paw"— "Well, George?" "Do they have winter in summer in the arctic regions?" "Yes, son." "And do they have summer in winter in the tropics?" "Exactly." "Do they have spring in the fall in any place?" "Hardly." "Or fall in the spring?" "If you keep this thing up much longer, George, you'll get a fall in the spring that'll duck you under the pump!"—Judge.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Ducks are profitable.

Provide poles for beans.

Take good care of the colts.

Plant corn after sugar beets.

The season for grape pruning is past.

Don't sow untested seed of any kind.

Sow peas early, then plant for succession.

Grass will soon show in the color of the butter.

Concrete makes a good foundation and barn wall.

Initiate the butter-fat test and recall the boarder cow.

Many an animal with a pedigree is not a profit producer.

Farming problems demand good judgment and keen thinking.

The silo has come to stay as a permanent form of farm equipment.

Barns and silos save feed enough in a short time to pay for themselves.

The dairy farm that is carefully managed improves from year to year.

A brush to wash dairy utensils is more sanitary than the time-honored rag.

A solid concrete base for the separator will lengthen the life of the machine.

Silage is the cheapest dairy feed there is and in many respects it is the best.

The man who breeds the best stock is almost invariably the leader in his community.

The mating of ewes and rams takes place from the last of March to the middle of June.

For bloat in sheep give one dram hyposulphite of soda and three drams of spirits of ammonia.

Chicks must be well fed to grow; the feeding pen saves the feed and protects the little chicks.

When vegetables are grown to sell, the eye must be consulted as well as the palate. "The looks of things" count.

It's fun to watch the thrifty early spring pigs tumbling over one another trying to see which will get to the trough first.

To rid the premises of rats, fill the holes with tin scraps from the tinners or with broken glass and plaster over with cement.

There is nothing that adds the appearance of prosperity to the farmstead more readily than good paint on buildings and fences.

There is nothing like spring sunshine for the cows. Their quarters may be ever so comfortable but the sunshine does them good.

Did you forget to trim the trees? Say, go out in the orchard and do a little trimming some day and give the team a little extra rest at noon.

A few hours of work "grounding" the wires of the fence about the pasture may save the best cows in the herd from destruction by lightning.

It is just as necessary to plow or otherwise cultivate the peach orchard, when it bears not a peach, as it is when the trees are to be loaded with fruit.

A Colorado fruit grower has patented electric massage for fruit trees. The object is to enable fruit trees to resist frost when they are budding and blossoming.

A mixture of salt, ashes and saltpeter raked into the soil when preparing the onion bed, stimulates the growth of the onions and tends to banish the onion maggot.

Work a little slacked lime into the soil where your cabbages are to be grown, to prevent club-root. A garden well fertilized better resists the attacks of pests than one meagerly fed.

Raspberries, when grown without support the canes should be pruned back in summer so as to make them stocky and self-supporting; when fastened to supports they may be left longer.

In starting a new hedge begin it as soon as the ground is workable from receding frost. It pays to dig out the soil and enrich it as for making a garden bed or border. The digging should be to the depth of two feet.

With the open range now supplying the poultry more and more bugs, worms, etc., those poultry keepers who have been feeding beef or meat scraps should carefully cut down the supply considerably in this ration, as it is very easy to overdo such feeding at this season, and an oversupply of it is a check on the egg yield, at the same time being liable to cause serious diseases among the flocks.

Trim the colt's feet.

Spraying is insurance.

Use care in setting plants.

Spray the orchard thoroughly.

The gardener is no better than his tools.

Overworking will make butter look like lard.

Test all vegetable seeds as soon as they are received.

Has the seed corn 90 per cent. or better germination?

The best time to apply ground limestone is after plowing.

It always takes pounds of feed to make pounds of butter-fat.

A weed is a plant out of place. Too-thick sowing makes weeds.

Beans are good for sheep, the long vine varieties being preferred.

Better a nose ring for the young bull than an accident afterward.

The digestive powers of the hog are the feeder's foundation of success.

It is bad policy to sell a cow just because she will bring a good price.

The silo is a land-mark that points you to the best farms in the community.

On many farms the garden is the most neglected spot. It ought not so to be.

Don't skimp the garden. A good garden is money out at interest. "Get a plenty."

It's a poor policy to jerk the horse and then speak the command to it afterward.

The dairyman with a bunch of shoats this spring has a good market for his skimmilk.

Work in the potato patch may begin as soon as planting is finished. Use the harrow first.

Go over the tools, put them in repair, and order any news ones needed for the summer's work.

If the cows or calves get lousy, try an application of strong brine thickened with strong soap.

Sweep up every particle of silage in the chute and alleyway and give it to the cows at every feeding.

The good dairy cow not only pays for her own feed, but she pays for food for the whole family as well.

Putting some lime in the wash water occasionally will keep the churn from taking on that offensive smell.

New potatoes very early in the summer are just as appetizing and palatable for farm folks as anybody else.

One still finds people who do not think a garden pays. Such people patronize the storekeeper and the druggist.

Keep your hogs clean, feed them on pure and wholesome food, and you will not be very likely to have any disease among them.

Did you go after the borers in the peach tree roots last spring? Well you certainly will get busy with the knife and wire now.

Slobbering in horses is supposed to be caused by eating white clover blossoms. A little experimenting is needed to make sure.

Disk the fall plowed land before the corn is planted. Kill the weeds so the corn will have at least an equal chance with them.

Heifers should not be bred too young. Give them a chance to get some size before you tax their vitality by the process of reproduction.

It is the clean wool that brings the best prices. There is nothing to be gained by handling anything but first-class wool. If dirty, it pays to clean it.

The creamery is the greatest nucleus about which to build a prosperous community. It always makes it possible to establish business on a cash basis.

The corn belt has its champions, and so, too, have the cotton and the wheat belts, but the leather belt is universally popular in the good old summer time.

The best time to destroy the weeds and grass is when they are small. They are easier to kill at that time, and have not taken so much moisture and plant food from the soil.

Every man who makes a profit on his place should plan to use some of that money in making the home more convenient and attractive each season. This is the only real progress.

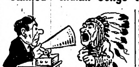
Celery is not difficult to grow, if the conditions are favorable. The plants should be started in a box, then transplanted. It is getting to be one of the largest commercial vegetables.

Abundance of succulent feeds containing the proper materials in right proportion for producing milk, plenty of mild water, some salt, mild temperature, and comfortable surroundings generally are the conditions for making a dairy cow do her best.

Grafting wax is made by melting four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of unsalted tallow, pouring the liquid into a bucket of cold water and pulling like molasses candy until the grain is smooth; then form into balls and store in a cool place until used. It may be softened by throwing into hot water when needed for use.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

"Canned" Indian Songs to Be Placed in Archives



WASHINGTON.—Geoffrey O'Hara, recently appointed by the interior department at Washington to record the tribal songs and music of all American Indians, began his work in New York city the other day by taking his first phonographic records of the songs of the Blackfeet Indians from Glacier National park, Mont. Secretary of the Interior Lane took advantage of the Blackfeet Indians being in New York. He sent Mr. O'Hara on to New York from Washington to begin his laborious task with these Indians. Mr. O'Hara is having them sing into phonographs and the records will be brought to this city to be put in the government archives, preserving for all time the music of the original Americans.

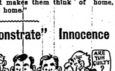
The Indians have been singing to the phonographs under the direction of Mr. O'Hara. The Indians could hardly grasp the idea at first of how they could sing into a tin horn and thereby record their music. After the first song had been sung, however, the reproduction was given them in a few minutes and the magic of the operation was bewildering to them. They thought it was the most wonderful of all the wonders they have seen since their invasion of the east.

Mr. O'Hara is arranging to visit Glacier National park early this summer and complete his records of the Blackfeet tribe there.

Through the interior department arrangements were made to take these records privately in New York in an out-of-the-way loft. There is one song in particular which the Glacier Park Indians sing, in which musical critics find considerable merit. This is a song descriptive of the Blackfeet Indian's love of his home environment. Big Top, the Indian interpreter, says:

"My people always sing this song, because when they go away from the mountains their hearts are lonely, and it makes them think of home, sweet home."

Defendants in Court "Demonstrate" Innocence


ARE YUH GUILTY ?

N. C. HARPER, clerk of the police court, reading charges of disorderly conduct to Harry Johnson and Charles O'Connor, knowing that the charge of "cursing and swearing" was generally contained in such information, included these words:

"How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" Mr. Harper demanded.

No answer.

To facilitate the business of the court, Bailiff Hopkins went close to the men and asked them in a low tone whether they were disorderly or not at the time mentioned in the paper. But he received no answer.

"Are you guilty or not?" Mr. Harper asked, in a polite but somewhat louder tone than he had used before.

Still no answer.

After some confusion, Policeman Brennan, who arrested the men, was called, and explained to the court that the men were both deaf and dumb.

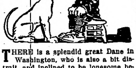
"How could these men be 'cussin' and swearin' if they can't talk?" the court demanded.

"They weren't, your honor," Brennan responded, "but in spite of that they sure were having a hot time up on Seventh street Saturday night. I guess they won't do it any more, though. One of them wrote me a note to that effect."

After Mr. Harper wrote out the charge of disorderly conduct, not including profanity, for them, they both gave a nod, indicating they were guilty. After hearing the testimony, and on the recommendation of the policeman, Judge Pugh took their personal bonds.

This is a legal form which requires that the clerk read a certain formula to the prisoners whose personal bonds are taken, after which he is allowed to go free, and the last check on the laughter of the large Monday crowd in court was removed when the clerk had to conform to this requirement.

Why Mrs. Townsend's Great Dane Was Lonesome



THERE is a splendid great Dane in Washington, who is also a bit distrait, and inclined to be lonesome because he cannot realize the perfectly-at-home feeling, which makes dogs of high and low degree at ease with the world, and utterly content. He belonged to M. Constantin Brun, the minister from Denmark, who presented him to Mrs. Townsend, and the great Dane was introduced to one of the most magnificent homes in Washington, shown every attention, and given every luxury that the most ambitious dog in the world could dream of. But he was not happy, and began calling upon the people across the street, at first only occasionally, and then twice a day, once spending the greater part of the forenoon, and again staying two or three hours in the afternoon. Finally he went back in the evening, and guests arriving for a dinner party at the house across from Mrs. Townsend's found the great Dane at the steps.

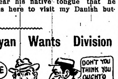
One guest, whose dog is a dainty, coquettish Chow, passed an awful moment when she had visions of never getting past the great Dane, who seemed greater and greater as he stood above her, on the topmost step, across the carved walnut doors.

When she finally accomplished it, with the help of the chauffeur and footman, she entered the drawing-room all but breathless.

"Why doesn't that great Dane of Mrs. Townsend's stay at home? He has all of that large garden to wander about in, over there, and—" she stopped, because she was nervous.

"Oh, that dog is simply lonesome," her hostess explained. "You see they only speak French and English to him over there, and he gets so homesick to hear his native tongue that he comes here to visit my Danish butler!"

Daniels Gathers Eggs; Bryan Wants Division


NOPE
DON'T YOU THINK YOU OUGHTO DIVIDE ?

SECRETARY of the Navy Daniels the other day disclosed the fact that he keeps at his country place near Washington some ninety chickens, that yield him every day twenty eggs, and he thereby put himself in line for a lot of trouble.

For when Secretary of State Bryan, who keeps a riding horse by the name of Rex, but who owns no chickens, heard about his colleague's wealth, he made the proposal that Mr. Daniels ought to divide those fresh eggs among the other members of the cabinet. Mr. Daniels has not yet been heard from on the proposal, but the general opinion is that if the secretary of state wants any of the eggs from the Daniels chicken coop, he will have to get up before daybreak and ride out and get them himself.

Secretary Daniels said incidentally that he is opposed to having the clerks of the government departments report at 8 o'clock, because it would necessitate his making the morning [illegible] eggs at least an hour earlier each day. Mr. Daniels allows himself to be an hour later than the clerks of his department, but makes up for it by staying half an hour later in the afternoon.

Raising babies as a fine art is the latest subject for the output of Uncle Sam's printing office, according to the announcement made by Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the children's bureau of the government.

Work has already been begun, she said, on a series of "infant bulletins."

"These 'bulletins,'" said Miss Lathrop, "will be a series of pictures of infant life as we have found it. They will be issued in an effort to disseminate and popularize scientific knowledge of child-bearing and raising in a manner that will be understood and appreciated by every mother in all stations of life."

Art as Amusement.

Post Impressionist—Of course I paint purely for my own amusement, you know. Visitor to Studio—Nonsense, my dear fellow. They simply amuse us to death, too!—London Opinion.

Manager Was Wise.

Leading Tragic Man—"Did you see how I paralyzed the audience in the death scene? They were crying all over the place!" Stage Manager—"Yes, they knew you weren't really dead."—Tit-Bits.

Nail Will Stay.

When a wall is so soft that it will not hold a picture nail, mix a little plaster of paris in a teacup, enlarge the hole to a fair size and insert the plaster, and, a minute after, the nail—and let it dry. The nail will be perfectly secure after it has dried.

She Knew Better.

Teacher gave as her motto the quotation, "Many hands make light work." Lucy was heard whispering to her neighbor, "Not if you had to wash them as often as I have to do mine."

FRENCH PASTRIES IN DEMAND

First Served by Fashionable Hotels, They Have Been Taken Up by Hostesses Who Are Up to Date.

The increase in the number of good patisserie shops where really delicious French pastries can be purchased probably accounts for the serving of French pastries for dessert at the home table just as they have been served for years in the big hotels and restaurants. There a special boy goes about with a huge silver platter filled with concoctions that make the mouth water and the purse strings open. When the diner or luncher chooses the sort he desires the boy deftly removes it with a wide bladed silver knife. Nowadays the home hostess has the maid pass French pastries at luncheon and dinner. They are passed on a big platter and naturally each guest chooses the particular sort which appeals to him.

Many of them are simply boat shaped shells of puff paste filled with fruit of some sort. Grapes, covered with rich syrup, are sometimes used for filling; and strawberries, luscious and ripe, combined with a syrup, can also be used. Some of the pastries are made in layers of puff paste with an appetizing and delicate cream or almond paste or fruit filling between.

These interesting pastries really help to solve one of the housewife's many worries, for they constitute a dessert which is easily procured and which is a welcome relief from ices and creams and the more usual sweets served.—New York Times.

GET BUSY WITH CHAFING DISH

Many Delicious Concoctions May Be Prepared for the Late or Sunday Night Supper.

A light, but fairly substantial edible, served piping hot, directly from a chafing dish, adds immensely to the informal Sunday night supper. Creamed salmon is delicious and is easy to prepare in a chafing dish. Use the hot-water pan first, brown a little butter and sprinkle crumbed bread into it, turning over until crisp. Set these crisped crumbs aside and proceed, with the blazer pan, to make a simple bechamel or cream sauce, first melting a tablespoon of butter, stirring in a tablespoon of flour and adding a scant cup of milk. Season this fairly-thick white sauce with salt, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice. Stir in a can of salmon and when steaming hot and ready to serve, shake over the top the browned crumbs. The creamed salmon may be served without the bread crumbs, but they add an appetizing flavor, suggestive of the browned crust over a hot dish prepared in the oven.

Cream of Celery.

From the Caterer we take the following recipe, and for family use each can reduce the quantities to suit. Even in using the leaves and poorer parts of one head only the recipes of the best chefs will be a good foundation for experiment and adaptation.

Remove the outside stalks from 12 heads of celery, keeping the hearts to be eaten raw. Cut up these stalks in small pieces, wash well, drain and set in a pan with a piece of butter; cover the pan and cook over a slow fire.

When the celery is nearly done, moisten with one gallon of lightly thickened chicken or veal stock, allow to cook for 15 minutes, and then rub through a fine sieve; pour the soup into a clean pan, let boil and clean from scum. Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of sugar, and before serving bind with one pint of cream, six eggs and four ounces of butter. Serve small fried crusts of bread separately.

Instead of Potatoes.

A dietitian, talking with a woman who was lamenting the potatoes cut from her diet list, advised her to substitute macaroni. As this is usually supposed to be fattening, directions for cooking it must be carefully followed.

By boiling the macaroni an hour and a half, the dietitian says, the injurious ingredients are converted into a food that is nourishing, yet without starch. When used in a diet for obesity, it must not be dressed with milk, merely with a little butter, salt and pepper.

The woman thus advised ate macaroni each evening for dinner, instead of potatoes, yet lost 20 pounds in two months.

Jelly Custards.

One scant coffee cup sugar, one-half cup acid jelly, one heaping tablespoon cornstarch, two cups sweet milk, yolks two eggs beaten light, butter the size of walnut. Sift cornstarch and sugar into a bowl, pour the milk over this, beating constantly to prevent lumping, then add the well beaten egg yolks. Place jelly and butter on stove to melt and beat them slowly into the first ingredients. Set on stove and cook until mixture begins to thicken; stir continually to prevent scorching. Pour into a baked crust and make meringue for top of whites. Set in oven for a few minutes until golden brown. It must be perfectly cold before serving.

Spider Corn Cake.

Take one cup of cornmeal, one-half teaspoon salt, mix with new buttermilk till it can be poured from the dish, then dissolve one-half teaspoon of soda in one tablespoon cold water and add to the batter, also one egg not beaten. Beat all well and turn into hot spider which has been well buttered. Put in hot oven and bake till just cooked. It does not get brown on top and is about one inch thick when cooked. Serve with hot butter or molasses. Cut it in wedges like a pie.

Boiled Salmon Steak.

Boil a pint of broth or water with a small bunch of celery, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter saltspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Cut the steaks in suitable pieces and put the fragments and bones in the boiling liquid. Place the salmon in a clean saucepan and strain the seasoned broth over it; cover and let boil briskly for ten minutes. Serve in a deep dish with the liquor instead of sauce. The full flavor and the richness of the fish are preserved in this dish.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913. NUMBER, 44

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CONVICT JOHNSON ON SEVEN COUNTS

BIG BLACK PUGILIST HELD GUILTY FOR MANN LAW VIOLATION.

PENALTY IS NOT YET FIXED

Maximum is Five Years or $10,000 Fine, or Both—Appeal for New Trial Set For May 29.

Chicago, May 15.—Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight prizefighter, has been found guilty of violating the Mann law in transporting Belle Schreiber from Pittsburg to Chicago in 1910. He was convicted on all seven counts in the indictment. The jury returned its verdict after an hour's consideration.

Maximum Penalty.

The maximum penalty under the finding is five years imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both.

A motion of Assistant District Attorney Harry Parkin that Johnson be ordered confined in the county jail was overruled by Judge Carpenter and the negro was released on a bond of $10,000. A motion for a new trial was filed at once by counsel for Johnson and arguments on the motion were set for May 29.

Johnson was charged with having furnished Miss Schrieber with $75 with which to come from Pittsburg to Chicago. Miss Schreiber testified that on her arrival here, Johnson had furnished a flat which she had said had been devoted to immoral purposes. She also described trips around the country which she said had been made with the prizefighter and at his expense.

Before First Marriage.

This was in 1910, just before the marriage of Johnson to Etta Duryea, the divorced wife of an eastern horseman. She shot herself to death eight months ago, leaving letters to her mother brooding over her social downfall and her neglect.

Two months later Johnson was arrested by the Chicago police on the charge of having abducted Lucille Cameron, the 18-year-old daughter of Mrs. Cameron of Minneapolis, who had been employed as cashier at Johnson's restaurant. These charges were dropped and Johnson and the Cameron girl were married.

It was during the police investigation of Johnson's affair with the Minneapolis girl that facts were unearthed which resulted in the prizefighter's indictment by a federal grand jury in connection with the Schrieber woman.

Four Ballots Taken.

Four ballots were taken by the jury, the first ballot being four for acquittal and eight for conviction. James Bruce, a grain dealer of Marseilles, Ill., was foreman of the jury.

Two counts of the indictment were dismissed Monday at the request of Judge Carpenter, who declared that no good purpose could be served by airing the unnecessary details of the relations of Johnson and the woman.

Lucille Cameron Johnson, his present wife, did not appear in the court room at any time during the trial, his attorneys fearing the effect of her presence. Instead, Mrs. Tiny Johnson, the negro's mother, sat constantly at his side. Only a few persons were in court when the verdict was read, as a result of an order of Judge Carpenter that "scandal fans" be barred from the hearings.

Smile Comes Off.

The suggestion of Johnson's "Golden Smile," which had been on his lips during the time of the jury's deliberations, faded when the clerk pronounced the word "guilty." Johnson sat solemnly in his seat until Attorney Parkin's motion that the fighter be taken into custody was denied, when he slipped quietly from his seat and made his way from the court room alone.

Plan to Print "The Suffragette."

London, May 15.—In the fight against the government for a free press, the labor party, after mature consideration, has decided to adopt a plan which is new in England, but has been found effective by German Socialists in combating stringent press laws.

Should the government prosecute James Ramsay Macdonald for printing "The Suffragette," he will be succeeded as manager by James Kier Hardie, who, in turn, will be followed by other labor leaders, until the government is forced to capitulate.

"Hurry Up," Advises Hill.

Washington, May 15.—"Hurry up and complete the reclamation projects already under way and be sure you have competent men in the field," was the advice of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, gave to Secretary Lane at a reclamation hearing.

30,041 Killed; 53,400 Wounded.

London, May 15.—An international naval force now occupies Scutari and the Montenegrins have begun the evacuation of the town. Official figures of the Bulgarian losses in the war, published at Sofia, give the following estimate: killed, 330 officers, 29,711 men; wounded, 850 officers, 52,550 men; missing, 3,193. A conference of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers was held to arrange for further demobilization, now that Balkan peace is assured.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY

© HARRIS & EWING

Allen T. Treadway is the new congressman from the First district of Massachusetts. He is forty-six years old and a Republican.

FIGHT FOR TARIFF HEARINGS

PENROSE DENOUNCES SECRET CAUCUSES.

LaFollette Amendment Provides for the Questioning of Manufacturers.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Senator Penrose, leading the Republican fight to refer to Underwood bill with instructions for public hearings, delivered oratorical broadsides against each other in the senate in debate of the Penrose amendment.

Senator Penrose likened the secret caucus of the tariff bill to the "methods of the Spanish inquisition," and brought laughter from both sides when he described the caucus and declared no one was present to witness the "murder of American industry."

Senator Simmons declared that if the Democratic purpose to eliminate hearings could be called reprehensible, it was the first time the Democratic party had copied the methods of the Republicans, and he argued at length why public hearings were not necessary, averring that they were not even demanded.

During the debate Senator Penrose referred to Senator Simmons' attitude on the lumber schedule four years ago when the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration. Senator Simmons answered that the Underwood bill provided for everything he advocated four years ago if lumber was to be placed on the free list.

"That being so," he said, "I will vote with pleasure for free lumber."

Senator Bristow offered an amendment to the sugar schedule providing for graduated reductions for two and three year periods, at the end of which time refined sugar would be taxed at $1.27½ per hundred pounds, and "96 Cuban sugar" at $0.972. When the Kansas senator had concluded an attack on the Democratic bill, Senator LaFollette proposed an amendment to the Penrose amendment directing public hearings.

Senator Bacon then moved that the senate go into executive session.

This was objected to, but prevailed by 48 to 34, Senators LaFollette and Works voting with the Democrats.

Senator LaFollette's new amendment, which was accepted by Senator Penrose, provides that manufacturers who might appear to file briefs before the finance committee be required to answer under oath 16 questions relating to the commodity they manufacture.

STRIKING BARBERS IN RIOT

Attempt to Close Shops in Retail District of New York Precipitates Conflict.

New York, May 15.—Striking barbers attempting to close shops in the retail district above and below Twenty-third street, came in conflict with the police at several places causing great excitement among the crowds of women shoppers. When the mob tried to rescue two men who were arrested, police clubs swung freely before a path was cleared to a station house.

Later, the barbers, augmented by several hundred sympathizers, marched to Fourteenth street where stones were thrown through barber shop windows. Strikers also visited several hundred shops in the Bronx.

Agricultural Organization Service.

Washington, May 15.—In planning its newly provided for "rural organization service," which will begin active operations in about two weeks, the department of agriculture is calling on outsiders for suggestions. Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University will have charge of the new work, beginning June 1. "Investigation followed by demonstration rather than evangelism, is what is needed to make this new service of value to the farmers of the country," said Assistant Secretary Galloway.

MANY BOMBS ARE FOUND IN LONDON

SUFFRAGETTES PLACE ONE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN HOAX

Houses Fired and Activity of Militants Proceeds Without Abatement.

London, May 15. — A suffragette "bomb" was found yesterday in Westminster Abbey. It was a bona fide infernal machine, consisting of a canister of powder with fuse attached, but it was not lighted when found. "Votes for Women" was on the "bomb" and militant literature was wrapped about it.

May Have Been Joke.

Experts of the home office who examined the bomb said that it was a hoax and not intended to explode. If it had, they said, there would have been only a flash of powder. The police were in doubt whether militants or anti-suffragettes perpetrated the joke.

A militant suffragette bomb was delivered by mail to Police Magistrate Curtis Bennett, who has presided at many of the Bow street police court trials, where members of the Women's Social and Political union have been sent to Holloway jail. The bomb was labeled "Votes for Women" and wrapped in suffragette literature.

Militant suffragettes burned an unoccupied cottage at Sandgate, causing $2,500 loss. Suffrage literature and placards announced that the fire was the work of the women, and one card read:

"We hope this is not a poor widow's home."

Three Bombs on Train.

Three suffragette bombs were found in a third-class compartment of a London & Southwestern railway train at Kingston-on-Thames. They were canisters filled with gunpowder, with fuses attached and were inscribed: "Votes for Women."

The trial of the militants and Chemist Clayton, charged with conspiracy, has been resumed in Bow street police court.

MANIAC ATTACKS HIS FAMILY

Brains Wife With Club, Wounds Daughter and Son-in-Law, Kills Self.

Sparta, Wis., May 15.—In a temporary fit of insanity, William Hague, aged 70, a retired farmer, beat his wife to death with a club, fatally shot his daughter, wounded his son-in-law, and then killed himself. Brooding over marital troubles is believed to have been the cause of his derangement. He and his wife were reconciled a few months ago after a separation of several years.

Hogue went to the home of his son-in-law, Guy Wilson, and got into a quarrel with his daughter, Mrs. Alice Wilson, age 45. He drew a revolver and shot her twice, the bullets taking effect in her head and left breast. Wilson was in the yard and heard the shot. He rushed into the house and Hogue fired at him, the bullet entering Wilson's leg. Grappling with his father-in-law, Wilson wrested the gun from him. The elder man then ran from the house and to his home, where he seized a stick from the woodpile and brained his wife, who was 60 years old. Then, standing in front of a mirror, he slashed his throat.

LAUDS U. S. NAVAL STRENGTH

Paper Speaks Editorially of Proposed Visit of Our Fleet.

London, May 15.—The Standard, in an editorial on the proposed visit of the American fleet to the Mediterranean, says:

"Europe will be reminded of the fact, often ignored, that the United States is the second naval power of the globe. The United States chooses to hold aloof from the alliances and rivalries of the European system, but if she pleased she could throw her weight into the scale with decisive effect and it is not without significance that this remarkable illustration of American potentialities is to be given in that quarter of the globe which is now undergoing reconstruction and political transition."

Woman of 100 Years Dies.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Mary Belland, reputed to be 100 years old, died in the Bethesda hospital, St. Paul, from lung trouble that developed from a cold she had recently contracted. She was born in Lac Qui Parle county and came to St. Paul in 1846, where she has lived ever since.

Study Rural Credit Abroad

Rome, May 15.—The American co-operative rural credit commission, which is to make a three months' tour of Europe for the purpose of studying the various systems of rural credits in the countries which it will visit, reach Rome today. The International Institute of Agriculture here, to which Dr. David Labin of California, is the American delegate, will meet in general assembly while the American commission is here, with delegates from practically every country in the world present.

JOHN PURROY MITCHELL

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

John Purroy Mitchell has been appointed collector of the port of New York to succeed William Loeb. Mr. Mitchell is president of the board of aldermen of New York city.

J. J. HILL SCORES WALL STREET

SAYS IT HASN'T A FRIEND WEST OF BUFFALO.

Does Not Believe Tariff Revision Will Injure Business.

Washington, May 15.—"Wall Street hasn't a friend west of Buffalo," James J. Hill, last of the great railway kings of America, remarked.

"Wall Street is merely a counter over which the people of the country are supposed to do their trading. The gentlemen behind the counter are dependent upon customers, but if those customers decline to come up to the counter, then things go hard with Wall Street. It cannot give very well on itself.

"The stock exchange has had some pretty hard knocks and I am inclined to believe that the gentlemen on the floor are not by any means through with all their troubles. They seem to have had regard only for themselves and cared little for the real interests of the rest of the country.

"I do not see how reduction of the tariff is going to affect seriously the conditions. Men who are complaining should wait until they see whether they are really hurt before crying. The people of the country demanded this change and they intend to have it.

"If the senate blocks them the people will change the complexion of the senate by means of direct elections and send back a majority that will override every objection.

"If radical changes should be made in the present bill, and the public suspects that special interests have been favored, then there will be a political uprising everywhere and many a senator and congressman will be told to get out so that men can be put in their places to carry out the popular will.

"This talk about Japanese trouble is merely the frothings of politicians and office holders. There is nothing to it. I do not find the West paying any attention to it. If the people of California wish to prevent the Japanese from holding land in that state they have the remedy easily in their own hands without making prohibitive laws.

"Why do the white persons of the state sell and lease their lands to the Japanese if the presence of the foreigners is so objectionable? It would be a simple remedy to decline. There's no law compelling owners to give up their property.

"It might be a pretty good thing to have half a million Japanese and Chinese come in every year for five years to supply the demand for labor in the West. We do not realize what a sturdy type the north Chinaman is. He is honest, conscientious, and a wonderful worker. I hope that some day he will come into the recognition that is his due."

Guilty of Arson Charge.

Winona, Minn., May 15.—George Cramer, of Minneapolis, before Judge Snow in the district court at Wabasha, entered a plea of guilty to the indictment returned charging arson in the third degree. He is alleged to have set fire to the plant of the Gedney Pickling plant at Plainview. According to the authorities, he confessed shortly after his arrest. J. S. Gedney, owner of the plant, also was indicted. He plead not guilty.

Taft Plans Cincinnati Trip.

New Haven, Conn., May 15.—Former President Taft will go to Cincinnati on June 24 to remain three days and will deliver an address on June 26 at the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce building. Enroute he will stop, on June 23, at Hamilton college, at Clinton, N. Y., to take part in the commencement exercises and receive the degree of doctor of civil laws, which his engagements last year prevented him from receiving at the centennial of the college.

TEN PERSONS ESCAPE BOMB

BOARDING PLACE IS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

Dynamite Missile Is Thrown Through Window—Guests Are on Porch.

St. Paul.—Ten people almost miraculously escaped serious injury when a dynamite bomb was hurled through the window of a boarding house at 252 Broadway, wrecking the building. The police are looking for an Italian laborer who had been paying attention to Mrs. F. A. Russell, the proprietress of the boarding house, and is said to have threatened to kill her husband.

The detonation was heard for blocks and hundreds of people surged to the place to find that the two-story building was nothing but a mass of wreckage, but that the occupants had all escaped with a severe shaking up, as they all happened to be sitting on the porch at the time. They were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Russell, proprietors of the boarding house; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. William Riley; Mr. and Mrs. George Blanhcard; Mrs. J. Day and her aged father.

They were chatting together when the explosion came. There was no warning. No one had heard anything of a suspicious nature. There was a terrific roar and splinters of the building flew in every direction. The bomb had been thrown through the dining-room window, but, although the house was wrecked, the porch was left intact.

The police investigation showed that a bomb charged with eight ounces of dynamite had been thrown through the window, after a short fuse had been lighted. The window had been left open, so there was no preliminary shattering of glass.

Questioned by the police, Mr. Russell said he suspected an Italian laborer who had annoyed his wife on several former occasions.

"My wife formerly boarded at his house," he declared. "He has seen my wife repeatedly since then and has made advances which she repulsed. At one time he tried to climb through our front room window when she was home alone, but she screamed for help dan said she would notify the police. At that time he said: "I'll get you yet, and I'll kill your suhband.""

TRAIN KILLS OLD INDIAN

Oliver Grienon Third Trespasser on Tracks to Die Near Homer, in Two Months.

Winona. — Oliver Grienon, 60 years old, one of the few surviving members of a famous band of Indians whose names are linked with the history of Trempealeau mountain on the Mississippi below here, was killed by a St. Paul train seven miles below here.

His mangled body was found at daybreak Sunday. He evidently had been hit by a passenger train while walking to his home.

Bozeman Teacher Hit.

Bozeman.—Miss Ruth Swenson of Cresco, Iowa, teacher of art in the Gallatin county high school, is in a critical condition as a result of being struck by a stone rolled in fun down a mountain side by the pupils of the high school. The school gave a picnic in the mountains four miles from Bozeman in celebration of its victory at the state interscholastic meet. Miss Swenson accompanied her pupils. A game of "rolling the stone" was the cause of the accident.

Sunday School Rally at Great Falls.

Great Falls.—Delegates from all over central and northern Montana attended a Sunday school institute here at the First Methodist church. The chief speakers were Rev. L. O. Hartman of New York and Rev. Henry H. Meyer and Mrs. M. S. Lamoureax of Chicago, all of wide repute as organizers of Sunday school work. There were about 100 out-of-town delegates.

Mechanical Milker Installed.

Bemidji.—W. G. Schroeder, proprietor of the Alfalfa Dairy farm near this city, has installed a mechanical milking machine which will do the work of six expert milkers. The device will milk three cows at one time. It is the only contrivance thus far in use in Beltrami county.

Lad Kills His Brother.

International Falls.—Herman Fisher, aged 11, was accidentally shot by his brother, Martin Fisher, aged 9 years, while they were playing with a rifle and lived only five minutes. The coroner decided it was clearly accidental.

Newspaper Arson Case Dismissed.

Blue Earth.—Upon the advice of the attorney general and chief fire marshal, County Attorney H. L. Bullis has dismissed the arson case of State vs. Mrs. Knute Sandum, of Bricelyn.

Kills Himself for Love.

Russell.—Standing on the doorstep of the home of the young woman he loved, Arthur Hollenbeck shot and killed himself Sunday night with an automatic revolver. She had repeatedly told him, she says, that she was engaged to a man in another state, and that she had accepted his attentions only with this understanding. Sunday evening she accepted another escort, and this aroused the anger of Hollenbeck, who waited until they returned and then drove the young man away.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

County Graduates 122.

Long Prairie.—The annual graduation exercises of the Todd county rural schools were held at Long Prairie Saturday. There were 122 graduates, the largest class in the history of the county, if not in the entire state. Special trains were run on the Great Northern and representatives from all the rural schools in the county were present. The exercises were held in the opera house and the crowd more than taxed its capacity. Miss Effie Lunceford of Leslie won the honors of the class and delivered the valedictory. Sidney Anderson of Clarissa was the salutatorian. Superintendent Holmquist of the Long Prairie schools delivered the address to the graduates and Superintendent Victor S. Knutson of Todd county presented the diplomas.

Normal President Is Host.

Moorhead.—President Weld of the state normal school was host Thursday night to over 100 business and professional men and officers of the city and county at his home. The gentlemen were invited to meet Senator Marden and Representative Wefald of Clay county, Senator Saugstad of Polk county, Senator Sageng of Ottertail county and former Senator S. G. Comstock of Moorhead. Affording the men of the city an opportunity to meet those who had done so much for the Moorhead normal, President Weld said the coming commencement would be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the school in Moorhead, the location of which was secured by S. G. Comstock who was then in the state senate.

Ore Movement Gathers Force.

Duluth.—The ore movement from this port is on. A total of 4,500 cars is being received daily at the Great Northern and Missabe ore docks here and the Duluth & Iron range docks at Two Harbors. Of this 1,600 cars come in over the Great Northern; 1,800 over the D. M. & N. and 1,000 over the D. & I. When the movement is at its height, which is expected within a few days, nearly 7,000 cars will be received daily at the three docks. The new Soo dock is handling its first Cuyuna range ore this week, while the Northern Pacific is sending its ore to the Allouez docks.

Hurled Around Shaft; Lives.

Mankato.—E. C. Anderson received serious injuries while at work at the cement works Saturday. His trousers became entangled in the machinery and he was carried around the shaft three times, and would have been killed had he not grasped a rubber pipe, which broke and stopped the engine. His right leg was broken in two places and his entire body covered with bruises.

Martinson Vindicated.

Wheaton.—The slander case brought by Rev. Mr. Martinson of Minneapolis against Otto C. Neuman of this city was finished late Saturday evening. After being out six hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $250. The testimony for the defence was brief. Other cases growing out of the same alleged slanders will come up at the next term of court.

Rail Officials Inspect Road.

Pipestone.—A large party of Rock Island railways officials, headed by General Manager W. M. Whittenden, has just completed a tour of inspection of this division of the road. It is stated that much track work will be done between Elsworth and Watertown as a result of the visit of the officials.

Crookston Druggists Found Guilty.

Crookston.—John Hogg and Dr. John T. Bowers, of Gully, doing business as the Gully Drug Company, and arrested a few days ago for selling liquor without a license, entered a plea of guilty before Judge Gossman, who fined them $100 and costs each, which they paid.

Boy Shoots Mate.

Butte.—Because George Montgomery, aged 16, refused to get off a raft, he was shot and probably fatally wounded by Andrew Boland, aged 17, according to the dying statement of the former.

Duluth Man Is Decapitated.

Marinette, Wis.—Trying to swing aboard a freight train at Crandon, Wis., Frank Lyon, 32 years, of Duluth, slipped and pitched under a car. His head was severed from his body and rolled under the train. Lyon had intended to "beat" his way to his home at Duluth.

Fifteen Nurses Graduated.

St. Peter.—The nurses' training school of the hospital for the insane graduated fifteen young women Friday evening, they having completed a three years' course. A program of essays and music was carried out and dancing followed.

Fly Wheel Bursts; One Killed.

Bemidji.—As a result of the big fly wheel breaking on the gang saw in the Crookston Lumber company's mill Charles Johnson is dead and Hans Mosen injured. The fly wheel is about ten feet in diameter and when it broke a piece weighing 500 pounds flew off and crashed through the roof of the mill. The piece returned through the same hole and struck Johnson crushing his leg and injuring him internally. The mill was forced to close for repairs.

TORNADO KILLS 11; HURTS 30

PART OF SEWARD, NEB., IS WRECKED BY TWISTER.

Other Towns Damaged—Wires Down for Miles—Southern Part of Omaha Damaged by Storm.

Seward, Neb., May 15.—A tornado which took a toll of 11 lives, injured 30 persons, and destroyed more than a third of the town, occurred here. Twenty-two residences were destroyed and many more were partially wrecked. The business portion of the place did not greatly suffer.

The tornado formed northwest of the city and swept across the country, taking many buildings along its course. It struck the western, or residence portion of Seward and swept everything in its path clean. It came onto the town so suddenly that only part of the people had opportunity to run into cellars or other places of refuge. Those killed generally were caught in the wreckage of their homes, which were crushed to pieces like eggshells.

The tornado after passing through Seward continued on its course to the northeast, doing great damage to rural homes. Reports said that the towns of Lushton, Grafton, Utica and McCool were in the path of the twister, but all wires to those points were destroyed by the storm.

An appeal was sent to Lincoln before the one remaining telephone wire was lost, for physicians and undertakers and they came on a freight train.

Reports from surrounding sections indicate that the effects of the tornado were felt over a wide range of territory, but until telephone communication is restored the number of casualties, if any, will not be known.

Frank Tipton prevented the wreck of a Burlington passenger train, which he flagged on the outskirts of town. A telephone pole and other wreckage had been thrown on the tracks and Tipton discovered the debris in time to prevent the train crashing into it.

Omaha Hit Again.

Omaha, Neb.—A storm of tornadic fury struck the southern part of Omaha, unroofing numerous houses and doing other damage. No person is reported injured. Three inches of rain fell in the downtown district.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 15.—Wheat, May, 86½c; July, 88¾c; No. 1 northern, 90⅛c; No. 2 northern, 88⅜c; No. 1 durum, 92c; No. 3 corn, 55⅜c; No. 3 white oats, 35c; barley, malting, 56c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 1 flax, $1.29.

Duluth, May 15.—Wheat, May, 88c; July, 89½c; No. 1 northern, 90¼c; No. 1 durum, 93⅞c.

South St. Paul, May 15.—Cattle—Steers, $6.50@7.50; cows, $5.25@7.10; calves, $5.50@8.25; hogs, $8.00@8.35; sheep and lambs, $4.50@7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; strong; 5c to 10c above yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.45@8.55; light, $8.35@8.60; mixed, $8.30@8.60; heavy, $8.00@8.55; rough, $8.00@8.20; pigs, $6.50@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,500; steady to 10c higher; beeves, $7.00@9.00; Texas steers, $6.75@7.70; western steers, $7.00@8.15; stockers and feeders, $5.85@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.85@7.90; calves, $6.50@9.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; mostly 10c higher; native, $5.90@7.00; western, $6.10@7.10; yearlings, $6.50@7.70; native lambs, $6.50@8.70; western, $6.75@8.85.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	15	10	.600
Louisville	15	13	.536
Indianapolis	13	12	.520
Milwaukee	14	13	.519
Kansas City	15	14	.517
Minneapolis	14	14	.500
St. Paul	12	15	.444
Toledo	10	17	.370

Results.

Kansas City, 9; Toledo, 0.

All other games postponed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Brooklyn	16	9	.640
New York	13	11	.542
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Chicago	15	14	.517
Boston	10	13	.435
Pittsburgh	11	16	.407
Cincinnati	7	19	.269

Results.

New York, 14; Chicago, 11.

Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 0.

Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	17	5	.773
Washington	15	8	.652
Cleveland	17	10	.630
Chicago	16	12	.571
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Boston	10	15	.400
Detroit	9	18	.333
New York	7	18	.280

Results.

Cleveland, 2; New York, 2 (14 inn'gs).

Washington, 10; St. Louis, 5.

Detroit, 4; Boston, 1.

Philadelphia-Chicago; rain.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	13	6	.684
Superior	12	6	.667
Duluth	11	7	.611
Winona	12	8	.600
Winnipeg	9	10	.474
St. Paul	8	11	.421
Grand Forks	9	13	.409
Virginia	3	16	.158

Results.

Winnipeg, 4; St. Paul, 2.

Minneapolis, 3; Grand Forks, 2.

Other games postponed.

Reservation for Birds.

Washington, May 15. — President Wilson has, by executive order, set apart a large tract of land in Arkansas for use by the department of agriculture as a resort and breeding grounds for native birds. The tract is to be known as Walter Lake reservation.

Minneapolis, May 15.—Large areas of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin have been visited by a heavy rain. Reports from farmers in these sections declare that the rain will be decidedly beneficial to crops. Reports from the Red River Valley declare that wheat seeding is completed. Warm weather following the present rain will give the grain a good start. Flax seeding is about half completed. Two inches of rain fell in Ward county, N. D. Practically all of the wheat is seeded there.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Charles J. Neill, as commissioner of labor statistics; J. F. Armstrong of Juneau as governor of Alaska and H. M. Smith as commissioner of fisheries.

Senator Owen made a futile attempt before the senate Indian affairs committee to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners. The board is appointed by the president and its members serve without compensation.

Congress will be asked next year to appropriate for one battleship a mammoth dreadnought, displacing [illegible] tons and costing about twenty million dollars, according to tentative plans of the navy general board.

Charges that the present methods of making purchases of supplies for the federal government opens the way to graft for "parasites of large and small degree" were made by Representative Pathrick of Ohio in the house.

The Interstate Commerce commission, by rescinding in part its recent ruling on the issuance of free transportation, held that nurses employed by a family entitled to passes might be considered as a member of such family.

A resolution providing for a joint legislative commission of five to investigate white slave traffic in Pennsylvania and recommended legislation to end it, was adopted by the house yesterday and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Carrying an endorsement of the policy of having the president make public the endorsement of candidates appointed to federal judgeships, the house passed a bill creating a new district judgeship in the eastern district of Pennsylvannia.

GENERAL.

The school children of Clinton, Mo., dug up 10,747 pounds of dandelions last week.

Penny postcards will be green hereafter, as is the practice in many foreign countries.

Women strewed flowers in the path of the Spanish King on his return to Madrid from France.

Governor Cox of Ohio has approved bills passed by the legislature providing for mother's pensions.

Cleveland's Salvation Army home for girls is to be governed by a board of representative citizens.

The post office at De Lassus, Mo., has been closed because no person will accept the position of postmaster.

A new wheelbarrow dumps its load forward as its handles are pushed down, saving its user the labor of lifting it.

Upton Sinclair who said that "marriage is legal slavery" and divorced his first wife, is back in the harness of wedlock again.

Four persons were killed and seven seriously injured, when a train bound from Portland to Seattle, was ditched near Lakeview, Washington.

Eight men, including several American aviation enthusiasts, are involved in the alleged plan to furnish Mexican rebels an aeroplane corps.

Peslident Wilson gave $300 to a popular fund being raised for an emergancy hospital and declared he sory he could not write his check for more.

A Chicago man left his prospective bride in the corridor of the court house while he went to get the license, and then ran away with her money.

R. A. Thompson, chief engineer of the California railroad commission, has resigned his position to accept a place on the advisory valuation board of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington rumors say that President Wilson will get much of his advice on labor reforms from Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin Lane, who is an expert on the subject.

Nearly all lions are "left-handed." Livingstone closely watched the lions he saw in Africa, and noted that when one desired to strike a forcible blow, the animal almost always used the left paw.

The duchess of Connaught is recovering from the recent operation which she underwent for appendicitis.

Alexis E. Georgian, editor of a socialist weekly newspaper of Minneapolis, was convicted in the district court of crimminal libel.

The executive board of the American Automobile association determined to appeal to the United States supreme court for relief from the double taxation imposed in many states upon motor car owners. At present they are required to pay a personal tax and in addition, in some states, a heavy registration fee.

James V. Martin, who holds both a pilot's license for the air and a master's license for the seas, announced that he will attempt next August to cross the Atlantic from New Foundland to Ireland, in an airship.

Increase in wages for approximately 10,000 shopmen employed on the Southern railway and allied lines in the southern states has been granted.

Chief Officer Blair jumped over board in mid-ocean from the steamship Majestic, and rescued W. Keown, a coal passer, who had attempted suicide.

Miss Frances A. Shaw, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and widely known as an author, is dead.

The Wisconsin assembly has passed a bill appropriating $75,000 for Wisconsin's representation at the San Francisco exposition.

Former Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia is dead.

The militant suffragettes in England have created a reign of terror with fire and dynamite.

A French aviator recently crossed the English channel from Bremen to Hendon in twenty minutes.

Pittsburghers have started a noise-suppressing crusade chiefly aimed at yelling hucksters and store "barkers."

Governor Cox of Ohio discussed with President Wilson recently the question of preventing floods in the central states.

John S. Kennedy, warden of Sing Sing, demands an investigation of certain charges which have been made against him.

The Sultan of Turkey has been refused any special favors in the American courts. He must take same standign as any other litigant.

The national peace congress adopted a lengthy program, which it demanded the French goverment should support at The Hague in 1915.

Instead of going to established towns a number of banks in the northwestern part of South Dakota, will be started on the proposed line of a railroad.

A notable record is possessed by Mrs. Thelia M. de Beer, of Victoria, Ga. At the age of seventy-eight she recently became a widow for the tenth time.

The native population of Pitcairn Island, famed in history and romance of the South seas, has been reduced over 30 per cent by an epidemic of measles.

War on the so-called "social clubs" at Cornell, N. Y., as breeding snobbishness among the students, has been started among the undergraduates.

In Charottenburg, Germany, there is a four-story hotel for horses, which will accomodate two thousand animals. A huge elevator conveys them up and down.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Atwater Moore, of Hartford, Conn., have just celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary. Both are in their ninety-first year.

Max Fried, a Butte, Mont. politician and man of affairs, was found guilty by a jury in the United States court of having violated the Mann white slave act.

The insurance of the lives of children is forbidden in Montreal, on the ground that many parents neglect their sick offspring when they know they will profit by their death.

The fate of the Titanic was narrowly escaped by the steamer, Chiltern Range, in a collision with an iceberg to the east of the Newfoundland banks on her voyage to Montreal.

Joseph F. Costello, a newpaper man, died at Braintree, Mass. In 1899 he went to Cuba as correspondent of the New York Herald, and later for sometime was Havana representative of the Associated Press.

A bill to make it unlawful for any employer to in any way attempt to influence the political activities of his employes was introduced in the house by Representative Pepper of Iowa. The measure would impose a penalty of $1,000 for violations.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has authorized a contract between the Portuguese government and the European and Azores telegraph companies for two cables between the Azores and the United States and one between the Azores and England.

The British cruiser Aeolus sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday ostensibly for Balize, British Honduras. The real object of the warship, it is understood, is Puerta Barrios, Guatemala, to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of British subjects against Guatemala.

SPORT.

First Baseman Woessner of the Kalamazoo South Michigan baseball team, broke his left leg while sliding into the home plate.

A new world's amateur running record of 6.12 5-8 for fifty miles was made at the Stamford bridge athletic grounds by E. W. Logue.

The Topeka Western league team has sold catcher Billings to the Quincy, Ill., club in the Three-I-league under an optional agreement.

Brown's anti-prizefight bill went down to defeat when its opponents forced the adoption of an amendment which practically re-enacts the present law.

The prizes won at the Olympic games at Stockholm by James Thorpe, the Carlysle Indian athlete, will be awarded to the men who finished second in the events.

Harvard defeated Cornell at lacrosse by the score of 5 to 1, thereby clinching its claim to the championship of the northern division of the intercollegiate league.

James E. Sullivan, director of athletics at the Panama Pacific exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, has cabled an invitation to the athletes of the world to take part in the athletic events of the exposition.

The French airman, Frangeois, carried six passengers on his biplane during a seventy-five minute flight.

Clarence (Wildcat) Ferns of Kansas City was given the decision over Jimmy Perry of Pittsburg, Pa., at the end of a ten-round fight, which was tame and featureless throughout. The men are welterweights.

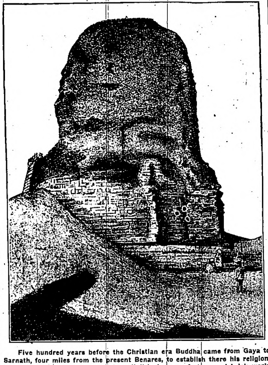
According to cable advices from London, it is extremely probable that Abe Mitchell, the well known British amateur golfer, will participate in the forthcoming American championship at Brookline, Mass., September 17 and 18.

Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie has set July 4 as the date of his next appearance in a prize ring.

The New York Athletic club has chosen June 21 as the date for the first race of the $2,500 Viking cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton for cruising motorboats of a waterline length between thirty and thirty-eight feet.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Great "Tope" at Sarnath



Five hundred years before the Christian era Buddha came from Gaya to Sarnath, four miles from the present Benares, to establish there his religion. The great "tope," a huge upright cylindrical mass of stone and brick work, which rises 110 feet above the surrounding ruins, stands in the middle of what was called the deer park. The story is that Buddha, struck by the loveliness of the gazelles, took the form of one and became king of the herd. A certain rajah, hunting one day with a cheetah, saw this splendid creature and ordered the cheetah to be loosed upon him. Just as the leather hood was about to fall from the cheetah's eyes, the mind of the rajah became enlightened and, prostrating himslf in the dust, he cried out: "Oh, sublime master, truly thou art a man—and what a man!—in the shape of a beast, whereas I, that wickedly sought to kill thee, I am a beast—and oh, how stupid a beast!—hidden under the shape of a man." In the tenth century Buddhism was crushed out by the Brahmins, and a Sarnath the great monastery was destroyed by fanatic fury and its surprised monks were burned in a gigantic holocaust.

TAKES BATH IN PORTER

Swimming in porter at a Cork brewery the other day a workman had a narrow escape from drowning. A vat of porter, with a capacity of 560 barrels of 36 gallons, burst, the contents rushing like a flood through the brewery yard and into the cellars. The porter which reached the roadway was diluted with water from a firehose.

A BAT HIBERNATING

This picture was taken in a cave in the Wyndcliff, near Chepstow, England. It shows a bat hibernating. If viewed upside down the bat looks like some uncanny animal walking.

COT AS AN ALARM CLOCK

Mark Moeller, a steelworker of Sharon, Pa., wouldn't trade his pet Maltese cat for the best alarm clock ever invented. He vouches for the story that within the last year he hasn't arrived late at work, while before that time he was frequently docked for tardiness.

Moeller's cat awakens him every morning at 6 o'clock and if he turns over in bed to get a few more winks the feline will claw at his head until he gets up. Moeller always used an alarm clock and set it for 6 o'clock, but frequently forgot to wind it.

There is a whistle at a nearby factory that blows at 6 o'clock. It is believed the cat knows when this whistle blows it is time for Moeller to go to work and therefore arouses him. The cat hasn't missed awakening him one morning in the past year.

NOW THE "ELECTRIC SLEEP"

Electric sleep, to be "turned on" or "turned off" at will, is the alluring promise held out to sufferers from sleeplessness by Dr. Nagelschmidt, a German physician.

So far electric sleep has been produced only in rabbits and dogs, but the experiments on animals have been so free from ill-effects that Dr. Nagelschmidt thinks human beings can be subjected to the same treatment without danger.

Dr. Nagelschmidt asserts that his new method also has the power to eliminate pain in any portion of the human body. A condition is produced in which pinpricks, or even the incisions of the surgeon's knife, are not felt so long as the patient remains in an "electrified" state.

SET HIS WIFE ON FIRE

Peter Deskowitz, living on the ground floor of a two-family house in Nutley, N. J., quarreled with his wife, Maria, and after hot words, threw her on the floor, knelt on her and emptied about a gallon of gasoline on her. Then he set fire to her soaked clothing.

While neighbors were trying to quench the fire which wrapped the tortured woman in a terrible, burning mantle, Deskowitz, clad only in undershirt, trousers and shoes, walked out of the house and disappeared in the woods beyond Nutley. The woman lies at the point of death in the Passaic General hospital and her recovery is impossible.

FIGHT WITH AN OCTOPUS

Attacked by an octopus a young man of Waimate Island, N. Z., had an exciting experience, a few days ago. He was gathering mussels in the sea close to the shore on one of the islands in the gulf when the young man with cries for help attracted the notice of his father. On arriving to see what was the matter, the father found that an octopus had one of its tenacles, as big as a man's wrist, wound round the boy's leg. The creature had so strong hold of the lad that it drew blood before they could be separated.

CLOSE CALL FROM DEATH

Falling 80 feet, a five-year-old child, Lily Keys, daughter of Band Corporal Keys of the Lancashire Fusiliers, had a remarkable escape from death at Dover the other afternoon. While picking flowers near the edge of the cliff facing the military hospital, she lost her balance and fell a distance of 80 feet. Drummer Jones of the Berkshire regiment witnessed the fall and found the child semi-conscious. At the military hospital it was found that beyond cuts and bruises she was uninjured.

WHERE IS GARDEN OF EDEN?

Forty miles west of old Bagdad, in the vast level valley of the historic Euphrates, near Hit, of the Hittites, lies the traditional Garden of Eden. Such is the interesting conclusion of Sir William Willcocks, the famous Egyptian engineer and Bible student, and many other authorities agree with him.

"Out of Eden came a river which watered a garden, and from thence it was parted and became four rivers." And these four rivers, known in Bible days as the Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates—the ancient "River of Babylon"—have been identified by Sir William.

It was while studying, surveying and mapping Chaldea previous to starting work on the giant irrigation scheme planned for Mesopotamia, that Willcocks became convinced that the real Garden of Eden lay in the region described.

The Garden of Eden lies away over in Turkish Arabia, too far from the beaten tourist trail to draw many sightseers. Probably not a dozen white travelers see it in a whole year. To reach Chaldea the safest and surest route lies through the Suez, over Pharaoh's bones in the Red Sea, through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, up the hot Persian Gulf, and thence 500 miles along the winding Tigris and Euphrates.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Those who smoke in moderation have a far better chance of resisting disease than those who do not smoke at all.

Definite experiments have recently been made which show that tobacco smoke rapidly destroys in particular the comma bacillus of cholera.

A good many years ago, says the Lancet, it was reported by the senior medical officer of Greenwich workhouse that the tobacco-smoking inmates enjoyed comparative immunity from epidemics.

During a cholera epidemic at Hamburg it was reported that not a single workman engaged in the cigar factory in that city was attacked by the disease. Later it was stated that amongst a body of 5,000 cigarmakers only eight cases and four deaths from cholera occurred.

Tobacco smoke has destroyed the bacilli of Asiatic cholera as well as pneumonia, and there is evidence that it has been preventive of some forms of nasal catarrh.

Excessive tobacco smoking, of course, may easily give rise to constitutional effects which diminish the resisting power of the body to disease, in which case it is probable the habit would afford not only no protection, but an opening for invasion.

STRANGE DEEP SEA FISH

Some of the strangest of nature's grotesques are to be found among the fishes, as witness this photograph of a marine creature, which rather suggests a parrakeet. It is a denizen of the ocean depths.

CAT PLAYS THE PIANO

Jamesburg, Pa., has a wonder in the form of a musical cat, owned by Mrs. Perrine of Upper Jamesburg.

Edward Snedeker, a boarder at the Perrine house, was sitting alone in the house at night when he heard the piano playing. Knowing that he was the only human occupant of the dwelling he tiptoed to the door and peered into the dark room, fully expecting to be confronted by a spook.

Then he got a lighted lamp and braced up courage to enter the parlor, only to find that the cat was the pianist. It was walking up and down the keys, from one end to the other.

Mrs. Perrine recalled hearing the piano playing several times. She said she always thought it was her daughter practicing.

A Famous Rocking Stone

The shaky boulder, north of Larchmont, N. Y., weighs about 150 tons, but a man of ordinary strength can rock it three inches. On it are the words, "Chatsworth W. Bryson, C. E., 1853," inscribed when Chatsworth Heights was surveyed and a street put through the woods.

SPRAYING OUTFIT NECESSARY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PROFITABLE FRUIT CROP

Common Mistake to Try to Economize in Purchase of Equipment for Eradication of Orchard Pests—Easy Matter for Farmer to Have Liberal Supply of Small Fruits.

Showing the Good Effects of Spraying.

It is well for the farmer to realize at outset that the conditions are very different from what they were thirty or forty years ago, and that without a good spraying outfit good fruit cannot reasonably be expected. It is well to emphasize the word "good" in this sentence, writes E. E. Miller in the Country Gentleman, for it is a very common mistake to try to economize in the purchase of a spraying outfit, and so to get one which will make good work impossible, or at least make the cost of doing it twice as much as it should be. The manufacturers of spraying outfits who lead men to believe that an apple tree can be sprayed with a bucket pump are doing an injustice to their own machines, as well as to the men to whom they sell.

All this said, not to discourage the growing of the farm orchard, but merely to point out some things necessary to make it a success; and to show by contrast how easy it is for the farmer to have a liberal supply of the small fruits.

It is poor economy for farmers to try to get on without a home orchard, but it is much worse for them to try to get on without berries and other bush fruits and grapes. All berries are easily grown. The strawberry can be planted one year and be in full bearing the next. Most of the others need only two years in which to bear abundantly. Except in certain localities none of them are seriously attacked by other insect foe or disease.

The currant worm, gooseberry blight, blackberry anthracnose and strawberry weevil will do considerable damage in the aggregate, but all of them are more or less localized, and most of them are easily controlled. A man with a $6 knapsack sprayer need spend only a few hours in a season to protect enough bushes and vines to produce all the small fruits the average farm family will need.

The following are the standard formulae:

Bordeaux Mixture: This is a fungicide and used during the summer on plants that have resistant leaves; it is made as follows: Copper sulphate or blue stone, 3 to 4 pounds; quick lime, 5 to 6 pounds; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the blue stone in 25 gallons of water; slack the lime in as much more and pour the two together at the same time, into a third barrel; pour them through a sieve so all the rocks, trash, etc., will be kept out of the final mixture. While applying this mixture keep it well stirred.

Paris Green: A deadly poison for biting insects, made as follows: Paris green, 1 pound; quick lime, 1 to 2 pounds; water, 150 to 200 gallons. Mix the paris green into a paste with water; slack the lime and add the whole required amount of water. Paris green may also be used in connection with bordeaux mixture instead of water; the bordeaux taking the place of the water. Paris green is not used with self-boiled lime sulphur.

Arsenate of Lead: A biting insecticide as paris green, but more effective, as it is not so apt to hurt the foilage of the tree; it is, however, more expensive than the paris green: Arsenate of lead, 2 to 3 pounds; quick lime, 2 to 3 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Slack the lime in the water and mix in the arsenate of lead. Either bordeaux mixture or self-boiled lime-sulphur can be used with the material instead of water.

Kerosene Emulsion: This is a contact insecticide, used in the summer time for soft-boiled insects, like plant lice; it is made as follows: Soft water, 1 gallon (add borax to soften if water is hard), a good hard soap, 1 to 2 pounds; kerosene, 1 quart. Shave the soap into the water and warm until thoroughly dissolved; then add the kerosene and churn or pump it back and forth into itself for at least 15 minutes or a half hour; when thoroughly emulsified, add 21 to 22 gallons of water to make a 7 per cent. solution; 2 gallons gives an 8 per cent. and 11 to 12 gallons gives a 9 per cent.; the original solution is 15 per cent. Never apply the 15 per cent. first; always start with the 7 per cent. solution and work up to the stronger ones; it is hardly ever necessary to use more than a 7 per cent. for ordinary plant lice. Be careful in making this mixture, for if the oil separates upon the plant the leaves are sure to be injured and likely killed.

Soap Solution: Where foliage is too tender to stand the kerosene, soap, at the rate of 1 pound to 6 to 8 gallons of water may be used instead; it is not as good as the emulsion, but a great deal safer.

CRUSADE AGAINST POISON IVY PEST

While Not Fatal in Its Effects It Causes Much Unnecessary Suffering.

Wage war upon the poison ivy and keep at least the home place free from it. Only the most drastic measures have any effect upon it.

Teach the children to avoid any sort of climber that has a three-lobed leaf. While poison ivy is not fatal in its effects and many people are immune from its attacks, it causes much unnecessary suffering and it often affects and impairs the health.

Start a crusade against the pest among your neighbors and work against the common enemy. Try to pass laws to authorize road supervisors and commissioners to see that their districts are kept clear of it.

Dig or plow it up to the smallest root and branch, for it is so tenacious to life that a twig allowed to lie upon the ground has been known to take root.

If every root cannot be dug touch the broken end with crude oil or some strong acid. A load of fresh manure dumped upon a clump of poison ivy in August will finish it.

Hired Man on Dairy Farm.

The hired man on the dairy farm is seldom out of work and contrary to the popular opinion this same hired man is not so dissatisfied as many would have you believe.

DUCKS REQUIRE VERY LITTLE CARE

Fowls Consume Vast Quantities of Food and Rapidly Convert It Into Money.

It will pay to add ducks to the poultry department of every farm, says The Poultry Journal. Nothing was ever known to grow so fast and cause so little worry and work as ducks. Everything is "grist" that comes their way. They consume vast quantities of coarse foods, and convert it rapidly into flesh and money.

The growth they make is wonderful. They are independent of the caretaker, except so far as food is concerned. When they have grown to be two or three weeks old they even provide the greater part of their own food by hunting for it. They are the happiest, brightest and most independent things on the farm. They require a house or houses of their own, plenty of water to drink and puddle their bills in, and grit in some form.

Profit in Young Cattle.

The Central experiment station farm at Ottawa, Canada, found that by comparing 1,000 pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three-year-olds, that the profit for each 1,000 pounds was: "Calves, $31; yearlings, $27; two-year-olds, $19.10; three-year-olds, $12.80.

It Depends.

The Springfield Republican, replying to an inquirer who wants to know if children are worth while, says it depends on whether they're yours or the neighbors. That goes for dogs and chickens, too.—Kansas City Times.

New Idea in Education.

The moving picture has been introduced as a permanent feature of the German schools. Films for courses of bacteriology, anatomy and biology are already available in that country

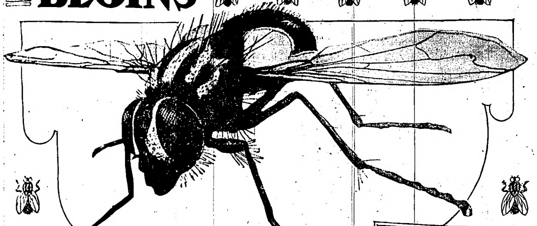
Had Her Instructions.

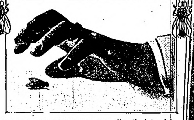
Mrs. Subbubs (to neighbor's child) —"Oh, this is the dozen of fresh eggs I asked your mother to send over. How much are they now, Mary?" The Child—"Please'm, it's 40 cents. But mother says if you grumble, it's 35."

Still Worse.

"You intimate that he robs Peter to pay Paul?" "Dear man, it's worse than that! He robs Peter to pay Pauline."

GREAT ANTI-FLY CRUSADE BEGINS


ENLARGED VIEW OF MUSCA DOMESTICA



COVERING REFUSE IN DUSTBINS WITH DISINFECTANT

THE greatest anti-fly crusade that the world has known is now getting under way in a multitude of American cities and smaller communities, reaching from Seattle and San Francisco to Boston.

During recent years physicians, bacteriologists, sanitary engineers, and others concerned with questions of public health, have made ceaseless effort to arouse the American people concerning disease and death traveling in the tracks of the common housefly, or "typhoid fly," as the United States government does not hesitate to call it in its official printed documents.

Little by little the country has become acquainted with the danger, and now entire communities—hamlets, villages, cities alike—are undertaking systematic and complete extermination of the insect. The fly has been recognized as a carrier of disease for many generations, and some authorities, like Jean Dawson, the Cleveland biologist, feel satisfied that it was so recognized even in Bible times. But never before has practically an entire great nation awakened to the absolute necessity of fighting the fly to the death, of driving it out of existence.

Moreover, it was left for a New York pathologist, Dr. Ferdinand M. Jeffreys of the Polyclinic Medical school and hospital, to formulate a reply to the old question, "Of what use is the fly?" According to Dr. Jeffreys it has a very important use in acting as a danger signal which cannot be disregarded with impunity.

"Wherever you find the fly," he says, "you also find filth. And where you find filth, you find disease."

Not merely typhoid, but other highly dangerous intestinal diseases are now known to be spread by flies, and germs of tuberculosis, cholera infantum, spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis are likewise carried far and wide by the same little pests. State boards of health, county commissions, municipal health departments, private organizations of men and women in all stations of life are printing and distributing pamphlets on the subject, having lectures delivered before audiences of children as well as of adults, explaining various methods of poisoning, trapping, and "swatting" flies. In many cities prizes of money have been offered for the largest number of flies killed in a given period. In other cities and towns prizes are offered for the best essays written by school children as to the dangers of flies and how to get rid of them.

North Dakota has issued two important health department bulletins, spread broadcast throughout the state, one entitled "Fly Habits" and the other, "A Fly Catechism," in which are answered in simple language questions concerning flies which the youngest child may understand.

The United States government, through its Farmer's Bulletin No. 412, makes out a complete case against what it terms "the typhoid or house fly."

Virginia's state board of health has issued at least three bulletins and circulars devoted wholly or in part to the subject.

In addition to quarterly publications, one well illustrated, Iowa issues shorter folders telling just how to deal with the fly nuisance.

The Chicago board of health, through its school of sanitary instruction, publishes and distributes articles and cartoons on the subject, as well as a concise list of "Hints to Householders."

The Ohio state board of health has also been busy in the matter and has reprinted large numbers of Dr. C. O. Probst's practical paper, "The Fly as a Disease Carrier."

Michigan's state board has come out with an important quarterly document on "The Anti-Fly Crusade."

Pennsylvania devotes an entire issue of its large Health Bulletin to an essay easily understood, which is called "The Common Fly: How It Develops, Why It Must Be Destroyed, and How to Destroy It."

South Carolina, Texas, and almost all the other states in the Union have been doing their utmost to educate the public concerning the dangers of permitting flies to exist. But with the exception of a single four-page circular the state of New York has done nothing in the matter that has been pressed so vigorously by the country generally. This circular is a brief document entitled "The Filthy Fly," and is issued by the Publicity and Education Department of the State Board of Health.

It is said that by means of a red powder scattered over piles of garbage and other filth flies have been traced in many cases directly into sick rooms, as well as to markets and fruit stalls where foodstuffs were displayed, without being screened. By such means as this flies were traced during an outbreak of typhoid fever in Plattsburgh, N. Y. The local authorities thought that drinking water, or milk, or some like supply was infected, but an investigator from New York went to the Saranac river, into which the sewage of Plattsburgh was carried, and from there he traced flies as they went into a moving-picture show attended by a large audience, and he traced the flies as they went from the "movies" back to the river.

Countless instances of the spread of various diseases have been recorded all over the country, and as a result, instead of being regarded merely as a harmless, though annoying little pest, the house fly is today considered one of the deadliest enemies man has to contend with. Far more dangerous than war, for the fly is everywhere every summer, excepting in enlightened communities, like Cleveland, Ohio, which is rapidly becoming pretty nearly a flyless city.

Last year experiments were undertaken in a number of places to exterminate flies. Newspapers of Worcester, Mass., offered money prizes for the largest quantity of flies caught, and the results were astonishing. One enterprising lad of twelve years won the first prize of $100 when he delivered ninety-five quarts of flies. But it was found out later that in order to succeed he had actually gone into the business of breeding flies in heaps of fish offal. Altogether the city of Worcester caught and killed forty bushels of flies in a few weeks. For obvious reasons those interested in fly extermination are not offering prizes in the same way this year for dead flies. In a good many communities prizes are offered for flyless blocks of houses or for farms or barns that have no flies on or in them.

Organizations like the Woman's Municipal League of Boston are paying for steropticon lectures delivered before all sorts of audiences, and are getting Boy Scouts, District Nursing associations, school children, and others at work in the effort. One of the scientists most actively interested is C. F. Hodge, professor of biology at Clark university, who has accomplished remarkable results by screening houses to keep flies on the outside, by killing winter flies when they awake in early spring and crawl out of cracks, picture moldings, and other dark places where they spend the cold weather, and by catching in traps of his own design millions of young flies before they can get to kitchen, dining-room or restaurant.

One of the most effective steps taken in the campaign of education is due to Mr. Hatch, who sent a man to London, at his own expense, and there had made microscopic photographs of flies and their dangerous activities from which a moving picture film was constructed. The film, shown all over the country, is believed to have done more than any other one thing to bring millions of people to realize how great is the danger from flies, and how necessary to remove it.

One of the most ingenious methods for teaching children facts regarding flies is seen in a small pamphlet prepared by Jean Dawson of the Cleveland Normal school, who has adopted the question and answer plan of instruction. After explaining, in this way, why flies are dangerous, how they spread disease, where they spend the winter and what they do in spring, the little book tells about their breeding, their food, and how they carry dirt as well as disease.

The closing questions and answers are as follows:

20. Can a family escape the dangers from flies by screening them out of the house?

No, not if they use food over which flies have swarmed or fallen into.

21. Do flies carry sickness and death to many people in the United States?

There are nearly five hundred thousand cases of typhoid fever yearly in the United States, and nearly 50,000 deaths. Much of this distributed by flies. Forty-nine thousand infants die annually of enteritis or summer complaint, the germs of which are probably all carried to the milk by flies. Flies are now known to be the most deadly enemy of man. They kill more people than all the lions, tigers, snakes, and even wars.

22. Have flies always been such an enemy to mankind?

Yes, but a great many have died. About four out of five children in Cleveland live to be five years old. Many of these deaths are due to flies carying disease germs to their food.

24. How is it possible to protect ourselves more from flies than we already have?

When we thought flies were merely annoying, we could afford to hide ourselves behind screens; now that they have been proved to be our deadly enemy, we must come out and fight them in the open.

25. How can this be done?

In three ways:

(a) By killing all the winter flies that have been hiding in buildings as fast as they come out.

(b) By cleaning up all manure and filth in which flies may breed.

(c) By keeping traps set in covers of garbage cans and on porches where the flies are thickest to catch them before they can enter our homes.

26. What particular good would come from killing winter flies?

Killing the flies that live over winter means killing the mother flies before they can lay eggs in the spring.

27. If we did clean up all the manure and filth from the neighborhood would not flies swarm in from other parts?

A fly seldom travels over 500 yards from its breeding place.

28. With what are the traps baited?

If used in the cover of a garbage can the garbage is the bait. If used otherwise, bread and milk is an attractive bait.

29. Will all the flies go into the trap?

Yes, if there is no other food about.

30. Has any one ever succeeded in keeping his house free from flies without screens?

Yes, a number of people have used the method above indicated, and have done away with screen windows and doors.

31. Will the city of Cleveland ever be free from flies?

Yes, just as soon as every one does his part in his own house and yard Cleveland will be a city of flyless stores, markets and homes.

One of the most interesting experiments made last summer was a highly successful effort to teach children the truth about the necessity of exterminating the typhoid fly.

Among those furthering this specific plan of education was Mr. Hatch, who offered two sets of prizes in each of a number of cities, including New York, Milwaukee, Kalamazoo, Salem, Mass.; Wichita, Kansas City, Kan.; Memphis and St. Louis. To children in the seventh and eighth grades of public schools he offered a prize of $10 and to pupils in the fifth and six grades he offered a first prize of $5 and a second prize of $3. In the aggregate he spent in this way some $700, many thousands competing. One result is that an army of children have acquainted themselves with the fly and what it does to man. This, of course, was the main object sought. Secondly, the fact that a New Yorker was offering his own money in this campaign, and succeeded in arousing the spirit manifested among children all over the country, caused local newspapers, health bodies, educational institutions, and other individuals in many places to go into the matter on their own responsibility. This year it is not necessary for Mr. Hatch or any one else to offer prizes to the country in general. The leaders of public opinion and public spirit in one city after another are offering prizes themselves.

As a result of all the agitation, this year sees a fly crusade throughout the land such as was probably never seen before in the history of the world.

HAS NO LOVE FOR THE DANCE

Miss Ellen Terry Admits She Is Prejudiced, and Incidentally Gives Her Reasons for It.

Miss Ellen Terry has written a charming book on "The Russian Ballet," full of ideas and appreciation. Miss Terry goes straight to the point by asking, "What is dancing?" and incidentally we get some amusing information concerning her preferences.

"I frankly confess," she says, "that I have a dislike to ordinary dancing on the toes. It may be because in my youth it had degenerated into something so stilted, distorted, and unrhythmical that it conflicted with all my ideas of beauty. And when the Russians gave some of their older ballets, such as 'Giselle,' which bears the mark of Italian influence—it was, I think, arranged by an Italian maître de ballet—I feel that all the improvements that the Russians have made in this so-called 'classical' dancing cannot uproot my prejudice, although they can, and do, modify it. The Russian ballerinas accomplish the feat of being fluent on their toes. They do not hammer out steps—it is a false motion of rhythm that there is a hammer-stroke on every strong beat—but takes a collection of steps, as a singer takes a collection of notes, and calmly and gracefully phrase them in the manner of a bird beating the air with its wings rather than that of a blacksmith hammering on his anvil. Still, I doubt whether the Russians would have conquered Europe had they come to us merely as revivers of classical dancing before it became mechanical and ugly. They owe this revival to a great extent to Tschaikowsky."

Words!

"Here's where my friend and I are going to have a few words over nothing," said the wireless operator as he prepared to manipulate his instrument.

The fewer out wants the nearer we resemble the gods.—Socrates.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Handling of White House Mail Is Gigantic Task

WASHINGTON.—Silent, smooth, efficient is the business force in the office of the nation's chief executive at the White House. The total business staff, including ushers, messengers and so on, numbers little more than 40. And the modest one-story office annex to the White House does not represent more than a fraction of the floor space occupied by many a large corporation.

Handling the White House mail is one of the heaviest responsibilities of the business done there. It is doubtful if there is any other place where the incoming mail varies so tremendously from day to day. In addition, there is a rule that every letter addressed to the president shall be acknowledged from the White House, even though it is referred to some government department.

Moreover, there is a rule also to the effect that every letter received must be answered within 24 hours unless exceptional circumstances make this impossible. This policy of promptness taxes the resources of the White House business establishment when, as sometimes happens, the daily receipts jump to 1,000 letters or more, often more.

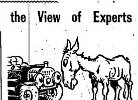
It is only fair to say, however, that such circumstances are exceptional, although many newspaper readers have been led to believe that the president received at least 1,000 letter every day of his occupancy of the office. As a matter of fact, there are weeks at a stretch when, under normal conditions, the daily mail will seldom exceed 200 letters and the average for long intervals during the last administration was in the neighborhood of 350 letters a day.

But this normal volume may be quickly changed to the abnormal. The appearanec of some new national issue, an international crisis, an important declaration of policy by the president, a proposal of new legislation, or any one of a number of turns of affairs is likely to bring down upon the White House an avalanche of letter of inquiry, advice, commendation and witticism.

The president of the United States subscribes in effect to the policy of the man who has no mail delivered by carrier at his place of business, but instead rents a lockbox at the local postoffice or nearest postal station. No mail is delivered by regular carrier at the White House. In fact, the president has his own special postman, a member of the messenger force at the executive offices, who is provided with a horse and buggy and who makes two or three trips daily to the Washington postoffice dispatching the outgoing mail and returning with the incoming. The final trip of the day is made at a comparatively early hour in the afternoon, a circumstance which, of course, facilitates the task of replying to most letters on the day on which they are received.

The office force is called upon to handle one class of correspondence which has no counterpart in the operations of the ordinary business institution. This is the social correspondence and it is of quite heavy volume during the winter months, when formal dinners, receptions and other entertainments are held at the White House in rapid succession.

Horseless Age Near, Is the View of Experts



"I EXPECT to live to see the day when the keeping of horses in Washington will be prohibited on sanitary grounds, just as the keeping of pigs has been and the keeping of cows greatly restricted." This is a statement made by C. G. Bell, one of the experts of the department of agriculture. Mr. Bell believes that Washington is a much cleaner city because of the introduction of automobiles, and that the tendencies of the day is to eliminate horses in cities and restrict them to the country.

According to figures published by the department of agriculture, horse breeding is about the worst paying business that any one can go into. Inquiries were sent to 10,000 correspondents and the average for the cost of raising a colt to three years old was taken for the entire country.

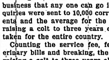
Counting the service fee, feed, veterinary bills and breaking, the cost of raising a colt to three years old, even when making allowance for the farm work he does up to that age, is $96.54. The selling price averages $136.17. This is making no allowance for the mares that do not produce foals or for those that die prior to three years old.

Officials of the division of animal husbandry who are co-operating with the army in raising remounts for the cavalry, say that the only hopeful thing shown by these figures is that the government free service and the price of $150 paid by the army for three-year-olds helps out the average somewhat. Mr. Bell in discussing the matter said:

"While I think the government offer for army remounts is as fair as could be made under the circumstances, I certainly should not advise any one to go out and buy a lot of mares for the purpose of raising horses and selling them. There is no question that the automobile is hurting the horse business."

One of the things also that is worrying army officers and horse breeders in general is the course of congress toward the cavalry branch of the service. There was a movement at the last session of congress to eliminate five cavalry regiments altogether, and fears are expressed by some of those interested, that a similar move may go through under the present administration in the interests of economy. The effect of such a course as this on the horse market, is it pointed out, would be hard to estimate.

Mann Said He Knew What All the Bills Meant



JAMES R. MANN of Illinois, Republican leader in the house, bears the reputation of knowing more than any other man in the house about the legislation before that body. He has also a well established reputation for being ready and able to talk on any subject at any time.

In the midst of one of the long night sessions near the close of the last congress some one proposed that the "private calendar" should be taken up, and that minor bills pending should be passed under suspension of the rules.

"I object!" shouted one member. "No man in the house knows what these different bills are!"

Mr. Mann, who was standing, reached into his desk and pulled out two big bundles. Holding them up, he said:

"Here are all the bills on the private calendar, and all the reports on those bills. I've read them all, and I know what each one means!"

Before the congress ended, Mr. Mann's colleagues in the house presented him with a costly watch, the presentation speech being made by "Uncle Joe" Cannon, and seconded by Speaker Clark.

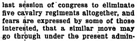
"It gives me great pleasure," said "Uncle Joe," amid the laughter of the house, "to present you with a stop watch!"

During one of the lively debates near the end of the session a controversy arose as to who was "entitled to the floor." Speaker Clark tried to straighten it out, and in the midst of the discussion Representative Moore of Pennsylvania interrupted:

"Is not the present parliamentary situation this, that the gentleman from Chicago (Mr. Mann) has been caught asleep at the switch?"

"The chair is not going to rule that the gentleman from Chicago ever got caught asleep at the switch," replied Speaker Clark.

She Thought "Ze House Zey Tek Things So Calm"


ZEY TEK THEEKS SO CALM

J. J. SPEIGHT, clerk to the house committee on judiciary, is not at all the serious young man that any one would take him to be. Not at all. In spite of the fact that Speight sits in that large and impressive committee room, which probably is worth more money than all the early continental congresses ever dreamed of, and in spite of the fact that he is steeped in the lore of trust investigations, judicial secrets, possible constitutional amendments, impeachment trials and Alabama politics, Mr. Speight is always ready with a nifty little yarn.

He says that one day the house of representatives was in a terrific uproar. Progressives were hurling solid masses of objurgations against the reactionaries. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who refuses to go into caucus with any one, not excepting himself, was hurling defiance at Cannonism from the rear line of trenches, while ever and anon Representative Mondell would chirp feebly in reply.

The speaker's gavel was tattooing volleys of protest and the intrepid Mann of Illinois was upsetting all hopes by his constant objections. There was a din that gave one a headache. A French woman was in one of the galleries, the guest of some member of the judiciary committee, and Mr. Speight was showing her around, and at the particular moment when the noise was at its height in the house she turned to her guide and said:

"Ah, Meester Speight, you have reason to be proud of ze house! In France zey are so boisterous. Here in ze house zey tek teengs so calm."

Many people cannot afford to have weak nerves. It would mean loss of livelihood. To everyone the loss of nervous energy is a serious matter. Every action uses up nervous energy which in health is steadily renewed by the blood.

As soon as the blood, for any reason, loses this power to constantly rebuild the nerves, a nervous breakdown threatens.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and their tonic action strengthens weak nerves. They are sold by all druggists, fifty cents per box, six boxes for $2.50 or direct by mail. The booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," will be sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Would Chew His Own.

Glen Arnold Grove, the educator and lecturer, tells the following story, the result of observations made during a recent trip to Paris.

He was standing before a well-known bath house as two men came along.

Said one to the other, as he pointed to a sign on the front of the building: "Sure, Mike, did you ivver see the loikes? Beans chewed and fried. I wouldn't mind having some meself, but Oi'll do me own chawing."

The sign indicated read:

BAINS CHAUD ET FROID.

Which, being interpretetd, means "Baths, hot and cold."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

What Got Him.

"Strange, ain't it, the new kinds of ailments folks has?" remarked Farmer Smith, after reading his newspaper. "Now I've been a-reading an advertisement in here of a new medicine, and it says it's dreadful good for a sluggish liver."

"Liver troubles ain't no new disease, pa," responded Mrs. Smith. "I remember grandfather having liver trouble when I wasn't more'n ten years old."

"I was a-saying that this medicine was good for a sluggish liver, Martha Ann; and what beats me is how them slugs gets inside the liver, anyway."

Kill Flies.

Kill flies and kill them early. Kill flies and save babies.

A year ago, flies were known as filthy, foul-feeding nuisances, which carried germs of typhoid fever, and of intestinal diseases which destroy thousands of infants every summer. Now, the black indictment is increased. Since "fly-time began last spring, the world has learned that the dreaded infantile paralysis is spread by these buzzing pests.

The fly is one of the few inexcusable things on earth. Kill him.

Undesirable Neighbors.

"There's a foreign couple living in the flat next to us, and they are simply torment to my wife."

"Why so?"

"They quarrel incessantly, and she can't understand a word of it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wayside Chat.

"What did they give youse at dat last house?"

"Gimme three minutes before turning loose de dog."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

You can't tell by the load a man is carrying where he got it.

IT'S HARD TO WORK

It's torture to work with a lame, aching back. Get rid of it. Attack the cause. Probably it's weak kidneys.

Heavy or confining work is hard on the kidneys, anyway, and once the kidneys become inflamed and congested, the trouble keeps getting worse.

The danger of running into gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease is serious. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for backache or bad kidneys.

A Washington Case

H. R. Hatch, 226 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "Severe pains in my back made me miserable. The kidney secretions burned in passing. My back got so bad I could hardly work. After specialists failed Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Merchants State Bank

Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Deposits, $167,694.42 Capital, $10,000.00

Money, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. It will serve you or lash you, pretty much as you elect to have it. The right kind of a bank will help you make it your servant. It will help you save and pay you for saving. It will sell you local mortgages and securities, the value of which you can ascertain for yourself. It will loan you all you ought to borrow—no more. It is to your interest as well as to the bank's that you should not strain your credit and become the servant of money.

THE MERCHANTS STATE BANK is the right kind of a bank. Its officers, directors, and stockholders are your friends and neighbors. It is a home bank. It has one account to every five people, men, women, and children, in this town. That is a pretty good exhibit as to public confidence. But we can accommodate more accounts and give you everything any safe bank can. Our profits have been modest and every year we pay much more interest on savings than the net profits amount to. The depositors get more money out of the bank than we do; yet we get enough. It is a mutual benefit affair. Come in and make a start towards independence. Lock the "Money Power" up in a savings account and you will make it your servant.

Why?

It doesn't often happen! Does it?

The Reason:

The bank is run to accommodate its patrons.
We have always pleased others. We can you.

Try Us

OUR NEW ENVELOPE

If you are a booster and believe in advertising your town and county use the new St. Hilaire envelopes. These are our latest production, just off the press. Ask to see the samples at our office. Popular prices, no higher than plain envelopes with your return card. They are selling fast. Order early.

THE SPECTATOR.

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

Take a Real Tobacco Chew—"Right-Cut" 5 Cents

TASTE the cool, crisp flavor. See how long it lasts. It's a new blend of rich, sappy leaf. Cut *a new way*—so you get all the virtue of it without chewing.

You'll get more solid comfort out of a 5-cent can of "Right-Cut" than ten cents' worth of old-style tobacco.

Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, May 17, 1913.

On Advertising

If yours is the largest or the smallest store in town you can make money by advertising. You may not be aware of it, but a large percentage of advertising is money uselessly spent, for the simple reason that you fail to impress the people whom you want to reach. The mere statement of your name and business in an "ad" will not, nor has it ever, brought any results.

In order to advertise and do it correctly you must make a convincing argument. The old style of newspaper advertising is passing away, but in its stead comes a more intelligent method. The large stores in the cities, where business is made entirely by advertising, do not adopt the old worn out method. The business of the average merchant is to sell goods and not to sing his own praises. He must concentrate his arguments so as to beget confidence, then if his goods are right there will be no trouble to make sales or to hold customers.

It must be borne in mind, when you advertise, that you are competing with all other "ads" in the paper and with the news columns as well.

If your "ad" is written in a "catchy" manner it will compel and hold the reader's attention. Now the question arises, what shall we advertise? People are constantly coming to your store asking for certain articles, pricing others that may attract their notice. Then it goes without saying that they are interested in the goods you handle. The people are in the market for certain goods and will buy to their best advantage. The simplest method of telling them the merits of your goods and the prices will bring their trade quicker than any other means. People do not invest in newspapers merely for the news they contain. Far from it. They are fully as much interested in the news. The general public are, as a rule, born bargain hunters.

Advertising money, if judiciously spent, will not increase your expenses in the least. On the other hand, it will reduce them. It reduces the cost of selling by increasing the output so prices can be reduced. In the present era of high cost of living, the public are constantly looking for prices, attractive prices.

The merchant who does not get any results from his advertising is not doing his advertising in an up-to-date manner.

Newspaper advertising is without a doubt the cheapest method of reaching the people in your vicinity. The people in your town and in the surrounding country all read the home paper. Your "ad" therefore reaches them, which would be impossible by any other method, unless you went to a great expense.

Advertise.

The San Diego 1915 exposition, which it was at first thought would be largely an affair of the southwest, has grown so in favor with eastern states and foreign countries that its scope has broadened to world magnitude in a few brief months, and San Diego will not hesitate to pour all the money necessary into the project to make it worthy of all the world expects of it as a host in 1915.

Many counties are taking advantage of the act passed by the legislature recently which provides for county agricultural agents. The bill provides for county agents in twenty-five counties on condition that the county commissioners appropriate $1,000 for two years to engage these men. The state allows additional appropriations for this purpose. Twenty counties have applied for such agents, and more applications are expected than the agricultural department can accommodate. The county agents will be added next year under the act.

Popular Talks on Law

Wills, Breakable and Unbreakable

Samuel Hendrix had a son—a fact he almost regretted, for he seemed thoroughly bad and the father had expended much of his property in keeping the boy out of jail. Naturally enough, Samuel desired that on his death his wife and daughter should receive all the remaining property and the son none. So he wrote the following:

"When I die it is my will that all my property be equally divided between my wife, Esther, and my daughter, Sarah.

"Signed, SAMUEL HENDRIX."

Samuel had heard that witnesses are necessary to a will, so he called in his wife, Esther, and daughter, Sarah, and had them watch him while he wrote his signature and then sign their names below his. The result was that neither the wife nor the daughter could take any property under the will, for it is a general rule of law that no one who witnesses a will may take any benefit or receive anything from that will. Had Samuel Hendrix possessed a bit more information of the law he would have called others as witnesses and his wishes could have been enforced.

This illustrates but one of the many pitfalls into which one may fall in the very important task of drafting his will. The preparation of a will is usually a task for an attorney, and a good one, but there are cases of emergency when a lawyer's services are not readily obtainable. If the estate is small and not scattered, and the disposition to be made of it is simple, direct, and clearly understood, it requires no great knowledge to draft an effective will. In any event some information of the laws governing the disposition of property on death is interesting, as well as decidedly useful.

A will is ever a fascinating instrument. The preparation of it is a serious matter and into it the maker puts his deliberate and well considered thought. Thus it goes far toward revealing the real spirit of the maker. The words of a will are the words a man desires to leave when he has passed beyond; they display his true attitude toward friends and relatives.

Death is the great inevitable. Tax dodgers are famous, but death dodgers have thus far achieved no notoriety. The will is made in appreciation of the inevitable end and takes effect upon decease. It is thus that one may be assured that his wishes in regard to the disposition of his property will be regarded after death. The power to make a will has not always been recognized by law. The will is stated to be of Roman origin but, be that as it may, the power to will is now firmly established and recognized by law.

To make a will requires mental capacity. We often hear of instruments drawn as wills which are set aside by the courts because the maker was lacking in intellect. The mental capacity that is required to make a will may be enumerated as follows: 1. Ability to understand the nature of a will and that the maker is engaged in making his will. 2. Ability to know and keep in mind the various items of his property. 3. Ability to know and keep in mind the members of the family and others entitled to the makers' bounty. In general, any person of full age possessing the mental capacity described above, and not subject to some special legal disability, may make a valid and binding will. In the majority of the states the full age of twenty-one years is required of both sexes before the power to make a will is granted.

Married women were formerly denied the right to will their property, but modern statutes quite generally give them that privilege. Of course, an insane person, lacking the required mental qualifications, cannot make a will, nor can infants under age, in most cases.

The first great requisite of a will is that it shall be in writing. This does not mean that it need be written in long-hand, though it is the most desirable of all ways when the maker is preparing his own will. Typewritten wills and printed wills, with the blanks filled in, are common, and wills have been held valid when prepared in many unusual ways on strange substitutes for paper or parchment. The prudent attorney, in preparing a will, always sees to it that the entire instrument is fastened together. Thus if the will consists of several typewritten or printed sheets, the last of which alone is signed, another typewritten page might be substituted for an unsigned one and the whole character of the instrument altered. So if the entire will cannot be written on a single sheet of paper, the various pages should be so attached that they cannot be separated without detection. The pages are usually stapled or pasted together at the top and a cord is run through them, tied and sealed. It is wise for the maker of the will, the testator as he is called, to initial each page in such cases.

Further, the will must be signed by the maker and witnessed in the manner required by the statutes of the state in which it is made. Nevada is the only state which requires a seal. The usual and proper method of signing is for the maker to write his name in full at the bottom of the will. Where the maker cannot write, his "mark" is sufficient. Wills have been held valid when signed with initials, or parts of the name, or by a stamp, but such methods are dangerous. If a person is for any reason incapable of writing he may authorize another to sign his name for him.

Not only must a will be signed, but it must also be witnessed, and that in the strictest form. Some states require but two witnesses; others three, but it is always best to have three witnesses. As was pointed out in the case of Samuel Hendrix, the witnesses must be persons who have no interest in the will, and it must be seen to that neither they nor their near relatives are to receive anything under the will.

The manner in which a careful attorney completes the necessary formalities, having written the will itself and secured the witnesses, is somewhat as follows: All the persons—maker and witnesses—must be in the same room and all in sight of each other. The maker declares the will to be his and writes his signature, with all the witnesses watching him. Then each of the witnesses in turn signs his name, the entire party still remaining together. While a will is usually dated, this is not necessary. No registration is required. The original will is filed in a safe place, usually by the maker among his papers, and a copy put in another place. The copy is not a will, but is useful in proving the contents of the will if the instrument should be altered or destroyed.

Having made a will and wishing to change it, the maker has two general courses open. He may write another will, in which he expressly revokes the earlier one, or pen a revocation, either of which instruments must be signed and witnessed as a will. Or he may take the will and by tearing it up, burning it, or drawing lines through it, with the intention of revoking it, causing it to lose all effect as a will. In Iowa this act must be done in the presence of witnesses and in all cases it is best to do so.

On the death of the maker, those interested in the will usually secure the services of an attorney in having it probated and the estate administered. Of course the person named in the will as executor may himself place it before the probate, or similar court, but he usually finds it simpler to have a lawyer arrange matters. If no executor has been named by the maker in his will, an administrator is appointed by the court. It is the duty of executor or administrator to care for the deceased's property and see that it is distributed according to the terms of the will under the direction of the court. Of course the will and proof of the maker's death must first be placed before the court and the validity of the will established.

In determining the meaning of a will the court is always guided by the cardinal principle that the intention of the maker of the will is to be determined as accurately as possible from the instrument and effect given thereto.

The task of the person making a will is to realize its importance, weigh all the possibilities carefully and state them clearly. The task of the lawyer is to warn the maker of the various contingencies that may arise in the maker's peculiar circumstances to affect the disposition of his property and to see that all of the necessary formalities have been complied with. A will is not a thing to be made hastily or without information. Consider thoroughly and then act carefully.

(Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers)

He Laughed 'Till He Died

Taylorsburg, Ohio,—Abe Skinner, the village pessimist laughed himself to death from reading BIFF! the Great American Magazine of Fun which is making greater strides than any other magazine before the American public today. It is a magazine that will keep the whole family in good humor. The staff of BIFF contains the greatest artists, caricaturists critics and editors on the continent. It is highly illustrated and printed in many colors. It will keep the whole family cheerful the year 'round. You can afford to spend 50 cents a year to do this. Send this clipping and fifty cents today to The Biff Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio, for a year's subscription.

Rural School Notes

Several additional names have been added to the list of entrymen in the corn contest. Prof. Warner will have something to say to these boys and girls in articles he will write for the local papers. Mr. Warner is an expert in this line of work and his articles should be read by all contestants.

Be sure that you make a good selection of seed corn and secure it early, as the supply will run short. Northwestern Dent corn can be secured now at the local stores.

The county superintendent has appointed Prof. Warner and Mr. W. W. Pritchard, Sr., to act with him on the county committee. Prizes will presently be offered for the best display of corn in the county. We are in hopes that a number of these prizes will be captured by our active boys and girls.

The third high school board examination will be held May 23-28. Districts Nos. 37, 25, 78, 94, and 180 have tested for the examinations. Are there others? The examinations will be conducted by the teachers in charge of the respective schools. In case a school is closed an assistant will conduct the examinations. The respective districts will stand the expense of the payment of such assistants. Teachers please advise me to this effect.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. MOSTUE.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

-Advertise now-

RESOLUTION FOR CEMENT SIDEWALKS

At a meeting of the village council of the village of St Hilaire a resolution was adopted condemning the old sidewalks and ordering them removed and cement walks constructed in place of same along all the lots fronting the hereinafter named streets in the following blocks:

All the sidewalks on the west and south of Block 51, on the south of Blocks 52 and 53, on the west of Block 26, on the east of Block 25, on the west of part of Block 27, commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 24 and extending as far as gate or entrance to residence of H. A. Olson, also the sidewalks on the north of Block 37, extending as far as the railroad cinder walk.

Notice is hereby given to owners of property, lots, parts of lots, and parcels of ground fronting or abutting the above named streets and blocks as herein described, to have the old sidewalks removed and cement sidewalks constructed in place of same within 40 days from the date hereof or to pay the expense of constructing said sidewalks.

All parties owning property as hereinafter described opposite their respective names are hereby ordered to build a cement walk in the manner following, viz: Said sidewalks to be built 5 ft. wide and 5 inches thick, 1 inch of coarse sand on she bottom, 3¼ inch concrete of 1 part cement and 5 parts sand, and ¾ inch finish of 1 part cement and 5 parts sand, and to conform to the grade line established by the village council for that purpose.

Name of Owner	Description of Property		
	Front Feet	Lots	Block
Scandinavian Mission Church	50	13 and 14	51
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	25	15	51
C. A. Skeie	25	16	51
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	50	17 and 18	51
S. M. Hoff	50	19 and 20	51
A. J. Hed	240	21, 22, 23, 24	51
Tollef Thompson	140	1	52
Mrs. Hans Wilson	140	1	53
A. J. Ness	75	13, 14, 15	26
Merchants State Bank	25	16	26
Lewis Selberg	25	17	26
Christina Anderson	25	18	26
Paul A. Blixt	100	19, 20, 21, 22	26
Christian Pederson	50	23 and 24	26
J. C. Dahl	50	1 and 2	25
Oscar Gunstad	50	3 and 4	25
Martin Hoff	37½	5 and ½ of 6	25
Henry Peterson	37½	n½ 6 and lot 7	25
Tollef Thompson	25	8	25
Oscar Gunstad	50	9 and 10	25
May Lacomb	50	11 and 12	50
Henry Olson	75	22, 23, 24	27
Leonard Holmes	140	12	37

Dated May 15, 1913.
J. C. DAHL, President.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Next week we will have our presses in running order and will be ready to figure with you on any job work you may have to do. Be sure to get our estimate on anything in the job line before ordering elsewhere.

We note in the exchanges this warning about paper money, "Beware of the millions of bacteria that lurk on every bill." Judging by the experience we have acquired in the printing business thus far, we are of the opinion that the warning is entirely unnecessary to anyone connected with the publication of the average newspaper.

Read about The Law in The Spectator

In order that our readers may have attractive and valuable information about the law and its ways The Spectator has secured the services of a popular writer and able attorney who is preparing a series of "Popular Talks on Law," which will appear regularly in the columns of this publication. These articles are written so you can understand them, and are of fascinating interest as well as genuinely instructive. The first article appears this week. Its title is, "Wills, Breakable and Unbreakable." Watch for it.

Read The Spectator and secure the advantages of this popular feature. Don't miss it.

Twenty Years Ago Today

R. H. Aimer drove to Thief River yesterday afternoon to take up Mrs. Aimer.

Miss Bella Kyle came up from Crookston last Friday to teach a two months' term of school east of here.

The people residing on Water street have been busy the past week planting trees around their lots. It has added greatly to the appearance of the street.

Fred Eikhoff made a short trip to Thief River Monday.

J. C. Dahl has been painting the interior of his residence this week.

The rain last week delayed seeding several days, but all are at work again, and if the good weather continues the wheat will all be seeded by the last of this week.

Carl From, a farmer living five miles west of here, was in town yesterday. He reports the seeding all finished in his neighborhood and the prospects for a good crop excellent.

Council Proceedings

Reconvened meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held May 10, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Resolutions were adopted condemning certain sidewalks and ordering that they be removed and cement sidewalks constructed in their place.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Clean Up Notice

Notice is hereby given to all owners of real estate in the village of St. Hilaire that all refuse, etc., must be either removed, or if not possible to remove at the present time, to have the same deposited in respectable looking piles in their back yards until such time as the dump ground shall be accessible.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Health Officer.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Thief River Falls

The Ladies' Thursday Musicale of Thief River have made arrangements with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra to give two concerts at the auditorium in that city on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 5. The afternoon matinee will be a full concert so that out of town music lovers who wish to hear the great organization can return home in daylight, and it is hoped auto owners in nearby towns will come with their friends.

otice of Expiration of Redemption.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Red Lake. }
Office of County Auditor,
To George Crocker et al.:

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots one, two, three, four, and five in Block fifty three in Original Townsite of the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota (Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Blk. 53), is now assessed in your name; that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for the said county of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1907, for the said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of ten dollars and five cents; that upon the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, amounting in all to forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, having been paid into the treasury of said county by Catherine E. Ives, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the auditor of said county pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents and interest on forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
m16-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Peter O. Hagglund.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Hagglund, decedent.

Letters testamentary this day having been granted to August Swenson.

It is ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof, and that Monday, the 27th day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms at city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in "St. Hilaire Spectator," as provided by law.

Dated April 22, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
(COURT SEAL) m3-3t Judge of Probate.

We want the name of every youngman who is ambitious to

BE A LAWYER

and we want to hear from every business man who wishes that he knew BUSINESS LAW.

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 22 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Learn about (1) our Complete College Law Course which fits for practice, and (2) our Complete, Practical, Business Law Course for Business Men. Find out about the low cost, and see how easily you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the Law while continuing your present work. Easy Terms!

Send today for handsome catalog and list of successful graduates all over the U. S. who grasped their opportunity by once answering an ad. like this!

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW
461 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Pay your subscription

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Service in Eastside school house at 3 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services a week from tomorrow at 11 a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD CHURCH—Services at 11 o'clock a. m.
Sunday school at 1 p. m.
THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, May 25, at 2:30 p. m. The Lord's supper will be administered at the same time. All are cordially invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
A. J. HED, N. G.
O. F. POST, Sec.

M. W. A. CAMP 2850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701. Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH
No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 353, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH
No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 354, Freight, " 2:15 "
No. 353 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie......... a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MIN.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Bring in Your Work

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

G. H. Sandum autoed down from Thief River Sunday.

Dr. C. Swanson returned Wednesday from Crookston.

Prof. R. Boehm visited friends in Red Lake Falls Sunday.

An epidemic of mumps has broken out among the pupils at the local school.

The Hamar Ladies' Aid society will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. S. Branvold.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson autoed to Maple Lake Sunday, returning Tuesday morning.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls was attending to business matters here Monday.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Charles Patterson reports the arrival of the long expected rollers for the feed mill at the Farmers' elevator.

A. H. Pitkin went to Crookston Thursday, returning Friday morning. He attended the Elks' minstrel performance.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed after 8 p. m.
D. McALLISTER

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Ladies' Aid society of the Mission church will meet Saturday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock, at the home of Gust Erickson, east of town.

Steve Ford is busy moving the house, located on the lots recently purchased by Martin Hoff, over onto the former site of the Evenson building.

P. A. Eckstrom, one of the progressive Black River farmers, is the owner of a splendid new Ford car which he purchased lately from N. A. Nelson.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet on the 24th of May in the evening at the Oddfellows' building. All are cordially invited to attend.

John Scholin of Black River was taken to the hospital at Crookston Thursday to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Scholin, Sr., and Dr. Swanson accompanied him.

The owner of the horse advertised in last week's issue of this paper came down from north of Thief River to claim his animal. Moral: Advertise in The Spectator if you want results.

W. H. Taylor of Rochester, Ind., a representative of the Lund's Land agency of Canby, Minn., was in the village Thursday looking over prospects with a view to locating a branch office here.

Henry Olson purchased a fine driving team Saturday from G. Lundberg. He also bought a new top buggy from N. A. Nelson. Henry now has one of the finest turnouts in the village.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Garceau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Miss Alice Hall returned home Monday from an extended visit to Duluth. On the return trip she visited at Bagley and also spent two days visiting with her brother Arthur, who is located at Keewatin, on the iron range.

At a meeting of the village council Saturday evening it was decided to have cement sidewalks laid on two blocks in the south end of Main street and from the tracks to the Forseen corner on the street leading up to the creamery.

At the annual meeting of the St. Hilaire fire department last Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: G. I. Fellman, chief; O. Branum, assistant chief; O. H. Olson, secretary; B. E. Burkee, treasurer; Dr. C. Swanson, surgeon.

Alf. Olson was in town Monday.

Duncan McAllister left Thursday for a short visit to Crookston.

See N. A. Nelson before ordering any steel culverts. adv

Alice Fellman of Red Lake Falls is visiting at the Hans Wilson home.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson. adv

Mrs. Greibrook of Thief River is visiting at the home of Carl Stein this week.

Among the county seat visitors Friday we noted Otto Hallstrom and Halvor Hanson.

Monday's freight train ran down and killed a valuable cow belonging to Miss Cecil Eng.

The St. Hilaire team won out in a ball game with the Gray Gophers Sunday with a score of 9 to 8.

Mrs. O. F. Post went to Crookston Thursday to visit friends and to attend the Elks' performance.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

The St. Hilaire 7th and 8th Graders will cross bats with the Thief River 7th and 8th Graders on the local diamond tomorrow.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

The Young People's society of the Mission church will meet Saturday, May 17, at 7:30 p. m. at the home of A. S. Anderson, east of town.

Among the traveling men here this week we noted Messrs. Bakke, Ostby, Miller, Sinclair, and Anderson. Harry Miller favored us with a friendly call.

Glenn Martz and James Walker came in from a surveying trip east of Plummer Thursday. They left Friday morning for the new state road east of Thief River.

The new photograph gallery is now in running order. Mr. Hansen has gone to considerable expense fitting up, and as a result has a first class equipment and neat looking quarters.

ESTRAY.—A one year old bull, color dark red, came to my place southeast of St. Hilaire the first part of week. Owner can have same by paying for advertising.
m17-1 T. M. BREVIK.

The Crookston Lumber company at Crookston will begin sawing in their mill the first of next week. A large amount of the company's logs are at Red Lake Falls and will have been driven down the river by that time.

The play, "A Girl in a Thousand," given by the Upstreamer club last evening drew a full sized crowd. The play was well staged, and as acted was a credit to the teacher and members of the Upstreamer club.

M. Forder, a bridge contractor of Thief River, was in town Tuesday and with the village council inspected the north bridge. He will arrive some time the first of next week with his crew to repair and otherwise place the bridge in passable shape.

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS, and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.
A. H. PITKIN.

A Curious Coincidence

Last week N. A. Nelson had a new well sunk near his home. An exceptionally fine flow was the result, but at the same time it began to flow the well at the home of Leonard Holmes ceased flowing. The Nelson well evidently struck the same vein, which accounts for the phenomena.

Wyandotte News

P. Hogquist was at Thief River Tuesday.

W. Swenson drove to St. Hilaire Wednesday.

P. Borstad visited at home Sunday.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

Chronic Headache
If you have not received permanent relief from remedies, call on C. G. MUGG, Optomoric Specialist, and see if he cannot benefit you.
This proposition applies to Defective Eyes and Glasses.
HE WILL BE AT
ST. HILAIRE MAY 27-28

GRAVE DISPUTE OVER SALUTE

Russian Medical Students Refused to Accord It to Officers, So Academy Was Closed.

The military medical academy in St. Petersburg has been closed, the students dismissed and the Russian army deprived of its customary accession of young "sawbones," all because the students have refused to give the military salute when passing officers of the army and navy.

It seems the military authorities recently realized that the students were, after all, candidates for army posts and subject to army discipline, and they issued orders that they salute when meeting officers. The students refused and for several months there has been a steady succession of street rows, due to officers attempting to insist on the proper salute. Finally the matter came to bloody encounters, in which officers cut down with their swords students who persistently refused to salute them. Discipline in the academy went entirely by the board, studies stopped and the authorities finally closed the institution.

Another order affecting Russian students is of a less serious nature. It forbids students, in all the military schools preparing for officer's rank, to visit the roller skating rinks which are now found everywhere in Russia. Society at these places during the evening hours is not exactly select, and the students are thought best away from contamination.

TOIL FOR WEALTH GOES ON

Most Severe Alaskan Winter Weather Does Not Stop Mining Operations In That Country.

At White House, the northern end of the trail from Dawson, Alaska, they have been mining without cessation all through the winter. In January the thermometer often read 50 degrees below zero, but mining and shipping went on as usual. Every day a train of ore-laden cars left for Skagway and dumped its burden into the bunkers there. All the ore cars have false bottoms, beneath which pipes are laid and through these hot air is driven from a big boiler in the bunkers, the hot air thawing the frozen ore and enabling it to be dumped without trouble of any kind.

Consul-General David F. Wilber of Vancouver reports that many experiments with motor cars have been made over the 350 miles of the Dawson-White Horse trail this winter. They have been unsuccessful, however, as a gasoline motor left to stand idle for a few minutes in a temperature between 30 and 50 below zero will not start when the journey is to be resumed.

College for Monkeys.

The University of Chicago may be well known, but there is another institution of higher learning that has spread the fame of Chicago as an educational center in six continents. This is Prof. Giacomo Galetti's university of monkeys, at 1525 North Maplewood avenue. Here scions of the famous old mandrill, Rhesus, pigmy ape, drill, and baboon families come from foreign parts to receive a finishing course in the arts and graces that will fit them for public careers. Best-known locally of the alumni is the big mandrill in Lincoln park. Two years ago this mandrill, with two others, gave up a long and honorable career on the stage and settled down with Cy De Vry.

Professor Galetti, a Tyrolese, has been educating monkeys most of his sixty-four years, twenty-five of them in Chicago. "How many have I trained?" he asked. "Figure it out for yourself. The dealers have had $25,000 worth, and they only cost from $25 to $75 apiece. Some of them die of cholera and some of yellow fever and some of bites."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Traveler's Measure.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was talking, on his trip home from Panama, about tips on ocean liners.

"There is a fixed unit of tipping, $2.50—or, at least, there used to be," he said, "before everything went up; and most travelers go above rather than below the unit.

"Travelers, as a class, are generous, and at any rate I have no patience with the stewards and waiters who complain.

"A steward on an ocean liner once said to me at the end of a voyage:

"'Mr. Blanc ain't worth much—I can tell that.'

"'How can you tell?' said I.

"'Oh,' he answered, 'it's easy for us stewards to take a man's measure.'

"'I suppose,' said I, 'you measure him from tip to tip?'"

Easy to Catch a Beau.

The Tyroleans and Austrians have many superstitions and it is a curious fact that often high and low believe in the same old yarn with equal sincerity. Tyrolean folklore pays abundant attention to girls sighing for another's beau or for a beau personally unknown to her; according to superstition they are comparatively easy to catch. And here is the recipe:

Get a wheel with an iron hoop and bind to the seventh spoke a little bird named why-neck. Secure the wheel in the ordinary way and turn it, singing: "I will get him even if he struggles as hard as the why." The more the bird struggles the more honor in securing the man's affection.

Argentina's Rapid Advance.

Twenty-five years ago Argentina had to import its flour. Today it sells wheat to the world, the annual harvest value amounting to more than $500,000,000.

Bring in Your Ads

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	Northern	78
" " 2	"	75
" " 3	"	72
Flax, No. 1		$1.15
" " 2		1.10
Adjected Flax		1.05
Barley, for 48 lbs		41
Oats		28
Rye		48
Eggs		15
Butter		25
" creamery		37
Potatoes		
Beef live weight		3@5
Pork, "		6½@7
" dressed		8½@9
Sheep, live weight		3@4½
Veal, dressed		6@8
Chickens, alive		10
Hides		9
Flour, patent		2.50-2.70
Shorts, per ton		22.00
Bran, " "		21.00

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I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

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The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE
HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree where it was had been used as a target.

CHAPTER III—(Continued).

"There are two ways of looking at it," I replied, my eyes fixed on the canvas and its perforations. "At first glance it does seem spiteful; but then there is a chance that it is not iconoclasm, after all. It may be, you know, just the reverse. I have not infrequently seen portraits that were so unjust to the originals that they fairly cried out for destruction."

"But this is not one like that," she retorted. "This seems to me a very good portrait. I am sure Uncle Robert must have looked exactly like it, ten years ago."

"Alas, we do not all see with the same eyes," I assured her, smiling. "The destroyer may have looked on it as a caricature, not having your cultured taste in art." I held it off at arm's length, and after regarding it critically for a moment between half-closed lids, I continued, "Do you think you could point out the identical tree to which it was nailed?"

"I could try," was her answer.

"Is it far?"

"Not very. A mile, from here, possibly. Over the ridge."

"Near anything in particular?"

"Near the trail which leads up from the trout stream to the entrance drive not far from the Lodge."

"When will you take me there?" I asked.

For just an instant she hesitated.

"We might go now," she replied, "if it weren't that I am expecting Celia Ainslee for luncheon. Suppose we say five o'clock. You can meet me at the Lodge. It's a short walk from there."

"Fine!" I approved, thrusting the portrait head beneath my arm and taking possession of both her white-gloved hands. Slender and shapely hands, yet wonderfully capable.

"Good-by!" she cried, laughing. "Take care of my uncle!" with a glance towards her punctured find.

"Good-by!" I returned, releasing her. "Your uncle shall have my most faithful concern."

The real significance of the words she, of course, did not comprehend. But as I stood watching her until a turn in the path enfolded her from my sight, their echo, ringing in my ears, impressed me with their pregnancy. Her uncle was evidently the focal point of a crafty and vengeful conspiracy, the seriousness of which I had been foolishly endeavoring to minimize; and as such he was in need, not only of my concern, but of all the loyal, energetic, and efficient aid of which I was capable.

CHAPTER IV.

The Chinese Servant.

Four o'clock found me rapping at the door of Cragholt Lodge. Considering that it was built thirty-five years ago by one of the Townsbury family who probably read English novels but had never been nearer to England than Coney Island, it possessed a surprising picturesqueness; due in large part to its covering of dark English ivy.

I had anticipated my appointment with Evelyn by a full hour; for I wished to question old Romney, the lodge keeper; and the questions were not for milady's ear.

He opened to me promptly, in person, this odd, rugged old man, with his seamed brow and great shock of iron-gray hair and beard. He was in his shirt sleeves, but on seeing me he reached for his coat, which hung on a peg beside the door.

"Never mind the coat, Romney," I said, "don't make yourself uncomfortable on my account. It's a warm afternoon."

"It is warmish, sir," he assented; but despite my protest he was thrusting his arm into the coat sleeves. "It's been an uncommon hot September. Won't you step inside, sir?"

He knew his place too well to indicate any surprise at my visit; yet I felt he must be curious over an event so unusual.

"I have an inquiry or two to make, Romney," I told him, as, accepting his suggestion, I stepped into his cosy, old-fashioned sitting room. "I heard some shooting over this way this morning, and I've been wondering whether the game laws weren't being broken."

He placed a cushioned rocking-chair for me, and I sat down.

"Now, did you hear that, too, Mr. Clyde?" he asked, brightening, as he leaned against the low sill of one of the daintily curtained windows. "'Twas about ten o'clock, sir; a little after, maybe. I was doin' a bit of trimmin' on the hedge outside, sir, when them same shots set me a-thinkin' that very thing. An' right away, sir, I says to myself, says I, 'It's that Chink what just went up to the house to borrow a rifle.'"

"That Chink?" I repeated, puzzled.

"Yes, sir. Yellow Chinese boy, sir. He works for Mr. Murphy, the artist, what has the bungalow, down on the shore near Cos Cob. About half an hour before that he comes by here on his way up to the house. 'What's wantin'?' I asks. 'Mistle Mulfy,' he says, 'wantee bollow lifle, shootee [illegible], stealee chicken.' 'All right,' I tell him, and away he goes. So, you see, sir, when I hears the shots I thinks right away that Mr. Murphy's Chink is tryin' his 'bollowed lifle' on some of Mr. Cameron's pheasants, maybe. But 15 minutes later, along comes John again, with an innocent grin on his face, the rifle over his shoulder, and his hands empty as air. Well, to be sure, I stops him, sir. 'You been shootin' in the woods?' I asks. 'No shootee,' he grins back. 'Me no shootee.' Then, sir, I swears at him, good and hearty, and calls him what he is. But all he can say is, 'No lie; me no shootee.' Then I asks him if he didn't hear a gun go off. 'Gun?' he says, as if he didn't know what gun meant. 'Lifle,' I explains. 'Yes, yes,' says he, 'me hear lifle shootee. Not my lifle.' 'Whose lifle?' I asks him. 'Man with lifle, up load,' he says, pointing back. An' that was all I could get out of him, sir."

I should have been amused, I suppose, by old Romney's recital. It was certainly very graphic, and his imitation of the Chinaman was histrionically artistic—I fear the stage missed a comedian of merit when Romney took to lodge-keeping—but at the first mention of the oriental, I had pricked my ears, and throughout the narration my mind was busy with those strangely worded letters of Cameron's and those still stranger blots which looked one way like a Chinese junk and the other way like a coolie in a straw helmet. The possibility of a connection, especially in view of the rifle and the perforated painting, seemed to me the reverse of remote. And yet I could hardly reconcile the notion of this apparently ignorant Mongolian being in any wise interested in bringing disaster upon a person so far removed from him in every way as was Cameron; much less in evolving or taking part in such a crafty plot as everything we had thus far learned of it indicated this to be.

My questioning of Romney shed very little new light on the subject. He had seen the Chinaman pass the Lodge on several occasions; he had rarely entered the grounds, however. I tried to ascertain what his "rarely" meant, and finally got him to say that in the past six months, "John," as he called him, had visited Cragholt, on one pretext or another, possibly three or four times. But Romney's memory for dates was exceedingly feeble. He could not recollect whether one of those times was on or about the twenty-first of August. He was equally at a loss concerning the fourteenth of August and the fourteenth of September.

"What do you know of this artist, Murphy, who employs John?" I asked.

"Not much, sir," was his answer. "They do say as he is rather eccentric, sir. He and the Chink lives alone there in the bungalow, summer and winter. He's a big red-headed and bearded fellow, sir. I did hear a story as to him gettin' into a fight up at Garrison's hotel in Greenwich village, and nearly killin' three young watermen near as big as himself."

"Has he lived here long?"

"Goin' on two years, now, sir."

"He paints and sells pictures, I suppose?"

"Maybe, sir. I never sees any, though. But they calls him an artist, sir."

I determined to visit Murphy on the pretext of purchasing some of his work, and in this manner learn, if possible, something more of his celestial servitor.

"Of course you didn't see any one else with a rifle, today?" I asked, in conclusion. "The 'man with lifle up load' didn't materialize?"

"No, sir. Not another soul, sir. I asked some of the boys—them as has charge of the deer in the preserve, over the way the shootin' sounded. But they hadn't seen no one, either, sir. Though they did hear the shots."

I thanked Romney for his interest—he knew I was one of the state game wardens—and admonished him to keep his own counsel as to my visit, leaving the impression with him that I wished to round up the culprit, and feared if my activity in the matter were scented my prey would be put on his guard and thus escape me.

It still lacked twenty minutes of the hour of my appointment with Evelyn when I issued from the Lodge, and to occupy the time I entered the wide gateway between the great stone pillars with their heraldic shields, and sauntered leisurely along the smooth macadam drive, bordered by sentinel elms.

My thoughts were busy with the new line of conjecture which Romney had unconsciously opened up for me. I wondered whether by any possibility this eccentric painter, Murphy, could be personally involved. Was Cameron acquainted with him? Had they ever quarrelled? From what Romney had told me of the affair at Garrison's the artist was evidently of a bellicose disposition. He had come here two years ago. Cameron had owned Cragholt less than a year. Perhaps at the time he was preparing the mansion for occupancy he had offended the too sensitive Murphy, who—I was letting my imagination run free—may have wished to take a hand at the new decoration. It would probably be well for me to see Cameron before seeing the artist. The involutions of my hypothetical train led me, I fear, into many monstrously preposterous conceits; yet, as subsequent events proved, the cogitation in which I indulged on that afternoon walk was not wholly idle. Although the working out was along lines which I was then far from foreseeing, it was curious, in looking back, to observe how very closely, collaterally, even at that stage, I came to the truth.

In the midst of my revery, the rhythm of horse's hoofs on the drive awoke me to time and place. And as I raised my eyes, I saw, still some distance away, but bearing down upon me at a swift single-foot, the girlish figure of Evelyn Grayson, in white waist and gray habit, mounted on Prince Charley, a buckskin cayuse, which for saddle purposes she preferred to all the thoroughbreds in the Cameron stables.

"Am I late?" she cried, reining the wiry little animal to a stand beside me. "Celia Ainslee just left. She was expecting the Lentilhons to stop for her in their motor boat, but they broke down and were delayed, and instead of coming at three o'clock, it was half-past four before they landed."

"I fancy you are just on the minute," was my response, as I consulted my timepiece.

"But I'm still a mile from the Lodge," she argued.

"And all the nearer to the trail," I condoned. "It must be somewhere about here, isn't it?"

"You've passed it. It's just beyond that next bend." And she pointed over my shoulder.

"Why didn't you bring a groom with you to hold your steed?" I asked, smiling. "You don't expect to ride Prince Charley into the forest fastnesses, do you?"

"I could," she answered, promptly. "I will, if you dare me. He can pick his way like a cat. But it isn't necessary. He'll stand forever, the dear thing, if I drop the bridle rein over his head."

My preference was to have her on foot at my side, and so I did not dare her. And thus it chanced that we left the homely little animal standing with drooping head and dangling rein on the shadowed side of the driveway, and went off together down the narrow, slow-descending trail, the girl in the lead.

The slanting sunlight, shooting its golden arrows in intermittent volleys through the tree tops, made target of her hair, as we passed, scoring brilliant flashes of burnished bronze. Her hat, a broad-brimmed sailor of coarse straw, was but a poor shield for that shimmering, tawny coil which lay low on her neck, and the darting rays had their will with it. I have never before or since seen hair just like Evelyn Grayson's. There was such a wealth of it, and its color was so elusive. Under dim lights it seemed a prosaic brown, but with small encouragement it changed to a light fawn, streaked with lustrous topaz strands; which in the sun's blaze became a dazzling bronze glory.

"I'm pretty sure I can find the tree," she asserted, as she swung along with that free, lissome stride which I loved. "It is an old, dead chestnut, a great giant of the woods, imposing even in death; and it stands only a half-dozen yards off the trail. I was looking for ferns, or I never in the world should have come upon it. How do you imagine that thing ever got away off here? And who could have stuck it up on that dead tree trunk?"

"That is precisely what I should like to find out," was my reply. "It seems very mysterious to me. About what time was it, when you discovered it?"

"Just before I met you."

"Had you heard any shooting in the woods, before that?"

"Shooting?" she queried, apparently surprised. "No. Was some one shooting?"

"I understood, so. Poaching, I imagine. After some of Cameron's fat pheasants."

"But it's out of season," she declared, promptly.

"That makes small difference with a poacher."

Her belief in her ability to lead me to the tree of which we were in quest was not unfounded. Twice she paused and peered in between the gray trunks which grew close to our path; once she took a step off the trail, bending in keen-eyed search of certain familiar landmarks. These were the only interruptions to what was otherwise a straight march to the goal.

When, at length, we reached it, she identified it beyond question, and I had little difficulty in finding the nail from which the piece of canvas had been suspended. It was one of thin wire, with very small head, driven into the tree at a distance of about four and a half feet from the ground. Just beneath it I found four scattering bullet holes, with the bullets too deeply embedded to be extracted with so poor a tool as a pocket knife.

From this it was evident that the shots had been fired at comparatively short range, as indeed they must have been, seeing that the trees here grew so thickly as to make impossible any very extended line of sight upon the target.

Somewhat to Evelyn's perplexity I began making a careful inspection of the ground, not only about the tree, but as far away from it as the range of vision extended.

"What are you looking for?" she demanded, with a show of concern, and, I thought, a little peevishly.

"Footprints," I answered laughing. "Behold the American Sherlock!"

"Have you found any?"

"Only Cinderella's," and that put her in good humor.

But I found something of much more importance than the indentations of shoe soles. I found it very near the foot of the tree, just below where the painting had hung. It was half hidden by underbrush, and at first I mistook it for a stone. Unobserved by Evelyn, I slipped it into my pocket.

"After all," I said to her, "there's not very much to be learned here, is there?"

CHAPTER V.

Found Dead.

My motor boat, which had been running swiftly and smoothly, with the least possible clamor from the exhaust, suddenly missed a stroke and then, after a succession of choking sobs, ceased all effort, and gradually losing headway, drifted idly with the tide.

"Well done, Jerry," I whispered from my seat in the stern to the capable young Irishman who was bending over the motor—whispered, because, as all the world knows, the water is a sounding board, and I had no intention of permitting any one on shore to hear my words of approval.

To all appearances the motor had broken down, and we were voyagers in distress.

"The tide's settin' in," murmured Jerry. "Unless I miss me guess, it'll land us on his beach inside o' five minutes, sir."

The slender scallop of a new moon had set an hour before, but the night was luminously clear, and the stars blazed with an almost southern effulgence. There was very little breeze and the waters of the Mianus were scarcely rippled. The air was chill, however, though now and then there came to us a warm breath from the fields which all day long had lain baking in the fervent sunshine. Along the shore to our left we caught the glint of lights from the summer cottages.

To Jerry Rooney every inch of the little bay and river was familiar. Each light was for him a landmark; and so, as much by intuition as careful calculation, he had clogged the engine at a point whence, taking tide and current into consideration, we might count upon drifting to the water end of Artist Murphy's lawn.

As we drew nearer and he stealthily pointed out to me the location, I was able to descry a little grove of trees, black in the starlight, making a horizontal barrier across the limited enclosure, and hiding, like a rope portiere, the bungalow from the river. Through this no lights penetrated, and I began to doubt that, after all my pains, I should find at home the object of their taking.

A catboat, with sail wrinkling in the uncertain breeze, glided by us, almost too near for comfort, and we caught a sentence, two sentences, in fact, from the conversation of the occupants:

"Nobody knows him," in clear, ringing masculine tones; and, "He's handsome, if he is surly," in a woman's voice.

I wondered if they were speaking of Murphy. My telephone inquiry of Cameron and subsequent questioning of the men about my place had proved to me that both observations would apply. No one seemed to know very much of this brawny, sandy giant, in spite of his two year's residence in the neighborhood.

Now the shore's shadow was engulfing us, and the next moment, with a gentle swish of waters, we felt the boat's bottom grate on the pebbly beach. There was a landing a short distance further up—a spindling wooden pier—and to this Jerry, knee deep in the black water, turned the boat and made it fast.

The prospect which confronted us as we walked shoreward over the creaking planks was about as hospitable as the grim walls of a prison. The tree barrier rose stark and forbidding a dozen yards away. Between it and the river was a combination of pebbles, sand, high grass, and ragged overgrown lawn, faintly visible in the starlight. On nearer approach, however, we found an opening in the curtain of trees, a veritable valley of shadow, through which we passed to a strip of neglected sward and a squat, unpainted weather-beaten cottage of a single story, with vine-screened verandah.

And in what seemed to us the very center of the house front, there shone a tiny glowing point of red fire. We had not come altogether in vain. By all the odds of chance, it was a safe conclusion that Murphy, in propria persona, was behind that lighted end of a cigar. Then we saw the point move, describing a half circle, and simultaneously a voice rang out—a deep, sonorous voice, but of churlish intonation:

"What do you want here?"

I suppose he expected me to come to a sudden halt, but I was then only a few steps distant from the verandah, and as I answered him, I covered that distance.

"My motor boat ran out of gasolene," I said, "and drifted to your beach. I was in hopes we might borrow enough to get us home."

I saw him now, dimly, in the shadowed recess. He was seated facing me, a creature of great bulk, with huge head and ponderous shoulders.

"I don't keep gasolene," was his gruff response.

"I thought—" I began, but his next utterance drowned my words.

"I say I don't keep it," he reiterated, in louder tones. "Isn't that plain?"

"Oh, quite. You have neither gasolene nor good manners."

I saw him rise, a massive tower, dwarfing his surroundings, and take a step forward to the edge of his porch.

"This is my house and my castle," he flung at me, savagely, "and I won't stand for trespassers. If you two don't want to be flung off my property, it would be advisable for you to make haste in going."

My laugh was not calculated to salve his ill humor, yet I think he must have gathered from it that I was not to be terrorized by either his size or his threats.

"Your name's Murphy, I think," I ventured, calmly, not moving an inch. But he made no response.

"Mine is Clyde," I went on; "I am one of the state game wardens."

"I'm not interested in who you are," he growled.

"But I'm interested in learning what your Chinaman was shooting this morning, over on the Cameron place."

"Then find out," was his courteous retort. "I'm sure I shan't tell you."

"Maybe the Chinaman will be more obliging," I suggested, and turning to Jerry, who had stood in silence, all the while, a few steps behind me, I said: "Look around at the back, my lad, and if you can find Mr. Murphy's man fetch him here."

But before I had quite finished, the big man in the shadow of the verandah was storming:

"He'll stop just where he is. If he dares to come another step nearer this house, I'll throw the pair of you over the hedge, neck and crop. Do you hear me?"

"And if you dare to interfere with an officer or his deputy in the discharge of his duty, the authorities will settle with you," was my calm rejoinder. "Trot ahead, Jerry! His bark's worse than his bite."

Jerry, quick to obey, disappeared on the instant around the corner of the bungalow, and Murphy, after a pretended dash forward, halted on the lower porch step.

"See here!" he demanded, cumbrously. "What's all this, anyhow? You come here after gasolene, ostensibly, and then declare you're game wardens after a law-defying, Chinese poacher."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bones of Ancient Giant

Amazing Discovery in Oregon Is of Great Interest to Anthropologists.

The discovery of the bones of a human giant at Ellensburg is one of the most interesting anthropological finds made in the northwest, according to L. L. Sharp, chief of the general land office. "I just returned from Ellensburg," said he, "where I had opportunity to view the bones unearthed. The skull, jawbone, thigh and other parts of the largest skeleton indicated a man to my mind of at least eight feet high. A man of his stature and massive frame would weigh fully 300 pounds at least. The head is one of the most remarkable I ever have studied among prehistoric skulls. It is massive, with enormous brain space. While the forehead slopes down somewhat, not averaging the abrupt eminence of our present race, the width between the ears and the deep, well-rounded space at the back of the head are convincing testimony of high intelligence for a primitive man. The cheekbones are not high, like those of the Indian, nor has the head any resemblance to the Indian skull. I am convinced that this skull is of a prehistoric man who was one of a remarkable race of people who inhabited this part of America some time prior to the Indian control.

"The bones were uncovered fully 20 feet beneath the surface. There is the usual gravel formation on top, then the conglomerate, a stratum of shale, and in a bed of concrete gravel beneath the shale were the bones of the giant and of a smaller person. The shale would indicate tremendous age, perhaps more than 1,000,000 years, for the deposit in which the skeleton was found. But this I deem impossible, and presume that the bones were put beneath the shale by means of a tunnel perhaps, or some other system of interment. I cannot think it possible that a human being of the advanced stage indicated by this great skull could have existed at the period when the shale was formed."—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

World's Largest Index.

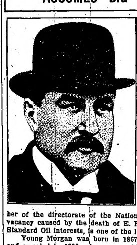
On Beacon Hill in Boston, under the golden dome of the state house, is one of the largest indexes in the world. In fact, the Russian public index is the only one known to be larger. More than nine million names, giving births, marriages and deaths in Massachusetts from 1843, make a complete record, showing not only where people were born and where they died, but also statistics which are vital in making up calculations. Before this time the records were kept in the different towns, but now they are all concentrated in the state house in Boston. In a relatively small space all these records are preserved, and as births, marriages and deaths come in, different forms of cards are used, and a great variety of names, Grecian, Assyrian, Italian, and others now mingle with good old New England names that have been on the records since the landing of the Mayflower.

Gas Engines in High Altitudes.

A gas engine was erected several thousand feet above sea level. The engine did not give the power expected and it was concluded that the loss was due to the altitude of the station. Upon investigation of the theoretical and practical considerations involved it was found that there is a loss of about 1 per cent. of the indicated horse-power for each 1,000 feet of increase in elevation. The effect with a low ratio of compression is slightly less than with a high degree of compression.—Science Conspectus.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

ASSUMES BIG RESPONSIBILITIES



J. P. Morgan, Jr., has succeeded his father in the management of the immense Morgan interests. He is the only son and now controls a fortune estimated at between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000. The title, J. P. Morgan & Co., will be retained.

The son is by no means a novice at directing financial enterprises, nor is he so young as to cause any anxiety as to possible rashness. Mr. Morgan, Jr., is forty-six years old. He is a large man physically and mentally. He weighs 200 pounds and is an athlete. And, what is probably most essential, he has had his father's careful training.

Already the future head of the greatest financial interests controlled by an American firm is director in many corporations. When H. H. Rogers died in 1909 the younger Morgan was elected his successor in the United States Steel corporation.

The same year he became a member of the directorate of the National City bank of New York, filling the vacancy caused by the death of E. H. Harriman. This bank, controlled by Standard Oil interests, is one of the largest in the country.

Young Morgan was born in 1867. He graduated from Harvard in 1889 and married in 1890. As soon as his school days were over he began his apprenticeship under his father's direction in the New York office.

He had no bad habits or frivolities, and was always very methodical. Among the clerks he was always popular because of his democratic ways.

"Jack" Morgan strongly resembles his father. Wall street is in the habit of remarking that he is the image of the older Morgan of twenty years ago. Many of the mannerisms of the father are strikingly repeated in the son.

After being graduated with honors from Harvard, "Jack" Morgan was told by his father that some day he would be called upon to fill his shoes and that he must prepare himself for the responsibilities that were to descend upon him. For twenty-three years now he has withstood the crucial test, and so far has escaped unscathed.

DR. DUMBA, AUSTRIA'S NEW ENVOY

Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, the new ambassador of Austria and Hungary, arrived in Washington a few days ago.

The new ambassador was born in Austria, June 17, 1856, and has been in diplomatic service since 1879. His last diplomatic post was a minister in Stockholm, Sweden, where he became acquainted with many Americans at the last Olympic games. He has not been in America before.

Dr. Dumba inherited the rich estate of his uncle, Dr. Nicholas Dumba, who was a prominent figure in America's industrial and political life, and also was known as a great patron of arts. It is expected that Dr. Dumba will play as important a part in Washington's social life as his predecessor, Baron Hengelmuller. The new ambassador is married, but his wife will not follow him until next month. It is considered probable he will find the present quarters of the embassy inadequate, and look for a more suitable home before her arrival.

It had been reported that Dr. Dumba twice refused the appointment to Washington. He now says that he refused only temporarily, because his own affairs demanded his attention in Europe for a while, and because he thought best to await the change of administration in Washington.

Dr. Dumba was asked if Austria-Hungary again would exercise her veto right in case the election of a new Pope should it become necessary in the near future.

"I do not think so," was the answer of the ambassador. "First of all, his holiness is still alive, and I hope his life will be spared for a long time to come. Our veto at the last pope election was directed against the pronounced French sympathies of Cardinal Rampolla. We did not want, and we could not tolerate a political pope. The veto would never be exercised against a non-political candidate. Besides, that right of veto has been denied since the last election."

GUATEMALA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

Senor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, secretary of state of Guatemala, arrived in Washington the other day, having been sent as an envoy by President Cabrera of the republic of Guatemala to return the courtesy of Secretary Knox's visit to Guatemala last year. Guatemala is thus the first country to pay a return visit to our secretary of state.

At the station awaiting Dr. Herrarte were John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state; Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, minister of Guatemala to the United States, and Mr. R. S. Hitt, the American minister to Guatemala.

Dr. Herrarte was in charge of the Guatemalan legation in Washington during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and in 1910 was minister to Chile and Argentina, delivering the closing address at the fourth Pan-American conference in Buenos Ayres.

While in Washington Dr. Herrarte made many friends in both the diplomatic and social circles of the city, and during his stay here will be the guest at many dinners given in his honor. He is the most distinguished physician in Guatemala.

Accompanying Dr. Herrarte was Senor Roberto Lowenthal Secreart, of the Legacion of Guatemala, and a prominent attorney of Guatemala City.

COLONEL GREEN IS STILL SINGLE

Despite the fact that he has received more than 5,000 proposals, Col. E. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, still was single when he passed through St. Louis the other day on his way from New York to Texas.

Two and a half years ago the Colonel told the world through the newspapers of his desire for a modest, old-fashioned, stay-at-home, fireside wife, who would not worry about how much alimony she would get when the big row came.

All the girls spoke at once. Or at least thousands of letters poured in upon the colonel from thousands of women who knew they were just what he wanted.

The colonel took a look at the pile of letters and became pessimistic because he felt that all the girls who proposed could not possibly be his ideal.

The colonel still is getting proposals by every mail and has despaired of living down the words he spoke in the fall of 1910.

"I know better than to take any of them seriously," he said between trains. "The women are of all ages and stations in life, but I'm a shopworn piece of goods.

"Whenever I enter a restaurant I see people nudging each other and whispering that there is the millionairewho is looking for a wife and can't find one. I suppose I never will live down those unlucky words."

KANSAS WOMAN WHO SUFFERED

From Headache, Backache, Dizziness and Nervousness, Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lawrence, Kans.—"A year ago I was suffering from a number of ailments. I always had pain and was irregular. During the delay I suffered a great deal with headache, backache, dizziness, feverish spells, nervousness and bloating. I had been married nearly three years. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I feel better than I have for years. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all who suffer as I did."—Mrs. M. ZEUNER, 1045 New Jersey Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Montana Woman's Case.

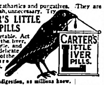
Burns, Mont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of awful backache which I had suffered with for months. I was so weak I could hardly do my work and my head and eyes ached all the time. Your Compound helped me in many ways and is a great strengthener. I always recommend it to my friends and tell them what a grand medicine it is for women. You may use my name for the good of others."—Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS, Burns, Montana.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test forty years.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

How Tuberculosis Is Spread.

Based on figures obtained from cases of tuberculosis reported in Cleveland, New York and other cities where thorough registration of consumptives is employed, it is estimated that for every death from consumption in the United States, of which there are on an average 200,000 annually, there are constantly more than five living cases, making at least 1,000,000 in all. Of these million living cases, it is estimated that the health authorities have records of not more than 100,000 to 150,000, or one in every eight or ten, and that, for the great majority of cases recorded, no hospital, home or dispensary care is provided. Practically nothing can be done to control the spread of tuberculosis in the unreported cases.

When Bobbie Lost Faith.

The illness of the feminine head of the household left Bobbie to the tender mercies of the nurse, who presently reported that the youngster refused to say his prayers. Papa started an investigation.

"Why don't you want to say your prayers, sonnie?"

"Aw," squirming and wriggling, "prayers ain't no good!"

"Why, Bob, your mother would be shocked to hear you. What makes you think that?"

A long moment of silence before Bobbie, half angry, half crying, blurted out:

"Why, 'cause I been prayin' for a dog for a long time, an' here I don't got no dog, but mamma gets a red baby that just kicks an' squalls!"

His Petinent Question.

The gentle little mother was putting the four-year-old to bed. In the hush of "Our Father" and "Now I lay me," the irascible father of the family could be heard downstairs, scolding everybody, as was his evening wont.

"Mamma," asked the innocent little chap, raising his blue eyes after the "Amen," "why do we have to have papa?"

CLEARED AWAY

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away.

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of food which cleared away the troubles.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a N. H. man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering.

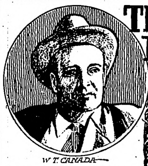
"After eating I would suddenly be seized with an attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would sometimes last a week or more, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk.

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble.

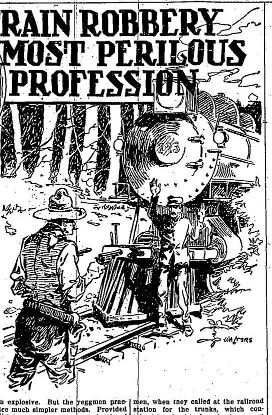
"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was way under my usual weight, now I weigh 30 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TRAIN ROBBERY MOST PERILOUS PROFESSION



W. T. CANADA



DO YOU WANT $1,000? If so, just catch a railway mail robber. Uncle Sam will pay you that much for him—this being a standing offer which the postoffice department makes for the capture of anybody who ventures to pillage a train that is carrying the mails.

Train robbing is the most distinctively American of all professions; it is likewise the most perilous, bar none. One of the most recent examples was the holding up of the Overland limited, bound from San Francisco to Chicago and points east. It was halted at midnight by a red lantern placed in the middle of the track three miles west of Omaha, and the mail car was plundered, seven pouches of registered letters and packages being thrown out and rifled.

The "flying squadron" of postoffice detectives, with headquarters at Omaha, got after the robbers so quick that the latter were actually unable to make their escape from the city. Assisted by the corps of professional bandit hunters, under Chief W. P. Canada, they captured every one o the holdup men, to the number of five, within a week—illustrating the fact that the days of train robbing as a safe and easy method of acquiring wealth are past. The government will spend unlimited money to catch such outlaws, and the railroads offer additional rewards for their seizure, alive or dead. Pursuit of them nearly always winds up with a desperate fight, and the shooting is to kill.

Chief Canada has under him eight men, all of them dead shots with rifle or pistol. They travel in a special car of extra length, half of which is occupied by stalls for nine horses. Arrangements are such that they can be on their way to the scene of a train robbery within thirty minutes after news of it has been received. Arriving there with fresh horses, they can telegraph for relay mounts as they are needed—two of the men being expert operators, who can easily climb a pole with a portable instrument. They know how to follow a trail that no ordinary person could distinguish, and final escape for the bandits is almost out of the question.

Train robbers have grown much bolder within recent years. Formerly they plied their highly stimulating vocation in remote and isolated parts of the country; nowadays they do not hesitate to operate in densely populated districts and near the largest cities. not long ago a train was held up near Benicia, Cal., and the mail rifled. A gang of nine men conducted the affair, and all of them were captured and sent to prison, five of them for life, and the others for terms of fifteen years to forty-five years.

Thus, the adoption of measures sternly repressive, the postoffice department is enabled to prevent the robbing of mail trains from becoming more popular as a form of industry—though on an average, half a dozen instances of such outlawry occur every year. But there is another kind of criminal enterprise which has shown a tendency to increase alarmingly, and with which the authorities find it difficult to deal. This is the pillaging of postoffices by professional thieves—the extent of the business being indicated by the fact that during last year nearly 2,000 postoffices were "burgled."

This seems to be, under present conditions, a fairly profitable species of crime. Postoffices are easily entered at night, and there is usually a safe on the premises which, containing as it does the stock of stamps and a sum of money representing postal funds, may be expected to yield anywhere from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. Not long ago the postoffice at South Bend, Ind., was burglarized, and $18,653 in stamps and cash was taken. During the same twelvemonth the postoffice at Daytona, Fla., yielded loot to the extent of $5,436; and $5,240 was stolen from the postoffice at Santa Cruz, Cal.

The robbing of postoffices is today a well-organized industry, conducted by tramp-thieves of desperate character who call themselves "yeggmen." These yeggmen have practically superseded the old-time safe blowers. Formerly the blowing of safes was done by a few skillful, expert mechanics, who carried high-class tools and knew just where to drill into the lock in order to break it, or where to insert an explosive. But the yeggmen practice much simpler methods. Provided with no apparatus except a bottle of nitroglycerine, a coil of fuse and caps, they enter the postoffice through a door or window, with the help of tools stolen perhaps from a nearby blacksmith's shop.

Meanwhile, two or three men are stationed outside as pickets, to give an alarm in case anybody approaches, or to shoot if there is occasion. Common bar soap is used to fill the joints of the safe door and enough nitroglycerine is allowed to percolate in behind this "tamping" to furnish the requisite explosion. Then the fuse is lighted, and, at a safe distance, results are awaited. When the safe has been torn open, its contents are hastily thrown into a sack. All registered and ordinary mail that happens to be on the premises is rifled and the thieves make off. Should they be interrupted, they are always ready to kill, and usually they escape. Now and then they have pitched battles with citizens, and the latter, being unprepared, are apt to get the worst of it.

Such a job is easy, nearly always successful, and attended by comparatively little risk. Even if a postoffice robber is captured and convicted, the maximum penalty under the law is only five years in prison. A reward of $100 to $200 is offered in cases of the kind by the government, and during the last year 329 thieves of this class were arrested; but the business offers special attractions to criminals of the sort here described, and so goes merrily on.

Recently there has been a new and rather startling development of this kind of industry. The postoffice robbers have taken to practicing their profession in automobiles. Up-state in New York they are going from town to town in motor cars (stolen, of course), and pillaging postoffice after postoffice, in some instances several of them in a night. In this way a gang of yeggmen can easily rifle the postal safes in half a dozen or more towns between midnight and daybreak, speeding away thereupon to a distance of 100 miles or more from the scene of operations and scattering. The car is left behind; it is easy to steal another one when they want it.

The stamps stolen by the robbers are easily disposed of through a "fence" in some city, who converts them into money by selling them at a discount. It is astonishing (say the detectives of the postal service) how few questions are asked, and how little it takes to satisfy business people of the highest standing that it is proper to buy stamps which are at least under suspicion of having been stolen. All stamps look alike, and are current everywhere at face value. They can not be identified as stolen goods in the hands of either thief or receiver.

One of the most remarkable robberies occurred not long ago at Richmond, Va., where the postoffice was entered some time between Saturday evening and the following Monday morning, the vault blown open, and $86,295 in stamps and money stolen. Two suspicious strangers left the city with several trunks soon after the burglary, and by clever work the government detectives traced these trunks through several cities to New York. There they arrested Eddie Fay and Richard Harris, notorious yeggmen, when they called at the railroad station for the trunks, which contained burglars' tools and a large part of the missing stamps. Both were sent to prison.

There was a few years ago, in Oklahoma and Indian territory, a little company of desperadoes known as the Bill Cook gang, which operated with great frankness. They would walk into postoffices in the daytime, take what money there was on hand, and walk out again. As a mode of making a living, nothing could be more simple. But they did this sort of thing so frequently as to exasperate the postal authorities, and, as a result, special prices were put on their heads. Every one of them was finally killed or captured, and Bill got forty-five years in what is colloquially known as the "stone jug."

Street letter boxes are robbed from time to time, but this species of depredation is no longer practiced with the success of former days. The boxes now in use are so ingeniously contrived that it is hardly possible to fish letters out of them, either with a crooked piece of wire, or by means of a string with a sticky disc of leather on the end—both of these being methods anciently employed. There remains, however, the expedient of opening the box with a false key.

All of the letter boxes in any given city have locks exactly alike, and may be opened with one key. This, as one easily sees, is necessary, inasmuch as a single postman may have to visit and make collections from 100 or more widely-scattered receptacles. It follows then, that a thief, if he possesses a copy of the key, has all the boxes at his mercy; and this is not hard to obtain, by filing off and removing one of the padlocks. Among criminals there are many clever locksmiths.

Fifteen years ago there was much robbing of letter boxes by thieves who worked in gangs, covering up their tracks with remarkable cleverness. Their operations were so extensive that the postoffice department made trials of many kinds of locks, some of which cost as much as $5 each. Those now in use cost only 40 cents apiece, wholesale; for the authorities have made up their minds that a burglar-proof mail box is an impossibility.

Wooed Through the Mails.

Wooed by letter, a young woman in Cairo, Egypt, has consented to become the bride of a man named Elias Gabriel, of New Brunswick, N. J. Gabriel is now preparing a home to which he will shortly escort his bride, who will have crossed the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and who until she reaches this country will never have looked upon him. She is Nadema Beshara. Gabriel was born in Syria and had been in America since 1907. A few months ago he picked up a magazine entitled "The Misses and Ladies' Magazine," published in Cairo, Egypt, and printed in Arabic. In it he saw an article "The Duties of a Woman;" signed by Nadema Beshara. "The woman who wrote that article," he told himself, "is a woman I could love." He wrote a letter to her, told her how he appreciated the article and begged for the honor of her friendship. He also wrote to his father in Arabia. Friendship ripened into love and at the end of this month Gabriel will meet his bride-to-be at Ellis Island.

Found Body in Fragments.

Blown to pieces, a traveling artist, August J. Stecker, lost his life at Noogoora, Queensland, Australia, a few days ago. The remarkable occurrence took place about a mile from Wanora, township outside of Ipswich. The Ipswich police were advised by a man named Linning that a resident, while passing along the road near Wanora, saw a wagon, evidently blown up by some explosive, and the remains of the man, Stecker, who had been camping at the spot overnight. The medical officer went out to the scene, and reported that the man had been completely blown to pieces, only a part of the body, small pieces of the leg, some pieces of flesh from different parts of the body, and a small piece of the head being about the spot. The whole camp was wrecked, and crockery and pieces of cooking utensils were scattered over a distance of about 30 yards. Most of the body and much of the other material was blown into the creek, about 25 yards distant. So great was the force of the explosion that the wagon was blown to fragments, only the front wheels and pole being left, even the axle being broken.

In the Limelight.

"The early robin is being mentioned frequently in the newspapers."

"Yes; I overheard one telling a March hare you may represent your state in the senate."

"That is a little girl you are talking to."

"Well, the prediction still stands."—

Earth's Age Shown by Rock.

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute Scientific society, A. W. Knapp gave a lecture on "The Earth's Record in the Rocks." The lecturer took each geological age in turn, and gave some idea of the life that existed at those times as shown in fossilized remains. He also showed how the geography of the world from age to age could be defined from the composition of the rocks. The limestone, he said, proved that the greater part of England was at one time under the sea, and by collecting evidence of this kind one was able to draw a map presenting all the various periods of the world's development. The lecturer went on to show how the land rose and luxuriant vegetation grew, to be covered in turn by other deposits, leading to the formation of the coal fields. The earliest remains of man were toward the end of the ice age. Would, he asked, the people of today leave any remains? There would be the churchyards and the great cities like London, while the deposits in the Black country, which looked so much like volcanic dust, might mislead the scientists of some future age.

Man's Wants.

Every man wants an easy telephone number, and an automobile number as complicated as they come.

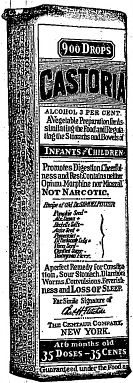
Daily Thought.

Let the honor of thy friend be as dear unto thee as thy own.—The Talmud.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 26 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Abner's Preparation.

Abner, who worked for the summer residents, told Mr. Burns one morning that he was soon to be married.

"Well, really, Abner," said Mr. Burns, "I'm glad to hear it! I suppose you've made all the preparatons and got your wedding finery ready?"

Abner did not balk at the question, but he grinned sheepishly.

"Yep," he replied, "maw, she bound my Sunday coat and put a new collar on't, and I've had my shoes tapped."—Judge.

Accurate Forecast.

Wilbur Wright was talking to a Dayton reporter about a very swift but very unsteady monoplane.

"It is a dangerous machine," he said.

"Blank adores it, though," said the reporter. "He is all broken up over it."

"One of these days," said Mr. Wright. "he'll be all broken up under it"

Love at first sight is apt to fade on its initial trip to the wash.

Cleaning Public Money.

The new money washing machine has been installed in the Philadelphia mint by Burgess Smith, its inventor. It weighs 6,800 pounds, has a capacity of five thousand notes an hour, and has two parts—one scrubs the note, the second gives it a cold water bath.

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makes for rich, pure blood and thus invigorates the system. For a torpid liver and its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue with bitter taste, loss of appetite with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is as good.

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Over a half million **New Perfection** Oil Cook-Stoves are now in use in the middle west and every one is giving satisfaction.

Cook on the **New Perfection** and save half the cost of gasoline and one-third the cost of gas. Your task will be simplified and your dishes improved.

All the discomforts of the coal range and the dangers of gas and gasoline are now happily substituted by the efficiency and absolute safety of the

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

An All-the-Year-'Round Cook-Stove

Ask your nearby dealer to demonstrate this wonderful stove. Have him show you its Cabinet Top (for keeping dishes hot), with drop shelf and towel racks that make the **New Perfection** a coal range in appearance as well as in usefulness and in convenience. See the new Oil Reservoir with Indicator. See the Odorless, Smokeless Broiler—a marvel in itself. See our Special Oven. Note the **New Perfection's** wick blue flame. Consider this stove in point of looks, simplicity and general efficiency. Judge for yourself what a saving of money, time and patience a **New Perfection** will mean to you.

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Send us 5 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing and we will send you, free of charge, a dandy 72-page Cook Book that's worth its weight in gold.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
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The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. It relieves corns and bunions of all pain and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Try it *today*. Sold everywhere. 25cts. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

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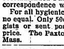
as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER



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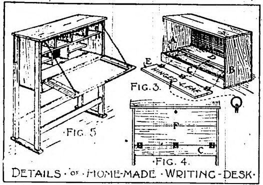
BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



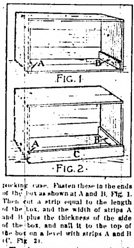
DETAILS · OF · HOME-MADE · WRITING - DESK ·

HOME-MADE WRITING DESK.

The writing desk illustrated below, with its wide drop-leaf to write upon, plenty of pigeon-holes in which to stick letters, school papers, catalogues of boats, toys, athletic goods, etc., and other things that you wish to keep near to hand, and a "drawer" for writing materials, is just what you need for your room. The drawer is really misnamed, because the one in this desk does not pull out, but is reached by raising a hinged leaf (E, Fig. 3). However, it serves the purpose of a drawer and, besides being easier to construct, it is handier to get at. Where there is a regular drawer it is necessary to close the desk, or at least partly close the drop-leaf to gain access to it.

A small packing case from the store room, grocery, or dry goods store, and a few boards from the wood pile or from another box, will be needed for the desk.

After renailing all boards that show signs of loosening, cut two strips of wood three inches wide and of a length equal to the inside depth of the packing case. Fasten these to the ends of the box as shown at A and B, Fig. 1. Then cut a strip equal to the length of the box, and the width of strips A and B plus the thickness of the side of the box, and nail it to the top of the box on a level with strips A and B (C, Fig. 2).



The drawer space is covered with boards D and E (Fig. 3), each of which should have a width equal to one-half the inside depth of the box. Board E should be hinged to the edge of board D, and the latter should be nailed in place to the top edge of strips A and B. Fasten a brass ring to board E, near the front edge, by means of a small staple, to catch hold of in lifting the leaf.

Partition off the box into pigeon-holes, using as thin wood as you can get for the purpose. Fig. 5 will give you a suggestion as to how it may be done, but you can space them in any other way that you wish. The top row can extend out to the front of the desk, but the lower pigeon-holes must be kept far enough back of the hinged leaf E so it will not interfere with it opening.

The front drop-leaf (F, Fig. 4) is made from the cover boards, battened together on the inside about one inch from the ends, as in Fig. 5, and it should be hinged to board C as shown in Fig. 4. A desk mortise-lock can be purchased at a hardware store for 20 to 25 cents, and by examining any piece of cabinet work having such a lock you will understand how the lock should be put on. To keep the drop-leaf from dropping below the proper writing level, support it with pieces of brass chain, or tape, fastened to screw-eyes screwed into the battens of the drop-leaf and the inside of the top of the desk. To cover the roughness of the boards used for the drop-leaf, tack either a piece of table oil cloth or heavy wrapping paper over the inside face of the boards.

The height of the opened drop-leaf of a desk should be that of a table—usually 2 feet 4 inches. This dimension must be used in determining the length of the four leg strips. These strips should be 2½ inches wide. Nail them to the four corners as shown in Fig. 5, being careful to get the lower projecting portions of equal lengths; then cut two wooden blocks for shoes, and nail one to each end pair of legs. The shoe blocks should be of the proper dimensions so there will be a projection of about one inch outside of the legs. The shoes will brace the legs and at the same time rest more solidly upon the floor than the four narrow legs would. Fasten two horizontal braces between the legs, one in front and the other in the back, as shown in Fig. 5. The strips should be 2½ inches wide.

Cut enough boards of the proper dimensions to form a desk-top with a projection of one inch over the box all around. These boards will conceal the tops of the leg strips. When they have been nailed in place, the last constructive detail necessary to transform the packing case into an attractive desk will have been completed.

If the packing case used for the desk is stamped with a manufacturer's trade-mark, and these cannot be removed, you must give the wood several coats of oil paint to conceal these blemishes; but if the wood is free from markings and other defects, finish it with a prepared wood stain, then give it a coat of white shellac, and finally wax it.

(Copyright, 1912, by A. Neely Hall.)

WAITERS ARE NOW BONIFACES

Some of the Things the New York Servants Forgot When They Called a Strike.

Trouble with the waiters' strike is that they proved too much, writes the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. It may be conceded, as alleged by their various members that the average waiter is paid but 83 cents a day by the hotel—and that half of that sum goes in tips each day to the kitchen help and the head waiter and the side waiters or he might as well be dead as in a dining room. It may also be conceded that ten years ago the Waldorf, charged but 70 cents for a sirloin steak and that it now charges a dollar and a half. And that in that period the waiters' pay has not been increased. "Only," said the man who began as a waiter and now has a flourishing restaurant within a couple of blocks of the Thirty-second street elevated station "the waiters forget that their tips have increased in that period. Oscar of the Waldorf began as a waiter. So did Boldt of the Waldorf. So did Rector and Archambault and Muschenheim and the Seven Little Shanleys and the Four Healys and the two Martins and the three Bustanobys. You should not be far wrong if you said that every successful restaurant keeper in town began as a waiter—or a bartender, as did Regan of the Knickerbocker, and this O'Connor up on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, who saved enough to start a saloon—and then saved enough to buy the original castle of the O'Connors in Ireland. Ten years ago a dime was a good tip for service to a single person. A quarter was munificent. A dollar would recompense a waiter for looking after a wine party of six. If you gave him $2 after an all-night session he would jump through, roll over and lie dead. Nowadays a ten-cent tip for a 75-cent lunch never wins thanks. Fifteen cents a grunt, 20 cents an audible "thank you" and for a quarter you can have your chair pulled back and your coat collar snugged. The people are educated up to it. This very week waiter 307 at the Hotel Astor starts on a trip around the world. He's saved enough in three years from his tips to do it in style. Here is a sporting proposition: I will pay any courteous, clean and attentive waiter $30 a week if he will give me his tips. If he is a better waiter than the average I can afford to give him $40 a week on the same terms. There are professors at Columbia who are not paid more; there are bank tellers right here in New York who are not paid more; there are dern few hotel clerks right here in New York who are paid as much. Only I would have to figure out some scheme by which I would be certain of getting the tips. The tip taking habit spoils most men. They're apt to get glue fingered."

Charm for Melancholy.

The woman who is sweet tempered, who thinks very little about herself, but a good deal about others, who takes the side of the helper, and extends a cordial hand to the friend who needs it, is the woman most wanted and best loved in the world.

Everybody one meets has now and then a mood of discouragement. The woman who is sweet in mood, in temperament, in manner, and in action, cheers the lonely, comforts the sad and helps her comrades to gaiety and gladness. She is the woman who charms away melancholy and is beloved by her friends.

Animals for the Desert.

There are wild camels now in the American desert, said to have found their origin in the camels that fled from white men in that region a half century ago. Camels, according to a veteran prospector, would be the most practical animals for desert travel, but dogs would be the easiest. His own dog Rufus is half St. Bernard and half red Siberian hound, which combination, according to his own practical experience, is the very best possible. This dog can carry twenty-five pounds with ease and can go long periods without food or water. He has almost human intelligence.

Natural Misunderstanding.

The earnest lecturer raised his voice and spoke with special emphasis.

"I want to tell you, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "that Robert Burns' poetry"—

He was interrupted by a man in the audience, an editor whom he had roused from a doze.

"Good for Robert!" cried this man enthusiastically.

STRIKE-OUT RECORDS

Twirlers of Eastern Clubs Excel Those of West.

New York Team Has Furnished King in Seven of Last Sixteen Years—Chicago Supplied Two in Jeff Overall and Beebe.

Inspection of the pitching records of the National league for the last sixteen years develops the fact that the leading strike-out artist has generally been a member of one of the eastern clubs.

Only during five campaigns from 1897 to 1912, inclusive, did a western team supply the pace setter in making men retreat to the bench after hitting nothing butt atmosphere. Frank (Noodles) Hahn of Cincinnati twice was the strike-out king of the National league. "Rube" Waddell of Pittsburgh once enjoyed this honor, and so did Fred Beebe during a campaign when he wore the liveries of both the Chicago and St. Louis clubs. Hahn's years of prosperity in the strike-out line were 1899 and 1901. Waddell was the leader in 1900 and Beebe ranked first during 1906, which was the last year a westerner was in the king row. "Jeff" Overall, the big Californian, who has just returned to the Chicago club, after an absence of a year, was the hero in 1909.

Rube Marquard.

The New York club has supplied the strike-out king in seven of the last sixteen years, Christy Mathewson having been the leader during five campaigns, Richard Marquard in one and J. Bentley Seymour in one. Matty hung up the high mark in strike-outs for a season in 1903, when he whiffed 267 of his adversaries. The previous best record was 249, made by Seymour in 1898.

The Phillies have twice furnished the senior league with its Walter Johnson. Earl Moore led in breezing men in 1910 and Grover Cleveland Alexander was the hero last year.

Below will be found a list of the leading strike-out pitchers in the National league from 1897 to 1912, inclusive:

"Jeff" Overall.

Year.	Pitcher and club.	Games.	Strike-outs.
1912	Alexander, Philadelphia	46	195
1911	Marquard, New York	45	237
1910	Moore, Philadelphia	46	185
1909	Overall, Chicago	38	206
1908	Mathewson, New York	56	259
1907	Mathewson, New York	41	178
1906	Beebe, Chicago-St. Louis	34	171
1905	Mathewson, New York	43	206
1904	Mathewson, New York	48	212
1903	Mathewson, New York	45	267
1902	Willis, Boston	51	231
1901	Hahn, Cincinnati	42	237
1900	Waddell, Pittsburgh	21	133
1899	Hahn, Cincinnati	33	147
1898	Seymour, New York	44	249
1897	McJames, Washington	42	161

Rooting for Chance.

Manager George Stallings of the Boston Braves sent Manager Chance a telegram saying he is going to root for the New York Americans. "I am going to root for the Yankees this year, because some of my old players are with them. They are the finest lot of men I ever met in baseball, and I feel sure that they will work for you as they worked for me," read the telegram.

No Use for Pads.

Terry Turner probably is the only Nap who doesn't protect both hips with a pair of sliding pads. The reason is because Terry never slides on his hips. His strong and only forte in sliding is on his stomach, and in this line he hasn't a peer in the league.

Another Mack Is Playing.

Two sons of Connie Mack are now playing in organized ball. Harry McGillicuddy, younger brother of Earl, is playing on the latter's Raleigh team.

HAS AVERSION TO SWEET-SCENTED NOTES

PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON

Arthur Shafer, Clever New York Shortstop.

Arthur Shafer spoiled a romance and made a good baseball item when he reported to the Giants at Marlin this spring. The romance concerned his aversion to playing Joseph to Potiphar's wife. The public prints last winter printed the story that Shafer had decided to quit the game because he objected to so many mash notes. Shafer says the man who sent out the story exaggerated it, to say the least. He admits he did say that a ball player was burdened with a lot of scented missives from love-sick girls and that they got mighty tiresome, but he denies that he ever said a thing like that would make him quit baseball. He will play the game, he says—and throw the notes in the waste basket. The item of interest to the fans on his reporting to McGraw was that the leader of the Giants would make him the regular shortstop this year in place of Fletcher. Shafer accepts the job with all its responsibilities and says he will play out the string. If the girls like him, let 'em write, but they must read their answers in the stars; he positively will not waste postage making dates.

TELLS ONE ON JIM CALLAHAN

White Sox Recruit Willing to Accept Tickets "Bought and Paid For"—No Applause Needed.

Jimmy Callahan, manager of the Chicago White Sox, celebrated his thirty-ninth birthday, and his friend Frank Fogarty, the "Dublin Minstrel," sent a telegram to him wishing many happy returns and big success the coming season.

Fogarty tells a clever little yarn on Callahan: "Jimmy and George M. Cohan are very warm friends," said the comedian, "and whenever Callahan and his team strike New York while Cohan is playing there George sends a batch of tickets around for the bunch. On one of these occasions when Callahan was handing out the pasteboards he told the boys to give Cohan a good round of applause when he made his first entrance for the evening, and also at the finale. The gang went to the show and several of the recruits were busy discussing baseball when Cohan made his entrance. They forgot to applaud. Callahan was wild and at the close of the performance he panned the boys severely.

"Some weeks later one of the players met another in the hotel elevator after the game and told him that the boys were going to a show that night.

Manager James Callahan.

"Going to a show tonight, did you say?" asked the recruit.

"Yes. Callahan has the tickets—'Bought and Paid For.'"

"Bought and paid for," repeated the youngster. "That's good; the last tickets we got bawled out because we didn't applaud the guy that gave 'em to us. Now that these tickets are bought and paid for he probably won't care whether we clap or not."

Bert Annis' Retires.

After ten years in the game as a magnate, during which time he has, according to report, dropped a lot of money, Bert Annis, who recently sold his Grand Rapids franchise, announces that he is done for all time. Annis has been a pillar of the Central league and helped keep more than one club afloat.

Schulte After Record.

Frank Schulte, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Cubs, has the lofty ambition of making 30 home runs this season. Schulte made 21 circuit drives in 1911 but fell down last season. The record for home runs is held by "Buck" Freeman, who made 25 with the Washington club in 1899.

Scattering Notes of the Diamond

It is estimated that the Boston Red Sox entire salary list this season will reach $80,000.

* * *

Manager George Stovall believes that the Browns are 50 per cent. stronger this season than they were in 1912.

* * *

Shortstop George McBride of the Senators has missed only eight games in the six years he has played with Washington.

* * *

Arthur Hofman has come back for Fred Clarke. His legs are all that are ailing him. Hofman bids fair to be called "Circus Solly" again.

* * *

Jack Miller is playing an improved first base game for the Pirates, and the principal problem that confronted Manager Fred Clarke seems to be solved.

* * *

Sam Agnew, the young catcher of the St. Louis Browns, has a great record. While with Vernon last year he caught exactly 100 games and had no passed balls.

* * *

Long Tom Hughes, the veteran pitcher of Washington, is going as good or better than ever. Griffith has three fine veterans in Johnson, Groom and Long Tom.

* * *

Brockton of the New England league has signed a deaf and dumb third baseman named Nimmo, who comes recommended by Jack Kleinow, the veteran catcher.

* * *

Manager Joe Tinker has selected five twirlers to do the bulk of hurling for the Reds for the coming season. Tinker has selected three veterans and two youngsters.

* * *

Ownie Bush, the diminutive shortstop of the Detroit Tigers, has received an offer from Charley Carr to act as instructor at his baseball college in San Antonio next winter.

* * *

Connie Mack is going to carry ten pitchers. He believes his youngsters will learn more watching the veterans pitch than if they were out slaving for incompetent minor league managers.

* * *

"I have a young infielder named Smith on my team," says Manager Stallings of Boston, "whom I picked up on the lots in Cleveland, and he looks so good that I wouldn't take $10,000 for him right now."

* * *

Manager Friel of St. Paul will use Walter Rehg, bought from Pittsbugh, regularly in the outfield. With Rehg and Miller turned over to the Saints, the Pirates can call the deal for O'Toole-Kelly completed.

* * *

Bunnies have the call in American league outfields this season. Four recruit gardeners are nicknamed "Bunny." They are High and Powell of Detroit, Leibold of the Naps and Brief, with the St. Louis Browns.

* * *

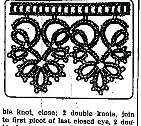
An Atlanta writer says the Cracker club is bound to make money out of sales of players this season, and then names a half dozen players who are sure to go up and every one of them has already had a trial or two and failed.

TATTING AND CROCHET

FINE WORK THAT EVEN BEGINNER MAY FASHION.

Directions Given Here, Faithfully Followed, Will Result in Satisfaction—Trimming Is to Be Worked With Two Threads.

This trimming is worked with two threads. Commence with the semi-circle worked on the two threads, 7 double knots, 1 picot, 7 double knots, 1 picot, 7 double knots, draw the knots up rather closely together; for the first closed eye on one thread, work 8 double knots, join to the thread from the beginning of semi-circle, 7 double knots, 1 picot, 1 double knot, close; 2 double knots, join to first picot of last closed eye, 2 double knots, 4 picots each separated by 2 double knots, 3 double knots, close; on the second thread work 8 double knots. For the first of three large closed eyes, work 4 double knots, draw through picot of last closed eye; 2 double knots, 4 picots each separated by 2 double knots, 4 double knots, close; 4 double knots, draw through first picot of last closed eye; 2 double knots, 5 picots each separated by 2 double knots, 4 double knots, close; the third of the 3 closed eyes is like the first. Work 8 double knots on the second thread, then 1 closed eye like the second, and 1 like the first, except that instead of joining to the thread before semi-circle, you make a picot to join the semi-circle to. On the second thread work 7 double knots, draw through first picot of semi-circle, 7 double knots, 1 picot, 7 double knots, draw through picot at top of last closed eye, then repeat from the beginning of the row.



For the heading in crochet:

First Row.—Work 1 double into top picot of semi-circle, 9 chain, repeat.

Second Row.—One treble into a stitch, 1 chain, pass over 1 stitch, and repeat.

SQUARE EFFECT CALLED FOR

Both for Indoor and Outdoor Wear, the Gown Must Present That Appearance.

A quaint square effect is the most noticeable feature of the newest of the gowns both for indoor and outdoor wear. Whether the present tendency toward the natural form has anything to do with it is, of course, the first thing that occurs to one.

A very charming gown which illustrates this feature has a draped skirt in a night-blue color of charmeuse. This has a straight, square back, which shows scarcely any curve at the waist line. A broad, straight panel hangs from the waist, without any folds to the end of the skirt. The drapery of the front of the skirt disappears under this panel at each side about two-thirds of the way from the waist.

The corsage is of ivory lace over flesh-colored chiffon, and has a pointed ceinture in front. This also disappears at the back under the panel. Little motifs of iridescent blue beads take away from the severe style of the square back. The front of the gowns is very graceful, but somehow the back cannot appeal to everybody.

Yellow Luncheon Tables.

The hostess who entertains in the most correct and formal manner now uses artificial light at her mid-day luncheons. Spring sunshine is cruelly searching to the complexion hence the popularity of the softly shaded lights. Yellows are always in favor in the seasons of daffodils, jonquils and tulips, and a charming fancy is to set at each plate a little basket filled with yellow blossoms, a large basket with the same flowers decorating the center of the table. Tall silver vases or glass vases, set at each corner of the table and filled with yellow daffodils, are a graceful decoration when the light falls from an electrolier over the center of the board.

New Skirts.

The dress of the near future need not necessarily be too tight, judging by Paris fashions of the moment. The newest skirts, though not full, are certainly not tight, although in the evening the pannier form is still worn, and, as the modern woman is too vain to have anything bunchy at her hips, the pannier is simply made by tightening the skirt around the ankles.

BEFORE STORING THE FURS

Should Be Thoroughly Cleaned, and the Process Is Not One Woman Need Be Afraid Of.

White furs, such as ermine, may be effectively cleaned by laying the fur flat on a table, then rubbing with bran moistened with warm water. For the wet process of applying bran use a piece of soft flannel; for the dry method, book muslin. After using the bran apply magnesia. Rub against the growth of the fur. Another method of cleaning white fur is to take three parts flour and one part salt, heat slightly and rub well over the fur, using a handful at a time. When the flour remains white after rubbing, all removable soil has been carried off; then throw on some handfuls, covering the garment, and allow it to remain under this for a day or two.

In no case should furs be placed near a fire to dry, because each little hair is furnished with a tiny mite of oil and this is apt to dry when the fur is placed in contact with heat.

DAY OF FUR COLLAR GONE

Embroidered Linen or Net Has Taken Its Place as the Sun's Rays Are Becoming Warmer.

One of the positive signs of warmer weather is the replacing of the fur collar on the coat with one of embroidered linen or net. This season shows a marked preference for the latter and many handsome designs are displayed at the needlework shops. The clever woman can duplicate these at home with little trouble or expense.

Purchase a quantity of plain white net of a proper weight; not too coarse nor too fine.

The best result is obtained when embroidering net, by stamping the design on lawn and carefully basting the net over it. The pattern will show plainly through both thicknesses of fabric, and when you have completed the entire design, cut away the lawn. This leaves the design firmly worked on the net alone.

To the scalloped edge whipstitch an edging of Irish crochet, cluny or valenciennes lace.

Two finely plaited, graduated frills are made of the net and edged with lace. These are joined to the front of the collar for the purpose of covering the revers of the coat.

This is an effective garniture for the sober-hued worsted coat, and every woman should supply her wardrobe with a collar of embroidered net.

STYLISH WRAP

Underwood & Underwood

Wrap of blue and gold brocade with heavy silk cord and tassels.

White Footwear.

During the coming summer white footwear is to be more fashionable than ever, and the conventional shoes for outdoor occasions will be well cut buttoned boots of white buckskin, with a moderate Cuban heel and vamp on the new long line now considered patrician and distinguished. One handsome model has the high top with fourteen buttons and lines of dainty perforated trimming of brogueing, in the shoe vernacular, on the toe.

The new types of piazza footwear are included. There is a colonial pump of white calfskin with a covered heel and an odd trimming of black patent leather laid under a row of perforations. The buckle is of patent leather studded with rhinestones. To the woman who adores novel effects a new white buckskin oxford will appeal. The arrangement of the buttons on alternating scallops of the white buckskin and black patent leather is a novel footwear note.

Materials and Colors in a Jumble.

Couturiers are putting all sorts of colors and materials together this season. Ratine and satin, velvet and crepe effects, linen and silk or satin, etc. A very pretty afternoon frock seen quite recently was of banana satin with a heavy ceinture of old blue toile de Jouy thickly flowered in scarlet. Another admired dress was of cream crepe de chine, the skirt worn with a coatee of bottle green crepe trimmed in chinchilla. A flowered satin afternoon wrap, the background of buff and the flowers in vivid green and red, had a collar of green and red velvet made half Medici.

Toy Sunshades.

Automobiling is not all for service. Some of it is for show, and under the latter heading come the coquettish little sunshines offered this spring as an addition to the woman motorist's toilette. These little parasols are chiefly notable for the cases which contain them, usually of leather and often ornamented with silver. Taken out of their case they open out into something like the quaint affairs the carriage folk of the sixties are pictured holding up between the eye of day and the complexions of tiny ladies in enormous hoopskirts.

Hay as a Tinting Medium.

The string-color that has been fashionable of late in lace may be easily obtained by dipping the lace into a strong infusion of hay, or hayseeds. Unless, however, the solution is tolerably strong in color, the tint will be slight. To obtain the infusion place a good handful of hayseeds in a pan, cover with about a quart of boiling water, and allow these to simmer until the water is dark in color. Then strain and use.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913. NUMBER, 45

JAP AFFAIR TAKES REASSURING TONE

WASHINGTON'S NOTE SEEMS TO HAVE MOLLIFIED MIKADO.

POSITION OF U. S. IS REALIZED

Told That Majority of Americans Are Friendly to Orientals—London Paper Sees Grave Situation.

Washington, May 22.—Reassuring advices have reached the state department from Japan indicating that the American reply to the protest against the California land law was received in good spirit by the Tokio government and that the situation has taken on a much more favorable appearance than at any time since the negotiations began. Officials here admit their satisfaction over the turn of events.

Japan Realizes.

The dispatches related also that the Japanese government realized fully the difficulties under which the Washington administration had labored in handling this situation, understanding the dual system of government in the United States and the powers of legislation held by California.

The advices were of a preliminary character and made no prediction of coming steps, but in general they reflected a favorable view in Tokio of the American note replying to Japan's protest.

President Wilson, who had no small part in the writing of the note, is said to have described in most complimentary terms what he believed to be the real feeling of the majority of the American people toward Japan. The communication, it is said, pointed to California and only a part of California, too—as having given evidence of a discriminatory disposition, and insisted that the United States as a whole admired the progress that Japan had made in the last half century respected the achievements of the Japanese people, and was sincerely anxious to show that it regarded Japan on a basis of equality with all other powers and nations.

Dealt With U. S. Spirit.

The note was about 1,000 words long and dealt chiefly with the spirit of the American people toward Japan, making little reference, it is understood, to the technicalities of the new law or the treaty, but discussing Japan's contention that the California agitation was in reality an act of unfriendliness and discrimination toward the Japanese.

While the situation is regarded as satisfactory in official quarters, the Japanese answer is awaited with keen interest.

Attitude of Tokio Press.

Tokio.—Tokio morning newspapers agree that the question of the alien land ownership legislation in California has entered upon a second, more difficult and more important stage, since it is directly between the Japanese and American governments. They warn the public against thoughtless agitation, pointing out that this would now be interpreted as being directed against the American nation and not California alone.

The situation, they aver, demands the most careful and most conscientious treatment of both sides, lest it might lead to deplorable consequences. The essence of the opinion is that as Washington has gone on record in opposition to the legislation it is reasonable to expect that the American government will exert further efforts to nullify it.

Gravity of Situation Seen.

London.—Regarding the controversy between the United States and Japan the Daily Mail in an editorial says:

"It seems unlikely that Japan will force a rupture with so potent an adversary over a matter of this kind, but the Webb law treats Japanese as if they were only semi-barbarians and Asiatic undesirables. The aspersion rouses them to fury and in their anger they may drive their government to perilous lengths.

"The gravity of the situation has a close personal interest for ourselves. It would be distressing to find our American kinsfolk in a serious conflict with our Japanese allies upon an issue in which the Americans will command the sympathies of western Canada and Australia."

Corpse Revives; May Live.

Chicago, May 22.—Dr. I. Sarnoff sat beside the body of A. Gesau, officially declared dead, and which was being removed to the county morgue. The "corpse" moaned, the doctor almost bounded from his seat and then shouted to the driver to go to the emergency hospital. Gesau revived and probably will live.

Clairvoyants Are Indicted.

Chicago, May 22.—Indictments against five clairvoyants, charged with obtaining, chiefly from women, sums ranging from small amounts up to $1,000, for "revealing the future," were returned by the county grand jury. "Professor" Mason, who, according to charges, was one of a gang of 15 tellers that harvested fortunes in Chicago under alleged collusion with certain police officials, was the only new name mentioned in the indictments. All of the others had been previously indicted.

WILL BE CANDIDATE AGAIN.

"William Lorimer will enter the primaries next April as a candidate for the United States senate against Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman and other republican contestants." This statement by Percy B. Coffin confirms the announcement a month ago that Mr. Lorimer would be a candidate for the senate. Mr. Coffin said that the campaign will be started within the next thirty days and waged continuously until the election.

Mr. Lorimer's fight is to be based upon what he terms "cowardice of the United States senate." He also will charge a former president with not having the courage of his convictions.

LIFE OF SECRETARY IN DANGER

PLOT BY SUFFRAGETTES AGAINST McKENNA.

Refuses to Speak at Cardiff, Wales, Owing to Fear—He Denounces Militancy.

Cardiff, Wales, May 22.—The British cabinet ministers are exposed to such risks of being mauled by militant suffragettes at public meetings that hereafter they are likely to refuse to attend, unless those in charge of the meetings are prepared to guarantee their personal safety.

Because such assurance could not be given him, the home secretary, Rt Hon. Reginald McKenna, did not appear at the Welsh disestablishment and Free Church conference, although he was announced as one of the speakers. It was understood that the authorities learned of a suffragette plot to attack the home secretary at the conference by a method which would not only jeopardize Mr. McKenna's life, but the lives of the delegates as well.

The home secretary, however, addressed a large meeting in the evening, a Scotland Yard detective occupying a seat near him on the platform. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the admission of suffragettes and a big force of sturdy stewards was on hand to deal with disturbers. This did not prevent male champions of the suffragettes from getting in, several of whom interrupted the speeches and were roughly ejected.

Mr. McKenna concluded his addresses by warning the militants that their methods would never succeed in frightening or worrying the government into giving the franchise to women.

"By their action," he said, "they can bring but discredit to their cause and punishment upon themselves."

NAVY DEPARTMENT IS BLAMED

Bidding for Armor Plate Termed Farce by Secretary Daniels.

Washington, May 22.—Responsibility for price agreements among manufacturers furnishing armor plate for American warships was placed directly upon the navy department itself by Secretary Daniels.

In a statement following his announcement Tuesday of his intention to submit a plan for a government armor plant the secretary declared that he policy of the department in dividing plate contracts among all bidders at the lowest figure offered "makes all pretense of competitive bidding to get the lowest market price a farce that cannot possibly deceive anyone acquainted with the facts."

Mr. Daniels said he was glad the resolution for an investigation of this matter introduced recently by Senator Asburst was before congress and that it only anticipated a formal statement which he proposed to prepare requesting relief from "an intolerable situation."

Urge Sibert for Chief Engineer.

Washington, May 22.—The contest for the appointment of a successor to General W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers, when he retires next December began when Senators Ransdell of Louisiana and Johnston of Alabama and members of the house from two states urged the president to promote Lieutenant Colonel William L. Sibert. They declared that Colonel Sibert as engineer in charge of the Atlantic division of the Panama canal and builder of the Gatun dam had merited the appointment.

SENATE WILL MAKE TARIFF CHANGES

DUTIES ON GRAIN, MEAT AND PRODUTCS WILL BE EQUALIZED, IT IS DETERMINED.

DETAILS NOT YET SETTLED

Not Decided Whether Articles Will Carry Duty or Be Admitted Free —Wilson Has Been Informed, It Is Said.

Washington, May 22.—Determination to equalize live stock and grains and their respective products in the Underwood tariff bill has been reached by the senate finance sub-committee considering the agricultural schedule.

The New Plan.

It has been agreed that if cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat and oats are to remain dutiable as the Underwood bill classifies them, then a duty shall be placed upon beef, mutton, pork, wheat, flour and oats, or if these products are to remain on the free list, the raw materials will be converted into the free list.

This is the first basic tariff change to be planned by senate Democrats since the Underwood bill came from the house.

Whether raw materials and their products are to be free listed or all are to be made dutiable has not been determined, but that all would be treated alike was asserted by Senator John Sharp Williams, chairman of the sub-committee which has the schedule in hand. The decision to equalize these schedules, it also was reported, had been reached with the knowledge of the president and not without his approval.

Declares Report Unfounded.

When Senator Williams was told of a report in circulation that his committee had decided to put all live stock and grains on the free list in keeping with their products as they are treated in the Underwood bill he declared that there was no ground for such a report.

The fight over this feature of the Underwood bill began in the house and there was considerable Democratic opposition to the free listing of farm products, while the raw material was left dutiable. Some Democrats predicted during the debate that the senate would change the schedule, most of them asserting that live stock and grains would go to the free list.

The Underwood bill puts a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all live stock and free lists all fresh meat; a duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and oats and free lists flour and oatmeal.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the house ways and means committee, when asked about proposed senate changes, said that he had heard nothing about them and that he did not intend to take further part in the tariff consideration until the bill gets to conference.

That there are to be a great many changes in the bill in the senate was admitted by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee. He announced, however, that next Wednesday the sub-committee would begin framing the various schedules and that they hoped to have the bill ready for the finance committee by June 1. The Democratic caucus, he said, would be called for consideration of the bill about June 3 and an effort will be made to report it to the senate the following week.

FRENCH LINER REPORTED BLOWN UP BY A MINE

Senegal With 120 Souls Abroad Said to Have Been Destroyed.

Marseilles, May 22.—A private message, received here, says that the liner Senegal of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes struck a mine as she was leaving Smyrna and was blown up. No confirmation of this dispatch has yet reached the company's office here.

Tugs to Assistance.

London.—A Symrna dispatch of the Daily Mail says that tugs have gone to the assistance of the Senegal in the hope of saving life.

The Senegal left Marseilles last Thursday with about 60 passengers aboard and a crew of 60.

Suffragette Bomb Explodes.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 22. — A bomb exploded in the west dome of the Royal observatory here. The astronomical instruments were badly deranged, but the building itself was not seriously damaged. The bomb consisted of an earthenware vessel filled with gunpowder. The police declare that militant suffragettes committed the outrage.

Airmen Fall Into Bay.

San Diego, Cal., May 22.—Lieutenant Samuel H. Brerton, United States military pilot, and J. D. Cooper, instructor at an aviation school here, had a remarkable escape from death when the hydroaeroplane in which they were flying over San Diego bay became unmanagable and plunged from a height of 150 feet to the water. Cooper, who was piloting the machine, made a poor landing because his control wires became clogged. The impact threw both aviators from their seats in the machine.

DUKE OF LEINSTER

The duke of Leinster, or, as is affectionately called by his tenants in Ireland, "The Little Duke," is coming to America on a visit. He is the youngest duke of the realm, possesses a large estate and an income of eight or ten million dollars to keep it up, and will therefore escape the imputation that he seeks an American heiress. His friends in America intimate that a romance is not impossible as a result of his voyage.

WANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS URGE RECOGNITION.

Principle of Closed Shop and All Class Legislation Denounced at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—The National Association of Manufacturers concluded its annual convention here and the delegates have gone to Battle Creek as the guests of C. W. Post, a manufacturer. Before the trip is concluded, it is expected that Colonel George Pope, of Hartford, Conn., will be elected president for the ensuing year.

Just prior to the conclusion of the convention, resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of a federal department of manufacturers; denouncing the principle of the closed shop; protesting against the "abridgment of the rights of courts of equality to grant injunctions in labor disputes;" protesting against all "class legislation as un-American and detrimental to the common good," pledging loyalty to the judiciary; urging further and more efficient enactment of workman's compensation legislation, and approving the immediate enactment of all important and necessary labor laws.

A. H. Baldwin, chief of the bureau of manufacturers in Washington, was present.

"The department of commerce has no intention of wielding the big stick," he told the delegates. "What the department is interested in is finding out the facts relating to the difference in labor costs here and abroad."

Many of the delegates opposed the policy of having federal agents investigate conditions in factories where wages may be reduced on account of the new tariff law as proposed by Secretary Redfield.

In his report on immigration, Constant Meese, a San Francisco manufacturer, did not go extensively into the question of Chinese or Japanese immigration to the Pacific coast, saying that he did not consider such immigration as important as the question of immigration from Europe through the Panama canal into the Pacific coast states.

"The Pacific coast is alive to the possible influx of a considerable number of immigrants after the opening of the canal," he said. "We are, therefore, striving to meet the immigrant with some degree of welcome, inform him of his best opportunities and seek to direct him to the land."

In his report on legislation, James E. Raemy of Washington, attacked the sundry civil appropriation bill because of the exemption of labor unions from prosecutions under the Sherman act.

London Fires Laid to Suffragettes.

London, May 22.—Two fires in London are suspected to be of suffragette origin. The worst was in Fulham in the plant of a paving company, which was damaged to the extent of $15,000.

Motor Crafts Have Hard Time.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 22.—Loaded with 5,000,000 pike fry from the state hatchery at Oshkosh, two motor boats, after crossing Lake Winnebago in a terrific gale, and on one of the roughest seas ever known in these waters, arrived safely at Lakeside Park. The boats were in command of S. S. Burtus Amory and Frank Lallier. The fry, constituting the year's allotment for this end of the lake, would have perished had the boats been out another day. The boats were carried miles out of their course by the storm.

MINNESOTA PLANS HIGHWAY

CROSS-STATE MACADAMIZED TRUNK LINE TO BE BUILT.

Will Cut Auto Distance to Glacier Park—Election of Officers and Organization Effected.

Graceville. — What is the first real step in the construction of the east and west highway to be built from the Twin Cities to Browns Valley, a distance of 205 miles, was taken at the convention of commissioners and commercial club details from the counties of Traverse, Big Stone, Stevens, Swift, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Hennepin and Ramsey. The meeting was held in Graceville and the permanent organization of the East and West State Highway associations effected.

Representatives from 34 towns along the rest of the great trunk line highway were present. This road, which is to be of macadam, is to be constructed under what is known as the Dunn act, the new state road provision of the last legislature. This act provides that the state and counties will share the expense of construction, thus taking the burden from the individual property owners. These counties now have available a total of about $40,000 which can be used in the construction of links of this highway.

This East and West highway as far as Morris Minn., ultimately will be the short auto highway to Glacier National park, cutting off, it is estimated, about 100 miles from the present route, which follows the Great Northern railway directly north through St. Cloud, Alexandria and Fergus Falls. The East and West Highway parallels the Willmar division of the Great Northern to Morris and then the Brown's Valley branch through Graceville to the state line.

D. N. Taltman of Willmar was elected the first vice president of the Minnesota East and West Highway association at the afternoon session. M. J. O'Brien of Graceville was chosen first vice president; J. W. Wright of Litchfield, second vice president; Frank Thornton, secretary, and W. H. Boland of Waverly, treasurer. The directors are Louis W. Hill of Ramsey county, Asa Paine of Hennepin, Mark M. Wooley of Wright, J. W. Johnson of Meeker, E. C. Welten of Kandiyohi, D. F. McDermott of Swift, Paul Spooner of Stevens, George V. Hickey of Big Stone, H. W. Barrett of Traverse.

RECORDS FOR COW AND HEN

Holstein Gives Weight in Food in Thirteen Days—Hen Lays 220 Eggs in Season.

Minneapolis.—With a Holstein cow that gives her weight in milk and butter fat in thirteen days and a prize hen that has laid eggs seven times her weight in one season, the agricultural college farm stock has established a new record for food-producing animals in the northwest. Tests made at the college farm by the dairy department the last month show that one cow produced 2,002 pounds of milk, and 82.45 pounds of butter fat in three weeks. The hen during the season laid 220 eggs, weighing 28.73 pounds or nearly seven times her weight.

Tests were made by Professor Ernest W. Major of the dairy department of the milk given by Lady Oak Sobes DeKob, a prize Holstein cow which weighs approximately 1,300 pounds. The record for the three respective weeks was 623, 677 and 702 pounds of milk and 29.15, 26.05 and 27.25 pounds of butter fat. Food for the cow during the tests was given under the regular food schedule recommended by the dairy department for dairy stock.

The prize hen is of the ordinary variety kept at the college farm, a record being made to determine the actual value of a hen to the farmer under ordinary case. The 200 eggs if sold at 20 cents a dozen, the average price realized for the year by egg producers, would give the hen an earning power of $3.66 annually. According to members of the poultry department a hen can sustain a high productiveness for three years and based on the rate of the above record would earn $11 in three years.

Development Program On.

Montevideo.—The provisional program has been issued for the town building and country life conference of the West Central Minnesota Development association, to be held here June 12 and 13. The features for the various sessions will be as follows:

Thursday, June 12—Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock. Theme, "Town Building. a. "The Government." b. "Retailing Efficiency." c. "Relation to Farm Community." d. "Beautification." Evening session, 8 o'clock: a. "The Northwest." b. "West Central Minnesota."

Friday, June 13—Morning session, 9 o'clock. a. Business meeting. b. Labor committee report. c. Prairie forestry and orcharding for west central Minnesota. Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock; theme, "Country Life." a. "Rural Sanitation." b. "Rural Surveys." c. "The Mind of the Farmer." d. "The State and the Farmer."

Lawn supper and fete, 5:30 o'clock. Evening session, 8 o'clock. Convention address, Dr. Vincent.

Bankers' Program Ready.

Litchfield.—The program for the meeting of the Seventh district bankers' meeting here June 10 is out. Mayor C. H. March will deliver the address of welcome, to which L. P. Moyer, of Montevideo, will respond. Other speakers are Senator Cashman, of Owatonna; D. C. Armstrong, Albert Lea; G. F. Orde, Minneapolis, and J. W. Wheeler, of St. Paul. Other well known bankers will be on the toastmaster's program at the banquet in the evening.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Lad Kills His Brother.

International Falls.—Herman Fisher, aged 11, was accidentally shot by his brother, Martin Fisher, aged 9 years, while they were playing with a rifle and lived only five minutes. The coroner decided it was clearly accidental.

Fergus Falls Celebrates, May 17.

Fergus Falls.—Fergus Falls celebrated May 17 under the auspices of the Park Region Luther college. Senator Sageng and Rev. D. G. Ristad were the principal speakers and the college band will furnish music. The celebration was arranged primarily to arouse interest in the big $1,000,000 jubilee gift to Norway.

Caledonia Knights Initiate Sixty.

Caledonia.—The Knights of Columbus of this place initiated a class of sixty members. The work was done by the degree teams of Winona and La Crosse council. Solemn high mass was held at 10:30 in St. John's church, and Bishop Patrich Heffron of Winona delivered a sermon. After the initiation a banquet was served. Father Reilly of the St. Paul council acted as toastmaster.

Annual Outing is Planned.

Brainerd.—The Brainerd shop picnic, an annual event, will be held on June 21 at Deerwood, and the committees on arrangements are busy completing the program. The Northern Pacific railway furnishes an extra train for the event and shopmen and their families will attend the annual outing. There will be amusements of all kinds, a sport program baseball game, launch riding and picnicking.

"J. C. R." May Be Baltimore Man.

Baltimore, Md., May 22.—The publication here of the picture of a mysterious "J. C. R." in the Rochester, (Minn.) state hospital who thinks he is a native of Baltimore, may lead to his identity. William J. Schaeffer, an undertaker here, said he was struck by the resemblance of the picture to James Ridgeway, whom he last saw six or seven years ago. Schaeffer said Ridgeway, who had been a painter, told him of his intention of leaving Baltimore and said he might enter the army or the navy or go West.

Reform Wave Strikes Duluth.

Duluth.—Duluth has had just one month's experience with the new commission form of government, and in that time some decided changes and reforms have gone into effect, in spite of the fact that the new commissioners have spent the greater part of their time reorganizing their departments and outlining their respective duties. Perhaps the most striking change is in the enforcement of the laws. Commissioner W. A. Hicken, who has the department of public safety, has effected some startling changes. Duluth has always had the reputation of being one of the "widest open towns" in the United States. Within a month all of that has been changed until at the present time it is doubtful if a city in the state has a more rigid enforcement of the law.

KILLS HIMSELF AND BRIDE

Suicide Pact Follows Arrest—Couple Refuse to Face Disgrace.

St. Paul.—J. J. Curl, 27 years old, who had recently made his home in St. Paul while a timekeeper for the Cook Construction company, fatally shot his bride of a day, who was formerly Miss Margaret Logan of Kansas City, Mo., in their room at the Boardman hotel, and then turned the revolver on himself and inflicted a wound from which he died a few hours later at the city hospital.

Followed an Agreement.

The suicide and probable murder followed an agreement made by the husband and wife to die together rather than face unhappiness and disgrace.

The bride had arrived from her home Thursday to be married, but found her affianced husband in a cell. Refusing to believe him guilty, she married him.

Hours after the shooting the two were found unconscious by United States detectives and marshals who broke into their hotel room, while federal officers waited in the government building to examine Curl under a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Three letters were found in the room. They were written by both the husband and wife and declared that they were happy in dying together. They asked to be buried side by side. In a period of consciousness at the hospital, the bride declared that she had taken poison before her husband shot her. The physicians in attendance at the hospital, however, believe that there is a chance for Miss Logan's recovery.

Fergus Falls.—John W. Carl, the Indian attorney who brought his aged mother to Battle Lake in order that she might enjoy the fishing as in the days of her childhood, paid a fine of $81.60 in district court here. Carl came down from the reservation by automobile and he and his party spent a few days at the lake, catching fish in the manner they netted them half a century ago. The people around the lake reported to the game warden and a warrant was sworn out and Carl was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 in justice court here.

POISONED BANKER IS DEAD

"IF THIS BE DEATH, NO ONE NEED FEAR," DYING WORDS.

Believed He Would Recover, However—Treatment Held Secret By Physicians.

Macon, Ga., May 22.—B. Sanders Walker, the banker, is dead, without having recovered from the state of coma into which he sank late Wednesday.

Displaying in his few conscious moments the courage which has characterized his week's fight with death from poisoning, Mr. Walker was for hours before the end finally came, expected by his attending physicians to die at any moment. Although he battled for life since last Wednesday when he took a bichloride of mercury tablet by mistake, the young banker late Wednesday, for the first time, lapsed into unconsciousness. After that he regained consciousness only for a few moments at intervals.

A characteristic utterance, made just before he went into a state of partial coma, illustrates the remarkable composure with which he has faced death.

"If I am dying," he said, "then the sensation is not as it is generally pictured. If this be death, then no one need fear its terrors.

The attending physicians who had exhausted every method of treatment known to medical science, expressed the belief that Walker could not live more than a few hours.

Despite assurance of certainty of death as a result of his paralyzed organs, Walker's belief that he would recover was not shaken at a late hour.

Efforts to ascertain the exact treatment Walker was given were unavailing. The physicians declined to discuss this subject at all.

New Stamp Books.

Washington, May 22.—Designs for two new stamp books, one to contain ninety-six 1-cent stamps and the other twenty-four 1-cent and twenty-four 2-cent stamps, have been approved by the postoffice department. All stamp books are sold at 1 cent each above the face value of the stamps they contain. This small margin yielded a profit last year to the government of $180,000.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	19	11	.633
Milwaukee	19	15	.559
Kansas City	20	16	.556
Louisville	18	16	.524
Indianapolis	14	14	.500
Minneapolis	14	16	.467
St. Paul	13	18	.419
Toledo	11	22	.333

Results.

St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 2.
Columbus, 3-5; Kansas City, 2-6.
Minneapolis-Toledo—rain.
Indianapolis-Milwaukee—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	19	7	.731
Brooklyn	19	11	.633
New York	15	14	.517
St. Louis	15	14	.517
Chicago	17	16	.515
Pittsburgh	14	18	.438
Boston	11	17	.393
Cincinnati	10	21	.323

Results.

Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 12; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	19	9	.679
Washington	18	11	.621
Cleveland	21	13	.618
Chicago	20	14	.588
Boston	14	18	.438
St. Louis	15	20	.429
Detroit	12	21	.364
New York	9	22	.290

Results.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 0.
Boston, 10; Chicago, 9.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia-Detroit—rain.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	16	8	.667
Superior	13	8	.619
Winona	15	10	.600
Duluth	12	9	.571
Winnipeg	12	13	.480
Grand Forks	13	16	.448
St. Paul	10	14	.417
Virginia	5	18	.227

Results.

Winona, 3; Grand Forks, 2.
Winnipeg—Virginia, 1.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 22.—Wheat, July, 90¼c; Sept., 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 92¾c; No. 2 northern, 90¼c; No. 1 durum, 92¾c; No. 3 corn, 61c; No. 3 white oats, 35¼c; barley, malting, 60c; No. 2 rye, 57¼c; No. 1 flax, $1.32¼.

Duluth, May 22. — Wheat, July, 91¼c; Sept., 91¾c; No. 1 northern, 91¼c; No. 1 durum, 92¾c.

South St. Paul, May 22.—Cattle—Steers, $6.00@7.65; cows, $5.00@7.25; calves, $5.50@8.50; hogs, $8.30@8.45; sheep and lambs trade slow.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 22. — Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; steady at yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.50@8.70; light, $8.50@8.75; mixed, $8.40@8.72½; heavy, $8.15@8.65; rough, $8.15@8.30; pigs, $6.60@8.40. Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; steady to a shade lower; beeves, $7.10@8.90; Texas steers, $6.75@7.70; western steers, $7@8.15; stockers and feeders, $5.80@7.85; cows and heifers, $3.80@7.90. Calves, $6.50@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000, slow, steady to weaker; native, $5.40@6.10; western, $5.50@6.10; yearlings, $6@6.65; lambs, native, $6@7.60; western, $6@7.65.

Scalpers and eastern buyers supported the hog market. The demand was fair, notwithstanding that packers were holding off. Little interest was shown in cattle. No sharp decline seemed imminent, however, as that would mean losses on product. Receipts of sheep and lambs were not heavy. Trade though, was hardly more than nominal.

Denver Election Results.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—From returns of the result of Tuesday's election for city commissioners, auditor and on several charter amendments, it seems certain that John B. Hunter has been elected commissioner of improvements; J. M. Perkins, commissioner of social welfare; Alexander Nisbet, commissioner of public safety; Otto Thum, commissioner of property; Clair J. Pitcher, commissioner of finance, and James F. Markey, auditor.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

The nomination of George W. Guthrie as ambassador to Japan has been reported favorably by committee.

The bill for an appropriation for the expenses of delegates to the international congress on alcoholism at Milan has been favorably reported.

The Works bill to direct geological survey to locate water supplies in deserts and arid lands has been reported by public lands committee.

The woman suffrage committee has ordered a favorable report on the Chamberlain resolution for constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote.

Senator Owen made a futile attempt before the senate Indian affairs committee to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners. The board is appointed by the president and its members serve without compensation

Congress will be asked next year to appropriate for one battleship a mammoth dreadnought, displacing [illegible] tons and costing about twenty million dollars, according to tentative plans of the navy general board.

Senate republicans began their first big fight on President Wilson's nominations when the appointment of W. J. Harris of Georgia as director of the census, succeeding E. Dana Durand, was taken up in executive session.

The Interstate Commerce commission, by rescinding in part its recent ruling on the issuance of free transportation, held that nurses employed by a family entitled to passes might be considered as a member of such family.

GENERAL.

Last year's sugar beet crop was worth $10,000,000 to Colorado farmers.

The school children of Clinton, Mo., dug up 10,747 pounds of dandelions last week.

Charles A. Fullaway of Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant director of postal savings.

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the newly accredited minister from Panama has arrived in Washington.

Salem, Mass., will give a pageant this summer in celebration of the history of the town since 1620.

Exports from the United States last month were greater by 20,000,000 than in April, 1912, while imports were $15,000,000 less.

Unable to secure land for the cemeteries, Vancouver, Wash., is obliged to double up in the old one, late arrivals getting top seats.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson went "slumming" with a party of local social workers and visited "Goat alley," "Snow court," "Ragland alley" and other squalid spots of the capital.

The peerless speller of Missouri, Miss Opal Mitchell of Texas county, piled up a score of 197 out of a possible 200. Can you beat it? If not, beat it.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed by Governor Sulzer as state labor commissioner at a salary of $8,000.

The Brazilian government has by decree extended until the end of the current year the preferential treatment of American flour, cement and other articles.

Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the noted confederate general and former postmaster at Gainsville, Ga., will have a hearing before the senate postoffice committee.

R. A Thompson, chief engineer of the California railroad commission, has resigned his position to accept a place on the advisory valuation board of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Jack Harris, a coal miner of Phillia, Ia., and father of twenty-three children, witnessed the marriage recently of his daughter, Lora Harris, his thirteenth child to enter upon matrimony.

A proposal that an interval of at least three months be required between the filing of a divorce suit in Jackson county and its trial has met with opposition from several of the circuit judges of Kansas City.

Wisconsin expects to collect $1,750,000 from the first application of the state income tax law.

In ordinary times the rose gardens of Bulgaria ocucpy 18,000 acres of land and yield 40,000,000 pounds of flowers annually.

The national peace congress adopted a lengthy program, which it demanded the French goverment should support at The Hague in 1915.

Representative Francis of Ohio recently re-introduced his resolution of the last congress proposing an investigation of the American Woolen company.

A bill in the Illinois legislature provides a penalty of from one to ten years for stealing an automobile.

The United States sent a new ambassador to the court of St. James when Walter Hines Page sailed for his post in London.

Construction of railroads and opening of coal mines was asked of congress in a memorial from the Alaska legislature laid before the senate.

A Chicago man left his prospective bride in the corridor of the court house while he went to get the license, and then ran away with her money

Miss Frances A. Shaw, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and widely known as an author, is dead.

The "freak" legislature of California is seriously considering a bill to pay wages to prisoners in state penitentiaries.

Boston has an army of 14,375 on the city pay roll.

Ogden, Utah, is installing street rubbish cans this season.

Wuchang, China may soon establish a municipal electric light plant.

New Orleans refuses to permit cloth streamers across streets in future.

One hundred and sixty undesirable saloons were refused a license in Baltimore.

A cloud of gnats visited Washington and brought young and old up to the scratch.

Chicago reports the formation of a new mail order house, capitalized at $8,000,000.

New York is passing the hat for $50,000 to finance a Fourth of July celebration.

The telephone wires of the United States are long enough to make fifty lines to the moon.

Work on foundations for Missouri's new $3,500,000 state capitol building has begun in Jefferson City.

"Coil-Oil Johnny" is reported visiting his boyhood friends in Pennsylvania. Johnny is now in his seventieth year.

In 1912 the commonwealth government of Australia distributed $11,176,055 by way of old age and invalid pensions.

John S. Kennedy, warden of Sing Sing, demands an investigation of certain charges which have been made against him.

James J. Hill and Governor Cox of Ohio, were guests of honor at a luncheon given at the capitol by Speaker and Mrs. Clark.

Philadelphia marketed $3,500,000 worth of her 4 per cent municipal bonds at home, without the assistance of the bond middleman.

The Wisconsin legislature has approved the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.

Paul Acken, a mine foreman and Dr. C. B. Jones are dead at Johnston, Pa., the result of an electric feed wire crossing a telephone line.

The back stamping of all mail except registered and special delivery letters was ordered discontinued by the Postoffice department.

A glass bottle blowing machine invented in Germany has a speed of 2,000 bottles an hour, equal to the work of 250 expert glassblowers.

W. G. Barnwell has been appointed assistant freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe railroad at San Francisco, succeeding Edward Chambers.

The Sultan of Turkey has been refused any special favors in the American courts. He must take same standing as any other litigant.

A special session of the New York legislature is scheduled for June 18, to act on a direct primary measure defeated at the regular session.

An international naval force commanded by Vice Admiral Cecil Burney of the British navy has taken possession of the fortress of Scutari.

Governor Johnson has replied to Bryan's message regarding the alien land bill and declares the state's interests demand that he sign the measure.

A notable record is possessed by Mrs. Thelia M. de Beer, of Victoria, Ga. At the age of seventy-eight she recently became a widow for the tenth time.

The native population of Pitcairn island, famed in history and romance of the South seas, has been reduced over 30 per cent by an epidemic of measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Atwater Moore, of Hartford, Conn., have just celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary. Both are in their ninety-first year.

Every San Francisco policeman who has patroled the downtown tenderloin in the last two years will be supoenad for the next meeting of the grand jury.

After being nearly totally blind for ten years, Hiram Fry of Lincoln, Pa., had an operation performed on his eyes and the same proved so successful that he is able to see.

W. J. Bryan halted in the diplomatic negotiations with Japan long enough to receive a local troup of boy scouts, who warmly endorsed his "grape juice banquet" and urged him to wage war upon and dethrone "king alcohol."

SPORT.

If the bases were full, do you think the janitor would clean up?

Erickson and Woodruff are going like a tornado at Kearney, Neb.

Cleveland is leading the American League in batting and is sixth in fielding. The Athletics are first in fielding and second in batting. The Highlanders are last in both and also in the league standing.

It is not necessary to go to electrical supply houses for dry batteries, because some of our pitchers and catchers get thirsty occasionally.

Captain W. R. Fall, father of United States Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico died at Las Cruces, N. M.

Lewis and Engle of Boston are now way above the .300 mark, which shows that the world's champions are hitting pretty good.

George Stovall of the Browns is in the .300 class, which is one of the reasons Colonel Hedges is so anxious to have his manager reinstated.

Subscriptions have been generously made by the business men of Ord to insure a first-class salaried ball team for the season and Manager McMindes is busy in securing contracts.

Owing to the strike of barbers in Brooklyn, the cultivation of beards is becoming quite fashionable.

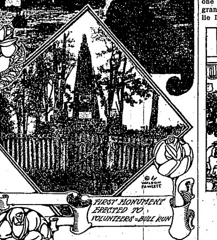
First Baseman Woessner of the Kalamazoo South Michigan baseball team, broke his left leg while sliding into the home plate.

A new world's amateur running record of 6.12 5.8 for fifty miles was made at the Stamford bridge athletic grounds by E. W. Logue.

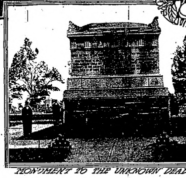
Tennis men are warned that if the United States doesn't get back the Davis cup this time, it may as well bid the mug goodbye. All right; just for that, we will get it back.

The NATION'S CEMETERIES

GREAT AMPHITHEATER AT ARLINGTON



FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO VOLUNTEERS—BULL RUN



MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD

IN the palmy days of democratic Athens the bones of every citizen who had perished in the service of his country were brought home to be buried in the Ceramicus. A day was appointed in winter, when military operations were suspended, for the funeral. One of the noblest orations of antiquity—that attributed by Thucydides to Pericles—was delivered on such an occasion.

Modern nations build stately mausoleums for their great generals, but are usually content to allot only the hasty trench or ditch to the common soldier. The bones of British soldiers, for example, are scattered the world around. Says Kipling:

Walk wide o' the Widow at Windsor,
For 'alf o' creation she owns;
We 'ave bought 'er the same with the sword an' the flame,
An' we've salted it down with our bones.
(Poor beggars! It's blue with our bones!)

To this rule of indifference as to the final resting place of obscure heroes the United States forms a shining and honorable exception. There are today eighty-four national cemeteries, which contain the graves of over 400,000 American soldiers and sailors. These cemeteries are among the grandest and loveliest "God's acres" in the world. They are lavishly adorned by nature and art and guarded by the starry flag. Treasure has been expended upon them without stint, and they are cared for by a large corps of superintendents, overseers and gardeners.

The national cemeteries are mainly a result of the Civil war. In September, 1861, the secretary of war by general order directed accurate and permanent records to be kept of deceased soldiers and their places of burial. The work was assigned to the quartermaster general's department. That department already had charge of the burial of officers and soldiers, but its care had ordinarily ended with the drifting smoke of the guns that were discharged over their graves. By act of July 17, 1862, congress empowered the president to purchase cemetery grounds to be used for the burial of "soldiers who shall die in the service of their country." Such was the intensity of the great war that for some time no action was taken under the law.

Following the battle of Gettysburg, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania inaugurated a movement whereby several states purchased seventeen acres of ground embracing the center of the Union line and caused to be reburied there the bodies of the soldiers who had been buried outside this area. The cemetery was dedicated by Lincoln November 19, 1863, in that perfect tribute to the "honored dead" who there "gave the last full measure of devotion." The cemetery was subsequently taken over by the nation.

The cemeteries at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and other places were begun likewise by states or by federal troops acting under orders of their commanders. That at Chattanooga was largely the result of the activity of Gen. George H. Thomas, in charge of the department. It is related that when the work of reinterring the dead was proceeding a question arose as to whether they should be buried together according to the states from which they came. "We have heard enough about states and states' rights lately," said Thomas, who, though a Virginian, had remained loyal to the Union. "Let us mix them up and nationalize them a little."

Other cemeteries sprang up by mere accumulation of interments about military centers, hospitals, prisons, etc. At Andersonville, for example, the dead were buried by parties of their comrades, who, notwithstanding the horrors of their own lot, took pious care to keep accurate records, and even erected many rude headboards. From first to last about 50,000 men were confined at Andersonville. In August, 1864, there were 32,193 prisoners penned in that dread area, the greatest number at any one time. The first death occurred February 27, 1864; the last, April 28, 1865. In that short period there was a total of 12,912—a mortality of 25 per cent. In the summer of 1865 a force of men, under Capt. James Moore, were sent to Andersonville to inclose the grounds and provide headboards for each grave. They were able to identify 12,461 of the graves, leaving only 451 "unknown." The world-famous nurse, Clara Barton, accompanied this expedition, and wrote a report so vivid that the reader cannot avoid the impression that he is viewing the scenes she describes.

Immediately after the war the work of formally establishing national cemeteries in places where Union soldiers and sailors were buried proceeded rapidly. The last such cemetery to be established was that at Greenville, Tenn., provided for by an act of congress approved June 12, 1906. This cemetery contains the tomb of former President Johnson and only ten others, though it has an area of fifteen acres.

The eighty-four national cemeteries are divided according to importance into twenty-six first class, twenty second class, sixteen third class and twenty-two fourth class cemeteries. Those in the first class include Arlington, Andersonville, Antietam, Chalmette, Chattanooga, Nashville, Corinth, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Jefferson Barracks, Shiloh and Vicksburg. In the number of interments that at Arlington stands first. That at Vicksburg is second. The Nashville cemetery is third.

Arlington, as is generally known, formerly belonged to the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Lee was a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who was a grandson of Martha Washington. The stately mansion whose classic columns have been seen by most visitors to Washington city was inherited by her, and at the outbreak of the Civil war it was the Lee home. Lee, then a colonel in the United States army, wrote his resignation there April 20, 1861. Two days later he quit his beautiful home forever to accept command in the military forces of his state. In 1864 the estate was sold for taxes by the "rump" Union government of Virginia, and was bought by the national government, which set it apart as a cemetery. After the war Lee considered making an attempt to regain the property, but finally decided that the time was not ripe. Subsequently a son brought suit to recover on the ground that the estate had been illegally sold. After long litigation he established his claim, but reconveyed his rights to the United States for $150,000.

Overlooking as it does the Potomac and the capital, a more beautiful spot could scarcely be imagined. Magnificent old oaks shade its glades and knolls, and art has perfected what nature left undone. The cemetery contains the tombs of Logan, Sheridan, Lawton and other noted generals, but the most famous monument is that to 2,111 unknown dead gathered from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. As the inscription states, "their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs."

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

It is only when one stands before this monument and looks about at the thousands of little headstones gleaming white against the greensward that he realizes to the full the price that some men have paid for their country.

One of the most interesting national cemeteries is that on Custer's battlefield in Montana. The story of how the dashing, yellow-haired young major general and every man of five companies of the Seventh cavalry lost their lives in battle with the Sioux, June 25, 1876, is known to every one. The 266 dead, including those who fell under Reno and Benteen, were buried where they fell, the bodies in most instances being found naked and shockingly mutilated. Subsequently the bodies were taken up and reburied in a square to the east of the present monument. Near by are buried the men who fell at the Fort Kearny massacre in 1866 and those killed by the Sioux at old Fort Smith a year or two later. Several soldiers who died in the Philippines and veterans of the civil war have likewise found a last resting place there, so that the interments in the cemetery now total upward of 1,200.

The smallest national cemetery is that at Ball's Bluff, Va. It is on the site of the battlefield of that name. It is only fifty feet square and overlooks the upper Potomac. It contains the graves of one known and twenty-four unknown soldiers.

The only national cemetery outside the limits of the United States is that in the City of Mexico. It was established in 1851, three years after the close of the Mexican war, and contains the bodies of 570 known and 750 unknown dead—men who lost their lives in carrying the Stars and Stripes to the halls of the Montezumas. It has an area of two acres, and is the only national cemetery established prior to the Civil war.

Of the 359,000 soldiers and sailors interred in the national cemeteries, the graves of 152,000 are marked "unknown." More than 9,000 of the total are the bodies of Confederates.

Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

Soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican war, of the Civil war, of the war with Spain, and of many minor conflicts—all have found a final resting place in the national cemeteries. A special disinterring corps has been maintained by the government for bringing home the bodies of soldiers who died in Cuba and the Philippines. In 1908, for example, 147 bodies were brought home from the Philippines, of which number ninety-three were delivered to friends or relatives, while the rest were reinterred in national cemeteries. For every soldier or sailor buried in such a cemetery the government which he served furnishes a headstone and footstone, unless relatives or friends erect something more elaborate.

The Usual Valuables.

"Well, were you cool when the fire broke out?"

"Oh, yes."

"Save anything valuable?"

"Saved a postage stamp and two 5-cent cigars."

Not a Stem Winder.

Inquisitive Passenger—And what is that curious thing you are carrying?

Sailor (with winch-crank)—This, mum? It's the crank what they use for winding up the dog watch.—Judge.

STILL USE CARRIER PIGEONS

French Military Authorities Train Birds to Carry Messages as They Did in the Past.

A military pigeon system is still maintained in France, owing to the success of experiments made during the siege of Paris, when, of 302 carriers liberated from balloons, 73 returned safely. These birds bore messages photographed on collodion inclosed in goose quills, attached by silk threads to the upper part of the tail feathers.

The modern French carrier pigeon is a cross between the biset and the Belgian "traveler." The prevailing type is large, with a long body, head, neck, and beak. The female lays two eggs at a time, from which are usually hatched a male and a female. Incubation lasts eighteen days, and both parents share in the process of upbringing. Birds chosen for races are fed on wheat, but when they are to be put to tests of endurance their diet is small dried beans and maize with water that contains iron. Beechnuts and buckwheat are sometimes given just before a race to impart extra strength for the flight.

Training begins when birds are three or four months old. They are placed in baskets, taken a mile or so from home, and liberated. A few days later the process is repeated at a greater distance, and so on in successive stages, until a bird flies homeward 100 miles or more. At five months, it will fly 300 miles in ten hours. A pigeon, however, is not at its best until it is four or five years old, when it can easily cover 600 or 700 miles. The average speed of a good carrier is 20 miles an hour, and the height at which it flies is from 450 to 500 feet. The price varies from $4 for an ordinary specimen to $250 and more for a prize-winner.

If your arm was long enough to touch the sun and burn your fingers, you would not feel the pain for 6,792 years.

HAVE A SENSE OF HEARING

Investigation by Scientists Has Disclosed New Facts as to Physical Attributes of the Ant.

Professor Pringle, a Scotch naturalist, says that ants have the most perfect sound producing organs yet discovered in insects, and that they are extremely susceptible to sound. He claims their sound-producing organs are situated in certain segments of the abdomen, and the sounds brought forth by rubbing. Nobody has ever heard these voices, for they are far too faint to be detected by human ears. Nevertheless, many authorities are becoming convinced of their existence. Attempts have been made to hear them with the aid of the microphone, but the only sound detected was that of the crawling of the ants.

Again in regard to their hearing, careful and extensive experiments have been conducted with six species of ants, from this country and England, and it was decided that these species could perceive sounds. How they did it was more or less a matter of doubt, as some scientists insisted they heard through organs of hearing, while others claimed that it was through a sense of touch, excited by atmospheric vibrations.

Pringle inclines to the opinion that ants hear through the latter medium. Proofs of their hearing were established by shutting a large number up in a glass box. When they were even violently shaken they did not seem to be disturbed in the least, while at the blow of a very shrill whistle close to them they were seen to be perceptibly agitated.

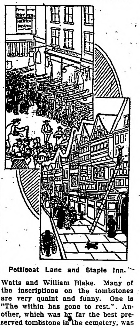
No, Sir!

"My man," said the philanthropist, "I am going to give you a chance to work." "Mister," replied Panhandle Pete, "me old father lost half his fortune playin' roulette an' the other half on hoss races, an' almost the last advice he gimme was never to take no chances."

BURIAL GROUND OF LONG AGO

Many Quaint Inscriptions Found on Tombstones in Old English Cemetery.

London.—Not far from Petticoat lane is the old Bunhill Fields graveyard. No one has been buried here for more than a hundred years and from the odor that hangs around the place one can easily believe that this is true, and yet the poor grass-hungry Whitechapel mothers use this for a park, and here sit holding their sickly babies in their arms, basking in the dusky London suunshine, and from the contented look upon their faces one knows they smell naught but fragrant flowers. In this old cemetery lie Daniel Defoe, John Bunyan, Isaac Watts and William Blake. Many of the inscriptions on the tombstones are very quaint and funny. One is "The within has gone to rest." Another, which was by far the best preserved tombstone in the cemetery, was decorated by this brave, but not over-elegant inscription: "Dame Mare Page, 1728. In 67 months she was tapped 66 times. Had taken away 240 gallons of water without ever repining at her case or ever fearing the operation."



Petticoat Lane and Staple Inn.

After spending a half hour in Bunhill Fields one longs for some place bright and beautiful, and Chelsea is a fine place to select. Even the name Chelsea has a beautiful sound. It has always been the favorite residence district of the artists, literary men and actors of London, past and present. Cheyne Walk along the Thames is very delightful. The old Battersea bridge, which Whistler made so famous, is gone and a new bridge has taken its place. It is not an unattractive bridge by any means, but still one longs to see the high old bridge that has centered in so many "Nocturns" and "Symphonies."

Rosetti's house on Cheyne row is still standing, and near it the house of George Eliot, and the house of Count D'Orsay. A garden marks the spot where Sir Thomas More lived for so many years. Farther down the street is the house where William Turner died. This house is marked by a very beautiful tablet designed by the eminent English artist, Walter Crane.

In upper Cheyne row stands the house of Leigh Hunt, and near it is the spot where Katharine Parr is said to have lived.

BAD TEETH CAUSE OF CRIME

So Says Boston Sheriff, Who Installs Dentist's Chair in Prison.

Boston.—Treatment of the teeth of criminals as a means of preventing crime is being tried in the Charles street jail, under the direction of Sheriff Quinn. The sheriff has had a dentist's chair installed in the prison, and has employed a skilled practitioner to fill or otherwise treat the defective teeth of the prisoner.

"A bad tooth," said the sheriff, "often lands a man in jail. A large number of crimes are committed by people who are badly nourished. Malnutrition leads to morbid mental thought, which results in crime. A dentist's chair and a good dentist in every correctional institution will prevent hundreds of inmates from returning again, once they are free.

"The dentist's chair is an accessory in that direction."

DEVIL'S GRAVEYARD BLASTED

Burial Place of Sorcerers and Sorceresses for Centuries Excavated in Switzerland.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The "Devil's Graveyard," a cemetery on top of a rocky hill overlooking Sion, canton of Valais, where for centuries were buried sorcerers and sorceresses, is being blasted away to make place for public improvements. From the tenth century to the early seventeenth those supposed to be in traffic with the evil one were tortured, executed and buried there. The excavators have found bones estimated to be those of many hundreds of persons.

Doughnuts by Parcel Post.

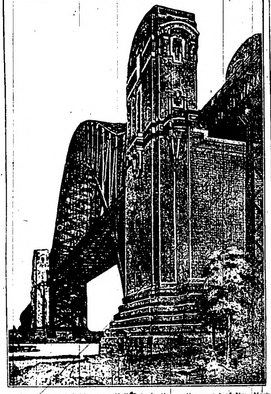
New Britain, Conn.—William C. Merkle is very fond of old-fashioned doughnuts. He was brought up on them and his wife was never able to duplicate the kind "like mother used to make." Now the household receives a dozen homemade doughnuts every other day from Mrs. Merkle, Sr., who lives thirty-five miles away. They are forwarded by parcel post.

Church to Guard Babies.

Pittsburgh.—In the hope that more women can be brought into church each Sunday, the trustees of the First United Presbyterian church have established a nursery in the basement. Several nurses will be on hand all Sunday to attend the babies, while their mammas sit in the pews and hear the sermons.

CURIOUS PLACES AND EVENTS

Largest Bridge in World



The steel arch bridge over Hell Gate in the northern part of New York city will be, with its viaducts, the largest bridge in the world. Its construction has only recently begun, but preparations for it have been in progress for seven years. It is expected that trains will run over it in less than four years. The bridge and viaducts will measure 15,840 feet in length. The Hell Gate bridge will form a part of the so-called connecting railroad which, though only ten miles in length, will cost about $30,000,000, out of which the cost of the Hell Gate bridge will be about $6,000,000. The connecting railroad, which joins the New Haven system with the Pennsylvania, begins at the New Haven yards in the Bronx. It is carried on a viaduct to the Bronx Kill, which it will cross by a lift bridge 300 feet long. A viaduct 2,600 feet long will bring the line to Little Hell Gate, which will be crossed by a bridge, and a third viaduct which crosses Ward's Island will continue to the edge of Hell Gate, which will be spanned by a third bridge.

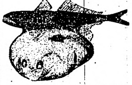
ERECTS OWN MONUMENT

A monument to himself is being erected by Richard Kestle, an aged resident of a Cornish parish. Because his poetry is perishable, Kestle, eighty-one years old, has just built a wonderful monument to perpetuate his local fame as a poet. Kestle has never written a word of poetry in his life. He recites it just as the words come to him, rhymes on almost any topic simply bubbling out of his mouth. "But all my thoughts are nearly gone," said the old man sadly. "Can I show the world that I really have been a poet?" Thus it was that Kestle early last year decided to erect a monument to himself at the end of his garden, and at once he set to work selecting beautiful white Cornish spar, pieces of stone found on his grounds. Today the monument to Richard Kestle is nearly completed. It stands with its three conical towers each 20 feet in height, facing the lane, for every one to see, a wonderful record of an old man's inspiration and purpose. This is the inscription it bears: "1912—Erected by Richard T. Kestle, the Cornish poet, when in his eighty-first year." Many tons of white spar have been used in building this memorial. Between the towers spaces have been left for stone figures. How he managed at his great age to erect such a monument was told by Kestle, who said: "I got all the stones myself. Then I laid the foundation for the building, and working very slowly built up the walls, keeping the white spar together with cement and sand. Putting up the towers was rather hard. Some architects told me I could not do it, but I went on in my own way, and now I have finished, look how strong the walls are. I want them to last forever. In this space here," he said, pointing between two of the towers, "I am going to put a figure of David the Psalm singer. I expect I shall finish the monument about May."

THE CORPSE PLANT

The Indian pipe, or corpse plant, is a strangely interesting kind of parasite. It has a bunch of fibrous roots which attach themselves to the roots of other plants, or sometimes they grow in decayed vegetable matter. The plant is white, and has no leaves, but little bracts instead. The flowers have no odor and turn black as soon as they are plucked. Many botanists claim that the Indian pipe is an unpleasant plant, but we have not found it so. It attaches itself for life to one plant which it chooses for its friend. Some botanists call it "life in death."

VORACIOUS FINNY GORMAND

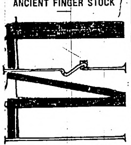


A specimen of the chiasmodus niger that has swallowed a fish much larger than itself, and most strangely, one of the same species. The picture shows the greatly extended abdomen. The chiasmodus niger is said to hold the record for voracity among pelagic fishes.

BURIED SEVEN WEEKS

Buried for seven weeks in the snow and still alive, two sheep showed a remarkable instance of vitality on a farm at Anchaufree, some eight miles to the north of Crieff (Perth). As the result of a recent great snowstorm many sheep were lost in the huge wreaths which had accumulated along the Grampian slopes. The other day the shepherds discovered five black-faced ewes embedded in the remains of a wreath of snow, three of which had succumbed, but the other two were quite alive, and on being liberated after their long incarceration of seven weeks were found to be remarkably lively, and soon after began eating.

ANCIENT FINGER STOCK



This finger-stock is situated in the west end of St. Helen's parish church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and is some hundred years old. It is made of oak. When members of the congregation did not behave they were taken to this stock and a finger placed in the allotted places. The lid is raised, and then the two first joints of the finger fit down a hole, and a third joint fits in the holes shown in the picture; the lid is then lowered, and it is then impossible to withdraw the fingers. The spaces for adults' fingers are at the ends opposite to the lock. When the church was restored some years ago, the old fashioned padlock was either lost or stolen. This is so securely fastened to the wall that if all the stocks are filled it cannot be pulled out of place. The late Canon Denton made inquiries and found this was the only finger-stock left in a church.

RABBITS HALT A TRAIN

During a rabbit drive near Moses Lake, Wash., the animals collected on the tracks of the Great Northern in such numbers that a freight train had to be brought to a standstill until the hunters drove the game away. The big run was participated in by 300 men and boys, who surrounded a monster dried up slough. The hunters formed lines to force the rabbits into a wire-inclosed place across the railroad tracks, and while the animals were crossing the tracks the freight came up.

Engineer Horner was afraid to run down the rabbits because of the possibility of clogging the machinery of the locomotive, so he waited twenty minutes until the drove passed.

More than 2,000 rabbits were slain. The carcasses were frozen and shipped to the east.

THREE HOURS' SLEEP ENOUGH

A sleep of three hours a night comprises all the rest that John Jerndahl, a patternmaker of Cambridge, Mass., enjoys. He has kept this up for four years. The other twenty-one hours he works, and he is perfectly healthy. Instead of using an alarm clock, Jerndahl has taught the family cat to waken him every morning at three o'clock, and then, after a meal of bread, butter and coffee, Jerndahl makes art objects from twigs and branches until it is time for him to go to work in an East Goshen foundry. There he labors from 7 a. m. till 6 p. m. and nightly after supper he manufactures his rustic art objects until midnight. "I have never been ill a day since I went on the three-hour sleep schedule," said Jerndahl. "I never dream and I am always happy."

FINDING THE POLE

Suppose a person who was ignorant of astronomy and the method of taking observations should set out to find the North pole, how would he know when he reached it? By setting up a vertical rod and measuring its shadows at frequent intervals as the sun passed around the sky. If these shadows all remained of the same length during the sun's course through the heavens, the "ignorant" explorer would then know he was at the pole. If the lengths of the rod's shadows varied during the 24 hours he could not be at the pole, and the direction in which the shadows fell shortest would indicate the way in which the boreal point lay. Of course, such observations could only be made during the "Arctic day"—that is, when the sun is above the horizon in the northern latitudes.

CHINESE HEADACHE CURE

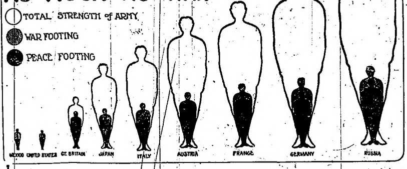
Some of the ailments that beset ordinary Chinese laundrymen were revealed before Judge Foster in general sessions at the trial of Gee Dee Yung for the murder of Wong Fong in Chinatown, New York, last October.

Ham Bing, a Jersey City flatiron athlete testified that he had arrived at the scene of the shooting just in time to creep under a doormat and play dead. He had gone to Chinatown for the purpose of buying medicine, he said, to boil with pork to soothe his spine to stop his headache. It's hard to say just what he says, but that's something like it, said the interpreter.

Where Hippos Still Thrive

This picture shows an extraordinary scene on the Ruaha river in German East Africa. There is evidently no fear of this ancient river horse immediately becoming extinct in Eastern Africa. Some thirty relatives are disporting themselves in the river behind the huge fellow resting on the bank in the foreground. The picture shows with exceptional clearness the folds of the hide, the bristles on the upper and lower jaw and the huge peg-like teeth.

ARMED PEACE COSTS AS MUCH AS WAR



INCREASE FOR ARMIES AND NAVIES COMBINED.

Country.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	Excess 1911 Over 1881.	Estimated Total for 30 Years.
Austria-Hungary	$66,182,000	64,317,000	$68,434,000	$87,244,000	$21,062,000	$2,094,540,000
France	156,154,000	185,448,000	204,590,000	270,918,000	114,764,000	6,035,640,000
Germany	102,509,000	144,431,000	206,783,000	318,446,000	215,937,000	5,606,945,000
Great Britain	126,256,000	157,575,000	445,115,000	341,820,000	215,564,000	6,367,280,000
Italy	49,455,000	80,777,000	78,209,000	120,676,000	71,221,000	2,445,515,000
Russia	103,881,000	145,206,000	208,311,000	319,770,000	215,889,000	5,658,425,000
United States	51,654,000	66,589,000	190,128,000	283,086,000	231,432,000	3,996,870,000
Totals	$656,091,000	$844,316,000	$1,402,150,000	$1,741,960,000	$1,085,869,000	$32,205,215,000
Excluding the United States and Great Britain	$478,181,000	$620,182,000	$766,307,000	$1,117,054,000	$638,873,000	$21,841,065,000

THE cost of a single war is only equaled by the price the world pays for peace. While the world is staggered by the millions poured into such a struggle as the present conflict in the Balkans, the cost of the armed peace maintained by the nations not now engaged in war is not less stupendous.

Never before did the leaders of peace societies in all countries have such financial arguments to direct against the governments responsible for the armed camps of the world. The nations foremost in their preparations for war have received new impetus from the Balkan conflict, and are increasing the already huge expenditures for battleships, armies and munitions of war.

Never before has the world seen anything like the present situation. Extra taxation in Germany, increase of the reserves and length of military service in France, more than a quarter of a billion dollars for battleships in England, together with a big outlay for airships—these are the symptoms of the war fever that holds Europe in its grip.

Even the most enthusiastic believer in insurance begrudges the money paid out as premiums, for which he gets practically no return so long as all goes well. Is it any wonder then that millions of the governed all over the world are protesting against the tremendous assessments made upon them by their governments to pay the cost of insurance against war?

Those who advocate the present enormous and annually increasing expenditures for armament answer that they are fully justified if they serve to keep the peace. Which is better, they ask of the disarmament advocates, taxes for armament or the risk of the nation's prosperity and even its existence, by exposure to attack through unpreparedness for war? Which is preferable, a diversion of part of the national revenues to pay for armies and warships, or the destruction of property and the loss of life inevitable if war should come upon the unprepared? Certainly, the fact that within little more than a year the world has seen two wars in the Mediterranean goes far to refute the assertion of the peace advocates that war is at an end and armament therefore unnecessary.

Considering the fact that they hold a brief for those in favor of the abolition of war preparations, it is not, after all, so strange that figures of the cost of armed peace are most available at the headquarters of the peace societies. Not that the war and navy departments at Washington do not keep a careful record of their own expenditures, and also keep in touch with what other nations are doing; but the men intrusted with the responsibility of preparing the United States against war are more concerned with what other armed nations have than with what it costs them. Therefore, it has remained largely for the peace advocates to collate the figures and dress them up as impressively as possible.

Their figures are impressive enough without any innocently intended padding. To begin with they present the stupendous, incomprehensible sum of $2,250,000,000 as the combined annual expenditure of all the civilized nations for armaments in time of peace. This vast sum takes no account of the cost of putting Europe on its present war footing or of the cost of the recent Turco-Italian or the present Turco-Balkan war.

One could make many comparisons to show just what this vast sum represents. Suffice it to say that it is a billion dollars more than the entire money wealth of the United States government, reserve, securities and all, which it is going to take twenty or thirty men in the treasury department three or four weeks to count as an incident of the change of administration.

More than two-thirds of this sum is expended by Great Britain and the nations of the European continent. Mexico and the states of South America make up a scant $105,000,000, while the United States, Japan and British India spend the rest. On the other hand, taking the ten leading nations of the world, their expenditures for armies and navies and incidentals of military preparations equal almost the grand total. Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, Turkey and the United States spend together each year at least $1,900,000,000, or nearly two billions of dollars.

For these ten nations, which are leading in the race for greater armaments, figures of one year are eclipsed by those of succeeding years, so that two billions of dollars probably by this time represents the sum total of the annual military bills which the people of those countries must pay.

Here is the table for the cost of armies and navies to these ten nations, compiled from the latest figures available:

COST OF ARMIES AND NAVIES.

Country.	Expended for army.	Expended for navy.	Total military charge.
Austria-Hungary	$73,513,000	$13,731,000	$87,244,000
France	187,632,000	83,286,000	270,918,000
Germany	203,938,000	114,508,000	318,446,000
Great Brit'n	138,800,000	203,020,000	341,820,000
Italy	81,033,000	39,643,000	120,676,000
Japan	49,196,000	43,405,000	92,601,000
Russia	265,642,000	54,128,000	319,770,000
Spain	37,671,000	13,696,000	51,367,000
Turkey	42,071,000	6,223,000	48,294,000
U. S.	162,357,000	120,729,000	283,086,000
Totals	1,241,853,000	692,369,000	1,934,222,000

Though these figures are undoubtedly presented by the peace advocates in all good faith they are a little misleading as far as the United States expenditures are concerned. The total of $283,000,000 charged to the United States for the upkeep of its military establishment on land and sea is too large by about $50,000,000 if expenditures for actual war preparation are meant. The sum given includes expenditures for river and harbor works, which are carried on by the war department, and for other things not at all military in their nature, though under the jurisdiction of that department.

The same correction must be borne in mind when considering the following table, which shows the proportion of military charges to total government expenditures. For this year, for example, when there was another billion dollar congress, the total appropriations properly chargeable in the maintenance of armed peace, are $241,383,000, out of total appropriations amounting to $1,098,647,000. Thus the total expenditures for military purposes are only about 21 per cent., even though those expenses have increased in the few years since the peace society figures were compiled:

PROPORTION OF TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES TO TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Country.	Total expenditures.	Cost of army and navy.	Pct.
Austria-Hungary	$ 890,656,00	$ 87,244,000	9.8
France	877,292,000	270,918,000	30.9
Germany	731,256,000	318,446,000	43.5
Great Britain	997,410,000	341,820,000	34.3
Italy	500,595,000	120,676,000	24.1
Japan	284,452,000	92,601,000	32.5
Russia	1,360,054,000	319,770,000	23.5
Spain	224,526,000	51,367,000	22.9
Turkey	154,033,000	48,294,000	31.4
U. S.	654,138,000	283,086,000	43.3
Totals	$6,674,442,000	$1,934,222,000	29.0

Non-military appropriations and pension appropriations have increased more rapidly than the military bills. Consequently in the table above the percentage accredited to the United States is much too high, as the figures will show.

How these war expenditures, or rather expenditures to prevent war, as they are termed by those responsible for them, have mounted to such tremendous figures, is shown by the table, giving the cost of the world's armies and navies for every ten years in the last generation. The totals for each nation mount into the billions since 1881.

Though the United States holds fourth place, according to these figures, in amount of expenditures for war preparations, it is really far behind if judged by results. The United States government pays higher for preparation for war than any other nation in the world. It pays its soldiers and sailors higher wages; their food is better, and costs much more than that of foreign soldiers and bluejackets; their clothing is more expensive; the American government must pay much higher prices for battleships, guns and all munitions and materials of war. Consequently, with one of the biggest military bills to foot, the United States really has less to show than that of any country per dollar expended.

The graphic charts above show the military preparedness of nine countries: Mexico, United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Austria, France, Germany and Russia. As is readily seen, despite the millions it spends on the army, the United States is a dwarf among military nations.

Help In Healing Fractures

Scientists Have Arrived at the Conclusion That Caressing Strokes Will Do Much for Recovery.

Surgeons are now employing masseurs to aid them in healing fractures. The first distinguished surgeon to practice massage in such cases was the famous Frenchman, Lucas-Championniere, and his disciples have developed its use in many ways.

James Mennell read a paper on the subject before the Medical Society of London a few weeks ago, in which he described the massage as consisting of slow, light, rhythmical stroking in the neighborhood of the injury, the movement being merely a "caress" and almost resembling a mesmeric pass," the actual site of the injury being scrupulously avoided. It consists of two elements—passive movement and active movement. When the dose of passive movement is being given the patient must be made to co-operate by actively relaxing the whole part.

The Medical Record remarks that the underlying principle of the treatment is that "movement is life." This form of massage differs from the ordinary in that the latter aims at compulsion, whether of the blood in a given direction or of some movement, while the massage advocated by Lucas-Championniere attempts by its reflex action through the nervous system only to restore the tone of the vaso-motor system.

Many Such Doves.

"Like the dove in Noah's Ark, which was allowed out a number of times and always returned, except on the last occasion," was the North London magistrate's simile for an Islington man who deserted his family. "We have a lot of doves in our ark," said the Guardians' representative.—London Tit-Bits.

Wolf Hunt in Boston.

The first wolf hunt Boston has seen since the Indians left town took place a few days ago along the railroad banks of the South Cove. Police reserves and a score of railroad employes took part and captured the quarry only after he had become helplessly confused in the network of tracks and switching wires in the train yard.

The wolf, a large gray animal, bound by express from Cambridge, O., to a Lynn man, gnawed his way out of a wooden crate as the train drew into the south station. He was the first one off the train. Dashing through the station he stampeded a thousand home-going commuters. A call to two police stations brought a squad of heavily-armed officers, who, reinforced by railroad men, made a prisoner of the beast after an hour's careful maneuvering.

$5,000 Bibles.

Even that veteran English authority of the curio world, J. F. Blacker, is astounded at some of the prices recently brought at Sotheby's, London, for early manuscripts and rare printed books. In one of these sales a vulgate Latin Bible brought $5,000. It was of the thirteenth century, illuminated manuscript on vellum, in Gothic letters, with 145 fine small initial miniatures. The same price was paid for a French Bible, fifteenth century manuscript in vellum, illuminated with 197 miniatures, 202 large ornamental capitals, and hundreds of smaller letters in gold and colors.

Generous Scotch Aristocrat.

Three separate ceremonies, each the outcome of the generosity of the Duke of Buccleuch, were carried through by the Dalkeith (Edinburgh), town council on a recent Saturday afternoon. Early in the afternoon a new infectious disease hospital, erected at Stitchhill at a cost of £5,000, was opened with fitting ceremony. At a later hour in the afternoon about 1,500 persons gathered at the new water works at the iron mills. The members of the corporation and other public bodies afterwards assembled at the new bridge which has been erected to connect the public park with its Eskbank entrance. The bridge bears a suitable inscription, referring to the Duke of Buccleuch's generosity in giving the public park to the community.

Two Confessions.

The new hubby and his new wifey were being whirled away from the church in the hack with the white horses. Presently he came down out of the clouds sufficiently to notice that she was sobbing on his shoulder.

"Dearest," he murmured, tenderly, "why do you cry?"

"Oh, Philemon," she sobbed, "I have deceived you—basely, horribly."

"This is awful!" he groaned. "Tell—tell me—the worst—at once!"

"I c-c-can't c-c-cook!" she sobbed.

His face cleared as if by magic.

"Oh, pshaw!" he cried. "Is that all? You needn't worry over that, darling. I'm a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"

Some chronic sufferers from rheumatism are human barometers. They can recognize by the growling pains in their tender joints and muscles the slightest increase of moisture in the air.

Such a condition of supersensitiveness is always attended with thin blood. The watery, poison-laden fluid that fills the arteries must be built up and purified before there can be any progress toward permanent recovery. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and the pure, rich blood eradicates rheumatism from the system and strengthens the body to resist another attack. Send for our free booklet, "Building Up the Blood."

Get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today from your druggist, 50 cents per box, six for $2.50, or from

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

His Sort.

"What particular drink would you recommend for a golf player?"

"I should suggest some brands of teas."

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

Judge Miller.

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Unsympathetic.

The following story is one of John Drew's favorites.

A man lost his life in a great flood. He was dead, but in the spirit world he lived over and over again the appalling scenes and incidents through which he had just passed. It seemed to him that he must talk it over with some one.

He therefore approached an elderly man and told him the story of how he died, giving a vivid word picture and making a lurid tale. To his great surprise, the old man showed little interest; in fact, he appeared to be bored. At last, being rather annoyed at such indifference, he asked the reason.

"Don't you know who I am?" asked the other.

"Why, no, I don't," was the answer. "I've only just arrived."

"Well," said the other, "I am Noah."

Time Is Sometimes Kind.

Father Time is not always a hard parent, and, though he tarries for none of his children, often lays his hand lightly upon those who have used him well, making them old men and women inexorably enough, but leaving their hearts and spirits young and in full vigor. With such people the gray head is but the impression of the old fellow's hand in giving them his blessing, and every wrinkle but a notch in the quiet calendar of a well-spent life.—From Barnaby Rudge.

Suspicion.

"Your artist son, sir, has a very effective touch."

"How much did you lend him?"

Sweet Bits of Corn

Skilfully cooked—

Post Toasties

—At Your Service.

Ready to eat direct from tightly sealed sanitary package.

From our ovens to your table Post Toasties are not touched by human hand.

Delicious with cream and sugar or fruits.

For sale by grocers everywhere.

Post Toasties have Distinctive Flavor

Merchants State Bank

Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Deposits, $167,694.42 **Capital, $10,000.00**

Money, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. It will serve you or lash you, pretty much as you elect to have it. The right kind of a bank will help you make it your servant. It will help you save and pay you for saving. It will sell you local mortgages and securities, the value of which you can ascertain for yourself. It will loan you all you ought to borrow--no more. It is to your interest as well as to the bank's that you should not strain your credit and become the servant of money.

THE MERCHANTS STATE BANK is the right kind of a bank. Its officers, directors, and stockholders are your friends and neighbors. It is a home bank. It has one account to every five people, men, women, and children, in this town. That is a pretty good exhibit as to public confidence. But we can accommodate more accounts and give you everything any safe bank can. Our profits have been modest and every year we pay much more interest on savings than the net profits amount to. The depositors get more money out of the bank than we do; yet we get enough. It is a mutual benefit affair. Come in and make a start towards independence. Lock the "Money Power" up in a savings account and you will make it your servant.

Why?

It doesn't often happen! Does it?

The Reason:

The bank is run to accommodate its patrons.
We have always pleased others. We can you.

Try Us

2,000 PEOPLE!

In, and in the territory
near to, St. Hilaire,
read the Spectator every week.
They are alert for
any bargaius and special sales
you may offer.
Do you know of any method
whereby to spread your message
to a better advantage
and at less expense
than by using space in
THE SPECTATOR?
We are here to do our share.
Will you do yours?

BUY IT NOW
RIGHT-CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
GUARANTEED

Take a Real Tobacco Chew—"Right-Cut" 5 Cents

TASTE the cool, crisp flavor. See how long it lasts. It's a new blend of rich, sappy leaf. Cut a *new way*—so you get all the virtue of it without chewing.

You'll get more solid comfort out of a 5-cent can of "Right-Cut" than ten cents' worth of old-style tobacco.

Ask your dealer today.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire
Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, May 24, 1913.

The annual outing of the Northern Minnesota Editorial association will be held at Bemidji June 13, 14, 15. The committee on entertainment is preparing to entertain royally and a large crowd is expected. Among other features will be boat rides to many points of interest on Lake Bemidji and Red lake.

"Teachers are not paid as well today in proportion to cost of living as they were fifteen years ago," says a writer of note. Probably not. As a rule teachers must accept what is offered them. Can you think of anything more inconceivable than a body of teachers striking for higher wages?"

A summer training school for teachers will be held at the state agricultural school at Crookston, beginning June 18 and closing July 31. Special emphasis will be placed upon industrial work suited to rural and village schools. An exceptionally strong faculty has been secured. Credits on teachers' certificates will be given in both first and second grade subjects. Board and room can be secured at a low rate at the agricultural school dormitories and dining hall.

It is evident from the appearance of the supplements containing the laws passed by the last state legislature that the lawmakers have been on the job all the time. Many laws passed are good while others may not seem as favorable. Considering the number of years law making bodies of all civilized nations have spent in trying to frame a set of "perfect" laws and thus far have failed, we are inclined to hesitate in passing criticisms too severe regarding work accomplished by our last legislature or any modern lawmaking body.

The Cutworm

The cutworm is one of the first pests to appear, and kills cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, squashes, melons, corn, tomatoes, and peas. In case of plants that are transplanted, wrap with a collar of stiff paper extending two or three inches below ground and an inch or more above the surface, and dig out the worm, which will be found just below the surface near the cut plant. Air-slaked lime may be spread over the surrounding soil. Cutworms practically disappear by July.

The white grub destroys the young peas and corn and should be treated as the cutworm.

Currant Worms

Currant bushes should be dusted with white hellebore or Paris green; or sprayed with a decoction of hellebore at the first appearance of the worms.

Thorough cultivation should be practiced at all times.

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of April, 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	51,373
" butterfat from same....	12,883
" butter made and sold....	15,793
" money received........	$4,580.85
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Price paid to patrons, 34c per lb.	
Paid patrons by check........	$4,229.90
" " by butter, oil, and salt........	62 80
Paid into sinking fund........	92,63
" " expense fund........	212.42

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary

He Laughed 'Till He Died

Taylorsburg, Ohio,—Abe Skinner, the village pessimist laughed himself to death from reading BIFF! the Great American Magazine of Fun which is making greater strides than any other magazine before the American public today. It is a magazine that will keep the whole family in good humor. The staff of BIFF contains the greatest artists, caricaturists critics and editors on the continent It is highly illustrated and printed in many colors. It will keep the whole family cheerful the year 'round: You can afford to spend 50 cents a year to do this. Send this clipping and fifty cents today to The Biff Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio, for a year's subscription.

Popular Talks on Law

One noon while Jason Edwards was sitting on the porch on his prosperous farm home, resting before he returned to the fields, a shiny top buggy drawn by a long legged bay drew into the side yard and a brisk young man descended. He presented the card of the National Silo Co. and solicited an order. Mr. Edwards needed a silo and signed an order for one, to be erected later. He read the order carefully and noted its contents. It clearly read as an order for a silo, for the erection of which, if completed within sixty days after date, he was to pay $100.00.

No silo appeared, nor could Mr. Edwards locate the company, but he saw nothing to worry about until sixty days later a near by bank presented to him for payment a note for $100.00 in regular form and bearing his signature. He protested that he had signed no such note, yet acknowledged that it was his signature. Examination showed that it was one end of the silo order he had signed. It had been so worded and arranged that one end might be cut off leaving a promissory note in regular form. The bank insisted that it had paid full price for a regular note, and as it was a "negotiable instrument" it was protected as a bona fide holder. Edwards sought advice and being told that he would have to pay the note did so.

Proper advice by a competent attorney would probably have saved Edwards $100, since few states will support such a note, signed under such circumstances. True, if one is induced to sign a negotiable promissory note through fraud and that note is sold in ordinary course to a bank or individual, the purchaser accepting it in perfect honesty and good faith, paying full value for an apparently regular instrument that is not yet due, the quality of negotiability is such that the purchaser will have better rights than the rogue who transferred it. Indeed, under such circumstances, the signer would have to pay the note. But rightly viewed the case of Jason Edwards is not such a case. He was not induced by fraud to sign a note, because he did not sign a note. What he signed was an order. Having never signed a note, but something entirely different which was changed into a note, he is no more liable than if his signature was forged to a regular note. Yet it is not strange that many laymen have confused this rule and suffered needlessly when some of our courts have made the mistake.

The other side of the picture is the fraud practiced on Allan McGoorty and his wife. Again a buggy came down the road, but was driven wildly by an attractive young man, and to his arm clung a young woman. They paused at the hospitable looking house for refuge and told of eloping from a cruel father. Now, all the world loves a lover, and the McGoortys were all assistance. Opportunely, quite by accident, of course, a clerical looking gentleman appeared from the other direction. Yes, he would marry them, and did—at least, he went through a ceremony. Of course, the bride wept, so did Mrs. McGoorty, and Mr. McGoorty blew his nose and found his eyes a bit dim. In the confusion the "Reverend" remarked that the witnesses must sign the certificate and pushed a paper toward them which they readily signed.

Three months later a bank produced the "marriage certificate" for payment. It was a regularly drawn note for $500.00. McGoorty had to pay it, as he was legally liable. He had committed the fault of failing to read what he had signed. In his case he actually signed a note. Of course, neither the "Reverend" nor his confederates could have collected from the McGoortys, but they had negotiated the note at the bank, which, having nothing to arouse its suspicions and knowing McGoorty's signature, purchased it for full value, whereupon the "Reverend" and his friends moved on to try their scheme in virgin soil, taking care to be well away when the notes fell due. Where one of two innocent persons must suffer the law takes the view that the one who by his carelessness made the fraud possible must foot the bill.

A similar result followed in the case of Clarence Tucker, who purchased and accepted a barrel of medicated calf meal, giving his note for $10 therefor. The bottom two-thirds of the barrel proved filled with sawdust, but by that time the bank had purchased the note and the agent had vanished. Tucker was legally bound to pay the note. The vendor of the meal could not have recovered the sum, but again the quality of negotiability protected the innocent purchaser, and the man who signed the note had to pay it. He had signed a note, and it having come into the hands of an innocent third party in due course of business, his liability was settled.

So when you sign a promissory note, drawn in the familiar form—sixty days after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of John Doe the sum of one hundred dollars with interest at six per cent per annum—remember that it is negotiable and so is a great deal like money in that it may be freely passed from hand to hand by the simple endorsement on the back, and the man who comes by it honestly has full rights against the person who signs it.

In order to possess this quality of negotiability—to be able to pass from one to another by simple indorsement giving to the person receiving it these superior rights—a note must conform to certain legal requirements. These are stated in the Negotiable Instruments law, a uniform act which has been adopted in similar form by practically all of the states. In general the note must be in writing and signed by the maker. Writing in its legal sense includes printing, lithographs, etc., and the signature must be an abbreviation or a "mark." Further, to be negotiable it must contain an unconditional promise to pay a certain sum of money. There must be no "if" about the promise to pay. Also it must be to pay money and not potatoes or nails. If you are having the house shingled and want to prevent the negotiating of a note you may give so that no one may secure from it better reghts than the carpenter to whom you give it, you may do so by stating in the note that you promise to pay upon condition that the barn is shingled in accordance with the agreement.

To be negotiable a note must be payable on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time. Naming a future date for payment, of course, fixes the time. So, too, it is regarded as a fixed time if payment is to be made at the happening of an event that is certain to occur. Sixty days after date is a determinable future time. Further, it must be payable to order or to bearer, these words of negotiability being necessary that the instrument may possess that quality. So notes are written "pay to the order of John Smith" and not just "pay to John Smith."

A note lacking the above requirements of negotiability may still be a good contract, enforceable between the original parties according to its terms. But if the note be not negotiable and the man who made it has been swindled, he may make this defense against the person to whom he gave it.

A person who intends to bind himself by the note signs simly his own name. But mistakes are made by agents who do not intend to bind themselves personally, but only their principals. Do not sign, "John Jones, Agent for Samuel Smith," for that will make John Jones personally liable; but sign, "Samuel Smith, by John Jones, Agent." A somewhat different rule prevails in the case of public officers, for one acting in public capacity may sign his own name as officer and bind his principals and not himself.

The notes of corporations and partnerships are signed by an officer or agent of the corporation or member of the partnership in the name of the company. A representative or partner who is held out to the world as having authority to sign notes, may bind the company even though he may have exceeded his authority. So if you are a partner, be cautious of the public authority that is given, really or apparently, to the partner whom you do not trust absolutely.

(Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers)

Wyandotte Words

Ole Hogquist of Shelly, Minn., was visiting with friends and relatives last week.

Jennie Swenson came up from Minneapolis last Saturday to make a visit at the parental home.

School Notes

The state board examinations began Friday morning, when examinations in higher algebra, physiography, spelling, eighth grade composition, American history, and senior arithmetic were offered

Monday examinations in senior geography and geography will be held.

Tuesday—civil government, ancient history, and English grammar.

Wednesday—elementary algebra, arithmetic, English composition, junior year, and senior American history.

Regular class work was completed Thursday, and the rest of the time will be taken up with examinations in the upper rooms.

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

Notice

Ten per cent will be added to real estate taxes that are not paid this month.

m24-1t ANDREW TROVATON.

Warning Notice

Attention is called to the ordinance which forbids riding bicycles and speeding coaster wagons on the sidewalks.

This practice is becoming altogether too common, and hereafter offenders will be dealt with according to law.

By order of village marshal. m25-2t

We want the name of every youngman who is ambitious to

BE A LAWYER

and we want to hear from every business man who wishes that he knew BUSINESS LAW.

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 23 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Learn about (1) our Complete College Law Course which fits for practice, and (2) our Complete, Practical, Business Law Course for Business Men. Find out about the low cost, and see how easily you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the Law while continuing your present work. Easy Terms!

Send today for handsome catalog and list of successful graduates all over the U. S. who grasped their opportunity by once answering an ad. like this!

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW
[illegible] American Building, Detroit, Mich.

FOR MILK PRODUCTION

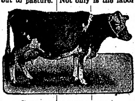
Getting Largest Yield at Least Expense Is Problem.

Adaptability of the Cows Used and Amount and Kind of Food Supplied Are Factors That Must Be Wisely Considered.

(By C. H. ECKLES.)

There are two factors which largely control the economical production of milk. One is the adaptability of the cows used for this purpose and depends upon her individual breed characteristics. The other is the amount and kind of food eaten. The problem confronting the dairyman is the production of the largest amount of milk and butter at the least expense. In order that this may be realized both the important factors mentioned must receive careful attention.

In most cases the largest direct expense is for feed. Everyone familiar with the prevailing conditions knows that a large amount of feed is used without producing the results it should. It would be safe to say that the average yearly milk production per cow could be increased by one-half or three-fourths by following better methods of feeding.



Excellent Milk Type.

Every owner of a cow welcomes the time when the animal can be turned out to pasture. Not only is the labor and expense connected with winter feeding done away with, but each cow is expected to give the best results of the year on grass. In changing from dry feed to grass, it is best to go somewhat slowly, especially with heavy milking cows. The young, immature grass of early spring contains a large amount of water and a small amount of dry matter, and it is almost impossible for a heavy milking cow to eat enough of such feed to supply the necessary amount of nutrients. Wheat and rye pastures are of the same nature. Another reason for putting cattle on pasture gradually rather than suddenly is the effect on the taste of the milk. When a cow is changed at once from a grain ration to grass a very marked taste is developed in the milk, while if this change in feed is made gradually and not suddenly the change in the taste of the milk is scarcely noticed.

Soon after the cows are on pasture they reach the maxmum production of milk for the year. This suggests what the dairyman must do in order that the production of milk may be the largest, is to imitate these summer conditions as far as possible throughout the remainder of the year. This is what the careful dairyman and skilled feeder does, and the results correspond closely to the success with which these summer conditions are maintained. The summer conditions which bring about the maximum production and which are to be maintained as far as possible through the year as described in the following statement:

1. An abundance of palatable food.
2. Balanced ration.
3. Succulent feed.
4. Moderate temperature.
5. Comfortable surroundings.

There is some difference of opinion regarding grain feeding while on pasture from the standpoint of economy.

DAIRY NOTES

The good cow deserves to be kept in comfortable surroundings.

A constant income is one of the great advantages of dairying.

There is constant improvement in the land where cows are kept.

Cleanliness is absolutely essential in the production of good milk.

And the dairy business develops fertility of the brain as well as of the soil.

Lookout for those cold rains; put the cows up. This applies to calves as well.

Feeding musty hay to milk cows is not economy. Better let the young stock have it.

The silo makes it possible for the farmer to have a green feed ration the year around.

Even when the cows are fed a full ration of soiling crops they should have some grain.

There is no good argument against having plenty of light in the cow stable, but many for it.

Clean Up Notice

Notice is hereby given to all owners of real estate in the village of St. Hilaire that all refuse, etc., must be either removed, or if no possible to remove at the present time, to have the same deposited in respectable looking piles in their back yards until such time as the dump ground shall be accessible.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Health Officer.

Chronic Headache

If you have not received permanent relief from remedies, call on C. G. MUGG, Optometric Specialist, and see if he cannot benefit you.
This proposition applies to Defective Eyes and Glasses.

HE WILL BE AT

ST. HILAIRE MAY 27-28

Twenty Years Ago Today

Messrs. Jones and Arthur drove to Crookston Saturday.

Charles Trodler moved into his new residence today.

Photographer Collins is putting up a new building and will be ready for business in a few days.

M. McAndress and wife arrived today from Crystal, N. D., and will make this village their future home.

W. C. Stranahan, accompanied by Messrs. Quandy and Dainard, took in the celebration at the county seat.

E. M. Hoff treated his store front with a nice coat of paint and an awning this week.

The excavating for the Markham hotel will be finished today. It is 30 x 80 and 6 ft. deep. The pile foundation is now being driven. Everything will be pushed as fast as possible.

Read about The Law in The Spectator

In order that our readers may have attractive and valuable information about the law and its ways The Spectator has secured the services of a popular writer and able attorney who is preparing a series of "Popular Talks on Law," which will appear regularly in the columns of this publication. These articles are written so you can understand them, and are of fascinating interest as well as genuinely instructive. The first article appears this week. Its title is, "Wills, able and Unbreakable," Watch for it. Read The Spectator and secure the advantages of this popular feature. Don't miss it.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Thief River Falls

The Ladies' Thursday Musicale of Thief River have made arrangements with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra to give two concerts at the auditorium in that city on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 5. The afternoon matinee will be a full concert so that out of town music lovers who wish to hear the great organization can return home in daylight, and it is hoped auto owners in nearby towns will come with their friends.

otice of Expiration of Redemption.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss
Office of County Auditor,
To George Crocker et al.:

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots one, two, three, four, and five in Block fifty three in Original Townsite of the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota (Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Blk. 53), is now assessed in your name; that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for the said county of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1907, for the said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of ten dollars and five cents; that upon the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, amounting in all to forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, having been paid into the treasury of said county by Catherine E. Ives, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the auditor of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents and interest on forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
m16-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Peter O. Hagglund.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Hagglund, decedent.

Letters testamentary this day having been granted to August Swenson.

It is ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof, and that Monday, the 27th day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms at city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in "St. Hilaire Spectator," as provided by law.

Dated April 22, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
[COURT SEAL] m3-3t Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent.

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent:

Letters of guardianship this day having been granted to August Swenson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named ward may present claims against her estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday, the 21st day of November, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment; and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator for three weeks, as provided by law.

Dated May 17, 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
m24-3t Judge of Probate.

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 11 a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, May 25, at 2:30 p. m. The Lord's supper will be administered at the same time. All are cordially invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Wanted
Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Mea

Sausagesa specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

For your Sunday dinner fresh home made ICE CREAM and fancy YAKIMA APPLES

Full line of "PURE FOOD" CANDIES.

PHONE 63

Hans Wilson

Barber Shop
Prompt service
Pool Room in Connection
D. McALLISTER, Prop.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

NEW
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY

I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

C. C. Elliott came up from the cities Thursday.

Mr. E. T. Hurst was a caller at our office Thursday.

Miss Anna Anderson of Crookston is visiting with Cleo Amble this week.

Hans Wilson is entertaining a brother who has lately arrived from Denmark.

Gust Larson came down Saturday from Viking, where he is employed at carpenter work.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will meet with Mrs. James Gilbertson next Friday.

Mrs. O. F. Post returned from Crookston Monday, where she has been making a visit with friends.

E. W. Walsingham was a business passenger to St. Hilaire yesterday morning.—Crookston Times.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Fishing at the local dams has been fine the past week. Several large catches of pike have been reported.

M. Lund, one of the former residents of St. Hilaire, now located at Seattle, Wash., is visiting at the home of Martin Hoff.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Mission church will meet Saturday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock, at the home of Gust Erickson, east of town.

The north bridge is open for light traffic. The arch has been straightened, and with some minor repairs the bridge will be in passable shape in a few days.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

The Young People's society of the Synod church will meet on the 24th of May in the evening at the Oddfellows' building. All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Mabel Patterson, accompanied by a friend, Miss Chapman, drove down from Thief River Falls Sunday to see the ball game and to make a short visit at the Patterson home.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Webster, and Griffith of Grand Forks, the owners of section 35 in Sanders, were here the first part of this week looking after building operations on their place.

We are in receipt of a card from Julius Peterson of McHenry, N. D., this week. Mr. Peterson will be remembered as the former editor of The Spectator. He sends greetings to all his friends in St. Hilaire.

Miss Lou Brown finished her term of school in the Eastside school on Thursday. She was the hostess to her pupils at a picnic Friday and left for her home in the southern part of the state on Saturday morning.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Garceau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

A deal was closed by K. O. Gigstad this week whereby Oscar Peterson becomes the owner of 80 acres in section 12 of River Falls, across the road from the home place.

While coming down from Thief River on bicycles with a party of young men last Sunday to attend the ball game, Earl Effinger had the misfortune of being thrown from his wheel in such a way that he was run over by the bicyclist following him, with the result that a small bone in the ankle was broken. The injured member was set by Dr. Swanson and the boy later returned to Thief River with Mr. D. Patterson in the auto.

The eighth grade commencement exercises will be given at Imperial hall on May 29. Each graduate may send invitations to as many of his friends and relatives as he wishes to invite. We wish to make it generally understood that this is not going to be a class play, but merely graduating exercises. No admission will be charged, and all those who receive invitations from any member of the graduating class will be cordially welcomed to enjoy the exercises. R. BOEHM.

The local schools will finish their terms next Friday.

Henry Olson drove to Red Lake Falls on Monday evening.

Miss Annie Stokkestad is visiting at the parental home.

See N. A. Nelson before ordering any steel culverts. adv

Ole Ostby was down from Thief River in his new auto Friday.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson. adv

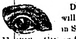
Mrs. Hooper and Miss Ella Jackson were at Thief River Tuesday.

Don't forget to buy your fodder and seed corn at the Farmers' elevator.

O. F Post has been quite ill with heart trouble, but is gaining strength again.

Henry Starken and family, accompanied by William Cuno, were at Thief River Tuesday.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin,



Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Just received a large amount of high test fodder corn. Get your supply while it lasts.
adv N. A. NELSON.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings the barber shop will hereafter be closed after 8 p. m.
D. MCALLISTER

Protect your family and buildings by using the Dodd-Struthers lightning rods. For sale by
adv N. A. NELSON.

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

O. L. Larson, one of the up-to-date farmers in the town of Sanders, was in town Friday. He reports the seeding completed in his neighborhood,

Don't fail to see the St. Hilaire Boy Scout team cross bats with the Thief River Falls Boy Scout team Friday afternoon, May 30, on local diamond.

William Lundahl, who is employed as buttermaker at Highlanding, came down Tuesday for a visit at home. He returned Thursday morning.

There will be special Memorial service in the M. E. church Friday evening, May 30. Special music. All welcome.

The council informs us that the repairs on the north bridge were finished sooner than expected and that the bridge is now in shape to handle any kind of loads.

The concert to be given by the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra at Thief River on June 5 will be the best opportunity to hear this famous organization for a year at least.

"Billy" Provencher and Rodney Johnson, two prominent young men of Thief River, canoed down from the upper Falls Sunday. They autoed back Sunday evening, leaving the canoe to be shipped up later.

Myron Elliott, who has been confined at a Minneapolis hospital with an attack of typhoid fever, arrived home Tuesday. He is looking considerably thinner now than when he left, but we hope to see him in his usual good health soon.

John Burkee of Tacoma, Wash., visited his brother, B. E. Burkee, here Friday. Mr. Burkee was formerly a resident of St. Hilaire and will be remembered as one of the pioneer citizns. He left for for his home on Friday evening.

While cranking his automobile Saturday afternoon I. W. Kinder had his arm broken just above the wrist when the crank kicked back. The break is a very painful one, and Mr. Kinder will not be able to make his route for some little time. —Crookston Times.

The ball game Sunday between the Thief River Stars and the local 8th grade team was an interesting one from start to finish. The home boys started bravely, making 6 to their opponents 0 in the first three innings. Afterwards the game was more closely fought and the score at the end was 13 to 9, favor of the St. Hilaire team. Deserving of special mention was the record made by our young home pitcher, John Steen.

H. R. Allen had the misfortune to lose a fine colt Saturday morning.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS.
adv

O. H. Olson, R. Fairbanks, and I D. Converse were at Thief River Friday evening.

Miles Jackson returned home Friday evening after finishing a term of school some nine miles northeast of town.

Mrs. E. F. Dann was taken last Saturday to the hospital at Crookston, where she underwent a surgical operation. She is reported doing nicely.

B. E. Burkee, Mrs. C. H. Martz, Sver Skattum, and Lars Loberg have joined the "Brighten Up Club" and are painting their respective homes this week.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

This Season as Bad, If Not Worse, Than During the Hot Days of July and August.

A few cases of rabies have been reported in various parts of the country, and it may be well to recall that this is the season of the year when the disease is most likely to occur and has been most often seen. Children should be carefully kept from contact with stray dogs at this time, and pet animals guarded in the same way. The carrier of the disease is practically always a strange animal that has wandered from a distance.

There is no need for alarm, however, for but few cases of the disease occur and there is comparatively little danger. If our smaller towns particularly could get rid of the ownerless animals which are not properly cared for there would be very little risk from the action.

The occurrences of cases now may serve as a reminder, however, that in spite of the term "dog days"—applied to July and early August, and often taken to mean that dogs are more likely to go mad at that time than any other—rabies occur least frequently during these two months. If this is borne in mind a number of animals suffering from thirst will be saved from falling under suspicion of having rabies in the hot weather and from being treated so as to increase their suffering.—New York Herald.

TIME GIVEN LANGUAGE STUDY

English and French Is Thoroughly Taught in the Lower Public Schools of Germany.

The Germans are famous for their thorough mastery of languages. The university graduates are expected to converse in Latin and to read Greek authors at sight. Even the pupils whose education has been confined to the public schools can generally use French and English in common conversation without difficulty. The secret of this mastery, which is so unusual in this country, is the thoroughness of the study required.

An American delegate to an educational conference abroad last summer found a class of girls nine years old busy with two French verbs, and using them in all varieties of form in translating from German into French. In a class ten years old they were using all the regular verbs and the common parts of speech in the same way, analyzing, constructing and giving the rules in French.

At eleven years they were using the irregular verbs, memorizing French poems, writing compositions in French, and all the conversation of the classroom was in French. From this they pass to the higher French literature, thinking and talking wholly in French. A similar course is pursued in English.

Ripping Story, Old Chap!

Sir Donald Mann, of the Canadian parliament, is stopping at a local hotel.

"The other day," said Sir Donald, "I witnessed a funny scene in a refreshment room of the Canadian Pacific station in Montreal. An Englishman was sitting at one of the large tables, and next to him a man who seemed to belong to the humbler walks of life.

"'Please pass me those potatoes,' said the man to the elegant gentleman. The latter slowly focussed his eyeglass on the speaker and haughtily asked, 'Did you think I was one of the waiters?' I expected to see our poor friend shrivel up, but he turned and beckoned to a waiter:

"'George, come here, please.'

"'What is it, sir?' asked George.

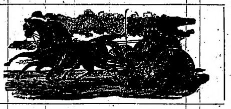
"'I want to apologize to you. You see, I mistook this party for you, but I hope you won't be offended at it. And now pass me those potatoes.'

"That's what you call a boomerang, eh, what?" laughed Sir Donald.—New York Press.

Drew the Line on the Tariff.

This story was current during the first Cleveland campaign in 1884. It was then related that a gentleman, long distinguished as a law-abiding citizen, found himself one morning arraigned in court upon a charge of having assaulted an old friend of his, who had been his guest.

In defense, he pled justification, saying: "Judge, this man, my accuser, was an old friend of mine and a guest in my house. One night at dinner, he attempted surreptitiously to steal the spoons, but I overlooked it because he was my guest and friend. The next night, in my absence, he attempted to kiss my wife, and again I forebore, being restrained by the laws of hospitality; but the third night he got me in a corner, button-holed me and proceeded to discuss the tariff with me. I knocked him down and I claim I was justified in doing it."—Cotton and Finance.



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" " 2 "	78
" " 3 "	75
Flax, No. 1	$1.18
" " 2	1.15
Adjected Flax	1.10
Barley, for 48 lbs	41
Oats	25
Rye	46
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	37
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
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Bran, " "	21.00

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The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by [illegible] Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws.

CHAPTER V—(Continued).

At last I saw him half-way amenable to reason. Now that he was out of the shadow, I saw too, more clearly, what manner of man he was. His head, as I had already discerned it through the gloom, was abnormally large yet not out of proportion with his Herculean torso. His red hair, frowsy, unkempt, was of such abundance that, in the dark, its outline had given me a grotesquely magnified impression. His red beard, too, was thick, long and untrimmed. What little of his face showed, was sunburned to what, in the dim light, seemed the color of ripe russet apples. His eyes were nearly indiscernible, deep set, under bushy red brows.

"If you had shown the least bit of humanity to brother men in distress," I responded, in a half jocular vein, "I'd possibly never thought of this being your place, and you being you; and the incident of the morning might have been forgotten."

I'm certain I heard his teeth grit together in his effort to suppress a rising rage. I certainly saw his hands clench, and then, with an assumption of indifference, he took a final puff at his cigar and tossed it, sparkling, among the weeds of his lawn.

It was evident to me, now, that in spite of the nonchalance he affected, my reference to the Chinaman's poaching, and his presence at Cragholt, had aroused his interest, and so hoping to draw him out, I continued:

"Your man told the lodge-keeper that you sent him over to borrow a rifle."

"You don't mean to tell me you'd believe a Chinaman, do you?" he returned.

"It wasn't for me to believe or disbelieve. The lodge-keeper believed him."

"And so he borrowed a rifle, and then with one of Cameron's own instruments of destruction proceeded to destroy Cameron's game? Is that it? What did he shoot? A deer or one of those starved-looking white dogs that Cameron has following him about?"

Apparently Murphy knew much more of my friend than my friend knew of Murphy.

"Neither, I fancy. In fact, I'm not sure just what he did shoot in the way of game. But he seems to have indulged in a bit of target practice. He found a piece of an old portrait, tacked it to a tree, and shot holes in it. Rather silly, eh? Foolish for him to chance getting into trouble for child's play of that sort."

"How do you know that?" he growled, with an inadvertent dropping of his mask. There was no mistaking, now, that I had made captive his attention.

"I saw the target," I answered, simply.

"That's like saying, 'I caught a twelve-pound bass. Here's the hook and line to prove it.'"

"I have a scale of the bass."

"A what?"

"Something your Chinaman dropped beside the tree."

Phlegmatic though he was, something very like a start followed upon my words. Then, as if to cover the movement, he shrugged his shoulders, and chuckled ponderously.

"His visiting card, I suppose."

"Nearly as good," I supplied. "The bowl of his opium pipe."

At that moment Jerry came around the corner of the house and stopped abruptly, stupefied by surprise; for from the open mouth of the giant there issued a roar of bass laughter, that reverberated in weird discordance through the night silences.

"You bally idiot!" he cried, his guffaw ended. "I suppose no persons except Chinamen smoke opium, eh! And that being so, no Chinaman but my Chinaman could have made a target of a piece of an old portrait and dropped his pipe bowl at the foot of a tree! Go on with you, you make me tired!" And then, seeing Jerry, who had quickly joined me: "Didn't find him, eh? Well, that's not strange. Having lost the bowl of his pipe, he's probably gone to borrow another from a laundryman friend in Cos Cob; and that, by the way, is about the nearest place for you to buy gasolene."

The next day I spent at my office, in New York, busy with the hundred details that go to the making of a periodical which aims to focus popular sentiment to a righteous viewpoint concerning matters of national and social import. For the time being my consideration of Cameron and his strange problem was suspended. Now and then the subject recurred to me, dragged into the mental light on the train of Evelyn Grayson; but almost immediately it was buried beneath a question of editorial policy or a debate regarding a contract for white paper at an extortionate increase in price.

When, however, my business day was ended and I had boarded the train for Greenwich, the whole involved enigma spread itself again before me, demanding attention. And in the midst of it, dominating it, stretching his great shadow over it to the farthest limit, appeared that frowsy red giant, Murphy, a mystery within a mystery; for, though he seemed to pervade it, there was no point at which I could discover him quite touching it.

In vain I tried to detect a real connection. I started with the letters. They bore no single characteristic mark of this uncouth creature. As an artist he might have devised the curious silhouette signature, but there was something about that—some cunning, inventive subtlety—which I could not reconcile with the ogre I had played upon, stung to anger and aroused to curiosity.

That he could either have conceived or executed the ruin of the portrait I did not believe possible. The conception, like the letters and the signature, bore evidence of a craftiness too fine for such as he; and to fancy him, mammoth that he was, stealing unobserved into Cameron's study, was to fancy the incredible.

And so, though the impression of intimate relationship persisted, I could find no point of contact, closer or more definite than through his servant's rifle practice, which after all might have been quite without motive.

There was little, therefore, in the line of reason, to convict Murphy of any knowledge of the matters which had so disturbed us. And yet, as I have said, I felt intuitively that he possessed an intimate acquaintance with the whole affair.

At the Greenwich station, I found my touring car waiting; my mother in the tonneau. My chauffeur touched his cap as I approached.

"You may drive, Francois," I said, and I took the place at my mother's side.

"You look tired, Philip," she announced when I had kissed her. "Was it very warm in the city?" Her eyes were ever quick to note infinitesimal changes in my appearance of well-being.

"Not uncomfortable," I answered, indulgently. "I had a very busy day, though. But I'm not the less fit because of it."

"We have had some little excitement here," she hastened, eager to give me the news. "Old Romney called you up on the telephone about noon. I happened to answer it, myself, and when I told him you were in New York, and would not be back until six, it just seemed he couldn't wait to unburden himself. 'Won't you please tell him, Mrs. Clyde,' he said, 'that Mr. Murphy's Chinaman was found at daybreak this morning, lying dead, just outside Murphy's back door?'"

"Found dead!" I cried, in amazement.

"That is what he said. Then he added that the poor fellow's head had been crushed with some heavy instrument, and that Mr. Murphy had been arrested on suspicion and was in the Cos Cob lockup."

For a full minute, I think, I sat in silent amaze. Then theories and conjectures in infinite variety gave chase, one after the other, through my excited brain. But it was more than ever difficult, I found, to reach anything like a satisfactory conclusion concerning the position the now lifeless Celestial and his accused master held in the chain of mysteries I wished so much to solve. That they were both of them more or less important links, however, I had small doubt.

"Did you know Mr. Murphy?" my mother asked. And all at once I realized that her question was a repetition. In my absorption I had not heeded the original inquiry.

"Nobody knows him," I answered, unconsciously echoing the words voiced by the man in the catboat on the previous night. "Nobody knows him. But I've met him in a rather casual way."

CHAPTER VI.

Nell Gwynne's Mirror.

With the approach of the twenty-first of the month, which is to say the seventh day following Cameron's receipt of the second letter, I observed in him a growing nervous restlessness, which with praiseworthy effort he was evidently striving to overcome. Of my visit to the red giant and the tragedy which followed it, he was, of course, informed; as he had been of the incident in the wood, including the finding of the bullet-pierced piece of canvas. Everything, save only that Evelyn was the discoverer of the portrait remnant—which I thought best under the circumstances to keep secret—was told to him in detail, and with all the circumstantiality necessary to an intelligent discussion of even the minutest point.

My description of Murphy elicited from him a recollection. He remembered having seen the man once. It was on the Fourth of July. Evelyn and Mrs. Lancaster, Cameron's housekeeper, had accompanied Cameron to what is called "The Port of Missing Men," a resort for motorists, on the summit of Titicus mountain. They had lunched there and were returning by a route which took them over a succession of execrable roads, but through some of the most glorious scenery in the whole state of Connecticut. For a while they had been following a stream, willow-girt, that went babbling down over a rocky bed which at intervals broke the waters into a series of falls and cascades. At the foot of one of these they had stopped the car and alighted for a better view, and so had come upon the unexpected.

Seated upon a great bowlder, his easel planted between the stones of the stream's shallows, was a red-headed, red-bearded Colossus, in a soiled suit of khaki and a monstrous straw hat such as is worn by harvesting farmers. Cameron told me that all three of them made bold to peep over the painter's shoulder at his work, and then, though it was of the most mediocre quality, to shower him with laudatory and congratulatory phrases.

"I can fancy how he thanked you," I broke in, smiling. "I suppose he said something very rude."

"He said nothing at all. He simply stopped painting, and turning, fixed his eyes upon me. It was as if he saw no other one of us. He seemed to be making a careful appraisement of my every feature. After a moment it grew embarrassing, and though I did not resent it—feeling rather that we, ourselves, had been in the wrong—I very speedily withdrew. To my surprise he rose from his stone seat; and, palette and brush in hand, followed us up the little acclivity to the road, watching in silence, until we got back into our car, and wheeled away."

"Did you gather from his inspection that he recognized you, or thought he recognized you?" I asked.

"I gathered only that he meant to be insufferably rude," was Cameron's answer.

"And you have never seen him since?"

"Never."

"He has evidently seen you. He spoke of the Russian wolf-hounds that go about with you."

Cameron made no response.

"Well," I added, in a tone meant to be reassuring, "I think we need have little fear of a continuance of this singular method of annoyance. Though we can't trace it directly to Murphy and his unfortunate Mongolian, I thoroughly believe that one or the other was responsible. With the Chinaman dead and Murphy in jail, the persecution will cease. The threat contained in the second letter will never be executed. See if I'm not right!"

My hope of putting Cameron at ease, however, was not rewarded. He continued to exhibit signs of an almost constant apprehension. There was, indeed, a sympathy-stirring pathos about the nervous disquiet of this man, usually so impenetrably self-contained. And at moments, in spite of me, a suspicion gripped and held that he had not been entirely frank; that somewhere in his past there was something, unrevealed which might serve as a clue, if not an explanation, to the present. But these doubts of him were always transitory.

The twenty-first of September fell that year on Monday. My office demanded my presence, but I arranged affairs as well as possible by telephone and devoted the entire day to Cameron. When I told him I meant to do this he protested, pretending that he was quite without foreboding; while the unconscious tapping of his foot on the rug, even as he spoke, belied his words.

We spent the better part of the day golfing over the Apawamis links at Rye, lunching at the club house between rounds, for as a specific for nerves I have ever found that game of rare benefit. In the present instance it more than fulfilled my expectations. Cameron, apparently at least, forgot everything save his desire to out-drive, out-approach, and out-put me. And when it was over, and with sharpened appetites we drove back to Cragholt for dinner, he appeared stimulated by a new-found courage.

The day had passed without untoward event, and I felt sure that my friend was gradually coming around to my way of thinking. Neither of us mentioned the subject, but it must have recurred to him, at intervals, as it did to me. And as the hours went by without a sign, the conviction grew that Murphy, with hands tied, was fretting over the coup he was deterred from compassing.

Mrs. Lancaster, whom I have mentioned merely as Cameron's housekeeper, but who was, in addition, a distant kinswoman and acted as a sort of duenna to Evelyn, dined with us that evening, and our little partie carree seemed to me more than usually merry, owing doubtless to the relaxation of the strain which both Cameron and I had been under for the past week.

It gratified me to see my host so unfeignedly cheerful. I remember how he laughed over Mrs. Lancaster's recital of an incident of the morning.

"I had no idea," she said, "that Andrew," referring to the kennel master, "was married. He astonished me when he told me he had a wife and three children. And when I told him he did not look like a married man he seemed rather pleased than otherwise."

"It is odd," Cameron returned, "but it seems always to flatter a husband to tell him he doesn't look it." And then he laughed as though he had no care on earth.

After dinner we had the usual music, and Evelyn sang again that lyric of Baudelaire's, this time in the original French. But the melody brought back to me in vivid vision our chance meeting in the woods and all its train of circumstances.

When I had finished applauding, Cameron turned to me.

"Do you like Baudelaire?"

"I like his art," I answered, "and his frank artificiality."

"He appeals to me," Cameron confessed, "decadent though he is. I have read everything he ever wrote, I think, prose and verse. Did you ever see my copy of his 'Fleurs du Mal'? The casket is worthy of its contents. It is the most exquisitely bound little volume I ever saw. Come, I'll show it to you."

I excused myself to Mrs. Lancaster, and with pretended formality bent over Evelyn's hand, brushing it with my lips.

"Won't you be back?" she whispered.

"I hope so," was my answer. "But I can't promise."

"Oh, what a trial it is to have a selfish uncle!" she murmured as I went.

Cameron led me through the library, across the hall, and thence into his study, where he dove into a miniature book rack reserved for his favorites. After a moment of fruitless search he said:

"It isn't here. How stupid! I took it upstairs a week ago, I remember. It is in my dressing room. Do you mind coming up?"

Did I mind coming up? How glad I was to see him interested! He was more like the old Cameron than he had been at any time in the past seven days. My golf prescription had proved even more efficacious than I had dared hope.

At the risk of being tedious I must describe Cameron's dressing room. It was not large—probably 20 feet square—with three doors; one on each of the three sides. That which admitted from the passageway faced that which opened into the bath room. On the left, the third door connected with Cameron's bedchamber. On the right were two windows, giving upon an outside balcony. Between them was a fire-place.

To the left of the bath room door was the entrance to a huge closet, guarded by a heavy curtain of old rose velvet. To the right, was a stationary wash-stand, and above it a rectangular mirror, probably ten inches wide and a foot long, and very curiously framed. Across from this, against the wall which divided the room from the passage, was an enormous chiffonier, or chest of drawers. In the room's center was a round table, on which rested a reading lamp. Between the table and the fire-place was a reclining chair. Other chairs, three or four, were variously placed.

I have given these facts because they are necessary to an intelligent understanding of what I am about to relate. That in furnishing and adornment the room was plainly utilitarian is not so material. But there is one exception to this general declaration which demands to be specified. The mirror above the wash-stand possessed a distinction quite aside from its practical utility. This was by no means the first time I had seen it. Cameron had showed it to me, with a degree of pride, early in our acquaintance, explaining that it was at once a relic and an heirloom. Originally the property of Nell Gwynne, it had descended to him through three or four generations of maternal ancestors.

The glass was framed in colored beadwork, to which were attached wax figures in high relief: at the top, a miniature portrait of Charles II. in his state robes; at the bottom, one of Nell herself, in court dress. The king appeared also on the right, in hunting costume, and on the left was another figure of his favorite in less ornamental garb. According to the legend which accompanied this interesting antique, it was Nell Gwynne's own handiwork.

It possessed for me a certain fascination due more to its history than its beauty, for it was not the most artistic of creations, and as Cameron poked about for his Baudelaire, I stood gazing at the glass and thinking of all I had ever read of the illiterate, but saucy, sprightly actress whose sole claim to fame hung on her winning the favor of that easy-going, royal hypocrite, Charles II.

"Here's the binding!" I heard Cameron say, and turned from the mirror to the table, where he had found his sought-for treasure beneath a pile of heavier, grosser works.

"You know something of bookbinding," he went on, with enthusiasm. "Now examine that carefully, and tell me if you ever saw anything more exquisite. I had it done in London, last year. It's a copy of one of Le Gascon's."

At first sight it seemed all glittering gold, but on closer inspection I found that the groundwork was bright red morocco, inlaid with buff, olive, and marble leather, the spaces closely filled with very delicate and beautiful pointille traceries. It was a veritable gem in its way, and I could not blame Cameron for his raptures.

When I had applauded and bepraised to his content, he took the little volume from my hand and opening it, with a sort of slow reverence, observed with something like patronism:

"I'm afraid you don't quite understand Baudelaire."

"Does anybody?" I flung back.

"He is not so obscure as his critics would have us believe," Cameron asserted. "Sit down in that lounging chair a moment, and I'll read you something." And as I obeyed, he drew up a chair for himself, speaking all the while in denunciation of Tolstoi and the injustice of his criticism.

One poem after another he read, while I lay back listening. To his credit he read them well, though he paused often in mid-verse to explain what he thought I might regard as an affectation or, as Tolstoi has put it, "an intentional obscurity."

There was one verse which impressed me particularly as he read it, and remained with me for a long while afterward, for, in view of everything, it seemed to have a special appositiveness. The lines to which I refer have been translated in this way:

> From Heaven's high balconies
> See! in their threadbare robes the dead
> years cast their eyes,
> And from the depths below regret's wan
> smile appears.

Cameron sat with his back to the door leading to the passageway, and facing, diagonally, across the table, the Nell Gwynne mirror. My own gaze was on him as he read.

As he finished the verse, a portion of which I have quoted, he lifted his eyes, I thought to meet mine, but his look rose over my head, and clung, while his lids widened, and into every line of his face there came a rigid, startled expression, half amazement, half horror. And in that instant of tense silence the "Fleurs du Mal" slipped from his nerveless fingers, struck the table edge, and dropped with unseemly echo to the floor.

In a breath I was on my feet and staring where his vision had focussed. I hardly know what I expected to see. I am sure nothing would have surprised me. And yet I was scarcely prepared for the inexplicable ruin which my sight encountered. The glass of the Nell Gwynne mirror was in atoms.

Cameron rose, a little unsteadily I thought, and coming around the table, joined me in closer inspection of his wrecked hereditament. I can find no word adequate to the description of what we experienced. Amazement and all its synonyms are far too feeble for the task. We were certainly more than appalled. What we saw suggested to me spontaneous disintegration. If such a thing were possible, which I believe it is not, it might have explained the condition of the mirror. No other ascription seemed admissible; for, though the glass remained in its frame not so much as a splinter having been dropped, it was fractured into a thousand tiny pieces, resembling a crystal mosaic, incapable of any but the most minute reflections. And the change to this condition from a fair, unmarred panel had been wrought without sound and seemingly without human agency.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fought on Vegetable Diet

Great Warriors of Homer Were Not Sufferers From Insufficient Domestic Help.

The heroes of Homer prepared their food with their own hands, and were not, therefore, sufferers from insufficient domestics. In the happy simplicity of the Homeric ages, writes Mr. F. W. Hackwood in "Good Cheer," the great heroes who dealt such terrible blows, leaving death and desolation behind them, when they reposed after their exploits, partook of a blameless dish of beans or a plate of hominy lentils.

It may be difficult to imagine Diomedes in the act of peeling an onion or Achilles washing cabbage. But although the wise Ulysses roasted, with his own hands, a sirloin of beef, vegetables occupied the most conspicuous places at all the great banquets of ancient Greece.

Parsley formed the crown with which Hercules, as conqueror of the Nemean lion, crowned himself; Anacreon celebrates the plant as the emblem of joy and festivity. Fable makes parsley the food of coursers; the warriors of Homer fed their chargers with it for battle.

The cabbage was adorned by the Egyptians, who raised altars to it. Afterward they made this strange god the first dish in their repast. The Greeks and Romans ascribed to it the happy quality of preserving from drunkenness.

Alexander found the onion in Egypt; where the Hebrews had learned to like it. He had it cultivated in Greece, and given as food to his troops, in the belief that it excited martial ardor. Whosoever wishes to preserve his health, says an ancient saw, should eat every morning, before breakfast, young onions and honey. But this does not sound like a very tempting preservative.

Asia is said to be the native soil of the asparagus. Yet the Romans cultivated it with such marvelous success that the stalks raised at Ravenna are said to have weighed three pounds each, and we are asked to believe that the African variety, grown in Libya, reached a height of 12 feet.

How to Acquire More Self Control.

To acquire more self control and confidence perhaps the best step is to make yourself face disagreeable tasks with courage.

Do not be easily routed when you have determined on a course of action.

Perhaps the most disagreeable thing one meets in the course of a business day is the occasion for tactful yielding what one desires to say, to be agreeable to people who do not appeal to us, to give a pleasant answer when we are more inclined to give a curt one—in brief, to act according to the dictates of conscience on any and every occasion.

RASH SPREAD TO ARMS

759 Roach Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.—"At first I noticed small eruptions on my face. The trouble began as a rash. It looked like red pimples. In a few days they spread to my arms and back. They itched and burned so badly that I scratched them and of course the result was blood and matter. The eruptions festered, broke, opened and dried up, leaving the skin dry and scaly. I spent many sleepless nights, my back, arms and face burning and itching; sleep was purely and simply out of the question. The trouble also caused disfigurement. My clothing irritated the breaking out.

"By this time I had used several well-known remedies without success. The trouble continued. Then I began to use the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Within seven or eight days I noticed gratifying results. I purchased a full-sized cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in about eighteen or twenty days my cure was complete." (Signed) Miss Katherine McCallister, Apr. 12, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

No Wonder.

"Why did you order that well-dressed lady out of the store?"

"She's a well-known kleptomaniac."

"Did she take anything here?"

"She took umbrage."

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unawares—not knowing that the backache, headaches, and dull, nervous, dizzy, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backache should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A North Dakota Case

Mrs. C. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of kidney weakness. My back was lame and sore and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and when I have had occasion to use them since, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

After Long Suffering

Women Are Constantly Being Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Worth mountains of gold," says one woman. Another says, "I would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the other medicines for women in the world." Still another writes, "I should like to have the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thrown on the sky with a searchlight so that all suffering women could read and be convinced that there *is* a remedy for their ills."

We could fill a newspaper ten times the size of this with such quotations taken from the letters we have received from grateful women whose health has been restored and suffering banished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished such a universal success? Why has it lived and thrived and kept on doing its glorious work among the sick women of the world for more than 30 years?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has ever approached its success is plainly and simply because there is no other medicine so good for women's ills.

Here are two letters that just came to the writer's desk—only two of thousands, but both tell a comforting story to every suffering woman who will read them—and be guided by them.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN.

Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 809 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS:

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for 14 years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanitive Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.—Mrs. Sadie Williams, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

For All Motors

Taking down motors and putting them up again is one of the costliest items of upkeep. And the best motors, when improperly lubricated, need this attention too often.

Polarine obviates this necessity by perfectly lubricating all parts.

It flows freely, even at zero.

It maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or heat.

212°

Zero

Polarine

FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

is used in hundreds of thousands of motors of every type—in every climate and temperature. It is sold everywhere so tourists can get it no matter where they happen to be.

For motor cars, motor trucks, and motor boats—the finest oil that's made today by the *World's Oil Specialists after 50 years' experience with every kind of friction problem.*

Insure a low upkeep cost—insure your car's maximum re-sale value—insure uninterrupted motoring pleasure by *using* Polarine.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Special Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World
(120)

1,000 SETTLERS A DAY

WESTERN CANADA MAKING REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

Settlers from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe landed in Winnipeg last week at the rate of one thousand a day. The predicted boom in the populating of the prairie provinces this spring has materialized, as it did last year, and today the busiest city in America is probably the Manitoba metropolis.

The sturdy nations of Europe are all contributing to the rapid growth of Canada West. Two of the largest contingents reaching Winnipeg last week were from Germany and Scandinavia.

The British Isles are sending out larger contingents than ever before. The old land newspapers are filled with accounts of send-offs and farewells being given to popular townsfolk on the eve of departure for Canada.

Numerous editorials record the sentiments, bordering on despair, of the Britons who see their towns and villages desolated by the desertion of favorite sons and daughters. We can sympathize with those left behind while felicitating the young people who have their own way to make in the world, on their new opportunities in the country of mammoth crops.

Scotland lost 5,000 of her best blood and brawn in a single week this month. No wonder the young, aspiring Scots take so quickly to Canada. They have been reading of the triumphs and wonder working of Scottish pioneers in the Dominion ever since they were "bairns." A great part of Canada's success was wrought by Canadians from Caledonia, and the young Caledonians of today are eager to demonstrate that they can do as well out west as their forebears.

In addition to those from the old countries, the United States still keeps up in a strenuous manner, and is sending its thousands into that new country of the north. They take up the free homesteads of 160 acres on which they live for six months of each year for three years, and then get a deed or patent for a farm that is worth anywhere from $15 to $20 per acre, or, they may purchase lands at from $15 to $18 per acre that will yield with proper care in cultivation, excellent returns for the time, work and money expended.—Advertisement.

When fiction gets busy facts become ashamed of themselves.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The Other Place.

"I have a regular old family knocker on my front door."

"We've got one inside."

Not a Bad Case.

"So that is your avuncular relation."

"He was, but the new doctor we got, cured him."

Dictating to Women.

Women, according to an edict in the Chinese government, are to wear European hats, but otherwise retain their customary dress, with certain modifications. It is prophesied that there will be revolt at the edict, because women in China as elsewhere, have grown weary of having men undertake to decide for them in matters of dress, matters of food, matters of morals and matters of government.

German Princes' Wanderjahr.

The prince of Wales might possibly enjoy his German trip still better if he could view the country in the unconventional way followed by the German crown prince and his brothers. Like all the Hohenzollerns, the kaiser's sons were taught trades, and their father also allowed them to taste the delights of the "wanderjahr," which still forms part of the education of most German artisans.

In the case of the young princes the year was split up over several successive summer holidays, which they spent tramping through Germany, knapsack on back, and sleeping at roadside inns. They traveled without a servant, accompanied only by their military governor, Col. von Falkenheyn, and were scarcely ever recognized.

HER "BEST FRIEND"

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies, for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle up stairs without any heart palpitation, and I am free from nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house; now she has Postum at home and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum." Name given by Pustum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

ON AN ISLE OF BIRDS

Commodore Salisbury Tells of an Expedition to Laysan.

Retired Naval Officer With Party of Scientists Spent Eighty Days Gathering Data on a Mid-Pacific Island.

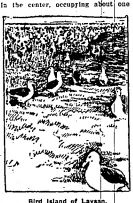
Kansas City, Mo.—Straight from the exploration of an uninhabited isle in the Pacific ocean, Commodore George R. Salisbury of the United States navy, retired, has arrived at the home of his brother, Mark Salisbury, two and one-half miles northeast of Independence. The contrast is great between life in this old mansion hidden among gigantic pines in a quiet Jackson county farm and life on the Island of Laysan, where no man lives, and where myriads of water fowl darken the air or hide in the low-lying sandy slopes, barely rising above the ocean level.

Commodore Salisbury was busy writing out a report of his voyage to the government, but not too busy to tell a representative of the Kansas City Star of some of the strange sights on the island.

He was in charge of an expedition sent out by the department of agriculture, which has charge of the bird reservation of United States territory. With him were three naturalists. The party left San Francisco December 5, 1912, in the United States revenue cutter Thetis. Their destination was the Island of Laysan, eight hundred miles northwest of Honolulu.

Laysan is peculiarly rich in bird life. Eighty days were spent there. They returned to Honolulu March 22, and a few days later took passage on the United States transport Sherman for San Francisco. They reached that city April 11. There specimens taken on the voyage were shipped to Washington. After a few days spent in the coast city, Commodore Salisbury started back to Independence, arriving there last Sunday.

A map of the Island of Laysan made during their stay shows it to be of peculiar formation. It is about two and one-half miles long and one mile wide. In the center, occupying about one hundred and sixty acres is a lagoon. This gives the island the appearance of an elongated doughnut. At no place does the island rise more than twenty-five feet above ocean level.



Bird Island of Laysan.

The place swarms with birds. "I learned more about birds on this trip than I had ever dreamed of before," Commodore Salisbury said yesterday afternoon. "We brought home with us 175 rare specimens. These will be mounted and placed in the government museums.

"We found two varieties that are found nowhere else. One is the Laysan rail. It is about the size of a quail and has small wings, but they do it little good, for it cannot fly. We started home with eighty living specimens of the rail, but the return trip was so cold that all except five died. The survivors were left at the Golden Gate park in San Francisco. The other bird peculiar to the island is the Laysan teal, a fowl smaller than the mallard duck, but resembling it in general appearance. Incidentally, we found a pair of mallard ducks that had come over from the mainland of California, thousands of miles away."

LAST RELICS OF THE MAINE

Six Thousand Pounds of Brass and Bronze Fittings Stripped From Vessel, Cast in Tablets.

New York.—Six thousand pounds of relics from the U. S. S. Maine, which were taken from the battleship before she was towed out to sea from Havana and given her final resting place, have arrived at the John Williams bronze foundry, to be cast into a fitting and permanent memorial.

This disposition of the brass and bronze fittings of the battleship which for twelve years had lain beneath the sea is in accordance with an act of congress.

The parts of the wreck that were thought to be suitable for the purpose were first sent to Washington, where they were melted together, purified and cast into thirty-pound ingots. It is in this form that all that is left of the Maine has just arrived in New York.

One thousand tablets, designed by Charles Keck of this city, are being cast by the Williams foundry, and will be delivered upon request to patriotic societies all over the country. Two hundred applications have already been received at the office of the assistant secretary of the navy.

The tablets will have a natural bronze finish; they will weigh twelve and half pounds and measure 13 by 18 inches.

Nabs Burglars With Pencil.

New Haven, Conn.—Henry Wedland and Alexander Drummond were captured by R. L. Davisson of Dayton, Ohio, a Yale senior, at the point of a silver pencil, while they were ransacking his room in Vanderbilt hall on the Yale campus. They thought the pencil was a pistol. Wedland had a loaded revolver at the time.

GROWING ANNUAL FLOWERS NOT DIFFICULT

An Old-Fashioned Garden.

(By H. F. GRINSTEAD.)

Whether your flower garden is to be a square roll against a city wall, or the ample grounds of the country home, there will always be a place for the annuals. It often happens that one wishes to change the location of the flower beds from year to year, which is impossible with everlasting kinds; then the annuals bring quick results.

Most annuals grow well from seed sown in drills or broadcast where they are to stand, but it is often desirable to have them started early, which can be done by sowing in a hotbed or window box and transplanting to the open ground after all danger from frost has passed. Well-rotted leaf mold or other vegetable manure is best for flowers.

The aster is one of the most desirable of the annuals, and rivals the most rare and difficult growers in point of beauty and hardiness. It commends itself to general planting with its great variety of color and from the fact that it may be planted close or the tall growing sorts may be given more room. They are a late bloomer, coming when others have failed. Seed sown in the open ground in May will bloom in October or late in September, while for blooms in July and August the seed must be sown in the hotbed or window box in March. Cover the seed lightly, and when the plants have three or four leaves transfer them to small pots or another part of the bed, setting them two inches apart each way. After all danger of frost is past they may be transplanted to the open ground to stand 18 inches apart. Well-rotted manure should be used with a small quantity of ashes mixed in with the soil.

The California poppy, or Escholtzia, is one of the comparatively new creations, and is surely one of the most beautiful. The seed are small and should be scattered on the surface of the soil and covered very little by having loose soil sifted over them. When they are allowed to seed they will come every year in the same place without further seeding. They are also desirable pot plants.

Candytuft is easily grown by sowing the seed in the open and thinning later in the season. This annual is more desirable for edging and borders, and a succession of bloom may be had by making later sowings.

Long rows of marigold are beautiful, the range of color being great, and the size differing greatly from the dwarf to the tall African varieties. The French marigold does better and comes much earlier if the plants are grown in boxes and later transplanted once or twice before being set out of doors. A foot apart is none too far for the marigold to stand.

Mignonette is so easily grown that every garden must have it. The flowers are modest and very fragrant. While the average size of the plant is less than a foot in height, it is of compact growth and a mass of bloom till November.

The Zinnia is hardy, like the marigold, and does best in rich soil, and the plants will be more stocky and better bloomers if the seed are sown in the house and later transplanted once or twice. There is a great variety of color as well as form in the blossoms.

The sweet william, which is a kind of pink, is an old-time favorite and easily grown by following the methods laid down for most of the annuals. It is rather hardy, and the seed may be sown in the spring in the open ground about corn-planting time. The Scotch pink or grass pink is another favorite of the same family, and is grown in the same way.

Few annual plants are more easily grown from seed than is the Phlox Drummondi, and there is such a great variety and wealth of bloom that a few plants make a large showing. It can be sown in the open or in boxes as you wish late or early bloom. The plants should be thinned or set a foot apart; if crowded they are subject to mildew. The removal of the flowers and prevention of seed pots lengthens the blooming period.

The pansy is a favorite with all, but it is not so easily grown as some of the annuals. For early bloom the seed should be sown in the fall in beds and transplanted to pots as winter approaches. It the spring these little plants may be set in beds and will bloom in profusion early in the summer. Except in the far north it is possible to winter the plants by leaving in outdoor beds and covering with mulch, which should be raked off in the spring. Seed sown in rich soil in July will produce blooming plants for the fall months.

The best of the annual climbers are Moonflower, Morning Glory, Cypress, Canary-Bird flower and Dolichos. Moonflower seed should be soaked in warm water over night, and the seed of all should be sown in boxes and later transplanted in rich soil when it is warm.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

MEANS TO PREVENT EGG-EATING HABIT

Fowls That Are Given Free Range Usually Find Plenty of Employment.

One of the most annoying things the poultryman has to contend with is the egg-eating hen. It is usually supposed to be caused by the hen craving some element that is contained in her ration, but I hardly think this is correct. I believe the lack of food and idleness is the cause, says a writer in the Farm Progress.

But no matter what the cause, it is a good idea to use means to prevent the hens from forming the habit, for prevention is always the cheapest cure. If the nests are placed at a height that will prevent the hens standing on the ground and reaching into them, the danger of egg-eating will be lessened; for if nests are made so small that the hens cannot stand erect in them, they will not eat the eggs, for the hen demands some comfort while making her meal.

I once noticed a number of China eggs lying around the floor of a poultry house, and, upon asking the keeper the reason, was informed that this was the plan to prevent the egg-eating habit.

It will be very seldom that the hens will contract the habit if they are kept busy. Hens that are given free range usually find plenty of employment, but those that are confined should be given plenty of litter with grain scattered through it, that they may be kept working all the time through the day.

When a number of the flock contract the habit it will take considerable effort to break them, hence the necessity of taking all means to prevent the practice. When only one or two of the hens have learned the habit it is best to dispose of them unless very valuable.

Breakfast for Laying Hens.

There is nothing to excel vegetables for breakfast for the laying hens. Baked potatoes, mashed, and corn meal, and just enough skimmilk to make a stiff mush is the best kind of a ration. Also boiled potatoes, onions, cabbage, squash, carrots, or, in fact, anything in the vegetable line. They supply just the nourishment necessary for the general health and vitality of the hen in the winter when she would otherwise be unable to obtain such food.

For a Sleek Horse.

If you want a sleek horse give him some oil meal once in a while in his feed.

Feed for Sows.

Feed the sow after farrowing upon foods calculated to produce a large flow of rich milk.

Liquid Manure.

Liquid manure offers one of the best means to keep up the flagging spirits of the garden in a dry season and whenever growth seems to lag. It is easily made by filling a cheesecloth bag with fresh manure and suspending it in a tub or cask filled with water.

Start of Disease.

The hog wallow is where many a disease gets its start in the herd. The hogs like it, but it isn't the right thing. Give shade instead.

Main Hog Point.

As a rule the main point to consider in growing the hogs for market is, How many pounds can I put on that hog?

For the Best Gain.

Keep the hogs quiet, clean and comfortable if you expect the best gain from the food supplied.

Handle Hens Quietly.

Hens must not be excited or chased, but should be handled gently.

WHILE THERE WAS YET TIME

Mean Man Made His Suggestion and Departed in Some Haste From Meeting of Indignant Women.

With tense, eager faces, the great audience of women leaned forward in their seats, eagerly drinking in the noted speaker's every word.

"Mere man," she was saying, "is wont to belittle woman's ability to enter the fields already usurped by him. As a matter of fact, she is capable of filling any post of public or private office now held by man, and, if appointed to it could even perform man's tasks with greater faithfulness and greater daring.

"Name, if you can, one post for which she cannot fit herself! Name one office to which she would not, could not, give the greatest measure of capability, the highest degree of courage the—"

A mere man, who had slipped unnoticed into a back seat, rose at this point, and the light of sudden inspiration gleamed in his eye.

"Rat catcher!" he shouted. And then he fled.

Taking No Chances.

Genial Squire—Many happy returns, William. I was just going to call on you with a little bit of tobacco.

William (aged eighty)—Thank ye kindly, sir, but I be done wi' smokin.'

Genial Squire—Why, how's that?

William—Well, I've 'eard that between eighty an' ninety's a ticklish part o' a man's life, so I be takin' no chances.—Punch.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Idea.

"Could you call a dog's chasing of his tail an economic pursuit?"

"I don't see how."

"Isn't he trying to make both ends meet?"

Similar.

Bacon—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch." Egbert—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

RICH IN CURATIVE QUALITIES FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

THE LATEST FASHION NOTE

says: "It is a wise precaution against getting holes in delicate hosiery to powder the shoes before putting them on." Many people sprinkle the famous antiseptic powder, Allen's Foot-Ease, into the shoes, and find that it saves its cost ten times over in keeping holes from hosiery as well as lessening friction and consequent smarting and aching of the feet.

SEND 2c stamp for Classified List of over 1000 used cars throughout United States, all makes; bargain prices, from $50 to $500. Automobile Trade Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

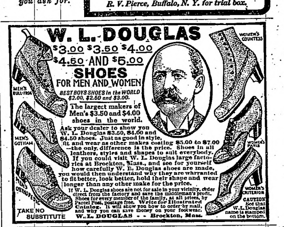
WANTED Agents to sell Home Remedies. Write Home Remedy Co., Fredonia, N.Y.

***IN* GIRLHOOD WOMANHOOD OR MOTHERHOOD**

The women who have used *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* will tell you that it freed them from pain—helped them over painful periods in their life—and saved them many a day of anguish and misery. This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and has been sold ever since by dealers in medicine to the benefit of many thousand women.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets at your druggist at $1 per box, also in 50c size or send 50 one cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial box.

Assist Nature now and then, with a gentle cathartic Dr. Pierce's Pleasand Pellets tone up and invigorate liver and bowels. Be sure you get what you ask for.



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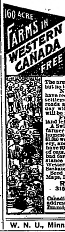

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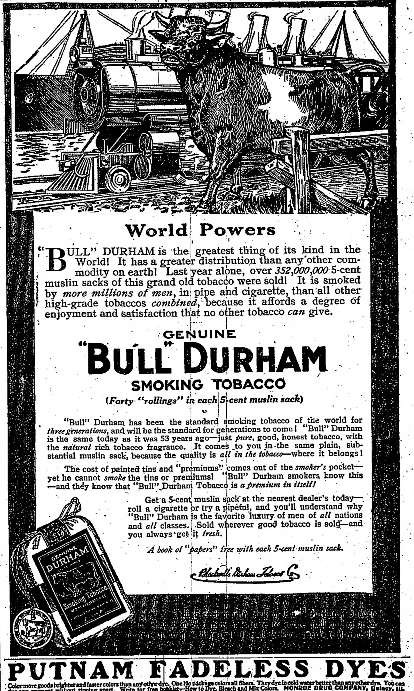

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HER LITTLE STUDIO

She Assumed "Hifaluting" Ways, But Was Only Just a Woman After All.

By M. A. TAFT.

"Woman's place is the home," he quoted at her in severe tones.

"That is the reason I refuse to leave my comfortable little flat and my nice little studio to follow a homeless army officer all over the world," she laughed back at him.

They were in the "nice little studio." The girl in her dark blue sculptor's apron, vivid and alert, her eyes brilliant beneath the thick, dark brown lashes was dabbling in clay. The man, a young army captain, home on a furlough, sat astride a chair, his arms over the back and his expression was gloomy as he watched her.

"It is all tommyrot, Edith," he said. "You ought to marry me for your own sake. It's your duty to your art to fall in love. Oh, I've read all the rubbish they write about it. You will never be able to 'express yourself' until you have 'known love.' Doesn't that sound well?"

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Dick!" the girl interrupted him indignantly, the warm color flooding her cheeks. "I don't know what you are talking about and you don't either."

"Oh, yes I do," he said. "I know about these artist people who have a great gift for the world. And it is very hard on the world or that part of it that cares for them. A woman artist plainly thinks she has to sacrifice everything to her 'art.' Look at that little Cupid you have made. He's a nice little chap I'll admit and you look at him with the rapturous eyes of a mother on her first born. But what is a piece of stone to a nice little flesh and blood—"

"Dick!" she interrupted with flashing eyes, "if you say another word like that I'll not stay here another minute."

He drummed sulkily on the back of the chair and remained silent.

As the silence lengthened the girl grew more cheerful. She looked at him surreptitiously out of the corner of her eye and a smile curled her lips.

"Besides, I've made a vow," she said [illegible].

"A vow!" he said desperately. He knew that having made a real resolve she had strength of mind enough to keep it.

"You will never marry?"

"Something like that," she answered and this time her whole face which she turned from him dimpled with smiles.

"Well, you'll be sorry for it," he returned, "for you know you are desperately in love with me."

"I have a very warm feeling for you, Dick," she said demurely. "I am as fond of you, almost, as if you were my brother."

Her dignified attitude as she said this, bending over the clay, belied a laugh which nearly degenerated into a giggle.

The man on the chair gave a grunt of disgust.

"It is for that very reason," she went on sweetly, "that I should never think of marrying you. We artists are all—I heard a woman writer say it the other day—we are all cranks. It is impossible to get along with us. We must be alone, or our nerves get ragged edges."

"You are too blamed healthy to try that dodge about nerves, Edith," he interrupted rudely, in a very bad temper. "You couldn't bring a nerve to the surface to save your life—unless perhaps some one should do something to that beastly little marble chap over there and then perhaps your motherly instincts gone astray might rebel."

She continued, amiably, paying no attention to him.

"You may find us very sweet and lovely when you see us for a short time—"

"I don't find you at all sweet and lovely," he said crossly.

"But it would be impossible to spend a lifetime with us," she finished serenely.

"I'd risk it," he said shortly.

The girl sat down in a chair and laughed.

"What a beast you are, Dick!" she cried. "Here I have preached you the loveliest little sermon all full of noble sentiments and you don't care a bit about it."

He did not answer.

"You haven't asked me what my vow was."

"Oh, I don't care," he said.

"Well, I shall tell you. I have vowed I will marry only the man who can return me the four lost beads from my red jade necklace."

"There isn't such a thing as red jade," he said.

"Yes there is," she answered. "It is very unusual, but there is such a thing and I have a necklace of 49 beads of it. At least there were 49 beads, but by a mistake the jeweler who fixed the necklace gave four of the beads to another woman."

"I suppose it is easy enough to get them back from her," he said.

"No, she was an out-of-town woman and when she was written to about the beads she had had them made into a pair of cuff links and sent them off as a gift to some man."

"Well, any one could give them back to you, I suppose, all they have to do is to buy four jade beads and tell you they are the ones that are lost."

"No," she said again, "they cannot be duplicated."

"Then I suppose you intend to marry the man to whom they were given."

"He must be found; they must be taken from him and returned to me."

"What do your old beads look like?" He was still in a very bad temper.

"They are mahogany color, a peculiar shade and look old."

"Do you know where the woman lives who sent them off?"

She hesitated and flushed slightly.

"In Chicago, I believe."

He started, but went on gruffly as he rose to leave:

"You will probably marry the man who received the red jade cuff links. He will undoubtedly be a married man with a large family of children. You will have him divorce the family to marry you and you will spend the rest of your life helping him pay alimony. That's the hifaluting way of the artistic temperament."

He went out still sulky and the girl, embracing herself with her two arms rocked back and forth and laughed softly at something that apparently pleased her.

It was the next evening that the army man sought the young sculptress. She was sitting before an open fire whose light brought out red tones in her eyes and hair, the same mahogany shade of the soft clinging gown she wore and the red jade necklace which accentuated the whiteness of her uncovered neck.

The moods of the two had changed. The young man was jubilant and tears were very near the surface in the eyes of the girl. She rose as he came in and with no introductory words he burst out boyishly:

"What do you think of me for the red jade man? How are these for cuff links?" He drew down his cuffs that she might see the two little mahogany-colored balls in each.

She scarcely looked as she answered colorlessly:

"Very pretty, but why do you wear them with evening dress?"

"The better to hug you, my dear," he cried as he clasped her in his arms.

She yielded gently, laid her head as if it were tired, on his shoulder, and for the first time he noticed her sadness and that there were tears in her eyes.

"What is it, darling?" he whispered.

"Dick," she said, "the academy has refused my little Cupid. I'm only just a woman after all."

"You always were, sweetheart, and a genius, too, and the academy doesn't know what it is talking about. We'll be married and go right off and then I guess they'll be sorry. You will marry me, won't you?"

"Yes, you know I always loved you, Dick," she whispered.

"Did you know I had the jade cuff links," he asked in the same soft tone.

She nodded and dimpled and blushed, hiding her face. "I met that Chicago woman," she said.

"You fraud! You darling!" he cried, and he kissed her.

There was a mistake. The academy had accepted the Cupid, but they say that the best way of the rising young sculptress, wife of an army officer, is a model of a baby a few days old.

It is the same young artist who engaged in living happy ever after, though married and a genius.

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Growing Sponges From Seed.

Successful experiments in sponge culture have been carried on off the coast of Florida for some years. The plan most commonly adopted is as follows: "Seed" sponges are cut into small pieces and, after having been attached by wiring or spindle to circular or triangular cement blocks, are dropped or lowered (depending upon the depth) to rest on the ocean bottom, where they remain for a year or two, until they reach a size proper for commercial purposes. They are then taken by the hook, when new cuttings are attached, and the cement blocks let down again. Another method was to string them on a wire held horizontal stakes driven in the bottom. In doing this, however, difficulties arose. The sponges became loose and rotated on the wire, enlarging the hole made through them, and the action of the salt water corroded and destroyed the wires, until, after many trials and experiments, a lead wire with a copper core was successfully used.

Clock's Prank Alarmed.

Clocks and watches do some queer things and when we try to understand their pranks we are often at a loss for the reason for them. In a county seat in eastern Ohio, recently, when the town clock should have tolled the second hour after midnight the machinery regulating the striking device went on a real strike and the bell tolled rapidly for 10 or 15 minutes. The entire population of the town of several thousand were aroused and rushed to and fro in search of the supposed fire. Some thought there was a riot or the banks were being robbed, and many people armed themselves.

Is Golf a Piddling Game?

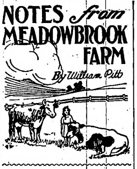
If it ever takes place, one of the country clubs adjacent to Philadelphia will be the scene of a novel contest which has been talked about. A man, who knows baseball but never played golf, was talking to a professional golfer and remarked that the latter's pet game was at best only a piddling sort of affair.

"Well," said the golfer, "I'll wager you that I can play around this 18-hole course in fewer strokes than you can throw the ball, and you needn't bother to put it in the cups, but throw as far as you can every time."

Instantly the bet was made, and then the baseball enthusiast began to figure. The golfer could do the course in seventy-two strokes. To equal that the other would have to make seventy-two throws of an average length of two hundred and fifty feet, the course being six thousand yards. For an ordinary man this would be an impossible task. To throw a golf ball two hundred and fifty feet once might be done, but it would require an arm like Chief Bender's to do it seventy-two times in succession.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can't Take the Picture Seriously.

The picture of a man holding a large fish does not necessarily prove that he is telling the truth. Photographers nowadays are too expert in grafting the picture of a fish taken at close range onto the end of a line held by a man whose picture was taken at a considerable distance.



NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Buy a manure spreader.

Rape is a profitable crop.

Don't let a tree grow wild.

Oil is cheaper than machinery.

The consumer prefers fat lambs.

Alfalfa makes a fair grade of silage.

Cheap seeds usually cost most in the end.

The grade sire has no place in the dairy herd.

The farm is often judged by the cow it supports.

The selection and care of the brood sow is most important.

The best way to sell feed is through the cream can.

The best lubricating oil is the cheapest for the separator.

Lumber to build sheds is costly, but good machinery is more costly.

Blackberries do best in a cool, moist soil where the roots can feed freely.

The early spring pig may be ready for market sooner than the later one.

Select a gilt that is inclined to be growthy rather than a fat, chubby one.

Give the children a few pets. It's the best way to keep them contented.

A uniform production of good fruit cannot be obtained from wet, heavy soils.

It isn't luck that makes people succeed so much as careful, systematic planning.

It is still a question whether pasteurization of milk is beneficial in every respect.

For an early tomato in this part of the country, Chalk's Early Jewel is hard to beat.

Maximum crops on small farms are more profitable than minimum crops on large farms.

Never compel pigs to sleep outside in damp muddy nests and never allow them to become chilled.

If a man is offering an exceptional cow at a low price at private sale, be sure you find the reason before you buy.

Clean barnyard and a clean, attractive lawn are both important. Too often the latter only is given attention.

Every dairy farm should be supplied with at least some fruit. There is a place for an orchard in your farm economy.

Some men are so short-sighted that they only half feed their cows and thus lose on the investment in both stock and equipment.

A spud made of sharp blade set in the end of a broom-handle will serve exactly for cutting the blossoms off strawberry plants.

Now is a good time to fix up the tool room so that the tools will be handy for use. Perhaps a few should be made or purchased.

Be particular always about the hay fed to foals, and never let them get hungry enough so they will stuff themselves full of forage.

The ideal winter ration for cows is one that may be grown on the farm, and one that still supplies everything necessary for giving best results.

If you milk before the sun goes down when flies are numerous, throw a covering of some kind over the cow to keep off the flies and she will be quiet.

When cleaning the incubator, scrub it with hot water and soap. Dry it thoroughly, and then disinfect it by wiping all inside parts with a cloth dipped in alcohol.

Do you notice your hogs rubbing against the fence corners or other projections? If so, the cause may be mange or it may be lice either of which will lessen thrift and neutralize feed.

Do not give ducklings water to swim in; they do not need it, and will not thrive as well if given it as without. Keep drinking water before them all the time; a duck has no crop as a hen has, and needs water to wash down her food.

Clay soils need manure much more than sandy soils. The rootlets cannot penetrate the hardpan, and dry out and die from drought and lack of plant food. Either green or dry manure will loosen up the soil so that all this will be remedied.

A good hedge on the west and south of the paddocks and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash and Norway poplar make good quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry, and among evergreens, the spruces, make slower-growing but longer-lived windbreaks.

Keep breeding records.

Be sure of the seed corn.

Don't fuss with the chickens.

Farm horses should be clipped.

The silo agent is abroad in the land.

Cowpeas are sown broadcast or in drills.

Oats and peas make a very satisfactory hay.

Irregularity will work disaster in even the best dairy.

The profitable dairy cow is the one that is the best mother.

In preparing a seed bed for sweet clover do a thorough job.

Draining butter well before salting will help its keeping qualities.

Every animal carrying meat fit to eat is selling at a good price.

A pail of scalded bran is a good feed for the cow right after calving.

Intelligence is of the utmost importance in handling cows profitably.

It is the wisest policy to feed well even when the cattle are on rich pasture.

Corn, wheat, clover, meadow—a soil-enriching and money-making rotation.

Stormy days are seldom idle days on the farm that has a well equipped shop.

For sore, cracked or chapped teats try a few applications of carbolized vaseline.

The garden will furnish pleasant reacreation as well as profitable employment.

By setting out beets and turnips from the cellar now, you can raise your own seed.

Manure intended for tomatoes should be thoroughly decomposed before application.

Horses should always be watered a short time before being fed and never immediately after.

The cow's coat is a pretty good index of her condition, especially at this season of the year.

Summer or winter a good dairy thermometer pays its way wherever dairy cows are kept.

Vetch is a very good feed. It is richer in protein and total digestible nutrients than alfalfa.

One of the big leaks in the dairy business is the keeping of two cows to do the work of one.

The calf's digestive organs are very easily impaired. Keep them in good working condition.

When you pray for potatoes be certain to hoe them when they need it and keep the bugs off of them.

A feed of something while milking will often make a cow let down her milk when slow about it otherwise.

If chickens range over the strawberry patch they are very apt to injure the plants by picking the crowns.

A poorly prepared, lumpy or shallow seedbed is a poor place in which to expect to produce profitable crops.

The dairy cow offered for sale cheap these days is an unsafe investment. Some of the high priced ones are unsafe, too.

The dairy cow is sensitive to bad weather, and must not be exposed to cold and storm, but must be properly housed and protected.

Scrape off the loose bark from the trunks and larger limbs of the apple trees, under which many worms hibernate and pass the winter.

The dairyman will be successful with cows to the extent that he is able and willing to maintain summer conditions throughout the year.

That gilt-edge butter can be made on the farm is being proved every day, but not where strict attention is not paid to cleanliness and detail.

The difference betwen the income from dairying and the cost will be modified by the amount of feed that is produced on the farm this season.

Manufacturers of the United States use annually twice as much wool as is produced in the country, and yet there are many folks who can see nothing in sheep.

Set out bedding plants if you must have them. But think twice. Don't you really want something less gaudy and more permanent, namely, hardy perennials?

Potatoes planted in old land or rich garden soil are apt to be scabby and worm eaten; a teaspoonful of sulphur thrown onto the tubers when dropped will prevent both evils.

There has not been a greater demand for dairy cattle for years than at the present time. Prices are good and the people seem to have the means with which to buy.

If you have a good well to help out nature a little on the water supply, by all means have a strawberry patch. Prepare for it. Do it now. Then when you succeed, let's hear about the regrets.

A cow that has not the capacity to produce milk can easily be overfed, but the cow that will give a large flow of milk is the one that should have the extra feed and the one that usually does not receive enough.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Apollo Is Dead Again; Overzeal Was the Cause

VÆ VICTIS
BANG

WASHINGTON.—Apollo is dead again. And buried. His funeral obsequies were in classic keeping with his standing as the handsomest god in the mythological output—though, incidentally, it was his standing that caused his downfall—and he now lies under the campus grass of a gray stone college out Brooklyn way, with spring blossoms on his grave.

A tragedy, filtered through hearsay channels, is apt to be diluted in its facts, and watered as to poignant details, but even the weakened flavor of the incident is worthy a sip, because Apollo is always interseting—to say nothing of pretty girls.

The students gave a Latin play at the college a little while ago, and a statue of Apollo, on a pedestal, gleamed white and classic in one corner of the dramatic atmosphere. Apparently, he was as safe from harm as his original in the belvedere of the Vatican museum, but you never can tell! Most anything is liable to happen in the danger zone of an amateur play.

The tragedy, according to the hearsay version, was caused by a student-player whose overzeal to voice her share of dead language with a full allowance of histronic emphasis led her to butt into Apollo's pedestal. And anybody who has ever owned a statue on a pedestal can guess the rest.

After the play the students decided that having "killed" Apollo they should bury him in state. So they made themselves into a procession of white-robed mourners. They chanted a dirge. And they carried garlands of woody blossoms. And after the handsomest of the 12 great gods had been interred with rust-right ceremonies under the campus grass the white-robed ones scattered flowers over him and chanted some more.

When the rites were ended and the mourners had got back to their schoolgirl selves they chipped in with their pocket allowance to pay for the statue they had broken. And that's all there was to it, except that—

If Apollo could have had a say in the matter he would doubtless observe that he would rather be under the college campus with flocks of innocently joyous schoolgirls to scatter flowers over his smashed bits than to stand, a perfect whole, in the spotlight of the Vatican's belvidere.

Anybody would.

Worn-Out Flags Destroyed by the Government

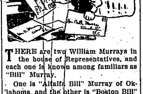
WORN-OUT national flags used by the United States government in the army and navy, on public buildings, etc., never become mere pieces of waste rags. The government sets an example for the whole country by requiring that worn-out flags shall be burned. Whether or not any special regulation covers the disposition of old flags, the universal practice of the army and navy whenever a flag is no longer fit for service is that it shall be destroyed.

When a flag used at an army post or on a naval vessel is no longer serviceable, requisition of the quartermaster is made for a new one and the old one is burned. The same disposition is made of flags from public buildings. Whether or not custodians of buildings outside of Washington follow the official plan of destroying flags is not known.

Flags borne in battle are invariably preserved, either by the commands which carried them, or, under instructions by the war department, by the government at Washington. A whole roomful of battle flags is on exhibition at the war department, and it will be recalled that one of the most striking of the mural paintings which decorate the statehouse at Boston depicts the return of the battle flags by the Union soldiers in 1865 to Gov. John A. Andrew.

The flag-making plant of the navy is at the Brooklyn navy yard, where some 30 women are employed. The bunting comes from Massachusetts, and every case costs the government $560, or $11.25 a roll. Every piece must weight five pounds to every 40 yards and stand a weight test of 70 pounds to two square inches. It is steeped in salt water for six hours and then exposed to the sun for another six hours. If strength and color hold the fabric is then pronounced fit for service.

Two "Bill" Murrays, Each With the "Hon." Prefix


I WISH ONE OF THEM WOULD CHANGE HIS NAME !!!!

THERE are two William Murrays in the house of Representatives, and each one is known among familiars as "Bill" Murray.

One is "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, and the other is "Boston Bill" Murray from the Hub. Each one is famous.

Now, the mail at the house of representatives post office these days is cluttered and jammed with letters from constituents, protesting, clamoring, arguing about some feature of the tariff. The postal clerks had a hard time getting the letters for the two Murrays separated, and Alfalfa Bill was getting a lot of Boston Bill's mail, and vice versa.

Finally the postmaster hit upon the plan of sending all mail postmarked from Oklahoma to Alfalfa Bill Murray, and all Massachusetts mail to Boston Bill Murray, and to take a chance on any scattering stuff.

The other day a letter arrived addressed to "Hon. William Murray," and it bore a postmark from a town in Oklahoma. It was sent to Alfalfa Bill, and when he opened it he saw it was meant for his Boston friend. It happened to be written by a former Bostonese who had moved to Oklahoma.

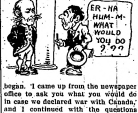
Alfalfa Bill sent the letter to Boston Bill in one of his new envelopes, marked for Mr. Murray of Massachusetts, but simply because the letter bore Alfalfa Bill's frank, back it came to the Oklahoma Murray.

Then Alfalfa Bill went personally to his Boston namesake.

"Look here," he said, "my name is William H. and yours is William F. Why not inform our constituents of the difficulty and get these things straight?"

"No," said Boston Bill, "I have a better plan. I'll take credit for all the good things you do and blame you for all the bad things I do."

How Townsend Interviewed Wm. K. Vanderbilt


ER-HA HUM-M- WHAT WOULD YOU DO ???

REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSEND of Michigan, author of "Chimmie Fadden," served his apprenticeship on a New York newspaper. Mr. Townsend says that it was hearing a newsie say, "Aw, wat t'ell," that gave him the inspiration for "Chimmie Fadden."

With much relish the New York congressman told a group of newspaper men at the Press club about his first assignment.

"The city editor called me and told me to go to William K. Vanderbilt's house and get an interview. With a gulp in my throat I listened as he rasped out the questions I was to ask the New York millionaire.

"Somehow or other I finally found myself at the door of the Vanderbilt mansion, and in a cold perspiration rang the bell. A tall, dignified man, with great English sidewhiskers opened the door.

"'Good evening,' Mr. Vanderbilt,' I began. 'I came up from the newspaper office to ask you what you would do in case we declared war with Canada,' and I continued with the questions which the city editor had hurled at me.

"Looking me straight in the eye, which only added to my discomfiture, the man waited until I had somehow or other faltered through. Then he said, frigidly:

"'Mr. Vanderbilt is hout. Hi'm the butler. Good night!'"

TRUTHS THAT MAY HURT.

If you are going to combine business and pleasure, be sure you don't lose the combination.

In getting to the top every man must be his own elevator.

Many a man aims high who is a mighty poor marksman.

It's all right to take time by the forelock, but don't tell your troubles before they happen.

It has been considered smart to sneer at weather prophets, ever since the days of Noah.

Everybody seems to know when a fellow is in love, even before he suspects it himself.

If we had our lives to live over, it would enable us to make our mistakes easier.

The man who stands on his dignity never gets so tired as he makes other people.

MOST COZY OF MEALS

AFTERNOON TEA, PROPERLY SERVED, ALWAYS A DELIGHT.

Simple Preparations Only Necessary, but Every Appointment Should Be as Perfect as They Can Be Made.

It is very unusual girl who doesn't like to have a chat and a cup of afternoon tea. One girl friend who wishes to have afternoon tea for two or three friends will find she has but the simplest preparations to make. She will set a small table in her sitting room, placing a chair at it for herself, as she will pour the tea. Have a pretty fresh linen cloth on the little table, with cups and saucers, a little jug of cream, one large enough, however, to prevent the need of refilling it, and a sugar bowl with lump sugar, and sugar tongs.

For the eatables have a plate of little sandwiches, or very, very thin bread and butter, or tiny hot rolls, split and buttered and brought in at the last moment. Put a pretty washable doilie on the plates under the cakes and sandwiches. Have a plate of little cakes, or cake cut small enough to be easily handled, and perhaps a little dish of home-made candy. That is always nice to end up with.

Bring in the teapot with freshly infused tea just when you are ready to pour it. Have the tea cosy on the table ready to slip over it. The linen slip covers for cosies are nice, as they are so easily laundered. White embroidered in white or color, or colored linen worked in white is always pretty. Be sure to have a supply of hot water, in a brass hot water kettle, or in a pretty jug if a brass kettle is not available. Some people use, at afternoon tea, very small plates, but they are not seen as a rule.

Now you have all your equipment for a delightful little informal tea, where just a few friends have gathered for a chat and confidences. Just one thing may be added—a fern in a fern jar, a small pretty plant, or some cut flowers. This is the last touch to your tea table.

So now sit down and help your guests. One of the girls will pass the cups and the plates of sandwiches and cake to the friends seated about the room. Another will see when the caps need refilling, and will bring them to you. It's a pleasant little time, this five o'clock tea.

Just one more suggestion.—Perhaps you will use just one end of a large table. Then have all the tea arrangements on a large tray. If it is a tray without a very attractive appearance, use a tray cloth. But perhaps it is one of the woolen traps, with plate glass covering a beautiful bit of cretonne, brocade, or lace, and with brass handles, or it may be a hammered brass tray, or, the most aristocratic of the tray family, a heavy silver one, that possibly was grandmother's. Then the tray-cloth is dispensed with.

Spring Dishes.

If you have nothing more unusual than a dish of eggs and bacon do not forget a touch of parsley and the added charm of a dish of rosy red radishes, with their green heart leaves. The tiny radishes should be crisp and solid, suggesting the dewy freshness of the garden. A few pieces of crystal clear ice enhance their beauty. Unless the radishes are to be used in decorating a meat dish or salad, do not cut them to represent flowers. Simply trim them neatly, cutting off the large leaves in the center. There is a theory that these aid in the digestion of the peppery little morsels. At any rate they add a contrasting touch of color that satisfies the eye and this has much to do with good digestion.

Strawberries With Lettuce.

Perhaps you are afraid to eat strawberries on account of their acid. Try a new combination, calling it a breakfast salad, or what you will. If you must wash your berries, do so quickly, letting a spraying shower free them of sand and dust. Never let them lie in water, as this will increase their acidity to a distasteful degree. Have them thoroughly drained and then heap each portion to be served in cups made of delicate green tender leaves from head lettuce. Serve with a sweet salad dressing made piquant with lemon or grapefruit juice, or a French dressing, or heap whipped cream, sweetened to taste, over them and serve. If you also serve a cereal let it be corn, rice or hominy.

Mint Jelly.

Two bunches of mint, simmered in one pint of water for one-half hour; one cup sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, softened in one-half cup of water; juice of two lemons.

When the gelatin has softened, pour the water from the cooked mint over the softened gelatin, then add the sugar and lemon juice. A delicious green color may be obtained by the use of a little vegetable color paste.

Strain and chill; cut in squares and serve with lamb in the place of mint sauce. It may be used as a garnish for the lamb.

Hobelspane (Shavings).

Beat two eggs, with a small pinch of salt, add flour, little by little, till you have a stiff dough. Roll out as thin as possible and cut in strips about six inches long and one-half to one inch wide. Fry in hot, deep lard. Sprinkle well with powdered sugar and serve with coffee or hot chocolate.

Shopping Emergency.

Always carry an emergency purse in your shopping bag, containing pins of various sizes, safety pins, court plaster, stamps, string, rubber bands, a pencil and penknife. You will find this very convenient and invaluable on many occasions.

Corned Beef.

Put the corned beef over the fire in cold water and heat slowly to the boiling point. Drain, cover with boiling water and simmer very slowly until tender.

Minnesota Histori

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

St Paul

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1913. NUMBER, 46.

VETERANS TO MEET ON BATTLEFIELD

Reunion of Blue and Gray Armies to Be Held at Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3.

40,000 EXPECTED TO ATTEND

State of Pennsylvania Extends Invitation to All Soldiers Who Fought in Conflict Fifty Years Ago—Good Time Assured All.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Veterans of the Civil War, both Blue and Gray, will again meet, after fifty years, on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 1. This time it will be a reunion and past differences will be but a memory.

The state of Pensylvania on May 13, 1909, created a commission to consider and arrange for a proper and fitting recognition and observance, at Gettysburg, of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg; to invite the co-operation of the congress of the United States, and of other states and commonwealths," defined the commission's duties and prerogatives and made an appropriation for preliminary expenses.

Text of Invitation to Veterans.

The invitation is as follows: "Pennsylvania, by its commission formally invites the congress of the United States and her Sister States and Commonwealths to accept this invitation from the commonwealth upon whose soil the battle of Gettysburg was fought, to share in this important anniversary and to help make it an event worthy of its historical significance, and an occasion creditable and impressive to our great and re-united nation," and likewise invites the co-operation and participation of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans.

State Will Act as Host.

Pennsylvania—she providing all entertainment at Gettysburg during July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1913, for forty thousand (40,000) "honorably discharged veterans of the Civil war," and she and the national government together, as provided by the act of congress of August 26, 1912, by each paying $150,000.00 for the war department. With the $300,000.00 total, to create and maintain a great camp around the battlefield.

Camp Accommodations.

The camp comprises some two hundred and eighty contiguous acres, starting about two hundred yards from the high water mark monument on the battlefield, and lying to the southwest of the town and partly upon the scene of the first day's fight, consists of 5,000 tents, regularly holding twelve men each, but now to hold but eight veterans, each veteran being supplied with a separate cot. The Pennsylvania commission having charge of the order of exercises during the celebration; the physical control of the camp and grounds and the movements of troops and marching bodies therein to be in charge of the secretary of war, under such officers as he may detail for that purpose.

Free Transportation To and From Gettysburg.

With each commonwealth, state and territory rests absolutely the determination, as each deems best, to what veterans of the Civil war it will issue free transportation. Pennsylvania's invitation being that to such "honorably discharged veterans of the Civil war" as come to Gettysburg for the above celebration, either upon free transportation or at their own expense, and present proper credentials proving them to be such veterans, she will provide, food, shelter and entertainment during that period, but she furnishes free transportation to no one, save only to her own veterans or veterans now resident within her borders, and to them only under legislative direction, which is now pending in her general assembly, the national government furnishing no free transportation at all.

The Trunk Line Passenger association in whose territory Gettysburg is, has granted a one and three-fifths round-trip excursion rate, good going June 25 and returning to original starting point by July 15, a twenty-day ticket, good only on same route going and coming and costing two cents per mile, but each state must make its own arrangements with the similar associations covering the territory from that state to Pennsylvania. The railroads at Gettysburg refuse, because of lack of room, to park or accommodate there any cars on side tracks.

Program for Four Days.

The program for the four days' exercises and entertainment is not yet perfected in detail, but the tentative suggestions are:

July 1—Veterans' Day: Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission and the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

July 2—Military Day: Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States army. Special detachments of each arm of the regular service to participate as directed.

July 3—Civic Day: Under the direction of the governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presiding, and participated in by the governors of the several states. Orations sermon and music.

July 4—National Day: The chief justice of the United States presiding. Forenoon, oration by the president of the United States. High noon, he to lay the cornerstone of a great peace memorial. Evening, fireworks.

To Hold Reunion in Great Tent.

A great tent, seating between ten thousand (10,000) and fifteen thousand (15,000) veterans, will be erected immediately adjoining the camp, and therein will occur the above exercises, excepting the military parade and fireworks, and therein, save for the hours set apart for the above exercises, the veterans may hold all reunions they may desire, the tent being arranged to be subdivided into numerous separate enclosures. All veterans of the Civil war, north and south, are urged to wear their army, corps, division, brigade and society badges, as a means of identification to their comrades in like commands, in the expectation that it will assist in imparting information as to when and where their different organizations meet, and in bringing together comrades who would otherwise, by reason of lapse of time, fail to recognize each other.

40,000 Veterans Expected.

It is expected that 40,000 veterans of the war, not all of them, however, survivors of the Gettysburg battle, will be found encamped upon the field when reveille sounds on the morning of July 1. It will be a different reveille than that which the fife and drum corps of the two great armies sounded fifty years ago. The call to awakening will be a call to a peaceful celebration while the call to the awakening in July, 1863, was a call of armies to conflict and, to thousands of men, a call to death.

For years the veterans have been looking forward to this reunion. It is probable that there will be present many thousands of survivors of the battle.

Many of the states of the Union, north as well as south, have made appropriation to send their veterans to the Gettysburg reunion and to pay all other expenses. The battle of Gettysburg is recognized as the turning point of the war between the states. It has been called time and again one of the decisive battles of the world. Generally it is recognized that Gettysburg decided the great conflict, helped in the decision probably by the fall of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, which took place virtually at the moment that the conflict or the Pennsylvania field was decided in favor of the northern arms.

Large Sum for Entertainment.

The Battle of Gettysburg commission of the state of Pennsylvania has a large sum of money at its disposal for the entertainment of the visiting veterans, and the thousands of persons who will accompany them. Hospitality is to mark the days. Fifty years ago Pennsylvania aided in the work of repelling the visitors from the south. In early July next the same state will have its arms wide open in welcome to the men wearing the gray. Entertainments of various kinds will be offered the visiting veterans, but it is pretty well understood that their deep interest in revisiting the scenes where they fought, Little Round Top, Oak Ridge, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Rock Creek, the Stone Wall and other places will hold them largely to the pleasures and to the sadnesses of personal reminiscences. Arm in arm with the Union soldiers the Confederate soldiers will retramp the battleground. They will look over the field of Pickett's desperate charge. They will retrace the marching steps of Longstreet's corps. They will go to the place where Meade had his headquarters and to the place from which Lee directed his southern forces in battle.

It is said that this contemplated reunion has induced more interest among the old soldiers of the north and the south than any event which has happened since the day that the war closed. There is today at Gettysburg a great national park, in which is included a cemetery where thousands of soldier dead are buried. The United States government and the legislature of Pennsylvania worked together to make a park of the battlefield and to mark accurately every point in it which has historic interest.

It is expected that much good will come from the reunion of the Blue and the Gray on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Time has healed many wounds. The old soldiers have forgotten their animosities more readily than have the civilians. It is thought that this great coming together in peace of two once conflicting hosts will mark the passing of the last trace of the bitterness of the war between the states of this great Union.

Well-Trained Dog Useful to Thieves.

Governor Brown of Georgia told of a friend who bought a dog "to chase burglars, cats and tramps," but no sooner had be been introduced in the domestic camp than wifey wanted him trained to carry newspapers and other things for the entertainment of society. "Agreeable to his wife's wishes, my friend took the canine in hand and in a little while he had him so well trained that he would carry a package all over the town and keep it in his mouth until told to drop it. He had owned the dog about six months when he heard strange sounds in the dead of night, and, seizing his gun, he softly crept downstairs. The burglars were there all right—'Where was the dog?' impatiently broke in one of the governor's audience. 'Didn't he bark?' 'The dog was there,' replied the governor, 'but he was too busy to bark.' 'Busy!' exclaimed the others. 'What was he doing?' 'Carrying a lantern for the burglars while they ransacked the house.'" answered the governor.—The Argonaut.

ROOSEVELT DENIES EDITOR'S CHARGES

COLONEL SAYS HE ISN'T TOTAL ABSTAINER BUT WAS NEVER INTOXICATED.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY

Witness for Ex-President Tell of His Habits—Doctor Speaks of His Wonderful Physical Health As Evidence.

Marquette, Mich., May 28.—Theodore Roosevelt, a picture of ruddy vigor and perfect health, turned a square head and a square jaw in the direction of twelve men, farmers, teamsters, miners and woodsmen, in court and gave his character for sobriety as "not a total abstainer," but never intoxicated in his life.

His testimony and that of others who followed corroborated such a description of abstemiousness.

Matter of Fact.

If the sturdy looking man who spent seven years of his life in performing the duties of president of the United States saw anything peculiar in his position of explaining to the twelve simple toilers of the woods and the mines that he was not really a drunkard as charged in an alleged libellous editorial by the defendant, George A. Newett, his countenance did not betray it, nor did his manner.

When Mr. Pound, his counsel, after a brief outline of the plaintiff's case to the jury, called the colonel to the witness stand, the latter, who had been inconspicuous among a number of prospective witnesses and visitors, stepped briskly forward.

Substance of Testimony.

In substance Colonel Roosevelt defended himself as a man of complete sobriety, although not a total abstainer. The leading points in his testimony may be quoted as follows:

"I am not a total abstainer.

"I have never drunk a highball or a cocktail in my life.

"I do not smoke and I do not drink beer and I don't drink red wine.

"I have never drunk whisky or brandy except when the doctor prescribed it or possibly on some occasion, after great exposure, when I was chilled through.

"The only wines I have drunk have been white wines, Madeira, champagne or, very occasionally, a glass of sherry.

"At home, at dinner, I often drink a glass or two of white wine and Poland water.

"At public dinners I sometimes drink a glass of champagne or, perhaps two. On an average I may drink one glass of champagne a month.

"There was a fine mint bed at the White House, and I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps there in a year. Since leaving the White House I think I have tasted mint juleps twice—part of a glass at St. Louis and a sip from a loving cup at Little Rock, Ark."

The Succeeding Testimony.

Much of the succeeding testimony was introduced to indicate that the plaintiff's physical vigor, his functional perfection, his violence of exercise and his immense capacity for work could not exist in the person of a drunkard as the alleged libel editorial in the Iron Ore charged.

Important witnesses of this phase of the examination were Dr. Alex Lambert, Roosevelt's family physician and intimate friend for 30 years, and Dr. T. N. Rixey, surgeon-general, U. S. N., retired, whose official duties during the McKinley and Roosevelt terms of office included little else than to guard the president's physical well-being.

Other witnesses were Jacob Riis and Gibson-Gardner, the former a socialogist and writer, and the latter a newspaper man whose duty for many years compelled him to take close note of everything pertaining to Colonel Roosevelt.

Dr. Lambert, aside from his intimate social and professional relations with the plaintiff, testified that he had made a special study of the heart and lungs, and of the effect of alcohol, tobacco, opiates and drugs on the human system.

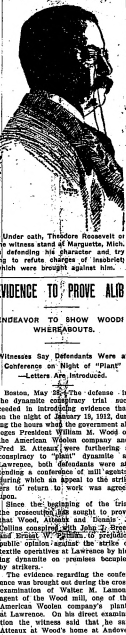
Testimony of Doctor.

"He is extremely temperate," testified the doctor. "His heart and liver which if alcoholic would be affected, he said, were prodigiously healthy and competent. He never was called upon to treat his friend professionally until he was called to Mery hospital, Chicago, after Colonel Roosevelt's life had been attempted at Milwaukee. He described the course of the bullet through the ribs, the ghastly wound it caused, and the big bruise which covered a considerable part of the patient's side.

For Beautiful Washington.

Washington, May 28.—Washington's slums will be cleaned out, if the influence and active work of the White House family count for anything. Mrs. Wilson has made several quiet trips of inspection through the capital's unsightly alleys and joined other prominent women, including the wives of several senators and representatives, in attending a meeting of the women's department of the National Civic Federation. There a letter from the president was read, approving the movement.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



Under oath, Theodore Roosevelt on the witness stand at Marguette, Mich. is defending his character and trying to refute charges of insobriety which were brought against him.

EVIDENCE TO PROVE ALIB

ENDEAVOR TO SHOW WOODS' WHEREABOUTS.

Witnesses Say Defendants Were at Conference on Night of "Plant" —Letters Are Introduced.

Boston, May 28.—The defense in the dynamite conspiracy trial succeeded in introducing evidence that, on the night of January 19, 1912, during the hours when the government alleges President William M. Wood of the American Woolen company and Fred E. Atteaux were furthering a conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence, both defendants were attending a conference of mill agents, during which an appeal to the strikers to return to work was agreed upon.

Since the beginning of the trial the prosecution has sought to prove that Wood, Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins conspired with John J. Breen and Ernest W. Pitman to prejudice public opinion against the strike of textile operatives at Lawrence by hiding dynamite on premises occupied by strikers.

The evidence regarding the conference was brought out during the cross-examination of Walter M. Lamont, agent of the Wood mill, one of the American Woolen company's plants at Lawrence. On his direct examination the witness said that he saw Atteaux at Wood's home at Andover on the night of January 19.

Replying to questions by Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for Wood, Lamont said that Wood and Atteaux were attending a conference participated in by agents and other officials of the American Woolen company.

General strike conditions were discussed, Lamont testified, and two letters were read, revised and approved. One of the letters was over the signature of President Wood and advised the striking employes to return to their machines. The other was from Wood to Father Milanese, pastor of an Italian Catholic church at Lawrence, and gave the company's side of the labor controversy.

The letter to the operatives was prepared for publication in the Lawrence newspapers on the following morning, the witness said, and the defense then introduced a clipping from a Lawrence morning paper of January 20, 1912, in which the text of the communication appeared.

House Committees Completed.

Washington, May 28.—The committee organization of the house has been completed by the ways and means committee majority. Chairman Underwood will present the names of the members of all the committees, Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, to a Democratic caucus next Monday afternoon.

$185,000 Fire at Edmonton.

Edmonton, Alta., May 28.—The North Edmonton hotel was burned yesterday. The fire spread to nearby buildings and nine others were destroyed. They included stores, ice houses, stables and dwellings. The loss is $185,000.

Davies Takes Oath.

Washington, May 28.—Joseph E. Davies of Madison, Wis., has just taken the oath of office as commissioner of corporations.

Daughter of Admiral Weds.

San Diego, Cal., May 28.—Miss Edith Cowles, only daughter of Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, was married to Lieutenant Leo Sahm of the cruiser Maryland.

"Death Trap" Rider Injured.

Minneapolis, May 28. — Nickolas Chefalo, rider in the "death trap loop," an outdoor act of the Lake street May festival, was hurled from the structure when the "trap" failed to work, and for a time was thought to have been killed. Five thousand persons saw him leave the top of the incline on a bicycle, complete the loop and vault through the air, when his machine struck the trap, where he should have left the structure. He was thrown twenty feet to the ground, and his machine demolished.

'FRISCO RAILROAD GOES TO THE WALL

RECEIVERS NAMED AN HOUR AFTER SAME ACTION RELATIVE TO C. & E. I.

$2,250,000 DEBT DUE JUNE 1

This Given as Cause of Failure—Impending Crisis Depressing Influence on Stock Recently, It Is Reported.

St. Louis, May 28.—Thomas H. West, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis Trust company, and B. L. Winchell, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad company, were appointed receivers for the railroad in the federal district court here.

C. & E. I. Receivers First.

The appointment of the receivers here took place about an hour after the appointment of ancillary receivers for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, a subsidiary of the 'Frisco, by the United States district court in Chicago. The anciliary receivers are William J. Jackson, vice president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Edwin W. Winters of New York. The application for the appointment of receivers for the St. Louis & San Francisco was made to Circuit Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who came here from St. Paul especially to hear the 'Frisco matter by the North American company, which is said to be creditor to the 'Frisco to the extent of $400,000. A receivership was urged as the only solution of the financial difficulties of the road by James Campbell of St. Louis, president of the North American company.

The immediate cause for the receivership was the maturing on June 1 of short time notes issued by the railroad for $2,250,000, which bear 5 per cent. interest.

Depression of Stock.

The impending crisis in the affairs of the 'Frisco has been a depressing influence on its stock for some time, and last week Chairman Yoakum, of the railway board of directors, came to St. Louis to consult with local interests concerned in the welfare of the road as to the best course to pursue. At first, it was rumored that some means would be found to tide the railroad company over its pressing necessities, but this hope was dissipated when Judge Sanborn, who came here to sit as district judge in the matter, and attorneys and directors for the railroad went into secret conference.

The application for the appointment of receivers was laid before the court by Henry S. Priest, reprsenting the directors of the railroad and the principal bondholders and acting in behalf of the North American company. He requested the appointment of Mr. West and of Mr. Winchell.

The North American company is understood to hold as collateral on its loan of $400,000 all the first mortgage bonds on the railroad's federal land grant of 1,250,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico and $200,000 first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad company, a subsidiary of the 'Frisco.

Troubles Long Standing.

The financial difficulties of the railroad are of long standing and are attributed in part to the southern floods of 1911 and 1912, in which the railroad sustained severe losses, to the increased wages of railway employes and to the high price of money. The ownership of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it is stated, also has proved a financial drain on the parent system.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, though an old line, was long leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. In 1896 the road again became independent. At that time its mileage was about 1,500 miles. Four years later it absorbed the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, extending from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala., and in 1904 it acquired the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

In 1903 the 'Frisco became merged into the Rock Island system. This merger continued until 1909. In that year the 'Frisco passed into the hands of its present owners. Its mileage now totals over 7,500.

McGovern Vetoes Equal Suffrage.

Madison, Wis., May 28.—Governor McGovern has vetoed the bill ordering a referendum in 1914 on the question of extending the ballot to Wisconsin women. The governor objects to the bill on the ground that, suffrage having been defeated by a majority of 92,000 in Wisconsin last November, another referendum on the subject so soon would be unwise and would result only in a more emphatic rejection.

Pelkey Held Yet.

Calgary, Alta., May 28.—Huge crowds flocked to view the body of Luther McCarty, heavyweight champion killed in the ring last Saturday, when it was laid in state. The body of the pugilist was later shipped East to Piqua, Ohio, via St. Paul. Manager McCarney intended to accompany it, but was detained here by the authorities. Pelkey was placed under arrest by mounted police and gave bail of $10,000. He was told to appear for a preliminary hearing on a charge of manslaughter.

GEORGE JOHN KINDEL

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Congressman Kindel, the new representative of the First district of Colorado, says he started to work at the age of thirteen for $1.50 a week, and three years later apprenticed himself to a mattressmaker. He was born in Cincinnati, but after he learned his trade he moved to Denver and established an upholstery business. He is fifty-eight years old, is married and has two children.

SAY T. R. WAS NOT DECEIVED

DEFENSE IN U. S. STEEL SUIT DWELLS ON TENNESSEE CASE.

Clerk in Morgan's Office Tells What He Knows of Matter.

New York, May 28.—Testimony to prove that Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation and H. C. Frick, a director, did not deceive President Roosevelt, as alleged by the government when they told him it was necessary for the corporation to take over the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., in order to stop the panic of 1907, was introduced by the defense in the government suit to dissolve the corporation as an illegal combination.

The testimony was given by Thomas W. Joyce, a security clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

According to the government complaint Gary and Frick misrepresented the facts when they told President Roosevelt that the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley had among its assets a majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and that the firm would fail and the panic be accentuated unless the stock pledged as collateral for loans was exchanged for bonds of the United States Steel corporation. It was not true, the complaint stated, that Moore & Schley had an amount of the stock even approximating a majority.

Judge Gary followed Joyce on the stand, but after testifying briefly concerning the organization and growth of the Illinois Steel company, of which he was a director in the early days of the steel industry, he was excused until today. It is expected he will be on the stand several days. The cross-examination of James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, was completed yesterday.

The custom of "dumping" American steel products abroad during periods of depression in the domestic market, was one of the subjects about which he was questioned.

Cummins Urges Senate Investigation

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson's charge that an "insidious lobby" is at work in Washington in behalf of desired changes in the tariff bill was brought to the formal notice of the senate through a resolution by Senator Cummins demanding an immediate investigation by a committee of five senators to determine the identity of all corporations which had made any efforts to present arguments or bring influence to bear in favor of changes in the tariff law. A similar resolution was introduced in the house.

Indians Find Student's Body.

Madison, Wis., May 28.—The body of Herbert Wright, the university student who was drowned in Lake Mendota on May 17, was recovered by two Indian searchers from Minnesota. The Indians were paid $100 each by the father of the boy.

Bomb Bears Suffragette Slogan.

Sheffield, England, May 28.—An ingeniously constructed bomb bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women," was found in the public library. The bomb was plunged into water.

A Mysterious Suicide.

Minneapolis, May 28.—Leaving a note behind which briefly stated: "Kindly notify R. Burnham, care Westinghouse Electrical company, Andrews hotel," a woman drowned herself in Como lake. The body has not been recovered. Mr. Burnham, through his attorney, Jay W. Crane, refused to discuss the matter. "We have nothing to say," said Mr. Crane, "until the body has been recovered and identified. At present we do not know positively that the woman is dead."

OPPOSE COMPENSATION BY U. S.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE AGAINST PENDING LEGISLATION.

Brotherhood Prefers That Present Federal Liability Law Remain Unchanged.

San Francisco, May 28.—By a vote of 3 to 1 the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in convention here, registered opposition to the proposed workmen's compulsory compensation act now before congress.

No further action, it was stated, will be taken by the convention on this subject. Officials said that while the delegates were opposed to the enactment of the complusory measure by congress, preferring that the present federal liability law remain unchanged, they regarded with favor, the workmen's compensation laws now in force in 18 states.

Several days have been given up to spirited discussions of the proposed federal measure, and this issue was regarded as the most important business of the convention.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was taken up just before adjournment and will occupy the convention for a day.

DEGRADING TO THE MORALS

New York Grand Jury Hands Down Presentment Against Modern Dances—Staged in Afternoon.

New York, May 28.—The grand jury handed down a presentment against modern dances.

"Within the last few months the amount of suggestive, sensual dancing, in hotels and restaurants, where the sale of liquor is allowed, has greatly increased in the city of New York," reads the presentment, "and we believe with deplorable results to the morals of the young, many of whom are able, without the knowledge of their parents, to frequent such places, owing to the fact that dancing therein is no longer confined to the evening hours, but takes place during the afternoon as well.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Columbus	20	14	.588
Milwaukee	24	17	.585
Louisville	23	17	.584
Kansas City	22	19	.537
Minneapolis	19	19	.500
St. Paul	17	19	.472
Indianapolis	15	20	.429
Toledo	12	26	.316

Results.

Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 7.
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 4 (10 innings).
Columbus-Toledo, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	22	7	.763
Brooklyn	20	14	.588
Chicago	19	18	.514
New York	16	16	.500
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Pittsburg	16	20	.444
Boston	14	18	.438
Cincinnati	11	25	.306

Results.

Boston, 1-5; New York, 0-2.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg, rain.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	24	10	.706
Cleveland	24	13	.639
Chicago	21	16	.568
Washington	19	16	.543
Boston	15	19	.441
St. Louis	18	23	.439
Detroit	15	24	.385
New York	9	24	.273

Results.

Philadelphia, 8-7; Washington, 0-1.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2.
Chicago at Cleveland, rain.
Boston at New York, rain.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Superior	18	9	.667
Winona	18	11	.621
Minneapolis	18	12	.600
Duluth	15	12	.577
Winnipeg	16	15	.516
Grand Forks	16	19	.457
St. Paul	11	18	.379
Virginia	7	22	.241

Results.

Minneapolis, 8; Virginia, 0.
Winona, 3; St. Paul, 0.
Grand Forks, 4; Winnipeg, 3.
Superior, 3; Duluth, 2.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 28.—Wheat, July, 91¾c; Sept., 92⅝c; No. 1 northern, 93⅝c; No. 2 northern, 91⅜c; No. 1 durum, 93½c; No. 3 corn, 62c; No. 3 white oats, 37½c; barley, malting, 60c; No. 2 rye, 58c; No. 1 flax, $1.29¼.

Duluth, May 28.—Wheat, July, 92⅜c; Sept., 93¼c; No. 1 northern, 94⅜c; No. 1 durum, 94c.

South St. Paul, May 28.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@7.75; cows, $5.55@6.25; calves, $7.00@9.25; hogs, $8.10@8.45; sheep and lambs, $5.50@6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; slow, steady to shade under yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.70; light, $8.50@8.72½; mixed, $8.45@8.72½; heavy, $8.20@8.67½; rough, $8.20@8.35; pigs, $6.80@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; slow, steady; beeves, $7.10@8.75; Texas steers, $6.75@7.60; western steers, $6.90@8.05; stockers and feeders, $5.80@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.75@7.90; calves, $7.25@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 10c lower; native, $5.25@5.90; western, $5.25@5.90; yearlings, $5.90@6.45; native lambs, $5.75@7.60; western, $5.75@7.65; spring lambs, $6.00@9.00.

Although hog receipts were not excessive, there were 6,000 left over from the previous session. The fact that other western centers had liberal arrivals tended also to ease the market. In cattle there was little to attract shippers. It was a packers' market, scalpers holding off. At the sheep pens, holders were demanding steady prices, but no support seemed forthcoming.

No Bonds for Bank Examiners.

Washington, May 28.—Thomas P. Kane, acting comptroller of the currency, rescinded an order of former Comptroller Murray requiring national bank examiners to furnish bonds of $20,000 each, holding that such bonds have no legal force and are worthless. While examiners had been compelled to give bond, Mr. Kane said there is no authority in law for the comptroller to require such security. It is declared that in case of fraud recovery could not be made under the law.

The Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

CONGRESS.

Senator Ashurst has introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for a government armor plant.

One-cent postage for letters after July 1, 1914, was proposed in a resolution by Representative Rouse of Kentucky.

Representative Hobson has introduced a bill to prevent industrial depression and value fluctuation in iron and steel products.

Representative Sisson in speech attacked the government's treaty-making power, where it suspended lawmaking power of individual states.

The banking and currency committee has authorized Chairman Owen to draft a list of questions on currency reform to be submitted to all bankers.

A constitutional amendment to provide direct election of the president and vice president for a single six-year term was proposed in a resolution by Representative Britten of Illinois.

The parcels post business has grown so extensively that the House has been compelled to appropriate a [illegible] emergency fund for extra [illegible].

Senator Nelson has introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving the president power to veto any item in the appropriation bills.

Senator Chamberlain has refuted Delegate Wickersham's statement that he had introduced a bill which would have turned over Cordova harbor to the Guggenheims.

Elevation of dipdoamtic mission to Spain to an embassy and provision for separate ministers for Uruguay and Paraguay are provided in a bill introduced by Senator Bacon.

Senator Pittman has introduced a bill to permit the government to mine Alaskan coal when needed by the navy, or when it would relieve oppressive condtions to a coal monopoly.

Representative Bartholdt introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment vesting in congress the power to legislate on all questions affecting the rights of foreigners in the United States.

Senator Tillman's bill allowing the secretary of the navy to assign graduates from the naval academy to the lowest commissioned grades in the maine corps or staff corps of the navy was ordered favorably reported.

GENERAL.

Maryland expects to complete 500 miles of new state roads system this year.

New York is passing the hat for $50,000 to finance a Fourth of July celebration.

Gaylard M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, O., has taken the oath of office as commissioner of pensions.

Thomas P. Kane, acting controller of the currency, has abondoned the compulsory annual meetings of national bank examiners at their own expense.

Twenty students of the Central and South high schools of Akron, O., were injured when a balcony in the auditorium of the Central high school collapsed.

The imports of American merchandise into Liverpool last year exceeded by $50,000,000 the figures of 1911, which were greater than ever before in the history of the trade, the total bing $377,750,962.

Mrs. George Wallace, 92 years old, of Belmont, Pa., won a twenty-mile automobile race to Grennsburg against Mrs. Harry Leordon, aged 25. She drove the distance in twenty-three minuts.

Ernest Schmedes, Frederick O. Bennett, and Frederick C. Green, formerly clerks in the San Diego postoffice, were convicted in the federal court at Los Angeles of having opened, copied and delayed letters.

Cato Sells and A. A. Jones democratic committeemen from Texas and New Mexico, respectively, will be appointed to federal positions by President Wilson. Mr. Sells is slated to be Indian commissioner, while Mr. Jones is elected as assistant secretary of the interior

The school children of Clinton, Mo., dug up 10,747 pounds of dandelions last week.

John Muir, the famous California naturalist, has just celebrated, at Martinez, his home, the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth.

A porcelain teapot, cream jug and two cups and saucers, once the property of Edmund Burke, the Irish orator, were sold at auction for $7,600.

A branch of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation is soon to be formed at Pittsburgh, the initiative step having already been taken.

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the newly accredited minister from Panama has arrived in Washington.

The United States sent a new ambassador to the court of St. James when Walter Hines Page sailed for his post in London.

Morris Salmonson, deceased clerk in Chicago, in thirty years of service issued marriage licenses to over 1,000,000 persons.

Near Boston an engineer obtains electric power for his extensive suburban estate by means of a windmill which is a close copy of the most modern steam turbin-

Miss Frances A. Shaw, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and widely known as an author, is dead.

Chicago reports the formation of a new mail order house, capitalized at $8,000,000.

Maine has 79,955 wage earners employed in 3,546 factories.

The emperor of Japan is serously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

The City of New York owns 5,500 parcels of land, valued at $1,300,000,000.

A heroic bronze statue of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has been unveiled at Boston.

Sale of cigarets to persons under 21 years is heavily penalized by a new law in Pennsylvania.

More than 30 per cent of California's orange crop escaped the disastrous frosts of a few weeks ago.

Charles M. Schwab is having a private railroad car built for him in South Bethlehem, Pa., to cost $125,000.

Trinity Church corporation, New York, has a tenant in one of its houses who is the mother of twenty-four children.

Rum is now imported into prohibition Maine in powder form, the consignee preparing the drink by the addition of fluid.

Tommy Burns' prize fight arena, in which Luther McCarty was killed in the fight with Arthur Pelkey, was burned to the ground.

Francis Thompson Harvard, associate professor of mining and metallurgy at the University of Wisconsin, died of pneumonia, aged 35 years.

Hereafter in California giving a tip to porters, conductors, waiters, barbers, bellboys or others performing similar services is a felony, penalized by liberal fines.

The ashes of the late Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, were scatterd among the flames of a funeral pyre that had been built by the poet's own hands.

Victoria park, in the west end, was the scene of rioting when London trade unionists and socialists attempted to hold a demonstration in support of votes for working women.

By a vote of 85 to 0 the Illinois senate passed a bill putting quack doctors and fake medical sharks out of business. The bill is now before the house of representatives with a favorable report.

Members of the American colony at Empalme, Mex., have established a camp on the beach within call of the cruiser California in anticipation of the attack on Guaymas.

The third death among patients who received the Friedmann tuberculosis treatment is reported at Worcester, Mass. The last victim was an Armenian personally treated by the doctor.

Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, will remain closed to visitors on Sundays as heretofore as the result of resolutions adopted by the council of regents of the Mount Vernon association.

Tw provisions of the city charter make it impossible for San Francisco to add to its force three policewomen for whom the Board of Supervisors recently voted an appropriation.

Miss Elizabeth M. Meigs, who has been the copyist and indexer of the supreme court in the District of Columbia for twenty-two years, has been appointed assistant chef clerk of the court, being the first woman to hold this position.

The oddest and most gruesome theft probably recorded took place in New York lately when some one stole a human hand wearing a diamond ring, which had been severad from a young woman falling under an elevated train.

SPORT.

George Stovall of the Browns is in the .300 class, which is one of the reasons Colonel Hedges is so anxious to have his manager reinstated.

Manager George Stovall of the Browns has been reinstated by President Ban B. Johnson of the American league after being on the suspended list for nearly three weeks.

Announcement has been made by the Omaha, Neb., management that Glavenuch, a right hand hurler, has been purchased from the Cleveland club of the American league.

Jack Hendricks, manager of the Denver ball club, denied a report from Denver that he would farm out Shortstop Matthews to the Ludington club of the Michigan State league.

One of the largest track and field meets ever staged in the west was held at Des Moines, Ia., in a combined state college and state high school meet. Over 400 were entered for the various events.

Walter Johnson, Washington's crack pitcher, was defeated for the first time this season by a 5 to 0 score, at the hands of the Cleveland team. He had a record of ten straight victories.

A dislocated neck caused the death of Luther McCarty during the fight with Arthur Pelkey, according to information given out following an autopsy conducted by Dr. Moshier at the request of Coroner Costello.

Denver seems to be hitting the chutes. Things don't come so easy away from the home bear pit.

Third Baseman Callahan, who has been with Witchita for two years, has been sold to the Sioux City Western League club.

"Chic" Palmer, a member of the Columbus, Nebr., State league baseball team, has resigned his position and quit the game entirely.

Manager Jennings is going to give Sam Crawford a two weeks' try-out at first base. If he fails, then an effort will be made to secure Hal Chase from New York by trade or purchase.

Manager Holmes of the Sioux City team of the Western League has released Third Baseman Bob James.

Mayor Charles F. O'Neil of San Diego, Cal., vetoed the prize fight ordinance permitting twenty-round contests passed by the city council.

Mike Ragan, a member of the Kansas City American Association team's pitching staff, has been sold to the Witchita Western league club.

The largest field of entries ever made in the history of the Des Moines Driving club is announced for the 1913 races to be pulled off July 3 to 5 on the state fair grounds.

The Queen of the Farm and Her Work

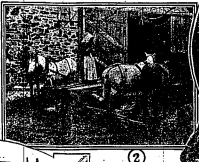
by H. Winslow Fegley

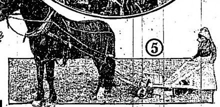
At a recent convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., noted educators from all parts of the United States and England, gathered to study the condition of rural life. A noted educator and one who knows the practical conditions of farm life, said the slogan, "Back to Farm," had to be changed to "Stay on the Farm."

During the last decade or two, thousands upon thousands of young men left the farm for what they deemed easy jobs in the city. Lots of farmers' daughterss also left the farmhouse kitchen. So that to find a way to enforce the latter slogan, is certainly a modern idea, and one which must be enforced not by arbitrary methods, but by ways and means that will lessen the drudgery of farm work, for either husband and wife, son or daughter.

On many farms it is still customary for the housewife to split the wood she needs in her kitchen stove. In such homes nobody needs to ask the question why the daughter left for the city, to work at a loom in a silk mill for $7 or $8 per week. Her mother's wrinkles and her growly expression can answer this question.

On the other hand, the farmer who sees that his coal bins are full, his woodpile always replenished, the wood chest filled every night for the next day's necessities, and who provides a gas stove to iron the clothes in summer days, when the ordinary wood fire would make a furnace out of the farm-house kitchen, is the identical farmer who can enforce the new slogan, "Stay on the farm," without radical methods.





No. 1, Sisters Cultivating the Cornfield—No. 2, A Farmer's Daughter in Charge of the Horse-power—No. 3, Women Husking the Corn—No. 4, Rolling the Sod—No. 5, Woman Plowing.

In eastern Pennsylvania, the summer season always brings along a scarcity of farm help, and here the Queen of the Household has during a number of years solved the difficult labor questions. A famous woman lawyer once said, that "woman demands the right to work at whatever she pleases, and that she also has the right to compete with the stronger sex in all branches of work; because she was the original worker on this earth, ever since the human race sprung into existence, and that since this period she has been able to make her own living and that of her offspring."

Not on this theory alone, but on account of the fact that the wives and daughters of the sturdy farmers in this state, love to do manual work, at periods when the kitchen drudgeries allow her to step into the open air and take part in work that her husband, and her brother is accustomed to do.

With modern farming methods introduced by improved machinery, women can do a great many things on the farm, which might otherwise prove a burden. In those sections it is not only the wife and the farmer's daughter, and daughters of everyday laborers, who are glad to go in the fields at hay-making and harvest time, for the wages they receive during the busy periods when labor is scarce, is nearly on a par with that paid to the stronger sex, and even much more than the factory sisters receive in the cities, besides giving them the opportunity of working in the open air instead of a poor unventilated factory, receiving besides the good dinners that are served by the farmers in those localities, with fresh milk and butter, friend chicken and ham, good waffles and pies.

Are the manifold duties on the farm too strenuous? The average farmwife, who loves to go in the field for a change, says she prefers this work to that of a chambermaid in a large hotel, who works from five in the morning until ten o'clock at night; she even would prefer to walk behind pow handles all day, rather than scrub waxed floors or wash dishes all day long in a city mansion.

However, farm work is not all so hard as plowing. The self-binder allows the farmer's daughter to operate it around the ten and twenty-acre fields, with about as much ease as the farmer's son would be able to do it. The improved hay-rakes and hay-tedders are nowadays easy to operate and with a little skill they easily manipulate them.

During corn planting time women with strong muscles think little of guiding the handles of a corn planter all day long, and with equal skill they cultivate the corn later on. Preparing the sod with the land roller and sitting on a disk harrow are all tasks that of late years have been done by women, since the country cousins have seen fit to go to cities and help city cousins twist cigars in factories, or work in the iron mills.

They have become "the handy girl around the barn," instead of the former handy man around the house. They have been reading agricultural papers, some have attended agricultural schools, and quite a few have not only studied domestic science to be useful in the farm-house kitchens; but they have studied feed rations, dairy methods and soil fertility, so that they know better how to feed a dairy cow correctly than did their fathers a decade ago. They are also able to enforce the sanitary methods in and about the dairy barn, so that meat and milk inspectors need not spend extra car fare to inspect their farm premises.

Still some of their work is done as mother and grandmother used to do it. Small farmers, who do not wish to go to the expense of buying all the modern machinery, still cut their grain with the cradle, and the daughters bind the grain. No corn husking machines have yet been invented that husk corn like a human hand can, so women are seen in corn fields in great numbers. Those farmers who still cut their grass fields, and particularly wet meadows, still use the forks to spread out the grass to dry instead of using tedders, and this work is all done by young girls.

Many farmers still use the horse power for operating their threshing machinery, and here the young women find numerous tasks they can do, such as acting as driver, whipping and urging the horses around and around the customary circle in the horse power shed, feeding the sheaves into the threshing machine, handing them to the fedder and pushing the straw from the barn-floor to the stables below.

In this respect co-operation, however, lessens this kind of work. For in many sections it is customary to have some farmer make the rounds of all the farms in the neighborhood, with his gasoline engine and grain separator and cleaner, doing the work quickly; but even here woman takes her position in helping to fill the sacks, hand the sheaves to the operator and see that all the straw gets into the mow or the extra straw shed.

With all this open air work on the farm, woman is becoming the real Queen of the Farm. The public schools begin to teach agriculture, state experiment stations send out bulletins giving to them easy methods of study, how to train to become real handy on the farm, either as wife, daughter or helper, so that we have in Pennsylvania, as well as other eastern states, modern women gardeners, managers of dairy farms, owners of poultry farms and apiaries, besides showing an equal interest in the method of marketing farm products, sowing good seed and applying the proper fertilizer, according to modern soil surveys, which tell the farmers just what is lacking on his own farm.

The modern farmer's wife does not think her household duties a drudgery any more. Her better half has seen that the day is at hand for better conditions, so he has installed a modern heating system in the farmhouse, bath rooms and first-class laundries. The kitchen is remodeled and equipped in the best sanitary way and instead of standing at the old colonial table working butter into the old-fashioned forms, she has the cream separator or the community creamery, either to make the work easier, or eliminate it altogether.

Modern methods and better schools in rural districts have given us the "Farmerettes." They are not only queens of their husband's farms, but they are sole ruler over their own farms. Pennsylvania has a large number of women farmers, who not only do real farm work, but who manage hundreds of acres of land that the same are scientifically tilled and managed on a business-like system.

One Pennsylvania woman, with the aid of a sister, both being single, conducted a seventy-acre farm for years, did many of the outdoor tasks, except the heavy work, and conducted a dairy of thirty cows, even attending to the details of selling every quart of milk in a retail way to the customers in three neighboring towns.

Another Pennsylvania woman conducted a 150-acre farm, which was in a run-down condition when she acquired it, but in a few years her bank accounts grew so much that a large real estate owner appointed her manager of a series of farms. Another woman farmer in this state has so elevated the dairy end of her farm work that she is now doing a flourishing business selling milk, nicely put up in bottles and stamped "certified milk," which physicians recommend especially for the babies.

Then, there are half a dozen women farmers in one Pennsylvania county who have made a remarkable success with growing small fruit; another has managed a peach farm, and still another uses all the milk of ten cows to make a certain kind of cheese, which is sold in eastern cities under the name of "cup cheese," and the demand has been so enormous that she paved the way to success for half a dozen other worthy competitors who are all making money.

The Queen of the Farm today is a far more independent person than her city sister, because she can save fifty per cent. on most everything her city sister has to buy to keep her healthy in this world, and most of it she has to buy from some sister farmer, or somebody else's sister's brother.

Day after day the words "Queen of the Farm" becomes more of a reality, because rural life is rapidly changing for the better. The school are better, the churches have become a greater factor in most rural communities and social questions are discussed at social gatherings at the farm-houses; paving the way, so that there is a better understanding of the rural problem by every woman of every farming community. Even at those social gatherings some time is devote to the study of scientific subjects that have to do for the betterment of intensive and extensive farming in all its details.

If rural women will keep their position of "Queen" there will be no use for the words, "Back to farm," among them; but the daughters will be glad to advance the new slogan: "Stay on the farm;" thus keeping their own sex in the rural communities. This will prove to their own advantage and to the advantage of every young male farmer who cannot help but get a better and more up-to-date practical helpmate to conduct the various agricultural pursuits of the next generation.

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Posterity to Obtain Records.

We are told that the Modern Historic Records association has formed a novel plan of delivering messages for its members to their descendants 100 years from now. Two envelopes of durable Japanese vellum have been sent to each member, with the request that geneological memoranda, messages and photographs be inclosed.

The sealed envelopes will be deposited in leadlined steel chests. One will be stored with the association's collections in the New York public library. A copperplate inscription will direct that the chest be opened in the year 2013.

The second chest will be put in a vault near the Cheops pyramid in Egypt. In this way the insurance is taken against possible destruction by war or natural causes. The chests also will contain documents, tablets, and photographs relating to affairs of the present year.

Singing of Wires Laid to Tremors.

A new theory of the singing of telegraph wires has been offered by Professor Field. No explanation yet given seems to have been perfectly satisfactory, and the suggestion is now made that the sounds represent minute earth vibrations, which are transmitted to the wires through the poles. These vibrations depend largely on varying air pressure. The song of the wires, therefore, may give good barometric signals, a sharp sound indicating that a change is close at hand, while a low humming shows that present conditions may continue a day, or perhaps two.

NOT IN RIGHT SENSE A HOME

It Is to Be Feared There Are Other Households Conducted as Was That of Mrs. Joyce.

A nurse girl writes of her experience with a Mrs. Joyce, who managed her house so as to make the best possible showing at the least expense:

"One day Mrs. Joyce came home feeling quite pettish about her baby.

"'You should have seen Mrs. Wilton Brown's baby today,' she said impatiently to Katie. 'It's no older than Gracie and it brushes its own hair.'

"'Well so would our baby,' answered the loyal Katie, 'if it got any attention. Why, yesterday, Nellie was teaching her how to play peek-a-boo and you wouldn't believe how quick she caught on.'

"At that Mrs. Joyce turned to me.

"'So that's why the lace curtains were not mended. I thought you'd been wasting your time!'

"After that I never tried to amuse the baby. I sat and sewed and sewed, but my heart ached for that patient little girlie watching me over the pillows. She wanted to get out and use her legs. Think! She was nearly a year old and could not creep, let alone walk. Katie said Mrs. Joyce wouldn't let her be taught because she's get into mischief and keep the girls back in their work and the nursemaids had to do the upstairs work.

"Her house was furnished in beautiful taste. She never bought anything cheap, nor anything that did not have a practical or decorative use. She kept a log ready to light in the living room with its six-foot fireplace, but she never wasted a log on mere comfort. I've known her to see the 'right person' coming up the street and send me scurrying down to light the log."—Woman's Home Companion.

Leading South African Industry.

South African mines paid in wages during the past year to white employes $51,500,000; to native laborers $41,800,000 and expended in stores $63,330,000.

GOOD TO REMEMBER

HOUSEHOLD HINTS THAT WILL BE FOUND OF VALUE.

Easy and Effective Method of Polishing Floors—Removing Smoke Marks From Ceilings—To Marble Freshness.

When Polishing Floors.—Make a thick pad of felt or velvet and fasten it over an old worn-out and hairless broom. This makes an excellent polisher and saves the trouble of kneeling on the floor.

To Remove Smoke Marks From Ceilings.—Mix a thick paste of starch and water, and with a clean flannel spread it over the mark. Allow to get thoroughly dry, then brush off with a soft brush and the marks will have disappeared.

When Cleaning Mirrors and Windows.—Sprinkle a few drops of metal polish upon a cloth and rub over the glass. Leave to dry, then polish with a clean cloth. This is the quickest and easiest way to clean them.

Before Sweeping the Carpets.—Take an old round tin, pierce holes in the bottom, and fill with common salt. Sprinkle this over the carpet. It prevents the dust from rising, brightens the colors, and prevents moths.

To Clean Marble.—Rub with a slice of lemon dipped in salt. Leave for an hour, then wash off. All stains will be removed and a nice gloss secured.

To Clean Varnish and Paint.—Rub with a cloth dipped in a weak solution of vinegar and warm water. Polish with a wash leather.

To Clean Gilt Picture Frames.—Put a gill of vinegar into a pint of soft cold water. Remove all dust from the frames, dip a large camel's hair brush in the mixture, squeeze it partly dry, then brush the gilt, doing a small portion at a time.

IMPORTANT PART OF LUNCH

Sandwiches, Properly Protected, May Be Kept Appetizing for Almost Indefinite Period.

If sandwiches are not to be used for some time after they are made they can be wrapped in waxed paper and put in a tin bread or cage box. Some persons wrap them in a slightly damp cloth and keep them in the ice box. When sandwiches are carried for a picnic lunch they sometimes taste of the box they are carried in, and if they are wrapped in waxed paper they carry better in a wicker basket through which the air circulates.

Fruit sandwiches are more generally used than they used to be, and are so delicious that they ought to form a part of every sandwich repast. They satisfy a natural craving for sweets, and are more wholesome and more easily made than cakes or candies.

Spinach Salad.

Cut off the roots of spinach, remove all yellow leaves, and wash thoroughly through several water until the water looks absolutely clear. Do not pour the water off the spinach, but lift it each time into clear water, so that the sand and grit will remain in the bottom of the pan. Now shake quite dry and put into a kettle, adding about a half cupful of water, or just enough to keep from sticking. Cook fifteen minutes from the time it begins to boil, less time even if the spinach be very young and tender, then drain, pressing hard to extract all the water. Chop fine, season with salt, pepper, two tablespoonfuls of refined vegetable oil and a quarter cupful of grated horseradish. Pack in little earthen molds or cups and set where they get cold and firm. When ready to serve turn out on lettuce leaves, dress with any salad dressing preferred, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

English Biscuits.

Sift together one and one-half pints of flour, one cupful of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Rub in three tablespoonfuls of butter, add one well-beaten egg, one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of currants and one tablespoonful of coriander seed. Mix into a smooth, soft dough, roll one-half inch thick, cut in rounds, and bake on buttered tins in a hot oven for twenty minutes. When done rub over a little butter on a clean bit of cloth.

To Make Handkerchiefs.

Elaborate as well as simple handkerchiefs may be made from scraps of lawn, lace and beading. Roll the edges instead of hemming, which is done by slightly moistening the thumb and finger and rolling as tight as possible. Be careful not to stretch the goods. The more sheer the material the easier it is to do this rolling. It is not necessary to have each row of insertion or lace of the same kind. The effect is prettier where different kinds are used.

Celery Croquettes.

One cup mashed potato, three-fourths cup finely sliced celery, one to one and a half teaspoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls chopped nuts, not too fine, a little salt. Do not cook celery, mix all ingredients while potato is hot, cool, shape, egg and crumb, stand in a cold place until ready to bake. Bake in a quick oven 10 minutes or until croquettes begin to crack and are a delicate brown.

Boiled Rice.

After washing the rice put it over the fire in plenty of actually boiling salted water and let it boil fast for 12 minutes; then drain off all the water, place the saucepan containing the rice in the oven with the door open and let it steam for 10 minutes, or until it is as tender as desired. Every grain will be distinct and the rice free from moisture.

Paper Pillow.

Any inkless soft paper cut or torn in pieces about one inch square and put in unbleached muslin sack eighteen by twenty-seven makes a good pillow.

A WOMAN'S WORK

In The

VEGETABLE GARDEN

By

EVA RYMAN-GAILLARD

Fresh Vegetables, Fragrant Flowers, the Glories of the Garden.

Nine really profitable vegetable gardens out of ten are made under the supervision of a woman, if she does not do the actual work, and the best gardens the writer ever has seen were both made and cared for, from start to finish, by women, and for that reason the hints to follow are given with a woman's garden in mind.

It would be impossible to urge the small garden and a close succession of crops too strongly, and it is being urged from a full knowledge of what has been done, and not from a mere theory. Make the soid rich enough, and the rows of vegetables may be so close together that using wheel cultivators and similar tools will not be possible; the tops will quickly cover the soil, and by shading it and preventing evaporation, keep it cool and moist; the useful plants will crowd out weeds, or smother them, and the rich soil not only provides for quick, tender growths as a first crop, but insures the same plentiful supply of plant food for the later plantings.

Because a plain description of work done is the best way of giving help, no apology is made for telling how a near neighbor gets more, and finer, vegetables from a garden not larger than twenty-five by fifty feet than most gardeners get from three times that space. Her first work is the preparation of the sail.

Using a spading fork, she digs a deep trench the length of the garden and fills in old, thoroughly rotted manure (bringing from the barnyard in wheelbarrow or cart) to a depth of several inches. This done, she digs another trench and throws the soil over from other rows, and what is thrown from the first one is used wherever needed around the place.

Should a list of vegetables grown in this little garden be given, it would surely be called an exaggeration, if nothing worse, by those who have never tested close-cropping on soil well supplied with the elements needed for quick production, and made available by the underfeed method. Such soil-preparation must be supplemented by a good selection of whatever vegetables are to be grown, and a suggestion or two may help in choosing them.

For example: Let the first planting of peas include both early and late sorts, and as soon as the early ones are done producing freely, plant more of the same sort, and they will be ready for use by the time the later variety is gone. The succession is more helpful to the cook, who is probably the gardner as well, than more than she knows what to do with at one period and none later in the season.

Lettuce may be sown every month from early spring until August, and the product of different sowings will supply young and tender leaves all the season. Sowing less at a time and oftener is the best plan for the home garden.

Radishes, too, are good repeaters, but rarely do well during midsummer. Earl and late crops are more enjoyed, because of the intervening time when they do not appear on the table. A few hills of cucumbers will furnish the table with early ones, and the main crop for pickles can be sown later.

In my own garden, I make the hills among the early potatoes, and plant the seed before the potatoes are dug, which gives them time to get started and be ready to vine as soon as the space is cleared for them. Turnips may follow an earlier crop, and the list might be continued indefinitely, but the one general rule that quick-growing, early maturing varieties may be made to furnish a succession, will help each to select for double cropping the vegetables best liked by the family.

Some kinds of seed must be started in a hot-bed, or in the house, and be transplanted once or twice to get sturdy plants ready for the open garden, and among these we have cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper and many others. If, however, early crops are not aimed at, these may be sown in the open as soon as the season of frosts is over, or a little before, if care is taken to protect them on suspiciously cool nights.

The time when outside sowing, or transplanting, may be done with safety cannot be given here, for leaving the difference in season out of the question, the southernmost gardeners might be able to sow and plant weeks earlier than those farther north, but there is one thing that all, regardless of location, should do, and that is to take every precaution to secure good seeds.

If really interested in having a good garden, do not fail to get at least one good catalogue each year; for knowing what's what in the way of improved varieties or new productions means plain dollars and cents to the gardener, as well as added interest in the work.

When making out your order, remember that while certain varieties of the different vegetables were the best possible to grow a few years ago, they have been improved in many ways, and search the catalogue for the last word concerning such improved varieties. As an illustration: A few years ago little was heard of chicory (often called succory), except as the roots were used as a substitute for coffee; a little later an improved type appeared, which was valued for the fine leaves, to be used as a salad plant, under the name of endive, and now we have it with leaves beautifully marked with pink, and called "rose-striped chicory," or "orchid salad plant." Again, the green kale has ben improved to the point where we can have it with the leaves marked with white, pink and crimson, for use as a garnish.

Another thing the catalogue does for the gardener is to call attention to absolutely new things. The department of agriculture experimented with the Japanese Udo for a long time, but the general public knew nothing of it until it was listed in the catalogue, with both cultural directions and recipes for serving.

Improvements are not in unusual varieties alone, but are constantly being made in the commonest sorts. The peppers of a generation ago were few in varieties, while today they range from the tiny hot ones to those of giant size that are so meaty they may be sliced and fried, and so sweet they are delicious when eaten raw, or more delicious in a pepper sandwich. The solid, meaty, few-seeded tomatoes of today are little like the watery ones of a few years ago, and so the improvements might be followed through every class of vegetables, and show either better quality, earlier or later bearings or some other improved feature to influence the gardener's selection.

Few women take time and trouble to prepare a hotbed, though it will serve a double purpose by being later on, usable as a cold frame. It is well worth while to make one, even though small and of the crudest description, but if none is provided for, be sure that a good supply of the shallow boxes, known as "flats," are ready for use in the house during the seed-starting season. The boxes may be of any length and width convenient to handle, or suited to the space that can be given them, but a number of small ones are easier to manage than a few large ones.

Some seeds are slower to germinate than others, and need different conditions of light and warmth, and if but one or two similar varieties are in a flat, they can be moved to stronger light and a cooler place, when the change would ruin the advanced ones. To move these where it was too warm and not light enough, would be to make them so spindling that no after care could overcome the defect.

The flats need not be over two inches, or they may be three or four. In the first case, half an inch of drainage material under an inch of very fine soil gives a fine seed bed. The deper boxes, with an inch of drainage under three inches of soil, make fine beds for the tiny seedlings when first transplanted. These deeper ones also make good trays in which to set thumb pots, if these are used, as the soil, sand, or whatever is used around them may be kept moist, and so keep the soil in the pots from drying out by evaporation.

Fill the flat; dampen the soil; press it down firm and smooth, and set aside until the next day before sowing the seed. Warmth (preferably bottom heat) and a slightly moist bed are the only essentials for seed germination, but as soon as the little plantlets are developed, they need plenty of light, though not a wilting-hot sunlight, until they get stronger. If the plantlets come up badly crowded, pull up a few, as crowding, next to overwatering, is the most common cause of "damping off." Transplant as often as is necessary to keep the plants strong and stocky, until they can be planted out. Usually, a couple of times is sufficient, but if the seeds were sown very early, or the season proves cold and backward, a third shift my be needed; but, my word for it, the final results will pay well for the trouble.

When the time comes to put the plants in the beds, be sure that the soil is well raked, free of lumps and stones; make the holes or trenches; fill water into them and then set the plants with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. Bring the wet earth around the ball of roots, and then draw a mulch of dry soil over it. The dry soil holds the moisture under it, and when treated in this way, the plants rarely need shading, especially if the transplanting can be done towards evening.

By the time it is safe to set the plants out the first crop of bugs will be found ready and waiting for them. The experienced gardener is expecting them, and has put in a supply of ammunition, and has the guns loaded ready for the fight, realizing that the ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure. Order a supply of insecticides with the seeds, for there is absolutely no chance of their not being needed.

If striped beetles attack the cucumber and other vines, and no other remedy is at hand, sprinkle the plants and the soil all around with pepper mixed with flour or fine dust. It is a wiser plan to use the remedy before the enemy appears. When plants wilt down without apparent cause, examine the roots of a few and see if blue or black aphis can be found. If so, make a strong tobacco tea and pour around the plants until the soil is soaking wet to the depth of the longest root. After a day or two make another examination, and if found necessary, give another dose of the tea.

Cut-worms are quickly located by the work they do, and are easily found by digging around the stalk of the injured plants. The big, greasy things are about the color of the soil, but one looking for them will not miss them. If hunting and killing is too tedious, then soak the ground with kerosene emulsion. Early morning is the best time to hunt them, as they go deeper into the soil during the day.

When weeds have been fought all summer, it is poor policy to stop and let them run riot to fill the soil with seeds to be fought the next year. When the last table crop has matured and been used, rake the soil level and sow cow peas, turnips, rye or anything that can be turned under in the spring and be a help to the soil—anything to crowd out weeds.

Moisture is another consideration with the gardener, but the soil that is well underlaid with fertilizer will withstand a "dry spell" that would ruin a poor, dry one; for plants growing in it strike their roots deeply, and so draw their supply from deeper down. When the hot, dry days of midsummer come, stirring the surface soil frequently prevents evaporation, and saves the moisture in the soil for the plants.

Grass clipping or similar stuff spread as a mulch will serve the same purpose, but if the time comes when the applying of water is positively necessary, don't, as you value the garden, do any shallow watering. Give each row a soaking, or let it alone, for the surface watering that calls the roots near to the top of the soil is worse than none at all.

Have plenty of tools and keep them all together. If regulation tools are not easy to work with, think out something that will be more so.

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Important News.

From well authenticated sources, says a writer in Lippincott's, we learn that the sultan of Turkey does not care for the tune, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

BOTH HAD PRESENCE OF MIND

Husband and Wife Fully Equal to Occasion When a Contretemps Was Threatened.

"Do you know, sir," began the commuter, "I would rather shell green peas than do almost anything else? My wife says that it demoralizes the servants to have me do it, but I'm not living for the servants.

"The other day I sat down on our back porch with a pan of my favorite vegetables in my lap and was enjoying myself in great shape, far from the maddening crowd, for my wife had some swell callers.

"All of a sudden I heard a woman's voice say:

"'Oh, I must see your cute little back yard; I've heard so much about it.'

"Then the window flew open and out popped two pretty heads.

"I turned mine away, and my wife was equal to the occasion.

"'Mike,' she said, 'you must remember to mow the lawn before Mr. Nutley comes home.'

"'Yis,' I replied, trying to put in a little foreign accent; and all was well."

Old Maid's Idea.

"Do you," he asked, "believe in early marriages"

"Well," she replied, "I used to, but I am willing to say that at present I believe 'better late than never' may be applied to marriage as well as to some other things."

Campaign Against Cancer.

Physicians and laymen who propose the formation of a national organization to make a fight against cancer need no argument to win general favor for their plan, save the mere fact that more than 75,000 persons die of that dread disease annually in this country.

"There is no known cure," says Dr. Cleveland, "except surgery, applied in the earlier stages."

Consequently, the people must be taught to recognize incipient cancer and to seek the surgeon's aid promptly when it is discovered.

The new organization, it is understood, will follow the lines of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, through whose activities more than 200,000 lives have been saved in 10 years.

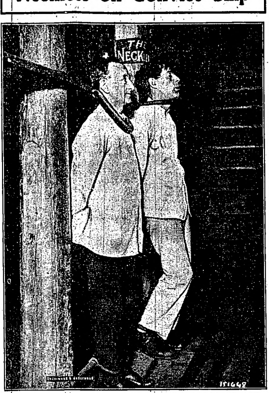
The campaign of education will include the publication of articles in newspapers and magazines, distribution of pamphlets, special instruction in training schools for nurses and lectures before women's clubs.

Cast Iron Can Be Bent.

"Few mechanics know that cast iron can be bent or straightened," says Popular Mechanics, "as the case may be. "For example, take a piece of flat cast iron, place it on a level, solid surface and strike it lightly with a ball-peen hammer. If this simple experiment is tried, it will be found, to the surprise of the experimenter, that metal of this kind readily yields to the light blows of a hammer. Do not strike hard enough to break or crack the casting."

WORLD WONDERS

Necklets on Convict Ship



An idea of the treatment meted out to prisoners in the days before humanitarians took up the work of bettering the conditions of convicts may be seen on the "Success," anchored at New York. Down in the hold is the torture chamber, called the "bilboes" or necklets, where refractory prisoners were jacked up against a beam with an iron bracelet around the neck and another pair around the ankles. This punishment proved an infallible means of breaking the spirit of the most unruly prisoner. Total darkness and the pitching and heaving in the heavy seas as the sailing vessel plowed her way through the turbulent waters added a good deal to the discomfort of the unfortunates who were sentenced to the "bilboes." The "Success" is now used as a museum.

KILLS WHITE MOOSE

A pure white moose was killed in the northwest on Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by a trapper, Ezra Higgins, some days ago. The skin and head arrived at Seattle, Wash., the other day, on the steamship Northland from Cordova, Alaska. The fate of the white moose was closely guarded in Alaska, and the story not made public until after the Northland left Cordova. The Thlinket Indians cherish an old tradition that this, or a similar white moose, was the spirit of an Indian maiden, the daughter of a beloved chief. One winter day the girl left the village for a visit to another and became bewildered in a blizzard and was never seen again. After the great storm had passed over, searching parties went into the ravines of Kenai Peninsula to search for the maiden. When in the woods a beautiful snow-white moose sprang out of a thicket and dashed away. Year after year the Indians have worshiped the albino moose and from time to time the animal has been seen. Now that an albino moose has been killed the Indians will miss it unless, as many hunters think, there are several in that section.

GAVE HORSE A REAL FUNERAL

The first real funeral of a common every-day driving horse that Philadelphia has ever seen was held in that city last week. Bowed with grief over the death of her best horse, Mrs. E. F. Krewson, a well-known philanthropist and lover of animals, gave a decent burial to the horse that had been her companion for sixteen years.

Orders were given for a regular coffin, and carpenters made one of pine and lined it with burlap. It was placed upon a dray for a hearse and taken to the Blackwood farm for burial.

Mrs. Krewson followed in a funeral carriage and the animal was interred in the pasture.

GRAFT FROM DYING MAN

Grafting flesh from a dying man to the body of a living person has been successfully carried out in a Michigan hospital. Three months ago Jacob Kulem, an employe of the Kalamazoo Paper company, was caught in a paper making machine and the flesh from his right shoulder torn away. Afterwards a victim of a railroad accident was brought in a dying condition to the hospital, and 360 square inches of flesh was taken from his legs and grafted to the shoulder of Kulem, says the San Francisco Call. He is now out of the hospital and entirely restored to his usual health.

STRIPPED BY LIGHTNING

Lightning played a curious prank. Pierre Desse, a Creole farmer, living on the place of Sidney Arceneaux, six miles north of Rayne, La., was returning from town driving a wagon loaded with cotton seed, when he was struck by a bolt of lightning.

The lightning tore his hat, clothing and shoes to shreds, melting the eyelets out of his shoes and tearing the soles off. His trousers were torn as though slashed with a knife again and again. His two horses were both instantly killed. Yet, beyond severe burns and the shock, he was not seriously injured and will recover.

BUTTERFLIES AS MIMICS

Writing on the subject of insect mimicry, a Hindu correspondent of Nature says: The general immunity of butterflies and day-flying moths from attack by insectivorous birds is as strikingly evident here as it is in England or America, and seems a serious difficulty in the way of accepting the Batesian theory of mimicry. Not only do the birds of this district pay no attention to the common butterflies, but the latter seem to despise the former. In contrast, with this immunity I have found that nocturnal moths, if forced to take long flights during the daytime, are very liable to attack, and in these circumstances stand a very poor chance indeed of reaching a haven of refuge. It would seem, then, that unfamiliar lepidoptera the much more liable to attack than the common every-day kinds. May it not be that the real danger to a species occurs during migrations, and that mimetic resemblances may afford a real protection during such flights? In entering a new district a mimetic species would be immune from attack if the birds were familiar with the model, even if the latter were not unpalatable, while, on the other hand, unpalatable species migrating would be liable to attack if unfamiliar to the local birds.

WASHING A HILL AWAY

The strange sight of a hill being washed away by means of hydraulic jets is to be seen only a mile from the center of Calgary, Alberta. Each night a powerful hydraulic plant is at work, washing away a thousand cubic yards of "dirt." The object of this strange proceeding is twofold, consisting of the terracing of the hill and the filling up of the old river channel. The water is turned on at 8 p. m. each day, and the wearing away of the hill proceeds steadily for ten hours. The work can only be done at night, as the city declined to grant permission for the use of the necessary water in the daytime, in case the drain on the supply during the busy part of the 24 hours should prove too great. The water, under high pressure, is discharged against the sides of the hill through a hydraulic "giant," such as is used in placer mining. It is estimated that 90 days will be required to complete the task, which involves the displacement of 110,000 cubic yards of "dirt." Obtained in the first place from a six-inch main, the water is forced though the nozzle at a pressure of 200 pounds by the use of a two-stage centrifugal pump driven by a 100 horsepower electric motor.

FORTUNE OUT OF REVENGE

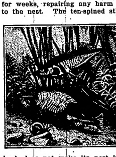
The romance of a fortune that was made out of revenge is recalled in New York by the death of Mr. E. S. Welles, the inventor of a world-famous rat poison. When Mr. Welles and the man with whom he then worked were living in poverty, and had only a single loaf of bread between them and starvation, this last morsel of food was eaten by rats. Welles swore vengeance, and set about discovering a means to rid the world of rats. After numerous experiments he began the manufacture of "Rough on Rats" in an old barn in Jersey City, and in four years he rose to affluence.

SWALLOW'S LONG FLIGHT

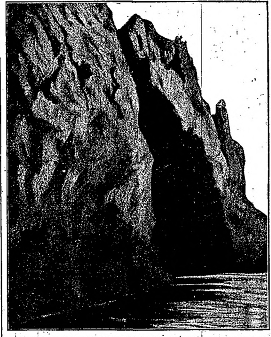
A flight of 6,000 miles was completed by a swallow, which arrived in Natal recently. The bird, which had been ringed and marked in England prior to its winter migration, made the long journey from Cheadle (Staffordshire), to Roodeyand Farm, Natal, where it nested.

NEST OF THE STICKLEBACK

By those who do not know it is too often assumed that fishes are stupid and devoid of all parental instinct. This is by no means the case. The stickleback, for instance, build a nest which, in the case of the sea-stickleback, is made of a mass of pendant sea weeds held together in a pear-shaped form by a silk-like thread. The eggs are laid in the center of this and the male parent will guard them for weeks, repairing any harm done to the nest. The ten-spined stickleback does not make its nest in the mud, but attaches it, at a height, to water plants. The male makes a rounded bundle of fine weeds and attaches this to the plant. Then he burrows into the bundle, and having got inside it, turns about until the nest has taken the form of a muff. The catfish has been known to make a nest in an old stovepipe and in an old sack. With those fishes which show an interest in their offspring it is the male which takes the chief part, building the nest, guarding the eggs, protecting and bringing up the young.



St. George and the Dragon



Among the rocky hills on the left bank of the Danube, where it divides Hungary from Servia, are a number of great caverns, one of which is named the cavern of Galambocz, and in it, according to one tradition, the mighty fight between St. George and the dragon took place. After having slain the monster, St. George left the carcass in the cave, where it has lain ever since, putrefying and providing a breeding place for a poisonous fly which kills oxen and horses. Every summer these flies appear in such swarms that they resemble a volume of smoke and sometimes cover an area of several miles.

TENDERFEET WIN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

HILL AND SONS, THE OAT CHAMPIONS, ARE COCKNEYS BORN AND BRED.

City-bred in the world's greatest metropolis and untrained as to things agricultural, were J. C. Hill and his three boys when they settled on homesteads at Lloydminster, in the Province of Saskatchewan (western Canada), eight years ago. Today they are the recognized champion oat growers of the North American continent, having won twice in succession the silver challenge cup, valued at $1,500, at the Fifth National Corn exposition, Columbia, S. C. The Plate, officially known as the Colorado Oat trophy, is emblematic of the grand championship prize for the best bushel of oats exhibited by individual farmers or experiment farms at these expositions.

The Hill entry won this year in the face of the keenest competition, hundreds of exhibits being sent by experienced farmers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The oats were grown on land which was wild prairie less than four years ago.

When Mr. Hill and his three sons, who probably never saw a wider acreage than the hills of Hampstead Heath, or the parks of London, came to Saskatchewan eight years ago, they had little more capital than was required for homestead entry fees. They filed on four homesteads, in the Lloydminster district, which straddles the boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan. They went to work with a will, ripping the rich brown sod with breaking plows and put in a crop, which yielded fair returns.

They labored early and late and denied themselves paltry pleasures, glad to stand the gaff for a while in rising to their possibilities. They talked with successful farmers and studied crops and conditions and profited by both. The new life on the farm was strange but they never lost heart, handicapped as they were by lack of experience and capital.

The farm house, modern in every respect, compares favorably with any residence in the city. The Hills have substantial bank accounts and their credit is gilt-edge from Edmonton to Winnipeg and beyond.

"There is nothing secret about our methods nor is our plan copyrighted. We first made a thorough study of climatic conditions, soil and seed," said Mr. Hill. "We tended our crops carefully and gradually added live stock, realizing from the beginning that mixed farming would pay larger and more certain returns than straight grain growing. We have demonstrated that fact to our satisfaction and the result is that many of the farmers in the district are following our example."

The land that the Hills work is of the same class as may be found anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.—Advertisement.

Tramp Defrauded Lawyers.

Four Ammanford (Carmarthenshire) solicitors were alleged to have been duped by George Sullivan, otherwise Murphy Finnegan, a laborer on tramp, who was recently committed by the magistrates for trial on charges of obtaining money by false pretenses. Representing that he had been knocked down by a motor car, he asked, it was stated, each of the solicitors to act for him in a compensation claim, and they all gave him money when he told them he was penniless.—London Mail.

Wives Like Unto Job!

At a dinner party in New York not long ago the talk turned on the virtue of patience as personified in the patience of Job.

At this a French woman at the table exclaimed with comic pathos:

"Talk about the patience of the late Monsieur Job! Any woman is entitled to a like immortal reputation who has ever had a husband at home with a cold in his head!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, May 31, 1913.

"Arkansas editors offer aid to develop resources of state," says an exchange. If the editors of Arkansas will help in the development of their state, why should not the editors of the greatest state in the union, Minnesota, follow suit?

It is getting close to June 1. The Northern Minnesota Development association will meet at Hinckley June 5 and 6. This association has done and is doing for northern Minnesota more than all other promotion agencies combined ever did, including the state itself. The real development of all this two-thirds of the state has dated from the association's birth at Bemidji and it is essential that it be kept not only alive, but strong and aggressive.

"It does not make a particle of difference whether a girl earns $8, $9, or $10 a week, her home environment and home conditions are absolutely in control when it comes to the consideration of morals," says one of the largest employers of female labor in the Twin cities. We think the above mentioned employer's opinion is based more on the balance sheets handed to him over the top of a mahogany desk than on his personal knowledge of working conditions among women.

A teachers' training school for Pennington and Red Lake counties will be held at Red Lake Falls for four weeks, beginning July 2. The school will be conducted by H. E. White, superintendent of the city schools, Ely. He will be assisted by Supt. Charles Eginton of Staples, Anna M. White of the Tuttle school, Minneapolis, and Gertrude K. Sutton of Hibbing. All are eminent in educational circles and their work will be, beyond any doubt, of great value to all attending. Supt. White has conducted summer schools for fifteen years. Work will be offered in all second grade subjects, in first grade subjects for which there is a call, and in all industrial work. Board can be had in private places at reasonable rates.

C. O. D. by Parcels Post

After July first of this year Uncle Sam will make C. O. D. collections on parcels sent through the postoffice. This announcement has just recently been made, and it means that the scope of the parcels post will be greatly extended after that date. Collection will be confined to the money order offices

The Way It Works

If it were not for the free flour item the Minneapolis Journal could find it in its heart to give a kind approval to the Underwood bill. But this is the way it goes. Louisiana would approve but for the sugar schedule; Montana believes it lovely but for free wool; New England excepts the textiles schedule and applauds the rest. Every section wants a protected market for its products and a free trade for what it has to buy.—St. Paul Dispatch.

He Laughed 'Till He Died

Taylorsburg, Ohio.—Abe Skinner, the village pessimist laughed himself to death from reading BIFF! the Great American Magazine of Fun which is making greater strides than any other magazine before the American public today. It is a magazine that will keep the whole family in good humor. The staff of BIFF contains the greatest artists, caricaturists critics and editors on the continent It is highly illustrated and printed in many colors. It will keep the whole family cheerful the year 'round. You can afford to spend 50 cents a year to do this. Send this clipping and fifty cents today to The Biff Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio, for a year's subscription.

Warning Notice

Attention is called to the ordinance which forbids riding bicycles and speeding coaster wagons on the sidewalks.

This practice is becoming altogether too common, and hereafter offenders will be dealt with according to law.

By order of village marshal. m23-2t

Popular Talks on Law

Milk and Municipalities

The regulation of the milk supply is a matter that is of vital interest to all of us. To the babies the difference between good milk and bad milk is the difference between life and death. To a great many of us milk and cream mean either nourishment or disease according as they are pure or impure. Typhoid epidemics have been frequently traced to an impure milk supply, and tuberculous cows spread a dreaded plague to those who consume the milk.

The law has given the weight of its authority to the regulation of milk by municipal ordinances and state legislative enactments. These laws have for their purpose not only the safeguarding of the milk supply against disease but also the separation of all relations between the product of the cow and the far famed milkman's pump. Watered milk has frequently drawn down the lightings of the law as well as furnished inspiration for the professional jokesmith. It was the subject of the following diatribe, of which a St. Louis judge recently relieved himself in the case of the city against a purveyor of diluted milk.

"Milk," said the wearer of the ermine, "an object of profound and vigilant concern to the modern lawmaker, has always been part and parcel of the daily life, the adages and folklore of mankind. For example: We are told not to cry over spilt milk—that is, not to fret over real loss that can't be helped. The Russian has an adage, That which is taken in with the milk only goes out with the soul—that is, early impressions last till death. The Swede has one denoting hospitality, viz., When there is milk in the can for one, there is milk in the can for two. In the phrase, 'The milk of human kindness,' is expressed the very heart and office of that gentle but noble virtue. 'The bard of bards does not hesitate to connect milk and philosophy, deeming that neither loses dignity by the juxtaposition, he speaks of 'Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy.' All such amiable metaphors, saws, similes, associated ideas, and folklore eschew the belittling idea of water in milk. Contra, the milk held in mind is good milk. I recall but one instance to the contrary (seemingly the inadvertence of a daring and erratic genius), viz:

'O Mirth and Innocence! Oh, milk and water!
Ye happy mixtures of more happy days.'

Indeed, the universal, primal, and spontaneous mental conception we have of milk in the first instance, is that it is unwatered. Take one case for example: Milk and honey are emblems of pastoral good luck, peace and plenty—a large and a goodly land. Witness the phrase, 'A land flowing with milk and honey,' (Ex. iii, 8; Jer. xxxii, 22.) But what a derisive picture would rise to harass the imagination by use of the phrase, 'A land flowing with watered milk and honey?' We think the ordinance proceeds on the notion that however much the cow waters her own milk in her own humble and honest way (letting nature take her course), the milkman has no right to designedly duplicate nature's gift of water by a furtive gift of his own from the barnyard pump. It proceeds on the underlying theory that it is a fraud, a trick, and a veritable cheat—contrary to the common law and hence to that phase of it known colloquially as the 'square deal'—to sell water when milk, not water, is the commodity dealt in. If one is not to get a stone who asks for bread, no more (under the spirit of the ordinance) is he to get water who asks for milk."

The regulation of a matter of such general and vital concern as milk is properly within the province of the state legislature. It is for the legislative power representing the people as a whole to prescribe the measures that are to safeguard the supply. But the legislature may, and very frequently does, delegate this power to its creature, the municipality; and so we find the individual communities supported by the courts in their enactment and enforcement of drastic ordinances regulating the production and distribution of milk.

As these measures entail additional labor and expense on the part of those engaged in the milk business, many of the laws have been bitterly opposed in the courts, but quite generally they have been sustained. It is now clearly understood that municipalities having the usual powers may license milk dealers and prevent all unlicensed persons from selling milk within the municipality. A reasonable license fee may be enacted and the health officers may be given the authority to issue or withhold licenses; and, unless it is shown that they acted from improper motives, their action in refusing to issue or in revoking a license, under the authority of the municipality, will be supported by the courts.

The legislative bodies may also prescribe laws against adulterations. In the absence of a legal enactment an adulterant must be unwholesome before action can be taken against the parties responsible. But modern laws forbid all adulterants, whether harmless or not. Under these regulations water is an adulterant. So any preservatives or other unnatural substances, no matter how harmless, are adulterants. If the law forbids the adulteration, any person who adulterates is guilty and may be punished under the law. Usually the statutes and ordinances also prohibit the sale of adulterated milk, and under the usual form of the law it is not necessary to prove that the dealer knew that the milk was adulterated. It becomes his duty to see to it that the milk which he sells is pure and up to the standard set by the law, and if he does not he is legally liable. Both the man who owns the business and the servant who drives the wagon are, in general, liable under the law.

But the laws have gone even further than requiring licenses and prohibiting adulteration. They have regulated the conditions under which milk is produced and transported and prescribed standards of richness. Regulations forbidding the sale within the town of milk from cows fed on slops or brewers' malt or kept in unsanitary premises have been upheld. The defendants in these cases were not allowed to show that the milk was, nevertheless, perfectly wholesome; the fact that the law prohibits the sale of such milk is final. It is a matter properly within the regulation of the lawmaking power. The municipality may also require that all cows be subjected to tuberculin and other tests, and that no milk be sold within the town limits except from tested cows.

Even though the dealer be licensed and his milk come from properly fed and cared for cows and there be no adulteration of any kind the milk may yet be barred because it is not up to the required standard of richness. A requirement of three per cent of fat in milk and of twenty per cent of fat in cream has been held reasonable. Where the laws provide, the heath officers may seize without compensation sufficient quantities of milk to make tests. The analysis of competent authorities, unless shown to be erroneous, is taken by the courts as the final test as to whether the milk in question was up to the required standard. Ordinances permitting the seizure and destruction of all milk found to be impure or below the required standards are supported by the courts and generally enforced.

Of course the municipality may make valid regulations governing the measures of quantity in use by the dealers. The citizens through their legislative representatives—be they aldermen or members of the village board—may provide these regulations as well as those protecting them against impure or weak milk. All but officially tested measures may be barred and ordinances not infrequently require that milk shall be sold only in bottles or jars permanently marked with their capacity.

If you are a consumer of milk recognize your rights. You can compel the enforcement of the regulations you now have and if they are insufficient you may do much to secure the passage of acts that will be adequate.

(Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers)

Rural School Notes

Vacation time is here—a merry time, filled to the brim with mirth and usefulness, is the wish for each and all of our schools.

Just a word with our school district officers:

What are the needs to be provided for in order to have a successful term next year? The present school year nearly ended may have been a successful year as far as the school term is concerned, or it may have had its drawbacks. What can be done to remove obstacles and to promote the success of next year's school? Can you not begin to consider these things now? What about teacher?

Twenty-two high school students graduated from the training department of the Thief River Falls schools this year. Each one of these has had splendid training for a whole year in the theory and practice of teaching. They have been under the direct supervision and instruction of Miss Theoline Goodwin, a teacher that is an expert instructor in her line. Can you, school boards, not take up the question of hiring teachers now at once and perchance secure some of these worthy young teachers for your schools? This question should be settled now, even before the annual school meeting, in order to be assured of live and energetic teachers. Please confer with Supt. Hay or the undersigned.

The state superintendent calls attention to the fact that the law giving the county superintendent of schools power to issue third grade certificates (permits) has been repealed. We shall this year need more teachers with complete certification than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. MOSTUE.

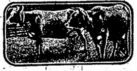
FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE

What New York Is Accomplishing With the Application of Approved Scientific Methods.

The organized fight against tuberculosis in New York, under the latest approved scientific methods, dates only from 1904. Before that time there was no successful effort on the part of the authorities to diagnose the disease properly, nor any attempt to deal with it intelligently when it was discovered accidentally. Yet New York is as great a sufferer from the white plague as any other locality. Its congested living, its large negro population and its indigent foreigners, ignorant of our language and customs, make it a fertile breeding-ground for the tubercle bacillus.

Within eight years, twenty-nine tuberculosis clinics have been established, and several day camps have been built where sufferers can recuperate without expense and without leaving the city. In all these thorough blood and sputum tests are made with modern scientific apparatus. At the same time, it has been widely made known that to recover from the dread disease it is not necessary to leave the city, which, situated between two bodies of water, is swept constantly by fresh air, the chief necessity in the treatment of tuberculosis.—From Richard Barry's "A War Worth Waging" in the Century.

DAIRY



BREEDING STOCK FOR DAIRY

Cow Must Have Large Middle and Strong Constitution to Insure the Best Results.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa station recommends the following in reference to the selection of breeding stock for the dairy:

In selecting dairy cattle the real test must be the scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk, thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure the best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good-sized teats. Her head should be clean and angular in appearance, with the eyes standing out prominently.

The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance. The shoulders pointed, and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch. In selecting herd bulls, either mature animals which have already demonserated their worth as sires, or younger animals from high testing dams and sires only should be used. The best and surest results will always follow the use of mature sire which has sired heifers with good results.

A good dairy bull should be kept as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one, he should die only of old age. All the breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.

PAIL FOR MILK IS SANITARY

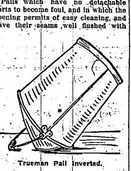
Most Common Fault of Covered Receptacles Is Their Excessive Height—Avoid Dirt.

(By HERBERT A. HOPPER.)

The most common failing of the covered milk pails is excessive height. For short-legged or heavy-uddered cows the pails should not be more than 12 inches high over all.

An elliptical opening is preferable to a round one covering the same number of square inches, since it is easier to milk into it. While a smaller opening may be used, one 5x7 inches and of the shape seen in the Trueman, Storrs or Loy pails, will be found practically as convenient as the ordinary open pail.

Pails which have no detachable parts to become foul, and in which the opening permits of easy cleaning, and have their seams well flushed with solder so there are no rough edges, answer all practical sanitary requirements.



Trueman Pail Inverted.

Recognizing the fact that the time of milking is the critical period in the life of milk or cream and that the covered pail and cleanly habits are important to consider as influencing the keeping properties of milk, it is always desirable to remove the milk from the stable to the milk room as soon as practical and convenient. This contributes to its length of life. Open cans or pails of milk should never be allowed to stand unprotected. Covered cans should receive the milk from the milkers and be transported to the milk room at frequent intervals. Circumstances must determine the best methods to follow. Any system that succeeds in getting the milk promptly from the cow to the milk room without contamination is good provided it is accomplished with a minimum amount of labor.

Most Profitable Cow.

Someone has said that the cow is profitable when she makes 200 pounds of butter in a year. If this is the case imagine how much could be made from a 350 or 400-pound cow, and these are by no means impossible.

Calf Pasture Is Important.

One of the most important lots on the farm is the calf pasture. The little fellows should have good care and feed in the barn and they ought to have a pasture all by themselves during the summer.

Water Is Important.

Cows will fall off in milk if water is not within easy reach. When in full flow of milk they require, it is claimed, 50 per cent. more water than when dry.

Answer That Pleased Bishop.

The late Bishop Potter was of the mind that Clara Morris was the wittiest woman on the stage. For this opinion he gave as reason her greeting when he called upon her at her place, The Pines, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

"Now that you're here, I don't know any more what to do with you than I would a Gatling gun," said she.

"Treat me in the same manner," he suggested.

"Fire you," retorted Miss Morris. "Never!"

Read about The Law in The Spectator

In order that our readers may have attractive and valuable information about the law and its ways The Spectator has secured the services of a popular writer and able attorney who is preparing a series of "Popular Talks on Law," which will appear regularly in the columns of this publication. These articles are written so you can understand them, and are of fascinating interest as well as genuinely instructive. The third article appears this week. Its title is, "Milk and Municipalities." Watch for it.

Read The Spectator and secure the advantages of this popular feature. Don't miss it.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

Notice

All persons owning dogs are hereby notified that dog taxes must be paid during the month of June.

Any animal running at large without license tag will be shot.

By order of village marshal. m31-2t

**We want the name of every young man who is ambitious to
BE A LAWYER
and we want to hear from every business man who wishes that he knew BUSINESS LAW.**

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 22 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

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THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW
401 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake. } ss
Office of County Auditor.
To George Crocker et al.:

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots one, two, three, four, and five in Block fifty three in Original Townsite of the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota (Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Blk. 53), is now assessed in your name: that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1909, at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for the said county of Red Lake, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1909, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1907, for the said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of ten dollars and five cents; that upon the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, amounting in all to forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, having been paid into the treasury of said county by Catherine E. Ives, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the auditor of said county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided: that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents and interest on forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 8th day of May A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. m16-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Peter O. Hagglund.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Peter O. Hagglund, decedent.

Letters testamentary this day having been granted to August Swenson.

It is ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof, and that Monday, the 27th day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms at city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in "St. Hilaire Spectator," as provided by law.

Dated April 22, 1913.

WILHELM MICHELET,
[COURT SEAL] m1-3t Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent.
State of Minnesota)
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent:

Letters of guardianship this day having been granted to August Svenson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named ward may present claims against her estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday, the 21st day of November, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator for three weeks, as provided by law.

Dated May 17, 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
m24-3t Judge of Probate.

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CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
A. J. HED, N. G.
O. F. POST, Sec.

M. W. A. CAMP 3890 Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie........... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

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When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Mea

Sausagesa specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson
ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES
PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

NEW
PHOTOGRAPH
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I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Thief River Falls

The Ladies' Thursday Musicale of Thief River have made arrangements with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra to give two concerts at the auditorium in that city on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 5. The afternoon matinee will be a full concert so that out of town music-lovers who wish to hear the great organization can return home in daylight, and it is hoped auto owners in nearby towns will come with their friends.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

See N. A. Nelson before ordering any steel culverts. adv

Hoken Johnson was a spectator at the ball game Lunday.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS. adv

A. S. Wilson and family autoed across country to Grand Forks Sunday.

Prof. A. J. Barsness of Baudette arrived here Friday evening to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Carrie Hoff of Reynolds, N. D., is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. M. Hoff.

A few road scrapers will be closed out at a bargain.
adv N. A. NELSON.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Jens Almquist reports that his new residence in section 30, west of town, is rapidly nearing completion.

Mr. and Mrs I. B. Fisher autoed up from Crookston Sunday to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

J. J. Padden of Crookston, head accountant for the Red Lake Falls Milling company, was in town Thursday.

Get your potato bug sprayers now, before the bugs have done any damage. N. A. NELSON.
adv

Jake Einerson and son Herold came down from Austad Wednesday to make a short visit. They returned Thursday.

Pat Hall and Butch Wilson are training a new race horse, which they expect to enter in the county fair races this fall.

Miles Jackson went to Fort Francis Wednesday, where he will be employed in the Shevlin mill during the summer.

E. O. Butkee finished his term of school at Verndale Wednesday He will spend the week end at Detroit, arriving here Monday.

Miss Anna Skeie, who is located at Upham, N. D., spent last week visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skeie.

Emma Netteland and Louise Borg are taking the examinations at the local school this week. They are staying with Mrs. Berglund.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin came down from Thief River Falls Saturday evening to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

The Scandinavian Mission church will have services in the town of Black River Sunday, June 8, at 2 p. m., at the Lorentson home. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Paulen, accompanied by Mrs. Norby, autoed over from Plummer Sunday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Larson.

Miss Edith Dahl returned last week from Spiritwood, N. D., where she finished a term of school. She intends to spend her vacation at her home here.

Mauritz Brink was a visitor in our city Friday evening. He was on his way from Green, N. D., to Plummer, where he will be stationed this summer.

Eva McAndress went to Thief River Wednesday to meet a friend, Miss Mitchell of Lansford, N. D., who will make an extended visit at the McAndress home.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Garceau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Tudy Brink, lately of Plummer, has purchased the barber shop of D. McAllister. Mr. Brink intends to make some changes, and as he has a reputation as a hustler, we bespeak for him a success. His ad appears in this issue.

Edgar W. Barr left Sunday for his old home in Iowa, taking with him Mrs. Barr, who, it is reported, has become afflicted with tuberculosis. It was thought that perhaps a change of climate would benefit Mrs. Barr. They were undecided as to when they will return.

Gust Larson is expected down from Warren for a short stay at home.

John A. Hansen and Oscar Haugen autoed to Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson.
adv

T. J. Sumpter and George Eastman, the east side horsemen, were in town this week.

Miss Ragna Loberg came up from Crookston Wednesday for a short at the home of her parents.

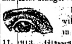
D. McAllister went Tuesday to Badger, Minn., where he was called by the sickness of his mother.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

The Young People's society of the United church will meet this evening at the home of T. M. Breyig.

J. Almquist and family went to Grand Forks Saturday. They returned Monday bringing with them a new horse.

Mrs. Gust Berg and children of Bemidji came up on Monday evening for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hauge.



Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Protect your family and buildings by using the Dodd-Struthers lightning rods. For sale by
adv N. A. NELSON.

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Glenn Martz, who has been confined to his bed with a severe cold this week, is up again. He left Wednesday morning for the reservation.

The concert to be given by the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra at Thief River on June 5 will be the best opportunity to hear this famous organization for a year at least.

Prof. Boehm will solicit insurance for the Merchants Life and Casualty company during the holidays. He will have his home territory, near Pearce, Minn. This is the company represented here by Henry Olson.

A runaway near the creamery furnished some excitement in that part of town Wednesday. The horse became frightened by the breaking of a singletree and ran away, scattering pieces of harness for a couple of blocks on Minnesota avenue.

While driving to Thief River Wednesday evening with a party of young ladies one of the front wheels of G. I. Fellman's car became loosened and dropped off. He was traveling along the county ditch near Thief River, and it was only through careful driving that a bad smash-up was averted.

Miss Caroline Hodgson departed for her home at Willmar last evening after another very successful term of school. En route she will be an over Sunday guest of Normal girls at Moorhead. It is much regretted that her offer was not accepted for another year, but our loss will be a gain to the Benson, Minn., schools where she teaches next year.

Bawl Game

Red Lake Falls Puts the Kibosh on the Local Team to the Tune of 14 to 1

Deep gloom hovered over the village like a cloud last Sunday when the Red Lake aggregation of pill tossers put the double cross on the local team.

The locals had reinforced their team by the addition of "Spitball" Brink, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Glenn Martz holding the basket behind the bat.

The local pitcher, "Tub" Smith, had poor support during the first six innings, in which the visitors ran in 12 scores. Spitball finished the remaining three frames, holding the sluggers down to 2 scores. The lack of team practice is largely responsible for the poor showing, but the locals are now training hard and expect to make at least a respectable showing in their next game with the Red Lake team.

Just twenty years ago last Sunday occurred the first thunder storm of the season for that year. Last Sunday at the local ball park there was a similar storm, only there was some hail with it. The St. Hilaire team picked up eight of the hailstones, which were shaped like goose eggs.

The weather man predicts another storm at Wylie Sunday.

Tomina Wilson came up from Crookston Sunday for a short visit at the parental home.

There will be services in the East side school house at 3 p. m. Sunday afternoon by Rev. P. N. Palmer.

Enjoy these cool evenings by using one of our new lawn swings. For sale by N. A. Nelson 31-1t

Miss Anna Morin, who has been attending school at Crookston, came home Friday to spend her vacation.

A party of nine girls, chaperoned by Mrs. S. J. Swanson, autoed to Thief River Wednesday to attend the graduation exercises.

Miss Mabel Patterson, who has taught in the school at Thief River the past season, arrived Tuesday to spend her vacation here.

S. P. Fairbanks came yesterday from Illinois and will remain here during the summer. His wife and daughter will follow in about two weeks.

Mrs. O. F. Post, Miss Olive Patterson, and the editor autoed to Thief River Falls and return yesterday afternoon, guests of Mr. D. Patterson.

The Misses Amble, Anderson, Hendrickson, Skeie, and Roy Wallin and James Amble formed a merry party who visited with Axel Jacobson Tuesday evening.

The ball game between the Thief River boy scouts and the local scouts here Friday was a walk-away for the home boys. The score was reported as 20 to 10, favor of the locals.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Naplin, the Misses Amanda Betsey Johnson of Wylie, and Miss Selma Hoff of St Hilaire were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson Sunday.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Mrs. J. B. O'Brien will leave tonight for a month's vacation at Northfield and St. Paul, where she will visit her sisters, Miss Edna Mackinsen and Mrs. Patterson. She will teach here again next year.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson were host and hostess last evening at a sumptuous six o'clock dinner. The guest list included Supt. and Mrs. Hay of Thief River Falls, Miss Caroline Hodgson, Prof. Boehm, and the editor.

Miss Hagen goes to her home near Plummer today. She does not return here next year, having received several better offers. As yet, however, she has not decided just where she will go. Wherever she may be, she will have the well wishes of her St. Hilaire friends.

There will be a hearing on the ditch petition for the establisment of Judicial Ditch No. 40 at Thief River on June 6, 1913, at 10 o'clock. The ditch will drain the territory west and northwest of St. Hilaire. Any one interested in the establishment of the ditch should be present at the hearing.

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.
A. H. PITKIN.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Prof. Gambell was down to Red Lake Falls on business Wednesday.

W. A. Arthur is making some improvements on his building this week.

Hosey Tway returned from St. Paul Monday, where he has been visiting friends for a week.

Leonard Holmes has commenced the erection of a dwelling on Broadway, south of the American house.

James Meehan of Thief River Falls was in town for a short time Monday.

Miss Alice Holmes leaves today for her home in Goodhue county.

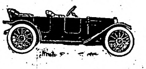
Wm. Eickhoff was down to Crookston doing business the first of the week.

George Fricker went to Larrimore, N. D., last Monday on business.

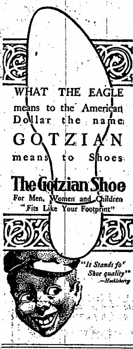
John Sorsoleil has purchased a couple of lots and a building on the west side of the track from the Townsite company.

Miss Annie Cliffgard returned last Friday from Minneapolis, where she has been the past year.

The first thunder storm of the season occurred last Sunday.



G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery
Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection
BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2



WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes
The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"
"It Stands fo' Shoe quality" —Huckleberry

The GOTZIAN and MAYER SHOES are sold by DAVID LAZAR

OLE MATHSON
DEALER IN
Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Workingmen's Clothing, Tinware, Crockery, Machine Oils, Feed, and Northrup, King & Co's Grass Seeds

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods
Farmers, we solicit a share of your patronage
Phone No. 5

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	81
" " 2 "	79
" " 3 "	76
Flax, No. 1	$1.16
" " 2	1.11
Adjected Flax	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs.	43
Oats	31
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.80
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Eighth Grade Graduates

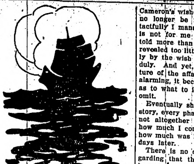
The commencement exercises of the class given Thursday evening at the Imperial hall were excellent. These being the first commencement exercises in our schools, great interest was shown, every number being so well taken that special mention could not be given. The address by Supt. Hay of Thief River Falls was very instructive as well as entertaining. Much credit is due Prof. R. Boehm and Miss Inez Patterson for their untiring efforts to make the entire program a success.

Following are the names of the graduates: Agnes Anbol, Theodore Benson, Oscar Gigstad, Fred Gunstad, Selmer Hauge, Louise Hurst, Harry Jackson, Clara Peterson, Edith Nelson, Annie Norman, Martin Loberg, Olga Olson.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON. - Agent

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE



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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding [illegible] threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde [illegible] that a Chinese boy employed by [illegible] Murphy, an artist living near, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's gatekeeper. Clyde takes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged [illegible] of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in the dressing room a Nell Gwynne [illegible] is mysteriously shattered.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

For just a moment Cameron stared in dumb awe. When he turned to me he appeared suddenly to have aged. His eyes were lustreless, and his cheeks wore a gray pallor.

"My God!" he murmured in a kind of breathless whisper.

I would have given a great deal to have been able to allay that terror of the impalpable which was gripping him. But I was helpless. Shocked and astounded, myself, solace was not at my command. More to escape the piteous appeal of his silent gaze than in hope of making discovery, I turned in haste to one of the long windows which opened on the outer balcony. Drawing back the sashes and flinging them wide, I stepped outside and, listening, bent over the railing.

But the night was strangely still. There was no sound, even, of stirring leaves. A brooding hush seemed spread over all the outdoor world—that ominous silence which often precedes the breaking of a storm. I looked up to find the heavens wrapped in a pall of inky cloud. And then, with a feeling of having fled from a lesser to a greater evil, I returned to the lighted room, and closed the window to shut out the horror of the night.

Cameron was standing where I had left him. He looked woefully tired and haggard.

"Explain it!" he cried, hoarsely. "My God, Clyde, explain it!"

"I would to Heaven I could," was my forlorn reply.

CHAPTER VII.

"From Sight of Men Into Torment."

Seldom have I passed a more miserable hour than that which followed upon the seeming phenomenon I have described. Cameron was nervously in tatters and my own poise was something more than threatened. The sight of a usually brave, strong, self-contained person of stolidly phlegmatic temperament transformed into a relaxed, nerveless, apprehensive creature is enough of itself to try one's fortitude, even with the most favorable collateral conditions. And the collateral conditions here were quite the reverse. That which had affected Cameron had exerted an influence upon me as well, knowing, as I did, all the circumstances, and being interested, as I was, in my friend's problem. And so while his plight tore at my heartstrings, my own inability to grapple with the mystery contributed an added mental distress.

To my dismay I found Cameron quite incapable of anything approaching a calm, common-sense discussion of the matter, and realized to the full the mischief which this last performance, coming as a climax upon a week of more or less disquietude, had effected.

He sat most of the time with head bent forward and knees doubled, his toes touching the floor but his heels raised and in constant vibrating movement, as though stricken with palsy. The fingers of one hand toyed incessantly, too, with the fingers of the other, in a variety of twisting, snakelike involutions. In vain I endeavored to arouse him; to stir in him a spirit of retaliation. Some one was playing tricks upon him, and that some one must be discovered and brought to justice. Common sense told us that, however mysterious these happenings appeared, they could not have occurred without human agency. It was our task to discover the agent and punish him. This was my line of argument; but through it all, Cameron sat unmoved and unresponsive.

And then there came to me again, that unwelcome suspicion that all along he had been hiding something from me; that he divined the cause and the source of the persecution, but for some reason of his own would not divulge them.

I rang for one of the footmen and had some brandy brought, and forced Cameron to swallow a stiff drink of it, in which I joined him. But even this stimulant had small effect upon him. And when, finally, I reluctantly bade him good-night, I was overwhelmed by the pathos of his condition. So wrought and tortured, indeed, was I, by the sad picture of dethroned courage which followed me home, that sleep fled me and left me wide-eyed until the dawn.

The tidings which came to me with my coffee that morning were more than half expected. Cameron was ill, and his physician had been summoned from New York.

When I reached Cragholt the doctor had come and gone, and a trained nurse was in attendance. Evelyn, meeting me in the hall, conveyed this intelligence in a breath, and then, laying hold upon me, a slender hand upon each coat sleeve, her big eyes pleading and anxious, she ran on:

"It is shock, Dr. Massey says. Deferred shock, he called it. He says Uncle Robert has suffered from some sudden grief, fright, or other dreadful mental impression. His temperature is way below normal and his pulse is a sort of rapid feeble flutter. Oh, do tell me what you know about it. What shock has he had? You were with him last evening. He was gay enough when you and he went from the music room. What happened afterward?"

Caressingly I rested my palms upon her shoulders.

"My dear little girl," I said, soothingly. "I am sorry I can't satisfy your very natural curiosity."

"But it isn't curiosity," she corrected, promptly. "It's interest."

"Well, interest then. I'm sorry, I say. Something did happen; but to tell you just what it was, and why it was a shock to him, I am not able. Not now, at least. Maybe, some day, you'll know all about it."

There never was a more reasonable young person than Evelyn Grayson. Most girls, I fancy, would have teased and grown peevish at being denied. But she seemed to understand.

"Do you want to see uncle?" she asked me.

"I don't believe it would be wise," I answered. "Probably I, being a reminder, might do him harm. Tell me how he seems? He isn't unconscious?"

"No. He answers questions. But he never says anything for himself. And, Philip, he looks so pinched and old and pale! And his hands are so cold. The nurse has taken away his pillows and raised his feet, and—it's gruesome, that's the only word that describes it."

"But he'll soon be better? The doctor said that, didn't he?"

"Yes. He said that."

But the reaction which usually follows shock was only partial in Cameron's case, and for days his life was in danger. Then followed a period of slow, general recovery.

As the month of October progressed I feared the liability to relapse. I knew, instinctively, with what dread sensations he must be awaiting the fourteenth of the month. He had been forbidden, of course, to receive any mail, just as he had been denied visitors; but I felt that in an uncertainty that must of necessity prove injurious. And so I took Dr. Massey, in a measure, into my confidence, and gained from him permission to see Cameron for a brief moment.

"He has been asking for you," the physician informed me, "but I fancied it better to make no exceptions. Now, however, I see that you may be a help instead of a hindrance."

Despite the more or less circumstantial reports as to his condition and appearance which had filtered to me from the sick room, through the medium of Evelyn, Miss Collins, the nurse, and Dr. Massey and his assistant, Dr. Thorne, I was not altogether prepared for the marked change which less than three weeks had wrought in my friend. He was peaked and bloodless and tired and old. And his voice was little more than a whisper.

He made a brave effort to smile, as I came in, but it resulted in a sad grimacing failure. I lifted one of his thin, clammy hands which lay inert on the coverlid, but it gave me only the feeblest answering pressure.

"I'm so glad you're better," I told him, cheerily. "Fancy the doctor allowing me to see you! That shows what he thinks."

"Yes," he whispered, "I'm coming round, slowly. And I wanted to see you, Clyde. What day of the month is this?"

"The twelfth."

"Day after tomorrow, it will come," he said.

"Don't be too sure," I replied. "I think they've done about enough to satisfy any ordinary villains."

He was silent for a moment. Then, with just the faintest turn of his head from side to side, he said:

"But they are not ordinary villains."

"Well," I said, "if it does come, I shall find out how it got here; and that will be a step towards bringing them to justice."

"You'll find out?" he queried, incredulously.

"Yes. I'll get your mail that day, myself. I'll tell that monument of pomposity, your butler, Mr. Checkabeedy, that I am to see every letter that comes to the house and know how and by whom it is delivered. Letters can't get here without hands, you know."

"Other things seem to be done without hands," was his conclusive comment; and I had no reply for him.

Concerning Murphy and the murdered Chinaman, Cameron did not ask, and I was glad he did not. For Murphy had been discharged from custody, for lack of evidence; and though there were some desultory efforts making to place the blame for the Celestial's violent taking-off, I doubted that they would have practicable result.

The precautions against surprise on the fourteenth, which I had outlined so briefly to Cameron, I carried out with added detail. For instance, I instructed Romney to report to me every person who passed in or out of the gates guarded by his Lodge. I had Kilgour, the superintendent of the Cameron acres, issue similar orders to his men concerning any strangers seen on the estate that day. And, finally, when not fetching the mail from the post office, myself—and four times I made the trip—I sat on guard in Cameron's study, waiting and expectant.

But the day passed, it seemed, without the looked-for incident. Every letter, by post or by hand, which came that day, inside the Cragholt limits was by me personally inspected, and amongst them all there was no one which bore the faintest resemblance to those two baleful missives of the two preceding fourteenths.

When I had made my last trip to the post office, finished my final inspection, and was almost jubilant over the significant cessation of the threats which, in their ultimate fulfilment at least, had brought my friend so close to dissolution, I made haste to carry to Cameron the glad news.

Oddly enough, his condition in the past forty-eight hours had materially improved, and as Dr. Massey attributed this, in part at least, to the influence exerted by my brief visit, I was now permitted to repeat the treatment at pleasure.

It wanted but a few minutes of eight o'clock, and Checkabeedy seized the occasion to inform me, as I passed through the hall, that dinner had been waiting for nearly a half-hour; a fact which I knew quite as well as he, but when I had chosen to disregard in favor of more pressing and important employment. Nevertheless I had dressed before going for the last mail, and as a moment would suffice to assure Cameron that all was well, I relieved the mind of the distressed butler, by assuring him that dinner should not wait over five minutes longer, so far as I was concerned.

A very light tap on the chamber door was answered by Miss Collins, who came out into the passage and closed the door behind her.

"I fear it is not advisable for you to see him, now, Mr. Clyde," she said. "He has suddenly had a return of some of his worst symptoms, and I am sure Dr. Massey would object to his being at all excited."

"But I shan't excite him," I explained. "I have the very best of news for him. It is his anxiety over a certain matter, no doubt, which has brought about the symptoms you speak of. I know I can relieve his mind, which I have reason to believe has been all day under an unusual strain."

But still this efficient-looking, white-clad woman was not wholly convinced.

"It must be only for a minute then," she finally allowed. "You can go in alone. But at the end of sixty seconds," she added, as she glanced at the little gold watch she wore pinned to her spotless waist, "I shall interrupt you; and then you must leave."

Yielding, perforce, to her condition, I entered. And as I did so, Cameron half rose on his elbow, regarding me with what I thought was anxiety for my report.

"It's all right," I said, quietly. "All right. Not so much as a line from the enemy. They have withdrawn, just as I—"

But he interrupted me.

"Here, quick!" he was saying. "Take this!" And I saw then that one hand was drawing something from beneath his pillow. The next moment he had given me a long envelope of that thin, waxy texture I had learned to loathe.

For a heartbeat I stood appalled, transfixed.

"Quick!" he insisted, excitedly. "Open it! Read it! She'll not leave us long and I must know its contents."

"But how—" I began, as I tore the end of the envelope.

"God knows," he answered, before I had put my question into words. "I had been dozing; about an hour ago. I stretched out my hand, unconsciously, and that lay beneath it, on the counterpane. It crackled as I touched it; and I knew then, even before I recognized the feel of it."

Sixty seconds! Was there ever such an interminable period? Sixty long seconds before that door would open with the interruption that would spare me. I fumbled with the devilish paper; let it slip through my fingers; tore a bit here and a bit there; finished the tearing; and then, dissembling, began tearing the other end. And still the seconds lagged; still the door remained stationary.

"My God, Clyde!" Cameron cried, in a frenzy of impatience. "What's the matter with you tonight? Are you never going to get that thing open?"

And then I, desperate, too, with eyes fixed imploringly on the door, was about to answer him with the truth—that I did not want to open it; that I would not, could not read the contents; that he must wait and trust me, absolutely—when, quite without design on my part, the envelope fell to the rug at my feet. And as I stooped to recover it, I heard the doorknob turn.

When I regained the upright, Miss Collins was entering, and the letter was in the pocket of my dinner jacket.

"And so you see, Cameron," I said, speaking distinctly and with double purpose, the nurse being in ear-shot, "everything is quite right. The matter you spoke of shall be attended to, at once, and I'll report to you, tonight—before ten o'clock, surely."

The reproach in his eyes stung me, and the pain of it followed me from the room and stabbed me at intervals during dinner. And yet it was not the part of sanity to have acted otherwise than I did. The temptation had occurred to me to invent phrases and sentences expressive of satisfaction over the effort of the previous communications. But I doubted that, in my agitation, I should be successful in the deception. And so, my only course had been delay—stupid, bungling, palpable delay it was, I suppose, but after all it had served; and, though it left Cameron in doubt, it gave me time and opportunity to arrange some plan for extracting the fangs of this epistolary adder before it could strike its prey.

Purposely I delayed reading the letter, myself, until after I had dined. I chose uncertainty as to its contents as less likely noticeably to affect my demeanor than an exact knowledge of the minatory message which I felt sure it carried.

I think I fancied I should be able to conceal my real state of mind. Certainly I willed to do so. But I was very soon conscious that Evelyn had divined my dissimulation. Her eyes became suddenly grave and questioning, her laughter quieted, and her conversation, which had been glad and gay, relapsed abruptly into the serious. When the coffee and liqueurs had been brought on, Mrs. Lancaster asked to be excused, and left us alone together.

There followed then a moment of silence between us, while I selected a cigarette and lighted it. She had edged her chair a little closer to me—she was sitting on my right, as usual—and leaned forward, her slender but divinely rounded forearms extended across the shining damask of the tablecloth.

As I dropped my match upon the tiny silver tray which the inimitable Checkabeedy had placed conveniently at my elbow I turned to her and saw her question in her imploring gaze and attitude even before she voiced it.

"Tell me!" was what she said. And although I knew that she would demand it I was unprepared. To gain time rather than information I bade her be more explicit.

"Everything," she pursued, inclusively, with a peremptory emphasis which indicated her determination not to be denied.

My hesitation resulted in some amplification on her part. She was impatient as well as resolved, and resented what she interpreted as my reluctance to gratify her.

"Everything," she repeated. "Everything that you have been hiding from me from the first. I am entitled to know. What about the head that was cut from the portrait? What was it that caused the shocks which brought on Uncle Robert's illness? Why did you go for the mail four times today, and sit all the rest of the time in Uncle Robert's study? What has happened to make him worse this afternoon? What is troubling you, now? I'm not a child, I'm a woman, and I refuse to be kept in ignorance any longer."

She was glorious as she thus formulated her demands, her cheeks blazing, her eyes brilliant, her voice a crescendo. She must have seen my admiration. Certainly I made no attempt to hide it; and before she had quite finished I had possessed myself of her clasped hands, and was bestowing upon them an applauding pressure.

And her argument prevailed. She knew too much not to know more. Cameron's wishes in the matter could no longer be regarded. Just how tactfully I managed the disclosure, it is not for me to judge. Perhaps I told more than I should. Possibly I revealed too little. I was guided solely by the wish not to alarm her, unduly. And yet, as nearly every feature of the affair was of necessity alarming, it became a vexing problem as to what to include and what to omit.

Eventually she heard the whole story, every phase of it. And so it is not altogether clear in my memory how much I conveyed that night and how much was left for me to add ten days later.

There is no question, however, regarding that third letter which had been so mysteriously received that day. I drew it from the envelope, there, at the table, and we read it together, by the light of the pink-shaded candles; our chairs touching and her cool little left hand clasped hard in my sinewy right.

As I spread the sheet that sinister appearing black daub at the bottom smote me with a sense of ill as acutely poignant as a rapier thrust, and the heavy, regular, upright chirography, with its odd f's and p's, so awesomely familiar, was scarcely less disturbing.

Silently the girl and I ran through the dozen lines.

Like its two predecessors the letter began with the sentence:

"That which you have wrought shall in turn be wrought upon you."

No longer could this be regarded as idle boasting. It had become an edict of grave significance. And what followed only emphasized the proven force behind this series of singular communications.

"All having been performed as foretold, our power is demonstrated."

Then, simply, almost crudely, but of horrid poignancy, ran the words:

"Know, then, that, before the morning of the Eighth Day hence, as passed the face from the portrait, as passed the reflection from the mirror, so you, physically, will pass from sight of men into torment."

As I read my breath caught in my throat and my pulses paused. Evelyn pressed closer to my side, and I felt her shiver as with cold. The final words, solemn, admonitory, priestlike, were these:

"Say not Heaven is high above! Heaven ascends and descends about our deeds, daily inspecting us, wheresoever we are."

Instantly she turned to me, and I saw there were tears on her cheeks, and that her long dark lashes were wet.

"You cannot tell him this, Philip," she said, her voice low but unfaltering.

"No," I replied, "I cannot tell him. In his present condition, it might be fatal."

"And now he must get well," she declared, with decision. "He must be well enough in a few days to be moved. He shall not stop in this house any longer. He shall go where he can be protected, and these fiends, whoever they are, cannot, or will not dare to follow."

As she spoke an inspiration came to me.

"The yacht," I said.

Impulsively she laid hold upon my arm, in a way she had.

"The Sibylla," she agreed, delightedly. "Of course. It will do everything for him."

"But what am I to tell him about this?" I asked, in perplexity.

For a second she was thoughtful.

"We couldn't imitate the writing, could we?" she asked.

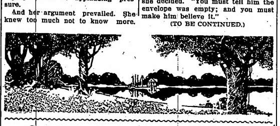
"Oh, yes," I answered. "We could, I think I'd even guarantee to reproduce that hideous black thing, but—"

"But what?"

"We can't imitate the paper. The paper is as characteristic as any of the other features, if not indeed more so. And he knows that paper."

"Then you must just lie to him," she decided. "You must tell him the envelope was empty; and you must make him believe it."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Odd Beliefs of the Moors

Arabs Believe That the Earth Is Balanced on Horns of a Bull—Wizards and Ghosts.

The Arabs of Morocco believe that the earth is balanced on the horns of a bull, which itself rests on a fish on the surface of the sea, the sea being borne up by the divine power. When the bull is tired he changes the earth from one horn to the other, with the result that there is an earthquake!

During sleep the soul leaves the body and visits other souls. What we see and hear whilst dreaming are the things which the soul sees and the conversations in which it takes part during its peregrinations. Consequently, we ought never to awaken a sleeper rudely, for if he happens to be dreaming at that moment his soul may not have time to return to the body, and in consequence the man will die.

Moroccan wizards contend that ghosts can only be devils, never the souls of dead people. They are human in appearance, with the exception of their eyes, which are directed downward, and their feet, which are forked or shaped like the hoof of a camel. These ghosts speak, but they are intangible. They are of all colors—yellow, red, green, white and black—and their principal occupation consists in playing tricks on human beings.

At Marakech there is a house in which the owners placed a bath; but they were unaware that the property belonged to the devils. A young woman came to have a bath, but no sooner had she stepped into the water than she disappeared. Hearing her cries for help, the neighbors rushed in, whereupon she appeared on the surface of the water. As soon as the people tried to seize her she disappeared, and so on for some time. There was nothing to be done but to close the house, which thus fell into the hands of the talebs, who had spread this story among the credulous population of the town for their own end.—Wide World Magazine.

Maine's Greatest Crop.

The total sale of the Aroostook potato crop of 1911 is estimated at between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels, leaving between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels that were sent to the starch factories, used for seed and food purposes here in the country or lost. It is figured that for crops sold the average price was over $2 a barrel.

This means that Aroostook received for the crop of potatoes which it raised in 1911 between $1,650,000 and $1,800,000. The exceptionally good year has encouraged the farmers, and their plans show that there will be no shrinkage of the acreage this season. It will not be increased, however, to any appreciable extent. Most of the Aroostook farmers believe that the time has come to stop increasing the acreage and to devote themselves to the problem of securing further increase of the yield an acre.

House Plans Important.

The care of food in the home and all other forms of household work are greatly facilitated by right planning and then the use of suitable materials for the construction and furnishing of the home. An adequate and convenient water supply and other conveniences are essential, not only for comfort and for saving labor, but also from the standpoint of home hygiene.

SAVING STEPS MEANS MUCH

Big Thing to Minimize Amount of Work That Is Necessary to Be Done.

We might say that motion study is a developed analysis of our old foe, "step-taking." Wasted steps are the chief cause of the fatigue of the housewife. Besides the chief remedy of better arrangement we have step-savers like the kitchen cabinet, the dish cart, revolving "Lazy Susan" trays for the dining-room table, and other devices.

Chief among our list of labor-savers is a washing machine, which, after an extensive national investigation, was classed 80 per cent. high as a labor-saver. The vacuum, or suction sweeper, mangles, meat choppers, bread-mixers, silver cleaning pan and many others have done much to abolish the drudgery of housework.

Fuel seems to be the largest item of expense in running the kitchen. Any device, then, which will save fuel should be considered seriously by the economical housewife. The fireless cooker, the three-decked steamer, or cooker, tea-kettles with "insets" so that food may be cooked while the tea kettle is used to heat water, lead our list of fuel savers. Others are the covered sad irons, the small-hooded covers or ovens for one hole of a gas or gasoline stove and the small portable oven, which saves using a larger oven.

GOOD METHOD OF STARCHING

Most Housewives Have Their Own Way of Doing This Important Part of Their Work.

When boiled starch is used, it should always be first mixed with a little cold water until it is smooth, and then gradually mixed with boiling water and cooked. Some housewives add kerosene, some a little sugar, and some butter, to insure brilliancy and smoothness of finish. Whatever is added should be thoroughly added with the starch.

Many persons find it easier to use always the kind of starch which does not require cooking. This starch is mixed with a little cold water, then with boiling water until it becomes clear. It is then ready for use. The articles for starching are immersed in the starch and wrung as dry as possible, then thoroughly dried, sprinkled and ironed.

The finer the articles to be starched, the more care should be taken in getting the starch of just the right thickness and texture and in drying the articles thoroughly before they are sprinkled for ironing.

Chiffonade Salad.

Any of the vegetables in season, such as lettuce, romaine, tomato, beets, celery, etc., may be used as the basis of this salad. The name comes from the dressing, which is made as follows: Take one hard boiled egg and mash it as finely as possible with a fork, add two pinches of paprika, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful of French mustard, a teaspoonful of hashed chives, two tablespoonfuls of oil, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Add this to the salad, mix in well, and serve.

Maple Ice Cream.

This is not an inexpensive cream because there will be needed the yolks of five eggs, two cups each of cream and maple sirup. Heat the sirup and pour over the yolks of the eggs that have been beaten until light colored. Stir constantly while mixing the sirup and eggs, then cook until thick like a custard. Cool in a bowl, stirring now and then. Add a teaspoon of vanilla flavoring and two cups of cream. Freeze, using three parts ice to one of salt.

Novel Pie.

To one tablespoon baking soda dissolved in one cup boiling water add one cup molasses. Put on to boil and stir until light. Let stand while you prepare breadcrumbs. Then take up original mixture, add three cups flour, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter and rub well together. Line three pie plates with good pie crust, pour in mixture and sprinkle breadcrumbs on top.

Rhubarb Conserve.

One pint rhubarb, cut into inch lengths, one-half pint red raspberries, one-half pint of red currants, one-half pint of raisins (seeded), one-half pound English walnut meats chopped medium fine, juice of two lemons, rind of one or two oranges. Use peel also. Cook the orange peel first and cut into strips. Weigh and use equal amount of sugar. Boil three hours or less, not hard. Every one try this, for it is the best ever.

To Remove Mildew Stains.

Mildew stains on linen can often be removed quite successfully in the following way: Mix a small quantity of soft soap with the same proportion of powdered starch and salt and the juice of a lemon. Apply this mixture to both sides of the stain with a small brush, and, if possible, let the article lie on the grass all day and night until the stains have quite disappeared. Then wash in the usual manner.

Spider Corncake.

One and one-quarter cups cornmeal, two cups sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, two tablespoons butter, mix soda, salt and cornmeal, gradually add eggs well beaten and milk. Heat frying pan, grease sides and bottom of pan with butter, turn in the mixture, place in middle grate in hot oven and cook twenty minutes. You can halve this.

Ginger Candy.

Dissolve one pound white sugar in half pint water and boil until a thick sirup, then add one teaspoon ground ginger to a little of the sirup and when smooth stir it into the whole. Boil until it threads, add the grated rind of a lemon and boil again, stirring all the time until the hard ball stage is reached. Drop with a spoon in small cakes on a buttered tin.

Thing That Must Be Preserved.

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

WOMAN COULD NOT WALK

She Was So Ill—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pentwater, Mich.—"A year ago I was very weak and the doctor said I had a serious displacement. I had backache and bearing down pains so bad that I could not sit in a chair or walk across the floor and I was in severe pain all the time. I felt discouraged as I had taken everything I could think of and was no better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am strong and healthy."—Mrs. ALICE DARLING, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 77, Pentwater, Mich.

Read What Another Woman says:

Peoria, Ill.—"I had such backaches that I could hardly stand on my feet. I would feel like crying out lots of times, and had such a heavy feeling in my right side. I had such terrible dull headaches every day and they would make me feel so drowsy and sleepy all the time, yet I could not sleep at night.

"After I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a week I began to improve. My backache was less and that heavy feeling in my side went away. I continued to take the Compound and am cured.

"You may publish this if you wish."—Miss CLARA L. GAUWITZ, R.R. No. 4, Box 62, Peoria, Ill.

Such letters prove the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for woman's ills. Why don't you try it?

The Main Question.

"J. Pierpont Morgan," said a clergyman, "hated the dissension that sometimes springs up between high church and low. Apropos of all such religious dissension, he used to tell a story about a wise old colored man, Calhoun Clay.

"'Cal,' a gentleman once inquired, 'what denomination do you belong to? I thing I see you sometimes making for the chapel, but don't you think you'd do better to come to us?'

"'Bress yo' heart, sonny,' chuckled old Calhoun Clay, 'hit's dis-away. Dar's free roads leadin' from here to Nola Chucky. Dar's a straight road, to de right, and dar's a level road to de left. But when Ah goes to Nola Chucky wif a load o' grain, do you think they asks me, "Uncle Cal, what road you come by?" No, suh! What they asks is, "Uncle, is yoh wheat good?"'"

Profiting by Superstition.

After having sat on many juries the observant man is of the opinion that the whole human race is still strongly tarred with the brush of superstition.

"I am confirmed in that belief by the amount of damages invariably voted to plaintiffs, whose injuries smack of superstitious origin," he said. "If a load of bricks should fall from a fifth story window on to the head of a man who happened to be walking under a ladder he would get twice as much damages as if the ladder were not there. The element of bad luck that attaches to a ladder would insensibly influence every juror, and the sum awarded would reflect their prejudices and sympathies."

Mr. Winkle's House to Go.

Two buildings in Birmingham associated with Dickens have been demolished, and a third, Mr. Winkle's house, is being pulled down.

When Mr. Pickwick asked the waiter at the Old Royal where Mr. Winkle lived he replied: "Close by, sir; not above 500 yards, sir. Mr. Winkle is a wharfinger, sir, at the canal, sir." And Mr. Pickwick found in "a quiet, substantial looking street stood an old red brick house with three steps before it, bearing, in fat Roman capitals, the words, "Mr. Winkle.'"—Pall Mall Gazette.

Fresh Layers.

Customer—I see you have fresh eggs at 35 cents and extra fresh eggs at 40 cents. Is there much difference?

Grocer—Well, ma'am, the extra fresh ones were laid in the early morning when the hens themselves were fresh.

"LIKE MAGIC"

New Food Makes Wonderful Changes.

When a man has suffered from dyspepsia so many years that he can't remember when he had a natural appetite, and then hits on a way out of trouble he may be excused for saying "it acts like magic."

When it is a simple, wholesome food instead of any one of a large number of so called remedies in the form of drugs, he is more than ever likely to feel as though a sort of miracle has been performed.

A Chicago man, in the delight of restored digestion, puts it in this way:

"Like magic, fittingly describes the manner in which Grape-Nuts relieved me of poor digestion, coated tongue and loss of appetite, of many years standing.

"I tried about every medicine that was recommended to me, without relief. Then I tried Grape-Nuts on the suggestion of a friend. By the time I had finished the fourth package, my stomach was all right, and for the past two months I have been eating with a relish anything set before me. That is something I had been unable to do previously for years.

"I am stronger than ever and I consider the effects of Grape-Nuts on a weak stomach as something really wonderful. It builds up the entire body as well as the brain and nerves." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Pimples--Boils

are danger signals—heed the warning in time. When the blood is impoverished the gateway is open for the germs of disease to enter and cause sickness.

Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery

eradicates the poisons from the blood by rousing the liver into vigorous action—purifying and enriching the blood, and thereby invigorating the whole system. Skin and "scrofulous" diseases readily disappear after using this old-time remedy.

Has been sold by druggists for over 40 years—and always satisfactorily

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PROVERBS BROUGHT TO DATE

Unlike Those Generally Known, But Containing a Great Deal of Real Truth.

A man with small feet hideth them not, and she whose hands are well formed delighteth to play chess.

Why doth the virgin rejoice? Why readeth she her love letters to her sisters? Behold, there is a compliment therein, and it shall not be concealed.

Enthusiastic is women's praise of a passable damsel; yea, they lift up their voice continually, saying, Lo, she hath fine eyes. But when she who dazzleth men's sight approacheth, behold thier tongues are hushed, they whisper one to another in their confusion, confessing her comeliness.

As a man with his first automobile, so is an old wife with a young husband; she is fond, yet fearful.

The shop damsel extolleth her wares, saying, Lo, I myself wear this kind. And the customer smileth bitterly, and turneth away.

To a clever woman, a man without audacity is a weariness to the spirit; and as for the timid one who obeyeth her, lo, she sendeth him upon errands.—Gelett Burgess in American Magazine.

Last Civil War Veteran.

I was informed by the United States pension office that the last soldier of the Civil war will die in 1955. That is the estimate made by those who make a study of vital statistics. If the last veteran survives until that date he will have lived 90 years after the surrender of Lee.

Kreck, who died a couple of years ago in New York state, was the last soldier of the war of 1812, and he lived considerably more than 90 years after peace had been signed. Bakeman, the last soldier of the Revolution, lived for 86 years after the peace of 1783.

Here is hoping that some man who wore the blue or gray may fool the pension office and round out a full century after Appomattox!—Philadelphia Ledger.

Breathing Through the Ears.

"The way to avoid tuberculosis and lung disease is by breathing through the ears," says Dr. John E. Davis, of Virginia university. "Man breathed through his ears before he learned to use his nose. In early days when man was a fish he had gills and inhaled and exhaled through them. Part of these breathing organs still remain, and if cultivated can be put to good use."

He says that if a child is taught to breathe through his ears after proper practice he will be able to open or shut his ears just as a fish works his gills.

We wonder what our scientists and medical men will have to say to this.

Tack Hammer for Surgeon.

Scientific hammering of the spinal column, technically known as spondylotherpy, is one of the latest treatments to be adopted by members of the Philadelphia medical profession.

It consists of tapping certain portions of the spine for patients suffering with heart, lung, stomach and liver trouble.

The "tack-hammer treatment" was discovered by Dr. Albert Abrams, a nerve specialist of San Francisco.—Philadelphia Dispatch to the New York American.

His Future Assured.

"How on earth did you gain all your popularity?" inquired the new senator.

"Why, you see, it was this way," replied the older statesman. "When men asked me for my candid opinion about themselves I gave them my candid opinion, and when they asked me for my candid opinion about their friends, I gave them my pickled opinion. Popularity followed as a matter of course."

Breakfast
A Pleasure
when you have

Post Toasties
with cream.

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

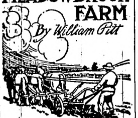
"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

NOTES *from* MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Swine relish milk.

Look after all details.

Watch all farm implements.

Experience is a valuable asset.

Let the poultry have a share of the sour milk.

It is no easier to keep poultry than any other stock.

In housing the little chicks give them plenty of room.

Always test the hen on china or nest eggs before setting.

In fighting weeds, starting early is three-fourths of the battle.

For strong fertility there should be a change of male birds once a week.

If several hens are set in one room, it is desirable to confine them in good nests.

If a cow is not worth good feeding she is not worthy to be a member of your herd.

Gather and burn the brush; and plow the orchard not deeper than three or four inches.

Toe-mark the chicks as soon as they are hatched. This enables one to tell their ages later.

A paste of cow manure and clay bound on the wound of a girdled tree will often save it.

First-class fruit in first-class shape will probably create an inquiry for more of the same kind.

Don't shut the chicks too closely at night, as they must have air and lots of it in order to do well.

Young chicks should not be fed wholly on concentrates. They should have generous allowances of green foods.

Some exercise is necessary to the raising of chickens, but do not give too much, as that is worse than not any at all.

A chicken that ceases to grow in the growing period has disease waiting on it at every point, which will soon attack the weakest spot.

Keep a flock of hens, a good cow or two, prepare for a good garden this year, and you won't have to complain of the high cost of living.

Take great care when manuring raspberries not to fork too deep, as the raspberry, being a surface rooter, its roots can be easily damaged.

One of the most important items in managing a fruit farm, and especially small fruits, is to prepare the soil in equal hills before planting.

Better feeding means the growing of more home crops. The palatibility and nutritive value depends largely upon the way in which they are cured.

It is very foolish to go to the cost and labor of shocking corn then leave it out in the field until wind has blown dirt into it and weather has ruined it as a feed.

Breed from the hens that retain their color after molting. By this means you will finally get even colored chickens. This applies to all buff and red breeds.

With veal at its present high price there is a big temptation to let some of the dairy heifers go. But the careful dairyman does not let this temptation get the better of his judgment.

Good farm implements are necessary these days for successful farming. It is not economy to make out without implements that are badly needed on your farms. Invest in needed equipment.

Sweet clover does the best when sown upon sod, but any soil, unless acid, will grow sweet clover. Sweet clover likes a limestone soil. In fact, it will grow upon gravel beds which are rich in limestone.

There are a few soils in the United States where an application of a complete fertilizer—one containing nitrogen, potash and phosphorus—will return so much profit as the application of just the elements that are needed. Few soils are exhausted in all three elements.

In shoeing horses it should be remembered that some horses have so strong a development of the horny structure of the foot that a considerable portion needs to be removed at each shoeing, while others require, if it were possible, horn to be added, for in them the wear is greater than the growth. Bear this point in mind in getting horses shod.

According to Professor S. J. Hunter of Kansas, the best way to get rid of grasshoppers in the alfalfa fields is by the use of the disk harrow. Professor Hunter has been carrying on experiments for several years to eliminate the destructive hoppers and from the results of those experiments he has learned that disking is not only fatal to the grasshopper, but that it also greatly increases the yield of alfalfa.

Keep the weeds down.

A hen can be kept too long.

Clean up and burn the rubbish.

Don't confine the chicks closely.

The dust bath is a natural enemy to lice.

A female fly will deposit 150 eggs at a laying.

Filth in the summer months should never be allowed.

Broody hens should be moved to the permanent sitting nest at night.

Do not depend too much upon the ram for improvement; select your ewes as well.

Foliage and fruit diseases are usually controlled with little difficulty by spraying.

Poultrymen should select their breeding stock carefully and then take care of it.

When spraying, if showers come and wash off the poison, spray those trees a second time.

In selecting the eggs for hatching use only medium sized eggs that have good, sound shells.

Eggs saved for hatching purposes should not be subjected to high or low temperatures.

Setting hens should be placed where the rest of the flock will disturb them as little as possible.

If you have no trees in your chicken yards plant some corn to make shade while the trees are growing.

Be sure to keep plenty of fresh water before the hens. A great amount of water is used to form the egg.

Do not let the ambition for keeping all the new breeds you hear of cause you to make a failure with poultry.

Before any new chicks come see that there are no scales on the hens' legs—no mites or lice in the poultry quarters.

In seasons when dought prevails a better stand of clover can be secured by sowing the seed without a nurse crop.

If chicks have no stamina, get stunted, or are diseased, it is the careless, ignorant or lazy caretaker who is to blame.

Calves can well be fed corn ensilage as soon as they are old enough to be fed solid food stuffs, but they must not be overfed.

Tools and implements in their places and in good repair when not in use save lots of time when those busy spring days come.

A record should be kept of each hatch, showing the date set, number and kind of eggs, number tested out, and the chickens hatched.

The bill of fare should have a variety. Fowls do not wish to be confined to a single article of food any more than men do, and it is not good for them.

Light plows are all right for land that is free from stone; but look out for your ribs where there are many stones. For such land better get a heavier plow.

When a sick fowl is discovered, remove it at once. Maybe if you will attend to it then and there you can save it, whereas if allowed to wait too long it may die.

Potatoes planted in old land or rich garden soil are apt to be scabby and worm eaten; a teaspoonful of sulphur thrown onto the tubers when dropped will prevent both evils.

A mixture of salt, ashes and saltpeter raked into the soil when preparing the onion bed stimulates the growth of the onions and tends to banish the onion maggot.

It is muscle and bone that are required to withstand hardship and inactive colts never develop either like those which have the advantage of plenty of exercise every day.

Lambs should be docked when they are from 8 to 10 days old, according to the advice of the Minnesota experiment station. At that time the young animal receives practically no setback.

It is about as easy to keep an acre or two fertilized and suitable for garden as it is to keep a half acre, if plans have been made with that in view. So the garden can be planted in a new place every year, and a lot of hoeing and hard work avoided in keeping out the weeds.

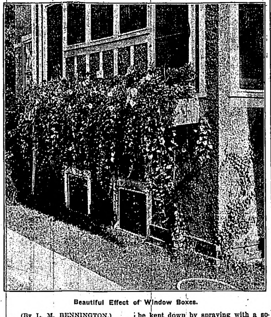
Chilled eggs are responsible for a good deal of "bad luck" with incubators, but as a general thing eggs in the process of hatching will stand more cooling than many people think.

Use labor-saving devices. The high price of labor and importance of prompt planting, cultivating, spraying, etc., make it absolutely necessary to use effective tools and farm machinery.

The roots of the small grain crops, as wheat and oats, are more fibrous than the roots of such crops as corn, and the great mass of the roots of these crops is confined to the furrow slice. For this reason a well prepared seedbed is even more essential than for the coarser feeding crops.

If thoroughly rotten manure is available at least a part of it may be used to advantage as a top-dressing after plowing and before harrowing. This plan is preferable to the use of all the manure before plowing and this is especially true when shallow-rooted crops are to be grown, such as onions and celery.

DELIGHTFUL SETTING FOR GREEN LAWN



Beautiful Effect of Window Boxes.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

We would suggest that you keep the formal flower beds out of the lawn. No flower can add to the beauty of a well-kept greensward.

Mass the flowers and plants around the house and along the edges of the lawns and walks. They make a most delightful setting for the rich green lawn.

Simplicity in the laying out of home grounds should always be kept in mind, and any tendency to fancy shaped flower beds and grotesque wood or metal flower stands should be firmly suppressed.

The woman who loves her flowers always has somewhere handy a heap of compost from which she can draw as needed—and she always needs it.

Kerosene emulsion will kill plant lice more effectively than hellebore.

Kerosene emulsion is easy to make. Cut up a half pound of soap and boil in a gallon of water. Add two gallons of kerosene while the water is hot (but remove the kettle from the fire before doing so or you may not live to use the mixture). Churn briskly for five minutes. For spraying, dilute this with seven or eight parts of water.

When you see the little ghostlike winged creatures rising like tiny clouds from your rose bushes be sure it is the aphis. Get after them with the spray.

Rose mildew is almost as troublesome as lice. It covers the leaves with a sort of white powder. It may be kept down by spraying with a solution of three ounces of potassium sulphide in six gallons of water.

The reason that so many of our beautiful plants and vines are destroyed by bugs is because we are too lazy or unable to fight them all the time.

We must remember that the bugs, mildew and blight work while we sleep; but if we keep after them while we are awake they cannot last long.

A garden pond is sometimes a thing of beauty and it is certainly a joy to the birds all summer long, but it brings mosquitoes.

A dozen goldfish placed in the water will take care of most of the mosquitoes and will also add to the attractiveness of the pond.

A border of well-selected stones next to the water and inside of them a few aquatic plants will also help.

Very often frogs are attracted to these little ponds and will help the fish to take care of the mosquitoes. Sometimes they become quite tame and make their winter bed in the mud and are ready to greet us in the spring with their songs—if you like to call them that.

Keep the flowering plants from maturing seeds, both the perennials and the annuals, if you want them to bloom late.

When you water your plants do not merely sprinkle a little with the watering pot. It is better to take off the spout once a week, perhaps oftener and give the ground a thorough soaking.

THIN OUT FRUIT ON APPLE TREES

Deserving of as Much Attention as Keeping Away Injurious Insect Pests

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

The proper care and looking after fruit trees constitute one of the best methods of ensuring success.

It might be supposed that this was stating a truism and, indeed, it is doing so; but unfortunately all too many orchards are neglected, hence the necessity for on all suitable occasions recurring to the subject. Now, the thinning of the fruit on apple trees is a matter which deserves quite as much attention as the keeping them free of insect pests, and yet it is very much neglected. It is beyond a doubt that the intrinsic value of apples is often increased by thinning, the fruit being superior in size, color and general quality.

The thinning generally improves the color, and I prefer doing the work when the fruit has grown to about 1½ inches in diameter. Whenever the trees bear well, thinning has the effect of increasing the size of the fruit, more especially in the case of the Balwin.

No exact rule for thinning apples can be laid down as the requirements vary with the different trees and even with the same tree in different seasons. The amount of thinning, however, should be suited to the condition as shown by the ages and states of the tree, and of course by the distribution of the fruit on the tree. All wormy and inferior apples should first be removed. Thinning should be done by hand, as the thinning process produces a better apple it depends upon the grower himself to market such better quality to the best advantage.

Truck Farming Profits.

Some remarkably large profits from truck farming on a small scale in the upper part of Michigan are shown by figures compiled by a refining preserving company which buys and cans much of the truck farm products. One man raised six acres of tomatoes and received for his crop $1,090, which is an average of $181.75 an acre. Another $343.83 for cucumbers—3-acre crop. For half an acre of wax beans, $119.50; for a crop of string beans grown on one acre, $214.

Remedy for Black Rot.

If troubled with black rot in cabbage, soak the seed for 15 minutes in a 1 to 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate and then spread out to dry. You can get the tablets at the drug store; but remember that they are poisonous.

Destroy Disease Germs.

Make sure of destroying any disease germs that may be lurking in incubator or brooder by subjecting them to a thorough fumigation. Burning sulphur in them is good.

SPRAYING MACHINE IS BIG NECESSITY

Common Water Sprinkler for Applying Mixtures Does Very Little Good.

A spraying machine is as necessary for the garden as the orchard. Some folks use a common water sprinkler for applying spraying-mixtures; but this does little good, because it is not only a great waste of material, but the plants are not fully covered in this way.

The liquid should be put on in a fine mist, not as a heavy rain. To apply Paris green in water various cheap hand sprayers are on the market now.

They need not be of copper for this purpose, as Paris green will not corrode iron any more than does water; but when Bordeaux mixture is used as a carrier for the arsenical poison (and we would strongly urge that this be done in every case, as it must be done if we put our potato growing operations on a safe basis), then the sprayer must be made of copper and brass—iron would be eaten up in a short time.

The modern knapsack sprayer, which is possibly the best implement by far for spraying smaller patches of potatoes—up to three or four acres—cucumbers or other vines, and for general use as a spray-machine in the garden and small vineyard, will involve a first expense of from $12 to $15, but it will pay in any large sized garden.

New Agricultural School.

The new agricultural school of the Columbia university will be located on the Hudson river—Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. It is announced that William Blodgett has turned over to the university in memory of his mother, a farm of about 750 acres for this purpose. It is planned to put up an engineering and mining station in connection with the agricultural equipment.

Damage by Ground Squirrel.

Report says that the ground squirrel in California is destroying every year over $10,000,000 worth of fruits, nuts and cereals and worse still is a menace to public health. The ground squirrel has become infected with the bubonic plague through the rats of San Fransisco.

Make the Hen Work.

It is well enough to make the hen scratch for her living, but be sure to provide her with a place to scratch and a living that is worth scratching for.

Tin Utensils.

All milk utensils should be heavily tinned and as free from seams as it is possible to get them.

Starting Cultivator.

The garden cultivator can't be started too soon.

COULDN'T BE TOO CAREFUL

Modern Method by Which Prudent Father Guards His Daughter's Future Happiness.

"Your habits are good?"

The prominent millionaire looked keenly at the young man who had applied for the hand of his daughter.

"Yes, sir," came the firm reply. "I rarely play bridge after midnight, never gamble in Wall street, and make a point of staying home at least one night a week."

"Have you a good disposition?"

"Fine. I can live with my sister for hours at a time."

"You are in good health?"

"Excellent."

"You love my daughter?"

"Passionately."

"What are your assets?"

The young man handed him a paper on which appeared a list of his properties. The prominent millionaire looked it over carefully.

"You are prepared to corroborate this?"

"Certainly, sir."

The prominent millionaire reached forward and shook hands cordially.

"My dear boy," he said, "I am perfectly satisfied and only hope you will pardon me for being so particular. But you see, I want to be quite sure that when you have married my little girl, after her divorce, you will be able to support her in the same style in which she is now living with her present husband."—Life.

HANDS BURNING, ITCHING

905 Lowell Place, Chicago, Ill.—"The trouble began by my hands burning and itching and I rubbed and scratched them till one day I saw little red sores coming out. My hands were disfigured and swollen, and troubled me so that I could not sleep. They were cracked and when the small sores broke a white matter would come out. I could not do any hard work; if I did the sores would come out worse. For two years nobody could cure my eczema, until one day I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used warm water with the Cuticura Soap and after that I put the Cuticura Ointment on my hands twice a day for about five or six months when I was cured." (Signed) Sam Marcus, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Room for the Cat.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood and left to shrink in use. The builder would not send the joiner to replace them. So the householder tried the ironclad method and wrote:

"Dear Sir: The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much oblige?"

Next day the joiner came.—Manchester Guardian.

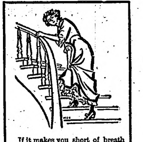
Wanted to Keep Her.

"She cost her father two thousand a year for clothes alone."

"I don't believe it."

"Why not?"

"He would not let me marry her."



If it makes you short of breath to go upstairs, you need no other proof that your blood is thin and watery. Next to pallor this is the commonest symptom of anæmia.

Every woman who fails to pass the staircase test should build up her blood at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body. This improvement goes on until perfect health results. Every pale, anæmic woman is urged to send for the free booklets, "Building Up the Blood" and "Plain Talks to Women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or they will be sent, postpaid, by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine
A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

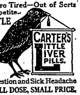
Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3

THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LeCLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 22-1913.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Catarrhal Fever

3 to 6 doses often cure.
One 50-cent bottle SPOHN'S guaranteed to cure a case.
Safe for any mare, horse or colt.
Dozen bottles $5. Get it of druggists, harness dealers or direct from manufacturers, express paid.
SPOHN'S is the best preventive of all forms of distemper.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Preserving, a Pleasure —with Parowax

Dip tops of jars and catsup bottles in melted Parowax. Or pour this pure paraffine directly on top of contents of each jelly glass. Result—a perfect, air-tight, mould-proof seal that keeps canned vegetables, catsup, chow-chow, preserves and jellies indefinitely.

No Tins or Tops Needed

It is even simpler than it sounds. It is as cheap as it is easy. No bother with tops that will not fit. Not even paper covers need be used. The direct contact of Parowax with the jelly cannot affect its taste or goodness.

Parowax is tasteless and odorless. It is so thoroughly harmless that it can be chewed like food or gum.

Indispensable in the Laundry

Parowax cleans and whitens clothes in the wash. It imparts a beautiful finish to them in the ironing. And Parowax has a hundred other household uses. No home should be without it.

Your druggist and grocer both keep Parowax. Order it today.

Mrs. Rorer's Recipe Book

Ask your dealer for this valuable free book by this celebrated culinary expert. Or send direct to us.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

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PAYS TO BE GOOD

One Was Pretty Bad, but the Other Was Good Enough for Both.

By JOANNA SINGLE.

Richards sat down and wrote the letter with a distinctly virtuous feeling. He liked the Golden Rule. If his girl was off in the country and in process of what Richards graphically called "acting up" with a chap like Eaton, he would thank any friend for putting him wise. Richards was always more brief than elegant.

Therefore in the stuffy little country postoffice he pushed his hat back from his plump, perspiring countenance and with his tongue slightly protruding to help him along, he penned the following letter shutting his ears to all June outside. He wrote thus:

"Dear Fred:—

"You must have gone off your nut to stick there making a little more beastly cash on this first day of June! What's the use of making more money to get married on and meanwhile letting the other fellow get the girl? As I understand it, you aren't any too solid with Rose. It's nothing to me, of course, but in that case why allow absence to make her heart grow fonder of that chump, Eaton? He's here and right on the job, and owes you no good will, besides being dead crazy after her from the start. Come out of it and look after your own interests. This is my first and last holler on the subject.

"I might add, if it's necessary, that she looks like a wild posy. Her mother doesn't object to Eaton's filthy lucre, neither does Rose dislike his motor and his boat, being a human girl. The moonlight on the lake is glorious. I stayed with her last night till she hated me, and I want to do some fussing on my own account instead of looking after your property. If I wasn't so fat I'd take her away from you myself.

"Rosie's mother is certainly the ideal country hostess and I must say I like early June better than late September for an outing. It's great, after toiling on a city newspaper all winter. I feel like a colt turned out to pasture—I want to kick conventions and society and all law to pieces—but I don't. It pays to be good. But not too good—to a girl. If you are, she marries somebody else.

"Elsie Ragan is coming out tomorrow. She doesn't mind my figure and laughs at my jokes. Come on out Saturday and let the office go to—thunder. Note my reserve!

"Yours,

"DICKY."

"P. S.—Dude all up in your white flannels when you come. D.

"P. S. again.—While I think of it, who knows much about Eaton, save that he comes from out west? Where'd he get his money, and who the Sam Patch is he, anyhow? D."

Fred Knowlton read the letter with a puzzled frown. His work needed him—and apparently Miss Rose Carey thought she didn't. He called himself a fool for being bound to a girl who would as yet give him but a half-promise. She said she was not sure of herself, which might mean that she was too sure of him, and willing to have another free summer. The engaged girl is more or less under surveillance, bound by a thousand hampering little conventions. Had Rose been openly betrothed to Frederic she could not have motored about with this new breezy young westerner, thus waking envy in various female bosoms. Dicky was right in calling her a human girl.

As that gentleman left the postoffice he saw her whizzing by with Eaton, her hair a golden cloud in the sun and wind. He gave another good wish to his friend Fred, and went his fat and happy way to the lake for a swim.

Sweltering in town, for the summer was hot unseasonably early, Fred Knowlton went on thinking and frowning and working. He was not sure about Richards' advice. And as he thought, his anger rose, steadily but surely. Rose wanted him, or she didn't. He didn't know that he cared to make the girl he loved the bone of a more or less savage contention with Eaton or anyone else. Her apparent faithlessness rankled and hurt. But he stuck to his desk another week.

One evening he sat at his window and looked out on the hot street and remembered how a month ago on a soft May night he had walked with Rose Carey and told her all his heart. She had half yielded, she did care, but she was not sure she—wanted to be—married just yet. And she did not love anybody else, oh, no! And finally she let him have one small but rapturous kiss, and consented to wear the little old silver ring that was his mother's. But—they weren't exactly engaged—not quite. He had told her that he was engaged to her, anyway, and that he would wait for her to know her own mind. After that Eaton had come out to see the Calls, and had stayed, and stayed, and finally sent for his car and motor-boat and all the rest. From the first he had devoted himself to Rose.

Still Frederic stubbornly stayed in town, even Sunday. He stopped writing daily letters to Rose, and the ones he did write were brief and to the point. He loved her, but he couldn't come out. He was too busy, and would be until August. He was glad that she was in the country and that she liked the new house her mother had bought. He did not ask her if she cared for him. And all the time he grew more sullen as one friend after another, coming to town, dropped him a hint, or more, that Rose was almost continuously with this Eaton man, with her mother's evident consent.

For four days he did not write to Rose, and on the fifth came a pretty note from her. Was he all right? Couldn't he come out for the weekend? It was lovely—roses blooming everywhere. She was having such a good time. She was, as ever, Rose. This might mean everything, or nothing at all. He reflected that girls have no honor about their signatures as a rule.

On that day Richards breezed back to his paper minus ten pounds of his fat and correspondingly boastful. Also he was engaged to Elsie Ragan. He was important. He gave Fred a look of pity and contempt as he left after a brief call.

"Say, you gave her up too easily, old chap—" he began, and to his astonishment Fred gave a savage scowl and a menacing gesture.

"Clear out, Dicky! What you don't know would fill a library!" Dicky cleared out with a suppressed whistle and a remark as to the temper of a city-bound man. And Frederic Knowlton sat down and wrote a letter.

"Dear Rose:—

"This has been a crucial time with my business and I wanted to make good in order to give my wife every comfort. I have had no time for outdoor courting. I told you that I loved you and I meant it then—and mean it now. I asked you to marry me and you put me off with a half-promise. But you have my ring and have owed me some consideration.

"Almost everybody who has been out at the lake says, intentionally or otherwise, that your whole time and attention is taken up by John Eaton. He may be all right. That is for your family to make sure of. But I am now sure of this—that you do not love me and are afraid to say so flatly. Don't you know me better than that, little girl? So now I shall give you your freedom and ask you to send me back my mother's ring. You see I don't want to hold you against your will to even a half promise. You are entirely free. I hope you will be happy.

"FREDERIC KNOWLTON."

He savagely stamped and sealed the letter and himself took it to the office so that she would get it that night. He grimly told himself that now he could really put his mind on his business. But life felt empty and forlorn enough.

The next morning he was called to the telephone—by Rose's mother.

"We're at the town house," she said quietly. "Rose wants you to come out right away."

"I can't," he answered, for he thought he could not bear the torture of seeing her.

"You'll—have to, Frederic, I am afraid," she replied, and hung up without further parley.

He seized his hat and took the first car out to Carey place. Her mother let him into the stuffy house.

"You'll find Rose in the library," she said a bit stiffly.

Wondering, still angry, but eager, the young man went down the hall and opened the library door. Rose, tanned, lovely in her white dress, held out both hands to him. He tried a moment to resist and then took them both in his. But he held her off at arm's length and searched her face. Tears filled her eyes.

"Oh, Freddie," she said, "You—I—I want your little ring! I want to—keep it—always."

"And me, too?" he asked a bit grimly. "Do you know yet whether you want me for keeps?"

She laughed a little laugh through her tears and came close to lay her head against his sleeve while she held to him with her brown, strong little hands.

"Yes," she answered. "I know—I didn't want anyone but you the minute I saw I might—lose you. I guess—I've been pretty bad! But you're good enough—for both of us, aren't you?"

Frederic Knowlton gave her a little shake. She was always an utter delight to his heart.

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Unpleasant Result.

"Nurse, is my temperature going up?"

"I am sorry to say it is, sir."

"So am I, for so will my doctor's bill."

Close Shave at That.

Bix—So you are now living in the suburbs? Do you have to walk to the train mornings?

Dix—No, run."

"Lest We Forget."

That all nations are not ungrateful is shown by the annual ceremony performed in France by our American ambassador. Every year, usually in the presence of the many American tourists then in the city, he places a fresh flag upon the grave of Marquis de La Fayette, in an isolated convent cemetery in Paris. Although it is now nearly 150 years since the gallant general came to the aid of our struggling colonies, his memory is still green in the hearts of our grateful countrymen. It is probably the only place in the world, outside of our country country, where Uncle Sam so decorates a grave.

This Hen Lays Flat Eggs.

If in the days of Columbus all the eggs had been like those laid by one of six Black Minorcas owned by Hugh J. Lettimore of 41 Clinton street, Newtown, N. J., the great discoverer would never have been able to do that famous egg trick.

And the reason is that one of Lettimore's six Minorcas lays an egg that is perfectly flat at one end and may easily be set upright. Except for this the egg is like any other bit of hen fruit.

But which one of the sextet contributes the flat-ended egg is a mystery. The first egg was found a week ago. Lettimore, who says no one has access to the coop except himself, has watched very closely to see which of the hens produces the freak, but his vigil is in vain. Even using a trap nest has failed, as the hen makes her nest after the manner of the ostrich. The freak is attracting much attention from the poultrymen of Newtown.—New York World.

Their Reason.

Why do all the mermaids in the stories sit on a rock combing their golden hair?"

"I guess they are waiting there for the marcel waves."

On the Water Wagon.

"Why are you ordering starch water?"

"Because my wife is a temperance worker, and my doctor ordered a stiff drink."

MAY HAVE IDENTIFIED "J.C.R."

DECLARED HE WAS HERO IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Rochester, Minn., Man of Mystery is Identified as Lieutenant Rotrom of U. S. Navy.

Rochester.—That "Richard Roe," who is the unknown and very mysterious patient at the Rochester hospital, has found himself and is Lieutenant Jacob R. Rotrom of the United States navy, a naval hero of the Spanish-American war, is the opinion of officials of the hospital staff. This is confirmed to a certain degree by the unfortunate man himself, making it strongly possible that the man's identity has been established.

The identity of J. C. R., if it should prove true, has come to the officials in a letter from Edward Vogt of Newark, N. J., who claims to be a sailor, and according to the meager facts gained in the letter "Richard Roe" is Lieut. Jacob R. Rotrom. Vogt further states that he served with Rotrom on the old battleship New York in the Spanish-American war and that they participated in the battle of Matanzas, Cuba, in which Rotrom received a number of scars.

While it has not been definitely established, the letter would imply that Rotrom was a superior officer over Vogt.

Vogt's atention was called to the case by reading an article in the Newark Star containing J. C. R.'s picture, and he encloses the newspaper production, declaring it is an excellent likeness of the lieutenant.

That an important discovery has been made in Vogt's letter is strengthened by the happy expression and enthusiastic manner with which "J. C. R." received the name when it was pronounced, and he announced with joy, "Thats it. Immediately upon receiving the communication yesterday morning, Dr. A. F. Killbourne closely examined the unknown.

The name of Edward Vogt was mentioned and he mentioned that he knew him. The name of Lieut. Jacob R. Rotrom was spoken. For a moment the gray-haired tar looked dazed and then in an instant his eyes sparkled, his face brightened as never before, and with unalloyed joy he clapped his left hand on his knee, crying, "Hi! Hi! Hi!" his only means of communicating in the affirmative. A few moments later "Roe" with pencil on paper wrote "J. C. R.," and crosing out the "C," substituted "R," implying that that should be the middle leter.

Later the name of Rotrom left him and his mind appeared dead on that point, but that his first name is Jacob he emphatically declares is true. Much credence is given the story by hospital officials, as the meager information given by Vogt tallies almost perfectly with the stories that "J. C. R." has repeatedly told in his way in the past, and Dr. Killbourne will take up the matter at once with the navy department, using all possible means for a full investigation, so convinced is he that the right clue may have been found.

TRAIN KILLS DEAF MUTES

Corner Will Investigate Theory That Rail Builders Were Murdered.

Ortonville.—William Messner, aged about 30, and Leslie Yager, aged 21, both deaf mutes, were struck and killed by a gravel train on the Milwaukee road just west of this place.

The head of the younger man was severed from his body. Messner's head was crushed, and there were many marks upon his legs and arms. The bodies were picked up in Grant county, S. D., and taken to Milbank, the county seat, where a coroner's inquest will be held.

Messner was a surveyor and was employed on new construction work which the Milwaukee company is doing near here. His home was at Farmingdale, S. D., where he had a sister at Casselton, N. D., and two brothers at Hibbing, Minn. He was a college graduate. Yager's home was in Alberta, Minn. His father resides on a farm near Morris, Minn.

The gravel train is operated between Milbank and Odessa and was backing eastward when the accident occurred. The crew knew nothing of the accident until Odessa was reached and a man's cap was found on the rear car. A speeder was then dispatched along the line and the remains of the men picked up.

Close friends of Messner's are hinting at foul play and the coroner will make an investigation. Several dollars in cash were found in Messner's pocketbook, but his watch was missing. Friends also declare that because of his infirmity he had repeatedly declined to walk on the track. They believe that the men were attacked and robbed by tramps and their bodies thrown before the approaching train.

Boy Given Up for Dead.

Fergus Falls.—The search for the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weigelt in the town of Corliss has been given up. The child has now been missing many days. Over 100 men and boys went out to the township and made a final search last Sunday, scouring the whole country, but found no trace. The family were holding a celebration in honor of the christening of a younger child at the time the little fellow wandered away. The mother is reported to be almost insane from grief.

Road Delegates Entertained.

Rush City, Minn., May [illegible].—The big booster good roads meeting held at Rush City under auspices of the Twin Cities-to-Duluth [illegible] association was attended by delegates from 16 towns between the Twin Cities and [illegible] counties of St. Louis, [illegible] Chicago, Ramsey and Hennepin counties were represented. The delegations were met at the train by the Rush City brass band [illegible] at the [illegible] house [illegible] commercial club.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Accidents of a Night.

Minneapolis.—Two persons were killed and three others were injured in accidents of a night in Minneapolis in which trains, street cars, automobiles and bicycles figured. Raymond Lindgren, 23 years old, 74 Arthur avenue southeast, was killed when he was struck by a street car. Julius C. Olson, foreman of a Milwaukee railroad wrecking crew, died after being struck by a Soo line train while walking on the Milwaukee tracks. He died in the police ambulance.

* * *

Northfield Wants Lodge Meeting.

Northfield.—Northfield lodge of the I. O. O. F. is carrying on an active campaign for the 1914 meeting of the grand lodge. An invitation will be extended to that body at its session in Duluth. The state hospital for orphans and aged dependents of the order is in this city and it is believed the grand lodge will accept the invitation, as it will enable the delegates to become familiar with the management and needs of the institution.

* * *

State Rests in Arson Case.

Waseca.—The state rested its case against Rev. M. F. Frye, of Kiester, on the charge of arson in the third degree at noon Friday. Fred W. Senn, county attorney, was called by the state as its last witness to testify to a conversation with the defendant at the county jail. In that conversation the witness said Frye admitted buying the kerosene oil, but said he had purchased an air tight heater and set it up in the basement of the store and near the elevator shaft.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OUT

Seventh Convention of Northern Minnesota League Announces Features of Convention.

Hinckley.—Secretary W. R. Mackenzie of the Northern Minnesota Development league has announced the tentative program for the seventh semi-annual convention, which is to be held at Hinckley, Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6, and the announcement is accompanied by the statement that the meeting is to be entirely free from politics and that development work only will be discussed.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads are making special arrangements to handle the attendance, and Mr. Mackenzie predicts a big crowd and an important meeting. There will be discussion of recent legislation passed at the request of the league, and of the best means to take advantage of it; also discussion of the reapportionment law.

The following is the program, subject to possible minor changes:

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 10 A. M.

Prayer, Rev. G. Peterson, Hinckley.

Address of welcome, Robert H. Keyes, president Hinckley Commercial club.

Response, Cyrus M. King, Deer River, president N. M. D. A.

Appointment of committees on credentials and resolutions.

"A Minnesota Development," Joseph H. Chapman, vice president Northwestern National bank, Minneapolis.

"Agricultural Organization," A. F. Woods, dean and director, department of agriculture, University of Minnesota.

"The Legislature of 1913," George D. McCarthy, political editor of the Duluth Herald.

"Farm Development," K. Johnson, Dassel, secretary Farmers' corporation.

"The State Fair and Its Relation to Agriculture," John J. Furlong, Austin, president Minnesota State Agricultural society.

"Why the Development Association Appeals to a Cass County Farmer," B. L. Perry, Backus.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

"Agricultural Financing," J. W. Wheeler, St. Paul, president Capital Trust company.

"Growing Things in the Island of Tahiti," Stafford King, University of Minnesota.

"How the County Work in the West Central Counties is Developing."

E. C. Higbie, Morris, superintendent West Central School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota and secretary West Central Development association.

Address, Thomas P. Cooper, Fargo, N. D., secretary and director Better Farming association of North Dakota.

"The Revolving Fund Constitutional Amendment," C. H. Warner, Aitkin, representative fifty-second district.

NO MORE ROTATION OF NAMES

St. Paul.—The old statute requiring the rotation of names of candidates on the election ballot cannot be read into the primary law passed by the special session of the legislature in 1912, according to a decision handed down by the state supreme court.

The case came up from Brown county involving the election of a judge of the Ninth Judicial district, and under the terms of the decision Judge I. M. Olson is declared entitled to the office on a majority of 109 votes.

Contest of the election was made by R. Heilman, a citizen, for M. E. Mathews, who was candidate against Judge Olson. It was charged as a basis for the contest that the auditor of Brown county failed to rotate the names of Olson and Mathews on the ballot. The higher court sustained the verdict of the lower court on the ground that a rotation of names is not mandatory in the primary election law of 1912

Grain Rate Is Two Cents.

Duluth.—The grain rate from the Duluth-Superior harbor to Buffalo has been settled at 2 cents and the indication is that boats now on the market for early loading will have to accept this figure. The demand for tonnage is not active and ore men are well loaded up with capacity for the remainder of the week. The ore is going forward in good shape. A Cleveland steamer that was sent for contract ore has been chartered for wheat, Fort William to Buffalo, at 2 cents with a dispatch guarantee.

Block Said to Be Bankrupt.

Duluth.—A petition to have Julius H. Block, former state treasurer, and at one time sheriff of Nicollet county, adjudged a bankrupt has been filed in district court by C. C. Madison of Independence, Mo.; D. K. Hutchcraft of Iron Mountain, Minn., and W. E. Judson of Duluth. They assert that because security they have been given on notes aggregating $1,000 has been turned over to a St. Paul firm not named in the petition, the notes have been made insecure.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

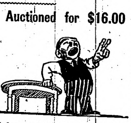
Representatives' Hall Suggests a Roman Circus

WASHINGTON.—The new seating arrangement in the representatives' hall suggests a Roman circus, and the sittings of the house may sometime furnish a Roman holiday. The 435 members sit on benches arranged in semi-circle, and rising in steps to give all a clear view of the arena in front of the speaker's desk, where the leaders in debate take their places, and conduct the legislative contests. This new arrangement may conduce to more orderly consideration of legislation, and it may not. It will, however, centralize the proceedings, and if they become dramatic, with physical contests, it will be easy to confine the actors to the ring, and give all the members a better view than under the old arrangement.

Time has been when statesmen on the hill used the old argument of physical force and pugilistic skill, and in most of these instances the dramatic features were marred by the lack of proper rules to keep the contestants in the ring. They had a weakness for fighting anywhere in the hall, and with anything that was within reach, and there have been a number of such contests which were witnessed by few of the members because there was no ring and no rules and no program. There have been fights on the floor with fists, with finger nails, with canes and pokers, with books, pens and inkwells, and they have so far ignored the rules as to engage in hair-pulling, scratching and biting. But with no inkwells or pens or books or pokers lying around, there will be less abuse of the rules governing fair fighting. The speaker can better referee the contests, too, as they will be down in front of his desk, where he can see every move made in the ring. Champ Clark has confessed that his early ambition was to be a prize fighter, and he may now have an opportunity to act as referee over fights in the new circus of the house of representatives.

In 1856 Representative Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania and Representative Keith of South Carolina had a bitter controversy, in which the latter called Grow a "Republican puppy," and Grow retorted with "negro driver." There was a free fight on the floor, and among those who became involved were Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois; his brother, Cadwallader Washburn, and Representative Potter of Wisconsin; Representative Barksdale of Missississippi and several others. In this instance passion gave way to ridicule when Cadwallader Washburn seized Barksdale by the hair and lifted the whole poll from a perfectly bald head. Waving the wig in the air as a wild Indian might wave a scalp, Washburn danced about the floor until the whole house was convulsed with laughter and the fight was forgotten. Potter was afterward challenged to mortal combat by one of the southern men, and he named Boston Common as the place for the duel with clapboards for weapons. The sense of the ridiculous again spoiled the seriousness of the quarrel.

Cannon's Poker Table Is Auctioned for $16.00



THE last material tie that bound Joseph G. Cannon to the capital was severed the other day when the furniture and furnishings of the house at 1014 Vernon avenue, where he lived for many years, were sold under the auctioneer's hammer. A few members of congress and a dozen prominent society women were present, but most of those who made purchases at the dismantling of the house where history was made were dealers.

There was a number of relic and souvenir hunters present. They got busy, especially when the contents of Mr. Cannon's own room and the library were sold. The library has seen many a hard-fought battle at draw poker, at which game the "Sage of Danville" is reputed to be a genius. In this room a sturdy oak table, around which Mr. Cannon and his friends met at games that were not political was the object of lively bidding. It was knocked down to Dr. C. M. Beach of Morrow, O., for $16. The bronze-electric lamp in this room that was wont to shine alike upon the full house and the bobtail flush brought only $1.25.

A grand piano, with keys yellow and discolored from age, was sold for $65 to a dealer who said he bought it for speculation. Two leaded glass panels that had formerly graced the transom over the front door of the house were sold for 50 cents apiece. Many articles wer purchased by persons who prized them for their association with the former speaker.

Mrs. Robert McCormick, wife of the former ambassador to France, paid $35 for a small painting, evidently aged, which, according to a notation on the back, had been bought at Christie's, in London, in the early 80s.

Mrs. Pomerene, wife of the senator from Ohio, and Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the former secretary of agriculture, were among the bidders, as were Congressman and Mrs. Nolan of California, Congressman Langley of Kentucky and former Fish Commissioner Mrs. G. M. Bowers.

Frenchmen Are Leaders in Navigation of the Air

THE remarkable advance made in the science of aviation since Orville Wright made the first public flights in a heavier-than-air machine at Fort Myer, Va., in 1908, is the subject of a statement compiled by the war department and just made public.

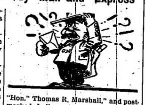
Although the honor of inventing and utilizing the aeroplane belongs to the United States, it is disclosed that virtually all the advances made in the utilization of the air machines have been accomplished by foreign airmen, principally Frenchmen.

In 1909, the records show, the greatest height attained by a heavier-than-air machine was 1,450 feet. The mark now stands at more than 20,000 feet, while the height of something over 10,000 has been attained by a dirigible balloon. The aeroplanes, however, have demonstrated that they can rise higher and much more rapidly than the balloon type of air craft, and for that reason their efficiency in a military sense is regarded as much greater.

In both speed and duration of flight the strides since 1909 have been remarkable. In that year the speed record was 48 miles an hour, while the length of time that a machine kept in the air was 4 hours and 17 minutes. The present record for speed now is 108.9 miles per hour made by Verdines of France, while another Frenchman, Fourney, raised the record for duration flight to 13 hours and 17 minutes.

Busson, still another Frenchman, also recently established a record for speed with passengers. With five persons with him in his machine he made 54 miles an hour in sustained flight. The war department records show that six persons have been carried to a height of 2,053 feet.

Two Toms Are Confused by Mail and Express



THOMAS R. MARSHALL, the proprietor of the Losekam cafe, is a native of Washington.

Thomas R. Marshall, the vice-president of the United States, is a native of Indiana and a Washingtonian only by recent adoption.

These facts have not yet been sufficiently clarified in the brain of the employes of the Washington postoffice who handle the mail of both men. The same thing is true of the men who has charge of the local office of a certain express company.

The result of this is that the vice-president has been supplied with enough rye whisky to last him a year had he an appetite for it worthy of one whose birth among the blue grasses entitled him to the designation of colonel. Also the wife of the Losekam proprietor has sent back to the manufacturer a dress which which was delivered to her marked "Value, $150."

The trouble started with the mail. "Tom" Marshall, the cafe proprietor, began to receive mail addressed to "Hon." Thomas R. Marshall," and postmarked Indiana. He suspected that some friend was trying to play a joke on him, but investigation established that the postman was the humorist, and that his jokes were perpetrated involuntarily. He had only to open a letter before the mail trouble was straightened out. The vice-president's troubles did not end there, however.

The vice-president, it is understood, is not a drinking man. But secretly he received a barrel of a popular brand of rye whisky. The vice-president is not through explaining the affair yet.

How Does It Get Across?

At a certain eastern university one of the professors was conducting an examination in physiology. He asked for a description of the circulation at the extremities, meaning of course, the capillary circulation. The youth he called upon evidently did not know much about the matter, for he replied that the blood went down one leg and up the other!—Youth's Companion.

New Breed of Dairy Cattle.

A new breed of dairy cattle known as the Illawarra breed has been developed in New South Wales. It was obtained by crossing Shorthorns, Longhorns, Devons and Ayrshires. This new breed of cattle has become a favorite for dairying in the Illawarra district, New South Wales, though it is hardly known in America.—Farm and Fireside.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S BEAUTIES

Lady Jean Cochrane Regarded as the Most Beautiful Girl in Court Society.

London.—Lady Jean Cochrane is regarded in England as one of the most beautiful girls in court society. She has extraordinary brilliant coloring and reddish gold hair, which, coupled with deep blue eyes, makes her very striking in appearance. She dresses with extreme simplicity and rather affects artistic gowns, as she is an intimate friend of Lady Diana Manners, the daughter of the Duchess of Rutland, who has been famous since a child for her unusual ideas in dress. Lady Jean is rather fond of Americans, and is seen at the houses of the wealthy American residents of London.

Lady Cochrane.

JEWS CALLED TO AID SYRIA

Opportunity of Race Pointed Out by Cornell Professor to Reformed Rabbis in Assembly.

New York.—A plea to the reform element among the Jews to do their part in bringing about the establishment of a republic in Syria was made by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell university in an address on "The Interest of Modern Judaism in an Autonomous Syria," delivered at the second semiannual assembly of the Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis here.

"I look to the Reformed Jews," he said, "to take an interest in the development of the resources, in the establishment of secular education as a basis of higher education, and in the forming of a democracy.

"If it is possible to establish a republic in a country like China, then for heaven's sake why not in Syria? This is a work which I think the Reformed Jews should take up."

Professor Schmidt said, however, he did not believe that the dream of a Jewish state in Syria would ever be realized. The Christian and Mussulman held the land in too deep affection, he said.

MISSOURI FOWLS GET DRUNK

Chickens Sip Kansas City Whisky, Become Noisy, Then Go to Sleep.

Kansas City, Mo.—A dozen chickens in a coop at the city market found that they were not immune from the usual effects of drinking the brand of whisky dispensed in the north end district of this city. A man reeling through the market fell over a basket, breaking a jug he carried under his arm. As the jug's contents trickled toward the gutter the chickens stuck their heads through the slats of the coop and sipped the liquor.

Soon afterward the roosters began to crow noisily, the pullets flapped their wings and it was evident all the fowls were drunk. Later their owner discovered they were becoming drowsy and soon they were fast asleep.

OLD ASTOR HOUSE TO CLOSE

Vincent Astor Asks $1,000,000 for Half Share in Property Which Is to Be Razed.

New York.—The Astor house, for years the most famous hotel in the United States, and whose guests included the fashionables, diplomats and statesmen of two continents, is to close its doors and will probably be razed to make way for the new Broadway subway.

The hotel and property which it occupies is owned jointly by Vincent Astor and William Astor. Vincent Astor has asked $1,000,000 for his half of the property.

Ends Life on Father's Sword.

Brooklyn.—Louis Duryea, a youth, tied his father's sword to a chair, then lunged forward and impaled himself on the blade. Found dead in the hall, the family thought he had died of heart disease until examination disclosed a deep wound in his abdomen. The blood-stained sword, a relic of the Civil war, was then discovered fixed to the chair.

Girl In Way; Kills Self.

Chicago.—An inquest over the body of Carrie Halaska, 2416 South Avers avenue, who committed suicide after she had left a note giving instructions regarding her burial, was to be held. In the letter she intimated that she did not get along well with relatives and that she considered herself in the way. The young woman ended her life by turning on the gas.

To Tell Kaiser's Car at Night.

Berlin.—The kaiser has adopted a new way of displaying the royal standard on his motor cars at night. A flag on which is emblazoned the words "God Be With Us," painted on transparent glass, will be electrically illuminated when his majesty is in the car so that it will be recognized from a long distance.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913, NUMBER, 47.

SUGAR FIGHT IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN FOR AND AGAINST FREE SUGAR BARED.

LARGE SUMS SPENT BY EACH

Outsiders Will Testify in the "Lobby" Inquiry—Testimony of Senators Completed.

Washington, June 5.—Ramifications of the sugar tariff fight being conducted outside the halls of congress gave the senate lobby investigating committee a busy two hours.

With Senator Ransdell of Louisiana as the chief witness, members of the committee pried into every phase of the fight between the free trade and the anti-free sugar forces and established the fact that general offices are maintained by both factions, and that a systematic and organized fight has been carried for and against the free sugar provision endorsed by President Wilson.

Responsible For Charge.

The activity of the sugar tariff forces was partially responsible for President Wilson's statement that powerful lobbying influences were at work in Washinaton to effect changes in the tariff bill. Several names were added yesterday to the list of persons who are being subpoenaed by the senate committee and who will testify Saturday as to whether or not they are "lobbyists." These included employes of a bureau maintained here by the Louisiana sugar growers and persons who have been connected with the anti-free sugar fight.

Senator Ransdell freely discussed the organized activity of the Louisiana sugar cane growers; but believed little money had been spent, as compared with the amount spent by Claus Spreckels, the Federal Sugar Refining company and Frank C. Lowrey of New York, said to be an employe of that company, in the attempt to create a public sentiment in favor of free sugar.

Did Not Act In Time.

"I urged the Louisiana people to organize two years ago to combat this false statement being created in favor of free sugar," he said, "but they did not act in time."

Some light was thrown on the activity of Hawaiian and Porto Rican growers, who also oppose free sugar, by the senator. He denied there had been any concerted action among the free forces and said the Louisiana growers had devoted their efforts to distributing literature and presenting arguments to show that free sugar meant destruction to their business and no benefit to the consumer.

The investigating committee has finished the testimony of senators and is ready to begin hearing outsiders whose names have been mentioned during the inquiry.

Many subpoenaes already have been issued and last night the names of J. E. Rhoades, F. R. Hathaway and Fred L. Fishbach of Washington were added to the list. All of those mentioned yesterday by Senator Ransdell probably will be called.

President Wilson had not, up to last night, indicated what further statements he wished to make. He already had given Chairman Overman the names of several men who might know something about congressional "lobbying."

Outsiders Testify.

The commission has issued subpoenas for former Congressman William S. Bennett of New York; Otto Carmichael of New York, formerly a Washington correspondent; Rev. G. H. Malone of Denver, who is now in Washington; G. Harold Powell, Francis E. Hamilton, Harrison Osborne, W. L. Davis, A. A. Irving, William O. Marvin and William F. Fitzgerald.

This is a list of names furnished to the committee apart from names brought out in testimony given by senators. Chairman Overman did not reveal the source of the list or the purpose for which the persons' attendance is sought.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota denied knowledge of "any insiduous lobby."

Italian King Makes Flight.

Rome, June 5.—King Victor Emmanuel flew for an hour in a military dirigible balloon, dropping bombs aimed at targets, from an average altitude of 1,200 feet.

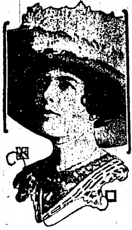
16,000 Head of Cattle.

Miles City.—J. C. Kinney, the Wibaux banker and stockman, who is a member of a syndicate dealing in cattle, says the syndicate has just purchased 16,000 head of Texas and Mexican cattle.

Wheat Crop 762,000,000 Bushels.

Chicago, June 5.—B. W. Snow estimates the total wheat crop of the United States at 762,000,000 bushels, of which 512,000,000 bushels are winter and 250,000,000 bushels are spring. His estimate in June last year was for 648,000,000 bushels, of which 383,000,000 bushels were winter and 265,000,000 bushels spring. The final official last year was 731,000,000 bushels, with 416,000,000 bushels winter, and 331,669,000 bushels spring. Snow estimates the oat crop as promising 1,070,000,000 bushels

MRS. KEY PITTMAN.



Mrs. Key Pittman, wife of the new senator from Nevada, has had an exciting career. She traveled across 2,200 miles of snow and ice between Dawson and Nome, Alaska, to marry Mr. Pittman, then a young lawyer. Later they were guests in a San Francisco hotel when it was wrecked by the earthquake. After that their home at Tonapah, Nev., was burned to the ground and they barely escaped with their lives.

JOHNSON GETS PRISON TERM

PUGILIST FINED $1,000 AND GIVEN YEAR IN JAIL.

Convicted of Violation of the Mann White Slave Act—Given Two Weeks' Liberty.

Chicago, June 5.—Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight fighter of the world, has been sentenced to one year and one day in the state penitentiary at Joliet and fined $1,000 for violation of the Mann white slave act.

Sentence was pronounced on Johnson after Federal Judge Carpenter had denied a motion for a new trial, made by counsel for the negro. Johnson obtained two weeks' time in which to prepare a writ of error and the bond for $30,000 on which he has been at liberty since his conviction, was allowed to stand.

Half a dozen deputy United States marshals, who had grouped themselves about Johnson in anticipation of resistance when the prison sentence was given, left the room when Judge Carpenter announced that the fighter could continue temporarily at liberty.

The sentence to the state penitentiary is the result of a recent order from Washington that all persons convicted in the federal court in this district should be sent to the state prison, owing to the crowded condition of the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Johnson left the court room, declaring that he would not give up his fight for liberty, and that if the writ of error were denied he would make further appeals.

The arguments for a new trail came up as a surprise. The case had not been set previously, and the proceedings began with the unexpected appearance in the court room of Johnson and his lawyer.

"It has been hard to determine what punishment should be meted out in this case," said Judge Carpenter. "We have had many cases where violations of the Mann act have been punished with a fine only. We have had other cases where defendants have been sentenced to one or two years in the penitentiary.

"The circumstances in this case have been aggravating. The life of the defendant, by his own admission, has not been a moral one. The defendant is one of the best known men of his race and his example has been far-reaching.

"The sentence shall be that the defendant shall be confined a year and a day in the Joliet penitentiary and that he shall be fined $1,000.

The court denied a request of counsel for Johnson that the negro be allowed to serve the term in the city Bridewell instead of the State's prison.

Johnson was convicted May 10 of having paid for the transportaion of Belle Schreiber from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

Prominent Democrat Hurt.

Elkins, W. Va., June 5.—Henry Cassaway Davis, Democratic vice presidential candidate in 1901, was painfully injured when he was thrown from his horse after the animal had been bitten by a dog. Physicians announced he would be confined to his room for several days.

N. D. Cashier Given Jail Sentence.

Fargo, N. D.—Five years on each of 15 counts, sentences to run concurrently, were imposed on A. S. French, by Judge Youmans of Fort Smith, Ark. French was cashier of a bank in Ellendale, N. D., and embezzled $2,000 and made false entries on the books. District Attorney Engerud asked the court to use leniency, but the court could not see his way to suspend sentence. A writ of error was filed and French is out under $5,000 bail, which will give friends time to try and secure a pardon.

ATTEAUX DENIES CONSPIRCY CHARGE

CLAIMS HE HAD NO PART IN DYNAMITE PLOT AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

CLAIM TESTIMONY IS FALSE

Defense Continues Effort to Discredit Evidence Presented by Undertaker as Witness for the Prosecution.

Boston, June 5.—Frederick E. Atteaux, co-defendant with President William M. Wood of the American Woolen company and Dennis J. Collins, in the dynamite conspiracy trial, in telling his story to the jury, denied that he had conspired with the other defendants and with John J. Breen and the late Ernest W. Pittman to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence to prejudice public opinion against the striking textile operatives last year.

Gist of the Recital.

The greater part of his recital dealt with his relations with Breen, the Lawrence undertaker, convicted of placing the explosive, who testified that Atteaux hired him to do the work and that Pittman furnished the dynamite. In many respects Atteaux's testimony dovetailed that of Breen, though the witness denied all criminality and insisted portions of Breen's testimony were false.

Atteaux intimated that Breen had inveigled Pittman into the dynamite plot and that when the exposure came and Breen was made the defendant in a number of civil suits growing out of the arrests of persons on whose premises the dynamite was found, Breen tried to blackmail the witness and Wood to raise money to settle the suits.

Atteaux said the American Woolen company had accepted his offer to assist in settling the strike. He was introduced to Breen over the telephone by Asa Korbey, a Lawrence Syrian in the pay of the woolen company. Breen later called on him in Boston, and at Breen's request he telephoned Pittman to meet Breen in Atteaux's office. He left Breen and Pittman together and then the dynamite plot probably was hatched. Breen several months later demanded $13,000 and threatened "an explosion" if the money was not forthcoming.

Accounts for Movements.

The witness accounted for his movements on January 19, 1912, the day the conspiracy is alleged to have had its inception and denied that he was the person driven in a taxicab from Wood's Boston house to Franklin and Washington streets, where Breen charged that Atteaux paid him $500.

The cross-examination by District Attorney Pelletier was brief. Atteaux said he could only explain Breen's purpose in coming to him because he thought "he could reach Mr. Wood easier through me than through Pittman."

The witness declared the American Woolen company paid him $2,000 for his services during the strike, because Wood thought that the company ought not to be under obligations to any person from whom it was buying merchandise.

Testimony that Breen had lied to the police regarding the dynamite was given by State Officer Fred M. Flynn as part of the defense's plan to discredit Breen as a witness, and two employes of a taxicab company were called in an attack upon the veracity of Arthur Pica, a chauffeur, who had told of a trip from Wood's house with a passenger resembling Atteaux on the night of January 19, 1912.

John J. Walsh, a Lawrence attorney representing two of the plaintiffs in the civil suits against Breen, testified he had agreed with Breen's attorney to settle the suits for $300 each, but that Breen kept postponing payment. The defense has sought to show that Breen could have settled the two suits for $600 when he was endeavoring to obtain $13,000 from Atteaux.

BECKER SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Application Brought in Supreme Court Is Based on Four Grounds—New Evidence, It Is Alleged.

New York, June 5.—A new trial for Charles Becker, the police lieutenant, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and now in the death house at Sing Sing, has been brought in the supreme court on four grounds, namely:

"First, that new evidence had been discovered; second, that the verdict of conviction was contrary to law and against the weight of the testimony; third, that Sam H. Haas, a juror, was separated from the other jurymen on two occasions when he visited a dentist's office; and, fourth, that a new trial should be granted in the interests of justice."

$235,000 Loss From Fire.

Winnipeg, Man., June 5.—The Dominion Tar and Chemical company's plant, located at North Transcona, five miles east of here, practically was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at more than $200,000. Fire also damaged the Henderson Directory plant to the extent of $10,000, while the W. R. Nobel wholesale jewelry house suffered $25,000 loss. Assistant Fire Chief Code was overcome by smoke and nearly perished before being rescued.

ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.

© HARRIS & EWING

Andrew Jackson Montague, new congressman from the Third Virginia district, was a school teacher for two years and then became a lawyer. He has held numerous political offices and was governor of his state for four years. He was born in 1862 and is a Democrat.

IS FOUND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

DEFECT DISCOVERED IN INCOME TAX LAW PROVISION.

Provision Taxing Incomes from Jan. 1, 1913, Would Invalidate the New Law.

Washington, June 5.—The senate finance sub-committee which has been wrestling with the agricultural schedules and which decided upon the free listing of live stock and wheat, is reported to be undecided as yet on its report regarding oats and buckwheat.

Apparently there still is some disposition to recommend that a duty be retained on both. The sub-committee originally voted to put a duty on oats of six cents a bushel.

Before the senate acts on the Underwood tariff bill the income tax section will be amended to remedy a defect which, it is discovered, would make the measure unconstitutional.

When the framers of the income tax provision fixed January, 1913, as the date from which to compute incomes for taxation, they overlooked the fact that the constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax was not proclaimed as ratified until Feb. 25, 1913.

This fact was brought to the attention of the senate finance sub-committee, which has the income tax under consideration and an amendment probably will be drafted at once.

Aside from the constitutional defect, arguments have been presented in favor of making the taxable income accrue for the first year from July 1 or later. As far as the constitutional limitation is concerned, it would be legal to compute incomes for 1918 from March 1.

Senator Williams' sub-committee still has under advisement the scores of protests filed by officials of mutual life insurance companies against their inclusion under provisions of the income tax law and the committee still is considering an amendment which would give such mutual concerns exemption if they are able to prove, after the tax has been assessed, that they are not conducted for profit and that all of their surplus earnings are participated in by their policy holders.

Action by the sub-committee, to be ratified by the finance committee in putting live stock and grains on the free list, retaining on the free list also meats, flour and oatmeal, it is expected, will arouse protests from farmers and farm organizations, but the committee will hold to this solution of the problem presented in the Underwood bill of equalizing agricultural raw materials and the products. One vigorous protest came from the corn belt of Iowa before the action was announced.

CONVICT GOES HOME TO DIE.

Milwaukee, June 5.—A fight against time, that a dying convict might spend his last few moments surrounded by his wife and three small children, began in municipal Judge Backus' court, when Mrs. Anna Bartelt convinced the court that her husband is dying of tuberculosis.

Bartelt was sentenced to three years at Waupun in November. While intoxicated he shot his wife three times. As she sank to the floor she begged him to kiss her. He complied then hurried downtown to a theatre. He was arrested at the conclusion of the matinee.

Incentiary Sane; Is Arrested.

Council Bluffs, Ia., June 5.—A warrant has been issued for Warren E. Cottrel, former general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, charging him with attempting to burn the Y. M. C. A. building here.

Five attempts to destroy the building were made. Cottrel is said to have confessed. He had been declared insane by the county sanity board and sent to an asylum. Saturday last the superintendent of the asylum notified state authorities that in his opinion Cottrel was sane

GRAVE CHARGE FOR AUTOIST

YOUTHFUL DRIVER IS HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Weeps When He Learns He Faces Penitentiary Sentence—The Case.

Red Wing, Minn., June 3.—Charged with manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the death of Mrs. Alfred Anderson of this city, who was struck by an automobile he was driving, Ralph H. Babcock of St. Paul was held to the grand jury. Babcock was given a preliminary hearing late Saturday before Justice Samuel J. Nelson, who refused to release him on bail because of the seriousness of the offense.

The coroner's jury Monday reported its verdict, finding that "Mrs. Alfred Anderson came to her death by being struck and run over by an automobile driven by Ralph H. Babcock, on account of criminal negligence, while in company with S. N. Claussen and Andrew Berkey."

When Babcock was taken to the morgue to view the mangled body of Mrs. Anderson he shrank back in horror, buried his face in his hands and, a moment later, fell in a faint on the floor. His aged father, J. H. Babcock, of Minneapolis, burst into tears and had to be assisted to a chair.

When Babcock inquired as to what would be the penalty if he were found guilty of the charge and was told that it meant from seven to twenty years in the state penitentiary at Stillwater, he burst into tears. He was placed in a cell in the county jail and no one is permitted to see him.

Andrew Berkey and S. M. Claussen of St. Paul, who were riding with Babcock when the accident occurred, and who are wanted as witnesses, were released under $5,000 bail each, furnished by A. F. Bulen of this city and City Engineer Claussen of St. Paul. They returned to their homes in the Twin Cities, but must appear before the grand jury.

Early reports that were circulated from this city to the effect that threats had been made against the three young men and that a heavy guard was necessary to protect them while on their way to attend the coroner's inquest, were without foundation.

At the inquest held by Coroner R. L. C. Geib, the three young men admitted that they had been drinking prior to the time of the accident which resulted in Mrs. Anderson's death. None of them admitted, however, that he knew that they had seriously injured the woman.

WILL TRY BOY FOR MURDER

Young Schmidt, Who Killed His Aunt, Shows No Remorse for the Awful Deed.

Rochester.—The June term of district court of Olmstead county promises to be one of the most interesting held for many years. An unusual feature is the large number of damage actions for injuries in automobile accidents.

Of especial interest will be the trial of Henry Schmidt, the 16-year-old youth, who killed Mrs. George Hetzel of Douglas on the first day of April. Since his arrest he has shown no remorse, but maintains that he is glad he did the deed.

Joseph Miller, a youth, who was thrown from his wheel by an auto, sues George Sykes for $100, this being an appeal from the justice court in which the decision favored the boy. John Reiter has commenced action against C. D. Brown for $5,000 for injuries sustained when the buggy in which he was riding was struck by an auto, and John Meyer, a county farmer, is seeking damages from John Haines for similar injuries when the Haines auto ran into a rig driven by Meyer.

Among other interesting cases will be that of Ray S. Westline, a minor of Stewartville, who lost his foot by having it caught in an open gear at the Stewartville mill, and sues the Cussons Milling company for about $15,000.

Le Sueur Center Authorizes Bonds.

Le Sueur Center.—A special election was held at this place on the question to bond the school district in the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of erecting an addition to the high school building, in order to provide room for a course in agriculture and home economics and also for a special normal department. Two hundred and sixty-five votes were cast, 262 being in favor of the proposition and only 3 against. Many women participated in the election. It is planned to have part of the new building ready for use by Sept. 1.

Winona.—Commencement week at the College of St. Teresa, a school for girls, closed by the award of diplomas and addresses to the graduates by Bishop Heffron.

Strikebreakers Quit Little Falls.

Little Falls.—Several strikebreakers who were brought to the city to take the places of striking papermakers refused to go to work and were paid off by the Hennepin Paper company. Several left for Minneapolis. The strikebreakers say they were not told there was a strike in Little Falls. Although the situation here is quiet, B. F. Nelson of Minneapolis has asked Mayor Johnson for police protection for the local plant and has been assured that ample protection to property will be furnished.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Lad Kills Mad Dog.

Minneapolis.—Chased by a mad dog to a point where he could retreat no further, Robert Hankins, 11 years old, picked up a stone and killed the beast with a single blow on the head.

* * *

Tunnel Contract Let.

Mankato.—The Widell company has secured a contract from the Great Northern Railway company to do a large amount of tunnel and bridge work in Montana. The contract price of the labor alone will amount to about $300,000.

* * *

Huntoon's Estate to Wife.

Moorhead.—The will of the late Lew A. Huntoon has been filed with the judge of the probate court. The document appoints Mrs. Huntoon sole executrix and bequeaths all of the property to her. The hearing has been set for June 24.

* * *

Grand Forks Man President.

St. Paul.—W. A. Collins of Grand Forks, N. D., was elected president of the Northwestern Launderers' association, and James Nankivell of the Standard laundry, St. Paul, was reelected secretary-treasurer. Charles Lutes of Duluth and O. M. Tiffany of Aberdeen, S. D., were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively. These officers, with Judge James Shoemaker, compose the executive committee.

* * *

Crackman's Pack Found.

Fertile.—Citizens are excited over the discovery in a slough of a package wrapped up in an overcoat containing soap, tar, fine wire, nitroglycerin, two small clocks and one large one, some white powder, the nature of which is not known, and a heavy iron bar. Mrs. Hans Gullickson saw a man with a pack go to the slough. Out of curiosity Orton Gullickson and Herman Siddy, boys, searched for the pack and found it. The stranger was past middle age, wore a small mustache, had a slight limp, was dark complexioned and dressed in shabby clothes. That a bank robbery has been planned in this section is considered certain.

* * *

St. Peter Gives $500 More.

St. Peter.—At a special meeting of the city council called to consider the matter of increasing the St. Peter appropriation for the improvement of the proposed federal highway from Mankato to Minneapolis, a resolution, appropriating the additional sum of $500 was adopted, thus bringing St. Peter's contribution to $1,500. Last week the city council of Le Sueur raised its contribution from $2,000 to $3,000. It is expected the other cities and villages and county boards along the road will make up the remainder of the deficiency of $6,500.

ENGINEER BLAMED FOR WRECK

Established Beyond Question That He Disregarded Signals, Says Report.

Moorhead.—It has been established beyond all question that Engineer French disregarded the signals against him and that this was the cause of the wreck of the Oriental Limited on the Great Northern Sunday night. Fireman Becker, in the hospital early Monday told his brother that he told French twice that the signals were against him, but French seemed dazed and took no notice. Persons living near the scene of the wreck corroborated the fireman's statement that the signals were against the Great Northern train.

The body of French was recovered and is badly mutilated. The undertaker sent the body to Crookston.

Coroner Vincent empaneled a jury for the fullest investigation. The inquest will be adjourned until the fireman can testify. Doctors say he will recover. There are no additions to the list of injured.

FALL OVER CLIFF; UNHURT

Soldier and Girl Friend Roll Fifty Feet Down Bluff at Fort Snelling—But Slightly Bruised.

St. Paul.—A grassy hillock at the base of a tree saved the lives of Miss Blanche Gray, 459 Toronto avenue, and Louis Emmerich, Battery D, Fifth field artillery, Fort Snelling, when they toppled over the cliff at Cleveland avenue and the river boulevard. In spite of the descent of fifty feet and the collision with the tree, the couple escaped injury, with the exception of a bad cut over the right eye received by Emmerich and a few bruises sustained by Miss Gray.

The young man and woman with a half-dozen friends had been indulging in a grass fight on the river bank. Miss Gray stepped back to pluck a handful of grass and toppled over the edge. As she fell, Emmerich leaped to save her, but was too late, and slipped also, following her down the bank.

Pioneer, Mark W. Crafts, Dead.

Anoka.—Mark W. Crafts, who had been a resident of Anoka nearly fifty years, died here Saturday night and was buried from his home Tuesday afternoon. He was born at Hatton, Me., in 1836, and had spent fifty-seven winters in the pineries of that state and Minnesota. His wife and two daughters, Mrs. D. D. Shaw of National City, Cal., and Mrs. Archie W. Chase of Anoka, survive him. He was once a member of the Anoka city council and was a Mason in good standing.

JAPS' REJOINDER RECEIVED

LAND CASE REPLY TO U. S. CONTAINS NO ULTIMATUM.

Message Continues to Regard Webb Law Discriminatory to Orientals—Discussion is Invited.

Washington, June 5.—Japan's rejoinder to the United States' reply to her protest against the California anti-alien land law, delivered personally by Ambassador Chinda to Secretary Bryan, sets out why the Tokio government continues to regard the Webb law as discriminatory against Japanese; in derogation of the equalities of treatment prescribed by international law, and a violation of the treaty of 1911.

Nothing in the nature of an ultimatum is contained in the note. Its general tone is to invite further discussion of the controverted points and it contains nothing tending to make up a final issue. Secretary Bryan and the ambassador agreed that no details should be made public.

Secretary Bryan was deeply interested in the points made in the Japanese rejoinder, which are believed to have been directed more to the end of demonstrating that the legislation of the Californians, taken in connection with the recent action of the Arizona legislature, and the projected legislation in other western states tended to impair the equality of treatment to which Japanese were entitled under the general principles of international law, than to the charge that the Webb act constituted a technical violation of the treaty of 1911 between America and Japan.

Counsellor Moore, the president, and Secretary Bryan are outlining a response

INSANE MEN AID ORDERLY

Man Who Lost Memory After Laughing 16 Hours Put in Straight Jacket.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—Five insane patients at the emergency hospital came to the aid of Dr. R. L. Williams, when an insane and enraged patient attacked an orderly and overpowered him.

The orderly, John Thompson, was attacked by Julius Jeswein, and was unconscious when the doctor arrived upon the scene. Five other insane men were watching the attack and enjoying it, but when Dr. Williams ordered them to assist in subduing the assailant they complied and Jeswein was placed in a straight jacket.

Jeswein is the man who lost his memory and became insane after laughing for 16 hours straight. He went to a vaudeville theatre Sunday night and, after hearing a joke, began to laugh. He was ejected from the theatre, but continued to laugh until arrested. He was taken from Central police station to emergency hospital where a violent fit of rage replaced his laughing fit.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Milwaukee	29	21	.586
Columbus	24	17	.585
Louisville	26	20	.565
Kansas City	26	24	.520
St. Paul	23	22	.511
Minneapolis	22	25	.468
Indianapolis	19	24	.442
Toledo	15	31	.326

Results.

Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 6.
Columbus, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
Louisville, 9; Toledo, 1.
Milwaukee, 13; St. Paul, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	32	10	.762
Cleveland	32	13	.711
Washington	24	19	.558
Chicago	25	21	.543
Boston	19	23	.452
Detroit	18	29	.383
St. Louis	19	31	.380
New York	9	32	.220

Results.

Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 14; Detroit, 6.
Cleveland, 9; New York, 5.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	24	11	.686
New York	22	17	.564
Brooklyn	21	18	.538
Chicago	22	20	.524
Pittsburg	21	21	.500
St. Louis	20	24	.455
Cincinnati	17	27	.386
Boston	14	23	.378

Results.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Results.

Duluth, 2; Minneapolis, 1 (16 innings).
Grand Forks, 8; Winnipeg, 5.
Superior, 4; St. Paul, 2.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, June 5.—Wheat, July, 89¾c; Sept., 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 91¾c; No. 2 northern, 89¾c; No. 1 durum, 92c; No. 3 corn, 56¼c; No. 3 white oats, 38c; barley, malting, 61c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 1 flax, $1.28½.

Duluth, June 5.—Wheat, July, 90¼c; Sept., 91¼c; No. 1 northern, 90½c; No. 1 durum, 93¼c.

South St. Paul, June 5. — Cattle—Steers, $7.00@7.75; cows, $6.00@7.25; hogs, $7.90@8.25; sheep and lambs unchanged.

Good Government Forces Lose.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 5.—Enthusiastic crowds thronged the streets yesterday to cheer the overthrow in the election of the Good Government organization which has been in the ascendant in city politics since the recall of Mayor Harper five years ago. The announcement of the election to the mayoralty of Police Judge H. H. Rose, an independent candidate, caused the demonstrations. On incomplete returns he was conceded a majority of 7,000 over John W. Shenk, city attorney of the Good Government organization.

THE SPECTATOR

BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - - - MINN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

CONGRESS.

Senator Nelson has introduced a bill introducing a system of asset-secured currency for national banks.

The senate passed the resolution giving the naval committee the power to investigate the armor plate contracts.

Education and labor committee of the senate are considering plans for investigation of West Virginia coal mine strike.

Senator Smith of South Carolina has demanded an investigation and action against persons who sold cotton to cotton pools.

The House Naval affairs committee deferred action on armor plate factory resolution; Admiral Twining testified regarding proposed factory.

Finance subcommittees of the House have begun the work of revising various schedules of the tariff bill to report to full committee.

The banking and currency committee has authorized Chairman Owen to draft a list of questions on currency reform to be submitted to all bankers.

Senator Overman has introduced a resolution to abrogate former President Taft's order putting fourth-class postmasters under civil service.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, appeared before a senate foreign relations subcommittee urging the passage of a bill creating an international commission to study the high cost of living.

A constitutional amendment to provide direct election of the president and vice president for a single six-year term was proposed in a resolution by Representative Britten of Illinois.

Senator Lewis has been elected democratic floor manager and assistant to Majority Leader Kern by democratic caucus, which also named committee to confer regarding organization of democratic congressional campaign committee.

Senator Cummins plans to call up for consideration in the senate his resolution directing the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate the presence of a tariff lobby in Washington, as emphasized in the recent declaration against lobbyists by President Wilson.

A new plan for national elections and the assembling of congress was proposed by Senator Works in two bills. He would change election day from November to August and provide for annual sessions of congress from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in June.

Domestic.

Pennsylvania in 1912 produced 4,402,251 tons of Bessemer steel.

Repair of streets damaged by the flood in Hamilton, O., cost $210,000.

Maryland expects to complete 500 miles of new state roads system this year.

New York is passing the hat for $50,000 to finance a Fourth of July celebration.

The "Frisco" railroad and its subsidiary road, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois have gone into the hands of a receiver.

Thomas P. Kane, acting controller of the currency, has abondoned the compulsory annual meetings of national bank examiners at their own expense.

Japan does not want war with the United States according to Y. Yamaguchi, a member of the Japanese parliament and a friend of Baron Chinda, ambassador to the United States.

The collapse of the auditorium pier at Long Beach, Cal., which killed thirty-six people and injured 100 others, was due to a rotten girder, according to three experts, who have reported to the coroner's jury.

Federal laws against the "introduction of liquor into Indian country" are held by the supreme court to prohibit the introduction of liquor from neighboring states into Oklahoma counties occupied by Indians.

Jules Goux, a Frenchman, driving a French car, the Peugeot, won the third annual 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway in 6:31; 33 4-5, an average speed of 76.59 miles per hour.

Gaylard M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, O. has taken the oath of office as commissioner of pensions.

That he was invented a method for sending pictures by wire in their natural colors is the claim of an Italian electricians.

New Orleans keeps warm under a municipal debt of $43,000,000. Los Angeles owes $82,283,000 and San Francisco $19,000,000.

Falling 400 feet from an aeroplane Arthur Lampham, a youthful parachute jumper, landed feet first in a Staten island marsh and was buried to his neck in the mud.

Information charging six University of Missouri students with illegal voting in a municipal election, was filed at Jefferson City recently, by E. C. Anderson, prosecuting attorney. He says he will file against twenty other students.

The Hip Sings, On Leongs and the Four Brothers—warring tongs of New York's Chinatown—have signed a treaty of peace.

Robert Goodwin of Skowhegan, republican representative to congress from the Third, Maine congressional district died at Portland of hardening of the liver.

Miss Frances A. Shaw, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and widely known as an author, is dead.

Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the president, has accepted a position with a leading bonding company with headquarters in Baltimore.

Chicago is to put up 10,000 new street signs at crossings in September.

Four men were killed by gas in a well being dug near Chicago Heights, a suburb of Chicago.

Robert Underwood Johnson announced his retirement from the editorship of the Century magazine.

A progressive Ohio farmer uses an electric motor to run a fodder cutter and a blower to blow the cut fodder into a silo.

The Maryland convention of the Protestant Episcopal church voted against the proposition to change the church name.

School children between 8 and 14 years went on a strike in Cambridge, Mass., because the school hours did not suit their fancy.

Wakana Utagawa, who entered the Tokio Academy of Fine Arts at 14, is visiting this country. She began her studies at the age of 6.

General Lunsford L. Lomax, one of the oldest surviving generals of the confederate calvary, died at Washington, he was 79 years old.

Eighteen barrels of ginseng, containing 1,343 pounds, and worth $8,061, have begun their journey from Wausau, Wis., to China.

Former President William H. Taft and president Hadley of Yale will lay the cornerstone of the new Yale coliseum to be built opposite the present Yale field.

For the second time Emma Goldman has been chased out of San Diego by a marching mob. Emma's stream of talk convinced the regulators that she needed hiking exercise.

Dr. Emery W. Hunt, who resigned the presidency of Denison university at Newark, O., has accepted the secretaryship of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary society.

Manufactured goods exported from the United States in the first ten months of the fiscal year 1913 exceeded by $500,000 worth a day the exports in the corresponding year.

The American Red Cross recently authorized American Consul Miller at Tampico, Mex., to draw $3,000 for the maintenance and transportation of American refugees to Galveston.

Former President William H. Taft, in his concluding lecture at Yale on "Some Questions of Modern Government," declared the United States was "ludicrously unprepared for war."

Frank A. Roach, train dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific railway at Sedalia, Mo., testified that forgetfulness on his part caused a wreck at Brant, Mo., in which three trainmen were killed.

Attorney General Barker has filed in the state supreme court his brief in support of his petition for a quo warranto writ to prevent the fire insurance companies from withdrawing from Missouri.

Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce, denies the contention that American manufacturers can not successfully compete abroad. He pointed to a continuous growth of American manufacturers abroad, beginning with $443,000,000 in 1892, to an estimated total of $1,500,000,000 in 1913.

Postmaster General Burelson has made public the report of a special investigation into fiscal affairs of the postal service, charging that during Former Postmaster General Hitchcock's administration the service did not become self supporting, as was often asserted, but that in 1911 there actually was a deficiency of more than $750,000.

Foreign.

Eight Russian Jews were burned to death in the village of Bontneff, in Russian Poland.

In China an inferior upon horseback, meeting a superior, dismounts and waits until the other has passed.

Count Alvaro de Romanones, who on May 30 resigned as premier, together with all his ministry, has consented to resume office.

An electric light that will be visible at a distance of forty-eight miles is to be established at Cape Grisnez, on the French coast, opposite Dover, England. It will be of 3,000,000 candlepower.

About the quickest possible way to lose money in Germany is to buy Zeppelin, according to the annual report of the German Airship company just made public in Berlin. Exactly 50 per cent of the $750,000 invested by the company took wings with its three big airships in 1912.

A newsboy saw a man scale a stone wall in London the other day. From this trivial circumstance have resulted disclosures of an alliance between certain uniformed members of the London police force and theives and highwaymen under which the police have not only aided the thieves, but have actually turned thelves themselves in their hours off duty.

In an editorial on the California situation the London Standard advises Japan to deal with the question as a purely business matter rather than to import into it sentiments of offended racial and national pride. foreign office.

Walter Hines Page, the new American ambassador, was received with great cordiality by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary at the

The Danish premier has informed the party leaders that as a result of the recent elections, the government would resign on June 12, when the Danish parliament will reassemble.

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the newly accredited minister from Panama has arrived in Washington.

A flight from Milan to Rome, 410 miles, was made in a monoplane in six hours and seven minutes by the Italian aviators, De Roy and Cevasco.

General Antonio Rabaga has resigned as military governor of Chihuahua state. He will go to Mexico City.

Walter Hines Page, the newly-appointed United States ambassador to the court of St. James, has been received by King George, to whom he presented his letters of credentials.

THE AYRSHIRE AND THE IRON CAR

How a Newfangled Invention Saved 200 Lives

By C. H. CLAUDY.

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MEMORIES of a horror are usually more highly colored than descriptions written at the time. One might discount the story of the storm of January 12, 1850, if it came from eye-witnesses, recalling at this far-distant date the blinding snow and the mountainous waves, but when the sober encyclopedia and the local histories both speak of this tremendous blizzard as of "unheard-of violence" and "beyond the power of words," it is a fair inference that it really was remarkable as a storm, even an Atlantic winter storm.

The snow was both thick and whirled in great clouds by a terrific gale, which parted the white flakes one minute for a gaze far to sea, only to hide the waves themselves from those on shore the next. The cold was bitter, and the wind such that men had difficulty standing in it. To walk with a long coat or oilskins was impossible. The sea, according to description, was "such that no boat could live, no matter what brave hearts her crew might carry."

In this storm the British ship Ayrshire, carrying immigrants to this country, foundered and struck, two hundred yards from shore at Squan Beach, New Jersey. Government life-saving service there was none at that time, such wrecking service as was done being managed by individuals and charitable organizations. The government had not yet awakened to the need of coast protection for its shipping, nor were life-saving devices perfected then as they are now. Of self-baling, self-righting and buoyant life boats there were none. No one had ever heard of power life boats.

But—luckily for the two hundred and one people on the Ayrshire—one James Francis, who invented corrugated iron, had made what he termed a "life car," which was stored in a shed near the beach, waiting some such opportunity for demonstration.

The Ayrshire and the "Crazy" Car.

The life car was not looked upon with favor by those stout hearts which had been accustomed to brave the sea in open dories, doing what rescue work they could with inefficient equipment and depending on high courage and strong arms to snatch live bodies from wreck and sea: it was "newfangled;" it was a "foolish idea;" it was "not strong enough or big enough" to do the work.

But on this twelfth of January not the stoutest heart that ever beat could take a dory through the breakers, nor any strength in human arms beat out to sea against such wind and waves. So that when John Maxon, "wreck master," proposed using the iron car, there were willing if incredulous helpers in plenty to try the forlorn hope.

The car was dragged from its shed. the mortar made ready—the Lyle gun had not then been invented—and the round ball with its slender line rammed home. And if those on the shaking hulk six hundred feet away caught glimpses of activities on the beach, it is doubtful if they had either hope of rescue or comprehension of what was being done, for it needed no mariner to say this was no ordinary storm. The most ignorant of immigrants must have known that his chance of reaching in safety that new country he had come so far to seek was small, though but a short distance remained of the oversea journey. As for knowing what they were about—no one had ever heard of a life car at that time.

But they knew on shipboard what to do with the ball and line when it came aboard, which it barely did, after several trials. It seems a peculiar coincidence that the utmost strength of powder they could exert was just so balanced by wind that the ball should fall directly on the deck of the Ayrshire and not short, or beyond; yet so it was, as after events proved.

The light line yielded a heavier one, the heavier one hauled out a cable and a whip. Luckily the Ayrshire was stout and strong, and had struck too far in and with too much force to pound. She was safe enough for a short time, strongly built, and deep enough in the sand to form a firm support for the car and the ropes.

One can imagine the joy of the ignorant at having communication thus established with the shore, and the added horror to captain and crew, who knew well enough that neither breeches buoy nor boat could live in that sea, cable or no cable. Nor would there be time for breeches-buoy work. There were two hundred and one passengers and crew, many of them women and children, and the breeches buoy takes one at a time.

An Aerial Bean Pot.

But meanwhile the life car was bent into the whip and willing hands hauled it out. Nor was there hesitation about opening or getting into the queer contrivance—the little, flat-topped, round-bellied, corrugated iron pot, that looks scarce big enough for one, yet in which seven grown people can be packed through the tiny hatch, to be shut in helpless, sardined against the iron walls, chilled to the marrow and all but suffocated with little air. Yet there, those who use the life car are safe from drowning, for though air can get in, water—in quantities, cannot. For this is the merit of the life car: suspended from a cable and hauled back and forth by hand, it rides either over the waves, on top of the waves, or through the waves, and at times all three, one after the other. The breeches buoy drowns a man who is dragged through too much water, killing while saving him. To be safe over a bad sea, the breeches buoy must be hung high. And here on the Ayrshire, with no masts left and a two-hundred-yard pull to shore, there was no way to hang the cable high.

So the little life car made its first trip under the water, invisible and smothered in foam. You can be very sure it was quickly opened when it came to the beach at last, and the cheer they gave for the seven who were hauled out, almost frozen, stiff and pale with the pallor of too close an approach of death, has left an echo wherever the iron car is used.

Two Hundred Saved.

Not seven only, but over two hundred, did this, the first, life car save that day. Twenty-nine trips it made through the impassable waves and the indescribable storm. For every trip John Maxon tallied seven lives saved, save once only.

That was when some man—hero who gave his place to a woman or coward afraid to wait his turn, who can say now?—mounted the top of the car after the metal hatch was closed and left the Ayrshire clinging to the hatch. No one saw him go nor knew how long he clung, buffeted and beaten, on the perilous perch. The car came in as before, with seven within, who told of the man who could not wait.

The crowd on shore pulled and hauled on the ropes until their hands were blistered and sore: fast, fast, for the wreck was breaking up and the mass of immigrants seemed scarcely diminished on the low decks when a rift in the flying snow showed the Ayrshire's white, shrouded form to those on shore. To drag a heavy car six hundred feet out, and then haul it home again, laden and low—no wonder their hands got sore and their arms gave out! Then John Maxon brought his oxen into play and the two plodding beasts walked uncomplainingly back and forth, back and forth, all day long, until the car had made twenty-nine trips and every last man, woman and child on board, save the one who could not wait, were pulled by main strength from a watery grave and set on shore, cold, shaken, frightened, but safe!

A Record Rescue.

The life-saving service has many brilliant rescues in its history and many a hero on its rolls. But never before or since this time have so many people been rescued from so bad a wreck in so terrific a storm. And this fact was recognized at the time: that hero was a happening which was likely to stand unique for hundreds of years. So the little life car, no longer new and shapely, but dented and buffeted by wave and sand and many heavy loads of human lives, was retired from active service, its honors won in this one day's work, and now rests, an object of curiosity and of veneration, in the United States museum at Washington, for all to see who look.

The sand buried the Ayrshire, as if the ocean, cheated of its human prey, would at least take what it could. Thirty years after, the tide—perhaps the ocean forgot its vengeance!—uncovered the bones of the Ayrshire, and in them was found the ball which fell on deck, bringing the light line which spelled life for two hundred. That ball, now suitably engraved, is one of the most, if not the most, cherished possessions of the life-saving service, which grew with the years and necessity into its present huge proportions.

There are still life cars in the stations of the service. For many years after this demonstration they played a big part in saving life, and probably will again. Of late years improved life boats, better facilities for erecting and using the breeches buoy, and finer life-saving methods have made its use less common. But it is always ready, the last resort of the crews when all else fails, and no matter what the conditions or how bad the storm, there is always the memory of this story and the Ayrshire—which every surfman knows—to prove that, be conditions what they may, while there is life to save and the life car to save it with, there is still hope.

The Spirit of Bunker Hill

Sooner or later every stranger who visits Boston invariably announces: "I must see Bunker Hill." June 17 is the ideal day to gratify that wish; to correctly entertain my guests a supply of luscious chicken and ham sandwiches should be packed, with plenty of pickles and a few pieces of pie, for Charlestown—accent on the "town," and pronounce it clearly, please—is within the "pie belt." We climb the stately pile on Bunker Hill; attend the exercises held by some historical association; listen to the strains of that old ode sung at the dedication of the monument in 1843, when Daniel Webster delivered his famous oration; behold the parade sweep in majesty about the foot of the historic pile, and watch the sun flash in golden gleams on the renowned "Sword of Bunker Hill." Like many another historical landmark that otherwise would have been obliterated, Bunker Hill has been preserved to posterity by the devotion of women. Where today are well-kept turf, a stately monument and joyous sightseers, in 1775 a bare summit scarred by cannon-shot, a raw, half-sodded fieldworks and low redoubt overlooked the burning churches and houses of Charlestown. Beyond from the Charles river, the British men-of-war joined the land batteries on the farther bank in the unceasing thunder of artillery, hurling death upon the men of Massachusetts Bay, Vermont and Connecticut.

Due north to the very verge of the Mystic ran a weak breastwork across pasture lands and meadows, with here and there an orchard abloom with the delicate pink and white of apple, pear, cherry and quince; fields of yellow-hearted, white-petalled daisies swayed in the vortex of cannon shot and the mad rush of furious charges.

Anon the orchards were full of red-coated, white-gaitered infantry; the snow-white daisies were marred by great splashes of life-blood, and the pastures strewn with patches of scarlet, where soldiers in their gay uniforms had fallen to rise no more. To the left a half-score of brass howitzers, posted amid brick-kilns and clay pits, sought to enfilade and sweep away the Baymen who kept the hill.

Farmers, sailors, fishermen, tradesmen, clad in everyday garb, armed with their homely weapons of the chase, with scarcely a flag to fight under, suffering hunger, thirst and weariness under the broiling sun, coolly trained across the Bunker Hill breastwork the long, rusty tubes which had already heaped windrows of dead and dying men upon the fields below, where the new-mown hay still lay drying. The British lines continued to charge. "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" The word passed down the line of set faces, and levelled guns; a moment later hoarse cries, "Fire! Fire!" rang out; a crash of triple volleys and the rattle of deadly file-firing followed. The powder failed, the provincials broke away pursued by Pitcairn's marines—for the moment, our fathers' hope of victory was over.

Yes, visit Bunker Hill; look upon a monument erected to cherish the memory of a defeat that brought success, for Victory crowned the vanquished that day. The day set apart to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill is exclusively a Charlestown holiday, but far wider than Boston's "trimountains" spreads the spirit of Bunker Hill throughout a great nation christened on that day in the red blood of American freeman.—Joe Mitchel Chapple, in the National Magazine.

Really Not Up to Her.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man, whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said, with great simplicity: "Oh, dear, no, sir! But you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

KNEW EVERYTHING WAS SAFE

Tennessee Mountaineer Understood the Joke and Enlarged It With His Own Humor.

Tom Jernigan, my driver, had been explaining to me how the eastern Tennessee mountaineers hated revenue officers who were on the lookout for moonshine stills, and gave some local color to his story by pointing out places where at least two had been shot. Tom knew that I was what I pretended to be, a mining engineer looking for coal outcrop. But we came upon a "covite," who eyed me and my dog, which ran by the buggy, with a suspicious stare.

"You-all aimin' to git some birds?" he asked. "There's a flock of pa't'idges in the bottom over yon. But you-all is goin' the wrong way."

"Nope," answered Jernigan solemnly. "This man's a revenue officer. That dog's a new dog, he is—a whisky dog. When we come to a creek that dog smells it, and if there's a still far as five miles up, he'll p'int."

The mountaineer understood. But he showed by no twinkle of his eye that the humor had lodged in him.

"That's right interestin'," he commented. "But I was jest musin' whether he was an applejack p'inter or a sour-mash setter. Will you gentlemen buy as much as a quart?"

Still Much Room in Brazil.

Brazil can accommodate many millions of people without overcrowding.

Oriental Traveling Courtesies.

On the railway journey from Alexandria to Cairo we passed a constant stream of men, women and children, walking along the canal banks, or on donkeys—occasionally a whole family on a donkey! At the railway stations men and boys in great variety of flowing robes of many colors and gaudy skullcaps or turbans came to the carriage windows with fruit, sugar-cane and cakes of all sorts. Eggs were also popular. A man sitting opposite me bought two eggs and a little salt. He offered me some salt, which I declined, and all the rest of the way to Cairo he kept glancing at me as if he thought me a very ill-mannered person.—Christian Herald.

House Cleaning Time.

Wife (awakened by noise)—Oh, Tom I hear a burglar downstairs.

Hub—Well, don't bother about him. By the time he falls over the mops, buckets and stepladders as I did when I came in he'll wish he was somewhere else.

Then Some One Prayed.

A number of clergymen were discussing the character of a venerable woman whom they esteemed to be wise in her generation, but a young man who was present said it struck him that she showed great lack of wisdom in one respect.

"What is that, pray?" inquired an elderly gentleman.

"Why," said the young man, "she always puts out her tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard."

And silence fell upon the assembly.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

Department "Where They Send Out the Seeds"

WASHINGTON.—"That is the place where they send out seeds."

This is the familiar formula which many Washington guides use in describing to tourists the wonders of the department of agriculture. This information was given through a megaphone by the conductor of the rubberneck wagon to his patrons as they pass in front of the old red brick administration building. Officials and clerks within hearing of this brief description throw down their pens (or, for the sake of pleasantry, should it be their newspapers?) and take on a look of disgust and injured pride. For so many thousand of strangers to be given the information or to get the impression that the feature of work for which the great department of Agriculture has made itself famous or notorious is the sending out of seeds is monstrous. One of the humiliating features of the whole business is that the tourists appear to like it. They look with the proper awe-stricken stare and seem to be greatly impressed with the department "where they send out seeds."

"I wish you would write a piece for the paper," said a high functionary of the department, "and correct the altogether too prevalent notion that the main objects and the main usefulness of this department are concerned with sending out seed.

"I have talked to some of these rubberneck conductors. I have urged them to enlighten the pilgrims for whose instruction they are responsible, upon the vast work of this department in relation to meteorology, animal industry, animal husbandry, plant industry, forestry, chemistry, soils, entomology, biology, publications, statistics, public roads and the like.

"I have recommended these guides to acquaint their patrons with some of the valuable work being done by the bio-chemic, pathological and zoological divisions, by the plant pathologists and physiologists and the pomologists, by the soil bacteriologists, the dendrologists, the microchemical experts, the sharps in enological chemistry, by the agrostologists, the workers in solar radiation, agricultural technology, silvics, synthetic products, pharmacological work, insecticides, fungicides and all that. I have tried to make these gentlemen understand that seed distribution is only a branch of the work of the bureau of plant industry and that the entire department is not maintained for and is not engaged in sending out seeds.

"However, when the rubberneck wagon goes by on its next trip the conductor bellows through the megaphone: 'This is where they send out seeds.'"

Rep. Johnson "Nearly" Had His Speech Printed

I FILED ABOUT 800 WORDS WITH TH TELEGRAPH COMPANY
HUH

REPRESENTATIVE Albert Johnson, the handsome and vociferous member from Oregon, nearly had a fine speech printed in a faraway coast paper for which Harry Brown is the Washington correspondent. The word "nearly" is perhaps not used advisedly, for some of his speech got no nearer Portland than Chicago, and thereby hangs a tale.

Johnson used to be a newspaper man in this city. He was night editor and copy editor and reporter and all the regular things which are supposed to give newspaper men that broad and sympathetic view of large affairs. They are supposed to know when to spend fifty dollars on telegraph tolls for a speech on the tariff bill, and when to chop it off at a few words.

Johnson made a speech during the general debate on the tariff bill a few days ago. It was his first speech in the House. It was a good speech, taking it by and large, but the air was jammed full of speeches about that time and the only newspaper that was publishing them was the Congressional Record.

However, Mr. Johnson did not want Portland to go unfed with crumbs from his table, so the evening following the great event of his speech he started out to find Harry Brown and tell him all about it. He couldn't find Mr. Brown until the next day.

"Say, Harry," he remarked, "I tried to find you last night, but I couldn't. I made a speech yesterday."

That did not impress Mr. Brown to any great extent, so Mr. Johnson contiued to further explain:

"And as I thought your paper would want it, I filed about 800 words of it with the telegraph company."

Brown winced. His paper had been advising him to cut down the tariff stuff to the bone, as most of it was the sort of soft pap that goes well in the country districts, but hasn't much circulation in a well regulated newspaper. Furthermore, Brown investigated and found that Representative Johnson had really filed 1,500 words—and the telegraph tolls to Oregon are enormous! He had visions of being "fired" by wireless, but he discovered to his great relief that his paper had chopped the speech in two before it was entirely relayed to Portland from Chicago, thus saving a lot of time and trouble and costing Representative Johnson a whole lot of money for half a speech to Chicago.

More Americans Go to Teach in the Philippines

TO THE PHILIPPINES
TEACHER
TEACHER

EIGHTY-FIVE American men and women teachers have just set out for the Philippines. This number was selected from a large eligible list certified by the United States civil service commission as having the necessary education and experience and having passed the required examination for the Philippine teaching service. They came from nearly every state in the union, representing some of the best universities, colleges and normal schools in this country. Most of them are college graduates, some have done graduate work in the universities and others have pursued technical courses preparing them to take charge of agricultural work, manual training and trade school work and domestic science.

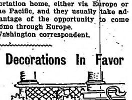
A fact not generally known is that the average term of service of American teachers in the Philippines is nearly six years, almost a year longer than the average service of teachers in this country. Those leaving at this time go to the Philippines under a two-year contract. This provision is made to enable the government to ascertain whether or not the teacher will succeed in the new field and also to give the teacher a chance to find out whether or not there is a sufficient future to the service to warrant him in remaining. That there are only eighty-five vacancies this year out of nearly seven hundred positions for American teachers in the service indicates, so the insular bureau officials say, that those already on the ground have the greatest faith in the future of the educational work in the islands.

The salaries of the teachers as well as the expenses of the trip, are paid from Philippine revenues. The federal government pays no part of the cost of education in the Philippines, which amounts to about $3,500,000 annually.

When these teachers get ready to return to the United States, either on leave of absence or by resignation at the end of two or three years of service, the Philippine government will pay them, in addition to salary up to the last day of service, an amount of money sufficient to pay their transportation home, either via Europe or the Pacific, and they usually take advantage of the opportunity to come home through Europe.

Washington correspondent.

Animal Statues As Lawn Decorations In Favor



ANIMAL statues as outside decorations for houses seem to multiply when you look for them, and they always seem to be coming into view in places where you had hitherto overlooked them.

In front of the big four-story yellow brick house at the northwest corner of 16th and P streets, next door south of Foundry Church, are two white lions. Apparently they have just left the covered porch and are strolling down the walk which leads from the front door to the sidewalk—that is, they appear to be walking because each lion has his right foreleg lifted. They are also keeping step. The pallor, or the whiteness of the beasts indicate that they are young lions and have not long been exposed to the wear and tear and dust incidental to guarding a doorway on a much traveled street.

They appear to be twins. Each is the same size and the attitude of each is the same; each has his head turned to the southeast as though looking down the avenue of the presidents. They may have heard some one approaching from that direction. They are walking with a stealthy tread and if they were not cold marble lions one might thing that thoughts of evil were in their minds.

The path they follow leads across a green lawn at the street edge of which is a row of tulip trees, sometimes called yellow poplars. A row of hard maples is in the parking between the sidewalk and the curb. It is green and shady there, but, as every one knows, a much frequented part of the city and these lions if so inclined could count thousands of automobiles passing in the course of a day and about as many in the course of an evening.

HIS PRIZE ROSES

To Him Their Loss Filled the Whole World With Fragrant Blossoms.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

Mrs. Madison looked forlornly at her sister as Barbara entered the room.

"What is the matter, Alice?" asked Barbara quickly.

"Barker hasn't sent the roses for the table tonight."

"Well, it is only 5 o'clock—perhaps if you call him on the telephone—"

"My dear," Mrs. Madison spoke rather petulantly, "I've called and called and the only reply I can get is 'They do not answer.'"

"There is only one thing to do, then," said Barbara with her customary decision: "I will go up and dress and if the roses are not here by that time I will go after them myself."

"You will get so mussy," sighed Mrs. Madison. "But it seems the only way. I will have Clark get the runabout around. I would send him, only he is so stupid—doesn't know the country around here."

"He has been in Westlawn two days," excused Barbara. "I've only been here a day and a half myself, but I believe I have covered every square inch of ground in the county."

"Well, hurry along and if you bring my roses on time I promise to send you in with Forbes Baker, although I was saving him for myself."

Barbara laughed. "Don't bother about any reward, Allie. Let me see, what was your order?"

"Two dozen American Beauties. He has plenty, for he told me so yesterday when I ordered them."

Barbara hastened with her toilet and in an incredibly short time she flew down the stairs buttoning a long silk motor coat over her pink dinner gown. "My slippers and gloves are in the alcove in the library—I'll put them on when I come in," she called as she drove away in the little electric runabout.

The runabout slid noiselessly down the incline to the smooth road that wandered here and there among the beautiful summer homes perched on the green hills of Westlawn.

"Turn to the left," murmured Barbara when she reached the foot of the hill.

The left hand road wound around a wooded knoll dropping down to the river. On one side was the sloping descent to Ripple river and the other was a black stone wall enclosing acres of field and meadow and woodland.

"First gate on the left," Barbara reminded herself of her sister's last instructions, and presently she turned in between two rustic pillars draped in Virginia creepers.

A laborer trudging his homeward way stepped out of the path of the car.

"Is this Parker's?" asked Barbara, pleasantly.

"Yah," nodded the man carelessly, and went on.

"Barker has taste," commented Barbara as she whirled up the driveway under drooping elms.

One arm of the drive swept around to the front entrance of a long, gray-shingled, old-fashioned house half hidden under Virginia creepers and honeysuckles. The other arm led straight ahead past the west wing of the house, along by a tennis court and ended at a row of greenhouses set in several acres of a glowing garden.

Against the blurred masses of color the rose garden in the foreground stood out strongly in its pinks and whites. Near the path that bordered the garden was a huge wooden tub which held a magnificent American Beauty rose bush.

Barbara paused before it with a little cry of delight. Perfection of form, color and texture of leaf, together with its crown of twenty beautiful roses, made it worthy of a prize exhibition.

Time was flying and Alice was waiting for her roses. Barbara hammered at the greenhouse door with her gloved fists but the door was locked. She sped over to the quiet old gray house and knocked at the closed kitchen door. There came no response.

Back she flew to the rose garden, picking up a pair of shears from a bench in passing.

A search of the garden showed that the tub contained the only American Beauty rose bush. A hurried peep into the different hothouses merely disclosed long rows of empty benches.

"Well, here goes," said Barbara recklessly, and she carefully snipped the twenty roses from the big tree, feeling a pang of remorse as she looked at its denuded branches.

"I wish people wouldn't cut flowers," she murmured, conscience-stricken, as she entered the car with her fragrant burden. "Now, if Alice had only ordered the whole tree transported to the dining room and let us gazed upon it—well—it's too late, now!"

As she turned out of the avenue into the road, Barbara heard a shout behind. She turned and saw a man running fleetly from the veranda of the house.

"Stop!" he cried authoritatively.

"You are too late, Mr. Barker," smiled Barbara saucily to herself, and the little car darted forward and was soon out of sight around the bend of the road.

Fifteen minutes later Mrs. Madison embraced her sister and the huge bunch of roses in an ecstatic hug.

"You are just in time—all here except Mr. Baker. He is always late, but he is such a dear we don't mind. I will give these to Haksuo while you put on your gloves and slippers."

Flushed and lovely Barbara entered the drawing room just as Haksuo announced that dinner was served.

At the same moment a cool-looking, dark-eyed young man was introduced as Forbes Baker.

It was not until they sat at table that Barbara stole a glance at the man who had taken her in. His eyes, blazing with wrath were fixed on the great cut glass vase of roses. His face was white and Barbara noted with an odd tremor of her pulses that his hand was shaking as he raised his napkin to his lips.

A man addressed him across the table in gay reproof.

"Don't glare at Mrs. Madison's roses that way, Forbes; of course we all know you are eaten up with jealousy because they are bigger and handsomer than anything you can produce on your place."

Forbes Baker smiled grimly.

"How about your wonderful tree, Forbes?" asked Mrs. Madison. "Is it ready for the exhibit? We are all dying to see it with its twenty magnificent blooms—Forbes has talked of nothing else for weeks—roses are his hobby," smiled Alice at her sister.

But Barbara sat in frozen silence. A great fear had come over her. The meal seemed hours long. Forbes Baker uttered a few commonplaces, but it was evident that his mind was on other matters. Barbara was glad she did not have to talk. She knew Mrs. Madison would scold her afterwards for her stupidity—but she didn't care—nothing mattered any more. She had committed a crime—a theft. She had stolen Mr. Baker's prize roses from his bush. She knew it. It was her own fault—to take it for granted that that lovely old place was Barker's. She knew that Barker was a "gentleman-florist" and she had not been surprised at the surroundings.

Forbes Baker found her in the garden, wandering drearily among the paths. They came face to face and Baker tossed away his cigar and turned to walk beside her.

Before his lips could form a sentence regarding the beauty of the dusky, moonlit garden, Barbara had turned to him with outstretched hands and beautiful pleading face.

"I am so sorry—oh, so sorry!" she said, shakily.

"Sorry?" he asked a little vaguely.

"About your roses—you—you—recognized them?"

"Yes. Then it was you—I saw someone in a motor car leaving my place—then you took them?"

There was carefully suppressed anger in his tone but there was wonderment in the blue eyes fixed on Barbara's tearful face.

"Why did you take them?" he asked gently.

Barbara told him frankly; related the plight of her sister over the delinquency of the faithless Barker—told of her own hurried search for the 'gentleman-florist'—of the stolid laborer who had undoubtedly misunderstood her inquiry—and in a sudden flood of shamed tears she told how she had cut the twenty beautiful blooms from the rose tree.

"You should have turned to the right at the foot of the hill and Barker's place is the first place on the left. Please forget the whole incident. It is not worth one tear from your eyes, Miss Ware. I'm afraid I've acted like a beast over the whole thing. That's the worst with having a hobby—one becomes such a fool over it. Please—please—there, that's better," he smiled down at her with tender eyes.

Barbara smiled wanly.

"But you will be so disappointed at not exhibiting the tree," she said forlornly. "You can never grow just such another splendid bush."

"Never mind—I'm rather thinking of cultivating another variety of roses," said Forbes gravely, and something in his eyes brought wave after wave of lovely color to Barbara's cheeks until she looked like a fragrant pink rose herself.

From the house came the sound of a piano and Tom Madison's mellow baritone singing "Roses, Roses Everywhere."

In spite of the loss of his prize blossoms, it seemed to Forbes Baker that with Barbara Ware beside him the whole world was filled with fragrant roses—and nothing else would ever matter.

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Miles of Telephone Wires.

One American telephone company has over 14,610,000 miles of wire in use. That would be enough to make about fifty-six single wire lines to the moon from the earth.

Improving the Boomerang.

The boomerang of the Australian native is of various shapes and patterns. It has remained for an Englishman so to improve the Australian cross-shaped weapon that it is no more than a cross of plain wood, the lower strip of the cross being one-third longer than the other arms of it. In throwing this the long lower end of the cross is held firmly between the thumb and finger vertically, with the plane of the cross beside his face. Thrown seventy-five feet, the boomerang will not return, but after it has traversed 100 feet or more the revolutions increase rapidly until it swerves and begins its return flight to the thrower.—Harper's Weekly.

Interesting English Lake.

In the Staffordshire district of England is Rudyard lake, which gave its name to Rudyard Kipling, for it was on a picnic there that young Lockwood, a designer in a pottery factory at Stoke, met to marry Miss Macdonald, daughter of the Wesleyan Methodist minister at Burslem. From the place of their meeting came the novelist's Christian name. The two other daughters of the Methodist minister in the potteries married the artists who were to become Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Sir E. J. Poynter.

Common Sense From a Chef.

Many housewives think that French chefs have notions which are too high flown to be of use to the ordinary home cook. "They have so much to do with," complains the home cook, "they are so used to working with large quantities of supplies that they know nothing of the needs of the home kitchen, where economy must be practiced. Here is a hint from a chef which may well be put in practice by any home cook. When cutting tarts first stamp out the rings. Roll the trimmings into a ball, then roll them into a thin sheet with the rolling pin, and stamp out the rounds to go under the rings. In this way there is no waste of crust. Yet do not most home cooks first stamp the rounds and then the rings and leave much of the trimming to take care of itself?

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

PAY HOMAGE TO ADMIRAL DEWEY

Fifteen years ago Admiral, then Commodore, George Dewey, with a fleet of four protected cruisers, two gunboats, a revenue cutter, a collier, and a supply ship, steamed into Manila bay and won one of the greatest naval victories that ever crowned American arms. The other night Admiral Dewey and 20 of his men who served with him as commissioned officers in the battle which shattered Spain's power in the east, gathered at a hotel in Washington for the annual dinner of the Society of Manila Bay. There were also present two civilian members.

These officers, including Rear Admiral Asa Walker, who commanded the Concord, and is the only survivor of Dewey's fleet captains, came to recall incidents of the famous engagement and to pay honor to their commander, now the ranking officer in the United States navy. The reunion was limited to members of the society, and the reminiscences which enlivened the gathering were not permitted to fall upon strange ears.

Admiral Dewey, as president of the society, being its senior member, presided.

The two civilian members were Edward W. Harden of New York and John F. Marshall of Norfolk, Va.

Admiral Dewey, departing from his custom of the past, consented to discuss briefly the battle of Manila bay.

"It was, indeed, remarkable," the admiral said, "although, of course, nothing like Togo's great modern victory in the Sea of Japan. I shall never forget today fifteen years ago, when the battle was over and the six captains of the squadron came aboard the Olympia, one by one. I said to them: 'Well, how about it? How about your men? Are you hurt? Did you come through all right?' And when they answered 'Not a hurt, not a wound,' and so on, I just could not believe it at first. Finally I came to the conclusion, and said: 'Well, gentleman, a higher power fought this battle today.' And so it was a remarkable battle, for the Spaniards fired twice the number of shots that we did, and we killed and wounded hundreds of the enemy's men, but they did us no damage except on the cruiser Baltimore, where six men were injured by the explosion of a shell. And even then all six of those men were right back on duty almost immediately."

MRS. WILSON PLANS REFORMS

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's slumming tour in Washington the other day is destined to result in a reformation of unwholesome housing conditions which is sorely needed in some quarters of the capital. The president's wife intends to devote her influence and a large part of her time to alleviating the distress she witnessed on her trip of inspection.

When the house of representatives met a few days later, bills were introduced providing for the transformation of Pig alley, Goat alley, Tincup alley, and Louse alley into interior parks and playgrounds. These alleys now house a greatly congested negro population lodged in shacks and tumbledown tenements. Representative Kahn and other congressmen who were in the party accompanying Mrs. Wilson, have promised to push the proposed legislation vigorously.

The interest Mrs. Wilson is taking in affairs in which the wife of a president can be extremely useful and effective is being warmly applauded. She gave her views of the housing problem at a meeting of the women's welfare department of the National Civic federation. This organization of Washington women has met with great success in its efforts to eradicate slums.

It recently assumed control of 214 model alley cottages built by the Sanitary Improvement company. The women collect the rent for these homes and in a manner utterly strange to the alleys. When a family is unable to pay the rent for lack of work the women find employment for its members through the associated charities.

One negro woman told Mrs. Wilson that she had lived in her slab hovel 29 years without being able to get any repairs. She makes $16 a month washing and pays $7.50 rent. She will get one of the model cottages at the same rent.

SECRETARY OF AUDUBON ASSOCIATION

Sentiment is soft and intangible and soppy, and all that; but it does things that dollars won't do, sometimes, as in the fight that the Audubon societies have made for the protection of the bird life of this country. A recently enacted law gives to the federal department of agriculture the right to prescribe the season during which migratory game birds and migratory insect eating birds may be killed. A clause in the tariff bill now before congress absolutely prohibits the importation of the feathers of wild birds. The sale of wild bird feathers has been forbidden by law in the twelve states which contain all the big cities with the single exception of Chicago. Only eight states have refused to adopt the Audubon law protecting nongame birds. Bird refuges have been spotted all along the Atlantic coast, and almost all the states are giving a considerable measure of protection to their game birds.

In securing this the National Association of Audubon societies has been forced to fight the pot hunters and the greedy amateur shooters and resort owners and feather hunters and manufacturers of firearms and powders, and, above all else, milliners, milliners, milliners. Millions of dollars were invested the wild bird feather business. It was once testified that 22,000 people were employed in it. The Audubon leaders had to create public sentiment to accomplish these things. T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary and executive officer of the National Audubon association, has been in direct command of the fight for bird protection.

POINCARE WILL NOT SHOOT BIRDS

President Poincare is opposed strongly to the killing of animals and birds for sport, and one of his first acts after election was to announce himself a patron of the French society the purpose of which is to afford protection to animals. He does not, however, wish to pose as an animal lover merely in name, and he has just made the official announcement that he will not hold a gun in hand during his term of office.

This decision of the president is an entirely personal one. He declares he has no intention of interfering with the sport of others, and that when his duties require him to be present at a presidential hunting party he will fulfill them.

It is believed, however, that this attitude of M. Poincare will have a considerable effect on presidential entertaining during the coming years of his administration. Out of deference to the opinions of M. Poincare it is believed that most royal visitors will refrain from hunting while in France.

IN GREEN AND WHITE

APPROPRIATE TOUCH FOR BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS.

Color Scheme May Easily Be Carried Out With the Exercise of a Little Thought—Clever Idea for a Centerpiece.

In preparing the table, fit the top with a covering of delicate green satin with an eighteen-inch fall of lace from the edge of the table, finishing on the edge of the table with a close, narrow wreath of fern leaves, using a large lace centerpiece, plate and glass doilies to match. Use the green and white china, and for place cards painted green and white butterflies poised on the rims of the water glasses. For a floral centerpiece use a gilt Louis XVI basket filled with white lilies, which form a fringe about the edge, and white narcissus; on the handle tie a large feathery bow of silk illusion.

In the lace-edged serviettes tuck the luncheon roll, and in tiny gilt baskets like the center one put the salted almonds. In tiny gold and white band boxes put the bonbons of green and white and tie the cover on with white satin ties. A pair of small white satin slippers with lace paper inserts hold the crystallized mint leaves at either end of the table; the relishes all find place in the cut glass relish dish.

Above the table swings a wedding bell made of white lilies, the floral clapper of white narcissus, and the bell rope of smilax stretches to the bride's place at table, where with a gentle pull she may release the bell, which is a shower bouquet that separates into a bunch of flowers for each girl guest.

The menu should follow the color scheme of green and white as far as possible, in the way of coloring the jellies, cakes, ices, bonbons, salads, and sauces, and if a fruit cup is served through the meal, it may have the green cherries and the mint leaves in it by way of garnish coloring.

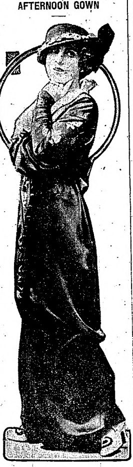
A decorative salad is made of white grapes and the green cherries, halved and stoned, with chopped olives and white celery. Use heavy mayonnaise, colored a delicate green, and serve the salad in green pepper shells on white lettuce leaves. The pistachio cream is attractive served in the candy white lilies surrounded by their green leaves, and the small heart-shaped silver cakes with green frosting may be served with the cream.

OF BAMBOO AND FILET LACE

Attractive Muffin Stands Worthy to Set Beside the Daintiest of Tea Tables.

Daintily fragile looking yet perfectly reliable are the new muffin stands of bamboo and filet lace. The three legs which extend upward form a frame of such extreme slenderness that it seems too ethereal for ordinary use. Nevertheless it is stout enough to support four shelves of graduated size made of tightly drawn and closely woven linen cords covered with mats of embroidered filet net edged with filet lace. These mats, being three-cornered, and tied to the legs of the standard by narrow white ribbons, are readily detached and cleaned. And although the network of cording under them looks delicate, it is strong enough to support a china plate piled high with tea cakes. The stand has the usual high arched handle also of bamboo, and the whole affair is the lightest thing of its kind. Moreover, it is not difficult to make as any carpenter can cut the bamboo sticks so that they will stand evenly and firmly while fingers deft enough to embroider filet mats should be able to weave and adjust the cording shelves.

AFTERNOON GOWN

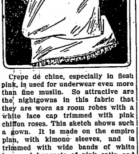


Model of black charmeuse with waist of black flowered silk and lace fichu. Draped skirt with buttons of same material.

Complexion Not the Only Thing.

It is well to spend a considerable portion of one's time caring for one's complexion and hair and eyes and figure, but it is just as necessary to devote a little thought to the preserving of one's garments from creases and rents, as no matter how radiantly beautiful one may be, ill-fitting, poorly cared for clothes will inevitably cast a shadow over one's physical loveliness.

CREPE DE CHINE NIGHTGOWN



Crepe de chine, especially in flesh pink, is used for underwear even more than fine muslin. So attractive are the nightgowns in this fabric that they are worn as room robes with a white lace cap trimmed with pink chiffon roses. This sketch shows such a gown. It is made on the empire plan, with kimono sleeves, and is trimmed with wide bands of white lace and bouquets of pink satin and chiffon roses with green leaves.

SOME POINTS ON PETTICOATS

In the First Place, Make Your Own if Possible—Crepe de Chine Is Liked.

If possible, make your own petticoat. In this way a better quality of silk, satin, pongee or washable fabric can be used, deeper seams can be taken, a better fitting and fastening yours and, of course, immense satisfaction.

Crepe de chine is one of the favored fabrics, giving clinging lines, excellent wear and a novelty that is always attractive. Crepes de chine are purchasable in washable varieties in all colors. They combine excellently with fine or coarse laces and are easily pleated, retaining the accordion or knife pleatings for a gratifying length of time.

Petticoats must be well fitted over the hips and constructed on straight lines. A slight fullness is allowable at the back, for suits and dresses are showing gathers here and no bulkiness under straight panels need be feared.

To give ease of walking petticoats are showing slashes at the side. This is a good idea, and it is surprising that this spring is the season that marks the change.

Soft taffetas are being used in changeable and pompadour designs. They are combined with plain silks, usually in the accordion-pleated flounces. A flat ruffle of silk or any of the strong silk and combinations makes the dust ruffle wear well.

Lace bandings will be the important trimming for flounces. Shadow, colbert and heavy laces are favored, and give a delightful finish to pastel shades.

Tea Gown Now More Formal.

It has been said that the automobile had banished the tea gown, but in reality it has strengthened its importance in the wardrobe. After a long ride in a car could there be anything more refreshing than to divest oneself of dusty garments and put on a soft, light and dainty tea gown? The tea gown of today is more of a formal gown than in the days gone by, another point in favor for practical use.

Silk Corsets.

Older women delight in pretty things quite as much as they did in their younger days, and there is no reason why they should not indulge this natural longing. It will be awakened when they see the dainty new corsets in pink suedine and in the silk tricot. These may seem a bit gay, but they are so very pretty and delightfully feminine that they are sure to be adopted by lovers of the beautiful of all ages. Several styles have been fashioned from these two materials, so that the older women may find any type suitable for them. A simple but effective finish of shirred ribbon or a silky braid gives the decorative touch. To wear with these corsets there is a brassiere of silk finished in the same way. There are no bones in this brassiere, the cut producing the necessary support for the bust.

Vegetable Feathers.

The latest idea in feathers should win instant approval from the Audubon society. Vegetable fiber now competes with bird plumage in the adornment of millinery.

Make Your Own Hatpins.

Don't throw the whole effect of your hat entirely out of key by the use of discordant hatpins. It is a simple matter to have handsome hatpins to harmonize with your hat, and at a small expense, too. A bit of lace, silk, brocade, or any other material will do. A hat trimmed with a touch of coral, bright blue, or green, would look all the better if its hatpins were made of large button molds covered with the same bright material with an ordinary penny hatpin with white or black head stuck right through the hole in the mold.

Pearls From Ear to Ear.

Paris fashions have long been synonymous with elegance, but the latest "mode" hardly comes within that category. This consists in wearing strings of pearls "after the manner of a guardsman's chin strap," the gems passing under the wearer's chin from ear to ear. Another new fashion, that of porcelain heels for evening shoes, is certainly daintier, although breakages are to be anticipated.

Nothing takes the joy out of life like a weak stomach. Would you like to be able to enjoy the good things that others enjoy? Then take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a short time and notice the difference in your stomach.

These pills go deeper than a remedy that acts on the stomach alone. They get at the real cause, which is impure blood. They make it red and healthy. Where once the sight of food was nauseating, you will have a good appetite and be able to eat without distress.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50 or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Our diet book is free.

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N.Y.

Hunger never kicks because the tablecloth is soiled.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

As often as not it is the consciousness of a lack, not of a possession, that prompts us to preach or to brag.

No Fault There.

"Blagg is no golden-mouthed speaker."

"Well, his dentist did his best to make him one."

Wayside Philosophy.

"Easy Street must be a nice street to live on," remarked the first hobo.

"That's nothing to me," declared the second wayfarer. "I never found that the alley back of it provided anything extra in the way of pickings."

Through the Phone.

"Hello! Is that the information editor?"

"Yes."

"There's a question I'd like to ask you, to settle a family dispute."

"Well?"

"Which is the proper implement to use in eating a beef stew—a tablespoon or a fork?"

Very Many Like Him.

Sometimes children are more observant than they are credited with being. Little Rob's mother, for instance, was telling a visitor how "masterful" another neighbor was in his home life when Rob, unnoticed beside her, put in his little oar. "I don't think Mr. Tate is so awful bossy, mamma," he remarked suddenly. "'Course he does a lot of talking, but he never makes Mrs. Tate do a thing she doesn't wanter, I've noticed that."

A New Metal.

Some remarkable qualities are claimed for steelite, a new metal which is composed of 75 per cent. of cobalt and the remainder of chromium. It may be cast and ground to a fine edge, is impervious to rust and the action of acids and highly flexible. As a lathe tool it will cut steel at the rate of 200 feet a minute, a speed at which steel would ordinarily burn. Certain modifications of this alloy will cut glass and even quartz crystals. Steelite is said to be particularly suitable for watch fittings.

Parliamentary Suspension.

Sir Henry Lucy drops a hint from the "Cross Benches" in the Observer as to the "suspension" of members of the house—and the vagueness of the penalty. Can it be true that members get themselves named and suspended on purpose to achieve a compulsory holiday? Eight pounds a week will make for modest comfort at Brighton or Eastbourne. The member of parliament is paid whether he is in the house or at Margate or in the Clock Tower. Budapest has a more drastic way. If the member is suspended he is fined 16 shillings a day. That teaches him to behave. Now that we pay our representatives, we might make payment conditional on their representing us in the proper place.—London Chronicle.

MEMORY IMPROVED.
Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many persons suffer from poor memory who never suspect coffee has anything to do with it.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee, acts injuriously on the nerves and heart, causing imperfect circulation, too much blood in the brain at one time, too little in another part. This often causes a dullness which makes a good memory nearly impossible.

"I am nearly seventy years old and did not know that coffee was the cause of the stomach and heart trouble I suffered from for many years, until about four years ago," writes a Kansas woman.

"A kind neighbor induced me to quit coffee and try Postum. I had been suffering severely and was greatly reduced in flesh. After using Postum a little while I found myself improving. My heart beats became regular and now I seldom ever notice any symptoms of my old stomach trouble at all. My nerves are steady and my memory decidedly better than while I was using coffee.

"I like the taste of Postum fully as well as coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

$1.00
(One Dollar)

It is enough to start a bank account with, and if you adopt a systematic method of saving, the dollars will pile up surprisingly. Why not adjust your expenses so that they will not exceed three-fourths of your earnings? That will enable you to save a quarter out of every dollar. Just figure what such a system would have done for you had you commenced it five years ago! But cheer up! It isn't too late. NOW is the time to open the bank account and put away ONE DOLLAR out of every four that you earn. We welcome your account and will help you to save and to succeed.

Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire

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To order a supply of
Our new
BOOSTER ENVELOPES
The Spectator**

THE DULUTH HERALD
BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

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ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

If you have anything to sell, if you are in the market for any class of goods, if you want to make a trade, or if you have lost or found any article, the most economical way of informing the general public in this territory as to your wants is to

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The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Published Every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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Saturday, June 7, 1913.

Mexico wants to borrow $50,000,000 and Turkey 200,000,000 dollars with high rate of interest. A chance for you to use that spare money.

The man who cannot raise the price of his grocery bill, usually has a bright plan for the adjustment of the tariff, or to place the nation on "easy street" financially.

Putting a ban on parlor matches does not prevent love-lorn couples from making matches in the parlor says an exchange. This, however, may not always result in safety matches.

There is a differance between a big business and a trust. A trust is an arrangement to get rid of competition, and a big business is a business that has survived competition by conquering in the field of intelligence and economy A trust does not bring efficiency to the aid of business; it buys efficiency out of business. I am for big business, and I am against the trusts. Any man who can survive by his brains, any man who can put others out of the business by making the thing cheaper to the consumer at the same time that he is increasing its intrinsic value and quality, I take off my hat to, and I say: 'You are the man who can build up the United States, and I wish there were more of you.'
—Woodrow Wilson.

The following by a young citizen on newspapers; "Newspapers are sheets of paper on which stuff is printed. The men look over it to see if their names are in it. I don't know how newspapers came into the world. I don't think God does. The Bible says nothing about editors and I never heard of one being in Heaven. The first editor I heard of was the fellow who wrote up the flood. He has been here ever since. Some editors belong to the church and some try to raise whiskers and all of them raise the dickens in their neighborhood. Sometimes the paper dies and the people feel glad, but someone starts it up again. Our paper is a mighty poor one, but we take it so ma can use it on her pantry shelves. Our editor don't amount to much, but paw says he had a poor chance when he was a boy. Paw has not paid his subscription in five years and don't intend to.
—Ex.

Orchard And Garden Notes.

Cucumbers may be sown with good results.

Have you made several plantings of peas and corn?

Keep the soil above the shrubs spaded and suckers cut down.

Portulaca, candytuft, sweet alyssum, and phox may still be planted.

Canna beds of one color are more effective on a lawn than mixed colors.

It is safe to set out any of the annuals or vegetable plants after June first.

Cultivate the vegetables, fruits and flowers thoroughly if you would be successful.

A good time to trim the spirea Van Houttei and other spring flowering shrubs is just after they are through flowering.

Swiss Chard takes the place of other leaf crops for "greens" in hot weather and kale makes good "greens" late in the fall. Plant them now.

Remove all blossoms from newly set strawberry plants. They take too much strength from the plant and thus do not allow it to make the best growth of vine.

Watch the roses for insects and either keep them picked off or spray with insecticides. Soapsuds makes a good spray to get rid of the aphis. Use clean soap that is free from chemicals.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Popular Talks on Law

Contracts: Enforceable and Unenforceable

When, in the ordinary dealings of life, you arrive at a business agreement, you expect to carry out your part, and expect that the other party will carry out his. Almost invaribly, in the ordinary agreements that are regularly arrived at, each of you promises to give something or to forego in return for what the other is to do under the agreement. He is to mow your lawn; you are to give him fifty cents. He is to rent your house paying you twenty dollars a month; you are to furnish him with the use of that house. There is mutuality of obligation, and thus the difficult question of the consideration so necessary to contracts does not arise.

You have agreed definitely enough with your neighbor that he is to have the trees now growing in your acre woodlot, and he is to pay you a hundred dollars therefor, the trees to become his property as they stand. Each of of you is to give something, so there is consideration. You do not want litigation to arise from this agreement; you do not want, or expect, to go to court to have it enforced, else you would not have entered into it—for the unprofitability of "buying a law suit" is proverbial. But you do want to have the agreement in such form that, if disagreement should arise you would be able to enforce your rights. You may not be able to "lick" Neighbor Jones; and, even if you can, that would only involve you in an action for assault and battery. You want the contract in such form that if you must assert your rights you will have them in a form which the law—the procedure provided for the enforcement of rights—will recognize.

Probably the principal reason why the average man finds his contracts unenforceable is because of the lack of the written evidence which the law requires in certain classes of cases. In the case of the sale of the standing timber the law of most states requires that it be evidenced by a writing signed by the party against whom it is to be enforced, otherwise the courts would not enforce it. A statement of the principles which determine in what form a contract must be evidenced to be valid may not possess the interest attaching to other branches of the law, but they are of the utmost practicle importance to the average individual in the guidance of the business affairs of everyday life.

There are probably no two sections of written law which possess the practical importance, or have had the far-reaching influence of the 4th and the 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds, enacted by the English Parliment in 1676. These provisions have been reenacted by the legislatures of the various states in but slightly varying form, and the principles are firmly embodied in our law and are set down to guide all of us in the formation of our contractual agreements. Every student of the law memorizes these provisions.

What is known as the 4th section specifies certain classes of contracts which must be evidenced by a signed writing if they are to be enforceable. The first of these is an agreement by an executor or adminstrator to answer damages out of his own estate. Of course, one holding such a position is not personally bound to pay the debts of the deceased out of his own pocket; but if he does so agree, it must be in writing, if he is to be bound by his promise.

The next class of agreements covered are those "to answer for the debt, default of miscarriage of another." If some third party suffers under an existing, or contemplates a future, liability and you agree with his creditor to make it good for him, that agreement must be evidenced by a writing signed by you if you are to be bound by it. Suppose John Simms comes to you, tells you he has no money, and must have a pair of shoes, and you agree to see that he gets them at the store. You go with him to the store keeper and say, "Let Sims have a pair of shoes, I will see you paid." By this statement you have become directly and personally liable and it is not within the statute. But if you say, "Let Sims have a pair of shoes, if he doesn't pay you then I will", then this is a direct contract to answer for the debt of another within the statute and there must be some written memorandum signed by you if the agreement is to be enforceable.

One of the most important of the provisions is that any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning land, must be evidenced by a signed writing. This is the provision that requires that a contract with reference to standing timber be in writing for it is with reference to reality. So, too, contracts to buy land, or for mineral rights are within this provision and must be in writing. It is to be noticed that if the contract calls for the delivery of timber or of coal from the land of the owner by the owner, that is not within this provision, since he himself is to cut or mine it, thus severing it from the land so that it loses its character as reality. But if he sells coal or oil as it lies beneath his farm the contract must be in writing. The same applies to all leases, except short term leases, which are excepted in most states.

Or if a contract is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof it must be evidenced by writing to be enforceable. This applies only to contracts which cannot be performed with in a year. Thus leases for a period of over a year from the date when they are made, contracts to work for over a year, etc. must be in writing. But if you agree to support Sam Allison for the rest of his life, that contract is not within the statute for, though Sam is but twenty years old and in good health, he may die within a year and thus the contract be performed. True if you hired Sam Allison to work for you for a year and a half he might die and that would end the matter but it would not be a performance of the contract as would the other.

The seventeenth section provides that contracts for the sales of goods wares and merchandise for the price of $50, or over, shall not be good unless there is written evidence signed by the party to be charged, or part delivery and acceptance, or part payment. The amount below which the statute does not apply is varied by the statutes in the various American states which have reenacted this provision in varying forms.

It is to be noticed that the contract is the agreement, not the writing. The writing is merely evidence of the contract. It may be made at anytime after the contract has been agreed upon, up to the time of suit. The writing need not be a formal document to comply with this statute. Any note or memorandum is Sufficient so long as it contains all the material terms, as the names of the parties, the subject matter, the the consideration given, etc. There may be several papers as series of letters or telegrams, so long as they are consistent and connected. The necessary signature of the party to be charged may appear at any point, and may be affixed either by the party himself or is authorized agent. Thus at an auction the auctioneer is the a-of both parties and if his memo contains the essential terms his entry of the names of the parties will amount to necessary signature and complete required writing.

The law of some states requires that some contracts be under seal as well as in writing. In many states seals have been abolished. In all states the tendency is to lessen their effect. The principal reason that makes the seal of comparatively little import is that it is required only on the most important and formal of contracts, as deeds. The printed forms provided for these instruments include a seal; and further, these are instruments of an importance that requires the services of a competent attorney who is familar with the requirements of the particular state and will see to it that the necessary formalities are complied with. The simple legal scroll (L. S.) has now been generally substituted for the more formal wax seal. Seals, used where not necessary, are merely superfluous.

It should be remombered that all contracts need not be in writing. The general rule is that if no statute requires that the particular kind of contract be in writing it need hot be, and so contracts other than those specified in the statutes may be oral. Of course even though no writing be required, prudent men frequently draw their contracts in writing that the evidence may be preserved in more permanent and indisputeable form should trouble arise. If the matter is of considerable importance, better embody the terms in a letter addressed to the other parry, sign it, keep a copy, and see that he replies over his signature accepting the proposals and terms.

(Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers)

A Remarkable Growth

Members of the local Seventh day Adventist church had their hearts cheered when they heard of the remarkable growth of their denomination, as contained in a report sent out from the world conference of the Seventh-day Adventists, which is now in session at Washington, D. C. The report was sent to Julius Nelson, an officer of the local organization, and gives the growth of the body during the past fifty years, from May 21st 1863 to the 23rd day of last month. The report says: "Beginning in obscurity year by year has witnessed continual progress, until today this work is being carried forward in eighty-six countries where missions have been opened, conferences organized, and schools, printing plants and sanitariums set in operation and doing their appointed work.

"Instead of a handful of believers with few facilities, there is now a body of believers numbering 114,206, with many and varied facilities for proclaiming the message. Among these are the excellent training schools for the preparation of laborors, and it is gratifying to know that the work of these schools, so well supplemented by other denominational institutions, has been so effective that today there is one active evangelistic laborer for every twenty-two members in the denomination, and including the laborers in the denominational institutions there is one laborer for every twelve members.

"The extention of this work into so many countries has made necessary the preparation of literature to meet the requirements in all the lands entered. This work has been promptly undertaken, and today denominational literature is prepared and circulated in seventy-five languages. And there are sixteen other languages in use as the medium of communicating this truth orally, and in which the printed page will in due time appear.

Mr. Lawhead—Why do you treat me so coldly? Why didn't you answer the note I wrote you last Thursday? Miss Brushley—Sir, I don't wish to have anything more to say to you. You began your note by saying you "thought you would drop me a line." I want you to understand that I'm not a dab.

DAIRY

VALUE OF SMALL MILK SHED

Should Be Well Ventilated in Summer and Warm in Winter—Have Room for One Cow.

(By M. A. COVERDELL.)

Every farmer should build a small shed or compartment of some kind in which to stand the cows at milking time. The nearer the barn the better.

It should be well ventilated in the summer and made warm during the winter months by setting up fodder around it or lining it with building paper or roofing material.

The shed may be any size desired, but ample room for one cow is all that is necessary. Have nails arranged on the wall for hanging milk pails in places of safety while the cows are being led to and from the shed.

If there are any sore teats, caked udders or other ailments to be treated the milk shed offers a safe place in which to do it quickly and any trouble with the animals in hand will cause no disturbance among the other members of the herd. Spraying solution is also easier applied in the shed than anywhere else.

Where one feeds the cows at milking time the milk shed removes the difficulty of feeding the cow that is being milked in sight of the other animals. Some cows will fret and worry away a large portion of their milk if another cow is being fed in sight or hearing of them. Then, feeding the cow in the milk shed makes it unnecessary to use so many feed troughs.

By keeping it well cleaned out and properly drained the milk shed is always ready to lead the cow into and milk under agreeable and sanitary conditions. If it be in the summer time the shed may be darkened and the pesky flies thus gotten rid of, which means a lot of solid comfort to both the cow and the milker as well as a greater amount of milk. With proper ventilation such a shed is also much cooler than the sweltering dairy barn where the animal's breath combined with the heat of their bodies contribute liberally toward the maintenance of a high temperature.

CARING FOR MILK PROPERLY

Two Great Factors Are Cleanliness and Temperature—Expose All Utensils to Sunshine.

Cleanliness and temperature are the two great factors in keeping milk sweet. The fresh-drawn milk is almost free from bacteria until it becomes contaminated either during the milking process or while waiting the start for delivery. To keep them out is not so easily accomplished as the general public imagines. The smallest particles will fall into the pail, even with painstaking care and the best that can be done is to use a sanitary milk pail which should be covered as much as possible and to brush the cow and udder before milking.

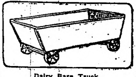
In order to free the milk from the animal heat, it is necessary to aerate and cool at once and hold at a low temperature, thus preventing bacteria starting, for it takes but three per cent of lactic acid to start the souring process.

Frequent scalding and exposing to sunshine of all milk utensils and machinery are of vital importance in keeping milk sweet.—Farmer's Wife.

CONVENIENT TRUCK IN BARN

Dairyman Cannot Well Afford to Ignore Anything That Will Tend to Lighten Labors.

No dairyman can afford to ignore that which will lighten his labor in any way whatever. Be his stable ever so conveniently constructed, he has enough to do. Hence the importance of his considering the truck or car presented in the cut, for which we are indebted to an exchange. Made of good lumber, the only iron about it is the handle at each end by which to draw or push it, and the straps which are screwed against the ends, engage the ends of the axle outside the wheels and are screwed flat against the bottom of the truck.



Dairy Barn Truck.

Fat Content of Milk.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things—first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

Cow Essentials.

It is just as essential to know how to keep a cow at her best in milk production as it is to know how to build her up to her full capacity.

What She Imagined.

"Don't imagine," he said after sh had refused him, "that I am goin away to blow my brains out or drin myself to death."

"No," she replied. "I have no ide that you will do anything of that kind You are going away to do some won derful thing which will bring yo wealth and fame and make me regre all the rest of my life that I didn't be lieve you when you intimated that yo were one of the greatest little me that had ever come over the asphalt —Chicago Record-Herald.

Read about The Law in The Spectator

In order that our readers may have attractive and valuable information about the law and its ways The Spectator has secured the services of a popular writer and able attorney who is preparing a series of "Popular Talks on Law," which will appear regularly in the columns of this publication. These articles are written so you can understand them, and are of fascinating interest as well as genuinely instructive. The third article appears this week. Its title is, "Milk and Municipalities." Watch for it.

Read The Spectator and secure the advantages of this popular feature. Don't miss it.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the newmanagement of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

Notice

All persons owning dogs are hereby notified that dog taxes must be paid during the month of June.

Any animal running at large without license tag will be shot.

By order of village marshal. m31-2t

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401 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent.

State of Minnesota
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Eva Carolina Hagglund, incompetent:

Letters of guardianship this day having been granted to August Svenson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named ward may present claims against her estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday, the 21st day of November, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator for three weeks, as provided by law.

Dated May 17, 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge of Probate

m24-31

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BIG BALL GAME SUNDAY

Brooks vs. St. Hilaire

Everybody turn out and root for the home boys

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3450 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	5:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie....... a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. H. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETRINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
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Wholesale and Retail
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Sausagesa specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson
ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES
PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

NEW
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY

I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the fects and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

THE LOCAL NEWS

List your farm with C. C. Elliott

K. O. Gigstad is having considerable grubbing done on his farm.

See N. A. Nelson before ordering any steel culverts. adv

I. Dahlin returned from Crookston Monday.

H. A. Olson and O. Gunstad drove to Thief River Falls Sunday.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES Bros. adv

Prof. Boehm left for his home at Pearce, Minn., on Tuesday.

J. D. Converse went to Plummer Wednesday.

English services at the Synod Church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. Laug returned to Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mrs. Ortloff visited friends at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

A few road scrapers will be closed out at a bargain.
adv N. A. NELSON.

S. Spiff brought up a bunch of horses which he is disposing of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitkin passthrough town Wednesday euroute to Thief River Falls.

Rev. J. B. Smith of Thief River Falls conducted services in the M. E. Church Tuesday evening.

The members of the Sunday-school of the Synod enjoyed a picnic Wednesday.

The Ladies aid will meet at the P. Simonson residence June 12. All welcome.

Edith Dahl left for Gull Lake, Sask. Monday, where she will teach school during the summer.

Miss Emma Brink is visiting at the Brink home, arriving from Crookston Tuesday.

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!! for men, women and children. Prices from 50c. up and plenty of them.
—Henry Goergen.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Carrie and Selma Simonson returned from Cass Lake Monday, where they have been attending high school for the past term.

Get your potato bug sprayers now, before the bugs have done any damage. N. A. NELSON.
adv

While playing ball last Sunday at Wylie, "Butch" Wilson had the misfortune to have his nose broken. Butch says, however, he will be in the game tomorrow.

The Scandinavian Mission church will have services in the town of Black River Sunday, June 8, at 2 p. m., at the Lorentson home. All are invited.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

Scandinavian Mission church services will be held Sunday June 8 at 2 p. m., at the Lorentson home, and June 15th at 10:30 a. m. in the East side school house.

Cornelius Anderson has purchased the house on main street from O. Gunstad. He intends to repair the house and move in in the near future.

Marius Rolland, who has been visiting his brother August returned to Thief River Falls Tuesday. Mr. Rolland recently completed a term of school at Foxhome, Minn.

Misses Hulda Gigstad, Nora Johnson, Grace Hall, Anne Patterson and Agnes Burkee returned from Moorhead this morning where they have been attending Normal the past year.

Mrs E. Klemesrud returned from Crookston Wednesday where she attended the graduation exercises of the high school. She was accompanied by her daughter who was a member of the graduation class.

For Sale—"Flanders 20" auto owed by the estate of Theo. Garceau, deceased, purchased new last spring, in good condition, at a bargain. Write or call on L. E. Healy, guardian, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Wesley Smith came down from Thief River Falls Monday and has been initiated into the rites of the Spectator force. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in the printing line and will have charge of the mechanical work.

If you need any harness or woven wire fencing call on N. A. Nelson. adv

J. S. Roy has commenced building operations on his new house.

Pat Hall departed Wednesday to spend the week end at Bagley.

John Hogquist left Friday for a visit at Fargo N. D.

N. A. Nelson expects a mixed car of manure spreaders, and high grade buggies the fore part of the week.

The Swedish Lutheran church will give a picnic June 15 at C. J. Erickson's farm. Everybody welcome.

The appearance of Ed. Aubol's house has been greatly improved by the addition of two new porches.

Glenn Martz returned Wednesday from Bronson, Minn. where he had been doing some engineering work.

Norwegian school begnis Monday for a four weeks session at the Synod Church.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

The Confirmation Class of the Scandinavian Mission Church will meet at the church next Friday.

The ladies' aid society of the United church will meet with Mrs. T. M. Brevig next Thursday.

Enjoy these cool evenings by using one of our new lawn swings. For sale by N. A. Nelson 31-1t

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Protect your family and buildings by using the Dodd-Struthers lightning rods. For sale by
adv N. A. NELSON.

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The M. E. Ladies Aid met at the Irving Wallace farm last Wednesday. All report having had a fine time.

Among our new subscribers for this week we have: A. J. Barsness, R. Boehm, Julius Nelson, J. A. Elmquist, I. Dahlin, John Hurst, Irving Wallace and Carl Johnson.

Mr. whirry formly butter maker for the local creamery was town thursday. He is at present buying butter and cheese for a New York concern.

Rev. D. G. Jacobson was here last Saturday soliciting funds for the Park Region College at Fergus Falls. Rev. Jacobson is the tallest minister in the Norwegian Synod church, measuring 6 feet 7 inches.

Several more people have signified their intention their intention of joining the "Brighten up" club which, together with a clean up crusade will improve the appearance of the town considerable.

At a meeting of the I. O. O. F. last evening the following were elected officers for the coming term.
A. J. Hed, N. G.
John Hansen, V. G.
O. F. Post, Sect'y.
D Patterson, Trustee.

R. T. Randall of Salem Oregon was in the village the fore part of the week attending to his business interests. Swenson and Lindahl former residents of this place are now interested in a hardware store formely owneh by Mr. Randall.

There will be a Fourth of July celebration in Benson's woods near the south bridge. An effort is being made to secure a good program. The ladies of the United church will serve dinner, supper and other refreshments. An ideal place for young and old to spend the Fourth.

What promises to be the first live ball game of the season will be staged tomorrow on the local grounds, when the Gophers cross bats with Brooks. Brooks claim one of the fastest teams in that portion of the country, and the local boys are putting in some hard practice hoping to give the visiting team a hard rub. Bring your quarter, and when you root be sure you get your moneys worth.

T'was Easy

Manager Brink and his ball heavers journeyed over to Wylie last Sunday and trimmed that aggregation to a tune of 22 to 2.

The boys have shown much improvement both in batting and fielding and soon will be in shape to make them all travell.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Carl H. Olson is building a new residence on Pacific Ave. The building is well under way and will be finished in a few weeks.

J. D. Marshall, the Red Lake Falls miller was in town last Monday looking over business prospects here.

Prof. F. H. Gambell spent last Sunday in Crookston visiting friends.

Andrew Johnson of Otter Tail County has been here the past week visiting with his son, H. L. Johnson.

G. A. Damard and W. A. Arthur drove to Crookston on business Saturday.

Seed Corn Patch.

Start a separate breeding lot of corn this year. Its the only way to insure perfect purity, strong vitality, and uniform type. Many farmers are now trying this plan of getting good seed corn. A quarter or half acre is enough land, but it must be separate from all other corn to prevent crossing. It must be in good condition to make strong plants. It must be uniform in fertility to make selection safe. Plant only the best seed obtainable. Suit yourself as to variety and go ahead—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops, University Farm, St. Paul.

To Can Pie Plant.

Wash and cut tender young pieplant into half inch lengths. Select a granite pan of the desired size, put a layer of the pieplant in the bottom, cover wite sugar, add anoteer layer of pieplant, another of sugar, and continue in this manner until all is in, having sugar on on top. Put in a moderate oven and bake until the pieplant is tender. Put into sterile jars and seal. Use pieplant and sugar in the proportion of one cup of sugar to one and one-half quarts of the pieplant.

Do not stir the material, as stirring breaks the pieces of pieplant and gives it a mussy appearance.

Pieplant canned in this manner is much superior to that cookee on top of stove.—Mary Bull, Domestic Science, Unieersity Farm, St. Paul.

Good Bread

WHAT IT MEANS IN THE HOME.

There is no one food more universally used than bread. It appears on the tables of almost every nation three times a day and forms the base, at least, of the carried lunch of children and adults.

Bread is often called the "Staff of Life", but it is far from filling that office if not of good quality. On the other hand, if bread is good, that is nutritious, sweet, light, and well baked, it is one of the most valuable foods in the diet.

With really "good bread on the able, there would be little desire or need for pastry or cake.

Good bread is not difficult to make There are, however, three essentials to success; (1) good material, (2) proper temperature, and (3) proper manipulation. Good flour contains a large amount of good gluten. Gluten is the subslance in flour which makes it possible to produce a light, fine grained, well-rounded loaf having a sweet, nutty flavor. A little salt and the desired amount of liquid, milk and water in equal parts are al so important factor.—Mary L. Bull, Domestic Science, Extention Division University Farm St. Paul.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire held June, 2 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried petition of lot owners of Blocks 25 and 26 for a four foot walk was laid on the table.

On motion duly made and carried that bill of L. C. Simons for legal services in connection with St. Hilaire bond matter be laid on table.

On motion duly made and carried the bill of A. Sattesberg was allowed at $9.77 and the bill of G. Fellman at $6.20

The following were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read

St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co., lumber	49.45
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings etc	14.20
Northern Culvert Co., Culuerts,	73.42
Ewille Smith, labor on bridge,	7.80
Chas. Languman, labor on bridge,	12.40
John Forseen, salary, etc	18.90
Ole Branum, labor	5.20
A. H. Babcock, blank book	.80
Melton Fosder, work on bridge,	28.50
J. C. Dahl, drift bolts for bridge	3.50

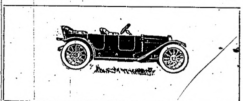
On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.
J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

A number of our people attended the Symphony Concert at Thief River Thursday evening. All report the Orchestra as being up to their usual standard of excellence.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

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WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes

The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"

"It Stands for Shoe quality"
—Hackleberry

The
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SHOES
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DAVID LAZAR

OLE MATHSON
DEALER IN
Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Workingmen's Clothing, Tinware, Crockery, Machine Oils, Feed, and Northrup, King & Co's Grass Seeds

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods
Farmers, we solicit a share of your patronage
Phone No. 5

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	80
" " 2 "	79
" " 3 "	76
Flax, No. 1	$1.14
" " 2	1.11
Adjected Flax	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs	41
Oats	31
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Sealed Bids

Sealed bids will be received up to 19 at 2 o'clock p. m. by the Swedish Lutheran congregation of St. Hilaire for building a parsonage The congregation furnishing all building material. Said building to be completed before Oct. 15, 1913 according to plans and specifications on file with N. A. Nelson, St. Hilaire, Minn. Satisfactory bonds must be furnished by bidders. Congregation reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Signed:
Committee.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON. - - Agent

The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Phillip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by [illegible] Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's [illegible]. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged [illegible] of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. A third letter appears mysteriously in Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip.

CHAPTER VIII.

Somewhere East of Nantucket.

The Sibylla under stress of her powerful turbines was racing easily, reeling off her thirty knots with no seeming effort and scarcely a perceptible vibration. There had been a stiff breeze during the night, but it had died down at sunrise, and now, at noon, the sea was calm as the bosom of a [illegible]. The sun blazed on the yacht's polished brasses, intensifying the snowy whiteness of her glossy paint, and turning to jewelled showers the spray which fell away from her sharp prow and caressed her long, sleek sides. It was wonderful weather for late October. On the nineteenth the temperature had risen to ninety in New York, breaking all records for that date; and now, two days later, here at the meeting of sound and ocean, with Point Judith just coming into view over our port bow, and Block Island a blur abaft our starboard beam, we sat, Cameron and I, shaded by spread awnings, on the after-deck, as though it were midsummer. For he had been convinced by my righteous untruth, after repeated and emphatic dinning, and had daily grown stronger; readily agreeing at length to a cruise along the coast, with Bar Harbor as objective.

"That is precisely what I had the Sibylla built for," he told me, when my suggestion found acceptance. "Did you ever notice the inscription on the brass tablet over the fireplace in the saloon? No? Well, it's this: 'Sibylla, when thou seest me faynte, address thyselfe the gyde of my complaynte.'

"I found it in an old book, published in 1562, a poetic induction to 'The Mirror of Magistrates,' written by Thomas Sackville. You can fancy how my application distorts the original intention; but Sackville isn't likely to trouble me over it."

I repeat this explanation now mainly to indicate the improved temper of the speaker. His mind was placid once again, and with this recovered placidity had come a return of his quiet humor. For my own part I was not altogether happy. My delight over my friend's recovery, and Evelyn's pleasure thereat, was curdled by self-reproach regarding the instrument I had employed to bring it about. A lie is to me a most contemptible agent, and to make use of one has been always abhorrent. In this instance I had salved my conscience in a measure with the old excuse that the end justified the means, but it was only in a measure, and I was far from being as happy as I pretended.

Moreover, I could not rid myself of an uneasiness—a misery, indeed, in which I was now without company—concerning the day and its menace. I say "without company," for Cameron, of course, had quite dismissed the subject, and Evelyn, who previously was greatly perturbed, had seemed to put away all apprehension directly she saw us safe aboard the yacht. There had been some talk of her accompanying us, but without signifying my real reason, I had managed to dissuade her.

For my disquietude there was certainly no logical ground. I had taken the precaution of having the Sibylla searched from masthead to keelson before sailing. The coal was examined as carefully as that of a battleship in time of war; every locker and cupboard was inspected; even the ventilators were metaphorically turned inside out and the record of every man of the crew was looked into with vigorous scrutiny. So I could see no loophole unguarded. But the past was an argument which set logic at naught. If such things could be as that which had happened a month ago in Cameron's dressing room, how much further might the inexplicable carry? Of what use were precautions against an enemy who with apparent ease calmly defied all natural laws?

All the morning my thoughts had been running in this line. Foolish thoughts they must seem to one who reads of them; worthy only to be classed with the idle, superstitious fears of young girls and old women, and impossible to a well-balanced, clear-headed man of twenty-nine. It may be that I was not well-balanced and clear-headed. And yet the sequel would tend rather to a contrary conclusion.

Cameron was still reading the Herald, and I sat with a pair of binoculars at my eyes sweeping the waters for the trailing smoke of a liner or some object of lesser interest.

Presently the silence was broken by my companion.

"I see," he began, dropping the paper to his knees, "that China is really in earnest in her anti-opium campaign. Two Peking officials have died from the effects of a too-hasty breaking of the habit. Men do not die in the attempt to obey mere paper reforms. The Chinese are a wonderful old people, Clyde."

I lowered my glasses, all at once interested.

"You've been in China?" I asked.

"No, I haven't," was his answer. "I've always meant to go; but when I was nearest, ill news drew me home; and so I never got closer than Yokohama on one side, and Srinagar, in Kashmir, on the other."

"You've seen something of them in this country, I suppose?"

"No, very little. I attended a dinner once at which Li Hung Chang was the guest of honor; and I've eaten chop suey in one of those Chinese eating palaces they have in Chicago. That's about the extent of my personal Chinese experience. But I have always been interested in the country and its people. I have read about everything that has been published on the subject. By the way, did they ever find out who killed that boy of Murphy's?"

"Not yet," I answered. "They've had some of his own kind under surveillance, but no more arrests have been made."

"Murphy was released?"

"Yes."

He took up his paper again and once more I applied myself to sea-gazing.

Far away to the northeast I made out what appeared to me to be a seagoing tug or pilot boat, steaming, I thought, with rather unusual speed for a vessel of her class. It was not much of a discovery, but the waters had been very barren that morning, especially for the last two hours, and insignificant as this object was I felt in a manner rewarded for my vigil.

Half an hour later she had slipped out of sight and I was busy in an effort to pick her up again, when a cry from the lookout forward directed my attention to a floating speck possibly two miles or more dead ahead, and not more than a point off our course.

"Come," I said to Cameron, "let's go up on the bridge and have a look!"

"And have our trouble for our pains?" he returned, incredulously. "It's probably some bit of wreckage, a box or a cask."

"Very well," I agreed, starting off alone. "Even a box or a cask is worth while as a variation."

When on nearer approach the drifting object proved to be a fisherman's dory, with a man, either dead or unconscious, plainly discernible in the bottom, I should hardly have been human had I not experienced a degree of satisfaction over Cameron's failure as a prophet. That, however, was the least abiding of my sensations. In an instant it had given way to anxiety concerning the boat's occupant and interest in the business-like manner in which MacLeod, the stocky young executive officer of the Sibylla, was preparing to pick up our find.

The engine room had been signaled half-speed ahead, and already a sailor with a coil of rope in hand was stationed at the forward gangway. I have frequently seen river pilots make landings that were marvels of clever calculation, but I never saw any steering more accurately gauged than that by which MacLeod, here in the open sea, with the precarious swell and surge of ocean to combat, brought the yacht gliding within a bare three inches of the rolling dory's bow.

I was leaning over the rail as we came thus upon the castaway, and saw clearly enough for just a moment the huddled creature in oilskins, silent and motionless in the stern, with closed eyes and wet, dark hair matted upon his forehead. Then a sailor, dropping lightly into the boat, shut off my view for a little. There was a whir of flung line; an exchange of quick-spoken, and to me unintelligible, words between the sailor in the dory and a sailor standing beside me on the yacht's deck; and then, the line was taut and straining, and the dory, which had sheered off astern, was being brought up slowly alongside.

Now, I realized for the first time that our engines had stopped and that, save for the roll, we were almost stationary.

They were lifting the fisherman aboard when Cameron, at length aroused by the unusual, strolled forward and joined me.

"There's your bit of wreckage," I observed, smiling.

"Poor devil!" he exclaimed, sympathetically. "He seems more dead than alive."

"He's breathing, sir," announced Brandon, the first officer, "and not much more. We'll take him below, and see what can be done for him, sir."

He appeared to be about forty years of age, a somewhat shrunken, weather-beaten creature, with face deeply lined and half hidden behind possibly a week's growth of dark beard. It is not easy to read a man with his eyes closed, but I was far from prepossessed by what of this fellow's features was on view. Ordinarily I should have given him scant heed, but today was no ordinary day, and my suspicions were superactive. Even the most trivial occurrences took on significance. And this was not a trivial occurrence. Certainly it was not usual. Fishermen blown to sea in storms and overcome by exposure, hunger and thirst were common enough, perhaps, but within the past week there had been no storm; the weather had been as mild as that of June, with an August day or two thrown in. How was it possible, then, for this bit of flotsam to have come where it was and in the condition it was?

To Cameron I gave no hint of my reasoning, but to Captain MacLeod I put the question without hesitation.

"It does seem a bit odd, Mr. Clyde," he returned, judicially, "but you see his mast and sail had gone by the board and his oars, too. It looks to me, sir, as if he'd been run down, maybe, and nigh swamped. Of course we can't tell till he gets his senses and lets us know."

Though this put the matter in a new light, it did not by any means relieve my anxiety; and I asked MacLeod to have a sharp watch kept on the fellow, adding that I would come to him later for anything he might learn. I took care, too, to caution him to make no mention of the affair in the presence of Cameron.

It was not until after dinner that evening that I found opportunity again to question the captain. I came upon him in his stateroom, a comfortably commodious cabin, far forward on the upper deck. On his table was spread a chart, over which he was bending when I entered. A briarwood was gripped firmly between his teeth and the grateful odor of clean pipe smoke greeted me as I entered.

"He's come around, Mr. Clyde," he informed me, turning about in his swivel chair, "and I'm just trying to check up some of his statements by means of this chart here, and our weather record."

"And how do they check so far?" I asked, a little dubiously.

"Quite to a dot, sir," was his answer. "There's no breakdown anywhere, so far. According to his story, he sailed out of Gloucester harbor on Monday morning. His name's Peter Johnson, and he lives in East Gloucester. He says the wind was strong from the westward, and he made the banks all right without mishap. But about noon, the wind died, and a thick fog came in from the northeast, chill and sopping, sir. He kept moving about, and finally in the thick of it lost his bearings. It had clouded over and after a little it began to rain. He made a try for Gloucester harbor, but must have sailed southeast instead of northwest. Then the night came down, and the fog was like a dozen blankets, he says. His food was gone and most of his water, but he said he'd seen worse than that many a time, and just prayed for the fog to lift and give him a sight of the stars. And the next thing that happened was what I suspected, sir. He heard a steamer's whistle. He had his sheet out and was running before the wind, and that steamer coming upon him out of the fog, caught his boom, ripped out his mast and nearly capsized his dory. When she righted, the steamer's lights were fading into the fog again, his boat was half full of water and his oars were washed away. Well, sir, to make a long story short, he must have caught a current that carried him well out beyond Cape Cod, and then slewed him around the southernmost end of Nantucket island. I questioned him about lights and fog signals, and making due allowance for his condition, his yarn works out pretty straight. He'd been drifting about for three days when we picked him up and was half dead of thirst and hunger. But he's come around better than might be expected, and—"

And then I interrupted him.

"Three days without water?" I questioned.

"And without food. Yes, sir."

"When did he tell you this story?"

"About six o'clock, sir."

"Could a starving man recover that quickly?"

"He might, sir," MacLeod answered. "The average healthy man can go ten days without food or drink."

"What have you done with him?"

"He's in the seaman's quarters, forard, sir."

"See that he's kept there, Mr. MacLeod," I told him. "I'd feel better if you put a watch on him tonight. Tomorrow we'll run in to Gloucester and look up his people and friends."

"Very good, sir."

"Thank you."

I thought of having a look at Peter Johnson, myself, for I was somewhat curious to study that face again when it was sentient and had eyes open, but on second thought I decided to wait until morning. It seemed silly to suspect this seemingly honest but unfortunate fisherman.

We had not been speeding so well during the afternoon; there was some trouble reported from the engine room, and it was a question whether we had made over fifteen knots an hour since two o'clock. I know that at ten o'clock that night, when the moon went down, we were somewhere east of Nantucket, and directly in the path of the transatlantic liners.

The night was balmy as a night in springtime, and Cameron and I in light overcoats sat on the after-deck, watching the moon slide slowly below the dark horizon line. Our chairs were close together, facing the lee rail; his the farther astern. We talked of many things, I remember. He was always interested in my work, and especially in my ambitions to make The Week a power for national good; and, I remember that we discussed several projects I then had in mind for bringing about reform in high places. But the subject which then interested me most, and regarding which I still experienced a vague, unreasoning uneasiness, he had avoided throughout the day and evening, with what seemed to me studied intent.

The sudden cessation of hostilities on the part of those whom he had been given every reason to look upon as his implacable enemies, was certainly strange enough to have invited endless debate; and I marveled that, after having accepted my falsehood as truth, he had not chosen to go over with me the whole marvelously perplexing business.

His mind, I know, was relieved by what I had made him believe, or he would not now be the man he was; but despite that, it appeared to me, it would be most natural for him, on this day of all days—the twenty-first of the month—to question, at least, my previously emphatically stated conclusions.

There had been a moment of silence between us, and these reflections were dominant with me, as six bells, ringing out musically, announced that midnight was but an hour distant. At that instant, while in time to the bell's strokes, there echoed in my brain the words: "Know then, that before the morning of the eighth day hence—" Cameron, lowering his cigar, turned to me with:

"Clyde, I wonder if you have forgotten what day this is!"

I don't know why, coming at just that particular juncture, the question should be more upsetting than if it had come at some other time of day, but I know it seemed so to me.

For a little space my tongue refused its office. There was a lump in my throat which demanded to be swallowed, and I made a pretence of coughing to hide my plight. At length I answered, a bit lamely:

"No, I haven't forgotten. It's Wednesday, the twenty-first of October."

He returned his cigar to his lips and smoked in silence for a full minute. Then, he said, quietly:

"It's seven days since that empty envelope came."

"Yes," I returned.

There was another slight pause and he went on:

"I have been thinking that possibly you were wrong about the significance of that empty envelope. Possibly those enigmatical persons intended that absence of a definite threat to imply the inconceivably terrible."

Now that he had started to talk about it, I wished that he had continued his silence. I could not understand how I had convinced him before, knowing all the while that I was without truth to support me. Certainly, now, pervaded as I was with that grim disquietude, it would be even more difficult to carry conviction with my words.

"Whatever they intended," I ventured, yielding a fraction of a point, "it seems to me that they'll have some difficulty in carrying it out. There are no portraits here to mutilate and no mirrors to smash. For the previous performances there must be some more or less simple explanation. Neither you nor I believe in the supernatural; therefore the things that happened at Cragholt were brought about by natural means, seemingly inexplicable as they were. Now no natural means can be brought to bear to perform any such legerdemain on this yacht. You know that. There's not a man here, except that poor old fisherman, that we don't know all and everything about. So, I say, no matter what they planned; this time they are outwitted." And even as I said it, I saw clearly before my vision these words: "Say not Heaven is high above! Heaven ascends and descends about our deeds, daily inspecting us wheresoever we are."

"Then you agree with me? You think something may have been planned?"

"I wouldn't pretend to interpret their symbolism," I answered evasively. "The empty envelope impressed me as synonymous with saying, 'Nothing more at present!' Even now I think that if they had meant to continue they would have said so. I'm almost sure they would."

I was quite sure, of course, but I dared not say so.

Cameron smoked on quietly for a while in a ruminative mood. Eventually he threw the end of his cigar over the rail, and leaned forward.

"I don't know," he said perplexedly. "I don't know."

This I hoped was to be the end of the matter, for tonight at least; but presently he began to talk of those first two letters, to conjecture, to wonder, to dissect phrases, to dig out subtleties of meaning from euphemistic expressions. And then I knew that he had every word memorized, just as I had.

Seven bells had struck and we were still talking. But now and then there were pauses in our converse—intervals of silence of varying length—during which I sat with my gaze stretching out over the black waters and my hearing strained for any unusual sound. More than once during the evening I thought I had detected far off the pounding note of a motor boat's exhaust, but had put the notion aside as too improbable for entertainment. Now, faintly, I seemed to hear it again; not so distant, but muffled.

I got up and stood close to the rail, and listened with ear bent. Then I determined to go to my cabin for a night glass which I had included among my traps. But at that moment the sound, which I had made sure of, ceased, and I stood a second or two longer, expecting it to resume.

Altogether it was not over a minute or two that I stood there. It seemed much less than that. Then I turned with a question for Cameron. I wondered whether he had heard the sound too.

"I say, Cam—" I began, and stopped, startled, with his name half uttered.

His chair was empty. He was not on deck. I ran to the saloon. He was not there. I flung open the door of his stateroom. He was not there, either. I had the yacht searched for him. He was not on the yacht.

CHAPTER IX.

A Craft Without Lights.

Composure is second nature with me. I claim no credit for it; it is a matter of temperament rather than cultivation. But now my temperament was all awry, and my composure fled me. I was excited. More than that, I was frantic, distracted, rattled. I wanted to do a dozen things at once; to get answers to a score of questions in a single moment. And the consequence may be imagined. For five—ten minutes, nothing was done whatever. Then the search-light was got into play, sweeping the waters on all sides, far and near; but with paltry result. Five or six miles astern we made out a power boat, similar to that which I had seen through the glass earlier in the day. To the eastward a steamer with two funnels was just coming into range. The white sails of a coasting schooner showed to westward. Trailing in our wake was our squalid salvage, the dory of the fisherman.

MacLeod, trained to coolness, retained his wits. Systematically he set to work. Likely and unlikely places aboard the yacht were looked into. Before I knew what he was about, we were going back over the way we had come with the search-light swinging in a circle and a half-dozen sharp-eyed seamen scanning every square foot of rolling wave.

"I can't understand it," I kept repeating aloud, with senseless iteration. "I can't understand it."

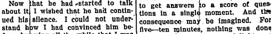
I was standing alone, well forward, leaning over the rail. Presently MacLeod laid a hand on my shoulder.

"We can't do anything more than we are doing, Mr. Clyde," he said in his matter-of-fact way. "For my part, I can't understand it, either; but since Mr. Cameron's not aboard, there's only one conclusion, and that is that he's overboard. And since there was no one interested in throwing him there, then it seems very clear that he must have jumped."

"Jumped!" I cried, in irritation. "My God, man! Don't I tell you that I was not three feet away from him, and only for a minute or two? How could he have jumped without my hearing him? How could he even have got out of his chair, without my hearing him?"

The captain shrugged his shoulders.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Strategy of a Bushman

How a Little Native of South Africa Put a Fierce Lion to Flight.

The little bushman of South Africa is not only small in size, but feeble in mind. Yet there is on record an encounter between a bushman and a lion which shows the man as cool in danger and fertile in resource, Harper's Weekly says. This bushman, while a long way from home, was met by a lion. The animal, assured that he had his victim completely in his power, began to sport and dally with him with a feline jocosity which the poor little bushman failed to appreciate. The lion would appear at a point in the road and leap back again into the jungle, to reappear a little further on.

The bushman, however, did not lose his presence of mind and presently hit upon a device whereby he might outwit his foe. This plan was suggested by the lion's own conduct. Aware that the beast was ahead of him, the bushman dodged to the right and feeling pretty sure of the lion's whereabouts resorted to the course of quietly watching his movements.

When the lion discovered that the man had suddenly disappeared from the path he was a good deal perplexed. He roared with mortification. Then he espied the bushman peeping at him over the grass.

The bushman at once changed his position, while the lion stood irresolute in the path, following with his eye the shifting black man. In another moment the little man rustled the reeds, vanished and showed himself at another point. The great brute was first confused and then alarmed. It evidently began to dawn upon him that he had mistaken the position of matters and that he was the hunted party. The bushman, who clearly recognized the situation, did not pause to permit the lion to recover his startled wits. He began to steal gradually toward the foe, who now, in a complete state of doubt and fear, turned tail and decamped, leaving the plucky and ingenious little bushman master of the situation.

Along the Peruvian Coast.

Off shore—there was neither bay nor bight in the even line of surf—a deserted brigantine at anchor dipped slowly with the long Pacific swells, its yards and decks whited like a leper from the unmolested frigate birds and sea fowl that made it home. Beyond, here and there, a patched sail of no particular size or shape was barely filled by the lightest of breezes; occasionally as one crept past the outfit developed into a raft on the after part of which raised a rough platform of palm on which was housed the Indian fisherman and his crew or family. A few abandoned square tins—the well-known export tins of Rockefeller—held the drinking water, an earthen pot their food, and on this flimsy contraption they would put out miles to sea. In beating to windward a loose board or peace from a packing case it poked through the crevices to act as a centerboard.—Outing.

Value of Swimming Lessons.

Florence Shellard, a Windsor school girl, recently demonstrated the value of swimming being included in the school curriculum, when in a most plucky manner she rescued another little girl, aged five years, from drowning in the Thames. Without waiting to call for help, Miss Shellard jumped into the river and went to the rescue of her companion, who had already gone down twice before she reached her.—London Telegraph.

Modish Mem.

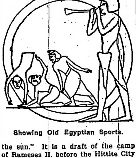
Modesty has been said to be woman's last and finest garment.

SPORTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Boxing and Ball Playing Were in Vogue Centuries Before Greece Was Known to Exist.

Athens, Greece.—That boxing, ball playing and sprinting were favorite sports of the ancient Greeks is widely known. But it is not generally known that these sports were in vogue in ancient Egypt centuries before Greece was known to history.

The accompanying sketches are reproductions of prints from the works of Lepsius, Rosellini, Maspero and other Egyptologists. The large print is a copy of a photograph from a rock carving which was executed in Thebes during the reign of Rameses II. in the early part of the fourteenth century, B. C. Long before Moses led the hosts of Israel into the Sinaitic desert; long before the oldest books of the Old Testament were written; and four centuries before Solomon wrote, "There is nothing new under the sun." It is a draft of the camp of Rameses II. before the Hittite City of Kadesh. It plainly shows the diversions of the Egyptian soldiers in their hours of leisure. In it the artist has depicted boxing, baseball, horse racing and even the gentle pastime of "crap shooting."



Showing Old Egyptian Sports.

The smaller sketches might have been made on any professional ball ground in this country, barring the uniforms. One of them might have been labeled "safe on second." It probably represents a runner stealing second sliding into the bag after a headlong dive under the baseman. The umpire is shown with downturned palms, indicating that the runner is safe, while the baseman is evidently protesting against the decision.

The other cut depicts another familiar figure and is evidently intended to represent a megaphone man announcing a change of batteries, or, perhaps, informing the "fans" that "O'Sarkon, the great Memphis pinch hitter, will bat for Si-Bast, the southpaw twirler, who has been taken out of the box by Manager Rut Ammon."

The amusement of crap shooting was probably introduced into the Egyptian army by the Ethiopian or Nubian mercenaries, as it is still the national sport of the descendants of the hunters of Equatorial Africa. Just who introduced baseball into ancient Egypt is not known, but the "Records of the Monuments" show that Father Time discovered the game before either Father Chadwick or Father Spalding.

Truly there is nothing new under the sun. What with the discovery that Egyptians in the dawn of history probably used electric or hydraulic drills to shape the blocks of granite for the Pyramids, and the granite pictures showing that even baseball and crap shooting were popular sports, and boxing bouts a regular thing among Egyptian soldiers when ancient Greece was a backwoods settlement and Babylon a one-horse town, the fact that there was boxing in Greece 2,300 years ago is a modern incident, and in all likelihood it was only a hoary sport introduced into Greece along with other civilizing innovations from the "Land of the Pharaohs."—Professor "Dusty" Miller.

ERASERS BRING HER FAME

Mrs. Houston, Originator of Rubber Pencil Tips, Brought to St. Louis for Burial.

St. Louis, Mo.—The body of Mrs. Mary E. Houston, reputed to be the originator of rubber eraser tips on lead pencils, was brought to St. Louis for burial. Mrs. Houston, who was 85 years old, died at Greenwood, Miss., of apoplexy.

In 1859, Mrs. Houston said, she entered a stationery store in New York city to purchase a pencil. She asked the clerk why rubber tips could not be placed on the pencils. The clerk called several officials of the firm and explained her suggestion. Before she left New York, Mrs. Houston said, lead pencils with rubbers attached were advertised there for the first time. The stationery house refused to admit it was indebted to her for the suggestion.

TO TEACH HENS TO LAY EGGS

English Agricultural Experts Tour North Wales in Special Train to Show Machine.

London.—The Agricultural Organization and the National Poultry Organization Society are jointly responsible for a unique scheme by which it is hoped hens may be taught to lay.

What is known as the "golden egg" train left London recently bearing a party of poultry experts who are going to teach the hens in Wales how eggs really should be laid. The train consisted of three special coaches, fitted with every modern device calculated to encourage the most educated hens to lay prize eggs, and it will travel from station to station in North Wales for a fortnight. The poultry experts will lecture at each stopping place to the local chicken farmers.

Sentenced to Life at 19.

New Haven, Conn.—Harold B. Page, nineteen years old, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Harold J. Ford, aged eighteen, robbery being the motive for the shooting. Page was captured in Colorado.

THE LURE OF THE WEST

WESTERN CANADA ATTRACTING THOUSANDS OF SETTLERS.

Writing on the Canadian West, an eastern exchange truthfully says:

"The West still calls with imperative voice. To prairie and mountain, and for the Pacific Coast, Ontario's young men and women are attracted by tens of thousands yearly. The great migration has put an end to the fear, freely expressed not many years ago by those who knew the West from the lakes to the farther coast of Vancouver Island, that Canada would some day break in two because of the predominance of Continental European and American settlers in the West."

This is true. While the immigration from the United States is large, running close to 150,000 a year, that of the British Isles and Continental Europe nearly twice that number, making a total of 400,000 per year, there is a strong influx from Eastern Canada. It is not only into the prairie provinces that these people go, but many of them continue westward, the glory of British Columbia's great trees and great mountains, the excellent agricultural valleys, where can be grown almost all kinds of agriculture and where fruit has already achieved prominence. Then the vast expanse of the plains attract hundreds of thousands, who at once set to work to cultivate their vast holdings. There is still room, and great opportunity in the West. The work of man's hands, even in the cities with their record-breaking building rush, is the smallest part of the great panorama that is spread before the eye on a journey through the country. Nature is still supreme, and man is still the divine pigmy audaciously seeking to impose his will and stamp his mark upon an unconquered half continent.

The feature that most commends itself in Western development today is the "home-making spirit." The West will find happiness in planting trees and making gardens and building schools and colleges and universities, and producing a home environment so that there will be no disposition to regard the country as a temporary place of abode in which every one is trying to make his pile preparatory to going back East or becoming a lotus-eater beside the Pacific.

The lure of the West is strong. It will be still stronger when the crude new towns and villages of the plains are embowered in trees and vocal with the song of birds.—Advertisement.

HAIR CUT BY A SQUIRREL

Rodent Barber Gets Busy on Thatch of Sleeping Oregon Photographer.

Ernest J. Bloom, a photographer of Hood River, Ore., who has been passing the last two weeks at the ranch of R. E. Scott, secretary of the Commercial club, returned home with a portion of his hair gone.

Mr. Bloom had been working in the garden and making a lawn on the ranch. He was taking a nap after lunch when a squirrel that had been making its home in the house this winter, evidently thinking his long black locks would make an excellent lining for a nest, trimmed off a portion of the hair while he slept.

"The rodent's teeth must have been sharp," says the photographer, "for I could scarcely feel him at work there cutting away the hair. I must have moved in my sleep and in his excitement he evidently pulled some of the hairs out instead of cutting them. This awoke me, and I let out a yell that almost frightened the squirrel to death."—Portland Oregonian.

Way With Most of Us.

Mayor Gaynor, at a dinner in New York, discussed the arguments of a very young and very cocksure lawyer.

"This young chap from the country," said the mayor, "would do well to follow—instead of trying to lead—older, wiser, and more experienced men than himself. But—"

The mayor sighed whimsically.

"Heigho!" he said. "Some men never have any respect for gray hairs till after they've acquired a few of their own."

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.

Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after baby came. I had numb spells and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingernails were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am stout, well and healthy. I can do all my own work and can walk to town and back and not get tired. I would not give your Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, R.F.D. No.3, Utica, Ohio.

Another Case.

Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read so many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody what the Compound has done for me. I believe I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETTIE GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Ventilate all stables.

Cull all pure bred animals.

Keep the little pigs growing.

Provide the chicks with shade.

Pasteurization is universal in German cities.

Wash the calves' pails as well as the milk pails.

Corn silage produces a very rapid finish on the cattle.

Equal parts of lard and kerosene is effective against lice.

Have everything ready beforehand and start your hatching operations.

Do not uncover roses or other plants until their new growth makes it necessary.

Put your thinking cap on and don't let other work crowd out the chicks.

Don't allow broody hens to remain on the same nests that are used by the layers.

Farms that are lacking in natural timber should be producing an artificial grove.

There never will be too many good poultrymen, but we can strive to be among the best.

A sow can be kept too long, and often many of us keep some old thing a year too long.

Do not give nitrate of soda to plants until well above soil, and then apply very sparingly.

Grass seed is quite the opposite of clover, so the mixtures are very apt to contain more grass than clover.

Imagine what could be accomplished in the way of community breeding with fifty herds in the same community.

If you have windows in the hen house keep them clean, as the hens need all the sunlight they can get these days.

Lay your plans to grow the bulk of the feedstuffs on the farm this year. Buying much high-priced feed cuts into the profits.

If a hog misses a feed watch him; if he misses the second feed, remove him from the herd and thoroughly disinfect where he has been.

Better run a dairy without a dog than have one that is irritable to the cows. Many kicking cows are caused by the dogs nipping at their heels.

In mating be sure and mate even-colored birds. For instance, not a dark male to a lighter hen. This kind of mating produces mottled chickens.

It has been proved many times that the large, plump, well-formed seed will give the best and quickest crop returns. Moral: Plant only large, well-developed seeds.

The three-year rotation is probably the best for average purposes, but the dairymen may find the four-year rotation more convenient, on account of the pasturage it provides.

Plants send their rootlets a surprising distance in search of food and water, and these rootlets show almost human intelligence in traveling around stones and other obstructions to gain their end.

The man who catches a sheep by the wool wouldn't like to have his hair pulled every time a neighbor meets him. Hurts a sheep just as bad as it would a man to be handled that way, though.

Dehorn the calf as soon as you take it from the cow. The new-born calf seems to be in a sort of stupor and does not feel the drug as keenly as after it gets frisky. Of course, the cow must not be allowed to lick the head or you will detongue her.

The silo will help you meet the feeding problem, enable you to save about 40 per cent. of the feeding value of the corn plant and make it possible for the farm crop to maintain more animals. The silo is a good investment.

It takes from fifteen to twenty ears of corn to plant an acre. If one ear fails to grow, about 6 per cent. of the stand is lost. About fifteen minutes of time are required to test enough corn, by the ear method, to plant an acre.

Fresh bones contain a small quanity of animal matter which is useful for food. They are in their best condition when fresh and unburned. Burning or charring consumes the animal matter and makes them just so much less valuable.

Where it is difficult to obtain a stand of alfalfa, it is quite possible that sowing sweet clover a year or two before seeding to alfalfa would prove advantageous. Sweet clover will inoculate the soil and put it in good condition for seeding alfalfa.

Spray for insect pests.

Many gardens need lime.

All chickens delight in the sun.

Never mix chicks of different ages.

The perches for fowls should be low.

The sire is the mainspring in the dairy works.

You cannot afford to overlook the health of your fowls.

Early hatches are nine times out of ten more profitably than late ones.

It's no longer possible to farm successfully if you depend upon guesswork.

The sheep is just as efficient a manure spreader as he is a manure maker.

Hens suffer from a damp hen house, so it is well to keep the floor covered with litter.

Grow your peach trees so that a six-foot ladder will be long enough for harvesting.

If applying nitrate of soda sprinkle around the plant and then stir or rake into the soil.

If you intend to use hens for hatching set them in a dry place where the ventilation is good.

If you do not intend to use hens for hatching break them up at once and get them to laying again.

Remember all kinds of stimulating fertilizers should by no means be allowed to touch the leaves of a plant.

Red raspberry rows should be about six feet apart, plants spaced two feet apart in the row (3,630 to the acre).

Start the brooder a day or two before putting in the chicks to see that the heating apparatus is working properly.

Heroic pruning measures are needed to bring many old trees into bearing; but it need not all be done the first year.

In cool weather 10 to 13 chicks are sufficient for one hen, while in warmer weather 15 to 20 can be cared for successfully.

A pound of clover seed to the bushel of small grain helps to give one's land the clover habit, and prepares the way for a good stand.

A 200-bushel yield of potatoes per acre removes from the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen, 21 pounds of phosphoric acid and 74 pounds of potash.

An apple tree that has been properly pruned from the time it is set needs comparatively little attention when it reaches bearing age.

If you have a real love for the poultry tribe, and do your best by them in any and all ways, you are certain to come out the winner in the long run.

The scratching hen will have better vitality, and a better laying record than the lazy hen that waits by the gate for the next feed to be doled out.

If you have not had the nerve to use the open front house during the winter you had better begin now by removing the windows on the south and use muslin.

There is this to say for incubator hatching: Mites and other pests are not waiting outside the shell ready to pounce on the helpless chick as soon as it emerges.

Ground sometimes is made hard to cultivate by being plowed while too wet, and crops often are ruined by putting the seed in the earth when it is not in proper condition.

High fertility is exceedingly important for cabbage. This crop must have an abundance of quickly available plant food. Application of nitrate of soda usually pays.

For a straight hog fence it has been found that twenty-six inches is not high enough. If there are to be no barb wires on top of the hog fence should not be less than thirty inches high.

The soil may be worked deeper when underdrained; it is also considerably warmer, and much of the fertile elements are held in the ground that would otherwise run off with the surface floods.

The person who is in too big a hurry to feed newly hatched chicks usually has "bad luck" with them. They need and should have nothing to eat until 36 to 48 hours old. Nature looks after them that long.

A pig must not be allowed to stop growing. If it does, the loss is not confined only to the days of unthrift, but all the food consumed afterward is likely to give less profit.

When plowing the land for parsnips and other deep-growing root plants, plow deep and keep the manure down deep; otherwise you will have a lot of surface roots instead of the long, straight roots desired.

Fall plowing is to be preferred to spring plowing. This applies also to land for corn that is to be manured during the winter and spring. A reasonable dressing of coarse manure may be disked in without difficulty, and is in better position to aid the crop than when plowed under.

To hold a sack open for filling it with potatoes, beets, turnips, or anything to be sacked, use a 50-pound lard can with the bottom removed. Place the can in the sack and let the sack come up to the top of the can. Fill the can, raise it and the sack; let the can remain and fill again until the sack is full.

SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS ON GRAFTING FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Farmer Who Does Not Thoroughly Understand the Operation Is Badly Handicapped in His Farm Management — Affords Some Keen Enjoyments of Agricultural Life.

By ISAAC MOTES.)

The man who doesn't understand how to graft successfully is badly handicapped in his farm operations, especially if he has an orchard of fruit trees and a grove of nut trees, and he is missing some of the keenest enjoyments of agricultural life.

The farmer who can do grafting and make his trees live can build up a fine orchard with very little expense for trees, after once getting a few specimens of each variety of nursery-bought trees to live, for most trees are benefited by liberal pruning, and some will be better if cut back to a point near the graft for the first three or four years. Some trees are quite expensive, and it takes a lot of money to build up a large orchard of them. And the more varied the assortment of trees in your orchard the more necessary is it that you know how to graft in an expert manner, for some of the trees, such as pear, Japanese persimmon and pecan, will be found more difficult to graft than others, and it takes an expert to get results with some of them.

It means much for the improvement of our native and exotic fruit and nut trees that every farmer should be an expert at grafting, for by this means he experiments by grafting different species upon each other, thereby creating many new and valuable hybrids. It is by expert grafting that all the delicious peaches, apples, pears, pecans and other valuable fruits have been originated and improved. It is because Mr. Burbank is an expert "grafter" that he has been enabled to accomplish such wonderful things in the creation of new fruits and vegetables.

One reason the paper shell pecan industry in the south doesn't grow any faster than it does, considering the wonderful possibilities for success in this branch of horticulture, is that so few farmers understand grafting, but must depend on nurseries for these trees, some of which sell for more than a dollar each, and then after they are planted a good many die, and the buyer becomes somewhat discouraged, when if he were expert at grafting he could soon fill vacant places in his orchard with his own grafts taken from such of his trees as were living, to be placed upon hickory or native seedling pecan stocks. It is in trying to get a start with some sensitive tree like the pecan, where grafting is difficult, and where many grafted trees from nurseries fail to live when planted by the purchasers, that we see the necessity for every farmer's understanding how to do his own grafting.

Most of the early horticulturists did their grafting in the late winter, just before the buds began to swell, and as a result very many of the grafts never "took" and made trees, because, on account of the unfavorable conditions—the continuance of cool weather—these grafts might remain there anywhere from a week to two or three weeks before the weather got warm enough to force the buds out, with evaporation going on all the time; but now the intelligent nurseryman and fruit growers graft these most sensitive trees in summer, when the sap is flowing up freely in the stocks.

The grafting wood is cut in the winter and kept dormant until June or July, then as the sap is flowing steadily up in the stocks to feed the green foliage and tender, growing twigs, it immediately forces the buds on the graft to open, when joined to these stocks, and starts the new twig to growing.

The winter cuttings are kept dormant by storing them in an ice house, in sawdust, where the temperature is low enough to keep the buds from swelling, and where there is a little moisture to keep them from getting too dry. In the north where so many farmers have ice houses on their farms where they store ice in winter for use during the heated season, it is very easy to keep these cuttings dormant. In the south some nurserymen who do a great deal of summer grafting bury these winter cuttings in the ground in January or February, thus keeping them alive and yet without giving the buds a chance to swell.

There are many ways of budding and grafting trees, but intelligent horticulturists believe that root grafting gives a larger percentage of living trees, especially with those rather difficult to make live. Any good method of joining may be followed, for root grafting means only that the stock is cut below the surface of the ground. While early spring grafting is not recommended as strongly as summer grafting, yet if the early spring grafting is done you will get a larger percentage of living trees by grafting onto the roots or upon stocks beneath the surface of the ground. Some orchardists dig the stock entirely out of the ground, and by having it up in their hands they can make a more accurate joining of the graft with the stock, getting the cambium layers exactly opposite each other. Besides it is more convenient to wrap the graft after the joining has been effected. Also in this way they can cut off large lateral roots, if desired, and get five, six or perhaps a dozen roots large enough to graft upon, thus getting a number of trees from one large stock and its root system. This is possible only in early spring grafting, for in midsummer the stock must of course not be dug up, but should be cut off an inch or so below the surface of the ground.

The actual joining of stock and scion may be by the tongue grafting method, groove grafting, cleft grafting, split grafting, slip grafting, crown grafting or splice grafting. The best kind to use will depend upon whether your stocks are larger than the scions, or of equal size. If the stock is larger than the scion it would be better to use the cleft or split graft, but if the scion and stock are about the same size perhaps the best method would be by the splice graft. In this the stock and scion are cut with a long oblique and equally slanting face, so that when the faces are brought together the tree will point directly upward.

It will be best to have a little shoulder at the upper end of the slant on the stock; that is, cut about a half inch of the upper slanting side of the stock squarely off, then cut a square offset on the side of the scion at the upper end of the oblique, slanting cut. Let the offset be as deep as the shoulder on the upper part of the stock, so the two will fit snugly together, with the two cambium layers exactly opposite here, as well as down the slanting faces pressed against each other.

When the grafting is done on a stock below the surface of the ground very little wrapping with waxed cloth or otherwise is necessary, but a little cotton twine may be wrapped around the graft where the joining was made, or two very small rubbers may be placed around this spliced joining to keep it well pressed together. Push the rubbers down over the stock, make the cuts and the joining and then work the two rubbers up around the spliced place. The scion should be not more than four inches long, and with not over two buds upon it, with the upper bud within an inch of the upper end of the scion. The cut place at the top of the scion should be painted or coated with tar to keep moisture out until the place heals over.

A Fine Shade Tree With a Decayed Trunk Which Has Been "Filled" In Order to Preserve It. A Good Way to Save Shade Trees.

After the grafting is done and the spliced place is wrapped with cord or fastened together with rubbers the dirt should be packed around the trees to a level with the lower part of the splice, and around the splice up almost to the last bud on the scion should be gently pressed a little ball of soft, adhesive clay. Then the dirt may be drawn still further up around this ball of clay, making a little hill. The clay should be kept moistened well for a week or more, if the grafting has been done in the summer, until you are sure the graft is going to live. Use an ordinary hand sprinkler, moistening the grafts six or seven times a day for the first three or four days, then if the buds open quickly and look green and fresh gradually diminish the amount of water given them and the frequency of the application, but if the weather keeps warm and dry they would better be sprinkled once a day, preferably in the early morning, for four or five weeks after the joining was made.

It is said that the secret of success is the taking of infinite pains, and surely in no other kind of work is this so true as of grafting tender, exotic fruit and nut trees upon hardy seedling stocks. But if the proper process is thoroughly mastered it may become so mechanical, so much a matter of routine, than it can be done thus carefully almost as easily as if done carelessly, with but little thought to small but important details.

(Copyright, 1913.)

Sell Eggs by Weight.

Eggs should never be sold by the dozen; this is fair neither to the buyer nor the seller. They vary too much in size to be correctly estimated by the dozen. Sell your eggs by weight if you wish to have satisfied customers and get the value of the eggs.

For Better Cantaloupes.

When cantaloupe vines are about two feet long pick off the ends of the vines. This will induce free branching and heavier and better fruiting.

Handling Sugar Beets.

Cultivation of sugar beets should begin as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Some hand weeding and hoeing are usually necessary. The cultivation between the rows should be level, shallow and frequent throughout the season.

The crust should be broken up after each rain. Plan on going over the field with a cultivator about once in ten days. In the later cultivations the soil should be thrown slightly toward the beets, since all that portion of the root above the soil has a very low sugar contest and is cut off in topping.

Plant Corn and Beans.

Make a succession of plantings of sweet corn and snap beans up to the middle or last of July. These will give you good vegetables for late use.

Annoying Bees.

Don't set your bees in a place where they will annoy the public.

GOOD ROADS FOLLOW FLOOD

Ohio Catastrophe Promises to Result in Much Better Highways in That Section.

The truth of the old saying, "It's an ill wind that blows no one good," is no less well demonstrated, following the great flood that swept over Ohio and Indiana, than it has been after every disaster the world has seen. In the present case those who advocate the transportation of merchandise by motor trucks instead of by horse and wagon, or rail methods, are the ones who see a great good to come out of the flood, though they were no less sympathetic with its victims or prompt in coming to their relief than any others in the United States.

It is the reconstruction of roads and bridges destroyed by the great sweep of waters that the motor truck advocates are to benefit, according to Vice-President G. W. Bennett of the Garford company of Elyria, O. With the work of rebuilding washed-out roads and bridges completed, Ohio and Indiana will have some of the best truck highways in the country, says Mr. Bennett, basing his statement on information lately received from Garford truck dealers in all parts of the flooded district.

HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

813 E. Second St., Muncie, Ind.—"My little girl had a bad breaking out on the scalp. It was little white lumps. The pimples would break out as large as a common pinhead all over her head. They would break and run yellow matter. She suffered nearly a year with itching and burning. It was sore and itched all the time. The matter that ran from her head was very thick, I did not comb her hair very often, her head was too sore to comb it, and when I did comb, it came out in bunches. Some nights her head itched so bad she could not sleep.

"I tried several different soaps and ointments, also patent medicine, but nothing could I get to stop it. I began using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment this summer after I sent for the free samples. I used them and they did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I washed her head with Cuticura Soap and rubbed the Cuticura Ointment in the scalp every two weeks. A week after I had washed her head three times you could not tell she ever had a breaking out on her head. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also made the hair grow beautifully." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Patterson, Dec. 22, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Tanbark as a Fuel.

Perhaps the most important of waste fuels in the United States has been spent tanbark. A rough estimate would indicate that this material generated a few years ago an amount of steam that would have otherwise required the yearly consumption of about 2,000,000 tons of high grade coal. Yet this valuable fuel was at one time considered a mere detriment and an expense to the leather industry. It was disposed of by dumping it into rivers, filling in waste ground and by making roads with it, often necessitating the paying out of large sums for its disposition. This strikingly illustrates a case of how the improvement of a furnace converted a hitherto supposed combustible into a valuable waste fuel of the auto-combustible class, and shows how an enormous waste was converted into an equally great economy. — Engineering Magazine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Verdict.

A Chicago politician invited his cousin from the old country and had him appointed smoke inspector. This was in the old days. He was turned loose to inspect without any instructions whatever, and this is the report he rendered at the end of the first month:

"I certify that I have inspected the smoke of this city for the thirty days past. I find plenty of smoke and apparently of good quality. Respectfully submitted."

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Adv.

Always Trying.

"He's always trying to start something."

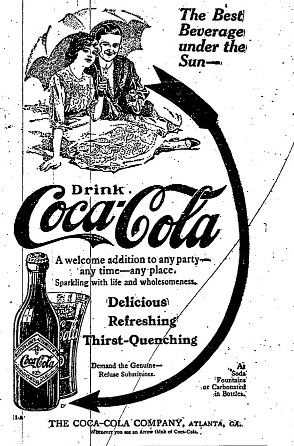
"A scrapper, eh?"

"No, he owns a motorcycle."

All Right.

Cook—There is sand in this sugar.

Grocer's Boy—That's all right if you use it for the dessert.



The Best Beverage under the Sun—

Drink Coca-Cola

A welcome addition to any party—any time—any place.

Sparkling with life and wholesomeness.

Delicious

Refreshing

Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

FUNERAL HONORS FOR A MARE

Trotter Destroyed in Fire Is Given Obsequies in Keeping With Affectionate Regard of Owner.

Betty Green, a trotting mare destroyed in a fire at Belleville, Ill., was given funeral honors in keeping with her record of 2:10 and with the affectionate regard of her owner, William L. Reichert. The body was drawn to the grave on the Walnut Grove stock farm, by six blooded youngsters, and was lowered by stable boys. The coffin was rose lined. Mr. Reichert pronounced a eulogy after recounting the mare's track achievements.

Perhaps Betty Green's terrible form of death aroused Mr. Reichert's sympathies the more keenly, but the intense love of a great race horse by an owner is a primary sentiment. Maud S. had more friends than any horse in history, being approachable, inquisitive and fond of contact with the many whom Robert Bonner delighted in taking to her paddock.

James R. Keene mourned Sysonby as he would one of his family. This superb runner had the admiration of the east without the popularity of Maud S., a trotter and a record breaker in times when trotting was the consuming passion. Mr. Keene, who never bet on the races, was to have Sysonby's remains preserved, but his only monument is his unique position among American thoroughbreds.

Convicts College Students.

More than fifty convicts are enrolled at the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, taking the various courses offered at the college. They are, so far as is known, the only convict college students in the United States. Few, if any, of the convicts have ever seen the college building, and it will be some time before any of them can see it, but nevertheless they are enrolled students doing regular work.

All the convict college students are inmates of the United States penitentiary here. They do their class work in their cells and mail their lesson papers to the college for correction. Some of the convicts are studying agriculture, some civil engineering, others, mechanics, and some are studying dairying. Nearly all of the students enrolled in the agricultural or dairy courses are men employed on the prison farm or in the dairy.—Leavenworth Dispatch to New York Times.

Absent-Minded? Oh, No!

Two absent-minded college professors were walking together on the street.

"Do you know," said one, "I must have a double. The other day a woman stopped me on the street and asked:

"'Your name is Mr. Kennington, isn't it?'"

"Well, well!" his friend replied, "and was it?"

Its Kind.

"The cream of the general's army was defeated by the foe."

"Ha he! Then it was whipped cream."

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads

In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

The Master Model of the Royal Standard Typewriter

$75.00—No Extras. 19 Exclusive Features found in no other Standard Typewriter. Combines all the advantages of several models in one MASTER MODEL.

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

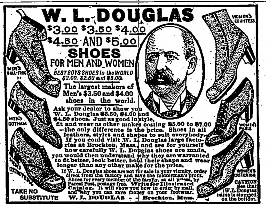
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 23–1913.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Things Queer and Curious

Evening Devotion in Aosta

This picture shows a native offering up his evening devotions at a wayside shrine at the Roman bridge, Aosta. This is a section of the Alps seldom touched by the tourist and is most picturesque and interesting. The composition of the picture is very fortunate in its grouping of stone and timber, with the touch of iron in the little grille covering the small window on the left. Aosta is on the Italian side of the Pennine Alps.

EARLY DAYS OF ANTHRACITE

Anthracite as a fuel was once a much doubted novelty. William Endicott, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Boston, now eighty-seven years old, lately read a paper of reminiscence in which he told this story:

Somewhere in the early '30s rumors had reached Beverly that in Pennsylvania or elsewhere anthracite coal was coming into use as fuel. In order to make trial of it five or six gentlemen joined together and sent to Boston for a cartload, there being no railway.

From my father's quota I remember a lump of about the size of a peck measure which he placed in the open fireplace and heaped about it an assortment of pine and hard woods. These burned very well, but had no effect upon the coal, even with repeated trials. Considerable fuel was burned upon that occasion, but it was not coal.

Some little time later, when a grate had been installed in the fireplace and a good fire was burning in it, an old gentleman came in to view the novel spectacle. After looking at it intently for a few minutes he remarked that "it looked expensive," and retired from the scene. Little did he think that his sage conclusion would be quoted after the lapse of three-quarters of a century and then, perchance, put in type and possibly read a century or two later.—The Outlook.

TWINS A PAIR

Birth records have been shattered by the wife of a workingman at Barrow, Lancashire. February 24 she gave birth to a son. Another child—a girl—was born six weeks later. From a medical point of view the children are twins, but the law may not regard them such. Under the insurance act the father is entitled to a maternity benefit of $7.50. If the children are not adjudged to be twins he will be entitled to receive twice $7.50. The law counts them as one if they are twins.

LAKE OF PURE SODA

A lake of pure soda, Lake Magadi, in East Africa, was recently visited by an Italian scientist. The lake at a distance appears to be of water. Its surface is solid and dazzlingly white. The lake comprises thirty square miles, and at present a considerable quantity of soda is daily taken from it, while a railway is under construction from the lake to the Uganda railway. When the railway is completed it is expected that Lake Magadi will supply soda to the world.

MILLIONS OF TELEPHONES

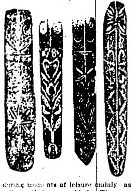
There are said to be 6,000,000 telephone stations in the United States, and the amount of wire made use of totals 12,000,000 miles. Some idea of what this total means may be grasped when we calculate that this length of wire could be wrapped around the earth 500 times, and that it would make 50 separate lines from the earth to the moon, but there would not be half enough wire to reach from the earth to our nearest planetary neighbor, Venus.

DIG UP CANNON BALL

An iron cannon ball was unearthed by the greenkeepers on a golf course at Perth a few days ago. The men were engaged on some excavations on the course when they found the ball about six feet below the surface of the ground. The missile, which measured 18 inches in circumference, was deeply embedded in the trap rock, and had suffered little from oxidation, being secure from the disintegrating effect of the atmosphere.

ANCIENT STAY-BUSKS

The illustration shows four eighteenth century English busks. The busk or "bone," as it was sometimes called, was inserted in the front of the stays and appears to have been visible throughout its length, being held in position by the laces. Objects of this kind are not only of interest on account of their rarity, but because they illustrate indigenous of folk art. They are not made by skilled craftsmen nor produced in factories in standardized sizes and patterns by the aid of machinery, but fabricated by ordinary, untutored men



during moments of leisure mainly as gifts to their womankind. They are almost as primitive in conception and execution as a paddle wrought by a native of the South Seas. When a young man set about making a stay-busk for his sweetheart he fell back upon the traditional elements of ornament, it is true, but he strove besides to combine these elements into such original forms as his fancy dictated

THE CALENDAR STONE

The famous Aztec calendar stone, now in the National Museum of Mexico, is a block of basalt weighing 25 tons and having a diameter of 11 feet. Encircling the head of the sun god is a diadem bearing hieroglyphics representing the divisions of time and the Aztec method of numbering the years. The number of days in their year was 365, as in ours. Each year had a different emblem repeated every four years. The first year was called Tochtli, or rabbit; the second, Acatel, or reed; the third, Teepal, or flint; the fourth, Calli, or house. The years were further arranged by thirteen, four such periods making a Mexican age.

When the City of Mexico was taken by Cortez in 1521 and the great temple destroyed the calendar stone was left in the square. It was buried in 1555 and not recovered again until 1790.—Popular Mechanics.

OWL PLAYS THE PIANO

Hearing the notes of his piano struck first up the keys and then down, Ernest Lemmy of St. Paul's road, Peterborough, peeped through the open door and discovered that the player was his pet owl. The owl would step on a key and then listen attentively to the sound. It tried another and another, and seemed highly pleased with the noise it was making. When it got to the upper end of the piano and found it was only the black and white keys which sounded, it started back again and sounded all the notes until it reached the last in the bass.—London Mail.

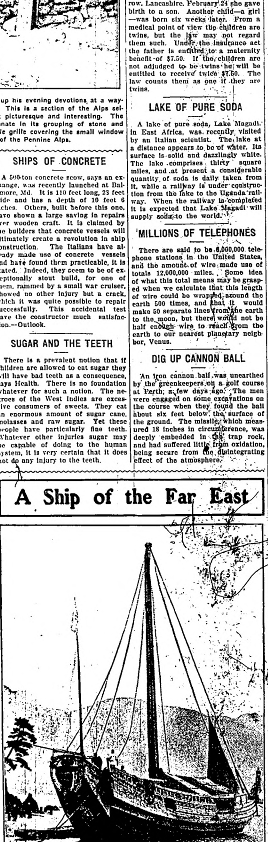
SHIPS OF CONCRETE

A 500-ton concrete scow, says an exchange, was recently launched at Baltimore, Md. It is 110 feet long, 28 feet wide and has a depth of 10 feet 6 inches. Others, built before this one, have shown a large saving in repairs over wooden craft. It is claimed by the builders that concrete vessels will ultimately create a revolution in ship construction. The Italians have already made use of concrete vessels and have found them practicable, it is stated. Indeed, they seem to be of exceptionally stout build, for one of them, rammed by a small war cruiser, showed no other injury but a crack, which it was quite possible to repair successfully. This accidental test gave the constructor much satisfaction.—Outlook.

SUGAR AND THE TEETH

There is a prevalent notion that if children are allowed to eat sugar they will have bad teeth as a consequence, says Health. There is no foundation whatever for such a notion. The negroes of the West Indies are excessive consumers of sweets. They eat an enormous amount of sugar cane, molasses and raw sugar. Yet these people have particularly fine teeth. Whatever other injuries sugar may be capable of doing to the human system, it is very certain that it does not do any injury to the teeth.

A Ship of the Far East



These picturesque vessels are still seen in the waters of the orient. Bulky and awkward as they appear to occidental eyes, they are handled with surprising skill by the oriental sailors. The vessels are employed chiefly in coastwise trade.

NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS UNEARTH PHENOM

Ray Keating, Spit Ball Artist.

Frank L. Chance sincerely believes that Ray Keating, the boy whom the Yanks secured from Lawrence, Mass., will be as good as Ed Walsh within a few years.

"A great pitcher, that boy," commented Chance as he gazed at the youngster.

"He uses the spit ball almost exclusively, but has he the physique for a spit-ball pitcher?" was suggested.

"I'll agree with you that he isn't as tall as Walsh, but he weighs 185 stripped, which isn't being a light man by a good many pounds, and take a look at those shoulders. This boy is only twenty years old. He has a few years to grow."

Keating's success is with the spit ball. He has a good fast ball, but relies on the salivated delivery.

"Walsh uses the spitter. That's all he has," went on Chance, "that and a fast one, but the spitter nearly all the time."

"How do American league pitchers look to you?"

"Some of those I have seen look pretty fair, to say the least. There is Walter Johnson—"

"Would you call him better than Mathewson?"

"No, I would not say that Johnson is a better pitcher than Mathewson. You have to give Matty a lot of credit. He is a wonderful pitcher. He has speed, curves, a good slow ball and a great mind. Johnson has more speed than Matty, but lacks several of the other things.

"I do not believe that Johnson will last as long as Mathewson. A man cannot use as much speed as he does for many seasons. He is developing a curve ball that will be of great advantage to him. He showed a good curve when he pitched against us. He has no slow ball to speak of, but with that curve and speed he will be better equipped than in previous years. As he grows older he will pitch more with his brain than his arm and last longer than if he depended on that speed and his curve.

Mordecai Brown.

"In picking pitchers I think I would take Mordecai Brown if I had one pitcher to choose of all those in the major leagues. Brown had everything a pitcher needed—a great curve, good speed, slow ball and control. He was a wise pitcher, and I do not think I ever saw a better fielding pitcher. Besides that, Brown was always ready to work for you. He would go in any day at any stage of the game and always pitch good ball.

"I did not see a left-hander this spring, though, who, if he always pitches the kind of ball he pitched against us, is the greatest southpaw in the country. That's Plank of Philadelphia."

"Do you think him superior to Rucker and Marquard?"

"I think him superior to anyone I ever saw."

And Chance should know. He batted against the pick of the National league hurlers for several years, and managers were always sure that their star boxmen were at their best when the Cubs came to town. He had to face Walsh at the end of several seasons in the Chicago city series, and knows him well, and this spring he bumped against Johnson and Plank. If any man in the major leagues is in a position to know the relative value of the pitchers in high baseball society, Chance is that man.

Scattering Notes of the Diamond

Yale has a winning ball team. The country is safe.

* * *

Clarke Griffith says Johnson has not yet put on full steam.

* * *

The Boston Red Sox aren't playing any championship ball.

* * *

Seaton of the Phillies is leading the National league flingers.

* * *

Ray Keating, the star hurler of the Yanks, is a moist-ball pitcher.

* * *

Evers is certainly making good use of that high-priced pitching material.

* * *

"Home Run" Baker of the Athletics is batting away below the .300 mark.

* * *

Richard Hoblitzel, the Reds' crack first sacker, has regained his batting stride.

* * *

The Cardinals are winning more games than Manager Huggins expected them to win.

* * *

Pitcher Jim Scott of the White Sox has cut out the spitball, and seems to be doing quite well.

* * *

Manager Stallings still maintains that the Boston Nationals need outfielders and pitchers.

* * *

The latest cry of fielders when going for a fly isn't "I got it," or "I have it," but "I'll tackle it."

* * *

Mike Balenti paid $200 out of his own pocket toward his transportation from Alaska when he joined the Browns.

* * *

The new Brooklyn plant seems to be laid out just right for Charley Stengel to get homers, and he is reaping a harvest.

* * *

There are signs growing stronger that the management of the Boston Red Sox is very much worried over the outlook.

* * *

Duffy Lewis of the Red Sox generally hits into right field with men on bases. At other times he is likely to hit in any direction.

* * *

Listen! Chance says he would give $10,000 today for Joe Tinker. Yes, Frank, and so would many other clubs, but Joe isn't on the market.

* * *

Otto Knabe, the tobasco kid of the Phillies, is playing the best game of his life and has developed into a regular Heine Zimmerman with the bat.

* * *

"Funny thing," remarked Bob Bescher, "I have stolen four bases so far this season, and every one of the four was swiped off my old pal, Larry McLean!"

* * *

With his Murphys, Walsh, Daley, Barry, and McInnis, Connie Mack continues his valiant fight for the glory of Ireland, Philadelphia and the American league.

HANDICAP TO PLAYERS

Stars Who Suffered Because of Size of Their Digits.

Cy Seymour Found Great Difficulty in Controlling Ball Because His Hands Were So Small—Campbell Another Victim.

It was the small size of his hands which kept Cy Seymour from being a great pitcher. When he first joined the New York Giants, many years ago, he came as a twirler, but he found the greatest difficulty in securing control of the ball, because his hands are so small that he could not get his fingers all the way around the sphere. Cy was finally forced to give up pitching entirely and go to the outfield, where his hitting, rather than his fielding, kept him in the game for a long period of years.

Vincent Campbell, the fast center fielder of the Bostons, last season, has the same handicap as Seymour in regard to the size of his hands. Campbell's mitts are far below the average in length and diameter, and the muffed flies which he is guilty of are the result of this physical handicap, to a great extent. He is also not so good a thrower as he would be if his hands were a bit more bulky. Campbell, however, played better ball last season than ever before.

Vincent is a speed marvel, no one excelling him in getting down to first base. But he has two weak points in offensive work. He is a very poor waiter, and so does not get on nearly so often as he would if he was able to force the pitcher to pitch to him.

His great speed makes him a hard man to stop in the bases, but he is not on there so much as he would be if he could develop the habit of waiting to better advantage. Campbell hits 15 points higher than Bob Bescher, but the extra bases on balls secured by the Redleg were more valuable than the extra hits made by the Boston gardener.

Owing to his inability to wait, Campbell went to bat more times officially than any other player in the National league last year. He was charged with 624 times at bat, and no other player reached the 600 mark, though 16 of them played in as many or more games than he did. This is a serious weakness in a lead-off man, who should be on base more often by the pass route. Campbell, in spite of his great speed, is not a very clever base runner. While Bescher was stealing 67 bases last year Vincent was copping just 19, both men playing in exactly the same number of games.

JOHNSON NOW HOLDS RECORD

Washington Speed King Ends Sensational Run When St. Louis Scored Run Off His Delivery.

Walter Johnson, Washington's star pitcher, is the official holder of the major league record for pitching consecutive scoreless innings, winding up his great run at St. Louis recently, when he added three and one-third innings to his work. The Browns scored on him in the fourth inning. Johnson now holds the record at 56 innings.

Johnson's teammates claim this is a major league record for shutouts, and so far as known it is. Record books crediting Doc White of the White Sox with 56 innings and Jack Coombs of

Walter Johnson.

the Athletics with 53 innings have been proved incorrect, making authentic information concerning previous performances of this kind difficult to obtain. Johnson's run of 56 runless innings has been verified and found correct. All other claims are more or less open to doubt.

Johnson's record follows:

	Innings.
April 10—Against New York	8
April 19—Against New York	9
April 23—Against Boston	9
April 25—Against Boston	1
April 30—Against Philadelphia	9
May 3—Against Boston	2 2-3
Fay 5—Against Boston	5
May 10—Against Chicago	9
May 14—Against St. Louis	3 1-3
Total	56

Gamblers Not Wanted.

A further step in the campaign to rid baseball of the gambling element among the spectators was taken at Boston, when admission to the National league grounds was refused all persons whom the management claimed to recognize as gamblers.

Gregg's Good Pitchers.

There are some other Greggs who can Pitch besides Vean and Dave. The one of the name with Dubuque in the Three-I league recently blanked Bloomington with four hits.

PASTE FILLING MOST HANDY

When Many Sandwiches Are to Be Made This Is Practically the Only Way.

When refreshments for an evening party are under consideration, the good old-fashioned way of making sandwiches—by first cutting the bread, then spreading it with butter, and then laying in a filling of sliced or chopped meat—is out of the question. Before the last sandwich has been added to the pile the first ones will have become hopelessly dried out and probably the party will be well under way.

A paste filling is the quickest and best concomitant when a number of sandwiches are to be turned out in a short time, and given two bowls of paste filling with different ingredients, several loaves of sandwich bread—purchased the previous day to insure just the right degree of dryness without staleness—and a good sharp knife, one can pile up sandwiches by the score in almost no time at all.

The best foundation for the filling is mayonnaise dressing. The oil in the dressing takes the place of butter, and into the mayonnaise may be stirred deviled ham, chopped nuts, olives, peppers, or any other sandwich filling desired. If a boiled dressing is used, plenty of butter should be used in it; or the slices of bread should be brushed over lightly with melted butter applied with a pastry brush. Chopped nuts and cream cheese make a delicious filling. Soften the mixture with cream until it is the consistency of paste. Thin bread and butter sandwiches with a layer of chopped watercress are appetizing and dainty, and everybody knows the delight of lettuce sandwiches with a dash of mayonnaise.

Use a long knife in cutting the bread, and if the latter is the least bit spongy warm the knife before cutting each slice and it will go through like scissors through paper. Trim the edges from the slices of bread; pile up and cover with a wet napkin for half an hour; then spread the seasoned filling between slices, "spank" the sandwich smartly with the flat of the knife to make it thin and compact, and cover the plate of sandwiches with a damp napkin until ready to serve.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

To clean a stovepipe place a piece of zinc on the coals. The vapor produced carries off the soot.

A pinch of soda added to a berry pie before the upper crust is put on will keep it from running over.

A few minced dates added to fudge as it comes from the stove will make a novel and dainty confection.

When frying mush it improves the crispness if the mush is dipped in white of an egg before frying.

A little sugar or molasses added to the stove polish gives a brighter and more lasting polish, also prevents so much dust.

A bit of camphor in a small iron cup, placed over an alcohol lamp which has its flame turned very low, will always put mosquitoes to flight.

When you undo a parcel fold the paper and tie the string around it—there will always be a string to fit a bundle without looking for one.

Cream of Corn Soup.

If corn on the cob is used, place the cobs (from which the corn has been removed) in three pints of boiling water and cook slowly for half an hour. Remove them, add a pint of grated corn and boil until soft.

When canned corn is used, turn the contents of the can into the water and boil until very tender. Press through a sieve, season to taste and let simmer while you make a smooth paste of three tablespoonfuls of butter and two even ones of flour. Add to the soup and stir rapidly until it thickens. Turn in one pint of boiling milk and then add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Serve at once.

Spanish Rice.

One-half cup rice, one-quarter can tomatoes, one-half green pepper, one small onion, one tablespoonful lard, one-half teaspoonful salt.

Heat frying pan, and when hot put in lard. Then add rice, and brown thoroughly, but not enough to color rice. Add 1½ pints of boiling water, salt, pepper, onion and tomatoes, all chopped fine. Cook until rice is tender. Add a little more water if rice is dry. Serve with fish, or as luncheon dish.

Good Veal Loaf.

Three and one-half pounds chopped veal, one-half pound chipped salt pork, three well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, crumbs of five soda crackers, 1½ teaspoonfuls pepper, one teaspoonful salt, one full teaspoon of powdered marjoram.

Mix all ingredients thoroughly. Mold into brick pan and bake covered, and in a pan of water for one hour or more. Serve cold in slices.

Wicker Flower Holders.

Tall wicker vases and baskets of all shapes and sizes are favorite flower holders this season. They are to be found at all prices and may be stained or painted any color, although the natural colors are appropriate for some porches. Grays, greens and browns are very effective and come in numberless shapes this year.—Harper's Bazar.

American Sauce.

Chop one fair-sized onion very fine, one green pepper, half a peeled clove and a little garlic. Season with a little salt and red pepper, together with a wineglassful of good white wine. This should be reduced for two minutes, then add about a gill of good tomato sauce and a fair-sized peeled tomato cut into dice. Cook for ten minutes.

For Cane-Seated Chairs.

When a cane-seated chair begins to sag, turn the chair upside down and scour the under part of the seat with hot soapsuds. Then rinse with boiling water and let dry in the open air, if possible. This saves quite a little sum and makes the seat of the chair almost like new cane.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913. NUMBER. 48.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STATE WINS R. R. RATE FIGHT

Long Legal Battle for Low Tariffs and 2-Cent Fare Decided favorably for Minnesota.

St. Paul—The 2-cent-a-mile passenger rate will be in operation again on all Minnesota railroads in a few days, as a result of the United States supreme court decision in the Minnesota rate case, according to attorney General Lyndon A. Smith.

Meanwhile, every purchaser of a ticket on a railroad in Minnesota, for transportation between points within the state, will be given a receipt if it is asked for, and will get a refund when the 2-cent fare becomes operative.

Every holder of a receipt for purchase price of a passenger ticket in Minnesota, at any time after June 1, 1911, except in the case of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, will be able to collect the difference between 2 cents and 3 cents a mile by filing a claim with the state railroad and warehouse commission.

All shippers of merchandise who since June 1, 1911, have paid the rates demanded by the railroads in Minnesota, and who have expense bills, will be able to collect the dif- bills, will be able to collect the dif- the state commission and those actually collected by the railroads.

Shippers may also collect the difference between commodity rates, fixed by law and the rates actually charged since June 1, 1907. The total of such refunds is estimated at $2,000,000.

M. & St. L. To Meet Rates.

Vice-President W. G. Bierd, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which was accepted by the supreme court in the clause finding the Minnesota made rates not discriminatory, says that while he has not yet had a conference with President Newman Erb, of the road, who is in New York, the Minneapolis & St. Louis from the standpoint of service to Minneapolis and Minneapolis territory will have to go on parity with the other roads.

"The Minneapolis & St. Louis road will not be able, as I see the matter now, to take advantage of the exception made where competitive roads go on the lower basis," Mr. Bierd said, "and while I would not wish to speak authoritatively at this time, I expect that we will be governed by the same changes that will affect the other carriers.

The decision of the Supreme Court follows:

Opinion of Justice Hughes.

Justice Hughes, who wrote the opinion, said:

"1. The constitution gives congress an authority at all times adequately to secure the freedom of interstate commercial intercourse from the state control and to provide effective regulation of that intercourse as the national interest may demand.

"2. The commerce that is confined within one state and does not affect other states is reserved to the state. This reservation is only of that power which is consistent with the grant of congress. The authority of congress extends to every part of interstate commerce and to every instrumentality or agency by which it is carried on, and the full control by congress over the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations.

"3. Even without action by congress the commerce clause of the constitution necessarily excludes states from direct control subjects embraced within the clauses which are of such a nature that, if regulated at all, their regulation should be prescribed by a single authority. There is thus secured the essential immunity of intrastate intercourse from the imposition by the states of direct burdens and restraints.

"4. But there remains to the states the exercise of the power appropriate to their territorial jurisdiction in making suitable provision for local needs. The state may provide local improvements, create and regulate local facilities and adopt protective measures of a reasonable character in the interest of the health, safety, morals and welfare of its people, although interstate commerce may incidentally or indirectly be involved. Where matters falling within the state power as above described, are also by reason of their relation to interstate commerce within the reach of the federal power, congress must be the judge of the necessity of federal action and until congress acts the states may act. The paramount authority of congress enables it to intervene at its discretion for the complete and effective government of that which has been committed to its care and for this purpose and to this extent in response to a conviction of national need to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own.

Power Over Whole State.

"5. State regulation of railroad rates began with railroad transportation. The authority of the state to prescribe what shall be reasonable charges for intrastate transportation is statewide unless it be limited by the exertion of the constitutional power of congress with respect to interstate commerce and its instruments. As a power appropriate to the territorial jurisdiction of the state it is not confined to a part of the state but extends throughout the state—to its cities adjacent to its boundaries as well as to those in the interior of the state. If this authority of the state be restricted it must be by virtue of the actual exercise of federal control and not by reason merely of a dormant federal power, that is one which has not been exerted.

"6. Congress in an act to regulate commerce expressly provided that the provisions of the act should not extend to transportation 'wholly within one state.' Having regard to the terms of the federal statute, the familiar range of state action at the time it was enacted, exercise of state authority in the same manner and the same extent after its enactment and the decisions of this court recognizing and upholding this authority, the court finds no foundation for the proposition that the act to regulate commerce contemplated an interference with the authority of the state to prescribe reasonable rates for the exclusively internal traffic throughout the extent of its territory. Neither by the original act nor by its amendment has congress sought to establish a unified control over interstate and intrastate rates; it has not set up a standard for intrastate rates or prescribed or authorized the federal commission to prescribe either maximum or minimum rates for intrastate traffic. The fixing of reasonable rates for intrastate transportation was left by the act where it had been found; that is, with the states and the agencies created by the states to deal with that subject.

Didn't Overstep Authority.

"7. Under the established principles governing state action, Minnesota did not transcend the limits of its authority in prescribing the rates here involved, assuming them to be reasonable intrastate rates. It exercised an authority appropriate to its territorial jurisdiction and not opposed to any action thus far taken by congress.

"8. The inter-blending of operations in the conduct of interstate and local business by interstate carriers and the exigencies that are said to arise with respect to the maintenance of interstate rates by reason of their relation to intrastate rates are considerations for the practical judgment of congress. If the situation has become such that adequate regulation of interstate rates cannot be maintained without imposing requirements with respect to such intrastate rates of interstate carriers as substantially affect interstate rates, it is for congress to determine within the limits of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce and its instruments, the measure of the regulation it should supply. It is the function of the court to interpret and apply the law already enacted, but not, under the guise of construction to provide a more comparative scheme of regulation than congress has decided upon. Nor in the absence of federal action may affect be denied to the laws of the state enacted within the field which it is entitled to occupy until its authority is limited through the exertion by congress of its paramount constitutional power.

On Rate Making Power.

"9. On the issue of confiscation: The rate making power is a legislative power and necessarily implies a range of legislative discretion. The court does not sit as a board of review to substitute its judgment for that of the legislature or of the commission lawfully constituted by it, as to matters within the province of either.

"The question is whether in prescribing a general schedule of rates involving the profitableness of the intrastate operations of the carrier, taken as a whole, the state has superseded the constitutional limit by making the rates confiscatory. The property of the railroad corporation has been devoted to a public use. But the state has not seen fit to undertake the service itself and the private property embarked in it is not placed at the mercy of legislative caprice. It rests secure under the constitutional protection which extends not merely to the title, but to the right to receive just compensation for the services given to the public.

"10. In the cases of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, on the examination of estimates of value and methods of apportionment, it is concluded that the proof is insufficient to justify a finding that the rates were confiscatory; and the decrees are reversed with instructions to dismiss the bill in each case without prejudice.

"11. In the case of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad company it is found in view of the special facts appearing that the margin of error in the estimates and calculations was not sufficient to affect the result. The decree in that case, adjudging the rates to be confiscatory, is therefore affirmed with the modification that the members of the railroad and warehouse commission and the attorney general of the state may apply to the court by bill or otherwise as they may be advised to a further order or decree whenever it shall appear that by reason of a change in circumstances the rates fixed by the state's act and orders are sufficient to yield to this company reasonable compensation for the services rendered."

HISTORY OF RATE CASE.

December, 1904—Complaints asking reduction in freight rates filed with state railroad commission by George S. Loftus for Minnesota Shippers' Association.

April, 1905—Legislature directs railroad commission to investigate railroad rates with view to making reductions.

Oct. 8, 1906—Reduced merchandise rates ordered by railroad commission placed in effect.

Dec. 16, 1906—Commodity rate reductions ordered by commission.

Jan. 25, 1907—Railroads secure injunction against commodity rate reductions.

April 4, 1907—Legislature passes act reducing passenger rates 33⅓ per cent.

April 18, 1907—Legislature enacts law reducing commodity rates 7.377 per cent.

May 31, 1907—Stockholders of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Minneapolis & St. Louis roads sue for injunction to prevent enforcing of new rates.

July 8, 1907—Judge Lochren grants temporary injunction against the state, but the new rates, except as to commodities, are put in force pending court decision.

October, 1907—Attorney General Young seeks mandamus to enforce commodity rates; he is arrested and fined $100 for contempt of court.

March 23, 1908—United States supreme court holds rate laws unconstitutional as to penalty provisions.

April 2, 1908—C. E. Otis is appointed master in chancery to take testimony in rate case, appointment being made by Judge W. H. Sanborn.

Sept. 21, 1910—Otis reports in favor of the railroads on all points.

April 28, 1911—Judge Sanborn files his decision sustaining the findings of Otis.

May 15, 1911—State appeals to United States supreme court.

January, 1912—Minnesota rate case and others similar to it are argued in the United States supreme court.

June 9, 1913—United States supreme court decides case in favor of the state.

Leaves $400,000 Estate.

Grand Forks. — Wealth records among Indians of the northwest probably were established by the late Mrs. Alma C. Parkin, whose will reveals the fact that her estate is valued at between $300,000 and $400,000. She divides this wealth equally between a nephew and a niece.

To Construct Coal Dock.

Mandan.—The Northern Pacific will construct a 500-ton coal dock in this city this summer.

Dollar-a-Mile Fines Given Speeders.

Minneapolis.—Four speeding motorcyclists arrested after spectacular chases on Hennepin and Nicollet avenues and the East River road were fined $1 a mile by Judge E. A. Montgomery in municipal court. They were: Milton Goldstein, 3546 Holmes avenue north, forty miles an hour, $40; Harry Algren, 3049 Tenth avenue south, twenty-five miles an hour, $25; R. L. Stebben, 2613 Second avenue south, twenty-five miles an hour, $25;

LOBBYING CHARGE FRANKLY ADMITTED

ANTI-FREE SUGAR MEN DENY "INSIDIOUSNESS HOWEVER.

SAY PRESIDENT WAS UNFAIR

Declare Democratic Platform Pledged a Permanent Tax on Product—Claim Wilson Refused to See Growers.

Washington, June 12.—Investigation of the "sugar lobby" by the senate lobby committee resolved itself, to a marked extent, into a controversy over whether President Wilson had given sugar producers reason to believe they would have "nothing to fear" from free sugar under his administration.

Out of the day's testimony in which Louisiana and Hawaiian witnesses asserted they had not received fair treatment from the President and had been misled by others as to his purpose, the committee succeeded in drawing what are believed to be some of the most important facts thus far developed.

Frankly Admit "Lobbying."

Some of the sugar men frankly admitted that they constituted a "lobby," although they objected to the charge that any of their actions had been "insidious" or in any way illegitimate or underhanded. They admitted that comprehensive campaigns had been organized and carried out, to create "back-fires" on senators and representatives from their own states, in the hope of winning their support to the anti-free sugar side.

"The prosperity of Louisiana was at stake," said Jules Godchaux, a sugar planter. "We tried to get the people we did business with to write to senators and representatives telling them that free sugar would destroy the business of the state. We asked them to write and wire to Washington and to ask the merchants they did business with throughout the United States to do the same. We tried to establish an endless chain of letters and telegrams to draw the attention of congress to our arguments."

Urged Customers to Protest.

John F. Hamburg, of New York, manager for a large Hawaiian sugar firm, admitted that his firm had urged all of their 1,500 or more customers to write to senators and representatives pointing out the destruction to business that would follow free sugar.

"We had to do that to overcome some of the effects of the misstatements that had been made in the free sugar campaign," he said.

Plainly resentful of the President's recent statements as to the operation of an "insidious lobby" in Washington, the Louisiana and Hawaiian sugar men enlivened the hearings with frequent attempts to tell of the pledges they believed they had received that sugar would not be made entirely free

Tried to See Wilson.

Jules Godchaux and E. F. Dickinson, the two Louisiana witnesses, declared they had tried in vain to see the President and had been informed he had all the information he wanted on the sugar tariff.

Mr. Dickinson declared the President had never talked with any "practical sugar men" about the Louisiana situation and that he had obtained most of his information from National Committeeman Robert Ewing, a newspaper man; Sol Wexler, a banker, Representative Broussard and Senators Ransdell and Thornton, who were sitting in the committee room.

YOUNG BUSCH WILL MARRY

Adolphus Busch, III., Will Take Divorcee for Wife.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Adolphus Busch, III., grandson of Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, will be married soon to Mrs. Florence Parker Lambert, former wife of Marion L. J. Lambert. The engagement has just been announced.

Young Busch formerly owned a string of horse show prize winners which he gave up to go into business. He has been elected third vice president of his grandfather's brewing association. He is 22 years old. Mrs. Lambert is several years his senior. She has three children, the oldest of which is 13.

Peacemaker May Die.

Minneapolis.—Frank Hromada, 1315 First street south, tried to be peacemaker in a general street fight among a number of men at Second street and Nineteenth avenue south, and as a result is in the City hospital with several knife wounds which may cause his death.

Riot in New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 12.—Fifteen men were shot or otherwise wounded, five seriously, on the levee front in a riot when strikebreakers employed by the United Fruit company were attacked by 300 union men.

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson himself may not be able to spend any time at the "Summer White House" until very late in the summer. The family, however, probably will be there almost continuously after July 4

MISS ELIZABETH HOWRY.

C HARRIS & EWING

Miss Elizabeth Howry, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Howry of Washington, is a chum of Miss Margaret Wilson, the president's daughter. Her father has just been made chief justice of the United States Court of Claims.

ILLINIOS SUFFRAGISTS WIN

WOMEN OF SUCKER STATE TO HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Bill Granting Them Limited Ballot is Passed by the State Assembly of Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—The women's suffrage bill, granting women the right to vote for all statutory offices in the state of Illinois, has been passed by the house by a vote of 83 ayes to 58 nays.

Pending notice of a motion to reconsider, Representative McCarty, Democrat, of Chicago, changed his vote from "nay" to "aye." He gave the formal notice that on the next legislative day he will move a reconsideration.

The suffrage bill was introduced in the senate on February 11 and was passed by the upper branch of the general assembly early in May.

Representative Barker, Republican, cast the 77th or deciding vote for the bill. When the roll call had been completed the measure was one vote short of constitutional majority. Speaker McKinley, whose name is last on the roll, cast the 76th vote. He ordered a call of the absentees. Barker's name was the first absentee called. A shout went up when he voted for the bill.

Representative Lee O'Neill Browne made the only speech in the house against the bill.

Leaders Are Jubilant.

Chicago.—Leaders of the women's suffrage movement in Chicago are jubilant over the news from Springfield. "It is the biggest thing that has happened east of the Mississippi since the Civil war," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, one of the pioneer workers for equal suffrage in this state. "Although we are given the right to vote for president and most municipal officers, and although it will require an amendment to the state constitution still further to extend our suffrage so that we will have full suffrage, the fact that an eastern state has taken this action will give the national movement a great impetus.

"Next year full suffrage is to be submitted to the voters of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Nevada. Undoubtedly the action in Illinois will encourage the movement in those states."

South Dakota Sets New Mark.

San Diego, June 12.—All speed records for armored cruisers were broken by the cruiser South Dakota which made 22.22 knots for four hours in a run off port here, the result of which has just been officially announced. The cruiser also broke the builders' record trial. The best previous record was 21.99 knots.

Oldest Wisconsin Minister Dies.

Marinette, Wis., June 12.—Rev. William Dafter, 77 years old, the oldest Episcopal minister in Wisconsin, is dead here from a stroke of paralysis. He was rector at Watertown, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Lake Geneva, Oconto, Marinette and Marshfield, Wis., at different times. Last year he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Flour Hurled At Asquith.

London, June 12.—One of the wildest scenes that ever marked a session of the house of commons was enacted late yesterday when a male suffragette sympathizer from the visitors' gallery hurled a bag of flour at Premier Asquith on the floor. The missile narrowly missed the premier, who was speaking at the time, and when it hit the floor the cloth burst and a cloud of flour spread over the ministerial benches, almost smothering the cabinet members who were there.

HINCKLEY TO MAKE CHANGES

TIMBER COUNTRY TURNS TO DAIRYING AND CROP RAISING.

Surprising Interest Taken in Tour of Livestock Special in North.

Hinkley.—Hinckley has long been on the map as a place which once suffered disaster by forest fires. It is going to be on the map in the future more and more as a place from which come fine dairy products, plus potatoes. The Northern Pacific livestock special while here, demonstrated this fact to the most skeptical. There came out to met the train, and the instructors from the Agricultural college, such a crowd of farmers, with such a display of local stock, as could leave no doubt in the mind of anyone.

Better still, the facts developed here show that Minnesota is awakening to the need of better sires, for dairy stock, for beef stock, or horses, and every other kind of animal raised on the farm. The livestock special, therefore, gave a movement already well under way at Hinckley a fresh impetus. While it is a fact that only recently the farmers of this vicinity began to test their cows even in a small way, today when sentiment was called for there was almost a unanimous approval of the suggestion that a cow-testing association be formed.

The same kind of thing may be said about horses. The farmers took the keenest pride in showing off their purebred stallions and their sturdy draft mares. Oxen were once common in this "neck of the woods," but now big draft horses are coming more and more into favor.

The Hinckley district is also making rapid strides in overcoming a serious effect of the great forest fires of twenty years ago, that first not only burned off the vegetation above ground but it swept off the top soil, the humus. This left the soil compact, in such shape that it held puddles when it rained and caked when it was dry. One of the problems the Hinckley district has had has been to restore humus to the soil.

This is being done by using clover in rotation. The rotation here is grain—barley or rye, clover, potatoes, and then grain again. The clover is plowed under, and this serves to restore humus, to loosen up the soil, preventing puddling or caking. Clover is grown at North Branch for a different reason. There the soil is lighter and when dry blows about. Clover puts humus into the soil there, but tends to tighten up the looser soil. Today Professor C. E. Brown here urged the policy of pushing this practice still farther, not only for its beneficial effects on the soil, but because of its direct profit in a good clover crop, and the increased yields of potatoes to follow.

McClure Will Case Up Again.

St. Cloud.—A new chapter will be added to the will of the late John O. McClure, which was closed last January, after much litigation. This is in the notice of appeal filed in probate court by Judge McGee, of Minneapolis, attorney for Mrs. McClure Getchell, asking that the $5,000 left to "a very dear friend" revert to the estate. The money, it is understood, was left in trust for Mrs. Florence Coates-Trauernicht, formerly of this city, but now of St. Paul. The will specifically provides for her in the following language: "After the payment of just debts and funeral expenses I devise to Alice McClure the sum of $5,000 to be by her paid to a very dear friend, whose name and identity is known to Alice C. McClure." The money was assigned to Mrs. Trauernicht by the decree.

Hill Makes Donation.

Collegeville.—Several days ago the faculty and students of St. John's university were pleasantly surprised at the announcement made by Rev. Alcuin Deutsch, rector, that he was in receipt of an endowment fund for a gold medal in perpetuity as a personal gift of James J. Hill, of St. Paul. The medal will be awarded the student attaining the highest scholarship in commercial studies. This is the second endowment for a medal within a year. William Hamm, '73, of St. Paul, having subscribed one last spring, while several years ago Rev. George Hepperle, '80, of Big Stone City, S. D., was the donor of the first medal endowment for this institution.

Trout Pond Is no More.

Stillwater. — Stillwater's famous Main street trout pond is no more. The abandoned building basement near where once stood the old Gazette building and which some time ago was turned into a hatchery by local anglers, has given way to progress. A fine, large paper box factory is to be built on the scene.

Little Girl Takes Strychnie.

Minneapolis.—Rose Tatleman, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tatleman, 900 Girard avenue north, is at the city hospital in a very serious condition following the swallowing of strychnine pills. Little Rose climbed up on a chair beneath the medicine chest when her mother was busy in another room, opened the door and began tasting the things within. She found the box filled with the half grain strychnine tablets, and believed to have swallowed several of them.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Buschers Is Regiment Head.

Austin.—At the election of officers of the Second regiment, M. N. G., Col. A. A. Wright was defeated for re-election by Major John Buschers of New Ulm. S. S. Smith, captain of Company F, of Worthington, was elected lieutenant colonel. Captain Albert Pfaender, Company A, of New Ulm, and Capt. O. J. Quane, Company K, St. Peter, were elected majors. Five field officers were present. Only two officers were absent.

* * *

Drowns in Shallow Tank.

Winona, Minn., June 7.—The three-year-old daughter of Horace Mann, a farmer residing near Clyde, this county, fell into a tank in the well house and was drowned. The child had been at play carrying water to the chickens. When she dipped the tiny pail into the water it is presumed that she lost her balance and fell into the tank which was on the level with the floor. Only fifteen inches of water was in the tank.

* * *

Cornerstone Laid at Mankato.

Mankato.—The services of laying the cornerstone of the beautiful new $50,000 German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel church took place Sunday. The auditorium will seat 1,000 persons and the gallery 400. The church is to be modern in every way and will cover a space of ground 63 by 124 feet. The services, which were largely attended, were opened with a sermon in German by Professor Schmidt, of Bethany Ladies' Seminary of this city, who gave an English sermon. Rev. A. F. Winter, the pastor, conducted the services connected with the actual laying of the cornerstone.

* * *

Two Auto Accidents.

Stillwater.—Two automobiles were taken from the Perron-Dreschler garage early Sunday. One was returned dead for lack of gasoline, and the other was ditched on the Lake Elmo road. There was blood on the broken shield and in the car. The top of a straw hat also was found in this car, which belonged to Dr. Demaster Kalinoff. Ray Kerr, a paroled negro from the state prison who worked at the garage, was arrested and is said to have admitted taking the two autos out for three strange men. He will be returned to the prison.

* * *

Highway Is Being Graveled.

Thief River Falls.—Elwell Highway No. 1 locally known as the eastern artery of travel into Thief River Falls, has been turned over to the contractor to cover with an eight-inch layer of gravel. This road, which is some twenty-six miles long, extending directly east from this city, was established as an Elwell highway last year and the contractors went to work early this spring, with the result that several miles of it are now ready for the final covering. A ten-ton tractor is hauling the gravel in immense dump carts and packing the covering as they haul it to the road. The twenty-six miles will be a broad straight highway with no grades of any sort and will be the favorite auto and farm road in this county.

* * *

Firemen At Thief River Falls.

Thief River Falls.—This city entertained the largest gathering of firemen ever assembled in the history of the state firemen's association Tuesday. The towns of the northern part of the state and the Red river valley were represented by their full departments. The convention opened with President Ira Richardson of Thief River Falls in the chair. In his opening address, President Richardson urged that steps be taken whereby veterans who have seen at least fifteen years' service in a recognized fire department receive some form of pension. A warm campaign is under way for the convention of 1916, Virginia, Chisholm, Moorhead, Warroad and Hallock being among the contestants. The convention of 1914 goes to Fairmont and that of 1915 to Pine City.

GREAT VICTORY FOR STATE

Contentions of Confiscations Made by the Roads Are Not Borne Out—

St. Paul, June 11.—Minnesota has won what probably is the greatest legal battle it has ever fought. In the decision handed down by the United States supreme court sustaining the contention of the state in the passenger and in the commodity and merchandise rates, the North Star state looms up as the pioneer and trail blazer in one of the greatest legal contests ever fought.

Far-reaching in its immediate effect, the decision is even more far-reaching in the conclusions that are to be drawn from the decision written by Justice C. E. Hughes. The decision established the principle of state control of interstate rates, and to this extent establishes the principle of statewide control of all public service corporations.

Six Narrowly Escape.

Werner, Minn., June 9.—Six persons narrowly escaped death and two escaped only by leaping for their lives in a fire which completely destroyed the residence and its contents of F. A. Peterson, near here. Mrs. Peterson was alone with her five children and all were compelled to walk to Buena Vista, a distance of three miles, barefooted and in their night clothes. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance and Mr. Peterson estimates his loss at $1,200.

NO DEMAND FOR NEW CURRENCY

SECRETARY M'ADOO DECLARES HE HAS $500,000,000 ON HAND.

Aldrich-Vreeland Bill Passed in 1908 Provided for Issuance of Additional National Bank Funds.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, has authorized the following:

"Secretary McAdoo was asked if any applications had been received by the government from national banks or currency associations for the issuance of currency under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill of May 30, 1908.

"He replied that no such applications had been received. The secretary said that the Aldrich-Vreeland act passed five years ago authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue additional currency to national banks and currency associations upon the security of state and municipal bonds as well as government and also, under certain conditions to currency associations, on high class short time commercial paper as well as on government, state and municipal bonds.

"In accordance with the act, the secretary of the treasury has actually in hand $500,000,000 in new national bank notes, which can be issued immediately to any national bank or currency association applying therefor and complying with the provisions of the act.

"The secretary said that he would not hesitate to issue currency to any banks making application and qualifying under the act.

"The secretary explained that the new currency is, of course, exactly like existing national bank notes and that if such currency should be issued there is nothing in the notes or in the manner of their delivery to indicate that they are special delivery currency issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland act.

"The Aldrich-Vreeland act [illegible] June, 1914."

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Columbus	30	20	.600
Milwaukee	33	24	.579
Louisville	29	25	.537
St. Paul	27	25	.519
Kansas City	28	27	.509
Minneapolis	25	29	.463
Indianapolis	21	30	.412
Toledo	20	33	.377

Results.

Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 12; Milwaukee, 8.
Toledo, 12; Louisville, 3.
Columbus, 7-24; Indianapolis, 5-13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	29	13	.696
New York	25	19	.568
Brooklyn	23	20	.535
Chicago	25	24	.510
Pittsburg	24	24	.500
St. Louis	22	27	.449
Boston	18	26	.409
Cincinnati	18	31	.367

Results.

New York, 5; Chcago, 2.
Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	37	11	.771
Cleveland	35	15	.700
Chicago	28	24	.538
Washington	26	23	.531
Boston	22	25	.468
Detrot	21	32	.396
St. Louis	21	35	.375
New York	11	36	.234

Results.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Detrot, 11; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 5.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Superior	29	13	.696
Duluth	27	15	.643
Winona	28	17	.622
Minneapolis	26	21	.553
Grand Forks	24	25	.490
Winnipeg	20	27	.426
St. Paul	13	31	.295
Virgnia	12	30	.286

Results.

Winona, 18-9; Minneapolis, 17-7.
Virginia, 12; St. Paul, 11.
Superior, 4; Wnnipeg, 2.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, June 12.—Wheat: July, 90¼c; Sept., 92½c; No. 1 northern, 92½c; No. 2 northern, 90½c; No. 1 durum, 92c; No. 3 corn, 56¼c; No. 3 white oats, 37c; barley, malting, 58c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 1 flax, $1.28¾.

Duluth, June 12.—Wheat, July, 91⅞c; Sept., 93⅛c; No. 1 northern, 92⅞c; No. 1 durum, 94½c.

South St. Paul, June 12.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@8.25; cows, $5.25@6.50; calves, $4.00@9.75; hogs, $8.35@8.55; sheep and lambs, $8.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; strong, 5c higher than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.65@8.80; light, $8.60@8.85; mixed, $8.50@8.85; heavy, $8.25@8.75; rough, $8.25@8.40; pigs, $6.70@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; strong to 10c up; beeves, $7.20@8.85; Texas steers, $6.70@7.75; western steers, $6.85@8.00; stockers and feeders, $6.25@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.65@8.00; calves, $7.55@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady to strong; native, $5.00@6.10; western, $5.00@6.25; yearlings, $5.50@6.85; native lambs, $5.70@7.75; western, $5.60@7.85; spring, $5.75@8.75. Offerings of hogs today proved to be smaller than expected. Predictions were current that the "9-cent animal" would soon reappear. Broadened outlet for beef strengthened the cattle market. There was also talk of probable falling off in receipts. Supplies of sheep and lambs were light. Few of the arrivals had good quality.

OVER TWENTY GIRLS MISSING

St. Paul Police Find Themselves Baffled by Problem of Disappearances.

St. Paul.—According to Lieutenant Michael Sweeney, chief of detectives, the St. Paul police have received reports that more than twenty 15 or 16-year old girls have disappeared under strange circumstances during the past ten days.

Though many have been located and returned home, new cases come to light each day. The police say that the situation is a serious one.

THE SPECTATOR

BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.

ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

CONGRESS.

The [illegible] committee members have [illegible] an agreement on government Alaskan railway.

Chairman Palmer of democratic caucus has announced that an investigation will be made of patronage in the house.

The Senate Budget committee has begun consideration of plans to reform methods of framing appropriation bills.

The banking and currency committee has appointed a sub-committee to consider open hearings on currency legislation.

Representative Broussard has introduced a bill for the continuance of the commerce court and extension of [illegible].

The House in an executive session, decided to postpone [illegible] of limitation [illegible] with Great Britain, [illegible] and Spain.

The immigration committee has voted [illegible] favorably the nomination of Anthony Caminetti as commissioner general of immigration.

Representative Graham has introduced a bill to authorize three battleships and appropriating $15,000,000 immediately for that purpose.

The Senate Commerce committee voted to favorably report a bill to delay customs service reorganization until January 1, 1914.

Members of the house banking and currency committee expect President Wilson to send to congress, in the near future, his message on currency reform.

The senate Indian affairs committee has agreed upon an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill which would require a complete investigation of all expenditures of the Indian bureau; a detailed accounting for every cent spent of the $10,000,000 or more to be appropriated for the coming year, and revolutionize the method of administering Indian trust funds and annual appropriations in the future.

Domestic.

Hearings on the general subject of [illegible] all United States navy yards will soon be begun by Secretary Daniels.

Senator Hitchcock has introduced an amendment to the tariff bill to levy additional excise on production of larger tobacco factories, to prevent monopoly.

A fire originating in the hotel and business district of Cincinnati, O., caused a loss of $50,000. The Hotel Emery, a five story structure, and several other places were burned.

An organization of the Timber Workers' union was effected by the striking lumber-handlers at Duluth. The organization will demand a flat rate of 25 cents per hour from mill owners.

After having been postponed through nine terms of court because of the alleged illness of the defendant the case of Mrs. Dora Doxey-Whitney has been taken up in the St. Louis county court.

President John P. White and eighteen other officials of the United Mine Workers of America were indicted in the federal court at Charleston, W. Va., on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

After deliberating throughout the night, the jury at Boston acquitted President William M. Wood of the American Woolen company, of the charge of "planting" dynamite to discredit the textile strikers at Lawrence in 1912.

An unidentified organizer of the International Workers of the World was stoned to death in a fight between several members of the I. W. W. and a gang of Italian laborers employed by the Great Northern railroad, whom they had tried to persuade to quit work.

The oldest citizen of Illinois, Dr. James Lynn of Oconee, ten miles south of Pana, recently entertained 108 guests, including relatives and friends, in celebration of his 108th anniversary. A cake, the diameter of which was almost five feet, was cut by the aged physician.

Miss Frances A. Shaw, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and widely known as an author, is dead.

Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the president, has accepted a position with a leading bonding company with headquarters in Baltimore.

Secretary Daniels plans to increase the plants in the Norfolk and New York navy yards.

Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota experimental station has been commissioned by the Department of Agriculture to go to Siberia to gather seeds and plants of the kind which will thrive in a dry land.

The Treasury department may revoke its action in admitting free of duty wood pulp and paper from British Columbia, which is the only Canadian province enjoying free entry privilege for the products made from the woods of crown lands.

John Purroy Mitchell was sworn in as collector of the port of New York, succeeding William Loeb, jr.

Miss Ellen Lamotte, chief of the Baltimore city tuberculosis nurses, has obtained an extended leave of absence and expects to sail on June 21 for London to join the militant suffragettes.

There are 2,190 certificated aviators in the world.

Over $33,500,000 are on deposit in United States postal savings banks.

Chicago is to put up 10,000 new street signs at crossings in September.

Maine has 79,955 wage earners employed in 3,546 factories.

Secretary Lane has announced that hereafter all contractors engaged upon reclamation work would be prosecuted for violations of the eight-hour law.

Charles H. Cramp, former head of the ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons, died at Philadelphia after a lingering illness. He was 85 years old.

United States immigration officials at Key West, Fla., are investigating a rumor that Cipriano Castro arrived from Havana in the guise of a Cuban merchant.

Former President Taft recently made his first visit to the White house since he left on March 4 to become a private citizen and teach law at Yale university.

There are ninety vacancies in the incoming class of cadets at the military academy at West Point, occasioned by the failure of candidate previously examined.

Edward V. Doyle, commissioner of the state banking department of Michigan, was elected president of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

One of the largest eagles ever seen in Vermont was captured near Middlebury by John Huston. The bird's wing was broken. It measured six feet from tip to tip.

Henry Morganthau, a New York lawyer, to whom President Wilson offered the post of ambassador to Turkey, after a conference with the president, has declined the post.

An inventory of the estate of Luther McCarty, the heavyweight pugilist, who died from the effects of a blow in a fight with Arthur Pelkey, will be made at Springfield, Mo.

Apprehensive that government reclamation work might be withdrawn from Montana, a delegation of citizens of that state called upon Secretary Lane to urge him to continue the projects.

Thirty-eight silk workers who gathered in front of a mill during strike disturbances on April 25 at Patterson, N. J., were convicted of unlawful assemblage by a county court jury.

Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, the oldest living graduate of Harvard college, is lying at the point of death at his home. He is 95 years old and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1838.

A petition signed by 60,000 Oregon school children, expressing the desire that the battleship Oregon be detailed to lead the parade through the Panama canal at its formal opening has reached Secretary Daniels.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury department has awarded a gold medal of honor to Sergeant Harry Williams Miller, United States marine corps, and a silver medal to Private William Rouse, jr., coast artillery corps, for heroism.

Foreign.

Italy raises one-sixth of the entire European corn crop.

Japan's national debt is $1,271,145,000 with annual interest of $70,877,050.

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the newly accredited minister from Panama has arrived in Washington.

War is almost inevitable between the Balkan allies, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse.

The increase in imports into Japan from the United States for 1912 was unprecedented, being upward of $22,000,000.

Count Alvaro de Romanones, who on May 30 resigned as premier, together with all his ministry, has consented to resume office.

There is a movement in England to send the offending suffragists to the Island of St. Helena instead of punishing them in jail.

Belisario Porras, president of Panama, has signed a decree prohibiting in the future the naturalization of Chinese in Panama.

With both sides stubborn by refusing to make the slightest concession, war between the Balkan states is hourly becoming more imminent.

Monte Morlos, Tepan, Cerralvo, Pesuiara, Bravo and San Juan, all towns and villages in the state of Neuvo Leon, Mexico, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, according to reports.

The former French premier Aristide Briand, had a narrow escape from death when his automobile was struck by another and dashed against a tree. M. Briand's shoulder was dislocated and he was cut severely about the face and hand by broken glass.

Emily Wilding Davison, the first martyr to the militant efforts of women to obtain the suffrage, died at the Epsom hospital as the result of the fracture of the skull sustained in an attempt to stop the king's horse Anmer, during the running of the derby.

The home rule for Ireland bill is scheduled to come before the house of commons for second reading, preliminary to its second passage, of the three necessary for it to become a law over the veto of the house of lords.

A new Asiatic Cable will be laid from Aden to Hong Kong via Columbo and Signapore. It will be 6,000 miles long and will cost $5,000,000.

Disdaining a ransom of $20,000, offered by the friends of Colonel Pascual Orozco, sr., father of the former rebel chief, Emilio Zapata has caused the old man to be put to death.

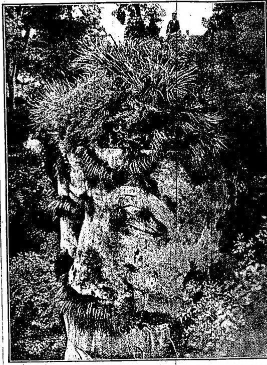
Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, has arrived at Esquimault and has taken charge of the expedition which he will lead into the Arctic this summer for scientific research under the auspices of the Canadian government.

General Antonio Rabaga has resigned as military governor of Chihuahua state. He will go to Mexico City.

One hundred and ten bodies, the dead of both sides killed in the fighting about Matamoras, were placed on a pyre at Matamoras, Mexico, and burned.

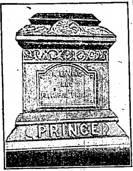
WORLD WONDERS

Head of the Cliff-Buddha



The strange cliff-Buddha of Kiatang, whose head is here pictured, is about 150 feet in height. It is full length and the feet are washed by a foaming mountain torrent. It was, indeed, to guard against the dangers of the rapids here that the figure was cut in the cliff-side by the life-long labor of a single priest. The rock is rather soft and, as can be seen, there is much earth in the crevices which has been utilized for a monstrous growth of hair, eyebrows and mustache.

GRAVE OF "PRINCE" CARROLL



It is not unusual for a dog, the pet of a family, to be given burial on the estate of his owner, and it often happens that a tablet of one kind or another is erected to his memory. But it is seldom that these things fall to the lot of a horse, although in his living hours he may have been none the less faithful to his master's interests.

"Prince" Carroll's life was unusually happy—if horses can be happy—and now his grave is marked by a fine monument. His home was at Gorham, Me. His master, John Carroll, a man of means, loved him.

Prince had a playground all his own, where he daily romped, forgetting his advancing years. And when he died not long ago John Carroll saw to it that he had more than a decent burial within plain sight of the Carroll homestead. The grave is marked by a monument which bears the inscription: "A Loving and Faithful Friend, Prince."

HAIR CUT BY A SQUIRREL

A squirrel trimmed off a man's hair at Hood River, Ore., recently. The man, named Bloom, had been working in a garden and was taking a nap after lunch, when a squirrel that had been making its home in the house, evidently thinking the man's long black locks would make an excellent lining for a nest, trimmed off a portion of the hair while he slept. "The rodent's teeth must have been sharp," said Bloom, "for I was unable to feel him at work there cutting away the hair. I must have moved in my sleep and in his excitement he evidently pulled some of the hairs out instead of cutting them. This awoke me and I let out a yell that almost frightened the squirrel to death."

BEE SWARM SEIZES AN AUTO

At San Bernardino, Cal., a big swarm of bees took possession of an automobile belonging to W. H. Rogers, which was standing in front of a chop house. It is believed the bees mistook the hood and radiator for a hive. It was a long time before they could be coaxed into a box, and the operation attracted a big crowd, many of whom were stung as the result of their curiosity.

WORD'S BIGGEST SCREWS

The longest screws in the world have recently been turned out of a Pennsylvania engineering works. The castings are screws used in a machine for pressing oil from fish. Each screw is 19 feet 4 inches long, and the thread upon it is 29½ inches wide at the large end and 20 inches at the small end. The sharp on which the thread is formed has a six-inch core running through its entire length.

FIGHTING SEA-SICKNESS

At last, it is claimed, sea-sickness is going to be abolished. The gyroscope is what is relied upon to accomplish this exceedingly desirable consummation. You install a graduated selection of these scientific double spinning-tops aboard your ship, and forthwith she ceases to roll or pitch.

So, at least, says the inventor of the apparatus; but the ordinary individual will probably "hae his doots." He has heard the same story before.

For instance, there was the famous anti-sea-sick steamer, Bessemer, with its adjustable "swinging saloon," which, it was intended, should always preserve a horizontal floor. As a matter of fact, the Bessemer rolled worse than any tramp.

Yet another attempt to overcome the evil was that made by a Frenchman named Bazin. In effect, his idea was to construct a steamer on wheels. Not paddle-wheels, be it understood, but semi-submerged hollow steel discs, which should roll partly through and partly over the water, bearing the vessel with them. Alas for his hopes! The roller boat proved impracticable even in smooth water, while in rough, for which it was specially designed, it simply would not go at all.

HENS THAT HATCH FISH

As is generally known, a big quantity of fish spawn is annually lost. To avoid this, fish rearers in China carefully collect spawn from the surface of the water, and when they have secured a sufficient quantity they take a number of hens' eggs, the contents of which have been carefully emptied through a small aperture, and refill the shells with the spawn. The holes are then sealed up, and the eggs put under broody hens.

The hens are allowed to incubate the eggs for a certain number of days, when the eggs are again broken and their contents put into water that has been previously warmed by the sun. In a very short space of time the spawn hatches, and the young fry are then kept in pure, fresh water until they attain a sufficient size to be put into the ponds containing older fish. The Chinese have long understood all the intricacies of incubation, and were amongst the first to use incubators for the hatching of hens' eggs, long before such machines were made in this country. At one time a considerable business was done in this style of spawn hatching.—Weekly Scotchman.

"NON-FUSSING" CLUB FORMED

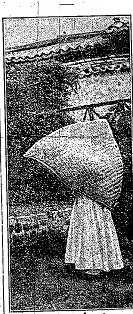
"Quit your fussing and let's all behave," is the object of a club formed at the state Presbyterian college at Emporia, Kas., for the study of etiquette. The faculty is behind the movement, and is not averse to admitting that spooning, unchaperoned strolls and late hours are the underlying elements that call for reform.

Primarily the course is to promote more pleasant relations between students—to eliminate the little factional quarrels and to teach the erring ones politeness. But all the rest is included under the heading "general and compartive etiquette." Never again will co-eds think for a second of making "dates" unless in accordance with the rules laid down in this course of study on etiquette. Never again will it be permissible to take a partner by the arm as they trip down the stairway for chapel. "Custom affirms that woman is able to walk down stairs unassisted," is the warning given.

LAKE DRIES, THEN REFILLS

Near Lorrach, in the Black Forest, is the strangest lake in the world. It is called the Eichener See, and is perfectly dry for from ten to thirteen years at a time, after which periods subterranean springs refill the lake without any previous warning, flooding and destroying any crops that have been planted. The soil in the bed of the lake is very productive, but the farmers and peasants never know in what year their work will be useless and their young crops "drowned." A few weeks ago the Eichener See, after having been dry for the last ten years, began refilling with water, which in the deepest part is now fifteen feet, the average depth being twelve feet. The waters of the lake generally remain a year or two, and then gradually disappear into the earth, leaving a rich soil behind.

LADIES' HATS IN KOREA

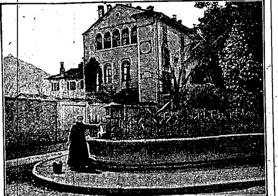


The illustration shows a Korean maid attired in the latest product of the native milliner. It is probable that to Korean eyes American feminine headgear would appear as outlandish as this does to ours.

MAKING GLASS PLIABLE

The brittleness of glass is due to the quick cooling of the hot substance. It is known that constant motion tends to rearrange the molecule in any substance, and a similar effect is observed when glass is boiled in a weak solution of salt in water and allowed to cool gradually. The toughness of the glass is increased very much and the effect of quick heating is less disastrous to them. This is easily applied to articles used in the laboratory and to glass globes for lighting purposes, and presents much breakage.

Wonderful Painted House



In Locarno on Lake Maggiore stands the remarkable painted house here shown. The formerly blank side of the building has been painted to represent the front entrance of a large villa. The illusion is perfect until one has approached very close to the house. Then only is it seen that the loggia, the windows with bottle glass panes, the projecting side column with gargoyle and cornice, the foliage on the arbor, the round window under the eaves and all the sculptured decorations are merely painted on a flat surface of cement.

INTERESTING GOSSIP FOR FLOWER LOVER

The Lilacs Are Among Our Most Popular and Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, and Hardly Any Garden or Park Is Found Without Them.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

Many times I have been asked how to make the Crab cactus bloom. If this is identical with, or closely allied to, the Humming Bird cactus, a rich soil composed of loam with a little sand is good for the plant.

See that the drainage is good. During the warm weather treat it like the geraniums, watering almost as much and feeding it once a month with weak liquid manure or other plant food. The buds should form in the autumn, and from Thanksgiving to Christmas the normal plant is covered with blossoms.

The rest period differs with the various species, but it can be easily determined with a little observation. The spiny varieties almost uniformly like a sandy soil.

Let it rest during the winter, watering it just sufficient to keep it from drying. A cellar is, as a rule, too damp for wintering it. Preferably let it remain in the living room.

Those who like a profusion of bloom will find it hard to clip or pinch back all the lateral branches on the chrysanthemum, yet this is just what the professional grower does to produce the mammoth show blossoms.

There are myths and notions prevalent regarding many plants, among them being one that the Knife-blade cactus, one of the broad-leaved type, will not bloom until it is seven years old.

Whatever may be the magic in the number seven, it has no force in this case; for while it is true that many of the cacti are slow to attain the bloming size under ordinary cultivation, when conditions are just suited to their growth their flowers are produced much sooner.

While it is true that there is a check when potted, still, the great thrifty foliage is compensation for temporary halt in growth, and really, you will have larger, stronger and more robust plants from the same slips by the outdoor method.

Now is a good time to stick some slips into the ground for winter blooming. Plants grown in rich garden soil make a more luxurious growth than when started in pots.

As a rule, when a cactus shows signs of making a new growth it is safe to water it moderately. During the periods of rest it should have only enough to keep it from drying up.

Phlox and many other annuals grow straggling if allowed to flower and form seeds in their own sweet way. To keep the bed sightly one must continually pick and prune. It is a part of nature's plan to make us generous with her most beautiful gifts.

If you have been so unfortunate as to have a vase or porch box filled with plants which clash in color scheme, cut out the offending members. Scarcely a day goes by that we do not see the scarlet geranium and the crimson petunia growing side by side.

This is an offense to good taste. The petunia can be easily transplanted or cut out entirely and started as a slip, making some spot beautiful, while now it detracts from the appearance of the collection.

The florist may know all about raising thrifty plants, but he not unfrequently errs in their arrangement.

SERIOUS MISTAKE IN BUYING SEED

Most Satisfactory Results Obtained in Selecting Variety Adapted to Locality.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

We make a serious mistake when we buy seed corn that has been grown in some distant locality and plant it for our general field crop. It is better to grow a new variety for two or three years in our seed plot and tested out and get it acclimated before we plant it extensively as a field crop.

It is well known that the corn crop must have certain climatic conditions in order to give a profitable yield and we who live outside of the great corn belt must devote more or less study and attention to the selection of varieties that are best adapted to our climate and soil if we make the crop profitable on our farms.

I have always obtained more satisfactory crops of corn by selecting my seed corn from some variety that has grown in my own locality for years. A variety that has been grown in a locality for a few years is already acclimated and by intelligent seed selection it can be bred into a more prolific character that will reach maturity in the climate where it has been perfected.

Changing seed corn is not a good practice. So far as changing is concerned it may be necessary for us to change in order to get better foundation stock, but when the stock is once obtained we should stay by it and try and improve it.

SUPERIOR ASPARAGUS ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Fresh-Cut Asparagus Ready for the Table or for Canning.

Asparagus, being a rather rugged plant, will live, and in a measure thrive, on almost any kind of soil, even under neglect. It is a deliciously succulent vegetable and much enjoyed by discriminating palates.

If the land selected for an asparagus patch is exposed to the south or east, and of warm loam, the earliness of the crop is assured. It demands the same attention as other close-planted vegetables, and if given such care, strong plants will then be the sure outcome. In cutting, be very careful not to injure later shoots or the crown of the plant. Use an asparagus knife for cutting. To save the seed, strip the scarlet berries off the stalks by hand, put them in a barrel and mash them with a wooden pounder, to separate the hard black seeds from the pulp. Wash them in plenty of water to clean them pouring off the pulp and skins; dry them and save for future use.

Even with all sorts of vegetables in abundant supply and cheaper than usual, there is never any danger of a superior article of asparagus going begging for customers. Be sure and can some—it keeps well and is delightful in the winter when the southern markets are asking fancy prices for it.

Thinning Beets.

In thinning beets the extra ones need not be thrown away. If set out in fine soil and thoroughly watered they will grow well.

Give Seeds Time.

All seeds sown at one time, even of the same variety, will not germinate at the same time. Give them time.

Tree Pruning.

The nearer the trunk the safer the wound, at least in tree pruning.

Grow Feed for Stock.

All the bulk food required for live stock can be grown more cheaply than they can be bought.

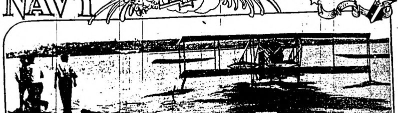
Use Clean Sand.

Have clean sand for concrete work as dirty sand will cause unsatisfactory results.

Difference in Color.

Analysts have found that white eggs contain more fat and less protein than brown eggs.

AEROPLANES IN THE NAVY



THE CURTISS HYDRO-AEROPLANE

LIEUTENANT J.H. TOWERS, U.S.N.
HEAD OF THE NAVY AVIATION CORPS

WHEN a naval aviator, Lieut. Ellyson was launched in an aeroplane from a catapult recently and his flying machine bore him gracefully aloft without slightest tendency toward stumbling it market an important advance in the use of airships in the navy.

The aeroplane as an adjunct to military operations has already shown its value both in Tripoli and in Turkey. Besides dropping bombs upon Turks and Arabs it has proved of greater usefulness in reconnoitring the position of the enemy. The Bulgarians have gone a step furthers and have used the aeroplane for fire control purposes, enabling the battery commanders of the field guns to train their weapons so as to make them tell most effectively against the Sultan's forces. This matter of fire control is as vital to a navy as to an army in action, especially when the guns of a fleet are searching out the weak spots in the land defences. But heretofore the aeroplane has been less available for navy than for army use.

The catapult tested in Washington is the invention of Captain Chambers of the navy, and is the outcome of various lessons learned while trying to adapt the aeroplane to the needs of the navy. The practicability of sending aeroplanes in flight from a suitable platform on board ship was early demonstrated, but there were various minor problems to be solved. The launching platforms employed were both long and cumbersome. They took up space that would not be available in time of war, and they blocked the fire of some of the guns.

The long runway or sloping platform was therefore prohibitive. With a short track substituted which could be easily and quickly put in place and just speedily demounted and stored out of the way, there arose the question of a means of starting the aeroplane effectively: For this purpose Captain Chambers devised the catapult. For years he had specialized in torpedoes and was familiar with the devices successively tried in getting those weapons overboard from a boat. The catapult tried at Annapolis last summer was a sort of modified torpedo launching outfit of the earlier type, and compressed air was employed to give the initial push.

The trial mechanism was of necessity rather crude, but this fact did not deter Lieutenant Ellyson from subjecting himself in a hydroaeroplane to the extreme shock of the device in order to find out the effects of such a concussion, not only upon the air pilot, but likewise upon the motor attachments and other fittings which might be wrenched loose or deranged. That test was entirely satisfactory in its lessons, but the aviator and his machine got a ducking.

The catapult lately tried at the Washington navy yard is devised so that the hydroaeroplane attains its launching speed without violence, and this insures the launching of the machine without fear of deranging any of the apparatus or dislodging the aviator from his seat. The runway or starting track is short and can be put in position in several places on a fighting ship without interfering with the maneuvering of the guns or impeding any other operation of importance.

Of course the demonstration at Washington over the Potomac river under fairly ideal weather conditions is not a counterpart of what may confront the naval aviator at sea, but so far as the actual getting away from the ship is concerned that function can be promised under any circumstances which on shore would warrant an aviator in trying to go up in the air. The other side of the problem is that of returning to the ship again, and here success is likely.

Glenn H. Curtiss has devised a form of float or boat for his hydros which is capable of sustaining the flying machine when waves of considerable size are running, and this will be taken advantage of when the hydroaeroplane returns from its scouting expedition. The aviator will alight with his machine upon the water on the sheltered side of the vessel, and, thus protected from the stronger sweep of wind and wave, the air pilot and his apparatus will be easily hoisted aboard.

Developments in other directions are increasing day by day the reliability of the aeroplane and its value as a military implement. Just as the self-starter has added to the convenience of the up-to-date automobile, a similar device is contributing to the efficiency of the hydroaeroplane as part of the equipment of a fighting ship. With a good self-starter, by which the air pilot can set his motor going from his' seat, and with a launching apparatus like that devised by Captain Chambers, the aircraft will be able to assume its own propulsion the instant it leaves the runway of the catapult.

It is not enough, however, simply to get the flying machine into the air; the scouting aviator has a lot to attend to after he is aloft and started upon his mission.

Until a short while ago the air pilot had his hands dangerously full of things to be manipulated in order to sustain him safely in flight, and a moment's inattention was pretty certain to invite trouble if not disaster. He had no opportunity to make observation of the land beneath him or to release bombs intended to hit a certain spot on the landscape below. The airman therefore needed a companion whose duties should be limited to reconnitering and to dropping projectiles upon the enemy.

Now it happened that the machines used by the Italians in Tripoli were not weight carriers, and it was therefore out of the question to support a second person in them. Accordingly the aviator had to do all the work himself, and this explains why bombs dropped from aeroplanes so often failed to hit their mark. The Italian dirigible balloons, on the other hand, because they could be maneuvered deliberately, and could lift a number of persons, were successful as bomb throwers, and what they did showed what could be expected of a flying machine properly built for military work.

As a result of study a number of devices have been developed which make it possible now to insure to a large degree the automatic control of an aeroplane's equilibrium, and other apparatus is being perfected which reduces the demands upon the aviator. Quite apart from the military importance of these later inventions, the physical and nervous stresses upon the aviator are fewer. These have proved so exhausting during the war between Italy and Turkey that the pilots have become incapacitated after six months of service, and doctors declare a rest period of at least two years is needful in order to insure their recuperation and fitness again for duty with the flying squadron.

Among the helpful apparatus now being developed by an American firm is a gyroscopic device which gives promise of success in maintaining the stability of an aeroplane in flight. Captain Chambers is engaged in the construction of an aerial compass which will not only give directional guidance, but will also compensate for the drift or sidewise movement of the flying machine.

On the other side of the Atlantic instrument makers have been working away at the same problem with more or less success. The market supply of such apparatus is not large. That there is need of just such an aid to aerial navigation is evidenced by the fact that a German firm was suddenly denuded of its supply by the demands of the war in the Balkans. It is safe to say that no small share of the effective aid rendered by the Bulgarian flying corps has been directly due to these instruments.

In the past aviation generally has been encouraged more as a sporting proposition than an art susceptible of practical benefits, and this has really hurt aviation more than it has helped. Speed has appealed pre-eminently to racing men and to what may appropriately be termed the nautical acrobats, and in some senses this speed has saved more lives than it has sacrificed under the hazardous circumstances of its employment. The victorious Vedrines strongly advocates speed on the score that it makes for safety by offsetting or combating more successfully atmospheric vagaries while in flight, but this element of high velocity multiplies the hazard or the difficulty of alighting as well as increasing the danger of engine trouble and shortness of the life of the motor.

For war purposes an aeroplane motor should work efficiently at different speeds because varying drive power will be needed for dissimilar services. A motor of this sort would lend itself to relatively low speed so that the flying machine could return to the ground much as a vessel slackens her headway when coming up to her dock. Captain Chambers has a very definite opinion upon this subject, which he explains as follows:

"A weight carrying aeroplane, such as a hydroaeroplane, necessarily needs a motor with considerable range of speed, and the same kind of motor is needed to reduce the danger of alighting. I think aviation would be improved if the terms of future speed contests were arranged so as to require each contestant to go over the course twice—the second time at an average speed 20 per cent. lower than his highest average."

The layman has heard so much of anti-balloon guns and other weapons for the annihilation of all kinds of aircraft, that he pictures the flying machine as being knocked into bits by the precise fire of these weapons. As a matter of fact, during the war in Tripoli the Italian aeroplanes were but seldom hit, never disastrously, and when up in the air three thousand feet they were not touched at all. American naval aviators, with their hydroaeroplanes, have proved that it is entirely feasible for them to reach this height, and so far as endurance of flight is concerned, they hold the record—Lieutenant Towers of the navy having traveled for six hours ten minutes and twenty seconds in a standard navy Curtiss hydroaeroplane. Inventors have developed an aeroplane wireless outfit of very moderate weight, and with this equipment aviators are able to cover a range of fifty miles.

The next naval conflict is likely to find hydroaeroplanes a feature of the essential equipment of all large men-of-war, and the flying machine must be considered seriously and not as a mere fad or a mechanical achievement of no material value. In peace-time maneuvers the French have clearly shown that the aeroplane is capable of doing scout duty of an important character, detecting not only ships upon the water, but the presence of submarines supposedly hidden below the surface of the sea; and recent experiments with armor piercing bombs—dropped from aircraft—have turned a new page in the art of warfare.

Old Fight Renewed.

"My old barber has left the city."

"You seem very regretful."

"Yes; he had been trying to sell me a bottle of hair tonic for the last 15 years, and so far I had succeeded in standing him off. Now I shall have to start the battle all over with a new man."

CUT OUT FOR A DIPLOMAT

A Labouchere anecdote which has not been done to death is given in the new volume of recollections by Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby, M. P."), to whom it was told by Labby himself. It concerned the younger son of a peer, who thought that a berth in the diplomatic service was as desirable a place as any for one who took life rather easily. He knew nothing of the special subjects upon which the preliminary examination was based, but there was at least the promise of a lark. As far as he could make out, he did not supply a single correct answer to the long list of questions. Nevertheless, he came out first in the competition. It was a surprise even for a confident yound lordling. Meeting one of the examiners at dinner a few days later, he ventured to ask how the thing came about. "We at once saw you knew nothing," was the reply. "But your manner was so free from constraint under what to some people would have been peculiarly embarrassing circumstances that we said to each other, 'That's the very man to make a diplomatist.' So we gave you a start on your career."

Ungallant Chinese Proverb.

"A woman's heart," says the Chinese proverb, "is like the moon. It changes continually, but it always has a man in it."

Uplift of Baseball.

A ball game on a summer afternoon serves to take a man's mind from routine matters and refreshes him. It gives him an outlet for his feelings as well, for the opposing team and the umpire are the scapegoats of American grouches. But for the boys there is another aspect of baseball. The player who ranks high must be in good physical condition and he cannot be in such a condition unless he cares for himself in the proper way. The boys of the large cities have their heroes on the ball teams, and will seek to emulate them. And knowing that physical perfection, or anything approaching perfection comes only with abstemious living, these young hero worshippers will be influenced to care for their physical natures. Many a boy hopes to make a ball player of himself, hence will develop his muscles. This is an excellent thing for him to do, for although in later years the halo about the ball player's head grow dim, the foundation for good health will have been strengthened. So let the national game, the greatest of all games, be uphold and kept free from decadent influences, for it is worth our while.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

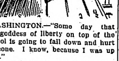
One Indication.

"Well, dear, do you think it is going to be smooth sailing with our new cook?"

"I'm afraid not, Jack. I rather think from the way she handled the supper dishes there are going to be breakers ahead."

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Says Goddess of Liberty Will Fall Some Day



WASHINGTON.—"Some day that goddess of liberty on top of the capitol is going to fall down and hurt someone. I know, because I was up in it."

Thus spoke Rodman Law, who calls himself the "human fly," while he was reclining on a bed in a downtown hotel waiting for a telegraphed remittance from New York, which was necessary after the way some friends of his had disappeared with his cash while he was climbing up the goddess' insides.

"All that bracing material on the interior of the statue is made of cast iron," continued the "fly." "It was put up there before anyone used steel construction, I suppose, and I scraped up handfuls of dust. I went all over the inside and I'll bet that if something isn't done about it there will be an accident some day."

The "human fly" took the impending danger to the goddess about as seriously as he took the fact that his friends who accompanied him to the top of the capitol had disappeared with his cash.

Any old time he wants to go back and sit on Liberty's head he is going to do it, but he is going to make sure that his friends can be trusted with a "human fly" pocketbook before he gets up in the air between earth and sky, with no one but a press agent to keep the secret.

The "fly" made all his arrangements early in the morning. In order to elude the public, he visited the newspaper offices and arranged with a motion picture concern. He gave it out publicly at the Langley exercises that he intended to climb up the Washington monument and jump off. This, he confided, was what is known in New York and other sporting centers as "a stall." Bridge players would call it "finessing." Bridge jumpers would call it good business. In order to get the attention of the police centered in the wrong place.

The "fly" went to the capitol in the afternoon with his false friends. He climbed up a column on top of the dome, using a piece of steeple jack's rope to aid him in his efforts. Previously he had handed his pocketbook and valuables to his false friends who accompanied him. When he descended they had gone. He had not heard from them this morning when a Star reporter asked him what the interior of a goddess of liberty holds out to a seeker after truth.

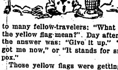
"I went all around the inside and saw the rust. It was very dark, and I used up a box of matches in there. Then I crawled up on the base of the statue. A 'cop' yelled to me to come down. I slashed the ropes I had, and a pair of newly-weds picked up a piece to use as a souvenir.

"When I slid down the cop pinched me. He pinched this newly-wed. The girl cried. I said to the man: 'Say, you must be just married by the looks of you.' He got red in the face, and the 'cops' all laughed so that they let him go. I went down to the detention room in the capitol, and, of course, they let me go. You see, I had done nothing seriously wrong."

A rap on the door interrupted this story. A bellboy handed in a telegram. It was money from New York, replacing that which the false friends had taken with them so hurriedly.

"Well, I guess I can have breakfast now. So long."

He Found Out What the Yellow Flag Was For



IT IS notorious that street railway companies in Washington, as in other cites, have a good deal to trouble with rail joints and with the street paving along the rails. The pounding wheels and the vibration of the track seem able to break down or break up almost any kind of pavement which the railroads lay. The result is that repairs are made frequently necessary.

For several weeks repairs have been making to the tracks of the Mount Pleasant cars along Connecticut avenue. Yellow clay has been piled high up on both sides of the track. Strong men have been working there with crowbars, sledges, picks and other tools. At the ends and along the sides of the repair work has been quite a procession of flags, mainly red to warn of danger, but some of them green to indicate safety, and marking where teams or machines might pass.

At each end of the construction work by day flutters in more or less harmony with the red and green flags a yellow flag, and at night lanterns with yellow globes let their light shine there. The question was put to many fellow-travelers: "What does the yellow flag mean?" Day after day the answer was: "Give it up." "You got me now," or "It stands for smallpox."

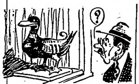
Those yellow flags were getting on the scribe's nerves, and on one of the few pleasant days in early April he got on a car determined to pay an extra fare to find out the significance of those strange flags. He walked over to a stalwart colored laborer, who was cracking concrete in the excavation, and asked him: "What does that yellow flag mean?"

The man looked amused. There was pity in his eyes and his voice as he replied:

"Boss, dat am de sign fo' de kyars to go slow."

Simply crushed!

Duck on the Window Sill Known to Many People



TWO weeks ago attention was called to a duck on the second story window sill of a fine old house on H street. "Attention was called" is not a happy phrase, because nearly everybody who passes along that part of H street knows the duck.

In the previous story it was said that: "Perhaps the family living in the house will be able to explain it, and perhaps not, but the writer did not care to pursue the inquiry further than to make the necessary observation and notation."

The story of the duck is well told in the following letter, which was received a few days ago:

"This is the history of the duck in the window:

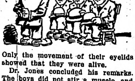
"My father, Dr. Clymer, surgeon, U. S. N., on his return from the Asiatic coast brought with him some very beautifully colored ducks, which he purchased in Ceylon.

"On the trip over, whether from change in climate or difference in food or exposure aboard ship, all died but one drake, and he arrived in H street in good health. He lived with us happily and contented for two years, occupying the back yard, where he had a large pond filled by a natural spring.

"When Alexander R. Shepherd put in the deep street sewers our pond ran dry, and our drake then became sad and pitifully melancholy, and one day we found him dead.

"We called in a taxidermist, had him treated, and placed him in the front window, always looking toward his native home. And when he faded out of existence we placed another there—in memoriam. He or his representative has been in the front of 1617 H street for 41 years."

What Middle Statue of Buddha Said to Teacher



THREE Chinese students entered the Y. M. C. A. Educational institute not long ago to study, among other things, English, American history and geography. They are young men in whom the Chinese government is taking an interest, it having sent them here to acquire the English language in the shortest possible time. They haven't been here very long, but they're strong on English already, as will appear from this exclusive story, told by Myron Jermain Jones, director of education of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Jones took the education of the three boys as a personal matter. He gave them all the time possible, and mingled his plain language teaching with several highly polished courses in ethics, philosophy, philology, apologetics, etc. He dipped into the Gospel of St. Mark for some of the great social teachings there, and gave the three Chinese students a lecture that they would scarcely be able to get anywhere else in a month's journey. The boys listened attentively while Dr. Jones went over and over and over this big subject. Their faces were as immobile as Buddha statues. Only the movement of their eyelids showed that they were alive.

Dr. Jones concluded his remarks. The boys did not stir a muscle, and Dr. Jones was totally at a loss to tell whether his efforts had made an impression upon those mute and immovable orientals.

"Have I made myself plain?" he asked.

Three heads nodded.

"I should be glad to go over the ground again," he said, "if you are not quite sure you got what I was saying."

And then the middle statue of Buddha spoke:

"We gotcha, Steve," he said.

Which is certainly making progress in English.

WHO'S WHO and WHEREFORE

AT 70 MAYOR BECOMES STUDENT AGAIN

A picturesque white-haired "gentleman of the old school" stepped buoyantly from a train at Madison, Wis., a few days ago.

He was Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, scholar, patriot and philanthropist, and he, with a party of 100 easterners, went there to take a special course in civic government.

The venerable Quaker made an impressive figure in his flowing beard and frock coat. His eyes, undimmed by age, shone with the eagerness of youth.

"Never too old to learn," was his cheery announcement. "Think of it—going to school at my age." And he laughed heartily at the idea of becoming a schoolboy at the age of seventy.

The party, which made the pilgrimage under the auspices of the City club of Philadelphia, regards Madison as a sort of new world Athens. They took a three-day course in advanced civics, and returned with the very latest ideas on the problems of municipal government.

There were 26 women, including Mrs. Blankenburg, in the party.

"Like a Greek philosopher," said Mayor Blankenburg, "I am traveling far in search of learning. Here are my disciples, who have come to sit at the feet of the great masters. Government in these days has come to be a science, and we propose to give Philadelphia the latest improvements."

Mr. Blankenburg was elected chief executive of the Quaker city on an independent ticket. For many years he has been prominent in the field of civic improvement. He retired from business in the '70s in order to devote his time and money to the betterment of Philadelphia."

SAYS INDIANS NOT A VANISHING RACE

That the American Indians are a vanishing race has frequently been asserted of late. In only one sense is this true, according to statistics. As a race proper, the Indians are assimilating the ideas, teachings and mode of life of the white man and so losing their identity, but as a matter of fact they are increasing in numbers, are more prosperous, healthier as a result of education in sanitation, more industrious than they have ever been before and are better cared for by the government, through the office of Indian affairs, than at any time in the history of the red man in the United States.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Abbott speaking of the Indian situation says:

"The Indian race is vanishing only in the sense that modern standards, and habits of civilization are displacing those of a former day and applying those qualities in the Indian, always virile, noble and worthy, to the new and modern industrial mode of life.

"The work of the Indian bureau in caring for the Indian's interests is increasing and must continue to increase for years to come. For instance, 10,000 Indian children are still without schools. More than 100,000 Indians are still unallotted. About 40,000 pieces of inherited Indian land are now awaiting the action of the secretary of the interior to determine who are the rightful heirs.

"Nearly $100,000,000 worth of Indian timber awaits conversion into money to be used for the benefit of Indians. More than $9,000,000 is tied up in irrigation projects ready to irrigate more than 500,000 acres of individual Indian lands. Millions upon millions of dollars worth of oil and minerals are ready for extraction for the Indian's benefit."

CARES LITTLE FOR FORMALITIES

The American agricultural commission which visited Rome recently took away a lasting remembrance of at least two very prominent men met while there, namely, King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Luzzatti, the former minister of finance and agriculture and once president of the cabinet.

Of the commission's experience with King Victor a story is now being told which, besides throwing more light on the king's democratic ideas and disregard for etiquette, also explains why the delegates were so pleased with the reception at which the king and Queen Elena were present.

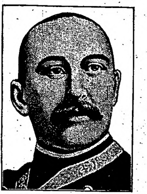
According to the story, on leaving America many members of the commission little thought they would come in contact with crowned heads of several European countries and failed to bring along evening dress suits, Prince Alberts, cutaways and striped trousers.

It thus happened that when the commission's presentation to the king and queen was set for five o'clock in the afternoon many delegates informed Ambassador O'Brien that they would be unable to be present on account of the fact that they had no evening clothes with them.

The ambassador, who knows the king intimately, decided to inform his majesty of the delegates' plight and the king's answer was:

"Now, Mr. O'Brien, tell them to come even in walking coats. I know they are here to work and not to enjoy themselves. Besides, I care little for formalities."

HUERTA TIRES OF HIS JOB?



General Huerta is chafing under restraint imposed by the duties and ceremonies of his office as president. Some of his old friends in the army will not be surprised if he throws off the tri-colored band and again dons the military uniform. It is said that the president, not satisfied with the progress being made against the revolutionists, is considering seriously the resignation of his office that he may direct the campaign personally.

That the army has not made any great advancement in restoring peace is evident.

"I am not a man of governmental affairs," said Huerta in an impromptu after-dinner speech. "I am a soldier, and every time that I see a body of men entraining I long to go with them into the field."

Who would take Huerta's place as provisional president is a matter of speculation. His inability to find a man who would satisfy the people and display the requisite executive ability is what may prevent Mexico's soldier-president from abandoning the palace.

To place Felix Diaz in the presidency probably would not improve the situation greatly, and certainly it would not please Diaz, as his occupancy of the provisional post would lessen his chances of holding it as an elected official.

The selection of Francisco de la Barra would please many of his intimate friends, but the Catholic party has its eye on de la Barra as a candidate for the presidency at some future time. Once it was suggested that General Geronimo Trevino take the provisional presidency, but the general does not want the place.

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If you have anything to sell, if you are in the market for any class of goods, if you want to make a trade, or if you have lost or found any article, the most economical way of informing the general public in this territory as to your wants is to

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The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, June 14, 1913.

Today is the 136th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes.

Thief River Falls and Crookston refuse to issue license for the sale of cigarettes.—Ex.

Good idea! The less "coffin nails" smoked the better.

The City of Industry edition of The Duluth Herald issued May 22 is a masterpiece of progressive journalism. The benefits derived from its issue will be far reaching for Duluth as well as the entire northern part of Minnesota.

Much has been said during the last few years regarding the consolidation of schools, and is a question which all rural communities sooner or later must face. Consolidated schools are no longer established for experimental purposes, as they have proven themselves to be stable and permament institutions, giving the country boy and girl the same advantages enjoyed by those in the city. With the limited number of country school teachers and the increase in salary which are demanded at the present day no rural district can suffer no loss from a financial point of view. We intend to cast no slurs at the rural teachers what so ever, for we realize their lot is anything but a pleasant one. Walking to school several miles and building their own fires which is usually the case, then conducting from twenty to twenty four classes a day is more than any human being can accomplish satisfactorily. Anyone, no matter how limited their experience in educational lines, can readily see the advantages to be gained with a good graded system and high school with special trained instructors for the various departments. One of the greatest exponents of the consolidated school in this state and a man who has made a deep study of the rural school problem of the present day is Gov. Eberhart.

The following was taken from the Glyndon News in enumerating the advantages of its new consolidated school:

Complete grade courses under the most competent instructors to be had, a good thorough high school training without leaving home, complete and practical course in agriculture, with a ten acre plot of the best Red River Valley soil for demonstration and experimentation, a course in manual training with full equipment, courses in cooking, sewing, and home economics, under special teacher, large gymnasium with equipment for physical training, two modern locker rooms with shower baths, clean athletic interests encouraged, transportation provided for children from out lying parts of the district in comfortable conveyances; free text books. The building is of modern construction, and considered the best in the state of its kind, built of tile and brick, with beautiful pressed brick facing. There are five large rooms a domestic science room, a manual training room, gymnasium, high school and assembly rooms. In connection with each grade and high school room there are large commodins cloak rooms. There in addition to these rooms a teacher's rest room, a well appointed superintendent's offices, and two recitation rooms. The assembly room is 31x52 feet and will be the social center of the community and here the young people's literary societies, farmer clubs, lecture courses etc., may be held. The building throughout is finished in hard wood, and heated with steam and lighted with gas. It has a modern forced ventilation system, with hot and cold water on every floor. The faculty next year will be composed of eight teachers.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the newmanagement of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE

While on Way to Itasca Park Party Have Narrow Escape From Death.

Last Sunday morning Mr. Jens Nelson, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Wm. Holt and daughter Lucy, started for an auto tour to the Itasca State Park. When they reached Moose Creek 5 miles south of Shevlin, and were just crossing the bridge when the auto jack-knifed to one side running over the side of the bridge, it turned upside down, landing about thirty feet from the bridge, one end striking in the creek the other upon the bank. It is a great miracle that they were not all killed.

Mr. Nelson and Miss Lucy Holt were in the front seat, but not seriously hurt, although they were pinned beneath the car for over an half hour. Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Holt, occupying the rear seat, were hurled through the air about 30 feet, striking the hard bank. Mrs. Nelson was only slightly bruised, but Mrs. Holt was seriously hurt, to what extent is not yet known. It is reported that she is still confined to her bed, unable to move.

Mr. Edward, a farmer living near by heard the screaming and hurried to the rescue. Mr. M. J. Kolb and family who were also out on an auto pleasure trip, arrived in time to be of great assistance, in taking the whole party as far back as Shevlin, were medical aid had been summoned.—Bagley Herald.

Good Road's Day June 17th

An act was passed by the state legislature April 15, 1913, providing that a certain day each year be set apart and devoted to improving the highways throughout the state and to be designated as Good Roads day.

Therefore, I, Adolph O. Eberhart, governor of the state of Minnesota, by authority duly vested in me, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, June 17, as Good Roads day, to be observed by all citizens of the state, who are hereby called upon in the name of the state to assist in the substantial improvement of our public highways by contributions of labor or money, and I especially call upon the governing bodies of all municipalities for adequate appropriations to make substantial improvements and to make arrangements for receipt of contributions and for the execution of work on the appointed day, and to lend all assistance in their power to further the movement for better roads at that time. The state of Minnesota has 50,000,000 acres of land and 3,500,000 acres of beautiful lakes, which, when made accessible by improved roads, will make Minnesota the garden spot of the world and the playground of the nation; therefore I call upon all citizens having the interest of the state at heart, to heed this proclamation and exert extraordinary effort to assist in improving the roads in a permanent, substantial manner.

Sour Milk Saves Chicks.

One of the main causes of death among chicks is white diarrhea. This is very prevelent and investigations have shown conclusively that the original source is from the parent stock. Many chicks have the disease when hatched, and others contract it from them, through feed and forage in infected litter or grounds. This transmission from chick to chick is common during the first three or four days, and this is a period of great danger especially among chicks of low vitality.

The symtoms are a whitish discharge from the vent which result in "pasting up behind." The chicks become listless and sleepy, lose appetite, the feathers become ruffled, breathing labored, and they constantly peep or chirp. They may die suddenly or gradually waste away.

This disease is being most carefully investigated by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, Conn., and the third report of their investigations has been published. This report recommends the feeding of sour milk as the best thing to use for a preventive of this disease. It advocates the feeding of sour milk from the very first and keeping it before the chicks constantly. The acidity of the milk acts as a germicide. Moreover the milk is an animal product which chicks require in some form and it is a great factor in the growth and vigor of the yonug flock. Of course the commercial chick feeds now so common are fed and pure water supplied, but in addition sour milk is kept before the chicks constantly, the vessels being cleaned and refilled daily during the first few weeks.

Farmers and poultry raisers should feed sour milk constantly, at least after the chicks are a few days old as a preventive of this dread disease and to stimulate their growth. It also increases egg production in the laying flock. Numerous experiments have demonstrated that skim milk and curds, or cottage cheese, are among the most stimulating feeds for poultry of all kinds, except very young chicks. Many claim that sweet milk is much safer until at least the chicks are a week or ten days old. There is a constant supply on nearly every farm and it should be universally used for the farm flock.—N. E. Chapman, Poultry Specialist University Fram, St. Paul.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per yaer in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

JEANE'S BULL DOG

His Fight With Another Canine Proved a Most Auspicious Peace Omen.

BY M. DIBBELL.

One early spring morning Jeane Eldridge and her big bull dog, Jupiter, started out for their usual country walk. Until outside the village limits Jupiter had to submit to the leash, as his fondness for fighting with other dogs made this precaution necessary; and when at last he was given freedom he raced about in high delight.

They seldom met a dog in the sparsely settled outskirts of Laneville, and it gave Jeane an unpleasant surprise when there suddenly appeared at the mouth of a lane ahead, a bull dog who might almost have been Jupiter's twin. Her stern call was utterly disregarded. Jupiter rushed straight at the foe. The strange dog was quite ready for a row and flew to meet him, growling savagely, but he received a surprise when Jupiter started the battle in his own original manner by leaping high in the air and alighting on top of his adversary. Though taken at a disadvantage, the under dog had plenty of pluck and made a brave effort to throw Jupiter off and get at him. He failed, however, and could do little but get in a stray bite at his opponent's legs.

For a few seconds pandemonium reigned; then a man dashed out of the lane reaching the combatants at the same instant as did Jeane. That young woman grabbed Jupiter by the collar and began to haul with all her strength while the man seized his own canine by the hind legs and pulled vigorously.

Jeane snapped the leash of Jupiter's collar and gave him a sound box on the ear. "You wicked dog," she cried, "I am ashamed of you—how dare you disobey me when I call you!"

The man spoke wrathfully. "Your dog has a mean way of fighting—what chance has anything against him when he drops from the air?"

"You say that because your dog was getting the worst of it," flared Jeane. "If he had been smart enough to think up such a way of fighting you would think it something wonderful—didn't he have just as much chance to jump on Jupiter as Jupiter did on him?" After which thrust she turned and made for the village, Jupiter meekly trailing behind her at the end of the leash.

After this encounter Jeane and Jupiter took their daily outings in an opposite direction, and a week passed peacefully. One glorious morning when they had wandered unusually far afield, great was Jeane's dismay to see trotting toward them the bull dog twin. Fortunately Jupiter was within reach and she snapped on the leash before he could escape.

It was well that the dog's master was close behind him, for past experience had not in the least lessened his desire for battle, and he was disgusted when the voice he never disobeyed called him to a halt.

Jeane cast an unfriendly glance at the man as she said, "Come, Jupiter, it seems there is no place left for us to walk—we will go home and stay there."

But Jupiter did not see it in that light; he wanted to finish the task of licking the other dog and to turn his back on the foe did not appeal to him. He tugged savagely at the strap and Jeane could not budge him.

The man regarded her with an aggravating smile. "Why not let them have it out?" he inquired. "I think Barty has caught on to the sky scraper act by this time—I have done my best to teach him. When they have found which is boss they will be friends for life."

"I do not believe in fighting dogs just for amusement—men are worse than the brutes for suggesting such things, in my opinion."

The man flushed angrily. "All right, have it your own way—if you can't make your dog mind, at least mine will do as he is told. Come Barty." This time it was the man who walked haughtily away, Barty following without a backward glance.

Jeane felt decidedly out of sorts. "The idea of his taunting me with Jupiter's not minding."

For two weeks Jupiter was forced to take his exercise within the narrow limits of the back yard. But finally Mrs. Eldridge's despairing complaint at the havoc he was making in her border, digging after imaginary rabbits, forced Jeane to risk taking him abroad.

They walked due south toward the big lake, and arrived on its shore in safety. Jeane was congratulating herself on the peaceful calm and Jupiter was digging away in the soft earth in frantic enjoyment, when an angry growl sounded behind them and Barty came dashing down.

There was no chance to interfere; Jupiter stopped digging instantly, gave one short bark of joy and the two swooped at each other. As they came together both dogs sprang high in air, the result being that they banged into each other and fell to earth with a crash. The man's boast that he had taught his dog Jupiter's way of fighting was no idle one. Somehow it did not work well when both dogs attempted it, and after repeating the rise and fall of their first rush with no result, as if by mutual consent the third time they met squarely on the solid earth. Jeane made no effort to part them. Instead, when she saw Barty's master rushing to the rescue she called:

"Let them alone—we can't move into another county just to escape your bloodthirsty dog. I know Jupiter can whip him."

"All right," was the instant response. "Let's see him do it then, but I bet on Barty."

The battle was short and sharp and was ended in a most unexpected manner. The dogs in their twisting had worked themselves to the very edge of the lake, the bank of which rose sharply several feet above the water, and suddenly in a last wild grapple they dropped with a sounding splash into the water below. Both dogs hated water and nothing could have quenched their fury as did that tumble into this despised element. All lust for battle left them and they scrambled ashore to stand shaking themselves in utter discomfort.

Jeane and the man laughed in unison. "Did you ever see anything more ridiculous?" she asked.

The dogs sneaked toward their respective owners without even exchanging a glance.

"Well, Barty was on top when they went over," said the man teasingly, "So I am sure he would have proved victor."

Jeane suddenly stiffened and remarked frigidly: "I beg your pardon for addressing an entire stranger, but Jupiter was plainly getting the best of it and I distinctly saw your dog strike the water first."

"Why not call it quits?" laughed the man. "I truly think they are a very close match, and now I don't believe they will ever scrap again—won't you call honors even?"

Barty's master had such a boyish, unaffected way with him that Jeane smiled in spite of herself. "I think it will have to rest there, as neither of us can prove this case," she admitted.

"Don't call me 'an entire stranger' Eugenie Eldridge—surely you remember Grace Craddock and her brother, John? I am John."

For a moment Jeane stared at him in amazement, then she began to find in this tall, fine looking man a resemblance to the fifteen-year-old boy whom she had not met for ten years.

"Why it can't be possible—but I can see that it is," was her confused reply. "Where is Grace, and why have you come back to Laneville?"

"Grace is married and has a very happy home of her own, and I came back because I wanted to see you."

This plain statement caused Jeane to observe hastily: "I am glad that Grace is happy; and now I must take Jupiter home—Mother will think we are lost." She evidently would not pursue the second subject, but John Craddock intended to be heard.

"When you were twelve years old and I fifteen you know I told you, Jeane, that I meant to marry you when I grew up and could support a wife. Now that time has come—say that you haven't forgotten the old schools days and that you will marry me."

Jeane took refuge in flight. "Come Jupiter, we must hurry." Then politely to impatient John Craddock: "We shall be pleased to have such an old friend come to see us. Good day."

John found himself alone with Barty on the lake shore. "Wouldn't that jar you!" he said. "You had better believe I will call and in short order."

That same evening he knocked at the Eldridge door with Barty at heel, and Jeane herself admitted them with Jupiter in close attendance. The two bull dogs met like long lost friends.

John met Jeane's look with a smile. "Don't you think it's a good omen? Jupiter is giving Barty such a friendly welcome that surely you cannot refuse to open your heart to his master."

"I think you have the most self assurance of any person I ever met," was Jeane's reply. But the omen proved auspicious, for Jupiter and Barty now dwell in unity under one roof tree.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Garden Suburb of Holy City.

The Jewish population of Jerusalem has increased from about 10,000 to not less than 50,000 out of a total 90,000, including people of other races. Religious organizations have built fine mansions, but nobody has done much for the improvement of housing or laying out suburbs, the result being rows of wretched slums between the great stone churches and other costly buildings.

Now, however, a practical scheme for extending the philanthropy of Sir Moses Mounteflore, toward which some $50,000 was collected in England as a memorial, has been collected. This has been expended in the erection of suitable buildings for the poor, five suburban colonies having been established with from 60 to 70 houses each, the newest costing not less than $1,000 each.

A new project has been started in England of forming a new garden suburb outside Jerusalem in which the houses can be let to the better class artisans who can afford a rent of $40 or $50 a year. The half acre of ground and the house thereon are estimated to cost not over $1,000 in all. The garden can be planted with figs, olives and garden produce from the sale of which the occupant can make a little income.

A Cinch.

"Do you think criminal tendencies can be overcome by a surgical operation?"

"I am certain of it."

"You think that, say a pickpocket for instance, can be cured of the desire to pick pockets by an operation on his brain?"

"No, not on his brain. Amputate his hands."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is a question whether waiting deserves anything or not, but it sometimes wins.

—

Time, tide and scorching automobiles wait for no man.

—

Sometimes it is merely force of habit that keeps a man from paying his debts.

—

While an idealist is looking for his ideal some sordid minded relative is slaving to pay for the idealist's meal ticket.

—

One reason why we don't like to mention our vices is because it is obviously superfluous.

—

When they begin to act as if you were one of the family it will be safe to look out for some other loafing place.

—

When a man is a guy he does not call attention to his condition. That does so itself.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon

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CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE

OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
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Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

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M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday June 29 at 8 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No. 135, Passenger,	leaves	10,55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8;40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

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Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Miss Tomina Wilson returned from Crookston Monday.

Iver Rollstad met two visitors at the train here, Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Swanson was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

C. C. Elliott autoed up from Minneapolis in his new 60 horse power Peerless Tuesday.

H. M. Babcock departed for Minneapolis Tuesday for a brief visit with his family.

Alice Hall is acting as dispensing druggist during the absence of Mr. Babcock.

Miss Esther Palmer went to Crookston Monday where she will visit friends during the week.

Mrs. D. Patterson and Miss Inez were at Thief River Falls between trains Monday.

The Swedish Lutheran church will give a picnic June 15 at C. J. Erickson's farm. Everybody welcome.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

The younger set enjoyed a dance at the Imperial Hall Saturday evening.

J. A. Swore, Chris Porter and W. J. LaBree autoed down from Thief River Falls last Sunday.

The Swedish Lutheran Congregation have decided to erect a new parsonage.

Mr. Geo. Easton, auditor for the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co. was in town Tuesday.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Miss Emma Brink and cousin, Miss Allison, who have been visiting with relatives here returned to Crookston Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Anderson came down from Baudette last Saturday for a visit with friends here. They returned home on Monday.

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Y. P. S. of the Mission church will have a picnic at the Lorentson home in Black River on June 15th.

Rev. Grything and K. O. Gigstad departed Monday for Minneapolis Tuesday, to attend the Lutheran Conference of the Synod Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Quammen and family drove down from Thief River Falls Sunday for a brief visit with friends.

O. L. Wennes of Spring Grove, Minn. was in town Wednesday looking after some real estate holding he has here.

A number of people interested went to Thief River Falls Monday to attend the hearing for the establishment of Ditch No. 60.

Dr. and Mrs. Dann returned Saturday from Crookston, where Mrs. Dann has been taking treatment in one of the hospitals.

Everett Smith, Ole Branum, Carl Johnson and Christ Bjerk went to Thief River Falls Tuesday to attend the Firemans' Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin returned to Thief River Falls Monday after spending the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Anderson accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson autoed to Wylie Sunday for a short visit at the home of Anton Anderson.

Another victory was added to the already aquired long list (?) of the local ball team last Sunday when they trimmed the bunch from Brooks to the tune of 7 to 22 (in favor of Brooks).

Mr. D. Patterson, accompanied by Miss Mabel and the younger children, autoed to Maple Lake Saturday to put the cottage in readiness for their occupancy during the summer season. The rest of the family followed Wednesday.

Geo. Olsen of Little Falls made a brief visit with relatives here last Monday. Mr. Olson, who was formerly a resident of this village, represented the Fire Dept. of Little Falls at the convention held at Thief River Falls this week.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

John Hogquist returned from Fargo, Tuesday.

Henry Evds of Thief River Falls was in town Thursday.

Mrs. Bahan and daughter Leone returned from Crookston Thursday.

Lydia Anderson was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

We are all going to take in the Gopher "hop" June 18th.

Mrs. Henry Goergen was at Thief River Falls Saturday.

Gertrude Hooper returned from Crookston yesterday.

Miss Hanson came up from Red Lake Falls Friday.

A. J. Hed is busily engaged in overhauling his property on Main Street.

Tom Hovet is entertaining his his father who arrived here from Buxton, N. D. last Thursday.

Mrs. Martz was confined to her bed the first part of the week, having had the misfortune to sprain her ankle.

The Y. P. S. of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet at the Satterberg residence June 22nd. All welcome.

Geo. Fricker is working for Ole Mattson during the absence of Christ Bjerk.

John Steen went to Crookston Monday where he is in the employ of the Grand Central Hotel.

There will be English service in the East-side school house, Sunday June 15th at 3 p. m. All welcome.

Dan Whalen recently had a carload of high grade Holstein cattle shipped in.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin went to Crookston Wednesday. Mr. Pitkin will visit at Bemidji and other points before returning home.

Miss Rodge of Sioux Falls, S. D. commenced a two months term of school at the Norwegian Synod church Monday.

The Misses Lou and Florence Stivers of Dugdale visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. Bahan Tuesday.

Rev. Gjerde went to St. Paul Tuesday to attend a conference of the United church.

Sam Benson returned from Grand Forks yesterday where he has been attending the "U" the past year.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS.
adv

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!! for men, women and children. Prices from 50c. up and plenty of them.
—Henry Goergen.

The ladies aid of the Scand. Mission church meets June 20th at 2 p. m. at the home of H. J. Hansen, north of town.

To win, one must know, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

I. D. Converse was in town the fore part of the week. He is moving his household goods to Plummer where he intends to make his home.

Six auto loads of Moorhead people passed through here Wednesday enroute for home after attending the Firemans' Convention at Thief River Falls.

Scand. Mission church services in the east side school house tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and in the Black River school house June 22nd at 2 p. m.

Axel Johnson came up from Crookston Tuesday to spend a few days visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson.

Chas. Fellman was a passenger on the north bound train Tuesday. He was enroute for Thief River Falls to attend the Firemans' Convention.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line.
HOLMES BROS.

A Young peoples' conferance will be held at the Scand. Mission church June 27-29. Young people from all the Mission churches in R. R. V. are expected to be represented.

N. E. Beebe and John A. Hanson are now the owners of new automobiles, having recently purchased them through N. A. Nelson. Mr. Beebe has a Ford touring car, and Mr. Hanson a Ford runabout.

Last Saturday the local Boy Scouts ball team, in charge of Rev. Palmer journeyed to Thief River to play a game with a similar team in the Windy city. The score, at the end of the ninth inning was a tie, so it was decided to play an extra inning. At the end of the tenth inning the local boys ran in a score, winning the game by 11 to 10. Rev. Palmer is deserving of great credit for encouraging the boys in organizing their ball team.

G. W. Hooper was in Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Miss Just returned Friday at Mankato, having spent the past winter with Mr. and Mrs. Beebe.

The local ball team will cross bats with Brooks at their diamond tomorrow. Several additions have been made to the line up and a good game is expected.

I have for sale a car load of high grade Holstein cows, just shipped in. Also some pure bred shorthorns, some good mares with colts at side and some yearlings and two year olds. Call at my farm, eight miles west of Red Lake Falls and two miles east of Wylie, or write to me at Red Lake Falls.
—Dan Whalen. J14-p

The Peerless car belonging to C. C. Elliott which he drove up from Minneapolis this week is the last word in up-to-date auto construction, having all the latest improvements, including electric lights, starter, etc. The car a six cylinder 60 h. p. Peerless and costs in the neighbohood of $6,000.00 and is considered one of the finest in the state.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Hilaire Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co. will hold their annual meeting Friday June 27th at the village Hall at 10.00 a. m.

—R. J. McKercher,
J14-21 Secretary

In Force In Thirty Days

The two cent passenger rate, recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, will not go into effect until the expiration of thirty days. Under the law the new tariff must be filed with the state authorities for 30 days before going into effect

Big Dance

The Gophers are planning a big dance to be given in the Imperial Hall Wednesday June 18th. The boys are making elaborate preparations to make this the biggest event of the season. A five piece orchestra has been secured for the occasion, and a good time is insured for all.

Twenty Years Ago Today.

Wheat is 48 cents.

A Swenson commenced the erection of a dwelling for Leonard Holmes this week.

School closes next week for the summer vacation.

Several prairie schooners passed through here this week bound for the reservation.

Ole Rud, who has been visiting his parents here the past month, returned to California today.

A crew of carpenters arrived last week and commenced to take down the mill and expect to have it all down this week. It will be shipped to Larimore, N. D. where Mr. Friker intends to locate.

Chicago's Greatest Success at Thief River Falls June 16th and 17th.

When "The Prince of Tonight," makes his bow before local play goers at the Auditorium, Thief River Falls June 16th and 17th the reason for the great success of this popular musical fantasy will impress itself upon the auditor at once. There is action both in music and in dialogue from rise to fall of the curtain. Scenic beauty and gorgeous costumes delight the eye and tuneful melodies are abundant. Tom Arnold appearing in the title role, is better suited for the part than anything that he has ever attempted. Adams, Hough and Howard, favorably known to the public as authors of "The Goddess of Liberty", "The Stubborn Cinderella", "The Time, the Place and the Girl", and a score of other successes, are also proud to assume the responsibility for "The Prince of Tonight", since it is regarded by many as the best musical comedy of the decade. LeComte and Flesher, have provided this attraction with one of the most elaborate productions ever seen on tour. The costumes, the settings and the light effects are beautiful and striking and the harmony of tints, colors and shades are enchanting. It requires more than money and hard work or experience to prepare such a production as is to be seen in "The Prince of Tonight". Such lavishly furnished enviroment is essential in the proper creation of atmosphere of magic and mystery required by the fanciful story. Some of Joseph E Howard's catchiest songs are heard among them; "Tonight Will Never Come Again", "I Can't Be True So Far Away", "I Fell In Love on Monday", "You're A Dear old World After All", "Her Eyes are Blue for Yale", "The Best Thing That a Waiter Does Is Wait."

Auto Accident

On Tuesday afternoon at Thief River Falls an automobile driven by Helon Gustafson ran over the ten year old son of Samuel Moore. The driver is not held responsible for the accident as the car was running slowly at the time, and the boy apparently did not see the approaching automobile on account of the flying dust.

Two wheels of the car passed over the boys waist just above the hips. With the exception of a fracture of a small bone in the left ankle the little fellow received no serious injury and is recovering rapidly.

Summer School Notice

A matter of interest to teachers planning to attend the Training School at the Agricultural School, Crookston, is that the Great Northern has agreed to stop its local trains on the St. Vincent line, at the school spur track during the six weeks' term, June 18 to July 31st. This will be of great service to the summer school students as it will provide means of transportation to and from school for those having rooms in Crookston. The train will leave at 8:30 a. m. and return 6:25 p. m. making it possible for students to get all the work offered at the session. With this service the school will be able to accommodate a large number of students.

Returned With Bride.

Ferdinand Hall returned from Bagley Tuesday morning surprising his friends by bringing with him a bride formerly Miss Amelia Duddy of Clearwater, Minn. The bride is a charming and accomplished young lady, having gained a host of friends where ever she has been located. She taught in the local schools two terms preceeding this year, and recently completed a term of school at Bagley.

Mr. Hall is a very popular and promising young man. He has grown up here and is known to all in this vicinity. He is in the employ of the Merchants State Bank, having been associated with that institution for the past two years.

The young couple will begin housekeeping at once. Mr. Hall having purchased a residence on Water street.

Convention A Succes.

The forty first annual convention held at Thief River Falls Tuesday and Wednesday has passed into history and fully 800 delegates representing the Minnesota state Fire Department were in attendance. Special trains ran over the Great Northern and Soo lines carrying visitors to and from Thief River Falls.

The city was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, and the ornamental lights did much to beautify the city.

A band of Indians came up from Leech Lake and entertained the visitor with their various war dances.

The Red Lake Falls and Warren bands, together with the home band provided plenty of good music. The incoming trains were met by the bands and firemen who conducted the delegates to their quarters. The annual parade of all firemen took place Wednesday at 5:30. Motion pictures films were taken of the parade which will be reproduced throughout the state.

The meetings were held in the Auditorium, President Ira C. Richardson officiating. The exercises were carried out in a very pleasing and able manner. Together with the program and the special attractions provided all present voted Thief River Falls royal entertainers.

The convention for 1914 will be held at Fairmont.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on June 4, 1913.
Date of call by Supt., June 4, 1913.
Date of report by bank June 12, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$142,670.00
Overdrafts		230.79
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,537.00
Due from banks	21,276.02	
Cash on hand, items below	2,585.87	
Currency	1,443	
Gold	770	
Silver	311.15	
Other	61.72	
Total cash assets	23,861.89	23,861.89
Checks and cash items		770.21
Total		174,234.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, net		642.07
Deposits subject to check	39,116.61	
Demand certificates	2,271.92	
Total immediate liabilities	41,388.53	
Time certificates	120,204.32	
Total deposits	161,592.85	161,592.85
Total		174,234.92

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, Daniel Patterson, vice president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. DANIEL PATTERSON, Vice President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
B. E. BURKEE,
LEONARD HOLMES, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1913.
(SEAL) K. O. GIGSTAD, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
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WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes

The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"

"It Stands fo' Shoe quality"
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and
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Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Workingmen's Clothing, Tinware, Crockery, Machine Oils, Feed, and Northrup, King & Co's Grass Seeds

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Farmers, we solicit a share of your patronage
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CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
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T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	81
" " 2 "	79
" " 3 "	76
Flax, No. 1	$1.16
" " 2	1.11
Adjected Flax	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs	41
Oats	31
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	25
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	8@9
Chickens, alive	9
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	23.00
Bran, "	21.00

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MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat. Give us a trial

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S. J. SWANSON, Agent.

Sealed Bids

Sealed bids will be received up to June 18 at 9 p. m. by the Swedish Lutheran congregation of St. Hilaire for building a parsonage. The congregation furnishing all building material. Said building to be completed before Oct. 15, 1913 according to plans and specifications on file with N. A. Nelson, St. Hilaire, Minn. Satisfactory bonds must be furnished by bidders. Congregation reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Signed: Committee.

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by [illegible] Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's [illegible]. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. [illegible] to be investigating alleged [illegible] of the game laws and speaks [illegible] of an opium pipe under the [illegible] where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found [illegible]. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne [illegible] is mysteriously shattered. Cameron [illegible] seriously ill as a result of the [illegible]. A third letter appears mysteriously in Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. [illegible] the envelope was [illegible]. Clyde tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"There's no other explanation," he decided, conclusively.

"You mean he committed suicide?"

"Call it what you like, sir."

"But there was no reason for him to do such a thing," I objected.

"I understand he's been pretty ill, sir."

"He was ill, yes. But he was on the road to recovery." And then, with the realization that I was speaking of Cameron in the past tense, as though it were already settled that I should never see him alive again, a shiver of horror swept over me. I know MacLeod observed it, for he said:

"There's been a drop in the temperature, in the last half-hour. It'll be more comfortable in my cabin, sir, if you don't mind coming in, and talking the thing over a bit."

"Good Heavens, MacLeod," I exclaimed, turning on him with nervous savagery, "do you expect me to sit down and talk calmly at such a moment? I can't. It's all I can do to stand still here, for a minute at a time. I feel I must do something. It's torture to have one's hands tied this way."

"I think I know how you feel, sir. But walking the deck will do no good, and if you could calm yourself enough to talk it over quietly, we might get down to something that would guide us, so to speak."

"Guide us?" I repeated.

"Yes, sir. It's not impossible, you know, sir, that when he went overboard he was picked up."

The light from his cabin porthole illuminated us both, and now as he looked at me he must have seen my perplexity.

"You said yourself, sir," he explained, "that you thought you heard the exhaust of some sort o' craft not far away."

It was this reminder, I think, which brought back my wool-gathering wits and steadied me to a perception of the real importance of the captain's plea. Of one thing, at least, I was assured: Cameron was not a suicide. How he could have gone over the taffrail without my seeing or hearing him, I should never be able to understand. But gone he was, and it lay upon me to discover by whose assistance this marvelous disappearance was accomplished. And so it came about that, controlling my futile unrest, I was presently seated in MacLeod's swivel chair, while he, from a place on the side of his berth, fired pointed questions at me, which I either answered as best I could or returned in kind.

"Now maybe it's none of my business, Mr. Clyde, but in view of tonight's occurrence I think it's pertinent to know why there was such a thorough inspection of the Sibylla before we sailed, and such a lot of caution regarding the crew." That was the first of his volley, and for a moment it staggered me. I recognized, however, that this was not a time for quibbling, and as MacLeod had been for years a staunch soldier in Cameron's army of employees, I saw no harm in letting him know the truth.

"I'll tell you," I returned, frankly, "but it's not to go any further. In the past nine weeks Mr. Cameron has been receiving a series of threatening anonymous letters. The last one came a week ago today; and in it this was named as the date for the climax."

"Climax?" he repeated, questioningly.

"Yes. Today, the letter stated, Mr Cameron would disappear."

The calm, phlegmatic young captain did not start. He simply narrowed his eyes in thought.

"That's odd," he said, gravely, "damned odd." And then, after a second's consideration, he asked: "Was that—but of course it was—why he took this cruise?"

"No," I told him. "That was not his reason; though it was mine."

I did not mean to be enigmatic, but I suppose I was, for MacLeod showed plainly enough that he failed to understand.

"You see," I went on, in elucidation, "Mr. Cameron did not know about this last threat. He was ill when the letter came, and we kept it from him."

It was evident to me that the captain disapproved, but he held his peace.

"What were the previous threats?" he asked, presently.

"Nothing definite," I answered. "Simply that on certain fixed days the writers would demonstrate their power."

"And did they?"

"Most marvelously."

Again MacLeod was silent for a space.

"Under the circumstances, Mr. Clyde, don't you think it would have been better if you'd told me about this?"

"Mr. Cameron was very anxious that no one should know."

The captain compassed his right knee with his locked hands.

"All the same," he said, "he'd never have been spirited off this yacht if I'd a' known what was in the wind."

This statement annoyed me, and I resented it.

"What could you have done?" I asked. "I was with him almost continuously."

There came a strange, half-meditative, half-bold look in the man's eyes, and I was wondering what it portended, when, quite ignoring my question, he began speaking:

"You see there oughtn't to be any misunderstanding between you and me, sir. This is too serious a business to be bungled because I am only captain of this yacht and you are the owner's friend. So, if I speak plainly, sir, you'll understand why, and not think me disrespectful."

I smiled to reassure him, still puzzled, and added:

"Go straight ahead, captain. You are perfectly right."

"Well," he began, "I'll tell you, Mr. Clyde. Your story, as you told it to me, has some weak points in it. You say, for instance, that you were with Mr. Cameron almost continuously. Now I'm not mentioning the little while you were in here, early in the evening, but during the last quarter of an hour before you gave the alarm, you weren't with him, either."

I stared at the speaker for an instant in absolute dumb amaze.

"I don't know why you say that," I said, at length, more hurt than angered. "I told you that from the moment I last spoke to him, seated beside him there on the after-deck, until I turned from the rail and found him gone, not more than two minutes elapsed. And that was God's truth."

"You said you were listening for what you thought sounded like a motor boat, didn't you?"

"I did."

"And you were leaning over the taffrail, looking for it, weren't you?"

"I was."

"But you didn't see it?"

"No, I didn't see it; and I couldn't hear it after the first few seconds."

The captain had fixed a gaze on me that seemed aimed to penetrate to my soul's fiber. After my answer he was silent a moment. Then he said:

"Where were you, Mr. Clyde, when that boat—motor, tug, or whatever she was—crossed within ten feet of the dory we are towing?"

Had he struck me in the face I could not have been more dumfounded.

"What do you mean?" were the only words that came to me.

"I mean that the craft you have been talking about came up and went astern of us, ten or twelve minutes before you gave the alarm that Mr. Cameron had vanished under your eyes. I was on the bridge and saw it myself—just a black shape, without lights, and her exhaust muffled, just as you say. You tell me that you and Mr. Cameron had been sitting there for three hours, at least; that you heard seven bells strike; that it was not more than fifteen or twenty minutes after this that you got up and went to the rail, and that you only stood there two minutes."

"I told you all of that, and every word is the truth," I insisted, vehemently.

"And yet," he retorted accusingly, "and yet—eight bells had struck before you gave the alarm."

I had not thought of the time. In my panic it had not occurred to me, of course to ascertain the hour and minute. But Captain MacLeod knew. At sea they work by clock. At eight bells the watch had changed.

"My dear fellow," I exclaimed rising, "you certainly cannot for a moment suspect me of complicity."

He stood up, too; imperturbable.

"I just want those things explained, that's all," was his reply.

"And I can't explain them," I told him, candidly. "You say you saw the boat. I didn't. You say it was after midnight when I came to you. It may have been. I don't know. It may have been nearer twelve, when I went to the rail. My impression is that it was not. I'll admit it is mysterious. The whole awful thing is mysterious."

My candor seemed to relieve him.

"Well, Mr. Clyde," he said, with equal sincerity, "maybe I was outspoken, but I wanted to know what you'd say to the points that were puzzling me."

"You did perfectly right," I told him. "As you have said, there must be no secrets between us." And then, as I resumed my seat, I asked: "What about the fisherman? He hasn't evaded his guard, has he?"

MacLeod sat down again too.

"He's in where I put him, now," he answered with a shade of reluctance, "but—I'm not sure; it's almost as mysterious as the other—but I could have sworn I saw him come up that for'ard hatchway and go sneaking aft while I was on the bridge."

"When was that?" I pressed, eagerly.

"About a quarter of twelve."

"What did you do?"

"Nothing, just then. I waited. And while I was waiting I saw that black, spooky craft come out of the dark, and go skimming astern of us. A little after eight bells I came down from the bridge—I stopped there for just a minute to have a word with Brandon when he came up—and then I went myself to look after Johnson and the man I'd set to watch him. The fisherman was in a bunk sound asleep, and the man swore he had been lying there snoring, for the past two hours. 'Who was it came up the ladder twenty minutes ago?' I asked. He looked at me as if he thought I was gone suddenly loony. 'Before the watch changed?' he asked. I nodded. 'Not a soul came or went,' he said, 'since I been here.'"

"And the boat without lights?" I questioned. "Did you inquire about her? Who else saw her?"

"I asked the lookouts; but—well, no, sir—and that's very strange to me—neither of them saw her. I gave them both a rating. If they weren't asleep I don't see how they could have missed her."

The thing was growing more and more baffling. MacLeod was the last man to be accused of imaginative fancies. He was thoroughly in earnest in what he had told me; and yet for neither of his statements had he the smallest corroboration. For my own part I was sure that, at the time he mentioned, no vessel of any description had passed anywhere near us.

"What did you make the craft out to be?"

"Well, sir, I couldn't say exactly. She was in sight only a minute, coming in range of our own lights. She looked more like a tug than anything else; but she had more speed than any tug I ever saw. She hadn't the lines of a yacht."

"She wasn't a pilot boat?"

"Oh, no, sir. New York pilots don't cruise this far east, and the Boston pilots wouldn't be so far away from home either."

I offered the captain a cigar, which he declined, filling his pipe in preference. When I lighted a cigar myself, I asked:

"I suppose you have some theory, MacLeod. You don't seriously think it was suicide?"

As usual he was slow to answer. After a thoughtful second, he said:

"I'd be sorry to think that, Mr. Clyde. Taking into consideration what you told me about the threat, and connecting that boat with it, it looks—" and then he paused, thoughtful again. "It's not in possibility," he went on, after a second, "that they could have plucked him off with a line. But if that fellow I saw going aft—Oh, Lord, no, sir! It's past me to see a way out. All the same, we are keeping that craft in sight, and if we can only get thirty knots out of the Sibylla again, we'll find out what she is and what her business is, before morning."

CHAPTER X.

A Woman of Intuition.

Ill tidings, always a heavy burden, never weighed more heavily on any one than on me that dismal, rainy Sunday morning, on which I stepped from the Sibylla's launch to the stone water steps of Cragholt. For two days we had searched the bays and inlets from Provincetown to Plymouth and from Siasconset to Providence; questioning at every pier and landing stage; making inquiry in every town and hamlet; but without a thimbleful of profit for our pains. As that black craft, with dimmed lights and muffled engines, had eluded our pursuit on the night of Cameron's disappearance, so for forty-eight hours succeeding she had baffled our quest. No one knew her; no one had seen her.

As for that shaken, frayed, pallid fisherman, Peter Johnson, he appeared below, rather than above, suspicion. If my knowledge of men went for anything he was too inferior both mentally and physically to be a participant in any such plot as was here involved. He seemed to me woefully weak and wasted, and with as little brains as sinew. So, with enough money for a new mast and sail, we had put him and his dory ashore at our first landing, and had forthwith forgotten him.

MacLeod had been inclined to continue the search, but I argued that any further efforts in that direction would be only a waste of time. The craft we were looking for might have come from any one of a thousand places and returned to any one of a thousand more. Some more effective, general and far-reaching steps must be taken, I held, and taken quickly. Indeed I felt now that to keep secret longer the conspiracy, as indicated in those mystic letters, would be little short of criminal. The aid of the police and the press must be invoked at once, and nothing left undone to trace the crime to its source.

But my first and most onerous task was to acquaint Evelyn Grayson with the facts as I knew them. How I shrank from that duty is beyond anything I can put into words. I know it would have been far easier for me to have carried her definite news of her uncle's death. What I had to tell was horrible in its stark obscurity. And yet, if I could have foreseen just what was to follow, I might have spared myself a goodly share of distress.

I imagined I knew Evelyn Grayson, before this. I thought I had sounded the profundities of her fortitude and courage on the night that I spread before her and read with her that third, and last letter. But my fancy did her an injustice. She was even more of a woman than I dreamed.

Recently I chanced upon these lines by Thomas Dunn English, which must have been inspired by such a one as she:

So much is clear,
Though little dangers they may fear,
When greater perils men environ,
Then women show a front of iron;
And, gentle in their manner, they
Do bold things in a quiet way.

Evelyn Grayson did a bold thing in a quiet way that morning. I have not yet forgotten how marble white she was, and yet how bravely she came, with springing step and lifted chin and fearless eyes. I had waited her coming in the music room, with its score of reminders of happy evenings in which he had participated. The chair he usually chose, in the corner, near the great bow window against which the east wind was now driving the rain in gusty splashes, took on a pathos which moved me to weakness. The Baudelaire lyric, spread open-paged upon the music rack of the piano, stirred memories scarcely less harrowing. A photograph, an ash tray, a paper knife, all commonplace objects of themselves, but so linked to him by association, became, suddenly, instruments of emotional torture.

In this environment, under these influences, I rose to meet her, wordless. Yet my expression and attitude must have spoken loudly enough to confirm the dread that was in her heart, for even before she spoke I was sure that she knew. And then she had taken my two outstretched hands in hers and raised her brave eyes to mine, and low-voiced, but sure and tremorless, was saying:

"I feared it, Philip. From the very first, I feared it."

And when I told her all, to the smallest detail, it was as though she were the man and I the woman; for the recital had been for me a very painful confession of my own incompetence, and its conclusion left me more nervously unstrung than at any time since the night of the strange catastrophe. With what heroic fortitude she heard the narrative may best be indicated by the statement that throughout it all she sat calmly attentive, but unquestioning, and with no sign of emotion beyond her continued pallor and a recurrent tensing of her small white hands. At the end I leaned forward and with left elbow on knee rested my forehead in my palm. She sat beside me on the same settee; and now she drew closer, and laying her cool right hand over my own disengaged one, began stroking my hair with her left. For a full minute she said nothing. Then, in soothing accents:

"I am glad you didn't find the boat. That means he is on it. If you had found it, it would have been some ordinary thing having no connection with this affair, whatever."

It was odd reasoning, but very feminine, and in an esoteric way, forceful.

"But you made one mistake, Philip," she went on. "You should not have let that fisherman, Peter Johnson, go."

At this I raised my head and regarded her with something like astonishment.

"He was one of them," she explained in a tone of conviction.

"How can you say that?" I asked, a little nettled. It annoyed me that she should be so positive, knowing no more of the man than that which I had told her.

"I feel it," she answered. And that was all the reason she could give.

I had not expected to find such development of intuition regarding worldly matters in one so young, and so fresh from conventual seclusion. And then her judgment seemed to keep pace with her auguries; for when I spoke of inviting the aid of detectives and the newspapers, she begged me to consider.

"I am afraid for him," she pursued gravely. "Publicity might mean death. If they discover they are being sought, they may murder him. Somehow, I feel he is still alive; and so we must do nothing that will incite them to further violence."

"But," I returned, conscious of the force of her argument, yet failing to see how this caution could very well be exercised, "we can't find him without seeking."

"No, but we can seek him in secret. The newspapers must not tell the world."

"The police would of course tell the newspapers," I added.

"We can do some things, without the police," was her next assertion. "There are some things that I can do; and there are more that you can do." She was thoughtful for a moment, and then: "I am so sorry about Peter Johnson! You should never have lost sight of him."

"We gave him money and God speed," I reminded her.

"Captain MacLeod must go back there, where you left him. Where was it? Siasconset? He must trace him. His trail won't lead to Gloucester, I'm sure of that."

My self-esteem was not being vigorously stimulated by the young lady at this juncture. Indeed, I was being made to feel more and more my strategical inferiority.

"And I," she continued, with the methodical expediency of a commander-in-chief, so curiously inapposite in one so young and inexperienced as she: "and I shall find out about those letters."

"Find out what?" I asked in astonishment.

"Find out what manner of man wrote them," she amplified.

"But how can you?" I inquired. "That seems a pretty big undertaking of itself, for one so small."

"I have thought of a way," she declared, noncommittally.

"And what am I to do?" was my next question, feeling miserably small beside this efficient child.

"You must give me the letter you have, and help me look for the others."

The first part of the command was easy enough of obedience; for the letter was in my pocket at the moment. But my assistance in searching for the first two communications was more energetic than successful. Together we ransacked desks, bureaus, tables, closets, trunks, clothes. Indeed, every possible hiding place both at Cragholt and on the Sibylla was carefully and systematically delved into and exhausted without reward. Either Cameron had destroyed the letters, or he had them on his person when he vanished from the yacht.

At Evelyn's request, however, I wrote copies of those two strangely-couched, malevolent epistles, as nearly as I could remember them; and save, perhaps, for possibly two or three verbal errors they were, I think, quite accurate.

"And now," I asked again, "what am I to do?"

It was nearly midnight, and I was leaving her, my car waiting in the sopping driveway to carry me home.

"You are not to worry any more than you possibly can help," she told me, with a brave little smile, "for we are going to succeed. And tomorrow you must go to your office, and keep very, very silent about what has happened. And then you are to come to me again in the evening, and I will tell you all I have learned."

With which she gave me her hand to kiss, in the odd little French way she had—a way that could scarcely have been a part of her convent teaching.

As I come to review these matters now, it seems singular that I should have so readily consented to be guided by this girl's will in a case of such grave importance; yet I cannot but believe there was something providential both in her assumption of leadership and in my own unquestioning acquiescence. For the day of office work and silence, which she enjoined, was exactly what I needed to restore my nerves to their normal tension. It was, in fact, a sort of counter-irritant, which brought me up standing, with a revived self-confidence and recuperated energy.

So when, a little before five o'clock that afternoon, just as I was making ready to run for my train, I heard Evelyn's voice over the telephone, I was fairly tingling with ardor for the game; and her request to call on Professor Griffin, the expert in Oriental literature, who occupied a chair in Columbia college, and lived a mile or more back from the Greenwich station, was a welcome call to action.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Jefferson as a Naturalist

Carried Bones of Common Sloth to Philadelphia Supposing Them Those of Mammoth.

It is said that when Thomas Jefferson journeyed from Monticello to Philadelphia on his way to take the oath of office as vice president he carried a lot of bones in his baggage. The bones, alleged to be those of a mammoth, had been found in Green brier county, Virginia, and sent to Monticello, where they were set up by Jefferson, who, it appears, entertained a somewhat exaggerated notion of his attainments in natural history, and who stood sponsor for the bones as those of "a carnivorous clawed animal entirely unknown to science."

It was not until after Jefferson reached Philadelphia that he was undeceived, for at a glance the learned Doctor Wistar saw that they were the bones of the common sloth, several specimens of which he showed the Virginian. Jefferson, it is related, was greatly chagrined, especially as his discovery became known as Megalonyx jeffersonii.

It has been pointed out that, indirectly, no less a naturalist than the great Buffon may have been responsible for Jefferson's error. It was the Virginian's practice to send Buffon specimens and information, and with the subtle flattery of a courtier the French naturalist wrote:

"I should have consulted you, sir, before publishing my natural history, and then I should have been sure of the facts."

Love That Endures.

Remember, that there is sometimes a fine love that never leaves a man's heart. It stays and waits!—Manchester Union.

ARABIAN NIGHTS CITY

Ancient Town of Bagdad Now an Historical Relic.

Once the Center of the Mored's Arts, Literature and Sciences, With 2,000,000 Population, Is Today Shorn of Her Glories.

Bagdad.—Bagdad, City of Glory! How its brilliance has shone throughout the history of the world! Once a city which is said to have housed 2,000,000 souls and to have led the world in art, literature and science, Bagdad today is shorn of all her glories!

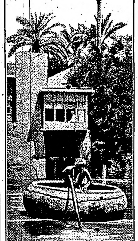
To the approaching traveler the city appears to be rising out of the midst of trees, and towering above all are the glittering domes of the tomb mosques, overlaid with gold. A great portion of the ground within the city's walls is occupied by gardens in which figs, oranges and palms grow in great abundance.

In most places the streets are unpaved and so narow it is difficult for two horsemen to pass each other. There is no sewerage system in the city, the surface of the streets answering the purpose; the refuse is washed into the river and as the city draws its only supply of water from the Tigris the death rate is high and epidemics frequent.

The Tigris at this point is a little more than 800 feet wide, but very deep. Its banks are of mud. There are no retaining walls other than those formed by the foundations of the houses along the banks.

Double decked horse cars, a relic of the reforms of Midhat Pasha, connect Kazeman, the suburg, with western Bagdad. The two parts of the city are connected with pontoon bridges. Although these are very old and in constant danger of collapsing, thousands of persons cross them daily. On Friday, the Mohammedan day of rest, hordes of Arabs can be seen entering the city over these bridges to buy and sell. During the summer months, after the heat of the day, many walk up and down these bridges in an attempt to each the cool breezes which may come from the river.

The native breakfasts in Bagdad consists of a piece of bread and a glass of tea and may be had from innumerable street venders, equipped with thier Russian samovar or self-boiler. Picturesque dwellings are built right out in the Tigris to get the benefit of the refreshing evening breeze in the hot season. This entire suburb, north of Bagdad, is inhabited by wealthy Jewish families. Each house has its own garden of semi-tropical fruit trees of which the date palms are the most conspicuous. As shown in the picture the people row up and down and across the river in the peculiar shaped round skin boats built on the style of an immense doughnut. The tomb mosques of the city, the important of which is Kazamin, form one of the great shrines of the villayet of Bagdad. The native is a fanatic in his reverence for these tombs and it is extremely dangerous for a Christian to attempt to approach the mosques.



Peculiar Skin Boat of Bagdad.

Big Eagle Electrocuted.

Seattle.—A magnificent golden eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings, was electrocuted on the power transmission lines near White Bluffs. Lineman H. J. Allard, in locating the difficulty with the grounded wires, found a dead rabbit hanging limply to the network of the power lines. On the ground beneath he found the dead eagle. The big bird had captured the rabbit out on the desert and had flown to the 66,000-volt wires to enjoy his feast, when the great spread of his body formed the deadly circuit which caused his death, leaving his prey hanging where he had placed it in his flight.

Nature Forms Fort for U. S.

San Francisco, Cal.—Uncle Sam has discovered another Corregidor for the defense of his island possessions in the form of a saucer-shaped crater near Diamond Head, in the Hawaiian islands, according to advices received from Honolulu. This novel fortress, constructed centuries ago by the forces of nature, is being utilized as a link in the claim of defenses surrounding Honolulu. A powerful mortar battery has been installed in the crater, whose walls are of flintlike lava that would resist the most powerful projectiles.

GOOD TIMES IN CANADA

BUSINESS PROSPERING, TRADE INCREASING AND FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE.

The present tightening up of money must not be looked upon as being in any sense brought about by financial stringency. It is really more a period of stock-taking resorted to by the banks to ascertain the true condition of the finances and trade of the country. Legitimate business enterprises are not affected. Throughout the States there are those who if allowed to continue borrowing, would inevitably be a means towards precipitating something a good deal worse than they feel now. In Canada, the conditions are excellent, and it is safe to say business was never better. The pulse of trade is carefully watched by the Finance Department of the Dominion government, and it is illuminative to read portions of the address of Hon. W. T. White, the Finance Minister, delivered a few days ago before the House of Commons. Mr. White's remarks are in part as follows:

"It falls agreeably to my lot to extend my most hearty congratulations to the House and the country upon the prosperous conditions which it continues to be our good fortune to enjoy. I am happy to announce that the outcome of the last fiscal year, which ended on March 31, will prove even more satisfactory as reflecting by far the highest pitch to which our national prosperity has yet attained. I have every expectation that when the books are closed, it will be found that the total revenue will have reached the splendid total of $168,250,000, or an increase over the year 1911-12 of over $32,000,000. Some indication of the magnificent growth of the Dominion may be gleaned from the fact that this increase in revenue during the period of one year almost equals the entire revenue of the country seventy years ago.

"The augmentation of revenue to which I have referred has not been irregular, spasmodic or intermittent in its nature, but has steadily characterized each month of the entire fiscal year. It was of course mainly derived from Customs receipts, but the other sources of revenue—excise, post office and railways—also gave us very substantial increases."

"That in a period of great financial stringency not only have we not been obliged to resort to the congested markets of the world, but have been able to reduce so substantially ($23,000,000) the debt of the Dominion, must be a matter of gratification, both to the House and to the people of Canada.

"I believe that during this period of exceptional money stringency the credit of the Dominion as reflected in the quotations of its securities has maintained itself among the highest in the world."

Owing to the favorable state of its finances Canada was in a position to pay off a heavy loan in cash without recourse to the issue of bills or securities.—Advertisement.

REFUSE TO MEET STRANGERS

Peculiar Method of Trading Indulged in by New Guinea Tribe Who Keep to Themselves.

No European has ever been able to meet in their own dwelling-place the Kukuhuhus, a shy, yet ferocious tribe of New Guinea. Other tribes of the country, while they have a great fear of the Kukuhuhus, manage to do a bartering trade with them. They bring salt, earthenware, dried fish, etc., and deposit them in a certain indicated place. They then retire for a few hours, being notified to do so by a curious cry from the distance. The mountain dwellers then descend to view the goods offered for sale. If they want them they put down other goods, such as skins, feathers, and other jungle produce, next to those articles wanted by them. Then they retire in turn, and when the way seems clear the coast dwellers approach again. If the latter are satisfied with what is offered in exchange, they take the goods put down by the mountain people and go away; if not satisfied they retire again as before with empty hands.

RASH ON FACE FOR 2 YEARS

Sioux Falls, S. D.—"My trouble of skin disease started merely as a rash on my face and neck, but it grew and kept getting worse until large scabs would form, fester and break. This was just on the one side of my face, but it soon scattered to the other side. I suffered a great deal, especially at night, on account of its itching and burning. I would scratch it and of course that irritated it very much. This rash was on my face for about two years, sometimes breaking out lots worse and forming larger sores. It kept me from sleeping day or night for a couple of months. My face looked disgraceful and I was almost ashamed to be seen by my friends.

"A friend asked me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I would bathe my face with hot water and a lot of Cuticura Soap, then I would put on the Cuticura Ointment. In less than two days' time, the soreness and inflammation had almost entirely disappeared, and in four weeks' time you could not see any of the rash. Now my face is without a spot of any kind. I also use them for my scalp and hair. They cured me completely." (Signed) Miss Pansy Hutchins, Feb. 6, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Plenty of Fuel.

"Coal's out," announced the office boy.

"Um."

"Shall I try to scare up some more?"

"No," said the rural editor. "Spring poems will be coming in soon."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Let us leave the world wiser and better than we found it, and we shall leave it happier.—Shuttleworth.

EXPERIENCE OF MOTHERHOOD

Advice to Expectant Mothers

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean or ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 24–1913.

Information Wanted.

A little girl listened quietly to the serious conversation of her elders. At last, hearing her father make an interesting statement anent the postal situation, she could no longer keep silent.

"But, papa," she asked, earnestly, "if the postoffice department doesn't pay for itself, then it can't have any money, can it? Then why do they keep on advertising postal banks?"

Extremes.

"I ran out with my new machine."
"What happened?"
"I got run in."

Is this your boy?

Is he too weak and sickly to join his companions in play, and are you helpless in spite of your utmost efforts to make him well?

What have you done toward building up his blood? Pure, red blood is what he needs most, if he is to become active and strong.

Have you given him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They are the remedy every growing boy or girl needs to build up the blood and bring health, strength, a good color, a hearty appetite and strong nerves.

An instructive booklet, "Building Up the Blood" will be sent free upon request.

Get the pills from your druggist at 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50 or from the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

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We offer, subject to prior sale, a limited number of Dominion Trust Company shares at $140.00 per share.

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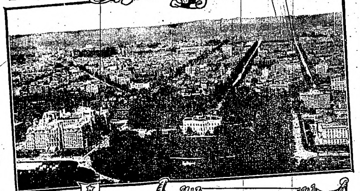
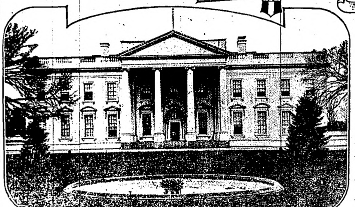
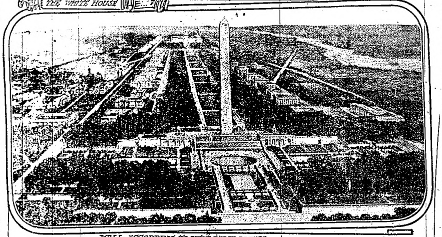


VIEW OF WASHINGTON



THE WHITE HOUSE



MALL ACCORDING TO NEW PARK PLANS

"IT cannot happen in a day, nor a month, nor a year; but one national administration should allow time enough to make of Washington a standard of efficiency among cities; a giant laboratory for municipal research; a finished product of the distilled municipal wisdom gathered here, there, and the other place, by lesser cities, working independently to find solutions to civic problems."

So says John Purroy Mitchel, president of the board of aldermen of New York, who, with Henry Bruere, director of the bureau of municipal research, has just submitted to President Wilson a plan whereby the national capital can be used as guide, philosopher, and friend to all other American cities.

"There are certain fundamental processes which all cities must adopt, irrespective of their several forms of government," he continues, "and it is the best of these, each after its kind, that we would like to see discovered, standardized, and codified in Washington.

"There is one, and only one 'best way' for cleaning streets; one 'best way' for arranging school curricula; one 'best way' for conserving the public health. These 'best ways,' once they are discovered and firmly established, are just as efficacious in one form of city governmnet as they are in another.

"There is not, at the present time, one city in this country which is systematically finding and using the 'best ways' for conducting its various municipal departments.

"We believe that the only reason for this scattered and disorganized state of things lies in the inability of our many cities to find a common meeting ground on which to thrash out the good they have discovered from the bad they have not known how to avoid.

"As things are at present, we offer the distressing and unnecessary spectacle of a whole people struggling with a universal problem in sporadic patches, incoherent and unrelated; and of a nation which has failed to make common cause, among its separate parts, of a question which is, more than almost any other, a national one.

"We need co-operation. We need concentration. We have failed to establish a central reservoir for the knowledge, independently come by, of the many cities solving their difficulties in their own way; we have failed to provide a central source to which these cities, beset by problems they are not able to solve, can come for help.

"The arrangement involves a foolish waste. Here are countless cities all over the country, privately setting to work to make themselves a credit to their day and generation, which follow an uncharted way to excellence in some one or two particular branches of government.

"One city learns, we'll say, how to run a fire department with the minimum of waste and the maximum of efficiency. Another turns up a good working solution of checking the spread of disease. Still another learns how to lay pavements, and another how to conduct its schools.

"Each of these cities has discovered for itself a fact of primary importance to all cities; yet they cannot give it even to their neighbors, because they have no official place of exchange!

"The situation is as absurd as that which obtained in the dawn of economic interrelations, when every man caught and cooked his own food, prepared the skins for his own clothing, and was, in every phase of his activities, sufficient unto himself.

"Now what we want to do is precisely analogous to the secondary economic period, when two men divided their labors, and one caught and cooked for nourishment for two, and the other performed a like service in clothing the pair. Each halved his effort, and doubled his result.

"It is, in fact, remarkable to me that this much-needed co-operation among cities all striving toward the same end has not been undertaken long ago. Perhaps it is because heretofore the rank and file have not realized how much power for good does lie in city government, and how possible it is, by a sane and rational use of this power, to rid the world of countless burdens.

"We have evolved, it seems to me, a very practicable and sensible plan. You will find, in the report which we have sent to President Wilson, that we ask first for a survey of the city looking to a precise knowledge of just what it needs, and, second, for the president's influence to be put upon the three commissioners of the District of Columbia to have put into practice there all the valuable things discovered in all the American cities.

"By this means, we hope to produce a scheme of government for Washington which will not only meet its own needs, but will, by its adoption elsewhere, work a similar benefit.

"The importance of the preliminary survey must not be overlooked. We do not want to go down to Washington and construct an 'ideal city' out of some man's head. We want to find, by the most scrupulous and exhaustive search, what it is that Washington stands most in need of; and we propose to supply her lacks by means of the information we have collected in other cities.

"That is to say, we do not want to do it ourselves. Mr. Bruere and myself have no ambition to get the job, nor even the supervision of it. We want merely that President Wilson will find us reasonable enough—and promising enough—to set out along the lines we have suggested; and that when the need arises for expert service in the execution of the plan, he will be able to get the best brains of the country to assist him.

"Will the project we have outlined affect the physical aspect of cities? That is rather a difficult question, at the present stage of our work; but I should say that it will.

"We are deeply interested in the laying out of cities. Much more depends on it than beauty, valuable as that is. Yes, I think that if our plan matures there will be no need for ugliness in our cities—at least, not that ugliness which comes from ignorance."

"We need ideals of public service in municipal governments, and we need ideals of plain business efficiency. When we get them we shall begin to have some idea of how much a city's government controls its whole social and political destiny," said Mr. Bruere.

"As a matter of fact, I suppose I do not need to dwell at any length on the value of good municipal administration. I am not apt to find anybody who would dispute the fact with me. But I think I can allow myself to insist upon one factor in its value which I do not find to be very widely known.

"If you say to the average man that the affairs of the city should be conducted with as much business sagacity and economy as the affairs of private industries, he will naturally say 'yes, of course;' but if you go further and suggest to him that a sound municipal regime can save him more than money and time; that it can lift the whole level of his social community and that it can help to conserve everything about him, from his business interests to his health and his peace of mind, he is apt to think either that you are trifling with him, or that you lean toward 'paternalism' and should be subdued.

"City government should and can be made to mean much more than clean streets or a capable fire department. It means the establishment and preservation of healthy relationships in every phase of the city's existence.

"It has in its hands the health, the intelligence, and economic capacity of every citizen. It can be so organized that it will take leadership in filling every ascertained community want. Some of these wants will best be supplied with the co-operation of private enterprise. Satisfaction of others necessarily will be deferred until methods to meet them can be evolved or additional sources obtained. But it should become the city's business to have them supplied either by public effort or private effort, under terms and conditions that will adequately protect the public interest.

"Granting these things, then—and they have been pretty well established as fact by the work of the bureau—it would seem that even if city government along constructive lines were difficult to get it would be worth making a fight for. But we in this country are in the position of standing starving in the midst of plenty for lack of the enterprise to reach out and take what we need. Countless cities all over the country, even hampered as they are by want of codified and accessible traditions and precedents, have contributed out of their dearly-bought experience improved and tested methods of conducting a city. These methods are in practice now in these several cities. Many more would come in their turn if sufficient interest were aroused, but even without waiting we have an embarrassment of riches fit to our hand.

"And yet, in all the United States, there is not one governmental bureau of information, not one available source of finding out these things under either state or federal government. When a man goes into office and is idealistic enough and enthusiastic enough to want to fill his office well, and with benefit to him and it, he must write to the bureau of municipal research here, a private agency, and ask what he may do. We are here for that purpose, it is true, and we are working with might and main to prepare ourselves for his questions; but the fact remains that he should be instructed under the authority of the government of which he is a part, and not by an independent and unofficial bureau.

"Now you will begin to see why we are so anxious that President Wilson will agree to our suggestions about Washington.

"There, in a city already under federal control, where local politics do not exist, and where national politics are not subject to yearly or biyearly upheavals—there is the finest kind of an opportunity for putting theory to the test of practice.

"There is the whole machinery of federal government to conduct a research for which we would have to pay millions of dollars, and for which they would not have to pay a cent, and to conduct it under men trained to observe and to co-ordinate significant and important facts."

MUM.

A mollusk came to our first parent to be named.

"Er—oyster!" announced Adam, after considering a moment.

Now, divers other creatures, having got theirs, were loitering about to pick up what of consolation they might, and a number of these burst out laughing hereupon.

"Just think how mum you'll have to be!" they jeered.—Puck.

QUITE REMARKABLE.

"Big production, that musical comedy."

"Yes; and a remarkable thing is that the cast of characters is even larger than the list of authors."

So They Are Friends.

"Those two girls tell each other everything."

"Everything but what they really think of each other."

Disappointed Tourist

A "wealthy manufacturer" of Chicago is reported to have returned from Europe disgusted because the Alps could be lost in the Rocky mountains, because Venice smells to heaven, because Monte Carlo gamblers are "pikers" as compared to the average American traveling man, because his only memory of Berlin is of stale beer and rotten cigars, because Paris is a city of cheap side shows, London of gloom, fog and influenza, and Egypt a land of awful smells and moth-eaten camels.

This "wealthy manufacturer" is not unique among travelers. His brethren of every nation make travel melancholy or, if you are patient, humorous. They are not to be pitied, because they are all really happy in their scorn. But it is rather a pity they cannot be induced to "see America first" and all the time.

Men and women who travel abroad and then complain because things are not as they are at home are illogical, but not innumerous. It is complained that we spend too much in Europe. The drain on our resources would be considerably lessened if travelers who are disgusted with the Louvre because they cannot get ham and eggs for breakfasht would stay where they can get what they like.

One on Him.

Mr. Bacon—The average weight of a man's brain is three pounds and eight ounces, while that of a woman is two pounds and eleven ounces.

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, and a lemon weighs more than a cherry.

If a man has a marble quarry he asks: What can I do with marble? He builds, he seeks other builders. The possession of a power, like the possession of an estate, impels to use, to gain, to service.

For
That Picnic
—to ensure complete success
take along a case of
Coca-Cola

The satisfying beverage—in field or forest; at home or in town. As pure and wholesome as it is temptingly good.

Delicious—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—
Refuse Substitutes.
51-A.

Send for Free Booklet.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

State Lands Sold.

Minnesota in 1912 has sold 2,200 acres of state lands at prices ranging from five to twenty-one dollars an acre.

Cheese in Quantity.

This country last year imported more than $2,872,000 worth of Swiss cheese, and the amount is constantly being increased.

Poison Oak or Ivy Poisoning

is quickly relieved by bathing the affected parts in a solution of two teaspoonfuls of Tyree's Antiseptic Powder to a pint of water. 25c. at all druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Jealous.

Jack—Your friend Alice has the prettiest teeth I ever saw in a woman's mouth.

Ethel—Yes, the dentist guaranteed that there should not be a finer set in town.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Saloon Closed by Cat.

"Closed on account of the loss of Scotty's cat 'Nigger.'"

This sign on the door of Scotty's saloon at Ninth and Elm streets, Cincinnati, caused much comment. Two days ago the cat disappeared.

When the cat did not put in an appearance, Scotty hung out a sign draped in green tissue paper and bordered by carnations to tell his customers that he had closed the saloon in mourning for his pet.

Barren Soil.

Apropos of the ravages that time has made in the faces and forms of the veterans of the Civil war, Walter S. Morton, president general of the Union society, said at a dinner in New York:

"A veteran, talking to his great-grandson, a little lad of eight or nine years, remarked:

"'Nearly a generation and a half ago my head was grazed by a bullet at the battle of Chickamauga.'

"The little boy looked at the old man's head thoughtfully and said:

"'There isn't much grazing there now, is there, sir?'"

Everybody's Doing It.

The premier of Servia once upon a time had a round of official calls to make in the ministry building. His first visit was at eleven o'clock and he had allotted 15 minutes to it.

He called on a certain high official, stood talking to him for what he thought was his 15 minutes, and then proceeded across the hall to the office of another minister.

On the way there he sought to look at his watch. It was gone. He burst into the other minister's office and exclaimed:

"This is too much. Here I come to this place and call on a high official, and when I come out my watch is gone. I will not stand it!"

"Excellency," said the other minister, "pray be calm! I will see what I can do."

Presently the second minister returned and handed the premier his watch.

"What did the thieving rascal say when you made him return my watch?" asked the premier.

"Oh," replied the other minister, "he did not know I took it."

In Summer—

When the body needs but little food, that little should be appetizing and nourishing.

Then about the best and most convenient thing one can have handy is a package of

Post Toasties

This food is fully cooked—crisp, delicious and ready to serve direct from the package.

Post Toasties with fresh strawberries and cream are hard to beat.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

Sick-Room Light.

If there are electric lights in the sick room they will generally be found too brilliant, hurting the eyes of the patient, and not every sick room has the electric lights that can be turned up or down. Make a little green silk bag and fasten it over the incandescent bulb and it will give a good but subdued and harmless light.

Aim at independence of mind. There are some men who go in leading strings all their days.—Rev. J. Stoughton.

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

DOAN'S
"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in damp, changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals.

Needles couldn't cut, tear or hurt any worse when the affected muscle joint is used.

If such attacks are marked with headache, backache, dizziness and disturbances of the urine, it's time to help the weakened kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys.

An Oregon Case

John H. Matthews, 717 East First St., The Dalles, Ore., says: "My back ached so I could hardly stoop or straighten. The kidney secretions became profuse, obliging me to arise many times a night and the passages were very painful. My kidneys became so disordered that I thought I was done for. Doan's Kidney Pills however, went right to the seat of the trouble and for over three years my cure has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ALBERTA

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN CANADA
FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain.

The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

Do you realize the fact that thousands of women are now using

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder

as a remedy for mucous membrane affections, such as sore throat, nasal or pelvic catarrh, inflammation or ulceration, caused by female ills? Women who have been cured say "it is worth its weight in gold." Dissolve in water and apply locally. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women.

For all hygienic and toilet uses it has no equal. Only 50c a large box at Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA CO. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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10 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS 10c
Postpaid for one dime.
C. S. CARD CO., Box 331, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE OFFER THE SMALL INVESTOR with $50 to $500 an opportunity to secure a large income from a small investment. Full particulars on request. KELVIN COMPANY, Republic, Wash.

HIS PECULIAR WAY

Harry Weston Made Love According to the Department Store Plan.

BY BRYANT C. ROGERS.

"I hope you will answer at once and decide the matter."

That was the closing paragraph of a letter handed over to Miss Nellie by her brother Ben one rainy day as he returned from the village postoffice, three miles away. The letter was signed "Harry".

Did Harry wish to buy a piece of real estate from Miss Nellie?

Had he made a cash offer for her pony?

Was it a matter of stocks and bonds?

What was she to decide at once and answer?

What was the momentous question that had been hanging fire until he had become impatient at the delay?

All kinds of things might be guessed as the answer but they might all be wrong. All men do not make love alike For instance, when Miss Nellie Vane's father brought Harry Weston home with him to dinner he had an object in view besides feeding him. He had decided in his own mind that it was high time his daughter married. He had further decided that it was up to him to select the man. As a widower he had no wife to consult. Harry Weston was a junior partner in a department store. He was prim. He was priggish. He was stilted. He was accurate in his figures and correct to a dot in his language. If he had happened to get the wrong accent on a syllable, or made a lapse in grammar, he might have had to go home and take to his bed. He saw and admired Miss Nellie and resolved to win her for a wife.

No, all men don't make love alike Harry Weston made love according to the department store plan as nearly as he could. There were no bargain days with things marked down one-third, and he didn't quite look on Miss Nellie as a salesgirl not to be praised for her sales for fear she would strike for ten cents a week more on her wages.

No, not quite, but as they sat alone, ten feet apart, he talked to her of the tariff, discount, profits and losses and other things of absorbing interest to a girl of twenty. He had made an excursion trip to Europe with his mother when he was a boy of ten, and he related his impressions at great length.

The Tower of London had given him a chill. Windsor Castle had warmed him up. Paris was tremendous. The tomb of Napoleon had brought tears to his eyes, though even at his tender age he had doubted that the great hero, if alive, could make a success of a department store. The Pyramids of Egypt--ah! The Rock of Gibraltar—ah!

Mr. Weston came down to the Vane manor every two weeks on Sundays. He was prompt to the minute. His greeting was always the same. His hand was always cold. No matter what the weather was, he always remarked that the country was looking nice. There was one single exception, however. He had arrived with two feet of snow on the ground and a blizzard raging, and after some thought he observed that if it had been of a Saturday the loss of trade to the store would have been thousands of dollars.

In due time Mr. Harry Weston asked Miss Nellie Vano to be his wife. But how did he do it? According to schedule, certainly. He couldn't have done it any other way to have his life. No holding her hand! No arm around her waist! No soulful smile in his eyes! He was five feet away from her and standing with one hand on the center table when he calmly remarked:

"Miss Vane, will you do me the honor to become my wife?"

It was just as if he said to the store advertising man:

"James, you may advertise those 98 cent corsets for 48 cents."

"I—I will think it over," said the poor girl as she wanted to run away and hide and have a good cry.

Truly Mr. Weston had something coming to him, and he got it. After the annual white goods sale he referred to the matter again, but without any great interest, and was again put off. After the $3 umbrella sale had closed with unprecedented success,—he offered his hand and heart for the third time.

"I must have more time," replied Miss Nellie.

A month passed and then came the letter brother Ben brought. Mr. Weston wanted to know, you know, just as he might want to know about an order of goods for the shoe department.

"The wretch!" exclaimed the girl as she read the letter and gritted her teeth. "It shall be no! no! no!"

And it was, and when the father was told of it his reply was:

"Well, you have thrown over a model husband and a lot of money, and for who and what? Well, you'll have to take what comes along."

He threw that at her as a scare. If he had understood girl-nature he would have realized that "what is to come along" is her hope—her mystery—her romance. And Miss Nellie felt that anything that might come along would be better than the lay-figure that had already come.

The letter was brief, but as explicit as is the swear-word of a man when he stubs his toe. She wanted it sent to the postoffice at once. When it reposed in the mail bag the case might be considered as closed. She sealed and stamped it and called to brother Ben that she would give him a quarter to take her pony and convey the letter to the village.

"But it's raining cats and dogs," he replied.

"But you have a raincoat."

"Gimme the coin."

Did brother Ben get out the pony and hie away to town and drop that letter into the postoffice with his own hands? He didn't. He was a dry boy and hated water like a hen. He simply got out the family umbrella and sneaked out to the gate and when an auto came along with a young man and his chauffeur in it he held up his hand as a signal to stop, and then advanced and held out the letter to the young man and said:

"Be good and do a feller a favor."

"For sure."

"Drop this into the postoffice when you pass through town."

"Why certainly. Any money in it to tempt me?"

"Not a red. It's my sister Nellie's letter."

"Ah."

"And it's going to Mr. Harry Weston, New York city," said brother Ben as he read the address.

"All right, my young friend. Mr. Harry Weston will get his letter, even if I have to carry it to him."

Brother Ben did not return directly to the house. He made for the barn, and it was an hour later when he entered the house by the kitchen door and said:

It was about eight months after that rainy day and that explicit letter that Miss Nellie Vane started out one afternoon after wild strawberries. It was to be down the road a quarter of a mile and then over the fence into the meadow. Brother Ben had been there and made a hog of himself.

It is painful to watch a girl climb a fence. It's like sheep trying to climb a tree. Miss Nellie did just as any other girl would have done. She climbed two feet high and got her foot caught and fell back to shout.

At that moment a young man in an auto came along—same young man that had taken her letter to mail in the long ago. He stopped. He ran to the prisoner and loosened her foot. It was a case of sprained ankle. The heroine had to be conveyed home—the family was startled—the doctor was called. Good form required the hero to call next day and give his name and sympathies.

This was done by Mr. Ford Grafton, and at his third call he produced the letter he hadn't mailed that rainy day, and had carried with him on a trip to Europe an back. Miss Nellie blushed and said the delay made no difference. and he informed her that while in London he had met Mr. Weston and his bride on their tour.

"If my inexcusable carlessness has caused you any disappointment I shall never forgive myself," he said.

"Oh, it was just an inquiry about gloves"; she replied and it was a whole year later that she told him the truth.

"Father, I have taken what came along," said the girl with a mischievous smile after Mr. Grafton had had his talk with him in the library.

"I see," he replied. "Well, as I understand it, you owe your brother Ben another quarter!"

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Watch the Wheel.

"When crossing a crowded thoroughfare on which automobiles predominated," remarked a pedestrian, "it used to be difficult for me to decide whether a chauffeur intended to go straight ahead or suddenly turn and dart around the corner.

"I endeavored to solve the matter by watching the eyes of the chauffeur, the same as a boxer watches the eyes of his opponent to discover where he intends striking a blow. But the method proved unsatisfactory.

"The other day I accidentally discovered a way to tell in which direction the chauffeur intends to turn. It is very simple. All that is necessary is to keep your eyes glued on the steering wheel. Of course the chauffeur cannot turn his car without twisting the wheel, and by watching which way he twists it you can tell in which direction he intends to turn."

Has Its Use.

"I see that the silk hat was invented 100 years ago."

"I wonder how they pulled off their firsts of April without it?"

Every Woman.

Maud—Every woman wants to enlarge her sphere.

Beatrix—True, but not her circumference.—Judge

Cross Purposes.

"Brother Hardesty, you believe in the efficacy of prayer, don't you?"

"Sure I do."

"Well, some of us have been praying that we may be able to raise money enough to build a new meeting house this year, you know."

"Yes, and some of us has been prayin' that we may be able to make the old one last one more year; an' that's the prayer, Brother Keepalong, that's goin' to be answered."

Cabinet Officers Get Queer Mail.

Melody reached Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture through his mail in the guise of three pieces of music, one a love song, the others patriotic in their appeals. Furthermore, one of the world's dreamers has sought his support in trying to establish a "world centre" for the promotion of broad humanitarian principles.

A third contribution in the polygot mass of matter was a formidable-sized volume containing a jumbled mass of alleged universal genealogical information, collected from almost every source under the sun, astronomy and mythology, signs and symbols having been utilized.

One palpably spurious and one evidently genuine request for financial aid in agricultural work and several requests for autographs also came in the day's grist of mail. The bona-fide request for aid, which was from a western homesteader's wife, was answered, although of course no money could be sent, as the department has no funds for such relief.—Washington Evening Star.

A Familiar Opinion.

"Yes; he was appointed counselor to one of the departments at Washington."

"A legal job, eh?"

"Yes; he renders opinions."

"And what was the first opinion he rendered?"

"One to the effect that his salary ought to be raised."

Literal.

Bridegroom—My wife is the dearest thing in the world to me.

Old Friend—You'll find that is truer and truer as the bills come in.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Cows must have salt.

Don't keep irritating dogs.

Use care in the cow's ration.

Sheep help rid farms of weeds.

Brooder lamps should be cleaned every day.

Chicks should not be fed until they are 36 hours old.

Every home should have an abundance of strawberries.

Powder the chicks occasionally during the first eight weeks.

Experience is of more value than capital in poultry raising.

The specialist succeeds in any line of business, while others are failing.

Plowing is at best the hardest work our farm horses have to perform.

An orchard, if you have one, is the very best place in which you can raise chicks.

Cornstalks are valuable as a fertilizer and should be left on the field after cutting.

A field of corn after it is a few feet high makes an ideal place to raise chicks in.

A few strips of tile will often turn a mud hole into the most productive spot on the farm.

An egg may be fertile and hatch and still the chick will not live because of lack of vitality.

In cold weather place from ten to thirteen eggs under the hen; in warm weather from thirteen to fifteen.

The coop for hen and chicks should be well ventilated, easy to clean, and of sufficient proportions to insure comfort.

Eggs from hens that have made a fair showing in laying this winter will be more fertile than those that did heavy laying.

It may not pay to keep any very great surplus of corn in the cribs, yet it is sometimes mighty comforting to know that it is there.

Scarcity of stock cattle of all kinds and high prices asked and offered is a common local condition reported from the corn belt states.

When moss creeps into the meadows and pastures they need to be broken up and the soil exposed to the sun and air before reseeding.

Raspberries produce good crops in the same soil for year, while strawberries produce their best crops the first year they come into full bearing.

By raising standard-bred poultry one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes, and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

Busy hens are not only the best egg producers, but their eggs show the best fertility. In order to keep them engaged at work strew the floor of the pen with hay or straw and scatter the grain in this.

Hens prefer the morning sun to the afternoon sun when they cannot have both. Therefore, arrange to open a window in the east end of the hen house when bad weather does not permit of the entire south side being thrown open.

Conserve soil moisture after plowing by harrowing as soon as the ground is dry enough. The importance of prompt harrowing can not be overestimated, especially when the planting season is followed by protracted drought.

Both salt and linseed meal are valuable adjuncts to the hens' bill of fare, but they must be used with discretion. Too much salt will cause bowel trouble and loss of feathers, and too much linseed meal will have a similar effect.

As a rule, the cause of a flock being unprofitable lies largely with the keeper and the care they receive rather than a superiority of one breed over another.

One of the safe things to tie to on the farm is a good brood sow—pure-bred. In a few years she and her offspring, if properly cared for, will put many dollars into the pockets of the farmers of the country.

The last United States census shows that there are 307,706 women farmers in this country. The numbers has gained since the census was taken and promises to increase. Many women have homesteaded claims in all of the western states and have made successes of farming.

If your supply of manure is limited and it is fine in texture better make application after plowing rather than before. It may pay to use part of the manure in the hills, especially for such plants as eggplants, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, muskmelons and lima beans. Manure used in hills should always be fairly well decayed.

Test all hatching eggs.

Keep the calves' pails clean.

Some sows are kept too long.

Inattention produces bad results.

Use insect powder freely to exterminate lice.

Green bone is very rich in phosphate of lime.

Not enough care is given to teaching colts to work.

A well-ventilated cellar is the best place to operate the incubator.

The modern farm buildings should be so arranged that they will be rat proof.

Boost the acre yield, cut down on the acres, and so solve the hired help question.

Well-drained yards and pens will help to keep the hogs more thrifty and profitable.

The peach tree responds more quickly to good treatment than any other fruit tree.

Shallow cultivation following deep plowing precedes clean fields and profitable crops.

Norway spruce trees make a good windbreak, and right now is a good time to plant them.

Whole corn is a good feed for sitting hens. Water, grit, and dust baths should also be provided.

Beans are very susceptible to frost and should never be planted until all danger from that source is past.

New planting of blackberries, raspberries, currants or gooseberries may now be made. Cut back the plants.

In Europe cows serve a triple purpose. They are used for the production of milk and meat and for draft purposes.

Trees and small fruits generally like application of ashes and bone dust. By fertilizing liberally good crops may be assured.

Pure-breds should be culled as well as the grades. Many poor producers result from the idea that a pure-bred is without flaws.

Be careful of the ration of a dry cow. Every pound lost in flesh before calving time will be taken out of the next milking period.

The early bird catches the worm, and the first hen out for feed and last on the roost with a full crop is the one to depend on for eggs.

Lice will not and cannot prosper without filth. From any angle you look at it, cleanliness—cleanliness in every department of the farm—pays.

The sooner manure is spread in the fields the smaller the loss of fertility incurred and the smaller the amount of labor required to handle it.

Improved implements will do much to increase the efficiency of the men on the farm and will at the same time increase the productive capacity of the land.

For average yields it has been estimated that it takes 400 tons of water to grow a clover crop; for corn it takes 350 tons; oats, 375 tons, and potatoes, 450 tons.

There is little doubt that the incubator has not always been given the credit it deserves for having brought the poultry industry up to its present enviable position.

Where alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of a ration for farm horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prevent them from losing weight than where timothy hay is fed.

Many gardens need lime occasionally; for it sweetens the soil and helps to make plant food available. Unexpected results are often obtained from five bushels for a garden 50x100 feet.

In the case where cowpea hay and silage are fed together, there is no question but that better results would ensue were alfalfa hay used instead of the cowpea roughage for this purpose.

The cows that gives fifteen quarts every milking, and kicks over the pail as she is being stripped, is like a good many people whose good intentions and virtues are spoiled by one mean trait.

A breeding sow should have plenty of nourishing food, such food as will cause a healthy growth and development without inducing the laying on of surplus fat, as a fat sow often has difficulty in farrowing.

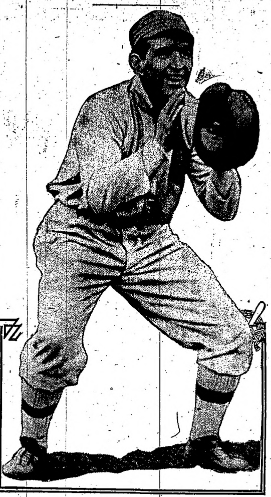
The native wild highbush cranberry, dogwood, Juneberry, black haw, and wild grape all make good plants for the home yard if properly set.

Top-working apple trees may be done now. Try setting a few grafts. It is not a very difficult operation and it is always interesting to watch the results. Many worthless seeding that are hardy may be changed to be good fruit.

Tomatoes are best grown upon single stalks. All suckers should be kept off, allowing only the original stem to grow, and this should be tied to a stake. This prevents rot, and makes better fruit. Dwarf, medium-sized varieties give the best results.

The mowing machine that chugs under ordinary conditions is sadly in need of attention. In nine cases out of ten the fault will be found in one or the other or both of the cutting edges. The sickle may be dull or the edges worn off the ledger plates. It is only a half remedy to sharpen the sickle and leave the dull ledger plates in.

VETERAN CATCHERS WATCH BATTER'S FEET



Ira Thomas of the Athletics.

Veteran catchers, like Stange of the Tigers, Sullivan of the White Sox, Thomas of the Athletics, Archer of the Cubs, and Gibson of the Pirates, watch the batter's feet closely. They pay more attention to the footwork of the hitter than to any other motions. The reason for this is obvious.

Take the prize-fight game, for example. Battling Nelson once said he could tell from the position of his opponent's feet what he was intending to do; "I never watched his eyes," said the former light-weight champion. "His feet betrayed every motion he planned. This never once failed. Persons often chided me for looking down all the time instead of watching the eyes. But there was method in my madness."

The same goes for batters. Young backstops generally have enough keeping track of the baserunners and what the pitcher is throwing. They lack the coolness, as a rule, and all-around generalship.

Among the first catchers who discovered the value of watching a batter's feet were Charles Bennett of Detroit; Buck Ewing and King Kelly. All three were experts and seldom were outguessed. Johnny Kling also was a wonder in disciphering what the batter's intentions were, and so was Roger Bresnahan, the deposed manager of the Cardinals.

The batter generally takes a certain natural position when he plans the hit and run game with a man on first. He usually takes a different stance—as they say in golf—when a sacrifice bunt is his intention. Some have a way of moving around that betrays their purpose. Zimmerman is one of the easiest batters in the country to watch. It is only his natural swatting ability, his knack of slugging almost wild pitches, that enables him to break even with the crafty catchers.

Oscar Stange of Detroit.

League in Bad Standing.

The Charlie Somers league is in bad standing, according to the percentage columns. Cleveland is fighting up in the American league race, but both the Mud Hens in the A. A. and New Orleans in the Southern are tail enders.

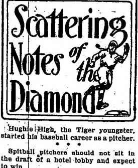
Cosmopolitan Game.

It's a great old cosmopolitan game. In the opening contest between Milwaukee and Appleton in the Wisconsin-Illinois league Milwaukee had in its lineup Waller, Ens, Felsh, Lippold, Landgraf, Mueller, Wickenhoffer, Wachtel and Jach; while Appleton was represented by Duffy, O'Brien, Tiffany and Scanlon, with a few odd names to fill in.

First Baseman Wanted.

One Boston critic praises Clyde Engle as a substitute for Jake Stahl, while another says he will not do and starts the story that the champions must have a first baseman and that Hal Chase is the man McAleer wants. Janvrin, about whom so much was heard in the spring, is not mentioned much these days.

Scattering Notes of the Diamond



Hughie High, the Tiger youngster, started his baseball career as a pitcher.

* * *

Spitball pitchers should not sit in the draft of a hotel lobby and expect to win.

* * *

James, who pitches for the Boston Nationals, seems to be some pumpkins as a heaver.

* * *

George Mullin may prove to be just the man that Clark Griffith needs to brace his pitching staff.

* * *

Fred Bender, brother of Chief Albert of the Athletics, is to be given a trial by the Cleveland team.

* * *

Clark Griffith, after seeing all the teams in the league, says he believes his team can land the pennant.

* * *

Owner Ebbetts of the Dodgers has been forced to cut additional entrances in his new park. The fans are going after the baseball stuff hard in Brooklyn.

* * *

Brooklyn has a new pitcher named Rettinger, who hails from the amateur ranks around Jake Daubert's Pennsylvania home. Daubert thinks he will be a find.

* * *

"How in blazes," queries a New York fan, "does Chance hope to make a ball team out of three Rays, a Roy, a Russell, a Harold, a Claude, an Ezra, a Birdie and a Bert?"

* * *

Branch Rickey, former catcher of the New York and St. Louis American league teams, says baseball in the majors is so fast that players don't have time to think.

* * *

Hal Chase, according to Frank Chance, is equal in trade to Wood and Speaker or Ty Cobb or Baker and Collins or Walter Johnson or the entire St. Louis ball club.

* * *

Another one-syllable name has been added to the Detroit roster. This one is Pipp. Manager Jennings purchased Pipp from the Kalamazoo club of the South Michigan league.

* * *

"Germany" Schaefer made a great hit with the St. Louis crowd when he announced to the crowd that the Senators would be in St. Louis in October to play the St. Louis Cardinals in the world series.

* * *

"When you stand at the plate batting against Walter Johnson," says Frank Baker, the hard-hitting third sacker of the Athletics, "the ball comes up there looking not bigger than a French pea."

* * *

Carl Wellman, the Brown's tall flinger, set a record for picking runners off first that should stand for some time. He nipped three Naps in a recent game, and every one of them was caught going away.

* * *

"Pitchers who jerk their arms when they throw the ball never last long," says Mordecai Brown. "The pitcher should follow each throw all the way through. I almost wrap my arm around my body at the end of a throw."

TRAINING TRIP STAR

"Texas" Russell Quickly Picks Up Difficult Curve.

Pitcher Has Nothing but Fast Ball When He Joined White Sox—His Showing Against Frisco Seals Lands Him With Comiskey.

Oftimes the career of a budding baseball player hangs by a thread.

One little turn of the wheel may send him back to oblivion or into the calcium of fame. Albert (Lefty) Russell, of the White Sox, is a case in point. Today he looks like one of the real finds among southpaws in recent years. Yet he came mighty near being shipped back to the bushes.

Russell, who is called Tex. or Reb., because he came from Bonham in the Lone Star state, has had exactly one year of professional baseball experience. He wound up the season at Fort Worth in 1912, but was only there one month. The rest of the year he played on the Bonham squad of the Texas-Oklahoma league. Prior to that he was a semi-pro, content to make his $10 or $15 per week.

While in Texas several scouts heard of this big fellow who seemed to have lots of control but little besides that and a fast ball. Comiskey happened to get hold of him, and "Tex." reported for his tryout at Paso Robles late in February, and he contracted la grippe on the journey. He was under the doctor's care for nearly a week at the training camp.

This wasn't an especially good start for a green hand. Callahan and Gleason looked him over carefully and discovered his curve was of the round-house character—the kind that big league batters literally eat up. So Gleason set about to teach him the difficult hook curve. Much to his surprise "Reb." picked it up in a single day. He was able to get a terrific break to the ball with the over-arm motion, but couldn't control it—as was natural.

Russell was shipped along with the Yannigan crowd and had exactly two trials in the month of traveling. The first was against a team at Redlands, Cal., and he won that game, striking out 16 men. But he looked awfully green then, didn't field his position especially well and didn't use the hook at all. He depended entirely on his speed.

In the meantime negotiations were under way to have him sent back to the minors when, by chance, Acting Manager Gleason of the Yannigans sent him against the San Francisco team. "Reb." shut out the Seals and held them down to five hits. He had the hook working wonderfully well and showed a big improvement in fielding the job.

Gleason immediately wired on to Callahan to withdraw waivers on the youngster: "He seems to have the makings of a great pitcher," Gleason said.

A couple of weeks ago Russell was given his first trial in the major leagues, working the last three innings against Cleveland. The first man to face him was Lajoie. This was enough to scare any kid to death, but Russell was equal to the occasion. In short he whiffed five men in three rounds, including Joe Jackson.

Albert ("Texas") Russell.

The following week he was sent in against Detroit to start the game. He lost by hard luck—as even the Tigers will admit—but held the hard hitting squad to five hits. He was cool, deliberate and worked like a veteran. Then St. Louis faced him and were held to two hits, losing without a chance in the world against the big fellow.

Then he went against Ray Keating, the star spit baller the New York Highlanders picked up this spring and in front of the largest crowd ever gathered around a baseball diamond (estimated at 48,000 on Frank Chance day at Chicago), easily won his game.

Critics unite in claiming Russell looks like a wonderful beginner. He has the build and endurance of Ed Walsh. He is so confident one has to marvel at him. He has absolutely no bad habits. In fact the only criticism that can be found with him in his greenness. But that'll soon wear off.

Against Summer Ball.

After three years of intermittent discussion, during which no definite stand on the matter was taken, the athletic board of Amherst college voted that summer baseball be prohibited. The student body showed strong sentiment in favor of allowing men to play ball for money during the summer vacation, but the majority of the faculty were against such action. In the official vote of the board which decided the matter the student representatives were for summer baseball, the faculty against it and the alumni evenly split.

No Charge for Name.

Catcher Guadalopulus de Jan of Opelousas has been sold by the Jackson club of the Cotton States league to Gadsden. The name was included without extra charge.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913. NUMBER. 49.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN CURRENCY LAW

New Measure Provides for Many Reforms in the Financial System.

FEDERAL BOARD TO CONTROL

Law Provides for Establishment of Federal Reserve Banks—Rigid Rules Are Laid Down—Congress Gets Bill.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The administration banking and currency reform bill was presented in both houses of congress today. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Owen and in the house by Congressman Glass.

The bill is known as the Owen-Glass-McAdoo bill and has the approval of President Wilson. It is likely to be modified in some minor particulars during its consideration by congress, but in most of its essential features it will be the law of the land, in all probability, before the present session of congress adjourns.

Provisions of the Bill.

Summarized, the bill is as follows:

The secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, and the controller of the currency are formed into an organization committee for the purpose of dividing the United States into not less than 12 districts, each district to contain a federal reserve city.

In each federal reserve city the organization committee will organize a federal reserve bank.

Every national bank within a reserve district must subscribe 20 per cent. of its unimpaired capital to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank of that district, the capital stock to be not less than $5,000,000.

Branch Houses Limited.

Each federal reserve bank may establish branch offices, the number of which must not exceed one for each $500,000 of the capital stock of such federal reserve bank.

Every federal reserve bank shall be incorporated and shall have succession for a period of 20 years from its organization.

Every federal reserve bank shall be controlled by a board of nine directors holding office for three years, three of whom shall be chosen by the stockholding banks, three representing the general public interests of the reserve district, and three designated by the federal reserve board. Shareholders in a federal reserve bank shall be entitled to an annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital.

Raising of Surplus Fund.

One-half of the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund until that fund amounts to 20 per cent. of the bank's capital, and the remaining half shall be paid to the United States.

When the surplus fund amounts to 20 per cent. of the capital and the shareholders have received their five per cent. dividends, all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States.

Any state bank, banking association, or trust company may subscribe to the stock of a federal reserve bank.

A federal reserve board is created consisting of nine members, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture, and the comptroller of the currency, three members chosen by the president of the United States and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of six years, one of whom is to be the governor, another the vice-governor, and the third the secretary; and three members chosen by the electors of the federal reserve banks.

Powers of Federal Board.

The federal board as empowered.

To examine accounts and books of federal reserve banks.

To require or permit a federal reserve bank to rediscount the paper of any of the federal reserve banks.

To establish each week or oftener a rate of discount which shall be mandatory upon each federal reserve bank for each class of paper.

To supervise and regulate the issue of treasury notes to federal reserve banks.

To require the removal of federal reserve bank officials for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud or deceit.

To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of federal reserve banks.

To suspend the further operations of any federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor

Limit of Bank's Business.

A federal reserve bank may receive from any of its stockholders deposits of current funds, national bank notes, federal reserve notes or checks and drafts upon solvent banks.

Upon the endorsement of any member bank it may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions.

Such notes or bills, however, shall not be discounted for speculating purposes.

Various restrictions are imposed in reference to the extent of the loaning power of a federal reserve bank.

All moneys now held in the general fund of the treasury will be deposited in federal reserve banks, which shall act as fiscal agents of the government.

All revenues of the government shall be deposited in such banks and disbursements drawn against such deposits.

The federal reserve banks may be required to pay interest on government deposits, but shall not pay interest on any other.

The government and state banks depositing in the federal reserve banks shall be the only depositors in the reserve banks.

Division of Treasury Notes.

Any federal reserve bank may make application to the federal reserve board for such amount of treasury notes as it may desire, such application to be accompanied with an offer of collateral security to protect the notes, equal in amount to the sum applied for.

Whenever any federal reserve bank shall disburse federal reserve trasury notes, it must hold in its own vaults gold or lawful money equal in amount to 33 1-3 per cent. of the treasury notes so paid out by it.

Federal reserve banks may be required to deposit in the treasury a sum in gold or lawful money equal to 5 per cent. of whatever amount of federal reserve treasury notes issued to it.

Exchange of collateral put up for notes is provided for.

Service as Clearing House.

The federal reserve board may act as a clearing house for federal reserve banks, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its shareholding banks.

Provision is made for the reduction and wiping out of liability by federal reserve banks.

Demand for Bank Reserves.

Within 60 days after the establishment of a federal reserve bank every national banking association shall establish with the federal reserve bank of its district a credit balance on the books of the latter institution equal to not less than three per cent. of its own total demand liabilities, exclusive of circulating notes, and at the end of 14 months this amount shall be increased to five per cent.

National banking associations classified as country banks and situated outside of central reserve and reserve cities must maintain a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of their deposits. National banks in reserve cities must maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of their outstanding deposits for 26 months after the passage of the bill and for 12 months thereafter 22½ per cent., and at the end of 38 months permanently a reserve of 20 per cent. of their standing deposits.

Every federal reserve bank must at all times have in its vaults in gold or lawful money a sum equal to not less than 33 1-3 per cent. of its outstanding demand liabilities.

Drastic Examination Provided.

Drastic and frequent examination of national banking associations are provided for.

Each federal reserve bank is authorized to arrange for the examination of member banks within its district.

Any national bank making a loan or gratuity to an examiner is subject to a fine of $1,000 and the officer or officers of the bank authorizing it to an additional fine of $500. Any examiner accepting the loan or gratuity is fined $500 and disqualified from office.

No officer or director of a national bank may be a beneficiary of any transaction made on behalf of his bank. Should he violate this provision he will be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000 or by a penitentiary sentence of three years, or both.

Responsibility on Persons.

The stockholders of every national banking association will be held individually responsible for all obligations of such association.

Any national banking association not situated in a reserve city may make farm loans, equal to 25 per cent. of its capital and surplus or 50 per cent. of its time deposits.

Any national banking association capitalized at $1,000,000 or more may, through the federal reserve board, establish branches in foreign countries.

It prescribes that the short title of the act shall be the "federal reserve act." The second section which relates to "federal reserve districts" requires that within 60 days after passage of the bill the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, and the controller of the currency, acting as a reserve bank organization committee, shall designate from among the reserve the cities now authorized by law a number of such cities, not less than 12 to be known as federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States into districts, each district to contain one of such federal reserve cities.

Bet Costs Him His Life.

A wager cost the life of a Russian officer at Podwoloczyska, Galicia, on a recent night. The man was bayoneted by an Austrian sentry. The officer, who was walking along the Russian side of the railway bridge which crosses the frontier, made a bet with two comrades that he would cross the bridge into Austrian territory, disarm the Austrian sentry guarding the entrance to the bridge, and carry him into Russian territory. The wager was accepted, and the officer crept across the bridge in the darkness. When he attempted to seize the Austrian soldier's rifle, the man wrenched it away and stabbed his assailant several times.

Hard to Do.

"Why don't you beautify your back yard?"

"I don't know how to go about it. Ashes have no decorative value, and tin cans are poor material for getting up anything in the way of an attractive design."

INVESTIGATION OF LOBBIES EXTENDED

SENATE INQUIRY TO REACH OUT INTO NEW FIELDS, IT IS DECIDED.

RAILROAD CASE DRAGGED IN

Sugar Phase of the Probe Goes on—Admitted That Freed Sugar Will Benefit the Cane Sugar Refiners.

Washington, June 19.—The senate's lobby investigation reached out into new fields when the senate, acting on a resolution presented by Senator Norris, ordered the Overman committee to subpoena Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, to explain a published statement credited to him Tuesday in New York, that lobbyists had sought to procure employment from the Union Pacific on the ground that they would be able to influence a settlement of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution case in Washington.

Letters Made Public.

Earlier in the day the committee had made public over the protests of a lawyer representing Henry T. Oxnard and Truman G. Palmer, a series of letters written by these two beet sugar representatives, showing a long-continued effort to influence legislation in Washington, to control congressional committees and to direct national political affairs in support of the continuance of a protective sugar tariff.

Chairman Overman has not determined when the railroad phase of the investigation will be opened.

Another Summons Sent.

A summons has been sent to Charles B. Warren of Detroit, president of the Michigan Sugar company, and one of the men to whom many of the Hamlin letters produced Tuesday, were addressed. Mr. Warren was asked to appear before the committee today, and it is expected that he will be asked for more details of the beet sugar publicity campaign.

The committee abandoned temporarily the sugar protection lobby and has taken up the free sugar side, calling Frank C. Lowry of New York, who directed much of the free sugar publicity under the association name of "The Committee of the Wholesale Grocers."

Mr. Lowry's Admissions.

Mr. Lowry admitted that he was employed by the Federal Sugar Refining company, and under questions by Senator Cummins agreed that free sugar would benefit the cane sugar refiners.

The committee granted the request of Melville E. Stone of New York, general manager of the Associated Press, who asked to be allowed to testify today regarding claims made in some of the Hamlin letters produced Tuesday as to the publicity the beet sugar interests hoped to secure through the Associated Press.

HOUSTON SUSPENDS OFFICIAL

Head of Statistics Bureau Laid Off Pending Probe of Alleged Lax Methods.

Washington, June 19.—Victor H. Olmstead, chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, has been suspended by Secretary Houston pending an inquiry into charges of lack of discipline and poor administration in the bureau.

It was officially stated that there was no suspicion of leaks in crop reports similar to the famous "cotton leak" a few years ago which resulted in a complete overhauling of the office. Numerous complaints of favoritism, resulting in disaffection, confusion and inability to maintain proper discipline led to the charges, it was

Beloit After Endowment Fund.

Beloit, Wis., June 19.—Fifty thousand dollars was subscribed to the endowment fund of Beloit college. The college seeks to raise $250,000 to secure $150,000 from the Rockefeller education foundation. The fund is making good progress, according to college officials.

San Francisco Gets Convention.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 19.—San Francisco will be the meeting place for the Sovereign camp, Woodmen of the World, in 1915, the Pacific coast city winning over St. Paul by a vote of 126 to 33.

Bryan Gives a Dinner.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Bryan entertained at dinner Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, and George W. Guthrie, the new American ambassador to Japan.

North Dakota Bankers Elect.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Williston was selected by the North Dakota Bankers' association as the 1914 convention city. Representatives presented their case before the money handlers of the state in such a favorable light that the decision was almost 2 to 1 against Bismarck. The association elected the following officers: President, L. T. Crawford, Sentinel Butte; vice president, J. J. Neiling, Jamestown; secretary, W. C. MacFadden, Fargo; treasurer, J. R. Carley, Grand Forks.

EDWARD K. CAMPBELL

© HARRIS & EWING

Edward K. Campbell is the new chief justice of the United States court of claims.

TELLS OF SURGERY'S ABUSE

NEEDLESS AND MISERABLY EXECUTED OPERATIONS SCORED.

Physician Pleads for Higher Training as Requisite for Work of Profession.

Minneapolis, June 19.—Surgeons from every part of the United States, crowding the university chapel, were told that "ill-advised, miserably executed and unnecessary operations" were "the crying shame" of present-day surgery.

The speaker declared it a question with the avaricious practitioner of the commercial value of the patient, not the patient's welfare, and said the time had come when stringent restrictions should be placed on the class to be permitted to do surgery, with a systematic education and long training under competent directors.

Dr. William D. Haggard of Nashville, Tenn., was the speaker. He addressed the section on surgery of the American Medical association on "The Requirements of the Surgeon."

Dr. Haggard deplored the fact that a pilot of a lumber scow must first serve as an apprentice while apprenticeship was not compulsory in the case of a surgeon. The great middle class is the chief sufferer from the "furore to do surgery" and the ordinary practitioner is the principal offender, according to Dr. Haggard, who deprecated the "commercial spirit that has raised its hydra-head in all its monstrousness among us."

The speaker outlined a movement the ultimate purpose of which may be the drastic restriction of surgery to those who, measured by the highest standards, are qualified not only by education and experience, but morally to perform the work of surgery.

A national organization of surgery, representing and covering the entire continent, devoted to the betterment of the profession, was oulined.

Before being licensed, Dr. Haggard would require a surgeon to spend four years in a medical school, one or two years as hospital interne, postgraduate work in surgical colleges, a given number of years in general medical practice, apprenticeship under a skilled surgeon and, finally, examination and licensure under legal requirements.

MINNESOTA LABOR MEN ELECT

Officers Chosen and Duluth Selected as City for the Next Convention.

St. Cloud, Minn.—E. G. Hall of Minneapolis was re-elected president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor at the annual convention here. Other officers were elected as follows:

Vice presidents—First District, H. W. Libby, Winona; third district, Louis Hollemberger, Red Wing; fourth district, W. C. Belaire and John Klaus, St. Paul; fifth district, N. C. O'Connor and J. C. Mulholland, Minneapolis; sixth district, P. T. Brown, Brainerd; seventh district, Paul Scherer, St. Cloud; eighth district, S. S. McDonald, Duluth; ninth district, Albert Hurst East Grand Forks. W. E. McEwan of Duluth was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Duluth was awarded the convention in 1914. The Minnesota Union Advocate published in St. Paul, was designated as the official paper of the federation.

Imperator Ends First Voyage.

New York, June 19.—The steamship Imperator, the giant of the seas, completed her maiden voyage arriving off Sandy Hook bar one hour and 12 minutes before midnight. The new Hamburg-American liner, the largest ship afloat, crossed from Europe in the unofficial time o six days, 18 hours and 8 minutes. The Imperator is a $6,500,000 liner, 900 feet in length, 96 beam 103 feet in height, accomodating 5,000 passengers. She displaces 50,000 tons Her speed is set at 23½ knots an hour

JOKER IN SUGAR PROVISION

PARAGRAPH MEANT END OF FREE SUGAR, BUT IS FOUND.

Declared Measure as It Stood Could Have Applied Duty to All Sugar.

Washington, June 19.—An eleventh-hour discovery that the sugar schedule of the Underwood tariff bill had a "joker" in it which would have operated to make all refined sugar dutiable at two cents a pound and nullify the provision for free sugar after three years resulted in an amendment by majority members of the senate finance committee. Elimination in the Underwood bill of the Dutch standard of color, which has been in tariff bills for many years, it was discovered made applicable to all refined sugar a paragraph from the Payne-Aldrich bill relating to confectionery, which included the following words:

"Sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, two cents per pound."

The majority members of the finance committee had their attention called to this matter by Senator Sheppard of Texas, who was petitioned by the chamber of commerce of Greenville, Texas, to look into the provision which they believed might defeat the purpose of the administration and the majority in congress as to ultimate free sugar. It was suggested that, the bill, as it stood, could be so construed as to apply to all refined sugar, which in being refined is colored with ultra marine. The Dutch standard, which was taken out in the house bill, stipulated specifically as to the coloring of refined sugar.

Another important amendment to the bill agreed upon by the committee would repeal an act passed in 1890 exempting brandies used by manufacturers to fortify grape wines from the general internal revenue tax.

This amendment, it is estimated, will increase the government revenue by $7,000,000 a year.

The committee last night had completed all the schedules, and Senator Kern, the majority leader, issued a call for a senatorial Democratic caucus next Friday.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Columbus	34	24	.586
Milwaukee	38	27	.585
Minneapolis	32	29	.525
St. Paul	31	29	.517
Kansas City	33	31	.516
Louisville	31	30	.508
Indianapolis	22	36	.379
Toledo	23	38	.377

Results.

Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.
Columbus, 2; St. Paul, 1.
Milwaukee, 10; Indianapolis, 6.
Louisville, 2; St. Paul, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	32	17	.653
New York	31	19	.620
Chicago	31	25	.554
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Boston	24	27	.471
Pittsburg	24	30	.444
St. Louis	23	33	.411
Cincinnati	19	37	.339

Results.

Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 1.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	41	13	.759
Cleveland	37	20	.649
Washington	30	26	.536
Chicago	31	27	.534
Boston	28	26	.519
Detroit	24	36	.400
St. Louis	22	40	.355
New York	14	39	.264

Results.

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 6.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Superior	31	17	.646
Winona	33	19	.635
Duluth	29	20	.592
Minneapolis	30	23	.566
Grand Forks	28	27	.509
Winnipeg	23	30	.434
St. Paul	16	33	.327
Virginia	14	35	.286

Results.

Minneapolis, 6; Grand Forks, 3.
Winona, 3; Duluth, 2.
Superior, 6; Virginia, 3.
Winnipeg, 11; St. Paul, 3.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, June 19.—Wheat, July, 91⅝c; Sept., 93¾c; No. 1 northern, 93⅝c; No. 2 northern, 91⅝c; No. 1 durum, 93c; No. 3 corn, 59½c; No. 3 white oats, 40c; barley, malting, 58c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 1 flax, $1.30¾.

Duluth, June 19.—Wheat, July, 93¼c; Sept., 95c.

South St. Paul, June 19.—Cattle—Steers, $7.75@8.25; cows, $6.00@7.50; calves, $6.00@9.50; hogs, $8.10@8.40; sheep and lambs, steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; slow; 5c under yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.45@8.55; light, $8.35@8.60; mixed, $8.30@8.60; heavy, $8.10@8.57½; rough, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $6.60@8.30.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; slow, weak to 10c lower; beeves, $7.30@9.20; Texas steers, $7.00@8.10; western, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.30@8.20; cows and heifers, $4.00@8.40; calves, $7.00@9.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; weak; mostly 10@15c lower; native, $4.70@5.80; western, $4.85@5.80; yearlings, $5.40@6.60; lambs, native, $5.20@7.40; western, $5.40@7.40; spring, $5.25@7.75.

Hog receipts today were too heavy for the immediate needs of buyers. The large run was attributed to cool weather.

The proportion of good cattle in the offerings was smaller than usual. Besides, the arrivals numbered 5,000 in excess of the total on the corresponding day a week ago.

Buyers were so few in the sheep and lamb trade that quotations were largely guesses.

Great Horse Show in London.

London, June 19.—London's social world this afternoon attended the opening of the seventh annual international horse show at Olympia. All horse shows of former years are eclipsed by this one. No small part in the show is being taken by Americans. Judge William H. Moore has a string of forty blooded American steeds entered in the harness classes, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt is showing some beauties in the driving and coaching classes. Edward B. McLean, the noted horseman from Washington, has seven entries.

BOTH STEAMERS DOCK SAFELY

ORE STEAMER SNYDER, JR., PUTS IN AT DULUTH BAY.

Spalding, With Bow Stove in, but Crew Safe, Arrives at the Soo.

Duluth, June 18.—With her port bow so damaged that it will require fourteen new plates above the water line, to repair her, the giant ore carrier William P. Snyder, Jr., is in the bay here after her collision with steamer Jesse Spalding.

News that the Spalding was safe was brought here by the steamer Charles Hebard, Captain Franks in command, and this word was confirmed by dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie.

On Saturday the Spalding cleared from Duluth with a cargo of ore. Early Sunday during a dense fog in the vicinity of Keweenaw Point, the Spalding and Snyder, Jr., carrying a big cargo of coal, crashed together.

In a few moments the upbound boat had backed away and began sounding distress signals. Suddenly the signals ceased. It was then that those on the other boat feared that the Spalding had gone down.

The Snyder, Jr., after scouting about for a long time could get no trace of the other boat and continued to Duluth.

The Spalding is a small boat compared to the Snyder, Jr., which is reported as one of the largest vessels on the great lakes. The Snyder, Jr., belongs to the Shenango fleet. Her captain today refused to make any statement other than to say that the fog caused the collision.

Spalding's Bow Stove In.

Chicago.—The steamer Jesse Spalding, which was in a collision on Lake Superior, arrived at Sault Ste. Marie with its bow stove in, but with the crew safe, according to a telegram received here from her captain, L. A. Garu.

CORN AND ALFALFA SHOWS

First Steps for New Enterprise Taken at the Montevideo Development Meeting.

Montevideo.—The West Central Minnesota Development association purposes to hold a corn and alfalfa show in December, and to that end, at their meeting here last week, appointed a committee to perfect the plans, as follows: J. A. Valentine, of Breckenridge; Frank Bently, of Montevideo; C. R. Wright, of Fergus Falls; J. H. Erickson, of Clinton; B. B. Griffith, of Wheaton; Charles Cate, of Herman and Peter Miller, of Morris.

Five leaders in the development movement were elected directors of the association. They are E. C. Higbie, of Morris; Dr. J. L. Shipstad, of Glenwood; F. W. Murphy, of Wheaton; L. O. Thorpe, of Willmar, and F. C. Thornton, of Benson.

All officers of the association were re-elected, as follows: President, F. W. Murphy, Wheaton; vice president, L. O. Thorpe, Willmar; secretary, E. C. Higbie, Morris; treasurer, F. L. Thornton, Benson; additional vice president, Henrik Shipsad, Glenwood.

Intensive production, necessitating stock and better tillage methods, was the burden of the labor committee's report. Four plans for solving the problem by colonization were outlined. It was recommended that the secretary circularize bankers and large farmers for co-operation in placing several families on farms as a test of the proposed labor shortage solution.

TRIES RESCUE; DROPS DEAD

Mrs. George Preston, of Rochester, Dies While Saving Children From Flames.

Rochester.—While in the act of saving two children from a fire, Mrs. George Preston lost her life, heart failure being the cause.

The fire started in the Preston home. After its discovery, Mrs. Preston rushed upstairs to save the two children asleep there. When about to descend the stairway, she dropped dead. It is believed the excitement caused by the fire aggravated a weak heart.

Mr. Preston departed on an evening train yesterday to be at the deathbed of a sister in Mexico. An effort has been made to notify him of the tragedy.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It was not a severe one, destroying only a part of the residence.

Mrs. Preston was very popular and her death has caused deep sorrow.

Three Sentenced for Stealing Cow.

Brainerd.—In district court, Judge C. W. Stanton presiding, George and Lindsay Laughton and Alfred Anniz, accused of stealing a heifer, were sentenced. The two Laughtons were given an indeterminate sentence to the reformatory, and Anniz an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary.

Manktato Cement Plant Burns.

Mankato.—Fire starting Monday night totally destroyed the Mankato Cement works, causing a loss of $100,000, with insurance of between $60,000 and $70,000. The plant was owned by H. E. Carney and its product was used for bricklaying. The fire started in the grinding room from some unknown cause and owing to its being half a mile from the nearest water main, it was impossible to extinguish it. The loss is nearly all on the buildings, as the stock of cement was small.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Carries Dead Brother Home.

Echo.—A young son of Commissioner Herman Mildbradt was shot and killed while hunting with his brother. The accident occurred one mile from the home and the eldest boy carried his dead brother to the house.

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Three Convicted of Theft.

Brainerd.—George Laughton, Lindsay Laughton and Alfred Anniz, on trial in district court on a charge of larceny in the first degree, were found guilty by a jury. Mrs. Chris Wiedewitch, of Ironton, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license and was fined $50 and costs on two counts, amounting to $120.45, which she paid. A jury has been selected in the case of Mons Mahlum vs. Hugo Schwartzkopf, a $20,000 suit for alleged libel.

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Dr. Witherspoon Takes Office.

Minneapolis, June 18.—The campaign of the American Medical association for a national board of health was outlined at the Minneapolis Auditorium yesterday by Dr. John A. Witherspoon of Nashville, Tenn., directly after he had assumed office as the new president of the association. Four thousand physicians and their wives coming from every direction, to witness the simple but impressive ceremony of the installation of a president of the organization, had crowded into the Auditorium or were in the halls and lobbies or on the stage.

EDEN VALLEY WILL REBUILD

Work Will Be Begun at Once—Fire Loss Estimated at $20,000—Visiting Departments Check Flames.

Eden Valley.—Sparks from a freight train, which passed through this town shortly after 1 p. m. last Thursday, are generally believed to have started the fire which for a time threatened to wipe Eden Valley off the map. The damage will not exceed $20,000, it is stated; part of which is covered by insurance.

The blaze originated at the Soo line station, and spread quickly to F. J. McCarthy's lumber yard. Both the station and lumber yard were destroyed, as were the Arlington hotel and barn, John Becker's livery barn, and Kersten's general store.

All telephone and telegraph communication was cut off until a late hour last night, but not before a frantic appeal for help had been sent to Paynesville, Watkins and South Haven.

Paynesville's department made the run here in autos, with hose and fire-fighting apparatus. The Soo line hurriedly arranged a special train and rushed the Watkins department and apparatus to the scene. The department from South Haven made the trip in autos. With the assistance of the visitors the blaze was under control shortly before 4 p. m.

A high wind carried firebrands and blazing embers over the residence portion of the town.

The burned district will be rebuilt immediately. The work of construction, it is expected, will be commenced on some of the buildings as soon as the debris can be cleared away.

FRAUD IS FARMER'S CHARGE

Payment for Harvester Company Stock Being Contested by Purchaser.

East Grand Forks.—That fraud was resorted to by the Independent Harvester company, of Plano, Ill., in the sale to him of twenty-three shares of stock at $107 a share, is the claim made by Chris Amundson, a farmer, in defending a suit brought by the State bank of Fairfax, Minn., for payment on the note.

The outcome of the suit is important to many farmers in this district, because they have purchased shares of stock in the same company and are now resisting payment of the notes.

Amundson charges that statements made to him relative to the condition of the company, and the prospects of business, were false, and not supported by the facts. Amundson stated he made demands on the company for the return of the note as soon as he believed it to be fraudulent, but that the notes were refused him.

YOUTH GUILTY OF MURDER

Henry Schmidt, Rochester, Minn., boy, Convicted for Second Degree Offense.

Rochester, Minn., June 19.—Henry Schmidt, 16 years old, was found guilty of murder in the second degree for shooting to death Mrs. Mary Hetzel at her home in Douglas, Minn., on April 1. The jury was out five hours.

Schmidt has maintained that there was no reason for his act. He had lived at the Hetzel home for several months prior to the shooting. Insanity was the defense.

Rochester Man Is Elected.

St. Paul.—Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, was elected first vice-president of the American Society for Physicians' Study Travels at a meeting of that body at the Radisson, Minneapolis. The organization was founded a few years ago for the purpose of encouraging travel and study by physicians. Other officers elected are: Dr. James M. Andrus, Philadelphia, president; Dr. L. F. Baker, Baltimore, second vice-president; Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago, third vice-president; Dr. Albert Berheim, general secretary.

THE SPECTATOR
BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.
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EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has begun consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying $11,238,792, has been reported.

President Wilson has submitted many nominations for confirmation.

Finance committee democrats continued consideration of tariff bill changes.

Representative Murray (Okl.), has offered an amendment to the rules to restrict lobbying.

Democrats of the finance committee are considering changes suggested in the tariff bill.

The activities of the Hawaiian sugar interests formed subject of hearings before the lobby investigating committee of the senate.

President Wils still wants currency legislation enacted at the present session and will bend every effort to accomplish that purpose.

A strong sentiment in opposition to currency legislation at this session developed at special meeting of the Senate banking committee.

Representative Rothermill has introduced a resolution for a special committee to investigate conditions on the seal islands of Alaska.

Representative O'Shaughnessy has introduced a resolution for investigation of American beef packers' interests in Argentine cattle industry.

Senator Newlands has introduced a bill to amend the Erdman act in the manner suggested by railroads and labor organizations.

Senator Lewis has introduced a bill to give the Interstate Commerce control over all stock issues of railroads and other common carriers.

Representative Broussard has introduced a bill for the continuance of the commerce court and extension of its powers.

An admendment for a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on raw wool has been beaten. The Stone subcommittee was unanimously in favor of no duty.

The sugar section was reported favorably by Senator Williams' subcommittee. An admendment to strike out the provision for free sugar after three years was voted down.

Senator Ashurt submitted report of women's suffrage committee, and recommended passage of the Chamberlain resolution for constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women.

Only the approval of the president is now needed to make a law of the sundry civil appropriation bill, with the exemption of labor organizations and farmers' associations from anti-trust prosecutions with funds provided by the measure.

Domestic.

Secretary Daniels plans to increase the plants in the Norfolk and New York navy yards.

A 13-pound girl was born to Mrs. Azel Jacobsor, 3914 Bedford avenue, Omaha, at 13 minutes after 5 o'clock, Friday, 13th.

One of the largest eagles ever seen in Vermont was captured near Middlebury by John Huston. The bird's wing was broken. It measured six feet from tip to tip.

Fifty women spectators in the Chicago circuit court rushed to Dennie Bernstein 22 years old, and hugged and kissed him when he was found not guilty of the murder of Lawrence Buck.

Finding children more interesting than dogs, Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, formerly Miss Jennie Crocker, of San Francisco, has disposed of her famous kennel and will devote her life to her two small stepchildren.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, has advised Secretary Bryan that Japan is willing to renew for another period of five years the arbitration treaty with the United States, which expires by limitation August 24.

A special medal of honor has been awarded by Secretay McAdoo to Private William Rouse, jr., of the coast artillery. Rouse, gets a silver medal for the rescue of several persons from drowning from the collapse of a dock at Seattle, Wash.

The biggest melon of the Standard Oil crop carries $60,000,000 and is about to be cut.

San Francisco finds its water supply entirely too limited for its needs and is unable at present to secure an increase.

George H. Armstrong of Philadelphia was elected president of the Traveler's Protective Association of America at their annual convention.

The places of the packing houses butchers who went on strike in South St. Joseph have been filled by workmen brought from Chicago and Kansas City.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, has issued a statement expressing his grief over the Stamford wreck and reiterating the contention of the railroad authorities that the engineer was responsible for the crash.

For the first time in the history of the famous Newport beach two women policemen were placed on duty at Newport, R. I.

The record of the monthly dredging operations in Panama canal was broken in May, when over 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth was removed from the two entrances.

The commerce court for which no

New York has 20,839 industrial establishments.

Atlanta's new court house will cost $1,250,000.

Chicago is to put up 10,000 new street signs at crossings in September.

John Purroy Mitchell was sworn in as collector of the port of New York, succeeding William Loeb, jr.

The domestic economy schools of London every year prepare 500 girls certificated to be model housewives

"Bridgie" Webber, one of the principal witnesses in the Rosenthal murder case, was stabbed in the back by an unknown party.

The estate of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished in the Titanic disaster, has been officially appraised at $86,966,611.

St. Louis women are raising funds to endow a mothers and babies' home which is now caring for 175 children and thirty-five mothers.

Lebanon claims to have the oldest citizen in Missouri—William C. Simpson, a Mexican war veteran who was 102 years old on June 3.

Andrew Drew, a Chicago aviator, fell 200 feet while making a test flight near the Lima, Ohio, state hospital and was instantly killed.

San Francisco's municipal street railway line on Geary street has already piled up a deficit of $17,380.63 in four months of operation.

John Madden, for eight years general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway has resigned to become general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific.

Evan Edwards of Torquay, England, who has attained the patriarchal age of 98, and is still hale and hearty, is believed to be the oldest Baptist minister in the world.

Tete Jaune, the most westerly division point on the Grand Trunk Pacific, in the Rocky mountains, is under water because of a sudden rise in the Frazier river.

Henry Morganthau, a New York lawyer, to whom President Wilson offered the post of ambassador to Turkey, after a conference with the president, has declined the post.

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, conferred degrees upon the largest graduating class in that institution's history, 700 receiving diplomas.

John A. McIlhenny has been designated by President Wilson as president of the Civil Service commission. Mr. McIlhenny was the only one of the old commissioners retained.

A public utilitles bill, providing for a state commission to have general charge over rates, service and capitalization of all public utilities in Illinois, has been passed by the lower house.

Notwithstanding the strict American rules applied to emigrants in regard to their health and means, Russian emigrants increased during 1912 to 57,850, having been 39,161 in 1910 and 35,052 in 1911.

Lewis Grandjean is attempting to induce the immigration authorities to win a $10,000 stake for him by deporting him to France as an undesirable alien. Grandjean says that if he can reach Paris by July 15 he will win $10,000 put up at the Jockey club ten years ago as a wager that he could not visit evry country in the world, always working his way, and never being subsidized or receiving charity.

Foreign.

Unlooked for opposition against the three-year military sevice law is developing in France.

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the newly accredited minister from Panama has arrived in Washington.

Robert L. Carrier-Bellouse, painter and sculptor, died yesterday in Paris. He was born in 1848.

The Servian cabinet, of which M. Gasitch was premier and minister of foreign affairs has resigned.

The Greek government has submitted to Bulgaria a proposal for demobilization similar to that proposed by Servia.

Count Alvaro de Romanones, who on May 30 resigned as premier, together with all his ministry, has consented to resume office.

There is a movement in England to send the offending suffragists to the Island of St. Helena instead of punishing them in jail.

Members of the house committee on naval affairs are planning a trip of inspection of the navy yards of the Atlantic coast.

A Portuguese aviator named Manio was killed through the collapse of his aeroplane when he was flying at a height of 1,000 feet.

Floods cost the loss of 300 lives in the Palitana district on the peninsula of Kathiawar to the north of Bombay on the Arabian sea.

Anticipating a demand by the powers for demobolization, Servia has proposed to Bulgaria that the two countries reduce their armanents.

Six hundred federals were killed or wounded in a battle May 29 at Sausillo, according to reports reaching El Paso from Southern Chihuahua state.

British cabinet ministers have been absolved by the parliamentary committee from all blame in connection with the scandles alleged to have surrounded the contracts between the British government and the Marconi Wireless company.

Official dispatches from Melilla describe the uprising of the Kabyles in the northen section of Morocco as assuming formidable proportions.

Nineteen Moorish soldiers were killed and sixteen wounded in a single volley fired by the Spanish cruiser, Reina Regente, according to an official dispatch.

Mahmoud Shefket Pasha who was recently assassinated in Constantinople, was one of the ablest men in Turkey and leader of the young Turks' movement which resulted in the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Hamid, four years ago.

With both sides stubborn by refusing to make the slightest concession, war between the Balkan states is hourly becoming more imminent.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, India's tobacco exports reached their highest figure. Shipments of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 26,484,172 pounds.

Miss Marie Rose Collins, younges

Freak Plays

That Decide Baseball Championships

By Hugh S. Fullerton

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Detroit's Tigers and Philadelphia's Athletics were struggling in the final series of the baseball season in the Tigers' lair. Upon the outcome depended the championship of the American league, and the chance to meet the Chicago Cubs for the world's championship. The Athletics were ahead in the race, and although Mack's team had not ripened to its full strength it looked as if it would hold its lead. The game was the first of four that were to be played in Detroit, and in the eighth inning the Tigers were leading by the narrow margin of one run. Every member of the two teams knew that the first game probably would decide the series.

Detroit was clinging desperately to the one run lead that was earned by two terrific drives by Crawford and Cobb. Donovan was pitching magnificently, yet he could not prevent the Athletics from hitting; time and again the Tigers were thrown back on the defensive and saved by the wonderful fielding feats of Cobb and Bush. The eighteen athletes were strained to the breaking point and each one was "on his toes" every instant. In the eighth inning the Athletics got a runner to second base with no one out. It looked like a tied score, perhaps victory, when one of the strangest freak plays ever seen intervened, saved Detroit, and turned the entire tide of the season. The batter twice attempted to sacrifice, failed and was forced to hit. He swung at a fast ball, high and outside the plate, and sent a twisting, teasing fly over the head of the first baseman, perhaps seventy feet back of the bag, and the ball was falling almost on the foul line, one of the few spots on the entire playing field where balls fall safe almost every time, just out of the reach of any fielder. Rossman, the first baseman, turned and tore down the foul line, his back directly to the plate, but from the first it was evident he could not reach the falling ball. Schaefer, who was playing second, had been playing in perfect position to cut off a right-field hit from the bat of a left-handed hitter. He started the instant the ball was hit and sprinted at top speed toward it. From short right came Ty Cobb, who, seeing the victory snatched from his team by sheer luck, had turned on the wonderful burst of speed that has made him the marvel of baseball. It looked as if Cobb might reach the ball by a feat possible only for him, yet Schaefer, although slower, had made a quicker start, claimed the catch and reached the ball. His final leap, made with hands outstretched, brought him to the ball just inside the foul line and, as he accomplished the wonderful catch, and while the crowd was roaring with applause, Cobb, unable to check himself in his frantic effort, crashed against Schaefer, turned a somersault over him and, as he went down, Schaefer allowed the ball to fall from his hands. A groan arose from the crowd. The Athletic runner on second had tried to get back to the base when he saw that Schaefer would reach the ball, and now he turned and raced for the plate. Schaefer, dazed by the shock, reached for the ball, and, in a sitting position, with a last effort before going "out," threw wildly to the infield, in hope that someone would catch it and stop the runner at third. He threw without aim, but the ball, going over Rossman's head, struck the grass, and went on the first bound into Schmidt's hands at the plate, retiring the runner who was striving to score from second. Philadelphia failed to score, Detroit won the game, won the series and finally won the pennant in the last few days of play.

Hal Chase.

This play reveals the manner in which one turn of fortune may change an entire season's outcome and upset all the calculations of the baseball world. No one ever has been able to figure out the percentage of luck in the national game. I have heard players estimate that luck is 20 per cent, while others claim it is at least 65 per cent.

Oddly enough, when one begins to study the freak plays that decide games and not infrequently settle pennant races, it will be found that most of the strange bits of play that seem inexplicable, happen to clubs during their winning streaks. In looking over the queer plays of the last two seasons in my records I picked out twenty and discovered in every instance that the "luck broke" for the club that was at the time having a "winning streak." There are times when "everything breaks for" one club, when nothing another club may try will win.

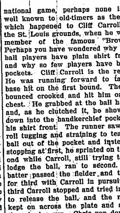
During the early weeks of last season it seemed as if, no matter whether they did well or ill, the freak plays all resulted in their favor. "It's the only team I ever saw," mourned Fred Clarke, "that can win games by making errors." There was one play that must still remain impressed upon the memories of those who saw it. The game was at Chicago and had gone into extra innings. In the tenth, I believe it was, Chicago had a runner on third base with two out. The batter smashed a fierce drive just inside the first base, the game seemed over and the victory Chicago's. Konetchy, the Cardinal first baseman, dived at the ball as it was passing, slapped his mitt down and by this despairing effort, he managed to make the glove hit the ball. But instead of stopping, the ball rolled slowly back into right field on fair ground and stopped perhaps twenty-five feet behind the bag. Like a flash Konetchy leaped in pursuit of the ball, retrieved it and whirling he threw to the pitcher who was covering the base at top speed, only a step ahead of the runner. Konetchy is one of the most powerful throwers in the business and he threw with all his force in an effort to make the play and save the day. The ball flashed past the pitcher so fast he hadn't time to put up his hands, shaved the head of the runner, who dodged, and bounded perfectly into Bresnahan's hands at the plate. The runner coming home from third with the winning run had been loitering, and when to his amazement he saw the ball beating him to the plate he made a belated effort to slide, but Bresnahan blocked him and touched him out. It perhaps was the only time on record when a wild throw to first base ever caught a runner at home and saved a ball game. It was merely an exaggerated example of the manner in which fortune followed the Cardinals during that period.

The most sensational game I have ever seen during twenty seasons of watching major league baseball was that between the Washington team and the Chicago White Sox late in 1911. It was filled with freakish plays from start to finish. The Washington team just then was in the only lucky streak it enjoyed during the season and seemed a certain winner. First, Walter Johnson hit one of the longest drives I ever saw, a ball that on a still day would have cleared the deep center-field fence. A high wind, however, was blowing directly from center toward the plate and the ball, soaring high, was caught by it. Bodie had started straight outward at top speed seemingly without a chance to reach the ball, but as the wind checked the force of the drive, the ball began to slow up and then fall, at first directly downward and then backward toward the pursuing fielder, who actually overtook it, and made a spectacular catch. A few moments later Walker, in left field for Washington, raced to left center in pursuit of a vicious line drive. There was a puddle of water in his path and Walker appeared to be watching that puddle more than he was the ball. He skirted the water and turned as if in pursuit of the ball and, glancing up, he saw that the high wind had broken the flight of the sphere and that it was coming straight at his head. He ducked, threw up his bare hand as if to ward off the blow, and the ball struck his hand and stuck there.

Inning after inning of sensational catches, startling stops, line smashes aimed straight at fielders, rapid double plays, followed, keeping the crowd rolled up and wild with enthusiasm. Finally "Prince Henry" Schaefer capped the climax by starting a play that became historic, and started never ending discussion. Clyde Milan, a fast and clever runner, was on third, Schaefer was on first, two men were out and a weak batter was at the plate. On the first ball pitched Schaefer stole second, loitering purposely and trying to draw a throw from the catcher that would give Milan a chance to score. As two runs would not do any more damage than one, the Sox let him run unmolested, feeling certain the batter could not hit. On the next ball pitched, also a strike, Schaefer stole from second back to first, again striving to force Chicago to throw. The White Sox instantly raised a protest. The umpires were silent. They could not tell the Chicago players what to do, although palpably the play was for the first baseman to run ahead of Schaefer, take the throw from the pitcher, force Schaefer back to the first base and touch him out. Milan hadn't a chance to go home if the play was made that way. Schaefer had no right to first base but was free to return to second if he could escape being touched, as no runner is out on the bases unless touched or forced. Chicago, evidently ignorant of the rules, was arguing heatedly and Manager Duffy ran from the third base coaching line to the pitcher's slab to appeal to the assistant umpire. Finally the ball was thrown to first base, but behind Schaefer, who instantly started for second and when the ball was thrown to second Milan made a dash for the plate. Schaefer achieved his purpose, even though Milan was caught at the plate. Then Washington protested the game, in case of defeat, on the grounds that, when the play was made, Chicago had ten men in uniform on the playing field.

The game went to the twelfth inning and finally, with a runner on third base, and Schaefer again on first, the batter drove out a clean single that ended the contest. Still unsatisfied with the freaks of the day Schaefer ran from first down to second, stopped, looked around to see if anyone (especially an umpire) was looking, walked all the way around second base without touching it, and, satisfied that he had duplicated Merkle's famous play, came off the field grinning. That evening he held a celebration to gloat over the White Sox and the umpires, not one of whom had observed his failure to touch the bag.

Among the abnormal incidents that figured in the earlier history of the national game, perhaps none is as well known to old-timers as the one which happened to Cliff Carroll, on the St. Louis grounds, when he was a member of the famous "Browns." Perhaps you have wondered why baseball players have plain shirt fronts, and why so few players have breast pockets. Cliff Carroll is the reason. He was running forward to take a base hit on the first bound. The ball bounced crooked and hit him on the chest. He grabbed at the ball hastily and, as he clutched it, he shoved it down into the handkerchief pocket on his shirt front. The runner saw Carroll tugging and straining to tear the ball out of the pocket and instead of stopping at first, he sprinted on to second while Carroll, still trying to dislodge the ball, ran to second. The batter passed the fielder and turned for third with Carroll in pursuit. At third Carroll stopped and tried in vain to release the ball, and the runner kept on across the plate and scored the winning run. Chris von der Ahe, who at that time was at the head of the euphonic trio, Von der Ahe, Muckenfuss and Diddlebock, which operated the club, was furious and ordered all pockets removed from baseball shirts. Other teams followed and the pockets never have been restored, except by a few players who are willing to risk the repetition of the accident.



Germany Schaefer.

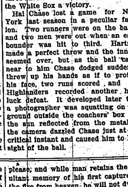
Of all the good luck freaks that I ever heard recounted, the best was that which happened to Frank Isbell when he was playing with St. Paul in the old Western league. In those days baseball on Sunday was not permitted within the corporation limits of St. Paul, and a Sunday park had been erected outside the city's jurisdiction. The ground was extremely small and was inclosed by a high fence. So small was the inclosure that batters hitting the ball hard against the fences were compelled to sprint to first, because if the ball happened to rebound directly to the fielder, he could throw a slow runner out. As it required about four hits of their equivalent in errors to yield a run, small scores were the rule. In the ninth inning of this game Milwaukee had two runs the advantage and there were runners on first and second with Isbell at bat. St. Paul's only logical hope was for a home run over one of the high fences. Isbell hit a hard line smash to right field against the fence. The runner on first was a slow man and the fielder squatted, expecting the ball to rebound to him and to whirl and force the slow man at second base, ending the game. But the ball didn't rebound. It impaled itself on a wire nail about ten feet up the fence, and while the Milwaukee outfielders were hunting a ladder, Isbell circled the bases and won the game.

Another peculiar play once gave the Chicago White Sox a game that seemed lost. Harvey, a left-handed pitcher, was compelled to play third base because of the badly crippled condition of his team and in the seventh inning, Chicago being one ahead, the opposing team got runners to first and second before anyone went out. Naturally the play was for the batter to push down a sacrifice bunt. The White Sox had a system of play designed to kill the sacrifice in that situation. The shortstop and second baseman, aided by the pitcher, were to hold the runner at second as close to the base as possible. The third baseman was to play close, as if intending to take the bunt, but as the ball was being pitched he was to run back, cover third, while the pitcher fielded the bunted ball, threw to third and forced out the runner at that point. Harvey had been carefully coached how the play was to be executed, but the batter, detecting the play from the actions of the shortstop and second baseman, changed signals and decided to try to drive the ball past Harvey hard instead of bunting. As the pitcher wound up Harvey whirled and sprinted back to third. The batter chopped the ball hard and sent a line hit straight toward third base. The ball struck Harvey on the back of the head, and bounded high; the sub-third baseman, as he went staggering on over the base, caught the ball and, by a fast throw to second, doubled the runner off. As Harvey came off the field nursing the bump on his head Manager Jones remarked: "That's using your noddle, Old Man."

Leeford Tannehill was the hero of a remarkable play late in the season of 1906, and, as the play saved the game for Chicago, and as the White Sox won the pennant by a one-game margin and then beat the Cubs for the world's championship, the freak play might be said to have given the Sox the world's championship. The game was against St. Louis and with the White Sox one run in the lead, an error and a two-base hit put Brown runners on second and third with one out. The infield was called close to cut off the runner at the plate and prevent a tied score, as Jones, the manager, saw his team could not hit the St. Louis pitcher and figured a tie probably meant a defeat. The ball was hit fiercely and straight at Tannehill, who is one of the surest fielders in the business and possessed of a wonderful pair of hands for blocking hard-driven balls. The ball appeared to be bounding true but on the short bound, it struck something, shot straight at Tannehill's chin, hit him and, as he reeled from the knockout blow, the ball fell back directly into his hands. He threw to the plate, then sat down looking foolish and took the full count before he was able to get up.

Larry Doyle's lucky kick which almost gave the Giants the National league championship in 1908 is another historic freak of play. Those perennial rivals, the Giants and Cubs, were playing what seemed the deciding series of the year; the Cubs needed one run to tie and had two men on bases, when the batter hit viciously between Doyle and second base. Doyle reached the ball but it broke through his hands, and it seemed as if the error had given Chicago the game. Instead, the ball hit Doyle's shin, bounded straight into the hands of Bridwell, who was on second waiting for the throw, and an easy double play retired the Chicago team, New York winning by one run.

The tales most often told are those illustrating how ill fortune will pursue teams and the instances of "runs of luck" and "tough breaks" are as numerous as there are games multiplied by players. The Chicago Cubs never will cease mourning the fact that George Rohe, of the White Sox, one of the weakest players that ever broke into the American league, and a weak hitter, beat them out of one world's championship. Rohe, who wasn't strong enough to hold a substitute position on the team more than one more season, made two three-base hits and each of them gave the White Sox a victory.



Ty Cobb.

Hal Chase lost a game for New York last season in a peculiar fashion. Two runners were on the bases and two men were out when an easy bounder was hit to third. Hartzell made a perfect throw and the inning seemed over, but as the ball came near to him Chase dodged suddenly, threw up his hands as if to protect his face, two runs scored, and the Highlanders recorded another hard luck defeat. It developed later that a photographer was squatting on the ground outside the coachers' box and the sun reflected from the metal of the camera dazzled Chase just at the critical instant and caused him to lose sight of the ball.

MAN WON'T STAND FOR IT

"Matchless House" Makes No Appeal to the Comfort-Loving Individual of This Day.

Commenting on the subject of a lecture to be delivered by a Boston highbrow—The Matchless House—a Boston newspaper says editorially:

"The Matchless House! Who has not felt the brightly lighted aching void of its clear, perfectly illuminated equipment? Plenty of brilliant, artificial light, but not a thing to burn. Vain is it for the smoker to search for lamp, candle or gas burner at which to light his cigar, and hopeless is the quest of feminine frivolity which seeks for any flame o'er which to curl her hair. The Matchless House; there is a dreariness in its appalling neatness which banishes all cosiness and comfort.

"It will be a sad moment when the phrase, strike a light, is finally eliminated from the language. And though he have a matchbox in his pocket, man wants a matchbox also on the mantel; it is the cheerful insignia of a cheerful hearthstone. We all share in the primitive delight in kindling a fire on the hearth, and wherein can the wonders of electrical appliances ever succeed in rivaling the beauty of the blaze which starts up at our touch? We do not need to be instructed as to the value and convenience of the electric bulb. Yet after all, what is it but putting our treasure under glass! We want the pleasures of burning our fingers if we please; and while man retains the exultant memory of his first capture of the fire from heaven, he will not dwell content in any Matchless House."

A Business Trip.

"Papa wanted to know whether you were a good business man," she confided.

"Have you any idea why he asked?" inquired the young man, who had been calling for a long time.

"I guess it was because you never talk business."—Judge.

THIS WOMAN HAD MUCH PAIN WHEN STANDING

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made Her a Well Woman.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—"I have always had great confidence in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as I found it very good for organic troubles and recommend it highly. I had displacement, backache and pains when standing on my feet for any length of time, when I began to take the medicine, but I am in fine health now. If I ever have those troubles again I will take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ED. FERRON, 816 High St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had organic displacement and bearing down pains and backache and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRIL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

It's easy enough to win in a walk if you are the only entry.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

"Pleased to Meet You."

The Americans have a polite habit, on being presented to a new acquaintance, of uttering the words, "Pleased to meet you," although upon what the pleasure can rest, or how they know that it is a pleasure, or why an ordinary incident which is not the fulfillment of any anticipation, and which may turn out to be very disagreeable, should be pronounced at sight to be pleasant, I have never been able to understand.—Saturday Review.

Substitute for Grass.

An interesting experiment in horticulture was made some time back at the garden laid out at the site of the King Edward VII. memorial statute in Delhi, India. In order to ensure a green surface at the time of the stone-laying ceremony, "methi" (trigonella) seed was sown when the grass was planted. The "methi" sprang up in about a month and maintained a green surface throughout the cold weather, which could be smoothly mown and did not interfere with the growth of the grass. The ground was allowed to get dry at the beginning of the hot weather, and within a week, the "methi" had died out, leaving good lawns in its place. The "methi," belonging to the order of "Leguminosae," acts as a manure and leaves the soil richer in available nitrogenous matter.

Affection Causes Dog's Death.

Natural affection on the part of a dog was instanced in a remarkable manner at Beaumont, in the province of Soane-et-Loire, France, a few days ago. One of the inhabitants drove out of the town into the forest to gather firewood, taking with him the dog, which he left to guard his coat and basket of food while he wandered about gathering wood. In his absence the dog gave birth to three puppies, and the wood gatherer, when he started home, forgot to place the puppies in the cart with their mother. During the night the dog jumped over a fence and ran the whole distance, some ten miles, to the spot where the puppies had been left, and brought one back in her mouth. Then she made two more journeys in order to bring back the other two. Altogether she covered a distance of about sixty miles in the night. The next morning her master found her dead in the yard by the side of her puppies, which were alive and well.

BEGAN YOUNG.
Had "Coffee Nerves" From Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the last six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even though this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

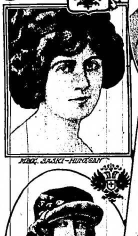
Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

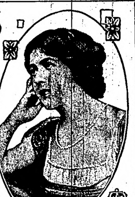
Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

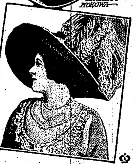
BEAUTIFUL SPIES LEARN SECRETS FOR RUSSIA



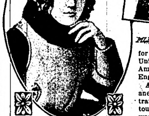
MME. SASKI-HUNEGAN



BARONESS MAKOWA



MLLE. PAVLOVA POZHARSKY



COUNTESS KOROLERVIEZ

RUSSIAN women are noted for their charm; they have for centuries exercised over men a fascination greater than that of the women of any other country. American women attract easily, but not with the power that belongs to the Russian. The Russian woman's charm is almost hypnotic.

This power of fascinating is regarded as a great asset by the czar's government; the heads of the state play it as a trump card. Russian women are sent as spies the world over, to learn secrets of state from men whose heads they turn.

These beautiful secret service employes receive large salaries in addition to generous gifts for special work. The Russian government has employed women spies for well nigh a hundred years; it is even said that as long ago as the time of Ivan the Terrible princesses were sent to distant lands to learn the true sentiment of foreign courts toward him.

Members of the present feminine secret service corps are found in every civilized country in the world. The Russian is a natural linguist and learns to speak fluently all languages. In every instance these spies are women of fine judgment of cool, calculating minds, although apparently they are only gentle, negative creatures of boundless charm and helplessness. Their insidious temperaments are brought to bear upon diplomats, statesmen and officials of many lands, and despite the fact that Russia's methods are well known, it usually happens that the victim suspects nothing until he finds he has been betrayed.

Naturally the lives of these women are filled with adventure. Many of them have had very narrow escapes, but they are fearless and daring. They are prepared to play any part—to wear men's clothes, to dress in rags or satin, to go into all sorts of queer and dangerous quarters, to take long, hazardous journeys.

One of the most famous of these women is Mme. Seski Hunegan, who has been in the service of the Russian government many years. Upon the death of her husband, who was an officer in the Russian army, she was left in very straitened circumstances. Her case was brought to the attention of the government, and as her loyalty and strong, steadfast character were well known, the officials determined to make use of her as a spy. She gladly took advantage of the opportunity and departed at once for Paris to commence her work.

Thence she was sent to the Riviera, and later, about eight years ago, to America. She lived in Washington two years and was a friend of the Countess Cassini. Soon afterward she toured the world, traveling as an American. In Japan she was received as such, and thus was able to send valuable information to her government. She is now living in London under an assumed name and passes as an American.

Baroness Makowa, although of noble birth, has lived for years as a dancing girl on the Russian border. Her mission is to watch Turks, Greeks and Bulgarian, and her simple, light-hearted manner averts all suspicion. She has won the heart of many a foreign officer. She is an accomplished dancer. Prince George of Greece was greatly attracted to her, much to the chagrin of Princess George—and he never suspected that she was a noblewoman, and a spy at that.

Probably one of the most fascinating women ever sent forth by the Russian government upon secret missions is Zenaida Petrovitch. She would have made an admirable character study for Turgeniff.

She was born in a little town about 20 miles from Moscow. Her father was a scholarly, poetic school teacher, who loved to dream among his books. He married the daughter of a country nobleman, a young woman of great beauty, who later deserted him and their infant daughter in favor of a grand duke.

The dreamy, poetic father brought up his little girl quietly. But she had inherited her wayward mother's beauty, as well as her nature. She never learned to understand her father. At the age of seventeen, when she could endure her tame, uneventful life no longer, she ran away to find her mother. She found instead a handsome officer who married her and took her to St. Petersburg to live.

There she met grand dukes, and, like her mother, she also deserted her husband for one of them. With him she went to Paris and soon afterward entered the government service. She spends her time largely at the great watering places of Europe. King Edward fell under her spell at Biarritz, and had not his watchful attendants drawn him away, there is no telling what she might have wrung from him. She is regarded by her government as a most valuable asset.

Two widely different types of the Russian women spies are the cousins Tatiana and Pavlova Pozharsky. They look like sweet, fresh country maidens, and they are ready to give their lives in the service of the czar. They do their work for the government within the confines of the Russian empire. They go to Finland, Poland, to Siberia and Manchuria. These women are remarkably fearless and self-effacing; they have lived in huts in frozen Siberia and endured great privations and discomforts to perform the duties imposed upon them. They are in danger of their lives every hour, for to watch the revolutionists is their special duty, and if they were suspected they would be killed at once.

The cousins are well educated, and, like their sister spies, they have had many love affairs; in fact, it is usually upon a love affair that these women depend to obtain the best of their information.

The countess Korolerviez, who has had a dozen other names which she assumes at different times for the convenience of her work, lived under the assumed name of Mrs. Janet Dudley for eight years in various cities of the United States. She caught on to American mannerisms, and speaks English in perfect accent.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war she was sent to Japan. She traveled with a conducted party of tourists, and when her destination was reached she decided to lengthen her stay in Japan. She adopted Japanese customs and costumes. So attractive and charming was she that the Japanese took her straight to their hearts, little dreaming that she was a Russian and a spy.

She mingled with the families of Japanese officials. She learned their tongue so rapidly that within a few months she spoke volubly, and understood almost any conversation. A Japanese statesman fell victim to her charms, and she led him to believe that she might marry him, but she put him off from time to time, and in the interim the Russian government was receiving some very important information. Mme. Korolerviez remained in Japan throughout the war, and the people do not suspect, to this day that she was other than a pretty American woman. The Japanese lover was thrown out like an old glove when it was time for her to be sent to another land.

Mme. Midgi-Hume is a Russian woman well known in London society. She has entree to exclusive houses, but none of her hostesses suspects that she is entertaining one of the most accomplished spies of Russia.

She is elegant and cultured in her manner, but she has lived in squalid settlements in various places, and once traveled on a very dangerous mission to Mukden in man's attire. She has gone hungry and cold and has been thrown among the roughest and most uncouth people. King Edward knew her well, and was often seen chatting with her, but he did not know that she was in the secret service of the Russian government.

* * *

Breathed Life Into Child

Breathing new life into an infant, a young ambulance physician, Dr. Benedict Willis, attached to the Bellevue hospital in New York city, saved an apparently dead new born baby the other day. The surgeon placed his lips close to those of the baby and forced his own breath for 40 minutes into and out of the lungs of the infant. When Dr. Willis reached the house, that of a man named Moca, the baby boy, less than an hour old, was cold and blue, and several women there told him the infant was dead. He thought so himself, he said, but nevertheless started the work of resuscitation. Not until he had worked for 40 minutes, using hot water and moving the arms, did the spark of life manifest its return. Then the little body began to grow warm and soon there was a lusty cry. This brought joy to the mother. The boy was her first born. She had recovered quickly from the shock, and was so grateful, after having been told that the boy was dead when born, that she conferred upon Dr. Willis the honor of naming the child after himself, Benedict. That there should be no delay, the mother insisted upon an immediate christening. A Bible was procured and Dr. Willis read the baptismal service and christened the baby Benedict.

St. Vitus a Turkey Trotter?

If Gerald du Maurier is to be believed, the "one-step," the "turkey trot" and the other ragtime dances are only variations of the oldest dance in the world, that named after St. Vitus. We do not care to indorse this assertion offhand, but it is quite possible that the future historian will regard the contemporary mania for ragtime from much the same standpoint as we look on the Tarantism or dancing mania of the middle ages.

HOW TO GROW TALL

A man's organs and those of his bones which are not subjected to pressure grow continuously until he is forty years old; that is to say, the heart should become stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase, and the brain should develop steadily until the fourth decade of life. Also one should wear a larger hat at the age of forty than at thirty. A man ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time the downward pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebrae or small bones in the spine, the discs of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the discs and the growth of these bones. However, a well-known scientist contends that were man a quadruped, and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon his spinal column, he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.

The Family Horse.

A family horse never seems to be going anywhere in particular until it is going home.—From the Maryville Tribune.

Originality.

Many people spend lots of time trying to do just what other people do. They do not consider originality as a happy part of humanity. It makes them unhappy. What will people say? That is the great question, and if the answer is, they will criticise it, then they will yield their happy conceits and join the ranks of uniformity. That is to be regretted. Individual tastes are to be encouraged. They make society interesting.

Of course, originality must be a part of common sense. A man would not want to do a thing absurd in itself. He wouldn't want to paint his home red, white and blue, or serve snails at a dinner party. Originality respects others, but it does not feel it is necessary to follow them on this account. All greatness is original. It thinks for itself, and has things its own way, but has a care not to trespass on the rights of others. Mr. Jones has a love for cats, and he likes to have them about, and it is well he indulges this fancy; but if they shriek at night he would drop his original taste right away.

So with things of sight. One man's ideas of beauty may differ from those of another; but when his ideas offend others, then he should drop them. But as a rule intelligent originality is pleasing to everybody.—Ohio State Journal.

Kind to the "Jags."

St. Louis provides a restroom in the city hall for intoxicated persons picked up by the police.

BUT THREE FACTS

Woman Shows Ambitious Husband That Only Life, Love and Death Count.

By HARRIET M. ABBOTT.

"And you still deny that the god of luck is today the greatest power in the business world, Cartell? I'm amazed at you."

"Look over this great city. You see at every hand men whose prosperity depends on the merest turn of the wheel. No, I'm not claiming that brains and moral force are no longer of account, but I insist that they rarely get the showing they demand."

"Yet, there's everything in the point of view, Jennings," was the reply, with a slow, whimsical smile. "Thus if the lucky dogs are too busy in wresting still other bones from the less fortunate, to settle down and enjoy the sweets of conquest, of what advantage is their conquest? Now, success in life means something far deeper than that which is brought about merely by luck. Luck may be but a chance shot with fortunate results; but behind success there is usually a good aim and steady hand."

"Granted, but—suppose we take, as example, a man who has to all appearances, never known defeat. What of our old classmate, Wenwright? Wenwright, the lucky, as we used to call him, even in college."

Ah, had Jennings never forgiven Wenwright for winning Edith Silsbee? He glanced thoughtfully from the window; then answered with seeming irrelevance: "How I wish you had been in town when Wenwright made his famous speech last month! But, by jove, he doesn't pose as a chance darling of Fortune, let me tell you! His two terms in congress have developed all his latent power as a speaker, and in vigorous, polished sentences, he gave, that night, so vivid a picture of his early days that you could fairly see the chrysalis of the awkward Vermont lad, from which emerged our present Napoleon of finance. That's a hackneyed expression, but it's Jim Wenwright to the life."

"Indeed!" Jennings drew in his breath sharply. "And if he is Napoleon, what, then, of Josephine?"

"You mean Mrs. Wenwright?"

His companion hesitated. "Unlike her husband, she is not in the public eye; or, at least, not more so than is unavoidable. She is no social devotee, but her name is often connected with philanthropic movements. On the rare occasion when I have seen her, I have thought her as unassuming as in the days, when, the good old professor's daughter, she dispensed her hospitality in the white house behind the elms."

A vision rose before them of that fair young girl, and Jennings impulsively exclaimed: "To think of the inspiration she might have been to almost any man! Yet, such is the irony of Fate, that she is doomed to wholly merge her identity."

"Who knows?" was the sober question. "'Tis a ticklish thing to circumscribe a woman's influence, even in fancy. You never saw Wenwright in just the light I did, Jennings. There is a very defiance of daring in the man, that appeals to me, and at the same time he has a curious responsiveness. How can you tell what the fine alchemy of his wife's nature may do, even for the strong mind of a Napoleon? But, hark! the newsboys are calling 'Extras' on the street below. Suppose we stroll along and discover the cause of the excitement."

It was but a few hours later, when, not three miles away, Hon. James Wenwright hurriedly fitted his latchkey in the door, and entered his home on the avenue.

The cool, spacious library, with its soft light, had an air of peaceful seclusion. A faint breeze gently stirred the curtains, and the heat and bustle of the city seemed remote and forgotten, yet the burden of the hour was not one to be readily cast aside, and as the man's gaze roved over the quiet room he shuddered at the mirrored reflection of his haggard face.

Could that set, gray countenance, with dull and nervous lips, be indeed his own?

As if to ward off a blow, he threw out a hand, and recoiled instinctively, as his fingers touched an icy, polished surface. What was that? Ah, the statute! the Winged Victory, poised on its pedestal, in all the white arrogance of beauty and pride. What place had a Winged Victory here, within his walls?

The muscles around Wenwright's mouth twitched in an ironical semblance of humor, and with the sardonic smile that was, in truth, but an inarticulate moan, he muttered: "Confronted by Victory, and tonight! The world has a grim fancy for contrast."

Had his dauntless ambition leading him to risk more and more, in order to quaff deeper draughts from the golden cup, lured him to destruction? He had never "set sail to fear." had believed in victory, never in defeat; but growing bolder, intoxicated with success, he, too, had been at last outwitted, and tonight he beheld himself—a ruined man.

Who could have foretold that sudden drop in B. & R.? Not he! But it came—too late to close out, and now—the end. How the hours dragged! Tomorrow, all his little world would know that he, Wenwright, the lucky, had forfeited his claim to the title, had gone down, like many another.

But, a look like that of a dreamer rudely awakened, swept over the man's face, as, raising his head, he exclaimed, in an awe-stricken whisper: "My God, Edith, my wife! And I had not even thought of her."

How would Edith take this change of fortune? Edith? Their lives had drifted so widely apart during the past ten years that he scarcely knew, or understood her. She had cared little for luxury or social distinction, yet how changed was the fair, self-poised woman who bore his name, from that young girl who had strolled with him on moonlit evenings, beneath the old elms, so long ago!

Ah, well! She had still her small inheritance, for he had squandered nothing which was not his own. He had fully intended to run down to Harport last week and see how she was getting on, but it seemed impossible then, and now.

There was a rustle in the doorway, and against the dark portiere a woman's slender figure was outlined, in bold relief. The sensitive profile quivered, and a low voice, vibrant with feeling, murmured: "James, James, I simply had to come, and so took the evening train. I am glad, oh, so glad, to find you here! How white and worn you look, though!

"But this has been such a sad—a dreadful day."

The man winced as at a touch upon a wound, but the low voice continued:

"Let me tell you. This morning there was a terrible accident. I was at the beach when a young doctor, who had been stopping at the next cottage, was drowned before my very eyes. He was on his wedding trip, and the little bride, poor girl! is frantic. But, James, the shock and pity of it all made me see even more clearly than ever before, how little the world has to give us but these three things, life and love and death."

Her voice trembled, but with a gesture both winning and tender, she held out her hands. "Is it too late for us, even now, dear? You are an ambitious man, but have you not yet satisfied your pride? I'm not a sentimentalist, but aren't we losing something that is the best and sweetest part of existence? Nothing counts, you see, but these three facts, life, love and death."

"And Death is swallowed up in victory," repeated the man, in a hushed monotone.

But the heart of the woman still sought expression. "I have been lonely, so lonely, James. If I had had a child—" She turned her head to hide the tears.

The man caught her in his arms. "But, Edith, listen!" he spoke with apparent effort, after a long silence; "I am a ruined man. You have not heard, but everything I own is swept away."

"A ruined man?" she echoed, in perplexity. "There can be no ruin save in dishonor, and you are not dishonored." Proudly she raised her head, and like a beacon to a shipwrecked mariner the light of her trust flashed its message of hope to the spirit of the man before her.

"No," rang his answer, thrilling with the inspiring power of reawakened courage. "Defeated, but not dishonored."

A look of almost maternal joy and yearning was on the woman's face, as she softly rejoined: "Then nothing seems lost. All that is best remains, and at last, oh, my dear! we know how much we need each other. Failure means so little, when it can bring even greater joy than success."

The hearer's glance kindled in response to her own. 'Edith, how often have I heard your father quote the lines: 'What is our failure here but a triumph's evidence!" Never have I realized before how truly you are his daughter in spirit, as in flesh."

They stepped to a window, and raising the curtain, looked out. "See," she cried, in joyous exultation, "a new day is dawning. The night is gone, and the east is full of promise."

But the man looked not toward the east, but into the clear eyes of the woman, for in their light he saw not only the evidence but the way.

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Did Not Keep Them.

The dinner was given by a colored man named Ebenezer White, and the guest of the evening was George Washington Green, chief deacon of the little church that White occasionally attended. Grace, of course, was eloquently said, and at its conclusion Mr. White began to carve the chicken. Then Deacon Green became facetious. "Brudah White," he smilingly remarked, "do dat nex' do' neighbor ob you'n keep chickens?" "No, sah!" came the prompt response of Mr. White, as he deftly pried loose a well-roasted wing, "but he try hard 'nuff to keep 'em."

Painting the House.

The odor of fresh paint indoors will last for many days and even weeks, especially if the weather is not favorable for drying it. Rooms should be heated to assist the drying process, and buckets of water should be placed in all rooms to absorb poisonous gases, as water quickly absorbs all impurities of the air.

Rooms that retain the paint odor can be freshened if sugar is burned in them. It is preferable to disinfectants, especially when the latter is really not essential. It has long since been learned that sugar smoke is death-dealing to microbes, and it is recommended for use also in a house where there is disease.

Lightning on Mountains.

As one climbs up to the mountain top the danger from lightning increases rapidly, and, as a rule, the observatories located on the mountain tops are rather uncomfortable places of residence, as discovered by the scientific gentlemen who have had the experience of a winter on the mountain top. It is evident that ordinary lightning rods are entirely inadequate to carry off the enormous discharges of the mountain thunderstorms. There are several observatories at Mont Blanc, and at one of them, that of Janssen, there have been a number of bombardments, during which the interior of the place was filled with ribbon-like sheets of electricity and balls of fire which moved silently from point to point.

Teaching Bobby.

The whole family had been patiently trying to teach three-year-old Bobby to be polite, and particularly to say "No, thank you." They had company for dinner one day and when the beets were offered her she shook her head. "Don't you want some?" asked big sister, encouragingly. "No," said Bobby, shortly. "No what?" asked big sister sweetly and more encouragingly. "No beets," scowled Bobby.

It Depends.

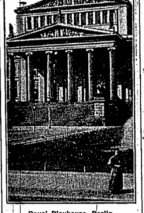
Traveler (hostily)—Porter, have I got time to kiss my wife goodby?

"How long have you been married?"—Life.

UNTER DEN LINDEN IN BERLIN

For Five Pfennigs You Can Rent a Chair on This Famous German Thoroughfare.

Berlin.—"Benutzung, five pfs," is the legend painted in plain black on the backs of the garden chairs, which stand in two long rows on either side of the promenade in the Unter den Linden, and it means that if you sit down on one of those chairs a little hard faced woman will come and stand before you, hold out her knotted hand and wait in silence until you put your five pfennigs into it. If you oblige by handing over the money you may occupy that particular chair for the rest of the day if you have nowhere else to go; if, on the contrary, you are so mean as to rise hurriedly and hasten from the spot on becoming acquainted with the fact that you are expected to pay for sitting down, she will scowl at your retreating back and then retire with an air of resignation.



Royal Playhouse, Berlin.

But no one ever grudges the five pfennigs unless he be extraordinarily miserly. The payment of a single half-penny enables you to sit in comfort in the middle of one of the handsomest and liveliest streets in Europe, and Berlin does its best to provide you with varied pageant.

Novel and varied indeed it is for hundreds of actors and actresses play their parts in the pageant of the street, where shops and an arcade and a restaurant or two constitute the back scene and where fiercely solemn policemen are the stage managers. Quaintly dressed nurse girls from the country, in their picturesque peasant costumes, move easily and calmly across the stage, pushing strangely inartistic perambulators, in which placid German babies sit and stare.

But the greatest figure on this German stage is coming! There is a sudden cessation of all sound; the traffic is stopped and men and women stand waiting in silence for his entry. There is tense and mute excitement in the air and from far away you can hear, through the stillness, the beating of horses' hoofs and the murmur of the shouting of distant people. The sound of the hoofs grows louder and the wave of shouting sweeps along the broad street—and everywhere the cry is 'Der kaiser! Der kaiser!" And you rise from your seat and turn to see a bevy of horsemen galloping down the riding path. For only one of them have you any eyes—he who rides ahead of his fellows, raising his hand continually in response to the greetings of his subjects; he whose kingliness is such that you doff your hat instinctively and stand in silence as he rides by.

TO USE GRAVES OVER AGAIN

After Twenty Years Provision of the New German Law Governing Cemeteries.

Berlin.—Statistics show that the average grave in Berlin is cared for by loving relatives for less than ten years, consequently the term of occupancy by the departed has been reduced in Wilmersdorf from thirty to twenty years. Thus is provision made to meet the increasing demand on cemetery space in a large and growing city, and a leeway of eight years still allowed for the protection of the feelings of those who remain behind. This applies to adults. The same ruthless statistics show that the graves of children are looked after for a lesser period, and consequently they may be occupied for twelve years only.

One of the largest graveyards of Berlin is at Wilmersdorf. The twenty and twelve year periods of tenancy already prevail in the Berlin municipal cemetery, the mounds then being leveled off, any memorials removed and the graves made ready for other occupants.

The authorities that unless some such course as this is followed all the land in Berlin available for burial purposes would be exhausted in twelve years. The tardy authorization by parliament last year of cremation may check the demand for cemetery space, but probably not to any great extent.

WARSHIP GUN CRUSHES MAN

Remarkable Accident Happens in a Turret of the Battleship New York in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York.—Imprisoned between the platform and the flooring of a gun carriage on the forward turret of the battleship New York in the Brooklyn navy yard, Frank Duffy, a contract workman, watched the breech end of a six-inch gun slowly descend upon him, realizing that he was about to die.

Laborers did not hear Duffy's muffled cries in time to operate the stopping lever from above, and his head was crushed, instantly killing him. He had been adjusting machinery, and his overalls caught on a projecting bar when he tried to squirm from beneath the gun.

When you find that you are getting in the habit of worrying unnecessarily about your work; that the daily grind is wearing out your nerves, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop. You are facing a nervous breakdown. Don't pride yourself that you can keep up through will power alone. Nervousness cannot be willed away. You must get rid of the cause. There is only one thing to do and that is to build up your blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enable the blood to carry to the weakened nerves the nourishment that they need and have proved of the greatest benefit in even severe nervous disorders.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50 or by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

AN OPIUM BONFIRE IN CHINA

Paraphernalia Confiscated From Smokers by Authorities Is Burned Once Every Month.

A quantity of opium pipes, lamps, and paraphernalia for the preparing of the drug, to the total value of more than 10,000 taels, was publicly burned in the presence of Chinese officials and a squad of soldiers on the empty space of ground behind the British concession in Hakow.

The goods represented the results of a month's raiding in and about the city. The opium, which was the native product, and the other articles were piled in a heap opposite the Ningpo club and were thoroughly soaked in kerosene and packed round about with firewood.

This was set fire to, kerosene being poured on the bonfire when the flames showed signs of dying down. Not a clay vial was left. The burning is carried out once a month, this being the second time, and a different place is selected for each fire. The opium and utensils were wholly confiscated from smokers. The smokers were fined or imprisoned.

Six-Mile Depth.

A surveying ship of the German navy has recently discovered the deepest known spot in the ocean. It is near the Philippines, about 40 sea miles off the north coast of Mindanao.

Great depths were found to be numerous in this region, but the record sounding showed the amazing result of 9,780 meters, or 406 feet more than six miles.

The greatest ocean depth hitherto known was found by the United States cable steamer Nero in 1901. This spot was to the south of the Island of Guam, and the deep sea land indicated 9,635 meters—just a little less than six miles.

Risks Life for Cat.

To save a cat which, in a fight, had climbed to the top of a 100 foot ladder, a foreman painter named Robinson risked his life the other day, in Oxford street, London. The cat clung to the topmost rung of the ladder from seven o'clock in the morning till nearly midday. A crowd endeavored in vain to coax it to make the descent. Then Robinson climbed the ladder. It overtopped the building against which it was standing by thirty feet, and when Robinson reached this point the ladder swayed ominously. He was able to clutch the animal and bring it safely down, amid the applause of the onlookers.

The Latest.

"I wish you'd state that I am going to star this summer," said the chorus girl to the affable reporter.

"Nobody believes that stuff any more about chorus girls. But I will say that you are engaged to a steel millionaire."

Their Advantage.

"Fireless cookers are a great advantage in the house."

"Yes, especially when you have a cookless fire."

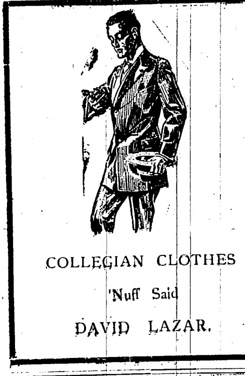
Please the
Home Folks
By serving
Post
Toasties

They are among the good things to eat, but not in the cook book, because they require no cooking.

Toasties are always crisp and appetizing—ready to eat direct from the package. You save heaps of time and avoid hot work in the kitchen.

Some rich cream—sugar if you want it—or cool fruit juice, with these fluffy bits of corn and you have a dish that is fascinating for any meal of the day.

Toasties are sold by grocers everywhere.


COLLEGIAN CLOTHES

'Nuff Said

DAVID LAZAR.

If you have anything to sell, if you are in the market for any class of goods, if you want to make a trade, or if you have lost or found any article, the most economical way of informing the general public in this territory as to your wants is to

Advertise in The Spectator

We are prepared to handle "ads" of every kind at popular prices.

Don't forget to order a supply of the new

Rooster Envelope

THE SPECTATOR

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past two years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 33 per cent., and Minneapolis 48 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

Send for sample copy and get The Herald habit.

THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00—Mailed Daily.

ADDRESS HERALD CIRCULATION DEPT., DULUTH, MINN.

Don't forget

To order a supply of

Our new

BOOSTER ENVELOPES

The Spectator

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, June 21, 1913.

The Thief River Falls Times blossomed out as a semi-weekly publication last week. The citizens of the upper Falls should recognize Bro. Smith efforts along progressive lines, and patronize him accordingly.

Where are the people who condemned the American physicians for not permitting Dr. Friedmann, the Berlin physician, who announced he had a cure for tuberculosis, to test his "cure" upon his immediate arrival in America? Prof. Westenhoefer of the University of Berlin reports that upon a post mortem examination of one of Dr. Friedman's patients, it was found that the "cure hastened the disease.

Between three and four hundred meetings were held thruout the state on June 17th in observance of Good Roads Day. Many comments were made at the time the legislature passed the act, in that the law makers were "putting too much sentiment into law." This being the first Good Roads Day, it seems in all probability that is will not fail to serve its purpose, and those who complained will have an opportunity to change their views.

The third Tuesday in June each year was designated by the last session of the legislature as Good Roads Day, and the governor is instructed, each year, to request by publication, on or before the first day of June, the people of the state to contribute labor, material or money to the improvement of public highways in their communities.

Not only were numerous meetings held in the various portion of the state, with able speakers in demand, but in many instances, labor and money contributed. As interest is aroused Good Roads Day will mean much especially to the northern part of the state, and field men now operating in that section a declare next year will bring about decided.

Minnesota is the first state to officially designate a good roads day and it is generally believed in few years it will become nation wide. Commercial and automobile clubs together with the inhabitants of rural districts rapid strides are being mad along this line.

How Much Should The Silo Hold?

The amount of silage required and the size of silo needed to hold it can be quite closely calculated provided the number and kind of animals to be fed from it are known before building.

An average cow or beef animal may be fed about 35 pounds of silage per day and the usual period during which silage is used in this latitude will be about 210 days. Large animals or those that are being fatten may consume considearbly more than 35 pounds per day but this has been found a fair average.

In a silo of ordinary depth the average weight of silage is about 40 pounds per cubic foot. Near the top of the silo, however, where the presure is not great, it will weigh only 25 pounds per cubic foot while at the botlom of a 35 foot silo it may weigh 60 pounds. Taking these averages, if a cow eats 35 lbs. of ensilage in a day, she will eat seven-eighths of a cubic foot per day and with this as a basis it is easy to determine the number of cubic feet of ensilage required to feed a cow on any number of cows throughout the season. The diameter of the silo must be such that the stock on hand can use one or two inches of silage off the top each day during the winter and at least three inches per day when summer feeding of silage is to be practiced. This is necessary to keep the silage from spoiling.

A silo ten feet in diameter is adapted to feeding ten mature cattle. One twelve feet in diameter will feed fifteen head, and one fourteen feet in diameter will meet the needs of twenty head, but if there are thirty or more cows to feed, a sixteen-foot silo should be erected. These silos should be thirty or forty feet, or even more in height.—A. D. Wilson, Superintendent Extention Division, University farm, St. Paul.

How'd You Like to Be A Railroad President.

A district court judge down at Red Wing is going to have all the railway president indicted for failing to put the 2c. rate law into effect. The Federa courts have enjoined the railway officials from putting this law into effect, pending the determination of the question whether it is confiscatory. If they reduce fairs now, they will have to go to jail for contempt of the Federal courts and if they refuse to reduce them, the Red Wing judge will send them to the penitentiary.—Fergus Falls Journal.

Grand Jury to Investigate

Last Friday afternoon at the court house by order of Judge Grindeland Sheriff LaBree, Clerk of Court Ives and Justice of the Peace Engelstad, drew the first grand jury of the year. The recent shooting scrape in the township of Clover in which Anton Kotian is alleged to have fired at James Hruby was the result of the jury being drawn, and unless something further materializes within the next two weeks will perhaps be the only case to come up for their consideration. The jury are called to meet the first day of the term at the court house, Monday June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following men compose the jury: C. N. Urdahl, Goodridge; Emil Greibstein, city; M. C. Harlow, city; Ole O. Moen, city; J. J. Vorachek, city; Carl Hillard, city; Mike Burns, city; John Sorum, Silverton; John Quick, Kratka; Ole Helgeland, Smiley; Gunder Asbjornson, Mayfield; C. H. Pitkin, St. Hilaire; B. E. Burkee, St. Hilaire; A. Aug. Erickson River Falls; August Rolland, Sanders; C. T. Swanson, Sanders; Gust Naplin Polk Centre; S. L. Holm, Highlanding; Albert Anderson, Black River; Richard Larson, Bray; Carsten Christenson, North; A. N. Iverson, Norden; A. R George, Cloverleaf.—News-Press.

Canned Strawberries.

A dark colored firm variety of strawberry is most desirable for canning. Fill sterilized jars as full as possible without crushing, with firm clean berries. Then fill the jars with a syrup made by using sugar and water in the proportion of one cup of sugar to one and one-half cups of water. Set the jars, with the covers laid on loosely, in a steamer or on a rack in a kettle of water, and cook until the contents are scalding hot. Seal and set away for future use. The filled jars may be set on a rack in a dripping pan containing a little water and set in oven to cook; finish as before. It is well to have extra syrup to use in filling the jars if they seem not quite full after cooking.

Two spoonfuls of pineapple juice added to a quart of canned strawberries improves the flavor. The same amount of lemon juice improves the flavor of some.

A very delicious strawberry sauce is made by sprinkling the washed and hulled strawberries with sugar, three fourths of a cup of sugar to one quart of prepared strawberries. Allow them to stand over night. In the morning set in the oven and bake until boiling hot, put into sterilized jars, and seal. Do not allow the fruit to cook to pieces but simply become boiling hot. —Mary Bull, Extention Domestic Science Specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Ten Commandments For Catalogue House Patrons

1. You shall sell your farm products for cash whenever you can, but not to us. We do not buy from you.

2. You shall believe our statements and buy all you need from us because we want to be good to you, although we are not personally acquainted with you.

3. You shall send the money in advance to give us the chance to get the goods from the factory with your money; meanwhile you will have to wait patiently a few weeks because it is our business method.

4. You shall apply to your nearest city to aid you in building good roads so you may conveniently get the goods from the depot which you buy from us, for we do not build country roads.

5. You shall buy church bells and interior church fixtures from us and forward the money in advance, for that is our business method, and you shall collect from the business men in your vicinity as much money as you can for the benefit of your churches, although we get more money from you than they do, still it is against our rule to donate money for building countr churches.

6. You shall buy your tools from us and be your own mechanic, in order to drive the mechanics from your vicinity, for we wish it so.

7. You shall induce your neighbor to buy everything from us, as we have room for more money—the less money there is left in your community, the sooner we can put your local merchants out of business and charge you any price we please.

8. You shall look often at the beautiful pictures in our catalogs so your wishes will increase, and you will send in a big order although you are not in immediate need of the goods, otherwise you might have some money left to buy necessary goods of your local merchants.

9. You shall have the mechanics who repair the goods you buy from us, book the bill, so you send the money for his labor to us for new goods other-wise he will not notice our influence.

10. You shall in case of accident, sickness or need, apply to your loca dealers for aid and credit as we do not know you.

Are They Wanted Out?

Apropos of the numerous malefactors of influence whose prison terms are either annulled or cut down to nearly nothing, Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo said the other day:

"Is it a good thing for the public to let these men out so soon? Does the public want them out?

"I was sympathizing one afternoon with a poor woman whose husband had just been sent to jail. She was weeping bitterly, and I said to her:

"'Now, now, don't take it so hard! Two years is a long sentence, I know; but he may not have to serve it at all. Convicts who behave themselves often get out months before their appointed time.'

"'That's just it,' the woman sobbed. 'Joe can be an angel when he likes!'"

Knowledge of Men and the World.

We did not make the world, we may mend it, and must live in it. We shall find that it abounds with fools, who are too dull to be employed, and knaves, who are too sharp. But the compound character is most common, and is that with which we shall have the most to do.

As he that knows how to put proper words in proper places evinces the truest knowledge of books, so he that knows how to put fit persons in fit station evinces the truest knowledge of men.

It was observed of Elizabeth that she was weak herself, but chose wise counselors; to which it was replied that to choose wise counselors was, in a prince, the highest wisdom.

The First Advertisement.

The art of advertising grew from the ancient custom of what we now call "peddlers," crying or announcing the places and dates of the sale of their wares. In 1652, ten years after the first printed English newspaper was published, an advertisement appeared in the "Mercurius Politicus." It related to a poem on Cromwell's return from Ireland, giving the date and place of its sale.

As more newspapers were printed, more advertisements were published.

A curious one that appeared about that time ended thus, "Go not elsewhere to be cheated."

No Room in Her Bag.

In Buffalo not long ago there was held a semi-industrial, semi-scientific exhibition, whereat all manner of interesting things were to be seen.

A young matron who had made the rounds of the various sections was about to leave for home when a friend stopped her with this query:

"Have you seen the wonderful exhibit with reference to radium?"

"I'd like to," said the young woman, "but the fact is, my bag is full of samples now."—Lippincott's.

TWO BIG BALL GAMES

SUNDAY

GREY GOPHERS And WYLIE vs. St. Hilaire

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	82
" " 2 "	80
" " 3 "	77
Flax, No. 1	$1.18
" " 2	1.13
Adjected Flax	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs	42
Oats	33
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

There are people who would rather work than starve, and as long as they continue to multiply the world is comparatively safe.

DAIRY

LITTLE TROUBLES OF UDDER

Immense Amount of Worry, Work and Loss Can Be Saved If Ailing Cow is Isolated.

(By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

Dairymen would save themselves an immense amount of worry, work and loss if they instantly isolated a cow when anything is seen to be wrong with her udder. Infection from germs is present in nearly all cases of mammitis (garget) of the udder. The infection is often carried from the diseased cow to other cows by the milker's hands; or the infection spreads from stall floors and gutters contaminated by milk, or pus from a caked udder. The contents of a diseased udder should never be milked onto the stall floor. The affected cow should be milked last, or by some-one who does not milk the other cows. All milkers should be careful to wash their hands frequently and to keep their finger nails short and clean.

Stall floors should be kept clean, disinfected and adequately covered with fresh, clean bedding material. If cement stall floors are used, the rear third of each should be boarded over, else chronic congestion and garget may result from chilling or bruising of the udder.

"Beware of the nonsterilized milking tube. It carries infective matter and leads to loss of the quarter or udder. The milking tube is a most dangerous instrument unless cleansed by boiling for twenty minutes before use.

Lastly, remember that immediate, intelligent, persistent treatment must be given to the diseased udder; that the most good is accomplished in the first twenty-four hours of treatment; that delayed treatment usually proves futile, and that the cow should not be stabled or pastured with other cows before her udder has become perfectly sound.

MANNER OF DRYING UP COW

Better for Progeny, and for Animal Herself to Have Resting Period of Few Weeks.

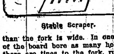
Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is next to impossible to dry them up even for a short time, says the Farmers' Digest. When a cow persists in milking from one lactation period to another, it is better to milk her than to take any chances on forcing her dry. There is much danger in injuring the cow's udder if she is forced dry and we have found it the safer plan to milk the animal from one lactation period to the next. Notwithstanding, it is better for the progeny and for the animal herself to have a resting period of six to eight weeks.

A careful observer will usually find that from eight to ten weeks before calving the cow will have a strong tendency to stop giving milk. If the milker takes advantage of this time, there is usually very little trouble in getting an animal dry but if she passes by this period, a persistent milker is difficult to dry up.

VERY HANDY STABLE SCRAPER

Implement May Be Made Out of Old Broken Stable Fork—Useful in Gathering Particles.

A very handy stable scraper may be made out of an old broken stable fork. Secure a board about five inches wide and about eight inches longer than the fork is wide. In one edge of the board bore as many holes as there are tines to the fork, running them in about three inches. One edge of the board is beveled. After the coarse manure is thrown out this scraper will be found handy in gathering up the finest particles.



Stable Scraper.

Result of Good Care.

The dairy cow had a good start and foundation in the calf, and it makes no difference if she is good or bad, these qualities are due to some extent to the care and feed she received during her first year or so.

If you have a calf from a good cow and expect to build a good dairy cow from her you can almost surpass your expectations and astonish your neighbors by giving the calf a little extra care and attention before she has her first calf. The prospects of a good dairy cow can also be ruined in the calf.

Dairy Business Spreading.

The dairy business is reaching out into new territory every year. It knows no boundary and is just as well adapted to the north as the south. It is going farther south each season and also farther up into Canada.

What She Imagined.

"Don't imagine," he said after sh had refused him, "that I am goin away to blow my brains out or drin myself to death."

"No," she replied. "I have no ide that you will do anything of that kind. You are going away to do some wo derful thing, which will bring yo wealth and fame and make me regret all the rest of my life that I didn't believe you when you intimated that yo were one of the greatest little me that had ever come over the asphalt."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DR. H. B. NEWELL

Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE OF CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE

OFFICE AND HOSPITAL

THIEF RIVER FALLS

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 63

Hans Wilson

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

NEARLY **EVERYBODY** ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the rates and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH,—Services Sunday July 6 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH,—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No.147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
A. J. HED, N. G.
O. P. POST, Sec.

M. W. A. CAMP 3866 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
M. A. OLSON, President. MOGGIE LASELLE, Secretar

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "
No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.
Leave for Wylie.......... 7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie......... 8:35 a, m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Klomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN,

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel,

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Viva Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J, PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Oliver Anderson returned from Thompson, Montana, Wednesday.

I. D. Converse visited here between trains Saturday.

Dr. Dann purchased a fine horse at Plummer last week.

Miss Esther Palmer returned from Crookston Saturday where she spent the week visiting friends.

Blanche Lind left for Moorhead Tuesday to attend the summer training school.

Albert Odergard returned from Sioux Falls, S. D. last week where he has been attending college the past year.

Rev. Gryting and K. O. Gigstad, who were in attendance at the Synod conference held at Minneapolis, returned Thursday.

Lilly Boahm went to Moorhead Tuesday where she will attend the summer session of the Moorhead Normal.

The contract for the erection of a parsonage for the Swedish Lutheran chuch was let to Elliott and Wallen,

Rev. Gjerde riturned from St. Paul Thursday, where he had attended the conference of the United church.

Selmer Benson left Saturday for Shelly where he was called by the illness of his uncle.

Ralph Roy returned from Grand Forks Wednesday where he has been attending the "U".

Zella Rolland returned to Thief River Falls Wednesday, having spent the past few days here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hovet drove to Thief River Falls Wednesday, returning the same evening.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

Mrs. J P. Peterson of St. Hilaire was a guest at the J. W. Nyvall home Saturday.—Crookston Times.

Mrs. Magnuson, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Brink was unexpectedly called to her home at Ishpeming, Mich. Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nettleland were north-bound passengers Wednesday, enroute for Thief River Falls.

The baseball boys are all complaining of having sore feet since running in all those scores at Brooks last Sunday. "Tub" Smith became so excited over the turn of events that he, having somnambulistic tendencies, has been running scores up and down the hotel corridor, nights, ever since the game.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire June 11, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Misses Myrtle Blaine, Elesa Hendrickson, Marie Hooper and Ebba Wahlback went to Crookston Tuesday where they will attend school during the summer.

The Ladies Aid of the Synod church will meet on the lawn of the old mill site, Thursday June 26th. All welcome.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

A. H. Pitkin went to Bemidji last Wednesday. On the return trip he took in the U. C. T. Convention at Crookston, returning Saturday.

Chas Anderson made the Spectator a pleasant call on Saturday. Mr. Anderson recently returned from Backus, Minn where he has held the principalship of the public schools for the past two years. He expects to enter the "U" at Grand Forks in September.

Miss Olga Hanson returned to her home in Red Lake Falls Monday. She recently completed a term of school in District 54.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Dann will be pleased to learn that she has nearly recovered from her recent illness.

List your farm with C. O. Elliott.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS. adv

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!! for men, women and children. Prices from 50c. up and plenty of them.
—Henry Goergen.

Dr. C. Swanson went to Minneapolis, Saturday, where he will attend a meeting of The American Medical Assn. which convenes there this week,

Misses Kate, Mabel and Inez Patterson came up from Maple Lake Friday, making the trip with Mr. Elliott in his new car. They returned home via Crookston where they attended the U. C. T. Convention,

What does education mean to you? Write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn, and they will tell you.

County Commissioner E. A. Aubol of St. Hilaire, who recently completed a new brick house on his farm north of town, has had the house wired for electric lights. He may not put in a light plant at this time but figures on doing so later.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

Duncan McAllister, who has spent the past two weeks in North Dakota and Montana, returned from Glendive Monday. Mr. McAllister expects to locate at Balfour, N. D. in the near future.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per yaer in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

A number of St. Hilairites took in the circus at Thief River Falls Thursday,

Eric Anderson was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson autoed up from the lake Tuesday evening. They were accompanied by Misses Kate, Olive, Margret and Master Donald,

Gilbert Ness came down from Badger Monday.

The young peoples' society of the Scand. Mission church will meet Sunday June 22 at 8 p. m. at the home of Mrs. J. Hedlund, east of town.

Scandinavian Mission church services in town of Black River at the school house Sunday June 29, at 2 p. m.

Messrs Eckstien and Hansel of Wylie were attending to business matters in town Thursday,

On account of the heavy rain on Wednesday night the base-ball dance was postponed.

Born to Mr. and Chas Benson on Monday, a boy.

Andrew Dreelan of Wylie was transacting business in town Thursday.

Master Sam Epstien came up from Fargo Thusday to visit at the Lazar home,

S. M. Hoff came up from Little Fork Thursday to spend a few days with his family.

No services June 29th in the United Lutheran church.

Mrs. McDonald and daughter Doris of Crookston are visiting at the Hooper home, coming up yesterday.

As we are going to press it is reported that the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Durham, who was accidentally shot last Sunday died at four o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Mr. August Malmquist formerly of this village, now located at Portland, Ore, is making a visit with friends in Black River. Mr. Malmquist will, before returning home, visit in Chicago, New York and also intends to visit relatives in Sweden.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Marts.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information,

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Hilaire Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co. will hold their annual meeting Friday June 27th at the village Hall at 10.00 a. m.
—R. J. McKercher,
Secretary.
J14-21

DIED

Jacob Amundson, a well known farmer near Hazel, passed away Tuesday. The funeral was held at St. Pauli Church Friday. Rev. Aastad and Rev. Gryting officiating.

Notice

Anyone one found guilty of selling firecrackers or other explosives will be procecuted to the fullest extent of the law. By order of the Council.
John Forseen,
J21. Village Marshall

Fourth of July.

There will be a grand 4th of July celebration in Benson's woods near the south bridge. Rev. A B. Roseland of Thief River Falls will be the speaker of the day and he will also have his choir along. Local talent will take part in the program, adv

Dance Postponed

On account of the bad weather the Gopher Dance was postponed from Wednesday June 18th to Saturday June 28th. Everybody remember the date and turn out and have a good time.

Shot by Companion,

A ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs Durham, residing near Viking, was accidently shot by his campanion while shooting gophers last Sunday. The bullet from a 22 caliber rifle entered the boy's right side, just above the hips, and passed thru his abdomen. The little fellow at the time of this writing is in a precarious condition,

Accidentally Shot.

Last Sunday while shooting crows, Thorvald Anderson, son of O. A. Anderson, was severely wounded by an accidental discharge from a 25 caliber rifle. The gun, seemingly, had been placed against a harrow, and when in the act of picking up the rifle the trigger caught in one of the harrow teeth causing the discharge. The bullet struck a rib causing it to deflect upward, passing thru the left lung about an inch above the heart, and lodged in the back just beneath the skin. The boy ran ten rods or more toward the house, and when picked up by his father a short time later he was in an unconcious state. Medical aid was immediately summoned and everything done to relieve his suffering. According to latest reports strong hopes are entertained for his recovery unless blood poisoning sets in.

Mrs. Charles Musselman and children, Marion and Gladys, left this morning for St. Hilaire to spend a couple of weeks with Mrs. L. M. Peck. Today her cousin, Miss Rosella Rose, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Glewwe, at Plummer and on Saturday a reception will be held for them at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Rose at Plummer, Mrs. Musselman going over from St. Hilaire to attend.—Crookston Times.

Locals Slip One Over On Brooks

The Gophers had all the "regulars" in the line up for the first time this season on Sunday, when they journeyed over to Brooks and trimmed that aggregation to a tune of 27 to 15. The locals started things from the first inning running in eleven scores and giving Brooks one. From then throughout the game the Gophers settled down to the dreary routine of batting and running practice, A high wind was blowing, making fielding very difficult, which partly accounts for the high score.

The locals expect to have the same line up tomorrow when they play a double header, taking on Wylie and the Gray Gophers on the home grounds

Local News From Well Seasoned Files of the Spectator Dated June 18, 1890.

Wheat is 69 cents.

D. Patterson and family went to Crookston today.

Mr. P. B, Malberg was shaking hands with old friends in town Monday.

C. A. Chelin caught a 36 lb. sturgeon in the river, Monday.

Sander Engebretson is in Mpls. this week as a delegate from the Lanstad congregation to the conference held by the Lutheran churches.

E. G. Rapp returned last Sunday from his old home in Goodhue county,

C. A. Brink drove to Crookston Thursday.

O. F. Post left for Mpls. Monday.

Dr. Thomas the genial and heavy weight dentist of Crookston was in the village today and gave us a call,

C. E. Whaley returned last week from Red Lake.

C. M. Lowe drove up from Crookston last Saturday returning yesterday.

-Advertise now-

Convention

A young peoples convention will be held at the Scand. Mission church June 27, 28 and 29. Preparations have been made to make this the biggest convention of its kind in northern Minnesota. Many able speakers have been secured for the occasion and a very elaborate program is assured, Young people representing the Mission churches from all sections of the Red River Valley are expected to be in attendance.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY JUNE 27th FROM 10:30 to 12 a.m

1. Address of welcome and prayer, Rev. F. L. Larson.
2. Enrollment of new members.
3. Election of new officers.
4. Prayer Rev. B. A, Werklund.

2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

1. Bible reading and praper by Rev. J. Olson.
2. "What shall we be?" Reading by Carl Rodquist.
3. "What are the greatest dangers for the young people at the present time?" by Rev. F.L. Larson;

SATURDAY JUNE 28, 10:00 to 12.00 a. m.

1. Bible reading and prayer by Rev. J. F. Pahlhammer
2. "The Price of prayer." Reading by Miss Maria Olson.
3. "Faith" Reading by F. Anderson.
4. Prayer by Carl Rodquist.

2:00 to 4:00 p. m.

1. Sermon by Rev. B. A, Werklund,

8:30 9:30 p, m.

1 Song service and lecture at the Imperial Hall,

"The power of the song by Rev. J. F. Pahlhammer. Mr. F. Storm of Jamestown, Ohio, a vocalist and noted musclan, is also expected to take part in this song service.

SUNDAY 10:30 a. m.

1 Sermon by Rev. J. Olson,

3,30 p. m.

1. "Old truth for young people" Lecture by B, A Rev, Werklund.

8:00 p, m,

1. Sermon by Rev. J, Olson,

All are cordially invited to atend these exercises,

Weddings

Koop-Stuemke

Last week, at the home of the brides parents in Rockbury, occured the wedding of Miss Hannah Koop and Frank J. Stuemke.

The happy young couple left Monday for their future home in Alvarado, N. D. where the groom is engaged in the barber business.

Englestad-Borge

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock occured the wedding of Mr. Paul Borge and Miss Anna Englestad at the home of the bride, the service was read by Rev, Roseland of Thief River Falls

The bride was attended by her sister Miss Laura Englestad, and a brother of the groom acted as groomsman.

Mrs. Borge is the daughter of P. Englestad on of the pioneer citizens in this county, living northwest of town.

Mr. Borge is well and favorably known here and at Hazel where he is engaged in the merchantile business,

Mr. and Mrs. Borge left yesterday for a ten day trip throughout the southern part of the state.

They will begin housekeeping in their new home at Hazel about July 1st

Johnson-Gahlon

At two o'clock on Wednesday, June 18th, at the home of her parent, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson of Black River occurred the wedding of Betsie Mathilda Johnson and Emil E. Gahlon of Alexandria, Minn. Rev. P. E. Ording of Nelson, Minn. read the service beneath an arch of pink and green inlaid with ferns and wild roses from which a wedding bell of white roses was suspended. Mrs. P. E. Ording played the wedding march.

The bride's gown was of white crepe de chene trimmed with heavy pointed silk lace and spangled silver net, She wore a tulle veil caught up with lilies of the valley and carried a beautiful bouquet of brides roses,

Of the bridesmaids, Miss Amanda Johnson, sister of the bride, was gowned in white hand embroidered flaxon and Miss Amanda Gahlon, sister of the groom wore an embroidered voil dress trimmed with heavy lace; they carried pink carnations. Mr. Hjalmar Johnson, cousin of the bride, attended the groom,

At four o'clock a sumptuous five course dinner was served on the lawn to the bridal party and the sixty guest

Very many valuable presents were received.

The guests from a distance were; Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Ording and Mrs. Alfred Anderson of Nelson, Minn.; Mr. G. I. and Miss Amanda Gahlon, father and sister of the groom, of Alexandria; Hulda Moody of Fergus Falls Mr. August Malmquist of Portland, Oregon; Lydia and Albin Adolphson and C. W. Johnson, brother of the bride, of Red Lake Falls.

For the past six years the bride has taught parochial school at Nelson.

The groom is a prosperous young farmer near Alexandria, for which place the happy young couple will leave today to make their future home

Mr. Lawhead—Why do you treat me so coldly? Why didn't you answer the note I wrote you last Thursday? Miss Brushley—Sir, I don't wish to have anything more to say to you. You began your note by saying you "thought you would drop me a line." I want you to understand that I'm not a fish.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

The Prosperity Of Mary

Mary had a little purse—
That's the reason of this verse,
In that purse she had a penny;
She added to it till it was many;
Then deposited in the Merchants Bank,
Using its deposit blanks
Now she's independent as can be.
Because she deposits with US. You see!

We Actually Remit for ALL Items on the Day Collected

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier,
Capital $10,000.00

GROCERY PRICES

Granulated Sugar 17 lbs.	$1.00
Cut Loaf Sugar 14 lbs.	$1.00
Yankee Oats, 25 cent pkg.	20c.
Bird Eye Matches, 5 boxes	20c.
Crackers, 10 lb. box	70c.
Arm and Hammer Soda, 1 pkg.	7c.
Lenox Santa Claus Soap, 7 bars	25c.
Corn Flakes, 4 pkgs,	25c.
Canned Corn, 3 cans	25c.
Santa Clare Prunes per lb.	10c.
Dried Peaches, 2lbs.	25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 2 cans	25c,

OLE MATHSON

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN,

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T, A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Bjornquist-Tyren

One of the pretty events of the season was the wedding last Wednesday of Julia Bjornquist to Paul Tyren, at the home of the bride,s father, Mr. Andrew Bjornquist.

The ceremony was performed at high noon by Rev. F. L. Larson in the presence of about fifty friends and relatives.

Tha bridal couple stood beneath a large white wedding bell trimmed with pink roses.

The bride wore a silk embroidery white messaline and carried white roses and her only attendant was sister Mabel, who carried pink roses.

Erick Tyren acted as best man.

Lohengrin Wedding March was played by Miss Pearson.

As his usual custom for an occasion of this kind, Mr. Blixt had written a poem about the young couple which he read after the ceremony.

Immediately afterwards a fine four course dinner was served in a shady bower constructed for the event.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome gifts.

The groom is a prosperous farmer in River Falls where he has recently purchased a farm,

The bridal couple left the same evening for the cities and before returning home will visit relatives at Appleton.

Bring in Your Ads

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Phillip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philetus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Very briefly she explained that she had seen the professor that morning, and had laid before him the original letter and my copies of the others, and that he had kindly promised to make a careful study of them and acquaint her with the result later in the day. She thought it better, however, that I should call upon him for his conclusions, she said, as they would probably be verbal, and she doubted her own ability to convey them to me with entire accuracy. Of course she had told him nothing as to the circumstances surrounding the letters. As they bore no dates, and were unaddressed, she had him to infer that they were autographic curiosities belonging to her uncle, in which we were all three interested.

I had met Professor Griffin on several occasions. Once or twice he had contributed articles to The Week, and while we were scarcely intimate, we were on terms of friendly acquaintanceship. He was an oldish, white-haired gentleman, of rather the ascetic type, with long, somewhat peaked face, and light, watery blue eyes, which seemed to bulge behind the strong lenses of his gold-bowed spectacles.

He received me in his study, a spacious, book-lined room on the second floor of his old Colonial stone house.

"I have been deeply interested, Mr. Clyde," he began, "in the autographs and copies which Miss Grayson brought to me. They are unique specimens of English composition, in that the Oriental influence is so clearly demonstrated throughout. Do you, by any chance, know where Mr. Cameron obtained them?"

I was hardly prepared for this question, but I answered as promptly as possible that they had recently come into my friend's possession, I believed, but from just what source I had not learned.

The three sheets lay before him on the writing shelf of his old-fashioned mahogany secretary; and now he took up one of the copies, holding it at some distance from his eyes, as though his glasses, thick as they were, were not as powerful as his sight required.

"The three writings," he went on, in the tone of a class-room lecturer, "evidently form a series, of which, I take it, this is the first."

"The one which says, 'Take warning of what shall happen on the seventh day'?" I queried.

"Yes. That is the first. The other of the copies, in which occurs the phrase 'once more,' is, of course, the second. And the original autograph is the last."

"Exactly," I agreed. It seemed to me that all this was very obvious, but in courtesy I could not say so.

"All three," he continued sagely, "begin, as you must have observed, with the same sentence, 'That which you have wrought shall in turn be wrought upon you.' That is a quotation."

"A quotation!" I exclaimed, in surprise.

"A quotation from Mencius, the great expositor of Confucius, who lived B. C. 372 to 289. In the original, a word meaning 'Beware' precedes the warning, and a more literal translation of the passage would be: 'Beware! What proceeds from you will return to you again.'"

It seemed to me this was taking a great deal for granted. I feared that the professor, like many savants who specialize, was straining the fact to fit his theory, but he very promptly disabused me.

"The supposition that the words are a paraphrase of Mencius," he explained, "would not be tenable, perhaps—the idea is not anomalous—were it not that we find running through the series, other quotations that are unquestionably of Chinese origin. The first letter, for example, concludes with: 'The ways of our God are many. On the righteous he showers blessings; on the evil he pours forth misery.' This is from the Book of History, or 'Shu King,' in which are the documents edited by Confucius himself. It usually has been rendered in this way: 'The ways of God are not invariable. On the good doer he sends down all blessings, and on the evil doer he sends down all miseries.' That is the more exact rendering. And again, in the second letter we find—" He paused a moment, taking up the second sheet, and focusing his dim eyes upon the lines. "We find," he went on, "'Fine words and a smiling countenance make not virtue,' which is from the Lunhu, or 'Analects' of Confucius, in which the views and maxims of the sage are retailed by his disciples. 'Smiling countenance' is hardly the best translation. 'Insinuating appearance' is more nearly the English equivalent, and I should prefer 'are rarely connected, or associated, with virtue' to 'make not virtue.'"

"Those, of course, are unmistakably translations," I agreed.

"And so are the concluding sentences of the third, the autograph, letter," he assured me. "'Say not Heaven is high above! Heaven ascends and descends about our deeds, daily inspecting us, wheresoever we are.' I find it in one of the sacrificial odes of Kau, and it is the best rendered of all the excerpts."

"So your conclusion as to the authorship is—?" I queried.

"Chinese, undoubtedly," he answered. "These were written, I should say, by a Chinaman, educated, probably, in this country. His English is the English of the educated Oriental, but the quotations from Confucius and his commentators are characteristic. With the average Chinaman, to know Confucius is to know all; what he said is all-sufficient; what he did not say is not worth saying. Another identifying feature is the effort to make afraid. Their religion is fear."

Having concluded his exposition, Professor Griffin was disposed to enter upon a more or less lengthy discourse on Chinese character and literature in general. However illuminative this might have been under ordinary conditions, I was assuredly in no mood to listen to it at this time. The information he had given me, while it merely verified suspicions which I had held from the first, set me to speculating on the individual source of the letters; and with so modern an instance at hand I was naturally disinclined to consider the authorship of writings dating back often a thousand years and more beyond the Christian era.

With what grace I could, therefore, I discouraged a continuance of the theme, and having thanked him most heartily, pocketed the notes with which he was good enough to furnish me, and prepared to depart. But as I stood at his study door, his lean, scholarly hand resting in mine, he detained me for a final word.

"The symbol!" he exclaimed, his pale eyes lighting at the recollection. "We forget the symbol!"

"Oh, yes," I returned, my interest revived, "that silhouette at the bottom."

"It is unmistakably Chinese," he said. "I am not very familiar with the symbolism of the East, not as familiar as I should be, possibly; but Chinese writing, you know, in its origin, is picture writing with the addition of a limited number of symbolical and conventional designs. This figure, I should say, represents a lorcha, or small Chinese coasting junk, and you can rest assured that the threats contained in the letters were with a view to reparation for some crime or injury connected in some way with such a vessel. That is as near as I can interpret it. But if you would like to know more—if you would like to get something more nearly definite—I can refer you to one who can, I think, give you the information."

"By all means," I implored, "I shall appreciate it greatly."

"An authority on this subject is living not very far from here. He spent many years in China, is something of an artist himself, and made, I understand, a study of Oriental symbolism. He lives at Cos Cob, and his name is—"

"Murphy!" I interrupted, as a flood of illumination swept over me.

"Philetus Murphy. Yes. Do you know him?"

"I have met him," I returned shortly.

And thanking the professor once more, I hurried away, with a course of action already shaping in my mind.

CHAPTER XI.

The Chinese Merchant.

It was while Professor Griffin was talking of Chinese characteristics that the thought of little Mow Chee first occurred to me. The professor said something about the average Chinaman's disinclination to speak of death, directly, and how he invariably employed some euphemism. The phrase "pass from sight of men into torment" the professor pointed out as an illustration. And then I remembered little Mow Chee, who was in my class at Yale, and how, once, in speaking of the demise of a fellow classman, he had used the odd expression, "he has saluted old age," which I afterwards learned was quite a common form in China.

It was now a year or more since I had seen Mow Chee, but I recalled that at our last meeting I had made a note of his address; and so on reaching my desk the next morning I looked it up. Curiously enough a private detective agency which I had arranged to consult chanced to have its office in the same building on lower Broadway as the Pacific Transport company, by which Mow Chee was employed; and thus the plan which had been shaping mentally the previous afternoon, as I hurried away from Professor Griffin's, was readily set in motion before noon of the day following.

In the evening I had discussed it with Evelyn; and though the detective feature did not at first meet with her approval, she eventually conceded that it was a necessary part of the project. It was agreed, however, that the real purpose for which that aid was invoked should not be divulged. Philetus Murphy was to be shadowed and daily reports were to be made to me. That he had been under suspicion of brutally murdering his Chinese servant was sufficient reason for the proceeding, and to the detective agency I gave no hint of any further consideration.

As for my Celestial classmate, I was not by any means sure that I should find him at the Pacific Transport offices. I knew that for some time China had been calling upon her sons of western education to return to their mother country for service, and I feared that little Mow Chee might already be customs taokai of Shantung, or some other imperial province. But my misgivings were very promptly allayed; for no sooner had I stepped within the outer office than he saw me, and came hastily forward, with a smile of greeting on his square, flattened, yellow face.

His desk was just back of the long counter which ran the length of the room, and a glance at its piled contents showed me that he was very busy. Moreover, there was no opportunity here for the privacy which I desired; so after an exchange of greetings, and a few conventional inquiries, I invited Mow to lunch with me at the Savarin, at whatever hour would best suit his convenience.

Somewhat to my dismay, he fixed upon one o'clock. As it still wanted ten minutes of noon I now had over an hour of leisure, which, as may be imagined, promised to hang rather heavy, the more so, as I was impatient to make some real progress in my quest.

Wall street being at hand, I concluded to call on a friend there who usually handles my investments, and make a convenience of his office. On the way, I bought an afternoon paper, and as my broker happened to be at the Stock Exchange, I had ample opportunity to read it from first column to last. It proved about as thrillingly interesting as the early afternoon reprints of what one has already read at breakfast usually are, and I was about to drop it to the floor, when my eye caught a group of headlines on the last page, which, up to that moment, had escaped me, but which now suddenly riveted my attention:

CELESTIAL CLAIMS MYSTERIOUS BOX ON FALL RIVER PIER.

Anything concerning Celestials, I suppose, would have attracted me, just then, but the burden of this was so peculiarly pertinent, that it seemed as if it must have intimate connection with the tangle I had undertaken to unravel.

With the paper gripped tightly in both hands, and my head bent intently forward, I raced through the frivolously-written article which followed; and from a superabundance of cheap wit and East side slang managed to extract the somewhat meager facts. A truck, driven by a Chinaman, it seemed, had that morning taken from the pier of the Fall River Line a square box, measuring about five feet each way, and perforated with a number of auger holes. The brilliant space-writer had given his imagination free rein as to the contents, speculating as to the possibilities, from edible Chinese dogs to smuggled opium, but he had omitted to furnish the name and address of either the consignor or consignee. "The truck, drawn by the slant-eyed white horse, and driven by the phlegmatic Chink, clattered away in the direction of Mott street," the account concluded.

After all, it was a very commonplace, everyday occurrence. Probably the auger holes were only knot holes, transformed by the reporter's imagination. Nevertheless, I thrust the paper into my pocket. Mow Chee might throw some light on the matter. He would know, in all likelihood, what sort of goods were shipped by way of the Fall River Line to his countrymen in New York.

We secured a corner table in the inner room at the Savarin. It was not so crowded there and it was less bustling and noisy. My companion attracted some little attention, of course, but not sufficient to prove annoying. New York, as a rule, pays small heed simply to the unusual, and Chinamen are common enough not to be absolute curiosities even in the big downtown restaurants.

A very dapper little fellow was Mr. Mow; neatly and inconspicuously clad, and well brushed and combed. He was for recalling old college days, when he was coxswain of the class crew and I pulled the stroke oar, but my time was too precious for such reminiscence, and as speedily as possible I broached the subject I had at heart.

"Now," I began, perhaps less delicately than I should, "there's a saying, you know, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. That wouldn't apply to the Chinese, would it? And yet, while there are some very excellent Chinamen, there are some pretty bad ones, aren't there?"

He grinned, exposing his fine teeth.

"Oh, yes," he answered, "there are good and bad, but the percentage of bad is less in my country than in some others." I caught the significance of his remark, and realized that I deserved the rebuke.

"And amongst the educated Chinese, here in New York?" I went on, without stopping for comment. "There are a few bad?"

He was still smiling.

"Bad?" he queried. "What do you mean by bad? There are some who have vices, yes. Some gamble, some smoke opium; some get the best of a bargain."

"Are there some who would kill?" I asked, bluntly.

"Oh, no, no!" he protested, without raising his voice. "I certainly should hope there are none such among the educated."

And then I told him about the three letters, and what had happened, omitting only Cameron's name and place of residence. Imperturbable little chap that he was, he listened without emotion. When I concluded he said:

"You are sure they were Chinamen who did this?"

"Would men of any other nationality quote Confucius and Mencius?" I asked.

"No, I think not," was his reply, "and yet it might be done by crafty persons to mislead."

But I could not agree with him.

"We are not revengeful as a nation," he said, "we are rather long-suffering. If Chinamen did what you tell me, it was in return for some very great injury; some crime, I should say, against their parents or near kinsmen."

"But my friend was never in China," I declared. "And he was the last man in the world to harm anyone."

For a little while Mow Chee ate in thoughtful silence. Presently he looked up.

"Clyde, my friend, I know so little of my own people here in New York. But one man I know, a merchant, who is very prominent and very upright. He is a big man in the Six Companies. I will give you a card to him; you can speak to him in confidence, and if he can help you, he will, not only because I sent you, but because he stands for all that is best, and desires that my countrymen in the United States shall have the respect they deserve from your citizens. I would send you to the Chinese Consul, but my friend, Mr. Yup Sing, is better."

My hand was on the newspaper in my pocket, but I did not show it to Mow Chee. I would reserve it for the encyclopaedic Yup Sing, whose address, as written on the card which my classmate furnished me, was on Mott street, a few doors from Pell.

New York's Chinatown is a much more familiar locality to the transient visitor than to the average citizen. In all the years of my residence in the metropolis, of which I am a native, I had never before had either the occasion or the desire to dip into this most foreign of all the city's foreign sections. To me, Chinatown was as a far country. Vaguely I had an idea of its location. It lay, I knew, east of Broadway and west of the Bowery; but its latitude was not clearly defined.

My impulse was to hail a cab, give the driver the number of the Mott street establishment, and so, without further individual effort, be whirled away to my destination. But there are no cab stands on lower Broadway; and to walk to Broad street, where the cabman lies all day in wait for the prosperous stock broker and his affluent customer, required more time than in my impatience I was willing to grant. Therefore I boarded a Broadway car and was drawn haltingly northward, until, on reaching Canal street, I alighted in sheer desperation and turned eastward.

Here a letter carrier, of whom I inquired, sped me straight to my goal—a couple of blocks as I was going, a turn to the right, a few blocks more, and the bulk windows of the Yup Sing Company would come into view.

I found the establishment easily enough. But had it not been for the name printed in big Roman lettering, I should never have imagined it a Chinese business house. There was no display of goods in the big windows, which were screened half way up by light blue shades, giving the front an appearance similar to that of the average American wholesale house.

Having passed inside, however, there was no such illusion. All about me were the characteristic products of the Orient, from brilliant silken embroideries, and exquisite gold and silver and bronze work, to cheap cotton and linen fabrics, lacquer furniture, and straw slippers. And the atmosphere was further enhanced by the half-dozen or more Chinamen who were lounging in the middle and far distance, each with shaven crown and coiled queue and each in the more or less brilliantly colored native dress.

One of these, a comparatively darkly-attired young man with full, round visage, came forward as I entered.

"Is Mr. Yup in?" I asked.

He was inclined, I saw, to hesitation and so I produced Mow's card.

"Oh, yes," he said, after studying it for a moment. "Oh, yes. Mista' Yup! He in." With which he left me, and taking the card with him disappeared behind some draperies at the back of the big crowded store.

Between the others, who regarded me for a moment only with idle interest, there was, while I stood there, a rapid exchange of observations in their native tongue, mingled with a sort of high-pitched cackling which I assumed to be laughter.

I had turned my back towards them, but presently a shuffling of feet along the floor informed me of the approach of what I imagined was my returning emissary. On whirling about, however, it was to face an elderly man in purple silk garments and a black skull cap—a man of thin, almost cadaverous yellow visage, whose upper lip and chin were adorned with a sparse growth of silky blue-black hair, and upon the bridge of whose nose rested a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles.

"You would see me, sir?" he asked, and I noted that there was scarcely the slightest indication of the foreigner in either pronunciation or accent.

"If you are Mr. Yup," I smiled, "you can, I fancy, from what Mr. Mow tells me, give me the information I am in search of."

He did not smile in return, but his thin face assumed an expression of benignity that was as much of an invitation to lay my problem before him as were his words.

"Anyway I can serve a friend of Mr. Mow," he said, "will be a pleasure."

But, as he spoke, the benign expression passed. Once again that thin saffron-hued face, with its hollow cheeks, and small deep-set eyes, had become unfathomable.

At least two of his partners or salesmen were within ear-shot, and I turned a significant glance towards them, as I said:

"The subject is a confidential one, Mr. Yup. If I could speak to you—"

"In private?" he finished. "Certainly, sir. Will you kindly step this way?"

He led me to the rear of his store, holding aside a curtain of heavy embroidery, through which I passed into a smaller room, furnished in carved teak wood and ornamented with magnificent specimens of Chinese porcelain and pottery. A little Chinese girl, not over eight years old, and wearing a blouse and wide breeches of a pale cerulean silk, stood beside a table. Before her were several small sheets of rice paper on which she was making designs in water colors.

Ignoring the child, he indicated a chair near the only window, screened, like the windows in front, with a blue shade. And when I had sat down, he drew up a chair for himself opposite me.

His manner, in spite of the benignity of a moment before, was not encouraging, and for a little I was embarrassed as to just where to begin. At length, however, I said:

"I fear, Mr. Yup, that some of your countrymen have recently made a terrible mistake."

"A mistake?" he echoed, gravely.

"A mistake that I trust it is not too late to repair. Briefly, they have kidnapped a gentleman of fortune and influence, one of my dearest friends, in a manner most mysterious, after first subjecting him to the annoyance of a series of anonymous letters and a succession of singular, nerve-torturing acts of trespass."

Mr. Yup glanced at Mow Chee's card, which he still held.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

About the Tipping Game

Drummer's Record Showing How He Was Always the Loser in the Proceedings.

"Arrived at Mansion house 6:45 o'clock. House full. Drew back room over kitchen. Only one chair and one window. Bum bed. Bellhop moved chair twice, opened, then closed window as hint for tip. Next asked if I wanted anything else. Felt like kicking him out of the window, but gave him a dime. He didn't even say thank you," runs comment in the Commercial Travelers' Magazine.

"Washed and went down to office. 'Nother bellhop jumped for me with whisk broom. Chased me clear across office. Gave up a nickel. Hiked for hotel cafe. Supper slip, 95 cents. Got two halves and nickel back from $2 bill. Left half and cussed myself for it. Hat rack boy outside brushed hat. Got nickel.

"Got shaved next. Barber glared at me; tipped him a dime. Brush boy grabbed my hat. Brushed it some more. Nickel again. Wrote orders and wifey. Got chased with whisk broom hornet again. Stung for 'nother nick. Played pool two hours. Pool keeper kept glaring till I tipped him. 'Nother sting. Back to the office. Fresh whisk broom hornet got after me. Give up 'nother nick.

"Went to bed. Got woke up 5:00 a. m. by rattle of garbage cans. Rang for hot water. boy who brought it asked twice if that was all I wanted. Got mad and told him no. I wanted to see him get kicked down seven flights of stairs, then up again, to cure his tipworker. Breakfast bill just 75 cents. Got quarter back only from dollar. Left it for tip. Paid bill $2.50.

"When back for depot came three bellhops grabbed my things. One got grip, one sample case and third my coat. 'Nother chased me out with whisk broom. Was so mad by now didn't tip any of 'em. Heard 'em mutter 'tightwad' and 'darn skin' when I shut back the door myself. Footed up amount of tips for that one inning on way to depot. Just $1.60! Darn this tip game, anyhow!"

Rubbing the Other Way.

At the tender age of three masculine conceit had gripped that small boy with a relentles clutch. He had kissed a little girl of three, and she was rubbing her lips vigorously.

"You mustn't do that again," said the boy's mother. "She doesn't like it. Just see how hard she is trying to rub your kiss off."

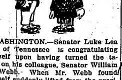
"Oh, no, she ain't," said the boy. "She is rubbin' it in."

Advancement in China.

Pekin, the only capital in the world without a street car system, soon to have an electric line.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Tables Were Turned for U. S. Senator Luke Lea


FINE
AM I ALL RIGHT NOW?

WASHINGTON.—Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee is congratulating himself upon having turned the tables on his colleague, Senator William R. Webb. When Mr. Webb found himself suddenly lifted from the presidency of a disciplining school for boys to a seat in the greatest legislative body in the world he sent for Mr. Lea, who, while still a young man, already is a veteran in legislation. He wanted advice as to how he should conduct himself upon his first appearance in the senate.

Mr. Lea complied most willingly, telling the professor-senator that he should wear a Prince Albert coat, fasten his necktie down in the back, allow himself to be escorted to the presiding officer's desk by his colleague, and how, then, he must shake hands with the president pro tempore.

"That," said Mr. Lea by way of final remark, "is the formula for becoming a senator—after you get to Washington."

Mr. Webb was profuse in his thanks. Indeed his thanks partook of the nature of an apology.

"You would not apologize to me if you only knew waht delight you have given me," responded the younger man. Then he told his new colleague how during all the years of his school life he had lived in dread of being sent to the Webb school.

"It is one of the best schools in the south," he said in explanation, "and the professor has the reputation of being the finest disciplinarian in the country for boys. When I was a youngster I was not looking especially for discipline, but my father had different views, and many times was on the verge of sending me to Professor Webb to be straightened out. This fate was the dread of my life.

"And that," he added, "is the reason why I felt so delighted to aid him with a bit of advice about his initiation into the senate. When it really came to the point of his sending for me and asking me to instruct him I knew that at last I had reached the period of life where I need not longer stand in fear of being sent to Professor Webb for discipline. I had the best of him, and I felt really meanly triumphant.

"I went even to the extent of adjusting the professor's tie beofre escorting him into the senate chamber for the ordeal he was about to undergo. I think I ought to add," concluded Senator Lea, "that I have not found the professor so bad after all. I think now that I possibly might even have survived a few months at his school!"

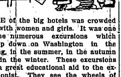
Rolls of the Immortal Orators Are Still Unclouded

DO the boys still "speak pieces" Friday afternoons in school? Do they still shatter the atmosphere with such diabolical oratorical dynamics as are created when the schoolboy mind grasps the full power of "Somebody to the Gladiators?" Do they still recite "Abou Ben Adhem?" Is "The Helmet of Navare" still held up as the oriflamme of a host of mailed battle-axe artists upon the pleasant lands of France? Is Webster's reply dead? Are the rolls of the immortal orators of a silk-hat generation clouded over with the dust of an unappreciative schoolboy generation? Or do they declaim—as we used to—while that grandest of teachers, Charles Bedford Young, looked on?

Because if they do—here's a piece from a real orator. It fell from the lips of one of the most interesting men in congress, Judge Adamson of Georgia. He is the man who is said to have dressed in a whirlwind and never to have rearranged his toilet, but the typhoon interfered not a whit with his wit or speech. Just imagine you are a schoolboy, the prize speaker of that Friday afternoon class in oratory, the punch and ginger, couldn't you tear the air if you had this? Try it.

"If maledictions mean hatred the fierce denunciations of the dual and clamorous minority in this house would destroy every patriot here and permit the return to power of that horde which has held high carnival of misrule discrimination and robbery with short intermissions and slight hindrance for fifty years. That gallant old king, warrior, priest and poet, the Psalmist David, said in his wrath, 'All men are liars.' As it was easy for him to get forgiveness, I have no doubt he was forgiven for that unkind remark, but if he had lived in this day and familiarized himself with the jargon of protection apologists he would have been able to conclude in his sober judgment that some men in high places are careless about their information and reckless about their statements. He might have been tempted to sing in the sweetest strains of sacred verse his religious opinions about the heterophemy of discredited politicians, the dissensions of divided political camps quarreling over the method of their destruction while railing at the victors and indulging in the wildest flights of hyperbolical language, Selah."

Seeing the Wheels of the Government Go Round


I WOULD LIKE TO BUY TWO ONE CENT STAMPS

ONE of the big hotels was crowded with women and girls. It was one of the numerous excursions which sweep down on Washington in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn and in the winter. These excursions are a great educational aid to the excursionist. They see the wheels of government go round, they exercise their proprietary rights in the national city, they get a better balanced idea of the magnitude of the American government and of the machinery of government, and they strengthen their pride in Washington.

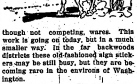
But, while one, and also many, of the hotels were packed tight with these woman excursionists, and while the clerks behind the office counter wore boutonniers and happy smiles, talked their sweetest and showed their best manners and their best clothes, the young man at the cigar and newsstand looked pensive and unoccupied.

"You don't seem to be selling many nickel cigars for 10 cents this evening?" said the Rambler.

"Man, the ladies may have adopted many manly traits and notions, but they have not yet as a class become heavy smokers. I have some sensational newspapers on my stand which publish Sunday articles about how women have become enslaved to the cigarette and to Lady Nicotine and all that, but if I depended on their trade I would be as hard up as those gentlemen who sit around this hotel office every evening and discuss million-dollar deals. With this house full of fair guests my trade is confined to the sale of United States postage stamps—and one-cent stamps, at that. You perhaps know that the profit on the sale of postage stamps is not large.

"The ladies—God bless 'em—do not even buy from me the post cards on which they put the stamps. These excursionists get loaded up with Washington post cards on the trains coming into Washington. When they reach here they have nothing to do but write on these cards 'I wish you were here,' address a bunch of them, buy the stamps from me, and incidentally get all my small change. They do not even stop to admire the fine colors on my cigar bands. Every lady has the idea well settled under her aigrette that I am running the city post office and that I am not in the cigar business."

Capital Wayside Signs Are Fast Disappearing


10 MILES TO KEY'S HAT STORE

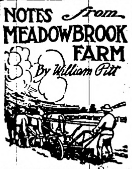
ONE of the changes that has come over the roads around Washington is the decline in the number of wayside signs—the advertisements of tobacco, clothing, lumber, etc., which it was once the custom to tack on fences and trees. Once upon a time roadside trees were tagged with tin signs announcing that it was ten miles to John Doe's store, the best place to buy hats, caps, shoes, shawls, overalls, lumber, lime and hardware. Coming into the city a mile farther on you would see the same character of sign announcing that it was now nine miles to John Doe's store. Of course John Doe's store was not the only store advertised by these mile signs on the trees and fences. Many other stores were thus advertised, and then a great deal of general advertising—that is, of non-local establishments—occupied the trees and fences, and urged investment in many kinds of patent medicines, chewing and smoking tobacco and red liquors.

It used to be quite a business, the tacking up of these signs. Men and wagons traveled up and down the country roads carrying on this work. They not only tacked up signs for one business concern, but would carry "side lines," as it were, or a wagon load of tin signs advertising other, though not competing, wares. This work is going on today, but in a much smaller way. In the far backwoods districts these old-fashioned sign stickers may be still busy, but they are becoming rare in the environs of Washington.

It is the practice still of certain advertisers to stick up signs at country stores and on the sides of blacksmith shops, but this work is not done so much by the old-fashioned professional sign stickers as by the "drummers" who drive through the country, and in most cases the drummers simply hand the signs over to the country storekeepers, and those public functionaries put them in place. Of course, these signs advertise only what the storekeeper has for sale on his own shelves. But the tree signs nearly all have passed away.

NOTES *from* MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Don't stunt the calf.

Beef calves are profitable.

Alfalfa is a drought resister.

Feed the skim milk to the pigs.

Plant corn and cowpeas together.

Keep your youngsters coming each day.

Never plow an orchard in the summer.

It never injures an orchard to manure it.

You should thoroughly disinfect your hen houses.

There will be a big demand for pure bred fowls this fall.

Poor and irregular feeding causes wool to lose its quality.

After lambing the sheep frequently begin to lose their wool.

Do you practice regularity in the feeding hour for the hogs?

Constant and shallow cultivation is the price of a good corn crop.

Ground grain in a wet mash is better for ducks than whole grain.

A broody hen will soon spoil an egg for table use. Keep them apart.

If the soil bakes easily the greater the need for frequent cultivation.

Be sure to use the narrow-tire wagon on soft fields and the meadow lands.

The way to sharpen a disk is to pare off the blunt edge until thin and sharp.

A good many dairymen get more sympathy from their cows than they deserve.

The dairy cow brings in money month by month, the beef cow brings it but once.

Deep plowing increases the soil's water-holding power, also its plant-feeding power.

One should make a close inspection of all drains about the farm at this particular season.

A 160-acre farm with a silo will produce as much revenue as a 180-acre farm without.

Grass and clovers deteriorate in hay value rapidly after they reach the stage of full bloom.

Generally the hog will thrive best that will squeal for his food at the regular feeding time.

When the cow kicks, sit on the milk stool till you count ten and you may not use the stool for a club.

Tar and sulphur burned in the poultry house with the doors and windows closed is a good disinfectant.

A clean, sanitary hog wallow, with a good inlet and outlet, forms an ideal place for the hogs to fight lice.

Although there is little data on the subject, alfalfa silage of good quality would certainly make an excellent hog feed.

A garden cultivator does much better work than a hoe. It is easier, quicker and keeps the soil in much better condition.

If you haven't help enough on the farm to handle the hay as quickly as it should be handled, better arrange for extra labor now.

If the cow converts her feed into milk she cannot lay it up as meat, and if she lays it up as meat she cannot give it off as milk.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom—better do it before than after.

Do not plant many varieties of trees in the new apple orchard. The apple buyers like to find as many of one variety as they can together.

Any kind of fruit tree will die when planted in ground that is all the time saturated with water. The tile ditch is a necessity in some places.

Sheep manure is one of the best farm manures. It contains a large amount of nitrogen and a good percentage of phosphoric acid and potash.

In a recent experiment, oats, corn, dog fennel and some flower seeds were exposed during 118 days to a temperature of forty degrees below zero. Afterward nearly all of the fennel, oats and corn seeds and some otherds germinated.

Milking should be done with clean hands, and the udder of the cow should be washed if necessary, but one should make it a regular practice to rub the udder with a dry cloth before each milking whether there is any apparent necessity for this or not.

Chicks relish alfalfa.

Get the best brood sows.

Let the setting hen alone.

All farm live stock like silage.

Sorghum makes good silage.

Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.

Fresh vegetables are in demand.

Castrate the lambs at three to four weeks.

Honey is not only a healthful but a "tasty" food.

A good garden is the first essential to cheap living.

The farm is often judged by the cows it supports.

Bees are good for clover and clover is good for bees.

What is a more fascinating pursuit than beekeeping?

The warmer the weather the less corn should be fed.

A cow is by nature quiet and ought to be handled quietly.

It is best to have a hot knife to cut cold, thick honeycomb.

Movable, separate nest boxes, with wire bottoms are easy to clean.

Beef cattle has decreased in number greatly during the last ten years.

Change the feed of horses sufficiently enough to make them relish it.

Ducks will not do well when confined. Turn 'em loose if possible.

A cross bred male cannot be relied upon for producing uniform offspring.

For profit, breed does not count for so much as individual production.

Though busy in the field, do not forget that the faithful cow needs care.

The large, tame sunflower seeds make a good feed for hens at molting time.

Perches perfectly smooth and movable are the kind to have during the lice season.

A bull calf seven months old should have a ring put in his nose and taught to lead with it.

Iowa last year produced 352,000 pounds of butter more than that of previous years.

Cheap land is the home of beef, but only dairy cows will make the highest priced land pay.

The pig looks straight down his nose when you ask him what the world was made for.

The chick that once gets thoroughly chilled will have a hard time catching up with the rest.

Infertile eggs keep longer than the fertile; here is a hint how to stop the losses due to bad eggs.

Powdered charcoal in the chicks' feed aids digestion and lessens the chances of bowel trouble.

Alfalfa yields from two to three times as much as clover or timothy, and is more valuable hay.

Whole kafir is perhaps the best of all grains to make weight after chicks are a week or ten days old.

For several weeks before calving time cows should have an abundance of cooling and loosening foods.

The good bug is a lady bug. And just to show how little family counts, its first cousin is the potato bug.

Sometimes economy consists in using less of what we have to buy and also less of what we have to sell

For a disease preventive nothing is better than a little copperas in the drinking water about once a week.

The sow and litter will fare better if they are kept separated from the herd until the pigs are at least a month old.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

The farmer who does not feed every pint of waste milk on the farm, sweet or sour, is not working for the greatest profit.

A Holstein cow has recently completed an official record of 43.34 pounds of butter in seven days and 170 pounds in 30 days.

Take an idle hour or two one of these days and dig the borers out of the young orchard trees. They soon cut the life out of them.

If the sheep are quartered in buildings that are not amply ventilated, you will find that the confined heat will cause their wool to slip.

Keep the bull growing. It is not right to let him slack back just because the season is getting well along. Treat him always as if he were the biggest part of the herd.

A nervous cow is preferable to a stolid one. The chances are that she would give more and better milk than her dull, mopish sister, as there are degrees of mental development even among cows.

Michigan last year raised 6,000,000 bushels of beans, worth at present prices about $12,000,000. It was the biggest crop ever raised in the state. Still prices will not be lower because we import from two to three million bushels every year in order to fill our national bean pot

SOME EXCELLENT ORCHARD SUGGESTIONS

A Michigan Peach Orchard.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Forgot to rake and burn all the dead leaves and litter in the orchard last fall? Well, better do it now—not next month.

Trees require food as well as plants do. They get this food in solution only and it is necessary to keep the ground moist. Cultivation helps to do that.

The apple maggot is no kin to the codling moth, but is equally destructive, as he eats through the fruit in all directions, while the larvae of the moth confines its eating principally to the core.

Tobacco dust is death to the woolly aphis. Tobacco good enough for the pest can be raised on almost any farm.

When you prune apple and pear trees, go slow. Better take two or three years to get a neglected orchard in shape than to do it all at once. Heavy pruning brings too many water sprouts on apple trees.

Cherry trees should be pruned rather lightly. By proper pruning at the start, you can have a low, bushy head and a good root growth.

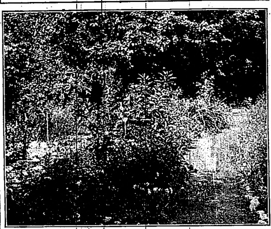
If the orchard was cultivated as carefully as the corn crop the yield of fruit would be a pleasant surprise to most of us.

The nature and habits of the strawberry require that tillage be continuous through the season. Down in the crown of the plant are being perfected fruit buds, which are large or small, strong or weak, as the conditions for their development are favorable or unfavorable.

The bacteria which works upon the elements of plant food in the soil, converting them from an insoluble to a soluble form, play a most important part in plant life. Soil aeration is one of the things required by these bacteria and this condition in the soil is secured by continuous cultivation.

Two busy women can fatten up their bank account materially from a half-acre of strawberries. Back-aching work, of course, but the sunshine is a cure for a great many ills—and is cheaper than medicine,

SWEET ALYSSUM IS PRETTY EDGING PLANT



Wallclad Pergola.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

Sweet-Alyssum is one of the easiest of all flowering plants to grow, and a bed of it should be on every home ground, since its value lasts, without extra care, from the time it begins to bloom in the summer until it is killed by the frosts of autumn.

The plant is white-flowered, very fragrant, hardy, and low-growing in habit. It seldom attains a height of more than one foot, and the average height is from five to eight inches.

It thrives best in good garden loam of moderate fertility, but it will grow and give much satisfaction in almost any soil.

Sweet-Alyssum plants begin to bloom when they are two or three inches high and they continue to branch and bloom all through the season, a single plant making a mat of branches ofter nearly two feet across.

To produce the large-sized plants they should be thinned to stand not closer than six or eight inches apart. For immediate effects they should be allowed to stand close together in a bed.

From the small size of the plants and the pure white of the numerous blossoms, sweet-alyssum makes a splendid edging plant with a variety of other flowers.

But for unity of charm, both of color and the most delicious fragrance, an individual bed of the plants three or four feet wide, extending the full length or width of the garden will give the highest satisfaction.

Before frost in the fall the plants may be cut back, lifted, potted, and they will bloom in the window all winter.

Better results, however, with sweet-alyssum for window culture is to start the plants in seed boxes, in the late summer or early fall.

CARING FOR THE BLOOMING ROSES

Flowers Should be Cut Early in Morning and Placed in Receptacle of Water.

(By JULIE GORDON.)

When cutting rosebuds, cut back to a strong leaf-bud and another rose will reward you. Use a good, sharp knife, and give a clean, slanting cut.

While you are about it—cutting roses—bear in mind the future shoot; that is, so it may add to the beauty and symmetry of the bush.

Cut roses early in the morning and place them in a deep receptacle full of water until you are ready to form bouquets or use them for decoration.

If you want them to last long, keep them out of the sunshine and out of draughts. Cut off the stems every morning and add salt to the water, which must be changed daily.

Never ship or send roses long distances just after they are gathered. Keep them several hours in deep watr, so as to allow them to absorb as much water as possible.

If no rain threatens, place the vase containing them in the grass where the dew will refresh them overnight.

Death to Beetles.

Arsenate of lead is also death to the beetles that injure asparagus, and, in fact may be used to advantage for nearly all crawling things in the garden.

Pot Shrubs.

Take cuttings for pot shrubs in June, and put in water for a few days before setting in sand, and they will root quicker.

INJURY WROUGHT BY BOX TURTLES

Little Insect Destroyers Have Great Fondness for the Juicy Tomatoes.

(By FRANCIS L. RISLEY.)

Gardeners and most farmers have friendly feelings towards this shy little reptile, so much so that they give them the freedom of their gardens as insect destroyers. But if one watches the ripest tomatoes he will often find queer-shaped holes or bites in them. It's without doubt the night work of a turtle—as they have great fondness for the juicy tomato, and when the turtle attacks such it leaves a "bite mark" that tells the story. It's best to have tomatoes grow as high up as possible, leaving no chance for he turtle to reach them—but the height a turtle can stretch is astonishing.

Plant Like a Child.

A plant is exactly like a child. It must be fed, dressed and cared for; its wants supplied and its idiosyncrasies humored.

Disposing of the Currant Worm.

If the currant or gooseberry bushes become infested with worms the pest can be abated by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore or spraying them with a solution made by adding the hellebore at the rate of a tablespoonful to a quart of water.

Busy Bugs.

The bugs get busy during the month of June, and if the garden is neglected the crops will soon show the effects of their ravages.

MUST HAVE KNOWN JOHNSONS

Raymond Hitchcock, the Actor, Tells of a Conversation He Heard on Train in the West.

Speaking of hospitality a few nights ago, Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, told of a conversation he once heard on a local train in the west.

Just before the train reached a certain small town, Mr. Hitchcock declared, a nice-looking young man with several grips, several cases and several umbrellas called to the conductor:

"Mr. Conductor," said he, producing his transportation, "will this ticket allow me to stop over in the next town?"

"It altogether depends," replied the conductor, examining the ticket. "What do you want to stop for?"

"I want to visit some rather distant relatives of mine," answered the young man. "Their name is Johnson."

"I see," returned the conductor, handing back the transportation. "You will have plenty of time. The ticket is good for the next train."

"The next train!" exclaimed the young man, with a jolted expression. "Do you know how long I intend to stay?"

"No," was the prompt response of the conductor, "I don't know how long you intend to stay, but I know the Johnsons."

ITCHING AND BURNING

Iberia, Mo.—"I was troubled with scalp eczema for about five years and tried everything I heard of, but all of no avail. The doctors told me I would have to have my head shaved. Being a woman, I hated the idea of that. I was told by a friend that the Cuticura Remedies would do me good. This spring I purchased two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. After using one box of Cuticura Ointment I considered the cure permanent, but continued to use it to make sure and used about one-half the other box. Now I am entirely well. I also used the Cuticura Soap.

"The disease began on the back of my head, taking the form of a ringworm, only more severe, rising to a thick, rough scale that would come off when soaked with oil or warm water, bringing a few hairs each time, but in a few days would form again, larger each time, and spreading until the entire back of the head was covered with the scale. This was accompanied by a terrible itching and burning sensation. Now my head is completely well and my hair growing nicely." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. F. Clark, Mar. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Factories That Float.

Floating factories have become an important part of the development of the forest resources of India. In certain parts of the country forests are only accessible through the watercourses, and the great expense of erecting land plants for the utilization of the lumber resources makes such a course impracticable. Therefore sawmills and other manufacturing establishments are built on floating platforms and moved up the streams as they are needed.

After the lumber is prepared in a sawmill it can be packed in a way that makes transportation much more economical than any system of logging. Plants for the preparation of tannin extracts have also been establish in this manner. The plants are built on flat boats, 200 feet long, by 27 feet wide, capable of carrying a load of 470 tons.

Where Women Run Cars.

The suggestion that women may be employed as street car conductors in Philadelphia has brought out the fact that the women of Latin America, usually thought of as sheltered, retiring and unprogressive, have been doing this kind of work for years. During the war between Chili and Peru, when all the men of Chili were needed at the front, women took their places on the street cars, and Santiago, Valparaiso and several other cities have had women conductors ever since.

Square Foot and Foot Square.

There is no difference in area between one square foot and one foot square, though there may be a difference in the shape and dimensions of the surfaces. For instance, one square foot may be inclosed by a circular line, a hexagon, a triangle or a rectangle. One foot square is an area of fixed form, the four sides being equal and the four angles all right angles.

Duty as a Reformer.

There is no such reformer as an exacting duty. Note the asceticism of athletes and scouts. The ravages of drink are abated as machinery, with its demand for a clear brain and steady nerves, is multiplied on every hand. Each new stress of business and professional rivalry puts a fresh premium on sobriety and wise restraint.

Daily Thought.

Wipe out the past, trust the future, and live in a glorious now.—Elizabeth Towne.

For That Picnic

—to insure complete success take along a case of

Coca-Cola

The satisfying beverage—in field or forest; at home or in town. As pure and wholesome as it is temptingly good.

Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—Refuse substitutes.

Send for Free Booklet.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

2-A

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Thus Sealed, They Cannot Spoil

Seal Jellies, Preserves, Vegetables and Catsup With *Parowax* and they will keep indefinitely and retain their natural flavor.

Sealing with Parowax is much simpler and easier, too. No struggling with tops. No fuss, no bother. Not even paper covers need be used.

Pour this pure, refined paraffine directly on the cooled contents of each jelly glass. Dip tops of jars and bottles in melted Parowax. No mould or fermentation can result.

Parowax is indispensable in the laundry—both for washing and starching as well as ironing.

Costs but a trifle. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Free Book of Recipes Mrs. Rorer's prize recipes for preserves and jellies mailed upon request.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) CHICAGO, ILL.

(135)

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

Trade-Mark. The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 25–1913.

Saskatchewan

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Your Opportunity is NOW in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 ACRES of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable. NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1906, with about $1,000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to R. A. GARRETT, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WE OFFER THE SMALL INVESTOR with $50 to $500 an opportunity to secure a large income from a small investment. Full particulars on request. KELVIN COMPANY, Republic, Wash.

10 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS Postpaid for one dime. C. S. CARD CO., Box 331, Minneapolis, Minn. 10c

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

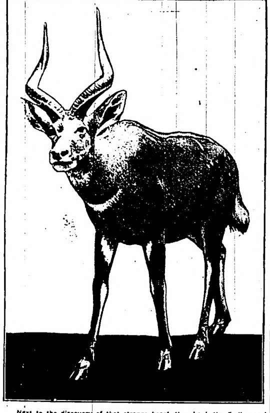
Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

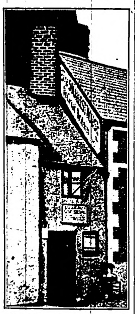
Things Queer and Curious

Newly Discovered Antelope



Next to the discovery of that strange beast, the okapi, the finding and picturing of specimens of the mountain nyala, a large and magnificent antelope, has been the most important zoological incident of the last forty years. It seems extraordinary that on the borders of a country like Abyssinia, which carries a large native population and has been fairly well known to Europeans since the days of the traveler, Bruce, in the eighteenth century, this splendid and important African mammal should have escaped notice. The mountain nyala (Tragelaphus. buxtoni) was first discovered in 1910 by the English sportsmen, Ivor Buxton and C. Alright, who were shooting in that year in an unfrequented and little-known piece of country, the Sahatu or Shabatu mountains in northwest Gallaland, to the northeast of a lake marked on the maps as Zuay or Zwei.

SMALLEST HOUSE IN BRITAIN



Housewives who complain of the lack of space and cupboard accommodation in modern houses would do well to compare their lot with that of the occupant of a little house which stands against the old castle at Conway, in North Wales. This diminutive house, which is certainly much less pretentious than many a modern doll's house, is the smallest in Great Britain. Nor is it used only as a private residence, for the enterprising proprietor does a thriving trade in postcards, while on payment of one penny visitors can inspect the premises.

NOSE TIP RESTORED

How a severed nose tip was speedily restored to its place is related by the Munich (Bavaria) Medical Monthly. A student had the tip of his nose slashed off in a duel. The wounded man cooly picked up the piece of flesh, and, placing it in his mouth, hurried to the hospital. There he was complimented by the surgeons, who declared that the patient's procedure was scientifically correct, for the warmth of the mouth had prevented the cellular death of the severed organ. The nose tip was duly washed, and there and then sewn on the student's face, and he departed smiling.

STREET LAMP IN A TREE

In a tree trunk a street lamp was found embedded at Rugby Park, London, a few days ago. When the tree, an old elm in the famous Chestnut avenue at Bushey Park, was cut down, the iron framework of an old street lamp was found encased in the trunk to a depth of several inches about 23 feet from the ground. It is believed that the lamp must have been nailed to the tree many years ago and gradually surrounded by the wood.

TURNS HER HAIR GRAY

Turning her hair gray, the shock caused by worry over an accident has deprived Mrs. Alexander Furst of Jamaica, N. Y., of a fine wealth of chestnut hair. Although 64 years old she had not, till recently, a gray hair. Worry over the fact that her daughter and son-in-law had a narrow escape from asphyxiation caused the hair to change. Some days ago, her daughter, Gladys Arnold, and her husband, Felix Arnold, actors, returned to the home of Mrs. Furst after a theatrical engagement. In turning out the light in their room they accidentally turned the gas jet on again. Shortly after they had retired Mrs. Furst was startled by a thump on the floor, quickly followed by another. She hurried upstairs to find her daughter and her son-in-law unconscious. A physician, Dr. Heim, of the Jamaica hospital, was called, and brought the victims to after an hour's work.

FLOWERS THAT EXPLODE

There are certain kinds of flowers which "explode" in order to scatter their seeds about, but these are silent explosions brought about every seeding time by Nature. For a flower to actually explode with a detonation that can be heard a long distance is quite another thing, and a rarity.

Such an explosion, however, occurred a short time ago in the botanical gardens at Algiers. It was the spathe or the covering of the bunch of blossoms on a great palm tree. This spathe was nearly three feet long, and when the explosion occurred it was hurled to a great distance, while the shattered blossoms arose like a cloud of golden smoke and covered the top of the palm.

The cause of this was the sun's heat, which was unusual, and had actually roasted the flower to the color of rust. The excessive dryness of the air had caused fermentation inside the spathe. A great sirocco, or hot wind from Sahara, had just blown over the palm and agitated the fermenting contents of the spathe.

Such explosions are very rare, but several others are recorded, especially in that part of the world. It is said that an ostrich egg will sometimes explode in the same manner and from the same cause.

QUEER CHARGE OF FRAUD

Shipping the corpse of his mother as ordinary goods, a retired telegraph official at Emden, Germany, has to answer an extraordinary charge of defrauding the railway authorities. A few weeks ago his mother died at Nice, France, after expressing a desire to be buried in her native land. While anxious to fulfill this last wish, the son was either unwilling or unable to pay the high charges which are made by railways for the transport of human remains, so he packed the body of his parent in a large case and put it on the line as ordinary goods. He himself made the journey in advance to Emden, and when the corpse arrived he took it from the station to the hotel where he was staying. There he was embarrassed for some time as to what should be done with it, but the case was eventually carried to the house of a cousin, where an attempt was made, on the strength of a quite regular death certificate issued at Nice, to induce the doctor to testify that the woman had died in Emden. This, however, the medical man refused to do, and so the matter got out.

GETS AN ARCTIC HAWK

A large arctic hawk, measuring nearly four feet from tip to tip, was brought in on the steamship Minnesota when the vessel arrived at Seattle, Wash., a few days ago. The bird had joined the Minnesota south of the Aleutian islands, following the wake of the ship many hours, and finally alighted on the top mast. Heavy gales, which had swept the Alaskan coast for a few days before, drove hundreds of small birds to sea, and as these sought refuge in the rigging they became the prey to the great hawk. After feasting all afternoon the hawk perched on the mainmast, where it prepared to pass the night. A Japanese boy in the steward's crew planned otherwise, and, equipped with a gunny sack, he mounted the mast and slipped the bag over the bird's head. The ship's captain, Thomas Garlick, presented the hawk to the Seattle park board, which will place it in one of the city parks.

SEES RAT, SWALLOWS PINS

Miss Elizabeth Forsythe, a dressmaker of Philadelphia, was fitting a dress on a customer when a rat ran across the floor. The dressmaker was so startled that she swallowed three pins. Miss Forsythe was in such serious condition that she had to be taken to Mt. Sinai hospital, where the surgeons used the X-ray to locate the pins.

Devil's Tower in Wyoming

One of the most stupendous and curious of Nature's freaks in the western part of the United States, which has been set aside by the federal government as a national monument reserve is the Devil's Tower of Wyoming. This remarkable natural edifice, which is about 500 feet high, is a great rock cone protruding from the top of a red sandstone hill. At the base of the hill flows the Belle Fourche river, which carries fertility to the rich but dry lands of this part of the west. Strange as it may appear the Devil's Tower is not impossible of ascent, although it is no easy feat. The tops of the broken columns or ribs have served as footholds for certain daredevil rock climbers, so that with the aid of improvised ladders several people have veiwed the surrounding country from the top of this singular pile. One man when the ladder fell by which he had ascended went nearly insane before he found that it was possible for him to make the descent.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON'S BIG DISTRICT

Representative Albert Johnson, the newly elected representative from the Second district of Washington, has more coast line to look after than any other man in congress. It is laved, or whatever the word is, by the waters of the Columbia river, the Straits of Fuca, the Pacific ocean and Puget sound to the aggregate of 1,000 miles; and the job of macing lighthouses, revenue cutters and so on out of congress for that tubful of drink is some job, believe Johnson.

Other natural wonders in the Johnson district include two forest reserves, the Olympia and the Rainier, the latter flock of segregated lumber coming in only in part. In the heart of the Olympia reserve is a national monument created for the protection of the Roosevelt elk, or, as the highbrows put it, the cervus Rooseveltus. Yes, of course, they're named after T. R. You have to whisper this, though, when Johnson's around, because he's very standpat.

Taking a header into statistics, Johnson's district comprises more than 20,000 square miles, an area as big as that of half Ohio and equaling the territory of three or four New England states. It includes the Olympic peninsula, which takes in the big city of Tacoma and a good part of southwest Washington.

However, out of all the territory that Johnson embellishes in Washington, one-third is in forest reserve; and the lands held by the government cut up the country so that at the last election it took a week to get all the returns assembled, as against an average of around thirty-six hours for the run of the congressional districts the country over.

Likewise, owing to the ubiquitousness of forest reserves, Johnson had to make his campaign by nearly every form of land or water transportation there was. He stumped from trolley, auto, canoe, railroad train, horseback, wagon, steamer and ship. Hence, all the foregoing considered, it may be assumed that Johnson is some unique congressman.

MRS. AVA WILLING ASTOR IN LONDON

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor is in London again looking younger and more festive than ever. She is wearing charming neutral tints, presumably for the late millionaire, her divorced husband, who went down in the Titanic. It is considered very good taste on the part of Mrs. Astor to do this, for there were very few women who would have marked that sad event in the circumstances. Those who know her best, however, say that in her heart of hearts she was very fond of the dead man, though after the divorce she tried to hide the fact that her pride was so wounded.

Like a few other smart Americans in town she went promptly to see the Connaughts, but it appears she got further than the rest, as she was admitted to the bedroom of the duchess. There is the greatest excitement as to whether her son, Vincent, will put in appearance here this summer. It is said his mother has a very charming little maiden of great distinction in her eye for him, as she is pining for him to marry a British girl of title. He is reputed very difficult to manage and does not welcome any interference with his matrimonial affairs—at least, so says his mother, who admits to having her hands full in regard to his future. Frankly, she says she will have no real happiness until she sees him settled down satisfactorily out of the reach of fortune hunters.

Mrs. Astor has received a promise from the Connaughts that the family will dine with her.

SENATOR THOMPSON'S LUCKY STAR

The new senator from Kansas, William H. Thompson, is one of the youngest-looking men in congress, and any one not familiar with his face might think him his own secretary. With an almost boyish face the senator combines a happy disposition and that rare quality which is supposed to belong exclusively to the feminine sex—intuition.

He tells himself of many remarkable events in which he has on several occasions had narrow escapes from fatal accidents. Once, when traveling with his family, he was detained in a small town which boasted of a frame hotel. Mr. Thompson felt that such a building was unsafe, hired an auto, drove his family forty miles home—and that very night the hotel was burned to the ground.

Another time he was boating with his wife on Yellowstone lake, when the boat caught in the strong current and was rapidly floating toward the famous falls, which have a drop of several hundred feet—in fact, are higher than Niagara.

By chance a log, which was drifting ahead of them, snagged in the piles of a bridge and the boat jammed against it, holding them secure till persons on the bridge above dropped a rope by which they were rescued. So Senator Thompson is a firm believer in his "star" of fate being a lucky one.

MRS. HOUSTON, WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

Mrs. David Franklin Houston, tall and splendidly proportioned, the wife of the secretary of agriculture, is one of the most impressive-looking women in the new circle of executive hostesses in Washington. A native of Texas, she seems to breathe the spirit of the great land of the Rio Grande, and she has many claims to distinction.

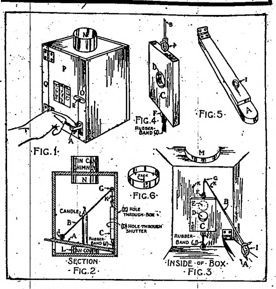
"Although my husband has lived in many states," said Mrs. Houston the other day, "my life has not been so varied. Austin, the capital of Texas, is my birthplace. I was married there and remained until five years ago, when we went to St. Louis. University life is an excellent training for social duties, no matter how wide the scope, and I feel familiar in my present environment, though this is my first residence in Washington. In Austin and in St. Louis our faculty life was filled with pleasant events and we had to plan our days carefully to fit in all that was requisite. I see it is much the same thing here and I anticipate keen enjoyment when I am entirely accustomed to the routine."

Mrs. Houston, though regretful at spoiling a pretty romance, is the authority for the statement that she never studied under her husband at the University of Texas. The tale went that as a most brilliant student she attracted the attention of the professor of English literature and history, some time later chancellor of the Washington university, St. Louis, and now secretary of agriculture. This admiration soon ripened into something greater. Mrs. Houston says that her husband came to the Austin seat of learning after she had graduated, and that, as he had the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, it was perhaps as well for the success of the little blind god that events transpired as they did. She met him in general society, when he presented a less severe aspect, and their mutual love of philosophy and of literature was the first attraction.

BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



A SIGNAL TELEGRAPH.

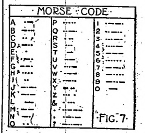
Here is a simple piece of apparatus with which you boys can communicate with one another after dark, from your bedroom window to the boy who lives across the street, or from your tree club house to a boy upon the ground, or if you go camping in the woods you and your companions can flash messages from one place to another.

Get a box about 12 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, for your signal box. This will be the most convenient size. Fig. 1 shows the completed piece of apparatus with the key that controls the lengths of the signal flashes (A) in operations, while Fig. 2, a cross section, and Fig. 3, a view of the inside of the box, explain how the flashes are made. You will see by these illustrations that when the key lever A is pushed down it pulls up, by means of a cord (B), a shutter (C), until the hole bored through its center (D) coincides with a hole in the front of the box (E). Make the shutter block about 4 by 5 inches in size, and bore the hole through it and through the box front about 1½ inches in diameter (Fig. 4). Screw a screw-eye into the center of two opposite edges of the shutter block (F), another screw-eye to the inside of the box 3 inches above hole E (G), and another into the bottom of the box under hole E (H, Fig. 3).

Cut the key lever stick A enough longer than the inside depth of the box so its key end will stick about 1½ inches outside of the box (Fig. 2). Prepare the key end as shown in Fig. 5, screw a screw-eye into the stick at I, and hinge to the inside of the front of the box ½ inch above the bottom (Figs. 2 and 3). Tie a piece of stout cord to the upper screw-eye F, slip it through screw-eye G and tie to screw-eye I (Fig. 3), allowing just enough length so when the key stick is perfectly horizontal the two holes D and E will come opposite one another. Connect the lower screw-eye F and screw-eye H with a heavy rubber band (J). This will spring the shutter back to the position shown in Fig. 3, and raise the key end of the lever stick to the position shown in Fig. 2. Drive a couple of small nails into the box at the proper height so the shutter will strike against them when raised until holes D and E come opposite (K, Fig. 2 and 3).

Use a tallow candle for lighting your lantern, and tack a can cover (L) with a carpet tack driven through its center from the bottom (Fig. 6) to the bottom of the box as a holder (Fig. 2). A large hole in the top of the box will carry off the heat from the candle (M, Fig. 3), but it is best to fasten a can with both ends removed in the hole for a chimney (N, Figs. 1 and 2).

Make the back of the box out of three pieces (O, P, and Q, Fig. 1). Cut a notch in the edge of strip O in the proper place and of the right size for the lever stick to work in. Screw the wooden button R to strip O as a means for locking the door.



MORSE CODE
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
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3
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8
9
0

FIG. 7

Communication is carried on by means of long and short flashes of light. A short flash is made, of course, by a quick tap upon the key, and a long fish by holding the key for an instant. Use the Morse telegraph code as your signal code, using the short flashes for the dots and the long ones for the dashes. The code is shown in Fig 7. Cut this out and paste it to the back of the box, as shown in Fig. 1, so you will have it there for reference when operating the light.

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NEW YORK GODDESS IS HAPPY

Wardrobe of Miss Liberty Costs the Government $20,0000, but It Was Worth It.

The happiest "woman" in all New York today is standing out in the middle of the river, with one arm raised over her millions of fretful sisters to show that a goddess still can be a goddess even if she does have to wear made over clothes winter and summer, the New York Herald remarks. Miss Liberty has just had $20,000 spent on her wardrobe, and although it was only a patching up of the clothes which Mr. Bartholdi gave to her when he left her here in 1886 she is contended.

For five years she has been complaining, groaning occasionally and feeling creepy in her joints after the stiff winds had driven the rain through little weak spots in her copper clothing. Her clothes were sadly in need of repair, but Uncle Sam did not give heed to the needs of his daughter, until one day her arm began to weaken and it was found that she could no longer hold up twelve persons in her right hand. Then the ladder up the inside of her forty-five foot arm was closed to the public because the brawny arm wobbled, and it was deemed best not to tax it too much. Small holes appeared here and there in the copper sheath skirt and some of the braces on the steel frame work came loose. Uncle Sam found that he must send for the dressmaker.

The copper envelope which forms the goddess' gown was repaired piece by piece, all the steel work was painted, all the missing rivets were replaced, all places where the copper was so badly damaged by corrosion that the light could be seen shining through the shell were patched properly with soft copper. Great care was taken that none of the small holes intended to drain the pockets formed by the drapery were closed by mistake.

The stone work around the goddess' feet has been repaired and two turnstiles placed in the stairways leading to and from the head of the statue. This was found necessary because so many persons did not read the directing signs and went up the wrong way, with the result that there was a great deal unnecessary confusion and some anxiety on the part of persons meeting on the narrow spiral.

The repair work is now complete and the goddess is in as fine and sturdy condition as when she was first erected.

Hypnotism.

Hypnotism is from the Greek hypnos—"sleep." Like pretty nearly everything else in this world, hypnotism has its good and bad sides. There is no doubt about its being useful at times; nor is there any doubt, either, that at other times it has been used for evil purposes. All depends upon the character—moral character—of the practitioner. In the hands of a good man the patient is, of course, safe, but in the hands of an unprincipled person hypnotism is a most dangerous power, as has been proven more than once in the past 40 years.

Demand Greater Than Supply.

Coquoito nuts (little cocoanuts) are found in abundance in Mexico, but the entire amount gathered is taken by the local soap factories, the managers of which are constantly complaining that they cannot procure sufficient raw material from this neighborhood for their needs. This condition is due to the lack of interest on the part of the natives and to some extent, no doubt, to the difficulty experienced in extracting the meat.

Woman Bishop.

The first woman bishop ever elected is, it is said, Bishop Margaret La Grange, of the New Thought church, in Michigan. According to current report, her church is filled with young and old, busy people and idlers, attracted by the combination of common sense and imaginative sympathy that marks this woman bishop.

Increased Cost of Living Serious.

Since 1900 the price of bread has risen 11 per cent. in Germany, the price of beef 13 per cent. and pork 33 per cent. In Essen, by the figures of the Krupp Co-operative society, since 1900 the price of black bread has risen 30 per cent.; potatoes, 30 per cent.; veal, 34 per cent., and bacon, 30 per cent.

To Clean Paper.

To make a paste that will clean wall paper, mix a quart of flour with five cents' worth of ammonia and enough water to make a stiff dough, and knead until smooth. Then wipe the paper with the dough, working it so that a clean surface will be presented with every stroke, and the wall paper will look like new.—New Haven Journal Courier.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913. NUMBER, 50.

The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Phillip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philetus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Mr. Clyde," he said, with no more emotion than he might have exhibited had I told him I wished him to sell for me a Chinese bronze on commission, "Mr. Clyde, I do not see, exactly, why you come to me."

"I came at Mr. Mow's suggestion," I explained. "He tells me you know the Chinese of New York as no one else does."

"The police, I should say," he returned, "know the class you seek better than I. Why not go to the police?"

It was not easy to explain to him why I had not gone to the police, for I did not care to reveal all that we feared, and how we dreaded that which police pursuit might precipitate.

"Because," I began, after a moment's hesitation, "I believe the whole thing is a mistake. I believe that those involved in the plot must sooner or later find out it is a mistake. If the aid of the police is enlisted, the fact that a mistake has been made will not be any extenuation. My object is to find the plotters, prove to them that they are in error, promise them immunity, and recover my friend."

"What you have told me," said Yup Sing, speaking slowly, "is not enough. If you will tell me everything, I will let you know what I think. You must give the names and the places and the dates."

I did give him the names and the places and the dates. Mow Chee had told me I could rely upon him, implicitly, and I told him all, without reservation. I gave him even the letter, the only one of the three that remained to us—the last letter in which the final threat was made.

As I look back on it, now, I cannot understand why I did this. It was the only piece of proof, the only clue left. And yet, when he asked to keep it for a little, I consented without so much as a demur. I argued, I suppose, that he was a reputable merchant, with an established business, and that, therefore, treachery on his part was not to be considered.

"And your friend," he said, as he folded the paper, "was never in China?"

"Never," I affirmed.

"How do you know?"

"He has told me so."

It was neither a smile nor a sneer which floated for just a moment across those sphinx-like features. It was a look of pitying tolerance, a patronizing gleam, merely, from the small, deepset, almond eyes. One of England's greatest actresses, in speaking of the Chinese, has said: "They look as if they are always thinking, 'I have lived before you; I shall live after you.'" That was how Yup Sing looked then. But he merely said:

"Very well. I will learn what I can."

"Soon?" I begged. "Very soon?"

He stood up, an imposing figure in his purple silk.

"Come to me tomorrow evening. Not here, but at the Chinese restaurant on Doyers street. Come at nine o'clock."

From my pocket I drew out the copy of the afternoon paper, and pointed to the article about the Celestial and the mysterious box.

"Do you suppose that could have any bearing on the matter?" I asked.

He adjusted his spectacles and read the half-column, slowly, from first to last. Then he smiled.

"I have that box in my cellar," he said. "It contains woolen underwear shipped to me from Lowell, Massachusetts."

But I scarcely heard him, for my attention was on the swiftly moving brush of the little Chinese maid, as, deftly handled, it now blocked out with bold black strokes a silhouette upon the piece of rice paper before her—a familiar silhouette of a short, clumsy curved boat with broad lugsail.

CHAPTER XII.

"We Were in Peking Together."

At my evening conference with Evelyn Grayson, reviewing the day's events, I dwelt with some insistence upon the singularity of that episode at Yup Sing's.

"It was impressively significant," I maintained, "even if it was only a coincidence. Incidentally it convinced me that nothing escaped Mr. Yup's observation. I had no intention of referring to my discovery. I chose rather to have him think I had not noticed the figure the child was painting. But my choice was not to be gratified. He knew that I had seen and noticed it; and so, to relieve the situation, he frankly directed my attention to the symbol, explaining that what I had regarded as mysterious was most commonplace. 'It is one of the first things that Chinese babies learn to draw,' he went on, 'it is like the pothook and hanger of the American primary schools. First they draw houses, then ships, then men; and the houses, the ships and the men are all alike, just as are your A's, your B's, and your C's. 'And when signed to a letter,' I queried, 'what does your ship stand for?' He shrugged his lean shoulders in a manner almost Gallic. 'Who shall say?' he returned."

"And do you believe the pothook and hanger explanation?" Evelyn asked, pointedly. It was her way to probe at once to the heart of a matter.

"I can't say that I am altogether convinced," I answered, non-committally. "In spite of Mow's enthusiastic encomium, I was not very favorably impressed by Yup Sing. His wall of reserve is too high and too thick. It is neither scalable nor penetrable. And yet he stands well, I believe, in the community."

We sat in the music room, where a fire of drift wood wove a woof of green and violet strands through the red warp of the blaze, for the weather had turned chill. Evelyn wore a clinging gown of black panne velvet, with purple orchids at her waist. It had a wonderfully mature effect for one so young as she, but it was not unbecoming. Indeed it effectively accentuated the deep raw gold tints of her hair and added to the transparency of her unwonted pallor. I was marvelling once again over her outwardly brave up-bearing in spite of the constant anxiety of which pallid cheeks were the only visible sign, when she said:

"I was sure we should hear from Captain MacLeod today."

"He has probably met with rough weather," I consoled. "It isn't child's play rounding Point Judith at this season, you know."

"Rough weather or not," she insisted, "he must have reached Gloucester by now. And if he found Peter Johnson, or if he didn't, he was to telephone, you remember."

"Gloucester is something of a place," I explained, adopting the vernacular. "It includes no less than eight villages and five thousand men are engaged there in the fishing industry. MacLeod can't be expected to learn in five minutes whether a man named Peter Johnson is one of the five thousand."

"But the whole community would know if one of their number had such an experience as he just passed through." And for this argument I had no answer ready.

Fortunately, however, none was required of me, for at that moment steps were audible crossing the hall, and when our eyes turned downward they encountered the dapper figure of Louis, Cameron's French valet, halting respectfully on the threshold.

"Mademoiselle," he said, bowing, "mais voici des lettres qui jai trouve." And we saw, then, that he carried a tin despatch box.

Evelyn directed him to place it upon the table by which she sat. It seemed that she had not given over the idea that the letters for which we had searched so diligently on Sunday were somewhere in the house, and had directed Louis to bring to her anything in the way of writing that he could lay his hands upon.

He had found the despatch box, he told us, hidden away behind some seldom employed volumes in the library, and thinking it might contain that of which Miss Grayson was in quest, had foced the lock, to discover several carefully-tied packets of letters.

I wish I could give even a half adequate idea of the way she thanked Louis. It would add so much to a realizing sense of her sweetness without detracting at all from the envisagement of her dignity. No one could have heard her "bon garcon" and not have felt impelled to consecrate his endeavors henceforth and forevermore to her service. As for Louis his respectful homage and fidelity were almost pagan. I verily believe he would willingly have suffered martyrdom to serve her.

As he withdrew we fell avidly upon the contents of the box, yet with small hope of finding what we sought; for the letters it contained were all, apparently, of distant date; letters, for the most part, of a private, personal nature, carefully assorted, and arranged in red-taped or elastic-banded bundles.

It was no mere idle curiosity which impelled us to read many of them. We were in a position which may best be described as anomalous. Though Cameron was my dearest friend I knew little of his life prior to our meeting, and Evelyn, his niece and ward, was scarcely less uninformed than myself. In the letters just brought to light there might, we decided, be found some clue of incalculable service in the task now before us. And so we untied the tapes and stripped off the bands and set ourselves to careful painstaking examination.

Seldom have I engaged in a labor so deadly uninteresting at one moment and so keenly engrossing at the next. There was correspondence here which meant nothing to us whatever, and there was correspondence which threw a search-light upon portions of Cameron's career, baring good deeds and follies alike, without discrimination.

It was only natural, I suppose, that we should dig up a romance—a gem of luster shining amidst dun, sordid surroundings. Evelyn and I came upon two of its facets, simultaneously, and paused in our work to question its disposal. It seemed to us a holy thing, too sacred for a strange touch, and, even at the risk of passing over what might prove our one agent of revelation, we folded it away again with a sense of guilt at having dared to lift even the corner of the veil.

For a full hour I had scanned one letter after another in absorbed intentness, but with small profit. Evelyn, across the table, had been quite as busy. Rarely had we interrupted our employment with exchange of words. But now the writing which I held provoked exclamation.

"Addison!" I cried, so sharply cutting the silence that the girl started. "Addison! Did you ever hear of him?"

She gestured a negative. "Not that I remember," she qualified. "Why?"

"Because we must find him," I declared, a little excitedly, I imagine; for the letter seemed wonderfully important.

Instantly she was all alert.

"What is it?" she asked, springing up and coming to my side. "What have you found?"

"Look!" I commanded, the sheet of paper in one upraised hand, a finger of my other hand pointing to a passage. "Look! In 1903, your uncle Robert was in Peking; and yet he gave me his word that he had never visited China."

Resting an arm on my shoulder and bending forward she read for herself: "Just to think! We were in Peking together and neither of us was aware of it until too late! What a foregathering we missed! Even five minutes' chat would have been something; but I no sooner saw you, than the crowd on Legation street swallowed you up."

"Have you read it all?"

"Not to the end," I told her, "just the beginning and the signature. Come," I added, "we'll read it from first to last, together."

It was written from Cairo, and bore date of December 7, 1903.

"My dear Cameron," it began, "I am wondering whether you are back in New York again. However, you will probably be there for Christmas and therefore this letter will not long await you. We have been making a rather leisurely tour of the east. Arrived here two days ago and shall remain until some time in January."

The writer then gave a general outline of his travels. "You will probably be surprised to learn that once you and I passed each other as ships in the night, save only that we did not even speak each other in passing," he went on. "It was my last day—indeed my last hour—in northern China. Otherwise I should have made search for you. Just to think! We were in Peking together, and neither of us was aware of it until too late. What a foregathering we missed! Even five minutes' chat would have been something; but I no sooner saw you, than the crowd on Legation street swallowed you up. Half an hour later I was on the train for Tien-tsin."

The rest of the letter was rather confusingly personal in its references to mutual friends and interests. It was signed: "Always with warm regard, Addison."

"Do you suppose that is his first name or his last?" Evelyn asked me as we came to it.

"I refuse to suppose," I returned, smiling. "It's an even chance. What is more to the point is, how long has Louis been your uncle's valet?"

"Several years."

"Several is indefinite. Too indefinite. Too indefinite. Suppose we have him in here and find out exactly. Possibly he knows Mr. Addison."

When Louis came, however, he knew nothing. He had never heard of a Mr. Addison or of a Mr. Addison Something, in all the three years and eight months of his service with Mr. Cameron. So Evelyn thanked him once more in her own gracious way and we continued our work, directing our efforts especially now to unearthing further Addison-signed letters which might prove enlightening.

"Why should Uncle Robert tell you he had never been in China?" Evelyn asked me, looking up suddenly and dropping to her lap the letter she was at that moment examining. "I can't understand that."

"Nor I," I admitted. "If I had asked him out of idle curiosity he would have been justified perhaps in misleading me; but he must have known that it was in his interest I made the inquiry."

For just a moment she sat in silence, her narrowed gaze on the glowing embers in the fireplace. Then she turned to me again.

"Do you think, Philip, it was because he had something to hide?" she asked, seriously. "Something he was ashamed of and feared might become known?"

Instantly I sprang to my friend's defense.

"No," I assured her, with emphasis. "No, Evelyn. Whatever his motive was, I am satisfied it had no dishonorable basis. If he told me a deliberate falsehood it was not to spare himself. Possibly—yes, probably, it was to shield others."

I was perfectly sincere in this, but even had I believed otherwise I should have been tempted to prevarication could I have foreseen my reward. Before I quite realized her purpose Evelyn was out of her chair, had slipped over behind me, and encircling my neck with her arms, had pressed her lips softly to my cheek.

"Oh, how glad I am to hear you say that! You believe in his bigness—in his nobility, just as I do, don't you, Philip, dear?"

"I'm sure he could never have been guilty of anything dishonorable," I declared again, imprisoning her hands. But the next moment, hearing steps again crossing the hall, I reluctantly released them.

For a third time Louis stood in the doorway. Now he upheld a small red-bound book, and his face was beaming.

"Voila, mademoiselle!" he exclaimed, delightedly. "Je viens de trouvant ce livre."

It was a book of addresses, and the valet, nervously turning the pages, put his finger upon the name of Horatio Addison, M. D., with the air of one who had discovered buried treasure. I am inclined to think that we were ourselves almost as demonstratively elated as he. for though we could not be sure that this was Cameron's correspondent, the odds certainly favored that conclusion; and unless the physician had died or moved away since the entry was made, we were now in possession of his address, which chanced to be an apartment house on Madison avenue, that I knew to be given over entirely to doctors' offices.

This time Evelyn assured Louis that he was not merely a "good boy" but an incomparable assistant, and the richness of the reward came nigh to totally wrecking his composure, for, as he started to back from the room, I detected unmistakable tears glistening on his lashes.

"Louis," I checked him, with sudden inspiration, "apportez-nous le directoire telephonie, s'il vous plait."

And when the book was brought the fact that Dr. Addison's address had not been changed was promptly established. I was for calling him up, then and there, but Evelyn pointed to the clock and advised patience. It was already after midnight.

"Tomorrow," she said, in her wise fashion, "you shall call on him, and learn, if possible, how Uncle Robert replied to that letter. There is a difference, you know, Philip, between being in a place and having some one see you there. No one's eyes are infallible."

CHAPTER XIII.

When Damon Doubted Pythias.

Not until I had been passed into an elevator by a dainty young woman in the white habit of a trained nurse, shot up four floors into the hands of another who might have been the first's twin sister, and ushered by her, in turn, into a severely professional-appearing waiting room, did it occur to me that I was upon an errand involving the employment of an extraordinary degree of tact. So imbued had I been with the importance of learning whether Cameron had or had not been in Peking in 1903, that up to this moment I had quite lost sight of my own position. Now I asked myself, on what ground was I to make my plea for information? To tell this Dr. Addison the whole story would certainly be inexpedient. To hint even at alarm concerning Cameron might involve the precipitation of that financial disaster he had feared and regarding which he had warned me. Indeed, would not any effort to obtain the facts I desired be likely to arouse suspicion, no matter how delicately made?

The more I pondered the situation, sitting there thoughtfully while one after another the patients who had preceded me passed into the physician's consultation room, the more beggarly, it seemed to me, became my chances of success. And when, at length, my turn came to enter the presence of my friend's friend, I was about persuaded that I should very soon be making an ignominious exit, branded as an impertinently meddling busybody.

I have always contended that it was Dr. Addison's severely professional air which was responsible for my inspiration, for no thought of such a course occurred to me, until standing dumbly hesitant before him, I became conscious that he was making mental inventory of me with a view to a diagnosis.

The penetration of his gaze impressed me at once. His steel gray eyes were like a pair of converging probes; and they were his dominant feature. Aside from them his face was commonplace.

"Doctor," I said, and the sound of my voice was a relief to the strained tension of the moment, "I learned of you through Mr. Cameron—Mr. Robert Cameron, a mutual friend."

I hoped to see his expression brighten at the name, but it did not. If there was any change whatever it was in the reverse direction. After a second's deliberation he asked:

"You wish to consult me regarding yourself?"

On a sudden impulse I answered, "Yes," though I had neither ache nor pain, and, so far as I could judge, was perfectly normal.

"I see," he replied. "Am I right in assuming that your trouble is of a nervous character?"

Heaven knows that in spite of my fancied normality there had been sufficient reason in the past few weeks for my nerves to go awry. I confessed that I had been under considerable mental strain.

Thereupon, having bade me be seated, he began to ply me with questions with a view to sympathetic revelation. I fear, however, that I gave him meager material upon which to base a conclusion. I slept well, my appetite was excellent. I had observed neither a numbness nor a supersensitiveness in my finger tips, nor a sensation of fulness at the base of the brain. I could not recall any twitching of my muscles, nor any diminution of muscular power. At length, after a brief pause, he inquired:

"Will you be good enough to tell me, Mr. Clyde, why you think you require professional attention?"

And my inability to answer him, offhand, paradoxical as it may seem, eventually supplied me with an answer at once truthful and convincing.

"Because," I explained gravely, "I find that of late I am losing my power of mental co-ordination."

The ardor with which he seized upon this index of my supposed malady was amusing. Instantly he grew obviously and deeply interested. I have since learned that what is known as confusional insanity, a rare condition, usually has its inception in this wise, "without essential emotional disturbance," if I may quote an authority. At the time, I believe he was suspicious of a developing paresis. What he thought, however, or what he did not, is aside from the story. I know only that his manner changed abruptly, his object evidently being to gain my full confidence. Whereupon, the bars of reserve lowered between us, I ventured to revert to our so-called "mutual friend."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Faults of the Aeroplane.

Commercially the aeroplane is useless in its present state. It cannot carry any great weight, it will not stand any extra strain and is unable to fly unless the weather be almost perfect. Automatic stability is still in an imperfect stage, and the motors are not altogether reliable. Last, but not least, it is a very expensive machine, both in its first cost and in the outlay necessary to keep it in proper condition. These faults, as well as many others, must be overcome before we have a practical flying machine. Danger must be eliminated to a greater degree, and to do this it is necessary to produce a machine that will automatically balance itself. A thoroughly reliable motor and a machine capable of standing any extra strain suddenly placed upon it are other requirements of the future aeroplane.—Saint Nicholas.

WILSON ASKS NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

President Wilson Reads Message to Joint Session of Congress.

NEW SYSTEM IS DEMANDED

Revision of the Banking and Currency Laws Must Go Hand in Hand With Revision of the Tariff.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson today read his special message on the subject of banking and currency reform to the joint session of congress. The message follows:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress: It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originative brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise?

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—see it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel.

Music Napoleon's Solace.

A curious foot note to history is found in G. L. De St. M. Watson's recently published book, "A Polish Exile With Napoleon," to the effect that the emperor's evenings at St. Helena were solaced with music from a piano which was imported from England at a cost to Napoleon himself of £122 ($360). The musician was perhaps Mme. Bertrand; at any rate, the piano was bequeathed to her and was removed by her from the island after Napoleon's death.

FREE SUGAR AND WOOL PASS CAUCUS

PRESIDENT'S TARIFF POLICY IS RATIFIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

OPPOSITION VERY STUBBORN

Wool Provision Carried, 40 to 6—Free Sugar in 3 Years, 41 to 6—Wheat and Flour To Go on Free List.

Washington, June 27.—Free sugar in 1916 and free raw wool are now established in the tariff revision bill, having been approved by the Democratic caucus of the senate after a two-days' fight.

Neither is Changed.

The sugar schedule, as reported by the majority members of the finance committee and practically as it passed the house, was approved by a vote of 40 to 6. Free raw wool, as submitted by the majority and just as it passed the house, swept the senate caucus by a vote of 41 to 6.

This ratification of President Wilson's tariff policy, he having insisted upon the wool and sugar propositions before the ways and means committee in the beginning, came after a long series of developments since the tariff bill passed the house in which the president has been an active participant. When the fight of the anti-free sugar and anti-free wool Democrats was getting hot, the president issued a public statement declaring that any suggestion of compromise on his wool and sugar schedule ideas was absolutely out of the question and later he stirred all administration leaders to action when he made his charge about the existence in Washington of an "insidious lobby," investigation of which has brought results regarded as favorable to the tariff bill.

Senators Who Voted "No."

The six Democratic senators who voted against free sugar on the final vote approving the schedule were: Hitchcock, Nebraska; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth, Colorado, and Walsh of Montana.

The six who opposed free raw wool to the end were: Chamberlain of Oregon; Newlands of Nevada, Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth and Walsh.

No attempt was made in the caucus to bind the members to the action of the caucus. The action will come up when the entire bill has been passed upon. Some members will fight it, but administration leaders said they believed only the two Louisiana senators would ask to be released from the caucus pledge if one is submitted.

The general opinion is that a binding resolution will be offered.

Arguments Long; Weather Hot.

Discussion of the issues was lively all day. Senators Ransdell, Thompson, Thornton, Newlands, Lane and Shafroth took up most of the time for the opposition, while the chief administration defendants were Senators James, Thomas and Pomerene. The arguments were long and the weather hot and most of the senators removed their coats in the privacy of the caucus room.

Consideration of the agricultural schedule was then resumed and a dispute at once arose over the committee amendment putting a countervailing duty on wheat and flour.

Some Democrats asserted, following the adjournment, that the countervailing duty would be stricken off, leaving wheat and flour on the unrestricted free list on a parity with cattle and meats.

PEACE PLAN AGAIN INDORSED

Representatve R. Bartholdt Again Heads American Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Washington, June 27.—Indorsement of Secretary Bryan's peace plan and the re-election for the tenth time of Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri as president, featured the annual meeting here of the American group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The group is composed entirely of members of congress. Senator Burton of Ohio and Representative Robert Broussard of Louisiana were re-elected vice president and secretary.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, July 26.—Wheat, July, 91c; Sept. 93¼c; No. 1 northern, 93½c; No. 2 northern, 91½c; No. 1 durum, 93¼c; No. 3 corn, 57c; No. 3 white oats, 37½c; No. 2 rye, 69c; No. 1 flax, $1.34¾.

Duluth, July 26.—Wheat, July, 91⅞c; Sept., 94¼c.

South St. Paul, July 26.—Cattle—Steers, $7.00@8.30; cows, $5.00@6.75; calves, 4.75@8.75; hogs, $8.30@8.60; sheep and lambs, $3.25@7.00.

Strike Is Declared Illegal.

Cincinnati, O., June 27.—A check was given the activities of the leaders of the garment workers' union, whose members are on strike for shorter hours, by the arrival here of Thomas Richert, president of the International Union of Garment Workers of America, who declared the strike illegal and ordered the employes to return to work. The garment workers are asking for a 48-hour work week. The employers have offered a 50-hour week with pay for 54 hours.

COLLEGIAN CLOTHES

'Nuff Said

DAVID LAZAR.

If you have anything to sell, if you are in the market for any class of goods, if you want to make a trade, or if you have lost or found any article, the most economical way of informing the general public in this territory as to your wants is to

Advertise in The Spectator

We are prepared to handle "ads" of every kind at popular prices.

Don't forget to order a supply of the new

Rooster Envelope

THE SPECTATOR

THE DULUTH HERALD

BEATS THE CENSUS THREE TO ONE

During the past ten years the population of Duluth increased 48 per cent., St. Paul 32 per cent., and Minneapolis 49 per cent. In the Same Period the Circulation of The Duluth Herald

INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

This marvelous expansion—so much greater than that of the surrounding territory—is due solely to the merits of The Herald. The Herald has never used any kind of premium, contest, or price reduction to gain subscribers but prints each day the very best NEWSPAPER in the Northwest. Its editorial page is thoroughly independent and its news columns cover every feature of the world's daily history.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, June 28, 1913.

Collier's: If people could see stagnent air as they can see stagnent water, with the slime and disease obvious to the naked eye, the fresh-air fad would be universal.

Red Wing Republican: The Balkan allies demand $400,000,000 indemnity from Turkey. This is just half what the war cost them in actual outlay. If the representatives of European powers agree to this and Turkey consents, what have the Balkans gained? They are still $400,000,000 out, and 30,000 lives to the bad, and all they have to show for the rest is a promise to pay, and we all know what a Turkish promise to pay is worth. Verily war is expensive and unsatisfactory.

The whole of Northern Minnesota is looking forward to the "land clearing convention" to be held at Duluth July 1st, under the auspices of Northern Minnesota Development Association. The purpose of the convention is to devise ways and means whereby the lands of the northern section of the state may be cleared more quickly and economically than at the present time. It is generally felt thruout the wooded portion of the country that that section of the state is not developing as rapidly as it would if cleared land could be offered to the small settler.

Convention

A young peoples convention will be held in the Scand. Mission church June 27th, 28th and 29th. Preparations have been made to make this the greatest convention of its kind in northern Minnesota. Many able speakers have been secured for the occasion and a very elaborate program is assured. Young people representing the Mission churches from all sections of the Red River Valley are expected to be in attendance.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY JUNE 27, 10:30 to 12 a. m.

1. Address of welcome and prayer, Rev. F. L. Larson.
2. Enrollment of new members.
3. Election of new officers.
4. Prayer, Rev. B. A. Werklund.

2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

1. Bible reading and prayer by Rev. J. Olson.
2. "What shall we be?" Reading by Carl Rydquist.
3. "What are the greatest dangers for the young people at the present time?" by Rev. F. L. Larson

SATURDAY JUNE 28, 10 to 12 a. m.

1. Bible reading and prayer by Rev. J. F. Pahlhammer.
2. "The Price of prayer", Reading by Miss Marie Olson,
3. "Faith", Reading by F. Anderson.
4. Prayer by Carl Rodquist.

2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

1. Sermon by Rev. B. A. Werklund.

8.30 to 9.30 p. m.

1. Song service and lecture at the church.

"The power of the song by Rev. J. F. Pahlhammer. Mr. F. Storm of Jamestown, Ohio, a vocalist and noted musician, is also to take part in this song service.

SUNDAY, 10:30 a. m.

1. Sermon by Rev. J. Olson.

2.30 p. m.

1. "Old truth for young people." Lecture by Rev. B. A. Werklund.

8.00 p. m.

1. "The Fifth Commencement of the Light of Christ and His Teaching," Sermon by Rev. J. Olson.

All are cordially invited to attend these exercises.

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the [illegible] explosion.

REBUKE SHOULD HAVE STUNG

Overgay Young Matron Brought It on Herself, Cruel as It Seems to Have Been.

"The new dances—the tango and grizzly bear and what not—may be all right for husband and wife to dance together, but—"

The speaker was George Clay Ropes, a Cleveland dancing master, who has himself invented many dances.

"I attended a ball the other night," Mr. Ropes continued, "and there the new dances were very much to the fore. These dances, done well, are graceful, but are graceful things necessarily uplifting? No. Oh, no.

'A beautiful young matron, the wife of a sea captain, danced all the dances. Her husband was absent in the Philippines. Yet she danced gayly enough, heaven knows. Just after she had finished a particularly lively tango, she said to me:

"'Oh, my! Look at this knot in my handkerchief! I tied it there before leaving home, and now I can't remember what it's for.'

'She bit her pretty lip. She looked down at the knot in the delicate lace handkerchief with a frown, a half-serious, a half-jesting frown.

"'What's it for, can you imagine, Mr. Ropes?' she cried.

"Then, as she turned away for the next dance, a bunny hug, I said gravely:

"'My dear young lady, you probably tied that knot in your handkerchief in order to keep in mind that you are married.'"

SURE PERSISTENCE WILL WIN

American Girl Suffragist Tells Story She Thinks Has Bearing on the Cause She Favors.

"It's only by persistence that women will get the vote," Miss Zelie Emerson, the Americal girl who went through the hunger strike and forcible feeding in a London jail, wrote recently to a friend in New York. 'And persistence is always unpleasant. It recalls poor old Jones.

"Jones, a former man about town, had become so poor that often, donning his shabby evening clothes, he had either to bone his friends for a dinner or go hungry.

"Thus Jones dropped in on a former crony one evening and said:

"'I thought I'd just drop in. I knew you were giving a dinner, and I heard that your guests were just thirteen. So, as your wife is superstitious about that number, I thought—ha, ha!—I'd just drop in.'

"'But,' said the host, 'you're quite wrong, Jones. We are not thirteen. We are just twelve.'

"Jones, as he drew off his shabby old overcoat, said:

"'Well, I'll stay anyhow, if only to laugh your wife out of her superstitious whim.'"

Pitcher Wanted Overtime.

In Minnesota a Swede named Jensen was the star pitcher of one of the league teams. The score was 0 to 0 in the ninth. As his team started for the field to begin the tenth he suddenly dropped the ball and started for the bench. "Hey, what's the matter?" cried his manager. Jensen held up a large brown hand for attention, and then made oratory: "Meester Manayer, Aye ban gude hard vorker. Aye ban villing dat Aye skal peetch das nine ennings. But fen Aye bane ask dat Aye skal go das overtimes, Aye ban made kick. Aye bane gude union mans an' Aye not work overtimes unless Aye skal get overtime pay!" And it is said that the manager had to promise him five dollars on the side before he'd go back and finish the game.

Damning With Faint Praise.

Otto H. Kahn, who has guided the Metropolitan Opera company to such great success, told a musical story at a dinner in New York.

"We give the people what they want," he said, "provided of course, that they don't want unworthy things. And they don't.

"They who fail in opera give too many things that the people are lukewarm about—things like Strauss.

"Strauss is a great, a very great composer. But the people's opinion of him was very well interrupted by Blanc.

"'Do you like Strauss' "Elektra"?' Blanc once asked a friend.

"'Ye—es—in a way,' his friend replied.

"'Shake on it!' cried Blanc heartily. 'Neither do I.'"

Cost of a Horse.

It costs on an average $104.06 to raise a horse to the age of three years on the farms of Indiana and those of other states. This price has been carefully figured by experts of the department of agriculture, who based their figures on those furnished by ten thousand correspondents scattered throughout the country. New Mexico can raise horses cheaper than the other states, or at an average price of $69.50. In Massachusetts the raising of colts is more expensive than in any other state, the average horse at three years representing an investment of $141.80.

Immense Antarctic Coal Vein.

Probably the most practical discovery made by the ill-fated Scott expedition to the south pole was a great coal field, said to be at least 650 miles long. Its width has not been ascertained. Australian reports are to the effect that the coal has been analyzed and is declared to be of workable quality. It is one of the largest deposits in the world.

Answer That Pleased Bishop.

The late Bishop Potter was of the mind that Clara Morris was the wittiest woman on the stage. For this opinion he gave as reason her greeting when he called upon her at her place, The Pines, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

"Now that you're here, I don't know any more what to do with you than I would a Gatling gun," said she.

"Treat me in the same manner," he suggested.

"Fire you," retorted Miss Morris. "Never!"

MAKES GOOD OBJECT LESSON

Cleveland School Children, Taught to Take Care of Their Desks, Learn Respect for Property.

Through cultivation among public school pupils of a respect for public property and desire to protect it, school officials are blazing the way to the elimination of "graft" and the misuse of public funds, J. M. H. Frederick, school superintendent, told members of the Cleveland Fellowcraft club at a luncheon recently.

This end is to be attained, according to Mr. Frederick, by the teaching of local patriotism in the schools. Local patriotism is not a study, it was explained, but the development of a desire in each boy and girl to protect and care for school property intrusted to them.

"Patriotism begins at home," said Mr. Frederick, "and with a child in school, it begins with his desk. The child who marks, mars or carves his desk is not a good citizen.

"Pupils are taught that the marring of a desk impairs its usefulness and that after a time it must be thrown away and a new desk purchased. They are taught that desks and other school property are paid for from funds derived from taxation. Their parents pay the taxes. Therefore, by preserving school property, they are saving their fathers and mothers from unnecessary expense."

Contrast in Two Great Estates.

The list published after the filing of the official appraisal of E. H. Harriman's estate disclosed the fact that the bulk of the $70,000,000 estate left by the railroad man was composed of stocks, many of them speculative. From the list now published showing the extent of Col. John Jacob Astor's wealth, it is learned that the character of that man's $87,216,000 estate was vastly different. Property holdings in New York city largely predominated. Realty holdings of Harriman was appraised at $2,923,000; the Astor realty is appraised at $51,258,000. At the same time, one of the largest single blocks of property in the Astor estate is shown to consist of 40,000 shares of New York Central. That is valued at $4,650,000, and only the interest of the estate in the Hotel Astor and in the Knickerbocker is given larger valuation. There are three other large blocks of railroad stock in the Astor list, 3,000 shares of Delaware & Hudson, 15,000 of Illinois Central and 6,229 of New Haven.

His Objection.

A trolley company was contemplating running its line so that it would join a certain small town, at the time practically removed from the outer world, with a growing city. In the course of the hearings one farmer, who was prominent in affairs in the small town, argued persistently against the railway entering the village. But he advanced no real reason for his antagonism until the counsel for the railroad asked him:

"Mr. Perkins, just what is your objection to our line?"

Then Perkins straightened up. He looked defiantly at every one in the room and said:

"This is a small village. We ain't got many folks here. If the trolley is brought here it will be easy to get out, and we might lose all the folks we have. That's my objection."

Bakin' Powdah."

George W. Cable, the novelist, used to know, in his early days, a little colored girl named Katie. She was somewhat hard of hearing and often when he would tell her something she would say "Huh?"

He tired of Katie's grunting this way, so at last he said: "Katie, whenever I say anything to your that you don't understand, never say 'Huh?' to me. Say 'Beg pardon.' That's ever so much nicer. Now don't forget, Katie."

About a week later he found her swinging on the gate. Anxious to test her memory, he asked: "Well, Katie, what is it you're to say to Mr. Cable instead of 'Huh?'"

Katie's eyes sparkled as she quickly answered, "Bakin' powdah."

TENOR'S FEELINGS ARE HURT

Great Singer's Rebuke Probably Cost Him the Favor of His Fashionable Hostess.

A number of the members of the Metropolitan Opera company have lately been recounting an incident which has proved mirthful to various students of human nature in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, relates the New York Sun.

It appears that Riccardo Martin while in Paris was invited by a fashionable woman to be one of a box party at the opera. The performance was "Goetterdaemmerung," and it was Martin's pleasure to be seated next to the hostess. The Metropolitan tenor, who believes that there is such a thing as opera etiquette, and greatly dislikes talk and bustle during performances, proved more interesting to his companion than the music was to her. From the time the curtain went up till it descended at the last act the woman chatted incessantly in Martin's ear.

When the last strains of the orchestra had died away and the throngs were leaving the exits the talkative one exclaimed:

"Ah, monsieur, will you not accompany me next week to hear 'Faust?'"

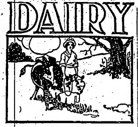
"Thank you very much," answered the tenor. "I don't recall that I ever heard you in 'Faust.'"

Martin's presence the following week is not recorded.

DIGNITY.

The visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions or circumstances.

—William George Jordan.



MILK RECORD FRAME

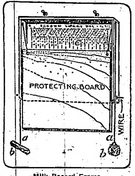
Gives Accurate Knowledge of Cow's Producing Ability.

Also Puts Man in Class Where Those on Outside Would Classify Him Progressive Dairyman—How to Make One.

The keeping of milk records is not such a difficult task. It is really an easy matter and takes but little time. The main advantage is that it enables a man to have an accurate knowledge of the producing ability of his cows, writes F. L. Austin of Indiana in the Orange Judd and Farmer. It not only shows up the cows, but shows something of what the man is made of. It puts him in a class where those on the outside looking in would classify him as a progressive dairyman.

Such a dairyman I visited recently, and his method of keeping tab on his cows was of particular interest because of its simplicity. He had a milk record frame hanging on the wall near the center of the stable that was as handy as any frame I have ever seen. There are a number of different styles of milk record frames in use, some more or less complicated and expensive in make-up than others, while some are mere makeshifts, but this one is homemade and its cost is practically nothing.

This frame, as shown in the illustration, is made by taking a board about 1 inch thick and cutting it approximately 3 feet square, or by tacking two boards together to get this dimension. On three of the edges tack 2-inch strips so that they set flush on one side and project an inch on the other. These strips form the border, or frame, inside of which is placed the record sheet. A thin board is then cut to fit closely inside the frame. The edge of the frame on which there is no border strip will be the lower part of the frame as it hangs on the wall. Bore a quarter-inch hole in the upper end of each upright border strip. Through each hole run a strong cord to the corners of the loose board. Cut the cord about 3½ feet long, and to the opposite ends attach weights heavy enough to balance the board in any position. This loose board will cover up all of the lower part of the sheet and prevent it from getting soiled during milking. To prevent it from flopping stretch a wire tightly across from right to left border about 2 inches from the lower end of the frame, allowing space enough for the protecting board to slide up and down freely. Between milkings the sheet may be covered up entirely and kept well protected. A coat of paint will add to the attractiveness of the frame, or it may be simply whitewashed.



Milk Record Frame.

a a, cords supporting protecting board; b b, weights; c, record sheets. The wire keeps the lower part of the record sheets in place.

DAIRY NOTES

Abuse and fright do not increase the milk flow.

A pair of milk scales and a Babcock tester will tell no tales.

The cow that gives a large flow of milk must have plenty of water.

The man who forgets to salt his cows is the one the cows forget.

Cream that is too old or too cold will cause trouble on churning day.

Butter paper is not expensive, and makes a nicer covering for butter than rags.

Lots of comfort for the cows during the day is an open shed facing the south.

Cream that has been properly handled and ripened will come without doctoring.

The quicker the milk is separated after it is drawn the better will be the results.

A variation in the way the separator is run will cause a loss in butter-fat every time.

Before calving, the cow's food should be reduced in quantity and of a laxative nature.

Uncanny.

"Did that lady think she would like the flat?" asked the landlord.

"Yes," replied his assistant, "but there's one thing rather strange about her case."

"Her references appear to be all right. What's the matter with her?"

"She didn't say anything about the horrible taste the woman had, who lived there before or hint that the place would have to be entirely repapered [illegible] would take it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon

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PHONE 63

Hans Wilson

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ELSE HAS A
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I. DAHLIN
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CIGARS
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Farmers, Attention

Since we have lost the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday July 6 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:15 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 167—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
PAUL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1791, Modern Brotherhood of America. Meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..........	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjonme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Adolp Adolphson of Red Lake Falls is visiting relatives here this week.

H. M. Babcock returned from Minneapolis Monday.

Mr. and Mrs S. J. Swanson went to Minneapolis Monday.

Mike Ford is entertaining a brother this week.

Col. Kolp was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. C. E. Peterson of Binford, N. D. is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Chas Patterson.

Mr. Bentz of Browerville was visiting at the home of Rev. Palmer between trains on Monday.

Duncan McAllister left for his new field of endeavor at Balfour, N. D. on Saturday.

Henry Olson drove to Red Lake Falls Thursday, returning the same evening.

Nels Peterson of Crookston was in town Monday on a business mission.

Miss Mina Anderson of Badger was visiting friends here the first part of the week.

Tollef Thomzon of Beaudette was in town Wednesday, shaking hands with old friends.

Bring your butter and eggsto me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin,

There will be English services in the East-side school house tomorrow at 3:00 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Erick Hogquist went to Thief River Falls Wednesday to visit friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Peterson of Litchfield are visiting at the Brink home, arriving Monday.

Anton Anderson and A. G. Mellem of Wylie were transacting business in the village Saturday.

Mary Anderson returned from Brooks Friday having taught there the past year.

Dr. C. Swanson returned from Minneapolis Saturday where he has been attending a meeting of the American Medical Association.

Andy Dahl returned from Newfolden last week whe he recently completed an eight months term of school.

A. S. Wilson returned from Minneapolis Wednesday where he has been attending to business matters.

John Steen returned from Crookston Tuesday where he has been visiting relatives for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Charles Fellman of Red Lake Falls is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson, coming up Thursday.

Mrs. C. Johnson accompanied by her daughters Eva and Lilly went to Fosston last week to visit relatives.

Mrs. J. C. Dahl left for Los Angeles Saturday where she was called by the serious illness of her son Fred.

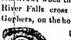
What is succes but to attempt still higher things. Attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Mrs. C. W. Johnson and daughter Irene were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Brink the fore part of the week.

Miss Tunheim of Newfolden was visiting with Rev. Palmer and daughter Esther Tuesday and Wedday.

Dick Mowbrary, who is operat. a large farm near Glaston, Minn. was visiting R. W. Fairbanks Tuesday.

A live snappy game is expected tomorrow, when the Cubs of Thief River Falls cross bats with the Gophers, on the home grounds.



Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. alv

The Clara Swedish Lutheran church will give a social at John Westerlund's farm, southeast of town, June 29 at 2 o'clock p. m. Everybody invited.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Seeland on Tuesday, a girl.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS. adv

Leonard Erickson came down from Fort Francis Wednesday for a visit.

Mrs. W. A. Wilson arrived from North Yakima Wash. yesterday and is a guest at the Hans Wilson home

Miss Tomina Wilson came up from Crookston yesterday for a brief visit at the parental home.

Mr. Chas. Musselman came up from Crookston Friday to make a visit at the Peck home.

Mrs. McDonald who has visited with Gertrude Hooper the past week returned Thursday to her home at Crookston.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

T. J. Sumpter the East side horse man was in town Friday. He reports that his new livery barn at Hazel is completed and that business is as good as expected.

The Y. P. S. of the St. Pauli church are planning on a Fourth of July celebration to be held at Hazel. An attractive program consisting of races, speeches and songs has been prepared.

N. A. Nelson was at Plummer Saturday and closed a deal whereby he becomes the owner of the farm now occupied by Mike Olson south of town.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

Geo. Biskey made his first trip on the route with his new motorcycle Monday. George claims there is too much brush and too many ditches in this country for motors.

The community was alarmed at the sudden illness of Mrs. Wm. Olson on Saturday morning. She had cut her finger some time ago while opening a can of peas and blood poisoning developing. Yesterday her condition was some what improved, and her many friends are hoping for a speedy recovery.

I. T. Collins of Thief River Falls moved his household goods down this week, and is opening up a restaurant in the building recently vacated by Hans Wilson. Mr. Collins has had considerable experience in that line and a first class restaurant is assured.

Come all and come early to the 4th of July Celebration in Benson's woods near the south bridge. Good program and plenty of good things to eat for dinner and supper. Automobiles will run between Main street and the picnic grounds five cents each way. In case of rain the I. O. O. F. building will be used.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

Notice

Cream will not be received at the creamery July 4th but patrons may bring it in the following Saturday until 10:30 a. m.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the intire subscripton list.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Fouth of July.

There will be a grand 4th of July celebration in Benson's woods near the south bridge. Rev A B. Roseland of Thief River Falls will be the speaker of the day and he will also have his choir along. Local talent will take part in the program. adv

BIG BALL GAME SUNDAY

Everybody Turn out and root for the Home team

Twenty Years Ago Today.

Dr. Thomas of Crookston was in town on business last Monday.

Big Peter Lindbloom is billed to carry another wagon box a mile on the 4th, come in and see him do it.

George Fricker went over to Larimore on busines last, Monday. He expects to return in about three weeks.

Mrs. J. E. Burkee of Thief River Falls, has been visiting her sister Mrs. E. M. Hoff several days the past week.

Carl Johnson, M. E. Bjerk, Leonard Holmes and Martin Williams were at Crookston last Saturday attending the circus.

Swanson-Strom

On Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, five miles southwest of town, occured the marriage of their daughter, Lillian, to Oscar Strom of Biwabik, Minn. The bride was attended by Lilly Hallstrom and Marcia Dobson. C. O. Swanson and Alfred Hallstrom acted as groomsmen. Rev. Gjerde read the services.

Mrs. Strom is well and favorably known in St. Hilaire and vicinity, having grown up here from childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Strom will leave for Biwabik in the near future where they will make their home.

Locals' Win Another

Last Sunday on the home grounds the locals trimmed the Grey Gophers by a score of 8 to six. The game was loosely played on both sides with the "pep" lacking, especially among the home boys. The visitors took the lead from the start and kept the Gophers in the rear until the last half of the ninth inning, when with a little spurt of ginger they pushed three men over the home pan, leaving the Grey Gophers in the hole vacated by the common variety. "Southpaw" Smith, on the slab, presided over affairs for the locals with Martz on the receiving end. Callaway and "Peg" Nelson made up the battery for the visitors.

Records of Deaths in Pennington County for 1912.

Preventable diseases.	Total
Tuberculosis	18
Pneumonia	5
Cancer	7
Diptheria	0
Whooping Cough	2
Small Pox	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Measles	0
Typhoid Fever	0
Diarrhoeal diease of children	4
Epedemic Cerebro Spinal Mensngitis	0
Epedemic Infantile Paralysis	0
Tetanus	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0
Accidents	
Total	31
All other causes	26
Grand Total	65

Soil Moisture.

By reason of the cool, moist weather which has been prevalent over the entire Northwest, the soil has not dried out as usual, and the crops have not shown the same degree of growth as in normal years. Many therefore think that there is an abundance of moisture in the soil. From a crop production standpoint this is not generally the case. Let it be remembered that the soil became exceedingly dry during the years 1910 and 1911, and the rainfall since that period has not been in excess of the normal. The immense crop of 1912, together with the very dry fall season, depleted the soil moisture to a point where only an excess rain can possibly bring it back to a safe condition. We have not had this excess rain or its equivalent in snow.

With these conditions existing, it behoves the farmer to look carefully to his cultivation methods. A good dust mulch should be established and maintained, and weeds kept down, for they are moisture users. Shallow cultivation should be practised as deep cultivation cuts the roots of the crops and retards their growth and maturity.—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops, University Farm, St. Paul.

Don't forget that fodder corn is the king of forage crops and is especially valuable for the young stock when sown at the rate of about three pecks per acre. It can be sown with the ordinary grain drill if the feed cups are so plugged or covered as to sow rows three feet six inches apart.

A corn planter may be used by adjusting the dropping device so as to sow thickly. If once over the row does not put in enough seed, go twice in the same row and sow accordingly.

The kernels should be from three to six inches apart in the row or proportionately thick if planted in hills with a planter. A yield of from three to five tons of field cured fodder or ten to fifteen tons of green fodder will be produced per acre if sown as above stated. Seed for fodder corn may be sown as late as June 15, or, in case of a scarcity of pasture or hay it may be sown as late as July 10 provided there is sufficient moisture in the soil to germinate the seed.—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops, University Farm, St. Paul,

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Obituary

On Monday our village and community was considerably shocked over a telegram announcing the death of Fred Dahl, which occured at Los Angeles that day. Although his condition had been pronounced hopeless his death is regarded as a personal loss to all with whom he had come in contact.

Christen Frederick Dahl, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl, was born at Flandreau, S. D., Nov. 26th, 1880 where he resided until 1883, when he with his parents moved to St. Hilaire. He attended the common schools here until 1897, leaving a most splendid record, showing his studious and hard working nature and the ability to forge ahead, which he displayed thruout life. In 1897 he entered the Crookston High school, from which he graduated as Valedictorian of his class The three successive years he held a responsible position with the St. Hilaire Lumber Co. In 1904 he entered the University of Minnesota as a student in the college of Mines, from which he graduated in 1908 receiving the degree of Engineer of Mines. Here again he displayed his remarkable ability as a student by receiving the only honorary appointment of his class to the society known as the Sigma Xi. After the completion of his University course he spent three years in engineering work in Idaho and Washington, holding unusually responsible positions for a man of his experience and age.

On June 7, 1911 he was united in marriage to Miss Arley Seney at Garfield, Washington. They resided at Deer Park, where in August 1911 he was attacted by tubeculosis and removed at once to Los Angeles, California for his health. After nearly two years of continual battle with the dreaded disease he succumed on June 23rd at the age of 32 years 6 months and 27 days, the best of medical aid and favorable climatic conditions, notwithstanding.

The character of Mr. Dahl was of such a nature that is rarely seen among men. He was modest and conscientious in the extreme. As a man he was everything that could be desired and had the faculty of making friends with all, even on the slightest acquaintance. While residing here he was very prominent in the activities of the young people, and was most popular among the old as well as the young. As a a boy he displayed that ambition, pleasing disposition, and staunch character, which was characteristic of him during his later life. During his school and college career he was admired by the student body and faculty alike. He was beginning to enjoy the fruits of his toil when he was stricken with that dreaded disease.

In response to a telegram announcing his condition hopeless his mother left for Los Angeles on Saturday, but failed to reach him before he passed away.

He leaves to morn his loss a widow, mother, father, three brothers, two of whom are in Canada, and one sister who is also in Canada at the present time.

Jacob Amundson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Amundson, died on June 17, at the home of his parents, residing on a farm near Hazel. He was born at Kristiansand, Norway, Oct. 4th, 1874. In 1880 he, with his parents, moved to Decorah, Iowa, from there to St. Hilaire in 1883, at which place he has made his home until death called him.

Mr. Amundson was a man of excellent character, and greatly admired by all who knew him. He was taken il sometime ago with cancer, and death was not unexpeced. He leaves to mourn his loss, his father and mother, and one sister, Mrs. Hans Arverson.

The funeral services were held at St. Pauli church the following Friday. Rev. Aastad and Rev. Gryting officiating.

HAZEL

A number of young people attended the Y. P. S. at the home of Mr. Finstad last Sunday.

Mr. Swore of Thief River Falls was a business caller at Hazel Monday

H. M. Babcock returned from Minneapolis Monday, going back to St. Hilaire the same evening.

Mr. T. J. Sumpter is busy painting his livery barn this week.

Ole Peterson transacted business at St. Hilaire Friday

Mrs. Ole Odegaard visited friends and relatives at St. Hilaire Monday.

Mr. Shagren of Bemidji was a business caller in Hazel Monday evening.

Miss Rogde of St. Hilaire visited at A. A. Odegaard's over Sunday.

A reception was given in honor of the newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. P. Borge, at the Vail hall Saturday evening June 21. A very large number were present and had very good time.

Albert Odegaard attended the Kreds Mode at Germantown this week.

Walter Berg leaves next Thursday for Bemidji to spend the 4th with his bro. and sister,

The Soo Line is constructing a side track here this week.

Eagle Will Not Scream

The eagle will not scream at St. Hilaire the coming Friday, but the young men of the village say they will at any rate make it whisper. A number of street races have been planned for the forenoon, a base ball game is scheduled for the first half of the afternoon, after which the picnic near the south bridge will be enjoyed for the remainder of the day. A dance in the evening with good music and eats is also on the program. Watch for bills announcing the full turn of events.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

The Prosperity Of Mary

Mary had a little purse—
That's the reason of this verse.
In that purse she had a penny;
She added to it till it was many;
Then deposited in the Merchants Bank,
Using its deposit blanks
Now she's independent as can be.
Because she deposits with US. You see!

We Actually Remit for ALL Items on the Day Collected

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

GROCERY PRICES

Granulated Sugar 17 lbs.	$1.00
Cut Loaf Sugar 14 lbs.	$1.00
Yankee Oats, 25 cent pkg.	20c.
Bird Eye Matches, 5 boxes	20c.
Crackers, 10 lb. box	70c.
Arm and Hammer Soda, 1 pkg.	7c.
Lenox Santa Claus Soap, 7 bars	25c.
Corn Flakes, 4 pkgs,	25c.
Canned Corn, 3 cans	25c.
Santa Clare Prunes per lb.	10c.
Dried Peaches, 2lbs.	25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 2 cans	25c

OLE MATHSON
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINN

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern.......	82
" " 2 "	80
" " 3 "	77
Flax, No. 1..................	$1.20
" " 2..................	1.15
Adjected Flax..............	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs............	41
Oats	32
Rye..........................	45
Eggs.........................	15
Butter	25
" creamery..............	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight.............	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed................	8½@9
Sheep, live weight............	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive...............	10
Hides........................	9
Flour, patent.................	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton..............	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of May 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	74,807
" butterfat from same......	18,792
" butter made and sold....	23,080
" money received.........	$5,961.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons, 29½c per lb.

Paid patrons by check.........	$5,312.35
" " by butter, oil, and salt..............	94.16
Paid into sinking fund.........	139.59
" " expense fund.......	415.84

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.

S. J. SWANSON. - - Agent

AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Hilbert Tells of Her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.

Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do.

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

KODAK USERS

Our complete Developing and Printing Department insures Best Results and Quick Service.

A. D. THOMPSON DRUG CO.
NICOLLET and FOURTH MINNEAPOLIS
Use the Parcel Post

We carry the Complete Eastman Kodak Line.

A pessimist is a man who would rather be right than be happy.

Chinese are gradually learning to wear European shirts and collars.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Work is the secret of success. It is the worker who succeeds, not the worked.

The people who jump at conclusions must regard life as a continuous hurdle race.

Contrary Natures.

"Bees are the most practical and industrious kind of insects." "And yet they are 'hum' bugs."

Their Goal.

"They want to sue this aviator." "Then literally, they are after the man higher up."

Sleepy Philadelphia.

Penn—"I see more than 14,000 children are crowded out of Philadelphia schools." Gotham—"But where in the world do they sleep, then?"

His Guess.

Yeast—"Why do they call a drink a 'ball,' do you suppose?" Crimsonbeak—"Because they come 'round so often, I guess."

Mrs. Tony's Successor.

An organ grinder out in Mattapan appeared the other morning minus his brightly garbed mate, but with a four-legged assistant. "Hello, Tony," said the police officer; "got a horse to pull your organ now, eh?" "Yesa," Tony answered; "da wifa seek."

No girl should allow herself to become pale, bloodless and weak and thus lay the foundation for a lifetime of ill health and misery. Let every girl ask herself today if her blood is as pure and rich as it should be. Pale cheeks, lips and gums, shortness of breath on going up stairs and palpitation of the heart are some of the signs of bad blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood and this new blood carries health, nourishment and strength to every part of the body. As the blood improves the general health improves. The good results are soon felt throughout the body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

Madella.—The Vawter chautauqua here is Madella's first chautauqua and was well attended.

Spring Valley.—The Spring Valley band, under the leadership of M. W. Sowaske, gave a benefit concert.

Red Wing.—Rev. O. J. Ordal has resigned as pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Trinity church and will go to Tacoma.

Henning.—Hjalmer Anderson, 35 years old was caught in the flywheel of a sawmill engine Monday morning, was dashed to the ground and instantly killed.

Winona.—George Zierhut and Harry Hench, Minneapolis boys, passed Winona on a canoe trip. They plan to canoe to St. Louis. Between here and Alma Hench lost his pocketbook containing $38.

Staples. — Staples business men had special bargains and attractions Wednesday when a creamery picnic was held near here. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Dower, Cashman, Gardner and Nelson. Prizes were given for athletic events.

Mankato.—The Territorial Old Settlers' association held its annual meeting at Sibley park Thursday, with a picnic dinner at noon, followed by a program. Judge W. L. Comstock made the address, and Thomas Hughes delivered the eulogy to the memory of members who died the past year.

Northfield. — Northfield has been chosen as the convention city of the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. for 1914. This convention includes the grand lodge with delegates from the 266 subordinate lodges of the state, the Rebekah assembly with delegates from the 200 lodges and the grand council and encampment.

Spring Valley.—The third annual alumni banquet of the schools was held in Masonic hall. One hundred plates were laid and a three-course dinner served. Representatives from the classes of 1888 to 1913 responded to invitations. Numerous toasts were given and Burdett C. Thayer of Minneapolis spoke along educational lines.

Thief River Falls.—Ralph Selstad, one of the most promising young men in this city, lost his life by drowning in the Red Lake river. With about forty young men he was enjoying the cool waters of the river when he sank. Two men endeavored to reach and assist him, but failed. He was the only support of a widowed mother and a younger brother.

Mankato.—The state normal school will have three new teachers the coming year: Miss Harriet Johnson, assistant in music; G. J. Miller of Chicago university, teacher of geography, to succeed Mrs. Defransa A. Swann, who retires after forty years of service, and P. C. W. Coon, a graduate of the normal school, teacher of manual training, to succeed Mrs. Harrington-Schwartz, who has resigned.

Plainview.—The first Chautauqua ever held here drew large crowds. Albert L. Blair, Robert S. Vessey, George R. Laird and Arthur K. Peck were the lecturers. The Dunbar Singing orchestra, the Mendelssohn quartet, the Ruthven-McDonald company, the Lloyds, Liliputian Entertainers and Victor's Italian band were the other entertainers. The Lake City Automobile club spent Sunday at the Chautauqua 100 strong.

Mankato.—At the annual district convention of the W. C. T. U., held at Garden City, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in this place. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Lottie Ackers of Lake Crystal, president; Mrs. J. T. Mills, of Garden City, vice president; Mrs. Million of Lake Crystal, secretary, and Mrs. Julia Thurston of Garden City, treasurer. Twenty-three delegates were present. The children's gold medal contest was won by Miss Foster of this place.

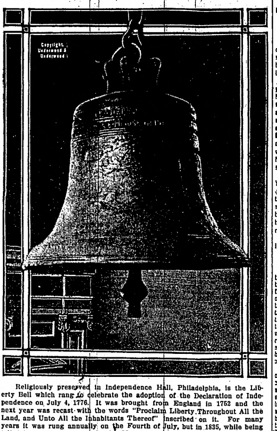
Hutchinson.—A record crowd attended the Chautauqua here. The Dunbar orchestra gave a concert and Albert R. Blair, the Boston journalist-lecturer opened the meetings with a talk on "The Whir of the Press." Governor Robert S. Vessey of South Dakota lectured Sunday afternoon. The Liliputian entertainers gave a program of Swiss cantata, Grecian art and tableaux as well as monologues and songs for both afternoon and evening.

Camp Lakeview.—After they had hiked five or ten miles Monday afternoon, and their appetites' demands were voluminous, the members of the Third regiment, Minnesota National guard, were compelled, each man by himself, to do his own cooking. He built a little fire; put bacon in his diminutive folding skillet; made coffee in his coffee pot, and, with hardtack to add balance to the ration, tried to appease his hunger. This, too, on the eve of a sham battle that came early Tuesday.

Winona.—The 1913 graduating class of the Winona normal has just had its memorial placed in the school. The memorial is in the form of three architectural pictures of the three great cathedrals of Amiens, Cologne and Milan. In addition to the pictures the class has a plan to present a victrola for the use of all departments. Tomorrow will be visitors' and homecoming day at the school and Commissioner Phillips of St. Paul and Dr. Burnham of Kalamazoo will make addresses. In the afternoon Henry L. Southwick of Boston will be heard in a dramatic reading.

Red Wing.—Judge Johnson, in the Goodhue county court at noon Monday instructed the grand jury to return an indictment against the railroads if it were found that the state rate law had been violated. He said that the state had jurisdiction in the matter and that there was no injunction against action by the court. He appointed J. A. Rockne of Goodhue county and J. A. Schaller of Hastings as special counsel to act in case there are legal complications growing out of the indictments, should they be returned.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL



Religiously preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the Liberty Bell which rang to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It was brought from England in 1752 and the next year was recast with the words "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, and Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof" inscribed on it. For many years it was rung annually on the Fourth of July, but in 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall it was broken. Liberty Bell in past years has been taken to many cities for exhibition, but of late this practice has been abandoned in order that it may be preserved.

HOW TO CELEBRATE

Many Cities Join Movement for Sane Fourth of July.

Casualty Lists Have Been Greatly Reduced—Fine Example of Proper Observance Set by Springfield, Mass.

A REPORT published by the Russell Sage Foundation on "How the Fourth Was Celebrated in 1911," gives conclusive proof that the movement inaugurated in many cities for a sane and safe observance of the day resulted in reducing the death roll. The number of casualties by fire and accident was 1,603. In 1909 there were 5,307 victims of their own or another's carelessness. Last year 161 cities made a point of holding sane celebrations, but there remains over 1,100 cities of 5,000 population that have not embraced the reform. It is hoped that this year many other cities and villages will fall in line.

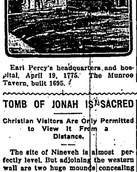
Besides the gain in ridding the day of fires and accidents, the sane method of observance has given a larger amount of pleasure to the public and in many localities has been historically instructive as well. In New York city many large celebrations are planned for different centers which will include parades, pageants, historical tableaux, music and speeches by well known men on events and people connected with our national history.

Beside the celebrations, devised for our English-speaking residents, there will be special festivals and celebrations in the Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian and Jewish sections of the city where our more newly arrived citizens will hear the history of their adopted land explained in their own tongue and illustrated by stereopticon views or tableaux.

An example of this kind of celebration was set two years ago in Springfield, Mass., at the instance of the settlement workers of that city. It required, to be sure, some time and thought, but the result was a beautiful, poetic and educational holiday—with no aftermath of killed and wounded. There were processions, a balloon ascension, games, folk dances athletic contests, boat races, band concerts and public fireworks—but no firecrackers.

One of the processions was a thing unique in America. Each nationality in the city was invited to put a float in line. The Pilgrims were there to represent the old American stock; beside them came a huge Viking ship on wheels sent by the Swedes; English residents put in line a float showing the signing of Magna Charta; the Scotch Queen Mary, escorted by kilted Highlanders; the French Canadians Champlain in his boat on the St. Lawrence; Greeks, Italians and Irish, Armenians, Poles and negroes all made suitable and interesting contributions to the line. Probably a more unifying and citizen making celebration was never seen in America.

MUNROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON



Earl Percy's headquarters and hospital, April 19, 1775. The Munroe Tavern, built 1695.

TOMB OF JONAH IS SACRED

Christian Visitors Are Only Permitted to View It From a Distance.

The site of Nineveh is almost perfectly level. But adjoining the western wall are two huge mounds concealing the palaces of the greatest kings of Assyria. The lower or southern mound is occupied by a mosque and a village of considerable size.

Its name is Nebi Yunus, or the Prophet Jonah, for in the mosque is the tomb in which Jonah is said to have been buried. The age of the tomb is uncertain, yet probably it dates from long after the Hebrew prophet's time. However, the place is now sacred, so sacred that pilgrims visit it from afar.

I rode up the steep, narrow streets of the village to the mosque, and to the amazement of the natives I dismounted and entered the mosque yard. A crowd of excited men quickly surrounded me. To a priest I explained that I had come to see the grave of Jonah, and with a motion of the hand I made it understood that he would be rewarded. Removing my shoes, I followed the priest through a dark passageway.

There he pointed to a wall and said that the tomb was just beyond. I wished to enter the prayer room, from which the tomb itself might be seen, but the place was considered far too sacred for my profane feet. However, the few Christians who have been permitted to see the tomb may look only through a small window into a dark chamber in which a cloth covered mound is scarcely discernible. It is said that no Moslem even will enter the inner shrine.—Christian Herald.

LARGEST OF OFFICIAL FLAGS

Mammoth Banner Hangs in the Middle of the Post Office Building at Washington.

If patriotism were measured by the yards of red, white and blue bunting made into the form of the flag of the nation, the biggest assignment of it would be found in the post office building at Washington, for here hangs the biggest official flag that was ever made, although there are larger unofficial flags. It also was made at the little flagshop on the side street. The building which houses the headquarters of the postal service and keeps its finger on the pulse of all Uncle Sam's mails, boasts this mammoth flag.

The great building is constructed about a hollow square at the bottom of which is the glass-roofed floor space where the local mail is handled. Above this rise eight or nine stories of masonry inclosing the hollow square. In the middle of this hangs the great flag reaching nearly the height and width of it. It is solitary and alone, with but the masonry as a background. It is impressive so hung and people come far to see it, and the idle passerby is often brought to attention and stands in unconscious admiration.

Some of the greatest men this country has ever produced succeeded in retaining all their fingers.

Timely Caution.

"Loan me five, old man. If I live until next week I'll pay you back."

"Here it is. But if you fail to survive the time limit, don't try to stick me for the funeral expenses."

Literal.

"Miss Many Seasons is furious at the editor of that society paper."

"Why?"

"He referred to her as a 'well known' beauty."—Judge.

HIS HENS SWIM AND DIVE

Fowl Fancier Declares They Also Catch Young Trout and Now Lay Fishy Eggs.

Expert research has disclosed the reason that patients at the Foresters' sanitarium at Rainbow Lake, N. Y., have had to complain of a fish flavor in their eggs.

The institution has its own poultry yard, extending to the edge of the lake, whither the ducks repair for swimming and the hens for drink. Recently the keeper of the hens got up extra early in the morning and was confounded when he saw a dozen of his hens floating on the lake in the midst of the flock of ducks. They were diving, too, and coming up with infant trout, which they brought to shore to devour.

The hennery man, who is also a biologist, says it is a characteristic acquired through long association with the ducks. He will segregate the hens and ducks hereafter, for, although he has no objection to swimming hens, he feels that the flavor of the eggs directly concerns his own reputation.

IS IT RIGHT TO ADVERTISE COCA COLA?

Men who play the wily game of politics have discovered that the best way to distract the attention of the public from their own shortcomings is to make a loud-mouthed sensational attack upon someone else. As the cuttle-fish eludes its pursuer by clouding the surrounding water with the contents of its ink sac, so the political adventurer takes advantage of the ignorance and prejudices of the people to escape from his indefensible position by muddying the waters of public opinion.

A case in point is the recent attack made upon the religious press for carrying Coca-Cola advertising. This attack was made by a politician who was supposed to be an expert in chemistry but who, having brought a suit against the Coca-Cola Company, was humiliated by having to acknowledge that he could not qualify as an expert. The court decided in favor of the Coca-Cola Company as it was clearly shown that the only essential difference between Coca-Cola and coffee or tea is that the former contains only about half as much caffeine as the latter and that the flavor is different.

The question as to whether it is right to advertise Coca-Cola seems to resolve itself therefore into the question as to whether it is right to advertise coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa and other beverages of the caffeine group.—Adv.

Concerning Hermits.

Hermits, of whom, according to recently published statistics, there are 390 in modern Italy, were a century or more ago regarded as a picturesque feature of English country houses. Samuel Rogers records that "Archibald Hamilton, afterward duke of Hamilton, advertised for a hermit as an ornament to his pleasure grounds; and it was stipulated that the said hermit should have his beard shaved but once a year, and that only partially."

Mark Powyss, an English squire, offered $250 a year for life to any man willing to live as a hermit on his estate for seven years. He was to be well supplied with provisions, books and other comforts, and in return had to abstain from straying around his hermitage and from cutting his hair, beard or nails.

The offer was accepted by a man who abode by the conditions for four years and then threw up the job.

Bismarck's "Mot."

As might be expected of a man of iron, Bismarck's wit was of the sledghammer sort. In 1862, according to "Intimate Memories of Napoleon III." by Baron d'Ambes, he went to Paris as Prussian ambassador.

"I have never heard a German speak French as you do," complimented the emperor on the occasion of their first meeting.

"Thanks, sire," returned Bismarck. "I have never heard a Frenchman speak French as you do."

The emperor spoke with a perceptible German accent.

In a Way.

"Do you think it is right to whitewash people?" "Well, it's treating them white."

Proof.

"You are not my friend, Wooster." "I am your friend, Biffels. I never say what I think of your neckties."

Libby's Luncheon Delicacies

Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, Hickory Smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember.

Vienna Sausage—just right for Red Hots, or to serve cold. We suggest you try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts. Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, and lay on the bread. Place on the top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with the other slice of bread and press lightly together. Arrange on plate and serve garnished with a few parsley sprays.

Libby's
Vienna Style Sausage
Libby's
Wafer Sliced Dried Beef

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

EMPTY TOMB AT ST. HELENA

Longwood House, Where Napoleon Died, Is in Ruins and French Ask That It Be Preserved.

Complaint is made in France that the government of the republic is neglecting the house in which Napoleon died and the tomb in which his body was laid at St. Helena before removal to the Church of St. Louis at the Invalides.

In 1858 the Longwood house, in which the emperor lived during his exile, and the plot in the Valley of Geraniums where his tomb was made were given by Queen Victoria to Napoleon III. for the French government, which desired to maintain them as lasting memorials. But of late years little has been done to preserve either the home or the sepulcher. The building is falling into ruins, the farmers of the neighborhood let their sheep graze in the valley. Visitors are few. It is believed that ere long a storm will wreck the decaying building, and then in all probability the caretaker will be withdrawn and the land abandoned to the farmer and the herdsman.

Sentiment will mourn over such surrender of ground to utility, but it is inevitable. In a world where the palaces of Alexander and Caesar have crumbled into nothingness, there can be no perpetuity for the homes of Napoleon. The Tuileries went to ashes long ago; why save Longwood?

RINGWORM ON CHILD'S FACE

Stratford, Iowa.—"Three years ago this winter my seven-year-old son had ringworm on the face. First it was in small red spots which had a rough crust on the top. When they started they looked like little red dots and then they got bigger, about the size of a bird's egg. They had a white rough ring around them, and grew continually worse and soon spread over his face and legs. The child suffered terrible itching and burning, so that he could not sleep nights. He scratched them and they looked fearful. He was cross when he had them. We used several bottles of liniment, but nothing helped.

"I saw where a child had a rash on the face and was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to use them. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about one month, and they cured my child completely." (Signed) Mrs. Barbara Prim, Jan. 30, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Experience.

"Is Biggins a gardener?" "Of course he is. He knows all about how to raise tomatoes and string beans and cucumbers and all such things." "But he never raises anything." "Of course. He says he knows too much about gardening to make any more attempts."

Those who neglect to make hay while the sun shines can be depended upon to make trouble when it rains.

If it wasn't for the hypocrite the devil would have to work harder.

New Phenomenon.

A new phenomenon has been observed by Professor Righi to which he gives the name of iono-magnetic rotation. If a spark from a condenser of considerable capacity is sent horizontally through a gas and two small vertical vanes of mica in the form of a cross are suspended in the middle of the discharge by a fine fiber attached to the center of the cross, the spark produces no rotation of the cross. If, however, a vertical magnetic field is established in the gas, the cross rotates through a considerable angle if the gas is air, and over a small angle in other cases. Professor Righi ascribes this rotation to the bending of the paths of the ions or electrons, and to the additional protection which the vanes afford each other against impacts from one side rather than from the other in these circumstances. The observed rotations indicate that the effects of the positive ions are in general greater than those of the negative.

The Tortures of Prickly Heat and all skin affections are quickly alleviated and in a short time completely cured by using Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists. For free sample write J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Appropriate Gift.

"What do you think would be a nice present to give a lawyer friend?" "Why not a new suit?"

It's the easiest thing in the world to be good-natured, if you have nothing else to do.

Most of us are willing to concede the superiority of our friends in the matter of making mistakes.

A HIDDEN DANGER

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

A Montana Case

Mrs. R. S. Andrews, 1811 Eighth Avenue, Great Falls, Mont., says: "My limbs, hands and feet became so swollen I couldn't stand. I was in agony with the pain. I was so reduced in weight my garments just hung on me, and I had given up in despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and over a year has elapsed without the slightest return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

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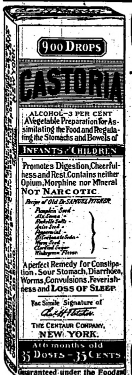
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.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this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

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If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 THERAPION & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow-up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

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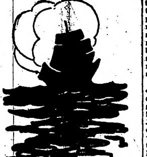
ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913. NUMBER, 51.

The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE



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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Camerons' lodgekeepr. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"This isn't anything like beri-beri, is it, doctor?" I began. My ideas of the disease I mentioned were of the haziest character. I knew, however, that it was common in the Orient, and thither I would lead him.

"Oh, no, Mr. Clyde," he answered, suavely enough, now. "Beri-beri is merely the eastern name for multiple neuritis. You haven't a neuritis or you would know it. I saw a great deal of beri-beri in China and on the Malay peninsula."

"Do I remember to have heard Cameron say he contracted it in the east?" I asked, plunging for a connection.

"I don't recall that Cameron ever had it," was his response. And then his brow grew thoughtful. "Are you sure he told you that he had; and that he was attacked while in—in Asia?" I noted his hesitation over fixing the place, and wondered. At all events I had arrested his interest. Purposely I adopted a tone of uncertainty.

"N-n-no. I can't say definitely. But I had an impression that—" And there I paused. When I continued it was with the direct question: "Do you happen to know, doctor, whether Cameron was ever in Peking? It seems to me it was—"

"I do know that he was in Peking," he interrupted, almost savagely. "He was in Peking, in September, 1903. To be exact, he was there on the fourteenth day of that month. I have reason to know it—a particular reason to know it."

After all, how easily the information I craved had come to me! And yet I would have been glad to hear the contrary; for Cameron had assured me, in all solemnity, that he had never been in China, and it jarred upon my conception of the man's character to discover that he had tried to deceive me. I could only conclude that his purpose was praiseworthy. But Dr. Addison had not finished.

"Tell me!" he was demanding, eagerly. "Tell me! I have excuse for asking. Has he ever admitted to you that he was there?"

"Now I come to think of it," I returned, "he hasn't. But I had the information from some one, I am pretty sure."

With an effort the physician commanded himself. When he spoke again he was comparatively composed.

"Mr. Clyde," he said apologetically, "I am not given to discussing personal matters with my patients, but the fact that you and Cameron are friends, and the fact that this subject has come up, make it almost imperative, I suppose, that I should explain briefly the feeling I have just exhibited. Five years ago Rob Cameron and I were about as near counterparts of Damon and Pythias as ever existed. While Cameron was in Europe, I had an opportunity to go around the world with a patient. We dawdled a good deal, and, you understand how uncertain correspondence is under those circumstances. I never knew just where I should be at any given time. Consequently, a number of letters were missed by both of us. I was still thinking of Cameron as in England or on the European continent, when lo and behold, I saw him one morning, hurrying along the principal street of the inner city of Peking. I don't know whether you have ever been there or not, but if you have, you know what that thoroughfare is. It was all bustle and activity that day, and about as crowded as Broadway at the noon hour, but with much more picturesque and contrasting currents of individuals and vehicles. I was in a carriage, myself, and Cameron was afoot, walking in the opposite direction. As we passed each other, he did not seem to see me, though I called to him loudly. This, however, did not surprise me, for there was an ungodly racket in progress. Instantly, I had the carriage turned about, but before I could overtake him, he was lost in the crowd. I was leaving Peking that afternoon, and so had no chance to look him up. I wrote him afterwards and told him of the incident, and how I regretted having to go away without exchanging at least a word with him. To my amazement he not only denied having been in Peking, but in the Chinese empire at all. When we met in London, the following spring, and I recalled the matter, asking why he had refused to admit what I knew to be the truth, he became icily indignant; and that was the beginning of the end. If I had conceded the possibility of mistake on my part, all might have been well, I suppose; but there was no such possibility. I had known Cameron for twenty-odd years, and I could not have made an error. I had seen him distinctly, clearly, at midday in the open. It was he beyond all peradventure, and from that time to this I have been unable to conceive why he lied to me, and why he chose to end our friendship rather than admit what was indubitable fact."

His explanation finished, he reached for a pen, and, as he dipped it in the ink, he added:

"I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Clyde. I have detained you."

"You have interested me," I assured him. "And that more than I can tell you." Which was quite true; yet I was even more perplexed than interested. To the maze of circumstances there was now added another baffling feature.

Dr. Addison handed me the prescription he had written.

"After meals, and at bedtime," he directed, with a return to his professional manner. "If you do not find yourself much better at the end of a week, come in again."

On the sidewalk I tore the little square of paper into bits which the wind carried in a tiny flurry across Madison avenue.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Dark of Doyers Street.

At one o'clock that day, Evelyn Grayson joined me at luncheon at Sherry's. She had been in no mood to wait any longer than was absolutely necessary for tidings of my visit to Dr. Addison; and, moreover, she had news of her own which she was anxious to convey to me.

I have often wondered why it is that the I-told-you-so passion is inherent in all women. There are those who manage to control it with admirable success under average circumstances, but sooner or later, even the most courageous battlers against this maternal heritage succumb, and indulge in a sort of disguised orgy of reproach.

Evelyn might have told me, for instance, that Captain MacLeod, after careful investigation, had been unable to discover either hair or hide of Peter Johnson in Gloucester or elsewhere, and stopped there. That is what a man would have done. But, altogether admirable though she was, the eternal feminine was strong within her. Therefore it was incumbent upon her to add:

"It doesn't surprise me, Philip. When you told me how you picked that man up, I was confident that he was floating out there in your path just for that very purpose."

I had no inclination to dispute the point with her. That was the most painful part of it. I knew that she was right—that in putting Peter Johnson ashore, instead of in irons, I had committed an error that might prove irremediable. But why couldn't she see that I realized it, and was smarting under my own condemnation, and so have spared me this added torture of hers? Why? Because she was her mother's daughter. That is the only answer.

As for my interview with "Pythias" Addison, we discussed it in all its phases, without reaching anything like a definite conclusion. Taking everything into consideration the evidence certainly seemed convincing that Cameron, in spite of his denials, had been in China in 1903. And yet we could not reconcile this with that almost fanatical love of truth which we knew to be his.

"Couldn't Dr. Addison have been mistaken?" Evelyn asked.

"It is possible, of course," I answered. "Yet Cameron's face and figure are not of a common type. Besides, I don't believe in doubles. I have heard of so-called wonderful likenesses, but I have never seen any that would deceive a friend of twenty years' standing."

A little later she inquired whether the detective engaged to shadow Philetus Murphy had furnished a report.

"Yes," I told her, "it came in my morning's mail. Murphy is still at Cos Cob. He didn't leave his bungalow all day yesterday, and he had no callers."

"I'm crazy to know what you learn tonight from Yup Sing," she went on, eagerly. "Oh, how I do hope it will give us some hint! It seems terrible to think of Uncle Robert in the hands of those unconscionable Chinamen. And, Philip, don't you think you had better take some one with you? I suppose Mr. Yup is to be trusted, but at the same time, you must remember you are going into the enemy's camp, and you should be careful."

But I laughed at the notion of taking a body-guard.

"I'm to meet him at nine o'clock," I told her, "in a public restaurant. Besides, there'll be a crowd of those 'Seeing New York' people down there about that time, and Chinatown will be on its best behavior. So never fear, little girl. Do you want me to telephone you when I get uptown? You know I'm going to stop tonight at my rooms in the Loyalton."

"Of course I want you to telephone me," she returned, emphatically. "It shouldn't take you very long to hear what Mr. Yup has to tell, should it? I shall be expecting you to call me up between ten and half-past, or by eleven at the latest; so don't dare to go for supper first."

"As if I could think of supper," I said, looking at her in a way I had, "when I might be hearing your voice!"

Could I have foreseen what the night was to bring forth I certainly should have discouraged her waiting for my message. But the power of prevision is given to few of us, and of those few I am not one.

Assuredly I had no misgivings as, after dining at the University club that evening, I stepped into an electric hansom and gave the driver the address of the Doyers street restaurant. Whatever it may have been in the past, I believed the Chinatown of the present to be, outwardly at least, a reasonably law-abiding section of the borough of Manhattan. And was not I that night the guest of one of its most honored citizens? What, therefore, had I to fear?

On the contrary, as we turned from the Bowery into that little semicircular thoroughfare which is perhaps the most characteristic of Chinatown's three principal streets, I was pleasantly interested. This was quite a different place from that which I had visited the afternoon before. Then, a sort of brooding quiet reigned over what was so ordinary as to be scarcely distinctive; for that part of Mott street on which the Yup Sing establishment is located, I have since learned, is merely one of the gates of the real Chinatown, of which Doyers street is the heart and center—and which awakens only after nightfall.

Now the place was alive and alight. Narrow roadway and still narrower sidewalks were thronged with a combination of denizens and sightseers. Shop fronts and upper windows glowed with varying degrees of brightness. From the Chinese theater on the left came a bedlam of inharmonious sounds: the brazen crash of cymbals, the squeaking of raucous stringed instruments, the resounding clangor of a gong. Voices high-pitched and voices guttural, mingled with hoarse and strident laughter, echoed from wall to wall of the street's encroaching squalid buildings.

Before the least unpretentious of all these structures, my hansom stopped, and as I stepped to the curb I got a glimpse of its banner and lantern strung balcony, giving to the street a touch of color that helped to lift it into an atmosphere which, if not Oriental, was at least vividly un-American.

Finding now that I had anticipated my appointment by something like ten minutes I chose to watch further the kaleidoscopic scene without, rather than pass the time waiting at a table within; and to this end took up a position of vantage on the restaurant's low step.

Whether I am more or less keenly observant than the average man I do not know. Probably any one as fascinated by the general scene as was I, would have noted as closely its individual elements. I am not sure. But the truth is that in a very few moments I had acquired a mental photograph of the opposite side of the street, in so far as it came within my direct vision. In other words every detail of the background of the moving picture before me was indelibly printed upon my mind's retina. There was the playhouse, with its plain, rectangular doorway, unadorned, save by a quartette of rude signs; two above, slanting outward, and one on either side, all announcing "Chinese Theater," and one giving the current attraction in Chinese characters, with the added notice, "Seats reserved for Americans." To the left of this was a quick lunch restaurant, with white painted bulk window, beneath which a pair of cellar doors spread invitingly, one of them resting against a conventional American milk can. On the theater's right was a laundry, dim and evil-looking, two pipe-smoking celestials decorating its low step. And beyond this was the wide opening to a basement, above which, in white Roman lettering on a black ground, I read the legend: "Hip Sing Tong."

Again and again my gaze persisted in returning to this sign and the dimly lighted cavern beneath it. The place held for me the inexpressible, unfathomable charm of the mysterious, beside which the heathenish racket of the theater across the way, the sinister aspect of the dismal laundry and its pair of pipe-smoking guardians, even the constantly changing procession of varied types in roadway and on sidewalks, exerted but meager allure.

From time to time dark, silent figures glided vaguely into view only to disappear within this maw of mystery. Once, while I watched, I had seen a figure issue forth to be lost again instantly in the distant gloom of the curving street. Now, reverting once more to this magnet, after a moment's truancy, my eyes were rewarded by sight of another slowly emerging form, silhouetted nebulously against the dusk.

At the head of the steps it paused, uncertainly, and then, instead of gliding swiftly away in the direction of Pell street as did the other, it turned in my direction, passing almost at once into the comparatively glowing radius of the street lamp opposite.

I saw then that it was a man, thin to emaciation, round-shouldered, and crooked limbed. Whether some one jostled him, or a voice from the roadway startled him, I don't know. But for some reason he turned his head suddenly, and the light from the lamp fell full upon a face, stubble-bearded, deep-lined, and repellent, the face not of a Chinaman but of a white man; a face into which I had looked but twice, and then but for a brief moment; yet a face as indelibly fixed in my memory as were the grim fronts of the buildings now behind it—the face of Peter Johnson, the pretended castaway.

I think I must have had it in mind to pick him up bodily and carry him away with me that I might by inquisitorial torture wring from him a confession. Otherwise I should have adopted a less eager and more subtle method of bringing the miscreant to book than that which I rashly attempted. Before I considered the situation I was across the street and at his heels. My finger tips, indeed, were at his shoulder. In the fraction of a second I should have had him gripped and have been hustling him through the crowd as my prisoner. But at the instant of seeming success, he eluded me. In some strange way he caught alarm and, shrinking beneath my hand, darted sinuously off, between this pedestrian and that, with the flashing speed of a lizard.

But, though he escaped my clutch, my eyes were more nimble. With them I followed him until I saw him drop between the cellar doors which gaped beneath the white bulk window of the quick lunch room. And where my eyes went, I went after. Another brief moment and, without thought or heed, I was plunging in pursuit down that short, steep flight of steps—plunging from a lighted, peopled, noisy public street into the collied gloom and grim silence of a low underground basement.

And, as misfortune would have it, I must needs catch my heel on the edge of one of the treads, and go sprawling on my hands and knees; while a poignant pain shooting cruelly through my ankle told me that a sprain was added to my mishap.

For a minute I lay as I had fallen, prone and motionless; and in that space I realized the foolhardiness of my whole course of action. My very intrepidity had contributed to disaster. Instead of accomplishing a capture I had cast myself, disabled, into the mesh of the enemy.

The inky darkness and profound silence of the place augmented, of course, my apprehension. In vain I strained my eyes to distinguish an object, my ears to detect a sound, yet I knew that the uncanny creature I had followed must be close to me; lurking, possibly, with raised or pointed weapon to mete out my fate once he made sure of my position.

The minute—it could hardly have been more, though, as I think of it, it seemed infinitely prolonged—ended in a sound above and behind me. Very softly, carefully, some one was closing the cellar doors. Stealthily muffled though it was, the faint creaking of the hinges shattered the spell which held me, and in spite of my tortured ankle, I managed to gain my feet. But by now the silence reigned once again and in the engulfing blackness I lost all sense of direction.

The suspense of the moment was unendurable. To stand there waiting, not knowing when or from what quarter I should be set upon, was nervous torment so hideous that in sheer desperation I plucked my match box from my pocket, drew forth a match and struck it to a blaze. As it flared forth, routing the shadows in disorderly, if but temporary, retreat, I made quick searching survey of my dungeon. To my amazement I was apparently quite alone.

Relieved, in a measure at least, I employed another match and still another, hobbling painfully about the grimy, low-ceiled basement, in diligent inspection. My first thought was that Johnson was in hiding, and having located me by my own lighted matches, waited now only an opportunity to throw himself upon me from behind. But I very soon discovered that he had fled. Evidently he had retraced his steps up the rude ladder to the street, closing the doors after him to check my further pursuit.

The place into which I had followed him was evidently a Chinese candy manufactory and cake bakery. To the right of the entrance were rows of shelves containing jars of what I recognized as sweetmeats peculiar to the celestial. In a large bowl on a rough table or counter was the granulated flour with which these confections are invariably powdered; and here, too, were boxes of round, jumble-like cakes. I saw now that the space upon which I had fallen was so restricted that I wondered how it was possible for my quarry to have reached the steps and reascended without touching me or at least acquainting me with his movement. And I marveled, too, that twisting my ankle as I did, I had not plunged at a slant and struck my head upon one or another of the crowding tables and boxes with which the cramped basement was furnished.

My third match disclosed a narrow door in the broad partition at the rear, and fancying that perhaps the elusive Peter Johnson had escaped by that means while I was getting to my feet, I lost no time in seeking to investigate what was beyond. I was somewhat surprised to find the door unfastened. Once open, it revealed a smaller and more crowded room, warm and fetid, into which were packed no less than half a dozen barrels of raw and cooked peanuts, arranged about a low stove on which a peanut-filled caldron was slowly steaming.

Curiously interesting as all this would have been under ordinary circumstances, I experienced only a surprised relief, for with my injured ankle I was in no fettle to cope with even the weakest adversary. Indeed, now that this easement was afforded me, my sprain suddenly asserted itself with renewed exacerbation, sharp twinges of pain shooting to my knee and demanding instant relief.

In front of the low stove I had noticed a stool, and for this I groped with the eagerness of the drowning man after a straw. To my joy I laid hands upon it, and drawing it nearer sank down with a sigh of gratification comparable only to that with which a Marathon victor drops to earth after a hotly-contested race.

Gradually, now that my weight was removed, the pain lessened, and a sense of comfort ensued. Contentment enfolded me, which, if I thought of it at all, I attributed, I suppose, to the reaction from the agony which I had just been suffering. I remember thinking that I would rest a few minutes and then take my departure as I had entered, for I realized that cellar doors are fastened only from within, and that there could, therefore, be no impediment to my going when I chose.

I distinctly recall that I was conscious of a certain strange incongruity of situation, but could hardly comprehend in just what the incongruity consisted. I knew only that I felt pleasantly warm and drowsy; and my sprained ankle had ceased altogether to pain or annoy.

And then, I was sailing in an open boat in midocean, and Peter Johnson, in oilskins, sat at the helm, with a saturnine leer on his face, and tugged at brief intervals, always longer and stronger, upon what seemed to be the sheet, which had become wrapped around my throat and chest and which, by degrees, was crushing my windpipe and lungs, so that my breath came only in sharp, shuddering, aching gasps.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Woman Bank President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson has the distinction of being the only woman bank president in the state of Maine and the fourth in this country. The bank was founded 19 years ago and for 11 years continued under the same management and in the same small rented room. The first president dying, the directors elected Mrs. Davidson to take his place. It was such a small matter that they were willing to trust it to a woman. Mrs. Davidson went into the business with such vim that the deposits increased from hundreds to thousands and tens of thousands. From one rented room the bank quarters increased steadily, and a short time ago it was moved into a fine new building erected for it. Mrs. Davidson attends every meeting of the directors and keeps in close touch with every detail of the business.

Neatly Caught.

An angler once missed his gold cigarette-case, and, being very much upset about it, but not being quite certain whether it had been lost or stolen, resolved not to mention the matter to a soul—not even to his wife. Two years had passed by when, on his happening to meet with a piscatorial acquaintance by the riverside, the man astonished him by remarking:

"I say, did you find that cigarette case you lost some time ago?"

"No," replied the angler to the most astonished inquirer; "but you did!"

CONGRESSMEN ACCUSED BY LOBBYIST

Former Agent of Manufacturers' Association Makes Sensational Allegations Regarding Methods of Lobby—Declares Many Are Hired—Is Called to Give Testimony.

Washington, June 30.—The senate lobby investigating committee has subpoenaed Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore to appear before the committee and give testimony. Mr. Mulhall has stated over his own signature that he was for years the active lobbyist and field agent of the National Association of Manufacturers. Further sensations are expected.

The subpoena was ordered by Chairman Overman of the lobby investigating committee after representations had been made to him that Mr. Mulhall was willing and able to give the committee important facts regarding attempts to influence legislation, to elect or defeat candidates for congress and to control the make-up of committees in congress.

Says Congressmen Were Paid.

Direct charges of lobbying and of congressmen being hired and paid were made in the statement made by Mr. Mulhall, who purported to give there is experiences as "chief lobbyist and field agent of the National Association of Manufacturers" between 1903 and 1912.

In the statement, the forerunner of several others, were given names of scores of present and former members of congress who, he alleges, were "subservient" or who were defeated for office by the association when they failed to follow its beck and call.

Even pages of the house of representatives were named as agents of the association in getting clandestinely information on pending legislation that might be used.

The tale tells of the loan of postal franks, charges the elimination of committee members in congress not considered favorable to the manufacturers, declares that the Taft tariff commission was brought about by manufacturers to put off revision of the tariff, and adds that in his time of service Mr. Mulhall spent $200,000 in the aforementioned interests of the manufacturers, as well as in bribing labor leaders in breaking up strikes.

In includes mention of a futile effort to bribe Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with $40,000.

Details an "Insidious" Lobby.

Mulhall's statement endeavors to establish, among other things, the following:

The the National Association of Manufacturers backs an "insidious lobby" in Washington with 5,000,000 members having $10,000,000,000;

That, while ostensibly a nonpolitical organization, it has had, through the National Council for Industrial Defense, virtual charge of tariff legislation in this country, "making and breaking" public servants as suited its purpose, expending huge sums therefor.

That it has bought and bribed union officials in breaking up strikes.

That it has had the making of congressional committees within its power.

That the association was solely responsible for the Taft tariff commission.

That congressmen were hired outright.

That a great lobby staff was maintained.

That congressmen were aided in their campaigns if favorable to the manufacturers.

That even ministers were used to defeat labor unions.

Mr. Mulhall gives a list of names of men prominent in public life who dealt with him in the secret lobby work in congress. He also designates certain officials as having received financial reward for their services to the manufacturers, or for political purposes while in office. A long list of names is also given of men whom Mulhall claims were the lobbyists for the association. Names of many public officials whose elections were fought with money and influence by the association, sometimes successfully, are given in Mulhall's allegations.

Mr. Mulhall's statement described trips he said he made into half a dozen states with money and with orders from the association to do everything in his power to elect or defeat certain candidates for office.

Makes Second Statement.

In a further statement Colonel Mulhall cites, as an instance of the secrecy with which the alleged lobby worked, several letters bearing the typewritten signature "No Sig," written without address and on plain paper. These, the colonel asserts, came from the secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

All the "No Sig" letters contain warnings to be careful against exposing the methods of the lobby. Colonel Mulhall was warned against running up a large expense account, because "at the very best there is not going to be enough money to go around."

"You can get along without paying for much of anything," the letter adds, "if you only think so. Remember that you are very generous."

Letters from Secretary Schwedtman later indicate that other directors of the Manufacturers' association thought Colonel Mulhall was letting his expenditures run too high.

Emery Makes Reply.

Mr. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, said:

"The statement of the alleged Colonel Mulhall illustrates the most dangerous and malicious form of falsehood—that which fabricates a tissue of lies on a slight foundation of truth. It is true that the National Association of Manufacturers has for a number of years, in co-operation with many business associations, opposed legislation proposed and persistently demanded by organized labor for the purpose of relieving labor combinations of civil and criminal liability for their acts in furtherance of trade disputes, to validate the boycott and to cripple the power of the federal and state courts, to give equitable protection to personal and property rights of employer and employe threatened with injury or destruction in the course of such disputes.

Fought in Open.

"The opposition of this association to such measures has not been secret, but it has sought every way to give publicity to these proposals, to the nature of the forces behind them and to the character of support which they were receiving from public men in the hope that, public attention being attracted to them, public opinion would justly condemn them.

"During the course of this contest organized labor has undertaken to elect representatives pledged to its proposals and persistently endeavored to defeat public men who opposed its dmand that labor combinations be exempted from the general penal and civil law and that injunctive protection be withdrawn from the property and rights of employers engaged in labor distutes, and this has sometimes been an issue, as in the famous Littlefield campaign in Maine. The association has appealed to its members and to business men generally to give support to public men who dared to oppose such pernicious demands.

Tells Mulhall's Work.

"Mulhall was employed in some instances in campaigns where such issue existed to enlist the legitimate support of business men in an effort to defend their own elementary rights and prevent the defeat of public men for their plain performance of duty.

"It has been likewise part of the duty of the Washington office of the association to answer the inquiries of members of business associations with respect to pending legislation. To this end Mulhall frequently collected or arranged for the collection of documents and sometimes interviewed members of congress with respect to progress of legislation.

"The statement that any of the public men named in Mulhall's charges were ever in the employ of the association, directly or indirectly, while in or out of public office, is a sinister and diabolical lie. The statement that any room in the capitol was ever placed by any one at the disposal of any of its officers or agents, or that any page or other person in the service of congress was in its employ, directly or indirectly, is no less maliciously unjust to the individuals named than to the National association or its officers.

"A prompt investigation by an existing committee, which his association would warmly welcome, will bare the motives of this slander and the character of this venal assassin of public men. It might also expose the character of the labor lobby which makes our efforts necessary."

Would Broaden Quiz.

"The lobby investigation has gone far beyond its original scope," said Chairman Overman, "and I don't see any course for us to pursue but to ask for more power from the senate and to go into every phase of the remarkable situation that has been developed.

"I was informed that Mr. Mulhall had information that bore directly upon lobbying work at Washington, and accordingly issued a subpoena late last night to serve upon him before he left Washington. Much of the statement credited to him bears upon legislation in previous congresses, which is outside the scope of the resolution under which we are working.

"It is my personal opinion that the committee should ask the senate for full authority to go into any angle of legislative lobbying in any previous congress."

Old, Familiar Face.

14—How did you get your stolen watch back so quickly?

13—The poor idiot of a thief took it to a pawnshop, where they at once recognized it as mine.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Just Alike.

Patience—She has a nose just like her mother's.

Patrice—Do you think so?

Patience—I certainly do. She's putting it into everybody's business.

When Trouble Began.

Mrs. Chatt—Did you ever see a woman ventriloquist?

Mr. Chatt—No.

Mrs. Chatt—I wonder why there are none.

Mr. Chatt—Why, a ventriloquist has to keep his mouth shut, dear.

Riches From Alaska.

Alaska broke another record last year by producing minerals valued at $21,850,000, an increase over the year before of $1,002,000.

COLLEGIAN CLOTHES

'Nuff Said

DAVID LAZAR.

If you have anything to sell, if you are in the market for any class of goods, if you want to make a trade, or if you have lost or found any article, the most economical way of informing the general public in this territory as to your wants is to

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Saturday, July 5, 1913.

The twelve laws passed by the last legislature which took effect Tuesday July 1st are as follows: Abolition of public drinking cup; permitting 10 jurymen to return a verdict in civil actions; pure seed law which compels labels setting forth result of germination test, percentage of weed seed and place where grown; compelling physicians to report industrial disease; filing chattel mortgages with register of deeds; pure canvas law; interchangeable mileage books; prohibiting directed verdicts; uniform negotiable instrument law; requiring notice for damage from municipalities; limiting appeals to supreme court; amending method of serving summers.

An editor, says an exchange, who was full of hard cider, got a sale bill and a marriage mixed. The description runs as follows:

Wm. Smith the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Smith, was disposed of at public auction to Lucy Anderson, on my farm one mile east of here in the presence of about 70 guests, including the following, to wit: 2 mules, 12 head of cattle. Rev. Jackson tied the nuptial knot average 1250 pounds, on the hoof. The beautiful home was tastefully decorated in one clam spade, one feed grinder and one set of double harness nearly new. Just before the ceremony the inspiring wedding march was softly rendered by one Jersey to be fresh next April, carrying a bunch of flowers in her hand and looking charming in a gown made of one light spring wagon, six stacks of hay, one grind stone, mouslide de sole trimmed with about 100 bushels of spuds.

Don'ts for Horse Owners

Don't overload your horses.

Don't feed too much corn in hot weather.

Don't make any sudden change in the feed.

Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stables.

Don't feed grain to warm horses. Give them a hay first.

Don't allow the harness, especially the collar, to chafe.

Don't neglect to give the harness a cleaning once in a while.

Don't expect your horses to relish their feed, unless the mangers are clean.

Don't give large amounts of water at any one time. Small amounts frequently are much better.

Don't give your horses patent medicine that you don,t know anything about, especially colic remidies.

Don't keep your horse going after it begins to show signs of exhaustion. You will save time by resting a bit.

Don,t allow young horses to wear a pair of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs leveled and the shoes reset if they are worth it.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

Two Hundred Thousand Farmers Needed

With 40,000,000 acres of available productive land where there is ample fertility and rainfall to produce adundant crops, and with good facilities available for marketing all of the products that can be produced, it is plainly apparent that one of the problems for Minnesota to undertake is to secure a large number of settlers. At present Minnesota has about 150.000 farms but it has enough good land suitable for agriculture to give each of 400,00 or 450,000 farmers an 80 or 100 acre farm.

Some of the well managed diversified farms in Minnesota are now producing a gross income of about $25 per acre. Every bit of the 40,000,000 acres of agricultural land in Minnesota is capable of producing $25 per acre anually in general farm products, or the 40,000,000 acres of land are capable of producing $1.000,000,000 worth of farm products each year instead of about one quarter that amount as they now are. Minnesota affords excellent opportunity to at least 200.000 more frrmers in addition to the 150.000 she now has. Let us boost for Minnesota and try to interest the 200,000 people who want good farm homes to come here.—A. D. Wilson, Extention Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

ON SECTION NO. 12

What We, Us and Company Did With a Firm Hand to Guide the Undertaking.

BY JOHN PHILIP ORTH.

A new railroad had been surveyed through the country within two miles of Major Charlton's country home, and the retired army officer had made a bid for and secured the grading to be done on section No. 12.

The major was a widower with only one child—a daughter named May. She had returned from school and was waiting, as all girls must wait, and it was generally understood that she was rather strong-minded for a young girl. It was rather independence than strong-mindedness. Not that she was mannish, but that she rode around the country on her pony without a chaperon, fished, swam and hunted at her pleasure, and could beat her father at billiards or at almost any other game. When the major came home and announced that he had secured the contract for section 12 Miss May applauded and said:

"You will want a bookkeeper and a paymaster, and I will serve as both."

"But you don't understand what sort of help I must employ," he replied.

"Foreigners, and mostly Italians. It will be a tough crowd, but that doesn't scare me."

"Too tough a crowd for a girl to be mixed with. I shall count myself lucky to get along with a row every two weeks. I am told that I can't carry my contract through, do the best I can."

"Don't you believe it, daddy. We, us and company will start in with a firm hand and not let the padrones or Black Hand take the authority out of our hands. I shan't expect to do much bossing, but if called upon to take a hand I shan't run away from it."

"I shall, of course, get a man for bookkeeper and cashier," observed the father as he turned away.

But he did not. From the time the work began until the office of the contractor was ready to step into, Miss May spent most of her time on the ground, suggesting and bossing, and when the hour arrived she took off her hat and gloves and opened the books and pocketed the key of the safe.

"Wait until you see the sort of laborers that are coming!" said the major as he shook his head.

Two days later 300 men arrived—Italians, Slavs and Huns. They had their own quarters, but they could not fail to hear of the girl's presence. Indeed, she must come and go in their full sight. They were a hard lot and one or two men dominated all the others. One of the leaders visited the office to say to the major:

"Why you have the girl here?"

"She is my daughter."

"It makes no deeference. No girl should be here. ~~She makes mistakes~~ and we are cheated."

"When you think you have been cheated come and tell me so."

"But the men don't like it. You must get a man to take her place."

Two or three of the unsuccesful bidders had evidently tampered with the men with a view of getting up a strike at the very outset. It was a puerile excuse they advanced, and it aroused the major into saying:

"I shall not get a man. If you want to raise a row go ahead!"

"It is not me, but the men."

"Tell them to strike at any hour they want to!"

"Bully for you, daddy!" exclaimed the daughter as the fellow left the office.

"I didn't want you to come, but I am not going to let them run you out. They won't strike until they can find a better excuse."

Neither did they. The road-bed for the new railroad ran parallel with the highway for a mile and as Miss May rode to and fro she received black looks and heard men cursing under their breath. It would have been folly to pay any attention to it.

Nothing more was heard from the leader as to the girl's leaving, and it was two weeks before another call was made. Then the leader announced:

"We were hired to work nine hours a day, and you are making it ten. We must have an hour off or more pay."

"Every man of you was hired for ten hours a day," replied the major, "and I shall not shorten the time by a minute nor increase the pay by a cent."

"The men are very angry."

"So am I."

"I think they strike, eh?"

"If they want to."

"If they do then they will break and destroy."

"When they begin to do that there will be some shooting!"

"So? So? You are not a wise man."

"I am wise enough to see your game."

"Will they strike?" asked the girl of her father.

"Sure to, after coming with a third pretext."

"And they may even attack us?"

"They certainly will."

"And we?"

"You had better stay home for a few days.

"And miss the row? Well, I guess not! We each have a revolver, and can make it very lively for them."

At 9 o'clock next morning the leader delivered his ultimatum—eight hours a day or a strike.

"Strike away!" was the reply of the major.

Fifteen minutes later every laborer had thrown down his tools and was cheering and whooping. They made no other demonstration for some time, but at length they formed in a solid body, and armed with picks, shovels, axes and stones moved down on the office and surrounded it. Then the major did a foolish thing, but one perfectly logical from the standpoint of a man of arms. He threw open the door and stood there and defied the mob. He was not armed, but one can't look for honor in such a crowd.

After a long minute, in which the men hurled a hundred insults at him, the major was struck in the head by a stone and fell back into the office unconscious. Miss May dragged the body back and closed and locked the door. There was no rush of the strikers. She went to the telephone and called up the house and the cook, and said:

"Mary, the men out here have struck and are making awful threats. Go down to the road and tell the first man that comes along that father is badly hurt and I am locked in the office."

"I get you, and I'll send a dozen men!" replied the cook as she hung up the trumpet and made a scoot.

Miss May was bathing her father's wound when the whooping re-commenced and the rocks began to pelt. It was only a temporary structure, and the splinters soon began to fly. Amidst the fusilade the leader of the mob was heard shouting:

"Come out here—we want you! If you don't come out we'll try dynamite."

"And I'll try bullets!" said the girl to herself as a rock came through the window and missed her head by an inch.

There were hoots of derision as the soldier's daughter rested the barrel of her revolver on the sill of the same window and pulld the trigger. She fired low, to take her targets in the legs, and out of six bullets five drew howls of pain. The mob broke back at her shooting, lugging off the wounded, and after an interval of ten minutes the leader approached under cover of a flag of truce and called out:

"Open the door to us or we use dynamite and blow you all to ——"

No answer was ventured, and in a quarter of an hour the mob was ready to carry out the threat. One side of the office was without windows, thus making a safe approach, and a man was creeping forward with a charge that would have rent everything to pieces when the panting and pale-faced girl heard the hoots of an auto, and next moment the popping of revolvers. The cook had obeyed orders nobly. As it chanced, the first auto to come along contained four men, and it needed but a word to send them speeding away. In five minutes after their arrival the mob was in flight.

When four men get together, in an auto or on the street corner, there is at least one young man among them. If asked to go to the rescue of a maid and her father chain-lightning can hardly keep pace with him.

It was the young lawyer, Phillip Fayram, in this case. He was on his way over to the county seat to try a case, and the old gray heads with him were witnesses. Of course they couldn't see any romance in the rescue, and they even smiled in a cynical and superior way, but others saw things through different eyes.

The strikers came back after two or three days, and the major's contract was finished without further trouble. The wounded legs went to the hospital to be cured in time, and in time the warrior-father made reply to a question:

"Yes, by George, take her!"

And some time after peace had been restored the leader of the strikers was heard saying to the man who was creeping up to place the dynamite that day:

"You fool—I fool—all fool but the young laidee. She big heroine! She don't yell and whoop—she shoot!"

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Private Rafferty Explained.

It was a snowy, windy night and Private Rafferty, on guard, quickly got chilled.

The snow drifted into his sentry-box until, in sheer desperation, he moved that rude shelter to a sloping position in the lee of the buttress of the wall.

From a locker at the foot of the flag-staff he abstracted a large Union Jack, and wrapping this round him he crept into the box and tried to make himself comfortable. The time seemed dreadfully long and presently Rafferty dozed off to sleep, to be awakened later by the flash of a lantern in his eyes, and, looking up, he found an officer and the sergeant eyeing him with astonishment.

"What's the meaning of this?" demanded the officer, sternly.

But Rafferty did not disturb himself.

"Shure," he replied, "I thought ye'd left me to freeze to death so for convanience I jest laid myself out in ould coffin. An' bedad, ye can plase yerself about callin' out the firing-party an' going on wid the funeral."—Tit-Bits.

Studies of the Vernacular.

"Sayjen, wossatchoogot?"

"Watchamean?"

"Youreatinsumpun!"

"Snuthinbutta wadagumkit."

"Well, canchagimmychunk?"

"Solligot."

"Yougotchoornerve."

"Quitcherfibbin!"

"Awcutitout, girls!" warned the floor-walker, who had happened along and overheard the conversation.—Chicago Tribune.

Russian Superstitions.

The number of Russian superstitions is legion, but some of them are not without symbolic beauty. A man's wedding ring is of gold, but is made to fit the wife's finger. A woman's wedding ring is of silver and is made to fit the husband's finger. The significance of this peculiar custom is as follows:

The gold ring should signify to the wife that Ivan Ivanovitch is the sun of her future home. Hers is a silver ring because, like the moon, she is supposed to receive her brilliancy from the husband—the sun.

At the wedding ceremony the rings are exchanged, the woman receiving the gold ring, the husband the silver one, to signify complete accord of husband and wife.

There are people who would rather work than starve, and as long as they continue to multiply the world is comparatively safe.

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Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the

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Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Isaac H. Elliott, Decedent.

State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington, } In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Isaac H. Elliott, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Elizbeth T. Elliott, John C. Elliot and Ida May Loyd and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Elizabeth T. Elliott having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of July, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 30th day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal.)

Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

No. 220

State of Minnesota,
Office of County Auditor, } SS.
County of Red Lake

To F. J. Mjoseth,

You are hereby Notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot five (5) in Block six (6) in Hemmingson Addition of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said county of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of Two Dollars and thirty nine Cents; that upon the 11th day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents having been paid into the treasury of said said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents and interest on Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 11th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal, this [illegible] day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal) [illegible]
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

[illegible]

Egg and Bottle.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck, add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE

OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 63

Hans Wilson

NEW
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY

I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the rots and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Farmers, Attention

[illegible] have got the harness shop in St. Hilaire I have put in a line of COLLARS, SWEAT-PADS, BREAST STRAPS, POLE STRAPS, HAME STRAPS, SPREADERS, WHIPS CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SNAPS and BUCKLES, so that you can get what you want in that line, and if you want any kind of harness I will get it for you in short notice.

A. H. PITKIN.

CHURCHES

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday July 6 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, June 15, at 7:15 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 117 - Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. P. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 1650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. S. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
M. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE, Secretary

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	6:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..........	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........	8:35 a. m

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Kjomme & Pitkin
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
First National Bank Building
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

Boost
THE Farmers' Elevator
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Bring your butter and eggs to me and get the top prices.
A. H. Pitkin.

English services at Synod church Sunday the 13th of July at 8 p. m.

There will be no services in the Scand. Mission church July 13th.

Ralph Hall came up from Winnebago Wednesday.

Rev. Palm was in town a few hours Tuesday.

Miss Tomina Wilson returned to Crookston Tuesday.

Erick Tyren has recently purchased a Studebaker 25.

Mrs. P. A. Dainerd and children of Fort Francis are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Olson.

Misses Eva Johnson and Myrtle Fellman of Red Lake Falls spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Musselman, who has been a guest at the Peck home, returned to Crookston Tuesday.

Glenn Martz transacted business between trains at Thief River Falls Monday.

Regna Loberg came up from Crookston Monday.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

It is getting warm enough now to throw away the winter hat and get a new Gordon. Come in and we will fit you out.—A. H. Pitkin.

Robert Jackson has accepted a position as stenographer in the Merchants State Bank—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin returned Thursday from Crookston where she has been visiting with friends and relatives for the past few weeks

M. C. Opsahl and E. Wiks accompanied by Frank Dann autoed over from Carpenter, S. D. Sunday, returning the following day.

Mr and Mrs. Bilden arrived from Goplin, Montana Wednesday and will spend a few days here visiting relatives and friends.

Misses Hulda and Myrtle Gigstad left for Randolph, Thursday, where they will visit their sister, Mrs. Edstrom.

Ella and Harriet Jackson left Wednesday for Grafton, N. D. where they will visit with their uncle, John P. Jackson.

Mary Anderson journeyed to Devils Lake, N. D. last Wednesday where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Shalins.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

FOR SALE—The building and lot formerly occupied by the Spectator office. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office.
adv J5.

Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. is in session the entire year. Now is the time to enter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gistie of Fargo an Mrs Deemer of Crookston spent a few hours in town last week renewing old acquaintances.

Rev. Olson of Fertile, former pastor of the Mission church here, was in attendance at the Young Peoples Convention.

Laura Gustafson returned to Thief River Falls Monday, having spent the week end with Annie Fellman.

Frank Dann autoed over from Clark, S. D. last Sunday for a visit with his father Dr. E. H. Dann. Mr. Dann is very favorably impressed with this country and expects to return in the near future.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines.—Henry A. Olsen.
Jl. 5

Scand. Mission church services in the east-side school house Sunday July 6th at 2:30 p. m. and in the Black River school house Sunday July 13th at 2 p. m. All are invited.

Mrs. N. Fairbanks and daughter arrived from Bradford, Ill. Saturday and are now located in their new residence which Mr. Fairbanks purchased from A. Elmquist last Spring.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS.
adv

Thodore Benson returned from Halstad Thursday.

Misses Elna and Dora Erickson, who have been spending the past week with Mrs. A. Larson, returned to their home at Warren Thursday.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

There will be a "Samtale" meeting at the United church next Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday, beginning Tuesday at 1:30 with introduction of the "Samtaleemne Ap. Gj. 10,-48," by Rev. T. A. Hagen from Drayton, N. D. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Rev. A. H. Bergford from Pine Creek will preach. On Wednesday and Thursday there will be sessions from 10 to 12 o'clock and from 1:30 to 3:20 p. m. On Wednesday at 8 p. m. Rev. R. R. Syrdal from Shelley will preach. All are invited to attend.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the intire subscripton list.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per yaer in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Wheat is 48 cents.

The celebration is over and the town is slowly recovering. So are the boys.

The railroad bridge at Red Lake Falls has been finished and the trains again run into the city.

Ed. Whaley went down to St. Paul last Friday with a car of cattle for E. J. Holmes, returning today.

Mrs. J. F. Cook and children, of St. Paul, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Peters. They expect to make quite an extended visit.

Newspaper Change Hands

A deal was made last week whereby Anton Schusser became owner of the Plummer Pioneer. Mr. Schusser has had considerable experience in the newspaper line, and was foreman on the Bemidji paper before going to Plummer. He took immediate posession, and we predict a live newsy paper for Plummer and vicinity. Mr. Hermanson, former publisher of the Pioneer will go to St. Paul where he has become associated with one of the papers.

Convention a Success

The Young Peoples Convention which was held at the Mission church Friday, Saturday and Sunday was a success from every point of view. The meetings were very instructive as well as entertaining, and were largely attended thruout the three days session. The many able speeches delighted their audiences with their themes, and the song service which was given on Saturday was met by the approval of all.

Besides many elderly people from out of town who attended the convention, there were over fifty young people present, representing the different congregations thruout the Red River Valley

Many questions of vital importance were discussed, and the young peoples covenant decided to support a missionary in China.

This was the first convention of its kind held in this section of the country and the newly organized body is more than pleased with the outlook.

It was agreed to hold the next convention at Crookston in the latter part of June 1914.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.
Rev. B. A. Werklund, Pres.
Rev. J. T. Pahlhamar, Vice Pres.
C. W. Rodquist, Sec'y
Miss Laura Gustafson, Treas.

Locals Win Double-header

Last Sunday on the home grounds the local boys again brought home the bacon by two. The Thief River Falls Cubs where the first to be taken into camp, crediting themselves with two runs, while the Gophers pushed fifteen men over the home pan. The battery for the Cubs were Drois and Severson, and for the locals, Smith and Martz.

Immediately after supper the home boys took on the Gray Gophers. The visitors kept the locals a close second until the last inning, when the Gophers pulled out with the long end of the score, permitting the visitors to count four

Battery for Gophers—Owens—Brink.
Battery for Gray Gophers—Callaway—Nelson.

St. Hilaire Elevator Co. Hold Annual Meeting.

The stock holders of the St. Hilaire Farmers' Elevator Company held their annual meeting at the village hall Friday, June 27th. The following are the officers for the coming year.
J. S. Roy, President.
Henry Starken, Vice President.
R. J. McKercher, Secretary.
N. E. Beebe, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
Mike Ford.
Andrew Mortenson.
N. K. Anderson
Chas. Patterson, Manager.

Buys Grygla Eagle

I. D. Converse, who has been editor of the Spectator for the past two years, recently purchased the Grygla Eagle from H. Mussey. Mr. Converse is an old hand in the newspaper game, and will undoubtedly give Grygla and vicinity a sheet which will be a top notcher among country papers. He took possession immediately, and we wish "Dad" all kinds of success in his new field.

Wylie Elevator Company Elects Officers.

The Farmers' Elevator Company of Wylie held their annual stockholders meeting at that place on Tuesday. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.
Emil Larson President,
Fred Gother, Vice President.
R. J. Akerlund, Secretary.
C. G. Borgen, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

C. G. Borgen,	P. A. Halstrom,
Emil Larson,	C. O. Swanson,
Nils Person,	O. J. Lillibo,
Fred Gother,	Chas. Zutz.
E. J. Akerlund.	

T. Smidesang, Manager.

Wyndotte.

A severe storm passed over this section Sunday.

John Hogquist was at Neptune P. O. on Tuesday.

Oscar Johnson came down from his claim Tuesday.

HAZEL

Mrs J. Fellman and children of Thief River Falls arrived here on Friday of last week to visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nils Alfson returned home last week from a visit with their daughters at Brainerd.

Axel Paulson was a Thief River caller on Friday.

Bennie Odegaard has been helping his brother Ole unload lumber the last few days.

Frank Larson of Thief River Falls arrived here Friday for a visit with relatives and friends.

Walter Berg left Thursday for Bemidji for a short visit with his brother and sister.

The crops are in fine condition in this vicinity and prospects are very good.

Three car loads of lumber have been shipped in here this week and there is great demand for lumber.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Borgie left on Wednesday of last week for the cities on their honey-moon trip.

Misses Ida and Clara Rolstad returned home for a visit with their folks.

Axel Paulson left Saturday for Bismarck, N. D. He was accompanied by his sister.

Mrs. Carrie Temrud of Everill, Clay Co. arrived here for a visit Mrs. Oscar Nilson and other friends

J. Lein of Fargo, N. D is visiting at the Alfson home nowadays.

Wm. Sherwood returned from Bemidji to his farm near Hazel on Saturday.

Tom Sumpter has opened up his new livery barn here, and will be in trim to accomodate anyone who needs anything in his line of business.

S. Wiberg is busy building an addition to his barn these days.

The streets are being graded here now, and will soon be in good shape.

A treat for our readers that we have arranged for is a series of twelve illustrated articles on

The Panama Canal

and the

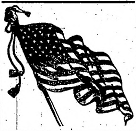
Isthmus in History and Romance

By Edward W. Pickard

Mr. Pickard is that type of globe-trotting author who seeks the quaint and curious places and people as subjects for his clever descriptive articles. In his present series of twelve articles which we have arranged to print, he has touched not only the actual work of building the canal, and the people who have accomplished it, but has gone into what the newspaper worker knows as the side lines, and which as a rule are of as much interest as the main story. This is particularly true in this case. After our readers have completed the last of Mr. Pickard's articles they will have a better understanding of the Panama Canal, and conditions within and surrounding the canal zone.

The first article of the series will be printed in our issue of

July 12 1913



Locals Win Again

The ball game yesterday between the Grey Gophers and the local team, which was witnessed by the largest crowd seen at the ball park this season, was won by the home team by a score of 13 to 4. Brink and Martz was the battery for the locals, while Callaway and "Peg" Nelson did the stunts for the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Hanson and children of Shelly are visiting at the Benson home, coming up yesterday.

Pete Simonson came over from Bemidji Thursday to spend the Fourth with his family.

Manley Olstad of Crookston, spent Friday in this village as the guest of E. O. Burkee.

E. O. Burkee journeyed to Crookston Friday, returning Saturday.

Jake Einerson was a visitor in our village Friday.

"Mutt" Ihle of T. R. F. was a visitor in the village Friday.

Lilian Sterns came over from Grand Forks yesterday to spend the Fourth at the Wilson home.

Guy Person arrived from Grand Forks Friday for a visit at home.

Myrtle Blaine is spending the week the week end at the Brannum home. home.

A. R. Jones was shaking hands with friends in this village Friday.

The local kids will play the T. R. kids on the local diamond tomorrow.

The celebration yesterday was one of the most enjoyable spent here in years. Although there was no intention of having any demonstration until three days ago, the program was very good. The picnic on the Benson grounds was one of the features of the day. The dance last evening was well attended, everyone reporting a good time.

The picnic held yesterday at the Hooper grounds was a decided success, there being in the neighborhood of seventy guests present. After dinner Mr. Fellman brought his auto and pleasure riding became the pastime during the afternoon. Every one reports an excellent time.

APPETITE AND THE EMOTIONS.

Why Shouldn't One Eat, Even if Very Happy or Very Sad?

The following really happened on board a pleasure steamer in the Kyles of Bute. A young honeymoon couple were sitting side by side, gazing on the lovely scenery around them.

"Isn't it heavenly, George?" she murmured. "I feel thrills all over me."

Then without a pause, as if still carried away by the inspiration of the moment: "Dearest, if there are any left, I think I would like a chocolate."

No good reason exists why spiritual emotions should not make one hungry. The bride who demanded sweets was wiser than a girl who once remained starving and inconsolable in her room after the departure of her lover for India.

At last an amateur Hebe ventured upstairs with a cup of coffee and a plate of toast. Yielding to persuasion, the afflicted maiden was induced to eat and drink, and began to look somewhat less dejected.

"I believe I was dying for something all the time," she finally confessed; "but I was afraid to ask, lest people would believe me to be less unhappy than I really am."—Black and White.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection
BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE

The Prosperity Of Mary

Mary had a little purse—
That's the reason of this verse.
In that purse she had a penny;
She added to it till it was many;
Then deposited in the Merchants Bank,
Using its deposit blanks
Now she's independent as can be,
Because she deposits with US. You see!

We Actually Remit for ALL Items on the Day Collected

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.
C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

GROCERY PRICES

Granulated Sugar, 17 lbs.	$1.00
Cut Loaf Sugar 14 lbs.	$1.00
Yankee Oats, 25 cent pkg.	20c.
Bird Eye Matches, 5 boxes	20c.
Crackers, 10 lb. box	70c.
Arm and Hammer Soda, 1 pkg.	7c.
Lenox Santa Claus Soap, 7 bars	25c.
Corn Flakes, 4 pkgs.	25c.
Canned Corn, 3 cans	25c.
Santa Clara Prunes per lb.	10c.
Dried Peaches, 2lbs.	25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 2 cans	25c

OLE MATHSON
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINN.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern.......	
" " 2 "	80
" " 3 "	77
Flax, No. 1..........	$1.20
" " 2..........	1.15
Adjected Flax..........	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs..........	41
Oats..........	32
Rye..........	45
Eggs..........	15
Butter..........	25
" creamery..........	32
Potatoes..........	
Beef, live weight..........	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed..........	8½@9
Sheep, live weight..........	3@4½
Veal, dressed..........	6@8
Chickens, alive..........	10
Hides..........	9
Flour, patent..........	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton..........	22.00
Bran, " ".........	21.00

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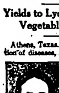
Look Out!
If You Wish
To Avoid
Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT
FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

COMPLICATION OF WOMAN'S ILLS

Yields to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Athens, Texas.—"I had a complication of diseases, some of them of long standing. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and some other things that you suggested. I must confess that I am much better in every way and have been relieved of some of the worst troubles. My neighbors say I look younger now than I did fifteen years ago."—Mrs. SARAH R. WHATLEY, Athens, Texas, R. F. D. No. 3. Box 92.

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or received so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In nearly every community you will find women who have been restored to health by this famous medicine. Almost every woman you meet knows of the great good it has been doing among suffering women for the past 30 years.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of them state that it has saved them from surgical operations.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

There's No Other Kind.

"Did you have a bad toothache?"

"I think so, but if you know of any other kind of a toothache perhaps it was that kind I had."

Different Thing.

"What do you think of a man who is asleep at his post?"

"He is not fit for his job."

"But suppose it is his bedpost?"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

How Herman Quit.

The painful duty was thrust upon me recently to select an office boy. The line was well formed, and upon looking them over a young voice piped up:

"Don't forget me, mister!"

A little later this lad was before me and I said to him:

"What is your name?" He replied, "Herman Mallowitz."

I then asked him where he worked last, and after he told me I said:

"Herman, were you fired?"

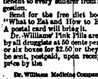
He hesitated a moment and then spoke up:

"Vell, I didn't exactly get fired. I just told 'em to go to h—l!"—Exchange.

Mystery of Sleep.

Sleep, in which we spend about a third of our lives, continues to be one of the mysteries of biology, despite the attempts of scientists to find a solution. Dr. Raphael Dubois of Marseilles, after a prolonged series of experiments on hibernating animals, has come to the conclusion that sleep is due to autitoxin or poisoning by certain waste products, which accumulate in the brain, and are only got rid of by sleep. Dr. Claparede of Geneva thinks that sleep is an instinct devised for the protection of the organism. It was Dr. Ramon y Caja who formulated the neurotic theory according to which the neutrones or pyramidal cells in the gray matter of the brain sink down and cease to excite each other during sleep.

But there are objections to these theories, and all others that have been advanced. It is a matter of absolute knowledge that in sleep there is a certain absence of blood in the brain. Anything that lessens the supply of blood to the brain is likely to induce sleep. For this reason, keeping the head cool and the feet warm is recommended as one of the best means of overcoming sleeplessness. Absence of light, noise and strong odors help to produce the loss of consciousness, which is the chief characteristic of true sleep.



Lack of Appetite

When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, you will have to build up your blood to get lasting relief. No amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that overlooks the blood will help you for any length of time.

You can, however, always build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can be certain they will make the blood richer and purer with every dose. This healthy blood will help to make your stomach strong and well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer lasting benefit to every sufferer from indigestion.

Send for the free diet booklet "What to Eat and How to Eat." A postal card will bring it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or they will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS A MAN

Mrs. Wachtel of Grand Rapids, Minn., Belabors W. C. Gilbert.

Grand Rapids.—W. C. Gilbert, head of the W. C. Gilbert Land company, was horsewhipped in his office in the Pokegama hotel by Mrs. A. Wachtel, proprietor of a furnishing store.

Mrs. Wachtel walked into the office and stated she had heard that Gilbert had made insinuating remarks concerning a fire which destroyed the stock of her store on June 12. Mr. Gilbert denied having made remarks of any kind, but before he could move from his chair, she drew a rawhide whip from the folds of her skirt and lashed him across his head and arms, inflicting several painful cuts. Men standing in the lobby of the hotel went to the rescue of Gilbert and his wounds were dressed by a physician.

Mrs. Wachtel is said to have stated that the same punishment awaited other persons whom she had heard had made remarks about the fire. It is understood that the insurance on the stock has been held up, pending an investigation of the circumstances.

Mr. Gilbert is one of the prominent citizens of Grand Rapids, and is highly respected. The attack which is regarded as entirely unwarranted has been the subject of general discussion. Mrs. Wachtel was to have removed her business to Virginia on July 1.

ACTIONS AGAINST MINISTERS

Charges Brought By Lutheran Congregation Must be Specified, Is Ruling.

Albert Lea.—The actions brought by congregations against the Rev. Messrs. Strands, the two brother ministers alleged to have caused a schism among the Synod Lutherans, came up for hearing before Judge Kinsley in Austin.

The questions before the court were the objections of the Strands to the complaint. First, that the church corporations should have joined with the plaintiffs in each of the cases; second, that the corporations should have been joined with the defendants in each of the cases; third, that more than one alleged cause of action was set forth in each complaint and fourth, that no real cause of action was set up in the complaint.

The court found the complaints in proper form, but indicated that he thought the plaintiffs ought to set forth the charges against the Strands more fully and he therefore gave the plaintiffs several days in which to prepare and specify the charges. The plaintiffs did not emphasize all the charges hoping thereby to avoid publicity. Now, however, at the suggestion of the court, the complaints will be set forth in detail, and the actions made ready for trial at the next term.

Hector Case Great Victory.

St. Paul. — Minnesota's public school children won a great victory, declared C. G. Schultz, state superintendent of education, when the supreme court declared that the village of Hector was entitled to collect tuition for non-resident pupils from their home districts for instruction in domestic and industrial branches in spite of the, refusal of the school boards to allow the children to attend the Hector school. "The decision supports the contention that every child in the state has a right to the training offered in any public school, either in the school district in which he lives or some other district," said Mr. Schulz, "and that any charge for tuition should be borne by the home district and should not be a charge against the individual. Industrial work has become a regular feature of instruction in more than one hundred high and graded schools under the inducements offered by the state, and the number is increasing rapidly."

Arrested for Firing Barn.

St. Cloud.—With two specific charges lodged against him and the possibility of a third to come later, Andrew Pierson was brought here by Deputy Sheriff Williams of Kanabec county to await the action of the district court. Pierson is charged with arson and practically admits the charge, though not the intent. The complaining witness is Albert Irene of Kanabec county. Pierson had been divorced from his wife and the former had given her employment at his house. It is presumed that Pierson became jealous and brooded over his domestic difficulties. In a fit of jealousy, it is charged, he set fire to Irene's barn. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

Five Hurt in Auto Mishap.

Crookston, Minn., June 28.—While speeding in an auto, Harry Hitchcock, Arthur Boissier and Emmett Wright of this city, Nettie Berk of Sebeka and Mattie Long of Thief River Falls were hurled out when the auto turned over and was demolished. Wright and Miss Berg are not expected to live.

Given Judgment of $6,500.

Red Wing, Dr. M. H. Cremer and Dorothy Cremer were awarded $6,500 and interest amounting to $1,257.50, from John H. Rich and the Forest Products company by a jury which reported at 9 a. m. Friday. An agreement was reached at 9:30 last night after the body had deliberated nearly eleven hours. The Cremers brought suit to recover $20,000, alleging that Rich misrepresented the value of the stock when they invested $10,000 in the corporation.

Left Fortune in Ireland.

Slayton.—Word has been received here that Patrick J. O'Connell of Ada, formerly of Lime creek in this county, has fallen heir to a fortune of over $200,000 by the death of a brother in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell came from Ireland in 1880 and settled on government land in this country. He sold his property here and moved to Ada about a year ago. A party of landseekers in charge of P. H. Harrigton of this place went to Crookston by automobile.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Rich Minnesota Farmer Dead.

Little Falls, Minn., June 30.—mittee of the protective committee, re-Winona, Minn., June 30.—P. H.

* * *

Shakopee Pioneer Overcome.

Shakopee. — John Reimer, aged 82, one of the oldest pioneers of the city, who came to Shakopee in 1860, dropped dead while in the yard of his home. He was overcome by the heat. He is survived by one son and one daughter. The funeral was Wednesday from St. John's German Lutheran church.

* * *

Auto Loses Wheel; 3 Hurt.

Fisher. — Miss Mattie Leon, a teacher at the Northwestern Agricultural school, is still unconscious as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident in which Miss Nettie Berg of Sebeska, Minn., and Emmet Wright of Crookston also were hurt near this village. The auto, which was driven by Harry Hitchcock of Crookston and was the property of C. E. Gildersleeve, a Crookston banker, was being run at high speed when a wheel came off, and the car turned over several times. When it stopped it was a mass of wreckage.

DEFENSE SCORES AN INNING

Bliss Bankruptcy Case Hearing at Fergus Falls Continued Until August.

Fergus Falls.—The defense had an inning in the Charles B. Bliss bankruptcy case in the United State court here last week, further testimony being taken at an adjourned hearing. Bliss operated a store at Dent, this county and went into bankruptcy in 1911. His parents opened a store at Akeley in 1912, and he has been managing it for them. The creditors assert that he transferred a large quantity of goods from his Dent store to the Akeley store and that the use of his parent's names as proprietors is merely a subterfuge and that they are entitled to the stock of the Akeley store.

The parents of Bliss were placed on the stand by the defense and testified to the starting the store with about $300 worth of goods. The business grew until they had about $1,600. They presented receipts from wholesale houses to show that they were doing a legitimate business.

George Groff was the star witness for the creditors, he testifying that he found a lot of goods concealed about the Bliss premises in Dent after Bliss went into bankruptcy. He also identified certain goods sold from the Akeley store as goods he had seen in the Bliss store at Dent. The case has been adjourned until Aug. 5.

ELECTION MAY BE ILLEGAL

Selection of Second Regiment Officers May Be Declared Illegal.

Owatonna. —The election of officers in the Second regiment, Minnesota National Guard, which took place recently at Austin, may be declared illegal as the result of advices from Colonel Lambert of Minneapolis, commanding the First artillery, M. N. G., and Colonel William Gerlach, U. S. A., retired.

Many of the officers of the regiment were dissatisfied with the alleged parceling out of the staff officers in exchange for votes, which resulted in the election of Major John Buschers of New Ulm to the colonelcy, Captain Smith of Worthington to the lieutenant colonelcy and Captain Quane of St. Peter to a majorship. The matter was left to the secretary of war and his opinion is expected soon.

The men challenging the election maintain that the officers of the machine gun company, who gave Buschers his majority of one, had no right to vote under the militia statutes of Minnesota, and they are upheld in this opinion by Colonel Lambert and Colonel Gerlach.

MURDERED; MONEY IS CAUSE

Search Being Made for Chum of Winona Man Found Dead in Bushes.

Winona. — The body of Christian Gerschoff, 28 year old, was found Sunday in the bushes near the camp of the road making crew in East Burns valley. He had been with the crew but disappeared Thursday after a visit to Winona with his bunkmate, Paul Pitoff. Pitoff left the camp after being paid Friday, and the authorities are searching for him.

Gerschoff, it is said, made no secret of the fact that he had saved between $400 and $500 since coming from Bulgaria, where he left a wife and child.

The shirt on Gerschoff's body had been pulled from his trousers, indicating that the slayer sought his victim's belt, where it was supposed he carried his money.

Pioneer Stockman Is Dead.

Rochester.—On Saturday at Eyota, in this county, Thomas Eckles, one of the most widely known farmers in southeastern Minnesota, was laid to rest. Mr. Eckles died at the age of 84. He was known in many sections of the state as an importer of Percheron horses, being the first in Minnesota to import the blooded stock from France. For thirty-three years he engaged in this business. For eleven years he was the owner of Winona, a celebrated Percheron.

Lightning Fires a Church.

Northfield.—Lightning struck the Catholic church at Hazelwood, twelve miles west of here burning it to the ground. Lightning also destroyed two barns on the farm of O. C. Olson.

Wind and Rain Storm.

St. James.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city from the west and Floral Hall at the county fair grounds was destroyed. Trees and small buildings were destroyed.

Libby's Selected Pickles

Nature's finest, put up like the home-made kind and all your trouble saved. This extra quality is true of all Libby's Pickles and Condiments and there is real economy in their use.

Spanish Olives

Every one from Seville, long famed as the home of the world's best olives. Only the pick of the crop is offered to you under the Libby label. Either the Queen or Manzanilla variety or Pimento Stuffed. Insist on Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

If men had to do the housework they would probably live in tents.

Even a baby realizes this is a hard old world the first time it falls out of bed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Futile Prevention.

"Did you get acclimated in Panama?"

"Yes, but it didn't take."

Getting It Right.

Greeble—Is that your baby?

Crawdon—No, sir; the possession is on the other side. He is not my baby, I'm his father.

The Proof.

"Miss Curt has the sharpest kind of eyes."

"She has that; the kind that look daggers at you."

Change of Scene.

Irritability is often cured by a change of scene. If a family could separate for a day or so, many of the little annoyances would be cleared up by the happy reunion.

Some Use After All.

Diminutive Onloooker (after golfer makes his sixth fruitless stroke)—"If yer digs up any wriggly worms, can I 'ave 'em, guv'nor, 'cos I'm going a-fishin'?"

Tourists in the Desert.

"What is that smoke?" "Indians signaling." "I wish we could reply to them; but we have no wood." "Call Algy. I think we can make a smudge with one of his Turkish cigarettes."

Safe.

Little Mary was on the veranda in the morning sunshine when she saw a friend of the family approaching, and without waiting to be addressed she called: "Hello, Mr. Mason, I've had a birthday."

"Why, Mary, is that so? How old are you?"

"Four years old," she told him.

"I wonder, now, what I'd better do to you?" Mr. Mason pondered, and was amused at the reply that came very positively.

"You can't. I'm sitting on it."—Woman's Home Companion.

Great Defense.

The great advocate—let us call him Mr. McSweeney—was defending a man in a murder case. The case looked hopeless, and McSweeney submitted no evidence for the defense. So the public prosecutor, believing that conviction was assured, ended with just a few perfunctory remarks.

Then, in a quiet, conversational tone, the famous McSweeney began to talk to the jury. He made no mention of the murder. He just described in vivid colors a pretty country cottage hung with honeysuckle, a young wife preparing supper, and the rosy youngsters waiting at the gate to greet their father on his return home for the evening meal. Suddenly McSweeney stopped. He drew himself up to his full height. Then, striking the table with his fist, he cried in a voice that thrilled every bosom:

"Gentlemen, you must send him back home to them!"

A red-faced juror choked and blurted out: "By George, sir, we'll do it."—London Opinion.

BANISHED

Coffee Finally Had to Go.

The way some persons cling to coffee, even after they know it is doing them harm, is a puzzler. But it is an easy matter to give it up for good, when Postum is properly made and used instead. A girl writes:

"Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept on drinking coffee.

"One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee, as a cousin of mine had done who had taken to Postum. But Mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish, I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled.)

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

TEMPERATURE 100 AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

SUN'S RAYS FAIL TO DISPEL ENTHUSIASM AT REUNION, HOWEVER.

UNIONIST AND REBEL CHEER

All Rancor Seems Fled as Old Foes Re-unite—Pickett's Men Hold a Meeting Once More and Go Over Scene of Charge.

Gettysbury, Pa., July 3.—In the pitiless glare of a sun that sent the mercury bubbling over the 100 mark, the armies of the North and the South went through the formal exercises set to mark the semi-centennial of Gettysburg.

Veterans to the number of 15,000, army officers estimated, filed into the big tent set apart for the exercises, sat in the haze of the heat for two hours, and shook the camp with their cheers when the speakers made reference to a re-united nation.

Every Seat Taken.

Every seat under the canvas was taken long before Secretary of War Garrison and Governor Tener, the orators of the day, came chugging up in their automobiles. Although the men in gray were far outnumbered by those in blue, there were possibly a thousand southerners in the amphitheater and what they lacked in numbers they made up in lung power.

When Governor Tener finished his speech, General Bennett P. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, rose slowly and bowed to him. "I can give you something that no one else can give you," he said. "We will now give you the rebel yell."

Nine famous Confederate generals and a thousand veterans of the South gave it so loudly that it was heard far back in the camp toward Gettysburg.

Young Greeted Enthusiastically.

When General Young stepped forward to deliver his address he was greeted with wild enthusiasm, the Union veterans led by Commander-in-Chief Beers, giving him three lusty cheers and a "tiger."

He took as his keynote the conviction of each side in the great struggle that it fought for a principle which it believed was the truth. One of his opening statements was that the northern soldiers deserved more credit than the southerners for the promulgation and successful realization of the present great reunion which he characterized as the greatest movement of its kind in the world.

This compliment to the northern veterans was greeted with loud cries of "no," to which Young quickly replied, "I know better than you do."

His speech captured the audience and he was overwhelmed by handshakes.

Notables on Platform.

Among the 200 guests on the platform were Governors Mann of Virginia, McCreary of Kentucky, Eberhart of Minnesota, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and the following Confederate generals: Robinson of Texas, West of Georgia, Thomas J. Shaffer of Louisiana, A. D. Williams of Florida, E. M. Law of Florida and Carr of North Carolina.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. George Edwards Loejoy, chaplain in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The benediction was to have been delivered by Rev. H. M. Hamill, chaplain general of the Confederate Veterans, but who failed to show up.

Veterans Pour Into Camp.

All through the night the veterans poured into camp, took graciously what small blessings fate passed out to them for a few hours and found permanent quarters when the hard-pressed regular army officers could get them ready. Major Normoyle, second in command to Brigadier General Liggett, estimated that more than 50,000 men are quartered in a camp intended to hold 40,000. No officer cared to estimate the number of southerners here. There are more than 3,000 from Virginia and it is probable that one-quarter of the total number is represented by the men from Dixie.

Pickett's Men Hold Reunion.

Before the morning exercises began and after the veterans quartered in the big tent made their slim toilets, the reunions of regiments and companies and squadrons began. Confederates who were in Pickett's charge took delight in marching with fife and drum to Spangler's woods, where the columns of Pickett formed on July 3, 1863, to begin the charge that marked the high tide of the lost cause. They did not charge again like they once did, but they remembered, or thought they remembered, every stick and stone in that wide stretch where death kept step with them before.

Missouri Has Two-Cent Rate.

Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—The two-cent passenger rate became effective in Missouri on the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash railroads at one minute past midnight Tuesday night. The Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island also made a two-cent rate between Kansas City and St. Louis at the same time to meet this reduction. At 12:01 o'clock in the morning of July 4 the two-cent rate will become effective on all other lines in the state of Missouri.

No Kissing While at Work.

Washington, July 3.—Kissing hereafter is officially barred from the pension bureau and officials and pretty clerks found in fond embrace will be unceremoniously ousted or suspended. Gayloni M. Saltzguber, the new pension commissioner, has ruled that a government office is no place for love making. Mr. Saltzguber suspended Frank D. Hester, chief of a sub-division of the division of civil war claims, for kissing a young woman clerk, whose name is withheld.

Treat Them

to the treat of treats—always welcomed, by all, everywhere—

Coca-Cola

sparkling with life—delightfully cooling—supremely wholesome.

Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—
Refuse Substitutes.

3-A

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

Send for Free Booklet.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

FRANZ JOSEF'S KIND HEART

Little Incident That May Explain Why Ruler of Austria Is Loved by His Subjects.

Sense of humor is another strong trait of Emperor Franz Josef. One day, unannounced, Franz Josef visited the military academy at Wiener-Neustadt, entered a classroom and, saying to the officer hearing a recitation: "Don't let me disturb you," took a seat. On the bench behind him he put his general's hat, crowned with its bush of long straight feathers. A boy eyed the green plumes, then slyly stretched his hand out and plucked one. Emboldened by success, he took four and would have taken the rest had he not touched his emperor's arm in the process.

"What are you doing that for?" asked Franz Josef, viewing the depleted bunch.

"For a souvenir," the boy stuttered.

"But why so many?"

"My comrades would each want one, too," was the frank response.

"Well, I suppose there is no way out of it but to give you the whole lot," said the emperor, by this time laughing heartily as he tore loose the bush. Turning to the teacher, whose frown of horror had been lost on the small boy, his majesty remarked, "But, captain, you must kindly lend me your cap to go home in."—Pictorial Review.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Wouldn't Take Chances.

A Chicago lawyer found a new sort of therapeutic treatment. His instructor told him that if he retired into the silence, breathed rhythmtically, and said certain words he would be able to cast off all his bodily ailments. He tried it and it worked. Then his three-year-old child got measles and he worked it on him. He was all puffed up. Later his prize setter contracted the mange. He summoned a veterinary. Then a friend expostulated. "Your system worked with yourself and it worked with your child," he said; "why don't you try it on the dog?" "That dog cost me $100 when he was a mere pup," was the answer, "and I can't afford to take any chances."

No Coal Famine in U. S.

According to geological survey estimates only about one-half of 1 per cent. of the available coal in the United States has been mined.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Some enterprising tailor should invent a wife proof pocket for married men.

The lonesomest woman in the world is she who hasn't any old memories to brood over.

Had Not Disobeyed.

Robbie is a Washington boy, and many degrees removed from an angel. Not long ago his father bought him a bicycle, on a solemn promise that he would be good for at least a year.

One week later he was detected in some particularly flagrant act, and his father, to punish him, forbade him to ride his bicycle for a whole week.

Robbie promised, but as his father neared home next day he saw his son whirling along on his wheel.

"Robbie," said he, more in sorrow than in anger, "didn't I tell you not to ride your bicycle for a week?"

"Yes, sir," said Robbie, cheerfully, "and I'm not going to disobey you. This isn't my wheel. It's one I borrowed."

No Substitute.

Scientific formulas will never take the place of holding hands in the moonlight as a mode of mating, and the superlative idiocy of lovers will be always blessed.—Doctor Crane.

The chap with the loudest voice doesn't always win the argument.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KODAK USERS

Our complete Developing and Printing Department insures Best Results and Quick Service.

A. D. THOMPSON DRUG CO.
NICOLLET and FOURTH MINNEAPOLIS
Use the Parcel Post

We carry the Complete Eastman Kodak Line.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DIRECT TO WOMEN—FREE SAMPLES
We have cut out the wholesaler and retailer and will sell our celebrated REGINA SERGES at wholesale mill prices. Two profits saved. Goods sponged, shrunk and ready for needle. Wonderful values. NEW ENGLAND SERGE CO., 35-49 W. 33d St., New York

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 27-1913.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913. NUMBER 52

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

Bring The News

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A. J. Hed has moved into his new house on Main street.

Henry Olson recently purchased a fine new buggy for his sewing machine business.

The many friends of Mrs. W. Olson will be pleased to learn that she is steadily improving.

D. Patterson autoed up from Maple Lake Monday to attend to his garden,

Tom Hovet has been at Thief River the past week, scaling logs for the Crookston Lbr. Co.

A crew of men arrived last week to begin work on the new steel bridge across Carpenter's Creek.

Chas. Patterson has moved into the house, recently overhauled by A. H. Pitkin, on Water Street.

Mrs. D. McAllister left Monday for Balfour N. D., where her husband located recently.

Pete Simonson returned to Bemidji Monday having spent the the 4th with his family.

Myrtle Blaine left for Crookston Saturday to resume her studies at the summer school.

Guy Pierson returned to Grand Forks Saturday, after spending the Fourth at the parental home.

J. A. Almquist has recently completed a fine residence on Sec. 34 town of Sanders and is now busy building his barn and outbuildings.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Herman Anderson returned from Minneapolis Tuesday, where he has been attending the "U" the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Swanson returned from the twin cities Monday. They also visited relatives at Atwater before returning home

The national holiday was unusually long this year, judging by the celebrating which extended into this week.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

FOR SALE—The building and lot formerly occupied by the Spectator office. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. adv J5.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines.—Henry A. Olsen
Jl. 5.

Mrs. Sorsoliel and daughter Flora of Spring Grove Saskatchewan are visiting friends and relatives here this week. They expect to leave for Washington in the near future, where they will make their home.

No Money to Burn

BUT

Plenty to Loan

Your Business needs our backing. We want YOUR business NOW

Interest paid on time deposits

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter on Sunday, a boy.

Chas. Pitkin was a passenger on the north bound train Friday.

Mrs. Harriet O'Brein returned Friday from an extended visit to southern Minnesota points.

Mrs. J. C. Dahl returned Friday from California, where she was called by the illness and death of Fred Dahl

There will be English services in the east side school house tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Mrs. H. L. Ebighausen and son Harlin of Crookston are visiting at the Albert Larson home.

I pay 17 cents per dozen for eggs. adv, David Lazar

Laura Simonson left for Cass Lake Monday, where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. A. F. Ittner.

John Steen is assisting at the Spectator office this week.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. Holmes Bros. adv

H. E. Ives was a passanger on the south-bound train Saturday.

Miss Thompson of Grand Forks is a guest at the Amble home, coming up Tuesday.

Mr. R. L. Hauge, who has been visiting with his daughter at Bemidji, returned home last week.

Jake Einerson left for his home in Marshall Co. after spending the fourth here.

Andy Dahl left for Stephens and other points Wednesday. He is spending his summer vacation canvassing.

Mrs. Gustave Johnson and Miss Selma Sandberg came up from Crookston Thursday, and are visiting Charles Sandberg.

Mrs. John Olson and children came down from Rainy River Wednesday and are renewing old acquaintances.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per yaer in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

Mr. Bahan, the station agent, is on a leave of absence, He and his wife expect to spent the greater part of the vacation at various points in Montana.

The local eight grade ball team met, and defeated a similar aggregation from Thief River on the home grounds, Sunday, by a score of 17 to 8.

Selma Hoff, in care of Dr. Swanson went to Warren Thursday morning, where she will undergo an operation Doc returned the same evening.

Scandinavian Mission church services in the eastside school house Sunday July 20, at 2:30 p. m., and Young People's society will meet in the evening at 8 p. m, at the home of Mrs. J. D. Johnson. All are welcome.

It is rumored that a prominent local young man entertained an "old hen" at his place Wednesday evening. The presence of white feathers on the floor Thursday morning gave rise to the rumor.

The crops around St. Hilaire and Wylie are looking exceptionally good and unless something unforseen takes place, to cut down the yield, a bumper crop is assured this fall.

At a meeting of the village council, last Monday, it was decided to build the new cement walks called for in the resolution published some time ago. This will add materially to the appearance of the town.

There will be a ball game on the local grounds tomorrow between the same teams that played last Sunday. The Thief River boys are not content with the severe drubbing they received last Sunday and have added reinforcements to their team, with the intention of reversing the scores made in the last game. Moral—Put your money on the locals.

Four parties have signified their intention of building in this village during the coming fall. St. Hilaire is fast gaining a reputation as an ideal place in which to make a home. With a little co-operation among resident property owners in the matter of removing refuse and cutting unsightly weeds inside the village limits, the town should further commend itself.

The Hamar Young People's society will meet at the home of S. Branvold Sunday July 20, in the afternoon.

WANTED—Girl for house work in small family, at once.
Jl 12 tf. Chas. Patterson.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. Holmes Bros

The meetings at the United church on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week were well attended. The visitors were Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Lutnes from Nielsville, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Bergford from Pine Creek, Rev. N. G. W. Knutson from Warren and Mr. Lars Hatlelie from Mentor. The Scripture passage discussed was Acts 10, 34—43. The discussion was very edefying and instructive.

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Team for Sale

Well matched black team, both geldings, weight about 2750, one 9 and one 6 years old.

New $55.00 set of harnesses with the team.

Enquire at the restaurant.

Free trip through the Canal

Do you want to take passage on the first ship to pass through the completed Panama canal and make the trip immediately? It makes no difference if the big "ditch" will not be completed for another year—that will not prevent us or delay our departure. On another page of the Spectator our method is told in detail and all arrangements are made for your convenience and comfort during the voyage.

Sealed Bids

The village council of the village of St. Hilaire will receive bids for the construction of approximately 1500 lineal feet of cement sidewalk, same to be constructed 5 ft. wide and five inches thick one inch coarse gravel on bottom 3½ inch concrete of one part cement and five parts sand, and ½ inch finish of 1 part cement and 2 parts sand. Bids for crossings may also be submitted. Bids will be opened for consideration July 18, at 8 p. m.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Village Clerk

Base Ball Sunday

The Gophers will journey to Thief River Falls tomorrow and play the Cubs of that place. The locals trimmed that aggregation several weeks ago to a delightful tune, but since that time the Cubs are said to have made some noted improvements in the line up, so a snappy game is looked for.

Training School in Session

The teachers' training school opened at Red Lake Falls last Wednesday under the direction of Conductor H. E White. This summer school is held for both Pennington and Red Lake counties, and is to be a four weeks session. The work is progressing nicely with an attendance of about sixty students, and many more are expected to enroll during the coming week.

Program of Examinations

For common school certificates July 31, and August 1, and 2, 1913.

To be held in the Normal room of the Lincoln high school building, Thief River Falls.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Professional Test
9:30 Penmanship
10:00 Arithmetic
P. M.—1:15 Geography
2:45 Composition
3:45 Reading
4:40 Spelling

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS CONTINUED)

A. M.—8:00 U. S. History
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music
P. M.—1:15 Physiology—Hygiene
2:15 Civics
4:00 Agriculture

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.
(FIRST GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Geometry
10:15 Physics
P. M.—1:15 Algebra
2:15 Physical Geography or General History
4:15 Drawing

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

E. A. MOSTUE,
12-3t County Superintendent.

Drowned While Fishing

Old Resident of Red Lake Falls Drowned

Last Tuesday morning, Paul Mathews, an old resident of Red Lake Falls was drowned in the Red Lake river, just below the Marshall dam. He left home early in the morning to fish. Later in the day he was missed and a search was made, which resulted in finding his coat and hat on the apron of the the dam, and his rod and line in the water. Indications on the apron of the dam is led to believe that he slipped and fell into the river.

Benedicts Play Ball

Daddies Spank The Kiddies Soundly

Time: Sunday afternoon,
Place: Local grounds.
Cast: Married men versus singles.
Music (chin): Rooters.
Stage Managers. Owens and Wilson

Last Sunday at 4:30 the curtain raised with the stage set, when the old rivals, the married men and the singles decided the supremecy in "balldom." The 'Dads' occupied center stage thruout the game and at no time showed that stage fright which is common among amateurs. The Kids played rear stage, chiefly filling the vacant spaces, and admiring the graceful movements of their elders. Thruout the whole preformance the audience gave the closest attention, and not until the last scene of the ninth act was there a natural breath drawn. At no stage of of the game was there the sligest danger of the married men losing their position, under the careful and precise guidance of Owens and Wilson, ("and so the wenies did their wurst.") The double impersonation of Hans Wagner and Ty Cobb executed by Charley Nelson was a delight to all. His peculiar batted balls had a tendency to avoid the fielders' mits, and to curl around their necks. The slides, especially to the initial bag, pulled off by Nelson would make the original Cobb green with envy. It is difficult to comment upon each individual player as each and every one carrried his part as becoming to a professional. After the last scene the curtain was quickly lowered to the tune of "Till We Meet Again," headed by Henry Goergen and David Lazar official rooters. The score stood 6 to 4 in favor of the married men, and the single men have been a minus quantity since Sunday. However, the following is a list of the worthy benedicts: Gus Fellman, Dr. Swanson, R. Hall, "Tub Smith, Paul Ortloff, Chas. Nelson, A J. Hed, and Tom Hovet.

Twenty Years Ago Today.

Casper Falk, the Thief River Falls capitalist, was in town Wednesday.

W. A. Arthur left for Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he will visit friends for several days.

Mr. E C. Freeman, of Austin, Minn, arrived Wednesday and will visit his brother, Agent H. J. Freeman.

Wild strawberries are plentiful this year and a large amount of them is being marketed here.

The village council has awarded S. M. Dainard the contract for grading the road leading northwest of town.

A. T. Thoreson has started a Norwegian school which will continue for a month. The school is under the auspices of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscripton list.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Special Sale on Shoes

For every man, woman, and child in Pennington county at Henry Goergen Come early and get your pick. Every pair must go. 1t-j12 adv

Thief River Falls Man Suicides

Crookston July 9.—While his attendent was temporarily out of the room, Chas. Simpson, aged 50 of Thief River Falls, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

The act was evidently premeditated judging by the following entry in his note book, dated July 5: "Everything financially has gone wrong, I cannot get to the front. Goodbye dear Vernie and Charles.

His wife and family at Thief River Falls survive him,

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire July 7, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President J. C. Dahl. All members present except Olson.

Minutes of last regular meeting were on motion duly made and carried approved as read.

The bill of the St. Hilaire Fire Department was allowed at $4.50.

Bill of L. C. Simons for legal service in connection with St. Hilaire bond matter allowed at $25 00.

The following bills were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read:

G. I. Fellman, street work	$ 6.60
K. O. Gigstad, insurance village hall	45.25
John Forseen, salary etc	20.10
Carl Johnson, village assessing	38.00
J. E. Owens, cleaning well	1.00
Gustav Anderson, labor	2.20
Everett Smith, cleaning well	1.00
Henry Peterson, deputy marshall July 4	2.50
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings etc.	6.60
Dr. C. Swanson, clerk's salary etc	20.75
N. A. Nelson, cutting edge for grader	6.44
J. C. Dahl, day on board of equalization	2.00

The following resolution offered by Councilman McKercher and seconded by Councilman Nelson was on motion duly made and seconded carried,

Whereas the sidewalks ordered to be constructed on Broadway on the west of block 51, on the east of block 25, on the west of block 26, on the west of part of block 27, on Fourth Street on the south of blocks 51, 52, 53, on Second Street on the north of Block 37 as far as railroad rights of way, and completed on or before July 1, 1913 by resolution of the village council adopted May 10, A. D. 1913, is not fully done and not fully completed in the manner and within the time prescribed in said resolution, and;

Whereas, said resolution was duly served according to law, as appears by the affidavit of service thereof, duly filed with the clerk of said village upon all the owners of the property fronting on said streets, where said sidewalk is ordered to be constructed, whose names with their respective holdings appear therein: be it therefore

Resolved, by the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, County of Pennington, and state of Minnesota, that the said sidewalk ordered as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby ordered to be fully done and fully completed by the street commissioner of the Village of St. Hilaire and the entire expense thereof to be paid out of the general revenue funds of said village.

Adopted July 7, A. D. 1913.
J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

On motion duly made and carried the clerk was instructed to advertise for sidewalk bids in the Crookston Times and in the St. Hilaire Spectator.

On motion duly made and carried it was decided to meet on July 18, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of opening and considering sidewalk bids.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

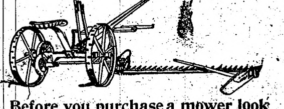
ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

NEW
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY

I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN A. HANSEN

PROTECT
Your home and family by equiping your building with the Dudd-Struthers lightening rods.
For information see
HENRY OLSEN



Before you purchase a mower look over the New Minnesota. None better. Price $39.00. For Sale by
N. A. NELSON,
St. Hilaire, - - - - Minnesota.

THE SPECTATOR
BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.
ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

WEEK'S NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

ITEMS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EVENTS HERE AND ABROAD

Epitome of a Week's Happenings Condensed for the Perusal of the Busy Man, and Arranged in Classified Form.

Washington

James F. Curtis, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the customs service, who held over in office from the previous administration, is about to present his resignation, according to authoritative information.

• • •

In reply to a demand, following a request from Postmaster General Burleson, Arthur G. Fisk again refused to resign as postmaster of San Francisco. In answering a telegram from Burleson, he wired: "I do not recognize the right of any one to remove me except the president of the United States."

• • •

Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the sugar trust, who was convicted of complicity in the underweighing frauds and whose sentence of eight months' imprisonment was commuted by President Taft, died at his home in Sea Bright, N. J.

• • •

Quiet in the national capital this Fourth of July was broken only by the rattle of street cars and the cheers of enthusiastic crowds watching baseball score boards at the newspaper offices. There was no roar of the dynamite cracker of former years. Fewer casualties were reported in the United States than ever before as a result of the sane Fourth campaign.

• • •

Domestic

David Lamar resumed the stand before the senate lobby committee at Washington at his taking up the recital of the motives back of his relations with Lauterbach. "I realize perfectly that my life and character are on trial," he began. He argued that his testimony and Lauterbach's had shown they were not engaged in any effort to get money from anyone.

• • •

Two of the airboats to start from Chicago in the International Great Lakes Airboat cruise to Detroit, were washed ashore, helpless, in a violent windstorm.

• • •

High winds, attaining a velocity of sixty miles an hour, blinding sheets of rain and hail, combined in a storm which swept northern Illinois and part of Wisconsin killing three persons, injuring a score of others, tearing roofs from buildings and doing big damage to the crops.

• • •

More than 20,000 persons assembled in Los Angeles to attend the sessions of the International Christian Endeavor convention.

• • •

Katherine Burns, seventeen years old, who swallowed bichloride of mercury in a suicide pact with Anna Butler, her seventeen-year-old chum, two weeks ago, at Pittsburgh, following a confession involving two policemen, died. The Butler girl died a week ago.

• • •

Mrs. William Henshass of Lake Park, Ia., and her daughter, Ethel, aged twenty-five years, were instantly killed, and Mr. Henshass and another daughter, Hazel, badly injured when a Burlington passenger train struck their automobile at a grade crossing near Walthill, Neb.

• • •

The plant of the Thornton Fire Brick company at Grafton, W. Va., was destroyed by fire. The loss was $150,000.

• • •

Arthur Olsen of Bronx borough, Greater New York, was killed and thirty persons were injured in a rear-end collision of roller coaster trains at Palisades Park, N. J. Of the injured, two are not expected to live.

• • •

The First-Second National bank of Pittsburgh and the First National bank of McKeesport, Pa., having combined deposits of $34,000,000, were closed by Deputy Comproller of Currency T. P. Kane. A few hours after the two banks had closed their doors the American Water Works and Guarantee company asked for a receiver.

• • •

An unidentified negro who had attacked a young white girl at Bonifay, Fla., was taken from a railway train at Milton, Fla., by a crowd of men, and after the arrival of a mob from Bonifay he was hanged to a telegraph pole and then shot.

• • •

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in session at Seattle, paid especial attention to the immigration problems that will confront the Pacific coast after the opening of the Panama canal.

• • •

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis said that as the kind of "safe and sane" Fourth celebrated there had resulted in many accidents, he would have introduced in the municipal assembly an ordinance prohibiting the sale of fireworks in St. Louis.

• • •

The state of Minnesota will collect approximately $15,000 in costs from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways as a result of the United States Supreme court decision in the Minnesota rate case.

The federal grand jury in making its final report to United States District Judge Van Fleet at San Francisco severely criticised the president and the attorney general for their treatment of former local District Attorney McNab. Judge Van Fleet refused to accept the report until these criticisms had been eliminated.

• • •

Peter Canello was found shot to death in Streator, Ill. There was ten bullet holes in the body, nearly all striking vital spots. This is the fourth Italian murder at Streator within a year, and there never has been any clew to the slayer. Police will disarm all Italians in the city.

• • •

The centennial celebration of Perry's victory on the Battle of Lake Erie began in Erie, Pa.

• • •

Governor Futrell announced that Secretary of War Garrison had withdrawn financial support of the federal government from Arkansas National Guard because in a few years about $115,000 worth of federal equipment had been lost through negligence of state officials.

• • •

James C. Haugh, fifty-eight years old, resident engineer of the New Orleans & Northeastern railroad, was killed by an automobile in New Orleans. Marshall Manuel, the negro chauffeur, is under arrest.

• • •

Foreign

The Daily Express publishes the rumor that Turkey has made an offer to Servia and Greece to establish an alliance against Bulgaria. Father Michel, superior of the French Catholic mission at Kilkish, confirms reports that Bulgarian irregulars burned to death 700 men belonging to Kurkut by imprisoning them in a mosque under which they exploded bombs, setting the buildings on fire.

• • •

The world's seventh Sunday school convention began in Zurich, Switzerland.

• • •

General Armando Riva, chief of the national police of Cuba, was shot and mortally wounded during a pistol fight in the most crowded portion of the Prado, in Havana. General Riva in his ante-mortem statement said he was shot by Gen. Ernesto Asbert, governor of Havana province, and Representative Arias.

• • •

Eleven thousand officers and men of the Servian Timok division were killed during the battle with the Bulgarians, according to the Sofia correspondent of the Reichspost.

• • •

A son was born in London to Lady Camoys, who was Miss Mildred Sherman of Newport, R. I., before her marriage to Lord Camoys at New York in November, 1911. Lord Camoys and Miss Sherman first met at the time of the wedding of Lord Decies and Miss Vivian Gould.

• • •

The body of a young American woman, who committed suicide at Villebon, near Meudon, France, has been identified as that of Agnes Firth MacDuff of Cambridge, Mass. She took poison June 19, and lingered until July 4.

• • •

The settlement of the strike among the gold miners in Rand district at Johannesburg, which the government arranged with a committee of strikers on Saturday, has proved ineffective, although comparative order was preserved over night and Sunday.

• • •

Sir Arthur Edward Vicars of London was awarded $25,000 damages from the London Mail in connection with the disappearance of the crown jewels at Dublin some time ago. In a story the Mail used the name of Sir Arthur in a compromising way.

• • •

Personal

Charles S. Mellen has resigned the presidency of the Boston & Maine railroad.

• • •

Grand Treasurer Edward Leach of New York was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to succeed Thomas B. Mills of Superior, Wis.

• • •

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who is regarded as the probable new ambassador to France, was operated upon for appendicitis in a private hospital in Paris. The operation was quite successful.

• • •

Ex-Police Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, who was convicted of accepting graft from keepers of illegal resorts in New York, was sentenced to not less than three years nor more than four years at hard labor in Sing Sing.

• • •

Jack London was operated on at Oakland, Cal., for appendicitis. He is doing well.

• • •

Mrs. Adelphia G. Ward, sixty-nine years old, of Muskegon, Mich., founder of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, died in a hospital in Grand Rapids after a long illness.

• • •

Mrs. G. A. Kenney, thirty years old, wife of a physician of Limon, Colo., was killed when she lost control of her motor car, which upset while driving near there.

• • •

J. A. G. McDonald of Toronto, Canada, is believed to have committed suicide in a hotel at Memphis, Tenn., by drinking poison. His body was found at noon. A bottle of poison, partly emptied, lay on the floor of the room. The man was a lumberman, with offices in Memphis. He was wealthy.

• • •

Ernesto Madero, brother of the late President Francisco Madero, Jr., of Mexico, left for Europe on the Olympic with his wife and children from New York. They are to visit relatives in Paris.

• • •

A wicked right cross—the same blow which forced Ad Wolgast to foul away the lightweight championship after feeling its sting—proved too great a stumbling block to Joe Rivers in his attempt to wrest the lightweight title from Champion Willie Ritchie in San Francisco.

LYON COUNTY AIDS SCHOOLS

Farmers Loan Their Surplus Funds for New Modern Buildings.

Marshall.—Progress in Lyon county is shown in the school buildings now being erected. Rural school No. 26 near Green Valley has just voted a new building which will be modern in every way.

District No. 66 also is building and instead of getting the money of the state school fund, as is usual, the farmers themselves loaned the money to the district at the same rate paid by the local banks on time deposits.

The Robert Neill district in Sodus township and the Culshaw school in Eidsvold township are also building new houses. Tracy is erecting a fine new high school building.

One of the first consolidated schools was started at Lynd in this county about ten years ago and has been very successful. There is but one real objection to the plan and that is the distance the children must go. This objection has partly been overcome at Lynd by allowing each family which lives over two and one-half miles the sum of $30 for the use of a horse to drive to school.

The ideals of the county superintendent have been reached in several of the rural schools which have a trained teacher and all the equipment found in any one room of any city school. The best of everything is in evidence in these one-room schools.

Teachers holding state certificates and having had experience, are in demand at wages ranging from $45 to $55 a month. Many rural schools are being used as social centers and for public meetings. More than two-thirds of the schools of the county have complied with the state's requirements for special state aid and will receive many thousands of dollars this year.

"J. C. R." MAY REGAIN SPEECH

Hospital Authorities Planning to Instruct Him as They Would a Child.

Rochester.—"J. C. R.," who underwent an operation on the brain on Saturday afternoon in the hope that it would restore his memory and relieve physical ailments, is resting nicely and will be able to be out shortly.

"There are no new developments," said Dr. O. C. Hyerdale, first assistant superintendent of the state hospital. "We expect no sudden change or sensational return of memory. What the outcome will be is problematical. A part of the memory cells of the brain have been removed by degeneration, but there is a slight possibility that there are sufficient cells remaining to restore the man's memory in part. This, however, only time can develop, and it will require many weeks, with but little hope now of such a result. It is something, however, we cannot tell."

It is quite probable the hospital authorities will undertake to teach "J. C. R." to talk. With the large cyst removed there is assurance that the degeneration of the brain area will not increase, and the remainder of his brain is unimpaired. With this it is believed he can be taught to talk as one would teach a child; and, with the power of articulation, it would be possible for him to make clear some of the facts of his life that he can only communicate now by motions.

$500,000 Property at Stake.

Litchfield.—A trial is on in district court, Judge Powers presiding, which will consume a week's time. J. G. Lundquist, many years ago a resident of Swede Grovetown, brought an action against J. W. and F. T. Peterson for an accounting. Mr. Lundquist is a cousin of the Petersons and his wife is their sister. Lundquist was in partnership with the Petersons in the farm and draft horse business. The Lundquists left for Sweden in 1889 and a dissolution of the partnership followed. This dissolution, it is alleged in the complaint, was unfairly made, hence the suit for an accounting. The complaint alleges that the Petersons are worth $500,000, and suit is brought for one-third of that amount.

Fifty Per Cent Dividend Declared.

Waseca.—The annual meeting of the Waseca Farmers' Elevator and Mercantile association was held in this city, nearly all of the 200 members of the association being present. The report of J. W. Conway, manager, showed a successful business the past year. The profits were large enough to permit a 50 per cent dividend and checks were drawn in favor of each stockholder for 50 per cent of the amount of stock which he held. The following officers were elected: James Byron, president; Ed. Krassin, vice president; John W. Papke, secretary; Henry Lewer, treasurer.

Duluth.—Sever Royer, aged 23, lost his balance while hauling in a fish net in Lake Superior and was drowned.

Arch Near Duluth Planned.

Duluth, July 9.—A memorial arch or bridge at the point where the Duluth and St. Vincent road will join the road to Winnipeg, so placed that it will command the juncture of boat roads with a road leading through North Dakota and South Dakota, and a Great Lakes demonstration participated in by ships of the United States and Canada, are in the plans of the American committee for the celebration of the anniversary of 100 years of peace between English-speaking peoples.

Gale Sweeps Paynesville.

Paynesville, Minn., July 7.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck Paynesville, electric and telephone wires being down and debris blocking many streets and alleys. Several barns were torn to kindling. The Vawter Chautauqua system that is giving entertainments here suffered by having their 90 by 150 foot tent blown to the ground. A merry-go-round was torn down. The greatest damage was done to the new $42,000 high school building.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Little Boy is Drowned.

St. Cloud.—Carl Schuster, 9 years old, was drowned in the river while bathing with other boys. He waded out into deep water and sank. The body was recovered four hours later.

Played With Dynamite; Injured.

Frazee.—Frank Mee, 13, son of John Mee, had the finger and thumb of his left hand blown off while playing with a dynamite cap. The flesh from the right hand was partly torn away, and a part of his thumb, including the nail, was blown through his cheek.

Steel Magnate Visits Range.

Duluth, July 9.—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and a party arrived here on one of the Pittsburg steamship freighters. They were met by W. J. Olcott, president of the Oliver Mining company, and other officials and were shown the new steel mills here and were taken to the Minnesota ranges.

Rockefeller Called Socialist.

Minneapolis, July 7.—John D. Rockefeller was named as a prospective convert to socialistic principles by Dean Albion W. Small, head of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, in a lecture on "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism." Dean Small asserted that Mr. Rockefeller and other great capitalists were likely to recognize sooner than much poorer men the fallacy of the modern capitalism.

Racing Cowboy is in St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 9.—Dressed in a cowboy suit, Miller Hawk reached St. Paul in his trip from Kansas City to Winnipeg on horseback. He is one of the contestants in a race for $1,000. He called upon Mayor Keller at the city hall that the latter might certify as to his arrival in the city. Hawk, with two other contestants, left Kansas City 30 days ago, bound for Winnipeg to attend the roundup to be held August 9 to 16. The first of the trio to arrive on horseback is to receive a prize of $1,000.

Red Lake County Premiums.

Red Lake Falls.—The premium list of the Red Lake County Agricultural society for the third annual fair to be held in this city Sept. 24, 25 and 26 is out. More than $3,000 in cash prizes are offered, to encourage the growing of corn. Special prizes of more than $200 in cash are offered for the best fifteen acres of dent corn grown in this county this year. This society has the best half-mile track in the Red River valley. Some of the best races ever pulled off in the valley will be held here this year, and besides the races there will be many other attractions.

SEVEN BANDS FOR THE FAIR

Managers of State Exposition Contract for Brass Music Galore.

Hamline.—Music in quantity and quality never before heard at a Minnesota State fair will play when the coming big show is on, for the board of managers has engaged the sevices of no less than seven bands and three orchestras.

The bands are the Searrulo organization of thirty-five men of Chicago, the Rochester, Lichfield, St. James, and Minnesota state bands, an organization of cowboy players from Cheyenne, Wyo., and the Leech Lake brass band of Walker, Minn.

The Longfellow Juvenile orchestra of St. Anthony park, Aitkin string orchestra of Aitkin, and Hope Ladies' orchestra of St. Paul were engaged.

Blue Earth Chautauqua Successful.

Blue Earth.—The best chautauqua assembly yet held in this city was brought to a close Tuesday night. Lincoln Wirt spoke on "The Conquest of the Artic" in the afternoon Fred Eugene Baker gave an address on "The Lucky Number." The other speakers of note were United States Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa, who had for his subject, "The Bishop of D"; Albert E. Wiggam, "The Cradle and the Nation"; or "Forty Kinds of Fools"; Dr. Wesley A. Hunsberger, "The Passing of War"; Arthur B. Kachel (monologist) "The Melting Pot"; Euclid B. Rogers, "America's Biggest Job." There were also many excellent musical numbers during the eight days' session.

Two Boys Injured in Runaway.

Little Falls.—Two children were imperiled in runaways Wednesday. Verne, 12 year old son of J. W. Hinote, sustained a deep scalp wound and bruises when a team he was driving on a hay rake ran away, throwing him into the teeth. Louis, aged six, son of William Batters, was thrown out of a delivery wagon when it overturned and was covered with eggs and kerosene.

Noted Physician Is Dead.

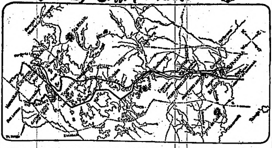
Winona.—Dr. L. H. Munger, 56 years old, one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this section of Minnesota, died at his home in this city following a several weeks' illness. He was graduated from the academy at Afton, Minn., and received his degree at the Missouri Medical college in 1879. He practiced at Fair Haven, Minn., until 1893, when he came to Winona. He was prominent as a member of the Minnesota State Medical association.

Tree Kills Man; Hurts Girl.

Austin, Minn., July 9.—James Wilson of Vernon was instantly killed and Miss Kassa of the same place was injured by a cottonwood tree falling on them as they rode in a carriage near the girl's home The falling tree forced a piece of the iron framework of the carriage into the young man's head. The girl's father attempted in vain to raise the tree. Then he tried to saw it in two. Failing in this, the plan of breaking the wheels was adopted with success.

FIRST THROUGH the PANAMA CANAL

By E. Y. PICKARD



Colon, C. Z.—I am going to take you through the completed Panama canal in the first vessel to pass across the isthmus from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. True, the canal is not yet completed, and will not be for a year or so, but that shall not prevent our making the trip now—on paper.

Let us imagine ourselves, then, on an ocean liner approaching the Atlantic or northern entrance of the great canal, prepared to enjoy this initial trip and to wonder at the sights in store for us. In that word "northern" lies the first surprise for many of the passengers who did not know that the canal runs not from east to west, but from northwest to southeast. This seeming anomaly is due to the fact that the Isthmus of Panama here trends almost east and west.

It is still early morning when a watchful passenger shouts "Land," and all who are up rush to the port rail to gaze upon the hilly, jungly coast of the isthmus between Porto Bello and Colon. As the steamship plows swiftly through the waters as blue as ever were those of the Mediterranean a cheer goes up from the deck, for we have caught a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes fluttering above a fringe of cocoanut palms. That marks the location of one of the big forts built to protect the canal in time of war and is on Margarita island, virtually a part of the mainland. Colon, flat and unpicturesque, now comes into view, and directly ahead of us an immense breakwater stretches a mile out from the shore on the right. At its land end, on Toro point, is another fort whose great guns are masked by the tropical foliage.

Now we have virtually entered the canal, for the 500-foot channel extends far out from the shore line. At reduced speed we enter Colon harbor and the Bay of Limon and steam past the pretentious Washington hotel, Uncle Sam, proprietor; the docks of Colon, crowded with shipping from the United States, Europe and many a port of Latin America, and the American town of Cristobal on whose water front stands the statue of Columbus sent over long years ago by the Empress Eugenie. Skipping about the bay, looking like long, black water beetles, are the cayukas or native dugouts, and moving lazily before the sea breeze are the little sailing craft in which the queer San Blas Indians are bringing their products to market.

Four miles and a half we steam through Limon bay and the shores narrow in on our 500-foot channel, still at tide level. Now look ahead three miles and get a glimpse of the Gatun locks, that tremendous flight of three water steps up which we are to be lifted. In a few minutes we reach the towering dividing wall of concrete, our own power is shut off and the electric locomotives on the lock walls take us in tow. Four of these powerful machines attach their hawsers to our ship, two in front to pull it and two astern to keep it steady and to bring it to a stop when entirely within the lock chamber. The immense gates close silently behind us and at once the water begins to flow into the chamber through culverts that have their openings in the concrete floor. Slowly the vessel rises until it is on a level with the second chamber, 28 1-3 feet above sea level, when the gate ahead is opened and the electric mules move forward, this time up a heavy grade by means of the center racks in the tracks. Twice this operation is repeated, and now we are at the summit, 85 feet above the sea. The last gate opens and the locomotives pull us into Gatun lake.

As our propellers begin to turn again and we steam out into this immense artificial lake, a marvelously beautiful landscape is spread before us. The surface of the lake is dotted with islets, once the summits of Tiger hill, Lion hill and a dozen other eminences; on both sides are steep promontories, lovely little peninsulas and deep bays and inlets where the water has spread into the once jungle-filled valleys.

Before we get too far from the locks, let us step to the starboard rail and have a look at the Gatun dam, enormous stretch of rock, sand and clay that has formed Gatun lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres river. It is in reality a low ridge, one and a half miles long, built across the valley, and when we are told that it is nearly half a mile wide at its base, 400 feet wide at the water surface and 100 feet wide at its crest, which is twenty feet above the level of the lake, how utterly ridiculous seem the fears of those alarmists who predicted the dam would be pushed over by the Chagres in time of flood!

Nearly in the center of the dam we can see the famous spillway through which pass the surplus waters of the Chagres. It is a concrete lined channel 285 feet wide cut through a hill of rock and across it is built a curved dam of concrete on top of which is a row of regulating gates. Just below the spillway, out of our sight, is the hydroelectric station which supplies power for the operation of the entire canal and the lighting of the whole zone.

Our channel through the lake—for we still must follow a path indicated by range towers on the shores—is now a thousand feet wide and leads us somewhat tortuously through a maze of islands. Look down as we near some of them and you will see below the surface the tops of giant trees. For we are sailing over what but a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dense with tropic vegetation and dotted with native villages surrounded by banana and cocoanut plantations. Close to the shores the stoutest of the trees still stretch their naked, dead limbs above the water, but before long these, too, will have rotted and fallen, leaving the luxuriant landscape unmarred.

Passing over the sites of Bohio, Frijoles and Chagresito, we now come to the place where Tabernilla once stood, and here both lake and channel narrow down, the latter being first 800, then 700 and finally 500 feet wide. On the hillsides to the right stand a few abandoned houses, all that remains of Mamei, Juan Grande, Gorgona and Matachin, busy places while the canal was building, now covered by the spreading waters. Along the left shore of the channel runs the relocated Panama railway and here at Gamboa it crosses the Chagres river, which our vessel now leaves to enter the far famed Culebra cut. This great gash through the spine of the continent is 300 feet wide at the bottom, but, because of the tremendous earth slides which cost Uncle Sam so much money and time, its width at the top is astonishing, being half a mile just here opposite the town of Culebra. Beyond, on our left, towers Gold hill, 495 feet above the bottom of the canal. Far up on its rocky slope we discern a streak of white paint which marks the level to which the French company carried its excavations. Nearly opposite is Contractor's hill, 364 feet high. As we move between these, the loftiest hills along the route, and pass the location of that notorious "cockroach," the Cucaracha slide, the Pedro Miguel lock stands before us, white in the noonday sun. This, a single flight lock, is 30 feet high, the highest on the canal. Again we are taken in tow by electric mules and in less than half an hour we have been lowered those 30 feet and steam into another artificial body of water, Miraflores lake, only a mile long. At its southern end we pass the town of Miraflores and enter the locks of the same name, a double flight that lets us down once more to sea level.

The exciting part of the passage is over, but there is yet much of interest to see. Down the broad channel we look clear out onto the glittering waters of the Pacific ocean. Nearer at hand, on the left, Ancon hill raises its verdure-clad summit, and clustered on its slopes we see the many structures of the big hospital, the new administration buildings of the canal and the barracks of the marines. And now, steaming between filled-in swamp lands, we come to Balboa, which the government has made into a fine naval station, with an immense dry dock and extensive machine shops.

Stretching out from Balboa into the Pacific is a breakwater, two miles long, which protects the harbor from storms. At its outer end is a cluster of little islands, Naos, Perico, Culebra and Flamenco, and here we pass under the powerful guns that guard the Pacific end of the canal. They are mounted high up on the summits of these rock islets, rifled cannon, one shot from which would sink a battleship, and huge mortars whose shells can be dropped behind Tobago island 12 miles away in the direction of Japan.

In ten hours we have crossed through the continent and now float on the broad Pacific. As we look back the picturesque city of Panama lies bathed in the light of the westering sun and on the side of Ancon hill shines the big white Tivoli hotel. The sudden night of the tropics is soon to fall, and already, as far back as we can see along our route and beside the ocean channel are twinkling the lights that Uncle Sam has set up to guide the world's commerce through this most wonderful of canals which he has built.

Unclaimed Lottery Prizes.

Many lottery prizes remain unclaimed. In France at the present time there is said to be $600,000 in lottery money going abegging for want of claimants. At the recent Brussels exhibition lottery, the first prize of $40,000 remained unclaimed for weeks, but the owner of the winning ticket was discovered at last. Just before the drawing of the lottery a young Belgian miner was killed by a fall, and buried, according to custom, in his clothes. Not until he had been dead some time did the advertisements for the lottery winner remind the young man's friends that he had bought a ticket, which might have been buried with him. They obtained permission to exhume the body, and in a waistcoat pocket was found the ticket, which, had he lived, would have made him rich.

When we hear a man boasting about how awfully smart his wife is we wonder if she was temporarily insane when she faced the parson with him.

Do You Envy Others Their Health?

Thin, impure blood is a standing invitation to sickness. It is is an open door that the grip, malaria, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism and nervous troubles find easy to enter and prostrate the defenceless body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will build up and purify the blood until it becomes a health-bearing stream. No part of the body can escape their beneficial influence. Their effect is general and soon the appetite picks up, the digestion becomes good, the eyes brighten, the liver becomes active and the skin takes on a healthful tint.

Send today for our free booklet, "Building Up the Blood."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA CO. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Naturally.

"Did you have fun on that aviation trip?"

"Oh, we had a high old time."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Worldly Advice.

"Equivocal advice, that," said Senator Hitchcock in a tariff argument. "Such advice can be taken in two ways. It's like the advice of Rowndar.

"A youth told Rowndar that he was passionately in love with a parlor maid eleven years his senior.

"'She's all the world to me,' said the youth. 'What would you advise me to do?'

"'See a little more of the world, old chap, Rowndar replied."

Predicament of a Suffragist.

A well-known university professor who has taken much interest in the woman suffrage movement was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade that was held in New York some months ago.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let people see your banner?" she said.

"My dear," meekly replied the professor, "did you see what was on the banner? It read, 'Any man can vote, Why can't I?'"

Source of Strength.

We do not flatter ourselves that the intellect of our time, judged by the power of individuals, is exceptionally great. No doubt, men of commanding genius are still with us, but they are not more numerous or more original than in former times. What then is the peculiarity that has produced such great results? In my opinion what has been accomplished is due in great part to the spread of higher education, which has evolved an army of competent investigators possessing enthusiasm for research which now, for the first time, is led into useful paths by the few great minds, whose powers thus receive a wider range and become more productive. It is in this that our great strength lies.—Prof. Arthur Schuster in Science.

CUBS' FOOD
They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philetus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's housekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious.

CHAPTER XV.

Amyl Pearls.

Who will deny that a sturdy physique is a valuable asset? Had it not been for a deep chest, a powerful pair of lungs, a heart without a flaw, and an underlying vitality such as is possessed by but a small minority in these degenerate times, I must certainly have succumbed. For, as I learned later, I had inhaled enough carbon monoxide gas to have killed the average man of my age, twice over. The stove on which the cauldron of peanuts steamed was a charcoal furnace, and the tiny space within that back room was impregnated with the heavy poisoned fumes to a distance of four feet and more above the floor.

Sitting on a low stool, bent forward over my sprained ankle, which for relief I had raised and rested across my other knee, I had come in contact with the deadly gas, breathing it without suspicion, until drowsiness intervened and stupor, insensibility, and eventually coma followed.

It is customary, I understand, to employ rigorous treatment in such cases to effect resuscitation. If I am to believe what I have been told of my condition when discovered, I was very far on the way to dissolution. I was, in fact, moribund, and in the eyes of those who carried me from the cellar to an upper room I was already dead. It is perhaps needless to add that no steps were taken to revive me. Even had I been regarded as still living I doubt that I should have received any other treatment.

Providence, however, favored me. I was thrown into a bunk under one of the few open windows of Chinatown, and a door left ajar, by accident, probably, drew across me a current of comparatively pure oxygen. Thus invited, nature reasserted itself, and respiration, which had been temporarily suspended, gradually resumed its office.

With dawning consciousness came acute discomfort. My head and back ached nigh unbearably, and my ankle, swollen to twice its normal size, shot pains to my thigh. My tongue seemed too large for my mouth and my throat was raw. Later, memory started a train of questions and surmises. A half light admitted through the open window gave unsatisfactory answer as to time and place. It might be dawn, midday or evening. I might still be in the same building into the basement of which I had plunged after the so-called Peter Johnson, or I might be miles away. Yet of one fact I was assured. It was no longer night. Day had come again and eight hours at least must have passed since I stood killing time on the sidewalk in front of the restaurant in which I was to have met Yup Sing.

And, as my mind cleared, there rushed in upon me a recollection of Evelyn's apprehension and of my promise to reassure her not later than eleven o'clock. Suffering as I was, physically, I know my mental distress at thought of how she must have waited with growing solicitude hour after hour for that expected ringing of the telephone bell; how, indeed, she must, even now, be distraught, not by uncertainty, but by the conviction that some ill—some serious ill—had befallen me, was more poignant.

In my eagerness to relieve at once this unrest which I knew to be hers I would have risen, but my strength was not equal to the test. My muscles refused to obey my will and I lay supine, inert, powerless. I would have learned the time, but to seek my watch, which I fondly fancied was still in my pocket, seemed such an enormous exertion that I reluctantly gave over the idea. To breathe, to draw air into my lungs and expel it, was prodigious labor, wearying me, it appeared, to exhaustion; though with every inhalation lucidity of thought and, I suppose, physical force as well, were being imperceptibly augmented.

After a time I found myself listening intently for sounds that might prove informatory, while with head slightly turned I made scrupulous inventory of the room in which I was cribbed. It was a cramped, confined place, unplastered, and furnished with four rough board bunks, one of which I occupied. The other three were empty; but in the scant passageway between my resting place and that opposite was a stool, and upon the stool the pipe and other paraphernalia peculiar to opium smoking.

Then, very slowly, there came to me a realization of the vulpine cunning of these orientals into whose hands I had fallen. I was to be found here, dead, not from inhalation of foul air in an ill-ventilated cellar, which might excite suspicion and provoke inquiry, but from over-indulgence in opium, to which I had probably been addicted for years, unknown even to my closest friends. For the "hop fiend" there is small sympathy, no matter what his position, and my family would hesitate, therefore, to prosecute, preferring to avoid unpleasant publicity.

Yes; it was very clear they had thought me dead, and so had left me here unwatched and unattended with the evidence of my mode of passing theatrically displayed beside me. It only remained now for some employe or visitor to discover me and give the alarm.

I had about reached this conclusion, after a long and desperately trying effort at logical reasoning, when my straining ears detected the sound of footsteps in the passage. The door of the den was slightly ajar and I lay well in sight of any passer-by who should glance through the narrow opening.

Whether to feign death, or boldly make known my recovered consciousness, was for just a moment a question. But before my sluggish brain could decide, choice was snatched from me. The footsteps paused, and simultaneously, it seemed, the door swung farther inward, disclosing, not the pig-tailed, greasy-bloused Mongolian I had expected, but a white woman, tall and shapely, with hair of iron gray and the very kindliest eyes that ever I looked into.

I made as if to speak, but my swollen tongue refused to perform its office, and something that may best be described as a gurgle was the result. With that she came to my side, and for a little regarded me silently. I felt that seeing the pipe and the little peanut-oil lamp, she must draw the natural inference, and, though there was no reproach in her look, I wished, if possible, to correct that false impression. I therefore made effort to gesture denial, employing a glance to indicate the objects and a very feeble side movement of the head to express repudiation.

It is possible that she understood, but I question that she believed. I have no recollection that she spoke a single word to me, and yet, when she was gone, I felt that she would surely return to my rescue. And I was not misled. I suppose this partial relief to my anxiety resulted in a slackening of mental effort on my part, for I must confess that what followed is very vague in my memory. I know only that she was accompanied by two men, one white and one yellow, who carried me down a narrow flight of stairs, out onto the street and into a waiting cab. I cannot recall that I spoke, but I learned afterward that I had mumbled the word "Loyalton," and thither she accompanied me.

There a physician came, one whom I had never seen before; and I was dosed with aromatic spirits of ammonia and made to breathe oxygen through a funnel, by a white-clad nurse, who also, at intervals, painted my ankle with iodine, and, whenever I attempted to speak, domineered me in a gentle and perfectly ladylike manner to silence.

With regard to sending word to Evelyn Grayson, however, I was insistent; and though she had refused absolutely to gratify my curiosity in other respects, she set my mind at rest on this point by informing me that Miss Grayson had called up the Loyalton by telephone several times and had been informed of my condition five minutes after my arrival at my chambers.

There were times during the week which followed when I was nigh unto death; and when, finally, after ten days I was pronounced convalescent, it was with the added well-worn phrase that my recovery was "nothing short of a miracle."

It was on the eleventh day that I was first permitted to see and talk with Evelyn. My mother had called daily, sitting in silence beside my bed, but no other visitor in all that, to me, seemingly endless period, had been admitted to my room.

My curiosity was by now very keep to learn what had developed in the interval regarding the Cameron mystery. Had he, by chance, been heard from? What had the detective agency reported concerning Philetus Murphy? And what, I wished to know most of all, had Yup Sing discovered?

I was in a dressing gown, pillowed and footstooled in a great leather chair awaiting my visitors—for Mrs. Lancaster came with Evelyn—when their names were announced. I suppose I looked ill—though, save for a grievous weakness, I was feeling fit enough—for Evelyn's smile as she entered merged instantly into an expression of mingled anxiety and sympathy. I know that with her coming I awoke to the truth that my desire for information was a far less moving factor than my craving for sight of her and for the music of her voice, and my only regret was that the understanding between us had not reached the stage of acknowledged betrothal; which, I make haste to add, was certainly no fault of mine. Weak as I was my arms ached to fold her in a reassuring embrace; yet must I content myself with a mere fervent hand-clasp and an oral declaration that I was by no means so feeble as I appeared.

Nevertheless I was delighted to see that she gave small evidence of the strain she had been under. Save for a slight additional pallor she was still the same wholesome-looking, thoroughly-poised girl of a fortnight ago. And my admiration for her took on an added measure because of this renewed evidence of her sterling courage.

"And you promised me to be discreet!" she reproached, her smile returning, her hand still in mine.

"I did not foresee such provocation to indiscretion," I pleaded, with an attempted gayety of tone that must have seemed incongruous. "To have been discreet under the circumstances would have involved a repetition of the one mistake for which you blamed me. You don't know, of course, why I jumped down a ladder into a pitch-black cellar, do you?"

"I know you were in pursuit of some one—a pickpocket, they say, who had taken your watch."

"Do they say that?" I asked, interested.

"That is what Miss Clement learned."

"Miss Clement?" I queried. "Who is Miss Clement?"

"Oh, I forgot that you don't know. Miss Clement is the missionary who found you in the—is it 'hop joint' they call it?"

"The lady with the kind eyes?"

At my designation her face brightened responsively.

"You remember her, then!" she cried, delightedly. "Hasn't she kind eyes? And she doesn't belie them, either. She's just the dearest, most self-sacrificing creature I ever knew."

For the moment we had both forgotten Mrs. Lancaster, and when I would have apologized I found that my nurse had carried her off into the next room and was interestedly showing her some framed photographs of the Siena cathedral.

"And Miss Clement learned that I pursued a pickpocket?" I went on, when Evelyn had drawn a chair near me and sat down. "A very clever explanation to account for the disappearance of my watch, but not the true one. As a matter of fact, the person I followed was a miscreant of a deeper dye. When I last saw him, previous to this encounter, he was known as Peter Johnson."

Wide-eyed, the girl stared at me for an instant.

"Peter Johnson!" she repeated, slowly. "So, I was right. He was in the plot. He had something to do with Uncle Robert's disappearance. He was the one who broke the amyl pearls on board the yacht."

It was my turn now to start. Of what was this young woman talking? "Amyl pearls!" Was I mad, or was she?

She saw my perplexity, and hastened to enlighten me.

"Oh, dear, Philip!" she exclaimed. "I forgot again. There is so much to tell you. Really, I hardly know where to begin. Miss Clement has been of such aid to us! She is what they call an 'independent missionary.' That is, she has no affiliation with any of the church societies or reform associations. For fifteen years she has been working in Chinatown among the white women, and she knows the place and the people as if she were indeed one of them. I had her out at Cragholt for a day, and I've seen her four or five times here in town, and I have told her everything, and she has explained, or at least given quite reasonable surmises, concerning many of the incidents that seemed to us inexplicable. Did you ever hear of amyl pearls?"

Of course I had heard something of amyl pearls, and I said so.

"They are glass capsules," I added, "and contain a liquid which smells like bananas. They use them, I believe, in heart attacks, by crushing them in a handkerchief and inhaling the drug."

But it was not the same drug, Evelyn explained. Miss Clement had told her all about it. She doubted that it was an amyl, at all, though it was put up in the same fashion, and released in the same way, and it was like an amyl, in that it was extremely volatile.

"Miss Clement has never seen one of them," Evelyn continued, "but some of the Chinese have told her of them, and of the wonders that they perform. She says the chemical, whatever it is, is very expensive and so they are seldom used, but that in China, especially in secret government enterprises, they are employed on occasion. The effect is seemingly, to make invisible the person who uses them. Really, they don't do anything of the sort; for they are nothing more nor less than capsules, filled with a peculiarly-acting anesthetic—an anesthetic so quick and powerful in its action that the victim falls into insensibility without warning, and emerges, after an interval of ten or twelve minutes, without knowing that he lost consciousness or that more than a single second has elapsed."

"The idea seems ingenious," I returned. I was interested, surely, but very far from convinced. "But," I objected, "how is it that the anaesthetizer is not anaesthetized himself?"

"Oh, he doesn't break the pearls under his own nose," Evelyn explained. "He casts them. The slightest concussion fractures the shell, and every one within a certain radius drops instantly into a temporary trance."

"And the swine before whom the pearls are cast, do they drop to the ground to rise again when the ten or twelve minutes are concluded?" I ridiculed.

"Oh, not at all. Your muscles are not relaxed. You stand or sit as if turned suddenly to stone. If your arm is extended, for instance, it remains in that position until the effect ceases." She was very much in earnest, and tried to persuade me that, aided by these pearls, it would be a very easy matter to commit all three of the depredatory acts which had so amazed and shocked us.

I am the last man to regard anything as impossible in this day of wonders, yet I was by no means willing to accept such a solution merely on the hearsay evidence of a woman who had spent a decade and a half amongst the Chinese of New York City.

"Yes, Evelyn," I said, tolerantly, "it is worth considering, and at the first opportunity I shall look into it. But just now there must be more important matters for you and me to discuss. Did Miss Clement, by any chance, see Yup Sing?"

At the question the girl's pale cheeks flushed to her temples and her violet eyes blazed.

"I asked her to see him, and she did," was her anwer. "I thought she might learn from him when and where you parted, and what led up to the plight in which you were found. But he told her that you had failed to keep an engagement with him. He insinuated that you had come to Chinatown intent upon making trouble, and ended by declaring that he had no time to devote to answering the conundrums of such a harebrained American as you had proved yourself. Did you ever hear of such impertinence? I wanted Miss Clement to take me to him that I might tell him what I thought of his outrageous conduct, but she refused. She says he stands very high amongst his people, and that it is not well to antagonize him."

I smiled at her indignation. "After all," I said, "he isn't so much to blame. I must have cut a rather undignified figure chasing Mr. Johnson through Doyers street, and then falling down cellar stairs. When I am able to get out again, I shall go to Mr. Yup and apologize."

But before I was able to get out again, I changed my mind. To be quite definite I changed it that same evening, when, in reading the reports of O'Hara, the detective who for nearly two weeks had been shadowing the red giant, Philetus Murphy, I came upon this entry:

". . . At 5:27 he entered the Mott street store of the Yup Sing Company, remaining until 6:42, when he came out with a tall, thin, well-dressed Chinaman, said to be Yup Sing, himself. Together they went to Ching Wung's restaurant on Doyers street. From there a Chinaman known as Muk Chuen returned with Murphy to Cos Cob."

And the date of this occurrence was the day following my Chinatown misadventure.

CHAPTER XVI.

A Slump in Crystal Consolidated.

The week of my convalescence was not eventful. Evelyn and Mrs. Lancaster called daily, and the reports from O'Hara came each morning with unvarying regularity and equally unvarying lack of import. The artist, after his visit to Yup Sing, had returned to his Cos Cob hermitage, accompanied by a successor to his former unfortunate Chinese servant, and now rarely left his own grounds. Gravid with suggestion as his appearance in Chinatown had seemed at first, I soon came to realize that it might possibly bear no more vital significance than that altogether commonplace proceeding, the quest of a cook. And in the absence of any confirmatory evidence to the contrary, and with the knowledge gleaned from Miss Clement that Yup Sing, on occasions, added to his regular business of merchandizing that of an employment agent, I saw no reason to attach an undue importance to the incident. Nevertheless I relinquished none of my suspicions regarding Murphy, but continued the detective's surveillance with a fresh injunction to vigilance. And I did not apologize to Yup Sing.

Miss Clement, to whom I believe I owe my life, visited me at my request. How I whelmed her with my gratitude is no more material than how she endeavored to make light of her service to me, declaring that such offices were a part of her day's work in her chosen field, and that her day's work was her passion. And yet it was this part of our interview which gave me my strongest insight into her exceptionally worthy character. Absolutely unselfish, she joyed in a life that even a religious fanatic might well have quailed before; finding flowers in muck heaps and jewels amid tinsel.

In five minutes, too, I glimpsed her abounding magnetism, the moving agent in that rare efficiency which was part and parcel of her. Later, I learned of the weight of her influence among the dwellers in the Chinese colony; not from any direct narrative of what she had accomplished—for she was chary of speaking of herself—but by deduction, purely. Moreover, my watch, a few trinkets and a little money, taken from me that night in Doyers street, had all been returned through Miss Clement's good offices; and if, thus far, she had afforded us no real clew in our absorbing exigency, I felt that ultimately her knowledge, coupled with her resourcefulness, would prove to us of unbounded value. And, as events shaped themselves, I was not wrong.

It was now nearly four weeks since Cameron's disappearance, and a fear that he had met death in some fiendish form at the hands of his abductors had come to be with me very nearly an obsession. The care I exercised in hiding my real state of mind from Evelyn could not well be exaggerated. When I appeared to her most hopeful I was actually most despairing. With Miss Clement, however, I had no reason to dissemble. With all frankness I told her of my despair; and when, instead of trying to comfort me with empty words of encouragement she agreed with me that the chances of our ever seeing Cameron again were at a minimum, I liked her the better for being straightforward.

"I sometimes feel," I said to her, making full confession, "that we made a terrible mistake in not at once notifying the authorities. Even now I am inclined to lay the matter before them. Anything would be better than uncertainty. A few arrests and the third degree might work wonders."

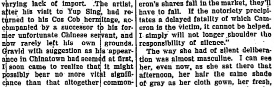
"Where would you start?" she asked in a blunt, logical way that reminded me of Evelyn's faculty of going to the root of things. "You see, you know so little. The story about the portrait and the mirror, the police would regard as more amusing than convincing. And besides, you haven't any proof. Yup Sing, you tell me, has the only original letter, and by this time he may have lost it or have forgotten that he ever had it. If you had seen as much of the Chinese as I have, you would appreciate how wily they are. My belief is that the police would conclude that Mr. Cameron fell overboard from his yacht and was drowned. Indeed it would be fortunate if they did not take the view that he jumped overboard and committed suicide. Or, worse still, it would not be beyond them, Mr. Clyde, to charge that you pushed him over. The yellow papers would almost certainly intimate such a possibility." Had some one else voiced this suggestion I should probably have resented it, but I understood Miss Clement. She was as kind as her eyes indicated; and that is speaking very strongly.

"Nevertheless," I said, with growing determination, "I shall make the case public. It is my duty, and I am willing to run all the risks you point out. I shall start by making a complaint against Peter Johnson. We'll have him arrested, get his record, and follow along that trail until we turn up the other conspirators. If poor Cameron's shares fall in the market, they'll have to fall. If the notoriety precipitates a delayed fatality of which Cameron is the victim, it cannot be helped. I simply will not longer shoulder the responsibility of silence."

The way she had of silent deliberation was almost masculine. I can see her, even now, as she sat there that afternoon, her hair the same shade of gray as her cloth gown, her fresh, clear complexion lined in thought, her kindly eyes half closed. For the better part of a minute she pondered. Then, suddenly, her face awoke, and she asked me:

"Will you wait three days longer? That is all. I have channels of information that are closed to the police, even. There are men in Chinatown, and women too, who would lay down their lives for me. I think some of them would even betray their friends, which is still a greater sacrifice. Wait three days, Mr. Clyde, and if at the end of that time I have not learned for you what you want to know, go on with your publicity idea."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Woodpeckers of Large Size

Species That Abound in Mexico and Central America Attain Large Proportions.

To those readers who may only be familiar with the average sized woodpeckers found in this country, it will be interesting to know that there are species of this famous group of birds in existence, which, even when compared with such sizable species as the well-known "flicker," appear in proportion like great ravens, placed by their lesser congeners, the garrulous magpies.

Our common pileated woodpecker, which ranges over North America at large, may attain a length of nearly 20 inches, while the handsome black woodpecker of northern Europe, the pic noir of the French, averages but three or four inches smaller.

Both of these, however, undersize the true giants of this interesting race of birds, for our ponderous ivy-billed woodpecker, now found only in the wilder timbered districts of the gulf states, has a length of 21 inches and a wing extent of nearly a yard. The magnificent imperial woodpecker of Mexico and Central America is even larger by an inch or more than the last-named species, and is truly a most remarkable bird.

There is one very peculiar thing about these big woodpeckers, and that is in their general coloration they are all of a glossy black, with white markings, and the males have brilliant scarlet crests or other color areas of the same on their heads.

The imperial and the ivory-billed have powerful white, chisel-cutting bills, capable of making great havoc with the partly decayed trunks of forest trees, where they search for the pine-destroying insects which constitute their chief food.

Neatly Caught.

An angler once missed his gold cigarette-case, and, being very much upset about it, but not being quite certain whether it had been lost or stolen, resolved not to mention the matter to a soul—not even to his wife. Two years had passed by when, on his happening to meet with a piscatorial acquaintance by the riverside, the man astonished him by remarking:

"I say, did you find that cigarette case you lost some time ago?"

"No," replied the angler to the more astonished inquirer; "but you did!"

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AMONG THE HEAVY EATERS

Remarkable Gastronomic Feats That Are Hardly Believable, Though All Authenticated.

Champion Fried Egg Eater of the Berkshires was the title of Louis Morris of Housatanic, Mass., before he entered in a recent egg eating contest on a wager. He had a record of 22 eggs and the wager was on his contention that he could easily increase this record to 25. When he reached the seventeenth egg he was seized with an attack of acute indigestion and a doctor worked over him for an hour before he was restored to consciousness and pronounced out of danger. He also has a record for 54 ears of green corn.

At the beefsteak dinners of many political clubs astounding records are made in the consumption of viands. Some of those who take part think nothing of eating 10 and 12 pounds of meat at the sitting. At one clambake held at College Point recently eight baskets of food were eaten by one diner. This basket included a leg and a breast of a chicken, 25 clams, two ears of corn and four potatoes. This record is declared accurate and authentic and is posted up in an East side club room.

A Rhode Island farmer had a record of half a bushel of walnuts, of which he was extraordinarily fond. He used half a bag of salt while eating them. A New Jersey blacksmith on a recent wager ate nearly a peck and a half of cherries. He said he could go on eating "forever," as he put it, but those who witnessed his feat declared they had seen enough to prove the eater a wonder. A Chicago man inordinately fond of mush and milk, lived on it for a week not long ago, eating four great bowlfuls of it three times a day.

ECZEMA BURNED AND ITCHED

203 Walnut St., Hillsboro, Ill.—"My child had a breaking out on the lower limbs which developed into eczema. The eczema began with pimples which contained yellow corruption and from the child's clothing they were greatly irritated. They seemed to burn, which made the child scratch them, resulting in a mass of open places. They made her so cross and fretful that it was impossible to keep her quiet. They caused her to lose much sleep and she was constantly tormented by severe itching and burning.

"I tried several well-known remedies, but got no relief until I got a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which did so much good that I got a large quantity that cured her in ten days after she had been affected for two months." (Signed) Mrs. Edith Schwartz, Feb. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

As Mrs. Belmont Saw It.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, meeting Winston Churchill in London just before the young first lord departed on his Mediterranean cruise, scored well in an exchange of banter.

"At least, Mrs. Belmont," said Mr. Churchill, apropos, of course, of votes for women—"at least you'll admit that man has a great deal more will than woman?"

"Not at all," Mrs. Belmont replied, "he's only got more won't."

Chafing Hives.

This troublesome skin affection is difficult to diagnose at the outset. Be on the safe side, therefore, and whenever the skin is irritated use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder immediately and avoid further trouble. 25c. at druggists. Sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Scare.

She—Nothing is more depressing than a silent woman.

He—I never had the luck to meet one.

Alas, when the microbe of love succumbs to the germ of suspicion!

Noblest Work of God.

Owner of House—How soon will this job be finished?

Plumber's Assistant—Just as soon as business picks up, boss!—Puck.

The fact that we can't take our money with us when we die is a source of great comfort to the lawyers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

An old coquette has all the defects of a young one, and none of her charms.—Antoine Dupuy.

Most of us are good because we dare not be bad.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

Backache makes life a burden. Headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary disorders are a constant trial. Take warning! Suspect kidney trouble. Look about for a good kidney remedy. Learn from one who has found relief from the same suffering. Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lee had.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A Texas Case

J. H. Lee, 413 W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Tex., says: "For four years I endured misery from gravel. Morphine was my only relief. I had terrible pains in my back and it was hard for me to pass the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me quickly, and I have been well ever since."

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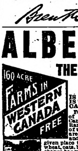

ALBERTA

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

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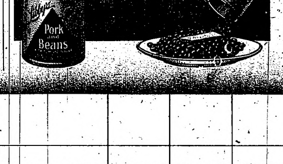

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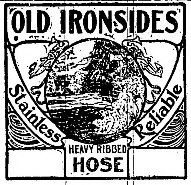

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Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, July 12, 1913.

Jack Johnson upon his arrival to France declared he would make his home at Paris never to return to the United States. Evidently the Frenchmen did not receive him with open arms, as authorities there say steps will be taken to deport the pugilist.

The State Normal School commissioners who are to locate the sixth Normal school have visited all towns that were in line for the state institution, namely, Thief River Falls Bemidji, Park Rapids and Cass Lake The report of the location will be filed on or before October 1st, which will end another little petty strife.

Stillwater Gazette: The pessimist who declared we would surely have a drouth and the crops would be burned up, now comes back with the howl that we have had too much rain and everything will be drowned out. The pessimist is the happiest when he is finding the most fault.

The supreme court recently handed down an opinion which upholds the power of the state to prescribe proper and uniform educational regulations. The case came from Hector, Renville county, where eight pupils from District 53 attended the Hector high school and District 63 refused to pay the $2.50 per month prescribed by law as compensation for the district when pupils from another district attend its schools. The court holds that the Legislature may require a school district of the state to furnish public school facilities, and it may provide that if such district does not supply the required facilities it shall pay tuition to another district furnishing such facilities to its pupils and that the outside district must pay the high school for the education of its pupils

Hay Making

There are two chief factors in the making of good hay, aside from the crop itself. First, it should be cut in proper season, and second, it should be gotton in the mow or stack with its natural color but little removed. Hay that is allowed to stand till the seed is formed, becomes woody and less digestable, and this also takes place when it is dried too much in the swath and rained upon. Hay that is rained upon after it is partially or wholly cured looses much of its food substances. It is washed out. Medium red clover should be cut when in full bloom. It makes the best hay at that stage and produces a larger second crop. Alsike clover may be allowed to stand till the heads are half brown—as it does not produce two crops in the same season. Timothy should be cut for dairy cows after the first bloom. For horses it may be allowed to stand some later.

On the Experiment Farm we practice getting hay in the loft the day after it is cut, unless prevented by rain. We start the mower in the morning and cut only what can be hauled in the next afternoon. After the dew is off the next morning the hay is raked into windrows. Very heavy clover is tedded or worked over with the fork before raking up. This is done in the afternoon the day it is cut, if the weather is favorable. When raked, it is left in the windrow and bunched with a fork into small piles—just such as can be lifted on the wagon in one forkfull. Large piles of heavy clover hay is hard to handle. In small piles it not only handles more easily, but it cures faster.

When danger of rain the hay may be bunched with the rake and cocked up. If clover hay is put in the cock quite green it will shed water. If left in the swath till dry it will not shed water in the cock. Get the hay up on the green side. Hay is lessened in value far more by over curing than by putting in too green.

The natural moisture in hay after it is partly cured causes but little trouble, but rain or dew should be avoided on the hay when it is put in. There is a possible danger of spontaneous combustion when green hay is put up that is wet with rain or dew.

In putting in hay that is on the green side it should be mowed loosely, not packed down more than possible, and it should never be allowed to lie as dropped bp the hayfork, but distributed evenly.

Clover haying should be under way this season July 10th. Some fields of clover are ready for the mower now June 30.

Try haying earlier this season and putting the hay up greener. Most hay is over mature and over cured.

A. J. McGuire, Supt.,
Nor. Central Experiment Station
Grand Rapids, Minn.

June 30, 1913.

Correspondence

HAZEL

There will be services in the St. Pauli church Sunday, July 20, at p. m.

Tom Sumpter made a flying business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Mrs. J. Wilson was a Thief River caller Monday.

Mr. Hans Lokken came home from Bemidji to spend the fourth.

Peter Kolstad of T. R. F. spent the fourth at Hazel.

Young People's society at Anton Peterson Sunday July 13. Everybody welcome.

Elmer and Eddie Erickson left Tuesday for Fort Francis where they will spend the summer working.

Leonora Jenson of T. R. F. is visiting at the Thune home these days.

Fred McCosh who is a trading salesman came home to spend the fourth.

Miss Lydia Anderson of St. Hilaire visited at the Allberg home last week.

Walter Berg returned Monday from Bemidji where he spent the 4th visiting his brother and sister.

Mrs. P. Thune, went to Thief River Falls on Monday returning Tuesday.

Georgie Borge, Vadel Paulson, and Carl Mathson were Thief River Falls callers Saturday.

Ole Odegaard and family and Oscar Gigstad visited at the Hesteking home Sunday.

Mr. Pete Simonson and Hans Lokken and a number of others left for Bemidji on Monday.

Miss Friada Peterson left Monday for Grand Forks, N. D., where she will attend summer school.

Evalyn Rogde visited at the O. Odegaard home Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Sumpter are the proud parents of a large boy born Sunday July 6.

Oscar Gigstad and Arne Braaten are working for Ole Odegaard now-a-days.

G. Smith of Crookston was a caller at the I. Wallace, home on Monday.

Mrs. Carrie Teurud, who has been visiting with relatives and friends here, left Monday for her home at Everille Minnesota.

Henry Kruse returned to his home near Hazel, on Monday after a few days stay at the city of Thief River Falls.

Mrs. O. Rustdahl and daughter Orpha of Halstad, Minn., who have been visiting at the Larson home returned home Monday.

Herman and Bennie Mahla, H. M. Grendahl, and Gust Bakken all of Plummer made a call here on their way to Thief River Falls.

Mrs. O. Hofdahl and Miss Evelin Peterson left Saturday for Beltrami Minnesota, to visit with relatives and friends.

Wm. Young and family arrived here on Monday. Mr. Young drove all the way from Minneapolis, and was on his way to Ransen.

John and Rose Pardev who have been visiting at the E. Hackett home returned to their home at Brooks Saturday.

Mrs. K. Torvaldson went to Thief River Falls on Monday to meet her neice, Agnes Torvaldson from Winnipeg.

Mr. Strom, the well known statesman of Hilsboro N. D., was a guest at the 4th of July celebration here.

Mr. and Mrs. Tykeson and a lady friend from Wisconsin came up from Red Lake Falls to spend the fourth here at Hazel.

John O. Johnson of Baudette who is working there made a business trip to Thief River Falls on Saturday.

Mrs. H. Klemenson of Thief River Falls, who has been visiting with Larson and Halvorson's returned home on Saturday.

E. O. Mostue our county superintendent returned to Thief River Falls, after having spent the 4th at his home near Hazel.

Be sure and come to the Young People's society at Koal's place Sunday, July 13. We will be glad to see you all.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bordsen of Evansville, Minn., came here Monday and will visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Hedeen of Thief River Falls arrived here on Tuesday to do some sewing.

Misses Louise and Agnes Koal were visitors at the T. Sumpter home Sunday.

Mr. H. Erickson of Leonard, Minn., who has been visiting at the Norman home left for his home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vigen of Bemidji who have been visiting with Mrs. Vigin's folks at St. Hilaire left Monday for her home at Bemidji.

Misses Louise and Annie Nettland visited Alfson's over Sunday.

Misses Hazel Cutter and Zella Zeh of Thief River Falls took a walk out here to pay us a visit. They seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Theo. and Annie Cliffgaard of Grafton, N. D., who has been visiting at the C. Mathson home left Monday for Thief River Falls and will go from there on to their home at Grafton.

The 4th of July celebration held here at Hazel proved a success in spite of the nice and long looked for rain which visited us towards evening. A large crowd was gathered and a good program was rendered everybody seemed to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. There were people here from Wisconsin, N. D., and other parts of this state, this sure proves that Hazel is a well known place and a place where people like to fare.

The Spectator comes out this week under a new form, with the home print on the outside pages in place of the inside as heretofore. As sooon as circumstances permit the management hopes to enlarge the paper, giving its readers all home print.

COULD NOT BE "PENTAGON"

Mild Man Was Nowhere Near Solution of Weighty Question That Had Bothered Him.

Late one mild spring night a slightly tipsy man slowly took himself out of the open door of a fruit store. He hated to go because he had to leave a weighty problem unsolved. And what was worse, he felt sure he was near the answer to the riddle—"warm," as the children say in their games.

"No, it isn't 'pentagon,' he solemnly declared. That's near it, but it isn't the word. It's about the same thing, but there's another name for it. And I can't remember," he added, "what it is."

"What was that fellow talking about?" inquired a new customer who heard enough, as he came in, to excite his curiosity. "What was he trying to get at?"

"We were trying to decide," answered another man in the room, "what the name would be if five children were born at the same time. Two, you know, are twins and three are triplets, but we couldn't think what five would be."

"Well," said the newcomer, "four are quadruplets, and by analogy five should be called quintuplets, six sextuplets, seven septulets, eight octuplets and so on. But never any 'pentagon.'"

Put the Standard High.

Among the scores of replies to the question "What constitutes the ideal woman for a wife?" which a Hanford, Cal., citizen of inquiring mind sent broadcast among the young men of that city, the following was considered the best:

"The ideal woman for a wife should have these qualifications: The voice of Melba, the talent of Paderewski, the figure of Venus, the grace of a sylph, the vivacity of a coryphee, eyes like the soft glow of a moonlight eve, an alabaster-like complexion, the virtues of a nun, the charm of Cleopatra, the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, the forbearance of Lazarus, the zeal of a Trojan, the constancy of Caesar's wife, the capabilities of a charwoman, the purse of Hetty Green, and hair of her own."

FOUND PEARLS HE SOUGHT

Old Man's Long Years of Faith Rewarded, Though Not in the Manner He Desired.

A little old man in a faded gray suit and a battered brown derby hat in South street, New York city, is the champion oyster opener. He has been at his job through the seasons of 40 years. From the time he began this business he has had the idea that he was to find in a shell a pearl so valuable as to furnish him provision for a rainy day. For 40 years he has carefully watched every shell he has opened, and has told his intimate friends of his expectation of discovering his prize. He has had a delusion, almost that of a crank, but a pleasant one.

The instinct of hope is so strong in th human heart that almost everybody expects to find a pearl in his oyster shell. This man, in his humble occupation found a pearl in his oyster every day in the wages he earned or the profit he made, and if he be a man of character, or if he has supported a family, he has done much better for himself and the world than if he had found the valuable pearl.

The steady occupations of life, however humble, have better provision in them for a rainy day than the accidents of fortune, which are as scarce as jewels in the oysters of a restaurant.—Christian Herald.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
A. J. HED, N. G.
O. F. POST, Sec.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LAFELLE, Recieta

LocalMarkets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	81
" " 2 "	79
" " 3 "	76
Flax, No. 1	$1.22
" " 2	1.17
Adjected Flax	1.06
Barley, for 48 lbs	38
Oats	32
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Isaac H. Elliott, Decedent.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, } In Probate Court:
In the Matter of the Estate of Isaac H Elliott, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Elisbeth T. Elliott, John C. Elliot and Ida May Loyd and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Elizabeth T. Elliott having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of July, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 30th day of June A. D, 1913.
(Seal)
Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge
Stanton & Rowberg.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake } SS. No. 230

To F.J. Mjoseth,

You are hereby Notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot five (5) in Block six (6) in Hemmingson Addition of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of Two Dollars and thirty nine Cents; that upon the 11th day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents having been paid into the treasury of said said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents and interest on Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 11th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of June A. D. 1913.
(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
J15

STOP!!
Machine Oil 30 cts. per gallon.
Axle Grease
Fruit Jars 60 cts. per dozen.

M. R. HAGE
DEALER IN
General Merchandise

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services July 13, at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor,

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday July 27 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, July 13, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:35 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

Restaurant

Meals served at all hours of the day.

Rooms in connection.

I also sell
Bread
Cakes
Pies
Buns
Doughnuts

I. T. Collins,
Prop.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1913. NUMBER 1

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Boost
the **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

BRING THE NEWS

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

S. J. Amble returned from North Dakota Tuesday.

Leonard Holmes returned from Minneapolis Monday.

Mrs. Ole Odegaard of Hazel visited in the village Wednesday.

I pay 18c. per dozen for eggs.
adv. Ole Mathson

Miss Annie Boehm left for Emerado, N D. Wednesday.

J. Andy Dahl returned from Stephens Tuesday.

Hjalmer Johnson commenced cutting his rye last Wednesday.

Mr. Bessler has had his house painted and otherwise improved.

Henry Kalland and Mr From are having porches put on their buildings this week.

Supt. E. A. Mostue and Prof. Henry Werner of Thief River Falls visited in this village Tuesday.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls spent Wednesday in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Jackson went to Red Lake Falls Monday, returning Tuesday.

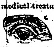
Mrs. A. F. Hall went to Bagley Monday, where she is visiting friends.

Ole Larson transacted business at Thief River Falls between trains Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wasness of Aneta, N. D. were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rakko last week.

Henry Jackson, who is employed at the Shevlin Lumber Mill at Fort Francis is visiting with his family here this week.

Mrs. Wm. Olson was removed to the hospital at Warren Tuesday morning, where she will be given medical treatment.



Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

FOR SALE—The building and lot formerly occupied by the Spectator office. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office.
adv J5.

R. McKercher recently purchased three head of registered shorthorn cattle. These will make a splendid addition to the fine herd at the Oakland Stock Farm.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines.—Henry A. Olsen
Jl. 5.

The ladies aid of the Scand Mission church will meet Friday afternoon July 25th at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Erik Pearson. All are invited.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

I pay 17 cents per dozen for eggs.
adv. David Lazar

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. Holmes Bros.
adv

John Hansen and E. O. Burkee autoed to Wylie Thursday.

I have just received a carload of prison binder twine.
adv. jl10 —N. A. Nelson.

Surveyor Martz and crew left Thursday to do some work on Judicial Ditch No. 40 west of town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McCoffery and Mrs. Brown of Grand Forks are visiting with S. J. Amble this

An ice cream social will be given by the M. E. church at the Mores farm, Saturday evening July 26th. Everybody invited.
week.

Felix Gothiea, who has been employed by the C. N. R. at Fort William, Canada, arrived here Thursday for a visit with his folks.

The Synod ladies aid society will meet at Maakerud's home next Wednesday.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde went to Gatzke Thursday where he will hold confirmation services tomorrow.

The services announced for the United church a week from tomorrow will be held at the picnic grounds at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. Ebighanson returned to her home at Crookston Wednesday after spending several days at the A. Larson home.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per yaer in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Lars Loberg. All are welcome.

What can you do? Can you keep books or write shorthand? If not, attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

The local ball team will cross bats with Brooks at Plummer tomorrow. A number of girls headed by Lillian Stearns will form the rooting squad who will accompany the team.

Albert Severson has completed a new cement foundation under his residence, this together with a coat of paint has greatly improved the appearance of the place.

**We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.**

Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson left for Kenmare, N. D. Monday, where they will make their future home. Mr. Peterson has been engaged to operate a creamery at that place.

Mrs. Anton Stolvick, who has visited relatives and friends here the past week, left for her home at Spring Grove, Sask., Canada. She was accompanied by her mother, who will make her home with Mrs. Stolvick in the future.

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.
—Wm. Olson.

Misses Alice and Grace Hall and Miss McMahon took a hike to Thief River Falls Thursday morning. They will spend the week end at the S. Nelson home.

S. M. Hoff returned to Little Fork Thursday where he has a claim.

A school picnic will be given south of Pete Simonson's residence Sunday July 27 by the Synod and United Lutheran churches. An excellent program has been prepared for the occasion and Rev. Gjerde will make the opening address at 11 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited.

Special Sale on Shoes

For every man, woman, and child in Pennington county at Henry Goergen Come early and get your pick. Every pair must go 3t-j12 adv

No Money to Burn
BUT
Plenty to Loan
Your Business needs our backing. We want YOUR business NOW
Interest paid on time deposits
Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.
C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President,
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

Jimmy Ward's Wife Would Quit

Jimmy Says Attention Is Hero Worship.

Local interest will be taken in the suit for divorce which has been filed against Jimmy Ward, the former Crookston boy, whose parents reside at St. Hilaire, where they operate a restaurant, by his wife. The complaint alleges that Jimmy is not true to his better half. It appears that letters received by Jimmy from some lady friends fell into the hands of his wife. The letters came, Jimmy says because of his notoriety as a birdman, and that he was powerless to stop that form of hero worship. He avers that his wife has no real cause for jealousy.

Ward will be remembered as the air man who made flights here last year and very fine ones, his wife accompanying him, and at that time appeared very devoted to one another. Ward's parents were also here to see him fly, as they had never before witnessed his flights. —Crookston Times.

Gophers Easy Winners

Last Sunday the Gophers journeyed to Thief River Falls and played the Cubs of that place. The game was rather loosely played on both sides the score being 19 to 11 in favor of the Gophers. The Thief River boys had things coming their way until the sixth inning, when they went up and on their return found our boys a bunch of scores to the good.

To morrow the locals will play Brooks at Plummer and they are looking for a snappy game. Brooks defeated the Gophers on the local grounds the earlier part of the season and several weeks ago the locals pulled off the same stunt on Brooks on on their grounds. Tomorrow,s game will decide who has the long end of the three games.

Notice To Our Patrons

All our subscribers, now in arrears will receive statements this week or next. It is necessary for us to make these collections as the law requires all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

WANTED—Girl for house work in small family, at once.
Jl 12 tf. Chas. Patterson.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. HOLMES BROS

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Free trip through the Canal

Do you want to take passage on the first ship to pass through the completed Panama canal and make the trip immediately? It makes no difference if the big "ditch" will not be completed for another year—that will not prevent us or delay our departure. On another page of the Spectator our method is told in detail and all arrangements are made for your convenience and comfort during the voyage.

Twenty Years Ago Today

James Meehan, the Thief River Falls lumber king, was in town last Monday.

Ass't Supt. W. D. Scott was a passenger on the "try and get there" train today.

Vice Pres. Ellington of the Scandia Bank of Crookston was doing business in town today.

Michael Jeffers of Gervais, was in town a couple of days this week trying to get signers to a petition to divide the county. He worked hard but had poor success. The people here are not in favor of the division scheme and do not hesitate to announce themselves.

The price of wheat is on the drop again. No. 1 hard being only worth 47 cents today.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Many Counties Building Roads

$21,600,000.00 Available For Road Building In Minnesota

Many counties, especialy in the southern part of the state are taking advantage of the Elwell Law, and are constructing highways at a low cost and on easy terms. There is now a fund of $21,600,000.00 in the state of Minnesota for the building of roads, or $200,000 for building roads in each county in the state. Under the Elwell law the state pays half, the county one quarter, and the benefited property owner one quarter. The state, the county and the individual benefited have ten years in which to pay their share of the cost of the road. The county is the financial agent and it issues the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the county, payable in one to ten years for the entire cost of and all roads built within the county limits.

The purpose of the Elwell law is to provide each county with good roads leading thru the leading cities and villages, thereby connecting all towns with market places thruout the state. The system already planned includes a highway running from Duluth to Minneapolis; from Minneapolis by way of Mille Lacs to International Falls; from Minneapolis by way of Itasca State park (This is the highway laid out North and South thru Clearwater County, passing thru Mallard, Bagley and Clearbrook on the way to Warroad on the beautiful Lake of the Woods, with its thousands of wonderful islands and will be Minnesota's senic and most wonderful highway.) to some city of the north; from Duluth to Moorhead by way of Brainerd; from Duluth to St. Vincent and East Grand Forks by way of Bemidji; from Breckenridge to to Crookston; from Deer River to North home; from Brainerd to Moose Lake, and many shorter roads.

Many counties in the southern portion of the state, particulary Winona, Olmstead, Nicollet, Brown, Redwood, Lyon and Lincoln counties have already accomplished a great deal of work on the Elwell roads.

Senator Elwell, author of the law, desbribes the procedure under the law as follows:

"In proceeding under this law, first enlist the co-operation of the county commissioners by petition or otherwise and make preliminary survey which need not be expensive, by way of a competent engineer, and file this preliminary estimate of the cost of the improvements with the county auditor and a copy of the same should be filed with the state highway commission. The county commissioners should then approve the road, afterwards the highway commission approving same.

After a proper hearing before the county commissioners, and a determination to build the road, viewers are appointed by the county commissioners to spread the assessment of one-quarter of the cost of the road. These viewers are three in number and must be men who are not in any financial way interseted in the construction of said road. The assesement may be spread in the discretion of the viewers any distance which is proper and right and where they think there is benefit.

"In northern Minnesota the general plan is to spread the assessments thre miles either side of the center of the road, and on a good gravel road, cost-$1,500 permile, the assessment average 1 cent an acre per year for each of the following ten years and interest on same.

No farmer that we have ever seen has objected to the amount to be assessed against his land under the provisions of this law when he knew exactly the amount which would be assessed to him for benefits, as in nearly all cases this kind of a road would save him in hauling his produce to market several times its cost each year, besides the added pleasure of driving over a good road. The first road to be built under the Elwell law has recently been completed near Thief River Falls. It extends from the city directly east for 26 miles, and is said to one of the fines roads in the northwest. This is just a beginning for northern Minnesota and when we can keep pace with the southern counties, Minnesota will undoubtedly have one of the finest road systems in the Union.

For Sale

I have for private sale, all boom logs, piling, dead head logs, etc., now in the river between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, including all logs now "boomed in" in the pond at St. Hilaire.

For further information call on T. K. Hovet.

Bemidji Lands Sixth Normal

Beltrami County Seat Selected as Site For New School

The commission to select the site for the new normal decided in favor of Bemidji as a location, by a vote of 4 to 1.

Supt. C. G. Schulz in explaining why Bemidji was chosen, said that it was due entirely to the geographical considerations. Pointing to a map he showed that Thief River Falls is only forty miles from the state line and is in the Red River Valley which has already two state schools, the Moorhead Normal and the Crookston Agricultural School. Bemidji on the other hand is 100 miles east of the Dakota line and is much more centrally located as to the district which the new school is supposed to serve.

BEMIDJI CELEBRATES.

Fireworks tonight flamed their way through the sky in every direction and above the discordant medley of noises being made by hundreds of persons in the streets was heard the rattle of guns, the demonstration being a culmination of wild scenes of good-natured disorder which began as soon as a bulletin from St. Paul flashed the news that Bemidji was to have the new sixth normal school. As soon as it was known that Bemidji had won the firebell began clanging out a joy message to the startled populace.

An impromptu automobile parade formed quickly and a mile of machines heavily loaded with men, women and children began circling the business streets and lake shore boulevard, the occupants of each car pounding tin pans, blowing horns, danglig cowbells, tooting whistles and firing revolvers. From out of the pandemonium continously came the shout, "We win!"

Program of Examinations

For common school certificates, July 31, and August 1, and 2, 1913.

To be held in the Normal room of the Lincoln high school building, Thief River Falls.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Professional Test
9:30 Penmanship
10:00 Arithmetic
P. M.—1:15 Geography
2:45 Composition
3:45 Reading
4:40 Spelling

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS CONTINUED)
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music
P. M.—1:15 Physiology—Hygiene
2:15 Civics
4:00 Agriculture

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.
(FIRST GRADE SUBJECTS)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Geometry
10:15 Physics
P. M.—1:15 Algebra
2:15 Physical Geography or General History
4:15 Drawing

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology—Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

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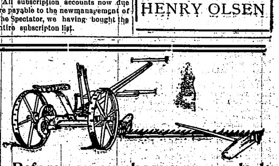

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FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MA VENTS ARE MENTIONED

reign Intelligence Con- into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

Domestic.

assachusetts now has nearly 61,- registered automobiles.

Philadelphia has 547 vacant lots under cultivation by poor families.

United States in May imported $1,-115,037 worth of uncut gems mostly diamonds.

Last year the Pennsylvania road carried 101,765,061 passengers with only four fatalities.

Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American sugar trust, is dead at Seabright, N. J.

One miner was killed and another injured in a cavein at Bingham, Utah, at the Utah Apex company's gold mine.

Secretary Bryan has practically completed the preparation of the State department's reply to the second and third Japanese note of protests against the California alien land law.

The wife of Representative Crisp is an acknowledged authority on parliamentary law in Washington. She gains her knowledge from her husband, who was parliamentarian under Speaker Clark.

Stones are found in Nevada which, when placed apart, begin to travel toward a common center. The presence of lodestone or magnetic iron ore is the explanation of the phenomenon.

Controversy over the postoffice at Gainesville, Ga., was settled when the senate confirmed the nomination of Mrs. W. J. Ham to succeed Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the confederate general.

Misuse by Industrial Workers of the World of funds contributed for relief of strikers and their families during the great textile struggle at Lawrence is alleged by William Trautman of Chicago.

The total importations from the United States into London in 1812 aggregated in value $92,427,361, of which amount $83,960,400 represented non-dutiable goods and $8,466,965 dutiable merchandise.

Preparations have been begun at the Brooklyn navy yard for laying the keel of the latest United States battleship, designated for the present as No. 39, for which there is an appropriation of $16,000,000.

For quickly raising to the surface of the water a disabled submarine, an Englishman has invented a buoy to be released from the boat, carrying up hose through which air can be pumped to fill and lift the craft.

Minnesota clubwomen have now taken up the idea of helping the farm woman, and are establishing rest rooms in towns throughout the state, where farmers' wives may chat and rest while awaiting their husbands.

A bronze tablet marking the spot where General Braddock camped with his army en route to Fort Duquense during the French and Indian war has been unveiled by a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington.

The acid placed in the center of golf balls to give them resiliency which usually explodes when the balls are cut open by inquisitive persons was swallowed by Frank Wilbur Perry, a Chicago boy, with fatal results. The boy died from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Representatives of railroad companies and trainmen's brotherhoods will call on President Wilson to urge that he aid in preventing the threatened strike of 180,000 employes of eastern railroads by advocating immediate passage of pending amendments to the Erdman act.

By a decision of the California railroad commission made public the state takes unto itself the power to regulate the rates of steamship companies plying over regular routes from one California port to another, even though the ships making such trips traverse the high seas.

Claude Ball of Montgomery, Mo., has telegraphed Speaker Clark his acceptance of the appointment of attorney general to the territory of Hawaii. Ball was Champ Clark's opponent for congress last year and withdrew after the speaker failed to be nominated for the presidency.

A search begun a year ago for William Sand, aged 13 years, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Germantown- Pa., has just been brought to a successful close in a South American country, according to advices received by the boy's parents.

George D. Hayes has been declared by the state supreme court to be the democratic nominee for governor of Arkansas.

The final hearing of the government suit for the dissolution of the International Harvester company of America, will be held in St. Paul on November 13.

The Imperial Tobacco company, the so-called tobacco trust in Kentucky, has pauperized hitherto prosperous towns in the tobacco belt, according to testimony of A. B. Garvis before the congressional tobacco commission at Washington.

Since January 1, Chicago thieves have stolen 540 automobiles, valued at $610,000. In 1912 over 1,200 machines were stolen.

Wages, working conditions and vacations on pay are involved in a strike vote now being taken among the 1,237 telegraph operators on the Northern Pacific lines

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Camerons' lodgekeepr. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

It was now my turn to be thoughtful. Evelyn believed in the woman's ability to aid. She had said as much to me. And I myself possessed a certain degree of faith in feminine intuition. Aside from that, though, Miss Clement had demonstrated that she wielded a certain power in her bailiwick—was not my watch, at that moment, in my pocket?—and her whole personality proclaimed inherent capacity for accomplishment.

"Very well, Miss Clement," I agreed. "I will wait three days. It is now Saturday, November 14. If by this time Tuesday afternoon we are not, at least, on the track of something tangible, I shall be on my way to Mulberry street."

Sunday was with me a day of impatience. I fretted now at confinement, for my ankle was quite strong again, and I was perfectly well in other respects, too. But my physician had set Monday for my first day out, and he refused to concede even a twenty-four-hour change of plan. But I chafed more even at the inactivity to which I had agreed concerning Cameron than at the confinement. All at once, I had become imbued with a necessity for prompt and strenuous measures. Some awful thing, I knew not what, seemed ominously imminent, and remorse tore at me tormentingly.

Early Monday, I telephoned Miss Clement for tidings of her progress, but she could only implore me to wait. She had nothing to report, but she was encouraged. With my hands thus tied diversion was my only refuge, and an accumulation of office work into which I plunged served, in part at least, this purpose.

Evelyn and Mrs. Lancaster had come in from Greenwich and opened the Cameron town house, a great white granite Renaissance affair, on upper Fifth avenue, facing the park; and because the girl had made me promise, I lunched there; but I went with less grace than ever before, uncertain as I was of my self-control. Evelyn's faith in Miss Clement, however, was contagious. She spoke of little else, and when I came away it was with strengthened hope of speedy results.

It is my habit to glance over the earlier editions of all the evening papers before leaving my office, and later, either on the train to Greenwich or, when in town, at my club, to read more carefully the later issues of the News and Star. On this particular day, however, a succession of matters of more importance prevented my looking at so much as a headline, until, seated at dinner, in the club restaurant, I saw on a window ledge beside me one of the more sensational of the afternoon dailies, and appropriated it in lieu of better companionship.

It was one of those journals which, in catering to the tastes of the proletariat, conceive it wise to minimize their references to Wall street, save only when a marked slump or a panic points the moral of the unscrupulous capitalist and his heinous crimes. When, therefore, long, bold-face type attracted my eye with the announcement, "Fall in Crystal Consolidated," I started to read the subjoined article, confident enough that some director or directors had been spitted for barbecue. And before I had read five lines I came upon the name of Robert Cameron.

If I was to believe this introductory paragraph, my friend was to Crystal Consolidated what John D. Rockefeller was to Standard Oil, yet in the months of our intimacy he had made no reference to this connection; and, though I was thoroughly familiar with the "great glass trust," as it was called, and with the name of its multimillionaire master, strangely enough I had never connected the Cameron I knew with this Cameron, the Captain of Industry.

"I am," he had said, in all modesty, "largely interested in a certain line of industrial enterprises." That was all. I suppose I should have known; and yet, "no prophet is without honor, save in his own country."

The newspaper article I now read, however, left no room for doubt on the subject; and, incidentally in a single sentence, revealed the secret of how Cameron had succeeded in escaping that general recognition which is usually the penalty of greatness. "He has never sat for a photograph."

But, while this part of the article interested, that which followed startled and perplexed me:

"Crystal Consolidated fell to 103 today," it went on, "because of a persistent rumor that Robert Cameron is seriously ill, in a New England sanitarium. The greatest secrecy has been maintained as to his malady and his whereabouts by those who are in a position to know. It has been ascertained, however, that after spending a quiet summer at his country place, Cragholt, on Long Island sound, near Greenwich, he started on October 21, on his fast steam yacht Sibylla for a cruise along the New England coast. Ten days later the Sibylla returned, but Mr. Cameron was not on board.

"It is known that he has been in ill health for months, and there are those who now declare that he has sought the seclusion of an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases, near Boston, his condition being critical.

"Inquiry, today, at his Fifth avenue home in this city, and at his Connecticut country seat, was fruitless. Mr. Cameron was at neither place, and the servants expressed ignorance concerning his present address.

"At the offices of the Crystal Consolidated Manufacturing company and at those of the missing financier's brokers, Hatch & Hastings, evasion was the keynote of the answers to all questions.

"Whether Mr. Cameron is as ill as is reported, or whether he is quite robust, the effect of the gossip on Crystal Consolidated was disastrous. A slump of fifteen points in two hours, this afternoon, wiped out many weakly margined accounts, and spread ruin among a number of speculators who fondly imagined this law-defying trust, of which Cameron is the supporting Atlas, as firmly intrenched as is the government itself.

"Unless something definite is forthcoming regarding Mr. Cameron's condition before the market opens tomorrow, a panic in Crystal Consolidated is predicted. It closed today at 102⅞ bid, 103 asked; the lowest figures recorded this year."

It startled me, because it showed that at least a part of the secret we were guarding was a secret no longer; and it perplexed me because I could not fancy through what channel these somewhat distorted facts had filtered into publicity. I had no doubt that the ball, having been set rolling in this fashion, would gain both in volume and momentum unless some energetic measures were promptly taken to check it. And yet, what, under the circumstances, could we do? Subterfuge, I knew, would be useless, and the truth must prove an accelerant.

In haste and with diminished appetite I rushed through my dinner, and a moment later was speeding up the avenue as fast as a taxicab could carry me, with the Cameron mansion my destination and a consultation with Evelyn Grayson my object.

It must not be imagined that in this matter I expected any weighty assistance from a young woman of such limited experience; but she was practically alone in the great house and I could well imagine how already reporters must be vying one with another to wring from her admissions concerning her uncle.

To my infinite relief I found that she had returned the word, "Not at home," to all such callers. Inquiries from other sources had been met in similar fashion. Officers of the company had called in person or had telegraphed, and Hatch & Hastings had been almost aggravatingly insistent.

"But, Evelyn," I said, "this is all such a surprise to me. I had no notion your uncle was at all active in any corporation. I fancied him a director, probably, in a score or more of companies, but that he was the so-called 'Glass King,' I never for a moment suspected. Under the circumstances, he must have a private secretary somewhere, who might have been of inestimable aid to us."

"He has a private secretary, it seems," she replied, "though even I never knew it until I read it in the News this evening. I am sure he never came to Cragholt. His name is Simms—Howard Simms—and he was interviewed at the Company's office. Didn't you see it?"

I confessed that I had missed every evening paper but one.

"It was he, I think," she went on, "who, becoming alarmed at Uncle Robert's long silence, mentioned it to some one, who in turn spread the damaging reports."

"Then he is a very incompetent private secretary," I commented, "if not, indeed, a dangerous one. I shall make a point of seeing Mr. Simms as early as possible tomorrow. Tonight I am going to call on Tony Hatch—I have a nodding acquaintance with him—and assure him that when I last saw Robert Cameron less than a month ago he was in perfect health, and that I am satisfied he is not in any sanitarium or suffering from any mental or physical disorder. If he approves of the idea I shall give out a statement to the newspapers, implying that your uncle has gone on a little journey of which his family are entirely cognizant, and that his return may be expected almost any day. I think that ought to turn the tide in Wall street tomorrow. Meanwhile, my dear Evelyn, continue to be 'not at home.'"

But neither at his home nor at any of his clubs could I find Mr. Hatch, though I searched for him diligently until long after midnight. Evidently he was intent on evading the sleuth hounds of the press, and had successfully taken to cover.

And then, on my way back down the avenue, to the Loyalton, that happened which made all subterfuge, all tact, all dissembling, unnecessary. For on the sidewalk, opposite the cathedral, I found the best of answers to all the questions raised by the rumor mongers—the animate refutation of every disturbing waif word.

CHAPTER XVII.

Opposite the Cathedral.

Fifth avenue at two o'clock in the morning is fast asleep. There are localities in New York which are more widely awake at that hour than at any other time of day, but the highway of fashion is not one of them; and in the neighborhood of Fiftieth street, its repose is as profound as at any point of its long, undeviatingly straight course.

For over an hour I had waited in that sumptuous white marble club edifice of the plutocrats which ostentatiously punctuates the avenue at Sixtieth street, and, tired of sitting, nervous and disappointed, I had chosen to walk down to my rooms, believing that the exercise in the clear, frosty air would serve to counteract, in a measure at least, all three of these vexations.

To the limit of sight there stretched away a double, converging chain of twin lights marking the curb line for endless blocks, and illuminating the nearer sidewalk and roadway, if not to effulgence, certainly with a clearly defining radiance. Now and then I met a quick-stepping pedestrian, usually in evening dress with cigar alight; and at more or less brief intervals limousined motors and taxicabs with gleaming lamps sped by me at top speed. Once a hansom passed, the hoof-beats of the hard-driven horse resounding jarringly against the night silence.

At Fifty-fourth street I cut diagonally across the avenue to the west side, and, continuing my way southward, absorbed in the problems confronting me, had been for a little quite lost to encompassing objects. Then, suddenly, fearing lest in my abstraction I should pass the street on which my rooms were located, I aroused myself to get an idea of my location.

Across the way the grim facade of the Cathedral rising dark and sullen as a fortress made all clear. But, on my own side of the avenue there had been no such distinguishing mark. The brown stone dwellings, monotonously ugly, with their high stoops and balustraded areas, were no more enlightening than the stone flagging of the sidewalk or the asphalt of the roadway. Scores of blocks presented practically the same aspect as this. But as with critical gaze I measured one after another of these combinations I was all at once arrested by sight of a tall, bent figure clutching the high iron railings which guarded the avenue frontage of the house on the corner—the only really individual house in the row.

My first rough concept was that I had come upon incapability resulting from intemperance. At closer view, however, I tempered my judgment. The possibility of illness or injury intervened, and I paused Samaritan-like to offer succor. The wayfarer was evidently a man of middle age, if I might judge from the contour of his back, which was towards me, and I saw at once that he was struggling to keep upon his feet by sheer muscular handhold of the railing's iron uprights, for his knees were bent threateningly and his arms were extended and tense.

Until I was close beside him he gave no sign of realizing my presence. Indeed I think it was not until I spoke that he half turned his head towards me, and, for the first time, I got sight of his features.

Whether or not I uttered a word, or made a sound, or stood for a long moment silent, I cannot say. I know only that I doubted my eyes and questioned my reason; for, if these were not playing me false, the profile thus revealed to me was the profile of Robert Cameron.

To try to set down in detail just what followed must be an idle effort, with fancy providing the bulk of the ingredients. Surprised, amazed, astounded even, are all too feeble terms to apply to my emotional condition. Dazedly, I was floundering in what seemed a veritable sea of unreality. When the commonplaces began to readjust themselves, I was standing at the curb, my arm wound supportingly about Cameron's waist and his arm pressing heavy on my shoulder. Drawing in to us was an empty hansom cab, provided by Providence, and hailed, I suppose, by me, though I swear I have no recollection of it.

The cabman helped me to lift him in, and at this the pity of his plight smote me, tempering the joy of having found him, and quickening within me a spirit of angry retaliation against his enemies For the man now at my side was far different from that man who had sat with me on the after deck of the Sibylla, only four weeks ago. He was, indeed, it seemed to me little more than the husk of the Cameron I had known. In facial conformation the change was not so marked, though his expression was pathetically at variance with anything I had ever before seen him wear. The lines of his face were drawn, as with pain, and his eyes were dull to vacancy. He lolled, sleazily, in a crumpled heap in his corner, like a spineless manikin; and though I plied him eagerly with a flood of questions, he might have been a deaf mute for all the answers he accorded me. Once I thought he shook his head in negation, but I was later forced to conclude that this was involuntary, being caused by the roll of the cab as one of its wheels encountered a depression in the roadway.

Yet in spite of his sorriness of presence and demeanor—in spite too of the tormenting mystery of his return, which was scarcely less baffling than the mystery of his departure—it was at least a relief to know that he was alive and out of the power of those that were bent upon his harm. Good nursing, coupled with skilful medical attention, had just worked wonders for me, and I was confident that it would do the same for him; and then we should have facts and not theories to aid us in our quest for the culprits, and, eventually, in the administration of justice to the guilty.

I had given the cabman the number of the Cameron house and admonished him to make all possible speed; so, with the long lash of the whip snapping sharply at brief intervals and the jaded horse, thus urged, bounding at a clumsy, lumbering gallop, we rolled noisily northward. Having given over the effort to obtain from my fellow passenger even a gestured answer to my most pertinent inquiries, I turned my mind to what lay before us. The Cameron establishment would doubtless be fast locked in slumber as well as otherwise, but I made small question of my ability to rouse some of the servants. My hope, however, was not to awaken Evelyn. It could mean only a night's rest lost for her, for she could gain nothing by seeing her uncle at this hour, considering his condition.

I was still busy planning when a mighty hand on the lines brought our horse to his haunches, and ourselves nearly out through the suddenly parted apron; and the Cameron residence loomed massive and dark on our right.

As I stepped to the sidewalk the driver descended, too, but I motioned him back.

"Never mind, thank you," I said. "I'll get some one from inside to help carry him." And in a moment my thumb was on the push-button and faintly there came back to me through heavy double doors the far-off echo of the bell, jarring against the silence of the great house.

The promptness with which chains fell and bolts were drawn surprised me. And yet, I suppose, it was merely an evidence of the perfect management of an establishment wherein every contingency is provided against. A footman, as irreproachably liveried and groomed as though the time were midday instead of after two o'clock in the morning, greeted me with becoming imperturbability. I recognized him as one of the men from Cragholt, and called him by name.

"Stephen," I said, with an effort to disguise the excitement with which my every pulse was throbbing, "your master is outside in a cab. He is very weak and will need assistance. Get another man to aid me, and then awaken Mr. Checkabeedy and Louis. And make haste. No, I can't come in; I'll wait outside." He turned away in obedience to my directions, but I checked him. "And, Stephen," I charged, "no word to any one else, as you value your position; especially no word to Miss Grayson."

I marvelled at the man's preserved unemotion. His "Very good, sir," was uttered with all the stolidity which marks a response to the commonplace; and yet I knew that he was fully conscious of the eventfulness of this late and unlooked-for home-coming. And the footman who joined me a few minutes later was not less well-trained.

Together, he and I lifted Cameron from the hansom and carried him up the broad flight of granite steps, between the massive guarding lions, and placed him in a great chair in the hall, before the wide, sculptured fireplace. And though this would probably prove the most exciting topic of the servants' hall for weeks to come, he gave not the smallest sign that he was taking part in other than the usual.

Checkabeedy, the butler, however, though no less perfect a servitor, was more privileged; and Louis, volatile as the most characteristic of his countrymen, collapsed utterly, without effort, apparently, at any restraint whatever. The former's interest was evidenced in a commiseratingly lugubrious visage and a few blunt questions, but the Frenchman wept and sobbed in wordless sympathy And I had it not in my heart to blame either, for a more pitiful picture than the one presented by the restored Cameron as he sat there in his own spacious hall, gazing with lack-luster eyes at the dead and dying embers on the hearth before him, I hope never to see.

The butler, ruddy and rotund, and looking for all the world like a well-fed monk, for he wore a bathrobe of somber hue and his crown was barer than any shaven tonsure, stared for a moment in sad silence. Then, turning to me, he asked:

"But what has happened to Mr. Cameron, sir?"

"I wish I could tell you, Checkabeedy," was my unguarded reply. "I wish he could tell us himself."

"But he is so wasted, sir! And his clothes. I never saw Mr. Cameron in such clothes."

It was quite true. They were of what is called, I believe, a pepper-and-salt mixture, coarse of texture and ill-cut, yet not much worn.

"He does not recognize us," Checkabeedy went on, "and still he is conscious. May I ask you, sir, where you brought him from?"

I chose to ignore the question, in sudden realization of the necessity of caution.

"And he has been missing a month, they say, sir. Is that true, Mr. Clyde?"

"Missing!" I repeated. "Who says he has been missing?"

"The servants all say so, sir."

"Then the servants must get rid of the idea, at once," I said, sharply. "Mr. Cameron has merely been out of town for a while. He went away for his health, and now he has returned, benefited. Do you understand, Checkabeedy? He has returned, benefited. And now, you and Louis will get him to his room, while I telephone for Dr. Massey."

Checkabeedy bowed, assenting, and Louis, still whimpering, wiped his eyes.

It was nearly four o'clock when the physician left his patient and joined me in the library downstairs. His face was very grave.

"I have examined Mr. Cameron thoroughly," he said, "and I can assure you that he is not seriously injured."

The phrase opened up a new line of thought to me.

"Seriously injured?" I repeated. "I don't understand, Doctor. Do you mean that—"

"I mean," he interrupted, "that the blow on the back of the head caused no fracture."

"Then he was struck?"

"Undoubtedly. Probably with a sandbag. Hence his present dazed condition. Had the blow been delivered with more force, it might have resulted in complete loss of memory. You have heard, of course, of instances where men have forgotten even their own names?"

I nodded.

"Mr. Cameron will regain his memory. It's merely a temporary matter. I have telephoned for a man nurse for him—one who understands such cases. He will be here in twenty minutes. At present Mr. Cameron is sleeping. I am in hopes that when he awakens his mind will be comparatively clear."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Seaman's Life a Hard One

Excessive Toll in Unsanitary Quarters Responsible for Disease That Shortens Their Days.

Ill-health, we are told, is the cause of one-fourth of the destitution in large cities. "The ratio is probably much higher among the toilers of the sea," said George McPherson Hunter of the American Seamen's Friend society in The Survey. "Below deck in the recesses of the ship, twenty feet beneath the sunlight, stokers stand on iron plates in front of open furnaces, bend their backs to fill the coal shovel, and then swing the coal into the hot furnace mouth. The roll of the ship, and the swing of the body throw an uneven strain on the lower part of the torso which causes hernia.

"Novelists tell with great gusto of the sailors killed by pirates and buccaneers, and sometimes by the 'bucko mate.' All these amiable gentlemen of fortune never killed or maimed as many men as the forecastles of the ships that sail the seas. The medical officer of the port of London submits a table showing the minimum air space allowed for cattle in cowsheds and for individuals in military barracks, workrooms, lodging houses and seamen's quarters. Setting these side by side, it is shown that cattle are best off in this respect and seamen worst. The reports of the surgeon general of the United States Marine hospital service show continuously that seamen suffer in a startling manner from diseases, most of them springing from the inadequacy of pure air and healthful places in which to eat and sleep."

Loss to Antiquarians.

One of the huge stones of the Avenbury Druidical circle, which is much larger and older than Stonehenge, has fallen, owing, doubtless, to the effects of weather—heavy rains following a dry season. Aubrey, who acted as guide to Charles II., on a visit to this district in 1663, declared that Avenbury as far surpassed Stonehenge as a cathedral does a parish church.—London Mail.

Libby's
Luncheon Delicacies

Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, Hickory Smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember. Vienna Sausage—just right for Red Hots, or to serve cold. Try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts. Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, lay on bread. Place on top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with other slice of bread, press lightly together. Arrange on plate, serve garnished with parsley sprays.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Libby's
Vienna Style Sausage
Libby's
Wafer Sliced Dried Beef

ONE FATHER HAD OVERLOOKED

Small Girl Will Long Have Suspicion That Her Beloved Daddy Was Shirking Work.

"Father," said little Ruth, appealingly, "why don't you stay at home to work as other little girls' fathers do?"

Father, who, as the business manager of a great corporation, has to travel extensively, smiled fondly at his little daughter. "I'd love to, Ruth," he answered, "but you see I have to earn a lot of money to take care of my little girl and her mother, and I can't get enough work to do here at home."

"Oh, father," cried Ruth, reprovingly, "I don't believe you've ever tried hard enough! Why, I have seen a sign out, 'Man Wanted,' lots and lots of times. There was one over in front of our grocery store this very morning."—Youth's Companion.

How Students Got Fresh Eggs.

An Indianapolis traveling man witnessed a novel feast by students of De Pauw university at Greencastle the other day. He said he was at a station in that city, and standing near was a poultry car loaded with live poultry. The hens were cackling and "carrying on" at a great rate. A crowd of students stood around the car, and whenever a hen produced a nice, new, fresh egg a student reached his arm through the side of the car, seized the egg and made for a nearby store, where he fried it over a gas jet.

"There were at least twenty students around the car," said the traveling man, "and the hens kept them busy all the time I was there. I don't know how many eggs the students got, but it was a busy bunch of hens. Just before my train pulled out I heard one student say to another: 'Gee, I never ate so many eggs in my life!' There was no question about the freshness of the eggs."

Strawberries in Literature.

Dr. William Butler, who died in 1621, is credited with the origin of the remark about the strawberry. "The Lord might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he never did." Thomas Fuller, the English divine and historian, in his "History of the Worthies of England," that has delighted readers of more than two centuries, styled Dr. Butler the Aesculapius of his age. Izaak Walton in "The Complete Angler," said: "We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries, 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;' and so if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling."

Too Far in the Future.

Of a favorite child comrade Mr. Clemens related that they once conversed together gravely considering the little girl's plans for rearing her future children, of whom there were to be two—a boy and a girl. The girl, naturally enough, was to be named after her mother. Asked what would be the boy's name, the child answered, "a reproachful look in her brown eyes":

"Why, Mr. Clemens, how can I know what I shall call him until I know his father's name?"

The girl who fully intends to marry her ideal usually compromises.

A Sweet, Crisp, Delicious "Bite-To-Eat"

Post Toasties

Dainty bits of pearly white corn, perfectly cooked and toasted to delicate "brown."

Usually eaten direct from package with cream and sugar.

Or, sprinkle Toasties over a saucer of fresh berries—then add the cream and sugar—a dish to remember.

Post Toasties are sold by Grocers everywhere.

CROP CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

ARE THE MOST PROMISING FOR MANY YEARS.

The deepest interest is attached to the condition of the grain crops in Western Canada, especially among the thousands in the United States who are financially interested in lands in that country. This interest is fully as great among those who have friends there following farming and the growing of grain.

The reports from Canadian government officials convey the information that the area under crop this year in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will probably be no greater than that of last year. Last fall the weather was such that there was not as much fall plowing as had been hoped for. The getting ready of land this spring made a considerable portion of the grain late in seeding. Notwithstanding this, wheat, oats, barley and flax were got in in good shape, although from a week to ten days later than last year. On the 27th of June the reports regarding crop conditions generally in Western Canada were: "Abundant sunshine with timely and copious rain throughout Western Canada gives every assurance of generous harvest. Climatic conditions in recent weeks have been absolutely ideal. Western correspondents agree in predicting every indication of a bumper crop under favorable conditions. Wheat should be headed out in Manitoba between July 10th and 12th, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta from 15th to 17th. The oat crop is looking well, although late and rather short in straw."

This is followed by a report July 5th: "Crop conditions continue in same satisfactory condition as last week. Plenteous rains have fallen all over prairie provinces, followed by general warm and splendid growing weather. Experts agree sufficient moisture for many weeks, while crop is ten to fifteen days late, prospects are extremely favorable and conditional upon reasonable weather for next four weeks. Splendid western crop is assured."

There is, therefore, the best reason to anticipate most magnificent crops throughout Western Canada in 1913.—Advertisement.

Remembered Thrifty Teachings.

A woman who was left to the task of bringing up two small children began early to train them to consider necessities above all else. They could always look back to a home brimming with comfort, although the furnishings were simple enough. They had warm clothing in winter and thin clothing in summer, and as they associated with the children of wealth they must have been thoroughly presentable. Habits are strong, but sometimes they can be broken. The son was the first to go out into the big world and he easily learned new ways of spending. The daughter preserved her sensible, thrifty ways to the last and she is drilling them into children of her own by teaching the value of a bank book in addition to what she learned in her own childhood.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee.

"I used what they call ——— and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used ———. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horrisch, Oct. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Already Supplied.

An agent for automobiles accosted a man who was standing in the main street of the village.

"Now, sir," he said persuasively, after recounting the advantages of the various kinds of cars. "I should say a nice runabout would be just the thing for you."

"Thank you. I have one. She's in this store buying a new gown."

This is the open season for young men who slip all the poisoned ice cream paragraphs from the daily papers and show them to the dear girls.

A conceited man is one who wants to talk about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

The Man Who Put the EEs in FEET

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

Trade Mark.

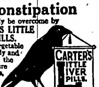
The Antiseptic Powder for Tender, Aching Feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

WILSON IS CALLED FROM MEXICO CITY

U. S. AMBASSADOR ON WAY TO WASHINGTON FOR AN INTERVIEW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO FOLLOW

Important Announcement Is Expected Following Conference at Capital Upon His Return—Attitude of U. S. Toward Huerta.

Washington, July 18.—Commenting upon the announcement Wednesday that Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson had been summoned from Mexico City to confer with President Wilson regarding the situation in Mexico, Secretary Bryan said that this step had been in contemplation for some time.

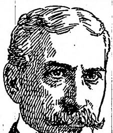
He refused to discuss a suggestion that this statement indicated the ambassador's recall and that it was not brought about by the action of the diplomatic body in Mexico City in formulating a joint complaint against the attitude of the United States toward the Huerta government.

Makes No Admissions.

The secretary would not confirm nor deny the report of the meeting of foreign representatives in Mexico.

There is much speculation in official circles regarding Ambassador Wilson's future, for it is generally believed that his return to the Mexican capital is by no means certain.

If the president should conclude that it is not necessary to return Mr. Wilson to Mexico, the American embassy there will be left in charge of Secretary O'Shaughnessy. Thus its status would correspond to that of the Mexican embassy in Washington, which is under the care of Secretary Algara. Recognition of the Huerta regime would be involved in the dispatch to that country of a new ambassador.



Ambassador Wilson.

Important Announcement Due.

It is believed in official and diplomatic circles that an important announcement of the attitude of the United States in the pending situation will follow the ambassador's conference with the president and Secretary Bryan. The president's action following closely the unofficial announcement that some of the foreign powers which already have recognized the Huerta government were pressing for some indication of this government's attitude toward the continued disorders in Mexico leads to that belief.

Petition Is Wired In.

Tucson, Ariz.—"We pray you not to permit the nations of Europe to make of the United States the collection agency to collect money that they have advanced or have agreed to advance for the support of the murderous Huerta government."

This petition was wired to President Wilson by Ignacio Pesquiera, the constitutionalist governor of Sonora.

The insurgent governor of Sonora further asserts that Hureta is back of European powers in urging a declaration of the attitude of the United States towards Mexican affairs.

The Message.

The message to President Wilson continues

"These nations have advanced their money with full knowledge that it was to a usurping government. Now, when Hureta and his followers find they are being crushed, he appeals to the powers which have advanced money to him that they force the United States to grant him recognition.

"The people of Mexico who have been fighting and winning battles to sustain the regular government protest against this attempt to take from them their hard won laurels. The state troops have protected and always will protect American interests in Mexico."

Mellen's Successor Elected.

Boston, July 18.—In accordance with the program announced when President Mellen recently resigned, the directors of the Boston and Maine met and elected Morris McDonald president of the road. Mr. McDonald was also elected a director to succeed the late J. P. Morgan.

Ambassador Sails For Japan.

San Francisco, July 18.—George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador to Japan, sailed on the liner Mongolia for his new post.

Three Days of Sweltering.

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—The highest temperature since 1911 was officially reported here Wednesday when the thermometer registered 107 degrees. For the past three days eastern Nebraska has sweltered in a terrific heat wave.

Hottest Day of Century.

Burlington, Iowa, July 18.—The government thermometer registered 105 degrees Wednesday, the hottest day in local history in the present century.

You are nervous when the nerves are poisoned by impure blood or starved by thin, watery blood. In such cases no nerve tissue need be created, but the blood has only to be restored to a normal, healthy state to make the nerves strong and well.

To make your blood rich and red take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Give them a thorough trial and forget all about your nerves. The chances are that your nervous troubles will vanish when your blood is made perfectly healthy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a fine remedy for the treatment of nervous prostration, nervous debility, neuralgia, sciatica, nervous dyspepsia and St. Vitus' dance.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

On the laugh-and-grow-fat principle, he laughs best who laughs least.

Don't worry over the past. The future will give you cause enough.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

Life is a masquerade. Otherwise people would fall in love at first sight.

There are only two kinds of women I am afraid of—the married one and the single ones.

The pen is mightier than the sword when it comes to getting a fool man into real trouble.

Equivocal.

"Isn't this adverse criticism hard on my ripe art?"

"It's rotten!"

Where the Calculator Scores.

The best tradition requires that whenever a lightning calculator tells how many seconds there were in the life of Methuselah some one must shout: "Wrong! You've muffed it this time. I've figured the whole thing out, and here are the figures." Whereupon the lightning calculator receives an armful of papers, glances at the first few sheets, looks up, grinning and chuckles: "Just as I thought. You've forgotten the leap years."

Peculiar Pets.

An English major with a penchant for entomology asserts that the hornet is "a gentle, inoffensive creature, very suitable for a pet." This reminds one of an incident in the life of the late Lord Avebury. Traveling one day on a railway train with a pet wasp in his pocket, he hurriedly thrust his hand into his pocket to get his ticket, and the wasp stung him. He did not blame the wasp, however, as his hurried action had frightened the creature. Wasps have frequently become pets, but the major is said to be the first to turn the hornet into one.

Domestic Breadmaking.

With a fear of scarcity of bread through shortage of flour, one recalls Cobbett's view of the woman in the house who, provided with materials, still lacked a loaf. "As to the art of making bread," he wrote, "it would be shocking indeed if that had to be taught by the means of books. Every woman, high or low, ought to know how to make bread; if she do not she is a mere burden upon the community. Yet it is but too true that many women know nothing of the making of bread . . . Even servant women in abundance appear to think that loaves made by the baker are things of their pure creation—things, too, in which no one else can participate. Now, is not this an enormous evil." Cobbett's words, however, failed to touch the kitchen, for the "enormous evil" still exists!

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit, and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and there didn't seem to be an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size, I think."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled.)

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

St. James.—About a dozen new residences and two business blocks are in process of erection in this city.

Little Falls. — While her parents slept the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Berget crept into their bed from her crib and smothered their 12-days-old-baby.

Fergus Falls.—Miss Bertha Lehman, who came here from Barnesville a few days ago for treatment for typhoid fever, died and four of her brothers and sisters are ill of the disease.

Caledonia.—The estate of the late Joseph Vassen has been appraised at over $60,000. By the terms of the will, after the settlement of legacies aggregating about $8,000, the remainder of the property will go to his widow, Anna Vassen.

Osseo.—Israel S. Parker died at his home in Osseo last week. He came to Minnesota in 1854 and settled at Parker's lake with his four brothers. He was a veteran of the civil war, serving in Hatcher's battalion. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters.

Bemidji.—The Beltrami Fair association will give cash prizes to farmers' clubs at the September fair. The club making the best exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables will be awarded a cash prize of $35. The following five clubs will also be awarded cash prizes, down to $5.

Duluth.—The convention of the Minnesota branch of the National Association of Stationary Engineers was held here with 250 delegates present. An address of welcome by Mayor Prince was responded to by National President John McGrath and State President Crane of Duluth.

Tower.—The Iron Range railroad is building a spur track about five miles in length from the main line near Eagles Nest lake to Mud lake, the location of the Vermillion Consolidated Iron Mining company, whose property at that point has proved to be rich. The cost of the spur will be over $35,000 a mile.

Winona.—It is believed that Paul Pietroff, the Macedonian suspected of murdering Christian Gerschoff, a Bulgarian, in the concrete camp here two weeks ago, is under arrest at Columbus, Wis., where the authorities have apprehended a man answering his description. Sheriff Parr has gone to bring the suspect to Winona.

Hastings.—The installation of Rev. E. A. Oldenburg, late of St. Paul, as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, took place last week. Rev. M. D. Edwards, D. D., of St. Paul, moderator of the presbytery, presided and preached the sermon; Rev. H. N. Wilson, D. D., of St. Paul, gave the charge to the people, and Rev. F. D. McRea of Macalester college delivered the charge to the pastor.

Sleepy Eye.—The Luce Electric company has had men surveying for a new north and south electric line to run from Jackson, northward, passing through this city and connecting with the road under construction from Minneapolis to Watertown, S. D., at some point north of here. The line would penertate one of the richest sections of southern Minnesota which is now a long distance from railway stations.

Laporte.—The proposition to consolidate four surrounding school districts with the Laporte district was submitted to a vote of the electors and carried by 74 for to 46 against. A meeting for the election of consolidated school officials will be held soon and the work of remodeling the school building to add two more rooms and to make other improvements will start at once. Agriculture and domestic science will be taught.

Holt.—Natural gas has been found in the Mud Lake region, according to Swan Carlson, a homesteader living near the west shore of the lake. Well drillers were at work on a well on the Carlson homestead and on Saturday evening had water and gas spouting from their pipes and throwing mud and rocks over thirty feet in the air. The escaping gas made a loud, hissing noise, and Carlson applied a match to see if it would burn. It burned so fiercely that it was some time before the well drillers dared approach.

International Falls.—The university state touring party arrived here and was met by a reception committee and conducted to the Victoria hotel. An automobile ride was taken to Koochiching, a suburb, and through the farming country, where clover and timothy grows profusively. The soil here shows good producing qualities. The members of the party were shown the three state roads laid out between International Falls and other cities. The road between Duluth and International Falls is completed to the Koochiching county line, and this county will start work at once. Large ditching projects are under way to drain the muskegs, which have fertile soil.

Duluth.—Minneapolis was selected as the place for the annual convention of the Minnesota Music Teachers' association in 1914. The new officers are: President, Leopold Bruenner, St. Paul; first vice president, Ruth J. Alta Rogers, Duluth; second, Wilma Anderson Gilman, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, Edward Fowler, Minneapolis; auditor, Harriet Benjamin, Rochester; program committee, Charles Fischer, St. Paul; William MacPhail, Minneapolis; Mrs. Marie Meyer Tenbrook, Minneapolis; Isabel Pearson, Duluth; Mrs. Hattie Fuller, Albert Lea.

St. Paul, July 15. — Ten thousand tons of flax straw, valued at $60,000, provided one of the most spectacular fires in the history of St. Paul at the plant of the Northern Insulating company, Raymond, Wabash and Hampden streets. The fire is still burning and firemen say that it may be two days before it is extinguished. A sheet of flame, leaping from bales of straw piled from 30 to 50 feet high, burned all night; kept six companies of fire fighters with 5,000 feet of hose busy saving adjoining property; overcame one fireman, and furnished a glow over both cities.

Even in the Child Mind.

This incident was related by Mark Twain with great glee about a certain little girl friend who "shone as an authoress." One day she handed her devoted sympathizer the sheets of a story which read thus:

"A man was seated in a chair by the fireside brooding over his troubles. He was sad because his wife was dead. Suddenly a specter appeared before him, and it was his wife. She said: 'Dear, I could not bear to see you so sad and discontented, so I have come to comfort you. You must not be sad. You must be bright and happy. It was best that I should leave you when I did, because I was going to get a divorce.'"

HOW COCA COLA REFRESHES.

The remarkable success which has attended the sale of Coca-Cola has been explained in many different ways. Some have attributed it to "good advertising;" others to "efficient management," others, to its "delicious flavor" and still others to the fact that it was the first in the field of "trade-marked" soft drinks.

In this connection, the opinion of a manufacturing chemist who has analyzed Coca-Cola and studied its history for many years, will prove interesting. He attributes the popularity of the drink in large part to its quality of refreshing both mind and body without producing any subsequent depression. He points out the fact that the chemical composition of Coca-Cola is practically identical with that of coffee and tea (with sugar added) the only material difference being the absence of tannic acid from Coca-Cola. He points to the laboratory experiments of Dr. Hollingworth of Columbia University and of Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr. of Philadelphia which prove conclusively that the caffeine-containing beverages (coffee, tea, Coca-Cola, etc.) relieve mental and muscular fatigue by rendering the nerves and muscles more responsive to the will, thus diminishing the resistance produced by fatigue. These experiments also demonstrate the fact that the caffeine group of beverages differ from the stimulants in that the use of the latter is followed by a period of depression which calls for more stimulation, thus resulting in the formation of a "habit."—Adv.

Nye's Humorous Compliment.

Bill Nye was once introduced to Wagner, the composer. In "Then and Now" Dean Hole relates: "Nye, the American humorist, brilliant as the best, whose comedy never fails to charm, and whose tragic death I shall never cease to mourn, told me that when he met Wagner he said to him, 'Your music is beyond my comprehension, but I always feel sure when I hear it that it is really much better than it sounds.'"

REALLY CLEVER OF JOHNNY

Unfortunate Mr. Smith Had to Join in the Laugh That Followed Diagnosis of Small Boy.

Reference being made at a banquet some time since to the wonderful sayings of the youngsters, Gov. Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee was reminded of the innocent remark of a little Nashville boy.

One afternoon, the governor said, the little boy returned from school complaining that he had a stomach ache. His mother explained that the ache was due to the fact that his stomach was empty, and that he would feel better if he had something in it.

Two evenings later a young man called to see little Johnny's sweet sister. Sitting in the parlor, waiting for the family to retire, the young man remarked that he had a headache.

"I know what's the matter with it, Mr. Smith!" exclaimed Johnny, with great promptness.

"Do you really, Johnny?" indulgently smiled Mr. Smith.

"Yes," was the startling explanation of Johnny. "It's empty. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

What She Wanted.

One day in the spring the orphans from the asylum were taken in motor cars out to the park. A society woman, accompanied by her stylish little daughter, was driving through the park in a big limousine car. They stopped and watched the procession of little orphans, and the mother explained that the little boys and girls had no homes and no fathers or mothers.

After she had finished she discovered that her little daughter was almost crying, and her eyes were filled with tears.

"Why, what's the matter, dearest?" she asked.

"Oh, mother, was the sobbing reply, "I want to be an orphan. Can I?"—Harper's Monthly.

Soon Due.

"Society ladies are taking up the suffragette causes."

"I always looked for it. Now we'll see the high handshake in politics."—Courier-Journal.

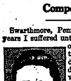
It may be natural for a woman to be fat, but it is unnatural for her to admit it.

Some people indulge in the pastime of splitting hairs until they haven't any left.

SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

Two Women Tell How They Escaped the Surgeon's Knife by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Swarthmore, Penn. — "For fifteen years I suffered untold agony, and for one period of nearly two years I had hemorrhages and the doctors told me I would have to undergo an operation, but I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am in good health now. I am all over the Change of Life and cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too highly. Every woman should take it at that time. I recommend it to both old and young for female troubles." — Mrs. EMILY SUMMERSGILL, Swarthmore, Pa.



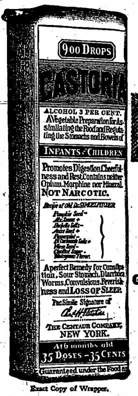
Baltimore, Md. — "My troubles began with the loss of a child, and I had hemorrhages for four months. The doctors said an operation was necessary, but I dreaded it and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The medicine has made me a well woman and I feel strong and do my own work." — Mrs. J. R. PICKING, 1260 Sargent St., Baltimore, Md.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Fruits and Vegetables From July to June

—Thanks to Parowax

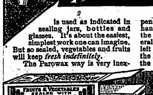
Preserve all the fresh fruits and vegetables you like — now, while they are plentiful and cheap. Seal them with Parowax and they are bound to keep. Parowax will never fail you.

Think what you will save when winter comes! Think how much better "table" you can set—how your family will devour your own home-canned vegetables, preserves and jellies.

Parowax

is used as indicated in sealing jars, bottles and glasses. It's about the easiest, simplest work one can imagine. But so sealed, vegetables and fruits will keep *fresh indefinitely*.

The Parowax way is very inexpensive. Two of the four handy layers contained in the 16-oz. carton will seal several gallons of fruit. And what's left over will be found invaluable in the laundry. Parowax shavings in the wash boiler clean and whiten clothes, without the rubbing. A little Parowax in the starch imparts a beautiful finish in the ironing.



Mrs. Rorer's Recipes

May we send you a book of free preserve and jelly recipes by this famous culinary expert?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
CHICAGO, ILL.

(145)

Saskatchewan

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Your Opportunity is NOW

in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 ACRES of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1906, with about $1,000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

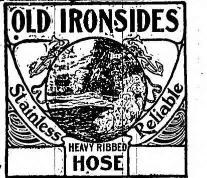
Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves any irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

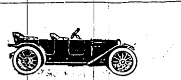


BURLINGTON STOCKINGS

We strongly recommend our OLD IRONSIDES stocking.

It is built for *service.*
It is value received.

DAVID LAZAR.



G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Specials

Coffee (special brand)	20c. per lb
Postum	20c. per pkg
Picnic Hams.	10c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	90c per doz.
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	55c. to $1.00 per pair.
Vinergar (white wine)	27c. per gallon
Molasses	50c. per gallon

OLE MATHSON

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County

AT

A. H. Pitkin

Dealer in

General Merchandise & Hardware,

St. Hilaire, Minn.

PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county. Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two-cent stamps.

Saturday, July 19, 1913.

A porter with a salary of $25,00 per month, has been ordered by the court, to pay his wife $40.00 per month alimony. If he has managed to make both ends meet before with the twenty-five, he ought to be able to make them look like forty now.

Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration, has issued a statement regarding Minnesota's finances, in which he says, "Minnesota's immense permanent school fund is attracting national attention, and her method of conserving her natural resources is cited as an example that other states should follow."

The following article in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal is a fair statement of what other states think about Minnesota and her manner of creating and taking care of her trust funds;

"Wisconsin frittered away the school, university and other lands ceded to the state by the federal government and has little to show in connection with them, except a record of shame and folly. Minnesota, like Dakota, husbanded these resources, and as a result posesses a fund that exceeds $28,000,000 and assets that bring the total up to approximately $200,000,000. Wisconsin sold her land, including valuable timber that stood on most of it, for little more than a song, and now the state legislature contemplates dealing a fatal blow to a forestry policy designed to correct in part the mistake of former years, while Minnesota has pursued the policy of selling timber upon state lands at something like its real value, with the result that during the last fiscal year that state received an income of $324,295 for timber cutting privileges alone. The Wisconsin university land fund amounts to only $232,706.50 as against $1,506,136, in Minnesota, and the income from this last year was only $17,959.44, against $57000 in Minnesota. The principal of Wisconsin's school land fund is $4,117,698 and the income from it last year was only $203,977.15, while Minnesota's school land fund is $22,614,294 and the income from it for the last fiscal year was $850,000. Minnesota has wisely managed these public lands, has carefully conserved these natural resources, while Wisconsin has been exploited and robbed. State forestry pays. The fact that Minnesota, during the last fiscal year received an income of $324,295 from the sale of timber, while retaining the title to the land from which the timber was cut, proves this. This sum is greatly larger than Wisconsin's total income from all public land sources. Germany's achievements bear absolutely convincing evidence of the feasibility and great advantage of state forestry.

Fruits of all kinds are a wholesome part of our diet. They contain considerable mineral matter and carbohydrates, and naturally supplement the cereals, meats eggs, and dairy products, which supply protein.

With a strawberry bed, a few berry bushes, and some plum and apple trees the table can be constantly supplied with a variety of deserts easily and quickly prepared.

When a woman has crowded thirty-six hours of work into eighteen and still finds the mending undone, the windows unwashed, and the magazine uncut, it is time to devise methods for lightening the routine work.

A shelf attached to the wall by hinges and having a prop underneath makes a good addition to the kitchen table, and when not in use it can be raised and fastened against the wall by a button or a hook and staple.

College for Monkeys.

The University of Chicago may be well known, but there is another institution of higher learning that has spread the fame of Chicago as an educational center in six continents. This is Prof. Giacomo Galetti's university of monkeys, at 1535 North Maplewood avenue. Here scions of the famous old mandrill, Rhesus, pigmy ape, drill, and baboon families come from foreign parts to receive a finishing course in the arts and graces that will fit them for public careers. Best known locally of the alumni is the big mandrill in Lincoln park. Two years ago this mandrill, with two others, gave up a long and honorable career on the stage and settled down with Cy De Vry.

Professor Galetti, a Tyrolese, has been educating monkeys most of his sixty-four years, twenty-five of them in Chicago. "How many have I trained?" he asked. "Figure it out for yourself. The dealers have had $25,000 worth, and they only cost from $25 to $75 apiece. Some of them die of cholera and some of yellow fever and some of bites."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Repair and Maintenace Of Earth Roads

If you look at the ordinary country road after a shower you will see small puddles along the wheel ruts and sometimes larger pools. This water stays on the road surface because it cannot drain away into the side ditches. If you look closely you will see side ditches which have grown up with brush and weeds in many cases, and which are so far from the travelled part of the road that the rain water does not drain into them! That part of the road where wagons travel is called the travelled way. To prevent water from standing on the traveled way the road should be raised in the center and should slope gently into broad shallow ditches. It is then said to have a crown. If it is 10 feet from the center of the road to the side of the ditch, the surface at the side of the ditch should be at least 10 inches lower than it is in the center where the horses travel. The road then has a 10 inch crown. The rain that falls on a road properly crowned will run quickly to the side and not soak into the surface or from pools. The side ditches for surface water should run paralle to the right of way, and should be open at every low point so that the water can run out of them into neighboring brooks and streams. If the ditches merely collect the water from the road surface and it cannot run away, large pools will be formed along the roadside, which will gradually soak into the soil beneath the road and make it so soft that the wagon wheels will cut thru the road surface and soon destroy it.

Sometimes water runs from land along the road into the road and forms a little stream down the wheel tracks or in the middle where thhe horses travel. When driveways into farm yards are built across the side ditches they frequently form channels for water from the farm yard to run into the road. The pipes under driveways become filled up with leaves or rubbish and the water can no longer run away If the driveways that stop the ditch water were rebuilt so that no pipes were necessary and the ditch could be left open, much trouble from surface water would be stopped.

Sometimes a road runs acros low ground or thru a swamp where the road cannot be drained by side ditches alone If the road was built hgh er like a railroad embankment across such low land and made with a crown, it would be dry and hard, Sometimes a road passes thru what is called a cut. This is a place where the earth has been dug out so that a road can go a hill without being too steep. The water which alway flows quietly under the ground on hill sides is known as ground water. In road cuts such water sometimes makes the road very muddy, and the road then needs what builders call underdrainage. A good kind of underdrainage is a trench to go along under the side drain and about 3 feet deep and a foot and a half wide. In this trench a pipe is laid near the bottom and covered with loose stones no bigger than an egg. When the trench is completely filled with loose stones the ground water, instead of soakin g intotheroadway, will stop among the stones and flow down the hill thru the pipes:

To keep the road smooth and crowned the best method is to drag it with a road drag. A road drag is easily made with two halves of a log which has been split. The log should be about 6 or 8 inches in thickness and about 6 or 8 feet long. The two halves of the log are set three feet apart with the smooth faces forward and upright. They are then fastened together with braces set in holes bored thru the log. A pair of horses may be used to drag the road and are hitched to a chain fastened to the front half of the log. The road drag should move forward so that it slants across the road in such a way that a small amount of earth will slide past the smooth face of the log toward the center of the road, thus forming a crown. The edges of the logs will smooth out the ruts. The best way to drag is to begin at the side ditch and go up one side of the road and then down the other; In the next trip the drag should be started a little nearer the center and the last trip over the road the drag may work close to the center itself. Small ridges of earth will be thrown in the horse track and smeared by the round side of the log smoothly over the road. The smearing of the earth by the drag is called "puddling" and it tends to make the surface of the road smooth and watertight after the sun comes out. The road is always dragged after it has rained and not when dry, A good strong pair of horses with a well built drag can drag about 3 or 4 miles in a day, and it is the best way to maintain good roads. In every county some farmer along each 4 miles of road should own a drag and drag the road when it rains. He would always find the road in good condition when he went to market.

Owing to the fact that many rural schools were closed when the prize maintenance essay was announced by Director Logon Waller Page of the Office of Public Roads, it has been decided to extend the limit for receiving the essays to October 15th 1913. In addition to the gold medal given as first prize, two silver medals will be given as second and third prizes. If a child who has submitted one essay previous to the issue of this notice should care to try again he is at liberty to do so, but he must be a pupil of a rural school. There is some misunderstanding in regard to the subject of the essay. The idea is to set the children thinking how to better their earth roads with the material they have hand.

Correspondence

HAZEL

Rain has been plentiful in this section of the country and it is rather wet to make hay,

Miss Grace Kiel and her aunt returned from Minneapolis last week where they have been visiting Miss Kiel's grand parents.

Misses Sophia, Betsey, Tillie and Pauline Torkelson visited with relatives and friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Solberg of Wisconsin came here to visit with their daughter.

Mrs. O. Omdahl, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Thief River Falls returned home Wednesday.

Mr. John Larson has been busy levelling the roads in this vicinity with his gas tractor.

Miss Nettie Berg and brother Melvin of St. Hilaire visited at Mrs O. Odegaard last week.

Miss Leonora Jensen of Thief River Falls, is working here now-a-days.

Agnes Thorvaldson of Winnipeg came here last Friday to visit with relatives and friends.

Misses Theo and Annie Cliffgard wer ehere for another short visit on Saturday.

A number of people of this vicinity went to Thief River Falls last week to take in the carnival.

A A. Odegaard is busy building an addition to his house.

Miss Helga Lokken is working at C. Oien's now-a-days.

Agnes, Hulda and Knute Odegaard visited at the H. Torstvait home Sunday.

A very large crowd attended the Young Peoples Society held at the John Hoats home last Sunday.

Miss Nettie Berg has been out in this vicinity picking strawberries the past few days.

Services at the St. Pauli church to morrow at 3 o'clock p. m.

A school picnic will be given near St. Hilaire July 27t. Everybody invited to come and listen to a very good program.

Johan Johnson left Tuesday for Minneapolis.

J. R. Larson made a quick trip to T. R Falls Wednesday.

Mr. Senchtless left Tuesday morning for Mpls.

The Northern Minnesota Co's big dredge is near here and is to be torn down and shipped to International Falls.

Clarence Hill of Hazel made a trip to T. R. Falls Monday eve.

Haying is in full blast around here.

The Soo line surveyors are now busy surveying for the proposed side track to be laid here.

Gilbert Amundson of Erskine is working for Oscar Wilson,

Wylie

Miss Clara Olson spent Sunday with her folks at Bray,

Miss Isabel Moren left Monday for Warren.

The dance at Nat Anderson's place Saturday night was enjoyed, All report having a good time.

Mrs. Nick Mauer who went to Grand Forks last week to undergo an operation died Sunday night and her remains were brought back to her home and will be buried from St. Mary's church at Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

Miss Marie Draeger left Monday for Fergus Falls to resume her duties at the state hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Whalen expects to take in the fair at Crookston this week.

The Wylie Base ball team drove to Dorothy Sunday and played that team, The score being 8 to 7 in favor of Dorothy.

Mrs. John Power of Red Lake Falls and her grandchildren from Langdon, N. D. spent Friday with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Schnider.

Wm. Brandt of Euclid was at Wylie the first part of the week looking after his farm.

No Room In Her Bag.

In Buffalo not long ago there was held a semi-industrial, semi-scientific exhibition, whereat all manner of interesting things were to be seen.

A young matron who had made the rounds of the various sections was about to leave for home when a friend stopped her with this query:

"Have you seen the wonderful exhibit with reference to radium?"

"I'd like to," said the young woman, "but the fact is, my bag is full of samples now."—Lippincott's.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL E. Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	79
" " 2 "	77
" " 3 "	74
Flax, No. 1	$1.23
" " 2	1.17
Adjected Flax	1 06
Barley, for 48 lbs	36
Oats	30
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork,	6½@7
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Isaac H. Elliott, Decedent.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. } In Probate court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Isaac H Elliott. Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Elizbeth T. Elliott, John O. Elliot and Ida May Loyd and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Elizabeth T. Elliott having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of July, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 30th day of June A D. 1913.

(Seal) Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge
Stanton & Rowberg.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota.
Office of County Auditor, } SS. No. 230
County of Red Lake

To F.J. Mjoseth,

You are hereby Notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot five (5) in Block six (6) in Hemmingson Addition of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of Two Dollars and thirty nine Cents; that upon the 11th day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents having been paid into the treasury of said said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents and interest on Eight Dollars and thirty six Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 11th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 24th day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
J15

STOP!!

Machine Oil 30 cts. per gallon.

Axle Grease

Fruit Jars 60 cts. per dozen,

M. R. HAGE

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services July 27, 11 at a. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday July 27 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, July 27, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.35 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8.35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN,

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 68

Hans Wilson

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices,

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913. NUMBER 2

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pilkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Boost
THE Farmers' Elevator
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Viyo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.
And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription

BRING THE NEWS

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

I pay 18c. per dozen for eggs, adv Ole Mathson

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned from Bagley Wednesday.

O. Gonstad went to Maple Lake Sunday returning Wednesday.

C. C. Elliott autoed to Greenbush and return Monday.

Remember the dates August 6th, 7th and 8th.

Mr. Hage of Crookston was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Seven automobiles left town Wednesday morning to take in the fair at Grand Forks.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and the Misses Kate and Mabel returned to the lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Amble were at Thief River Falls between trains Saturday.

Sheriff W. J. LaBree was in town Monday doing some advertising for the county fair.

Rev. Alex Sand of Annandale will preach at the Swedish Lutheran church tomorrow eve at 8 o'clock.

The Swedish Lutheran ladies aid will meet at Aug. Swenson's August 1st.

Mrs. S. M. Hoff, Mrs. Fred Soderberg, Wm. Oslon and O Haugen autoed to Warren and return Sunday.

Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. McCaffrey returned to Grand Forks Monday after a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Amble.

The signs of the time are for you to take a course at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Write for catalog.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

FOR SALE—The building and lot formerly occupied by the Spectator office. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. adv J5.

J. T. Collins, who opened a restaurant here about a month ago, packed his belongings and departed for new fields of endeavor Tuesday morning.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines.—Henry A. Olsen
Jl. 5.

The many friends of Selma Hoff will be glad to learn that she is recovering rapidly from her recent illness. Miss Hoff underwent an operation at the hospital at Warren a short time ago.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Mrs. A. S. Wilson went to Grand Forks Monday.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS. adv

Ole Loe and wife came up from McIntosh yesterday.

Mr. N. Fairbanks drove to Thief River Falls Friday.

Mrs. G. L. Butterfield of Los Angles, Calif. is visiting at the home of her brother, N. Beebe.

Emil Holmes of Cannon Falls was a visitor here between trains Tuesday.

Miss Selma Hoff was removed home from the Warren hospital Thursday.

Mrs. Hanson of Red Lake Falls visited at the Hans Wilson home Wednesday.

Henry Randolph is building a silo on his farm north of town.

John Draeger was a passenger on the north bound train Wednesday.

Dr. Dann has recently completed a large addition to his barn on his ranch east of town.

Master Ambrose Sterns returned to Grand Forks Monday after a visit at the A. S. Wilson home.

There will be English services in the East side school house tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

I have just received a carload of prison binder twine.
adv. jl10 —N. A. Nelson.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

F. W. Busse came down from Warroad Monday to look after his farming interests east of town. He returned the same evening

C. C. Elliott returned from Minneapolis Sunday in his Peerless, bringing with him a bunch of land seekers.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

The cutting of winter rye is nearly completed in this locality. Barley is ripening fast and the hay cutting is on in full swing. All crops are fine.

Chas. Patterson went to St. Paul last Saturday in charge of a car load of cattle shipped by M. Mc Andress. Mr. Patterson will visit relatives in southern Minnesota before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hall of Crookston visited with friends and relatives here last Thursday. Mr. Hall holds down a position as dispensing druggist at the Wallace Drug Store in Crookston.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. HOLMES BROS

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.
—Wm. Olson.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.
Call at this office for information.

Returned From Iowa

Mr E. W. Barr returned from Munroe, Iowa Thursday where he went with Mrs. Barr last spring for an extended visit in hopes that the change of climate together with her home environment would overcome a slight attact of tuberculosis, with which she became afflicted last spring, shortly after moving up here.

In an interview, Mr. Barr informed us that her condition has shown no improvement up to this time.

Mr. Barr will look after his farming interests here until fall when he intends to return to Munroe to spend the winter.

No Money to Burn
BUT
Plenty to Loan
Your Business needs our backing. We want YOUR business NOW
Interest paid on time deposits
Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.
C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

Issue Checks For Nearly $8,000.00

Local Creamery Pays To Patrons $7,341.66 For June.

Below is the creamery statement for the month of June, which shows considerable increase over preceeding years. It is also interesting to note the business for the first year which amounted to $14,697 as compared to $59,100 in 1912 It is expected the total business for 1913 will reach the $70,000 mark.

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of June 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	101,722
" butterfat from same....	26,378
" butter made and sold....	32,604
" money received........	$8,210.53
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Price paid to patrons, 29c per lb.	
Paid patrons by check........	$7,341.66
" " by butter, oil, and salt	113 68
Paid into sinking fund..	195.15
" " expense fund.....	559.84

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary

The following is a list of patrons who received checks for forty dollars and over for the month of June.

W. D. Lind	91.03
J. E. Peterson	90.00
C. T. Swanson	87.99
John Norman	82.50
John Sjoberg	78.00
V. G. Brink	77.30
O. L. Larson	76.02
John Konikson	75.36
Henry Haupt	74.77
Fred Ulrick	71.38
T. P. Thyren	69.00
Henry Rondorf	68.49
Sam Thompson	67.14
Ole Larson	66.13
L. O. Carlson	60.62
Ed Enright	60.01
Mike Olson	59.14
Aug. Moren	59.14
Herman Ortloff	59.05
Fred Rux	58.91
C. A. Lindquist	58.78
Anton Peterson	58.26
Frank Satterberg	58.16
H. Petterson	57.98
A. Anderson	57.80
A. P. Sandberg	57.75
Anton Anderson	57.66
Julius Nelson	57.20
P. W. Peterson	56.75
Dan Whalen	56.62
S. Swenson	55.34
Frank Hovland	55.11
Otto Gustafson	54.60
Wash Adams	53 74
Swan Scholin	53.61
C B Erickson	52.05
A Mortenson	51.05
John Albin	50.12
C J Bothman	50.11
N E Beebe	49.12
John Stroberg	48.63
N K Anderson	48.50
H. A Swanby	47.58
Claus Heinricks	47.47
J S Roy	47.43
Swan Johnson	47.05
May Brevig	46.85
Chris Wikins	46.26
Fred Soderberg	45.88
J R Larson	45.76
Erick Hogquist	45.35
O O Malland	44.90
Peter Kolseth	44.66
John Wahlback	44.63
Chas Sandberg	44.46
Gust Johnson	44.24
P A Ekstrom	43.57
John Hedland	43.55
Martin Peterson	42.94
P A Halstrom	42.22
J P Fellman	41.94
Swan Johnson	41.56
Gustaf Johnson	41.52
Halvor Hanson	41.45
Peter Thune	41 33
Ben Johnson	40.44
Simon Ahlberg	40.29
Alfred Olson	40.06

Free trip through the Canal

Do you want to take passage on the first ship to pass through the completed Panama canal and make the trip immediately? It makes no difference if the big "ditch" will not be completed for another year—that will not prevent us or delay our departure. On another page of the Spectator our method is told in detail and all arrangements are made for your convenience and comfort during the voyage.

For Sale

The Crookston Lumber Company has for sale all boom logs, piling, dead head logs, etc., now in the river between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, including all logs now "boomed in" in the pond at St. Hilaire.

For further information call on T. K. Hovet,

Died

Theodore Holmes Passed Away Thursday Evening.

The death of Theodore Holmes occured at the home of his brother Leonard, Thursday, July 24th.

Mr. Holmes was born in Springarden, Minn., Aug. 9th, 1866, being at the time of his death 46 years 11 months and 15 days of age. He resided at Springarden, where he was engaged in farming until 1903 when he moved to this village After his location here, he became associated with his brother in business, and resided with him until his death.

The deceased was confined to his bed for about two weeks with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and kept gradually sinking until the end. He retained consciousness thruout his illness, and conversed with those present until five minutes before death called him.

During the ten years in which Mr. Holmes has resided here he had gained a host of friends, and was most favorably known by all with whom he had come in contact. The village and community keenly feels the loss of a valuable and esteemed citizen.

He leaves to mourn his loss three brothers; Leonard Holmes of this village, Bennet Holmes of Fargo, and Frank Holmes of Springarden, also one sister, Mrs. L. J. Johnson who resides in the state of Idaho.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Norwegian Synod church, Rev. T. T. Gjvting will officiate.

Gophers Win Again.

As scheduled the Gophers, accompanied by all the live base-ball fans of the village journeyed over to Plummer last Sunday and played the pill tossers from Brooks. The fore part of the season Brooks defeated the Gophers on the local grounds, and some time ago the locals gave the same team a sound walloping on their grounds To play the rubber it was decided to stage the game on neutral grounds, and Plummer was chosen as the most desireable place to hold this "conference". At the appointed hour both teams were on deck loaded for bear, and with all the support as can be mustered from the grandstand and side lines.

The game opened with easy picking for the Gophers, and it looked to be another case of a walk away. At no stage of the contest were our boys in the slightest danger of defeat, altho the aggregation from Brooks came uncomfortably close in the sixth and seventh innings. This, however, added spice to the game, and gave the fans occasion to fully test their vocal organs, which from reports, were found to be in excellent condition. After the smoke had blown away the Gophers were resting easy with 13 scores while Brooks had tucked away 11 runs.

Battery for Gophers: Owens and Martz—Brooks: Conners and Conners.

Tomorrow the two rivals dating back from ancient times will cross bats on the local diomond. For a good ex of the national game see Terrebonne versus St. Hilaire.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st, 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 153, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the **HIGH DOLLAR.**

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400.00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.
Jl-26-S-1

Twenty Years Ago Today

F. Eikhof is taking in the county fair at Crookston this week.

W. C. Stravahan left today for a months to his brother at Perley, Minn.

Leonard Holmes has the interior of his new dwelling completed and moved into it yesterday.

W. A. Arthur returned last Monday from his visit to Winnipeg. He reports having had an enjoyable trip.

Emil Holmes was made happy by the arrival of a fine baby boy at his place Friday morning.

S. M. Hoff has received notice of his appointment as postmaster for this place to succeed C. G. Rapp. The transfer will be made the first part of next month.

Notice To Our Patrons

All our subscribers, now in arrears will receive statements this week or next. It is necessary for us to make these collections as the law requires all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Farmers

We wish to make a sample grain display in our building for the benefit of any prospective settlers who may call. Any farmer having any well filled, plump grain, will confer a favor by bringing in a sample of his best grain.

We would appreciate samples of wheat, oats, barley, corn, clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, rye, red top, timothy, rape, mangles etc.

Program of Examinations

For common school certificates July 31, and August 1, and 2, 1913.

To be held in the Normal room of the Lincoln high school building, Thief River Falls.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Professional Test
9:30 Penmanship
10:00 Arithmetic
P. M.—1:15 Geography
2:45 Composition
3:15 Reading
4:40 Spelling

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS CONTINUED
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music
P. M.—1:15 Physiology—Hygiene
2:15 Civics
4:00 Agriculture

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.
(FIRST GRADE SUBJECTS)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Geometry
10:15 Physics
P. M.—1:15 Algebra
2:45 Physical Geography or General History
4:15 Drawing

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology—Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

E. A. MOSTUE,
2 3t County Superintendent

For Sale

Three good buggies. All in good condition. Enquire of Glenn H. Martz.

Notice to Subscribers

All subscription accounts now due are payable to the new management of The Spectator, we having bought the entire subscription list.

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter
Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 63 lb tubs.
Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until 4 P. M.
O. L. LARSON, President
J. S. ROY, Director
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer
NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
ANTON PETERSON, Vice-Pres.
A. J. HED, Buttermaker

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
made from No. 1 hard wheat Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company,
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

Motor Cycles For Sale
1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on paymer
Lc
Jl 19 10t

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.
JOHN A. HANSEN

PROTECT
Your home and family by equiping your building with the Dudd-Struthers lightening rods.
For information see
HENRY OLSEN

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SPECTATOR
BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.
ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

Congress.

Senator Townsend attacked Secretary Bryan on account of his proposed lecture tour.

The resolution of Representative Kahn for investigation in Caminetti case was tabled.

Representative Towner introduced a bill to extend life of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency law for four years.

Representative Dillon introduced a bill prohibiting franking of speeches or remarks of senators or representatives.

Representative Knowland, California, introduced bill for federal regulation, indentification and registration of automobiles.

Sharp exchanges occurred between Senators Bristow and Ashurst when Bristow accused latter of sending telegrams at government expense.

Representative Johnson South Carolina, introduced a bill for a hospital at or near Spartanburg, S. C., for the investigation and treatment of diseases, especially pellagra.

Representative Barton, still in pursuit of the steel trust, introduced a resolution calling upon the commissioner of corporations to furnish the house with complete information as to what it costs the factories to make armor plate.

Domestic.

Cuba has become the twenty-third nation to accept in principle Secretary Bryan's peace plans.

St. Louis yearly pays $1,000,000 to sustain its churches, which hold property valued at $10,000,000.

Chicago health board offers free typhoid serum inoculation to 1,000 citizens to popularize the idea.

An instrument in the weather bureau [illegible] records every [illegible] ir- [illegible] and rail- [illegible] the [illegible] ood- his [illegible] ill- ness of a few weeks.

Alaskan purchases from the United States proper have grown from $317,000 in 1879 to $9,644,000 in 1899 and to $20,000,0000 in 1912.

Chile announced its willingness to consider the details of Secretary Bryan's peace plan, becoming the twenty-second nation to endorse the project in principle.

The sealing ship, Erik, formerly used by Commander Peary, is being prepared at St. Johns, N. F., to go to the aid of the steamer, Diana, which went ashore in Belle Isle Straits with the MacMillan expedition on board.

A ribbon fish, the first caught off the Jersey coast since 1830, when Beeseleys Point was a rendezvous for naturalists, has been caught by William D. Davis of Ocean City, N. J. The fish measures four feet in length.

Carrying their baggage, camp outfit and provisions in a wheelbarrow of light tonnage, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tubbs and their two sons, aged eleven and nine years, have started on a 1,500 mile walk from Sandpoint, Idaho, a town of fifty miles east of Spokane, to St. Paul, Minn.

A bolt of lightning from an apparently clear sky struck in the center of a play grounds at Pensacola, Fla., where several boys were playing ball John McCarthy, 14 years old, was killed and Earl Hoffman, manager of the play grounds, and several boys were shocked.

The department of agriculture announces the selection of fifteen men prominent in the protection of game and other birds in various sections of the country to advise the secretary in framing regulations to make the new federal protection of migratory birds effective.

A new policy toward Nicaragua, involving the virtual control of the affairs of that republic by the United States trust protectorate, similar to that now exercised over Cuba, was outlined by Secretary Bryan at a conference with members of the senate foreign relations committee.

Clara S. Loewus of Towanda, Pa., is made of unconquerable stuff. She worked her way through Cornell and for twenty weeks lived on food that cost only 50 cents a week. Miss Loewus would simply laugh at poverty.

The Anglo-Saxon club at London at its banquet had as its guest of honor the American ambassador, Walter H. Page. Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada, presided, while among the guests were the lord myaor and the sheriffs of London and Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Two American warships, the gunboats Helena and Samara, are in the international fleet off Kui Kiang, China, where heavy fighting is in progress between the northern government forces and the provincial troops of Kiangsi province.

An automobile driven by Walter Bassinger and carrying Thomas G. McGeehan, crashed through the rail of a bridge and plunged into Root river at Racine, Wis. Both men were carried beneath the water. Bassinger was rescued, but McGeehan was entangled in the wreckage at the river bottom.

Earnest Westphily an aviator, was killed while flying at the aerodrome at Niederrad, Germany.

Fire which threatened an entire block caused a loss estimated at $500,000 in the wholesale district at Indianapolis.

Four men were instantly killed and two others injured at Ernest, Pa., when the sides of a mine draining shaft in which they were working collapsed.

Sweethearts in their youth, but parted for more than thirty years, Peter J. Barnes, 75 years old, of Kansas, and Mrs. Augusta Doty, 71 years old, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., were married in Poughkeepsie.

With the approval of the secretary of the treasury, the department of agriculture has issued an order to the food and drugs inspectors in the several ports to require all importers to denature dangerous food substances imported not for food, but for use in the arts.

Mrs. Andrew Gunderson of Valley City, N. D., who recently named her triplet daughters in honor of President Wilson's three daughters, received a letter from Miss Margaret Wilson thanking her for the honor conferred "upon the young women of the White house."

The closing of the public offices at Gargona, a town on the Panama canal, which soon will be inundated by the rising waters of Gatun lake, began with the abandonment of the police station. The town will be vacated by all its inhabitants a quickly as possible after August 1.

Seventy-five bankers, representing institutions of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, were guests of the officers of the Minnesota Bankers' association at Minneapolis. The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of the national currency law now pending in congress.

The old Perry flagship, the Niagara, rebuilt after being raised from the bottom of the harbor at Erie, Pa., had a hard time weathering a storm in Lake Erie while it was being towed to Fairport, O., from Erie by the naval boats, the Wolverine and Essex. At one time the seas swept the decks of the old vessel and it was necessary to lash its guns.

An agent of a transatlantic steamship line has written Mayor Gaynor of New York, stating that 30,688 persons who were curious to see a new liner during its first stay in New York contributed, at 50 cents each, the sum of $15,344. A check for $5,000 of this was enclosed with the request that the mayor distribute it among worthy charities, while the rest was distributed in Hoboken among seamen's societies.

Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of the Smithsonian institution and E. W. Berry, of Johns Hopkins university, are enroute to the fossil beds of Florissant, Col. They will endeavor to ascertain the merits of the theory advanced about two years ago by Prof. J. E. Farnsworth of the British museum, that a race of pigmies inhabited this region in prehistoric times. Farnsworth claimed to have found traces of such a race.

Plans for the extension, improvement and reduction in rates of the parcel post have been announced by Postmaster General Burleson. The changes, which are to be come effective August 15, include an increase from eleven pounds to twenty pounds in the maximum weight of parcels; a material reduction in the postage rates in the first and second zones, and the abandonment of the parcel post map as a means of computing rates and the substitution for it of a rate chart individualized to every postoffice in the United States.

Foreign.

General Gerimino Trevino is the latest aspirant to the presidency of Mexico according to an announcement made at the constitutionalist junta at Douglas, Ariz.

Peace between Greece and Turkey is about to be concluded formally. The Hellenic plenipotentiaries have started from Athens for Constantinople to sign the treaty.

It is announced in the semi-official Seoul Press that the Japanese municipality at Wonsan (Gensan) has decided to construct waterworks there at an estimated cost of $150,000.

A national seed testing station for England is urged by the London chamber of commerce. Traders must now send seeds for testing as to purity and germination to continental Europe.

The growth of Johannesburg, the commercial and financial capital of South Africa and by far the most populous city of the country is steadily forging ahead and it now has a population considerably in excess of 250,000, with a property valuation exceeding $162,216,000.

During 1912 the boundaries of the city of Glasgow were extended materially and the population greatly increased. In 1911 Glasgow contained 12,975 acres, with a population of 784,455. Greater Glasgow covers 19,183 acres, with a population estimated November, 1912, at 1,010,805.

The whole kingdom of Wurtemberg was shaken by a sharp earthquake. Many chimneys collapsed.

The Chinese government still is dispatching troops to subdue the revolutionary movement in the disaffected southern provinces.

Germany has more than 65,000,000 people living in an area less than that of Texas.

Mexico's demonstrations of friendship are pleasing but embarrassing to Japanese. It is feared here that they might be misunderstood in the United States and affect the friendly relations with that country.

To show their defiance of death, thirty-five French aviators brought out their machines recently at the Avor aviation ground and flew in spirals around the spot where one of their comrades had just met his death.

Floods in the Maros-Torda district of Transsylvania, Hungary, have caused the loss of eighty lives. Fifteen villages have been destroyed.

The society of American women in London gave a luncheon at the Savoy hotel to welcome Walter Hines Page, the new United States ambassador and Mrs. Page.

ARMS SHIPMENTS TO BE PROHIBITED

STRICT NEUTRALITY TOWARD ALL REBEL FACTIONS TO BE U. S. POLICY.

STAND FOLLOWS CONFERENCE

Wilson and Advisers Take This Course—Much Sympathy in Favor of Removing the Neutrality Laws Seen in Capital.

Washington, July 25.—President Wilson has determined that no faction in the present Mexican revolution shall obtain arms or ammunition from the United States and that neutrality must be observed in its strictest sense. This was the interpretation of the neutrality laws decided upon after conferences with Senator Bacon and Representative Flood, chairmen of the two congressional committees on foreign relations. While the Mexican rebels have been getting no arms heretofore, the developments mean that the Huerta administration will be deprived of the privilege previously given the Madero government, and the United States will treat all sides alike in the present dispute.

Result of Complaints.

The situation was precipitated by the recent complaints of the constitutionalists and their sympathizers in this country that if the United States did not virtually assist the Huerta government by selling it munitions of war a termination of hostilities would be possible. Sentiment in favor of a new policy grew in congress to such extent that yesterday a canvass was made of the foreign relations committees in both houses dealing with foreign relations.

It was found that there would be little objection to repealing the joint resolution of March 41, 1912, giving the president discretionary power to prohibit exportations of arms or munitions of war to countries where domestic violence existed, but permitting him to allow the legally constituted government of any country to buy war supplies as usual.

Might Bring Adjustment.

It is understood to be the belief of the administration officials that should free exportation of arms be permitted to all factions in Mexico the present situation might adjust itself. The Constitutionalists have repeatedly claimed that lack of arms was the only bar to quick victory.

The repeal is proposed on the ground that there is no recognized government in Mexico and that when the prohibition was enacted a regularly constituted government, recognized officially by the United States, was in existence.

Gunboat Is Recalled.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy, today called upon Rear Admiral Cowles at Guaymas to investigate the report that Thomas Hind, assistant general superintendent of the Southern Pacific railroad in Mexico, is held for ransom by Mexican federals there.

The state department was without information on the incident.

The supply ship Buffalo has gone from Guaymas to Topolobampo and reported conditions quiet at the latter port, and the battleship Louisiana, which went to Tuxpam, has returned to Vera Cruz. This movement leads to the belief that order has been restored at Tuxpam.

FIND THIRTEEN MORE BODIES

Fire Ruins Give Up Dead at Binghampton, N. Y.—Thorough Investigation Is Promised Company.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 25.—Thirteen more bodies, burned beyond recognition, have been recovered from the ruins of the overall factory of the Binghamton Clothing company. The first was found near the center of the debris-strewn cellar. Eleven more were uncovered at a point near where the stairway led to the entrance of the building. The thirteenth body was found alone.

One of the charred bodies is believed to be that of Nellie Connor, the forewoman, who sacrificed her life in an effort to save those in her charge. A diamond ring and diamond ear-rings worn by Miss Connor were found.

At least 50, probably more, are believed to have perished in the flames. State and local authorities promise a thorough investigation into the circumstances which made possible the deaths.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, July 24. — Wheat, July, 86½c; Sept., 88⅝c; No. 1 northern, 90c; No. 2 northern, 88c; No. 1 durum, 92½c; No. 3 corn, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 38c; barley, malting, 56c; No. 2 rye, 67½c; No. 1 flax, $1.38.

Duluth, July 24.—Wheat, Sept., 90⅛c; Dec., 92⅝c.

South St. Jaul, July 24. — Cattle—Steers, $4.00@7.50; cows, $4.75@7.00; calves, $4.25@10.25; hogs, $8.70@9.05; sheep and lambs, $3.50@7.10.

Blank Cartridge Is Exploded.

London, July 25.—There was another brief scare in the house of commons when a blank cartridge was exploded. The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, home secretary, was replying to James Kier Hardie's question about the rearrest of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, when a shot was fired from the stranger's gallery. The culprit, a man named Washington, and a member of a socialist club at Leeds, was immediately seized and ejected from the building.

Rumored Roosevelt Tour.

London, July 24.—There is an unconfirmed rumor here that Mr. Hugh D. McIntosh, an impresario of Sydney, has engaged Colonel Roosevelt for a lecture tour in Australia.

Aid to Secretary McAdoo.

Washington, July 25.—Charles Sumner Hamlin, of Boston, has been selected as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the Customs service, to succeed James F. Curtis, who will retire on August 1.

The nerves of the head are the most sensitive of the entire nervous system. Like all the nerves of the body they are dependent upon pure blood for their health. They are affected by any derangement of the system that throws impurities into the blood.

You cannot hope to get complete relief from headaches until you build up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a blood builder and nerve tonic, are recommended to every headache sufferer.

The pills are free from harmful or habit-forming drugs which are so common in headache remedies.

Send for free booklet, "Treatment of Sick Headache."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

IDAHO GET HOMES, GET LANDS

$175 to $700 as first payment on a home for a 5, 10 or 20 acre tract. $100 to $10,000 FOR INVESTMENT

The Mt. Carmel Land Co., Inc., in the colonising of land in the Kootenai Valley, Bonners Ferry, Idaho, want men looking for homes or investments. A splendid ground floor proposition for men of small capital with or without position. We want heads of departments for horticulture, farming, stock and hogs, dairying, poultry, fish-culture, bees and men familiar with clearing stump land, also an electrician, civil engineer, carpenter, blacksmith and merchant to open store, all to be interested in company. We also want five young men to buy a tract of land, 10% down, balance in work; we will teach them to manage the various trades and interests, splendid opportunity for steady young men. Railroad men use your passes to see this land, 5, 10 and 20 acre tracts for homes on easy payments. The forest reserve borders our land, furnishing unlimited pasturage for stock, plenty of wood, also water for electrical power and fish-culture. Our fruits carry off the prizes. No country in the Northwest will surpass ours for natural facilities, good fishing and hunting. Get up your own colony, state how interested, write

J. H. CROCKWELL, President
BONNERS FERRY IDAHO

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Many a man has had a close shave who never patronized a barber.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

One Way.

"How are new enterprises floated?"

"Well, it is sometimes done with the water in the stock."

Practical Old Fogy.

Sentimental Young Lady—Ah, professor, what would this old oak say if it could talk?

Professor—It would say, "I am an elm!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Old One.

"Why do girls find the social swim so particularly attractive at the seashore?"

"I guess it is on account of the buoys."

Got No Sympathy from Him.

Fort Scott has a citizen who is a dyspeptic and therefore has a grievance against anybody that has an appetite. Recently a hobo met him on the street. "Mister," said the hobo, "I haven't had anything to eat but a sack of peanuts in four days." "That's all you need, you glutton," exclaimed the Fort Scott man.—Kansas City Star.

Trees and Lightning.

The electrical resistance of trees is quite great, a quality which protects them to a considerable degree from lightning stroke. This resistance varies greatly with the character of the tissues and also with the temperature. This fact results in an annual and daily period of resistance. The cambium layer shows the least electrical resistance, followed by the phloem and sapwood.

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up on Change to Proper Food.

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy, if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting:

"A steady diet of rich, greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

'My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

'The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

'I followed directions carefully, the physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FIND EXPERIMENT FARM O. K.

Dean Woods and A. E. Rice Inspect Tract at Grand Rapids With View to Making Bogs Into Farms.

Grand Rapids.—Dean A. F. Woods of the state university and former Lieutenant Governor A. E. Rice of Willmar, representing the agricultural committee of the university, have been here on a tour of inspecion to the state experimental farm. They found everything progressing most satisfactorily and complimented Superintendent McGuire highly upon the work done.

In discussing the object of the visit at this time Dean Woods said that it had been prompted largely by a desire to investigate the practibility of converting peat bogs into producing farms.

"These lands, particularly the sour blueberry marshes, would require a tremendous amount of lime," said the dean, "and in a territory containing so much excellent land that can be made productive without this expense, I do not think that an attempt at reclamation by individuals would be a paying proposition. The best, cheapest and most feasible thing to do is to turn them into hay meadows, as they will carry good crops of this staple. The work necessary in order to make them produce any other kind of crop might to far better advantage be expended on higher land."

VON KLEIN GETS NEW TRIAL

Jury Disagrees and Retrial Is Set for September 2—Bail Is Fixed at $4,500 Cash.

Portland, Ore., July 21.—After being out 30 hours, the jury trying E. E. C. von Klein of Minneapolis for alleged theft of diamonds from Miss Ethel Newcomb of San Francisco reported inability to agree.

The court set the retrial for Sept. 2 and fixed bail at $4,500 cash or $5,500 surety bond.

Mrs. Rena B. Morrow of Chicago, who is said to have financed the defense, stayed at the court house all day, as did Mrs. Weber, the mysterious "white-veiled" woman of Kansas City, who has threatened to pursue von Klein until he lands in the penitentiary.

Miss Newcomb alleges von Klein is her husband by a polygamous marriage in San Francisco several weeks before he is alleged to have deserted her with her diamonds. He is under indictment on a polygamy charge.

MINNESOTA MOVING PICTURES

Immigration Board Decides to Send Same to Advertise the State.

St. Paul.—Beginning with August the state immigration bureau will exploit Minnesota's resources by moving pictures. At a meeting of the state immigration board those in charge of the department were directed to incur the necessary expense incidental to obtaining a picture machine and taking pictures. The plan is to install a machine in the exhibition car, to start out for a tour of the Eastern states next fall. Fred D. Sherman was re-elected commissioner of immigration and J. B. Keinetz, assistant commissioner. Their annual salaries are $3,000 and $2,400 respectively.

New Schools and Additions.

Grand Rapids.—At the annual school meeting of district No. 1, of which Grand Rapids forms a part, it was voted to erect an addition to the high school here. The proposed section will be two stories high, 45x73 feet, and is to cost $40,000. The board was also authorized by the voters to build the following rural schools: One in Trout Lake township costing $800; an addition costing $1,000 to be added to the present Trout Lake school; new school at Dora Lake to cost $1,000; additional building at Max, $600; new school at north end of Squaw lake, $600; new building in southeast corner of Wawina township, $600; new building in 24-30, near Bergville, $1,200; new building in section 1, town 62-25, $600; one in section 15, town 148-29, $600; new building to replace Freestone school at east end of Deer Lake, $800; new school in town of Good Hope, $600, and new building in town if Togo, $800.

Plan for a Joint Sanatorium.

Moorhead.—The commissioners of Clay county decided to act in conjunction with the commissioners of Becker county in the matter of the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. A commission will be appointed, under the law, to select a location and the counties have levied the necessary one mill tax to pay for the building and to provide for maintenance. The step was taken at the suggestion of Dr. O. J. Hagen, of Moorhead; Dr. Robinson Bosworth, of St. Paul, members of the state board of health, and Dr. O. K. Winberg, of Lake Park.

Train Hits Aged Dover Man.

St. Cloud.—Mason Hatfield of Dover, was struck by a westbound Chicago, Great Western passenger train and was seriously injured. Mr. Hatfield, who is 78 year old, was driving his cows from pasture and had reached the track when the engine bore down upon him. He was thrown about twenty feet and was unconscious when picked up. A physician was summoned from St. Charles, who found the patient still unconscious and suffering from cuts, bruises, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries.

Thug Is Outwitted.

East Grand Forks, Minn., July 24.—With a revolver poked under his chin, held in the hands of a masked bandit, John Henway, aged 32, raised both hands, tightly clenched high above his head. In one hand he held 17 cents, his worldly possessions in the matter of cash, and in the other he held his watch. The bandit searched his pockets without success. Henway had discovered the approach of the bandit in time to get his money and watch into his hands, outwitting the thug.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

New District School House.

Brainerd.—District No. 4 of Oak Lawn voted to accept a site offered by Louis Alberts and voted bonds for $1,200 to build a school house.

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New Law is Respected.

Chisholm.—County court closed Friday. This is the first term held under the provisions of the new law which went into effect July 1, whereby county court must be held the first of each month if there are five or more civil case on the docket or one or more criminal cases in which criminals are in jail and demand a trial. There were fifteen cases disposed of.

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Bumper Crop, Says Report.

Winona.—"Reports from the 115 stations along our line in southern Minnesota indicate that the crop this year will be fully as large as in 1912, and that was a bumper," said H. J. Wagen, general agent of the Minnesota division of the North-Western road, in Winona. He has just returned from a personal tour of inspection of the crops in his district.

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Beltrami Prepares for Fair.

Bemidji.—Under the supervision of Bueford E. Gile, Bemidji high school agriculturist, and C. F. Schroeder, secretary of the Beltrami County Fair association, hundreds of specimens of fruits, vegetables, grains and grasses have been collected for exhibition at the Minnesota state fair. The firm of Reynolds & Winter has also gathered a big exhibit, which will also be sent to Hamline.

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Crookston Fair Successful.

Crookston.—The Northwestern Minnesota Agricultural society on Saturday closed a four days' fair, the fourth in its history and the first that has been a financial success. This year the directors produced a fair which outclassed former efforts, and the patronage fully justified their efforts. The stock show was pronounced by competent judges as remarkably fine, and there were entries from all over this section of the country, Iowa, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

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Good Crop at Faribault.

Faribault.—The crop conditions in Rice county never looked more favorable than this season. The harvesting of barley and rye is well along and the cutting of wheat and oats will soon be in order. The outlook for these grains is very good. The growth of straw is not rank and the heads are filling out finely. Corn is shooting along rapidly and, if frost does not catch it, there will be an immense crop. Hay is plentiful and of good quality. The crop of apples will also be very large.

SANATORIUM AT SMALL COST

State Will Pay $18,500 Toward Construction of Ottertail Tuberculosis Hospital.

Fergus Falls.—Ottertail County is going to have a large tuberculosis sanatorium at very small cost.

When the original sanatorium law was passed, no state aid was contemplated, and county commissioners were simply authorized to erect sanatoriums out of county funds if they saw fit to do so. Hennepin county had a sanatorium that met requirements. St. Louis county, immediately proceeded to build one in the neighborhood of Duluth, and Ottertail county purchased a site, planned a building and the commissioners appropriated the necessary money to begin its erection.

Then the legislature met again, and the sentiment for state aid for sanatoriums had gained such headway that the law was amended so as to provide that the state should hereafter pay half the cost whenever a county decided to erect one. The question then came up as to what was to be done in the case of hospitals already erected or planned, and the legislature, basing its figures on the cost in Minneapolis and Duluth, provided that such hospitals should be aided to the extent of $500 per bed, that having been about half the cost of the institutions in those cities. The site of the Duluth hospital alone cost $11,000.

It now developes that Ottertail county comes under the same law, and the cost of the site here was only $3,000. The contract for the building amounted to $15,000, and the heating, plumbing, lighting and furnishing may bring the total up to $25,000. There will be thirty-seven beds, and members of the state advisory board visited the institution a few days ago and decided that it was entitled to the $500 for each, so that the state will pay $18,500 toward its construction, leaving the cost to the county only about $6,000 or $7,000.

Little Falls' Modern Brickyard.

Little Falls.—This city will be the first in the northwest to have a brickyard equipped with modern machinery and continuous kilns. The daily output of the yards will be 50,000 brick.

Youths Drown in St Croix.

Stillwater. — Joseph Parnell, 19 years old, living with his father, John Parnell, on the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix at Arcola, was drowned Sunday afternoon. With other boys he was bathing. Several launch parties from this city were picnicking in the vicinity and a score of people began the search. Henry and John Mohr of this city recovered the body in two hours. The coroner of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, determined that the drowning was accidental, due to cramps.

Collision Kills Autoist.

St. Paul, July 24.—Harry Cowles, 71 East Eleventh street, died at his home shortly before midnight, Tuesday night, following an accident that occurred at University and Twenty-fifth avenues southeast late in the afternoon. He was driving an automobile which collided with a motor truck of the Pratt Express company, driven by Leonard Seavy, 139 Lyndale avenue north. His injuries did not appear serious at first, and, after placing the damaged car in a garage he went to his home on a street car.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN TORE HER CLOTHES

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Malone, N. Y.,—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has certainly done me a lot of good. I first heard of it when I was a girl and I always said that if I ever had female trouble I would take it.

"I suffered from organic inflammation and would have spells when I would be in such pain that I would tear my clothes. One day my husband got the neighbors in to see what the matter was but they could not help me. My first thought was for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I sent my husband out for it and took it until I was entirely cured. I am a woman of perfect health and my health and happiness came from Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine. You may rest assured that I do all I can to recommend your wonderful medicine to my friends."—Mrs. Fred Stone, Route No. 3, Malone, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FADING BEAUTY RESTORED. Deep Wrinkles, baggy eyelids, mouth to nose lines removed with my wonderful Wrinkle Pomatum, the celebrated wrinkle remover. You can restore the contour of youth. With this method you can be made to look 10 to 20 years younger. My Pomatum is sold under a positive guarantee. Special price this week $2.50, with each order I will send free of charge a $1 bottle of Rose tonic for beautifying the face. If you are not satisfied after using my Pomatum, I will cheerfully refund your money. Send $2.50 in currency or M. O. Madam Potts, 2333 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 30–1913.

We make friends not by explaining things to them but by allowing them to explain things to us.

Alone Twenty-Four Years.

It was stated at an inquest on a woman at Newington, England, recently that she had been a tenant of Ponsonby buildings, Blackfriars, for 24 years, and the porter said he had never known her to have a visitor. Her sister happened to call, and at her request, he burst the door open and found the woman dead. Further evidence showed that the cause of death was bronchitis, and that the woman had been dead for two days.

The Clocks We Wear.

The three marks on the back of a glove and the clocks on the stocking are due practically to the same circumstance. The glove marks correspond to the fourchette pieces between the fingers, and in other days these pieces were continued along the back of the hand, braid being used to conceal the seams. A somewhat similar origin is assigned to the ornamental clock on the stockings. In the days when stockings were made of cloth, the seams occurred where the clocks do now, the ornamentation then being used to conceal the seams. The useless little bow in the leather band lining a man's hat is the survival of the time when a hat was made by taking a piece of leather, boring two holes through it and drawing it up with a piece of string.—Harper's Weekly.

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it was had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Camerons' lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

He was about to bid me good-night when I checked him.

"Doctor," I said, "I am glad to find you so optimistic. Before you go I want you to write me a bulletin of Mr. Cameron's condition and sign it. I want no mention in it of the injury, since it is not serious. If possible, I would suggest that you use the word 'indisposition' and be sure to employ the 'temporary' you called into play a moment ago."

Dr. Massey gladly acceded. Seated at Cameron's writing table he scribbled a bulletin of even more encouraging and confident tenor than I had indicated. And I used it to turn the tide of speculation in Crystal Consolidated.

But neither the spoken nor the written words of the physician held for me any considerable measure of solace. My friend's condition was desperate. I knew it and my heart ached for him; but it ached more for Evelyn, his ward, who loved him, and who must be given the gladness of good news only to be crucified the next moment on the cross of anxiety.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Three Promises.

Need I say that I did not sleep that night? It was five o'clock when I left Cameron's, after a talk with the nurse, and I promised to return in an hour. The interval was devoted to a cold bath, a shave, and a change of clothing at my rooms; and at six I was back again, talking once more with Checkabeedy who was personally serving me with coffee in the breakfast room.

"Between you and me," I began, "there is small need of concealment in this matter of Mr. Cameron's disappearance and return, his coming as remarkable and mysterious as his going. I think I am experienced enough to understand that such an affair as this cannot be kept entirely secret—especially not from Mr. Cameron's servants—and it is better, Checkabeedy, that you should understand it thoroughly. I can fancy the distorted story that has been circulated below stairs. That more rumors, wide of the truth, have not leaked out and gained press publicity, speaks very well for you and your staff, and I congratulate you on your loyalty and good judgment. All I ask now is that you will continue to be guarded in what you say. A single unadvised word might interfere very materially with our efforts to trace the guilty ones and bring them to punishment."

And then I told him as much as I deemed wise of the facts of the abduction, of my chance finding of his master the previous night, and of my anxiety concerning his present condition.

"And above all things, Checkabeedy," I added in conclusion, "don't look solemn and distressed when Miss Evelyn is present. Before her, no matter how we really feel, we must appear confident."

A little later the morning papers were brought in, and I scanned one after another in search of some new twist or turn of the story of the previous afternoon. The more conservative journals were inclined to make light of the scare. "Mr. Cameron," said one, "ceased to be active in the affairs of the Crystal Consolidated over two years ago. If he be ill, which is by no means certain, the fact can have but little real significance so far as the company of which he is the largest shareholder is concerned. It may be stated on the best authority that Mr. Cameron's shares have never been used speculatively, and that even in the event of his death they could not by any possibility come on the market, for the reason that he has provided a trust fund, by will, for the benefit of his niece, and that they are a part of that fund."

The sensational press, of course, still insisted that the Glass King was in a New England sanitarium, though they had failed to locate the institution. Despite my alarm I smiled at the thought of how their afternoon editions would have to eat the leek, as the Welsh say.

The papers finished, I grew restless. I desired constant news from the sick room, and lacking it, I roamed about the house, in nervous unease, my brain busy with conjecture, forming one theory after another, and dismissing each as readily. The situation was a tantalism. The answer to all the questions which had absorbed me for weeks lay dormant in the brain of the man sleeping beyond that closed door. Theories, therefore, were now more futile than ever. The one accomplishment to be asked was the arousing of an intellect, the stirring of a memory. Dr. Massey had promised that when Cameron awakened mental clarity would be restored, that he would be able to answer questions with intelligence.

It is hard to explain why I doubted this. I think it must have been something I saw in those dull, vacuous eyes, when I first looked into them under the pale light of the white-globed electric street lamps. If I had been forced to identify Cameron by those eyes alone, I should have said that this man was not he. They were so different, lacking all the expression of the Cameron eyes I knew. And yet I made no question as to his identity. I knew him, despite this; knew that strong chin and jaw, which spelled determination in two syllables; knew his broad, generous nose, and his high intellectual forehead. These points of recognition were so convincing, that I could afford to ignore the eyes I had never seen before and the wasted frame and the shrunken, unsteady legs.

At brief intervals I consulted the clocks. It was marvellous how the time dragged. And that nurse! Would he never have an errand outside the suite? I had told him I should spend the morning in the house, and that I wished to be informed of the slightest change in his patient. I must conclude, therefore, that Cameron was still sleeping, that Bryan was still watching.

From the fact that Evelyn had not yet appeared I drew a measure of consolation. If I could have tidings of even the slightest improvement in Cameron before meeting her, it would aid me in the assumption of confidence upon which I had determined.

At ten minutes past eight I was searching the encyclopaedias in the library for information on the subject of brain concussion. Already I had followed the trail through three volumes from "Brain" to "Nervous System" and from "Nervous System" to "Concussion," when an opening door caused me to turn eagerly. Mr. Bryan, the nurse, in a white uniform such as hospital doctors wear, stood on the threshold. The next moment I had risen from my crouching position before the bookcase and had met him midway across the room with anxious inquiry.

"Mr. Cameron awoke a quarter of an hour ago," he told me. "His power of speech has returned. He asked me where he was and what had happened. I told him he was in his own house, and that he had met with an accident."

"Yes, yes," I hurried him. "And what then? Did he inquire for any one?"

"No. For all of a minute he lay looking about the room without another word. Then, in a puzzled way, he repeated: 'My own house!' and asked, 'Where is this house?' And I told him. He did not seem to recognize the room at all."

"Is he still awake?"

"Oh, no. Dr. Massey left directions that he was to be given some nourishment—a raw egg and milk—and then another powder to make him sleep. He turned on his side after that, and in less than three minutes was in a deep slumber once more."

I was annoyed that I had not been called. I let myself hope that sight of me might possibly have stirred his memory even though the familiar objects of his bedchamber failed. I said as much to the short, broad-shouldered nurse, whose twinkling eyes were in violent contrast with his thin-lipped, grave, determined mouth.

"Dr. Massey's orders were that for twelve hours no one should be admitted to the room," was his unanswerable rejoinder.

"Which means not until after five o'clock, this evening?"

"Exactly, sir. But I shall report to you everything he says, as nearly as possible in his own words."

"Very well," I said. "I shall spend the day here." My tone conveyed dismissal and I fear it still smacked of annoyance. Mr. Bryan, however, gave no sign of resentment. His eyes were still kindly merry, his mouth still inspired reliance. He turned towards the door, saying:

"He'll probably sleep four hours at least, Mr. Clyde. If you wish to go out, there's no reason wify you shouldn't."

I meant to reply. My lips were already framing a sentence, when a tableau checked me.

Evelyn Grayson was standing in the doorway. She wore a clinging house gown of pale blue, cut low at the throat, and bordered with a deep collar of Irish lace. The rose flush of youth and health tinted the cream of her complexion and a shaft of sunlight from a near window made a glittering golden nimbus of her hair. With wide, startled eyes she was gazing at Bryan, or, to be more exact, at the snowy linen duck in which he was clad, and which must have held for her a perplexing significance.

The nurse had halted, deferentially standing aside at sight of the girl whose young beauty seemed to dazzle him.

For a moment the stillness and silence were absolute. Then Evelyn turning her gaze upon me advanced quickly, with a little questioning cry:

"Philip!"

"You're surprised to find me here," I interpreted, with hands outstretched.

"And to—" she began, laying her fingers against my palms.

"To find a nurse here, as well," I finished for her. "Let me introduce Mr. Bry—" But when I would have presented him he had already gone.

"But who is ill?" she questioned in nervous haste. "What—"

It were well, I thought, to have the revelation over and done with as speedily as possible.

"Your uncle. I brought him home at two o'clock this morning."

I do not know what I expected, but I am sure I was not prepared for what ensued. Her fingers, suddenly releasing themselves from my fond but feeble support, clutched wildly at the lapels of my coat for support, as she burst into a passion of sobs. In vain I made efforts to comfort and quiet her. She became hysterical. She laughed and cried by turns, while I, making bold to regard her as a sorrowing child rather than the woman she was, held her close and murmured all the soothing, encouraging words and phrases I could conjure.

"I—I—am so glad," she whispered at last, her big liquid blue eyes swimming, her fair face wet with the torrent of her emotion. "I—I— am so happy."

Presently I placed her in a great, cavernous leathern chair, and lent her my handkerchief—assisted her, indeed—to remove the evidences of her tumultuous joy. After which I sat down opposite her and answered a hundred questions, still marvelling at the contrariety of the feminine temperament which defies disaster dry-eyed and over good tidings is like Niobe all tears.

Evelyn's emotions alone considered, it was, therefore, just as well that Cameron had not returned robust and of sane mind. Her rejoicing undiluted might have resulted in nervous breakdown. As it was, the mere fact that he was weak and a trifle distraught—which was the mildly equivocal way in which I softened the truth for her—had for her fortitude the revivifying potency of a tonic. It so balanced her joy with anxiety that she grew strong in surprisingly short space.

"I do not see why a nurse is at all necessary," she objected, at once. "I shall nurse him, myself. Louis and I can do everything that is required."

"But Dr. Massey—" I began. Whereupon she interrupted me:

"Dr. Massey probably thinks I am a foolish, frivolous child. I shall nurse Uncle Robert even if I have to dismiss Dr. Massey and get another physician."

There was nothing to be gained by opposing her at this time, so I held my non-committal peace, doubting, nevertheless, the practicability of her proposition. But to her next proposal I must needs interpose the obstructive truth.

"Come," she commanded, brushing back from her temples with both hands the encroaching golden halo, with the gesture of one who prepares for conquest, wiping away, as it were, the last clinging vestiges of her emotional weakness. "Come, let us go to him, together."

She was on her feet before I could restrain her.

"Not now, Evelyn," I said, quietly, and, at the risk of seeming rudeness, sat still.

"But, why?" And there was a hint of suspicion in the look she gave me.

"He is asleep," I told her. And when she had relaxed into the great chair again, I added, temporizing, "Mr. Bryan will let us know when he wakens."

Her disappointment was undisguised, and in secret I sympathized with her. She was experiencing something of that which had come to me when Bryan had refused me converse with his patient. But it were better to divert than to commiserate, and so I said:

"This is the day I am to hear from Miss Clement."

"Is it?" she asked, indifferently, the disappointment still rankling. "I didn't know."

"She has promised me important information before three o'clock. If she keeps her word, this whole perplexing mystery may very shortly be cleared up."

"Isn't that what you would call supererogatory?" she asked, smiling. "I should think Uncle Robert could tell all that is needed, now, himself."

I was at a loss for a moment how to answer her; and in that moment the telephone broke in, and did away with the necessity of response.

The instrument was on the writing table at my elbow, and with a "Shall I?" to Evelyn, I took the receiver from the hook and bent to the transmitter.

"Yes," I said, "Miss Grayson is here. Who is it, please?" I thought I recognized Miss Clement's voice, and I was not wrong. But, after all, it was I she wanted. She had called up my rooms and my office, and, unable to get me at either place, had taken the chance that Evelyn might aid her to my discovery.

"You have learned something?" I asked, disguising as well as I could my burning interest. If possible, I would keep from Evelyn the least suggestion of how vitally important I regarded the news I hoped for.

"I hardly know how to explain it to you," came Miss Clement's reply. "I was on the verge of what I am sure was a most pregnant revelation. I was to be given names and dates and circumstances. I had been promised these by one in whom I put the greatest reliance. And now I am asked to wait another twenty-four hours. Something has happened, my confidant tells me; something puzzling and utterly unexpected, and those who know most of the matter are now most at sea."

Evelyn must have seen me smile. It was quite evident to me that Miss Clement was in touch with some one well informed, but it was not that which provoked the smile. I smiled because I felt that Cameron in some way had outwitted his captors and gained his freedom. This was the unexpected happening which had thrown the villainous slant-eyed camp into confusion, and I rejoiced at my friend's intrepidity.

"And so," I said to Miss Clement, "you wish me to wait another day?"

"I think it would be worth while," she answered.

"And I do, too," I told her. "I don't suppose you've seen an afternoon paper, have you?" I went on. "Well, they contain some news of interest. They say that Mr. Cameron came home last night, and for once, at least, they tell what is very nearly the truth."

If sincerity ever carried over a wire it carried then in Miss Clement's congratulations, and there was something almost divine in her forbearance to ask for particulars. She congratulated Evelyn, too, and promised to come to see her, soon; and then once more she assured me that she would yet learn everything we could possibly care to know.

"The Chinese," she added, "are a deliberate race, Mr. Clyde. They refuse to be hurried. But eventually we shall have our answers."

With Evelyn beside me the hours no longer dragged. We talked unceasingly; reviewing everything from the receipt of the first letter; conjecturing on each of the score of little problems making up the one great mystery, but arriving at nothing definite; adding, if changing conditions at all, to our own confusion.

And if, in passing, at intervals, where opportunity offered, I spoke tender words and pleaded for a definite, or at least a closer, more intimate understanding between us, who shall say that I was to blame? She was never more lovely, never more appealing than she was that morning; and I begged for an admission of a sentiment above and beyond the mere sisterly regard to which hitherto she had persisted in limiting her expressed affection for me.

More than once I had read in her eyes—without unseemly conceit, I trust I may be permitted this assertion—what I now asked in lip avowal. But there seemed to be with her a notion that the occasion was ill-suited to my plea.

"Philip," she said, "dear Philip, I care for you very much; almost as much as I care for Uncle Robert. You have been very good to me, and very good to him, and if I could tell you that I love you in the way you ask, I—" And there she hesitated a shade of a second. "Even if I could tell you," she corrected, "I wouldn't tell you now. It is not stubbornness, Philip. It is just a woman's way. Ask me again, when Uncle Robert is well, and all this horrible nightmare has passed. Promise me that you will ask me again!"

"Never fear," I returned, "I'll ask you."

"And promise me, too," she added, "that until all the skies are clear once more, you will not mention the subject."

I was on the verge of promising; not because it would be an easy promise to keep, for I knew it would be very difficult; but because I could deny her nothing. I was on the verge, I say, when the library door opened, and Louis, pale and excited, and so in haste that he had not paused to knock, was exclaiming:

"Monsieur Cameron! Pardon! Mais, enfin, etesvous prete?"

A score of fears springing instantly to birth within us, Evelyn and I were on our feet before the speech, rapidly delivered as it was, was finished. Were we ready! We evidenced our readiness in no such voiceless thing as words.

Louis stood aside for us to pass, and as I went by him, I asked, under my breath:

"What is it, Louis?"

"Ah!" he whispered. "Monsieur Cameron is talking in the strange tongue which neither Monsieur Bryan nor I myself can understand."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Pang of Disillusion.

The sick room was dark. So dark that for a little, until our eyes accustomed themselves to it, we could barely distinguish objects. But our ears required no attuning. Even in the passageway, separated by a heavy mahogany door, we had hint of what was going on within; and as we entered, a hoarse tirade smote us in the gloom, like an assault from ambush.

To us both the tone and words were alike unfamiliar. In inflection and modulation the voice was strange. And the uttered sounds were a coarse, horrid jargon. Once I thought I detected an English oath, but I was not sure.

Evelyn clutched my hand and I could feel against me the tremble of her slim young body. Gladly I would have spared her this ordeal, but I had been no less unprepared than she. And now, as gradually shapes defined themselves less dimly in the gloom, the horror grew; and, held by it, speechless, inert, I stood where I had paused—the quivering girl very close beside me—staring, listening, wondering.

It was a large room, lofty of ceiling, with high windows, across which heavy curtains were drawn; and the only light was that which stole between these hangings or filtered through three dark, richly-colored glass medallions set in a side wall.

Cameron's bed, a massive, ornately carved four-poster, was hung with fringed and embroidered velvet, and in the dusk of the chamber it took on the somber likeness of a catafalque, adding to the eerie seeming a touch of the funereal. Incongruously from the shadowy midst of it came that ranted rigmarole of strange words, now high pitched, now bass, now guttural.

What had at first seemed a moving gray patch had developed by degrees into the white, night-robed, sitting figure of the invalid, swaying excitedly, with arms extended in ceaseless gestures. For a long moment this uncanny object had held my gaze, but presently near the bed's foot, I descried Bryan's white uniform and the sight brought a measure of relief. In response to a beckoning head-tilt, the nurse joined us.

"I thought you had better come," he whispered, quite calmly. "I thought possibly you might understand what he is saying."

"But I don't," I whispered back. "If it's a real language I never heard it. What do you imagine it is?"

"I have an idea it's Chinese," he answered. "It sounds like the stuff you hear at a Chinese theater, and I caught two or three words of pidgin-English, just before you—" He broke off suddenly, and plucked at my sleeve. "There!" he murmured. "Did you hear that? Maskee. That was plain enough. It means 'never mind.' A little while ago he was evidently trying to hurry some one. It was chop-chop about every other sentence."

Evelyn's eyes shone luminous in the gloom.

"Can't you give him something to quiet him?" she begged. "It's awful to let him go on like this. It's cruel. He seems to be in such distress."

"I can, of course," Bryan returned. "But I thought Mr. Clyde was anxious to have everything he said reported, and—"

"Oh, do give him something," she insisted.

Bryan left us to obey. I saw him stop at a table near the bed, and in the half light I caught the glint of a hypodermic syringe. But, as if scenting his purpose, Cameron's voice lulled abruptly. For a second or two he was quiet, and then, before any one of us, I think, suspected his purpose, he turned; suddenly, swiftly, and slipped from beneath the bed clothes to the floor where he stood erect, with arms upraised and tensed, shouting in shrill, strident key what seemed to be orders directed not at one but at a horde.

The great bed separated him from both Bryan and myself, but we skirted it in haste, and came upon him before he had taken more than a single step. As we confronted him, his arms lowered and his clenched fists shot forward threateningly. But a far more startling happening at this juncture was his abandonment of his jargon, and his adoption of intelligible English.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Horse Fell Into a Tree

Awaiting Aid, the Animal Tightly Clutched the Trunk With His Rear Hoofs.

Visitors to Ferry Bar were much surprised the other morning to see a horse up among the branches of a tree. The animal had gotten in its uncomfortable position by falling ten feet from a bank that overstopped the tree. The tree probably saved the horse's life.

The accident occurred while the horse was grazing in a pasture in the rear of the Baltimore Motor club at Ferry Bar. John McMahon, 877 West Fayette street, was at work on a motor boat when he was startled by a convulsive rustling in the tree nearby. Looking up he was startled to see four hoofs jutting through the leaves and swinging madly back and forth. A moment later the hoofs became still and the horse wrapped the rear one around the tree, clutching desperately to prevent a further fall.

A call was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and an ambulance was hurried to the scene. Blocks and tackle were fastened to a tree stump on top of the hill and leather belts were wrapped about the horse. When the work of hitching the belts was completed it was found that the animal could not be rescued until several of the limbs of the tree were cut off. This took considerable time, during which the horse rested and watched the work of the score or more of men who were trying to release him. With the removal of the last limb the horse was slowly drawn to the top of the bank from which he had fallen. A close examination revealed that outside of a few scratches he was uninjured.—Baltimore American.

A 21-Pound Cabbage.

That truck-farming is far more profitable than cotton raising is the testimony of C. W. Buchanan, proprietor of a local hotel. In the rear of his hotel Mr. Buchanan has a four-acre farm, which he cultivates as a side line. Last year he planted this ground in cotton, the proceeds of which scarcely equaled the cost of production. This year he planted the entire patch in corn, cabbage, turnips, onions and other truck products, as a result of which he is now getting big returns from his effort.

A few days ago Mr. Buchanan gathered from his little farm a cabbage that weighed 21½ pounds, the largest on record so far as is known locally. This monster cabbage has been on exhibition in one of the local business houses and has been the object of no little attention.—Jackson Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

Paradoxical.

"I would walk on hot plowshares for your sake, my love."

"Yes, and the minute you tried it you would get cold feet."

SCALP TROUBLE FOR YEARS

268 Harrison St., Elyria, Ohio.—"My case was a scalp trouble. I first noticed small bunches on my scalp which commenced to itch and I would scratch them and in time they got larger, forming a scale or scab with a little pus, and chunks of hair would come out when I would scratch them off. It caused me to lose most of my hair. It became thin and dry and lifeless. I was troubled for over ten years with it until it got so bad I was ashamed to go to a barber to get my hair cut.

"I tried everything I could get hold of, ——— and ———, but received no cure until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment when the scale commenced to disappear. The way I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment was to wash my scalp twice a day with warm water and Cuticura Soap and rub on the Cuticura Ointment. I received benefit in a couple of weeks and was cured in two months." (Signed) F. J. Busher, Jan. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Corrected.

"Her gown was quite outre."

"No, it was summer silk."

PAINFUL, TRYING TIMES

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Housework is hard enough for a healthy woman. The wife who has a bad back, who is weak or tired all the time, finds her duties a heavy burden.

Thousands of nervous, discouraged, sickly women have traced their troubles to sick kidneys — have found quick and thorough relief through using Doan's Kidney Pills.

The painful, trying times of woman's life are much easier to bear if the kidneys are well.

A California Case

Mrs. E. Walsh, 1649 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal., says: "I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys, it seemed that a knife were being thrust into me. My back was so lame I could hardly stoop. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after doctors failed. I have had no trouble since."

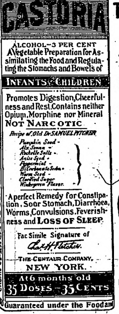
Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'followup' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

He Was a Lucky Architect.

Secretary Bryan was listening to the praises of a financial magnate that a senator was singing at a dinner.

"He's the architect of his own fortune, too," said the senator; "entirely the architect of his own furtune."

"Well," said Secretary Bryan, "it's a lucky thing for him that the building inspector didn't come around while the operation was going on."

Did His Best.

Judge—Did you look to see whether you had killed anyone?

Chauffeur—Yes, your honor; I looked in all the morning papers.

Easily Satisfied.

It takes very little water to make a perfect pool for a tiny fish, where it will find its world and paradise all in one, and never have a presentiment of the dry bank.—George Eliot.

For Aching, Perspiring Feet use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder either sprinkled into the shoes or used in solution. Never fails to relieve. 25c. at all druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Logical Result.

"Do beauty shows pay?"

"I don't know, but they ought to show a handsome profit."

For That Picnic

—to ensure complete success take along a case of

Coca-Cola

The satisfying beverage—in field or forest; at home or in town. As pure and wholesome as it is temptingly good.

Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes.

51-A

Send for Free Booklet.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in bottles.

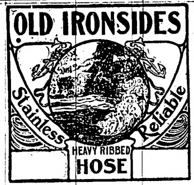
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Libby's Veal Loaf

A Picnic Favorite

Good at home, too. So handy for a dainty lunch when you don't want to cook a meal. As a Sandwich Meat it has no equal; there are a dozen other Libby Luncheon Specialties at your grocers. Get acquainted with them. Try Libby's Veal Loaf fried: Cut the contents of one can of Veal Loaf into quarter-inch slices. Fry golden brown in small quantity of butter. Garnish with cress.

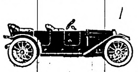
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago



BURLINGTON STOCKINGS

We strongly recommend our OLD IRONSIDES stocking.
It is built for *service*.
It is value received.

DAVID LAZAR.



G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Specials

Coffee (special brand)	20c. per lb
Postum	20c. per pkg
Picnic Hams	16c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	90c. per doz
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	35c. to $1.00 per pair
Vinergar (white wine)	25c. per gallon
Molasses	20c. per gallon

OLE MATHSON
ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County
AT
A. H. Pitkin
Dealer in
General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.
PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

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BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, July 26, 1913.

Some of the older heads seeem to think that the normal school question has not yet been satisfactorily decided, It is claimed that the law passed by the last legislature gives the committee of five men the authority to choose a site for the school, but the law does not state that a four fifths majority of the committee has the power to do so. It is the opinion of some in this city that the committee must be unanimous before a selection could be made and that if the whole committee could not at this time agree, investigations should have been continued until such time as all five committee men could unite upon the selection of the same place for the school. It is quite possible that this matter will be tried out in the courts. —Thief River Falls Times.

"Minnesota knows how to advertise. The state board of Immigration of Minnesota is conducted by men who are going about the big work of settling Minnesota in a live way. The immigration board is also an information bureau. It is run by men who are earnestly endeavoring to attract the right kind of settlers. They are advertising the state,s farm land as farm land—not as one-crop gardens that reduce farming to the pleasant pastime of lotus eating and coupon clipping. Farming is represented as a business and not as an ideal form of recreation.

"There are 19,000,000 acres of developed farm land in Minnesota and there are 27,000,000 undeveloped acres. There are 155,759 developed farms and room for the development of 165,000 more of the average area of 160 acres. The cost of those farm lands, you are informed, ranges from $8 an acre for wild land in Northern Minnesota to $125 for improved land in Southern Minnesota.

"Those are alluring prices in view of what some of the far Western states are advertising their land to be worth: Minnesota is not advertising the high spots, which is the wisest policy. The immigration board has general statistics to offer, but there are few suggestions of the get-rich-quick variety This official advertising and boosting board is located at St, Paul and it yearns to get the ear of the landseeker. There is no doubt that the gentlemen who conduct the board have a lot of interesting information on tap.

"When a public service organization of this kind does not bear too heavily on the loud pedal it is worth listening to."—The Country Gentleman,

Bitter Milk

Bitter milk may be due to turnips, a weed in the pasture, or to the use of other foods capable of imparting bitter or disageeable flavors to the milk. In other cases bitter flavor is due to certain germ infections which bring about chemical changes in milk, producing the bitter flavor. This usually occurs in case of milk that is sweet when drawn but in the course of several hours, even days, a bitter taste develops due to certain bacteria.

There is a less common and less important form of bitterness which develops in milk that has been heated and nd has stood for several days. In this case it may not sour or curdle but may become bitter, because of the presence of certain spore-bearing germs that were not destroyed by the heating.

Correct the fault in feeding in the first case or disinfect the cow's teats and udder thoroughly before milking. Scald thoroughly the milk pails and all milk utensils. Do not leave the milk standing uncovered in the stable; and especially do not rinse out any milk containers with unboiled water, after they have been carefully sterilized by scalding.—H. M. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

Kinghead

Cease sowing grain containing the seeds. Because of the great difficulty of separating from seed grain it is desirable to buy seed from an uninfested farm or locality. When necessary to use seed wheat containing seeds of kinghead, much of the latter may be floated off by immercing the seed grain in water. The kinghead is light and may be skimmed off when it raises to the top. The weeds usually appear near the roadside or edges of the fields where they can be cut with a mower before the seed matures. In some seasons they will spread thru the grain crops and crowd them badly. Then they should be hand pulled or cut with a scythe. The main point is to prevent them from going to seed. These weed seeds in wheat seriously injure its flour-making qualities and lessen the value of the crop.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

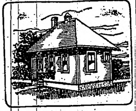
DAIRY
FACTS

MODERN DAIRY HOUSE

Inside Arrangement and Appearance of Building Shown.

Size Can Be Varied According to Requirements, but Adjustment Is Especially Good—Vestibule Is Needed.

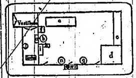
The accompanying drawings show the inside arrangement and the outside appearance of an excellent dairy building for a market milk dairy. The size can be varied according to the requirements, but the arrangement is especially good, says the Farm and Home. The building should be connected with the dairy barn by a covered vestibule. This vestibule should have double doors to prevent the passing of dust from the cows into the milk room.



Excellent Dairy Building.

The milkers bring the milk into the weighing room, where it is weighed and emptied into a receivor, a. From this it passes into a mixer, b. This insures the mixing of the milk from all the cows of the herd, which is quite a necessary thing in supplying milk to the city trade.

The milk is bottled on the table, c. A separator, n, is for separating any surplus. At d is the refrigerator and at e a cooling tank. If there is ice on the farm it may be used in the refrigerator, but if there is none, a pipe running from a good well into the tank, e, will be sufficient for cooling the milk. The hot water and steam are furnished by a boiler, j; i is a tank for washing bottles and utensils and h is a bottle washer; f is a sterilizer for sterilizing the milk utensils, and g is a Babcock tester; m is a rack on the outside of the buildings for sunning pails and cans.



Inside Arrangement.

DAIRY NOTES

Abuse will never encourage the cow to make the greatest milk flow.

Alfalfa hay is about the best roughage that can be given the cow.

The use of a dairy thermometer means fewer churning troubles in winter.

High prices should not tempt the dairy farmer to part with his best cows.

A good supply of feed in a barn is a sign of a careful and provident dairyman.

Breeding is of importance in the dairy cow but individuality is what really counts.

The horse man says "no foot no horse." With dairymen it should be, "no udder no cow."

Fine corn meal for the skim milk calf is a good substitute for the more expensive oil meal.

An inexperienced man has no place on a dairy farm unless he is willing and anxious to learn.

There is little danger of overfeeding a cow so long as she readily consumes all the feed given her.

The young calf should be trained to lead. This habit will be decidedly appreciated in later years.

There is no season of the year that bran cannot be made a profitable part of the milk cow's ration.

To double the amount of milk per acre and cut the cost of milk production in two—build a silo.

Dairy farming stimulates work from the shoulders up as well as from the shoulders down.

For good churning qualities and uniform grade of butter, avoid mixing cream or different skimmings.

Every 100 pounds of milk contains 87 pounds of water. No wonder a cow needs a lot of pure, fresh water.

The heifer bred too early always remains stunted in growth and her milk flow is shortened for all time.

Saving the heifer calves from the best cows is the right method of keeping up the efficiency of the herd.

Calf Pasture Is Important.

One of the most important lots on the farm is the calf pasture. The little fellows should have good care and feed in the barn and they ought to have a pasture all by themselves during the summer.

Water Is Important.

Cows will fall off in milk if water is not within easy reach. When in full flow of milk they require, it is claimed, 50 per cent more water than when dry.

Correspondence

Wylie

C. G. Borgen and Henry Schneider autoed to Thief River Falls Monday on business.

Miss Clara Olson left for home Wednesday to help her folks during the busy season,

Miss Clara Ekstein returned home last Friday from Sarles, N. D. where she has spent the past three weeks visiting her aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schneider autoed to Red Lake Falls Saturday to visit Mrs Schneider's parents. They returned Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Whalen returned Saturday from Crookston where they attended the fair.

A baby girl arrived at the home Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansel last Wednesday.

The Wylie Farmers' Elevator Co. purchased a new automatic scale and man lift.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan Swanson of St. Hilaire visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Swanson called on friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Ekstein drove to Thief River Falls Sunday to attend the German Lutheran Mission feast.

Alfred Olsen and daughter Ida passed thru here Monday on their way to Red Lake Falls.

"AUTO LEG" LATEST MALADY

Due to Over-Fondness for Motoring and Too Great Devotion to That Form of Pleasure.

"Auto-leg" is a new, 1913 model, disease. Women, according to medical authority, are more subject to it than men, as the sterner sex take more vigorous exercise.

"Auto-leg," we are told, "is a cramp due to sitting in one position for hours, while the veins and muscles are under strain from consecutive shocks and joltings over the roads."

There is, however, quite a formidable array of troubles which have been charged against motoring, and which point to the fact that the sport at best is a somewhat strenuous one for women.

Those ailments are due almost entirely, however, to speeding and to fear of accidents.

The auto eye, for instance, is a spasm of the ciliary muscles which govern accommodations for distances. To this those who have errors of refraction are especially prone. Speeding over an unknown country through devious ways the sight is constantly attracted to objects now near and now in the distance, and thus an abnormal strain is placed upon the visual mechanism.

Women are warned not to take their motoring too seriously, and when they observe distressing symptoms to see their physicians

Not a Cannibal.

"The worst winter I remember was when we were besieged," said the old soldier. "We only had one bite a day for two weeks, and that was horseflesh."

"I remember," said his tramp companion, "living for a month on one bite, and that was out of my own leg."

"You old cannibal! Do you expect me to believe that?" roared the soldier.

"It's true, believe it or not," said the tramp calmly. "A dog took a bite out of my leg, and the compensation kept me like a lord for four weeks."

Much Land Needed for Tobacco.

Tobacco is the chief product in North Borneo, and as land produces but one crop of tobacco in seven to nine years new fields must be cleared every year. After the jungle is cut and burned an army of Chinese coolies is turned on the land with hoes to dig it and prepare it for planting. No plows are used. The young plants are set out by hand and kept clean with hoes. It is necessary for a tobacco planter to possess thousands of acres of uncultivated land in reserve, and to employ 500 to 1,000 coolies.

Finds Fungus to Kill House Flies.

The possibility of cultivating a fatal parasitic fungus in the house fly has been interesting some health authorities. The fungus (Empusa muscoe) has been successfully cultivated by Edgar Hesse, an Englishman, and the artificial cultures are found to attack the house fly (Musca domestica), lesser house fly (Fannia canicularis) and stable fly (Stomoxys calcitrans).

The spores, instead of acting from the outside, seem to enter the crop, germinating there and spreading into the tissues of the insect.

Result of Good Care.

The dairy cow had a good start and foundation in the calf, and it makes no difference if she is good or bad, these qualities are due to some extent to the care and feed she received during her first year or so.

If you have a calf from a good cow and expect to build a good dairy cow from her you can almost surpass your expectations and astonish your neighbors by giving the calf a little extra care and attention before she has her first calf. The prospects of a good dairy cow can also be ruined in the calf.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
O. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701, Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	79
" " 2 "	77
" " 3 "	74
Flax, No. 1	$1.23
" " 2	1.17
Adjected Flax	1.00
Barley, for 48 lbs	38
Oats	30
Rye	45
Eggs	15
Butter	25
" creamery	32
Potatoes	
Beef, live weight	3@5
Pork, "	6½@
" dressed	8½@9
Sheep, live weight	3@4½
Veal, dressed	6@8
Chickens, alive	10
Hides	9
Flour, patent	2.50-2.60
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Bran, " "	21.00

STOP!!

Machine Oil 30 cts. per gallon.
Axle Grease
Fruit Jars 60 cts. per dozen.

M. R. HAGE
DEALER IN
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Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

The Minnesota Binder is made of high grade material and will out last any other make.

Prices

6 foot	107.00
7 foot	110.00
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For Sale By
N. A. NELSON.

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Officers Elected

The election of school officers for the local schools last Saturday evening was rather quiet with a small number of votes cast.

The three members elected to serve on the board are N. A. Nelson for 1 year, G. W. Hooper for 3 years and Gust Fellman for 3 years.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday July 27 at 11 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, July 27, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 130, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie....... 8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON PROP.

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices,

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2 1913. NUMBER 3

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Mellon Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Boost
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
And buy your
SEEDS
Seed corn and fodder seed, clover and timothy seeds, and all kinds of Millet seed, of the Farmers' Elevator company. Also try their
FLOUR
Ada Best, Vivo Best and Terrebonne flour. And
FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts. And
Seed Grain
Wheat, Oats, Barley.
Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Pay your subscription
BRING THE NEWS

No Money to Burn
BUT
Plenty to Loan
Your Business needs our backing. We want YOUR business NOW
Interest paid on time deposits
Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.
C. L. HANSON, President. D. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier.
Capital $10,000.00

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

I pay 18c. per dozen for eggs. adv. Ole Mathson

Ole Ostby, he of the golden smile, was in town with his "Jane" Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olson, on Thursday, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher autoed up from Crookston Sunday and are spending the week at the Pitkin home.

Mr. Bahan is again on duty at the depot after an absence of three weeks. He and his wife returned from points in Montana Tuesday.

The Swedish Baptist Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. J. F. Fallman next Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 5th. All are cordially invited.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Make your life a sucess by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato Minn. Send for catalog.

Philip Gathera who recently returned from Fort William, is confined to his bed with an attack of what may be typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Kvennes, Misses Kvennes, Emma and Alice Hoff autoed down from Middle River Saturday evening, spending Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hoff.

Mrs. Wm. Moeller returned from Crookston Thursday where she has undergone an operation. The operation was a success and she is rapidly recovering.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines—Henry A. Olsen
Jl. 5

Miles Jackson arrived from Fort Frances Tuesday, where he has been in the employ of the Shevelin Lumber Co. He expects to remain home the balance of the summer.

At the ball game in Sanders, last Sunday between the Sanders Cubs and the Park Ridge teams, the Cubs easily outdistanced the "Ridges," a score of 9 to 0.

A gasoline plowing outfit from Euclid passed thru here last week on their way to the Dr. Dann farm east of town, where they have a large job of breaking.

Mike McAndress, the hustling cattle buyer, shipped two cars of stock to St. Paul today. The genial "Mike" is elated over the restoration of the freight rates and informs us that he wil profit by the rebates to the extent of $300. He has evidently shipped some cattle, by the size of his rebate.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. Holmes Bros. adv

Miss Emmy Hoff returned to Middle River Wednesday.

John Hanson and Henry Olson autoed to Grand Forks Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Holmes returned to their home at Fargo Monday.

Alta Olson and Mildred Fellman went to Warren and return Monday.

Cornelius Anderson is having a cement foundation put under his house on South Main Street.

Martin Hoff has made some repairs on his residence in the south part of town.

The parsonage of the M. E. church is being greatly improved in appearance by a coat of paint.

John Draeger of Red Lake Falls was in town between trains Wednesday.

I have just received a carload of prison binder twine.
adv. jl19 —N. A. Nelson.

Lillian Sterns and Mabel Thompson returned to Grand Forks Tuesday.

Scand. Mission church services in the Black River school house at 2 p. m, Sunday Aug. 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and family returned from the lake Wednesday, having closed their cottage for the season.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Scand. Mission church services Tuesday evening Aug. 5th at 8 p m, Rev. J. G. Wilson of Warren will speak. All are invited.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line HOLMES BROS.

The Young Peoples' Society will have their final picnic at Lorentson's place, Sunday Aug. 10, commencing at 11:00 a. m. Everybody cordially invited. a2-2t

The M. E. church will hold their quarterly conference next Sunday, Aug. 10th. Rev. A. H. McKee, District Superintendent, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Logging operations are a thing of the past on the Red Lake river. The gates of the dam at this place have been raised to allow the river free way and it is now back in the same course it followed twenty years ago.

LOST—A ladies red sweater, on the road between St. Hilaire and Herman Anderson's place northwest of town, in the town of Sanders. Finder please leave at this office, and recieve a suitable reward.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. HOLMES BROS

The young peoples society of the United church will meet at the I. O. O. F. building Friday evening Aug. 8. Misses Millie and Inga Follstad and Hilda Hauge will entertain.

No Scand. Mission church services will be held in Aug. Konikson school house Sunday Aug 10th, neither young peoples' society at L. P. Thyren's, but will be held Sunday Aug. 17th. Services in Aug. Konikson school house at 2:30 and Young peoples society in the evening at 8 o'clock at the home of L. P. Thyren. All are invited.

Miss Olga Hansen of Red Lake Falls was delightfully entertained at a parcel shower given in her honor at the McAndress home last Wednesday afternoon. Miss Hansen will be an August bride. She was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts and many were the good wishes and congratulations on a happy future. Those present were Mesdames Anton Aubol, Ed. Aubol, Hans Wilson, Misses Emma Mabel and Myrtle Saty, Emily Larson, Agnes Aubol and Rosetta Loberg.

Pennington Co. Fair Opens Wednesday

Plans Completed For Good List of Attractions. Fast Race Meet on Program

The annual county fair will be held Aug. 6, 7, and 8th at Thief River Falls. This will be the twelth annual fair, and association officials are optimistic with the outlook. The new grounds are in fine shape and much money has been provided to make this the most attractive fair held in the county. Secretary LaBree is of the opinion that the agricultural products and cattle exhits will be the finest ever displayed in the history of the association.

The fact that more money than usual is to be awarded for displays, will no doubt command a larger and greater variety of exhibits.

Many first class entertainments have been secured and more will be booked. It is expected that the excellent condition of the race track will attract many horsemen.

The race program follows:

Wednesday—Farmers half mile running race.
Gentlemen's driving race.
Five mile cycle race.
Thursday—2:10 Trot or pace,
Half mile running race.
2:17 Trot or pace,
10 mile auto race,
Friday—2:25 trot or pace,
Half mile novelty race.
Free-for-all motor cycle race.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald came up from Crookston this morning and are visiting at the Hooper home.

All those having library books are requested to return same to G. W. Hooper at once.

Myrtle Blaine returned from Crookston yesterday where she has been attending summer school.

N. Helland, the station agent during the absence of Mr. Bahan, returned to Fosston Tuesday.

The Mesdames Hooper, Jackson, Post, Fellman, C. Patterson and Swanson went to Warren Wednesday, returning the same evening.

The contractor for the new cement walks, arrived Thursday with his crew and machinery and commenced work at once. The new wlaks will be a much needed improvement.

Died

On Friday morning occured the death of Mrs. John Lindstrom, one of the pioneer citizens of this county, living nine miles east of here. She was taken suddenly ill on Thursday evening and died early Friday morning. The funeral will be held at the Clara Church, Rev. Gjerde, officiating.

Kicked By Colt

Milton Koidahl, a young son of Halvor Koidahl living near Wylie, lost several teeth and has a split lip as a result of being kicked by a young colt which he was leading out to water, last Monday. Dr. Swanson found it necessary to take three stiches to close the gash in the boy's lip.

Twenty Years Ago Today

O. A. Wiste came over from Mc Intosh last Thursday and spent several days here

George Fricker left last Friday for Larimore, N. D. taking with him the balance of the mill machiery.

S. M. Dainard reports that the graded road on the town line west of here has been finished in good shape. This will connect with the road running thru Sanders and will prove a help to farmers in that direction.

J. H. Cook of St. Paul arrived last Thursday and has been spending the week visiting his father-in-law, O. H. Peters. He expects to return the latter part of the and his family who have been here for the past month will accompany him.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.
A-2 S. J. Swanson.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Falls Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Mrs. C. Johnson and daughters Eva and Lilly returned from Fosston Monday where they have been visiting relatives and friends.

St. Hilaire Creamery Scores Again

Buttermaker Hed Takes First Prize At Grand Forks.

A. J. Hed, buttermaker of the local creamery, recently received word that he carried off first prize in the butter contest at the state fair held at Grand Forks. The contest was open to the whole of North Dakota and the ninth district of Minnesota. Mr. Hed secured a score of 94, and a silver cup has been awarded the local creamery by the Grand Forks fair association, which will be forthcoming in several days.

It is evident that the St. Hilaire creamery not only ranks among the first in the northwest in the output of butter as to quantity, but also in quality. Mr. Hed is to be congratulated on again bringing home the "bacon".

It may be of interest to note the different scores and prizes carried off by the local creamery at different larger contests.

1909 First Gold Medal Prize.	
1911 Best Eastern Butter, score	91
" International Dairy Show, Milwaukee,	95¼
1912 Central Dairy States Butter Contest,	93½
1912 Minnesot Educational Contest, July,	93¼
1912 Minnesota State Fair	93
1904 Worlds Fair.	97

FOR VALUE RECEIVED

Explanation of Mellen's Contribution to Roosevelt Fund.

Nothing Less Than Five Figures Allowed to Certify Standing In the Party of Civic Righteousness and the Big Stick.

Another good trust has been dragged from modest retirament and set before the admiring eyes of the world. This time it is the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. C. S. Mellen, president of that road, testified that he gave $50,000 of his stockholders' money to the Roosevelt campaign fund of 1904.

No one is surprised to hear of this work of virtue. All through Roosevelt's second term Mr. Mellen was allowed to go on grabbing a monopoly on New England transportation without let or hindrance from the White House. Mr. Roosevelt never would have allowed an undesirable citizen to gain such power. Those who noticed Mr. Mellen's immunity from prosecution knew well that he had passed an examination in civic righteousness with a standing of not less than five figures.

Drop a campaign contribution in the slot, and pull out a certificate of high moral character and a license to break the law. That was the rule of reason in those days, and Mr. Mellen was too bright a man not to be reasonable. Besides, the New Haven road and its president both belong to the steel trust crowd and "steel" was and is strong for Roosevelt. All in all, $50,000 was little enough.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st, 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 153, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the **HIGH DOLLAR.**

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400,00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.
Jl-26-S-1

Marie Hooper returned from Crookston this morning where she has been attending summer school for the past six weeks.

Mrs. J. Peterson returned to Crookston yesterday after a weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Burkee.

Chas. Pitkin was in town Tuesday.

Thief River Pair Buried

Are Caught By Sewer Excavation Cavein, Are Dug Out And Survive.

Thief River Falls, Minn., July 30.—Joe Johnson and Theodore Swanson, who are employed by E. T. Webster, a St. Paul contractor, who is laying a sewer on Knight avenue, know what it is to be buried alive, as it were, in an eighteen-foot sewer trench cavein, to be dug out, and to survive. A steam digger used on the work was plowing its way through the earth about 2:30 p. m. yesterday, while a number of men were working behind the digger, putting in the sewer pipes and filling the trench.

Three men were working in the trench close to the machine when, without warning, the sides of the deep ditch caved in. One of the men intuitively realized what was happening, and sprang farther down the trench to safety. The other two men did not have time to escape.

JOHNSON COMPLETELY BURIED.

Johnson was completely buried under several feet of earth, but Swanson, who was standing up at the time, was buried up to his neck. As soon as the accident was discovered the digging machine was shut down, and work was immediately commenced toward rescuing the unfortunate men After a number of men had worked hard for two hours, Johnson was brought unconscious. However, he soon regained consciousness and it was found that he was none the worse for the experience. Though he was buried for two hours beneath several feet of earth, owing to some planks keeping the dirt from his head he was able to breathe. Swanson was wedged between some timbers under the earth, but his head being above ground he was able to keep alive until after two and one half hours he was brought safely from what might have been his death trap. Neither of the men were injured very much, but were pretty well exhausted when rescued.

The caving was probably due to the blasting of some rocks in the channel two or three days ago. It is thought the blasting had loosene the earth all around.

There will be confirmation services at the United church a week from tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.

Notice To Our Patrons

All our subscribers, now in arrears will receive statements this week or next. It is necessary for us to make these collections as the law requires all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Farmers

We wish to make a sample grain display in our building for the benfit of any prospective settlers who may call. Any farmer having any well filled, plump grain, will confer a favor by bringing in a sample of his best grain.

We would appreciate samples of wheat, oats, barley, corn, clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, rye, red top, timothy, rape, mangles etc.

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.
—Wm. Olson.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

Motor Cycles For Sale
1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our propositions before buying or you will regret it, also some bargains in used Motor Cycles.
Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply.
Address
Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.
Jl 19 10t

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
I am now installed in my new quarters in the former Collins building. Any work you may have in my line will receive prompt and careful attention.
JOHN A. HANSEN

PROTECT
Your home and family by equiping your building with the Dudd-Struthers lightening rods.
For information see
HENRY OLSEN

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter
Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 60 lb tubs.
Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until 4 P. M.
O. L. LARSON, President
J. S. ROY, Director
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer
NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
ANTON PETERSON, Vice-Pres.
A. J. HED, Buttermaker

THE SPECTATOR

BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.

ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

Congress.

The judiciary committee has recommended favorable action on appointment of Representative John W. Davis as solicitor general.

Alaskan purchases from the United States proper have grown from $317,000 in 1879 to $9,644,000 in 1899 and to $20,000,0000 in 1912.

Eleven progressive republicans have agreed to support Senator La Follette's substitute schedules on wool, cotton and several parts of the tariff bill.

John A. Davis of West Virgina has been nominated as solicitor general.

Representative Rupley has introduced bill to increase the supreme court by two justices.

Senator Lane has introduced a bill to remove federal restrictions in the manufacture of denatured alcohol.

The senate postoffice committee postponed action on the Bryan bill to repeal the power of postmaster to change post rates and remunerations.

Senator Clapp has proposed an amendment to the Aldrich-Vreeland law to premit emergency currency under it to circulate for three months instead of one.

Senator Fall asked consideration for his resolution for protection of Americans in foreign countries and precipitated a general discussion of the Mexican situation.

Republican House Leader Mann is filibustering against any business in an effort to force the democrats to allow the republicans to discuss Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases.

Democratic members of The House banking committee who are opposed to various features of the Glass currency bill have drafted another bill to submit to President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo informally.

Representative Hardwick has introduced two resolutions embracing a budget system designed to overcome objections which caused regulating budget scheme by democratic caucus.

Representative Howard (Ga.) introduced a resolution calling on civil service commission for information on soliciting of campaign funds among government employes in Atlanta in 1912.

Domestic.

The average age of death in this country is 38.8 years.

Nine electric engines for the New York Central will haul 1,000-ton trains at a rate of sixty miles an hour.

The business section of the town of Honeoye, N. Y., was thrown into a panic when dynamite which John Everett was carrying through the district in a basket exploded. Everett was killed, but no others were injured.

Francis B. Sayre, finace of Miss Jessie Wilson, the president's daughter, says he has been offered the position of secretary to President Garfield of Williams college, but has not yet decided whether he would accept.

Having crossed the Pacific ocean in a sixty-foot Sampun, with a six-inch map of North America and a primitive compass to guide them on their seventy-day voyage, eight Japanese captured at the village on the coast north of Vancouver, B. C., were deported.

Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, serving a year's sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary for misuse of the mails, have been recommended for parole by the parole board and the question of the release is now under consideration by Attorney General McReynolds.

News has reached Denver of the recent finding of the body of J. D. Sargent, the solitary occupant of the famous $500,000 swiss cottage built by Robert Ray Hamilton, a wealthy New York man, in the remote Jackson Hole in northwestern Wyoming. Sargent was found in the house and evidently died from self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

Litigation at 90 cents a case is the unusally cheap price Kansas City, Mo., paid in settling 5,534 legal cases in the last twelve months. That record was achieved by the city's free legal aid bureau. The cases included the collecting of $10,962 in 2,396 wage claims, the handing of 304 nonsupport cases and 178 child and wife abandonment cases.

Major Beecher B. Ray of the army pay corps has applied to the district supreme court to enjoin Secretary Garrison from certifying to the president for promotion any other officer who would thus be jumped over him.

A constitutional amendement to empower congress to regulate marriage and divorce has been proposed in a joint resolution by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania. The amendment would provide that congress have the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Representative Clark of Florida introduced a concurrent resolution reaffirming the onroe doctrine. It was referred to the foreign affairs committeee and was directed against "people with whom the Caucasian cannot and will not assimilate."

Thomas E. Hayden of San Francisco, associate counsel for the government in the Diggs-Caminetti white slave case, against whom strong protests recently were made on the ground he was too inexperienced as a criminal lawyer to participate in the case, has tendered his resignition to Attorney General McReynolds.

"Wee Willie" Sudhoff, one-time star pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, is reported violently insane.

District Attorney Rotan of Philadelphia said that he would investigate the raising of the price of anthracite coal by retail dealers.

About 2,400 men will be required for the operation and maintenance of the Panama canal.

Two girls Estelle Van Fossen, aged 12, and Thelma Rouch aged 13, were drowned in the reservoir of the Watt Mining Car company at Barnesville, O.

H. Johnson, formerly of Itasca county, Minnesota, obtained a $14,000 farm after waiting in front of the land office at Moose Jaw Sask., from May 30 to July 1.

John O'Callaghan, secretary of the United Irish League of America since its founding in 1901, died at a hospital in Boston after an illness of two days. He was 48 years old.

Meat packing establishments under federal supervision at Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Indianapolis are to be inspected by Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the University of California.

Formal recommendation to the attorney general of the appointment of Merton L. Corey of Clay Center, to be solicitor general of the Treasury department has been made by Senator Hitchcock.

Concerted opposition has developed in congress to Postmaster General Burleson's order reducing parcel post rates and increasing the maximum size of the packages to be handled in the service.

Governor Sulzer, after characterizing the Binghamton, N. Y., fire as a "terrible catastrophe," declared in a statement that the people of the state "will hold Mr. Murphy of Tammany hall responsible."

An explosion, believed to have been caused by a defective gas light plant, wrecked a grocery store owned by J. Rosenfield in St. Paul and caused a panic among patients at St. Luke's hospital, a short distance away.

Arrangements for the sixth annual governors' conference, which is to held at Colorado Springs, Colo., for five days commencing on August 26, were announced recently by Secretary Miles C. Roley at Madison, Wis.

True bills charing complicity in incendiary fires were voted by a Chicago grand jury against Joseph Fish, head of Joseph Fish & Co., public fire insurance adjusters, and nine others, two of whom are reported to be women.

Legislation designed to prevent the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines and factories and to prevent the employment of women in manufacturing establishments for more than eight hours a day was considered by the house labor committee.

Announcement was made recently in Kanawha intermediate court that thirty-nine indicments had been returned by the special grand jury which has been conducting an investigation into the strike conditions in the Kanawha county coal fields at Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. H. F. Asbury a member of the lower branch of the West Virginia legislature, was found guilty by a jury at Webster Springs, W. Va., of having accepted a bribe for his vote in the recent contest for a United States senator. Asbury is the third of seven legisltors to be convicted.

The big strike at Paterson, N. J. is over. All employes who left the mills twenty-one weeks ago were able to find work. It is estimated the strike cost the employes $1,500,000 in lost wages. The manufacturers lost their spring and summer orders and twenty-one small plants went to the wall.

Pellagara, for which physicians have found no cure, is spreading beyond the zone to which it has previously been confined and is invading new territory, acording to the belief of the United States public health service, based upon statistics of the disease in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas from 1907 to 1912.

Foreign.

Trustworthy reports of appalling massacres and devastation by the Turkish irregular troops come from districts in Thrace which the Turks are reoccupying.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the duchess of Fife will be solemnized in the chapel of Royal St. James palace October 15. The prince of Wales will be best man.

The proposed treaty between the United States and Nicaragua evokes a few sarcastic comments in the German press on President Wilson's return to the system, of "dollar diplomacy."

Suez canal tolls last year amounted to $26,000,000.

Sugar-refining profits in Australia by the large company operating there were $1,135,000 for the six months ending, March 31, 1913, half of which was earned in Fiji and New Zealand.

Germany has more than 65,000,000 people living in an area less than that of Texas.

A thirty-five mile cable for telephone connections between Vancouver and Vancouver island has been received from England. It cost over $100,000, weighs 560,000 pounds, and the expense in laying was $20,000.

From statistics published by the Geographic and Statistical institute at Madrid, it appears that 184,410 persons emigrated from Spain during the ten months ending October, 1912, whereas, in 1911 only 161,267 persons left the country in twelve months.

According to official information more than 100,000 Japanese males are now quartered throughout Mexico.

The city of Nanking has been denuded of troops. Only enough soldiers to maintain order have been left. Foreign residents fear trouble from the thousands of coolies who have been thrown out of work.

The European concert is faced by the most delicate and difficult situation, requiring the exercise of the utmost tact, if Europe is not to be plunged into a general war by the Turkish reoccupation of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh.

St. Thomas and the neighboring islands experienced a prolonged and unusally severe earthquake recently. No damage was reported.

The society of American women in London gave a luncheon at the Savoy hotel to welcome Walter Hines Page, the new United States ambassador and Mrs. Page.

CYCLONIC STORM HITS WASHINGTON

SCORES INJURED; THREE KILLED, MUCH PROPERTY WRECKED.

VELOCITY OF GALE 70 MILES

Holds City Helpless—Fifteen Persons Buried in Wreckage of Demolished Three-Story Building—$1,000 Bills Carried Away.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Like a giant flail, a cyclonic storm of wind, rain and hail whipped back and forth across the nation's capital, leaving death and ruin in its wake.

Three dead, scores injured, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property ruined were the toll recorded in a hurried canvass made when the city roused itself from half an hour of helplessness in the grasp of the elements.

Temperature Was 100.

Out of a blazing sky, under which the city was sweltering with the temperature at the 100 point, came the storm roaring from the north, driving a mass of clouds that cast a mantle of darkness over the town.

The gale, reaching a velocity of nearly 70 miles an hour, swept the streets clear, unroofed houses, tore detached small structures from their foundations, wrecked one office building, overturned wagons and carriages in the streets and swept Washington's hundred parks, tearing huge branches from the trees, and even uprooting sturdy old elms, the landmarks of a century.

Washington's well-kept streets, with their wealth of trees, were littered with broken foliage, roofs, debris and dead birds, as if a playful giant had carelessly swished his club up and down the city.

Temperature Drops to 60.

As the wind wreaked its havoc the rain came and in five minutes the temperature had dropped from the hundred mark to between 60 and 70. Then the rain turned to hail and hailstones battered on roofs and crashed through skylights and windows.

For half an hour the city cowered, paralized, under the beating of the storm, every activity suspended. Trolley lines, telephone lines and street traffic were halted and the government departments suspended operations.

The wind wrecked a three-story brick office building occupied by the B. S. Saul company, real estate dealers, and 15 persons were carried down in the crash. W. E. Hilton, vice president of the real estate company; Thomas B. Fealy, 65 years old, a clerk and an unidentified man who entered the building trying to rescue those caught in the wreck, were taken from the wreck, dead. Half a dozen more were treated for slight injuries.

White House Lawns Devastated.

The neatly kept lawns of the White House were devastated. Three huge elm trees, uprooted by the wind, were thrown across the lawn and up to the very portico of the building, blocking the drives.

President Wilson was seated in the executive offices when the wind crashed through several windows in the house porch.

Secretary Tumulty hurried the president and Representative Korbly of Indiana, with whom he was conferring, to a sheltered interior room, away from the searching lightning flashes.

The capitol, set high above the city, caught the brunt of the wind, hail and lightning. The senate was in session when the hail swept down with a deafening roar, beating on the glass roof of the chamber. The tumult made further business impossible, and hurrying to the vice president's desk, Senator Kern, megaphoned with his hands a motion to recess. The motion was put, and although the senators could hear nothing, the senate quit work for 15 minutes in confusion.

Painters Caught on Capitol Dome.

When the storm broke, 35 painters were at work on the dome of the capitol, swarming over the curving surface or swinging high on shaky scaffolding.

At the bureau of printing and engraving, where hundreds of women are employed, the wind, sweeping through a huge window, sent a storm of broken glass hurling through the big press rooms. Eight or 10 women were cut by falling glass and one printer, John Rhodes, received severe scalp wounds.

While the excitement was at its height, the wind caught a bundle of 1,000 one dollar bills, half finished, and swept it through the broken window. The bundle was ripped to pieces and the bills scattered far and wide.

Praises U. S. Postal Banks.

Denver, Col., Aug. 1.—"Banks under government supervision have come to stay. They have not interfered with the savings departments of other banks, but have brought millions from hiding places." These declarations were made by Charles H. Fullaway, assistant director of the United States postal savings banks, in addressing the national convention of the postmasters. He presented statistics to substantiate his statements, and said the postal banks had been a "boon to the poor man."

Democrats and Republicans Clash.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Democrats and Republicans of the senate clashed again in debate on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill when Senator Stone charged that the Republicans were deliberately attempting to bring on a panic in their speeches attacking the pending measure. Republican leaders, denying any such intention, declared they feared that such actually would be the result were the measure enacted. Considerable progress was made in consideration of the bill.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Cannon Falls.—Karl Strom, of Belle Creek, lost his new barn when it was struck by lightning during an electric storm.

Owatonna.—M. Bowe, a farmer residing a few miles east of this city, suffered a fractured leg while moving a grain separator.

Fairmont.—A small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Murray was seriously scalded by boiling water when she pulled the plug out from the washing machine.

Fairmont.—The creamery at Dunnell, southwest of Fairmont, burned to the ground. The loss will be about $5,000 which is partially covered with insurance.

Fergus Falls.—A special election was held here and bonds to the extent of $55,500 were voted for the extention and improvement of the municipal waterworks system.

St. Paul, July 30.—William O'Gorman, 18 years old, and a 19-year old companion whose name has not been learned were drowned while in swimming at the foot of Jackson street in the Mississippi river.

Tower.—L. F. Ferney, a former resident of Tower, was burned to death when the tent in which he was stopping while hunting on an island in Lake Vermillion took fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Tower.—L. F. Ferney, who is a former resident of this place, was burned to death when the tent in which he was stopping while hunting on an island in Lake Vermillion, took fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Winona.—Rev. Robert Brown of Austin, Minn., has accepted the call recently extended to him to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and will take up his work here early in September.

Rochester.—Dr. and Mrs. William J. Mayo have departed for London, where the degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons will be conferred upon the doctor. While in England, Dr. Mayo will deliver several addresses.

Waseca.—Judge Childress has sentenced Frank Conway, a hobo, who burglarized the residence of Rev. J. D. McCormick, pastor of the Methodist church, during the latter's absence, to an indeterminate term at Stillwater prison.

Rochester.—The Royal Neighbors of Spring Valley came to Rochester Tuesday to hold their annual picnic in Mayo park, arriving here on the earl morning train and spending the entire day in the city. The Mayo park band gave a concert in the evening in their honor.

Mankato.—The officers of the Blue Earth County Fair association have decided to hold the next fair at Garden City, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Among the premiums added this year are to be those for the boys' corn growing contest and for the manual training classes of the schools of the county.

Winona.—Howard Chambliss, of Mounds, Ill., died in the Winona hospital on Tuesday Accompanied by his son and a physician he was on his way to a hospital at Rochester for treatment. He experienced a relapse as the train pulled in here and was taken to the local hospital, where he died in a short time.

Little Falls. — Frank Lepinski, a strike breaker at the Hennepin Paper company mill, has been bound over to the grand jury for an alleged assault with an iron bar on John Brodkorb, a striker. William Grimstad, a paper mill guard, was fined for drawing and pointing a revolver at a striker.

Moorhead.—The summer term at the state normal school here closed with appropriate exercises, the address being made by Dr. L. C. Lord of the normal college, at Charleston, Ill. The diplomas to the forty seniors who had completed the courses for which they had entered were presented by Resident Director C. G. Dosland.

Fergus Falls.—Judge Moen of the municipal court here handed down a decision to the effect that the Fergus Brewing company has no right to sell beer in this city, now that the city is dry. The case had been under consideration for some time. Under the general state law, the company would have the right to sell wholesale quantities, but the sale is forbidden by the city charter. The company will take an appeal.

Crookston.—The county graduation exercises, held at the Crookston school of agriculture, when forty-one pupils, who had finished the eighth grade in the rural schools of Polk county, were handed their diplomas by Governor Eberhart, was one of the most impressive and significant educational events in the history of Polk county. They indicate the general interest in rural school work, and the importance attached to it by the governor of Minnesota. Superintendent C. G. Selvig of the school of agriculture presided.

Pipestone.—What is said to be the highest price ever paid for agricultural land in Pipestone coutny has just been received by J. S. Malone for his farm eight miles east of here. Henry Shafr was the buyer, and he paid Mr. Malone $189 an acre for the place.

Laverne.—P. N. Gilham of this city was awarded the contract for the construction of four and one-third miles of state road No. 2, at a cost of $6,379. The road will run southwest from this city and will be extended to Minnehaha county in South Dakota.

Hibbing.—Mrs. Louis Collyard was instantly electrocuted by coming into contact with a live wire while loosening earth around cabbage plants in her garden. Mrs. Collyard lives near an open pit mine. While one of the shovel crews was working a pole bearing cables carrying current to the mine was dilodged. The cable lay across the garden at the rear of the Collyard home and it is thought that it was concealed by the cabbages and that Mrs. Collyard came into contact with the wire with her knife. She leaves a husband and four small children.

FEEDING THE CANAL ZONE

by E. W. PICKARD

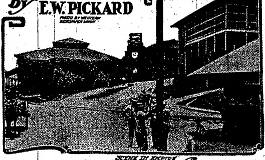


PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

SCENE IN [illegible]

Colon, C. Z.—In writing or talking about the Panama Canal the superlative degree is very likely to be overworked. The canal itself is the biggest thing of the kind ever undertaken; the locks are unequalled in size; the work of the department of sanitation is the most remarkable ever carried out, and so it goes.

But there is one other feature of the building of the canal that calls loudly for the superlative degree—the commissary department and the way in which it has fed the Zone. Not fed it only, either, but largely clothed it and supplied it with household necessities and even luxuries.

The commissary department is a department of the Panama railroad, which is owned by the United States and of which Chairman Goethals is president. As officially stated:

"The commissary department of the Panama railroad is operated by the subsistence department of the Isthmian Canal commission for the purpose of supplying employes of the Panama railroad and Isthmian Canal commission and their families with foodstuffs, wearing apparel and household necessities, and also supplying food for the hotels, hospitals, messes, and kitchens operated by the Isthmian Canal commission and for the United States soldiers and marines located on the Isthmus of Panama, and ships of the United States navy. It is estimated that the department supplies about 70,000 people daily, computing one dependent for each employe.

"The business of the department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, was $6,702,355.68, to transact which it is necessary to carry a stock valued at about $1,000,000."

That sounds decidedly prosaic, but in truth the operations of this great business machine are almost romantic. The vessels of the Panama railroad in unending procession bring to the docks at Cristobal the vast bulk of supplies and as continually these are sent out to the score of stores maintained by the department along the route of the canal and at Porto Bello. Every evening each storekeeper telegraphs to the headquarters in Cristobal the list of supplies of which he is in need, and during the night the cars are loaded. At 3:45 o'clock each morning the long supply train starts out from Colon. It consists of 21 cars, 11 of which are refrigerated, and the food and ice are distributed along the route so that they may be delivered to the quarters of families by 8 o'clock.

In Cristobal is the biggest store of all, and it compares well with the huge department stores of American cities. There may be obtained all kinds of food stuffs, American and European; clothing for men and women, furniture, household wares, supplies for travelers, cigars and cigarettes—indeed almost anything one might call for except intoxicating drinks. Articles from foreign lands, being imported by the government itself, of course pay no duty, and consequently such things as fine English chinaware can be bought there at prices far below those charged in the states. It is said on the isthmus, and generally believed, that the members of congressional junketing parties which from time to time go down to inspect the canal always carry home with them a lot of this choice porcelain.

At the head of the commissary department is the subsistence officer, Col. Eugene Wilson, whose huge physical bulk is well matched by his great executive ability. It would seem that no better man could possibly have been found for the position, for he has in hand every detail of the immense business and it runs like clockwork. Seldom is a complaint heard from even the most exacting of housewives, and when one is registered it is courteously received and the fault, if one exists, promptly rectified.

"Cleanliness before godliness every time" is Colonel Wilson's motto and though it is not posted on any wall, every employe understands that his job depends primarily on his cleanliness. In Cristobal are the great cold storage plant, bakery, coffee plant, ice plant, ice cream plant, corned beef plant, butter printing plant and laundry, and in every one of them the unwritten rule "be clean" is adhered to with the utmost care. Nowhere, if it can be avoided, is there personal contact with the food, and the numerous and ingenious automatic machines are kept scrupulously clean.

Now let's get back to figures, in order to obtain some idea of the magnitude of the commissary department's operations. Take the cold storage plant first. In its 192,230 cubic feet of refrigerated space are kept constantly on hand meat and vegetable supplies for ten days at least, in some instances much more. Hanging in long rows in the icy cold rooms are the carcasses of 400 beeves and hogs and sheep in due proportion. In other rooms, not so cold, are 150 tons of potatoes, and vast quantities of onions, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, yams, celery, tomatoes and other vegetables. In yet other rooms are ten tons of poultry, and elsewhere are boxes of fruit without number. And this enormous supply is daily depleted and daily renewed.

Adjoining the cold storage plant is the bakery, in whose immense ovens are baked each working day about 20,000 loaves of bread, 2,200 rolls and 380 pounds of cake. The coffee department, which roasts and sends out about 800,000 pounds of the roasted berry each year, receives the especial attention of Colonel Wilson; for he is himself a great coffee drinker. He personally makes up the formulas for the blends, and as something of a coffee connoisseur myself, I can testify that he knows what he is about when he does it.

The people of the zone, white and black alike, are very fond of ice cream, and to supply the demand the commissary manufactures about 140,000 gallons a year, of three grades. The first grade is as good ice cream as one can get anywhere, and even the third grade is mighty welcome after a hot day in the Culebra Cut or the Pedro Miguel locks.

Are you tired of figures yet? If not, please consider that the ice plant at Cristobal makes nearly 40,000 tons of ice a year, the corned beef plant has an annual output of about 270,000 pounds, and that almost 335,000 pounds of butter is handled by the butter printing plant, all of the butter being brought from the United States. Then we will move to the laundry. In this spacious building, with its long rows of washing machines and drying and ironing devices, all the laundry work of the Zone, excepting that of the Ancon hospital, is done, and in addition that of all the steamship lines running to Colon except one. "We are now handling," said the manager, "an average of about half a million pieces a month, and in the months when the tourists come in greatest numbers the figures mount to about 800,000."

The figures I have been giving are approximate only, for they are changing continually with changing conditions. Here is a list of some of the more important importations of food products during the last fiscal year:

	Pounds.
Peas and beans in bulk	1,165,003
Sugar	4,154,587
Tea	106,155
Preserved fruit in sirup in tins and glass	887,172
Jams, jellies and preserves in tins and glass	249,824
Milk, evaporated and condensed	3,025,930
Peas and beans in tins	534,378
Pickles and sauces	208,691
Lard	618,880
Codfish	1,092,716
Rice	1,945,373
Flour	6,959,332
Confectionery	116,607
Macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti	428,517
Fish, canned	200,442
Fresh meats	6,453,138
Cured and pickled meats	976,445
Cheese	142,788
Butter, fresh	427,683
Poultry	503,590
Potatoes, white	5,843,692
Potatoes, sweet	1,016,392
Onions	896,850
Turnips	128,310
Carrots	135,256
Cabbage	677,234
Yams	300,045
Other vegetables	741,627
Apples	916,622

As will be readily understood, the commission is able and willing to sell food at very little above cost. Consequently the housewife on the isthmus can buy at prices that are never above those in the states, and that nearly always are considerably lower.

An important part of the commissary plant is the industrial and experimental laboratory in Cristobal, where all the foods are tested and many things, such as flavoring extracts, are manufactured.

The commission conducts more than a dozen hotels for white Americans, where good meals are furnished for 30 cents each; a score of mess halls for European laborers, where a day's board costs forty cents, and about twenty-five kitchens for West Indian laborers, where board casts thirty cents a day. Something like a million meals are served each month in these various establishments, for nearly every employe of the commission eats at a government table. It has been said that no private contractor in the world feeds his employes as well as the Isthmian canal commission. Very few of the men ever ate better meals than they are getting on the isthmus, and this is true of the Americans as well as of the Spaniards and West Indians.

No, you cannot avoid the use of the superlative degree in speaking about Colonel Wilson's commissary department.

Osler Has Cure for "Blues."

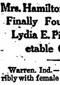
A perfect cure for the "blues" has been laid down by Sir William Osler in a recent lecture before a gathering of students. Sir William declares the modern man and woman are trying to live more than the allotted 24 hours in a single day.

He advises the downcast to touch the button that shuts off the past and do the same with the future. "Make 24 hours the limit of your life, so far as you can see in advance," he says, "and there will be no more cause for the 'blues.'

"When the load of yesterday is added to the load of tomorrow men fall by the wayside," he declared. "The day of man's salvation is today."

Foxes for Pets.

To avoid the dog tax of 40 marks yearly, an animal dealer in the Invalidenstrasse, writes the New York Herald's Berlin correspondent, advertises tame foxes as pets. He sells them at 6½ marks each, and hopes to do a lively business. The authorities are not empowered to apply the tax or new muzzle law to tame foxes.



BLUE AND DISCOURAGED

Mrs. Hamilton Tells How She Finally Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Warren. Ind.—"I was bothered terribly with female weakness. I had pains and was not regular, my head ached all the time, I had bearing down pains and my back hurt me the biggest part of the time, I was dizzy and had weak feelings when I would stoop over, it hurt me to walk any distance and I felt blue and discouraged.

"I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now in good health. If it had not been for that medicine I would have been in my grave a long time ago."—Mrs. ARTIE E. HAMILTON, R.F.D. No. 6. Warren, Ind.

Another Case.

Esmond, R.I.—"I write to tell you how much good your medicine has done me and to let other women know that there is help for them. I suffered with bearing down pains, headache, was irregular and felt blue and depressed all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to gain in a short time and I am a well woman today. I am on my feet from early morning until late at night running a boarding house and do all my own work. I hope that many suffering women will try your medicine. It makes happier wives and mothers."—Mrs. ANNA HANSEN, Esmond, Rhode Island.

Wanted Burden Lifted.

Leonard is only four years old, but he frequently uses expressions amazingly mature. The other day, for instance, he appealed to a devoted young aunt to remove from his sphere of existence the new little baby sister of whom he had become jealous. The tiny lad was at some pains to explain that while he didn't want baby himself, she was so sweet and dear that plenty of other people would.

"But why don't you want to keep her, Leonard?" asked auntie, divided between surprise and amusement.

"Oh, she's such a bother, an' mamma has to fuss with her so much, an' she makes me just suffer," the youngster gravely explained.

THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Into Town, Out of Money.

Mrs. Subbubs (entering husband's office)—I ran into town today to do some shopping, dear, and I—

Subbubs—I see, and you ran in here because you ran out of money. Well, how much?

Has Tested Himself.

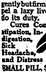
"Smoking again? I thought you'd cut it out."

"Well, you see, when I've convinced myself that I can cut it out whenever I want I start smoking again."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv

Two is company, but three is a multitude when father butts in.

Luck may be merely a case of not being found out.

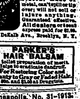


ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Trade Mark.

The Man who put the E E s in F E E T.



Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

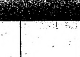
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 31-1913.

The Sable Lorcha

By Horace Hazeltine

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. He gives orders to an imaginary crew in Chinese jargon. Then in terror cries: "I didn't kill them."

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Below!" he yelled, fiercely. "Below, you yellow dogs! Below, I say! Every cur's son of you! Below!"

Despite this truculence he was not difficult to master. Together Bryan and I grappled him; in another moment we had him flat on his bed once more, and the nurse was pressing home the piston of that little shining instrument of glass and silver which I had so recently seen him take up from the medicine table.

For a moment the patient rolled about, restlessly, muttering strange oaths, mingled with suppliant murmurs. And to me this was the most sadly trying part of the incident. I would gladly have retreated, but Evelyn begged me to wait.

"Just until he is quiet," she pleaded; "just until he falls asleep."

At length he lay quite still and we thought from his regular breathing he had succumbed to the narcotic, and so were about to go, when he started up with a little feeble cry, low-voiced, but clearly distinct.

"No, no, for God's sake, not that! I didn't kill them. I swear I didn't kill them. It was an accident. She stove on a rock. I—I—didn't, I say! I didn't —I—"

His voice trailed into silence. He dropped back, heavily, upon the pillows. He slept.

It is one thing to have your faith in a friend shaken. That is serious enough in all conscience. But your faith may tremble, and sway and rock, and still there is always the possibility of its being resteadied and made firm again by explanation—by extenuation even. It is quite another thing to have your faith toppled headlong, by the snatching away of the last vestige of support, the last sliver of underpinning. That is more than serious. It is calamitous; it is catastrophic; it is tragic.

Back in the library again, I set to pacing the floor. I think Evelyn resumed her seat in the big leathern chair. I am sure. For a time I was not conscious that she was in the room. That it was inconsiderate of me, I admit. It was, perhaps, unpardonable. And yet it was not wilful. Frankly, I had forgotten her, absolutely, in the stress of the emotional tempest raised by that revelation in the darkened bedchamber.

Back and forth, I strode from bookcase to bookcase, over the soft, neutral-tinted Persian rugs; and all the while there echoed those repeated denials of Cameron's that he had ever been in China. "Never nearer than Yokohama," he had said. "Once I ate chop suey in a Chicago Chinese restaurant." "I have always been interested in China and the Chinese, but I know only what I have read." And the words of his quondam friend came back to me now, too, with redoubled emphasis: "He refused to admit what I knew to be the truth."

Nevertheless I had chosen to believe that Cameron, should he ever return to us, would be able to clarify this turbid stream of circumstance, and prove the fallibility of appearances.

The illusion to which I had clung, however, was now in shreds. Cameron, returning, with body enfeebled and brain confused, had spoken in his unguarded delirium. The mask was dropped, the screen thrown down, and barefaced and stark he stood revealed, a woeful figure in the impartial glare of truth.

At the moment I could see no extenuation. He was a liar and he was a coward; and all the sympathy, all the friendship I ever felt for him died utterly, as I thought how, probably, every untoward incident of the past month, with its chain of vexatious consequences, might have been avoided had he been brave to the point of confession.

It was now plain enough for the least astute to see that at some time he had committed an act which had aroused certain of the Chinese to retaliation. It was this which I had feared from the first. It was this which he had chosen to hide.

As I paced to and fro, his craven words rang once more in my ears: "No, no, for God's sake, not that! I didn't kill them! I swear I didn't kill them! It was an accident!" And I knew that he was lying. The very tone of his disclaimer convinced me of his guilt. He had killed, and he cowered before the avengers.

Disgust, abhorrence, anger, all were mine in turn.

At length I paused before a window, and remained there, with my back to the room, looking down on the withered garden behind the house, yet seeing nothing but the red of my own passion.

A touch upon my shoulder aroused me to a realization of my surroundings, and informed me that I was not alone. Startled as one awakened abruptly from a dream, I turned, and turning, there came a revulsion. Every surcharging emotion that had held and bound me gave way instantly to a violent self-reproach, excited by the pathos of Evelyn's sad, questioning eyes and sadder, quivering mouth.

My impulse was to take her in my arms, and pacifying, to plead pardon for what must have seemed to her an inexcusable churlishness. But the conditions which so recently she had set upon me forbidding the coveted embrace, I compromised on a hand-clasp.

"My dear child," I began, earnestly, "I'm sorry. But then you must know how what we just saw and heard distressed me. I think I have been mad since we left that room. I hardly know what I have been doing. To see him so unstrung, demented, raving. To hear him—"

But she would not allow me to finish.

"Philip!" she cried, passionately, "Oh, Philip! Can't you see? Don't you understand? It is a mistake, an awful nightmare of a mistake. That creature over there is not my uncle. I am convinced that he is not my Uncle Robert."

CHAPTER XX.

An Enigma and Its Solution.

To my amazement I found that Evelyn meant more than I fancied. My interpretation of her words was that Cameron was not in his right mind—that he was not her Uncle Robert, as she had known him. But in a very brief moment she disabused me.

"It is not he, at all," she declared, with emphasis. "There is a resemblance, yes. But the man you found in the street is not Robert Cameron; I am sure of that."

The idea that I had brought there, not my friend, but my friend's double, seemed to me too preposterous for a moment's entertainment. I fear I suspected, just then, that Evelyn's reason had been warped a trifle by the racking scene of which we had been witnesses.

"I would to God, my dear child," I said, sympathetically, "that you were right. But there can be no question as to the identity of the sick man. Every one who has seen him recognized him at once—Checkabeedy, Louis, Stephen, Dr. Massey. No, no, Evelyn, you must not be misled by his ravings." And at this point there occurred to me a tentative explanation—one in which I did not in the least believe, but which, at all events, was worth trying; one which, indeed, I prayed would serve.

"Cameron, you must remember, has been with his Chinese captors for four weeks. In that time he must have picked up something of their language. It is only natural that he should. So, you see, to hear him use a few words of pidgin-English in his insane gibberish is not so remarkable, after all. And as for that spirited denial just before he dropped off to sleep, it is very evident that they accused him of something with which he had no connection, though quite cognizant of the facts."

But the girl would have none of it. Tolerantly she listened, and tolerantly she smiled when I had finished.

"No, no, Philip," she insisted, "I see it all quite clearly. Whatever crime was committed, the creature lying there committed it. But he is not my uncle. Others mistook the resemblance for identity, just as you did, only the situation was reversed. Those who abducted Uncle Robert thought they were abducting that villain we are now housing."

It was an ingenious notion, but of course it was not possible. However, I saw that it would be idle to continue to dispute with her.

"What would you suggest, then? Shall we send our invalid to a hospital?" I asked, in pretended seriousness.

But very sagely she shook her head.

"Oh, no," she returned. "We must keep him. He is very valuable to us. Perhaps we can do as contending armies do—arrange an exchange of prisoners."

In spite of my wretchedness, I suppressed a smile. It was all very amusing; and yet the fear that she was suffering aberration due to hysteria, tempered pitifully the humor of it.

When, later in the afternoon, Dr. Massey called, I told him everything, including this hallucination of Evelyn's.

"You did perfectly right," he said, in tone of cordial approval. "The malady with which Cameron is afflicted has a tendency to distort certain lineaments. Especially at times of excitement his face changes, so that Miss Grayson is justified in fancying that this is not the Robert Cameron she knew. I have noticed the dissimilarity myself, but it is due, of course, entirely to distorted expression. In a couple of days, at most, he will be fully restored, and then he himself will be the best one to rectify her error. Meanwhile, if I were you, I would not dispute her. She has gone through a great deal, and gone through it bravely; indeed with a courage that is quite phenomenal, and she is entitled to any little consolatory beliefs that she chooses to entertain." And then, as if such advice were not wholly superfluous, he added: "Be kind to her, Clyde! be good to her. She is a wonderful young woman."

Whereat I grasped his hand, and promised him, lifting him a notch in my estimation because of his perspicacity. And all the while a lump kept rising in my throat and threatening my tear ducts.

On the following day I heard nothing from Miss Clement, which somewhat surprised me, though she had told me that her prospective informants were likely to take their own time. Early, on the second morning, however, I had a note from her, the enigmatic character of which impelled me to speculation.

"Dear Mr. Clyde," she wrote, "I hope you can make it convenient to visit me this evening, at the Mission. I want to talk with Ling Fo, an exceptionally well-educated young Chinaman, who tells me that his people are much mystified over a recent event; and, if what he says be true—and I never knew him to lie—a new complexion is placed upon this whole matter. Come about nine-thirty, after our service is over."

As Dr. Massey's orders forbidding any one save Mr. Bryan to enter Cameron's room, issued immediately after our hideous experience, had not yet been rescinded, our knowledge of his condition was, perforce, gleaned entirely through physician and nurse. Both now assured me that he was progressing satisfactorily, and that there had been no return of the dementia.

Evelyn still persisted in her notion that the patient was not her uncle, but his double, and following the doctor's directions I refrained from trying to convince her of the truth; even going so far as to pretend that I believed as she did, and planning to begin negotiations through Miss Clement and her Chinese confidants for an exchange of captives as soon as our hostage was able to be moved.

"I am to see Miss Clement, tonight," I told her, late that afternoon, "also an Oriental acquaintance of hers, who appears to be informed on the subject which interests us. It is possible that he will prove the very person who can arrange it all."

"Let me go with you," she urged, laying a beseeching hand on my arm. "Do let me go with you, Philip. I am so anxious. It will seem years if I have to wait here for you to bring me the news; and there are sure to be some things you will forget to ask about, if I'm not there to prompt you."

In spite of the unflattery of her speech I smiled, indulgent. Her great blue eyes, pathetically pleading as her words, were able advocates. It was hard to deny her under any circumstances, and now, as I thought it over, I saw no reason why in this instance she should not have her desire.

"Yes," I agreed, "you shall go. But remember, you must be very careful, for the present at least, not to let slip the slightest inkling that we suspect our Cameron is not the real Cameron. We are seeking information, you know, Evelyn, not squandering it."

Pell street wore its night gaudery when the Cameron electric brougham with Evelyn and myself as occupants glided to a halt before the door of the Mission over which Miss Clement ably and successfully presided. The pale, vari-tinted light of lanterns from the balcony of a restaurant across the way, mingling with the flickering yellow beam of the city's gas lamps, threw into sharp relief the curious pendent black signs with their red cloth borders and gilded Chinese lettering, hanging before shop doors. It revealed, too, oddly contrasting figures of loungers and pedestrians, residents and visitors. And it bared, back of all that was bizarre, the commonplace brick fronts of the typically American buildings, with their marring gridironing of fire-escapes. To Evelyn, rarely observant, the combination was interesting, but disappointing.

"It does not look at all as I expected it would," she said to me. "It hasn't the air. It is neither one thing nor the other. It is like a stage scene, carelessly mounted."

As we alighted at the Mission door, the last notes of a familiar hymn, mangled in words and melody almost beyond recognition, flowed out to join the babel of street sounds; and before we could mount the high steps there had begun to pour forth a motley, malodorous freshet of felt-shod soles, that gave us pause; blocking, for a few minutes, not merely the ascent but the sidewalk as well.

When, at length, the way was clear, and by direction of a youth at the entrance, we had passed through the close, ill-smelling hall, where the lights had already been lowered, we came upon Miss Clement, alone in a little well-ventilated and brightly-lighted office or parlor, jutting off at the rear.

If she was surprised at seeing Evelyn, she gave no sign. She welcomed us both with the smiling cordiality of a life-long friend. But abruptly her smile died.

"I tried to get you on the telephone an hour ago," she explained, "but there was some trouble with the wire. I hoped to save you this journey for nothing."

"Your protege couldn't come?" I queried.

"Unfortunately, no," she returned, with a little quaver in her voice. "My protege will never come again. He was shot to death. Poor, poor Ling Fo!"

"Shot to death!" I cried, while Evelyn, with cheeks suddenly pale and eyes wide, held her underlip fast between her teeth, and gripped hard on the arms of the rocking chair in which Miss Clement had placed her.

"Yes." And this strong, sweet-faced, gray-haired woman in gray, her momentarily-lost composure quite recovered, laid a quieting hand softly over Evelyn's tensed clutch. "Yes. That sort of thing is not unusual down here, you know. There is always more or less bad blood between the tongs. But it was most unfortunate, just at this time, because I feel sure he could have told you something worth learning. I'm glad he was a good boy. He was one of the few converts that are really sincere."

"Perhaps he knew too much," I suggested.

But Miss Clement made no comment. I fancy it was out of consideration for Evelyn that she refrained from endorsing my conclusion; while I reproached myself for being less thoughtful, I was all the more convinced that I had voiced the motive for the shooting.

As Evelyn did not ask for particulars, I profited by the lesson thus taught and curbed my curiosity. But I was in no mood to drop the subject. From Miss Clement's note it was clear that Ling Fo had already communicated to her some of the more important facts in this connection, and of these I hoped to possess myself.

"And so, Miss Clement," I ventured, sharpening my wedge, "Chinatown is mystified, I understand."

She was seated, now, by her little desk, and for a moment had been turning up, searchingly, one paper after another, from an open drawer. At my observation, she paused and raised her glance, a folded sheet of note size in her hand; for a heart-beat her eyes held mine.

"Yes," she said at length. "Chinatown is all at sea, so to speak."

"Over what?" I pressed.

Slowly she unfolded the scrap of writing she held, and before replying she read it through, slowly and deliberately.

"If you don't mind," she proposed, "I would prefer not to talk about it. I am in a peculiar position here, Mr. Clyde, as you can well understand, and I can't afford to play false to those who trust me. At the same time I do not always know whom among these people to trust. Some one who knew them very well wrote, once upon a time, something like this:

You can take a Chink away from his fan,
Away from his lotteries, fiddles and joss,
You can give his queue to the barber, boss;
But you can't get down to the roots that start
From the yellow base of his yellow heart.

And it's very true. There are those here who pretend to adore me, who would think nothing of treating me as they treated poor Ling Fo, if they suspected I knew anything and gave information."

"I don't want you to think I'm a coward, Miss Grayson," she went on, turning to Evelyn. "I think I've proved to you that I want to help you and mean to, but I'm rather upset tonight, and I'm so afraid we shall have to let matters rest a little longer. There is one thing, though, that you can do for me, if you will."

The last sentence was addressed to me, and I made haste to assure her that she had only to command me.

As she had spoken she had been folding and refolding the paper in her hand, until it was now a tiny, one-inch square.

"Take this," she said, handing it to me, her voice a low murmur, "and after you have read it, destroy it. I shouldn't want it found in my possession."

"I understand, Miss Clement," I returned and the folded square went into my waistcoat pocket.

"It may mean more to you," she added, in a whisper, "than anything I could say."

When once more in the brougham, speeding northward, Evelyn, who had been unusually taciturn throughout the interview, asked me a question.

"Did you mean what you said, Philip?"

"What did I say?" I queried.

"That you understood."

"I understood that it might not be well for her to have this letter of Ling Fo's about."

"But the rest? Her refusal to talk? Her uneasiness? Her fear of possible traitors?" she persisted.

Once more she had gone straight to the heart of the situation. I had been as puzzled as she by the missionary's attitude of constraint, which I could not attribute wholly to the tragedy she had told us of; and I admitted as much to Evelyn.

"If she suspected eavesdroppers," the girl argued, "she said too much. If she didn't fear being overheard, why couldn't she tell us all she knew?"

For want of a better answer I said: "Perhaps the letter will solve the enigma," and plucking it from my pocket with thumb and forefinger I began carefully to unfold it.

The interior of the vehicle was brilliantly alight, and though we were already far beyond the Chinatown zone and the chance observation of any lurking spies, I nevertheless chose discreetly to draw the shades prior to outspreading the written page.

Before the sheet with its network of creases was quite flattened, Evelyn, who was bending attentively near, exclaimed in surprise, "It is her own handwriting! See, it is written by Miss Clement herself!"

Already absorbed, I made no response. Avidly my eyes were racing over the lines; greedily, my brain was digesting them.

"Tidings of the cruel murder of Ling Fo have just reached me. When you come, as I know you will, I shall not dare to speak what I have written, and which is all that the poor boy ever told me. Already there are spies about me, and your visit is a risk to us both. I would have prevented it, if I could.

"Three weeks ago, according to Ling Fo, a white man was abducted by order of the Six Companies, and shipped to China for punishment, aboard a tramp steamer. Ling Fo would not give me the white man's name or any of the particulars, save that sixteen years ago he had committed a crime, known to every Chinaman in America as 'The Crime of the Sable Lorcha,' or 'black funeral ship,' by which nearly one hundred Chinese coolies lost their lives.

"It seems now that this man, who they thought was on the ocean, suddenly reappeared in New York, a few nights ago. He was recognized and set upon by two Chinamen, but he escaped, and the Six Companies and all the tongs are in a ferment over the mystery."

Evelyn's hand was on my arm as I read, her face close to mine, reading with me. Having finished, I held the sheet for a moment, waiting for her to signify that she, too, had reached the end. And in that moment the brougham came to a sudden halt.

Before either of us could voice a word the door on my side was wrenched violently open, and the blue steel muzzle of a revolver covered me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Food of European Peasants

Many Are the Substitutes for Bread Eaten by Poorer Classes of Europe.

In various parts of the world the poorer classes consume little or no bread, the London Globe observes. Baked loaves of bread are practically unknown in portions of southern Australia and Italy and throughout the agricultural districts of Roumania.

Austrians aver that in the village of Obersteirmark, not very far from Vienna, bread is never seen. The staple food is sterz, a kind of porridge made from ground beechnuts, taken at breakfast with fresh or curdled milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard and at supper with milk. This dish is also called heiden and is substituted for bread not only in the Austrian district mentioned but in Carinthia and other parts of the Tyrol.

Northern Italy offers a substitute for bread in the form of polenta, which is a kind of porridge made of boiled grain. Polenta is not, however, allowed to granulate like Scotch porridge or the Austrian sterz. It is instead boiled, into a solid pudding, which is cut up and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as it is hot and is in every sense an Italian's daily bread.

There is a variation of polenta called mamaliga, the favorite food of the poorer classes in Roumania. Mamaliga resembles polenta inasmuch as it is made of boiled grain, but it is unlike the former in one respect—the grains are not permitted to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.

A False Alarm.

"Mrs. Gabbit felt quite foolish last night."

"How did that happen?"

"Mr. Gabbit opened his mouth several times, as if he were just about to get in a word edgeways, and Mrs. Gabbit talked a blue streak for an hour before she found out he was merely yawning."

Would Open Up Argentina.

A petition has been placed before the Argentine national senate for a concession to construct and operate for a period of sixty years cable railways in various parts of the Argentine republic.

BOUND TO HAVE EXCITEMENT

Without Proper Materials for Gambling, "Germany" Schaefer Proposed to Utilize Household Articles.

"Germany" Schaefer, the Senators' clown-coach, just can't resist gambling. He once attended a party given by a friend, and as everything was convivial, Germany suggested that a little gambling be done.

"Have you any cards in the house?" he asked the lady of the house.

"No, Mr. Schaefer, we don't have card playing here."

"Well, have you got some dice?" Schaefer insisted.

"I tell you," said the lady, a little testily, "we don't allow gambling of any sort."

"Well, have you got any wash-tubs in the cellar?" inquired the persistent Schaefer.

"Certainly we have. There are half a dozen tubs down there."

"Well, for the love of mud," bellowed Herman, "get me three tubs and a watermelon, and I'll work the three-shell game."—New York American.

Where Do You Suppose It's Been?

Bacon—I see the site of the building in which Daniel Webster was born has been found in Franklin, N. H.

Egbert—Those New Hampshire folks are awful careless about mislaying things, aren't they?

We show the stomach little or no consideration until one day we find that it has gone on a strike. We sit back in despair. The stomach is rebellious to the degree in which we have abused it.

The symptoms seem to show that something is wrong with the stomach. The trouble in reality is in the blood which your careless habits have made impure. The proper treatment then is to build up and cleanse the blood. A thorough trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this well. You can take them with every confidence that they will make your blood rich and pure.

Our new diet book will be sent on postal card request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 or they will be sent, postpaid, by the

Dr. Williams Medicine Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Paper Cannon.

To the amazingly long list of articles made of paper there may be added paper cannon, which have been manufactured at the Krupp works, in Germany. These paper field pieces are for special use of the infantry. Their caliber is a little less than two inches, and the pieces are so light that a soldier can easily carry one. But the resistance is greater than that of a field piece of steel of the same caliber. It is not to be understood that these paper guns are in any way to replace those made of steel. The paper arms are intended merely for uses in situations where the movement of field artillery would be impraticable. Paper artillery on the field of battle seems an extraordinary thing, but it is hardly more so than paper wheels for freight cars on railways appeared when they were first introduced, or, for that matter, than paper water pails were.

Saved Somebody's Eyes.

Church—A sick cat in North Adams, Mass., was found to be suffering from having swallowed a seven-inch hatpin.

Gotham—Well, that's one way of getting the objectionable hatpins out of sight.

Of Interest to Investors.

Kelsey, Brewer & Company, Bankers, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have issued for free distribution an interesting leaflet on public utility securities, their stability and market value.—Adv.

Some Pitcher.

She—My! Isn't the man who throws the ball for our side just wonderful! He throws it so they hit it every time.—Puck.

Would you try to flatter a married man by telling him that he doesn't look it?

Alexander Stephens as a Lawyer.

In his own profession of the law Alexander H. Stephens' fine intellectual sincerity stands out fully, and well proves that success requires neither dishonesty nor shuffling. "What business do you follow, Alex?" said his uncle to him in the early days. "I am a lawyer." After an ominous silence the uncle spoke again. "Alex, don't you have to tell lies?" Alex did not have to tell lies. Hear what he says, reviewing his career in old age: "No advocate should ever assert as matter of fact in his client's case what he knows is not such; any code of morals justifying him in this does not deserve the name." And again, more personally: "My rule from the time I was admitted to the bar was: First, to investigate a case submitted to me, to inquire into the facts and the law applicable to it; then, if I did not believe the party entitled to success before the court, I told him so and declined to appear or prosecute the case."—Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., in the Atlantic.

For "Mr. Fragile."

A man with an express package under his arm, stepped up to the box office window of a New York theater and, addressing Frank Loomis, asked: "Andbody here named Fragile?"

"No," replied Loomis.

"Well, that's the name on this package."

Loomis took a look. The box was addressed to the manager of the London pictures. Over the address was inscribed:

"Fragile!"

Worse Yet.

Mrs. Dearborn—Is her husband kind to her?

Mrs. Wabash—No; he's cruel.

Mrs. Dearborn—Grumbles when his meals are late, does he?

Mrs. Wabash—No, he sings!

Treat Them
to the treat of treats—
always welcomed, by all,
everyhere—

Coca-Cola

Sparkling with life—delightfully cooling—supremely wholesome.

Delicious—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—
Refuse Substitutes.

Send for Free Booklet.

At Soda Fountains or in Carbonated in Bottles.

52-A

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Libby's Pork and Beans

Delicious - Nutritious

Plump and nut-like in flavor, thoroughly cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appetizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either hot or cold.

Insist on Libby's

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Libby's
Pork and Beans

Do you buy corsets for style?

KABO
STYLE
3018

Copyright Kabo Corset Co.

Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the bust, over hips, shortening back and front, [illegible] 11 inch front clasp with hook and eye at bottom, three pairs of hose supporters. Metal [illegible]. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

DAVID LAZAR.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Specials

Coffee (special brand)	29c. per lb
Postum	25c. per pkg
Picnic Hams	14c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	[illegible] per doz
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	85c. to $1.00 per pair
Vinegar (white wine)	[illegible] per gallon
Molasses	[illegible] per gallon

OLE MATHSON
ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

A Special on
Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County
AT
A. H. Pitkin
Dealer in
General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.
PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, August 2, 1913.

What will prove of great benefit to the farmers is the pure seed warehouse, which will be established at the Agricultural College at Crookston. There is a growing demand for pure seed among the farmers and the state has adopted these means to supply the the farmers with clean seed. Alfalfa, corn and flax will be emphasized, but other seeds will also distributed. These seeds will not be sold at advanced prices.

Beginning August 15, twenty pound packages may be sent thru the mails by parcels post. The limit at the present time is eleven pounds. This ruling however, applies only to the first and second zone, the old limit applying to all distances outside these zones. The present rate under the eleven pound limit in the first zone is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound and three cents for each additional pound for the second zone, The new rate is five cents for the first pound for the first zone and one cent for each additional pound.

A matter which should have the attention of the village authorities this summer, is that of securing proper yardage on the siding here for the use of cattle shippers who are making this village their shipping point. The territory around St. Hilaire is fast coming to the front as a stock and hog raising community which is verified by the number of shipments from here to St. Paul and other points. The pens provided by the Great Northern Railway Co. here, are only two in number, while there are at times, as many as four and five shippers. In order to handle the rapidly increasing business, the G. N. should provide at least six pens with suitable sheds, together with running water. It behooves all those who are interested, to get together and make arrangements with the railway company, whereby the proper accomodations are provided, thereby insuring the shippers the service to which they are entitled.

We desire to call the attention of our business men who are inclined to the belief that our prices for advertising are too high, to the following facts which were shown at at a recent convention. At this convention it was decided that the cost of producing advertising in country papers was from 14 to 18 cents per column inch. This fact was brot out by a committee of the best newspaper men in the state. The most careful and exhaustive study was made by the committee and the result was arrived at by the application of the best and most scientific cost systems and must be accepted as fairly accurate. In the past it has always been the custom of country papers to take advertising at any old price but that time is rapidly passing and publishers will soon be receiving profit from their advertising columns. No business man would think of doing business without receiving a fair profit and a newspaper is in the same category with any other business and should be so considered.—Halstad Reporter.

Succulent Food For Dairy Cows.

We know that cows usually give the largest amount of milk when they are on good pasture. Their chief feed is then, new grown grass. This would indicate that such feed is better for milk-production than are the dry feeds fed in winter. Green feed is more easily digested than is dry, course fodder, such as hay, fodder corn and corn stover. Moreover, less energy is required to digest it, it tends to keep the body and digestive system in better condition, and it stimulates the appetite. We know this from human experience. In the winter, when vegetables are scarce and we eat potatoes, bread and meat for a long time, we become tired of them, and crave something succulent, like fruit or green vegetables. In well regulated homes, such food is supplied by canned or fresh vegetables and fruits.

The barrel of apples in the cellar not especially valuable from the standpoint of the amount of nourishment contained. The great value of the apples is due to the fact that they aid in toning up the whole system and satisfys the craving for something succulent. In like manner it pays to supply the live stock on the farm with something to take the place of the green grass they get in summer. The whole ration need not be of a succulent material but that a portion of it should be such is quite essential to best results. Just as an apple or two each day is good for a boy or girl, so are a few pounds each day of succulent feed, such as roots or silage, good for farm animals.—T. L. Haecker, Dairy Husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul.

Minnesota Leads In Dairy Products.

Along the lines of dairy manufactures Minnesota and the Wisconsin stations have taken the lead. Minnesota has won ten or twelve interstate prizes for high quality butter, made by buttermakers trained by the Minnesota Agricultural College, and a buttermaker trained by the Minnesota Station won one of the other two. Minnesota butter, therefore, is the standard for the United States, and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition. When it is remembered that a ton of butter contains only 60 cents worth of soil fertility it is evident that this is a profitable kind of agriculture when considered from the standpoint of the conservation of natural resources of the soil.—A. F. Woods, Dean, Dept. of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

Free trip through the Canal

Do you want to take passage on the first ship to pass through the completed Panama canal and make the trip immediately? It makes no difference if the big "ditch" will not be completed for another year—that will not prevent us or delay our departure. On another page of the Spectator our method is told in detail and all arrangements are made for your convenience and comfort during the voyage.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Mary Sullivan, Deceased.
State of Minnesota, } In Probate Court:
County of Pennington. }

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Sullivan, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Martin McAndress and Mary McAndress and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Martin McAndress having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of her estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 29th day of July A. D. 1913.

(Seal)
Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge.

Stanton & Rowberg.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

No. 224

State of Minnesota. }
Office of County Auditor, } SS.
County of Red Lake }

To John Torrison,

You are hereby Notified, That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot one (1) in Block nine (9) in Highland Addition to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name; that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of twenty Dollars and fifty eight Cents; that upon the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Sixty Four Dollars and Forty Three Cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents and interest on Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 9th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of said redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 24th day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
A7-3

Excuse Is Outworn.

The old assertion that protection must be maintained in order that the high rate of American wages may be kept up is partly due to fallacy and partly to pretense. The fallacy is in confusing labor cost with the wage rate. It has been demonstrated many times that high wages are more likely than low wages to represent high efficiency and low labor cost. Mr. Redfield gives many examples of this in his writings and speeches, and contends that it is the duty of the manufacturer to examine into his own methods and study the many other factors that go to enter into cost rather than to fall back on this time-worn excuse.

Why Need of Tariff Change.

In flagrant instances the present tariff sustains private interests wholly without regard to common welfare—in truth at the cost of the many for the benefit of the few. In other instances it enables combinations of capital and industry to prosper unduly. It has become to a very considerable degree an instrument of selfishness, of gross abuses, a "shelter of trusts."

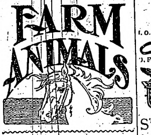
Somewhat Silly Argument.

The Protective Tariff league goes far in its condemnation of the proposed tariff bill, when it says that "aside from the loss of revenue, the bill is an outrageous discrimination against those who remain at home, because they are not able to travel abroad. It is class legislation in its most offensive form." This is certainly an ingenious argument, but hardly convincing.

Promise Must Be Redeemed.

President Wilson and Mr. Underwood are unquestionably right in sticking to the text, in insisting upon "immediate downward revision." Right or wrong, a promise has been definitely made and it cannot be evaded with honor. The country voted for "immediate downward revision," and whatever the effects may be they must be incurred unless the party is willing to suffer under the more serious reproach of faithlessness alike to definitely asserted principles and oft-repeated pledges.

FARM ANIMALS

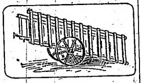


STOCK CHUTE QUITE USEFUL

Built on Wheels and Axle, of Old Mower Useful Device May Be Hauled to All Parts of Farm.

Perhaps every farmer has occasion to load some animal into a wagon and many of them prepare for this by building a stock chute. Frequently these chutes are built as permanent fixtures in connection with the feed lots, but they are often made so that they can be transported from one part of the farm to another. When a chute of this kind is built heavy and strong enough to support the weight of a mature hog or a large calf it becomes a clumsy thing to move. Mr. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kas., has solved this problem of inconvenience in a very easy way.

The wheels and axle used in making his stock chute are parts of old machinery found on the farm, the wheels being taken from an old mower. The upper end of the chute is provided with two strong iron hooks, which are sharpened so as to engage the bottom the wagon bed and prevent slipping after the animal starts upward. With such as arrangement there is no difficulty in building a chute of ample strength, because the question of weight has relatively little importance. The chute can be hooked on behind the wagon and hauled to any part of the farm.



Stock Chute.

CULLING OUT THE OLD EWES

Good Shepherds Do Not Hesitate to Get Rid of Grandmothers Before They Go Down Hill.

Usually by the time that a ewe has reached the age of seven years, she has spent most of her usefulness as a breeder and mother. Good shepherds do not hesitate to cull out these old grandmothers before they go down hill. They usually pick up in flesh shortly after weaning time, and can be best marketed just as they come from pasture—without fattening.

Old ewes "break in the mouth," so to speak, and cannot eat. Naturally they keep going down in flesh, waste much of their food, and frequently their mouths get so sore they will not take sufficient food to fatten them. The wool becomes shorter and shorter with advancing age, says the Farm Press, and lacks several pounds of the weights they shore in their prime. Lambs from old ewes are never as satisfactory. The milk supply falls short, and the lamb is dwarfed and stunted so that it never makes a thrifty feeder.

Their presence in the flock detracts from its appearance and value. One or two old ewes in a flock of prime breeders will often hurt the sale value as much as a dollar a head. For these reasons, then, cull closely and keep only the best prime breeding ewes. With the price of mutton and wool so low as it is, he cannot afford to keep other than those from which the best returns can be expected.

FEW CAUSES FOR INFECTIONS

Estimated That 85 Per Cent. of All Losses From Hog Diseases Arises From Dreaded Cholera.

One cause of infection in hogs is improper feeding, which includes unbalanced rations, overfeeding, underfeeding, irritating food (such as garbage, soured slops, etc.), insanitary feed troughs and impure drinking water. Also may be mentioned insufficient housing, especially during the heat of summer and the cold of winter, dampness, insanitary condition of the pens or houses, overcrowding of sleeping quarters, etc.

It has been estimated that 85 per cent. of all losses from hog diseases arise from cholera. The need of all precautions against infection and spread is therefore apparent. It is within the power of all hog raisers to guard against the contributory cause enumerated above; and the simple statement of the causes also points the way for prevention.

Use Your Own Corn.

If a farmer can feed his 60-cent corn to good hogs which will pay him 80 cents for it, does he not make an advance on the price of his corn and profit in the fertility returned to the soil, as well as saving the expense in hauling?

Shed for Sheep.

Don't keep sheep in a damp basement. They want a dry floor to stand on. If you have not a good shed build one with a floor two feet from the ground.

DIGNITY.

THE visible poise of self dominion.
Calm heroism of character facing the inevitable.
Serenity, strength and simplicity in a crisis.
Pride in the hour of abasement and humility in time of exaltation.
The soul's consciousness of rectitude radiated in noble bearing.
The armor of self respect.
Walking calm and courageous through the valley of humiliation.
Character rising superior to conditions or circumstances.

—William George Jordan.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELLE Secreta

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.26
Flax, No. 2	1.21
Oats	.33
Barley	.32

STOP!!

Machine Oil 30 cts. per gallon.

Axle Grease

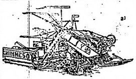
Fruit Jars 60 cts. per dozen.

M. R. HAGE
DEALER IN
General Merchandise

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.



The Minnesota Binder is made of high grade material and will out last any other make.

Prices

6 foot	107.00
7 foot	110.00
8 foot	115.00

For Sale By
N. A. NELSON.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—English services next Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor,

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—No Services Sunday,
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 ".

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hans Wilson

ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 1913. NUMBER 4

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

The Place
To buy your Coal. Nut Hard Coal, Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal is at
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

FLOUR
Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part oft he Village.

FEEDS
Of all kinds, and bran and shorts.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business
Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.
The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

I pay 18c. per dozen for eggs. adv, Ole Mathson

F. McNaulty was in town between trains Monday.

Alice Hoff is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hoff.

Guy Pierson returned from Grand Forks Saturday and will remain at home the balance of the summer.

Miss Josephine Branum went to Nielsville Tuesday where she is visiting friends.

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.
A-9 N. A. Nelson.

Tudy Brink and "Butch" Wilson autoed over to Grand Forks Sunday "morning" returning Monday.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Make your life a sucess by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato Minn. Send for catalog.

It is reported that Mrs. Randall, formerly Agnes Lindahl of this place, died at Salemn, Oregon the 28th of last month.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Christ Peterson. All are welcome.

Pat Hall and O. Gunstad went to St. Paul Saturday in charge of two car loads of cattle shipped by Mike McAndress. They returned Wednesday.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines—Henry A. Olsen
IJ.5.

The Young Peoples' Society will have their final picnic at Lorentson's place, Sunday Aug. 10, commencing at 11:00 a. m. Everybody cordially invited. a2-2t

The M. E. church will hold their quarterly conference tomorrow. Rev. A. H. Mckee, District Superintendent, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. All welcome.

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
HOLMES BROS.

No Scand. Mission church services will be held in Aug. Konikson school house tomorrow, neither young peoples' society at L. P. Thyren's, but will be held Sunday Aug. 17th. Services in Aug. Konikson school house at 2:30 and young peoples' society in the evening at 8 o'clock at the home of L. P. Thyren. All are invited.

WE'RE
AFTER
YOU

Send Your Collections To
Merchants State Bank,
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

Prompt. Reliable. Efficient.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS. adv

I have just received a carload of prison binder twine.
adv. jl10 —N. A. Nelson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J Hed, on Thursday, a girl.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin returned from Crookston Thursday.

Mr. N. J Swanson of Scranton, N. D. is visiting with his brother S. J. Swanson.

Mrs. Statsvold came up from Crookston yesterday and is visiting her sister, Mrs. K. R. Kalland.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Elesa Hendrickson returned from Crookston yesterday where she has been attending summer school.

The Misses Martha and Winnifred Carey came up from Crookston Thursday and are visiting at the Wilson home.

The new cement walk is now completed from Forseen's corner to the Scand. Mission church. The walk to the tracks and those in the south end of town will be started at once.

Tomina Wilson came up from St. Paul Thursday. She also attended the aviation meet at Dubuque in which her brother, James Ward, participated.

The Farmers Elevator Co. are erecting a large coal shed south of their elevator. They have ordered a supply of coal which will be here in a short time.

LOST—A ladies red sweater, on the road between St. Hilaire and Herman Anderson's place northwest of town, in the town of Sanders. Finder please leave at this office, and recieve a suitable reward.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. HOLMES BROS

Twenty Years Ago Today

The hot winds the past week have done considerable damage to the wheat.

Mrs. J. C. Dahl was quite seriously hurt last evening by falling on a defective sidewalk

W. C. Stravahan returned last Monday from Perley where he has been spending a couple of weeks visiting his brother.

Harvest has already commenced and a majority of the farmers of this part of the county will commence this week. On the sand ridges work was commenced last week. While the yield does not promise to be large the indications at present are that there will be a fair yield of first class wheat. Another week will see most of the wheat in shock but some fields will not be cut for at least two weeks.

Farmers

We wish to make a sample grain display in our building for the benfit of any prospective settlers who may call. Any farmer having any well filled, plump grain, will confer a favor by bringing in a sample of his best grain.

We would appreciate samples of wheat, oats, barley, corn, clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, rye, red top, timothy, rape, mangles etc.

Wanted

Correspondents for The Spectator for Black River, Sanders, River Fall Wyandotte, Wyle, Hazel, and other townships reached by our paper.

Call at this office for information.

Notice To Our Patrons

All our subscribers, now in arrear will receive statements this week or next. It is necessary for us to make these collections as the law requires all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Notice

Hereafter all notices pertaining to church affairs must be in this office before Friday morning, otherwise announcements will not be published before the week following.

Will Build Sawmill

Through a deal made last week with the Crookston Lbr. Co. S. Engrebretson and a party from Thief River Falls, become the owners of all logs of every description now in the river between here and Thief River Falls.

Mr. Engrebretson informs us that they intend to erect a small sawmill near the sight of the former mill for the purpose of sawing the logs into lumber,

The mill will be complete in every detail, including a lath machine.

They purchased the old engine house and tool shed which will be used to house a part of the machinery.

There are several hundred thousand feet of logs in the river which will insure enough work for the mill for a period of, at least two years.

Red Lake Falls Man Hurt.

Ed. Enright a well known Red Lake Falls farmer who is in the city visiting the fair, suffered an epileptic stroke on the corner of LaBree avenue and Second street shortly after dinner this noon, On striking the ground his face was frightfully cut. J. Erickson driver for A. M. Arpin, picked up the unconscious man and hurried him to the Evenson block where he secu red medical attention. —T. R. News-Press, Aug. 7.

A class of ten will be confirmed at the United church tomorrow. The members of the class are: Amanda Benson, Gustine Peterson, Hannah Swenson, Selma Maland, Emma Netteland, Od Skeie, Carl Finstad, Arnie Johnson and Carl Olson.

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a fav or by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.

—Wm. Olson.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st, 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 153, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the HIGH DOLLAR.

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400,00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

Jl-26-S-1

Base Ball

St. Hilaire

vs

Red Lake Falls

Sunday Aug 10th.

Game called at 2:30.

Red Lake Falls

Many Red Lake Falls people went to Thief River Falls today to attend the Pennington county fair and many more will go tomorrow.

Emmerich & Son are putting a stock of pianos in the building on south Main street formerly occupied by A. Hoffman and will put on a big sale soon.

Henry Enderle, cashier of the First State Bank of Plummer, and Julius Pleth, the Plummer real estate dealer, were in the city Saturday evening to attend the meeting of the land men of the county interested in the preperation of some adveriising matter to be distributed at the state fair early next month.

Carl A. Krueger and family arrived in the city today and are to remain here indefinitely. Mr. Krueger has closed out his harness business at New Rockford, N. D. The greater part of his stock he has disposed of at special sale and the remainder he has shipped here and will store until he decides upon another location. He opened the shop at New Rockford only a few months ago, but did not like the town and country.—Gazette.

Rural School Notes

The following teachers enrolled at at the Teachers Examinations held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last week either by writing on some subjects or by making applications for renewal.

Edith Pederson, Thief River Falls 1st grade, renewal, Finberg, Cora H, Thief River Falls, 2nd grade, renewal, Brown Cora H., 1st grade, renewal, Wilson Edith H., Thief River Falls, 1st grade, renewal, Netteland, Anna, St. Hilaire, 2nd grade, exchange, Moen, Laura, Gully, 2nd grade, exchange, Moengen, Anna, Thief River Falls, 2nd grade, exchange, Utabjas, Sophie, Grygla, 2nd grade, renewal, Adolph, Anna B., Thief River Falls, 1st grade, renewal, Wilson, Josephine, Thief River Falls, 1st grade, renewal, Gullingerud, Clara J., Thief River Falls, 2nd grade, renewal, Johnson, Laura E. 1st grade renewal, Gullingerud, Lena R., Thief River Falls, 1st grade renewal, Leslie, Jessie Rollis, 2nd grade renewal, Lind Blanch St. Hilaire, 1st grade special, Haugen, Anne, Mavie, 2nd grade, exchange, Peterson, Berthilda, St. Hilaire, 1st grade, renewal. Olga Borge, Thief River Falls, limited, Fasholm, Clara, Holt, limited, Michelson, Esther, Holt, limited, Olson, Olga C., Warren, limited. Rust, Anna M., Thief River Falls, special, Poston, Martha, limited, Carlson, Hilda, Fertile, limited, Rogde, Evelyn, Ruthon, limited, Halvorson, Hannah, Highlanding, 2nd grade, exchange, Moon, Elta M. Thief River Falls, limited, Greibrok, Julia, Thief River Falls, limited, Porter, Olive M., Thief River Frlls, 1st grade renewal, Hendrickson, Elsie, St. Hilaire, 2nd grade, renewal, Boehm, Lilly, M., St. Hilaire, 2nd grade, renewal, Miller, Edna G., Thief River Falls, 1st grade, renewal, Loen, Hathie, Thief River Falls, extention, Dahl, Katie B. Thief River Falls, extention, Hoff, Selma, Wylie, extention, Paulson, Anna, St. Hilaire, 2nd grade renewal, Arndt, Stella, Highlanding, 2nd grade, renewal, Iverson, Caroline, Erie, credit, Fallman, Annie, St. Hilaire, 1st grade renewal, Finstad, Gina C., St. Hilaire, 1st grade, special, Wilson, Edna B., Saum, credit, Dahl, Andy B., St. Hilaire, 1st grade, exchange, Erickson, Marie, Thief River Falls, 1st grade, renewal, Wold, Dena, Highlanding, 2nd grade, renewal, Stene, Cora, Thief River Ealls 2nd grade, renewal, Ward, Janet, Germantown, life, spesial. Dewey Elizabeth, Germantown, life, special.

As will be noted quite a number of teachers from outside the county registered here. Some of the teachers in the county will not teach at all and quite a number of our teachers will teach abrord. The law authorizing the granting of third grade certificates has been repealed. Considering these facs, where from are our schools to be supplied with teachers?

Unless our school boards take action soon on the employment of teachers for their respective schools, chances are, no teacher will be available. I trust you consider this question in time so as to have the satisfaction of having a good school this year, taught by the best teacher of your choice, Your supt. is at your service as best he may. It is a matter of regret, however, to see our best teachers leave the county to accept schools at higher wages. Why should our district loose money, all because they will not qualify for state aid, for which they are taxed.

We should get back our quota,

Quite a number of financial and census reports are yet wanting.

E. A. Mostue,
County Superintendent.

Do not fail to see the best game of the season on the home grounds tomorrow, when the locals cross bats with Red Lake Falls.

Council Proceedings.

Special meeting of the Village Council held at the Village Hall July 18, 1913. Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present.

On motion duly made and carried The purpose of the meeting was stated as being to open and consider sidewalk bids.

The clerk reported two bids.

C. I. Nelson offered to construct side walks according to specifications at 85 cents per square yard and crossings at 16 cents per square foot.

Christ Rasmusson offered to construct sidewalks at 9½ cents per square foot and crossings at 18 cents per square foot.

On motion duly made and carried the bid of Christ Rasmusson was accepted.

On motion duly made and carried bond of cement contract was fixed at $1,000.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Regular meeting of the Village Council of the Village of St. Hilaire held August 4th 1913. All members present except Olson.

Minutes of last regular and last special meetings read and approved as read.

The following bills were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read.

John Forseen, salary for July $15.00

N. A. Nelson, to one wheel-borrow $3.00.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. Dahl, Pres.
Dr. C. Swanson, Clerk.

Wylie

John Ridge had the misfortune to lose a full blood holstein cow.

Andrew Dreelan and Henry Schneider autoed to Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McCaffry and his farther and mother of Crookston visited at M. P. Daren's Wednesday.

There was a big attendance at the dance given at Matt Anderson's barn Saturday. Everybody reported a good time.

The Wylie Farmers' Elevator received the first new grain threshed this year, Tuesday.

C. O. Swanson had his fall rye threshed the first of the week.

Mrs. Brown of Crookston visited with Andrew Dreelan Tuesday returning Wednesday.

Ben Kiewel of Crookston was a business caller at Wylie Tuesday.

Anton Anderson and Ben Kiewel made a flying trip to St. Hilaire Tuesday in Mr. Kiewel's car.

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Eckstein returned Monday from Grand Forks where they attended the fair and circus.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rigde called on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thor Smidesang attended the fair at Grand Forks last week.

Otto Eckstein, and sister Clara and Clara Harder drove to Red Lake Falls to see the "mighty" Haag Circus.

HAZEL

Albert Berg returned last Wednesday evening from Bemidji where he has been working for the last months.

J. S. Roy of St Hilaire was a business caller here

Eli Peterson autoed to St. Hilaire and returned with Miss Noss Wed.

I. Wilson of St. Hilaire was a business caller here last Friday.

Mrs. K. R. Killand returned Friday to St. Hilaire after a few days stay at Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Borge returned last Saturday evening from their honeymoon trip thru the Dakotas and Minnesota. They will make their homehere at Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Tice of Pella, Iowa came here to visit with their daughter, Mrs. I. Wallace.

Rev. Axel Sand returned to his home at Annandale Saturday after a short visit with relatives and friends here and at St. Hilaire.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap it sold at once.
A-3 S. J. Swanson.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble
Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous
MASCOT FLOUR
Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

Motor Cycles For Sale
1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our propositions before buying so you will regret it, also some bargains in used Motor Cycles.
Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply.
Address
Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich
Jl 19 10t

FILMS
I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and PhotographicSupplies, call on
John Hansen,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK

Hans Wilson
ORANGES
BANANAS
LEMONS
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
PINEAPPLES
PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

The Minnesota Binder is made of high grade material and will out last any other make.

Prices

6 foot	107.00
7 foot	110.00
8 foot	115.00

For Sale By
N. A. NELSON.

THE SPECTATOR
BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.
ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

The Cummins bill to punish impersonation of public men has been favorably reported.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of George Harold Todd of New York to be assistant to the attorney general of the United States.

"Ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota has been sent to Mexico as the personal representative of the president to act in an advisory capacity to the embassy.

Senator Stone and Speaker Clark called at the White House and recommended to President Wilson the appointment of H. P. Warden of Mexico, Mo., as minister to Bolivia.

Senator Lewis has introduced a resolution to authorize secretary of treasury to withdraw treasury privileges from national banks which combined to depress federal securities.

Keen interest has been aroused in official circles by a report, reaching the State department, that Great Britain is contemplating establishing a great naval base in the Bermuda islands.

Twenty-five to fifty million dollars of government funds will be deposited in the national banks of the south and west at once by Secretary McAdoo to facilitate the movement of crops.

Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee has favorably reported a bill for separate legations to Paraguay and Uruguay and elevation of legation at Madrid to an embassy.

The public lands committee have reported favorably a bill by Senator Sterling permitting minors over 18 years of age to file on a homestead, the provision of the bill extending to female as well as male minors.

Reductions in express rates which will cost the company fully $28,000,000 a year, approximately 16 per cent of their gross revenue, were ordered by the Interstate Commerce commission to become effective on or before October 15, 1913.

Sweeping reductions in through and class rates from Atlantic coast points to almost all Iowa cities have been ordered by the interstate commerce commission in its decisions of what are to be known as the Mississippi river and the interior Iowa cities cases.

Heavy disbursements caused a deficit of $9,682,682 in the government's transactions during July, as compared with a deficit of only $734,884 for July, 1912. Total receipts for the first month of the new fiscal year were $60,231,524, while expenditures reached $69,914,206.

Further to popularize the parcel post system with the public, Postmaster Burleson has announced that after August 15 the weight limit on packages would be placed at twenty pounds (it is now eleven pounds) and that a sharp reduction in charges for the transportation of packages would be made.

Representative bankers of fifty nine large cities in the agricultural regions of the south, middle west and Pacific coast have been invited by Secretary McAdoo to come to Washington to confer with the Treasury department regarding the distribution of the $50,000,000 of government funds about to be deposited in the national banks of those sections to facilitate the marketing and movement of the crops.

Investigation of the activities of Martin M. Mullhall for the National Association of Manufacturers will occupy the attention of committees on both sides of the capitol tomorrow for the first time since the "lobbyist" made his startling charges a month ago. The house investigating committee will begin its work with the examination of Louis Seibold of the New York World, who had much to do with the turning over to that newspaper of the Mulhall correspondence.

DOMESTIC.

Fly pests are said to cost the United States $157,800,000 a year.

Leach Cross and Joe Rivers are matched for a twenty-round bout on labor day at the Vernon arena at Los Angeles.

Nine electric engines for the New York Central will haul 1,000-ton trains at a rate of sixty miles an hour.

California's drastic red light abatement law, recently enacted by the legislature, is to be passed upon by the voters.

The strike of the Bell Telephone company operators and maintenance men at St. Louis will end soon according to an announcement by Edward H. Deffaa, chairman of the special committee appointed by the lower house of the municipal assembly to attempt a settlement of the strike.

Edward A. Manice of the New York stock exchange was exonerated by the exchange committee on business on conduct of all blame in connection with the sale of July 26 of $25,000 worth of government 2 per cent bonds at 95½, a low record.

The estimated daily average consumption of cigars in the United States is 21,718,448, and the cigarettes 23,736,190.

The Bethlehem steel works at South Bethlehem, Pa., are about to supplant steam power with electricity. contracts have been let for motors from 350 to 1,800 horse power.

A Kansas City court has raised to $100 the limit of fine for mashers caught in the act.

It has cost $1,500,000 to survey the boundary between Alaska and British America. This line is 1,507 miles long.

Mule prices are reported rising in Missouri.

St. Louis is to have a new 8-story hotel at Eleventh and Pine streets, to cost $500,000.

Cincinnati is asked to raise $4,779,285.52 for expenses of city government in 1914.

New Orleans is to have one of the largest wireless telegraphy stations in the world, to cost $150,000.

The United States is a heavy coffee drinker, with 800,000,000 pounds last year, or 9.33 pounds per head.

Halley, Idaho, has just refused to buy out for $30,000 the private corporation controlling its water supply.

Governor Major of Missouri will take charge of a gasoline traction engine and four graders, August 20 and 21, the day set apart in his proclamation for improvement of the public highways.

Secretary of War Garrison, accompanied by Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, visited the Nisqually reservation in Washington and inspected the proposed site of a new brigade post.

The number of dead as a result of the double explosion at the East Brookside colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company was increased to nineteen by the death at Pottsville of John Lorenz, mine superintendent.

William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, who was to have spoken at the chautauqua in Kansas City, notified the management that affairs in his office would not permit him to fill the engagement.

The Chicago Great Western railroad within ten days will put into effect the new 2-cent passenger rates as ordered by the United States supreme court in its recent decision in the Minnesota rate cases.

Marguerite Wright, 33 years old, was convicted of "making a book" on horse races in New York. She was placed on probation, with a warning from the court that a repetition of the offense would result in a penitentiary sentence.

The organization of a Catholic Women's league that proposes to counteract the tendencies of the women's movement, including their demand for the use of the ballot, marks the session of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, which is holding its convention at Buffalo.

Attempted mediation of the differences between employes and officials of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt Railway company of Chicago has been begun by William L. Chambers, United States commissioner of mediation and conciliation and his assistant, Wallace W. Hanger.

WAR ECHOES.

The rebel forces in the province of Hiang Si have been driven back all along the line after a serious engagement with the northern government troops, who captured a strong position, mainly through their superior gunnery.

The Southern Chinese rebellion has been almost supressed and the declaration of independence of the revolutionary province abrogated. In Canton, the populace is celebrating the ending of the uprising with public rejoicings and the explosion of fire crackers.

Another army is being assembled at Barquisimeto, capital of the state of Lara, 165 miles southwest of Caracas. This force will endeavor to cut off Castro's escape into the interior. The people express confidence that the government will be able to surpress the rebellion.

An army of veterans and some thousands of recruits is being mobilized at the town of Maracay, fifty miles southwest of Caracas. These forces are expected to attack Coro, in the state of Falcon, and drive out Castro. They will proceed there in two divisions, by land and by sea.

Duthe, American power plant engineer of the lumber mills of the Madera company at Pearson, Chihuahua, is a prisoner of Maximo Castillo's gang of bandits, who are holding him for a ransom of $200 in their mountain camp, two miles from that town, according to a report received at the local offices of the Pearson syndicate.

FOREIGN.

The largest bridge ever exported from England and the largest but one ever built, having a total length of 5,325 feet, is being constructed for use in India.

Word has been received at London of the death at Marken island a short distance north of Amsterdam, of George Hitchcock, the painter. Death resulted from heart failure.

A shortage of $20,000 has been discovered in the telephone accounts of the provincial government at Edmonton, Alberta. Two officials of the government are said by officers to be missing.

The Russian government has decided not to participate officially in the San Francisco exposition.

The record price of $250,000 was paid for the horse, Prince Palatine, winner of the Ascot gold cup, by J. B. Joel, the South African millionaire.

The trades federation has called off the propored general strike of miners in South Africa.

The busiest railway station in the world is that of the Gare St. Lazare, Paris, for the total number of passengers arriving or departing is officially set down at nearly 45,000,000 annually.

Mrs. Edith Rigby, a well known suffragette, has been sentenced to nine months' hard labor for setting fire to the country residence of Sir William H. Lever at Irvington, Lancashire, on July 8, and causing damage estimated at $100,000.

At the railway stations in Russia books are kept wherein passengers may enter any complaint they wish to make.

The government of Argentina has introduced a bill into congress on the lines of the Sherman law, declaring unlawful all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production.

EXPULSION MAY BE IN STORE FOR LIND

HUERTA GOVERNMENT MAY CLASS HIM AS INCITING SEDITION.

DEPENDS UPON HIS ACTION

Course Suggested If He Advises People to Oust Executive—Feeling Against Wilson's Envoy Is Growing Tense.

Mexico City, Aug. 8.—John Lind, special representative of President Wilson, of the United States, now on his way to Mexico, will be persona non grata to this government unless he brings credentials in due form "together with recognition of the government of Mexico," according to an official statement.

Bryan Wires Legation.

Secretary of State Bryan sent the following telegram to the American legation:

"You may say to the minister of foreign affairs that, Governor Lind comes to Mexico on a mission of peace and that the president feels sure his presence there will contribute toward a settlement of the difficulties. The Mexican government should await the president's communication and not give weight to misrepresentations published in sensational newspapers."

The message was delivered to the foreign minister.

Increased antagonism has been aroused, however, among Mexicans toward President Wilson's plan for the pacification of the republic, by the latest news from Washington that the object of John Lind's visit here, as the personal representative of President Wilson, is to consult with prominent Mexicans and advise them that the only basis on which Mexico will be recognized by the United States is the elimination of President Huerta.

Reception Likely Frigid.

Earlier reports that Mr. Lind purposed to deal with Huerta, perhaps by making the direct suggestion that he resign, were received with indignation by Mexican officials and the new angle of his visit makes it not improbable that he will be treated with even less consideration than otherwise would have been accorded him.

It was pointed out by a prominent Mexican that in the former case the government might not consider itself obliged to act until the suggestion was actually put forward by Mr. Lind, but that in the second case the government would be justified in characterizing him as one who was inciting Mexicans along lines of sedition and in applying the pernicious foreign expulsion clause of the constitution.

The Mexican also indicated that as Mr. Lind was coming to Mexico with no credentials he could expect no more consideration than an ordinary foreigner would receive.

The General Attitude.

Mexicans familiar with international law are reluctant to believe that Mr. Lind's instructions are for him to deal with others than the authorized officials of the de facto government. These officials are still firm in their contention that no questions involving mediation or the resignation of Huerta will be acceptable, and that the best that Mr. Lind can hope for in this respect is to be ignored. However, the anti-Huerta element, which is not prominently in evidence in the capital, is skeptical regarding the firm stand taken by the administration.

Would Not Accept Ambassadorship.

New Orleans, La.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, said here that he would not under any circumstances accept the ambassadorship to Mexico.

Wilson's Action Attacked.

Washington.—President Wilson's action in sending former Governor John Lind to Mexico as a special emissary in the present situation was attacked in the senate by Senator Clark of Wyoming, who declared "something else must be done by the administration" to guarantee adequate protection to Americans.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 7.—Wheat, Sept., 87¼c; Dec., 90⅝c; No. 1 northern, 89⅝c; No. 2 northern, 87⅝c; No. 1 durum, 87c; No. 3 corn, 72c; No. 3 white oats, 40¼c; barley, malting, 59c; No. 2 rye, 58¼c; No. 1 flax, $1.42.

Duluth, Aug. 7.—Wheat, Sept., 88⅞c; Dec., 90⅞c; No. 1 northern, 88⅞c; No. 1 durum, 90½c.

South St. Paul, Aug. 7.—Cattle—Steers, $6.00@6.75; cows, $4.85@6.25; calves, $4.00@9.50; hogs, $7.75@8.75; sheep and lambs, $3.00@6.65.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; best grades, steady, others weak to 5c under yesterday's average; bulk of sales, $8.10@8.70; light, $8.70@9.20; mixed, $7.90@9.05; heavy, $7.65@8.70; rough, $7.60@7.80; pigs, $5.00@8.25.

Forest Fires Rage in East.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 7.—With nearly fifty square miles of woodland already destroyed by the roaring forest fire which has done damage estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars, 1,000 experienced fire fighters and hundreds of volunteers are fighting the onrushing flames. The fire is the worst ever known on Cape Cod, noted for its sudden and fierce wood fires. Veteran fire fighters declared that a shift in the wind to the northwest would mean the destruction of this town and South Yarmouth.

Road Refuses to Carry Mail.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Complaints from many railroads against alleged inadequate compensation for increased weight of mail matter under the parcel post system has culminated in a notice to the Postoffice department from the Toledo, St. Louis and Western company that at the end of sixty days it will discontinue the transportation of mail. This company's contract will not expire for two years and the department has informed the management that discontinuance will not be permitted.

DOCTORS IN SUMMER SESSION

Southern Minnesota Medical Association Convenes at Owatonna, August 5 and 6.

Owatonna.—Owatonna entertained fully two hundred guests when the Southern Minnesota Medical association met in midsummer session here Tuesday and Wednesday. Upon this occasion there was an interesting program of speeches and discussions, and many prominent physicians from all over the state, with several doctors from outside of Minnesota, took part.

The occasion included the annual meeting of the Steele County Medical association.

The following was the program for the two days' session:

Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Invocation, Rev. J. M. Darnell, Owatonna.
Short business session.
Addresses and discussion by Dr. George Eusterman, Rochester; Dr. J. H. Adair, Owatonna; Dr. W. A. Dennis, St. Paul; Dr. E. S. Judd, Rochester; Dr. E. H. Beckman, Rochester; Dr. Emil S. Geist, Minneapolis; Dr. M. S. Henderson, Rochester; Dr. J. H. Adair, Owatonna.

Wednesday, 9 A. M.
Short business session.
Reports of committees.
Election of officers.
Addresses and discussions by Dr. Henry A. Beaudeaux, St. Paul; Dr. Justus Matthers, Rochester; Dr. Arthur E. Benjamin, Minneapolis; Dr. E. H. Beckman, Rochester; Dr. William C. McCarthy, Rochester; Dr. C. C. Pratt, Mankato; Dr. S. E. Sweitzer, Minneapolis; Dr. C. J. Thomas, Rochester; Dr. Merton Field, Canby; Dr. J. W. Andrews, Mankato; Dr. George B. Weiser, New Ulm; Dr. J. B. Bomberger, Mapleton; Dr. Burnside Foster, St. Paul; Dr. Douglas F. Wood, Minneapolis; Dr. E. W. Benham, Mankato; Dr. H. H. Witherstein, Rochester; Dr. O. C. Heyerdale, Rochester; Dr. O. F. Way, Claremont; Dr. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis; Dr. E. E. Bigelow, Owatonna; Dr. J. W. Andrews, Mankato.

The Steele County Medical association served luncheon to the visitors after which an auto drive about the city was made with the visiting doctors as guests.

The next annual meeting of the society will be held in Mankato, Dec. 2, 1913.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; ONE KILLED

Three Others Seriously Hurt in Northwestern Crossing Accident.

Tracy.—One woman was killed and another woman, a man, a boy and a girl were injured here when a switch engine struck an automobile on the main crossing of the Northwestern road. The occupants of the car were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Conners and daughter of Seaforth, Minn., and Mrs. Wallace Comstock and son of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Conners was killed instantly, her body being cut in two by the wheels of the engine. Mrs. Comstock was seriously injured and may die. She is in a hospital here. Her son, Charles Comstock, 16 years old, is unconscious and is severely injured. Mr. Conners was shaken up and has a scalp wound. The daughter of the Conners had a miraculous escape. She was caught on the fender of the engine and carried a short distance, and then was dragged in under the engine, but managed to get hold of the ash pan and hold on until the engine was stopped. She may recover. The automobile was demolished.

ROCHESTER AFTER LOW FARES

Citizens Plan Mass Meeting to Compel Granting of Two-Cent Passenger Tariffs.

Rochester.—United action by the citizens of Rochester through the Commercial club in an effort to compel the Great Western railway to give Rochester the 2-cent passenger tariff will probably be taken, when it is proposed to call a public meeting to discuss the subject and to inaugurate a movement that will give this city the benefit of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Minnesota rate cases.

While Rochester has two competing lines, the North-Western and Great Western, one of them under the 2-cent tariff, little advantage is gained in travel to the Twin Cities. Should the Great Western give the straight 2-cent rate, Rochester travelers would save about $1.

It was proposed to call a public meeting the past week, but Great Western officials asked for a stay of one week.

FAIL TO LOCATE PANTHER

Party of Hunters Scour Country for Escaped Beast, but to No Avail.

Crookston.—The much heralded panther hunt Sunday failed of results though nearly forty automobile loads of men armed with rifles and revolvers, the motorcycle club in two divisions, and one horseback division with Chief Eck at the head, scoured the country east, south and west.

The high grain with roads a mile apart gave the beast a big advantage, and many bird dog owners refused to risk their animals in the chase at the last moment. Other dogs would not range any distance.

Albert Lea Has $25,000 Fire.

Albert Lea.—The most disastrous fire this city has had for years broke out from an explosion in H. C. Hanson's garage in the eastern part of the city Sunday. H. C. Hanson's garage and woodshed were burned and his house gutted and furniture extensively damaged. J. F. Hanson's house was scorched and the Kemper-O'Dee Gas Engine company and Albert Lea Machinery company, occupying the old American Gas Machine company's building, were wiped out. The loss is $25,000, partly insured.

Aged Woman Is Incinerated.

Wells.—Mrs. Gilbert, aged eighty years, was burned to death in a fire in her home here. With her daughter she occupied the first floor and another family lived upstairs. It is believed she got up during the night and overturned a kerosene lamp, setting fire to herself. Her daughter, sleeping in another room, being afflicted with deafness, failed to hear her cries and was awakoned by smoke. She aroused the neighbors, but too late to save her mother.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Girl Canoeist Drowns.

Duluth.—Grace Fogarty, 19 years old, was drowned in Duluth harbor when a canoe in which she was riding capsized a half mile from shore. Mary McLaughlin, 18 years old, also in the canoe, was thrown into the water, but was rescued by rowers, attracted by her screams.

• • •

Father Cuts Off Son's Foot.

Madelia.—A little son of Louis Deukheim, with one arm in a sling as the result of a broken collar bone, came running out into the meadow to see his father, who was cutting hay. The boy ran towards the machine and before the father could stop his team, one of the lad's feet was nearly cut off.

• • •

Safeblowers Rob Postoffice.

Herman.—Safeblowers pried open a rear window of the Herman postoffice Wednesday night and cracked the safe. Pieces of steel were hurled across the street. The postmaster is also treasurer of a local lodge and the yeggmen secured $165 in government and lodge funds. The robbers overlooked a large sum in a drawer and took no stamps. No one heard the explosion and there is no clue.

• • •

Winona Doctors Raise Fees.

Winona.—Winona physicians in general practice have agreed to raise the price of fees in accordance with the genrally increased cost of living. Up to the present the regular charge has been $1 for office consultation and $1.50 for a visit at the house. Now $1.50 is to be charged for office consultation and $2 for a house call providing it is between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., but for night calls outside of these hours the charge is to be $4.

• • •

Winona Postmaster Quits.

Winona.—George J. Tawney, cousin of the former congressman, James A. Tawney, has formally relinquished the Winona postmastership to H. L. Buck, democrat, former candidate for congress, national committeeman, and chairman of the state central committee, who was recently appointed by President Wilson. Mr. Tawney withdrew from the postal service in a ceremony in which all of the present employes of the office participated, after twenty-three consecutive years of official connection with the Winona office.

TRY TO BREAK ARSON GANG

Virginia, Minn., Authorities Are Trying to Place Blame for the Recent Fires.

Virginia.—Up to the present date many suspects have been arrested in connection with the four fires Sunday that were started by arson fiends and robbers. It is, however, stated that there is no evidence that connects any with the crimes. Some people contend the work was that of a pyromaniac, others that a gang of criminals infest the city.

Every unknown man who was not able to give a satisfactory account of his employment was arrested as a suspect and the Virginia jail holds several who are suspected of knowing more than they have told. There is a well accepted theory that the firebug had scheduled to execute something of greater magnitude than that which was done and the city is being patrolled by a large number of special officers.

GIRL RETURNED TO MOTHER

Found Roaming Duluth Streets Scantily Clad and Is Sent Home—"Lover" Is Fined.

Duluth.—Weeping copiously because the police would not let the man she called her sweetheart accompany her, Anna Boehncke, the young woman who was found wandering about the Duluth boulevard Monday scantily clad, was placed on a train and returned to her mother at Arlington, Wis.

The man in the case, Otto Borchardt, who was arrested shortly after the girl had been taken into custody, was fined $100 or 60 days in the county jail. He took the jail sentence. The police received a telegram from the girl's mother, directing that she be returned home. The girl said she is 21 years of age.

Bridegroom Missing; Friends Anxious

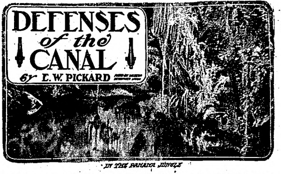
Fergus Falls.—Much anxiety is felt at Perham, this county, over the disappearance of Wallace Humes. Mr. Humes was to have been married to Miss Harriet Fischer Tuesday. A few days before the wedding he and Miss Fischer went to Fargo, where he was to collect a large amount of money on a contract. He was unable to make the collection on the day he arrived. Miss Fischer returned to Perham, while he remained at Fargo, saying he would join her the next day. That was the last seen or heard of him.

Many Foreign Books Read.

Cloquet.—The Cloquet public library has just completed its seventeenth annual report, which shows the largest circulation for the year 1912 of any year in the history of the library. During the last eight months the library of 54 Swedish books circulated 286 times; the Finnish books circulated 544 times, and the Norwegian books 680 times. At a meeting attended by librarians from Duluth, Hibbing, Virginia, Two Harbors and Cloquet, it was decided to form an exchange library of foreign books.

Itasca Park to Get Elk.

St. Paul.—W. T. Cox, state forester, on his return from Washington, D. C., announced definite arrangements with federal authorities to have a herd of from twenty-five to fifty elk moved next winter from Yellowstone park to Itasca state park. At the latter place an enclosure of 700 acres has been prepared for the animals on a peninsula extending into Lake Itasca. Another herd will be moved to the Superior national reserve if arrangements made by the state game and fish commission are carried out.


DEFENSES of the CANAL by E.W. PICKARD

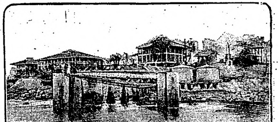
IN THE PANAMA JUNGLE

Culebra, C. Z.—"The strongest defense of the Panama canal, in my opinion, is the fact that a hostile vessel must come into a 500-foot channel long before it is within striking distance of the vital points of the canal, the locks, and in doing so must pass within easy range of the forts that are being built to guard the entrances."

So spoke Colonel Goethals when I asked him as to the vulnerability of the canal in time of war. Continuing, he said:

"The naval power of the nations is so nicely balanced now that no one of them would be willing to risk the destruction of a single battleship by attacking those forts, which will be equipped with powerful guns, and of course the accuracy of guns on shore is much greater than that of those on moving vessels. I do not believe the forts would be attacked from the sea before the enemy had fought and won a naval victory."

The forts of which Colonel Goethals spoke are nearing completion and the emplacements for many of the heavy guns already have been constructed. No one not officially connected with the work is permitted to approach them, but I venture to say that in case of urgent necessity the guns could be hurried down to the isthmus and mounted ready for emergency service within a very short time.



Quarantine Station on Culebra Island.

Two forts protect the Atlantic entrance of the canal. One is on Toro Point, at the land end of the long breakwater that shields Colon harbor, and is on a considerable elevation. The other is on Margarita island, a low-lying islet close to the shore about a mile northeast of Colon. Both these fortifications are shielded from observation by the palms and other tropic vegetation.

At the Pacific end of the canal, a little more than three miles out in the ocean and close to the eastern side of the deep water channel, lie the four little islands of Naos, Perico, Culebra and Flamenco. These the United States acquired with the Canal Zone. On Culebra is the quarantine station for that end of the canal. On the others are being built strong fortifications. The rounded tops of the rocky islets have been cut off and a little army of men is busy blasting and shoveling and preparing the bulwarks behind which will be mounted long cannon and immense mortars. The four islands are all being connected with each other, and Naos, the nearest, is joined to the mainland at Balboa by a breakwater about 17,000 feet long, on which has been constructed a railway line.

Monument to the Builders of the Panama Railway, W. H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey and John L. Stevens, in the Grounds of the Washington Hotel, Colon.

Some eight miles away, nearly due south, lies the larger island of Taboga, and timid souls have suggested that it would form a safe shelter and recuperating point for a hostile fleet, for its hills rise to a considerable elevation and on its south side there is plenty of deep water. But if Colonel Goethals' opinion is to be taken—and it should be—Taboga need not cause Uncle Sam any anxiety.

"The mortars to be installed in the Pacific fortifications," said he, "will be able to drop shells with accuracy close behind Taboga island, making that place untenable for an enemy. Besides that, there is nothing on the island that a hostile fleet would want. The United States might have acquired Taboga, but we didn't need it."

How strong a land force is to be kept in the zone by the United States I believe has not yet been determined. It is generally admitted that the greatest danger to the canal in time of war lies in attacks by forces that might have succeeded in landing on the isthmus. As a defense against this it may be that a small army must be maintained in the zone, and it has been suggested that the towns of Empire and Culebra, instead of being destroyed because they are on the "wrong side" of the canal, be utilized as quarters for the soldiers. This would necessitate connecting them with the other side of the canal, where the Panama railroad has been re-located, by ferry, bridge or tunnel. No decision on this matter has been reached yet by the authorities.

Meanwhile the army has not been neglecting its part of the defensive work. For some time the Tenth infantry has been encamped in the zone and its men, in small detachments, have been "hiking" all over that part of the isthmus. The possibilities of landing a hostile force on the shores of both the Atlantic and the Pacific have been investigated, and also the chances that such a force would have of finding sustenance. Then little groups of soldiers have been started from various possible landing places with instructions to make their way as swiftly as possible to given points along the canal, mapping the country they traverse, in order to determine what an enemy could do.

The result of this work of investigation so far, briefly and wholly unofficially stated, is that the shores of the Atlantic ocean, within a good many miles of the zone, are impracticable for a landing force because of the nature of the country; that a landing could be made easily on the Pacific side some distance west of the zone, but between there and the canal the jungle is so dense as to be virtually impassable; that the dangerous district is that lying immediately east of the zone on the Pacific side. On the last mentioned shores an enemy could well land an army, and the semi-open, rolling savannas between there and the canal would give easy access to the zone.

The army officers on the isthmus make no secret of the fact that their investigations are being carried on mainly with the Japanese in mind. How those islanders could land there and what they could do if they did land are the problems engaging the attention of Colonel Greene and his men of the Tenth.

One defensive measure that has been adopted is the clearing out of practically all inhabitants from the zone, except at the ends of the canal and in several of the larger towns, which, as I have said, may be kept as quarters for the soldiers. All holdings of land are being valued by a mixed commission and the residents moved away. When the canal is completed the jungle, much of which has been cleared out, will be allowed to grow up again, for the experience of centuries has shown that that jungle itself is a powerful defense against an invading army. The practicable roads through it are few and far between, the streams not navigable, and the growth of trees, brush and great vines so dense that it is virtually impassable for a body of men, to say nothing of cannon and supply wagons. A rapid dash through the jungle would be entirely out of the question, and when the zone is deserted all food supplies will have disappeared.

Some fear has been expressed that a few men could land, make their way quietly to the canal and blow up the locks. But it seems unlikely that they could get ashore and transport to the canal, undetected, enough explosives to do any great damage.

On the whole, the canal will be quite adequately protected—provided it is not attacked too soon.

Women and Tobacco.

Lord Methuen's few words against the woman who smokes recall the fact that, when tobacco was introduced into England toward the end of the sixteenth century, the woman puffed her pipe with the best of men. Then came one of fashion's changes. She dropped her pipe, and in the seventeenth century the custom was so far uncommon that the sight of ladies with pipes in the theater sent Prynne into hysterics. The pipe dropped, snuff brought consolation to the boudoir, and what Prynne would have said at the spectacle of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan taking pinches on the stage must be left to the imagination. And now, with the pipe cold, and snuff in disgrace, it is left to the cigarette to draw the rebuke of Lord Methuen.—London Chronicle.

Saw Lafayette in 1826.

At the last meeting for the year of the Rebecca Emery chapter, D. A. R., at Biddeford, Me., was read a letter written by an old lady ninety years of age, who waited upon the table at the old Saco house when Lafayette made his visit there in 1825-26, and handed down by her niece.

The soil of shallow minds is fine for growing weeds.

Some dogs are born foolish, the same as some men.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv

Necessity.

"It is said that Queen Mary clings to the old-fashioned sidesaddle."

"Any one who rides on one has to."

Just Like Mother.

Mrs. Chatt—Did mother receive you with open arms, dear?

Mr. Chatt—No; with open mouth.

It Puzzled Him.

Newedd—Did you spend so much money as this before I married you?

Mrs. Newedd—Why, yes.

Newedd—Then I can't understand why your father went on so when I took you away from him.

ECZEMA ON ENTIRE SCALP

R. F. D. No. 2, Sunfield, Mich.—"I was troubled with eczema. It began with a sore on the top of the scalp, broke out as a pimple and grew larger until it was a large red spot with a crust or scab over it. This became larger finally covering the entire scalp and spread to different parts of the body, the limbs and back and in the ears. These sores grew larger gradually until some were as large as a quarter of a dollar. They would itch and if scratched they would bleed and smart. The clothing would irritate them at night when it was being removed causing them to itch and smart so I could not sleep. A watery fluid would run from them. My scalp became covered with a scale and when the hair was raised up it would raise this scale; the hair was coming out terribly.

"I treated about six months and got no relief and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment with two applications we could notice a great difference. It began to get better right away. In a month's time I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Underwood, Jan. 3, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Disgusted "Fan."

George McConnell, the Yankee pitcher, has a very bright little boy of five. The youngster, who goes to most of the ball games with his mother, is a very "sore" loser. One day he was disgusted to see his father knocked out of the box. The next day Jack Warhop suffered the same sort of treatment, and after he had dressed he went to sit with the McConnell family in the grand stand.

He and the little McConnell boy are the best of chums, but this day "Hops" could not get a rise out of the little codger. Every advance was met with cold disdain. Finally the boy could repress his wrath no longer.

"Go on away from me," he said, "and don't ever talk to me again till you win a game. You're almost as rotten as dad."

Power.

Woman having decided to wear modest clothes, an extra session of congress was immediately called. The president was present in person.

"The gravity of the situation," he said, "is unnecessary for me to dilate upon. The question is—what can be done?"

A committee was appointed to wait upon the ladies, who remained firm. Wall street was suspended and the leading banks all failed. The balance of trade reverted against us by several billions, and on top of this the crops gave indications of total collapse.

Thereupon woman, fanning herself, complacently remarked:

"What is the use of having suffrage when we can do things like this?"—Life.

Daring Aeronaut Shy of Horse.

A Rockwood farmer thinks these balloonist fellows are queer. He is still scratching his head over a strange remark by Capt. Honeywell. As the baloon was packed and ready for shipment to St. Louis, a farmer standing near, offered his team to transport the balloon and the men to Rockwood. Honeywell demanded to know if the horse was a safe one. "Yes," said the farmer, "but a bit afraid to automobiles." "Nothing doing then," said Honeywell. "I wouldn't care to risk my life behind a scary horse." And Honeywell had ridden a balloon from Kansas City, fleeing before a storm the whole way!—Toledo Blade.

PANTRY CLEANED
A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some tea and coffee for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

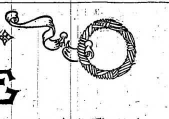
Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

The Sable Lorcha



By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium-pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. He gives orders to an imaginary crew in Chinese jargon. Then in terror cries: "I didn't kill them." Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding is held up by an armed man.

CHAPTER XXI.

When the Doors Parted.

What immediately followed must have occupied a second or two at most. Yet it seemed to me that for many minutes I sat mute and motionless, staring at the leveled weapon and at the rude black mask behind it; for my brain was superactive and my thoughts were racing.

Instantly I comprehended all that had happened, and the situation, climaxing in our peril, was as clear to me as though I had witnessed the whole chain of events from inception to final execution. The assassination of Ling Fo was to be succeeded by the abduction, perhaps the murder, of Evelyn and myself. Already while we were conversing with Miss Clement our driver had been spirited from the box and one of the enemy mounted in his place. In the rush of my review I recalled that in hurrying Evelyn into the brougham, anxious to be started and away, I had not cast even so much as a glance towards the man in front. At first, in our absorption, and later behind lowered silken shades, we had made no effort to trace our course. Hence our present location was maddeningly unguessable. We might be far on the East side or far on the West, or we might merely have circled back to within a block or less of the Mission from which we started.

All this, I say, flashed through my brain with inconceivable swiftness as I sat rigid, with eyes on the revolver barrel and the masked face of the shadowy, sinister creature that held it. All this, and more. For in that brief space I considered one possible course of action after another, groping desperately for a plan of rescue and escape.

In that passing second or two there had been no sound—no word from him at the door; no whisper even from her at my side, who, like myself, sat dumb and inert, stricken to stone by the suddenness of the attack. But for a second or two only this silence and inertia lasted.

That which ensued was coincident. As though the step had been prearranged, the three actors moved in concert. The hand which held the weapon advanced a dozen inches or more. Synchronously my foot, lifted with all the accuracy and power of my undergraduate football days, met the intruding revolver and sent it spinning against the vehicle's upholstered top. Simultaneously, Evelyn screamed. And even as her voice rang out, high and shrill; even as that lethal object of chill-hardened steel spun upward, the light was switched suddenly off and we were in grumous darkness.

It was she who, pressing the button at her side, had dropped over us this mantle of invisibility no less obscuring than the fabled Hel Keplein; and it was she, too, who now opened the other door of the brougham, and with a murmured: "Come! Hurry!" drew me after her into the dread uncertainty of an environment of which we knew nothing.

The gloom without was scarcely less thick than that within. Of my five senses, therefore, all keenly alert, that of sight told me nothing; but my ears and nostrils, aided and abetted by my perception of sodden planking beneath my feet, informed me that we had alighted in a stable. The sound of pounding hoofs echoed from nearby stalls and unmistakable equine odors were strongly pervasive.

Upon my hearing there fell, too, as we fled, the high-pitched nasal cackle of excited and perplexed celestials, whose eyes, dazzled by the brougham's lamps, failed to follow us into that obscurity which lay in the wake of the conveyance, and through which, hand in hand, Evelyn and I crept crouchingly toward the street, our hearts hammering but our breathing smothered lest it betray our whereabouts and precipitate pursuit.

If in our fond fancy we expected an unimpeded way, however, our expectations were not realized. Where the darkness was densest there rose an obstruction. From out of the black a pair of arms encircled me—a pair of arms, long, sinewy and muscular, which tightened about me with a sudden vise-like pressure, holding me powerless. My hold of Evelyn's hand was thus abruptly sundered, and though she could not see, she sensed the encounter. Once more she screamed. High and shrill her young voice rose above the noise of the stamping horses and the quaintly strident chatter of the confused Mongolians. It was not so much a mere cry of affright as it was an appeal for help. And it met with surprisingly prompt response.

Before its echo had died, the double sliding doors which separated our stable dungeon from the sidewalk were swept swiftly apart, admitting the revealing gleam from a street lamp across the way, and admitting, too, the husky, commanding figure of a man with raised revolver, followed by a mob of neighborhood denizens attracted by the unusual and excited by the girl's penetrating vociferation.

Quickly as I had been seized, even more quickly was I released. The encircling arms fell away instantly, and the giant who had held me turned with an oath of defiance and confronted the invaders. In both oath and attitude there was a reminder of something heard and seen before; and treading upon the heels of reminder came recognition. It was Philetus Murphy, red and burly, who now towered menacingly above our armed savior. It was Philetus Murphy who, swinging viciously for his adversary's jaw, staggered back the same instant, his arm dropping and a bullet in his shoulder.

For a moment following the shot there was dead silence. Then came pandemonium. The mob, already augmented from a score to a hundred, surged into the stable as a spring flood surges over broken dams. With Evelyn in a corner behind me I fought off the crowding, bellowing throng, while Murphy lay groaning at our feet, and his assailant, who, when once his face met the light, I discovered was O'Hara, my own detective, smashed heads right and left with the butt of his revolver, and hoarsely commanded room for his fallen enemy.

What might have happened, what fatalities might have ensued, had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of three uniformed members of the metropolitan police force I shall not attempt to conjecture. Their clubs, I know, did good service; and a shot or two fired over the heads of the rioting crowd had a wonderfully pacifying effect.

Poor Evelyn, in spite of an heroically stubborn insistence to be courageous, was as thoroughly frightened as I have ever seen her. When, at length, the stable was cleared and lamps were lighted, she was still pallid as marble, and her lip quivered with an obstinacy that no restraining teeth nor hiding hand could disguise.

"Oh! Wasn't it exciting!" she exclaimed, with an effort at nonchalance that was almost pathetic. "I wouldn't have missed this experience for anything in the world." And then, discovering a little trickle of blood on my cheek, which a diligently plied handkerchief had not fully succeeded in keeping out of sight, she was at once all solicitude. "Oh, Philip!" she cried, with wide eyes, swimming. "You're hurt! It was awful. It was heathenish! I wish we had never dared—who did it? Do you know? Was it a knife cut? Was it—" And so she rattled on, her own ills swallowed up at length in her anxiety over my insignificant injury.

Murphy, meanwhile, had sunk into insensibility through loss of blood, and lay now, breathing stertorously. One of the officers had already telephoned for an ambulance and the other two were making a diligent search of the stable. As for the Chinamen, they had fled at the first alarm, and it looked very much as if every one in any way connected with the outrage, save only Murphy, had gone with them.

O'Hara, who had been put, nominally, under arrest, and who was now awaiting the pleasure of his captors, availed himself of the first moment of Evelyn's silence to address me.

"It's been a long chase," he said—and there was something of pride in his tone—"but you see I got him dead to rights at last. He's mixed up with the most lawless gang of highbinders New York has known for years. I haven't got down to all his history yet, but I've been handed a good stack of it, and it won't be hard to put the screws on him now for killing that Chink that used to work for him up to Cos Cob. I didn't know it was you he was after tonight, but I do know that he had a hand in the plot that fixed another Chink this very evening—a young fellow named Ling Fo, who was pumped full of lead just as he was turning from the Bowery into Pell street."

It was from O'Hara that I learned our present whereabouts. The stable was not more than a half dozen blocks from the intersection of the two streets he had just named.

The fate of our driver we could only conjecture. Before the policeman I laid the facts and they promised me that he should be found. And then, after half an hour's waiting, a substitute driver was secured from a neighboring garage, and Evelyn and I were permitted to continue our interrupted journey homeward.

At the Cameron house, as though our cup of excitement were not already filled to brimming, a fresh experience awaited us—an experience of such vital significance as to overturn entertained conclusions and shed a wholly new light upon our darkest perplexities.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Scuttled Ship.

Checkabeedy met us in the hall—an unusually agitated Checkabeedy, with his full-jowled, rubicund face ruddy beyond the common, and his tiny gray eyes twinkling like twin star sapphires.

Our adventure, thrilling as it had been, was subjugated, if not indeed for the moment forgotten, in the presence of this unwonted suscitation. For the butler's aplomb was a sort of family fixture which nothing short of the most extraordinary happening could either unsettle or upheave. To find him in such case, therefore, argued either cognizance of exceptional developments or possession of monstrously important tidings; and at sight of him we both paused in mute expectancy.

"There is a person, sir," he began, making vain effort to control his voice to dispassion, "a foreign person—what is called a Chinee, I think, sir—in the reception room. If I understand him, sir, he is a consul or something like that. And he has brought with him a tall, thin, elderly man, as yellow as himself, sir. I was in doubt about allowing them to wait, but they told me they must see you, sir, tonight without fail; that it was a matter to your interest, sir. They have been here over an hour, now, and I have never taken my eye off the reception-room door. Seeing as how those mysterious things happened at Cragholt, sir, I was fearful lest something more of the same sort might be contemplated. And poor Mr. Cameron lying up there with that nurse, Bryan, who, between you and me, sir, I don't trust, nohow."

Evelyn was scarcely to be blamed for a trepidation equaling, if not surpassing, Checkabeedy's.

"Don't see them, Philip," she urged with nervous vehemence. "Please don't see them! It is some trick. I feel it is. Checkabeedy will get them out of the house at once. Won't you, Checkabeedy?"

But I was in far different mood. Of late matters had been shaping themselves, apparently, towards a climax. In a quiet way, avoiding the spectacularly aggressive, and aided not a little by chance, we had drawn nearer and nearer to the veil which hid the truth. If there had come to me now the opportunity for another step, it must not be disregarded. My whole inclination was to welcome it. Therefore I smiled, reassuringly, at Evelyn, as I said:

"Really, my dear girl, you are unnecessarily alarmed. There is not—cannot be, in fact—the slightest possibility of danger. On the contrary their visit, whoever they may be, is in all likelihood pacific. But if it would make you any less uneasy, Mr. Checkabeedy shall wait near the open door, and you yourself shall stop here in the hall, where you can practically see and hear all that goes on."

That she yielded promptly to my argument, pretended, at least, to put aside her fears, and returning me smile for smile, confessed to a consuming curiosity which she had merely endeavored to disguise, was an episode as characteristic of her as any that I can remember.

On entering the reception-room—a somewhat formally furnished, square room, which jutted from the hall, on the left—I was mildly surprised to discover that one of my visitors was none other than the Chinese merchant, Yup Sing. At sight of me he rose and came a step forward, the same tall, spare, dignified Asiatic I had met in the Mott street warehouse, save that he no longer wore the dress of his country, but a dark, well-cut suit of American clothes.

"Permit me, Mr. Clyde," he said, in that chill leisurely tone I so well remembered, "to present to you the vice consul of China at New York, Mr. Chen Mok." And then I saw that his companion, a much shorter man than he and younger, had risen too, and was holding out a hand in tentative greeting.

My first impulse was to ignore the proffer, for of late I had come to abhor the race he represented, but on second thought I acceded to the most formal of hand-clasps.

"We are here," Yup Sing continued, "because we believe we have secured for you, Mr. Clyde, the explanation which you recently did me the honor to request of me. And because we are in hope that, through you, some agreement may be reached which will put an end to the present deplorable outbreak amongst certain of our people in this city."

Vice Consul Chen bowed gravely, and I, in my turn, gestured my visitors to resume their seats. So far I had not spoken, but mentally I had been busy. Frankly, I distrusted Yup Sing, and I questioned how much of his explanation, whatever it might be, I could afford to accept. Fortunately, however, I now had some basis for judgment. I felt that, so far as it went, the letter from Miss Clement could be relied upon absolutely. If the merchant's story coincided, then it would perhaps be safe to assume the correctness of added details. If it did not coincide, I was in possession of valuable material for cross-examination.

"I am an advocate of the policy of reciprocity, Mr. Yup," I said at length. "If, in return for your service, I can render a service to you, you have only to command me."

I chose a chair between them and the door, and sitting down assumed an attitude of attention.

"What I tell you," began the merchant, his body erect, his shoulders squared, his chin lifted, "Mr. Chen will verify." And once more Mr. Chen endorsed his friend's assertion by a grave forward sweep of his head.

"When you came to me, Mr. Clyde, with the story of your friend Mr. Cameron's annoyance and subsequent abduction, I was inclined to the view that you were, yourself, in some way deceived. What I have learned since, corroborates that impression. As you say here in America, your friend, Mr. Cameron, did not play fair with you."

Under ordinary circumstances I might possibly have permitted this assertion to go unchallenged. I am not as a rule truculent; more often than not I find it advisable to ignore preliminary inaccuracies of narration, the quicker to reach the vitals of the narrative. But on this night I was contrarily disposed. The inscrutable countenance and the superior, almost patronizing manner of the speaker chafed and irritated me to the verge of endurance; and so, without hesitation, I interrupted him with a contradiction.

"If all that you have learned is no more reliable than this corroboration," I declared, warmly, "we might as well end the interview here and now. Of Mr. Cameron's fairness at all times and under all circumstances there can be no question. He is my friend, tried and trusted, and incapable of deceit. On that I would stake everything I hold most dear; and we may as well have it clearly understood at the outset."

A white man would either have insisted or apologized. But the yellow man has a way of his own. Yup Sing remained silent until I had finished. But whether or not he heard me was manifested neither by word nor sign. Without change of facial expression or alteration of tone, he placidly proceeded, choosing his phrases with infinite care and rounding his periods with a faculty that for an Asiatic was little short of marvelous. Had he been any one else in the world I should have admired him. As it was, his cleverness only added to my aversion.

"There is a story," he went on, "a true story familiar to all Chinamen; to some Chinamen especially it is a very bitter, a very pathetic story, because it has to do with the passing of their kinsmen—their fathers, their brothers, and their sons. Death sometimes is glorious, as we all know. To die for one's country, or for one's honor, is to be privileged. To die of pestilence or famine is deplorable. But to die by treachery is to leave a poor legacy to those who follow—a legacy of unrest until vengeance has been wrought."

He paused for just a moment and I moved impatiently. But if I thought to disconcert him by my action I was not rewarded.

"It is possible, Mr. Clyde," he continued, "that you are familiar with the history of the trade in coolies between your country and mine?"

I nodded. "Yes," I answered, "passably familiar. I know that at one time it was black with outrages. I know that in 1882 a Chinese exclusion act was passed, and that in 1892 the Geary law followed."

"But you did not know, perhaps, that in spite of your laws, the smuggling of Chinamen—of Chinese laborers—into this country, has been almost continuously practiced?"

"It is quite possible, I dare say. I do not know the facts, however."

"The facts in a general way are not material," Yup Sing assured me. "But I shall inform you of a single specific case. Sixteen years ago there appeared in Canton a white man, supposedly a Scotchman, calling himself Donald McNish, and representing, according to his own statement, certain large American interests. Through a native agent it became known that McNish was in search of coolies. Very soon, circulars appeared throughout the district, worded somewhat after this fashion: 'To the countrymen of Ah Shoo: Laborers are wanted in the land of California. Great works to be done there, good houses, plenty food. You will get $20 a month and good treatment. Passage money required, $45. I will lend the money on good security, but I cannot take your wife and child in pay. Come to Canton, and I will care for you until the ship sails. The ship is good.' The circular was signed by Ah Shoo, the agent. In response to it, exactly ninety-seven of my countrymen, having left good security for the required passage money, were led stealthily aboard a small coasting vessel one night, and the vessel slipped quietly down the Chu-Kiang to the open sea, with McNish himself at the helm, and a Eurasian named John Woo, in the galley."

The Vice Consul was now consulting a slip of paper bearing, as I could see, certain Chinese characters.

"If I am in error," said Yup Sing, addressing his companion, "I pray you to correct me." Whereat Mr. Chen Mok smiled reassuringly.

"You are in all particulars accurate," he announced; and the Mott street merchant, thus encouraged, proceeded.

"The vessel, you understand, Mr. Clyde, was what is known in those waters as a lorcha. It was not so large as a junk and it differed in other respects as well. It—"

"I think I have seen a rude, but more or less effective representation of it," I interrupted.

"I know to what you refer," was the speaker's rejoinder. "But that was more or less conventional. As I told you, every child draws boats like that. However, the lorcha was to be used merely to convey the passengers to McNish's steamship, which had already cleared from Hong Kong, and which waited off the coast well out of sight of prying cruisers. Such, at least, was the explanation. Whether McNish ever had a steamship is a matter for conjecture. Whether a United States cruiser of the Pacific Squadron, having received a hint as to his purpose, bore down upon him, as has been said, is likewise open to question. But of the truth of the incidents which followed there can be no dispute."

He hesitated long enough for the Vice Consul to echo: "No dispute, whatever, Mr. Clyde," and continued:

"On the second morning after leaving Canton, an hour after dawn, when he at least pretended to see the cruiser in full chase, he ordered his passengers below, declaring that their safety depended upon their keeping out of sight. No sooner, however, were they below decks than he battened down the hatches, and imprisoned the cook in his galley. A white fog prevailed and the sea was very calm, both of which were conditions favorable to McNish's purpose. Lowering the lorcha's two boats he cut one adrift, and entering the other, which he had previously stocked with stores, he made his way in it along the lorcha's side to her prow."

At this juncture, Yup Sing slowly rose to his feet.

"And now," he said, "I want you to picture what followed. Standing up, axe in hand, Donald McNish began his diabolic work. With strong arm he swung, and close to the water line the blade bit deep into the timbers of the lorcha's bow. He swung again; and again the blade bit deep. Once more, and still once more the axe rose and fell. Frantically, with fiendish purpose he plied his weapon, until there opened a gaping hole through which, upon those ninety-seven trapped souls, rushed the bitter waters of death."

It was a very dramatic recital. Unaccompanied though it was by a single gesture, the speaker's voice lent itself most effectively to the tragedy. And though I disliked and distrusted him, I was certainly more or less impressed by the scene he painted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Capturing Bears in India

Plan for Destroying Animals Is Novel and Said to Be Always Successful.

A curious method of capturing wild bears is employed in certain parts of India, the New York Herald remarks. Four or five sturdy men are armed, two with long spears crossbarred on the handles close to the sharp two edged blade, and two or three with ten foot bamboos, of which the ends are smeared with bird lime.

Thus equipped and leading several powerful dogs, the hunters sally forth an hour or so before dawn. They pass along the base of the hills with the fresh morning wind blowing up from the plains below.

Should the hunters be lucky it is not long before the fierce dogs wind the bear, and, though dogs of this species hunt silently, their straining on the leash informs their owners that the game is nigh.

The dogs are slipped and disappear in the semidarkness. Soon their roaring and growling indicate that they have found the game. The hunters run up to the spot where the bear is fighting with the dogs.

The men with the limed poles poke the bear in the ribs and adroitly twist the ends in its long hair, thus holding it fast on each flank. The spearmen complete the operation by repeated spear thrusts.

It is said that a party of experienced men with good dogs never fail to secure the bear in this way.

Clever Japanese.

Honolulu Japanese have developed a new industry in the local fisheries now all but monopolized by them. They are buying up all the surplus aku when big catches are brought into the market, which they manufacture into a peculiar article of dried fish for export to the mainland. They have erected a plant in the rear of the Fisheries Company's place at the market, where they clean, boil and then sun-dry the fish, making an article that is said to keep well, besides being quite palatable.

Well Worth Catching.

"Anything worth catching in that lake?" asked the young man who had just arrived.

The hotel proprietor matched his question with another.

"See that girl in the red bathing suit?"

"Yes."

"She ought to be worth catching. They say she's worth 150,000 plunks."

COCA COLA HABIT, A GHOST.

We have all heard of ghosts, but none of us have ever seen one. It's the same way with coca cola "fiends;" you can hear about them but you might search for them until doom's day and you would never find one. Physicians who have treated hundreds of thousands of drug-habit cases, including opium, morphine, cocaine, alcohol, etc., say that they have never seen a case where the use of Coca-Cola has so fastened itself upon the individual as to constitute a habit in the true sense of the word. Although millions of glasses of Coca-Cola are drunk every year, no Coca-Cola fiends have ever made themselves visible at the doors of the sanitariums for the treatment of drug habits.

The Coca-Cola habit is analogous to the beefsteak habit and the strawberry habit and the ice cream habit. People drink Coca-Cola first because they see it advertised and thereafter because it tastes good and refreshes their minds and bodies. They drink it when they can get it and contentedly do without it when they can't get it. If you had ever witnessed the ravings of a real drug fiend when deprived of his drug, if you had ever observed the agony he suffers, you would never again be so unfair as to mention Coca-Cola in the same breath with the "habit-forming" drugs.—Adv.

Novelist Misquoted Scripture.

Novelists do not seem to be very strong in their knowledge of the scriptures somehow, and Sir Walter Scott in "The Heart of Midlothian" attempts to point a moral with the words: "Our simple and unpretending heroine had the merit of those peacemakers to whom it is promised as a benediction that they shall inherit the earth." The fact is that the peacemakers did not receive any such promise, but it is said that "the meek shall inherit the earth."

Love Isn't Fatal.

"So your friend Jasper has been jailed?"

"Yes."

"How does he take it?"

"He says he feels as if he had been kicked by a mule."

"Oh, I guess it isn't as bad as all that. People sometimes die from being kicked by a mule."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Badly Expressed.

"Doctor, I'm sorry to bring you away out to the suburbs."

"Don't mention it. You see, I have another patient out this way; consequently I can kill two birds with one stone."

Irritating Skin Troubles,
so prevalent in summer, such as hives, poison oak, chafing, sunburn, eczema, etc., are quickly relieved when Tyree's Antiseptic Powder is used. 25c. at druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Plain Fare Will Remain.

The wife of the governor-elect of New York says that there will be corned beef and cabbage on the table of the executive mansion at Albany just as there is at home.

IT'S HARD TO WORK

It's torture to work with a lame, aching back. Get rid of it. Attack the cause. Probably it's weak kidneys.

Heavy or confining work is hard on the kidneys, anyway, and once the kidneys become inflamed and congested, the trouble keeps getting worse.

The danger of running into gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease is serious. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for backache or bad kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A Washington Case

H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "Severe pains in my back made me miserable. The kidney secretions burned in passing. My back got so bad I could hardly work. After specialists failed Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
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Men and women agents to sell oil stock in first-class company. Refer to any local bank. No experience necessary. Liberal commission.
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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold everywhere 25c. Booklet free.
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FREE A formula to make your own Corn and Bunion Cure. H. L. FREY, 202 N. 7th St., Allentown, Pa.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 32-1913.

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STYLE
3018

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Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the ust, long over hips shortening back and front, lace trimmed. 11 inch front clasp with hook and eye at bottom, three pairs of hose supporters. Metal eyelets. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

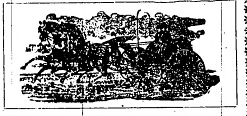
Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

DAVID LAZAR.

G. I. FELLMAN
orse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Specials

Coffee (special brand)	20c. per lb
Postum	20c. per pkg
Picnic Hams	16c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	90c per doz
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	35c. to $1.00 per pair
Vinergar (white wine)	25c. per gallon
Molasses	20c. per gallon

We handle Diamond and Gold Medal flour.

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A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County

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General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

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CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

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Saturday, August 9, 1913.

Minnesota's permanent school fund, her puclic lands and her business like way of handling them, is getting a vast amount of publicity in the widely circulated magazines in the East. "I regard this kind of publicity, the most valuable advertising our State can get," says Fred D. Sherman, Commissioner of Immigration. "When a state can attract the attention of great eastern publications in such a manner as to receive favorable comment upon the business methods of conducting her affairs, much benefit is derived."

A recent issue of the Youth's Companion says, editorially:

"Most of the states to which the National government has made large grants of land find little satisfaction in telling how they have disposed of it. To this rule Minnesota is a notable exception, and the story of its public lands is both a rebuke to other states that have squandered their valuable grants and a lesson to the states that still have natural resources worth preserving.

While other states were selling their public lands for a dollar or so an acre and usuing the money for current expenses, Minnesota was selling the timber off its land at a good figure, and then selling the land itself for agricultural purposes for five dollars an acre; it put the total proceeds into a permanent fund for the benefit of its schools and of its charitable and penal institutions. The fund now amounts to almost $29,000,000, and gives Minnesota a larger school fund than any other state in the Union. Four neighboring states, to which the government was not less generous in alloting public lands, have all together only $16,000,000.

Moreover, Minnesota still owns 2,500,000 acres, mainly in the timber district, and from the sale of the timber and of the land to the settlers the state will double its present permanent fund before many years have passed. More important still, it owns 40,000 acres of land in which there are rich deposits of iron. The state has leased the iron-ore land for long periods at advantageous terms. The land has already yielded $3,000,000 and under the present contracts it will yield about $150,000,000 in the next generation. Thus by 1950, Minnesota expects to have a permanent fund of fully $200,000,000, which will yield at 4 per cent, $8,000,000 a year for its schools and other public institutions.

The care of this fund is an important part of the business of the state government, which acts in the capacity of trustee. Of the present fund of nearly $29,000,000, about $7,000'000 is invested in bonds of other states, $15,000,000 has been lent to counties, cities and townships within the state, and the rest, drawing interest at four per cent, is in contracts of sale for farming lands.

Minnesota deserves the heartlest congratulations of the other states for the far sighted wisdom of its early law makers, and for the fidelity with which its officials of later years have guarded their trust. Such a splendid record of efficiency and honesty gives new heart to those who are working for the welfare of states that have been less thrifty".

The Northwest School of Agriculture, at Crookston, Minn., opens its eighth year on October 7th, 1913. The school has grown during the seven years it has been in session until at present it is one of the leading institutions of its kind and can offer advantages along practical agricultural teaching that is excelled by no other school. The faculty is being added to each year and consists of only the best trained teachers obtainable. The buildings and the grounds are being improved each year, this year seeing the installation of a central heating plant. Last year was erected the Science Building which is used as a class room building and is splendidly equipped. Another great addition this year will be the erection of a new Boys' Dormitory. There is already one of these buildings on the campus but due to crowded quarters it was found necessary to erect an additional building for boys. This building will furnished with the very best of modern conveniences.

Some of the subjects to be offered the coming year are Agriculture, Study of Breeds, Poultry, Botany, Forestry, Field Crops, Engineering, English, Carpentery, Blacksmithing, Dairy, Work, Veterinary Science, Stock Judging, Cooking, Sewing and other industrial subjects.

A catalog giving complete information regarding the studies, expenses and accomodations can be obtained by addressing Superintendent C. G. Selvig School of Agriculture Crookston Minn

Free trip through the Canal

Do you want to take passage on the first ship to pass through the completed Panama canal and make the trip immediately? It makes no difference if the big "ditch" will not be completed for another year—that will not prevent us or delay our departure. On another page of the Spectator our method is told in detail and all arrangements are made for your convenience and comfort during the voyage.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Mary Sullivan, Deceased.

State of Minnesota, Coutyof Pennington, } In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Sullivan, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Martin McAndress and Mary McAndress and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Martin McAndress having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of her estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 29th day of July A D. 1913.

(Seal)

Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Decent of Land,

Estate of William Porter

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of William Porter, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Olive M. Porter, Viron M. Porter and Lottie Porter and all persons interested in the determination of the decent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Lottie Porter having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor adminstration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the decent of said real estate, be determined by this court;

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of August 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 24th day of July 1913,

(Court Seal)

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

A-9 3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

No. 224

State of Minnesota,
Office of County Auditor, } SS.
County of Red Lake

To John Torrison;

You are hereby Notified. That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot one (1) in Block nine (9) in Highland Addition to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of twenty Dollars and fifty eight Cents; that upon the 9th, day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Sixty Four Dollars and Forty Three Cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents and interest on Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 9th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of said redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 24th day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

A4-3

Traveler's Measure.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was talking, on his trip home from Panama, about tips on ocean liners.

"There is a fixed unit of tipping, $2.50—or, at least, there used to be," he said, "before everything went up; and most travelers go above rather than below the unit.

"Travelers, as a class, are generous, and at any rate I have no patience with the stewards and waiters who complain.

"A steward on an ocean liner once said to me at the end of a voyage:

"'Mr. Blanc ain't worth much—I can tell that.'

"'How can you tell?' said I.

"'Oh,' he answered, 'it's easy for us stewards to take a man's measure.'

"'I suppose,' said I, 'you measure him from tip to tip?'"

Easy to Catch a Beau.

The Tyroleans and Austrians have many superstitions and it is a curious fact that often high and low believe in the same old yarn with equal sincerity.

Tyrolean folklore pays abundant attention to girls sighing for another's beau or for a beau personally unknown to her; according to superstition they are compaatively easy to catch. And here is the recipe:

Get a wheel with an iron hoop and bind to the seventh spoke a little bird named why-neck. Secure the wheel in the ordinary way and turn it, singing: "I will get him even if he struggles as hard as the why." The more the bird struggles the more honor in securing the man's affection.

Argentina's Rapid Advance.

Twenty-five years ago Argentina had to import its flour. Today it sells wheat to the world, the annual harvest value amounting to more than $500,000,000.

Why Need of Tariff Change.

In flagrant instances the present tariff sustains private interests wholly without regard to common welfare—in truth at the cost of the many for the benefit of the few. In other instances it enables combinations of capital and industry to prosper unduly. It has become to a very considerable degree an instrument of selfishness, of gross abuses, a "shelter of trusts."

FARM STOCK

DISEASED FEET OF CATTLE

Sudden Lameness Often Caused by Small Scratch or Abrasion—Keep Animals Out of Mud.

(By C. C. LIPP, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

It is not at all uncommon for cattle to show a very sudden lameness, which on careful examination proves to be an abscess-like formation between the hoofs. The starting point is usually a small scratch or abrasion of the skin, which offers a suitable avenue of entrance for the germ causing the trouble. The germs live in the soil, manure and other filth about the yards and feed lots. During dry weather they cause very little damage. When the yards are muddy, or the stables unclean, the growth of germs is favored. At this time also the continued action of the wet, foul material makes the skin between the claws tender and easy to injure.

An examination of the lame foot will usually reveal swelling and tenderness. If the space between the claws be cleaned out, the skin abrasion is usually plainly evident. Sometimes there is a thick cheesy covering of grayish pus over the surface of the sore. At other times the pus may burrow beneath the skin, and even form pockets that are filled with this cheesy material.

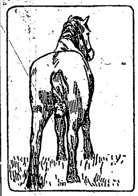
Treatment consists in keeping the affected animals out of the mud and wet manure for several days. Thorough cleansing of the part with any of the coal-tar dips, using five teaspoonfuls per pint of water once daily, is very necessary. All the loose shreds of skin should be cut away and pus pockets well drained. In mild cases, the application of pine tar proves a very effective treatment.

The severer form should receive, in addition to a thorough cleaning, a dressing of equal parts of iodoform and boric acid under a bandage for several days. Taken in time and vigorously and persistently treated, healing should not be prolonged beyond a week. If left alone, some cases soon assume the most severe type, which means delayed healing and more bandaging and dressing.

ARE PUREBRED COLTS HARDY?

Experiment Being Conducted at Kansas Agricultural College to Find Cost of Raising.

Whether or not it costs more to raise a purebred colt than a grade, is to be decided by an experiment now under way at Kansas Agricultural college. W. A. Cochel has selected 20 colts, ten of them purebred Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, and ten grades of the same breeds. One lot is to receive oats, alfalfa hay and corn fodder. The other lot will be fed in such a way as to receive the same food nutriments as if oats had been included. The lot receiving oats and alfalfa hay will get its corn fodder while running in the pasture.



Percheron for Farm Use.

All the colts are fed in an open shed and during the day are kept outside in the pasture. Their coats are heavy and they are in the best of condition. The lots are divided into five purebred and five grades, five fillies and five horses. The question to be answered is: Has a purebred the same opportunity to develop as the grade, or is it as much a matter of feeding as of breeding?

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A jaded team can never do a profitable day's work.

Watch the ewes' udders; milk them out when necessary.

A young animal will gain more rapidly than a mature one.

An improved sire at $100 is a mighty good business proposition.

Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays.

Everlasting watchfulness is one secret of success in stock raising.

Especially in summer saw dust is hard to excel as a bedding for horses.

Arrange to put the hogs and pigs in a fresh pasture before the bite gets too short.

Keep the pigs growing; every pound gained now will add to the profit at selling time.

Somewhat Silly Argument.

The Protective Tariff league goes far in its condemnation of the proposed tariff bill, when it says that "aside from the loss of revenue, the bill is an outrageous discrimination against those who remain at home, because they are not able to travel abroad. It is class legislation in its most offensive form." This is certainly an ingenious argument, but hardly convincing.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST. Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. O SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.70
Wheat, No. 2	.77
Flax, No. 1	1.27
Flax, No. 2	1.22
Oats	.33
Barley	.32

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HOUSEWIFE.

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ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 months, on trial, 10 cts.

Revise the Tariff Quickly.

We would urge the Democratic congressmen to act quickly on the tariff revision. There should be less talk and more action in the house and, since there is a disposition to put the act into effect immediately on its enactment into law, the sooner it is done the better.

We do not look for any business disturbances in consequence of the revision. That is, we do not look for any general disturbance.

The proof of the pudding is the eating of it. If the tariff act is to ruin industries this can only be demonstrated by putting it into effect. The country has made up its mind to follow Mr. Underwood in his revision.

But one thing seems certain. The cuts in the steel industry are not going to cause the ruin of steel making. And in this country steel is still king.—New York Herald.

Party Has Done Well.

Whether or not the cost of living will be considerably or even perceptibly lessened should the tariff bill as it stands be enacted, in carrying out their promises, in trying to lessen that cost, the Democrats have done well. When the agony is over—swift be "the blow, and short the pang to undergo!"—and the new tariff is on the statute books, even the businesses now wailing will be hopeful; and even if prices of necessaries refuse to sag, everybody, freed from uncertainty, will know just where he is at and work in confidence and security. The country can stand any kind of tariff; it stands very impatiently the weary interim of tariff tinkering.—New York Sun (Ind.)

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—English services next Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Confirmation Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—No Services Sunday,
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......... 8:35 a. m

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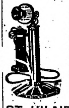

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CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM [illegible]

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913. NUMBER 5

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

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The Spectator.

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THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

International binder twine for sale by Ole Matheson

Mr. and Mrs. Scholin returned from Crookston Monday.

Elmer Williams of Sebeka is visiting at the Branum home.

Myrtle and Alice Fellman have been visiting friends the past few days.

Andy Dahl left for Gull Lake, Sask. Sunday, where he has a claim.

Clint Martz had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse this week, by blood poisoning.

Mrs. Sterns and sons Oscar and Wallace spent Sunday at the A. S. Wilson home.

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.
A-9 N. A. Nelson.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

N. J. Swanson returned to his home at Scranton, N. D. Monday, after a weeks visit with S. J. Swanson.

An investment in knowledge pays the best interest. Get your knowledge at the Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Hulda and Myrtle Gigstad returned from Randolph, Tuesday, where they have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. A. Edstrom.

Ella and Hariette Jackson returned from Grafton, Tuesday, having spent the past month with their uncle at that place.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Carl Krueger, who recently closed out his stock at New Rockford, N. D. and moved to Red Lake Falls, was in town between trains Monday.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet on Sunday afternoon Aug. 17, at the home of Anton E. Anderson, River Falls Twp. All welcome.

If you are contemplating buying a sewing machine, let me demonstrate the superiority of the old reliable Singer machines—Henry A. Olsen
J1.5

Scand. Mission church services at Aug. Konikson's school house Sunday Aug. 17th at 2:30 p. m., and Young Peoples' Society in the evening at 8 p. m. at the home of L. P. Thyren. All are welcome.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Scand. Mission church held their final picnic of the season at the Lorentsonn home in Black River, past Sunday. A fine program was rendered and the band gave some beautiful selections during the afternoon. The fine sum of $71.00 was neted.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

One Clover Leaf manure spreader for sale cheap. HOLMES BROS.
adv

Jake Enerson came over from Germantown yesterday.

Ole Ostby and "Black Jane" were visitors here Thursday.

Mike McAndress shipped two more carloads of stock today.

Amanda and Helga Kalland arrived from Winnipeg for a visit at home.

The village schools will open in two weeks from Tuesday.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

Miss Josephine Branum arrived today from Neilsville, Minn. where she has visited friends.

Hans Wilson, Tom Hovet and M. McAndress autoed to Wylie Thursday.

S. Engerbretson has a crew busily engaged in pulling dead logs out of the river.

Albert Anderson, a prominent farmer living west of town is erecting a fine new residence.

Myrtle Blaine is assisting at the post office during the absence of Mr. Post.

Selmer Benson went to Minneapolis Monday where he had his eyes treated. He returned yesterday.

Sadie Seiff and Frances Kiefenheim of Red Lake Falls visited here Friday.

Eva McAndress went to Red Lake Falls Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Miss Edith Dahl came down from Gull Lake Sask., where she has been teaching school during the summer.

Mrs. Stotsvald and Mrs. Johnson visited friends at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

A party was given last Friday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson in honor of Mrs. C. A. Skeie.

Ed Dahl will arrived the first part of the week from Canada to spend the remaining summer at the parental home.

I. Dahlin went to Red Lake Falls this week to consult a specialist. Andrew Hall is keeping shop during his absence.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription, $1.50.

O. F. Post received a telegram Monday stating that his sister had died suddenly at Spokane. He and Mrs. Post left Tuesday for the west.

Miss Emma Sathre of Thief River Falls and Miss Eva McAndress visited with Olga Hanson at Red Lake Falls this week.

Wm. Olson went to Warren Tuesday returning in the evening bringing with him his wife, who has been at the hospital there for the past month. The many friends of Mrs. Olson are glad to learn that she is rapidly recovering.

We have just unloaded a carload of McCormick and Deering mowers, binders, hay rakes, bull rakes, tethers. We are making attractive prices on all kinds of machinery. If you contemplate purchasing any, get our prices.
Jl 12 tf. HOLMES BROS

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.
A-3 S. J. Swanson.

New Fish Hound.

Steve Withey, the veteran conductor on the Warroad line has purchased a fish hound.

Some of the uninformed seem to think it is to be used for fishing but such is not the case. The hound, which is rightfully called a "fish story hound" is used for the purpose of detecting "fish stories". When any one in a crowd, where the hound is present, tells anything that has an element of "fishiness" in it, the hound will "point out" the offender.

Mr. Withey has been "pointed" several times since he told his famous 'bull moose" story.

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.

—Wm. Olson.

Weston to Visit Northern Minnesota

Noted Pedestrian to Pass Thru Here Enroute To Warroad.

Edward Peyson Weston in company with Gov. Eberhart, Mayor Nye of Minneapolis and other notables will pass thru this village Friday Aug. 22 enroute to Warroad. Mr. Weston accepted an invitation to visit Warroad for several days and to deliver a series of lectures there. The party will visit the country surrounding Warroad, and will also take a trip across the Lake of the woods in the steamer "Kenora" The lake trip will be made during the day and the party will remain over night at Kenora, Ont.

The trip from Minneapolis to Warroad will be made on a special train, including sleepers. The party expects to leave Warroad Aug. 27th on their return trip to Minneapolis.

Gophers Let One Slip Thru.

Last Sunday the pill tossers from Red Lake Falls defeated the Gophers by a score of 14 to 10. The game was loosely played on both sides, and with the exception of one or two plays, the fans were not even given a mere imitation of the real article. The locals had the game tucked away several times only to let the aggregation from Red Lake Falls take it away. The 'support" given the pitcher accounts for the snag of runs piled up by the visitors. The weather conditions which were somewhat unfavorable are held responsible for this rare exhibition of base ball.

Bridge Closed

The old wooden bridge, in the north end of town is again in need of repairs, it being closed to traffic at the present time. Two timbers of the arch on one end of the bridge have rotted away, allowing it to sag about 8 or ten inches. The members of the road and bridge board considered it unsafe for traffic so it was closed last week.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Frank Kratka, the Thief River Falls real estate boomer, was in town today.

George Ossman was in town again last week after an absence of several months. He has been sick the past two months.

Seymour Harris went down to Crookston today where he will meet his wife, who will return the latter part of the week.

Owing to a mistake in the new game law ducks can be killed at any time of the year and our local hunters have already killed quite a number, one party bringing in forty-five.

The school board has secured the services of Prof. A. D. Wishard as principal of the village school the coming year.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 158, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the **HIGH DOLLAR.**

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400,00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.
Jl-20-S-1

We have three International Cream Separators on hand which will be sold cheap, as we are closing out this line
—HOLMES BROS.

St. Hilaire Gets Many Prizes at County Fair

Exhibits Numerous and Attractive. Fast Race Program. Large Crowds.

The Pennington county fair held at Thief River Falls Aug. 6, 7 and 8 was the best held in the history of the county. The grounds were in fine condition and the race track was especially fast, considering it being built this year.

The weather conditions during the three days were ideal and over 4000 people were in attendance on Thursday.

The stock exhibit showed a marked improvement over those displayed the preceding years. The grain displays were excellent and would rank among the top notches in any exhibit. Farm machinery displayed by enterprising dealers was in evidence.

With the exception of the carnival company which thronged the down town streets with their cheap shows and stands the fair was a huge success from every point of view.

ST. HILAIRE CREAMERY SCORES SECOND

The local creamery, famous for its Gold Medal Extra Premium Butter, which recently carried off first prize at Grand Forks, winning a silver cup, and which captured the premium for Best Eastern Butter at Spokane, and which ranked among the first at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and which stood a top notcher in butter contests at Milwaukee, Minnesota state fair, Iowa etc. etc., carried off second prize in competition with the Thief River Falls Creamery at the Pennington County Fair. The above Creamery, which to our knowledge has never been considered among the premium class, has suddenly taken a spurt and has outshown the best creamery in the northwest. We do not doubt but what the Thief River Falls Creamery butter stood first according to the judgement of the official butter testers, but wish to congratulate the local creamery for receiving honorable mention, and being placed second and last in the list of butter contestants.

The following is a list of premiums awarded to St. Hilaire and vicinity.

FANCY WORK.

White cotton embroidered corset cover, Regna Loberg, second.

White cotton lunch cloth, Julia Loberg, second.

White cotton embroidered waist, Regna Loberg, second.

Punch work, Emma Sathre, second.

Silk embroidered table scarf, Mrs. M. A. Highland, first.

Silk embroidered center-piece, Mrs. M A. Highland, second.

Punch work, dresser scarf, Emma Sathre, first.

Crochet pillow shams, Eva McAndress second.

Knitted spread, Eva McAndress, first.

Knitted socks, Mrs. Henry Randolph, second.

Hardanger lunch cloth, Mrs. Wm. Highland, second.

Embroidered sofa pillow, Blanche Hoff, first.

COOKING.

White bread, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, first.

Graham bread, Mrs. E. A. Aubol first.

Rye bread, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, first.

Collection of bread, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, first.

Fancy cake, Mrs. Eric Olson, first

Peaches canned, Mrs. Henry Koop, second.

Pieplant canned, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, second.

Plums canned, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, second.

Currant jelly, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, first.

Marmalade Grape, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, second.

Pieplant jelly, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, second.

Raspberry jelly, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, second

Collection, Mrs. E. A. Aubol, first

Water melon pickles, Mrs. E. A Aubol, first

Collection pickles, Mrs E A Aubol, first

Canned peas, Mrs E A Aubol, sec.

HONEY

Box honey, Mrs E A Aubol, first

FRUITS

Currants, Ed Aubol, first

POULTRY

F T Sathre, second

GRAINS.

Blue stem wheat one half bushel, Henry Randorf, second

Macaroni wheat, one half bushel, J P Thorstad, second

Blue stem wheat, Ed Aubol, second

Barley, one half bushel, H. Koop, first

Flax, one half bushel, Albert Geske, second.

Sheaf fodder corn, Albert Geske, second

Sheaf black oats, J O Thorstad second

Sheaf white oats, J. P Thorstad second

Sheaf red clover J P Thorstad, first

SWINE

Yorkshire swine, boar, Henry Pope first

Chester white sow and 8 pigs, Wm. Moeller, first

Best pen shoats, 2 boars, 2 sows Wm. Moeller, first

Best pig under 1 year, Wm. Moeller, first

CATTLE

Grade beef cow, Ed Aubol, first

Grade beef heifer, 1 year, Ed Aubol, second

Fat cow, Ed Aubol, first

2 yr. old grade steer, Ed Aubol, first

Fat steer, Ed Aubol, first

Heifer calf, under 1 year, Ed Aubol, second.

SHEEP

Grade sheep, pair ewes, Ed Aubol, second

Grade ewe shearling, Ed Aubol first

Grade ewe lamb, Ed Aubol, first

AGRICULTURE

Rhubarb, H Koop, first

Cucumbers, Clara Loberg, second

Onions, J P Thorstad, first

Beets mangel, W H Koop, first

Potatoes six weeks one half bushel, H Koop second

Potatoes, Early Ohio, J O Thorstad, second

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

Map North America, Matilda Morck first, Selma Morck, second

Map Minnesota, Matilda Morck, first.

Orchard and Garden Notes.

AUGUST 15.

It is not too late to plant another row of radishes.

Keep the top soil stirred up even if it is dry and dusty.

Trim out the blight from the apple trees and disinfect all the cuts.

Celery and egg plant need plenty of water. Always water them thoroughly, in the evening.

During August start geraniums for winter blooming. Break off the slips and put them in the ground besine the old plant. Pot before frost.

Keep the vegetables gathered clean. Eat what you can, and can what you can't. If you don't want them all your neighbors will be glad to help.

FIGHTING FOR GRAFT

Tariff-Fattened Trusts Shriek Over New Schedules.

"Arguments" Put Forward Seem to Imply a Right to Plunder the People —Figures Show How Protection Has Worked.

Someone has said that the distinguishing trait of jailbirds is not so much bad morals as bad sense. If this be true, the average tariff grafter has one point of resemblance to the humbler offender; for the stupidity of most tariff arguments is even more striking than their moral perversity.

The New Bedford Standard, a paper which seems to live by and for the cotton mill trust, devotes much of one edition to denouncing the cotton schedule of the Underwood tariff. To show how radical a cut is made by the Underwood tariff, the Standard gives a list of fabrics with the duty on each under the Wilson law of 1894, the Dingley law of 1897; the Aldrich horror of 1909, and the proposed Underwood rates of 1913.

On the more expensive fabrics, little change was made by the Aldrich law. But on articles of such almost universal use as dotted Swiss and some wash fabrics, Mr. Aldrich increased the already atrocious Dingley rates from 50 to 80 per cent.—and the Standard, pleading for "protection," admits this fact!

This criminal increase in tariff duties was made at a time when the country was crying out for relief, and when cotton mills were fairly bloating with prosperity.

In the eight years ending with 1907, the Union mill, one of the largest in New England, paid an average dividend of 23 per cent. per year. The Troy mill during the same period paid an average of 23.68 per cent. per year, and the Laurel Lake mill paid an average of 36.26 per cent. The Dartmouth mill paid 26 per cent. cash dividends in 1906, 66 per cent. in 1907, 66 per cent. once more in 1908; and in 1909, paid a stock dividend of 100 per cent. and a 13 per cent. cash dividend on the inflated capitalization.

And still, standpatters wonder why the country has driven them from power—Chicago Journal.

Republican Intrigue Failed.

Colonel Mulhall's account of the intriguing efforts of Pennsylvania Republican politicians to settle the great anthracite coal miners' strike in 1902 adds little to what was already known of the inner workings of that troublesome period. The aim of the politicians was, of course, to place the labor element under obligations to the G. O. P. and thereby strengthen its hold on the state. Throughout those trying days the figure that stood out most conspicuously and favorably—and this view is confirmed by the letters produced by Mulhall—was John Mitchell, the labor leader. Subsequent events have not altered the excellent impression then created by the youthful head of the miners' organization.—Philadelphia Record.

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Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

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1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our propositions before buying—or you will regret it, also some bargains in used Motor Cycles.

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The largest cone filled with pure home made Ice cream

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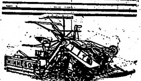
Fresh line of candies, fuits and cigars always on hand.

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson



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Prices

6 foot	107.00
7 foot	110.00
8 foot	115.00

For Sale By
N. A. NELSON.

THE SPECTATOR

BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.

ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The senate confirmed Royal Meeks of New Jersey as commissioner of labor statistics.

• • •

Report from Attorney General McReynolds was read denying that the Department of Justice maintained espionage system over federal courts.

• • •

A constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic beverages was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Hobson of Alabama.

• • •

James Coffey of South Dakota has been confirmed as revenue collector for the Dakotas after receipt of his resignation as chairman of the democratic state committee of South Dakota.

• • •

The two lobby investigations under way in congress after a series of short sessions will be resumed with the prospect of some further important testimony bearing on legislative activities.

• • •

Representative Roddenbery's resignation as a member of the house lobby investigation committee was accepted and Speaker Clark appointed Representative Ferris of Oklahoma to take his place.

• • •

Safe removal of American citizens desiring to leave the danger zone in the vicinity of Empalme, Mex., has been reported to the navy department by Rear Admiral Cowles commanding the American Pacific fleet from Guaymas, Mex.

• • •

Democratic leaders in the senate are considerably perturbed over the failure to make progress on the tariff bill and for several days informal conferences have been held with progressive republicans and regular republican leaders in the hope that some means to hasten consideration of the measure might be found.

• • •

After weeks of waiting the house lobby commitee got a chance to examine Martin M. Mulhall on his wholesale charges of influence with various congressmen and corruption of employes of the house. The self-styled lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers appeared with the senate sergeant-at-arms, who has been his constant body-guard since his exposure.

• • •

Definite announcement regarding the character and amount of commercial paper that will be accepted by the treasury department as security for the additional $50,000,000 of government deposits to be placed in the agricultural states will not be made until after the last conference with the bankers from the far western states on Thursday. It was indicated at the department, however, that the proportion of commercial paper accepted will be larger than was at first planned.

DOMESTIC.

The eleventh biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has opened at Pittsburgh.

• • •

Mrs. Wilfred Chase of Merrimac, Mass., has gone into partnership with her husband as a house wrecker. She goes out with him every day and does as much physical labor as he.

• • •

Placing two sticks of dynamite in his vest pocket, Henry Holdt went to the rear of his home at Altoona, Pa., lighted a fuse and calmly waited the explosion that blew up the house and cut his body almost in two.

• • •

The Chicago Great Western railway has put into effect over all its lines in Minnesota the two-cent passenger fare, and beginning October 1, it will establish all the state tariffs for four months to determine if these schedules are confiscatory.

• • •

Seventy-five armed men, officials and citizens of Rosedale, a suburb of Kansas City, Kas., put the finishing touches to the regraded street where the Kansas City & Oklahoma Interurban railway tracks, in defiance of the railroad company, were torn up, and the roadbed reduced to grade by the Rosedale mayor, J. R. Wimmer, and a band of determined men.

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In a circular letter sent out the currency commission of the American Bankers' association invited the presidents of several state bankers' associations and representatives of all clearing houses to meet with the commission in Chicago this month.

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Dr. A. G. Rogers, superintendent of the state school for the feeble minded at Fairibault, Minn., has asked Attorney General L. A. Smith for an opinion whether it would be illegal to sterilize inmates of the school provided their consent first is obtained.

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Frank A. Gotch of Humbolt, Ia., champion wrestler, has closed a deal which makes him the owner of 920 acres of land in Polk county, south of Crookstron, Minn. Gotch intends starting a thoroughbred herd and raising prize winning stock.

TRIAL OF SULZER SET FOR SEPT. 18

STATE OF NEW YORK NOW HAS TWO CONTESTING EXECUTIVES.

SULZER FIGHTS FOR OFFICE

Lieutenant Governor Says He Will Assume Duties as Chief of State—Mrs. Sulzer Breaks Down Under the Strain.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 15.—With Governor Sulzer impeached by the New York assembly and the date of his trial before the senate and the judges of the court of appeals fixed for Sept. 18, the spectacle is presented of two men claiming to be governor of the state of New York.

As soon as the articles of impeachment were presented to the assembly, Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn announced his intention of occupying the executive chamber.

Sulzer to Fight.

Friends of Governor Sulzer declared that the governor intended to continue in office and would use every weapon in his power to maintain his position on the ground that the assembly had no constitutional right to consider impeachment at its extraordinary session.

Some asserted that the governor would summon military protection, if necessary, to prevent the lieutenant governor from occupying the executive chamber.

Judge Cady D. Herrick, who will act as chief counsel for the governor at his trial, said that the governor would meet the charges aginst him in an orderly and quiet way and will do nothing unbecoming the dignity of the state.

"He will engage in no physical scramble to exert his rights to discharge the functions of the office of governor."

No Definite Statement.

The lieutenant governor would not indicate what action he proposes to take except to say that there would be "no circus or military maneuvers about occupying the executive chambers; the law is supreme."

The inaction of Lieutenant Governor Glynn in the matter was in the face of arguments given expression both in the senate and in the assembly that at the moment the articles of impeachment were presented to the senate Governor Sulzer automatically ceased to be the chief executive. This contention was based on an article in the constitution which says that "in case of impeachment of the governor . . . the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant office."

It was held by the majority leaders that the word "impeachment" corresponded with the word "indictment" in a criminal trial and that, therefore, in the meaning of the law, the governor already stood impeached, although not convicted, and was, therefore, not now eligible to hold his office.

These arguments were placed before the lieutenant governer by the Democratic leaders, but, nevertheless, Governor Sulzer was not molested.

Upon leaving the executive chamber the governor went for an automobile ride and then returned to the executive mansion, where he was in consultation until a late hour with his advisers.

Mrs. Sulzer Collapses.

Albany, N. Y.—Mrs. Sulzer's condition became so serious that Governor Sulzer wired to New York for a specialist on nervous diseases.

The governor then told his advisers, it was said by those who claimed to have knowledge of what occurred at the night conference, that under no circumstances would he allow Mrs. Sulzer to testify at the trial.

It was said, on the other hand, that Mrs. Sulzer insisted hysterically that she be allowed to testify in her husband's behalf.

Militia to Quell Riots.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 15.—The provincial executive, at a special session in Victoria, decided to order several militia companies to Nanaimo. Twenty-five special policemen left Vancouver aboard the steamer Princess Patricia for Nanaimo to assist in quelling the riots there. Approximately the only cause of the strike is the refusal of the mine owners to recognize the union of United Mine Workers of America.

Lorimer May Run Again.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 15.—William Lorimer, in an address at a Catholic harvest festival at Durand, hinted that he might again seek the senatorial toga. Lorimor asserted the country was rampant with socialism.

Eject Whitman From Cafe.

New York, Aug. 15.—Carrying out Mayor Gaynor's curfew order, directing that all places where liquor is served shall close at 1 o'clock in the morning, police reserves for the fourth time this week visited Thomas Healy's restaurant an hour after midnight and ejected patrons. District Attorney Whitman was among those thrown out. When Inspector Dwyer and a "strong arm" squad arrived they were surprised to find Mr. Whitman. All the patrons, 150 in number, and including 35 women, were put out.

Rain Gives No Relief.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15.—Rains in scattered sections of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma failed to give relief from the excessive heat that has gripped the three states for ten consecutive days. The average maximum temperature in Kansas was above 100 degrees. Junction City and Manhattan reported a maximum temperature of 108; Salina, 104; Topeka, 103, and Leavenworth, 102. Temperatures over Missouri and Oklahoma averaged a little lower than Tuesday.

FORMER GOVERNOR JOHN LIND

C HARRIS & EWING

Ex-governor John Lind is now in Mexico City as the personal representative of President Wilson. Through Mr. Lind the state department is attempting o bring about a settlement between the warring factions of the southern republic. Although President Huerta announced that he would not receive Governor Lind and the attitude of Mexicans was consequently very hostile, no opposition was met with upon the entrance of the special envoy in Mexico. The outcome of the mission is eagerly awaited.

I. W. W. LEADER IS RESCUED

HELD CAPTIVE AT HOLYOKE, MINN., PENDING SETTLEMENT.

Eludes Captors and Is Now Ready to Resume Activities—Strike Situation.

Duluth.—Frank Little, who is an officer of the Industrial Workers of the World, and leader of the striking dock workers here, who was spirited away Thursday by several railroad detectives, was rescued Sunday by a party of Industrial Workers and Socialists, under the leadership of Erick Erickson of Portland, Ore.

The rescuing party, numbering 10 men, left for Holyoke, Minn., late Saturday night. None of the party carried fire arms, the plan being to surround the guards and demand the release of Mr. Little, who was being held prisoner at Getty's farm, a short distance from Holyoke.

After arriving at Holyoke, the rescuing party was reinforced by a number of citizens and a constable armed with a warrant which demanded the release of Little. When the party reached the Getty farm and had demanded the surrender of Mr. Little, the men who were holding him are said to have fired a number of shots into the air and in the confusion Little eluded his captors and joined the Industrial Workers and Socialists, with whom he returned to Duluth.

When interviewed after his return Mr. Little said:

"There is little to say about the four days at Getty's farm. I was not abused and was given plenty to eat. Once the kidnappers declared they would keep me captive until the strike was over if they had to bury me, I intend to continue my activities as before. Kidnapping has become part of my life and no longer holds the terrors that it once did.'

President W. A. McGonagle of the Duluth, Massabe and Northern road regards the strike situation with complacency and considers that the trouble now is preticaily ended.

TO ORGANIZE HARVEST HANDS

I. W. W. Leader Announces Move to Unionize This Branch of Northwest Laborers.

Duluth.—James J. Cannon, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Duluth strike, says:

"We sent J. A. Law and Jack Allen to Minot from Minneapolis in response to a call from Socialists there. Minot is a recruiting station for a large part of the harvest fields and the agitation of the I. W. W. there is part of a wide campagin we have been conducting quietly to organize the harvest hands of the northwest.

"The organization of the I. W. W. in the harvest fields this year is more systematic and extensive than ever before. Camp delegates and volunteer organizers are in almost every town, camp and 'jungle' with authority to initiate members and line them up for higher wages than ever paid before."

Ore Shipping Is Normal.

Duluth, Aug. 14.—Ore shipping has assumed normal conditions again and the fleet of vessels that was thrown out by the strike on the ore docks has been put on regular schedule again. Twelve boats cleared within the last 24 hours, laden with ore for lower lake points. There are more than a dozen boats now at the Allouez docks in Superior, but they are being loaded in good time. More than 400 are at work there and this is more than the usual number.

Northern M. E. Conference in Sept.

Detroit.—The Northern Minnesota Methodist church will hold its nineteenth annual conference at Detroit, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5. The districts belonging to this conference are Duluth, Minneapolis, Litchfield and Fergus Falls. Bishop W. A. Quayle of St. Paul will preside. C. R. Oaten of Duluth is secretary and J. R. Davis of Litchfield is treasurer. The membership amounts to about 200, most of whom are expected to be present. The program will be issued the last of August.

Brief Telegraphic News of Minnesota

Hancock Postoffice Safe Blown.

Hancock.—The safe in the postoffice was blown up by yeggmen and about eighty-five dollars in cash stolen. No stamps were taken.

• • •

Work on White Earth Bridge.

White Earth.—Work on the steel and concrete bridge over the White Earth river on the new stage road, which has been suspended for a month or more, has been resumed.

• • •

Kills Self With Knife.

Mankato.—Chris Zimmerman, 65 years old, a widower, committed suicide on his farm near Amboy where he lived with his son. When found early he had been dead some hours. He had hacked his throat and wrists with a paring knife and had bled to death. Two sons and one daughter survive.

• • •

Woodchuck Gets in Auto Gearing.

Winona.—H. L. Halderson, a resident of Centerville, Wis., across the river from here, had an unusual experience in coming to Winona by automobile, when a woodchuck became caught in the gears of his machine and for a time made it difficult to control. It is supposed the animal got into the machine when it was left standing near Mr. Halderson's place before starting. It was caught in the gearing and mangled.

• • •

Rochester Gets Fair Buildings.

Rochester.—The awarding of the contract for a large barn to be built this season on the Olmsted county fair grounds completes the gift of $25,000 of Dr. C. Graham of this city of a beautiful fair site and buildings, which gives the association some of the finest grounds in the state. The new barn will be arranged for racing horses only. About a year ago Dr. Graham donated the site of the fair grounds to the association with a goodly sum for the buildings.

• • •

Silver Cup to Be Prize.

Brainerd.—The Northern Pacific Railway company will offer at the Crow Wing county fair to be held Sept. 17, 18 and 19 at Pequot, a $50 silver cup for the best three purebred dairy calves. The company will also offer a cash prize of $10 for the best sow and litter of pigs under six months old. The silver cup for the best pure-bred dairy calves is to be competed for each year, and to become the permanent property of the person winning it three times. The winner's name will be engraved upon the cup each year.

LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Exercises Held at Dedication of New $15,000 Building at Rochester.

Rochester.—A new two-story parochial school building, costing about $15,000, was formally dedicated in Rochester Sunday by the members of the Trinity Lutheran church. Special services were held at the church in the forenoon, after which the congregation and students of the school marched in a body to the building, where the dedication exercises took place, the pastor, Rev. Martin Weinhold, being assisted by Professor Woenkemoeller of St. Paul. In the evening Professor Woenkemoeller gave an address, his subject being "Why Have a School With a Church."

The new school building has been completed for the opening of the fall term. It is an ornate structure about 48 by 68 feet, constructed of brick and thoroughly modern in detail, with perfect lighting and sanitary conditions.

The building combines both the educational and social features of the church, the first floor having two large class rooms, while the second floor is arranged for an assembly room for the young people and also furnishes a dining room and kitchen for the women of the church.

PETITIONERS GO IN BOATS

Ditch Project in Carlton County Will Reclaim 54,000 Fertile Acres.

Cloquet.—A petition for a new county ditch is to be sent to the district court in a few days. The ditch will begin at Corona in Carlton county and run north, along the Stony Brook river, the main ditch being eighteen miles long, with twenty miles of laterals. It will drain ninety square miles of land or about 54,000 acres. Ten miles of the main ditch will be in Carlton county and the rest in St. Louis county.

The petitioners met at the L. M. Hollis farm, going in boats as they could neither walk nor drive. One farmer named Rock rowed his boat across the meadows from his home to Stony Brook river, down the river a distance, and then across the meadows again to within forty feet of the Hollis door, taking four hours for the trip.

Elliott's Successor Welcomed.

St. Paul. — As a last farewell tribute to Howard Elliott, resigned president of the Northern Pacific railroad and as a welcome greeting to his successor J. M. Hannaford, 200 of the leading railroad, business and professional men of the Twin Cities joined at a banquet table in the Saint Paul hotel. The affair was a brilliant occasion and the decorations lent themselves to the spirit of the dinner. Honor was paid Mr. Elliott for his service to the Northwest as president of the Northern Pacific road.

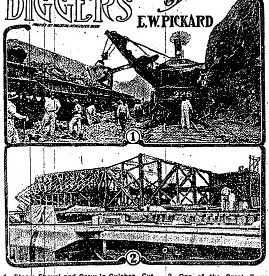
Four Hurt in Auto Accident.

St. Cloud.—Four persons were seriously injured in an automobile accident near the reformatory in this city when the steering gear of the machine failed to work, causing the car to plunge over an embankment, turn over once and then right itself.

The injured are: Mrs. Edward W. Lynch, Minneapolis, face badly cut; Miss Elinore Armstrong, Bowlus, Minn., neck wrenched; Miss Maude Cullen, Brainerd Minn., badly shaken up. All of the injured were attended to in this city.

The REAL CANAL DIGGERS

By E. W. PICKARD



1—Steam Shovel and Crew in Culebra Cut. 2—One of the Great Emergency Dams Devised to Protect the Locks.

Colon, C. Z.—What of the men who have done the actual digging of the Panama canal? Who are they, whence have they come, how do they live?

We all have read a lot about Colonel Goethals, Colonel Sibert, Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Hodges, Colonel Gorgas and a few others of the men who hold the "big jobs." We know that their immediate subordinates are skillful, energetic young engineers and doctors from the states. But what do we know about the men who handle the pick and shovel, who run the steam drills, who load the borings with dynamite, who help to fill up and empty the interminable dirt trains?

With the very beginning of the French attempt to dig the canal the labor problem bobbed up as serious, especially in view of the horribly insanitary conditions on the isthmus. White laborers succumbed rapidly to yellow fever and malaria and it was found that only negroes could withstand even fairly well the diseases and the climate.

When Uncle Sam took hold of the big job he had the benefit of the experience of the French in this as in other respects, and though he tried a few experiments in the labor field on his own account, it was soon determined that the actual digging could be done best by negroes. Now there are two islands in the West Indies, both British possessions, which are overflowing with workmen—Jamaica and Barbados. To these islands agents were sent, and soon the colored men began to arrive on the isthmus, shipload after shipload. Many of them brought their wives and children and have become a part of the permanent population of Panama.

One other source of labor was drawn upon largely, the north of Spain. There the agents of the commission found a race of men hardy, eager for work and more intelligent than the negroes. A large number of them were brought over, and though for a time they were troublesome by reason of their disposition to engage in bloody quarrels among themselves, after several had been locked up by the Zone police they learned to behave more like civilized beings. These Spaniards do not mix with the negroes, either in work or socially. They have their own camps and messes. The stewards and cooks at these messes are Europeans and the Spaniards get better meals than the negroes. The food is adapted to their national taste and they receive wine several times a week. For this they pay 40 cents a day—10 cents more than the colored men pay. The Spaniards are considered the best common workmen in the zone.

The day laborer on the canal, as a general thing, uses the pick and shovel and does work that calls for no especial skill. But this is not true of all of them. There is a higher grade in which the men do such work as the riveting on the great lock gates and the operating of the busy batteries of steam and compressed air drills that bore the holes for the dynamite blasting. Many negroes who have been on the job for years have graduated up to these better positions.

Above them are the bosses of gangs, the conductors of dirt trains, the foremen of dynamite crews, men who hold similar jobs, and they are almost invariably white men because such positions require more independence, reliability and intelligence. Up another grade and you come to the superintending, drafting and designing engineers. These are men from the states with technical education, initiative and often great inventive genius. To the latter are due a number of most ingenious machines designed to cope with new conditions and to expedite the work.

The negro laborer from Jamaica or Barbados is a joy forever. He is inordinately proud of his British citizenship, and with some reason, for the British government looks carefully after his welfare in such a case as this, the terms of his contract being supervised, his health guarded and his return, if he desires to return, provided for. The Jamaicans are the more intelligent of the two classes, and often have considerable education. The best of them have found positions as clerks, stewards and the like. The Barbadians are in the main densely ignorant, but they are a happy lot and as they stream away from the canal to their quarters in the evening they sing, frolic and play practical jokes as though they had not just completed a day of backbreaking labor. They receive an average of $30 a month, their meals cost them 30 cents a day and their living quarters almost nothing unless they prefer to rent rooms from outsiders. Then they get the worst of it, for rentals for ordinary rooms, without furniture and conveniences, are exorbitant. The barracks for laborers provided by the commission are fitted with several tiers of bunks made of canvas slung on iron frames. At regular intervals these are taken down and boiled, and such other sanitary measures as are necessary are carried out with regularity and precision.

If the laborer is injured or falls ill, there is a dispensary and a doctor close at hand, and if the case is at all serious the patient is sent to the hospital at Ancon or Colon. There he receives free as skilful treatment as money could buy, and there he is kept until he recovers or dies.

There is intense rivalry between the Jamaican and the "Bajian," for each believes firmly that his island is bigger and better than the other's, and, incidentally, both believe that both Jamaica and Barbados are larger than Cuba. Their looks of dismay when shown a map of the West Indies are comical to behold.

Two things these negroes are extremely fond of—religion and rum. And both are rather disastrous to many of them. The insane asylum whose buildings straggle up one slope of Ancon hill is full of them, and acording to the doctors most of them have been brought there by either rum or religion. Every evening in the streets of Panama may be encountered large groups of negroes, listening to the exhortations of some leader, often a woman, and singing with fervor the hymns she intones for them. On other corners are detachments of the Salvation Army, working with equal enthusiasm. And in the living quarters and the hospitals groups will surround some amateur pastor who preaches to them and prays for them. In these ways, when they are not drinking, the negroes spend much of their leisure time, and as they are impressionable and excitable and ignorant, the results are not always good.

Pay day in the zone furnishes some interesting scenes. The pay car traverses the railway and at each labor camp or town a long line of negroes files through it. Each man must present his pay check and identification tag with one hand and in the other hold his hat or cap. Into the latter the cashier shoves the silver coins that make up the workman's monthly stipend. The process is extraordinarily rapid, as it must be for there are many thousands of laborers to be paid.

Up near the summit of Ancon hill is a large patch of ground where no vegetation ever grows. According to the legend, an Indian maiden sat there centuries ago and wept bitterly for the fate of her countrymen whom she could see far below toiling under the lashes of the cruel Spaniards. Her salt tears flowed down the hillside and so impregnated the soil that henceforth no vegetation could exist there. If any maiden from Jamaica or Barbados ever sits up there, she need not weep over the lot of her fellow-islanders. Indeed, her smiles at their happy condition might well restore that bit of land to its pristine fertility. Her husband, father or brother is earning more than he ever did before, is living better, and when he returns to his island home may have saved up enough to loaf for a long time under the shade of the sheltering palm.

So the real diggers of the canal, though unhonored and unsung, are well paid, well fed and well housed. In their degree they are as fortunate as any others who have found employment in the zone.

"Fear" a Word Unknown.

"Fear" is a word unknown to American bluejackets and marines, writes the city council, commending the ennavy department, at the instance of the city council, commending the enlisted men of the navy and marine corps for valuable assistance rendered during a serious fire in that town May 3. The clerk says that but for the prompt action of the liberty men who were ashore at the time of the fire, a portion of the city would have been destroyed. These men rushed in without orders and saved much valuable property, which was not the first time that Vallejo had profited by their services.

Lifelike.

The irate customer entered the taxidermist's in high dudgeon.

"See here, sir," he said, addressing the proprietor, "what kind of a job do you call this? Only last summer you stuffed this partridge for me and now all its feathers are falling out!"

"And you complain?" asked the taxidermist. "Why, the bird is mounted so naturally that even its feathers moult in the proper season."

Parasites.

"Life is a game of touch and go."

"I agree with you. And the touch is what keeps a great many people going."

Too Much Ball.

"Why did you move away from Chicago?"

"The doctor advised my husband to move to some town with only one team to worry about.

Laws of Physics.

Caustic Calkins dropped his watch on the sidewalk. "Did it stop?" inqueried Solicitous Jones. "As the flagging is four inches thick," replied Calkins, "it did. But I think, if I get a heavier watch it may go through next time."

How It Really Happened.

Once man ground grain between two flat stones to procure meal.—Christian Science Monitor.

Never! Woman did it, while friend man sat around and told the boys about the big one that got away.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Heat Lightning.

Heat lightning is ascribed to distant lightning flashes which are below the horizon, but illuminate the higher strata of clouds so that their brightness is visible at great distances; they produce no sound, probably in consequence of the fact of their being so far off that the rolling of thunder cannot reach the ear of the observer.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Altogether Too Successful.

Quizzer—"What's the matter, old man? You look worried." Sizzer—"I have cause to. I hired a man to trace my pedigree. Quizzer—"Well, what's the trouble? Hasn't he been successful?" Sizzer—"Successful! I should say he has! I'm paying him hush-money."—Judge.

Right-Handed Plants.

That there are right-handed plants and left-handed plants has been reported to the Cambridge (England) Philosophical society by R. H. Compton. In an examination of eight varieties of two-rowed barley the first leaf was found to twist to the left in 58 per cent of more than 12,000 seedlings, and an excess of left-handed growth was found also in millet and in oats. In corn there seemed to be no marked tendency either way. No evidence of hereditary peculiarity appears to have been obtained and no special significance of the results is pointed out.

WOMAN TOOK FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Windom, Kansas.—"I had a displacement which caused bladder trouble and I was so miserable I didn't know what to do. I suffered from bearing down pains, my eyes hurt me, I was nervous, dizzy and irregular and had female weakness. I spent money on doctors but got worse all the time.

"A friend told me about the Pinkham remedies and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured. I cannot praise your remedies enough for I know I never would have been well if I had not taken it."—Miss MARY A. HORNER, Route No. 2, Box 41, Windom, Kansas.

Consider Well This Advice.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. He gives orders to an imaginary crew in Chinese jargon. Then in terror cries: "I didn't kill them." Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding is held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 97 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron.

CHAPTER XXII—Continued.

"McNish escaped, I presume?" I asked the question more to relieve the tensity of the silence which ensued, than because of any doubt on this point.

"McNish escaped," he echoed.

"And no one else?"

"The Eurasian cook escaped, too. He broke out of his galley. Hastily he patched together a raft and reached land a week later, more dead than alive."

"And all the rest—those ninety-seven deluded, tricked countrymen of yours—perished?"

"To a man."

"Then the graphic description you have just given me, came—how? From whom? Certainly not from the cook, who was locked in the galley?"

"Partly from the cook, yes," he answered, unmoved. "And partly from one to whom McNish, himself, described his own crime."

The Vice Consul here added a word.

"Moreover," he said, and his accent was in marked contrast with the merchant's perfect English, "we have corroborative evidence. It happened that the lorcha sank in what you call shoal water. Six months later, she was declared a menace to shipping. Under ordinary conditions she would have been dynamited where she was. But because of the tragedy, she was raised, and examined; and the hole in her bow proved the truth of what we had heard."

In spite of the seriously impressive manner of my informants I was far from credulous. Such a crime might have been perpetrated, but I questioned that the perpetrator, for his skin's sake, if for no other reason, would ever have admitted the deed, much less have truthfully detailed the manner of its commission.

But, even admitting that there was neither invention nor misrepresentation in the narrative, I was now more than ever convinced that Robert Cameron had no part in it, and that in placing even the slightest blame upon him an egregious error had been committed.

"What you tell me," I said, at length, "is very interesting, but I do not see just how it applies to my tortured and now missing friend."

The Vice Consul in an unguarded moment forgot himself.

"You no can see?" he queried, lapsing for the nonce into the vernacular.

"I certainly can not."

Mr. Yup Sing indulged in the shadow of an icy smile.

"Your friend, Mr. Clyde," he said, with a brief impressive pause between each word, "and Donald McNish are one and the same man."

Up to this point I had maintained my poise. I had listened with feigned respect and denied myself the satisfaction of interruptions. But at this preposterous claim, I could contain myself no longer. Before the slowly spoken sentence was complete I had sprung up, restless with impatient indignation, my blood throbbing in my temples, my hands itching to throttle an honest man's traducers.

"That," I cried, hoarse with exasperation, "is a damnable lie!"

If I expected retaliation I was disappointed. Yup Sing's seamed yellow face continued an immobile mask for whatever emotion he may have felt, and Chen Mok placidly consulted his memoranda.

"Robert Cameron," I went on, my passion whetted by their indifference, "has been a gentleman of leisure and fortune always. Of all men in the world he is the last to be accused of such a crime as this. A seafaring man! A smuggler of coolies! It is too preposterous even for discussion. And I want to tell you now, Mr. Yup, and you, too, Mr. Chen, that I shall leave no stone unturned to bring to justice those who are guilty of having made this unthinkable mistake. Hitherto I have been unable to get a clew. But what you have said tonight does away with that difficulty. Both of you shall answer, now, to the authorities."

As I spoke I edged toward an electric push-button, at the side of the chimney-piece, and at the last word, I pressed it.

That Checkabeedy, following my instructions, had remained within close call was demonstrated by his prompt appearance.

"Telephone the police station," I commanded, "to send two officers here at once."

CHAPTER XXIII.

A Tattoo Mark.

Though I spoke in my ordinary tone, the visiting Celestials gave no sign that they heard me. I had expected protestation. I should not have been surprised had I been forced to restrain them—to make them prisoners, in fact, until the arrival of the police. But neither of them either moved or spoke, until the silence, in my nervously excited condition, becoming unbearable to me, I demanded:

"By what right, Mr. Yup, do you make the assertion that my friend and your enemy are one?"

With a supercilious arrogance of manner that maddened me to the limit of self-control, he made reply.

"I was coming to that, Mr. Clyde, when you so unfortunately lost your temper. In stating the purpose of our visit I think I informed you that it was two-fold. In the first place, we came to give what you had asked for—information. In the second place, we came to request something from you—assistance. The motive of the threatening letters which Mr. Cameron received, I think I have made clear. For sixteen years my people, the kinsfolk of the victims of the Sable Lorcha, have searched the world for the fiend who brought upon them a sorrow beyond any that you of the Occident can understand. To us of the Celestial Empire the tombs of our fathers are very dear. McNish robbed these men not only of life but of decent burial."

"That is all very well," I exclaimed, impatiently, "but can't you see that a terrible mistake has been made? Why under heaven you should fancy that in Mr. Cameron, a gentleman to his finger-tips, you have found this outlaw McNish is incomprehensible."

Once more Yup Sing smiled his icy smile and the Vice Consul made as if to speak, but thinking better of it, apparently, maintained his stolid silence.

"You were coming to that," I urged.

"The man to whom McNish boasted of his deed was the man who identified him. They had been partners in the Far East in the trade of smuggling coolies. The one, I have no doubt, was no better than the other; yet we believe that our informant was neither directly nor indirectly concerned in the particular piece of brutality of which I have told you. Eventually, he and McNish quarrelled and parted. For some years he lost all trace of him; and then by accident, one day he came upon him, here in America, living in a palace on Long Island Sound and masquerading under a new name."

"A resemblance!" I cried, in a passion of indignation. "A mere resemblance! And on that you and your people conspire to torment and abduct a purely innocent man. Was ever such an outrage heard of! Every one of you shall pay dear for this error."

I might have been the fire wood sputtering on the hearth for all the effect my vehemence had upon that precious pair of Mongolians.

"We understand," the spokesman resumed, "that your friend managed in some way to escape from his captors, and is now in this house."

"Yes," I resumed, hotly. "He's here, more dead than alive unfortunately; but he is coming around slowly and will be quite able to testify when the time comes."

"Mr. Chen Mok," he proceeded, calmly, "has communicated with the State Department at Washington, and the United States authorities are now only waiting our word to put your good, gentlemanly friend under arrest, Mr. Clyde, for the crime he committed on the high seas, sixteen years ago."

For a moment I stared at them in silent amazement.

"You're both mad," I exploded at length, "both crazy. Do you think for one moment I believe such rot as that? Even if what you say were possible—and it isn't—you would have to identify the accused by something better than the mere word of a man who hadn't seen him for years. Of what use would such an identification be against the testimony of Mr. Cameron's life-long friends?"

"Since you doubt our ability to identify," was Mr. Yup's prompt rejoinder, "I may add that there are two marks of identification, which must, I think, convince even yourself."

I laughed grimly. So that was their game! For nearly a month Cameron had been their prisoner. In that time they had examined, inspected, inventoried him. His scars, moles, birthmarks had been listed, and were now to be used to identify him with a renegade murderer of Chinese coolies.

I told my slant-eyed visitors that their trick was transparent. But they only looked at me with an expression which seemed half pity and half contempt.

"Did you ever observe a tattoo mark on your friend's left forearm?" asked Mr. Chen Mok.

"Never," I answered.

"He has one there."

"I am willing to wager something valuable he hasn't a tattoo mark anywhere on his person," I retorted, "and I'll prove it in five minutes."

"We shall be glad to have the proof," said Yup Sing.

Once more I pressed the button at the side of the chimney-piece, and once again Checkabeedy appeared in the doorway.

"You telephoned?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Very good, now send Mr. Bryan to me here, at once." Then turning to Cameron's accusers, I explained: "Mr. Bryan, for whom I have just sent, is nursing my friend. He would naturally know if what you say is true."

To my surprise they made no demur. Yup Sing, however, asked that he might be permitted to put to the nurse the necessary questions, and as I was perfectly confident that no incriminating answers could be given, no matter what the form of catechism, I willingly acceded.

Had I not played tennis and golf with Cameron scores of times on hot summer days when, with shirt sleeves rolled above his elbows, his forearms were bared to view? Could there by any possibility have been a tattoo mark there, and I not have seen it?

Mr. Bryan came quickly, a little puzzled, seemingly, at being called to such an audience. Purposely I kept silence, merely waving an introductory hand toward the two Chinamen.

Yup Sing tactfully explained the situation.

"A question has arisen, Mr. Bryan," he said, with more of suavity in his tone than I had hitherto observed, "whether by any chance your patient has a mark of any character whatever tattooed upon his left forearm. If you have observed such, we shall be glad if you will kindly describe it."

The nurse flung a questioning glance at me, and I nodded reassuringly. I did not wonder that he was surprised at the question.

"Is there, or is there not, such a mark?" the Oriental urged.

"There is; yes, sir."

I think, involuntarily, I started forward. I know that for just a breath I thought my ears had played me a trick. Then, suddenly, there swept back across my memory that expression of Checkabeedy's: "Who between you and me, sir, I don't trust, nohow." Could it be possible that Bryan was in the conspiracy? But only for the briefest moment did this doubt sway amid the welter of my thoughts. Into its place rolled an amazement that shocked and stunned; that checked me all standing, as it were; for Bryan was amplifying, was telling about the mark, which he had first noticed he said, on the night of his arrival, and which he had examined more closely on several occasions since.

"It's evidently a representation of some sort of sailing vessel," he explained, "with a curved hull and a single broad sail. And below it are three letters: D. M. N."

Blindly I clutched the back of a chair with both hands, for a sense of unreality oppressed me, and the room itself became waveringly unsubstantial.

It was not true, of course, this that Bryan was saying. Nothing was true. Nothing was real. It was all a nightmare; and the two gloating yellow masks were horrible dream faces.

"And you have probably noticed a scar—a long livid scar?"

It was Yup Sing's voice I heard. He was still questioning the nurse. And now Bryan would make another preposterous answer, just as persons always do in dreams. I knew he would. So when he said: "Yes, sir, just between the left shoulder blade and the spinal column. It looks as though it were the mark of a deep and vicious knife slash," I was not in the least surprised.

Checkabeedy brought me back to a realization of time and place. He spoke my name in a half-whisper and I awoke again to realities with a start.

"The officers are here, sir," he informed me, matter-of-factly.

"The officers?" I repeated, and then, memory reasserting itself, I added: "Oh, yes, of course. Ask them to wait just a moment, Checkabeedy."

Into the mental marshalling of facts which ensued there came a vivid memory of that weird scene in the sick-chamber when Cameron had raved in a strange tongue, mingled with words of pidgin-English and a few phrases—incriminating phrases, in the light of tonight's revelation—of vigorous vernacular. If what Bryan had said was true—and for him to lie about a matter as readily demonstrable was hardly to be considered—I must conclude myself beaten at all points. From first to last, then, I had been defending a creature unworthy of defense.

It was difficult to accept this conclusion. Mind and heart alike were arrayed against it. Yet, thinking clearly now, I recognized fully the position in which I had placed myself. I had been willing to swear, to wager, there was no tattoo mark, and the best evidence—my own witness—had proved me wrong. Certainly I could expect no mild judgment from these Asiatics. Honest as I had been, they must believe that I had known, and had meant to deceive them. They probably thought that I had signalled to Bryan to endorse me in my lies, and that the nurse had either misunderstood or openly rebelled.

Before Checkabeedy had reached the door, I recalled him.

"On second thought," I said, "the officers need not wait. Tell them that it was a mistake. I shall not require them."

Turning to Yup Sing and his companion, I added:

"What Mr. Bryan has told you is the greatest surprise to me. Even yet I can scarcely believe it, unless the mark and the scar were obtained while my friend was a prisoner in the hands of your countrymen."

"Tattoo marks and scars show age no less than faces," the merchant replied. "Both of these are years old. Any capable judge of such things will tell you that. Possibly Mr. Bryan can tell."

"The scar is not a fresh one," said the nurse. "As to tattoo marks, I am not experienced; but I shouldn't think the mark on Mr. Cameron's arm was put there recently."

"Gentlemen," I said, making a final stand, "while I do not question Mr. Bryan's entire honesty in this matter, nevertheless I prefer to see these marks of identification, myself. If you will excuse us for five minutes, I shall not be longer."

At the foot of the grand staircase, Evelyn joined me. Bryan, at my suggestion, went to the elevator and ascended that way, while she and I slowly climbed the broad, velvet-carpeted marble steps to the door above.

"I thought you were never coming out of that room," she declared, nervously. "Once, I was on the verge of going after you. The first time you rang for Checkabeedy, I mean. . . . What did you have him telephone for? He absolutely refused to tell me. Was it the two policemen? . . . What did you want them for? . . . Why did you let them go away again? . . . Aren't those Chinamen ever going? . . . What on earth did you want with Mr. Bryan? . . . What are you going upstairs for, now?"

How tactfully I answered these questions and others I shall not attempt to decide. I know only that I set my teeth to guard the one problem which absorbed me, and which for worlds I would not have her know.

"It is all right, Evelyn," I assured her, over and over again. "There is not the smallest danger. . . . They came to give me information. . . . You must be very tired, little girl. . . . Go to bed, now, and forget it all until morning. . . . Yes, I'll tell you everything, then."

I wonder how many women there are who, burning with curiosity as she was, would have obliged me as she did! Is it pardonable, then, if again I say that throughout all this trying experience she proved herself a girl of a thousand?

Bryan was waiting for me in the passage outside Cameron's door.

"I left him sleeping," he explained, "and, if possible, I don't wish to disturb him; so we'll go in quietly together."

Slowly and with infinite care lest he make the least noise he turned the knob. Quite as cautiously he opened the door, and tiptoeing softly, we entered.

It was the first time I had been in the room since the day of that terrible outburst, and it still held for me an atmosphere as grewsomely forbidding as that of a tomb.

Only one lowered light burned, over a tall, antique bureau between the darkly curtained windows; the chamber was in semi-gloom. But scarcely had I passed Bryan, who stopped to close the door with the same adroit silence with which he had accomplished its opening, than a stealthily moving white figure defined itself, issuing, apparently from a massive carved wardrobe, which stood against the wall opposite the huge, testered bed.

The spectacle was at least arresting. I know I halted abruptly as if stricken all at once with total paralysis. For a heart-beat or two I think I stopped breathing. But my eyes meanwhile were strained fixedly upon the apparition, and seeing it pass with almost incredible swiftness beneath the one dim light above the bureau, I recognized Cameron.

At the same moment the room was flooded with a sudden glare. Bryan too, had seen, and had switched on the electrics. Simultaneously he flashed past me and was at his patient's side.

"What does this mean?" I heard him say. "What did you want? Can't I trust you alone for ten minutes? I told you, Cameron, that you must not leave your bed unless I am with you."

I saw Cameron cower under the upbraiding. In his eyes I read terror, and all my sympathy was aroused on this instant. Bryan might be carrying out Dr. Massey's orders, but he appeared to me unnecessarily harsh.

"What were you doing?" he insisted; and then I saw him roughly grasp his patient's arm, and hold it up, revealing a tightly clenched hand.

"Mr. Bryan!" I cried in remonstrance. "Gently, gently. Remember—"

But the nurse paid small heed to me. He was busy opening the doubled fist.

I stood now where I could look Cameron squarely in the face, but my gaze was elsewhere. It was his left hand over which Bryan was engaged, and from his wrist to his elbow the sleeve of his white night robe had been pushed back, exposing a sinewy forearm, marked precisely as Bryan had described it.

Scrutinizingly I bent forward. The tattooing was indisputable, and, as the nurse had said, it bore no evidence of being recent work.

Up to that moment I had hoped against hope that in some way or other a misconception had occurred. I had hoped, I suppose, for the performance of some miracle which would exonerate this man. And now that hope was obliterated by those blue-pricked letters D. M. N. beneath an almost exact facsimile of the black smudge which had taken the place of signature on each of the three threatening letters—the black smudge, of which Cameron, wearing it then indelibly upon the cuticle, had dared to feign utter ignorance.

And yet, I asked myself once more, how was it that I had never noticed it before? Again and again I had seen that forearm bared. Surely I would have observed so odd a mark; certainly I would have been perplexed by those three unfitting initials.

"There, now!" Bryan was saying. "Back to bed with you, Cameron. What did you want this letter for, anyway? If it was necessary for you to have it, couldn't I have got it for you?"

"Give it back to me!" Cameron was pleading, piteously. "Give it back to me! It is a private matter. Give it back to me, or destroy it before my eyes. Burn it, here, before me."

"Let me have it, Mr. Bryan," I asked, and turning to the unhappy gentleman I said: "You'll trust me, won't you, Cameron? I'll destroy it, unread, if you wish it."

"No, no no," he objected, earnestly. "Give it back to me."

But even as he demanded it, Bryan put it in my hands; and spreading it out—for it had been crumpled to a pellet in the invalid's clutch—I was about to humor him, when the superscription caught my eye and held it.

The envelope bore the name and address: "Donald McNish, Taylor's Hotel, New York City, U. S. A."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New Spelling in England

Board of Reformers Are Planning to Deliver Lectures Throughout the Country.

A campaign in favor of spelling reform is to be conducted in London and the provinces in the autumn and winter.

Mr. William Archer, under the auspices of the Simplified Spelling society, is to conduct a lecturing tour on his return from the east, and lectures will also be delivered by many other well-known men throughout the country.

The lecturers will advocate the reform of what they regard as the present "chaotic spelling," which they declare is so remote from pronunciation that it is no guide to the English language at all, and tends to degrade our speech.

The society desires to fix a standard of pronunciation of the English language throughout the empire.

It has been stated that the English people over seas, particularly in Australia and South Africa, are deviating so seriously from the general standard of speech prevailing in the mother country that the time might come when visitors from these parts of the empire might fail to make themselves understood in London

Mr. Tate, director of education in Melbourne, has suggested several spelling reforms to which effect has been given by the official papers issued by his department. Discussions have taken place and the council of public education in Melbourne is addressing a letter to the president of the board of education in London urging upon him, in the interest of education, the necessity of a general adoption of a simplified reform spelling.—London Daily Graphic.

Marvelous Surgical Feat.

An ex-soldier, named Blomquist, has just been pronounced cured, in Stockholm, Sweden, after one of the most remarkable operations on record. A year ago Blomquist was accidentally shot in the head during the maneuvers and it was found that one half of the brain had been injured, and that the only chance of life for the patient lay in its removal. After much deliberation by the doctors the perilous operation was performed, with the marvelous result that within a few weeks Blomquist recovered. He was in full possession of all his faculties, but on being tested in the matter of reading and writing, he was found to have entirely forgotten the meaning of the alphabet and numerals. One of the doctors undertook to re-teach him all the forgotten lore, and after a not very considerable time and much industry, Blomquist is again able to read and write. He has now left the nursing home, where he has been under the care of the doctors, and returned to work on his farm. He is robust in health and shows no trace physically or mentally of the extraordinary experience he has had.

Scarcity of Opium Felt.

Codeine, a very largely used narcotic, is more than twice its normal value, owing to the scarcity of opium. Carbolic acid continues to advance in price, and it is not at all unlikely that the cost of household disinfectants may be increased. The most noteworthy of the few articles which have declined in value is glycerin, which, after a long period of high value, now shows signs of coming down in price.

An Economic Consideration.

Fair Visitor—I suppose you find constant inspiration in the flowers of the field, the sighing of the breezes, and the singing of the birds, and for that reason prefer to live in the country?

Poet—Not at all, madam. The real reason is that board is cheaper out here and postage costs no more.

PITY ALL FOR HIS FRIEND

Kind Man's Own Trouble Lost in Contemplation of Woe in Store for "Old Biggs."

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, who has come to America to dance because she is, as she puts it, "stony broke," said the other day:

"Some of my happiest hours have been passed in America. The Americans are the kindest people in the world. When I think of them, I am reminded of George Grave.

"Everybody has heard stories of the meanest man—well, George Grave was known as the kindest man.

"One of the stories about George's kindness tells how a friend asked him:

"'How is Biggs Doing?'

"'Bad,' George replied. 'Very bad, indeed. Poor old Biggs!'

"'Why, what's the trouble with him?'

"'Why, you see,' said George, 'I've had my salary reduced on account of the hard times, and so I'll only be able to lend Biggs half as much as usual this year for his vacation.'"

ITCHING TERRIBLE ON LIMB

R. F. D. No. 3, Clarkfield, Minn.—"My trouble was of long standing. It started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor till the spell was over.

"I bought lots of salves and tried many different kinds of medicine but without any success. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching. But I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was complete." (Signed) S. O. Gorden, Nov. 20, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Has Made His Own Way.

William C. Redfield, the new secretary of commerce, began making his way in the world at fifteen. At that age he was employed as a clerk in the Pittsfield (Mass.) postoffice at three dollars a week. His next step was as salesman for a paper company. From Pittsfield he went to New York, securing a similar place with a paper house. Some time later he became an accountant for a tool manufacturing company, rose to the presidency of the concern, and after thirty years as a manufacturer resigned, having been elected to congress.

Suited to the Case.

"Why does Jobberly call his stout wife his bantling?"

"I suppose it is because he induced her to bant."

Ride a hobby if you will, but remember you are not the only jockey in the race.

Many a courtship has been converted into a battleship.

Blessings come disguised, but so does ptomaine poisoning.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Honesty, the excuse a lazy man has for being poor, is worn threadbare by now.

Model Husband.

She—My husband has never spoken a harsh word to me in his life.

He—Too considerate, eh?

She—Oh, no; too cautious.

Works Both Ways.

Possibly, as the saw says, faint heart never won fair lady. But, on the other hand, it may have kept a man from getting away.—Atchison Globe.

How to Handle Obstacles.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was encouraging a young advertising man of Danville who had failed to land a national advertisement contract.

"Don't take it so to heart," said Uncle Joe, patting the young man on the shoulder.

"This is an obstacle in your upward climb. Well, there is only one way to treat an obstacle.

"Treat it as a stepping-stone."

London 'Bus Vanishing.

In view of the inquiry now in progress in London in connection with the city's motor traffic, including the question of the motor 'bus, it is of interest to note that while in 1903 there were 3,500 horse 'busses plying the streets of the metropolis this number has now been reduced to 100, and it is expected that by the beginning of 1914 the horse 'bus will have finally vanished. Richard Tilling, whose well-known firm started the famous Tilling 'busses in the year of the great exhibition with a single one-horse omnibus, recently stated that "there will not be a single omnibus horse seen in London by the end of this year." Old horse 'busses are now used as bungalows and cricket pavilions, and though the average original cost of each was $700, they are now sold for about $15 a piece.

Libby's Luncheon Delicacies

Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, Hickory Smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember.

Vienna Sausage—just right for Red Hots, or to serve cold. Try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts; Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, lay on bread. Place on top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with other slice of bread, press lightly together. Arrange on plate, serve garnished with parsley sprays.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

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Libby's
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Dip the tops of jars and catsup bottles in melted Parowax. Or pour this pure paraffine directly on top of contents of each jelly glass. Result—a perfect air-tight, mould-proof seal.

It is even simpler than it sounds. It is as cheap as it is easy. Not even paper covers need be used.

Parowax

is pure, refined paraffine—tasteless and odorless. It has many valued household uses. In the laundry, for instance, it is invaluable. In the wash boiler, it cleans and whitens clothes. A bit of Parowax in the starch imparts a beautiful finish in the ironing. Parowax cannot injure the most delicate of fabrics or colors.

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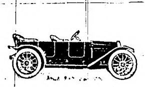

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Saturday, August 16, 1913.

"Former Gov. John Lind has been appointed representative of the president at the Mexican capital. John will sure have his hands full", says an exchange. "John will sure have his "hand" full", we should say.

The case of Sam Clark and C. H. Crockard will come before the United States circuit court of appeals, which convenes in St. Louis at the December term. Clark and Crockard, publishers of "Jim Jam Jems", were found guilty of sending obscene matter thru the mails and are out on $5,000 bonds.

The proposed depositing of $50,000,000 of government funds, in the banks throut the agricultural sections of the country, to aid financially in moving the crops this fall, is evidenced that the Wilson administration has the nerve to get away from the beaten track of precedence.

The closing of the north bridge has been the cause of a great many caustic comments by people living east of town. The closing of traffic, coming as it does, at the busy time of the year, is a very unfortunate happening. The old wooden structure has outlived its period of usefulness and steps should be taken to secure a new steel bridge to take its place. The much talked of plan of moving the south bridge to a more central location, doing away with one road, has been revived. There is no question of the feasability of the plan which would take definate shape with a little agitating.

The corn and grain contest which was held at the School of Agriculture at Crookston during the Short Course last February awakened considerable interest among the farmers of the ninth congressional district. A similar contest will be held next February The farmers should save a bundle or two of the best grain as soon as it is harvested in order that the best sample from their fields may be entered in his contest. Large premiums will be offered, many of them having great value. Last year a gasoline engine worth a hundred dollars was given for the best ten pound sample of wheat If the farmers will select the best grain from the standing field or from bundle and see to it that this grain is carefully handled and graded, they will be able to make very good showing. This corn and grain contest is a permanent affair and had over four hundred entries last year, and there will be a greater number even this year. Full particulars will be sent out soon regard- the contest.

The Home Water Supply

Usually the first considerations in locating a well are convenience cheapness of construction and certainty of striking an adequate water supply. The well therefore is usually located near the house or the barn, and often in a low place subject to seepage or surface drainage from the barnyard or outbuildings, thus contaminating the water and making it dangerous to health Water thus contaminated may cause typhoid fever or similar diseases, contaminate milk, butter and vegetables sold from the farm, and altogether directly and indirectly cause great loss and suffering to the fermer and coun- at large.

Often these wells have clear, cold sparkling water, and it is hard to make their owners believe that it cannot be safely used without first destroying the bacteria and removing the sourse of contamination. If this cannot be don, it is necessary to dig a new well in some location free from such danger. This should always be the first consideration in the location of a well

It may cost a little more to distribute the water but it is money well spent. A pure water supply is one of the most valuable assets of a farm, The water should always be piped to the house, barn and garden. The saving of labor much more than repays the cost of such distribution.—A. F. Woods, Dean, Department of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

Excuse Is Outworn.

The old assertion that protection must be maintained in order that the high rate of American wages may be kept up is partly due to fallacy and partly to pretense. The fallacy is in confusing labor cost with the wage rate. It has been demonstrated many times that high wages are more likely than low wages to represent high efficiency and low labor cost. Mr. Redfield gives many examples of this in his writings and speeches, and contends that it is the duty of the manufacturer to examine into his own methods and study the many other factors that go to enter into cost rather than to fall back on this time-worn excuse.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Mary Sullivan, Deceased.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. } In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Sullivan, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Martin McAndress and Mary McAndress and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Martin McAndress having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of her estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 29th day of July A. D. 1913,

(Seal)

Wilhelm Michelet
Probate Judge.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Decent of Land,

Estate of William Porter

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of William Porter, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Olive M. Porter, Viron M. Porter and Lottie Porter and all persons interested in the determination of the decent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Lottie Porter having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor adminstration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the decent of said real estate be determined by this court;

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of August 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 24th day of July 1913.

(Court Seal)

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

A-9 3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Gustave Omundson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Gustave Omundson Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Gurena Omundson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Gurena Omundson having been filed in this Court, representing that Gustave Omundson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 5th day of August 1913, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Gurena Omundson and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September 1913, at Ten [10] o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 11th day of August 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

[Court Seal] A-16-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

No. 224

State of Minnesota.
Office of County Auditor, } SS.
County of Red Lake

To John Torrison,

You are hereby Notified, That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County. State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot one (1) in Block nine (9) in Highland Addition to the City of Thief River Falls. Minnesota, is now assessed in your name; that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1910, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1908, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of twenty Dollars and fifty eight Cents; that upon the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs amounting in all to Sixty Four Dollars and Forty Three Cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents and interest on Sixty four Dollars and forty three Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 9th day of June A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of said redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 24th day of June A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

A-2-3

Not a Cannibal.

"The worst winter I remember was when we were besieged," said the old soldier. "We only had one bite a day for two weeks, and that was horseflesh."

"I remember," said his tramp companion, "living for a month on one bite, and that was out of my own leg."

"You old cannibal! Do you expect me to believe that?" roared the soldier.

"It's true, believe it or not," said the tramp calmly. "A dog took a bite out of my leg, and the compensation kept me like a lord for four weeks."

Much Land Needed for Tobacco.

Tobacco is the chief product in North Borneo, and as land produces but one crop of tobacco in seven to nine years new fields must be cleared every year. After the jungle is cut and burned an army of Chinese coolies is turned on the land with hoes to dig it and prepare it for planting. No plows are used. The young plants are set out by hand and kept clean with hoes. It is necessary for a tobacco planter to possess thousands of acres of uncultivated land in reserve, and to employ 500 to 1,000 coolies.

Finds Fungus to Kill House Flies.

The possibility of cultivating a fatal parasitic fungus in the house fly has been interesting some health authorities. The fungus (Empusa muscoe) has been successfully cultivated by Edgar Hesse, an Englishman, and the artificial cultures are found to attack the house fly (Musca domestica) lesser house fly (Fannia canicularis) and stable fly (Stomoxys calcitrans).

The spores, instead of acting from the outside, seem to enter the crop, germinating there and spreading into the tissues of the insect.

LIVE STOCK

PROFITABLE WEIGHT OF PIGS

Experiments Prove Conclusively That Animal Should Never Be Fed After Nine Months Old.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a pig show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months old, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a eight not exceeding 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support, says a writer in the Farm and Home, plays a very important part in the profit and loss of large weights.

Suppose, as many farmers say, that a pig is not to be killed until he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support or maintain the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight.

If the animal weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily, or over 40 pounds per week, and as the only profit is the food that is applied to make new weight, it results that over 40 pounds of food are consumed per week from which no profit whatever is reaped. It follows that the more money can be made from young hogs killed at a medium weight.

OVERFEED HORSES WITH HAY

If Stomach Is Kept Full of Bulky Food Extra Work Is Imposed on Respiratory System.

Too much hay fed to the farm horse is an injury and often lessens his working efficiency, according to the Oregon experiment station. Every time a horse inflates his lungs the stomach is displaced, and if this organ is kept full of bulky food extra work is imposed on the respiratory system. Heaves, colic and other forms of indigestion are often due to this cause. There is also a waste that should be conserved.

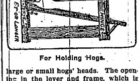
A horse weighing 1,000 pounds will do more work and keep in better health on 15 pounds of hay daily than on 20 pounds. Feed him ten pounds at night and five pounds in the morning and he will perform more labor with greater ease than he would if hay were kept before him all the time.

A horse weighing 1,500 to 1,800 pounds does not need more than 20 pounds of hay a day, and the rest of his nutriment should be grain.

USEFUL FOR RINGING SWINE

Device Constructed on Plan of Dehorning Chute Will Hold Hogs of Different Sizes.

My hog holder is made on the plan of a dehorning chute and is the best I have yet seen. It will hold a 30-pound pig or a 400-pound hog equally well, at ringing time, writes W. C. Buffington of Guedo Springs, Kan., in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The frame is made of 2 by 4's bolted together at top and bottom. The lever may be shifted at the bottom to fit large or small hogs' heads. The opening in the lever and frame, which is closed over the hog's neck, is eight inches from the base. The handle is notched at its upper end into which a short piece of 2 by 4 catches to hold the lever in place when an animal is caught. This piece is hinged to the frame.



For Holding Hogs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pigs should be changed to fresh pasture frequently.

Now is the time to get cheap gains on the spring pigs.

Be sure there is plenty of fresh water in every pasture.

Look out for the ewes. Good ewes are good property, always.

Live stock on the farm will turn unmarketable feeds into money.

Every care should be taken to get the lambs to start eating grain.

If you want to have peace of mind, fix up the fence around the sheep pasture.

There is nothing like a cement hog wallow to keep the hogs contented and comfortable in hot weather.

If young pigs become blistered by the hot sun, grease their backs and put them in a shady pasture.

Inbreeding is dangerous with all types of farm stock. It always pays to get new and vigorous blood.

If you are buying a horse, get him on a slow trot. Then, if ever, he will show any lameness he may have.

A close watch should be kept upon all ewes with young lambs, to avoid loss by setbacks in lamb growth.

Legislators' Senses Blunted.

It is one of the most deplorable effects of the protectionist tariff policy that it has blunted the moral perceptions of our legislators so that the promotion of private interests through legislation seems respectable to them —and that they cannot see that to legislate profits into the coffers of this or that favored industry is plain grafting.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704. Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE Secreta

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.35
Flax, No. 2	1.30
Oats	.34
Barley	.48
Rye	.47

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Every Number Filled with Practical Helpful Suggestions for the

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"AUTO LEG" LATEST MALADY

Due to Over-Fondness for Motoring and Too Great Devotion to That Form of Pleasure.

"Auto-leg" is a new, 1913 model, disease. Women, according to medical authority, are more subject to it than men, as the sterner sex take more vigorous exercise.

"Auto-leg," we are told, "is a cramp due to sitting in one position for hours, while the veins and muscles are under strain from consecutive shocks and joltings over the roads."

There is, however, quite a formidable array of troubles which have been charged against motoring, and which point to the fact that the sport at best is a somewhat strenuous one for women.

Those ailments are due almost entirely, however, to speeding and to fear of accidents.

The auto eye, for instance, is a spasm of the ciliary muscles which govern accommodations for distances. To this those who have errors of refraction are especially prone. Speeding over an unknown country through devious ways the sight is constantly attracted to objects now near and now in the distance, and thus an abnormal strain is placed upon the visual mechanism.

Women are warned not to take their motoring too seriously, and when they observe distressing symptoms to see their physicians.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Norwegian services Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services a week from tomorrow at 8 p. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, Aug. 24 at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

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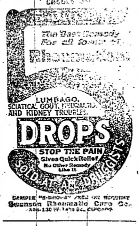
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.



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You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

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Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913. NUMBER 6

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

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COAL
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Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

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Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

International binder twine for sale by Ole Matheson

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.
A-9 N. A. Nelson.

Ford Bros. of Wylie unloaded a new Case threshing machine here this week.

E. O. Burkee is spending this week in company with friends, camping out at Detroit Lake.

John Hansen and Henry Olsen made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening,

Gust Larsen came down from Warren, Saturday evening, to spend Sunday at his home here.

Palmer Anderson, the young son of P. N. Anderson, formerly a resident of this village, now of Bemidji, is visiting with friends here.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

An investment in knowledge pays the best interest. Get your knowledge at the Mankato Commercial Collgee, Mankato, Minn.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

James Amble and Ivan Swore left Monday for Cheyanne, N. D. where they expect to work in the harvest fields.

Ralph Hall returned Wednesday from the cities where he had been with a couple of cars of stock for Mike McAndress.

No preaching services or Sunday school in the M. E. Church tomorrow as the building is undergoing some repairs.

Miss Ruth Martz returned Monday from Grand Rapids, Mich where she has taught in the public schools.

Miss Mary Lukens of LeRoy, Minn. is visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Martz this week. She is enroute to Neveda where she will be employed in school work.

You cannot afford to get along without a car when you can buy a 5 passenger 1914 model Ford car for $550.00 at N. A. NELSON'S.
A-23-tf.

The boards of directors of the Creamery As'sn met last Wednesday to Audit the books for the past month. The report which shows a healthy growth, will be found in another column.

Henry Swanson, who has a railroad grading contract at Schafer, N. D. came down last week to spend a few days with his family. Mr. Swanson was fortunate in locating a homestead near Schafer, and intends to move his family out and to make his home on the claim, early next spring.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Miss Edna Makinson is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Harriet O'Brien.

Mr and Mrs D. Patterson autoed to Maple Lake and returned Thursday.

Fern McCaffrey of Grand Forks, N. D. is visiting at the Amble home.

Mrs. Lang is spent her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Amble.

Mr. J. A. Swore autoed down from Thief River last Sunday for a visit at the Amble home,

Mrs. A. Blomberg of Minneapolis and Mrs. Chas. Fellman are visiting with friends here.

Mike McAndress had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse Saturday evening.

Scand. Mission church services in school house in town of Black River Sunday Aug. 31 at 2 p. m.

H. W. Smith went to Bemidji on business. He return the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Phenis left Saturday for South Dakota where they will make their future home.

Attorney C. A. Pitkin of Thief River was a business visiter in this village Saturday

Pete Burstad left this week for his home near Plummer where he will operate his threshing rig this fall.

Sever Skottem is busily engaged in repairing his threshing rigs. He expects to start threshing the latter part of next week.

Harvest is nearly completed in this vicinity. The crop will be as good as any harvested in the past ten years.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. Hans Wilson. All are welcome.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Mary Anderson returned Saturday from Devils Lake, N. D. where she has visited the past two months. She will commence a term of school at Brooks, Sept. 2nd.

The Ladies Aid of the Scand. Mission church will meet with Mrs J. D. Johnson, Friday afternoon Aug 29 th. at 2 o'clock.

All are welcome

We are indebted to Aug Swenson for a splendid sample of wheat. The heads are well filled and the straw somewhat heavier than the average sample.

The corn crop is exceptianally good in this teritory this year. A sample stalk of corn shown here a few days ago measured 15 feet in length,

Wanted

100 Spring Chickens wanted by A. H. PITKIN.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once,
A-2 S. J. Swanson.

WYLIE

Willie McAnulty of Red Lake Falls was at Wylie Saturday setting up a new heating plant at the schoolhouse.

A. G. Mellem of St Paul arrived here Friday for a few weeks stay looking after his farms in Pennington and Red Lake counties

Miss Lora Landman returned last week from Grand Forks, where she has visited with her sister Mrs Newton.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr and Mrs Joe Dargen, Sunday.

Otto Eckstein left last week for Sarles, N. D. to work in the harvest fields

Mr and Mrs John Power of Red Lake Falls and Henry Schneider autoed to Crookston, Sunday for a visit with Albert Power and A. J. McKinnon.

Tom Anderson of Sanders is visiting with his uncle Anton Anderson, this week.

Alfred Erickson is busy painting and papering Anton Anderson's saloon this week.

Notice To Our Patrons

On account of poor service by our paper supply house, our print paper did not come until today, which prevents the Spectator going out on the routes.

Cyclone Near Greenbush.

Completel Wipes Out The Village of Leo. Several Persons Injured.

A terrific cyclone passing north west of Greenbush, Wednesday evening, wiped out the small village of Leo and did a vast amount of damage to buildings and growing crops.

At Leo, the young son of A. F. Anderson was instantly killed and a number of persons injured. At Roseau the fair buildings, the Scand. Free church and power house were completely demolished and several other buildings were damaged to a considerable extent. The daughter of John Zilinski, living with her parents in Malung was killed by lightning during the storm. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in the storm district so no authentic reports of the probable damage done to crops have been received so far.

Spring Chickens

I will pay top price for a choice lot of Spring chickens if brought in Monday or Tuesday—A. H. PITKIN

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.
—Wm. Olson.

Base Ball.

The game last Sunday between the Grey Gophers and the local team was one of the saddest affairs ever witnessed on the local diamond. The score, which was 38 to 10 in favor of locals, graphically describes the gruesome details.

More Base Ball.

The "Kid" nine played a game with the kids at Thief River last Sunday which resulted in a victory for the home kids by a score of 22 to 15.

Building New Residence.

Mr. J. S. Roy, one of the progressive farmers living south of town, is erecting a fine new residence on his farm. Mr. Roy recently dompleted a large barn, which with the new house, will make the finest set of farm buildings in this section of the country. Elliott and Wallin of this village are doing the construction work.

Steamer Sinks
32 People Drown

The steamer State of Californa, bound for Skagway, Alaska, struck an uncharted rock in Cambier bay, 90 miles south of Juneau last Monday and sank in three minutes, with 32 passengers imprisoned in their staterooms. The balance of the crew and passengers were rescued by the steamer Jefferson of the Alaska line which at the time was southbound but turned back upon receiving the S. O. S. wireless call.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Chas. A. Brink and O. F. Post were at Crookston on business the the fore part of this week.

Mrs. S. Harris returned last Monday from New London, Minn. where she has visited the past three months.

S. M. Hoff has secured his commission as postmaster and his bonds have been accepted. He will take charge of the office on Sept. 1st.

Rev. James Moody will be married today to Miss Augusta W. Johnson of Sandborn, N. D. They will be at home at St. Hilaire after Sept. 1st.

Joseph Smith of Red Lake Falls was in town for a short time Monday.

Notice

All persons, knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle, either by cash or by note, on or before Sept. 1st, 1913.
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EBERHART URGES PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

Advocates Policy of State Control.

PREDICTS BEST RESULTS

Plan Now in Successful Operation in Number of States.

PRESENT SYSTEM OBSOLETE

State Executive in Speech at St. Paul Covers Subject Thoroughly and Gives Numerous Reasons for His Belief That Such Legislation Would Be of Great Benefit to Minnesotans.

St. Paul.—(Special.)—Governor Eberhart opened his campaign for statewide control of public utilities in a speech before a crowded meeting of the St. Paul Office Men's association at the St. Paul hotel. The governor said, in part:

Never before in the history of our nation have greater problems confronted us for solution. Enormous agricultural and mineral resources and unsurpassed facilities for transportation, coupled with a most wonderful genius for invention, organization, and development, have enabled the American people to produce untold millions of wealth and to form the most gigantic commercial and industrial organization ever known to the civilized world.

The effective control of these business organizations by nation, state, and municipality has long been the object of legislative and executive authority, but not until the last two decades has such control become generally effective. This applies especially to public utilities organizations. Prior to the last two decades the control of public utilities was attempted only by the various municipalities. That such regulation, with very few exceptions, has been a failure is now quite generally conceded. It has been found utterly impossible to keep the public utilities out of politics and the constantly changing municipal authorities, dominated largely by ward politicians, have made their campaigns on some issues involving such public utilities organizations with the result generally that the public utilities have either dominated the administration or have been made a political football for the benefit of unscrupulous politicians. Only the favored few have benefited by such administration and the vast majority of consumers have been compelled to pay high and discriminatory rates for inadequate and inferior service.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of unsuccessful municipal regulation of public utilities is the rapid growth of municipal ownership. That municipal ownership of public utilities as compared with municipal regulation has been generally successful will not be questioned. Municipal ownership of public utilities when properly directed, has been a blessing to many municipalities of this state, and in most instances has proven itself infinitely superior to the former local regulation.

As a general rule it can be safely stated that the state or the municipality should not engage in any business enterprise which can be conducted as efficiently and economically for the benefit of all concerned by the private individual or association. But human nature is always more or less selfish, and in the case of public utilities, which by their very nature often constitute monopolies of public necessities, these must not under any circumstances be left a prey to selfish and unscrupulous private enterprise. It is therefore essential in order to properly protect the interests of the public that these utilities should be either operated or regulated by public authority.

Within the state the regulating authority must be exercised by the state or municipality or both. During recent years the tendency has been toward state regulation, and there is scarcely a state in the nation which has not either adopted state regulation in some form or made preparations therefor. While the superiority of state regulation is quite generally conceded, there are still many who do not understand its principles, and I shall briefly discuss the question of state control from the standpoints of:

I. EFFICIENCY,
II. ECONOMY, and
III. UNIFORMITY.

I. EFFICIENCY.

1. Jurisdiction.—In order that the regulation of a public utility shall be effective, it is absolutely essential that such utility in all its constituent elements shall be located within and under the jurisdiction of the regulating power. The question in nearly every case is what shall constitute good service at a fair and reasonable rate. In the determination thereof the regulating authority must be able to make a full and complete physical valuation of all properties belonging to such utility and prevent the issuing of watered stocks and bonds on which to base fictitious returns and dividends. The municipality cannot control the issue of stocks and bonds. This is a right granted by the state and must be regulated by it. But in order to determine the merits of a stock or bond issue and properly regulate it, the regulating authority must have full and complete jurisdiction of all property involved for the purpose of valuation and be able to enforce its decrees. Very few, if any, of the utilities are entirely within and subject to the jurisdiction of any one municipality. They are either inter-municipal or have their sources of supply and power outside the limits of the municipality. Gas companies are extending their mains far beyond the city limits. Street cars are reaching out into the adjoining country. Electric light and power concerns transmit the currents from power plants located at some waterfall many miles away. Telephones, telegraphs, electric and steam railroads are all inter-municipal and cannot possibly, for lack of jurisdiction, be regulated by the municipalities.

The Consumers' Power company of St. Paul furnishes light and power to dozens of Southern Minnesota cities and villages. In this case its most important and valuable property are the water power plants at Cannon Falls and Rapidan. How in the name of common sense can any city or village dependent for light and power upon this utility corporation determine the fairness of a rate by making a physical valuation of properties and enforcing rules and regulations outside the limits of its jurisdiction? Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that this were possible, how can such city or village determine the fairness of a rate dependent upon the rates and service in every other city or village served by the same corporation? The same is true as to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and many other cities in Northern Minnesota, to which currents for light and power are transmitted from power plants located outside of their jurisdiction. In the enforcement of every local regulation the municipal officers cannot proceed beyond their jurisdiction and the suburban and country residents have absolutely no means of securing adequate service or reasonable rates if the utilities corporation is not willing to grant the same. These are facts of common knowledge which should convince anyone that the regulation of these public utilities is not a municipal problem but a state problem.

2. Definite Fixing of Responsibility.—The efficient regulation of public utilities require the definite fixing of responsibility in the hands of as few persons as possible. Under the old system of ward government it has been found almost impossible to fix the responsibility for mismanagement of city affairs. Whenever the advocates of more efficient government started a movement for a change from the ward system to the city wide commission form, the ward politicians, certain special interests and favored consumers joining with them, would immediately, under the guise of "home rule" proceed to defeat the movement. In spite of such efforts, however, quite a number of Minnesota cities have adopted the commission form of government and the remaining cities will unquestionably do so in the near future. The all important advantage of the commission form of government is its definite fixing of responsibility for the operation of each city department in one person elected at large and held responsible to the people through the initiative, referendum and recall. In the regulation of a statewide utility, which is always a public necessity and often a monopoly, it is, therefore, of still greater importance that such regulation should be fixed in the hands of a few commissioners, so that every department of such regulation may have one commissioner at its head, who should be held responsible to the governor and he to the people of the state directly through the initiative, referendum and recall. The governor should have authority to remove such commissioners for proper cause shown, but upon public hearing so as to prevent the exercise of undue influence or dictation by executive authority.

3. Segregation From Political Influence.—It is recognized as a primary principle in the settlement of every controversy, that the acting judges should be free from bias and prejudice and personally disinterested in the results. Let up apply this to the controversy between the public utility corporation and the municipal official. In most cases he has been elected upon an issue involving the public utility in question. He has often made his campaign either for or against certain contentions of the utility corporation, is dependent for his renomination and re-election upon the settlement of a controversy in a certain way, and is, therefore, personally interested in the controversy. Should he be permitted to sit as judge in a contest involving his own personal and political interests? Every sense of fairness and justice will rebel against such a conclusion. The adjudication should be made after thorough investigation and report of experts by a competent commission which has no personal interest in the controversy and is wholly independent of local conditions, politically or otherwise.

Continued on Page four.

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THE SPECTATOR

BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.

ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson and members are becoming reconciled to blasted vacation hopes and settling down to complete the tariff revision with deliberation and to take up currency reform without undue haste.

• • •

Pat Crow was positively identified in the government hospital for the insane, where he was confined after being sentenced for thirty days as a vagrant for bathing in a park fountain.

• • •

William Morton Fullerton, special commissioner from Lyons, France, has asked President Wilson to have the national capitol represented at the inter-modern city exhibition in this city in November, 1914.

• • •

President Wilson has made the following nominations: Secretary of the legation, at Peking, China, John van A. McMurray of the District of Columbia; commissioner of immigration, Seattle, Wash., Henry M. White.

• • •

An invitation to all the navies of the world to meet at Hampton Roads in January, 1915, and pass through the Panama canal to the Panama exposition at San Francisco, accompanied by a fleet from the United States navy, will shortly be issued by President Wilson.

• • •

That the present administration currency bill will create a stringency and possibly a panic if it goes into effect unamended is the opinion of Representative Chas. A. Lindbergh, of Minnesota, one of the minority members of the banking and currency committee.

• • •

Senator Bristow opened debate on the free sugar schedule by proposing a reduction from $1.90 per hundred pounds, the existing duty, to $1.52½, with additional reductions in periods of three and six years, which finally would bring the rate down to $1.27½ and would leave the Cuban 20 per cent differential.

• • •

"There has not been the slightest change in my plans and I have no thought of abandoning lecturing," says Secy. Bryan. "I expect to lecture just as I said I would and for the reasons that I gave. I take it for granted that I will have a chance to take a vacation just as other officials have and during my vacation I expect to lecture as my needs may require."

DOMESTIC.

The production of silver in Montana in 1912 was 12,731,638 ounces, valued at $7,829,959, against 11,885,196 ounces in 1911.

• • •

Benton McMillan, former governor of Tennessee, has left New York for South America to take up his duties as United States minister to Peru.

• • •

Owing to an injury to his right hand which Freddie Welsh received while training, it has been announced that his bout scheduled for labor day with Willie Richie for the lightweight championship of the world had been indefinitely postponed.

• • •

President Bush of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and the Denver & Rio Grande railway systems gave out an announcement at St. Louis that the Gould lines soon would inaugurate a solid through train between St. Louis and San Francisco.

• • •

Dr. A. G. Rogers, superintendent of the state school for the feeble minded at Fairibault, Minn., has asked Attorney General L. A. Smith for an opinion whether it would be illegal to sterilize inmates of the school provided their consent first is obtained.

• • •

Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn is the lawful chief executive of New York state pending the outcome of the impeachment proceedings against Governor Sulzer, according to an official opinion rendered by Attorney General Thomas Carmody to Secretary of State Mitchell May.

• • •

Twenty acres of land in Coos county, Oregon, were forfeited to the United States from the C. A. Smith Lumber company, in a decree signed recently by Federal Judge Robert S. Bean.

• • •

The production of ocher in the United States in 1912, according to the United States geological survey, was 15,269 short tons, valued at $149,289, compared with 11,703 short tons, valued at $109,465, in 1911, an increase of 3,566 short tons in quantity and of $39,824 in value.

• • •

As a result of a hitch in negotiations between present holders of the America cup and Sir Thomas Lipton, it is considered extremely likely that the 1914 contest may yet be called off.

• • •

The last dyke in the Pacific section of the Panama canal between Miraflores locks and the ocean will be destroyed about August 25. The event will mark an important step toward the completion of the water communication for vessels of light draft.

Memphis, Tenn., water department daily supplies over 20,000,000 gallons

• • •

Los Angeles has just completed a municipal wharf fifty feet wide and 1,600 feet long.

• • •

Concrete "runs" under the action of the oxyacetylene torch, the heat of which is intense.

• • •

St. Louis is to establish a dairy farm to supply milk for city hospital and other institutions.

• • •

East Orange, N. J., Board of Education has refused to admit a Japanese to the public schools.

• • •

Acording to General Abbey in command of the state troops in the copper mine strike zone at Calumet, Mich., Governor Ferris will keep the troops there until it is believed the situation can be safely turned over to the sheriff and his deputies.

• • •

Although most meat men are not inclined to go as far as J. T. Russell, president of the National Master Butchers' association, who is quoted as saying that we will hardly know the taste of meat ten years from now, they do believe the price is not going to be any lower and that substitutes for the cuts will come into general use.

• • •

Three men on an engine of a freight train were overcome by gas in the Northern Pacific tunnel through Stampede pass, near Seattle, when an air hose broke and stopped the train. Fred Callahan, a brakeman, was beyond resucitation when taken out, and died at a hospital. Robert Pierson, fireman, suffered a fractured skull when he fell. Webb Baldwin, the engineer, is recovering.

WAR ECHOES.

The Mexican constitutionalists were defeated in their three-days' battle with federals last week near Abasolo, in Coahila. They retreated, declaring they had not sufficient ammunition to reply to the federal fire. About 7,000 men were engaged on both sides.

• • •

Coro, the town in the state of Falcon, where revolutionary followers of Cipriano Castro struck their first blow in an attempt to overthrow President Gomez, has been recaptured by government troops after a battle. The revolutionary leaders, General Lazaro Gonzales and General Urbina, were killed in the fight. A small force of government troops is reported to have been defeated at Cinamalca by rebels.

FOREIGN.

Ceylon yearly exports tea valued at over $25,000,000.

• • •

The trades federation has called off the propored general strike of miners in South Africa.

• • •

In a year Turkey produces approximately 100,000 bales of wool of 250 pounds each.

• • •

In October, 1912 the external debt of the Ottoman empire amounted to $645,000,0000, France holding 57 per cent and Germany 25 per cent.

• • •

The value of the Turkish tobacco exported to the United States increased from $3,902,643 in 1910 and $8,620,324 in 1911 to $10,010,952 in 1912.

• • •

The International Medical congress was opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught as the representative of King George in the Albert hall.

• • •

An attempt to assassinate Baron Skerlecz, the new royal commissioner of Croatia was made at Agram by Stefan Drejejo, who claims socialistic affiliations.

• • •

The eighty-third birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, which he is spending at Ischl, an upper Austrian summer resort, was celebrated throughout the dual morarchy with great festivities.

• • •

A Belgian syndicate has signed with the Chinese minister of communications an agreement for a loan of $50,000,000 at 5 per cent interest in connection with the new railway to be constructed in the provinces of Shan Si and Sze Chuen.

• • •

The Japanese government has intimated to the Mexican government that it would not receive General Felix Diaz as special envoy to Japan to express the thanks of Mexican centennial. It declared that it would receive Diaz only as a private individual.

• • •

Theodore P. Shonts of New York, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, had a narrow escape from death when he fell beneath a moving railway train at Le Breuil, France. A bystander who saw him fall pulled Mr. Shonts from between the wheels just in time to save the New Yorker from being run over.

• • •

The British Parliament has been prorogued and will not reconvene until February, next year, unless something extraordinary happens. The king's speech, as read in the House of Lords was colorless.

• • •

Mrs. Jarvis Deming, formerly Miss Elsie Gergory Jackson of Washington, has been honored by the French government with the order of Officer des Palmes Academiques for her work in connection with the Maternity hospital at Dinard, France. It is a distinction rarely bestowed on a woman.

• • •

The French government has given an extensive order for areoplanes that are almost entirely composed of steel and so simply constructed that they can be taken to pieces in half an hour for easy transportation.

• • •

A typhoon raging at Hong Kong attained a velocity of 105 miles an hour and when it was at its height caused the gunboat Wilmington, attached to the third division of the United States Asiatic fleet to fire distress signals. A tug towed the war ship to shelter.

A Dream of the Centuries

By E. W. PICKARD

PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

DE LESSEPS PALACE

Colon, C. Z.—"The engineer's dream of the centuries has been realized." Everyone who writes of the Panama canal feels bound to use that phrase, and though it is trite, it is no less true.

Possibly when Balboa first stood on the "Peak of Darien" and gazed entranced at the waters of what he called the Southern sea the thought of cutting through the isthmus came to him. Certainly, within three years after his great discovery or in 1516, he had transported two ships, in pieces, across from the Atlantic to the Pacific and there put them together.

It could not have been very much later that the idea of an isthmian canal was born, for during the reign of Philip II. of Spain (1556-1598) the inquisition declared that any one who project to alter the face of the earth was impious, and the Spanish ruler forbade its further discussion. The ban of the church was effective for some time, but in 1699 a Scotchman of the name of Patterson revived the scheme, established a colony on the shores of the isthmus and even made a crude survey of the proposed route. Caledonian bay, on the north shore of Panama, alone preserves the memory of that attempt. French scientists in 1735 advocated a Nicaragua canal, fifty years later the Spanish government ordered a survey of the Darien route, and early in the nineteeth century von Humboldt declared a canal was practicable. In 1825, immediately after Latin America had freed itself from Spain, the Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal company was organized, and one of the directors of the concern with the high-sounding name was DeWitt Clinton. Various schemes were started and fell through, and in 1835 the United States senate voted for the building of a Nicaragua canal. An expedition was sent to that country and reported that the canal could be constructed at a cost of $25,000,000.

After the Cival war there was much negotiating by our government for a canal concession, but when the Nicaragua route seemed to be the favorite the Bogota government became impatient and gave the concession for a Panama canal to Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, a French lieutenant. He made some maps and organized a company which sold out to the financiers with whom Ferdinand de Lesseps had associated himself.

Albert Edwards in his admirable book on Panama thus describes the beginning of the tragedy of de Lesseps and his company:

"The digging of the Suez canal was the accomplishment of his life. All his vigor and energy had gone into it. He came back to Paris literally carried on the shoulders of his nation. The government made him a 'comte' and the people called him 'le grand Francais.' But he fell among thieves. The old man tumbled blindly into the trap of speculators, who foresaw a rich harvest in the drawing together of his great name and the shady concession of Lieutenant Wyse. They set the stage by summoning the scientists of the world to a great congress to discuss an Atlantic-Pacific canal. Although it was called a 'scientific' congress, most of its 136 members were speculators and politicians. Only forty-two were engineers or geographers. They elected Count de Lesseps, railroaded through a resolution that the Panama route was the only practicable one, and formed the Universal Interoceanic Canal company by buying the Wyse concession for 10,000,000 francs, before the bona fide members of the congress knew what had happened and in the face of much protest. There can be little doubt that the congress was packed like a ward caucus, but there is no evidence that de Lesseps realized that it was.

"The company was launched with many banquets, florid speeches by le grand Francais, and champagne without end. And all the time those who were on the inside were playing the market from both ends, sending the stocks tumbling down the steps of the bourse on a manufactured report that the United States was again waving the Monroe Doctrine, shooting them up again with a misquotation from the president's message to the effect that we were enthusiastic in favor of the French enterprise. A sorrier exhibition of conscienceless finance has seldom been seen."

Old de Lesseps, however, was in earnest. He sent over engineers who discovered that Wyse's maps were inaccurate and that yellow fever was deadly. Then in December, 1879, the count himself, with his wife and three children, arrived from France. After receptions and speech-making in Colon he crossed to Panama, and there, on January 1, 1880, the formal opening of the canal was performed with elaborate ceremony. Mlle. Ferdinande de Lesseps struck the first blow of a pickax at the point where the canal was to enter the Pacific, each of the party followed with a blow, and there was a vast quantity of applause and champagne.

From the very first the French company was beset with troubles. As the canal was not a government undertaking the work had to be let out to contractors, and many of these proved to be dishonest. They would take out the soft dirt, collect the stipulated price per cubic yard, and then go into bankruptcy. At Bogota the politicians not only exacted the usual blackmail, but annoyed the company with all manner of litigation, the native courts invariably ruling against the French. Worst of all, perhaps, were the yellow fever and malaria, which killed off engineers and laborers by the thousand. In the last three months of 1884 the death rate per thousand was nearly 100, and in September, 1885, it reached 176.97. Sanitary science had not yet learned how to cope with these diseases, and there is every reason to believe that their ravages alone would have been enough to insure the failure of de Lesseps' enterprise, without the gross extravagance and the dishonesty that characterized the work.

"The crash came in 1888," says Mr. Edwards. "After eight years of as brave a fight as man had ever made against nature, the bubble burst. It is estimated that stock had been issued to the value of two hundred and fifty million dollars. It is doubtful if half this sum ever got near enough to Panama to be expended on actual work. Most of this paper was held by French peasants and people of moderate means. They had been led into it by the great name of de Lesseps. You may be sure that none of the original promoters were caught with stock on their hands when the final break came. The scandal was immense. Many government officials were involved. The shame of it drove the old man—le Grand Francais—insane. He died a few years later in an asylum."

The company went into the hands of a receiver who organized the New French Canal company, and this concern sold all its rights and property to the United States in 1902. Many of its buildings, ranging in size from de Lesseps' palace in Cristobal to houses for laborers, were found worth preserving and have been used by the Americans. The hospital buildings at Ancon and Colon were nearly all erected by the French.

STATUE OF COLUMBUS AT CRISTOBAL

When Uncle Sam took hold of the canal work, the jungle all along the route across the isthmus was found full of expensive machinery abandoned to the ravages of rust and decay. Much of this was recovered and used in the earlier years of the American regime, and even new French dredges and locomotives may be seen at work there. Nearly all the old French equipment, however, has been sold to a Chicago wrecking concern which has been piling it up in orderly heaps and disposing of it as scrap.

Two parts of the actual work done on the canal by the French have proved of great help to the Americans. These were the dredging at the Atlantic entrance and the dry excavation in the Culebra cut.

Irish Names in Congress.

Irish names will be plentiful in the next house of representatives. There are five from Connecticut, Lonergan, Mahan, Reilly, Donovan and Kennedy. The Macs and O's will also be well represented—McDermott and McAndrews of Chicago, McGillicuddy of Maine, McDonald and McLaughlin of Michigan, the two McGuires, one from Oklahoma, the other from Bryan's town of Lincoln, Neb. There are O'Leary and O'Brien of New York, O'Shaugnessy of Rhode Island and O'Hara of Illinois. And one mustn't overlook Curry, Hayes, Keating, Madden, Gorman, Gallagher, the two Connollys, Murray, Curley, Kelly, the two Quinns, Scully, Walsh, Egan, Maher, Griffin, Sullivan, Conroy, Dooling, Clancy, Driscoll, Buckley, Donohoe, Casey, Burke and the two Dillons—verily the list reads like the roll of the Irish members of the British parliament.

Their Kind.

"Don't you believe these futures read in your plam are just machine stunts?"

"No, indeed! They are all hand-made."

HAD NOTHING AT ALL TO SAY

Under the Circumstances Captain Could Hardly Be Blamed for Preserving Silence.

Everybody in Middle Bay knew that Mrs. Captain Liscomb was talking about making a visit to her married daughter in Cincinnati. She had been talking about it for two years, but age and the natural timidity of a woman unused to travel had postponed the great event from month to month, until the neighbors began to wonder whether it would ever come to pass.

So one morning, when Uncle Billy Evans met Captain Liscomb in Eccles' store, there was twinkle in his eye as he asked:

"When's Mis' Liscomb going out to Ohio, Daniel?"

"Don't ask me!" returned the captain, a little peevishly. "I don't know nothin' about it. If I tell her to go, she says I want to get rid of her. If I tell her to stay to home, she says I'm mean. I ain't saying a single word!"

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER BODY

Roxbury, Ohio.—"When my little boy was two weeks old he began breaking out on his cheeks. The eczema began just with pimples and they seemed to itch so badly he would scratch his face and cause a matter to run. Wherever that matter would touch it would cause another pimple until it spread all over his body. It caused disfigurement while it lasted. He had fifteen places on one arm and his head had several. The deepest places on his cheeks were as large as a silver dollar on each side. He was so restless at night we had to put mittens on him to keep him from scratching them with his finger nails. If he got a little too warm at night it seemed to hurt badly.

"We tried a treatment and he didn't get any better. He had the eczema about three weeks when we began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed him at night with the Cuticura Soap and spread the Cuticura Ointment on and the eczema left." (Signed) Mrs. John White, Mar. 19, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

His Farewell Speech.

James H. Wallis, "the fly man of Boise," has made Idaho the most sanitary and most flyproof state in the Union.

Mr. Willis, discussing his success with a New York reporter, laughed and said:

"I have succeeded in eradicating the fly by making all Idaho hate the fly, even as poor old Dan Carson hated his wife.

"Poor old Dan lay dying. His wife, melted a little for once, said to him:

"'You're going, Dan.'

"Dan, his eyes closed, made no answer. His wife then repeated, with a sigh:

"'Dan, you're going, but I'll soon follow you.'

"Upon this Dan's glassy orbs opened, and he said in a hollow voice:

"'You stay here as long as you can.'"

Question of Hearing.

The burly farmer strode anxiously into the post office.

"Have you got any letters for Mike Howe?" he asked.

The new postmaster looked him up and down.

"For who?" he snapped.

"Mike Howe?" replied the farmer.

The postmaster turned aside.

"You don't understand!' roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked if you've got any letter for Mike Howe!"

"Well, I haven't," snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I a letter for anybody else's cow! Get out."

Vain Prayers.

"Aren't you going to say your prayers, Willie?"

"No, I'm not. I am tired of praying for this family without getting results."—Life.

Many a politician doesn't know which side of the fence he is on until he falls off.

AN OLD NURSE

Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum.

An old faithful nurse and an experienced doctor, are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum, instead of tea and coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter, between coffee, tea and overwork, I became a victim of insomnia. In a month after beginning Postum, in place of tea and coffee, I could eat anything and sleep as soundly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of tea and coffee; even at bedtime with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit.

"Having a little tendency to Diabetes, I used a small quantity of saccharine instead of sugar, to sweeten with. I may add that today tea or coffee are never present in our house and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion I can assure anyone that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nerve-strengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Brainerd. — The Minnesota Telephone company has determined to construct a telephone exchange in Brainerd connecting with the Tri-State lines.

Hastings.—At a meeting of the city council action was taken to license all dogs in the city and further that they be muzzled for a period of sixty days, or shot, as a precaution to prevent rabies.

Virginia.—Mary Walasky, a maid 20 years old, who was burned early yesterday morning, died today at the McIntyre hospital. She was injured when alcohol with which she attempted to start a fire in the kitchen stove, exploded.

Winona. — The Young Women's Christian association will start its existence here on Sept. 1, when Miss Ruby St. Amone will come here to take the position of secretary. At first only an office for the secretary will be secured, but later headquarters for different association activities will be engaged.

Grand Rapids.—The state land sale held here Monday was the smallest in point of attendance and in the amount of acreage sold of any that has been held since the law for the auctioning of state lands went into effect. There were but two buyers—Ira Collins of Big Fork, who purchased eighty acres, and Hattie Corey, who secured a similar amount.

Winona.—The Winona county commissioners have accepted the bid of the Deposit bank of Winona to take the $70,000 5 per cent county jail bonds, $20,000 to mature in 1918 and $10,000 annually thereafter until all are paid. The bank offered par and accrued interest and a premium of $25, the bank to bear the expense of getting out the bonds.

Albert Lea.—A deed has been received by County Attorney J. O. Peterson from Mrs. Catherine Ross, formerly Miss Catherine Ruble of this city, but now of New York, which presents the small island at the outlet of Fountain lake to this city. The island will be named Catherine island in honor of the giver and will be made into part of the new park.

Winona.—Sheriff W. E. Parr has brought here from North Omaha, N. A. Kruger, who was indicted by the grand jury here in January on a charge of passing bad checks. The checks were for small amounts and two employes of the Milwaukee railway in this city were the victims. Krueger's case will come up at the September term of the district court.

Winona.—Dr. O. M. Dickerson, of Macomb, Ill., has been elected to succeed Dr. C. O. Ruggles as teacher of history and social science at the Winona normal school. The normal board is trying the experiment of sinking an artesian well at Morey hall, the normal dormitory here. If this works well a similar well will be provided at the main normal school building.

Detroit.—Doris Thomson, aged 14, had a narrow escape from drowning at Detroit lake. She was riding a bicycle across Long bridge, and fell off into twelve feet of water, the bicycle falling on top of her. Margaret Rundlitt, aged 17, immediately plunged in after her and after a severe struggle with the drowning child, managed to free her from the bicycle and drag her to shore.

Wheaton.—Preparations are being made for the sixth annual Traverse county fair which will be held here on Sept. 17, 18 and 19. A cattle barn of the type of the one at the state fair grounds is being constructed at a cost of over $1,500. A good strong racing program has been arranged. A flying machine will be one of the free attractions. Premiums have been increased in every department and some exceptional exhibits are looked for.

Fergus Falls.—Rudolph Hedler, a young man who lived near Breckenridge, committed suicide this week by shooting himself. He had contracted to sell a large farm which he owned for $40 an acre, and later learned he could have secured more. He had consulted attorneys to see if the contract could not be annulled, and worried so much over the matter that he committed suicide. He was well to do, having $5,000 cash in the bank besides his farm.

Luverne.—Public excitement is increasing here over the proposed increase of rates of the Northwestern Telephone company. At a special meeting of the City council, to which taxpayers were invited, the sentiment was decidedly opposed to the granting of the increase. The council, however, has failed to give heed to this sentiment and negotiations with the company are still in progress. Last night another special meeting of the council was held, to which, it seems, only the representatives of the company were invited. Just what was done is not known to the public.

Grand Rapids.—Camp Mishawaka, the boys' outing place conducted on Lake Pokegama, by Mr. and Mrs. Green of the Cathedral school at Washington, was closed down on Saturday for the season and about sixty boys, who have spent their vacation there, left for their homes in all sections of the county.

Eveleth.—After a search since Wednesday the local police captured Paul Peccianno, wanted on a charge of having lured the 14-year-old sister of the wife of a local tailor into the woods near here and held her captive four days.

Litchfield.—Authorities have located the parents of the young man who was killed at Eden Valley on July 15 while attempting to board a freight train. His name was Garret Breen, and he was the son of a policeman in Boston. The body will be disinterred and sent there.

Pipestone.—Clemens Biver, charged with having furnished intoxicating liquors to persons not entitled to them under the laws, entered a plea of guilty yesterday and was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs. A jail sentence of ninety days was suspended.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 34-1913.

A man is all right in his way as long as he keeps out of your way.

Second thoughts are sometimes best in a case of love at first sight.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

His Opinion.

"Don't you think you ought to be treated for the drink habit?"

"Well, that is a more economical way of getting 'em than buying 'em."

No Well One Pays.

"They talk about lawyers' dishonest accumulations, but look at doctors."

"What's the matter with doctors?"

"Are not all of their earnings ill-gotten gains?"

The Tender Skin of Children is very sensitive to heat. Use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder for all summer skin affections. It quickly affords the little sufferer relief. 25c. at druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Accomplished Youth.

Farmer Bentover — What's your nephew that's home from college doin' now?

Farmer Hornbeak—Nothin', and he's got more original ways of accomplishin' it than any feller you ever seen.—Judge.

Knows Just How the Book Ended.

Mabel and Johnny are nice children, but they love to argue. The other day they got into a heated discussion as to which one had read the more books. Finally Johnny said:

"Well, I've read 'Robinson Crusoe' and you haven't."

"Oh, yes, I have," returned Mabel, not to be outdone by a mere boy.

"Now, what does it say at the very last?" he asked.

The little girl studied for a moment, then her face brightened.

"Why, it says 'The End,'" was the unexpected answer.

Buffalo Lacking in Sympathy.

An old resident of Heizer, Kan., speaking of the early days on the Kansas plains, writes: "On one trip that we took after buffalo hides we had with us an Englishman fresh from London. The main herd of buffalo had just passed through and as the hunters had been after their hides, everywhere on highland and lowland were the skinned carcasses of buffalo. The Englishman was amazed at the waste of meat. Finally, seeing a small herd of old bulls traveling along, he arose to his feet and, taking off his hat, said: 'Boys, this is awful! I should think that the living buffalo would commence to see their comrades lying thus!'"

Chose the Lesser Evil.

A gentleman from the north was enjoying the excitement of a bear hunt down in Mississippi. The bear was surrounded in a small cane thicket. The dogs could not get the bear out and the planter who was at the head of the hunt called to one of the negroes:

"Sam, go in there and get the bear out."

The negro hesitated for a moment and then plunged into the cane. A few moments later the negro, the bear and the dogs were rolling upon the ground outside. After the hunt was over the visitor said to the negro:

"Were you not afraid to go into that thicket with that bear?"

"Cap'n," replied he negro, "it was jest dis way: I didn't know dat b'ar, but I was pussonally 'quainted wid de old boss, so I jest naturally took dat b'ar."—Montreal Herald.

Post Toasties for Lunch

Appetizing and wholesome these hot Summer days.

No cooking — no hot kitchen.

Ready to eat direct from the package — fresh, crisp and dainty.

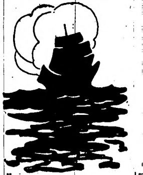
Serve with cream and sugar — and sometimes fresh berries or fruit.

Post Toasties are thin bits of Indian Corn, toasted to a golden brown.

Acceptable at any meal—

Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.



The Sable Lorcha

By
HORACE
HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while the room was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese boy employed by Philatus Murphy, an artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the game laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The latter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Among Cameron's letters is found one from one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Pekin. Cameron had frequently declared to Clyde that he had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison. He learns that Addison and Cameron were at one time intimate friends, but had a falling out over Cameron's denial of having been seen in Pekin by Addison. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. He gives orders to an imaginary crew in Chinese jargon. Then in terror cries: "I didn't kill them." Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding is held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 97 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron. They declare that M'Nish can be identified by a tattoo mark on his arm. Clyde declares that Cameron has no such mark. The nurse is called in and describes a tattoo mark on his patient's arm. Clyde goes to investigate and finds the patient attempting to hide a letter. It is addressed to Donald M'Nish.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Another Problem Crops Up.

There are, I dare say, those who will not hesitate to charge me with an unpardonable lack of perception. "Even from your own telling," they will probably declare, "we realized from the first that the creature you discovered at two in the morning, supporting himself by means of a Fifth avenue area railing, was not Robert Cameron, but his physical counterpart, and a not very deceptive counterpart at that."

I shall not dispute the justice of the criticism. As I look back at it all now, I sometimes wonder, myself, how I could have been so blind, so credulous. And yet there is something to be said on the other side, too. An able advocate, I believe, might make out a fairly strong case for me if I were disposed to defend myself; which, as it happens, I am not, since the verdict can make no possible difference either to you or to me, and would only delay the culmination of our narrative.

Nevertheless I must tell that for some minutes after reading the letter which had so opportunely fallen into my hands I stood at the foot of the bed, and in the glare of the blazing electrics, studied with keenest scrutiny the face which had so deceived me.

In general contour and individual feature the likeness to Cameron was monstrous in its fidelity. The same rugged power, inherited from Scottish forbears, was traceable in every lineament. But there the similarity ended. The face I gazed upon lacked illumination. Character, so strongly indicated in the other, was from this totally absent. In its place was an admixture of craft and brutality, so palpable, now—so clearly, unmistakably evident—that I marvelled at my former delusion.

It was the newspaper puzzle picture over again. Having at length discovered the hidden rabbit I could see nothing else whatever. It dominated the drawing. It fairly sprang at me from out the printed page.

There was still another feature of the revelation, however, which held a contrasting pathos. The letter which carried conviction beyond all possible dispute was from Donald McNish's aged mother. And while it tempered in a measure the harshness of my judgment against the son, it was of tragic import, in that it was one potent piece of evidence in his undoing, severing the last link in the chain which connected his identity with that of the shamefully maligned Cameron.

Evelyn wept over this letter, and I am not sure but that my own sight grew hazy, too, as I read the fond, quaintly couched phrases of endearment, penned half a year back in Dundee, by this God-fearing old Scotchwoman, to that infamous, blood-stained reprobate, who, to her, was still her "ain bonnie bairn."

It all came out, eventually, that McNish had traveled the world over in the sixteen years intervening since the coolie massacre, employing a score or more of aliases and so studiously avoiding the name by which he had then been known, as to have almost forgotten it, probably, himself, until, yielding to the call of home, he had at some early period of the last twelvemonth returned for a brief visit to his native town and his septuagenarian mother.

It was then, most likely, that he gave to her the address of the New York hotel. Fate influenced the mother to write, and Fate sent the son there six months later to get the letter, and so carry upon his person the confirmatory evidence of his identity, just at the time when it would prove fatal.

"How did it happen," I have been asked, "that you didn't examine immediately the clothes that the supposed Cameron wore, when you found him?"

In view of subsequent events it is very easy to see what an important bearing such an examination would have had. But at the time, there was no one who thought of it. Our chief purpose then was to get the injured man to bed, and to secure a physician and nurse to minister to his recovery. If he had been found dead, then, of course, we should have gleaned what information we could from his pockets. But we daily expected him to be able to tell his own story, and in the anxiety and confusion of the moment the possible pregnancy of the disclosures that lurked in his apparel was entirely lost sight of.

When we did make the examination, on the morning following the episode of the letter, it was to discover that the suit and overcoat worn by McNish were of Scotch manufacture, having been made in Dundee, according to sewn-in labels, early in the current year.

The contents of the pockets were not significant. The letter he had been so anxious to secure and destroy was the only letter, apparently, he had carried. There was a cheque-book on a Chicago bank, and there was a wallet containing a small sum of money in bills, and a few business cards of importing houses, which we took to indicate that the possessor was still desultorily engaged in trade, or some species of smuggling, with the Malay states and the Straits settlements as his field, since most of the cards made reference to goods of such origin.

That morning, which succeeded the night of exciting events already detailed, was crowded with another succession of happenings scarcely less sensational.

At seven o'clock, O'Hara, in obedience to my instructions came to my room in the Loyalton, rousing me out of a heavy sleep; for I had not got to bed until four, and then had lain awake with teeming brain until after five. I received him in bath robe and moles, sitting on the bedside, and sipping coffee, while he, perched on a low, brass-bound clothes chest, poured forth his story.

"Sleep!" he echoed, when I had made my apologies. "I haven't had a wink, myself. I've been with the boys all night doing as pretty a round-up as you ever see. We've got the bunch right this time, Mr. Clyde, and there'll be a clearin' out down there in Chinatown such as hasn't been known since the Chinks discovered Doyers street."

"Yes," I said, encouragingly.

"It's another war of the tongs," he went on. "They have 'em periodically, you know, and there's always a few of the moon-faced boys snuffed out, which ain't much loss nohow. But this time they interfered, you see, with you and Miss Grayson, and they beat up that driver of our buzz-carriage something fierce; and the Commissioner's issued orders to put the whole yellow population on the pan if necessary to get the ones what is responsible."

"Were any arrests made?" I inquired.

O'Hara smiled. "Were any arrests made?" he repeated in a tone that indicated supreme pity for my ignorance. "Why, we took 'em in by the wholesale. We lowered the net and dragged it and you ought to see what come up. There was one fellow, a skinny old geezer half-breed, neither Chink nor white man, but a slimy mixture of all that's bad in the two. We've had him on the griddle all night. Talk about the third degree! He got it good, and he's made enough admissions already to send him straight to the chair."

"And Murphy?" I suggested.

"He's a tough one, that lad! When they'd brought him to, they figured they'd get him to convict himself in the same old way. But there was nothin' doing. He just shut his trap, and not a word would he answer one way or the other. But his turn'll come, all right. I've got it on him, Mr. Clyde. While I've been shadowin' him for the past month I've picked up a bunch of stuff that will come in good. To begin with, his name ain't Murphy. It's Pat Moran, and his mug's at headquarters."

"His mug?"

"Sure! in the Rogue's Gallery. And his record's there too. He's done time, already."

"For what?"

"For stabbin' a man in the back."

It requires no great mathematical ability to put two and two together. The result is always either four or twenty-two. So, in logic, the answer is invariably either right or wrong. Murphy had stabbed a man in the back; McNish carried the scar of a knife wound under his shoulder blade. There were the two and two.

"What were the facts?" I asked, with kindled interest. "Whom did he stab? When? Where?"

"The bloke's name," O'Hara answered, after a moment's thumbing of his note book, "was MacNichol—Douglass MacNichol. It was in Buffalo, in 1900."

My putting together of names could hardly be a coincidence.

"Pat Moran served five years in Auburn," the detective added.

"You don't know what became of McNish—I mean MacNichol?"

"No."

"Nor any facts about the cause of the stabbing?"

"That's easy got," O'Hara informed me. "But it ain't in the record at headquarters. What is there, though, is that Moran had lived in Chinatown in Frisco, and was arrested there and tried for smuggling opium, but was acquitted for lack of evidence."

For a moment I sipped my coffee in thoughtful silence.

"The skeleton guy knows Moran, all right," O'Hara broke in.

"You mean the half-breed?"

"Yes. He give that away."

"What does he call himself?"

"He's known in Chinatown as John Soy. He says he's a cook."

Once again I was busy with two and two. Unless all signs failed this John Soy and Peter Johnson and the Eurasian cook of the Sable Lorcha were a single entity.

"O'Hara," I said, finishing my coffee, and putting down the cup and saucer, "I have the key witness in this case. You and I together are going to take him with us and have him confront both Murphy and John Soy. I promise you the result will be interesting."

The detective looked his perplexity.

"Some one who knows them?" he asked.

"Unless I am very much mistaken," I answered, "it is some one who knows them both better than any other person in New York. Unless Heaven is just now engaged in constructing enigmas simply for the bewilderment of us mortals, the witness I have is the man whom Murphy stabbed in the back, in Buffalo, eight years ago."

But before I could carry out my plan there were several minor matters which claimed my attention. Ever since reading the note which Miss Clement placed in my hands I had been uneasy concerning her safety. To judge from O'Hara's report Chinatown had been in a ferment most of the night, and I feared lest the blame for the disturbance be visited upon the brave woman missionary and some measures of vengeance meted out to her.

For half an hour I tried unsuccessfully to reach her by telephone. The Mission did not answer. With my anxiety intensified by this repeated failure, I ordered my motor car around at once, and taking O'Hara with me, made the trip to Pell street in record time, despite obstructive trucks and other vehicles which were encountered.

Eager inquiry of none-too-loquacious neighbors eventually elicited the information that Miss Clement, alive and uninjured, had started at daybreak, if not indeed before, to hunt up a brother of the murdered Ling Fo, in Long Island City.

Half an hour later, having stopped at Bellevue hospital on the way up town to inquire as to the condition of Eloi Lacoste, the injured chauffeur, and leave instructions that everything possible should be done for his comfort, I alighted from the car at the door of Dr. Massey's office on West Fifty-sixth street.

I trust I am not that type of man which, when guilty of error, delights to shift the responsibility to other shoulders. I had small excuse to make for myself in confounding McNish with Cameron, yet I confess I had much less for the family physician, who had been so easily deceived.

Dr. Massey greeted me almost jovially, but checked himself as he observed the seriousness, the coolness even, of my manner.

"Our—our patient is not worse?" he questioned, taken aback.

"No, doctor," I answered, tempted to a grim humor, "that would be impossible, I fancy."

For a second he regarded me with frowning incomprehension.

"Our patient," I repeated with a sarcastic emphasis that could not be misunderstood, "long ago, I fancy, reached the limit of blackguardism."

The doctor's eyes widened, his lips parted and he stood aghast.

"But—but—I don't quite see," he stammered. "You have quarreled with Mr. Cameron? You have—"

"No, no," I returned, interrupting him. "Would to God I had him here to quarrel with. Miss Grayson was right. The man you have been using your skill upon is no more Robert Cameron than I am."

I hardly knew whether to be irritated or amused by that which followed. Dr. Massey threw back his head and roared with boisterous laughter.

"Ha! Ha! Ha! That's the richest kind of a joke, my dear fellow!" he exclaimed, as his mirth subsided. "Not Robert Cameron? Why, do you know, Mr. Clyde, how many years I have been his physician? No. Of course you don't. Ten years and over, and I know Cameron as I know myself."

"Then tell me," I said, irritation having its way, "why on earth he ever had the initials D. M. N. tattooed on his left arm?"

The doctor's quick changes of expression were becoming an interesting study. The smile which had lingered after the laughter now gave way to a lowered brow and pursed lips.

"A tattoo mark on his left arm?" he repeated, slowly. "There's no such thing there."

"But there is," I insisted; "there is, at least, on the left arm of the man you've been treating."

Dr. Massey was still thoughtful.

"There is some mistake," he decided.

"No, there is no mistake," I assured him. "Miss Grayson's eyes were better than either yours or mine. She saw at once that this outlaw was not her uncle, and you and I fancied we knew better. If you are still unconvinced, doctor, I'll run you up in my car, which is at the door, and you shall satisfy yourself. Meanwhile I'll give you some of the confirmatory evidence."

He went with me; and to him and O'Hara, at the same time, I related the dumfounding occurrences of the previous night.

"And what did this McNish say?" the doctor inquired, when I had finished. "Did he admit the masquerade?"

"He became delirious. There was no getting a sensible word from him. My own idea is that the delirium was feigned."

"Possibly."

"Isn't it equally possible, doctor," I asked "that he has been feigning since the first?"

"No," was his answer. "I don't think so. He may have exaggerated his symptoms, when conscious, to gain time; but if he had been able to think clearly he would have secured that letter before last night. You may rest assured that that was the first opportunity he had, after regaining the power of thought continuity. And still," he continued, "I am not entirely convinced that he is not Robert Cameron. If it is merely a resemblance, as you claim, then it is the most remarkable case of likeness that I have ever encountered. Moreover, there is one thing we must not lose sight of. His abductors, as has been demonstrated by everything they have done, are an unusually clever and cunning lot of men. To counterfeit age, so far as the tattoo mark is concerned, is not so difficult as you might imagine; and I should have to see the scar before admitting that it is not of recent origin. The letter might have been a forgery, or a real letter, secured and placed in Cameron's pocket for this very purpose. And hypnotic suggestion would easily explain his desire to secure and destroy it. The use of a foreign tongue in his dementia even, could be accounted for in the same way."

It was natural that Dr. Massey should exert his ingenuity to reconcile these divergent points. To him it seemed, as it had to me, that a mistake as to the identity of the patient was incredible. But now I simply shook my head in negation.

"Wait until you see him again, doctor," I requested. "Wait until you read his face, not for what is on the surface but for what is behind it."

The motor, drawing a swift diagonal to the curb, came creepingly to a halt before the Cameron house. As I was about to alight, Dr. Massey laid a detaining hand on my arm.

"If your conclusion is correct, Clyde," he said, gravely, "what course do you propose to take? Do you realize what is involved? Don't you see that your conviction and mine is one thing, but that to convince the public is an entirely different matter? Can we afford to give this man up for his crimes until we have Cameron actually here to prove that it is not he who was thus involved sixteen years ago."

In the recent result of developments I had not thought of that. But I saw now that it presented a problem no less perplexing than some of those which had just been solved.

CHAPTER XXV.

Enemies Face to Face.

As events shaped themselves the problem presented by Dr. Massey found a speedy solution. Had I been compelled to grapple with it unaided I am not yet sure what course I should have pursued. Of my own volition I must have hesitated to take a step which could not fail to throw suspicion—at least among the only partially informed—upon my absent and defenseless friend. But all choice in the matter was denied me.

I arranged with Dr. Massey that he should go unaccompanied to his patient's room, and, without so much as a hint that he was cognizant of what had transpired on the previous night, make whatever examination he deemed necessary to a definite conclusion.

In the meantime, having learned from Checkabeedy that Evelyn was in the breakfast room, I joined her there. Her curiosity had ripened by a night's suppression; and having dismissed the footman who was serving her, she at once demanded the fulfillment of my promise to tell her everything.

"It's another case where you have the right to say, 'I told you so,'" I began, as I took a chair next to her.

In her wide blue eyes I read that she divined my meaning.

"Yes," I went on, "the man upstairs is not your uncle. We have been nursing a viper, it seems, who promises to give us a deal of trouble before we are through with him."

There was no need for her to question me. Rapidly, succinctly, I told her the story I had learned from Yup Sing; told her, too, of the scene in the bedchamber, after I had left her on the previous night; and showed her the letter from McNish's poor old Scotch mother.

"There, there," I soothed, as in silence but with quivering lips and eyes overflowing, she started to read the tremblingly penned sentences a second time. "I'm sorry for the dear old creature, too, but—"

"Philip," she interrupted me, her face and voice alike pleading. "Let us send him back to her!"

"Send him back!" I repeated in amazement.

"Yes. We can, can't we? We don't have to give him up to those horrid Chinamen, do we? He's well enough to go, isn't he? Why can't we call a cab, give him enough money for his passage and send him, at once? There's a steamer sailing this morning, isn't there?"

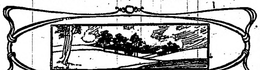
For just a moment I was on the point of yielding. Seldom has a villain had a more puissant advocate than had McNish in this enthusiastic, resolute girl, spurred to his salvation by the pathetic appeal of that maternal yearning which breathed from every line of the letter before her. The unselfish purity of her cause illumined and transfigured her. Her beauty was radiant.

"Answer me!" she insisted, impatient at my silence. "Isn't it possible? Isn't it really the very best way out of a difficulty? It will never do to admit that we have had that man here in mistake for Uncle Robert, you know."

"But there is something you have forgotten, my dear child," I objected, with all the mildness I could bestow upon the words. "In your wish to give joy to this poor old mother—and in that I am with you heart and soul—you have quite overlooked the fact that we are still with scarcely a scintilla of information concerning the present whereabouts of your uncle."

"Oh, no, I haven't," was her prompt rejoinder, "but I don't see what that has to do with it, except that it makes it all the more necessary to pretend that we still believe this McNish is he. How will sending McNish abroad hinder—" And then she broke off, suddenly, as I had rather expected she would, knowing what a keen brain she had and how once she got a clear perspective on the situation, she must see again the very point she had suggested once herself, and which I had still in mind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Duck Rid Room of Flies

Management of Chicago Hotel Will in the Future Pin Its Faith to Domestic Bird.

The manager of a big Chicago hotel has found a very simple solution of the fly problem. It is a flock of ducks.

The ordinary hotel perhaps has no particular accommodations for live ducks; but in this there is a fountain in the center of the approaches to the various dining rooms. The fountain has a large basin, and just by way of novelty the manager several months ago placed a few ducks in the water. They paddled around and enjoyed it, and the guests enjoyed seeing them. But, better still, the ducks also enjoyed the flies that attempted to enter the dining rooms and feast upon the good things therein. The flies—in Chicago, at least—fly low; and ducks, as any one who has ever seen them knows, are especially quick in catching insects. The consequence is, this particular hotel, once troubled with flies, now has practically none. And the ducks, once lean to verge of scrawniness, are fat and sleek.

The duck method of disposing of the fly nuisance cannot, of course, obtain in private households to any degree; but in this particular hostelry the ducks have caused the wire fly swatter and traps to be thrown into the ash heap.

Perhaps next year the enterprising manager will attach some sort of a meter to every duck, so that at the end of the season he can tell how many flies each busy fowl has disposed of with neatness and despatch.

One Way of Putting It.

Even the women admit that a certain Topeka baby is homely. But they put it diplomatically. They say it looks like its father.—Topeka Capital.

Same Old Story.

Adam (in the suburbs of the Garden of Eden)—Now, Eve, you surely aren't going to clamor for clothes already!

Eve (tearfully)—You know very well, Adam, I haven't had a decent thing since the fall!—Judge.

Serious.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the fond father, anxiously, "whatever can be the matter with the baby?—it isn't crying!"—Puck.

Thirteen states have boiler inspection laws.

Origin of Word "Sneeze."

The word sneeze has no possible connection with the verb "to sniff." Properly it should be spelt and pronounced "fneeze," as it was for many years, being an Anglo-Saxon word. It was the difficulty of pronunciation, according to the latest dictionaries, that caused the change of the first letter from f to s, and not as was formerly thought, the disuse of the old long s which resembled f in printed books.

Scare.

"They say bread is rising."

"Isn't that terrible?"

"No; it's the yeast in it."

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THIS is the caution applied to the public announcement of Castoria that has been manufactured under the supervision of Chas. H. Fletcher for over 30 years—the genuine Castoria. We respectfully call the attention of fathers and mothers when purchasing Castoria to see that the wrapper bears his signature in black. When the wrapper is removed the same signature appears on both sides of the bottle in red. Parents who have used Castoria for their little ones in the past years need no warning against counterfeits and imitations, but our present duty is to call the attention of the younger generation to the great danger of introducing into their families spurious medicines.

It is to be regretted that there are people who are now engaged in the nefarious business of putting up and selling all sorts of substitutes, or what should more properly be termed counterfeits, for medicinal preparations not only for adults, but worse yet, for children's medicines. It therefore devolves on the mother to scrutinize closely what she gives her child. Adults can do that for themselves, but the child has to rely on the mother's watchfulness.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SMILES NOT FOR "FLASHY"

Masculine Charmer Convinced He Had Made a Mash, but He Had Wrong Impression.

"I got a good one on Flashy," said Squirt as he shot the fine stream into the ice cream soda and pushed it over the marble counter.

"Who and what?" asked Squirt's friend.

"You know, Flashy?" continued Squirt. "He of the ice cream suit and high browed hat. He was sittin' in here this afternoon when up floats the classiest little dame you ever saw and stops right outside the window. She cocks her head over to one side and smiles, her face right up close to the glass. Flashy tightened up his wash tie and straightened up his coat lapels. All the time the girl was smilin' and rubbin' her nose with the palm of her hand.

"Flashy smiled back two or three times and then he up and dusts out the door. Right up to her he went and purses up his pretty lips and lifts his hat. Say, you ought to have seen that girl do the rockbound glide away. She elevated her nose on a level with her eyes and drifted right off down the street.

"Flashy was crushed. The woman had a powder rag palmed in her hand. She had been smilin' at herself in the plate glass."

When a man acquires a peck of trouble it looks to him like a bushel and a half.

Black Hand Threat.

Mrs. Collins found the following Black Hand letter pinned to her door, one morning:

Deer Mis Collins—Onless you put a jar of jam, a hunk of chokolit cake, a apple pie an' a bag of cany down by the old well, we will stel your littel boy and keep him, onless you pay us a milyon dollars.—The Black Hand.

The letter has been handed to the police and the criminals will soon be brought to justice. To date, Mrs. Collins' little boy has been the only one seen in the vicinity of the old well.—Judge.

His Advice.

The portly lady had accidentally taken a rear seat in a surface car reserved for smokers. With unconcealed indignation she watched the man beside her fill his pipe.

"Sir," finally came her frigid tones, "smoking always makes me feel sick."

"Does it now, ma'am?" said the man as he carefully lighted up. "Then take my advice an' quit smoking."

Its Readers Are Legion.

"Has Judkins' paper much of a circulation?"

"Has it? I don't suppose there is a straphanger in this entire town that isn't a subscriber to it."

Appreciated No Less.

Elsie—I didn't know he could afford to give you such an expensive engagement ring.

Egeria—He couldn't—but wasn't it dear of him?—Life.

The Best Beverage under the Sun—

Drink Coca-Cola

A welcome addition to any party—any time—any place; Sparkling with life and wholesomeness.

Delicious
Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Libby's Selected Pickles

Nature's finest, put up like the home-made kind and all your trouble saved. This extra quality is true of all Libby's Pickles and Condiments and there is real economy in their use.

Spanish Olives

Every one from Seville, long famed as the home of the world's best olives. Only the pick of the crop is offered to you under the Libby label. Either the Queen or Manzanilla variety or Pimento Stuffed.

Insist on Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Do you buy corsets for style?

KABO
STYLE
3018

Copyright Kabo Corset Co.

Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the bust, long over hips shortening back and front, lace trimmed, 11-inch front clasp with hook and eye at bottom, three pairs of hose supporters. Metal eyelets. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

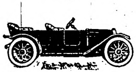
Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

DAVID LAZAR.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Specials

Peanut Butter	15 c. per lb
Pure leaf lard	15 c. per lb
Coffee (special brand)	20c. per lb
Postum	20c. per pkg
Picnic Hams	16c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	10c per doz
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	35c. to $1.00 per pair
Viuergar (white wine)	25c. per gallon
Molasses	30c. per gallon

We handle Diamond and Gold Medal flour.

OLE MATHSON

ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County

AT

A. H. Pitkin

Dealer in
General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.
PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Advertise in The Spectator

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, August 23, 1913.

Cows Make More Money.

From a careful investigation we find that our common cows are capable of producing a much larger yield than is secured from the average common in the state. During the past decade we have always had at University Farm, in the dairy herd, a number of common cows; that is, cows with no dairy heredity. The average yield from these common cows, for 23 yearly records, is 5,000 lbs. of milk and 222 lbs. of butter; which last, valued at 27 cents per lb., is equal in round numbers to $60, for butter alone. The average receipt per common cow in the State is $46.40; which shows that the average cow is yielding $14 less per annum than she might easily yield if given the same care and feed as are given the cows at University Farm. Write for Experiment Station Bulletin 130, by T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy and Animal Husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

August Showing For Alfalfa.

To Dakota Farmer: Since writing your Special Service Department a few days ago we made an auto trip to the southern part of the state and saw some alfalfa fields which interested us very much.

On the farm of A. H. Keller is a one acre field planted with about 15 lbs. of Alfalfa seed the first of August, 1912 The field had raised a crop of millet, was then plowed and harrowed several times and then sowed by hand, after which it was harrowed again. The plants came up very qickly and evenly. The first crop was cut June 19th and yielded three large rack loads, the rack being 8x16 feet and loaded as high as a man could pitch.

We personally measured the alfalfa July 3, 1913, and found that it measured from 16 to 22 inches, the growth in two weeks.

Mr. Keller has a piece fenced in for hog pasture and finds it satisfactory.

In visiting that vicinity south of Lenox, Lincoln, county we found that the fall seeding was invariably the best where those who planted in the spring were unable to get good results.—John E. Black, Grant Co., S. D.

Rye A Good Cash Crop.

Winter rye is proving one of the good cash crops for Minnesota. A field threshed recently at University Farm yielded a little over 40 bushels per acre. The variety grown was Minnesota No. 2, a selection from the crop nursery at University Farm which has proven very well adapted to growth in Minnesota. With rye selling at 55 cents per bushel, this amounts to $22.00 an acre. To equal this, 24 bushels of wheat would need to be harvested at the present price, 90 cents per bushel. Rye will not always yield 40 bushels to the acre. The average for the State, however, is 18 or 19 bushels and there should be no difficulty whatever in getting 25 bushels or more on land that will produce from 12 to 15 bushels of wheat.

Aside from being a good grain crop, fall rye, sown before September 15, furnishes excellent pasture and is ready again for pasture by April 20 or 25. It can be pastured for two or three weeks in the spring without reducing materially the yield of grain.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Association maintains a list of names of the farmers growing Minnesota No. 2 rye for seed purposes. A copy of this list can be secured by addressing the Secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm St. Paul.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Got Even With the Clerk.

Mr. Jawback—This gown is not becoming to you, and it is expensive Why did you buy it? Mrs. Jawback—Because the clerk looked as if he thought I thought I couldn't afford it.—Cleveland Leader.

He that rises again quickly and continues the race is as if he had never fallen.—Molineux.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Decent of Land,

Estate of William Porter

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of William Porter, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Olive M. Porter, Viron M. Porter and Lottie Porter and all persons interested in the determination of the decent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Lottie Porter having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the decent of said real estate be determined by this court;

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of August 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 24th day of July 1913.

(Court Seal)

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

A-9 3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Gustave Omundson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Gustave Omundson Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Gurena Omundson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Gurena Omundson having been filed in this Court, representing that Gustave Omundson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 5th day of August 1913, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Gurena Omundson and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September 1913, at Ten [10] o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 11th day of August 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

[Court Seal] A-16-3t.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on Aug 9th, 1913.

Date of call by Supt., Aug 9, 1913.

Date of report by bank Aug 20, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$142,305.01
Overdrafts		455.75
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,337.00
Due from banks	30,690.10	
Cash on hand, items below	5,976.94	
Currency	4 240	
Gold	1010	
Silver	667.15	
Other	59.79	
Total cash assets	36,667.04	23,861.89
Checks and cash items		1085.49
Total		187,300.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, net		379.91
Deposits subject to check	48,156.67	
Demand certificates	1,300.20	
Total immediate liabilities	49,456.87	
Time certificates	125,463.48	
Total deposits	174,920.35	174,920.35
Total		187,300.29

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, Daniel Patterson, vice president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Daniel Patterson, Vice President,
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
D. Patterson,
Leonard Holmes, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of Aug, 1913.

(SEAL) E. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

Report.

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of July 1913.

Total cream received, lbs.	83,780
" butterfat from same	22,460
" butter made and sold	27,480
" money received	$6,836.49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons, 28c per lb.

Paid patrons by check	$6,953.07
" " by butter, oil, and salt	85.29
Paid into sinking fund	168.16
" " expense fund	529.52

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 153, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the **HIGH DOLLAR**.

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400,00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

Jl-26-S-1

Why Need of Tariff Change.

In flagrant instances the present tariff sustains private interests wholly without regard to common welfare—in truth at the cost of the many for the benefit of the few. In other instances it enables combinations of capital and industry to prosper unduly. It has become to a very considerable degree an instrument of selfishness, of gross abuses; a "shelter of

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend

O. F. Post, Sec. A. J. Hed, N. G.

M. W. A. Camp 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

Carl Johnson, V. C.
O. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

C. Steen, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. O. Swanson, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.

H. A. Olson, President. Morris Labelle Secreta

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.79
Wheat, No. 2	.77
Flax, No. 1	1.40
Flax, No. 2	
Oats	.34
Barley	.53
Rye	.54

HAZEL

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Tice, who are visiting their daughter, Mrs. I. Wallace, went to Crookston Monday and returned Tuesday.

Mr. Eli Peterson had the misfortune of breaking his auto last Sunday morning.

Miss Mabel Peterson is now up and around again after being sick wiht neuralgia for some time

Miss Marie Carlson of Grand Forks is now visiting at Willie Peterson's.

Mrs. Clemetson of Thief River Falls came here last Monday to visit with her daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Isaacson of Leonard came here last Saturday even to visit with John Norman.

Miss Elva Elvester is visiting with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs N. Alfson now-a-days.

Miss Freada Peterson and her sister, who lives at Grand Forks came here last Monday to visit with their mother.

Bert Jenson and family came here from Baudette to visit with Carl athson.

Mr. Isadore Fox of Cannon Falls has been looking around for land He reported that land around here was just the kind for him.

Mrs. J. Dahms is now visiting at the M. Peterson home.

Mrs. O. Juberg of Oklee came here to visit with Moengen last Saturday evening. She will go from there to Warren to consult a specialist about her daughter,

Miss Nelie Nelson returned from T. R. Falls Monday morning.

Axel Engelsted was a caller here on Monday evening.

Mr Sullivan, who has been working for C. Moe left Monday for T. R. Falls to purchase a threshing outfit.

J. Mangeau, S. Gibeau and C. Bordan of Red Lake Falls were business callers here last Monday

August Erickson left for T. R. Falls last Monday evening on a business trip.

Gustav Landmarks of Leanard came here last Saturday evening to visit John Norman

Young Peoples' society at Ole Peterson's on Sunday Sept. 14th.

Henry Olson of St. Hilaire passed thru here with his Singer sewing machine outfit.

The elevator man has now cleaned out all his old grain and is all ready for the new crop.

Miss Amanda Amundson of Bagley came here Wednesday to visit at the Wilson Bros. place.

Mrs. Chas. Fitterman of Thief River Falls was a caller here Wed.

Anna Amundson of Thief River Falls came here Tuesday to visit Igna Erickson.

e Violet Amundson came here on Wednesday to visit with Wilson's.

Marked Change for the Better.

Incidentally it would appear that President Wilson has adopted the policy of shorter messages and better ones.

Belong Hopelessly to Dead Past.

The Republican party is more than hopelessly reactionary; it is utterly stupid. It hears not. It sees not. The wind of a mighty spirit has swept this country, but the Republicans in senate and house have never felt its breath nor read its message.

Hadley Needs a Shoemaker.

Ex-Governor Hadley is said to be about to revamp the G. O. P. But it also needs new soles and new uppers, with perhaps new tips.—New York [illegible]

4. Expert Service and Equipment.—Effective regulation involves also the best possible expert service and equipment. In testing the quality as well as quantity of light, heat, power, water, telephone, telegraph, and transportation service, in making physical valuations of such properties, in checking, examining, and auditing books, accounts and securities, and in collating, classifying and analyzing all facts in connection therewith, the employment of skilled experts and valuable equipment is absolutely essential, and the average municipality cannot afford the expense connected therewith. With such expert service and equipment, as well as the necessary authority vested in the state, all municipalities and rural communities would have at their disposal the means of solving on a just basis any problem connected with their public utilities, no matter how intricate and difficult.

5. Public Health.—Public health affords another important phase in the consideration of efficiency. The testing of water in the interest of public health is in the first instance a municipal problem, but where disputes arise or where the municipalities refuse to act, the state must step in and enforce the observance of sanitary laws and regulations. This is a function for the state board of health, but in making its tests and investigations the experts of the public service commission should be employed so as to prevent the duplication of state equipment. Our supreme court has held that municipalities are responsible for damages to persons and property caused by neglect to properly guard public health, and no city should be permitted to allow unsanitary conditions within its borders, because the breeding of disease in one city affects every other community by intercommunication.

GOVERNOR EBERHART.

6. Continuity of Service and Civil Service Promotions.—Lastly, efficiency is dependent largely upon continuity of service and promotions under the merit system. The public service commissioners should be appointed without regard to political affiliations and for a sufficient number of years, so that the term of only one commissioner may expire every, or preferably every other, year. Through this method a majority of the commissioners will always be experienced in service and as far as possible made independent of political changes in the state administration. All employes should be under strict civil service and promoted for merit only. Under a constantly changing city administration, the regulating authority is not sufficiently permanent and the appointments are too apt to be bargained away under the spoils system. That this is not the case under state control is demonstrated by the experience of public utilities commissions in other states, as well as by the record of our tax commission, board of control of state institutions, and other similar state commissions. A study of state control, as tested in actual operation, should convince the most skeptical that when the state service is made more permanent, removed from politics and the appointing chief executive held subject to the will of the people under the initiative, referendum and recall, the commission will not develop into a political organization.

II. ECONOMY.

1. Control of Securities.—One of the most important features of state regulation is the complete control afforded over the issuing of certificates. This is necessarily a state function, because these securities are issued under state authority and the municipalities have absolutely no power to control them. The old theory that corporations should be permitted to float as many stock and bond issues as the "traffic would bear" irrespective of actual investment has long since been exploded. Returns and dividends cannot be based on capitalization, but on the actual value of the utility properties. Whenever stocks and bonds are issued and sold without corresponding value, such watered securities are sharing in returns and dividends to which they are not entitled and the result is a great economic waste. Excessive rates are charged on the basis of such watered capitalization, and the consumers pay the bills. It is important that the commission, after thorough investigation, should have the right to grant, refuse or modify any and all applications for the issuing of stocks and bonds. Such provision is not only beneficial to the taxpayer and consumer but to the purchaser of securities as well as the utility corporation itself.

To be continued next week.

Explaining Their Attitude.

The good Mr. McCormick, friend of Mr. Perkins and the colonel, makes no bones in declaring that he contributed Harvester trust money to the election of a "friendly" congressman in Illinois. The colonel's attack upon the "new freedom" comes just in the nick of time to explain the attitude of these great reformers toward the trusts.—Rochester Herald.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH—Norwegian services Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH:
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 8 o'clock p. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, Aug. 24 at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
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EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
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Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

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Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie
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Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1913. NUMBER 7

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

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COAL
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FLOUR

Ala Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator
Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to
Advertise
YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison

Mr. A. H. and C. A. Pitkin went to Crookston Tuesday on business.

John Hansen, A. F. Hall and O. Gunstad autoed to Maple Lake Sunday.

Miss Ida Katland left last week for Dapte, S. D. where she will teach the coming term.

Archie Whaley came up from Bemidji Monday. He expects to spend the fall here, threshing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hange are entertaining a young lady visitor from Halstad this week.

Mrs. Al Potvin of Cass Lake, arrived Monday to visit with her mother, Mrs. P. Simonson.

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.

A-9 N. A. Nelson.

Ruth Martz visited with friends at Red Lake Falls Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Mary Lukens, who has visited with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Martz, left Sunday evening for Neveda.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You cannot afford to get along without a car when you can buy a 5 passenger 1914 model Ford car for $550.00 at N. A. NELSON'S.
A-23-tf.

John Draeger, accompanied by Miss Cassidy of Clearwater, Minn., who is visiting at the Draeger home. drove up from Red Lake Falls Tuesday, to call on friends here.

E. O. Burkee returned Tuesday from Fergus Falls. Mr. Burkee and a friend from Moorhead made a canoe trip of about 150 miles, starting at Detroit and going down thru the chain of lakes to Fergus Falls.

The praire fire east of town, which is supposed to have started by sparks from a passing threshing outfit, has caused a great deal of damage. At several places it was a hard matter to save the farm buildings. Many farmers lost their entire hay crop.

Glenn Martz is the proud owner of a new hunting dog. He claims the dog can spot anything from chickens, ducks etc. to a proposed route for a new county ditch. When the new dog has received the proper training, it is Glenn's intention to show "Sonny" Dahlin and Carl Johnson, two of the old time hunters, a few of the first principles of the hunting game.

MONEY

If you have money to burn, keep in the house, hidden in the closet, in the cellar or under the carpet, where it may be lost or stolen; but if you want to keep it SAFE, where it will be always be ready for you when you need it, and will earn you from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT INTEREST deposit it in our bank.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

S. J. Amble was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Steen on Saturday, a boy.

Ed. Dahl went to Red Lake Falls Saturday, returning Monday.

The north bridge has been repaired and is again open to traffic.

Atty. Chas. A. Pitkin of Thief River spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Cecil McCaffrey of Crookston is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. S. J. Swanson.

C. C. Elliott, the hustling land man, came up from Minneapolis in his Peerless car, Saturday.

Contracter Rasmussen, who has the cement walk contract is pushing the work along rapidly and expects to finish this week.

FARMERS—If you do not want anyone to hunt on your land; put up a "no hunting" sign. We have them on hand at this office.

The Spectator.

The younger element are rejoicing over the fact that their vacation is nearly over, the school term starting September 2nd.

The Farmers' Elevator Co's new coal sheds are now completed and they have also laid in a large stock of coal.

Ole Osby of Thief River passed thru here Sunday on his way to Maple Lake to spend the day with friends.

Mrs. Al Potvin spent Sunday at Bemidji, visiting Mrs. Chas. Lindahl who is ill at the hospital there.—Cass Lake Times.

Business education is the key to success. Take a course at the Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Miss Mable Patterson leaves today for Fargo, where she will teach the coming term, in the public schools.

Messrs. I. B. Fisher, A. H. Pitkin, Ole Olson, C. A. Pitkin and A. S. Wilson autoed to Thief River Sunday to witness the ball game.

Miss Dorthy Martz returned Monday from Felton, Minn. where she has spent the past week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fisher, accompanied by Miss Farquar of Minneapolis, autoed up from Crookston, Sunday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Mr. Isaac Baker of Warsaw, Ill, is visiting with friends here. Mr. Baker owns a fine farm on the east side and expresses himself as being well pleased with this part of Minnesota.

The following teachers leave Monday for their respective schools Mrs. A. F. Hall, to Bagley, Minn. Miss Huldah Gigstad to Fosston, Minn. and Miss Mary Anderson to Brooks, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl and children, accompanied by Dorthy Martz, autoed up from Felton Mon. evening. Mr. Dahl and daughter left for their home Tuesday morning. Mrs. Dahl and son staying to make a visit at the Martz home.

The base ball game at Red Lake Falls last Sunday between the local team and Red Lakers was a very interesting contest. By superior playing, the local team took the lead until the eighth inning, when several errors were made, which decided the game in favor of Red Lake by a score of 10 to 9.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post returned Saturday from Spokane, Wash. where they were called last week by the death of Mr. Post's sister. While in the west they visited several places of interest, among which were Coeur-D-Aline, Idaho, Butte, Helena and Billings, Mont. They saw and visited with several former St. Hilaire in Couer-D-Aline. At Butte and Helena they visited the copper mines.

Chas Fellman of Red Lake Falls was in town Thursday.

Mrs J B O'Brien and daughter Helen were Red Lake Falls visitors Wednesday

O O Hunt, who represents the Great Northern demonstration farm, was in town Thursday

Oleo Amble and Otta Skeie left Friday for the cities where they will visit for come time

Myrtle Blaine went to Grygla yesterday where she will visit for several days

Scand. Mission church services in the eastside school house Sunday Sept. 7th at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. Wilson and family of Warren spent a few days at the Rev. Larson home.

Services with the administration of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 a m at the United Lutheran church tomorrow.

E. O. Burkee leaves today for Verndale, where he has been reelected as principle of the public schools.

Misses Carrie and Selma Simonson left Thursday for Cass Lake to resume their studies in High school there.

Mrs A S Wilson went to Fort Francis, Ont. Thursday where she will attend the wedding of her niece, Mrs Richardson,

The largest shipment of dry ever shipped into St. Hilaire, came yesterday for Henry Georged This means something. Watch out!

adv a-30

Notice

All those who know they are indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts at once, as circumstances have arisen which compel me to either collect or sell the accounts.

—Wm. Olson.

Notice

All persons, knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle, either by cash or by note, on or before Sept. 1st, 1913.

a-23.tf Holmes Bros.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.

A-2 S. J. Swanson.

How is This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly up on the blood and numerous surfaces of the system Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's family Pills for constipation.

President Is In the Right.

President Wilson is not the man to let his better judgment be swayed by those who seek army contracts or by the amiable patriots who would have American arms invade Mexico in order that they may reap fortunes from the sale of wildcat securities issued against Mexican prospects.

He will take no action toward Mexico, except such as he knows to be right, after careful discussion of the situation with his cabinet.

In whatever course he may pursue, right-thinking people of the United States, remembering the scurrilous conspiracy against McKinley, will support President Wilson steadfastly until his efforts have been crowned with success.

Mann's Approval Not Wanted.

Apparently the Wilson administration is not being conducted to suit Congressman Mann, the G. O. P. floor leader in the house. It would be a most amazing and extraordinary administration if it did—and a most disappointing one.

Bryan Welcomes Criticism.

Mr. Bryan's ready wit stands him in good stead at all times. He enjoys a fight, and lets bygones be bygones when it is over, as he put it humorously when he said: "Next to coffee, I have been roasted more than any other thing on earth, and, like coffee, I'm the better for the roasting." Such a temperament is needed in dealing with the controversies that constantly arise in the conduct of the department of state. Firmness of purpose and courtesy do not conflict.—New York Commercial.

Exhibit At Fair

Stockyards Company Will Show Stock At Hamline.

The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company has announced its intention of putting on at the Minnesota State Fair in September, the educational exhibit which attracted so much favorable comment and attention at the North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks last month.

The exhibit will consist of the following:

2 High Class Beef Steers.
2 Scrub Steers.
3 Choice Lard Type Hogs.
3 Choice Bacon Type Hogs.
3 Common Hogs.
3 Choice Lambs (trimmed).
3 Common Lambs (untrimmed).
3 Good Wethers or Ewes.
3 Poor Wethers or Ewes.

The purpose of the exhibit is to show to the live stock growers of the northwest about how much money they can make by raising for market, the better grades of market animals, rather than the poor grades which have been coming to market.

In order to put up the most convincing argument, it has been arranged to buy the animals on the regular market at South St. Paul at prevailing prices, and all weights and prices will be shown by posters at the pens at the exhibit. There will be nothing in this exhibit based on theory. Visitors will have the opportunity to compare the good animals with the poor ones, by actual observation. They will also have opportunity to compare actual market values of the animals, as the weights and prices sold on the market There will be several demonstrators at the exhibit at all times to answer questions and explain all parts of the exhibit.—South St. Paul Reporter, issue Aug 16, 1913.

Give House Party.

The Patterson cottage, at Maple Lake was the scene of a very enjoyable house party, last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, given by a party of young ladies, many of whom are teachers who are leaving this week to commence their school duties. The young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. A. F. Hall and accompanied by Mr. R. Fairbanks went down Saturday to open the cottage, the balance of the party arriving Sunday.

The time was pleasantly spent in boating, sailing, motor boating, picnicing etc. The young men of the party are loud in the praises of the young ladies as hostesses and everyone reports having had a splendid time.

Among those present were:
Mrs A. F. Hall, Chaperone.
Miss Kathrene Patterson.
" Ruth Fairbanks.
" Inez Patterson.
" Ruth Martz.
" Ella Jackson.
" Huldah Gigstad.
" Mable Patterson.
" Mary Anderson.
" Nora Johnson.
Herman Strander, Crookston.
Norman Mossafin, "
Frank Confordt "
Wm. Walker, Bemidji.
A. F. Hall.
Rolland Fairbanks.
O. Gunstad.

Hanson-Jepson.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 12 o,clock noon took place the marriage of Miss Olga Hanson of this city and Mr. Herman Jepson of Beresford, S. D.

The ceremony was peformed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. C. Hanson, in this city, Rev. David Richardson, pastor of the Presbyterian church officiating.

The bride's aunt, Mrs. J. L. Gjerberg of Crookston, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, Misses Emma and Hatte Johnson, Otto and Daniel Johnson of St. Hilaire were out of town guests for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jepson left on the afternoon train for their new home at Beresford, S. D.—R. L. F. Gazette.

The many friends of the young couple in St. Hilaire, wish them happiness in their journey thru life.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Rev. James Moody and bride are expected home Friday.

O. A. Chelen is raising his house and making other improvements.

O. A. Wiste came over from Mc Intosh to visit his parents.

O. E. Whaley has commenced the erection of a dwelling on Water St. north of the United church.

H. B. Foster, dentist of Grand Forks, has been doing business in town several days this week.

Dr. Grundy of Thief River was in town today on professional business.

HAZEL

E. B. Canan of Crookston was here on business Friday evening.

Arthur Froseth and Mervil Bremer of Thief River Falls passed thru here on their way to Erskin.

Huby Johnson of Thief River Falls came here Friday to visit with his uncle, Andy Hestekind.

Miss Trovaton of Thief River Falls came here to apply for a school, returning the same evening.

Mrs. Swanby left Friday for Thief River Falls returning Saturday.

There will be an ice cream social for the St. Pauli congregation at Nels Alfson's place, 1 mile south east of here next Sunday, Aug. 31st.

Ole and Albert Odegaard were business callers at Thief River Friday.

John Stroberg had a runaway last Friday while cutting hay. No damage was done.

Halvor Wisen lost one of his horses last week.

G. W. Haaves of Alexandria, general agent for the Soo Line was in town on business last Friday.

Hans Figen of Malone, Minn. left for Thief River Falls Wednesday.

A. J. St. Louis of Plummer, who has been visiting at the Mangeau dredge left Wednesday for home.

Misses Violet and Amanda Anundson of Bagley is visiting with Oscar and Wilson Bros. east of here.

Tom Sumpter was a business caller at Thief River Falls on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Mabel and Nels Algeon, who visiting here returned home Tuesday evening.

Allick Bragett came up from Bemidji Tuesday to visit his folks who live east of here.

Walter Berg went to Thief River Falls last Friday evening.

Miss Nettie Berg and Gladys Shewa who have been visiting for the past month at Bemidji, retuaned home Tuesday evening.

Leonard Nelson, John and Pete Hanson went to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Borge, George and Anna Borge and Louise Engelstad were Sunday visitors at Martin Peterson's place.

The picnic at the Clearwater church last Sunday was well attended.

Mrs. Ole Odegaard went to St. Hilaire Monday to visit with friends.

Miss Nellie Nelson returned from Thief River Falls last Tuesday.

Mrs. F. C. Dohms of Chicago, who has beev visiting relatives and friends here for the past month, returned home Tuesday evening.

Ole Odegaad went to St. Hilaire Monday evening.

George and Wedal Borge left last Tuesday Morning for Dakota.

Walter Peterson and Ray Sumpter callers at Rose's Saturday evening.

T. J. Sumpter made a business trip to Plummer Wednesday.

Hans Lokken, who has been working at Bemidji came home to stay during harvest and threshing.

Miss Evalyn Rogde, who has been teaching parochial school in St. Hilaire and Clearwater for the last two months, returned home to Ruthton Minn. last Sunday evening.

Miss Annie Fellman left Saturday morning for Bemidji.

Gilbert Anundson, who, for the past month, has been working for Oscar Wilson, returned home to Bagley last Saturday morning.

Uldrick Erickson and Emil Thune left last Monday for the Dakota harvest fields.

Don't forget to come to the Y. P. S. at Ole Peterson's place at Hazel Sept. 7th.

Miss Ida Johnson has been dress making here for a few days.

Misses Mabel and Anne Peterson last Friday for Dakota, to stay during harvest.

Walter Berg was a Plummer caller Sunday evening.

Pete Hanson returned from Thief River Wednesday, after a short visit.

Mrs. Ole Halvorson, who has been visiting her folks at Thief River Falls, returned home Wednesday.

John Gustafson passed thru here Monday from Mentor on his way to Thief River Falls

G Lipscowb came here Monday with his threshing outfit

Miss Louise Engelstad visited at Paueson,s Saturday and Sunday

Mrs Al Podtvin, who has been visiting her folks, left Thursday for her home in Cass Lake

Mr Singer, deputy fire warden of this district, came here Thursday to see about the praie fire west of town

Chas Kretcar of Rhoda came thru here Tuesday morning on his way to Thief River

C Benson went to Plummer on business Thursday

John Hanson left Thursday morning for Plummer

Don,t forget the ice cream social at Alfson's tomorrow at 2 p m. All are welcome.

Look Out!
If You Wish
To Avoid
Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT
FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

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S. J. SWANSON, - - Agent

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Hans Wilson

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Dairy Business Spreading.

The dairy business is reaching out into new territory every year. It knows no boundary and is just as well adapted to the north as the south. It is going farther south each season and also farther up into Canada.

THE SPECTATOR
BURKEE & GUNDSTAD, Publishers.
ST. HILAIRE, ... MINN.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York has been selected for governor general of the Philippines.

* * *

Senator Randsdell has given notice that he will introduce an amendment to strike out of the tariff bill the provision making free sugar in 1916.

Representative Kahn has introduced his bill for free importation of foreign exhibits for Panama-Pacific exposition.

* * *

Free raw wool is the next fight ahead on the tariff bill in the senate and it probably will be reached before long, the cotton and flax schedules having been practically disposed of.

* * *

John T. Sutor, for more than a quarter of a century a Washington correspondent, has been appointed private secretary to Attorney General McReynolds.

* * *

In response to the Sutherland resolution Secretary McAdoo submitted a report showing nearly $10,000,000 would be saved by importers holding goods in bonded warehouses for the new tariff.

* * *

Progressive republicans identified with the conciliation committee selected at the Chicago conference will take up at once with Chairman Hilles of the republican national committee the question of calling a general reorganization convention.

* * *

Secretary Bryan's peace plan will be laid formally before the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary union at the Hague September 1 by Senator Burton of Ohio, who sailed from New York as one of the American members.

* * *

A contract for 3,9000 tons of armor plate for the newest American dreadnaught, now under construction, has been awarded by the Navy department to the Carbon Steel company of Pittsburgh, at $187.04 per ton, a reduction of $96.99, or 36 per cent under the last accepted bid for this material.

* * *

Herbert E. Miles of Racine, Wis., testified to the senate lobby committee that, acting for the tariff commission association, he employed former Representative James E. Watson at a salary of $250 a week to work for a tariff board bill in congress in 1900. He confirmed Martin K. Mulhall's testimony that Mulhall advanced the first $500 paid Watson, who was not then a member of the house.

DOMESTIC.

Edward Morton, an inmate of the state reformatory at Jefferson, Ind., stabbed and killed Charles Bartle, another inmate. Morton said he bore Bartle no ill will and that he stabbed him so that he could be sent to the Indiana state prison at Michigan City, where the prisoners are given tobacco.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Velie of Moline, Ill., wife of a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, and Miss M. J. Lillie, Mrs. Velie's traveling companion, were arranged in Hoboken and held under $500 bail each to answer charges of smuggling and failing to declare jewelry, furs and lingerie brought over by them on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, August 21.

* * *

A spirit of conciliation and compromise toward the Owen-Glass currency bill as it is expected it ill be amended was manifested at a conference of leading bankers from all parts of the country held in Chicago. Before the conference adjourns it is expected that resolutions recommending a number of important changes in the currency bill now pending in congress will be adopted and that the bankers will use their influence to assist President Wilson in obtaining currency legislation.

* * *

Edward Hays of Buffalo, N. Y., time keeper for the Madera Lumber company, was murdered by Mexican federals and Francisco Cordova in Madera, when they took the town from Pancho Villa's rebels last week.

* * *

Twenty-five percent of the 25,000 women workers of Kansas City receive less than $6 a week, the wage needed for a "bare existence," according to a report of the board of public welfare, made public today. The report is based on two years of investigation.

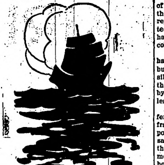
* * *

Eastern steamship offices report 20,000 reservations already made by Americans for trips to the Panama canal next winter. Last winter's rush was only a starter.

* * *

Governor Major of Missouri released from the state penitentiary twenty-two convicts who worked on the roads. The commutations were in accordance with the governor's promise to take fifteen days off the sentence of every man who worked the roads for each day he worked.

The Sable Lorcha



By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note, asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding is held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 97 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron. They declare that M'Nish can be identified by a tattoo mark on his arm. Clyde declares that Cameron has no such mark. The nurse is called in and describes a tattoo mark on his patient's arm. Clyde goes to investigate and finds the patient attempting to hide a letter. It is addressed to Donald M'Nish. The letter is from the man's mother in Scotland and identifies the patient as M'Nish.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"You mean," she began again, speaking very slowly now, as she mentally focused the conditions, "that we must hold McNish as a hostage, and only give him up when they return Uncle Robert to us?"

"Exactly," I agreed. "Just as two armies do that are at war—exchange prisoners."

"Isn't there any other way?" she asked, frowning. "Oh, there must be. I don't care a straw, you know, for that wicked man; but, Philip, think of his poor old mother!"

"I do think," I told her. "I've been thinking, ever since I read her lettter, and if it were possible, Evelyn, I'd give the reprobate his chance for her sake, little as he deserves it. But I've been thinking of Cameron, too. He may be somewhere on the high seas, as Miss Clement's note implied, or he may be a prisoner in some underground dungeon of Chinatown. Wherever he is, we are safe in concluding he is neither comfortable nor happy. Why, then, should we consider, to come right down to practicalities, this old Scotch mother of an infamous son, when the safety—the life even—of one we both love so dearly may at this moment be at stake?"

I flattered myself there was no getting away from this argument. It seemed to me conclusive, but the letter had stirred the sentimental depths of the girl's nature, and she refused to yield without one last effort.

"I know, Philip. I appreciate every word of what you have said; but couldn't we find out what we want to know through Miss Clement? She must have a lot more information than she put in that little hurriedly written note. Or, couldn't O'Hara find out for us?"

Before I could answer her, Checkabeedy stood in the doorway.

"Dr. Massey has just come down, Mr. Clyde," he said, "and would you spare him a moment in the reception room?"

I turned to Evelyn.

"Shall we have him in here?" I asked. And at her consent, Checkabeedy, a moment later, led the doctor to us—a very changed doctor, a very decidedly less cocksure doctor than I had encountered earlier that morning in his Fifty-sixth street office.

Even in his bow to Evelyn I detected the shamefaced humiliation he was suffering.

"We take off our hats to your perspicacity, Miss Grayson," he said, confirming my reading. "I had never thought such a modern real-life instance of Lesurques and Dubosc possible."

"Then you admit?" I asked, smiling.

"Candidly. There is no question. Yet I could have sworn yesterday that I was attending Mr. Cameron. It is the most remarkable resemblance I have ever seen."

Evelyn asked him to be seated and I drew out a chair for him.

"And how do you find the patient?" I inquired, when he had sat down.

"Quite normal in every respect save one. He is in a highly nervous state. He is endeavoring to maintain the fiction that he is the gentleman we supposed he was. He evidently learned his lesson from Mr. Bryan, before we suspected anything. It is really wonderful how well he does it, considering that he never saw the man he is trying to impersonate."

"But he must know that he has been discovered. He certainly knows I have this letter."

"A desperate man will battle against the most overwhelming odds," Dr. Massey observed, "and he is a desperate man."

"You gave no sign that you knew?" Evelyn asked.

"Not the slightest. I pretended that I believed him Mr. Cameron."

"But Mr. Bryan must have—" I began.

"On the contrary," said the doctor, "Mr. Bryan knows him only as the Mr. Cameron he has nursed from the first. He would be the last man to indicate to his patient a knowledge of anything untoward."

"Miss Grayson and I were just discussing a course of action when you arrived, Doctor," I explained, "but had reached no conclusion. Last night I arranged with Yup Sing, who is probably the most prominent and best educated Chinaman in New York, and his friend the Chinese Vice Consul to meet me here today at noon. The chances are they will bring a United States deputy marshal with them, with a warrant for McNish's arrest. Now if we give him up, what will be the result? He will still maintain that he is Cameron in spite of our knowledge to the contrary. Yup Sing and his clan will insist that he is right and that we are wrong, and our chances of finding Cameron will dwindle. It isn't reasonable to expect that those engaged in the abduction plot will confess to their error and inform us as to Cameron's place of detention, is it?"

Dr. Massey knitted his brow behind the bow of his glasses and pursed his thin lips.

"We are certainly confronted by a very trying complication," he admitted with characteristic gravity.

"Miss Grayson has suggested that we send McNish abroad—at once, on a steamer sailing this morning."

"Mr. Bryan could go with him," Evelyn volunteered.

"If the United States authorities have a warrant for him," the physician argued, "that would only delay matters. They would arrest him on landing."

There was no question as to the accuracy of this deduction.

"And the newspapers," I added, "would be sure to publish columns of speculation. . . . If we could only wring an admission from McNish it would simplify matters."

"Isn't there some one you could confront him with?" Dr. Massey asked, and hope rose within me at the suggestion.

"As far as I can make out, from what O'Hara tells me," was my rejoinder, "the police have in custody now the Eurasian cook who, I believe, has been McNish's Nemesis these sixteen years. If we could bring those two miscreants face to face, McNish would be sure to betray himself."

"Then arrange it, by all means," urged the doctor.

"Have McNish taken there, you mean?"

"Or have the Eurasian brought here."

And so, ultimately through the offices of O'Hara, who all this time had been awaiting me in the tonneau of my car which still stood at the door, John Soy, accompanied by two plain clothes men from the Detective Bureau, was brought from the Tombs to that sumptuous home on upper Fifth avenue.

I say "ultimately" because his coming was delayed beyond all patience. Hour after hour passed. The morning dragged by with periodic telephone excuses from O'Hara. The hearing was in progress before the police magistrate. . . . Soy had been held for the grand jury. . . . The magistrate would have to sign a permit and he could not be approached until he came off the bench. . . . Soy had gone to the Tombs. . . . The warden was at luncheon and could not be seen for half an hour.

Meanwhile Dr. Massey, impelled by the necessities of his practice, had departed, and Yup Sing and the vice consul, Chen Mok, had arrived and been relegated to the reception room. To my relief, Checkabeedy reported that they were unaccompanied. Meanwhile, too, Evelyn had received a call from Miss Clement and had learned with some dismay that the missionary's ill-fated informant had left with her no more definite information regarding Cameron's transportation than that which she had already conveyed to us.

"We're just starting in a taxicab," came at length from O'Hara over the wire. "We'll be there in less than half an hour."

And in less than half an hour they came, an ignoble, vulgar quartette against a stately, pompous background.

I met them in the great hall, standing before the broad, sculptured chimney-piece.

The three detectives were more or less of a piece—gross, coarse, red-faced men whose hands and feet seemed out of all proportion to their size, bulky as it was. Of the three O'Hara, possibly because of familiarity, struck me as the least offensive. But after all it was not the detectives who claimed and held my chief interest, but the shrunken, shadow-like creature they had in charge, whom I recognized instantly as the supposed castaway the Sibylla had picked up that warm October day somewhere east of Nantucket—the slinking figure I had followed through the press of Doyers street almost to my death.

My conjecture was thus in part verified; John Soy and Peter Johnson were the same, and it only remained now to prove that the rest of my guess was as well founded.

Stepping to the door of the reception room, I made brief apology for my detention and bade my two Cathayan visitors join the others.

"I think, Mr. Yup," I observed, "that we have here the Eurasian cook of the Sable Lorcha about whom you told me."

I suppose I was foolish enough to fancy that the merchant would at once make the identification I desired. I should have known better. In subtlety we are no match for the ancient race to which Yup Sing belonged, as was evidenced by the absolute impenetration of his manner, as, after gazing sharply at John Soy, he turned to me with a visage as blank as the marble wall, and, in a voice without a shade of inflection, said:

"I do not know him. I have never seen him until now."

Had a white man dared to make such denial, I should have laughed in his face. But the dignity of the Oriental, the perfect aplomb of his manner, including an utter absence of all that could be construed as feigning, forbade such rejoinder; yet I knew that he had lied.

"Come, gentlemen," I said, denying myself even the satisfaction of a shoulder shrug, "and we shall decide whether the man upstairs is the villain you claim he is, or—" but I was in no mood to finish the sentence.

The seven of us, crowding into the elevator, were lifted to the floor above, where I preceded the others to the door of what we were wont to call Cameron's bedchamber. There I paused.

"Pardon me just a moment," I begged, with my hand on the knob, "until I see whether everything is ready."

I had instructed Mr. Bryan to have McNish up and dressed, and I wished to make sure that these preparations were completed. But I was hardly prepared for the scene which greeted my entrance.

McNish, clothed in the suit he had worn when I found him, was in the act of closing a drawer of an old-fashioned rosewood secretary which occupied a place against the right wall, beneath one of the medallioned windows. And the nurse was nowhere in sight.

Startled by the sound of the opening door, the trespasser half turned, his hands still on the brass drawer-handles; then, at sight of me, he wheeled completely and stood defiant with his back to the antique desk.

"What are you doing there?" I cried, indignantly. "What were you looking for?"

Even before he spoke I saw the look of cunning come into his small, furtive eyes.

"I was looking for some papers of mine, Clyde," he answered, boldly, and his voice was so like Cameron's that, for just a moment, a shuddering uncertainty assailed me. Only the crafty leer weighed for the truth.

"Papers of yours?" I snarled, ignoring his familiar use of my name. "I have the only paper you brought into this house, Donald McNish, and that's evidence enough to put you where you belong. Where's Mr. Bryan?"

But at that moment the nurse, appearing from the adjoining room, answered for himself, and McNish, with a capitally assumed nonchalance, said, smilingly,

"I didn't think you could be so easily imposed upon, Clyde. The letter to Donald McNish was given to me by McNish himself. He wanted me to answer it. It was his last request. He——"

"Silence!" I cried; and then, "Mr. Bryan, get him into that chair before the bureau, facing the door. These people outside must not be kept waiting any longer." With which I turned, and with hand on knob once more, paused until the nurse had rather roughly, but in all haste, dragged his charge across the floor and fairly flung him into the indicated seat.

It was not until after the immediately succeeding occurrences that I learned from O'Hara what had been told to John Soy on his way up town in the taxicab. As I understand it, the other detectives had informed him that he was being taken to this house so that his chief accuser, who was nigh unto death, could make an antemortem identification. As a matter of fact, of course, the situation was practically the reverse: We desired Soy to identify McNish, and McNish, under stress of the encounter, to admit his own identity. The Eurasian, however, having been thus misinformed, was at a distinct disadvantage. So, when I drew back the door, and he was pushed forward into the room, instead of seeking, he imagined himself sought, and with bowed head and eyes on the floor, stood shrinkingly ill at ease.

To this misunderstanding is probably attributable all that followed. Had Soy known that McNish was regarded, equally with himself, as an aggressor, he might have controlled his outbreak and permitted the law to wreak its tardy justice. But Soy did not know, and the tide of events met sudden change.

It is, indeed, scarcely conceivable, how rapidly it was all enacted. For just a moment the weazened figure stood still, while behind him crowded the rest of us—the three detectives, the two Chinamen and myself.

I saw McNish struggle for an instant to maintain his pose of indifference, and then I saw his cheeks blanch, and his little eyes widen in craven terror as he recognized the shabby, silent thing before him. His lips parted, his bared teeth clicked together, and his hands, like talons, clutched tensely his chair arms.

In that strained moment the room was strangely hushed. I know I scarcely breathed, as nervously intent I watched those two miserable creatures; the one keenly conscious, the other blind to everything save the rug pattern at his feet.

Then, like a flash, Soy stole a glance at his supposed accuser, and I saw him quiver into steel. It was as though an electric bolt had shot through his shrinking frame and limp limbs. He seemed to grow out of himself, to rise inches taller, towering with stiffened neck and lifted head.

To describe with any degree of accuracy what ensued, I cannot. I know only that McNish rose cumbrously to his feet, only to fall back again beneath the pouncing spring of the Eurasian. Then followed a pistol shot, muffled, yet sounding lethally loud against the grim silence of the chamber; and, as with one accord we leaped forward, I saw Soy roll over in a spasm of contortions, and McNish, thus freed from his gripping hold, raise an arm and fire again, with the pistol pressed to his own temple, just as Bryan, who had been nearest to them, bravely made a grab for the weapon.

CHAPTER XXVI.

His Sister Confessor.

The death of McNish was instantaneous. Soy, with a bullet in his abdomen, lingered for three days. During that time Miss Clement became his sister confessor, and so there drifted into our possession a host of facts which otherwise we might never have learned. Strange, uncanny creature that he was, he seemed to repose the utmost confidence in the gray, sweet-faced missionary, and fairly unburdened his sin-charged soul to her. Those of his fellow conspirators that she promised to protect, she protected. Those that he believed to have played him false, she protected likewise. Her religion was one in which personal justice has no dwelling. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," her Lord had admonished, and to him she was content to resign the problem of retribution.

Had I been more familiar with the Cameron town house and the town habits of its master, justice probably would not have been tricked out of having her way with two as lawless wretches as ever infested a community. I should have known then that one of the drawers of that quaint old rosewood secretary was the hiding place of a 38-caliber Colt, and in all likelihood have had it removed before McNish was capable of searching for it. As it was, Mr. Bryan took no little blame upon himself for not having been the first to discover it, though to my mind he could hardly be regarded as recreant in failing to investigate a piece of furniture of so intimate a character.

The notoriety consequent upon the murder and suicide was hideously inordinate. Inspired and stimulated by the sensational press, which did not hesitate to imply what it dared not state openly, the currency of falsehood and misconception at one period came close to being disastrous. As I had foreseen, the resemblance of McNish to Cameron, coupled with the seemingly convincing fact that the tragedy had occurred in the Cameron town house, where the millionaire was supposed to be convalescent, gave excuse for persistent iteration of a rumor that, in order to preserve the fame of a man regarded as above reproach and at the same time to protect the line of securities in which he had been interested, the story of a confusing likeness had been invented.

No paper in the land would have had the temerity to print this as a fact, but again and again—silly and impossible as it must have appeared to all thinking persons—it was promulgated by innuendo and embodied in more or less weakly-worded denials.

As a result Crystal Consolidated suffered. Bonds and stocks alike sloughed fraction after fraction and point after point. And our mouths were necessarily closed upon the truth, since that, if possible, would have been even more damaging; for while we still hoped, we could give no positive assurance that Cameron was yet alive.

Strangely enough, though the whole wretched complication had been raked reportorially with a fine-tooth comb, the kidnapping from the yacht had not yet been so much as hinted at, but I lived, daily, in mortal dread that it would be brought to light at the next journalistic hand-sweep. Accurate information as to Cameron's present whereabouts was the news now most eagerly sought not alone by the press but by Wall street as well; our failure to supply it—though excused by us on the ground that in his present nervous condition, it was imperatively necessary to keep him sequestered from interviewers—was not unnaturally arousing a suspicion that we did not possess it to supply.

If, under the strain of the tragedy and the brutal publicity which followed upon it, Evelyn Grayson had not eventually succumbed she must have been more than human. Bravely she had borne up against a whelming succession of nerve-wrenching experiences, refusing to entertain fear and fighting valiantly against discouragement, but heart and nerves have their limit of endurance; and when, on the third day, John Soy was gathered to his yellow and white fathers, and a more yellow than white evening journal ventured, more boldly than had been dared hitherto, to make the implication to which I have referred, Evelyn collapsed utterly.

As chance would have it, I myself came upon her, lying white, limp, and unconscious on the library floor, with the paper still loosely held in her right hand. The sound of her fall had carried to me faintly as I neared the closed door, and a misgiving born of intuition rather than of any more definite cause had hastened my steps.

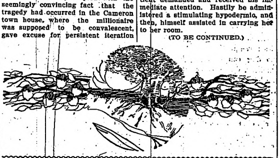
Having lifted her to a couch and rung for her maid I at once set about doing what I could to restore her to consciousness. But her plight was no ordinary momentary faintness. Stubbornly she refused to respond to my efforts, and those of the maid when, after hours it seemed, she came, were equally unavailing.

Alarmed, I called up Dr. Massey, only to learn that he had gone to Boston for a consultation, and that Dr. Thorne, his assistant, was operating at Roosevelt Hospital. For a moment, distressed and anxious, the names of other physicians eluded me. In despair, I opened the Telephone Directory, in hope of a suggestion, and the name of Addison leaped at me from the page. To my infinite relief he was in his office; his electric was at the door, and he would be over at once.

And it was not until ten minutes later, when he came hurriedly into the room, that I remembered. The name, when I saw it, had at once struck me as familiar. I seemed to know, even, that it belonged to a physician of reputed high standing, yet it was only at the instant of his entrance, when his penetrating steel-gray eyes drilled into mine, that I associated it with the man to whom I had gone, not for any ailment, but to learn whether my friend, in spite of his denials, had ever been in China.

If the recognition was mutual, Dr. Addison gave no sign of it. His patient demanded and received his immediate attention. Hastily he administered a stimulating hypodermic, and then, himself assisted in carrying her to her room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Seemed a Crowd to Him

Inebriated Gentleman Evidently Was Not Viewing Things with an Eye That Was Normal.

Big Bill Roberts, who holds the traffic post at the corner of Dey and Broadway, saw a taxicab approaching the other day, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Inside were two men, quarreling violently. As the cab came to a halt, in obedience to Big William's semaphoring, Mr. Roberts observed that both gentlemen were perceptibly pickled. They looked and acted as if they had been running the Demon Rum into holes for a couple of days and then prodding him out again. "Hey," said Policeman Roberts, "what's the matter here?"

The largest of the two gentlemen still preserved his dignity. "Nossin's marrer, offisher," he explained, laboriously. "On'y zish cab's too crowded. Some of us gotter get out."

Policeman Roberts thrust his head through the open window and looked them over. Then he expressed his surprise. "Why," said he, "there are only two of you in there."

The dignified gentleman looked at him fixedly for a moment. Then he, with some difficulty, withdrew his glazed gaze from the officer's eye and carefully looked about the interior of the cab. "Ish sha right, offisher?" he asked, plaintively.

Policeman Roberts assured him on the sacred honor of one of Commissioner Waldo's most fixed posts that he had told the truth. "On'y two of ush here, huh?" said the dignified person. "Well, zen, the driver can drive on. But it looks like more."

Snake Serum Ordered.

It is reported in the Lancet that the chief medical officer of one of the Austrian army corps has recently ordered the use of Calmette's serum against serpent bites, and a fairly large stock of it has now been issued to each regiment in the south of the empire. The men and the medical officers are instructed in the use of it, and regular inspections of the stock, as well as lectures on the natural history of the poisonous kinds of serpents, are provided for. In addition to the serum, the various appliances necessary for its proper application have been supplied to the army hospitals. Hitherto much dependence has been placed on the treatment of such injuries by alcohol and the application of permanganate of potash.

Distinction or Difference?

A group of New Yorkers were lounging on the piazza of a nearby shore hotel when a young man, wearing exquisite clothes and a vacant stare, passed by on his way to the beach, with a young woman on either arm.

"You know who that is, I suppose?" remarked one of the party.

"Oh, yes," was the reply. "Got a couple of millions, I understand. Just out of college. He was educated at Harvard university, was he not?"

"Oh, no," said the first speaker. "He wasn't educated at Harvard. He went to school there."—New York Globe.

MOTHER SO POORLY

Could Hardly Care for Children — Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bovina Center, N.Y.—"For six years I have not had as good health as I have now. I was very young when my first baby was born and my health was very bad after that. I was not regular and I had pains in my back and was so poorly that I could hardly take care of my two children. I doctored with several doctors but got

no better. They told me there was no help without an operation. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I do most of my own work now and take care of my children. I recommend your remedies to all suffering women."—Mrs. WILLARD A. GRAHAM, Care of ELSWORTH TUTTLE, Bovina Center, N.Y.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free.
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

Most Powerful Searchlight.

The new electric searchlight projectors made by the Allgemeine establishment of Berlin are among the most powerful yet to be produced, and their candlepower, which is too high for measurement, can only be reckoned in hundreds of millions. What a striking one is the new method of regulating the arc. The large carbons are now moved back and forth by small electric motors and suitable gears, current being applied to the motors by a set of relays which work according to the current taken by the arc, thus securing an automatic adjustment of the arc length in the best way. The base of the projector contains other motors for all the searchlight movements and a distant lever control is so designed that turning the lever in all directions makes the projector also follow these same directions for pointing the beam. These searchlights will carry several miles and still give light enough to read by.

Always Loaded.

Apropos of a septuagenarian millionaire who had married, at Atlantic City, a buxom manicurist, a widow with four children, Henry Lowe Dickinson, the noted divorce lawyer of Reno, said:

"I thought the old boy was only flirting with her. I guess he thought so, too."

Then, with a smile, Mr. Dickinson added:

"Lots of people play with love as if it wasn't loaded!"

Ignoring Her Contract.

"A woman promises to share a man's joys and sorrows."

"Well?"

"And yet she remains perfectly tranquil when the home team loses."

Correct Term.

Tom—So you've been on an outing, eh?

Dick—That's a good name for it. I am "out" just $35."—Boston Transcript.

Keeps Him Guessing.

"I suppose your wife means everything to you?"

"No. Half the time I can't imagine what she means."

By lookink carefully you will find more things to commend than to criticise.

Like a Pleasant Thought of an old friend—

Post Toasties with cream.

Sweet, crisp bits of white Indian corn, toasted to an appetizing, golden brown.

A delightful food for breakfast, lunch or supper — always ready to serve instantly from the package.

"The Memory Lingers"

For a pleasing variation sprinkle some Grape-Nuts over a saucer of Post Toasties, then add cream. The combined flavour is something to remember.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan

Ready Answer.

Beggar—Can you help a pore gent, mister?

Passer-by—Hum! What sort of a gent do you call yourself?

Beggar—A indigent, sir.

Paradoxical.

"Gowper says he's tired of the world."

"That's because he's been taking the rest cure all his life."

A woman's idea of a good husband is one who never feels sorry for himself.

Write to Smith

When your shoes wear out what do you do—kick and go barefooted? No, you get new ones.

If your land's played out, growling about it won't help. Look around and see where you can do better. Maybe you're just in a rut and don't know it.

Some of the best land in this universe is along the lines of the

Union Pacific

STANDARD ROAD OF THE WEST

Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. A good deal has been settled and there's a good deal to be settled yet.

If you will write to R. A. Smith, Colonization Agent, Union Pacific, Omaha, Nebraska, and tell him what you want, whether you want one acre, five, ten or a thousand acres, he will tell you what the soil will produce—what it won't produce—where the best apple country is—where the best truck farming country is, etc. and the price.

The interest this great system has in this country is to settle it with people who will be a credit to the country and to see that those people have a full and complete knowledge of conditions before they go out. That's why it appointed Smith.

After you have found out all you want to know, go out there and see it. The Union Pacific has made

Reduced Fares for Colonists

effective September 25th to October 10th.

For the fare from your home town and for specific information, write to Smith.

3:8

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS

For sale by the oldest and most reliable firm in the Last Mountain district. IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE at [illegible] and up to [illegible] mixed farming park lands or open prairie, ideal power farming propositions, and large tracts of open unimproved wheat lands. We put you in touch with the actual owner, and guarantee absolute satisfaction, no fancy prices, no unearned increment, only absolutely sound propositions at rock bottom prices. Now is the time to buy, prices and terms were never, and never will be, more favorable, values are bound to go up. Write us your wants and we will show you the best obtainable. L. C. Evans & Co., Raymore, Saskatchewan, Canada

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HELP ALL INDUSTRY

Work of Trade Unions of Benefit Alike to the Employer and the Employe.

By JOHN MITCHELL,

Ex-President United Mine Workers.

WHEN employers and employes learn that their interests are identical and that what is a benefit to one is equally so to the other, then will the labor problem be understood aright.

It has been repeatedly shown that the advance in wages and the shortening of hours have resulted not in an increase but actually in a decreased cost of production. In most industries it has been clearly demonstrated that a workman really accomplishes more in ten hours of regular work than he formerly accomplished in twelve, and in many instances the reduction of the number of working hours from ten to eight has meant increased production as well as greater profits for the employer.

Taking the mining industry, with which I am most familiar, I have no hesitation in saying that as a result of the reduction in the number of working hours the output of bituminous coal per miner has largely increased. The same truth, the economy of a short working day, has been made manifest in England, where the reduction in the hours of labor has been coincident with the cheapening of production and rapid extension of foreign markets.

JOHN MITCHELL

The trade union confers a benefit upon the employer in more ways than one. It sets a price upon the cost of his labor. The union says to him: "You shall pay at least so much for each man you employ, and we guarantee that no man competing with you will receive his labor at a lower rate." Each employer, in this way, is guaranteed a wage cost as low as the most favored employer in the trade and district.

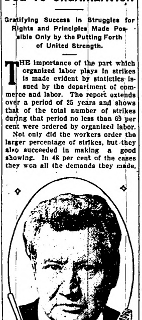
Trade unionism not only increases the ability of the manufacturer to produce, but equally his ability to sell. To an ever-increasing extent the working classes are becoming consumers of the nation's products and with every increase in wages there comes an increase in their ability and willingness to purchase the products of labor. The industries of the country flourish best when there is a large and consistent demand for the products of labor, and this demand can best be stimulated by increased wages and shorter hours.

DUE TO ORGANIZATION

Gratifying Success in Struggles for Rights and Principles Made Possible Only by the Putting Forth of United Strength.

THE importance of the part which organized labor plays in strikes is made evident by statistics issued by the department of commerce and labor. The report extends over a period of 25 years and shows that of the total number of strikes during that period no less than 69 per cent were ordered by organized labor.

Not only did the workers order the larger percentage of strikes, but they also succeeded in making a good showing. In 48 per cent of the cases they won all the demands they made, in 15 per cent they were partially successful and in 36 per cent failed to gain a point.



Secretary of the Newly Created Department of Labor in the Cabinet.

In the matter of lockouts, on the other hand, the employers were successful. In more than 57 per cent of the establishments involved the employers came out with flying colors, winning decisive victories. In 11 per cent they were partially successful and only failed in 32 per cent of the cases.

These statistics and others contained in the report are being used as strong arguments in favor of organization, because in 56 per cent of the disagreements where there was no union the strikers were ignominiously defeated, being successful, and then only in part, in 43 per cent of these instances.

During the 25 years from 1882 to 1906 there were 36,757 strikes and 1,546 lockouts in the United States. The total number who went on strike was 6,728,048 and 716,231 were locked out. The dependence of one department upon the other, however, swells the total to 9,529,434 who were idle during that period on account of industrial disturbances.

Increase of wages alone was the cause of 41 per cent of the strikes, and these were more successful than any others. More than 23 per cent were due to a dispute as to the recognition of union rules, 12 per cent on account of the reduction in wages, 10 per cent to enforce a shorter workday and 4 per cent on account of sympathy.

Recognition of the union and of union rules proved the stumbling block in many cases, and organized labor lost 43 per cent of the strikes ordered on this account. Sympathetic strikes were the most unsuccessful and failed in 76 per cent of the cases where this was the only cause.

Advocates of arbitration as a means of settling these disputes claim that the statistics do not show the advance which this movement has made, and the compilers of the report admit that in many cases this method had been adopted before a strike or lockout occurred. Less than 2 per cent were settled by this method, while about 12 per cent of all strikes and lockouts were adjusted by resort to the joint agreement.

That a number of these strikes were of minor importance is shown by the fact that the average duration of them per establishment was only 25 days, though the lockouts extended on an average of 84 days. Building trades workers were apparently the most dissatisfied, as they caused 26 per cent of all the strikes ordered.

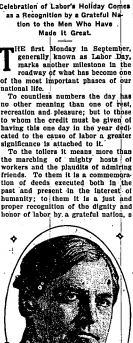
DAY FULL OF MEANING

Celebration of Labor's Holiday Comes as a Recognition by a Grateful Nation to the Men Who Have Made It Great.

THE first Monday in September, generally known as Labor Day, marks another milestone in the roadway of what has become one of the most important phases of our national life.

To countless numbers the day has no other meaning than one of rest, recreation and pleasure; but to those to whom the credit must be given of having this one day in the year dedicated to the cause of labor a greater significance is attached to it.

To the toilers it means more than the marching of mighty hosts of workers and the plaudits of admiring friends. To them it is a commemoration of deeds executed both in the past and present in the interest of humanity; to them it is a just and proper recognition of the dignity and honor of labor by a grateful nation, a tribute to those who have made this the greatest nation under the sun.



But greater far than the exhibition of the nation's acknowledgment of labor's worth is the benefits that the day was intended to bring to those to whom the day was dedicated, for no person can witness the celebration of such a day without having a more exalted idea of American citizenship and more intense feeling of patriotism and love of country, and in a country such as ours with such a heterogeneous population the instilling of these sentiments means the very life of the nation itself.

Labor does not want anything but equity and justice. It shall not be satisfied until it receives the same, and from the four quarters of this great country on this one day there should resound in trumpet tones the demand that labor's rights shall be preserved in accordance with the liberties guaranteed by the magnificent declaration upon which our national structure stands, that man's inalienable right is to secure life, liberty and indulge in the pursuit of happiness.

Day Essentially Their Own.

No class of citizens has so good a right to celebrate itself as that commonly designated "labor." All men, especially in the United States, with so few exceptions as to be negligible, are workers of one sort or another; but, under the head of labor, common consent places those who are industrially productive, those through whose toil come the tangible results that mark our civilization. Craftsmen of all kinds, followers of trades, men skilled in all the practical arts that go to the making of twentieth century life—these are the men who make this first Monday in September especially their own.

Labor Seeks Only Its Rights.

The aim of the American Federation of Labor is to protect the weak and the defenseless, to defend the people under the constitution, asking no special favors or agreeing that others should enjoy that privilege. All the federation asks and demands is that it be accorded the same right and privilege for every wage earner as that accorded to those who may be possessed of wealth.—Hugh Frayne.

WILSON MAY READ MESSAGE TODAY

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD MEXICO TO BE ANNOUNCED.

MEXICO GIVEN UNTIL NOON

Cessation of Hostilities and Definite Armistice Are Demanded—Free Election With Huerta Barred From Running Also Asked.

American Proposals to Mexico.

Cessation of hostilities and a definite armistice.

An early and free election.

Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate.

Agreement by all parties to abide by the results of the election.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Unless Provincial President Huerta of Mexico makes up his mind before noon to accept the proposals of the United States to bring about peace between the warring factions of Mexico, President Wilson will deliver his message on the situation to a joint session of congress setting forth the policy of this action towards its southern neighbor.

It is believed that the negotiations with Mexico will end after the president reads his message.

24-hour postponement of the presentation of the message, which was to have been read Tuesday was agreed to after a joint request from Frederico Gamboa, Mexican foreign minister, and John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico. It followed repeated efforts on the part of the Huerta officials to have the reading of the document deferred indefinitely.

Mr. Lind left the Mexican capital Tuesday for Vera Cruz, however, with the understanding that the United States would announce its policy today unless the Huerta government receded.

Proposals of U. S.

Mr. Lind had made certain supplementary suggestions to Senor Gamboa, the nature of which was not divulged, but administration officials declared these constituted no departure from the fundamentals of the American note.

Mr. Lind informed Senor Gamboa that he would stop in Vera Cruz and could be reached there in case there should be any reply to his last suggestion.

It was said that Mr. Lind practically had concluded his mission and went to Vera Cruz chiefly to impress upon the Mexican administration that today noon was positively the last minute the United States would wait before proclaiming to the world the position it has taken toward the Huerta government and the course which it is ready to pursue, for years if necessary, to uphold the principle of orderly and constitutional government in Latin-America.

Officials were not sanguine that the Huerta government would withdraw its rejection of the American note and preparations were being made for the delivery of the special message by the president.

Both houses had passed a resolution to meet in joint session at 1 o'clock.

While administration officials regret that they were unsuccessful in bringing things to a definite point through the Lind negotiations, information, official and unofficial, indicates to them that the Huerta government cannot last much longer. With foreign governments supporting the American policy there is little hope, according to the official view here, for the Huerta government to obtain any funds abroad to pay its army or meet running expenses.

Lind and Gamboa Exchange Notes.

Mexico City, Aug. 27.—President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind, and Frederico Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, are again exchanging notes on the subject of relations between the two governments, notwithstanding that Mr. Lind has already left the capital and that President Wilson's other agent, William Bayard Hale, has planned to leave today.

Senor Gamboa's note, which he says is in reply to one he received from the American envoy, was sent to Mr. Lind at Vera Cruz. It is believed that it had to do merely with the request on the part of Mexico that President Wilson delay the reading of his message to congress in order that the Mexican government might prepare for simultaneous publicity of a portion of all of the documents in the case.

The government understands that Mr. Lind will leave Vera Cruz for the United States Thursday. Mr. Hale's instructions are to leave here right away.

"Mr. Lind will be entirely welcome in Mexico should he wish to return," declared Minister Gamboa.

Bandits Secure $13,100.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 27.—Bandits entered the residence of J. W. Shanks, a real estate broker, stole two certificates of deposit for $13,000 and $100 in currency, looted the adjoining dwelling and made their escape in a high power automobile.

Japanese Will Exhibit.

Tokio, Aug. 27.—The governmental departments of agriculture and foreign affairs announced definite decisions to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Roosevelt Returns Home.

New York, Aug. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt reached New York on his return from Arizona, and went direct from the station to his editorial office. He planned to go to Oyster Bay later today.

$700,000 Fire in Texas.

Teague, Tex., Aug. 26.—Twenty acres of buildings were burned over and approximately $700,000 damage was done by fire which swept the Trinity and Brazo Valley railroad shops.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Bemidji.—C. E. Stiles, buttermaker at the Bemidji creamery, was injured by an explosion of a cream can.

Redwood Falls.—Ferdinand Summers, aged 22, was severely injured when kicked in the face by a horse.

Faribault.—While sleeping on the Milwaukee tracks, John Looney, a tourist, was struck by a train and seriously injured.

Duluth, Aug. 26.—Duluth is the host of scores of delegates to the annual convention of the Northwestern Brewmasters' association.

Bemidji.—The board of education has authorized the installation of a complete business course in the Bemidji public schools.

Pipestone.—Charles Garrett is under arrest here charged with stealing a hide from Frank Shirmer and selling it to George Alton for $6.

Faribault.—The police arrested James A. Carlisle in this city, who is said to be wanted at Owatonna on the charge of forging several checks.

Albert Lea.—At a meeting of the county commissioners it was unanimously decided to advertise for bids for a new city jail and county poorhouse.

Windom.—Gus Dunse of near Lakefield lies at the point of death in a local hospital with a crushed skull as the result of being kicked in the head by a horse.

Hastings.—The body of John Berkholz, who was drowned in the river by falling from a skiff near Dudley Island, this side of Prescott, was recovered at Diamond Bluff by George Brown, and towed here by Teodore Hubley.

St. Paul.—State Auditor S. G. Iverson announced the dates of state land sales in which about 300,000 acres will be offered. The first is Oct. 29 at Bagley and the sales will continue for a month at the county seats of twenty counties, mostly in northern Minnesota.

St. Peter.—Plans for the new Lincoln school building which is to be erected to replace the structure destroyed by fire last December, were accepted by the board of education at a meeting. The board has the sum of $6,500 in its building fund, and some weeks ago at a special election, it was voted to bond the district for $15,000.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 26.—Frank Daugherty of Chicago, who asked the police here to arrest him, declaring that he was wanted in Chicago for embezzlement was given his freedom tonight. He was released after Chief Troyer communicated with the Chicago authorities and found that the charges against Daugherty had been dropped.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 26.—The body of Marion M. Smith of Kansas City was recovered from beneath fifteen tons of iron ore in the hold of a steamer. Smith was dropped with the ore through a chute at the Allouez docks, from a pocket into which he had stepped for a moment. He was dead when rescuers reached him after a hard struggle.

Rochester.—The state of Minnesota has come into possession of an Olmsted county farm, having purchased a 400-acre tract of James F. Harvey, paying $100 an acre, or $40,000 for the tract. The farm adjoins the property already owned by the state and becomes a part of the state hospital for the insane farm. It will be used for agricultural purposes.

Cottonwood.—An unidentified man, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing 155 pounds and about 35 years of age and wearing a dark gray felt hat and mixed gray wool trousers and grayish coat, committed suicide in the outskirts of Tracy by hanging himself with a piece of smooth fence wire. He had a box of tablets prescribed by a physician of Elkton, S. D., in his pocket. J. B. Robertson, of this place, coroner of Lyon county, is working on the case.

New Ulm.—Frank Niemann, wife and five children of this city had a narrow escape from death or serious injury when their automobile turned turtle on a hill near Le Sueur, while they were on their way to New Prague. They missed the road, and in descending a hill struck a culvert and the car went over, pinning all of the occupants underneath. Neighbors helped to release them, and none of the family was seriously hurt.

Duluth.—Governor Eberhart was the principal speaker at the banquet to the delegates to Northwestern Hotel Men's association. The Governor did not touch on Minnesota politics during his talk, but said after the banquet that he likely will call the extra session in October. He said he thinks the majority of the members favor the October date and he believes if the session is delayed until January it will encourage the playing of politics.

Edgerton.—Jennie, the 3-year-old daughter of William Derbstra of this place, has sustained the amputation of her leg. She was riding in a buggy with her parents when the horse jumped and she was thrown between the buggy box and one of the wheels. Her foot became caught in the spokes and her leg was so twisted that the bone was shattered.

New York, Aug. 26.—Among those who will receive degrees from McGill university Tuesday are Frank B. Kellogg, the lawyer, of St. Paul. Former President Taft and other eminent men will also be given degrees.

Ada.—The agricultural department of the Ada high school conducted an experiment in wheat raising under the supervision of Professor Wentzel, and last week threshed the different plots with the following results: Blue stem, 35.4 bushels an acre; velvet chaff, 33.6 bushels; red Japanese, 31.4 bushels and Marquis Canadian fife, 30 bushels.

Pipestone.—R. H. Hendee was arrested for alleged violation of the state peddlers' law. Warrants were also issued for W. H. Anderson and C. H. Moseley, but they fled the city.

Young people seem to have a monopoly on luck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

And He Did.

Waiter—Here is your soft-boiled egg, sir. Is there anything else I can do for you?

Patron—Yes; beat it.—Judge.

Glorious.

"Did you have a nice time at the picnic, Willie?"

"Yessum. I had so much chicken and pie and jelly and other good things that I was sick for two days."

Home Campaign.

"Is your daughter going away this summer?"

"No; she has started a flirtation with the iceman, and we think her chances for getting engaged to him are very good."

An 18 Per Cent. Investment.

Jones & Baker, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and 25 Broad Street, New York, have issued a very comprehensive report on Nipissing Mines Company of the Cobalt district, Ontario, showing the Company to have paid out in dividends $10,440,000. Every reader of this paper can secure a free copy of this report by addressing their nearest office.—Adv.

Sorry for the Overworked Artist.

"Henry," said his sister at the breakfast table the morning after, "you shouldn't ask that young artist to work so hard when he and a party of your other friends visit you."

"Huh?" replied brother, coming out of a post-mortem revery of the big hand.

"You needn't try to deny it. I listened at the door a while and some one was always asking the poor artist to 'draw three' or draw some other number of pictures. At least you should have been satisfied to have him draw one at a time."

FACE BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and splotched and burned all the time.

"I tried ——, —— and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

True courage is not incompatible with nervousness; and heroism does not mean the absence of fear, but the conquest of it.—Van Dyke.

HE CARRIED AN UMBRELLA.

A dear old lady who was very "sot" in her prejudices was asked just why she didn't like a certain man. She had no particular reason that she could think of at the instant, but she had been so emphatic in her expression of dislike that she knew she would have to find some excuse—at once. Just at that moment she happened to glance out of the window and saw him passing by. He carried a neatly rolled umbrella though it hardly threatened rain.

Quick as a flash she answered her questioner, "He carries an umbrella whether it's raining or not—he is a 'softie.'"

"But," said her friend, also looking out of the window, "here comes your son William, and he is carrying an umbrella."

This did not stump the old lady. "But that's another matter—I don't like him anyhow—and besides, it all depends on who carries the umbrella," she replied triumphantly.

That is the position some people have taken regarding that wholesome and refreshing beverage Coca-Cola. They have said a good many unkind things about it and in each instance have had it proved to them that their tales were not true.

Finally they seized upon the fact that Coca-Cola gets much of its refreshing deliciousness from the small bit of caffeine that it contains. They looked upon that as a splendid argument against it. Then, like the old lady who was reminded of son William, they were reminded that it is the caffeine in their favorite beverages, tea and coffee, (even more than in Coca-Cola) that gives them their refreshing and sustaining qualities.

But does that stop their criticism of Coca-Cola for containing caffeine? No—their answer is similar to the old lady's—they say "But that's another matter"—what they mean is "Being prejudiced against Coca-Cola and liking tea or coffee, it all depends on what carries the caffeine."

We think the joke is on them—for caffeine is caffeine, and if it is not harmful in one it can't be harmful in another. We all know that it is not harmful in tea or coffee—that it is really helpful in whatever it is—this is bound to include Coca-Cola.

Of course, the truth is, that having started an attack on false premises and having had what they thought were good reasons for criticism proved to be no reasons at all, they are grasping at an excuse which does not exist, to explain a prejudice. So you see, after all, it all depends on who carries the umbrella to people who are determined to be unfair. Let us be fair.—Adv.

Evidently Knew the Kind.

Mrs. M. left the house for a few moments one morning, telling little Hazel to answer the door bell if necessary. Presently there was a ring. The lady caller, learning that Mrs. M. was not at home, opened her card case, and in doing so a bit of tissue paper fluttered to the steps. Picking it up, Hazel remarked: "Mith, you dropped one of your thigerette paperth."—The Delineator.

Double Barreled Advice.

"My boy, never marry for money."

"I won't, dad."

"On the other hand, never turn your back on a young woman just because she is wealthy."—Detroit Free Press.

5 improved Iowa farms for sale at auction, Sept. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10th. 1-10 cash and half the crop yearly until balance is paid, or in ten payments. J. Mulhall, 420 6th Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Adv.

Record for Ambition.

"Cholly is an ambitious sportsman."

"How now?"

"He wants to climb the Matterhorn in an automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WINCHESTER

"Leader" and "Repeater"

SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS

Carefully inspected shells, the best combinations of powder, shot and wadding, loaded by machines which give invariable results are responsible for the superiority of Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells. There is no guesswork in loading them. Reliability, velocity, pattern and penetration are determined by scientific apparatus and practical experiments. Do you shoot them? If not, better try the W brand. They are the

FIRST CHOICE OF THE BEST SHOTS.

Do you buy corsets for style?

Do you buy corsets for comfort?

Do you buy corsets for long wear?

Kabo corsets are the best corsets in the world for these things and for many others.

If you don't know Kabo corsets you don't know perfect corset satisfaction.

KABO STYLE 3018

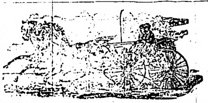
Copyright Kabo Corset Co.

Style 3018. Is made in batiste, low in the [illegible] shirring back and front, [illegible] trimmed. 11 inch front clasp with hook and [illegible], three pairs of hose supporters. Metal [illegible]. Sizes 18 to 30. $1.50

DAVID LAZAR.

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

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Specials

Peanut Butter	15 c. per lb
Pure leaf lard	15 c. p lb
Coffee (special brand)	20c. per lb
Postum	20c. per pkg
Picnic Hams	16c. per lb
Plates (plain white)	40c per doz
Cups and Saucers (plain white)	90c. per doz
Overalls	35c. to $1.00 per pair
Vinegar (white wine)	25c. per gallon
Molasses	30c. per gallon

We handle Diamond and Gold Medal flour.

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ST. HILAIRE - - MINN.

A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County

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A. H. Pitkin

Dealer in

General Merchandise & Hardware,

St. Hilaire, Minn.

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CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, August 30, 1913.

The Saturday Evening Post has decided to inaugurate a department, in charge of Mr. E. O. Vaile of the Illinois Teachers As'sn., for the purpose of exposuing the cause of spelling reform. The movement has the support of a large number of scholars thruout the country. The present out-of-date method of spelling, which rightfully belongs in the medieval ages, should be discarded in favor of a more uniform and simplified method.

Effect Of Fall Plowing Upon Soil Fertility.

Plowing early in the fall liberates more plant food for the spring crop and conserves more moisture. By loosening the surface soil, thus allowing the air to penetrate, the sail particles which contain phosphorus, potassium, and lime are caused to oxidize, which sets free these elements for the plant. The soil compounds originally are very complex and are practically of no benefit to the crop until they are acted upon by the air, the solutions in the soil, and plant juices, so as to decompose them and make them much simpler. Fall plowing has a tendency to let the rains percolate into the soil better, which tends to disolve and break up the compounds for the use of the spring crop.

Bacteria, which are found in the soil in countless numbers, generally work better where oxygen from the air is readily available, and these in turn break up the organic matter of the soil into simpler compounds, liberating the nitrates or nitrogen food for the plant. This is one of the most essential elements for the early growth of the plant. It is often noticed that spring plowing will not cause the crops to lodge so badly as fall plowing. This is explained by nitrogen being set free to a larger extent in the loose, porus fall-plowed than in the more compact soil.

The moisture problem is also a valuable one from the standpoint of productiveness of the soil. As stated above, by opening up the soil the fall rains percolate much more rapidly into the soil, while there is a mulch formed on the surface which tends to prevent the water from the subsoil going directly to the surface and being evaporated. Early fall plowing makes a resevoir of the subsoil; storing the water for the crop in the spring. Often when the ground is a little rolling, the water will run off before it has time to soak in when the soil is compact and hard. Those who have practiced summer fallowing know that it increases chances for a good yield the following season, and this is largely due to the liberation of plant food in the soil and conservation of moisture. Fall plowing is very similar, only the soil has not quite so long to bring about these changes as in the case of summer fallowing. Where possible it is nearly always advisable to plow as early in the fall as possible.—W. H. Frazier, Assistant Soils Chemist, University Farm, St. Paul.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder up to September 1st 1913, 200 acres of land numbered as follows: The Northeast Quarter of Section 28, and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 153, North, Range 45, West of the 5th P. M. Pennington County, Minnesota, located about 8 miles from Wylie and 11 miles from St. Hilaire.

This land is being sold to close up business affairs of J. E. Thorp and will be sold for the HIGH DOLLAR.

This land will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1400,00 due December 1st, 1914, drawing 7 per cent interest. Warranty deed will be furnished with abstract showing clear title. All interest paid to date of sale.

I will leave this open for bids up to September 1st, 1913. Go and look the land over and submit your bids.—Address John Thorp, 400 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

Jl-26-S-1

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.76
Wheat, No. 2	.74
Flax, No. 1	1.31
Flax, No. 2	1.30
Oats	.33
Barley	.53
Rye	.54

Public Utility Law.

(Continued from last week)

2. Unnecessary Duplication.—Another important economic result of state regulation is the elimination of waste by preventing the unnecesary duplication of utility plants and equipment. I am a firm believer in competition, but when such competition results in the construction of utility plants and equipment far beyond the possible needs of the community served, such competition compels the public to support institutions that are not necessary. An unwarranted tax is imposed upon the public at large and the enterprise usually brings financial ruin to the investors. The commission should have authority upon investigation to order increased facilities and equipment, whenever necessary, and to authorize other utility corporations to enter the field in order that the people may have adequate service without paying excessive rates, but where the community cannot support another plant, the commission must have authority to refuse its installation. If in the interest of economy and good service, it should be of advantage to the municipality to own and operate any particular utility, such municipality should have the right to acquire the same, paying therefor its actual value and no more.

3. Municipal Regulation Too Expensive.—Intelligent regulation of public utilities requires a very high order of engineering, accounting and statistical skill. Every one engaged in expert service must have scientific knowledge of utility organization, management and operation in all its departments. The commission must have a line of trusty and capable experts to whom the most technical and scientific problems can be referred for investigation and report. Such experts must have a wide range of experience, be familiar with utilities problems in every section of the state, and have a thorough understanding of industrial and commercial conditions generally. In addition thereto, they must be of unquestioned integrity, free from local influence or prejudice ad actuated only by the highest sense of justice and equity. The cost of such experts and the necessary mechanical equipment is prohibitive to all municipalities in this state with the exception only of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. I will gladly concede that these large cities can afford this great expense, but granting that, why should the taxpayers of those cities pay for three sets of experts and equipment when one set is not only sufficient but can serve all the cities better? The question is unanswerable. The very object of regulation is to secure the best possible service at the lowest cost to the consumer, and the unnecessary duplication of regulating authorities is not only a great economic waste but also a needless division of responsibility which necessarily must result in a proportionate inefficient service.

4. Using Equipment in Common.—Finally, there is much equipment that can be used by several utilities in common. In the construction of underground conduits and mains through the streets as many public utilities as by the nature of the service can operate together should co-operate in the cost of construction and the use of common equipment. There is no valid reason why three or four different sets of telephone or telegraph poles should disfigure and obstruct our public highways and the community at large be made to pay for such unnecessary duplication of equipment. Since nearly all of the public utilities are inter-municipal, it follows that there must be a state commission vested with full authority to order such common use of equipment after due investigation and to apportion the pro rata cost thereot among those benefited.

III. UNIFORMITY.

1. Accounting.—In order to secure the highest standard of efficiency and economy, it is absolutely essential to have comparative statistics showing the operation and experience of the various utility plants throughout the state as well as other states. There must, therefore, be established a uniform system of accounting. Such accounting should show in detail the financial and operating experience of every plant. Under the present system it is impossible for one plant to benefit by the experience of the other, because there is no uniform system of computing the cost of operation so as to determine net results. Wherever a uniform system of accounting has been established and reliable statistical information furnished to the various plants of the state, there has always resulted a general improvement from the standpoint of efficiency and economy. Today surprisingly few plants know the exact cost of their own operation, much less that of any other plant, and the state can render no greater service to the public at large, as well as to the utilities themselves, than to establish a uniform system of accounting and a bureau for general statistical information.

2. Inspection and Examination.—Without a uniform system of accounting, there can be no reliable inspection or examination. Under state supervision the state through its experts will be able to examine and properly report the financial and operating condition of every public utility and suggest to the various officials in charge such improvements in management and operation as will be found necessary. In making a physical valuation it is also important that a uniform method of determining and expressing values should be adopted. This can be accomplished only through a state-wide accounting and statistical department.

3. Municipal Plants — Municipal plants are not operated for private gain, and their regulation as far as the state is concerned, is therefore largely a matter of accounting and reports. They are therefore interested principally in the accounting and statistical departments of the state commission. These plants, when properly segregated from political domination, very readily adopt the improved methods of other utilities and profit by their experience. The uniform system of accounting enables them at all times to know the exact cost of operation which is essential in the interest of economy. This is occasioned sometimes by lack of expert advice and sometimes by political interference. Oftentimes municipal plants do not provide sufficient funds for depreciation, and the complete reconstruction of a plant has to be met by excessive taxes instead of a gradual charge against the consumers. Errors of this kind are always checked by the state commission and corrected. While there has been a disposition on the part of some municipalities owning public utilities to oppose complete state regulation, there has been very little objection raised to the control of such utilities to the extent of enforcing proper uniform accounting and the furnishing of reports.

4. Service, Rates and Returns.—The uniformity in service, rates and returns of similar public utilities through the state, as far as the local differences in the cost of operation will permit, is desirable, no one will question, and it is difficult to see how any one can consistently advocate any other method of securing such uniformity than by state regulation.

RELATION BETWEEN STATE REGULATION AND HOME RULE.

While the "home rule" argument has often been used to defeat state regulation, there is no valid reason why the true home rule principle should not be made effective in connection with state regulation. If any municipality should desire special or additional service and is willing to pay for it, such service should be granted. In the location of car barns, power houses and other similar buildings, if the municipality has reserved certain sections for such purposes, it should have a right to enforce such regulations in all cases. Oftentimes in the granting of franchises and costly extensions of service through sparsely settled territory, it is desirable to secure an expression of the local sentiment in regard thereto, and no state commission will disregard such sentiment but rather seek its guidance. Where new, important improvements are under consideration for adoption, an expression of the sentiment in the community affected thereby is not only desirable but often necessary. Wherever the home rule principle can be applied for the purpose of securing service more suitable to the need of the community in question, it cannot in any way conflict with proper state regulation, but will on the other hand be a valuable aid.

As to the maintenance of separate expert service and equipment for the purpose of testing products, determining reasonableness of rates and making valuations by the municipality, it is largely a question of economy. If the local taxpayers are willing to impose this unnecessary burden upon themselves, the taxpayers not affected thereby should not complain.

Whenever disputes arise under the application of the home rule principle between the municipality and the public utilities corporations, the state commission must be the arbitrator subject, as in all cases, to an appeal to the courts. It has been found by experience, however, that the decisions of state commissions have been so uniformly thorough and fair, that few appeals to the courts have been taken.

FORM AND SCOPE OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW.

This is a matter for the legislature to solve. In my discussion I have pointed out the essential elements of the law, the details are not so important. After having made a careful study of the laws of other states, I do not hesitate to state that the Wisconsin law, with some modifications, that apply specially to our state, is the best. Under it Wisconsin has successfully regulated its utilities, and while instances of inequalities, inferior service and high rates can still be found there, its commission has performed inestimable service for the people of that state in improving service, lowering rates, and establishing uniformity in accounting and operation.

Practically every state which in recent years has established a public utilities commission has followed the Wisconsin plan and provided for an appointive commission. Minnesota formerly had an appointive railroad and warehouse commission. When Governor Lind was elected, the Republican legislature did not want him to appoint the members of this commission, and for that reason made the commission elective. The Republican leaders in the legislature, who succeeded in securing the passage of this law, acted not in the interest of better service, but purely for political expediency, in the hope that the commission would select employes of the Republican faith only and thus strengthen the forces of the Republican organization. True, Minnesota has been fortunate in the election of good men on the railroad and warehouse commission, but that fact does not right the wrong nor justify its continuance. Under the appointive system, where the commissioners are appointed for a long period, the governor cannot change the entire board except for proper cause shown upon public hearing. This method insures more stability and better service, because the commission can devote all its time to the service relieved from the expense and troubles of political campaigns and indpendent of executive dictation.

Minnesota should profit by the experience of nearly all the other states and make its railroad and warehouse commission appointive. Two more commissioners should be added, making five in all, its name changed to the "State Public Service Commission" and then be given the regulation of all state public utilities. This arrangement would remove the objections raised against two public utilities commissions and would always secure to the state an experienced working majority of commissioners. They should be appointed at a higher salary for a longer term, and their employes should be placed under strict civil service.

I am well aware that some of my enemies will not let me make these appointments if they can help it. It must not be forgotten, however, that their objections are not made in good faith. The character of my past appointments furnish the only standard by which I should be judged, and I am perfecetly willing to submit this question to the people upon that record. Should I so far forget myself and my duty to the state as to appoint on such an important commission men of inferior qualities or men under the control of any interest in this state or make such appointments as a reward for political services, I earnestly hope, and now request, that I may be made the first example of the recall now before the people for adoption at the next election. Let us be frank about this matter. My political enemies are not at all afraid that I shall end my political career by making bad appointments on the public service commission. They would not shed many bitter tears if I did. But they are afraid that I shall succeed in securing for Minnesota the enactment of the most important and truly progressive measure ever adopted by this or any other state, and that I shall get some little share of the credit for its adoption.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
O. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELLE Secretary

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Gustave Omundson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Gustave Omundson Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Gurena Omundson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Gurena Omundson having been filed in this Court, representing that Gustave Omundson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 5th day of August 1913, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Gurena Omundson and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each OF You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September 1913, at Ten (10) o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 11th day of August 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.
Stanton and Kowberg,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
[Court Seal] A-16-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor.
County of Red Lake.
State of Minnesota. No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hanay.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 23 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
a30-3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Erick E. Anderson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Erika Wallen, Anton E. Anderson, Ida Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Mathilda Anderson having been filed in this Court, representing that Erick Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th day of August 1911, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Lydia Anderson of St. Hilaire, Minn. and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September 1913, at One (1) o'clock P. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of August 1913.

(COURT SEAL.)
WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

Apples

Home grown crab apples at $1:50 per bushel at Peter Johnson's A30-tf

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Norwegian services Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow [illegible] o'clock p. m.
REV M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, Aug. 24 at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m	
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40	"

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.	
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15	"

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5-DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN Gives Quick Relief No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.

164-166 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candi Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.

Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY

CIGARS

SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913. NUMBER 8

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Ole Brink shipped two car loads of cattle to St. Paul last Saturday.

Get your "Stark A" grain bags at Dave Lazar s. S-6 tf.

C. A. Pitkin, visited with his parents here over Sunday.

Prof. Boehm arrived here Monday to take up his duties in the local school.

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.
A-9 N. A. Nelson.

Game Warden Cooke of Thief River was down Sunday in quest of "sooners."

Mr. and Mrs. Lazar entertained a party of friends from Thief River Falls, last Sunday.

Mr. J. Wahlus and E. T. Newhouse of St. Paul visited here Monday.

Miss Ella Jackson left Monday evening for Grand Forks, where she has been engaged to teach a term of school.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hanson of Crookston visited over Sunday a Martin Hanson's. They returned to Crookston Monday.

Mrs. Herman Adams, formerly a resident of this village, now residing in St. Paul, is visiting with her parents in Sanders.

Mrs. John Moore, who was called to her former home, by the illness and death of her father, is expected home this week.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hote in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv

The cement crew finished the village work here Tuesday. There are a number of small jobs for private parties to be done, after which they will leave for other fields.

You cannot afford to get along without a car when you can buy a 5 passenger 1914 model Ford car for $550.00 at N. A. NELSON'S.
A-23-tf.

The following is a list of the teachers in the local schools for the coming term. Mr. R. Boehm, Principle, Miss Inez Patterson, Mrs. Harriet O'Brien, Miss Gladys Konzen and Miss Mae Barragy.

Elmer Pederson, the young son of Anton Pederson of Wyandotte, was taken ill last Sunday morning with an attack of acute appendicitis. Dr. Swanson, who was called, found it necessary to remove the boy to the hospital at Warren. which was done, they making the trip by auto. The boy was operated on, on Sunday afternoon and at last reports, is doing well.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

Rev. Palmer has been on the sick list the last few days.

Work will be commenced on the new Swedish parsonage on Water Street in a few days.

Miss Hilda Hauge left Thursday for Bemidji where she will be employed.

Miss Lilly Johnson leaves Monday for St. Cloud to attend the Normal School.

Gust Larsen came down from Warren Saturday to spend Sunday at his home here.

Dr. C. Swanson moved last week, and now resides with Mrs. S. Hoff, in the north end of town.

The Bursted and Thyren rig, threshed out the grain on the Riverside farm this week.

Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Jacobson left last Saturday for Grand Forks for a visit.

Mrs. J. Bahan entertained the ladies at a thimble bee, last Monday.

Miss Lydia Pederson of Bemidji is visiting with her parents in Black River.

Mrs. Ed. Brenna of Williams, Minn is visiting with her sister, Mrs. S. J. Amble.

Miss Edith Dahl left Monday for Orr, N. D. where she will teach in the public schools the coming term.

Mrs. John Peterson left Monday morning for Lansford, N. D. to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Kinney.

The Misses Ann Patterson, Agnes Burkee, Nora Johnson leave Monday for Moorhead to resume their studies at the Normal.

The Young Peoples society of the United church will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Lars Loberg. All are welcome.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Martin Simonson. All are Welcome.

Business education is the key to success. Take a course at the Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

C. G. Simonson of Grand Forks was visiting with his parents here this week. He returned to Grand Forks Wednesday.

The cement step in front of the bank has been replaced by a new one. It is claimed that the new one will make a better seat than the old.

While standing in the street Tuesday, Carl Johnson's team became frightened by a piece of paper and ran away. No damage was done to either team or rig.

John Hanson and R. Wallen autoed to Grand Forks Wednesday where Mr. Wallen consulted an occulist. They returned the same evening.

The traveling tailor who has been here the past week, has been very busy and judging by his work, he will receive even more patronage should he come again.

FARMERS—If you do not want anyone to hunt on your land; put up a "no hunting" sign. We have them on hand at this office.

The Spectator,

There is an abundance of fruits of all kinds in this territory this fall. The trees in the apple orchards of P. Johnson, D. Patterson and Mrs. Cliffgard are fairly loaded with fruit. In some cases, as much as 4 and 5 bushels of apples were picked from one tree.

The new manual training equipment for the local school arrived last week and has been installed by Janitor Fricker. It consists of twelve students work benches and one teachers bench. There is a complete outfit of tools, including vises, clamps, saws etc., which will make the department very interesting as well as instructive to the students who take up the work.

Game Warden Wm. Munch of autoed up from Crookston, Friday.

K. O. Gigstad was a Thief River visitor Monday.

Miss Anna Fellman, who has visited at Bemidji, returned Saturday.

Miss Francis Alfson is visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. A. Jacobson returned from Grand Forks, Friday.

Harold Holmes returned Friday from St. Paul where he attended the state fair.

The Misses Cleo Amble, Otta Skeje and Louise Nettland left Friday for Moose Lake.

Rev. Thompson will conduct services in the M. E. church tomorrow evening at the usual hour.

Rolland Fairbanks is plowing with his tractor Rig for M. McAndress, north of town.

Mrs O. Dahl and Miss Ruth Martz visited friends at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Benson went to Halstad Monday to attend the funeral of Mr Benson's brother.

Philip Lee, the railway grading contractor, is here this week from Schaefer, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyiness accompanied by the Misses Eva and Lilly Johnson autoed down from Middle River Thursday evening.

Hans Wilson has opened a restaurant in connection with his store and is now ready to serve all comers.

C. C. Elliott, with a party of homeseekers, arrived here Thursday evening from Minneapolis, making the trip in Mr. Elliott's Peerless car.

Miss Eva and Lilly Johnson left Tuesday for Middle River where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kyiness.

Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, formerly the pastor of the local M. E. church, who is now located at Emerado, N. D. is visiting friends and renewing aquaintances here this week.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.
A-2 S. J. Swanson.

Strayed

A dark red heifer with white marking, about ten months old.

Strayed from my place last week. Finder call or write, Swan Johnson, 2 miles east of St. Hilaire. S6-tf.

School Notes.

Hannah Lindberg of Oklee is staying at Roy's while attending the 8th grade.

Among the pupils who will start next week are Geo. Fricker, Bennie Jacobson and Od Skeie,

Base Ball.

The ball game last Sunday between the "fats and the leans" resulted in a victory for the "fats" by a score of 7 to 12. Henry Goergen, an old time ball player held down the right field for the winners.

Bring in Your News Items.

If you have any news of interest to our readers, we shall be pleased to publish same if you will phone or hand them in. Don't blame us if you news does not appear unless you tell us about it. If you are going away or if some one is visiting you, tell us, or phone. Being poor mind readers, we are liable to pass by some interesting items unless some one has the courage to tell them to us.

How is This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken iternally, acting directly upon the blood and numerous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's family Pills for constipation.

Homesteads For Teachers

Time Spent in Teaching can be Applied on Homestead Residence if Steenerson's Bill Becomes Law

All teachers in the public schools will be given the same privileges as the soldiers, under the homestead laws if an amendment recently offered by Congressman Steenerson becomes law, and it is said to be reasonably certain that it will. The only restriction is that the teaching must be done in the schools of the state or territory in which the homestead is located.

Mr. Steenerson's argument is that the teachers are entitled special consideration because of their services to the nation, and because their time spent in teaching is of greater economic value to the nation than the same amount of time spent on a homestead.

This bill will give practically every teacher a chance to become the owner of a place of if there is any government land in their state.

The ninth district congressman also proposes that the expenditure of $2.50 per acre in clearing, improving or or draining timber or swamp lands be sufficient to prove up on, regardless the area of under cultivation. This fits the requirements more nearly to the needs of the timber country.—Warroad Pioneer, Aug. 27th.

Johnson-Irwin.

An event of much local interest was the marriage of Miss Ellen Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson of this city, to Mr. John A. Irwin of Tacoma, Wash. which took place in this city at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon September 1st. The Presbyterian church, where the wedding took place, was very prettily decorated for the happy occasion. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and a few friends. The bridal party was stationed in a semi circle of flowers and ferns As the altar was approached the wedding march by Lohengrin was rendered by Miss Eva Johnson, sister of the the bride. The services were read by the pastor of the church, Rev. David V. Richardson. Misses Esther and Edith Johnson, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids and Mr. Colie Guy of St. Cloud was groomsman. The bride wore a beautiful cream satin gown and the bridesmaids were prettily attired in blue, Miss Edith's gown being of blue chiffon and Miss Esther's of crepe de chine. The brides young sisters, Hazel and Ethel officiated as ribbon girls. After the ceremony relatives and a few close friends sat down to a wedding dinner at the Johnson home. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Ericson and son Elmer and Mrs Samuelson and son Charles of St. Hilaire and Mrs. Lonson and Mrs. Rude of Thief River Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson drove to Thief River Falls in the evening and left over the Soo line for Tacoma, where the will reside, They will spend their honeymoon at several points of interest along the Canadian Northern rail road.—R. L. F. Gazette.

The above is of special interest to many friends of the bride, she having made her home here before removing to Seattle, Wash.

Village Schools Open.

The Village schools opened last Tuesday with an enrollment of 118 pupils, under the following teachers.

Prof. R. Boehm 1st and 2nd year High, 10 pupils.

Miss Inez Patterson, 7 and 8 25 pupils.

Mrs. Harriet O,Brien, 5 and 6, 27 pupils.

Miss Konzen, 3 and 4, 30 pupils.

Miss May Barragy, 1 and 2, 28 pupils.

The beginning class of 15 pupils is one of the largest ever known in the district.

Among the new books that will be in use for the year are a set of Elenor Smith's music books, Hamilton Arithmetics and the Champion Spelling books.

Twenty Years Ago Today

K. O. Gigstad has accepted the position of assistant postmaster here and commenced work today.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Rapp and the Misses Thiling, Cliffgard and Dainard, drove up to T. R. Falls yesterday to attend the M. E. church social there.

Hon. Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was in town Monday, looking after his business interests here.

Mrs. Ole Johnson of Waseca Co, who has been visiting her son for the past six weeks, returned home Monday.

Andrew Berg went down to Crookston today on business.

FAITH IN PUBLICITY

STRAIGHTFORWARD DEALING OF WILSON AGAIN SHOWN.

Utterances on Currency Reform Cause Shock to Old School Politicians —Says What He Means and No More.

The president's faith in publicity and straightforward dealing is most strikingly demonstrated by his repeated references to the danger of "artificial disturbances" and "manufactured opinion." The Wilson-Tillman correspondence regarding currency legislation must take away the breath of the old-school politician whose professional smile never comes off and who makes no admissions except in the dark and in solemn secrecy.

Mr. Wilson says frankly, in effect, that the beneficiaries of improper priviledge, in their "soreness" and resentment, may attempt to create industrial and financial disturbances "for effect," and that one way to disarm these embattled interests is so to reform our currency and credit system as to enable manufacturers and merchants to obtain accommodation without imploring any clique of monopolists to give it to them.

That the president says exactly what he means, and no more than he means, may be taken for granted, despite the reported gossip of reactionary standpatters. What Mr. Wilson now says in connection with the advisability of immediate action on the banking and credit question he has said before, and more than once, apropos of tariff revision. He is not afraid of "real disturbances," and would urge no legislation that in his own judgment might injure legitimate business or threaten our normal industrial growth.

The New Tariff.

However vigorous may be the protests of particular groups of manufacturers, the Democratic party cannot afford to give precedence to any special interest where the rights and welfare of the whole people are concerned. It was recreance to this all important principal that wrecked the Republican party. If Democracy is true to itself and to the country it has been called to serve, it must press steadily forward to a fulfillment of its tariff pledges.

The great issue of this hour is that which has arisen at all times and under all governments when the rights of the many have clashed with the privileges of the few. The government of the United States has been entrusted to Democratic control in order that the welfare of a hundred million people might no longer be sacrificed to the undue advantage of special groups. That is the high principle embodied in the new tariff bill, the principle of taxing luxuries, not necessities, of taxing wealth, not poverty, of making the tariff a means of raising legitimate revenue, not an instrument of patronage and favoritism for special interests. This bill has had the sincere and very sober consideration not only of leaders in congress but also of the president himself. It is earnestly to be hoped that its underlying purposes will be carried into effect.—Atlanta Journal.

Result of Good Care.

The dairy cow had a good start and foundation in the calf, and it makes no difference if she is good or bad, these qualities are due to some extent to the care and feed she received during her first year or so.

If you have a calf from a good cow and expect to build a good dairy cow from her you can almost surpass your expectations and astonish your neighbors by giving the calf a little extra care and attention before she has her first calf. The prospects of a good dairy cow can also be ruined in the calf.

Found

An English setter dog, white and black with tan muzzle. Owner can have same by calling on the undersigned and paying for this notice.
S6 tf. John Fotseen.

Roseau County Wins.

Roseau County is again the winner in the Northern Division of counties, of the prize for the best exhibit at the State Fair.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard whea
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
S. J. SWANSON, - - Agen

Motor Cycles For Sale

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our propositions before buying or you will regret it, also some bargains in used Motor Cycles.

Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply.

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FILMS

I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and Photographic Supplies, call on

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When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store. We can satisfy you
Here

PHONE 83
Hans Wilson

MONEY

If you have money to burn, keep in the house, hidden in the closet, in the cellar or under the carpet, where it may be lost or stolen; but if you want to keep it SAFE, where it will be always be ready for you when you need it, and will earn you from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT INTEREST deposit it in our bank.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 30 lb tubs.

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until 4 P. M.

O. L. LARSON, President
J. S. ROY, Director
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer
NELS R. ANDERSON, Secretary
ANTON PETERSON, Vice-Pres.
A. J. BED, Buttermaker

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring In Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Nolan has introduced a bill to prohibit interstate shipment of convict-made goods.

• • •

The house passed a bill appropriating expenses of the American delegation to the International Alcoholic conference at Milan, Italy, next month.

• • •

Chairman Clayton of the House judiciary committee introduced a resolution asking authority for the investigation of charges against Federal Judge Speer of Georgia.

• • •

Postmaster General Burleson has signed an order which provides that precancelled postage stamps may be sold to the public, on and after September 16.

• • •

Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of Denver, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of the suffragettes here under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage association.

• • •

Representative Johnson of Washington has introduced a resolution requesting the president to negotiate with British and Canadian governments for railway connections between the United States and Alaska.

• • •

An effort by Postmaster General Burleson to extend the postal money order system came to naught when Comptroller Downey decided that money orders may be paid only by the offices on which they are drawn.

• • •

Attempts to increase the limit of the proposed income tax on the larger incomes failed in the senate when Senators Borah, Bristow and Cummins led an effort to amend the income tax section of the democratic tariff bill.

• • •

An insurgent movement among democratic senators that threatened to break party lines on the income tax was headed off by the leaders by an agreement to revise the tariff bill so as to levy a heavier tax on the incomes from large fortunes.

• • •

Representative Underwood, democratic house leader, has issued a statement deploring the delay the administration currency measure has met in the democratic caucus through the absence of a sufficient number of majority members to bring the measure to a final vote.

DOMESTIC.

The last remaining barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama canal has been blown up with dynamite.

• • •

Miss Lola Larkin of Sioux City, Ia., has established an agency for supplying harvest hands and railroad construction men.

• • •

As punishment for alleged political activity, Norman B. Conger, weather bureau inspector at Washington, was reduced in grade and pay and made local forecaster at Detroit.

• • •

A feud of a band of Rumanians was fought to a finish in the streets of Indiana Harbor, Ind. Five men are dying from knife wounds as a result of the battle.

• • •

Paris gowns, worth $1,000 the property of Mrs. I. H. Bartle of St. Joseph, Mo., were seized by customs inspectors for alleged nondeclaration of duties on Mrs. Bartle's arrival here.

• • •

Governor Sulzer recently sent letters to various governors respecting the gubernatorial tangle in New York. He has made public sympathic replies from Governors Cruce, Oklahoma; Brewer, Mississippi; Ferris, Michigan; Cox, Ohio; Hanna, North Dakota, and Blease, South Carolina.

• • •

Home influence and not legislation is needed to curb the "tango" and the "turkey trot" and slit skirt wearing, in the opinion of Vice President Marshall. Mr. Marshall was the principal speaker at the camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church at Great Falls, Va.

• • •

A meteor fell into the Seaconnett river at Tiverton, R. I., churning up the waters in a spectacular manner. Great volumes of steam arose and the accompanying explosion sounded like the discharge of a twelve-inch gun.

• • •

The submarine divers who went north hoping to recover the twenty bodies held in the hulk of the steamship State of California, which was wrecked in Gambier bay August 17, was lying in thirty-seven fathoms of water at which depth no diver can work.

• • •

George A. Hartman, the leper, who was recently isolated at quarantine camp near St. Louis, has escaped for the second time since he was taken to the quarantine camp, less than three weeks ago.

• • •

Woman suffrage in New Jersey received a setback of at least one year through an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Caskill that the failure properly to advertise the proposed change in the state's constitution renders impossible the ratification of suffrage by this winter's legislature.

• • •

Advices from China to Catholic officials in San Francisco tell of the death of Father Francis Bernat, a Franciscan missionary, at the hands of Chinese fanatics in a remote region of North Shensi on June 13 last.

• • •

San Francisco is to have an office building forty stories high.

• • •

Cleveland's new water inlet is large enough to supply the needs of 2,000,000 people.

• • •

The value of the grindstones and pulpstones produced in the United States last year was the greatest in the history of the industry.

• • •

With Governor George W. Clarke of the state of Iowa to welcome visitors to the Hawkeye domain, and Mayor J. F. Elder extending the hand of fellowship in behalf of the city, the Keokuk and Hamilton power dam was formally dedicated.

• • •

Formal recognition of Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn as acting governor, pending the issue of the impeachment proceedings against Governor Sulzer, was completed by the legislature when the senate accepted three messages sent in by Mr. Glynn.

• • •

The second of the now nationally known Diggs-Caminetti cases, the trial of R. D. Caminetti, who must face the charges of violating the Mann white slave act, under which his companion Maury I. Diggs, was convicted, has started in the United States district court before Judge William C. Van Fleet.

• • •

Practical and applied hygiene is much farther advanced in the Philippines than in the United States, according to Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin surgeon of the United States public health service, who was one of the speakers at the sessions of the fourth International congress on school hygiene at Buffalo.

• • •

"The people must be back of all national and international arbitrations and settlements of disputes in order that they may be successful," said Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, in an address before the Commercial club at Kansas City. "Differences between nations should be handled diplomatically and we should never act to hastily. I am opposed to war."

• • •

The police authorities of Detroit have decided to establish a board of theater censorship, in the membership of which one woman will be included. Already over sixty applicants being school teachers, playwrights, writers of scenarios, elocutionists and not a few prominent in society.

• • •

At Conners Creek near Detroit an interurban car crowded with passengers crashed into an automobile which was running at high speed, jumped the track, snapped a telephone pole and plowed its way into the bank at the side of the road 150 feet from the crossing. Seventeen people were injured, two probably fatally.

FOREIGN.

The first woman in Japan to obtain a license to drive a motorcar is Mrs. Wolfe, an American woman, the wife of a dentist in Yokohama.

• • •

Women cab drivers are disappearing from the streets of Paris. Six years ago they numbered 100, now there are only six, and all but one will soon give up the calling.

• • •

Earl Kenmare's fine seat, Killarney house, Killarney, county Kerry, has been destroyed by fire. It was built thirty years ago at a cost of $1,000,000.

• • •

The Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau has been conferred on Andrew Carnegie by Queen Wilhelma of the Netherlands in commemoration of the inauguration of the Palace of Peace.

• • •

Both houses of the Peking Parliament have passed resolutions requiring the government to try the members of Parliament who had been placed under arrest before the supreme court in Peking.

• • •

General Bravo, federal commander at Torreon, Mexico, refused to recognize the United States consular agent, George G. Carothers, when the latter protested against the recent execution of six Americans in that city, according to declarations of Frank and Milton Chissum and Andrew Odel, Americans, who arrived at Piedras Negras, "constitutionalist" headquarters, from Torreon.

• • •

A wave of patriotism appears to be sweeping over Mexico, and from many states and from all classes, it is announced, assurance of allegiance and offers of services are being received daily by President Huerta and his minister of war. Plans are being made for as large a display as possible of military strength on September 16, Independence Day, when it is proposed to hold a big parade in which 20,000 are expected to march.

• • •

Extensive loss of life and property has been caused throughout Japan by the tyhoon which has raged there for several days. More than sixty persons were killed and hundreds of bridges and houses destroyed.

• • •

Ruth Sorenson has been appointed the first woman pudge in Norway and will hold court at Hammerfest.

• • •

Fifty-five great irrigation projects, involving nearly 10,000,000 acres of land, are under consideration for India.

• • •

D. D. Kairnes, Canadian government geologist, who has just returned from the Shushanna, Alaska, gold district has issued a signed statement, warning persons against stampeding to the district.

• • •

Stewart Hunt, the American cattleman held at Fronteras, Sonora, by state authorities, was released after requests had been made by the other ranchmen to Governor Mayorena. Hunt had been arrested for purchasing cattle previously seized by the state.

THAW LOSES FIGHT; BROKEN IN SPIRIT

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, SECURED BY JEROME, IS SUSTAINED.

MAY BE DEPORTED AT ONCE

Prisoner Is Turned Over to Dominion Immigration Authorities—He May Give Up Efforts to Secure His Freedom.

Coaticook, Que., Sept. 5.—Harry Kendall Thaw was a free man for three minutes. At the end of that time he was seized by the Dominion immigration authorities and taken to this place. Broken in spirit, the prisoner paced the floor in the immigration detention room over the railway station.

The beginning of the end of Thaw's refuge in Canada came with dramatic swiftness. A writ of habeas corpus, secured by William Travers Jerome, providing that Thaw be produced in superior court at Sherbrooke, was sustained by Superior Judge Hutchinson of the district of St. Francis. Chief of Police John Bordeau of this village was petitioner of the writ.

May Be Deported Right Away.

A special board of inquiry will sit in Thaw's case and by night he may be thrust across the Vermont border line as an undesirable alien. His lawyers have not planned to resist extradition to New York and the belief is current here that before many hours Thaw will be back in Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane, from which he escaped on Sunday, Aug. 17.

A Blow to Thaw.

Stolid, pale, dumb, Thaw sat not five feet from the judge as he read the decision. When in the last paragraph the judge declared him a free man, whether he desired liberty or not, Thaw seemed to crumple up on the lounge where he sat. A cigar stump fell from his left hand and scattered ashes on the floor; from his right hand fluttered two gay bits of ribbon a child had given him. But he did not rise. W. K. McKeown, of his counsel, leaned over and, patting him on the shoulder, whispered. Thaw raised his big staring eyes and stood up. Immigration officers in the room, headed by E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent, moved near him and then Thaw slowly began to move to the door. At the threshold Robertson said, simply:

"Come with us, Mr. Thaw." With a hoarse goodbye to the reporters, Thaw obeyed.

Taken to Coaticook.

Five minutes later a gray roadster streaked away from the court house. In the back seat was Thaw. He had not even been given time to pack his scanty belongings and voluminous correspondence in his cell. In an hour he was in Coaticook. None but counsel was allowed to see him. He expressed no surprise, evidenced no grief. Behind him there trailed his defeated lawyers.

Would Have Chance In Courts.

W. L. Shurtleffe, the first to arrive, issued this statement:

"If they have doctors all ready to pronounce Thaw insane, as I am informed they have, there is almost no hope of preventing his immediate deportation. I believe if we could find a way to get the case into the courts we would have a good chance to prove this immigration act unconstitutional, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the Ashburton treaty. But if the authorities at Ottawa are as determined to send Thaw back as they seem to be, then I doubt whether they would pay any attention to any writ of prohibition we might obtain.

"The immigration act expressly provides that no court may interfere with the findings of the board of inquiry and I am afraid that the immigration officials will act before we have found a way to circumvent them."

Von Klein Case Is Postponed.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—After listening to argument of District Attorney Evans and Deputy Maguire, representing the state, and Mr. Hume, for the defendant, Judge Morrow continued the trial of the cases against E. C. von Klein until Oct. 27. The disappearance of Ethel Newcomb, chief witness against von Klein, was the reason assigned by the state's attorneys for asking postponement.

Steamer and Stork In Race.

New York, Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Harjes made a hurried trip from Paris to New York so that their son, born Tuesday night, might be beyond any shadow of a doubt an American citizen. They arrived Tuesday with just six hours to spare.

Former Congressman Shoots Sheriff.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 5.—Deputy Sheriff Harry Champlin was shot, but not mortally wounded, by former Congressman Edgar Wilson. Eyewitnesses believe that Wilson intended to take his own life. Wilson had just been placed under arrest on a charge of inebriety. The bullet took off two of Champlin's fingers and then struck him in the head. His hand deflected the bullet and prevented a mortal wound.

Wilson represented Idaho at Washington from 1896 to 1898.

Captain James Reid Dies.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Captain James Reid, of Sarnia, Ont., widely known as a Great Lakes wrecking master, died as the result of a general physical breakdown. Captain Reid was president of the Reid Wrecking Company of Sarnia.

Turkish Warship Launched.

Barrow-in-Furness, Eng., Sept. 4.—One of the most formidable battleships in the world, the Reshad-I-Hamis, was launched here as the first unit in the rejuvenated Turkish navy.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Faribault.—Mrs. Otto Ross ended her life by taking an overdose of sleeping powder.

Sleepy Eye.—William Schmidt, 75 years old, died from paralysis. A widow and four sons survive.

Luverne.—Hog cholera threatens to become an epidemic in the eastern part of Rock county. Some of the farmers have lost heavily.

Jackson, Minn., Sept. 2.—The restaurant owned by Welcome and Sinn was burned out Monday morning. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

Fergus Falls.—Charles Black, a resident of this county for forty-three years, died in St. Olaf. He was a Civil war veteran. He was 91 years old.

Luverne.—The worst electric storm of the season passed over Rock county Tuesday night. A schoolhouse was burned and much other damage was done.

St. Paul.—The State bank of Oro-Soco, Minn., was chartered by the state bank superintendents. It has a capital of $10,000 and $2,000 surplus. J. H. Fifield is president and E. Grant Brooke cashier.

Albert Lea.—Ingbrit Christopherson, who fell from a tree at his home near Manchester and broke his arm and leg, died at the Naeve hospital in this city. He was a pioneer settler. Owing to his advanced age the shock proved fatal.

Winona.—Winona's leading charitable organization, the Margaret Simpson Home, has just held its annual meeting and decided to continue along present lines for another year. The association, with little outside assistance, is maintaining a visiting nurse who devotes her whole time to visiting homes where there is sickness. The past year she made 2,341 calls, and cared for 36 patients.

Winona.—It is expected to hold a meeting in Winona about Sept. 10 to map out a program for the good roads convention to be held here early in October in the interest of the Black and Yellow trail. Ben Wood, the chairman of the Highway association, and John Deets, secretary of the Southern Minnesota Development association, will come here and confer with Secretary Manager James R. Kinsloe concerning the convention.

Winona.—Residents in the western part of the county were searching for a hidden treasure. Somewhere between St. Charles and Dover is hidden $900, representing the missing portion of the plunder of two men who are alleged to have robbed the Chicago Great Western depot of a $1,000 express package Friday. Two men, arrested with $100 in half dollars in their possession, soon after the robbery, are believed by the authorities to have buried the money, all in silver.

Carver, Minn., Aug. 30.—Arthur E. Clark, former millionaire real estate operator of St. Paul, was instantly killed by a train in this city while performing his duties as a deputy state fire marshal. He was walking on the Omaha railroad tracks, in the course of an inspection of some grain elevators, and owing to deafness did not hear the approaching train. He was run down and the body was badly mutilated. C. E. Keller, state fire marshal, was notified and sent two of his assistants here to take charge of the body.

Onamia.—A man giving his name as Thomas and apparently about 30 years of age, engaged a team at the Eichmiller livery barn in this village early last week, informing the livery man that he would return the following Wednesday. As he did not return with the team at the appointed time an investigation was made which disclosed the fact that the man and team could not be located. The sheriff was notified and although a diligent search has been carried on, no trace has been found as yet of the runaway.

Duluth, Sept. 2.—Danger signs without the word "danger" on them will be adopted by the United States government for use in the iron mines of the Messabe, Vermillion, Cuyana, Menominee, Marquette and Gogebic ranges according to Edward Higgins, of the bureau of mines, engineer of that district. Words and lettering of all kinds have been discarded because of the many nationalities of the miners. Green and black arrows will point the way to safety and danger respectively so that all of the laborers will be able to comprehend. The signs will be white with a large red oval in the center. The arrows will be painted across the red surface with their heads in different directions. "This will solve the problem of guarding the less intelligent class of laborers against blasting," said Mr. Higgins. "Often you see mines where where notices of all kinds must be printed in several languages but we are trying to devise simpler methods of directing the workmen.

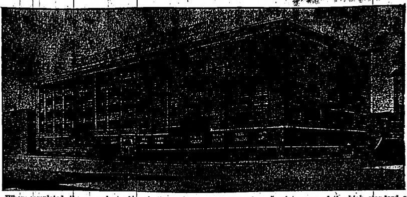
St. Paul.—The estate of George W. Griggs, junior partener in the firm of Jameson, Hevener & Griggs, St. Paul, and who took his life by jumping from the High Bridge, is valued at $85,000, according to a petition for letters of administration filed in probate court by Emery Griggs, a brother and only heir.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—Dick Harpole, of Montevideo, was held up by two masked men and robbed of $20, a money order for $10, and his watch, Monday night, he told the police. He was able to furnish a good description of the men, who, he says, were armed.

Fergus Falls.—L. F. Dow, the Fairbanks-Morse company and the St. Paul Engraving company filed a petition in the United States court here asking that the Riverside Manufacturing company of Alexandria be adjudged bankrupt. The petition alleges that the company owes debts in excess of $30,000, but does not estimate its assets.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen dedicated a $3,500 building on the state fair grounds Monday afternoon. T. J. Grose of Minneapolis, past state foreman, acting as temporary chairman, conducted the ceremonies.

AN IMMENSE NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT FOR CHICAGO



When completed, the new plant of the Calumet Baking Powder Company, now under course of construction, at South 41st avenue and Fillmore street, will prove a fitting monument to the ability, honesty and progressiveness which have rendered possible the tremendous growth of one of Chicago's most prominent industrial institutions.

This immense plant, the estimated cost of which is $250,000, is a strictly modern five-story and basement, fire proof, re-enforced concrete building. Size, 260x100 feet. One of the novel and interesting features of this, the largest and most efficiently equipped Baking Powder plant in existence, will be a cantilever shipping platform projecting over to a switch track on a level with the second floor.

Automatic machinery, modern appliances and passenger and freight elevators of the latest type will be installed and employed in manufacturing and handling the company's product.

Plans which make possible a maximum amount of glass area and the highest degree of sanitation have been carefully and scientifically prepared. Spacious and splendidly appointed rest rooms are provided for employes.

One entire floor will be devoted to laboratory and research equipment. The installation of a modern bakery for experiment purposes insures the maintenance of the high standard of excellence for which Calumet Baking Powder is famed.

The Calumet Baking Powder Company was organized a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Wm. M. Wright. The company first began the manufacture of baking powder in a comparatively small way, with limited capital. Modern methods, combined with high grade materials and an unwavering determination to produce an article of superior quality have created a demand which necessitated the erection of the new Calumet plant—have made the Calumet Company a substantial factor in the industrial life of Chicago, and won for it a patronage which is a benefit and a credit to the city.—Adv.

A jealous woman would be all right if she could only keep the lid down.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Paris has produced an opera without words. That is some improvement.

Had the Goods.

"I am seeking the light," announced the Pilgrim.

"Well," replied the drug store clerk, "we carry antifat and peroxide."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Appeal Sustained.

A mouse being chased by a cat in Mr. Joe's brewery, fell into a vat of beer. The cat sprang to the edge of the vat and called: "Aha, Mrs. Mouse, you had better have let me eat you than to drown."

"Yes," replied the mouse, "if you will save me from this, you may eat me."

The cat went to the edge of the tank and extended his paw, and the mouse landed and ran hastily into its hole.

"Come out," demanded the angry cat, "redeem your promise and let me devour you."

"Oh, no," said the mouse, "when I made it I was in liquor."

Testing Hardness of Steel.

A very simple device has recently been invented for testing the hardness of steel by impact. It consists of a tubular standard fitted with a hardened steel ball at the lower end, which is placed upon the steel to be tested. At the upper end of the standard is a spirit level by which the standard may be brought to true vertical position. Mounted on the standard is a cylindrical drop weight. This is raised to the top of the standard and then dropped, striking a weight-receiving block at the bottom of the standard which communicates the impact to the steel ball, and makes an indentation in the steel that is being tested. By measuring the diameter of the indentation with a celluloid scale the hardness of the steel may be determined.

Patients.

"Takes a lot of patience to run an automobile and keep it up right, doesn't it?"

"It certainly does. And none knows this better than we doctors."

LIGHT BREAKS IN

Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee.

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that tea and coffee are often the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years, I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be upon me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to use Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Optimism Throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

During the present summer a number of important delegations have visited the Canadian West for the purpose of securing information as to the crop conditions and the conditions of business generally. For some months the financial stress was felt throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as well as in other portions of the country. With a development taking place there, such as has never before been known, it was to be expected that when the money bags were tightened that this would be the case. The fact is that money could not keep pace with the development natural to demands of 400,000 new people a year. Towns and cities had to be built to take care of the country and capital had not made sufficient preparation.

But the crop of 1913 will restore conditions to a normal state, and the natural and reasonable development will continue.

Owing to a wet fall in 1912, and a heavy snowfall during the past winter there was a large area which it was difficult to seed at the usual time the past spring. Therefore as a general thing seeding was later than usual. A trip through the country in the early part of August showed that this was no drawback. Wheat that had been seeded in May was already ripening, and had a stand fully as good as any country had ever produced; the heads were large and the prospects were of the brightest. It was not only in wheat but in flax, oats and barley, the same splendid conditions obtained. Rains in all parts of the country came at the right time and the best of weather throughout the season prevailed in all parts.

The hay crop was excellent. Alfalfa, clover and timothy grasses were good, and many farmers are now cultivating these splendid fodders.

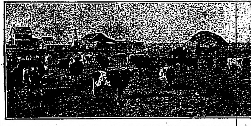
The homestead shack is giving place to comfortable residences. Large barns are being erected where the improvised log and mud stable gave shelter to the few head of cattle that the early settler may have had in his possession. Fields are fenced, roads constructed and great fields of grain and pasture land are always in evidence.

The quality of Western Canada wheat is recognized everywhere.

The latest census returns show that in the Province of Manitoba, which stands out as one of great wealth and wonderful opportunity, the land area under wheat increased from 1,965,200 acres in 1900 to 2,760,471 acres in 1910, being an increase of 40.46 per cent. in the decade. The wheat area of 1911 is greater than that of 1910 by 334,461 acres. There are increases in the area of production of all cereals for 1910 over 1900, excepting peas and mixed grains.

Of cereals grown in 1910 the largest gross monetary return per acre was given by peas with $20.51, followed by beans with $16.37, fall wheat with $15.67, corn for husking with $12.63, flax $11.15, buckwheat $11.06, spring wheat $10.34. The smallest returns were obtained from oats, rye and barley in the order named.

The average value per farm holding of field crops, vegetables and fruit was $1,024.71 in 1910, as against $518.03 in 1900, being an increase of 79.18 per cent. in the decade.



The Dairy Herds Throughout Canada Are of the Best.

Coming back to the crops of 1913, it may safely be said that the yield of wheat in Saskatchewan will be about 115,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of over 22 bushels per acre. Oats, which are but a fair crop, will yield an average equal to that of last year. Barley is excellent, while flax, of which the average is considerably less than last year, will produce a greater average than for years. What is said of these crops will apply to all districts.

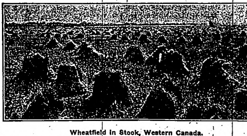
Under date of August 12th, a report comes from Regina which says:

"Unless some dire calamity occurs in the next few days farmers of the Regina district will reap the greatest wheat crop ever recorded in the West.

"A correspondent made an automobile trip to the north and west of the city, over twenty-seven miles being covered. Several fields were seen which were almost ripe enough for the binder. Others require about a week more warm weather, but everywhere was the indication of a phenomenal yield. Oats do not average up with the wheat, but several good fields were seen. This time next week the hum of the binder should be the prevalent music around Regina.

"One farm was passed on which there was one square mile of the finest wheat imaginable. It is just turning yellow and will run forty bushels to the acre."

In Alberta there will be a high yield of all grains. Wheat will be a heavier average than last year. Oats about the same, flax heavier and barley about the same.—Adv.



Wheatfield in Stook, Western Canada.

Not Exactly.

A lady teacher in a South London council school was recently giving a natural history lesson to a junior class. In the course of it she gave some information about the heron, and at the end she asked the children, as a simple home lesson, to write down what they knew of the bird.

Only one member of her class, she says, was able apparently to set down her ideas in writing, for next morning only one essay was handed in.

And this one essay, written by a little girl, read: "Dear Teacher: A heron is a bloater."

Suffrage Dictation.

The Stenographer—What is wrong Mrs. Grimbattle?

Mrs. Grimbattle — You've spelled Henry with a capital H. Don't you know that Henry is a mere man's name?

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For
Backache Rheumatism
Kidneys and Bladder

The Sable Lorcha

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note, asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding in held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 87 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron. They declare that M'Nish can be identified by a tattoo mark on his arm. Clyde declares that Cameron has no such mark. The nurse is called in and describes a tattoo mark on his patient's arm. Clyde goes to investigate and finds the patient attempting to hide a letter. It is addressed to Donald M'Nish. The letter is from the man's mother in Scotland and identifies the patient as M'Nish. Confronted by the sole survivor of the "Sable Lorcha"—who, it develops, is Soy, a half-breed Chinaman, recognized by Clyde as Johnson, the fisherman—M'Nish shoots him and kills himself.

CHAPTER XXVI—Continued.

When he rejoined me in the library, half an hour later, it was with the glad news that she had responded gratifyingly to treatment, and was sleeping calmly. After thanking him for his promptness and efficiency, I said:

"You do not remember me?"

"Oh, yes, I do," he returned, almost brusquely, fixing me with his gaze. "You are Mr. Clyde. Did you get any relief from the prescription I gave you?"

I had not expected the question and was unprepared for it. In venturing an evasive reply I stammered.

"I don't suppose you even had it filled," he declared, with a grim smile that was at least partially reassuring. And I admitted that his surmise was accurate. Moreover I begged him to sit down.

"I have a confession to make, Doctor," I said, a little shamefacedly.

"It is unnecessary, Mr. Clyde," was his half-polite rejoinder, as he sank into a chair before the fireplace. "I read the newspapers, and I have come to understand many things in the past few days."

As I took a seat opposite to him, I said:

"The newspapers have been misleading, I fear, Dr. Addison."

"No," he contradicted, his tone softened. "On the contrary they have opened my eyes to a truth that was long hidden; they have made a very contrite and, I must confess, a very unhappy man of me."

"Unhappy?"

"More unhappy than you can conceive, Mr. Clyde. For years I have misjudged one of the best friends Heaven ever privileged a man to have."

"But, my dear Doctor," I began, "you were not at fault, altogether; you—"

He raised a deprecatory hand. "No, please don't," he pleaded. "You cannot temper it. I should have taken his word, without question. I knew his love of truth—I probably more than any one else. What right had I to conclude then, because of certain apparently irreconcilable happenings, that his word was false?"

"We are all fallible," I said.

"All but he," was his prompt reply. And then, leaning forward, with a strained, eager look in those piercing eyes, his voice vibrant, he asked:

"Is it true that he is very ill? That he cannot be seen?"

For a scruple I hesitated.

"The newspapers have been misleading, I fear," I said again, and I judge my expression of countenance was as cryptic as my words, for my visitor's look changed instantly to one of dire perplexity.

"He is not ill?" he questioned. "You mean—"

"Confidentially, Doctor," I admitted, "we haven't the faintest notion just how he is. He may be in excellent health or he may have ceased to exist."

"Good God!" he exclaimed, and his face was as white as his linen.

"Our best information is that he is on a steamer—a tramp—bound for China, but we have no particulars, and worse still, no verification."

It was neither fair nor consistent to conceal longer from one so justly interested the whole truth, and so, without reservation, I told Dr. Addison the story.

Before I had quite concluded, Miss Clement was announced, and when she was shown into the library, instead of permitting the physician to leave, as he made offer of doing, I presented him and insisted upon his remaining.

"I want you to tell Miss Clement about your patient, Doctor," I said. "Miss Clement is a very good friend of Miss Grayson's."

Graciously he complied, making it quite clear that sedatives and sleep would undoubtedly effect a prompt recovery.

"And now Miss Clement will tell us something," I added. "She has had a patient, too, who died this morning, as you may have seen by the afternoon papers—the Eurasian who was shot by McNish."

Up to that moment I knew but little of what Soy had divulged, for the missionary, in her two or three brief telephonic talks, had given us scarcely more than promises of important revelations when opportunity could be made for a meeting; and I was impatient for the fulfilment.

She had chosen a seat at some little distance from us, but now, at my solicitation, she accepted a more comfortable chair, which I placed in confidential juxtaposition with our own.

"It's rather a long story," she began, in her sweetly quiet voice. "And as it came to me piecemeal, I'm afraid it will be rather disconnected. You see this poor fellow suffered horribly at times and when he was not suffering he was under the influence of opiates, so ordinarily I doubt that it would be safe to accept as fact a good deal said under such circumstances. It appears to me, however, that in his case, these very conditions only strengthen the probabilities; for his mind seemed to hold only the one theme, and his statements could hardly have been either spontaneous or studied inventions. On the other hand, they were rather a sort of involuntary recital of the particulars of a subject which had engrossed him for years to the exclusion of almost everything else."

Dr. Addison nodded his head, encouragingly. "I quite understand, Miss Clement," he said. And I, too, assured her that her reasoning appeared to me logical.

"It was significant," she continued, "that so far as I could fix dates, he made no references at all to any happening prior to sixteen years ago. The tragedy of that time was the beginning of what I think I may call his mania. Everything he told me had to do with it. It came at the beginning, at the apex, and at the end of every revelation."

"The tragedy of sixteen years ago?" inquired the physician.

"The tragedy of what has been called 'The Sable Lorcha,'" I reminded him.

"Oh, yes, of course."

"You know of that, then?" asked Miss Clement. And briefly I ran over what Yup Sing had told me.

"John Soy, I understand, was the cook whom McNish imprisoned in the galley," I added.

"It seems he broke his way out just as the lorcha was sinking. McNish had waited until he had gone to his bunk for his usual hop, and had chosen the hour he was sleeping to get away and scuttle the vessel. For five days Soy floated about on a bit of wreckage without food or drink, and was finally picked up by a proa and taken back to Macao at the mouth of the Canton river, where, after weeks of delirium, he told his story of the lorcha's fate. From that day the search for McNish began. It seems that he had a partner, an Irishman, named Moran, who for a time was suspected of having been in the conspiracy; for, you must remember, it was thought then that the sinking of the lorcha had been planned from the first, the idea being that it was simply a scheme to get the passage money from the poor coolies, and then drown them."

"Horrible!" ejaculated the physician.

"But the Chinese are just," the missionary continued. "They discovered that a certain United States cruiser that had been warned of the attempted smuggling, did, on that particular day, give chase to a lorcha, which eventually disappeared in the fog. So the enmity against Moran subsided, and, ultimately, this same Moran became the most openly bitter of all the avenging horde that for over a decade and a half scoured the four corners of the globe; for it seems that McNish had not only made off with his share of the receipts of their joint enterprise, but had left him with a ruining lot of debts to settle as well. There was something, too, I believe, about a Chinese woman whose loyalty to Moran, McNish undermined, but I confess that part of the story was not very clear to me. At all events Soy, the half-breed, and Moran, the Irishman, who appears to have been a roving blade, a sort of soldier of fortune with some talent for painting, became the prime movers in this relentless quest, in which they were backed by what is known as the Six Companies. All the tongs, no matter how much at variance on other points, were a unit in this instance, and unlimited money was always available to prosecute the search."

A footman, appearing at this juncture with the inevitable tea paraphernalia, interrupted temporarily the current of Miss Clement's narrative. But our interest was such that we limited the cessation to the briefest possible period. Dr. Addison, whose professional engagements were being toppled over one after another, politely urged her to continue, directly her cup was in her hand.

"Think, Miss Clement," he said, with an ingratiating smile, "of the rapt audience you have! I trust it is at once an inspiration and a compensation."

"It surely is," was the good lady's prompt acknowledgment. "And, by the way, I must not forget to tell you how this man, McNish, actually had the temerity to return to China a few years ago. He appeared to think either that his crime had been forgotten or that knowledge of it was limited to the Southern provinces, for in the early fall of 1903, under one of his many aliases, he arrived at Peking, by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway."

The doctor and I exchanged glances. It was odd how confirmation of the error he had already avowed should thus come about from the lips of one who knew nothing of his story of a shattered friendship.

"Oddly enough, Moran happened to be in the city at the time and every arrangement was made to capture the long-sought prey and convey him to Canton for some exquisite torture devised especially to fit his crime. In some way, however, the intended victim got wind of what was proposed, and came within an ace of escaping unscathed from under their very fingers. Indeed, he did escape in the end, but not before Moran had very nearly put a finish to him by a knife thrust in his back."

Once more I exchanged glances with the physician, for scarcely half an hour before, I had told him of the scar under McNish's left shoulder blade, received as I had been told, in Buffalo.

"Moran fled from Peking after this encounter, not knowing whether his enemy were dead or alive, and for awhile, I believe, 'laid very low,' as they say. In spite of all the efforts of the combined Chinese organizations, McNish, warned now of his constant danger, eluded their search, but at length Soy himself succeeded in tracing him to Canada and thence to Buffalo. There Moran came, post-haste, and once more there was a street encounter. Moran was arrested, and McNish charged him with assault with intent to kill. The result was that Moran was convicted and sent to prison for a term of years; and once again the earth seemed to close over McNish."

The discrepancies between Miss Clement's narrative and that of Yup Sing I did not regard as sufficiently vital to raise a question over, yet I must admit that I could hardly foresee a conclusion without a much graver antagonism of facts as I knew them.

The missionary having paused to sip her tea, Dr. Addison asked permission to smoke a cigarette, which she readily granted.

"On Moran's release from prison," Miss Clement continued, fortified by the fragrant Oolong, "he appears for the first time to have considered the advisability of adopting some sort of an incognito. Prior to this time he had, Soy told me, been carefully clean shaven and close-cropped. Now he grew a beard and wore his hair long, and, in addition, he doctored it with henna until it became a fiery red. He also changed his name from Moran to Murphy, and instead of frequenting the busy marts of men, he retired to an isolated country place on the Cos Cob river and posed as an artist. He employed always a Chinese servant, and at least once a week, without fail he visited Chinatown, keeping always in touch with the powers there, which were still unrelenting in their efforts to trace McNish."

She came now to Murphy's so-called chance meeting with Cameron on the Fourth of July, of which Cameron himself had already told me. I would have saved her this recital, but it was new to Dr. Addison and so I allowed her to proceed.

"It was plainly evident to Moran," she pursued, "that McNish—or at least the gentleman he supposed was McNish—did not recognize him, and his delight at this discovery was unbounded; for it gave him opportunity, quite unsuspectedly, to arrange all his plans for a most ingenious campaign of torture. What that campaign consisted of, of course, you already know, Mr. Clyde, and I presume Dr. Addison does, too."

"Yes," I replied, "I have told the doctor."

"What you don't know, though," she added, "is how it was managed."

"We have been told something about amyl pearls," I suggested.

"Amyl pearls?" queried Dr. Addison, curiously.

With as much clearness as possible I explained to him what I meant by using this admittedly inaccurate term.

"Incredible!" he exclaimed. "Can it be possible that there is such an anaesthetic as this, and we have never even heard of it before?"

"There can be no doubt about its existence," I answered. "I myself have experienced its effects, though I have never actually seen it put in operation."

But it was Miss Clement who was most convincing.

"I have never seen either it or its effects, Doctor," she said, "but I am willing to believe even more marvellous things than that where the Chinese are concerned. You must remember that as a race they are most jealous of their knowledge as well as their possessions. Just now, after all their many centuries of a civilization greater in some respects than our own, we are beginning to learn something of them and their ways, and I should not be at all surprised to discover that in chemistry, in medicine even, they have forgotten more than we know. Soy assured me that not only for days, but for weeks, he himself came and went about Mr. Cameron's—or, as he called it, McNish's—country place without being either seen or heard, simply by using this ether of invisibility. It was he who delivered the three letters. It was he who cut the head from the portrait, and it was he who broke the mirror; and yet no one saw him on the grounds or in the house, and indeed there were very few who saw him in the vicinity. Again and again, he assured me, he could have taken his victim's life but that he was intent on inflicting a punishment more protractedly horrible than mere sudden death."

"Who wrote the letters?" I asked.

"Moran."

"I thought so. And Moran killed the Chinaman who worked for him."

"No; there you are wrong, Mr. Clyde."

"Then who did?"

"Soy himself. He learned of how that boy, unable to control his hatred of the man who had slain some one or more of his kinspeople, carried back the head that had been cut from the portrait, borrowed a rifle from Mr. Cameron's own gamekeeper, and shot the canvas full of holes. It seemed to Soy, then, that in spite of all his and Moran's careful preparation this would surely involve trouble, and that once more their quarry would slip through their fingers. And to prevent the possibility of any more unrestrained fervor on the boy's part, Soy beat him to death."

"I know Soy, or Peter Johnson as he called himself, managed the kidnapping from the yacht," I said, "but I shall never understand how it was done. Did he speak of that?"

"Over and over again. It was he who learned of the intention to take the cruise. At first they thought they would have to change their plans and carry their enemy off before he had a chance to take to his yacht. But Soy maintained that that would be too crude a method; whereas to let him think that he had escaped and was safe away, and then, at the very moment of his triumph, to snatch him from seeming security, would be the very refinement of cruelty the avenger so much desired. And so the properties were secured at some fabulous figure—I forgot just what they paid for that fast power boat—the scene was set, and the great act of the drama, with Soy still the star, was carried to a successful climax."

"But," I made question, "I don't see how Soy could take such a risk. If it had been McNish instead of Cameron, he certainly would have recognized him, when he was brought aboard from the disabled dory."

"He thought of that, but you must remember that in all those sixteen years McNish had never once seen Soy. He thought he had perished with the rest when the Sable Lorcha went down. And so Soy decided that in oilskins, apparently unconscious, in an open boat off the New England coast, there was not one chance in ten thousand that McNish would connect him with the cook he had left for dead in the South China sea."

"But McNish did recognize him as soon as he laid eyes on him in this house. I saw that myself, you know, Miss Clement. He recognized him and was terror stricken."

Miss Clement smiled tolerantly. She was armed at all points.

"You did not know, I suppose, Mr. Clyde, that that was not their first meeting," she explained. "Soy met McNish on the night you found him. It was he who assaulted him, somewhere about Seventh avenue and Fiftieth street, and would have killed him then had not the police arrived at the moment. The officers probably thought McNish was intoxicated and let him go, seeing that he could stand, and so he staggered on to Fifth avenue; and there you discovered him."

"No, I did not know that," I admitted, a little crestfallen. "What followed?"

"You remember I told you that Chinatown was in a state of frenzy, the next day? You can understand now, why. Soy, of course, reported that McNish had escaped from the steamer—"

"What steamer?" I cried, suddenly realizing that the one really vital piece of information we should have obtained, had all this while been delayed. "What steamer? Did he give you the name of it?"

"In just a moment, Mr. Clyde," she said, with a smile that I confess exasperated me.

"Pardon me," I returned, insistently, "but you do not realize, I fear, what minutes even may mean in this matter."

"No," still very calm, "I really don't. The steamer has been at sea now twenty-five days. It is bound for Hong Kong. If there was a chance of overtaking it, I—"

"There's every chance of overtaking it," I interrupted once again. "Tomorrow, or next day, or even today, it may put into Rio. We must telegraph the United States Consulate at every possible port."

And then, for the first time, apparently, Miss Clement seemed to appreciate there was a real urgency.

"The steamer is the Glamorganshire," she said, quickly: "A freighter; a tramp, I suppose; bound for Hong Kong. She sailed on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth of last month, and Mr. Cameron was put aboard, half-drugged, as one of the crew."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Tortoise and the Hare.

Although Miss Clement's interesting chapter of disclosures was by no means ended with the name of the steamer and its date of sailing, it there came, so far as I was concerned, at least, to an abrupt intermission. For, as though the delay and inaction of the past month but served to swell the flood of my eager energy, the tide, so long checked but now set free, careering like an unleashed spring freshet, overrode all barriers. With scant apology, I sprang to the telephone, and if Miss Clement continued her conversation with Dr. Addison, I was deaf to what she said.

What I sought, first of all, was corroboration. Did a steamship, named the Glamorganshire, sail for Hong Kong on October 28th? In less than five minutes, the facts were mine. Such a steamer had sailed for the east on that date. Her agents were Bartlett Brothers. Their offices were in the Produce Exchange Building.

Another minute, and Bartlett Brothers were on the wire. No, the Glamorganshire did not take the South American route. Her course was through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. She carried no passengers. She was British. She was very slow. She had called at the Azores and then at Gibraltar, where she had been delayed in coaling. Yes, she would make several Mediterranean ports. If all went well, she would reach Port Said about December 6th. Certainly not before that. Probably a day or so later.

I dare say it was exceptional that I secured all this information with so little trouble, and without giving any hint as to why I desired it, but merely on the statement that I was Mr. Clyde, of The Week.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* * *

Race Not Going Backward

Proof That the Men of Today Are at Least Taller in Stature Than Their Ancestors.

Some time ago when it was wished to use some ancient suits of English armor for a pageant it was found that they were all too small for the use of the average man. Now comes a similar story from Germany. The custodian of a castle near Innsbruck, a man slightly under the average height, says that he has tried on every suit of armor in the castle and that they are all too small for him. The custodian of the castle of Voduz, who is of still lesser stature, says the same thing of the armor under his care, and we are reminded of the low doors and short beds that are so distinguishing a feature of old Gothic houses.

Is it possible that the human race in increasing in stature? It would seem so. We can hardly account for this on the ground of athletics, seeing that the old knightly pirates of the days of chivalry were athletic enough. Physical vigor was their stock in trade.

It is said that very few men nowadays can draw the old long bows of the English archers, the bows that were capable of sending an arrow through a steel breastplate. But so far as stature is concerned we seem to have the better of our buccaneering ancestors.

Turn About Is Fair Play.

Farmer Beetroot (back from the metropolis)—I had a bully time, I tell you.

Si Perkins—Didn't the waiters' strike make trouble at meal times?

Farmer Beetroot—Not for me; I put up with one o' my summer boarders.—Judge.

No Satisfying Pass Fiend

Comedian Relates Story That Would Seem to Be Almost the Limit Even in That Line.

Raymond Hitchcock is to be credited with this story, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star. He deserves it, for of late he has milked cows from the wrong side, fussed with his wife on the deck of an ocean liner and been kicked into the water by a motor boat in his hunt for first page position and something better than a No. 4 headline. "An old friend of mine came to me last winter," said Hitchcock, "and asked me to get him tickets to the show in which I was then appearing. 'I would if I could, old chap,' I said, 'but honestly, I can't get 'em for you. I have no account at the box office. The only way in which I can get you tickets would be to pay for them out of my own pocket.'

"'Aw,' said he, 'any old place will do. I don't care where I sit. See if they won't let you have a pair for me. Explain to 'em that I'm an old friend.'"

Mr. Hitchcock admittedly lost his temper. He pulled a five-dollar bill out of his pocket and, walked toward the box office window. They had been standing in the theater lobby. "I'll prove to you," he said, sorely, "that I have been telling the truth." And to the man behind the cash register: "Two seats at a dollar and a half each." And then he handed them to the persistent pass grafter. "Now," said he, "I hope you're satisfied."

"'Yep,' said the other. 'I am, and my wife will be tickled to death. But, gee, my sister-in-law will be disappointed because I only got two.'"

City Drinks 23,000,000 Gallons Beer.

Consul General Ifft writes that the Nuremberg breweries during 1911 produced 31,631,368 gallons of beer, of which 7,589,656 gallons were brought into the city and 6,131,956 gallons exported. The city consumed 23,039,069 gallons, or a trifle more than 69 gallons for each man, woman and child. The retail price of beer in Nuremburg averages six cents per quart.

You Know the Kind.

"What sort of a chap is Wombat to camp with?"

"He's one of these fellows who always takes down a mandolin about the time it's up to somebody to get busy with the frying pan."

Got a Jar.

"What are you looking at me for?"

"I'm a meat inspector," answered the man addressed.

And then the end-seat hog blushed and moved over.

Summer Annoyances such as prickly heat, ivy poisoning, insect bites and offensive perspiration are quickly relieved by applying Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists or write J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C., for free sample.—Adv.

When He Answered.

Among the employes of an apartment house is a dusky elevator conductor, who would appear to have a "system" similar to that of the maid who announced to the guest at the door that she didn't hear her until she had rung three times.

"If any one calls, Henry, while I am out, tell him to wait. I shall be right back," said the woman to the boy in question.

No answer from the boy.

"Didn't you hear me? Why don't you answer?" demanded the woman, angrily.

"I never answers, ma'am," explained Henry, "unless I doesn't hear. And then I says 'What?'"—Magazine of Fun.

ERUPTION ON ANKLE BURNED

Kingsville, Mo.—"My trouble began eighteen years ago. Nearly half of the time there were running sores around my ankle; sometimes it would be two years at a time before they were healed. There were many nights I did not sleep because of the great suffering. The sores were deep running ones and so sore that I could not bear for anything to touch them. They would burn all the time and sting like a lot of bees were confined around my ankle. I could not bear to scratch it, it was always so sensitive to the touch. I could not let my clothes touch it. The skin was very red. I made what I called a cap out of white felt, blotting paper and soft white cloth to hold it in shape. This I wore night and day.

"I tried many remedies for most of the eighteen years with no effect. Last summer I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The very first time I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment I gained relief; they relieved the pain right then. It was three months from the time I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until the sores were entirely healed. I have not been troubled since and my ankle seems perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Charles E. Brooke, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Another Refusal to Talk.

"Wasn't Jason the man who tried to land the Golden Fleece?" asked the youthful student.

"I shall not undertake to say," replied Senator Sorghum. "I positively refuse to discuss anything pertaining to the wool business, outside of office hours."

Pays 29 Per Cent. Annually.

This large dividend is paid by the Kerr Lake Mining Co., of Ontario. Jones & Baker, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and 25 Broad Street, New York, have prepared a very interesting, detailed report on the company. They will be glad to mail free copies to readers of this paper.—Adv.

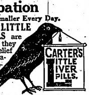
Warning.

He—I could jump at you!

She—And I could say "boo to a goose."

The course of true love often leads to matrimony.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Bouncing Arrival Was a Baby.

There was a stork party in Atchison recently, and the husband was in the room when his first baby was born. He suddenly rushed from it and downstairs to where several persons were waiting to hear the news. "It's a baby, it's a baby," he said, greatly excited. "What did you think it was going to be, a cat?" asked his brother.—Kansas City Star.

FEEL ALL USED UP?

Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further?

Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all used up.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A South Dakota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Ray H. Chase, Alexandria, S. D., says: "Pains in my back nearly bent me double. My system was filled with uric acid. My appetite left me and I lost weight. The kidney secretions were scanty and filled with white, fatty-like substances. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first and continued use cured me. The cure has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.
If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.
THERAPION & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 36–1913.

Truth Will Out.

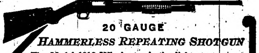
She—If I'd known you'd be such a brute to poor Fido, I'd never have married you.

He—The anticipated pleasure of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing.—Boston Transcript.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Catarrhal Fever
3 to 6 doses often cure.
One 50-cent bottle SPOHN'S guaranteed to cure a case.
Safe for any mare, horse or colt.
Dozen bottles $5. Get it of druggists, harness dealers or direct from manufacturers, express paid.
SPOHN'S is the best preventive of all forms of distemper.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER



20 GAUGE
HAMMERLESS REPEATING SHOTGUN
The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. It weighs only about 5¾ pounds, yet it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or
Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular.
THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL REPEATER.

THE GREATEST LIGHT-PRODUCING INVENTION OF THE AGE
THE IMPROVED JENNE PIT ACETYLENE GENERATOR
THE UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR COUNTRY HOMES
Installed in the ground and covered over like a cistern, being far removed from the building, where it is safe, convenient, frost-proof and fool-proof.

This is the Jenne installed in ground like a cistern

The best lighting system on earth for the least money. Backed up with an iron-clad guarantee. Permitted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Special inducements made to the first purchaser in each locality. We are the owners of fundamental patents covering the construction and installation of acetylene generators installed in the ground like a cistern. Beware of imitations. If it is not a "Jenne," it is an infringement of our patents. Sales agents and dealers wanted in every locality. Write us for particulars.
The Jenne Acetylene Gas Machine Company
Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FALL COAT BARGAINS

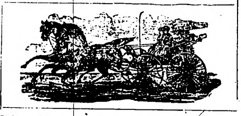
We have just received a large shipment of fall coats and furs for ladies and children.

A splendid assortment of styles and colors. Come early and get your choice.

Make our store your headquarters while in town.

DAVID LAZAR
The Home of Bargains.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

DEAR MADAM.

The Preserving Season is on. Are you prepared for it? We shall put on sale Saturday a complete line of ONYX Preserving Kettles; Berlin Kettles and Dish Pans to supply this demand at the following low prices.

6-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	49c.
8-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	59c.
10-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	69c.
12 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	79c.
8 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	49c.
10-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	59c.
12 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	69c.
14-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	79c.
14-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	59c.
17-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	69c.

With each of the above items we include FREE one ¼-Quart Onyx Fruit Jar Dipper Come and get yours.

OLE MATHSON

A Special on Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County

AT

A. H. Pitkin
Dealer in
General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.
PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Advertise in The Spectator

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, September, 6 1913.

Worms In Horses.

Horses have differnt kinds of worms inhabiting different parts of the intestines and requiring somewhat different treatments. If those who call on the Experiment Station for information on the subject could give more specific information, describing the worms, or would send us a sample, we could give more definite advice concerning treatment. There is no one specific or best treatment for worms. It is a good plan to keep a mixture of equal parts of salt and sifted hardwood ashes constantly before horses.

For white worms, six to twelve inches long, and other common worms living free in the intestines, try the following treatment: First give a mild physic, such as a pint to a quart of raw linseed oil. Feed little or no hay for three days. On the fourth day give two or three ounces, that is, from five to seven tablespoonfuls, of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the same dose of turpentine and linseed oil on the fifth day, and repeat the whole process begining on the fifteenth day from the start.

This dose is for a thousand pound horse and should be given about in proportion to weight. Judgement should be used concerning the condition and strength of the horse and how easily any particular horse is affected by cathartic medicines. Never give a severe physic to any horse that is thin and weak.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

Alfalfa In North-western Minnesota.

Alfalfa has proved a consistent crop n northwestern Minnesota during a period of several years of observation At the Northwest Experiment Station Crookston, alfalfa was sown in 1906. The original field has still a strong growth. Additional fields sown in 1909, 1911 and 1912 are producing good crops. A field of Minnesota grown Grimm Alfalfa sown with no nurse crop in 1912, yielded 8002 pounds to the acre in the first two cuttings this year. These cuttings were made June 27 and August 1. Alfalfa fields reported in this section of the state show uniformly successful yields. With alfalfa hay, fodder corn in some form, and grain, livestock keeping should become a main part of each farmer's work.—C. G. Selvig, Superintendent N. W. School and Station, Crookston.

Democrats Under Real Leadership.

One of the most interesting details of the situation is that the Democrats have real leaders.

Oscar Underwood has demonstrated his ability to lead his party. The tariff bill, which he and his colleagues upon the ways and means committee have framed, is being railroaded through the house without the change of a single syllable. Many Democrats do not like some of its details. They have said so in their speeches. A few of them, from the wool and sugar states, may vote against it; but the great majority of the Democratic membership will swallow it, hook, line, and sinker. They are afraid to be recorded against it. They will either come back to congress upon a great wave of successful accomplishment, or they will sink under a great weight of popular condemnation. They follow their leader, hoping for the best, but anxious about the outcome.

Those Past Beneficiaries.

That half of the now explained New Haven disbursement went into campaign coffers—in accord with the corporate fashion of that time—is a revelation apt to be far more disconcerting to the past beneficiaries, some of them so ardent in inspiring both probe and prosecution, than it is to Mr. Mellen, the agent or sponsor of his company in the matter.

Common Sense View.

Secretary Daniels voices the common sense view of the navy of a great republic of peace when he says it should be "a navy for defense, a navy for protection, but never a navy for conquest"—and also not a navy for the collection of bankers, bills.

Prefer a "Meddler."

Republican congressmen are complaining of President Wilson's "meddling." President Taft never "meddled." President Roosevelt was a great "meddler." So was President Cleveland. Somehow the people seem to prefer the presidents who "meddle," which is very distressing to reactionary congressmen.

Take Their Payment That Way.

Some men want so much praise for an unselfish act that it amounts to liberal compensation.

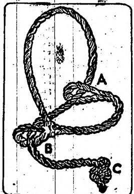
FARM STOCK

HALTER IS VERY CONVENIENT

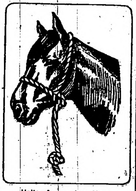
One Shown in Illustration Is Adjustable and It May Be Fitted to Pony or Large Horse.

A halter that will fit a small pony or a large horse is a useful thing to have in the stables. The one illustrated here is made from a single length of rope.

A loop (A) is spliced at one end, and fourteen inches from this a second loop (B) is spliced. The whole length of rope is then passed through the strands at the splice (B), and the end put through the outside of loop A and on through the loop B. The halter is then ready to put on, the loop made by the rope between A and B going around the nose of the animal, and the larger loop made by passing the end of the rope through A and B goes over the top of the head behind the ears. A pull on the knot at C will tighten the halter.



An Adjustable Halter.



Halter Arranged on Horse.

SUMMER CARE OF THE PIGS

One May See Pretty Good Profit in Feeding at Present High Price of Feed and Pork.

Many farmers think that they cannot afford to feed the pigs liberally during the summer season. The pigs are allowed to shift for themselves in many instances, and, of course, do not make much growth, but one may see a pretty good profit in feeding at the present high prices of both feed and pork.

The hogs will just about live on the pasture they can gather from the field, and what grain is given them goes to growth, and any one who has tried it has found that only a moderate ration fed to the shoats on pasture will make a good growth throughout the season.

Early spring pigs of any breed can be made to average a pound of gain a day by the time they are eight or ten months old, and a parge part of this can be made on pasture.

Results of Vaccination.

The Kansas experiment station has received reports of the result of vaccinating 32,000 hogs against cholera. In herds infected before vaccination 70 per cent of the hogs survived. In herds not infected before vaccination 99 per cent. survived. This shows very clearly that the time to use the cholera serum is before the disease hits the herd.

The losses from swine disease this year promise to be much less than that, but there is a good deal of it scattered over the corn belt and all precautions should be taken. Serum is available now in nearly all important swine-producing states, and those who own hogs should take advantage of it.

Ewe After Lambing.

After lambing ewes should not be fed too heavily for a week or two. Bran alone is good ration for the first few days. Gradually the ration can be increased, using one part bran, one part oil meal and five parts corn.

Race for Simplicity.

Thomas Jefferson is being hard pushed by Woodrow Wilson as an exemplar of simplicity. For a century the former has been held up as a model of unaffected manners, and no president has wrested first honors from him, but just now he has a rival in the person of our chief executive.—Boston Post.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the Village Council of the Village of St. Hilaire, held Sept 2nd 1913, Meeting called to order by Pres. J. O. Dahl. All members present except Olson.

Minutes of last regular and last special meeting read and approved as read.

The following bills were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read

Walter S. Booth and Son, Village mannelsite	$3,40
St. Hilaire Retail Lbr. Co., sewer pipe and lumber	13,15
Milton Forder, repairing north bridge	14,50
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings, July, August	12.50
A. H. Pitkin, supplies	15.75
Christ Rasmussen, cement sidewalks and crossings	979.99
Adolph Satterberg, draying and labor	21.10
Jonn Forseen, salary etc	22.80

On motion duly made and carried the bill of St. Hilaire Fire Department for subduing Lumber yard fire was allowed at $19.00.

On motion duly made and carried $1500.00 was levied for general corporation purposes for the coming year.

On motion duly made and carried the road and bridge committee was authorized to do what it deems best with the road leading south to county ditch also with new road constructed jointly by Villagd of St. Hilaire and townships of River Falls and Black River.

The following resolution was on motion duly made and carried, adopted.

Whereas the side walks ordered to be constructed on Broadway on the west of block 51, on the east of block 25, on the west of block 26, on the west of part of block 27, on Fourth street on the south of blocks 51, 52, 53, on Second street on the north of block 37 as far as railroad right-of-way, and completed on or before July 1, 1913, by resolution duly adopted on the 10th day of May A. D. 1913, was not fully done and completed within the time and in the manner prescribed by said resolution, and

Whereas, by resolution adopted on the 7th day of July 1913, the village council did order the said sidewalk to be fully completed and the work done by the street commissioner of the village of St. Hilaire, and the entire expense thereof to be paid out of the general revenue funds of the said village, and

Whereas, the said sidewalk was by said village under its said resolution adopted the 7th day of July, A. D. 1913 as aforesaid, duly completed and approved on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1913, be it therefore

Resolved that at the council chambers in the village of St. Hilaire, county of Pennington, and state of Minnesota, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1913, at 8 o'clock in the evening of said day, the village council of the said village of St. Hilaire will hear testimony of all persons interested or affected, and ascertain the amount of benefits to property fronting said sidewalks, b reason of construction of said sidewalks, and further, that this resolution shall be duly served on or before the 9th day of September, A. D. 1913, upon the owners of all lots, parts of lots, and parcels of ground fronting the said streets where said sidewalk has been constructed as aforesaid, and whose names duly appear with their respective holdings in the said resolution adopted May 10th, A. D. 1913, by the village council of said village of St. Hilaire, said service to be made in accordence with the statutes in such case made and provided.

Adopted Sept. 2nd, A. D. 1913.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. DAHL, Pres.
DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk.

Need of Currency Legislation.

In urging currency legislation upon congress at this session, President Wilson is showing himself capable of taking a look ahead.

The Aldrich-Vreeland law, a makeshift patchwork designed to provide emergency currency in time of panic, expires by limitation in 1914—next year. Unless congress inaugurates a better plan the country then will go back to the system prevailing in 1907, when practically every bank in the United States suspended payment at the same time.

To allow that to happen would be to put the fortunes of the administration and of the country in the hands of the Wall street clique that made profit out of the needless crash of six years ago. President Wilson is well advised in taking time by the forelock and insisting on the reform of currency and the emancipation of credit. At any cost of personal discomfort, congress must take the same wise view; and pass a law that will put it out of the power of money kings to have "stringencies" and panics to order.

Party Leaders Should Get Busy.

Unlike the tariff, the currency is not primarily in the hands of the house. But, in the circumstances, the house must take up the question first. The senate is occupied with the tariff, and will not have time for anything else until the tariff is disposed of. So that if the guess of six weeks or two months for the passage of the tariff bill through the senate proves correct September 1, assuming that the house meanwhile has agreed upon and passed a currency bill, will find currency reform still quite a distance from goal.

The present is thinking time for all party leaders, whether Democratic, Republican or Bull Moose, and regardless of where they stand on the question of tariff revision.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3880 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhoo of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
O. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELLE Secreta

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.
To J. K. Hanney.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 38 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
a30-3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Erick E. Anderson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Erika Wallen, Anton E. Anderson, Ida Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Mathilda Anderson having been filed in this Court, representing that Erick Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington state of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th day of August 1911, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Lydia Anderson of St. Hilaire, Minn. and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September 1913, at One (1) o'clock P. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of August 1913.

(COURT SEAL.)
WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

Apples

Home grown crab apples at $1:50 per bushel at Peter Johnson's A30-tf

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.33
Flax, No. 2	1.30
Oats	.36
Barley	.55
Rye	.54

Defends Bryan's Absence.

When it was suggested to Joseph Quincy, of Boston, who is at the Bellevue for a day or two, that his experience as assistant secretary of state under the second Cleveland administration might qualify him to comment on the recent criticism of the secretary of state, he said;

"One would suppose, from some of the criticisms that the business of the state department would come to a standstill when the secretary is out of Washington. Of course, the fact is that only large questions of policy require the personal attention of the secretary, and these questions are necessarily settled by the president, as the head of the government, after consultation with the secretary. With the secretary in easy reach of or communication with the department, no important diplomatic business need be delayed because he is not physically present at his desk."

Wool Growers Not Hurt.

Sheep owners should not be alarmed over the report that Australian emissaries are here looking over the commercial possibilities and especially congratulating themselves on the prospects of selling more wool here after the duty shall be removed. More woolen clothing is needed in this climate than the people have of late years been able to afford, and if woolen goods are cheaper more of them will be worn. As to prices, there are many varieties of wool and many of garments, and in producing the latter there are great advantages in mixtures of the former. Australian wool is largely imported for mixing with domestic, and the effect of removing the duty from foreign wool may be to increase the demand for the domestic.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Norwegian services Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sept. 21 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sunday, Aug. 24 at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:35 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

Central Hotel

When in town stop at the Central Hotel.

Everything new, clean, and up-to-date.

Special attention to traveling men's trade.

MRS. INA JOHNSON
PROP.

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candi Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913. NUMBER 9

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Get your "Stark A" grain bags at Dave Lazar's. S-6 tf.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls visited here between trains Thursday.

Dr Spofford, the eye specialist, left Thursday for points on the Warroad line.

I have some cedar posts for sale. A bargain if taken at once.

A-9 N. A. Nelson.

The Misses Otta Skeie and Cleo Amble returned Monday from Pine City, Minn.

Geo. Nettland left Friday for Minneapolis where he will attend the "U" the coming term.

Misses Lilly and Nora Johnson left Monday for St. Cloud to resume their studies at the Normal.

Mrs. Nettie Lang returned Tuesday from a weeks visit with friends at Grand Forks and Crookston.

The confirmation class of the United church will meet at the church Saturday Sept 20th at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Misses Ann Patterson, Agnes Burkee and Grace Hall left Tuesday for Moorhead, where they will attend the Normal School.

Miss Ella Skeie came up from Lakefield, Minn. last week. She has spent the past year there at the home of her sister.

Chas. Fellman, the Sheriff of Red Lake county and, incidently, some "Wampus" hunter, visited in this village Wednesday.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mr. Carl E. Anderson spent last Sunday afternoon at the home of Pete Peterson. Mr. Anderson leaves in a few days to take up his school duties.

You cannot afford to get along without a car when you can buy a 5 passenger 1914 model Ford car for $550.00 at N. A. NELSON'S.
A-23-tf.

Rev. Frank Larson left Tuesday for Southern Minnesota points. He has been ailing for some time and it is hoped the change of climate and a period of rest will benefit him.

The Red Lake Falls Booster Club and Concert band visited this village last Friday evening in interest of the county fair that will take place in Red Lake Falls on Sept. 24-25-26. After the band had played several selection and the booster had billed the town, the club journeyed up to Thief River Falls.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

I have for sale some stack covers.—N. A. Nelson. A-9

C. C. Elliott left Monday morning for Minneapolis.

Miss Palmer and Mrs. Bahan shopped at Thief River Tuesday.

Miss Tomina Wilson went to Crookston Thursday to visit friends.

Gust Larson spent Sunday at his home here.

Joe Martz and Albert Brink visited at Red Lake Falls last Sunday.

The Riverside school will open Monday with Miss Annie Fellman as teacher.

Ed. Whaley came up from Bemidji Saturday morning to spend a few days hunting.

English services in the Eastside schoolhouse, Sunday Sept. 14 at 3 p. m.—Rev. P. N. Palmer.

Miss Gertrude Hooper returned Monday from Crookston where she has visited friends.

Miss Hazel Wilson left Sunday for Red Lake Falls, where she will attend the high school.

Misses Alva and Mary Fredrickson came up from Glenwood Monday to spend a few days visiting with their parents east of town.

Harvest Home Supper given by the M. E. Ladies Aid on Monday eve., Sept. 15th at 6 p. m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall. All welcome.

Oscar Peterson, a prominent farmer, living east of Hazel, left Saturday for Beltrami to visit with friends and relatives.

Pete Simonson, who has been employed at Bemidji this summer, arrived here Friday for a visit with his family.

Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, who have visited here the past week, left for their home at Emerado, N. D. last Monday.

Mrs. V. McCaffrey, who has visited S. J. Swanson's the past week, returned to her home at Crookston Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Holmes at a hunting party on the Holmes farm Sunday.

Mr. D. Patterson accompanied by Misses Kathrene, Ann, and Agnes Burkee, autoed to Thief River Monday.

Are you equal to your opportunities? If not, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Good things to eat, like mother makes, at the I. O. O. F. Hall next Monday night at 6 p. m. Don't fail to come.

"Casey" Brink is now employed as operator in the dispatchers office of the Soo Line at Thief River, he having made a change from Plummer last week.

Altho' handicapped by the rain storm Saturday evening a number of local hunters ventured out last Sunday to try their luck on the first day of the open season. Chickens are plentiful and several very good scores are reported.

Those wishing to pay cash for their sidewalks and avail themselves of the discount may now do so by calling at the bank, Payments must be made before Oct. 12th 1913

D. C. Swanson,
Village Clerk.

The Red Lake county fair this year promises to be one of the best ever held in this section of the state and Red Lake Falls, so famous for its hospitality, is making special efforts to entertain the visitors and make the fair a success.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Scand. Mission church gave a surprise party Saturday evening Aug. 30th, in honor of Rev. Frank Larson and presented him with a purse of $25.00 as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the young people. A week later he was suprised by the members of his congregation who presented him with $33.00 as a mark of their appreciation.

MONEY

If you have money to burn, keep in the house, hidden in the closet, in the cellar or under the carpet, where it may be lost or stolen; but if you want to keep it SAFE, where it will be always be ready for you when you need it, and will earn you from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT INTEREST deposit it in our bank.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

Killed in Wreck at Adams, N. D.

Two men were instantly killed and two injured in a wreck on the Soo Line at Adams, N. D. last Saturday when an extra freight collided with the regular freight standing on the main line.

The dead are, Conductor S. J. Gallant, Thief River Falls and J. J. Fahant, Maple Lake.

The injured are E. Dwelling and Harry Fry, both of Thief River Falls.

At the time of the collision the men were asleep in the caboose.

The wreckage took fire but the Adams fire department prevented heavy loss.

Conductor Gallant was married and had a wife and children living at Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Benson returned from Halstad Monday.

The recent heavy rains has delayed threshing operation somewhat but all the rigs expect to run this week.

Rev. T. L. Grytting and Christ Bjerk returned last Saturday from the Twin cities, where they had attended the state fair.

Henry Olson returned Thursday from Oklee, where he has been in the interest of his sewing machine business.

Selmer Benson returned Sunday via Hazel, from St Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth where he has spent the last two weeks.

Miss Louise Nettland commenced a term of school at the home school last Monday with an enrollment of 30 pupils.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.

A-2 S. J. Swanson.

Strayed

A dark red heifer with white marking, about ten months old.

Strayed from my place last week. Finder call or write, Swan Johnson, 2 miles east of St. Hilaire. S6-tf.

Bring in Your News Items.

If you have any news of interest to our readers, we shall be pleased to publish same if you will phone or hand them in. Don't blame us if you news does not appear unless you tell us about it. If you are going away or if some one is visiting you, tell us, or phone. Being poor mind readers, we are liable to pass by some interesting items unless some one has the courage to tell them to us.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Wheat is 55 cents.

Dr. Grundy and bride returned today and drove to their home at Thief River Falls.

Andrew Berg left today for Shirley where he will run the elevator for the Van Derzen Co.

Paul H. Gotzian, the St. Paul shoe manufacturer, spent several days here last week hunting chickens.

General Agent Scotland of the Deering Co. was in town today.

P. S. Stravahan went to Donaldson today on a short business trip.

Felix Fournet of Crookston was going business in town today.

C. L. Hanson returned to this city Monday after an absence of three months, in which he has visited Norway, Sweden and Denmark and many other countries of Europe. This is Mr. Hanson's ninth trip across the pond, he having visited his native home near Copenhagen four times since his arrival here. While visiting in the Flaan valley in northern Norway, he ran across friends an relatives of people living in this section and who have been gone from their native land for over twenty-five years. Among these were relatives of Halvor Kordal, who used to live west of here, and Tobias Skerping, now living in the town of Kratka. Mr. Hanson reports a very enjoyable trip, but says he prefers to reside in northern Minnesota to any country he visited.

—Thief River News-Press.

Found by Hounds

Little Girl Lost for Four Days In the Woods.

Erskine, Minn., Sept. 8.—Beulah Ganzhorn, the 3 year old daughter of of William Ganzhorn, who had been lost for the past four days was found late yesterday, under a pile of brush in the woods far from her father's home, eight miles west of this place. She had subsisted on grass and dirt since her disappearance.

Large posses have been searching for the child, the belief being general that she had been carried away by a leopard, said to have escaped from a traveling circus some time ago. The searchers who found the girl were led to the place by bloodhounds brought here from the St. Cloud Minn., training school. When found she was still conscious and crying piteously for her mother.

Harry K. Thaw Deported.

Harry K. Thaw, the Matteawan fugitive was forcibly removed from his quarters in the jail at Coaticook and dropped over the American border into Vermont by the Canadian authorities early Thursday morning.

After crossing the state of Vermont with a party of newspaper correspondents he was arrested near Colebrook, New Hampshire by a local officer and is now in jail there.

Thaw has retained another battery of lawers, headed by L. J. Vorhaus of New York City, who will conduct the battle against extradition.

Fearing an attempt would be made to kidnap him, by Jerome and officers from New York, Thaw asked for a special guard and Chief of Polic Kelly swore in fifteen special deputies, all armed, who will patrol the streets about the hotel in which Thaw is held prisoner.

Millinery

I have just received a large stock of the latest creations in fall Millinery and for the conveniance of my patrons, will show them in the new rooms back of Holmes Bros. grocery store. All who are interested are invited to call and inspect the line.

Mrs. L. Holmes.

Seed Corn Week

State of Minnesota Executive Department.

Minnesota is now producing over 2 million acres of corn annually, representing a product worth more than $30,000,000. Yields of corn secured by Minnesota farmers during the past five years have been equal to the yields in many of the best corn growing regions. Minnesota is in the Corn Belt, and can compete successfully with any of the other corn states.

Good seed corn is important in every state, but it is especially important in Minnesota, because varities of corn must be planted that will mature in from a hundred to a hundred and twenty days. Minnesota cannot successfully depend upon importing seed corn. The best seed corn for Minnesota farmers is carefully selected seed that has been produced on their own farms. Good seed corn in Minnesota may easily mean an increased yield of five bushels per acre. This will be worth to the State at least $7,000,000 annually, or more than $40 per farm.

I therefore heartily edorse the campaign being made by the Minnesota College of Agriculture for the careful selection of seed corn and hereby appoint the week of September 15 to 20 as Seed Corn Week. I earnestly join the College in urging every corn grower in Minnesota shall at least on one day of the week designated make it his special duty to go thru his cornfield and select for seed the best ears from his sturdiest stalks, selecting and storing them after the plan out lined in Extention Bulletin No. 9, which may be had by writing to the Agricultural Extention Division University Farm, St. Paul.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Minnesota, this 27th day of August, 1913.

A. O. Eberhart,
Governor.

(Seal)
Attest: Julius Schmahl,
Secretary of State.

Found

An English setter dog, white and black with tan muzzle. Owner can have same by calling on the undersigned and paying for this notice.

S8 tf. John Forseen.

Who Pays For The Plates?

Newspaper Boys Would Like to Uncover the Identity of Unamed Philanthropist.

Buffalo Journal: It is important that the public should know who is paying the bills for the compaign for a public utilities commission for Minnesota. The governor is sponsor for the proposed law, and made the opening speech on the question recently at St. Paul. The Journal has a letter from the governor's office which says: "If you cannot use the plate service on the speech, I shall be glad to furnish you with a printed copy upon request." That is from the governor's secretary, and is entirely proper, but another letter came from the American Press Association, maker of newspaper printing plates which says: "We will prepare this address in plates condensed to six columns an are authorized to send them to you transportation paid, without further notice. There are few people in the state familar with this subject, hence this opportunity will enable you to enlighten them fully. Very truly yours, American Press Association, George Sorensen."

The enlightment is a carefull prepared argument in favor of the commission and its object is to create sentiment in favor of the law, but the vital point is who pays the plate house about $1,000 for sending the plates to all of the Minnesota papers "free of all charge and transportation paid?" Certainly there is no way to make it a charge on the state, and the state, and the governor cannot afford to pay $1,000 out of his private fund for this publicity.

Men of large interests have taken this means of holding what they have gained in the past by making watered stock a tangible asset. They have seen for some time what is coming; and fear there will be a reconstruction. Some thirty-three states are reported to have already adopted a commission form of managing public service corporations. A commission of three or five men are more apt to be "reasonable" in viewing the assets of a company than a legislature or city council when it is shown that interest is being earned on a much larger capital than the investment justifies. The fact that the corporation managers are so anxcious for the commission form of government is the best argument for letting it alone, for the present at least. Let the other states try it for ten years, and if it proves satisfactory we can then adopt it, but there is certainly no occasion for a special session of legislature to rush us into this new method.

"Pat" Hall on Sick List.

The smiling face of "Pat" Hall has been missing from the bank the last three days. It is rumored that he was attacked by a covey of fierce prairie chickens, while hunting west of town last Sunday and resented the attack by wiping out the entire covey. His efforts, alone and unaided, to carry his 30 chickens out of the swamp and the subsequent nervous shock may be responsible for his illness.

Supper.

Chicken, Scaloped Potatoes, Baked Beans, Mashed Rutabagas, Cabbage Salad, Bread, butter, Jelly and Pickles, Coffee Apple Pie. All served Monday Sept. 15th at 6 p. m. in I. O. O. F. Hall.

Indian Fair

The first annual fair on the Red Lake Indian Reservation to be held Sept 18-20 will be the most uneque exhibition ever witnessed in the Northwest. A good program of races and and sports has been arranged and many prizes will be offered.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
CHAS. SODERMAN, Agent

Motor Cycles For Sale

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our propositions before buying or you will regret it, also some bargains in used Motor Cycles.

Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply.

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FILMS

I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and Photographic Supplies, call on

John Hansen,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK

Restaurant

When you are looking or a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

Horses! Horses! Horses!

I have just received one carload of Broken Mares and one carload of broken and unbroken 2 and 3 year colts and will have them for sale until Sept. 19th at the BIG WHITE BARN on Main St. in Red Lake Falls.

On Saturday, Sept. 20th I will held an AUCTION SALE at Plummer, Minn. Come and get bargains.

Louis Sieff Owner.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson has sent to the senate the nomination of Kirk E. Baxter to be receiver of public moneys at Belle Fourche, S. D.

• • •

The president has submitted the nominations of Joseph E. Willard as ambassador to Spain and John Ewing as minister to Honduras.

• • •

Representative Lindbergh has proposed an amendment to the currency bill to permit federal reserve banks to operate on 50 per cent of their required $5,000,000 capital paid.

• • •

Representative Johnson of Washington has introduced a resolution requesting the president to negotiate with British and Canadian governments for railway connections between the United States and Alaska.

• • •

Representative Levy has introduced a bill to require railroads to install automatic train stops and a resolution to direct the attorney general to suspend further proceedings in dissolution suit against the United States Steel corporation.

• • •

A resolution to direct the senate banking committee to withhold final action on the administration currency bill until the December session of congress was introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts (republican.)

• • •

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have adopted the attitude that the elimination of Victoriano Huerta from the presidential race in Mexico is assured and that the first step toward the establishment of peace in Mexico has been accomplished

• • •

Chile may decline to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition, according to a report to the state department from Henry P. Fletcher, American minister in Santiago, who writes the Chilean congress has adjourned without appropriating the $500,000 asked for by authorities for the exhibition.

• • •

Representative Kinkead of New Jersey, by way of proving his assertion that American beef is sold cheaper in Europe than in this country, read a letter to the house from Rev. J. J. Lawrence of Binghamton, N. Y., saying in England recently he bought American and Argentine beef at prices almost 50 per cent lower than the prevailing American prices.

• • •

Before Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the British militant suffragists, can reach the United States in October, the time set in the latest annoucements of her coming, the immigration authorities will decide whether any of the acts for which she has been imprisoned in England constitute moral turpitude within the meaning of the law, and make her an undesirable alien.

• • •

Preparations for the movement of crops were reflected in a detailed summary, made public of the condition of national banks on August 9, as compared with June 4. Loans increased $25,527,000, while individual deposits decreased $192,123,000 and cash decreased $14,813,000. The government had not begun the deposit of crop moving funds when this call for condition was issued.

DOMESTIC.

The city of Los Angeles has illuminated signs indicating the names of streets, which are turned on and off by clockwork mechanism.

• • •

Frederick Moeller, a shoemaker, confessed to the St. Louis police that he was one of the two bandits who killed Stephen Lukos, a saloon keeper.

• • •

The king of Spain has instructed the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Riano, to act as his representative at the unveiling at San Diego, Cal., September 27, of the cross in memory of Father Junipero Serra; founder of the old missions of California, and the dedication there of the statutes of Balboa and Canbrillo.

• • •

Katherine Oldand, 20, of Meeker, Colo., was killed when a steam automobile stage running between Rifle and Meeker skidded and plunged down an embankment. Six others were injured.

• • •

The existence of a Mexican opium ring formed in Lower California to distribute the drug throughout California was revealed through the arrest of Ralph Morris, of Oakland, Cal. A suitcase containing 100 five-tael cans of opium, valued at $4,000, was taken from Morris.

• • •

The valuation of the real estate in Chicago is $2,067,974,502, according to the annual report of the board of review. It shows an increase of $17,763,745 over the amount of last years valuation.

• • •

Closer co-operation between the government and settlers in the reclaimation of many sections of the arid west, was the keynote of an address by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, before the fifth annual conference of governors now in session at Colorado Springs.

• • •

Charging that her husband has not only failed to support her, but that he has spent a considerable portion of her earnings from books of which she is the author, Mrs. Lillian Bell Bogue, novelist, has sued for divorce.

Denver is to open a chain of municipal neighborhood produce markets.

• • •

A woman's police bureau with a woman in charge, will be started January 1 in Oakland, Cal.

• • •

It is estimated that the impeachment of Governor Sulzer will cost the New York state treasury $20,000,000.

• • •

As a birthday gift Mrs. Russell Sage distributed $64,000 among institutions in Syracuse, her girlhood home.

• • •

In a will of fewer than fifty words, filed in New York, Timothy J. Kieley, who died on August 19 last, disposed of property estimated at slightly less than $2,000,000.

• • •

The bones of a mastodon are being excavated from the estate of the late Col. Alfred A. Pope at Farmington, Conn., by experts from the Peabody museum.

• • •

Kansas City voters by a score of 2,676 to 209, declared in favor of free text books in the public schools. Books are to be supplied out of a state fund created by taxation of foreign insurance companies.

• • •

Believing that the copper miners' strike at Calumet, Mich., will be prolonged the military authorities have begun preparations for cold weather. Orders have been given for woolen uniforms, sweaters and gloves for 500 men.

• • •

In a desperate endeavor once more to see his mother and home in the fatherland, Mike Wasuck, a 19-year-old Polish boy suffering from a broken back and limbs, will leave St. Paul for Warsaw. He will make the entire trip on a strecher.

• • •

How the parcel post did something toward reducing the cost of living in Gallup, New Mexico, was related in a report to Postmaster General Burleson, which said the price of fruit on the Gallup market dropped from twelve and one-half cents a pound to five cents when a parcel post shipment came in from Colorado.

• • •

Head, arms and legs missing, the nude body of a woman was found near Cliffside, N. J., half buried in the sands of the Hudson. None of the missing members, severed from the trunk as if by a practiced hand, had been found along the river bank. The theory was advanced that the body had been dissected in New York and the trunk alone cast into the river.

• • •

Herbert Myrick of Sringfield, Mass., publisher of the Orange Judd Northwest Farmstead, and James M. Cunningham, circulation manager, were fined $1,000 each in the United States district court in Boston for conspiracy to defraud the government in an attempt to secure second class mailing privileges for the publication.

• • •

As a result of the secret oath taken by the forty-five convicts detailed to work on the roads near Dixon, to hunt down those of their number who broke their words of honor, there was instituted at the local penitentiary a movement for a national organization of paroled convicts who would strive to hold paroled convicts to their word and to hunt down those that break parole.

FOREIGN.

An official report recently issued gives $3 per week as the average wage of farm laborers in Ireland.

• • •

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer according to official announcement will inaugurate his great land campaign at a meeting at Bedford October 11.

• • •

A great bonded warehouse belonging to the Manchester Ship Canal company, situated on the banks of the River Lrwell, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $1,250,000.

• • •

Pope Pius received in private audience the heads of the foreign athletic delegation here under the auspices of the Catholic athletic league. The pontiff thanked the athletics for coming from distant parts to take part in the meet.

• • •

The Italian operators of the Marconi wireless system aboard steamers have gone on strike because they failed to obtain certain demands from the company. They have requested the operators at Paris Liverpool, New York and other places to stand by them.

• • •

The duchess of Roxburghe, formerly Miss May Goelet of Newport, R. I., gave birth to a son at Chesterfield house. The duke and duchess were married in 1908. The duke's brother, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker had up to the present been the heir presumptive to the dukedom and its 60,500 acres.

• • •

The new Loetschberg railway line in Switzerland, opened for traffic on June 28, is of international interest because it gives to the Simplon line a direct outlet to central and northern Europe.

• • •

The annual grand maneuvers of the German army occurred in the presence of Emperor William, King Constantine and the crown prince of Greece, King Frederick August of Saxony and the chiefs of the general staffs of the armies of Germany, Austria, Italy and Argentine.

• • •

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of tobacco of all grades into Hongkong during the last two years and there has also been a marked increase in the export of Chinese tobacco in other countries.

• • •

It is reported from Lisbon that the Portuguese custom authorities are still holding up a case containing a wedding present for the deposed King Manuel, who was married to Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern, in Germany, last week, because of inscriptions it contains.

NEW YORK MIXUP MAY HELP THAW

COUNSEL FOR FUGITIVE TO MAKE MOST OF GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.

TAKE STEPS FOR EXTRADITION

Attorney General Doing All Within His Power to Secure Return of Escaped Matteawan Inmate.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 12.—That counsel for Harry K. Thaw will make the most of New York state's gubernatorial mixup in attempts to block the fugitive's return to this state from New Hampshire is expected by state officials and supporters of both Governor Sulzer and Acting Governor Glynn.

The Charge Arranged.

Attorney General Carmody has taken steps to bring about Thaw's return on extradition papers based upon a charge that Thaw escaped from Matteawan as the result of a conspiracy. Acting Governor Glynn is ready to sign the requisition as soon as it is presented by District Attorney Conger of Duchess county in which the Matteawan hospital is located.

Governor Sulzer, so far as could be learned, has taken no official action. Even the most optimistic attaches of the attorney general's office do not hope to bring about Thaw's return without a legal battle over the rival claims to the governorship.

Indignant at Canada.

Attorney General Carmody was indignant over the action of the Canadian authorities in releasing Thaw without giving notice to New York state officials. He, however, expressed the opinion that Thaw would be returned to New York's jurisdiction.

Earlier in the day the attorney general had characterized the deportation of Thaw from Canada as a "gross violation by the Dominion officials of an agreement to 'notify New York's representatives in event of any action being taken to return Thaw to this country.'"

Authorities Take Action.

Both Acting Governor Glynn and Attorney General Carmody took steps to locate Thaw and bring about his return to this state as soon as they learned he had been deported from Canada. Duplicate telegrams were sent to the governors of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, requesting the detention of the fugitive. In addition, the attorney general directed William Travers Jerome and Deputy Frank Kennedy to proceed at once to New Hampshire and continue their efforts to have Thaw returned.

Barricaded in Hotel.

Colebrook, N. H., Sept. 11.—Harry Kendall Thaw, fugitive from Matteawan, slept on American soil, barricaded in a hotel room here, after one of the most exciting days in his career.

William Travers Jerome assumed charge of the case for New York state today, seeking to have Thaw, as a ward of the state, returned to Matteawan.

Fearing kidnaping at the hands of officers from New York, Thaw asked for a special guard and Chief of Police Kelley swore in 12 special deputies, all armed. They were patrolling the streets about Thaw's hotel.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning Judge M. R. Chamberlain of the superior court heard the applications of Thaw's lawyers for a writ of habeas corpus.

Thaw Issues Statement.

Thaw himself issued this statement last night:

"What occurred under the English flag is something I can't discuss, but we believe good Canadians will do what is right. Now I have come to New Hampshire, but only on my difficult way home to Pennsylvania.

"There is no honest legal charge against me and we trust New Hampshire won't accept any subterfuge from a few officials of a larger state.

"We hope citizens of New Hampshire who won't be bluffed will write the governor.

(Signed) "HARRY K. THAW."

Wilson Rushes Currency Plans.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—President Wilson has the laugh on those who had entertained the notion that there was to be no currency legislation at the present session of congress. The steering committee of the senate, at the president's request, went to the White house to discuss the matter of procedure with this legislation. When the senators entered the president's room, the air was filled with rumors of a big contest for delay and it was understood some talked straight to the president about their views.

Pope Will Not Retaliate.

Rome, Italy, Sept. 11.—It is assured that the pope deprecates any form of retaliation for last Sunday's anti-clerical violence and police inefficiency. The Catholic athletes, whose parade was banned, cheerfully acquience in the papal view that the competitions ranged for the week-end had more of a religious than an athletic purpose. The pope wished them to come with other pilgrims to the Vatican to receive spiritual refreshment and the papal blessing.

Boldly Hold Up a Saloon.

Crookston, Minn., Sept. 11.—Two highwaymen forced 12 men in the saloon of Bert Cochran here to line up against the wall with their hands above their heads while they demanded that the bartender turn over all the money he had in the cash register. The robbers got $75. The robbers, who were armed, entered from the front and rear of the saloon. The customers, aside from being told not to interfere, were unmolested. The highwaymen escaped.

GOPHER NEWS NOTES.

Minnesota Events of the Week in Condensed Form.

Ely.—Iver Wuornos was killed by a train between Ely and Winton. He was 25 years old.

Winona.—Rev. Robert Brown has been formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Erskine. — Beaulah Ganthorn, the child found after having been lost four days in the timber, will recover.

Roseau.—Clarence Geroy, 14-year-old son of John Geroy of Badger, Minn., was run over and killed by a freight train.

Mapleton.—Roy Bradburn, a farm hand, sustained severe internal injuries by being thrown from a hayrack in a runaway.

Pipestone.—Hans Thurow, a farmer residing near Hardwick, was badly injured when he fell into the revolving cylinder of a manure spreader.

Cambridge.—L. P. Mattson, a farmer, who lived six miles north of here, was accidently killed. His wagon turned over, pinning him down and breaking his neck.

Fergus Falls.—A committee of citizens has raised $15,000 to secure an old people's home, which a church committee of the Norwegian Lutheran church is about to erect in the northwest. The committee has high hopes of securing the institution for this city.

Cleveland.—Fire of unknown origin caused the burning of the large barn on the farm of Leonard Geldner, in Cleveland township, together with four horses, five stacks of grain, a quantity of hay, harness and farm machinery.

East Grand Forks.—Another Polk county school has voted to affiliate with the East Grand Forks public schools under the plan promulgated by the Minnesota legislature last winter, this being the fourth to take such action.

Detroit.—Ed Muir, a harvest hand returning from North Dakota, was knocked senseless on a freight train near Lake Park, robbed of $67 and thrown from the train. He recovered consciousness and walked to Lake Park and is now seriously ill at the county infirmary in Detroit.

Fergus Falls.—The opening of the schools finds all grades overcrowded. The total enrollment is about 100 more than last year. In the high school there are twenty more students than there are seats. Several of the grades are in much the same condition, and the board of education voted to engage two new teachers at once. A committee was appointed to devise some plan for relieving the congestion where it is greatest.

Marshall.—The commissioners have authorized an expenditure of $6,000 for the building and maintenance of a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, with the provision that three adjoining counties will make a similar appropriation. The action was taken in accordance with a law enacted last spring, empowering county boards of three of four counties to unite in erecting such a building to be used jointly by the counties.

Winona.—The members of the family of Robert Collins were poisoned by milk, but prompt calling of a physician prevented serious consequences, although all were very ill. An investigation made by Milk Inspector Archibald shows the milk was the skim variety just turning and that the chemical action of sour milk on a metal pail produced poisoning. Other families getting milk from the same supply were not injured in the least.

Bemidji.—James Lappen, one of the most widely known cruisers and scalers in the north woods, was found dead five miles out of International Falls, according to a telegram message received by his four children here. Heart failure was the cause. Mr. Lappen came here twelve years ago from Perth, Ont., and located many settlers on homesteads. Mrs. Lappen died three years ago. The children range from 17 to 12 years of age.

Rochester.—Residents of Byron have associated themselves together for the purpose of starting a bank at Hamlet, N. D., a new town. The bank will be financed by Byron men, the board of directors being F. E. McCoy, N. P. Nelson, C. K. Eike of Hamlet, N. D., and A. L. Cutting, F. W. Dunnett and J. T. Johnson of Bryon. The officers are A. L. Cutting, president; N. P. Nelson, vice president; Frank E. McCoy, cashier. Other Byron stockholders are R. D. Maxfield, E. Grant Brooks and I. Johnston.

Duluth. — Eleven North American messenger boys won a strike in 15 minutes here. An order was posted stating that overtime would no longer be allowed for night and Sunday work. The boys had been getting $20 a month and were earning about $5 a month by overtime. They promptly struck and gathered in a labor leader's office to organize. Pickets were established, but in fifteen minutes word was received that the order had been withdrawn and the boys returned to work.

Red Wing.—Arguments upon the demurrers to the indictments returned against railways operating in Goodhue county for charging more than 2 cents a mile as passenger fares, were made before Judge Johnson. The indictments were returned prior to the United States supreme court decision which established 2-cent fares on most of the roads in Minnesota.

Granite Falls.—Clarence Carlson, aged 18 years, accidently shot and killed himself at Hazel Run. A loaded gun fell from a buggy and was discharged, the shot striking Carlson in the neck and killing him instantly.

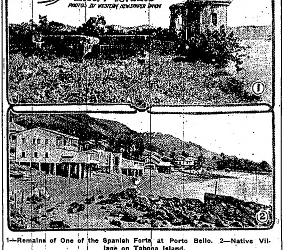
Winona.—Ned B. French 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. French, of 629 W. Fifth street, Winona, left home to attend school on Sept. 3 and has not returned. He is about five feet three inches in height, weighs about 100 pounds, and was dressed in a blue serge suit and a small blue cap.

Fergus Falls.—The cornerstone of the new Catholic church in this city was laid Sunday evening by Bishop Trobec of St. Cloud, assisted by many visiting clergymen. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Leo Gans of St. Cloud.

TABOGA ISLAND AND PORTO BELLO

BY E. W. PICKARD

PHOTOS BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION



1—Remains of One of the Spanish Forts at Porto Bello. 2—Native Village on Taboga Island.

"Down verdure-clad slopes and terracing reaches
Where orange and mango and pineapple grow,
One wanders through Eden to ocean-washed beaches—
An Eden that only the sun-children know."

Thus James S. Gilbert, the late lamented poet of Panama, wrote of Taboga Island. It was so enticing that I determined to be one of the sun-children for a day or two and so steamed away in a little launch twelve miles out into the Pacific to that beauty spot. It is all that Mr. Gilbert called it, and more, and it is no wonder that the sanitarium, established there by the French canal company and reopened by the Americans, is so well patronized. If you are a canal employe—white—and have been ill, the doctor may be kind enough to send you over to Taboga for two weeks to recuperate. If you are a mere visitor you can put up at the unpretentious little hotel conducted by William Jones, the American six-footer who looks like a miner and dances like a cotillon leader. In either case you will be fortunate, for you will find those "verdure-clad slopes" gorgeous with flowers and alive with brilliant birds, and the "ocean-washed beaches," the finest places in the world for a swim. You can sail about the pretty bays with the native fishermen, or you can climb up the hills where the boys are vociferously driving the kine home to be milked, or you can merely lie in the shade and dream dreams of the Spanish galleons and the buccaneers. A more delightful place for rest and the repair of shattered nerves would be hard to find.

Taboga has a history, too, small as it is. De Luque, the second bishop of Panama, looked upon the island, saw that it was good and established there his country residence. In fact he maintained a household there the year round, for, like many another churchman of the old days, he did not adhere closely to the rule of celibacy. His memory is preserved by a bathing place in a stream that runs down the mountain side, called the Bishop's Pool. It was reserved for the use of him and his retinue. Above it is the Family Pool, for women and children, and still higher up is the Pool of the Letters, for the men. The last one derives its name from the inscription "J. F. B., Ohio" carved on a near-by rock. This is a reminder that in 1852 the Fourth infantry, U. S. A., crossed the isthmus on route for garrison duty in California, having sailed from New York on the United States mail steamer Ohio. Cholera was prevalent at the time in Panama and the American soldiers and the sailors from the Ohio were attacked by the disease, about eighty of them dying. Some of the sick were left on Taboga island to recover, and evidently one of them did recover sufficiently to climb up to the bathing pool and leave the record that is a mystery to the native inhabitants of this day. Incidentally, U. S. Grant, then a captain, was with the Fourth infantry on that trip.

If you climb up the hill, following this stream most of the way, you will come to a place at the summit of a pass called Las Cruces. There, set in cement, are three small crosses commemorating the most exciting incident in the island's history. According to a Spanish work written early in the last century, a shipload of Peruvian pirates came sailing up the coast in 1815 and decided Taboga was a good place to loot. They landed and drove the small Spanish garrison out of the village and up the mountain. But in the pass the soldiers rallied, the inhabitants came to their assistance and there, says the chronicler, a most bloody combat raged for hours. Finally the pirates were routed and fled to their ship, leaving three men dead on the field of battle!

The isthmus reeks with history, some of the most interesting passages of which have to do with Porto Bello. But the visitor who goes there with mind full of the mighty fights and great trade of the old Spanish days will be woefully disappointed by the town as it now is. Romance, commerce, everything attractive has fled long ago from that place and Porto Bello is nothing but a dirty, immoral little village, full of low cantinas, slatternly natives and mangy curs. At each side of the town is the ruin of a Spanish fort, its picturesqueness marred by fishermen's nets and the local washing hung up to dry.

Thus the work of man has decayed, but Nature is as kind as ever to Porto Bello. Its bottle-shaped harbor is one of the prettiest to be found, with promontories guarding the entrance, beautiful hills on both sides and entrancing little rivers meandering down from the mountains and through the jungle into its upper end. One hill opposite the town boasts the remains of three unusually interesting Spanish forts. One is at the water's edge, another several hundred yards up the slope, and these two were once connected by a covered stone stairway the ruins of which still provide the easiest means of ascending. On the summit of the hill is the third fort, a mighty square tower surrounded by a deep moat. The walls are almost intact but the roof has fallen in and the fortress is full of trees and shrubbery.

With these three forts, two others protecting the harbor entrance, the two at the ends of the town and another just above it, Porto Bello might well seem to have been impregnable, yet it was taken twice by the English. Sir Francis Drake planned to capture it in 1596, but just as his ships were about to begin the attack Drake died and was buried in the mouth of the harbor. Dispirited by the loss of their leader, the English sailed away, but Capt. William Parker took up the project in 1602. With two ships he got past the first forts at night and after a desperate fight captured and sacked the city, carrying off 10,000 ducts' worth of plunder.

The second taking of Porto Bello was the first notable exploit of Henry Morgan, the famous buccaneer, as an independent commander of a fleet. Sailing into what is now Colon harbor, he took his men up a river in canoes, landed at a place called Estera Longa Lemos and marching through the jungle, attacked the city from the rear. First capturing the castle above the town, he shut the garrison in one room and blew them and the fort to pieces with gunpowder. The governor, the citizens and the rest of the soldiers, surprised and terror-stricken, were soon driven into one of the other forts and for hours they bravely withstood the assaults of the buccaneers until, as Esquemeling tells us, Captain Morgan began to despair of the whole success of the enterprise. Finally he had a number of ladders made and forced the priests and nuns whom he had captured to set them up against the walls. Many of these poor creatures were killed by the defenders, but at last the ladders were placed and the buccaneers swarmed up them carrying fireballs and pots of powder which they kindled and hurled among the Spaniards. The garrison surrendered at discretion, but the gallant governor defended himself so obstinately that the English were forced to kill him. Morgan remained in Porto Bello several weeks, plundering the place and torturing the citizens to induce them to reveal the hiding places of their riches.

Though an important place in the transshipment of gold from the west coast of South America, Porto Bello never was a large town, but for several weeks each year it was very populous. This was at the time of the annual fair, when the galleons from Spain were in the harbor waiting for the mule trains to bring the gold from Panama. Then merchants and adventurers from all that part of the world gathered in the village and trade was brisk in the big building now called the custom house, whose ruined walls still are standing. Merchandising, drinking and fighting divided the time until the galleons set sail for Spain with their golden cargoes.

Getting Up Speed.

"Well, George," said a Georgia man not long ago to an old darky in his employ, "I understand that you intend to give your son an education."

"Dat's my intention, suh," responded George. "I knows myself what 'tis to struggle along widout learnin' an' has determined my son ain't going to have no sich trouble as I's had."

"Is your son learning rapidly?"

"He shore is, sah. Las' week he done wrote a lettah to his aunt what lives more'n 20 miles from yere, an' after-while he's going to write to his aunt dat lives 'bout 50 miles from yere."

"Why doesn't he write to that aunt now?" smilingly asked the employer.

"He kaint write so fur yit, sah. He kin write 20 miles fust rate, but I tole him not to try 50 miles till he gits strongah wif his pen."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Jollying the Doctor.

Doctor—When I started out in my profession I had to cultivate patience.

Friend—And now you plant patients, eh, doc?

SUFFERED AWFUL PAINS

For Sixteen Years. Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Moretown, Vermont.—"I was troubled with pains and irregularities for sixteen years, and was thin, weak and nervous. When I would lie down it would seem as if I was going right down out of sight into some dark hole, and the window curtains had faces that would peek out at me, and when I was out of doors it would seem as if something was going to happen. My blood was poor, my circulation was so bad I would be like a dead person at times. I had female weakness badly, my abdomen was sore and I had awful pains.

"'I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash and they certainly did wonders for me. My troubles disappeared and I am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. W. F. Sawyer, River View Farm, Moretown, Vermont.

Another Case.

Gifford, Iowa.—"I was troubled with female weakness, also with displacement. I had very severe and steady headache, also pain in back and was very thin and tired all the time. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am cured of these troubles. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. Ina Millslagle, Gifford, Iowa.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1. N.2. N.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros. Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of easy to take
THERAPION safe and lasting cure.
See that trade marked word 'THERAPION' is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37–1913.

It isn't recorded that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver of advice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

It is better to profit by your own strength than by the weakness of others.

His Reason.

"Don't take notice of the cook, dear."

"I have to. She's just given it."

Everything Relative.

Madge—This summer seems to be much cooler than last.

Marjorie—You must remember, dear, that you're not wearing so many clothes.—Judge.

Putting It Mildly.

Tom—Did you say your friend is slender?

Tab—Well, she returned a silhouette gown because she couldn't make a shadow in it.—Judge.

Home Campaign.

"Is your daughter going away this summer?"

"No; she has started a flirtation with the iceman, and we think her chances for getting married to him are very good."

Why He Loved Her.

"Yes, young man, I know you! You've been in love with my daughter ever since you discovered that she was an heiress."

"But, my dear sir, you wouldn't have me marry a poor girl, would you? Why, I can't even support myself."—Life.

Cuckoo Reformation.

A remarkable case of reformation on the part of two old cuckoos is reported by Col. A. M. Blake from his estate at Welwyn, Herts, England.

The colonel states that he found two young cuckoos with the parent birds in faithful attendance. As is generally known, the regular habit of the cuckoo is to lay its eggs in the nests of other birds, leaving the rearing of their offspring to perfect strangers.

This is said to be the third successive year that cuckoos have brought up their young at Welwyn.

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT

Food Worth Its Weight in Gold.

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of penance and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years ago," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and billousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat.

"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and even as its golden color might suggest it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired, trying one thing after another to no avail, but consented to try this new food.

"Well! It surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My mind was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The SABLE LORCHA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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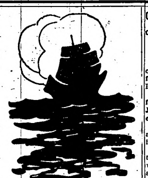


SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note, asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding is held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 57 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron. They declare that M'Nish can be identified by a tattoo mark on his arm. Clyde declares that Cameron has no such mark. The nurse is called in and describes a tattoo mark on his patient's arm. Clyde goes to investigate and finds the patient attempting to hide a letter. It is addressed to Donald M'Nish. The letter is from the man's mother in Scotland and identifies the patient as M'Nish. Confronted by the sole survivor of the "Sable Lorcha"—who, it develops, is Soy, a half-breed Chinaman, recognized by Clyde as Johnson, the fisherman—M'Nish shoots him and kills himself. Miss Clement gets the whole story from Soy before he dies. Murphy, whose right name is Moran, had been a partner of M'Nish in the nefarious Chinese trade and later became his most relentless pursuer. He was the author of the threatening letters. Soy was responsible for the mysterious happenings at Cameron's home by the aid of the ether of invisibility. Cameron was drugged and shipped as a member of the crew of a tramp steamer bound for Hongkong.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

So far as I could judge, the Glamorganshire would call at Algiers in a few days; and for a while I considered the advisability of communicating with the United States Consul at that port, through the State Department at Washington. But a knowledge of the tortuous involutions of official red tape deterred me. After all, I believed that if Cameron was to be rescued from the gruelling slavery of servitude on this British freighter, the work must not be intrusted to the personally disinterested.

Thereupon I consulted calendars, steamer schedules, and Continental time-tables. By the fast transatlantic liner sailing on the morrow, I could make Paris in six days. Forty-eight hours later I could be in Brindisi. If good fortune followed, less than four days more would land me at Port Said. It was now Monday, November 23. Twelve days hence would be December 5th, and the Glamorganshire, her agents had told me, could not possibly reach there before December 6th. The margin was not wide, but it seemed to me sufficient, and the thought of further inaction, now that the trail lay bare, was nothing less than unendurable torment.

Wisdom, I suppose, would have dictated the advisability of securing some badge of authority from my own government before setting forth on a mission involving so delicate a point of international maritime law as that which was here embraced; but the saving of time was with me, just then, the paramount consideration. The loss of a day meant the possible missing not only of connections, but of the main object of my journey; and so, armed with nothing more potent than good health, strong determination, and a well-filled purse I boarded the Kronprinz Wilhelm and started on my diagonal race to head off a quarry which already had twenty-five days' start of me.

Speed being all-important, my wish was to travel alone and unencumbered, but at the last moment I was persuaded to consent to the company of both Evelyn Grayson and Dr. Addison. Realizing the brave, unfaltering assistance which the young woman had afforded me from the first, I could hardly refuse to gratify her wish to be present at what we both hoped would be the victorious end. Moreover, the thought of absence from her for a month at least, and probably much longer, was far from the most pleasant contemplation; my yielding, therefore, was not altogether unselfish.

Dr. Addison's case was different. At the last moment he decided to go abroad by the same ship; and, on the way over, touched by his contrition and his almost pathetic desire to make amends to his quondam friend at the earliest possible minute, I myself invited him to go with us the rest of the way.

Evelyn had proposed that Mrs. Lancaster should also be included in the party, but this I would not hear of. If, for propriety's sake, another presence was necessary, her maid, and, ultimately, Dr. Addison, afforded all the security the conventions could demand.

The fever of haste was upon all of us from the start. The time on shipboard, in spite of our common subject of converse dragged eternally.

Should we reach Cherbourg in time to connect with the P. & O. Express at Paris? That was the one constantly recurring question, to be speculated upon with varying degrees of hope and despair.

As good fortune would have it, we made the train with fifteen minutes to spare, and the run to Brindisi was accomplished without accident or unseemly delay.

Here, however, we were compelled to wait six hours. The steamer was late, owing to some seismic disturbance off the coast of Malta, and fear of encountering new and necessarily uncharted volcanic islands, had demanded slow and cautious sailing.

However sinister had been the game Fate played with us in the earlier stages of our quest, the favor of its present mood could not be gainsaid. That we were now reasonably sure of reaching Port Said in advance of the Glamorganshire was in itself a welcome relief from trying anxiety; but that was only a small part of the banquet of good things provided for us.

I was still exercised in a measure over the steps which must be taken to secure Cameron's release. Without proper introduction to the authorities, it was becoming more and more a question in my mind whether, after all, I should be able to accomplish my end in the brief time to which I was restricted.

With this fell possibility of failure dinging in my reflections, I was striding the white deck of the P. and O. steamer, in the early morning following the night of our departure from Brindisi, when a hand, dropped heavily on my shoulder, spun me round to face a laughing, sun-browned, young Englishman in white flannels.

For just a moment I was literally, as well as figuratively, taken aback, for the tone of the ringing voice which greeted me carried me five years at least into the past, when Lionel Hartley and I had ridden to hounds together at Melton Mowbray, while fellow guests at a house-party in the neighborhood.

"You bally Yankee!" he was shouting. "Fancy running into you in this fashion! I'm jolly glad to see you, old chap!"

Though my delight at seeing him was at that moment tempered by absorbing interest in my mission, it rose a few minutes later to unadulterated ecstasy, when I discovered that he was stationed at Port Said, and occupied what seemed to me just then one of the most important posts in the British Foreign Service—secretary to the Governor General for the Suez Canal.

"You're going to Cairo, I suppose?" he hazarded.

"No," I replied. "I'm going with you, and I shall not let you out of my sight, my friend, until you have proved you're something more than a figurehead stuck up in the Egyptian sands."

"If there's any little thing I can do—" he began; but I interrupted him.

"There's a very big thing you can do," I corrected. And then I told him.

"What a lark!" he cried, refusing to recognize the serious side of it. "Fancy one of your American multimillionaires passing coal on a British freighter."

"Passing coal!" I exclaimed. "What rot! Surely they wouldn't—"

"Oh, wouldn't they?" he broke in. "That's just what they would do. He isn't an able-bodied seaman, is he? You can safely wager he's an experienced stoker, or at least a trimmer by this time."

"Don't, Hartley, don't," I protested. "It's too cruel to think of."

"Never mind, old chap," was his rejoinder. "There's a good time coming. We'll have him out and washed and dressed and sitting at table with us an hour after the old tub lets her anchor drop. And I'll wager you a tenner that there won't be a miss in any part of the programme."

When, at breakfast, I told Evelyn the good news—omitting, of course, all reference to the coal-handling suggestion—she demanded that I hunt up Hartley, at once, and present him. Discretion, however, seemed to me in this instance, the better part of obedience. I did hunt Hartley up and I did present him, but not until I had allowed time for the first flush of Evelyn's fervor to cool.

He was a very good-looking young chap; Evelyn was both grateful and impulsive, and I—was in love.

Our landing at Port Said was made on the morning of Saturday, the fifth of December, and all that day and the next, we waited in more or less constant expectancy and a boiling temperature for tidings of the tardy Glamorganshire.

Hartley, meanwhile, was a model of hospitality, but Port Said is primarily a coaling station on the sea-edge of the desert, and aside from the concrete docks, the ships, the light house, and the nearly naked Nubians that swarmed everywhere, it proved utterly lacking in objects of interest.

Sunday night brought some small relief from the intolerable heat, and grateful for the respite, all four of our little party were early to bed. Gradually we had come to believe that our waiting was likely to be prolonged. The earthquake at Malta having delayed one vessel would in all probability delay others as well, including that which we had come so far to intercept. So, utterly worn out by nervous tension and the fatigue of the tropical climate, we found rest grateful, and slept soundly. Just how soundly was demonstrated when, at an hour after midnight, three resounding knocks on my hotel chamber door only roused me, dully, and left Evelyn and her maid and Dr. Addison, who occupied adjacent rooms, in deep slumber, totally undisturbed.

With what seemed almost superhuman effort, I spurred myself to consciousness and struggled up on elbow.

"Who's there?" I called.

"Hartley," came the answer. "Open the door. I thought you'd died of Port Said ennui." And when I had sleepily risen and admitted him he went on hurriedly. "Make haste, now, old chap! The bally freighter has just come in, and I don't propose to lose that tenner through dilatory methods on your part."

But I needed no urging. Wide awake at his first sentence, I was already flinging on my clothes. He still chattered on in his chaffing way, but I scarcely heard him. Conscious only of the murmur of his pleasant, cheery English voice, my thoughts were out in the night, across the waters of the harbor, down in the inferno of a rusty ocean tramp, where a sweating stoker was giving battle to despair—a sweating stoker who, in far-away America, owned a pleasure craft almost as big as the ship whose fires he had been feeding for forty days across two seas.

"How about the doctor?" Hartley asked, as I slipped my arms into my coat sleeves and snatched a cap from a closet peg.

"It's too late now," was my answer. "You should have reminded me. I forgot all about him." And it was true. I had forgotten everything, except the imminence of the rescue and the urgency of haste. To one in Cameron's plight every fretting minute must count a drop of torture.

The heavens were splendid with tropic stars, and a faint breeze from the sea gently ruffled the spangled black harbor waters, as Hartley's launch, guided by a pilot of experience, headed for the twinkling lights of the recently anchored freighter.

Silently I sat, with gaze straining, watching the indicated sparks grow larger and brighter, moment by moment, until at length their gleams refected in the waves, and their background emerged in a great dark shadow, which silhouetted itself against the less opaque sky.

"There she is!" Hartley cried in enthusiasm, as her funnel and masts somberly defined themselves above the black of her hull. "We'll be able to hail her in another minute."

Then I heard the voice of our helmsman ring out, and presently there was an answering shout from above, and an exchange of greetings, succeeded by directions; and the next moment, I was following Hartley up a swaying rope-ladder to where an outheld lantern glowed overhead.

"Yes, Secretary to the Governor General," I heard my friend saying, as I put foot on the iron deck. "You're Captain Murchison, I suppose."

The captain's affirmative was more than deferential; it was obsequious. He was not a tall man, but broad, rugged and bearded, with long, powerful, gorilla-like arms out of all proportion to his stature. I could readily fancy him an ugly antagonist. Unaided by Hartley, I concluded, I should have had small chance indeed of success. But the low-born Briton's respect for official authority was evidently strong in him, and I felt that if Cameron was aboard we should be able to effect his rescue with a minimum of effort.

"I should like to see you in your cabin, Captain," Hartley proposed, and when we were closeted there, he continued: "There is a report that you have among your crew a United States subject who was brought aboard, drugged, and forced to remain aboard against his will. His government has interested itself in his behalf, and unless he is restored at once to his friends serious complications will undoubtedly ensue."

The captain, despite his respect for authority, frowned.

"There's nothing to that report, sir," he said, boldly. "I'm not shanghaiing men in these days, sir. Every mother's son I've got on this boat shipped for Hong Kong, sir, of his own free will and accord."

"I dare say you fully believe that, Captain Murchison," was Hartley's diplomatic rejoinder, "but this time you happen to be mistaken. I don't suppose you have any objection to our inspecting your crew, have you? Suppose you have both the watches piped forward, and we'll settle this little business for ourselves. Mr. Clyde, here, knows the man."

Captain Murchison's glance at me was undisguisedly venomous. Reluctantly he rang for his steward.

"Send the bo'sun here," he directed, doggedly.

"We'll begin at the bottom, Captain," Hartley suggested, when the boatswain, cap in hand, stood in the doorway. "First, I want to see every man Jack you have working in the stoke hold."

Although the master gave the necessary directions I mistrusted him. Between the boatswain and himself I felt that there was an understanding which required neither voicing nor signal. And as, a little later, we stood on the forward deck, under the bridge, and by the light of a lantern viewed one after another of those swarthy, grimy laborers who had crowded up from below, I was convinced of the correctness of my intuition. For Cameron was not among them.

And then a chill fear gripped me. Could a man of his habits and training, suddenly called upon to assume such labor, survive its rigors? He was naturally robust, but he had been weakened by an illness. Might he not therefore have succumbed to the strain, died, and been buried at sea?

But one consideration sustained me. In their cunning cruelty, the Chinese who had arranged for his transportation must have stipulated that he be delivered in China alive. Otherwise their vengeance would not be complete. It was not likely that anything had been left to mere chance. The probabilities were that Murchison knew definitely what was required of him and was to be well paid for his services.

Upon his seamed face, now, there was something of a sneer as, our examination concluded, he said:

"What next, Mr. Hartley?"

But for a moment Hartley, who was standing thoughtfully with brow contracted, his lower lip gripped between finger and thumb, made no response. Before he spoke his attitude changed. Quickly he had assumed a pose of listening intentness. Behind us, somewhere, a clamor had arisen. Voices, excited, hoarse, fremescent, yet muffled by distance, echoed dully.

"That man, next, Captain," he said, coolly. "The man they're trying to keep below."

It may have been that his hearing was more acute than mine, or it may only have been a guess. I don't know. But, whichever it was, it hit the mark. It scored a bull's eye at long range.

Captain Murchison's indifference gave way instantly to palpable uneasiness. His hands, which had been deep in his coat pockets, came out as though jerked by springs. One of them canted his cap from his brow to his crown and the other clutched agitatedly at his beard. And in that moment the riot advanced, the voices waxed louder and more distinct; scurrying feet resounded on the metal deck.

I saw the captain start hurriedly toward the starboard rail, intent evidently on meeting the rabble which was approaching on that side, and I saw Hartley boldly block his way. And then, almost at the same instant, I saw a tall figure with naked torso as black and shining as polished ebony—black with grime and shining with sweat—come running backward around the corner of the deck house. Saw it with an iron bar held menacingly aloft against its pressing pursuers; and even in the uncertain light of the deck lanterns, recognized it at once, by its outline and the characteristic set of its head upon its shoulders, nude to the waist and coiled as it was, as the figure of the man I sought.

"Cameron!" I cried, chokingly, my fast-beating heart crowding my utterance. And all unmindful of the dirt which covered him I flung my arms about his waist from behind. "Cameron! Cameron! Thank God! Thank God!"

I heard the iron bar drop resoundingly to the deck; I heard Hartley's voice raised in anger, strident, staccato; and I heard the receding shuffle of feet as those who had pursued now backed away. There followed then a moment of silence, while the body I had held twisted out of my arms, and having released itself, turned and faced me—a moment of silence, only, for against the sudden stillness there now rang out a weird, palpitant cry, born of surcharged emotion, as Cameron, casting himself forward into my arms, buried his face in the angle of my neck and shoulder.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Final Problem.

It is doubtful whether in all Egypt there was ever such another period of joyous thanksgiving as that which followed the bringing of Cameron to the little hotel in Port Said. I am inclined to question, too, whether in the space of a single waking day four persons ever talked more, or with more mutual interest, than did the four of us there gathered. The heat, the flies, the poor food, and the miserable accomodations, generally, were not merely gladly tolerated, but absolutely disregarded. In the exuberance of our rejoicing, annoyances which had loomed large on the preceding day dwindled to the imperceivable; and from early morning until late night experiences were exchanged, adventures told and speculations indulged in.

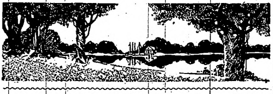
Washed, scrubbed, shaved, shorn and clad in raiment put at his disposal by the indefatigable Hartley, Cameron appeared wonderfully well-looking. Indeed I was amazed by his appearance and by his condition. I had feared to find him a mental and physical ruin. I had feared even for his life. And he had come to us, if we might judge by outward seeming, stronger, more robust, less nervously relaxed than when he disappeared.

"At first," he told us, as we sat at breakfast in a little upper room of the hotel, Evelyn close on his right, Dr. Addison at his left, and I opposite him, "I suppose I did suffer, whenever I was conscious, which, fortunately, I think, was comparatively seldom. They dosed me almost continuously with what I believe to have been some attribute of opium, so that even in my waking moments I was not wholly normal. In this way, of course, I lost all count of time. And so, too, I am unable to give events in sequence. My first conscious moment after being on the deck of the Sibylla found me strapped in a narrow berth on a rapid, but rather rough-riding craft of apparently much smaller dimension than the yacht, and with a Chinese boy sitting beside me. You can fancy my startled amazement at the sudden transition. In vain I asked questions. In vain I struggled to rise. Then I shouted, and the Chinese boy lighted what appeared to be an ordinary joss stick on a stand at the head of my berth, and withdrew from the tiny cabin. Insensibility followed quickly. After that I have a vague, dreamy recollection of eating something with a strange, spicy flavor, which seemed only to add to my stupor. Once I dreamed—at least I think it must have been a dream—that I was in a dark box, so cramped that my bones ached, and that far away above me were little holes through which the light came in luminous fan-like rays that glowed against the black."

"I'm inclined to think it was no dream," I put in, recalling the newspaper story I had read in my broker's office, in Wall street. "The probabilities are that you were shipped in that box from Fall River to New York, and a certain influential Chinaman, called Yup Sing, knew all about it."

"It's quite possible," Cameron went on. "I know that it was very difficult to distinguish, in those days, between dreams and realities. Eventually, however, I awoke to find myself on the Glamorganshire, quartered with the men in the forecastle, a beard well grown and my clothes the coarsest sort of mariner's outfit. For a while I was far too ill for labor. The reaction from the drugs which had been administered caused me the keenest suffering. But, gradually, I came about, and was set to work with paint pot and brush. The humanity shown me at this time was surprising. I couldn't comprehend it. But I realized eventually that my strength was being fostered for future torment."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Made Good "Ad" After All

Comment of Physician Seems to Contain a Reflection on the Curiosity of the Woman.

Physicians as a rule are strongly opposed to published advertising. This aversion is founded on an old rule of medical ethics and is carried to the extreme of making a doctor who breaks it an object of suspicion in the eyes of his fellow practitioners.

Apropos of this, is the story which Dr. W. H. Hill told on himself, the other day.

"My wife got me into an awful fix," Dr. Hill declared. "You see, she was one of the women appointed or elected at her church to solicit advertising for a benefit cook book. She knew nothing of what a crime it is for a physician to break into print and merely to show that her heart was in the cause, inserted my card with those of merchants, dyers and cleaners and others. When the book came out, Mrs. Hill brought me the first copy off the press and proudly pointed out my advertisement. I will admit that I was somewhat excited. I went immediately to the publishing house and for a consideration got him to paste a white piece of paper over the space allotted to me in every book. When I returned home I was immensely satisfied with my forethought and my sacrifice to the proper thing in practice. Witness what happened a day or two later.

"I met a friend in the profession on the street and he began to smile when he saw me.

"'Well, what tickles you?' I inquired.

"'I will have to give it to you, you are mighty clever,' the doc said banteringly. 'The idea of pasting a blank slip over your ad so the women of your church would be bound to see it!'"—Kansas City Journal.

Instructions for Farmers.

Farmers in the United States are receiving instruction in efficiency methods on the farm through no fewer than eleven main agencies. These agencies, according to a publication just issued, for free distribution by the bureau, are elementary and secondary schools and agricultural high schools; country schools of agriculture; traveling schools teaching the same pursuit; farmers' educational trains; farmers' institutes; agricultural clubs and like organizations; gardens for city schools; normal schools of agriculture, and colleges of agriculture.—La Follette's Magazine

Money From Waste Material.

There are harvests of the streets as well as the fields. The experience of the corporation of London is that "many a mickle makes a muckle." Last year more than $2,365 was realized by the sale of waste paper found in the streets, $695 by the sale of old tins found among the refuse, and $1,900 from the disposal of the refuse from orderly bins.

CHICKEN, AND AGAIN CHICKEN

Confederate Veteran Has His Own Ideas of What Should Constitute a Perfect Menu.

"Speaking of fried chicken, hot biscuit, and peach cobbler," said the Confederate veteran, "you may recall Gen. Robert E. Lee's famous dictum:

"'Bring me fried chicken. Not one fried chicken, not two fried chickens. Just fried chicken—unlimited fried chicken.'

"Corn fritters and sweet potatoes are a part of fried chicken in my opinion.

"Some people lay great stress on the hot biscuit casualty list, but I am willing to take two dozen risks at a sitting in case the biscuit is small, flaky, white inside like snow, hot, with plenty of firm, prime butter.

"Peach cobbler is best served in a soup bowl, and it should nearly fill the bowl. There should be always a pitcher of sauce flavored with vanilla, wine, and highly sweetened.

"The sauce never has enough wine in it. To overcome this defect pour a quantity of the sauce over the cobbler and then add a wine glass full of old Burgundy.

"O, yum!"

WATERY BLISTERS ON FACE

Smithville, Ind.—"Six months ago our baby girl, one year old, had a few red pimples come on her face which gradually spread causing her face to become very irritated and a fiery red color. The pimples on the child's face were at first small watery blisters, just a small blotch on the skin. She kept scratching at this until in a few days her whole cheeks were fiery red color and instead of the little blisters the skin was cracked and scaly looking and seemed to itch and burn very much.

"We used a number of remedies which seemed to give relief for a short time then leave her face worse than ever. Finally we got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I washed the child's face with very warm water and Cuticura Soap, then applied the Cuticura Ointment very lightly. After doing this about three times a day the itching and burning seemed entirely gone in two days' time. Inside of two weeks' time her face seemed well. That was eight months ago and there has been no return of the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. A. K. Wooden, Nov. 4, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Refuge in Confusion.

"I suppose that by this time your constituents fully understand your position?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I think I have explained it at sufficient length to prevent them from making any further attempts to comprehend it."—Washington Star.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Perhaps So.

"He's a queer man."

"How so?"

"Whenever the movies show the fashions of the day he takes them in."

"Perhaps he likes to see what the ladies are not wearing these days."

It sometimes happens that a girl's reason for wanting to marry a man is that he doesn't want to marry her.

If you are looking for a light job apply at the gas works.

Backache Warns You

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys.

A Texas Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

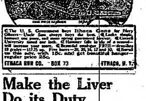
Mrs. B. F. Bennon, Anderson Ave., Houston, Texas, says: "Two operations failed to relieve my kidney trouble. I had hemorrhages of the kidneys and passed pure blood. The pain and suffering in my back was terrible. I was nothing but skin and bones. When I had given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills came to my rescue and cured me. Today I am in better health than ever before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ithaca Guns



The U. S. Government buys Ithaca Guns for Navy Officers—Uncle Sam always buys the best. Locks simple, hammer one piece, coil main spring guaranteed forever. Cornell University tested our lock. Hammer falls in 1/5 of a second—will increase your score. Beautiful catalogue FREE—describes 18 grades—$17.75 up. Five bores—28, 20, 16, 12 and 10. Send us this adv. with 15c. and get beautiful hanger—regular price 25c.

ITHACA GUN CO. BOX 73 ITHACA, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA LAND

For sale 40 or 80 acres irrigated land, Kings County, Cal. Highly developed, perfectly level and with growing alfalfa, producing six cuttings per year; exceptional opportunity. Address Charles A. Stanton & Company, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Political Cosmetics.

"Great Scott, Jonesey," said Wilkins, "that's a hefty bundle of papers you've got there! All campaign literature, I see."

"Yes," said Jonesey, "it's a bundle of political cosmetics for my wife."

"Political cosmetics?" cried Wilkins.

"Yep," said Jonesey. "She's in doubt as to her political complexion, and this stuff will help her to make up her mind."—Judge.

Nothing to Retail.

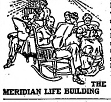
De Garry—Won't you give me a kiss—just one?

Madge—Oh, pshaw! I like a man who makes love on a large scale.—Judge.

Foley Kidney Pills Succeed

because they are a good honest medicine that cannot help but heal kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities, if they are once taken into the system. Try them now for positive and permanent help.

Installed in the Ground Like a Cistern



Far removed from the building, Fool-Proof, Frost-Proof, Safe and Convenient. Permitted by The National Board of Fire Underwriters. Backed up with an iron-clad guarantee. The best lighting system on earth for the least money. *The Improved Jenne Pit Acetylene Generator*—The up-to-date lighting system for country homes. Thousands in successful operation. Special inducements made to the first purchaser in each locality. Attractive sales proposition to farmers and dealers. Protected by patents. Infringers liable to prosecution. Full particulars for the asking.

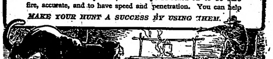
THE JENNE ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE CO.
MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

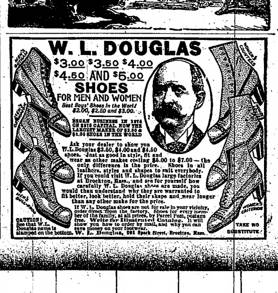
WINCHESTER

BIG GAME CARTRIDGES

The time of all others when reliable cartridges are invaluable is in big-game hunting. A miss-fire, an inaccurate cartridge, or one having poor penetration may mean the loss of a coveted trophy or even injury to the hunter. Winchester, the W brand of cartridges, smokeless or black powder, can always be relied on to be sure fire, accurate, and to have speed and penetration. You can help

MAKE YOUR HUNT A SUCCESS BY USING THEM.





W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Best Boys' Shoes in the World $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $375 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. W. L. Douglas, 201 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

FALL COAT
BARGAINS

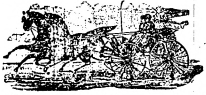
We have just received a large shipment of fall coats and furs for ladies and children.

A splendid assortment of styles and colors. Come early and get your choice.

Make our store your headquarters while in town.

DAVID LAZAR
The Home of Bargains.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

DEAR MADAM.

The Preserving Season is on. Are you prepared for it? We shall put on sale Saturday a complete line of ONYX Preserving Kettles; Berlin Kettles and Dish Pans to supply this demand at the following low prices.

6-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	49c.
8 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	54c.
10-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	69c.
12 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	79c.
8 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	49c.
10-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	59c.
12 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	69c.
14-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	79c.
14-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	59c.
17-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	69c.

With each of the above items we include FREE one ¾ Quart Onyx Fruit Jar Dipper Come and get yours.

OLE MATHSON

A Special on
Shoes

For Every man, Women and child in Pennington County
AT
A. H. Pitkin
Dealer in
General Merchandise & Hardware,
St. Hilaire, Minn.
PHONE 24

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Advertise in The Spectator

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, September 13, 1913.

Thanks to the unceasing efforts of Judge Mike Holm, Roseau county carried off the prize at the state fair again this fall. We propose that Roseau turn the Judge oner to Pennington county next fall, so as to make the contest interesting.

Maxim has invented a silencer for automobiles and motor cycles, similar to the ones used on guns. Now if someone would invent a "politician silencer", what a graud old world this would be.

Hundreds of people are going into Montana to register for for the opening of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. There are hundreds of farms in Northarn Minnesota, having just as good a soil, with better and closer markets, that could be bought on easy terms, for about the same price as must be paid for land in Montana. The majority of the people, instead of seeking openings near home, are like a cow in a clover field, always seeing greener spots just ahead.

The School for Nurses of the University of Minnesota will enter a new class of students on September 17th The preliminary course of instruction occupies a period of four months, which is followed by hospital residence and training for two years and eight months. The bulletin of the school and application blanks for admission will be sent to inquirers upon request to Miss Louise M. Powell. Superintendent of School for Nurses, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Select! Store! Test!

Save money by saving seed corn.

Make money by selling seed corn.

In tests, ears selected from the plant yielded three more bushels per acre than those selected from the wagon which looked better and were larger So much for the study of the mother plant and its surroundings.

Harvesting Seed Corn.

If the farmers of Minnesota are to have a goop corn crop in 1914, it is time to lay plans for it now. Every corn crop starts with the gathering of seed. The difference in yield of next year's corn crop resulting from seed gathered at the proper time in the proper way, and the seed as ordinarly, handled may mean many bushels per acre.

The best time to gather seed corn is before the first killing frost, which in Minnesota usually comes between September 10 and 20. In a normal season if corn is acclimated it should be fa enough along to maturity so that good seed can be gathered at this timer Most farmers know that to get best results from seed corn, it should be gathered before the corn is ready for husking.

When a large proportion of the ears lier ears show the dent begining to harden, the seed corn day has arrived. The best part of the field should be worked first, examining every hill with the eye, at least. Whenever a desirable seed ear is found it should be gathered, providing it is produced on a hill that has raised that has a full stand of corn. No seed ear should be gathered from hills of corn with less than three well developed stalks. It will be noticed that the larger and more fully developed ears are produced on the hills that have from one to two stalks. It is undesirable to use these ears for seed as their size can be accounted for from the fact that they had ess competition in life, rather than inherent tendency to produce heavily.

Seed corn gathering should be regarded as a specific duty that must be performed on a certain day, and as soon as that day comes all of the work must be dropped and all turned into the corn field to gather seed. In no other way can the best results be secured.—L. B. Bassett, University Farm, St. Paul.

How is This?

We offer One Hundred Dallars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannet be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. Cherney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce Toledo Hall's Catarrh [illegible] acting directly up on the blood and numerous surfaces of the system Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's family Pills for consitpation.

Common Sense View.

Secretary Daniels voices the common sense view of the navy of a great republic of peace when he says it should be "a navy for defense, a navy for protection, but never a navy for conquest"—and also not a navy for the collection of bankers, bills.

"DADDY, DEAR DAD"

He Made Crooked Things Straight and Opened Paths They Knew Not.

BY NELLIE C. GILLMORE.

Winona wiped her eyes and re-read the letter. It said:

"Hollywood, Jan. 7th.

"Dear Little Gal:

"Your nice letter came last night and made your old Dad's heart mighty glad. It makes him feel good, Nona, to know how fine you are getting along with your singing and some day I guess you'll be a great star and have your picture in the Sunday papers. But I've always been proud of you and nothing could make me any prouder.

"I want to come up and see you next week if I can get the farm in good order, and I'm glad you are anxious for me to visit Chicago because I wouldn't want to do anything to make you uncomfortable, or take up your time.

"By the way, who is this young Wilkins you keep talking about? Don't lose your heart, little girl. Your old Dad wouldn't want to live if his partner was to leave him. I reckon you'll let me meet him, anyway, won't you?

"The day before I come I will write to you so you can be sure to meet me at the train. With love.—DADDY."

Wouldn't want to live if she left him! The words rang in Winona's ears, made her heart beat with heavy foreboding. Did he really feel that way about it and must she go to her happiness over her dear old daddy's wretchedness? The very night before she had promised Tom Wilkins to marry him on the first of next month. She thought a long time, then she crossed the room to her desk and wrote feverishly:

"Daddy, Dear:

"You asked me, and I can't wait any longer to tell you the truth. Yes, it is true that I love Tom and have promised to be his wife. The Wilkins are splendid people, belonging to one of the first families of the city, and Tom himself is an angel. You will love him, I know. He wants the marriage to take place on the first as he will have his vacation then, and we can take a lovely trip to Florida. When we come home, we will live with his mother and brother. Mrs. Wilkins is a widow and Tom thinks it will be nice for us to be together. Then, too, you can come and see me often. The house is big and I can make you so comfortable. Now, please, Dad, don't let this make you unhappy; If you only guessed how happy I am, I know you wouldn't.

"What do you think, dearie? I've bought you a stunning new suit—had the tailor make it for the wedding. Of course I'm coming home to be married, and I want everything to be all right. Try to come up Monday and help me buy my trousseau! Lovingly.—NONA."

The answer came back by return mail. Winona opened her father's letter with shaking hands. Her face flushed as she read:

"Dear Little Partner:

"Your news almost broke your old Dad's heart. But it's all right—it's all right if you care so much for your lover that you are sure you can't be happy without him. Only I'm scared for you, honey. The Wilkins ain't our kind of folks and you'll be made to feel it sooner or later. Not but I don't think my little gal can hold a candle to anybody—but fine folks are mighty particular and it would most kill me if they started picking on you. But I hope you'll be just as happy as you deserve to be, and of course I'll come up and bring the hay money and help you get your duds. Give my regards to your Tom. Affectionately.—DAD."

Notwithstanding her firm belief in her ability to win the esteem and affection of her husband's people, Winona was gradually forced to realize the awkwardness of her position. Her father had been right after all; fine folks could make one very uncomfortable sometimes. Scarcely a week had gone by since her marriage that she had not been made to feel in some fashion or other, that she was distinctly an alien. She had borne it as long as she could and then gone to her husband as a last resort and asked him if they could not have a home of their own.

"Why," she said, "here I can't even think as I choose."

His reply had been characteristic. "My mother is old and practically an invalid, dear. I could not think of deserting her now; even if she is a bit peculiar. Try to be a little more patient."

And Winona did. But by degrees she grew bitter, resentful and finally jealous. In every affair, great or small, Tom made a point of siding with his mother against her, yielding first to the older woman's judgment and finding fault with his wife for her opposition. But never a word of her unhappiness went home to the loving old daddy who believed her the most contented girl in Chicago.

Winona had just passed through one of the disagreeable encounters with her mother-in-law, and the tears were standing thick on her lashes. Her eyes were flashing and scarlet circles throbbed in either cheek. She crossed to one of the windows and stood there a long time staring into the rose-bloomed court below. A quick, nervous rap on the door brought her to herself. Tom, in all likelihood, come to rebuke her for his mother's unreasonableness, she mused bitterly. She went to the door and turned the knob. Gerald Wilkins staggered into the room.

"Are you all by yourself, Nona?" he asked hoarsely.

"Yes, quite alone and likely to be all afternoon, Gerry. What—what is it? You look like a ghost!"

The boy dropped heavily into a chair and buried his face in his hands. His body shook convulsively.

Winona regarded him uneasily for a moment; then she went up to his side and laid a gentle row of white finger-tips on his shoulder. "Tell me what is wrong, Gerry," she said, "perhaps I can help you." Of all the Wilkins, Gerald was the only one who had taken her part or showed any real sympathy for her position. He looked up sheepishly under her touch. She saw that his eyes were swollen and bloodshot.

"You'll always despise me, Nona. I—"

"No; I'll understand, I think. Anyway, I want you to tell me the truth, Gerry. We're friends, aren't we?"

He nodded. "Before I tell you," he said huskily, "I want you to feel that I'm not all bad. I've acted the part of a scoundrel— [illegible] because

"Are you happy, little gal?"

Winona's heart started painfully and she bent her head to hide the insistent tears. "Quite, quite happy, daddy," she answered tremulously, "and—I'm so glad you've come. Why didn't you write me? I would have met you at the train; I always did, you know—"

"I didn't make up my mind to it till the last minute. Your letter brought me. And—then the check came in too, about the same time."

"And—and you've come to—to—" The girl broke off miserably. She rose and sat down on the sofa beside her father and leaned her head against her shoulder. "You won't do anything, daddy, will you?" she pleaded.

The old man shook his head. His brows were drawn together in a deep furrow and his mouth was sterner than Winona had ever seen it. "It's a serious matter, honey—forging a man's name for five hundred dollars—"

"I—I know, dad; but look! He might have run away—he had all the chance. But he wouldn't; he preferred to make a clean breast of his wrong and do what he could to repair it. As I wrote you, he told me everything; how he had used your signature in a fit of desperation to cover up his shortage at the bank. His mother is old and ill; he was threatened with exposure, and he knew that the shock would kill her. He—he" she broke off, the tears running unrestrainedly down her cheeks. "He's not all bad, Daddy; he oughtn't to have gambled, I know. And of course he ought not to have forged some one's name, but I think it was the result of fright and inexperience. He's too kind-hearted; he's been too good to me. Give him a chance—please!"

When the old man looked down into the girl's upturned face, his own eyes were misty. "You ain't happy, Nona," he said with conviction, "I can tell that. And—he's been good to you? Gerald has?"

"Oh, Daddy!" was all she could say. Her head fell on his knee. She sobbed openly. But in a little while she had dried her eyes. She looked up eagerly. "You will?" she urged, "you will! I've been talking to him, and I feel sure he'll square it all up in the end."

A strange smile suddenly transformed the old man's wrinkled face into momentary beauty. "It—it's already squared, honey," he said.

Tom Wilkins, coming home early to luncheon, placed a letter in his young wife's hands. "A line from mother," he said; "she wasn't so well when they left. Let's see what she says."

Matilda tore the edge off the envelope and spread out the written sheet. It came from Oakland, Cal., and was dated two days before. A soft glow of happiness overspread her face as she read it:

"My Dear Daughter:

"I felt I just must write and tell you how charmed both Gerald and myself are with the life out here. We have taken a lovely apartment and I am going to keep house for us both. I am feeling a hundred per cent. better and Gerry has already picked up wonderfully. I believe he would have died if we had stayed another week in Chicago. He has gained ten pounds in a month and really has color in his cheeks. The farm belonging to your father that he engaged Gerry to oversee is in a flourishing condition under the new management. It really looks as if we've come to stay, and I want you all to come and make us a visit next fall. By that time, I will have entirely forgotten what it means to be an invalid.

"Gerald sends a world of love to everybody. Fondly.—YOUR MOTHER."

The door opened and a stooped, gray-haired man came in. His eyes beamed as they rested upon his daughter's face and then upon young Wilkins'. Tom kissed his wife and slipped out, leaving them alone.

"I've come to say goodby, honey. Going back home this evening. Coming to the train with me?"

"You know I am, you old humbug. And—and Dad—you never would let me bring it up again, but I want to tell you how hard Gerald is working, saving his money to pay you back—"

The old man laid a knotty hand on Winona's fluffy curls. "It won't hurt him to work, little gal—but as for paying me back—" he looked deep into his daughter's shining eyes, "I'm already paid—in full."

With a little impulsive movement, Winona flung herself on his breast.

"Daddy, dear old Dad," she cried softly.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Unprofitable Flying.

"There is no money in flying machines. That is why we don't make good ones here."

The speaker was Courtland Field Bishop, the aviation and automobile expert of New York. He continued.

"Being a commercial nation, we shan't compete successfully with France till flying gets on a paying basis. The basis it is on now is well illustrated in a little story I've just heard.

"'How is that monoplane of yours doing? Any money in it?' one Detroiter asked another.

"'Any money in it? I should say so!' was the reply. 'All mine, all my wife's, half my father's, and three-fourths of my mother-in-law's.'"

Rural School Notes.

Return of State Teacher's certificates at Examination held in Pennington County July 31st, Aug. 1st and 2nd, 1913, The following shows the grade of certificate received by teachers in St. Hilaire and vicinity who took the examination.

Lilly M. Boehm, St. Hilaire, 2nd; Andy J. Dahl, St. Hilaire, 1st; Anna J. Fallman, St. Hilaire, 1st; Berthilda Peterson, St. Hilaie, 1st; Gina C. Finstad, St. Hilaire, 1st. Elsie Hendricson, St. Hilaire, 2nd; Jessie Leslie, Rollis, 2nd; Blanche Lind, St. Hilaire, 1st; Anna Netteland, St. Hilaire, 2nd; Anna Paulson, Hazel, 2nd; Ruth Martz, St Hilaire, 2nd.

This office is still wanting the Financial reports of dist. 3, 35, 44, 60 and 165. Kindly send these reports in at once.

E. A. Mostue,
Co. Superintendent of Schools

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America. meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELLE Secretary

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, }
County of Red Lake, } No. 53
State of Minnesota. }

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hanney.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 83 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
a30-3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Erick E. Anderson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Erika Wallen, Anton E. Anderson, Ida Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Mathilda Anderson having been filed in this Court, representing that Erick Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington state of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th day of August 1911, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Lydia Andersen of St. Hilaire, Minn. and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September 1913, at One (1) o'clock P. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 25th day of August 1913.

(COURT SEAL.)
WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.33
Flax, No. 2	1.30
Oats	.30
Barley	.55
Rye	.54

Democrats Under Real Leadership.

One of the most interesting details of the situation is that the Democrats have real leaders.

Oscar Underwood has demonstrated his ability to lead his party. The tariff bill, which he and his colleagues upon the ways and means committee have framed, is being railroaded through the house without the change of a single syllable. Many Democrats do not like some of its details. They have said so in their speeches. A few of them, from the wool and sugar states, may vote against it; but the great majority of the Democratic membership will swallow it, hook, line, and sinker. They are afraid to be recorded against it. They will either come back to congress upon a great wave of successful accomplishment, or they will sink under a great weight of popular condemnation. They follow their leader, hoping for the best, but anxious about the outcome.

Those Past Beneficiaries.

That half of the now explained New Haven disbursement went into campaign coffers—in accord with the corporate fashion of that time—is a revelation apt to be far more disconcerting to the past beneficiaries, some of them so ardent in inspiring both probe and prosecution, than it is to Mr. Mellen, the agent or sponsor of his company in the matter.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Norwegian services
THEO GRYTING, Pastor,

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sept. 21 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—No Services Sunday
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS
SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA
AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

American Beauty
Corsets

Demonstrate what corset style is and what figure success means—Nothing a woman wears contributes so much to her well-dressed, trim appearance as a well made good fitting corset of the latest fashion.

American Beauty Corsets are stylish and shapely, they improve any figure and a fashionable and correct carriage becomes natural to the wearer.

Clothe yourself in the best there is in corsets and at ordinary prices only
One Dollar
and up wards
FOR SALE BY
Henry Goergen
St Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913. NUMBER 10.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut, Hard Coal Stove, Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Get your "Stark A" grain bags at Dave Lazar's. S-8 tf.

N. E. Beebe and family autoed to Thief River Falls, Sunday.

Ed Peterson has accepted a position with Ole Mathson,

Myron Elliott was a Thief River visitor Monday.

A. Biblen visited with Elmer Hackett Sunday.

Mrs. K. R. Killand is having a new foundation placed under her house on Water Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Quamme of Thief River visited with friends in this village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. I B, Fisher autoed up from Crookston and spent Sunday at the home of A. H. Pitkin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin of Thief River Falls spent Sunday here with Mr. and Mrs. A. H, Pitkin.

The M. E. ladies harvest home supper given last Monday evening was a decided success in every way.

There will be services tomorrow in the Swedish Lutheran church at 10:30 a. m.—Rev. A. Olson.

Mrs. L. J. Johnson of Nesperz, Idaho is visiting with Leonard Holmes this week.

Mr. B. J. Holmes of Fargo is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Mrs. Nettie Lang went to Thief River Falls Tuesday to accept a position at the Candy Kitchen.

Albert Larson has moved into the E. E. Anderson house across the river which was recently vacated by Mrs. Anderson.

L. A. Carlson has shingled his house, built a new porch and is otherwise improving his property on Water Street.

Dr. Spofford will be at the hotel in St. Hilaire Sept. 10, 1913. Glasses fitted. adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mrs. Herman Adams and children, who have visited here the past month, left Monday for their home at St. Paul.

Editor T. H. Smith and Associate Editor F. R. Davies of the Thief River Falls Times, accompanied by Walter Smith of Thief River visited in our village Monday afternoon. They biked across to Hazel and returned home the same evening.

Glenn Martz, Ralph Hall and James Walker left Monday for points in Montana. It is their intention to register for the opening of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and to visit different parts of the western country with a view of locating.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Myrtle Blaine came down from Anstad Tuesday.

Meet me at Red Lake Falls Sept. 24-25-26.

I have for sale some fine Norsk Tedt herring.—R. M. Hage. S. 20-1-t.

Miss Lisa Hendrickson went to Crookston Thursday.

Selmer Benson returned from a short visit to Halstad, Tuesday.

Marie Chigsten left Wednesday for home at Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. L. Peck went to Crookston Tuesday for a short visit.

Attorney Rowberg autoed down from Thief River Saturday.

Red Lake County fair Sept. 24-25-26.

Mrs. M. Milligan of Crookston was a guest at the Pitkin home Thursday and Friday.

The Red Lake Milling Co's elevator opened last week with Chas. Soderman as manager.

Joseph Hauge returned Wednesday from Halstad where he has taken in the threshing season.

Ed Gistie made his regular round among the business men here Wednesday.

Mrs. A. F. Hall came over from Bagley, Saturday to spend Sunday here.

A fine three year old colt belonging to R. L. Hauge was accidently killed while in the pasture Saturday.

The ladies aid of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Trine Hendrikson.

Miss Florence Stivers of Dugdale is visiting with her sister Mrs. J. Bahan.

Scand. Mission church services in town of Black River, Sunday Sept. 28th at 2 p. m. All are invited.

Leona Just of Red Lake Falls is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Just.

Myrtle Blaine left yesterday for Rhoda where she will teach a six months term of school.

Mrs. C. H. Misner of Crookston and Mrs. Geo. Leedham of Park River, N. D, visited at the A. H. Pitkin home Tuesday and Wednesday.

The ladies aid of the Scand Mission church will meet with Mrs. J. Hedland Friday afternoon, Sept. 26th at 2 o'clock. All are welcome.

Are you equal to your opportunities? If not, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Messrs. Aug. and G. Anderson of Joliet, Ill. were here last week and before leaving for home, purchased 160 acres of land in Sec. 30 town of River Falls.

Prof. A. J. Barsness, formerly the Principle of Schools in this village, is taking the Academic course at the University of Minnesota this falll,

Those wishing to pay cash for their sidewalks and avail themselves of the discount may now do so by calling at the bank, Payments must be made before Oct. 12th 1913

D. C. Swanson,
Village Clerk

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many friends who assisted during the illness and death of our son.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hovet.

Strayed

A dark red heifer with white marking, about ten months old.

Strayed from my place last week. Finder call or write, Swan Johnson, 2 miles east of St. Hilaire. S6-tf.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.

A-2 S. J. Swanson.

Died.

Richard, the one year old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hovet, died early Monday Morning after a severe attack of summer complaint. The funeral was held from the Synod church on Tuesday, Rev. Gryting officiating.

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

Bad Blaze Friday

Lorentson Home West of Town Burned With Contents

The residence on the P. I. Anderson farm, occupied by the Lorentson family, was burned to the ground early Friday morning. The family were asleep on the second floor and did not discover the fire until it had gained such headway that they had barely time to escape with their lives.

The neighborhood was aroused by the use of the telephone but assistance arrived too late to save any of the contents of the building.

Mrs. Lorentson was so badly burned in trying to make her way thru the lower rooms, that she required the services of a physician, Dr. Swanson making a hurried auto trip shortly after the fire.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Railway Rumor.

There appeared in last week's issue of the Red Lake Falls Gazette a news item to the effect that there is a rumor of the G. N. selling the Warroad line from the wye below Red Lake Falls to the Canadian border to the Northern Pacific.

It would greatly facilitate matters and would be of great benefit to towns on this line, should the rumor prove to be true.

Accidently Shot.

Walmer Peterson, a young man living east of St. Hilaire, was seriously wounded last Sunday by a companion while hunting. The boys were going thru some brush and became separated. When a covey of chickens arose the companion fired, with the result that Walmer received almost the entire charge in his face, breast and arm.

He is now under the care of a physician at Plummer.

Will Erect Dwelling.

Dr. C. Swanson has let a contract for the erection of a two story combination residence and office on the lots north of A. J. Hed's place on Broadway. The plans call for six living rooms, the front half of the second floor being taken up by the Doctor's office and waiting room.

The house will be floored throughout with maple flooring, the walls to be hard plaster finish.

The ground was broken this week and it is expected the house will be finished by December 1st.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Carl Johnson had the misfortune to lose a horse last week.

S. M. Dainard went to St. Paul Friday returning Monday.

Dr. Grundy of Thief River Falls was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Narveson of Erskine, Minn. was here the first of the week attending the funeral of Mrs. K. O. Gigstad.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rapp will leave Monday for Chicago to visit the worlds fair.

O. A. Wistie who have visited the past week returned to McIntosh last Friday.

George McBride, the veteran shortstop of the Senators, has been nicknamed "Pinch" McBride. And he is some pitch hitter, too.

• • •

In New York they say that the only other ball player who plays his position with the easy nonchalance of Shafer is Larry Lajoie.

• • •

Charles Ebbets' new park is the best drained in the country. Nothing but a sudden flood will prevent a game on that ground.

• • •

Maranville, the pee-wee shortstop of the Braves, continues his brilliant all-around playing. He is the most popular member of the team.

• • •

Outfielder Tommy Leach, of the Cubs, hasn't lost any of his fielding speed. There are few who can go out on a fly ball as well as he.

• • •

Jake Stahl's recent dive into private life is about on a par with leaving the world's champions to play right field for the Browns.

• • •

Bert Daniels of the Yankees is very fast on the bases. The only trouble with Bert is that he is not able to hit often enough to get on.

• • •

Earl Hamilton, the sensational young southpaw heaver of the Browns, has twice this season held the Highlanders to a single hit in one game.

• • •

Many managers have a hard time convincing some ball players that the head can be used for other things beside a place on which to hang a cap.

Suicides

Young Farmer Shoots Himself in an Abandoned Barn.

ACT PREMEDITATED.

Fires The Barn To Destroy Evidence.

While suffering from temporary insanity, Claus Heden, age 26 years, a son of O. Heden, a farmer living east of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun early Tuesday morning. The young man had shown signs of mental deranegment for sometime, and for several days previous to his overt act, was morose and downcast. On Monday he was plowing in the field north of the Hedin farm and the neighbor boy working in the adjoining field, saw him visit an old straw barn about 80 rods north of the home buildings. It was evident that he had something concealed as he appeared to be restless and watched the neighbor boy closely.

The young man attended to his chores after his days work and retired as usual. During the night, his father was awakened by the barking of the dog. He investigated but finding nothing suspicious went back to bed Early next morning when the maid called Claus, there was no response. Going to his room, it was found vacant. A search was made but no trace of him could be found around the buildings but in going across the fields to the neighbors, the father noticed the smoke coming from the barn, and while trying to determine the cause of the fire, found the charred body of his son lying among the smoking ruins with the shotgun and an empty gasoline can by his side.

One barrel of the gun was split down the side as tho some obstruction had been in the lower end or that it was pressed close to the body when discharged. The body was so badly burned as to be nearly unrecognizable. The hands and feet were entirely destroyed.

It is supposed that the young man carried the can of gasoline to the barn sometime on Sunday night or early Monday morning, and Tuesday night after the family had retired, he took the shotgun, loaded both barrels and went to the old barn. After sprinkling the gasoline around in the straw and setting it afire, he leaned across the gun, pressing the muzzle close to the abdomen and discharged it. The force of the discharge threw the body to one side, the gun falling behind it, in which position the gun was found when the body was discovered.

Coroner Halvorson was called and pronounced it a case of suicide.

Mr. Hedeen was well known and had many friends who will be shocked to learn of his tragic end.

He leaves a father and brother living at home and one sister living near Highlanding, to morn their loss.

The funeral services were conducted from the Clearwater Church Wednesday, Rev. Gryting officiating.

Millinery

I have just received a large stock of the latest creations in fall Millinery and for the conveniance of my patrons, will show them in the new rooms back of Holmes Bros. grocery store. All who are interested are invited to call and inspect the line

Mrs. L. Holmes.

Roosevelt's Real Position.

Mr. Roosevelt probably thinks he is an advocate of real popular government, but in fact he is the champion of a bureaucracy, and that is very close to centralized and personal government. Five or ten years are as a moment in the life of a nation, and full discussion and cautious experimentation are of the very essence of popular government. The American people will not lay aside democracy and representative government in order to realize the ideal Roosevelt borrowed from Beaconsfield's novels of Monarch and Multitude.

Purpose of Trusts.

Mr. Morgan organized the steel trust to prevent monopoly, testified his former partner, Robert Bacon. Of course! That was what the tobacco trust, the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust and all the rest were born for—all to prevent monopoly. And how they succeeded!—New York World.

Mrs. Lorentson Passes Away

Dies From Burns Received In Escaping From Burning House.

Mrs. Lorentson, who was badly burned Friday morning in the fire which destroyed their home, five miles west of this village, died today as a result of her injuries.

In making her escape through the lower rooms, which were ablaze, she was severly burned about the chest. After suffering intense agony, she passed away at 4 o'clock this morning.

LIKES THE MEASURE

Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts Favors Currency Bill.

Believes Country Will Give Full Recognition to Its Many Good Features—Is Wise and Constructive Statesmanship.

Former Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, at one time Democratic national committeeman, of Massachusetts, and one of the original Wilson men of that state, in discussing the currency bill, said:

"I believe that the administration banking and currency measure has made a very favorable impression upon the country. There is certainly very general commendation of the courage which the president has shown in launching the bill at the extra session, and full recognition is given the many good features which it contains.

"I have great confidence in the ability of the Democratic party under its present leadership, both at the White House and in congress, to achieve the passage of a measure which will be on the whole satisfactory to the country. We must relieve the American people of the reproach of having the worst banking system of any civilized nation in respect to provision for meeting conditions of strained credit and panic.

"The bill is a great attempt at constructive statesmanship, and I believe that public sentiment will support the president in his insistence that it should immediately follow the passage of the tariff bill, which is necessarily disturbing to some lines of industry, however beneficial its general and future effects may be.

"Some features of the bill may meet with objection in New England as elsewhere, but our bankers and financiers are independent men, and do their own thinking. I do not believe that when they fully understand the bill they will follow the large banks in the central reserve cities in the opposition which some of the latter seem to be disposed to make.

"With the passage of both a tariff and a currency bill the administration would have a notable record of achievement upon which to appeal to the voters."

Much Ado About Little.

After all the bother about the sundry civil appropriations bill, and the "rider" which was supposed to exempt labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution, President Wilson points out that this prohibition applies only to a single appropriation of $300,000.

Even so, the president says he does not like the "rider," and the Journal agrees with him. But that rider does not change existing anti-trust legislation and does not keep the department of justice from using other appropriations in any way that seems necessary. It merely states the sentiments of congress in reference to this particular sum of money.

President Wilson took a common sense course in signing the bill; while making public protest against the "rider." The efforts of trust schemers to stir up a quarrel between president and congress on an unimportant matter have failed.—Chicago Journal.

Pertinent Question.

"A true indictment of the [Underwood] bill is that it aids foreign laborers by throwing open our markets, and discriminates against laborers in the United States."—Representative Payne, author of the Payne tariff law.

And the Payne law, to what extent, aided the foreign laborers in the mills of Lawrence and Little Falls, of which Mr. Payne and his party took such good care in order to preserve the "American standard of living?"

President's State Papers Models.

No president since Lincoln has issued state papers to be compared in force and eloquence with the few official utterances of Woodrow Wilson. Yet no man ever sat in the White House who gave less heed to sonorous periods and carefully rounded phrases. He does not emulate the polish of Garfield, the smooth adroitness of McKinley, nor the pompostuous turbulence of Roosevelt.

First Aid.

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funny bone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.—Youth's Companion.

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St. Hilaire, Minn.

A Sentiment Scorned.

"A dog is man's patient, faithful friend."

"Naturally," answered the harsh analyst, "he depends on a man to be his meal ticket."—Washington Star.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The senate passed without reference to committee, the house appropriation of $100,000 to get Americans out of Mexico.

• • •

Senators Thorton and Bankhead have introduced bills to appropriate $21,000,000 for good roads in co-operation with states.

• • •

Senator O'Gorman has introduced a bill to place in front of the capitol a copy of the J. Q. A. Ward statue of Washington at the New York subtreasury.

• • •

With the traiff bill being completed and the currency bill under way in the house the coming week in congress promises marked progress toward the inscribing on the statute books the legislation pressed by President Wilson.

• • •

"I don't believe the army was ever in better condition" said Secretary Garrison, when he returned to his desk at the War department, after an absence of two months outside of New England and some of the states in the middle states.

• • •

Former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana, before the house lobby commission made a general denial of Martin Mulhall's general charge that he was one of the active friends of the national association of manufacturers in congress for many years.

• • •

An aggressive campaign to increase the progressive strength in the house was planned at a conference, when a progressive congressional committee was organized and the nineteen representatives of the house and Senator Miles Poindexter were named on it.

• • •

Democratic conferees of the senate and house have made rapid progress on the tariff bill approving the earthenware and glass schedules with slight changes the sugar schedule with its free sugar provision and the date for the new rates extended to March 1, 1914, the tobacco schedules with the exception of the proposed banana tax and the countervailing duty on wheat.

• • •

Congressman Burke has given out the following statement: My physical condition the last year has caused me to consider the advisability of retiring from public life and I have contemplated for some time not being a candidate for re-election. I have now decided not to be a candidate for the reason stated, and for the same reason will not be a candidate for any other office.

DOMESTIC.

On motion of the government the Diggs-Caminetti sentences were again postponed until next Wednesday, when it is believed the Diggs-Harris trial for conspiracy to suborn perjury will have been completed.

• • •

The official request of the state of New York for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw has been filed at the office of Governor Felker of New Hampshire by Bernard Jacobs, a lawyer of Lancaster, N. H., who was acting for the New York authorities.

• • •

A proclamation has been issued by Governor Dunne of Illinois, designating October 9 as state fire prevention day, and recommending that on that date fire drills be held in the schools, factories and public institutions of the state and that special attention be given to all means of preventing fires.

• • •

Members of the supreme council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, compromising fifteen states north of Mason and Dixon's line, are in Philadelphia to celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of the founding of their organization.

• • •

Patriotic exercises in the lake front parade, a decorated automobile parade and night target practice by the four naval training ships were features in the Perry centenial celebration at Cleveland, Ohio.

• • •

According to insurance men, Prince Albert of Monaco, who is now in this country, and expects to visit the Big Horn mountains in search of bear, is said to carry about the largest amount of life insurance of any man in the world. The policies are said to aggregate more than $5,000,000.

• • •

The army transport Logan has arrived at San Francisco and reports encountering a hurricane three days out of Honolulu which threw the passengers into a panic and did considerable damage to the vessel.

• • •

On September 25, Judge Willard of the United States court will be at Sioux Falls to hear the application of Attorney General Johnson to dissolve the temporary injunction secured by the railways of the state to stop the action of the 2½ cent passenger law of 1907.

• • •

Falcon and Hope islands of the Friendly Tonga group in the South Pacific have disappeared from view. With them several hundred natives and a few white men also has disappeared.

The United States last year produced 33,333,000 barrels of salt.

• • •

The polo field at Long Beach, N. J., is now illuminated at night with large incandescent lamps.

• • •

Oakland, Cal., street railway men are now paid a maximum of 40 cents an hour after ten years of service.

• • •

It is announced that Governor Sulzer will be tried by the duly constituted court on the impeachment charges as they stand and that no additional charges wil be filed.

• • •

Jack Johnson champion heavyweight prizefighter, willl return to Chicago from France when his appeal from a conviction under the Mann white slave act is to be heard, according to Benjamin Bachrach, Johnson's attorney.

• • •

John E. Traeger, city comptroller of Chicago, received recently a check for $199,581, the city's share in the gross receipts of the Chicago Telephone company for the six months ending June 30. The city gets 8 per cent of these receipts.

• • •

As a result of a wild demonstration by a copper mine strikers and women sympathizers who poured into Calumet from all parts of the district, fifteen women and three men are under arrest, including Yanko Terzich, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

• • •

Max Lillie, aviator, was killed in a flight at Galesburg district fair. Lillie's biplane was overturned by a gust of wind when several hundred feet in the air and the aviator was hurled to the ground. He died within a few seconds after spectators had reached him. The accident occurred before several thousand persons.

• • •

The Copper country Commercial club, with a membership of 700 business and professional men of the copper miners strike district decided at a meeting to offer mediation to the strikers and operators in an effort to settle the strike which is threatening business in this state. A committee of thirty-five was appointed to investigate the contentions of both factions providing its offer is accepted.

• • •

Residence in the Philippines or other possessions of the United States does not carry with it for aliens the privilege of admission to this country, according to Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti, who directed the deporation of the fifty Hindus who have been held at the immigration station at Angel Island, the Hindus claimed the right to enter the United States because they had come from the Philippines.

FOREIGN.

Water sterilization by ultra-violet rays has been adopted for European armies when in field service.

• • •

The draft of the new constitution which Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster unionists, and his colleagues are preparing for the Ulster provisional government provides for votes for women.

• • •

Porter Charlton, the young American who is to stand trial for the murder of his wife in 1910, has prepared a long memorandum on which he will base his defense and has turned it over to the official interpreter.

• • •

At the invitation of the Swiss federal council an international government commission met at Berne to arrange a basis for the periodical exchange between governments of statistics in regard to the application of labor laws.

• • •

A list of rebel and bandit chiefs compiled from reliable sources, shows a total of forty-three at the head of bands, ranging from thirty to 600 men each. Data gathered from ranchowners, refugees, federal officers, railroad men and residents of the towns show an aggregate of 15,600 men under arms against the government.

• • •

British Indians in South Africa, who number 100,000, threaten a passive strike for the redress of grievances according to a Johannesburg dispatch to the Daily Mail. They declare they are discriminated against by the immigration and local laws and propose to break the laws. If arrests follow it is asserted the Indians will cease work.

• • •

The presence of two of the most prominent conservatives of the two houses of parliament at Balmoral, as the king's guests—Andrew Bonarlaw, who is the titular leader of the opposition, and Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, who recently declared in the house of lords that the Irish question never could be settled except by the consent of both parties, is keeping the discussion of the possibility of an attempt to compromise at fever heat.

• • •

At a recent election in Sweden the fact was a revealed that only 3.6 per cent of the women voters were disqualified for failure to pay taxes, as compared with 24.6 per cent of the men.

• • •

General Porfirio Diaz, former president of the Mexican republic, celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Biarritz by a banquet which was attended by twenty-five intimate friends who journeyed from various parts of Europe to offer their congratulations.

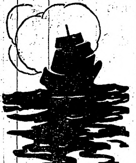
• • •

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of tobacco of all grades into Hongkong during the last two years and there has also been a marked increase in the export of Chinese tobacco in other countries.

• • •

The exact site of the harbor of Pompeii, for which search has been made for centuries, has been discovered by the sculptor Lorenzo Cozza, who for years has continued the investigation of his late father. The harbor is 1,250 yards inland from the beach as it at present exists.

The SABLE LORCHA



By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, capitalist, consults Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron while the latter is in the room. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Gwynne mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of Johnson. Cameron disappears from yacht while Clyde's back is turned. A fruitless search is made for a motor boat seen by the captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letters to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yup Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. Clyde goes to meet Yup Sing, sees Johnson, attempts to follow him, falls into a basement, sprains his ankle and becomes unconscious. Clyde is found by Miss Clement, a missionary among the Chinese. He is sick several days as a result of inhaling charcoal fumes. Evelyn tells Clyde of a peculiarly acting anesthetic which renders a person temporarily unconscious. Murphy is discovered to have mysterious relations with the Chinese. Miss Clement promises to get information about Cameron. Slump in Crystal Consolidated, of which Cameron is the head, is caused by a rumor of Cameron's illness. Clyde finds Cameron on Fifth avenue in a dazed and emaciated condition and takes him home. Cameron awakes from a long sleep and speaks in a strange tongue. Evelyn declares the man is not her uncle. Evelyn and Clyde call on Miss Clement for promised information and find that the Chinaman who was to give it has just been murdered. Miss Clement gives Clyde a note, asking him to read it after he leaves the mission and then destroy it. It tells of the abduction of a white man by Chinese who shipped him back to China. The man is accused of the crime of "Sable Lorcha" in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The appearance in New York of the man they supposed they had shipped to China throws consternation into the Chinese. The brougham in which Clyde and Evelyn are riding in held up by an armed man. Clyde is seized by Murphy and a fight ensues. Evelyn and Clyde are rescued by the police and return home. They find Yup Sing and the Chinese consul awaiting them. Yup tells Clyde the story of the crime of the "Sable Lorcha," in which 97 Chinamen were deliberately sent to their death by one Donald M'Nish, whom they declare is Cameron. They declare that M'Nish can be identified by a tattoo mark on his arm. Clyde declares that Cameron has no such mark. The nurse is called in and describes a tattoo mark on his patient's arm. Clyde goes to investigate and finds the patient attempting to hide a letter. It is addressed to Donald M'Nish. The letter is from the man's mother in Scotland and identifies the patient as M'Nish. Confronted by the sole survivor of the 'Sable Lorcha"—who, it develops, is Soy, a half-breed Chinaman, recognized by Clyde as Johnson, the fisherman—M'Nish shoots him and kills himself. Miss Clement gets the whole story from Soy before he dies. Murphy, whose right name is Moran, had been a partner of M'Nish in the nefarious Chinese trade and later became his most relentless pursuer. He was the author of the threatening letters. Soy was responsible for the mysterious happenings at Cameron's home by the aid of the ether of invisibility. Cameron was drugged and shipped as a member of the crew of a tramp steamer bound for Hongkong. Clyde, Evelyn and Dr. Addison, who has discovered his error in mistaking M'Nish for Cameron, overtake the tramp steamer at Port Said and rescue Cameron.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

"Why didn't you explain, dear, to the captain?" Evelyn asked, with one of those bursts of naivette that contrasted so charmingly with her usually abounding good judgment.

Cameron smiled. "I couldn't get near the captain, my child," he returned, indulgently. "It wasn't because I didn't try. The officers ridiculed my assertions as pipe dreams, and when, at each port, I pleaded to be allowed to communicate with our consul, I was only kept under stricter guard."

And so his story continued, interrupted at intervals by questions from one or another of us, until we had the whole wretched tale of cruelty, including the final chapter which preceded the rescue.

When he learned that every stoker and trimmer, save himself, had been ordered on deck, still hoping against hope that the outside world had at length been moved to intercession in his behalf, he demanded to be allowed to go with the rest. And when his demand was refused he rebelled, fighting his way to liberty with an iron bar from a cinder-tub, which he had purposely concealed for such emergency.

I have no inclination to test patience by detailing all the events and recording all the dialogue of that happy day. Much that happened and much that was said I must leave to the imagination of those that read. But I cannot refrain from the statement that Cameron's meeting and reconciliation with his old friend Dr. Addison was one of the brightest spots in a delectable constellation. The meeting between Evelyn and her uncle was an episode, too, to touch the sensibility of the most apathetic. And if there had lingered a single doubt as to the wisdom or expediency of accepting their companionship on my expedition of rescue it must have been dispelled by the emotional thrill which these scenes provoked.

Our homeward voyage, which all of us were anxious should not be delayed, was by way of Naples. Hartley, who appeared to be able to go and come as he pleased, accompanied us that far, and our farewells to him, on the deck of the Koenig Albert, were combined with a fervor of gratitude that exhausted our powers of expression.

Evelyn begged me to be permitted to kiss him good-bye, but there I was forced to draw the line. Her caresses in my own direction had not, up to that moment, been so lavish that I felt I could spare any of them, even for this young Englishman, notwithstanding my abundant appreciation of the inestimable service he had rendered, and that was precisely what I told her, when on the first evening out, she had demanded to know my reasons for refusal.

"You're a very selfish man," she retorted, with a pout. "And I'm not at all sure, now, that I shall ever kiss you again. Besides—" And there she stopped.

We had reached the after end of the deck in our post-dinner promenade, and had paused there, leaning on the rail, to watch the phosphorescent gleam and glitter among the turbulent white wake-waters. Cameron and Dr. Addison were talking over their cigars in steamer chairs midships, and the girl and I were alone together for the first time since her uncle's restoration.

"Besides?" I repeated, questioningly.

The big blue eyes she turned to me were never more roguish.

"Besides," she said, low-voiced and with a just perceptible quiver, "until you keep your promise, I don't see that you have any right to dictate to me."

I knew very well what she meant. Ever since Cameron had come running backward around that deck-house corner—I think even at the minute I recognized his naked, smut-covered shoulders—I had had that promise in mind, and had longed for the moment of its fulfilment. But till now not even the briefest opportunity had offered. Nevertheless, her present mood was too entirely winsomely lovable to be neglected, and the impulse to prolong it by teasing too strong for resistance.

"Keep my promise?" I queried, mingling with assumed perplexity a certain suggestion of injury. "Have I ever failed you in anything?"

She turned away now, silently, and the eclipse of the eyes I loved left me suddenly repentant; still I persisted.

"Have I ever failed you?" I asked again.

Quickly her gaze came back, and her eyes had taken something of the cold, snapping fire of the phosphorus.

"Since you don't remember," she said, "it's of no consequence. Only you were so sure that you couldn't forget."

"Give me a hint," I begged, still cruel. "When did I promise?"

"I couldn't be so unmaidenly," was her retort, looking away again.

"Was it before we came over here, or since?"

"Before," after a pause.

"Long before?"

"Not very."

"Where? At your house?"

"Yes."

"In the library?" I asked, with a glance behind for possible intruders.

She turned quickly and found me laughing.

"Oh, you dear, silly, lovable, delightful child!" I cried, and the echo of my words was carried far astern, as my arms went about her and held her close, and my kisses fell thick and fast on her ripe, tender little mouth.

"What need had I to keep such a promise?" I asked, when in mercy I paused that she might get her breath. "Why should I ask you to tell me that you loved me, when I could read it in letters as long as your glances and as bright as your smile?"

And if we left Cameron and Dr. Addison much alone together during our homeward voyage, who that still remembers their own happy days of young love dreaming can blame us?

For a long while there remained in my mind as legacy from the strange case of Cameron and the Sable Lorcha conspiracy a seemingly insoluble problem. On our return to America, my friend, in spite of all my urging, refused, with stubborn persistency, it seemed to me, to aid in the prosecution of those who, we knew positively, were implicated in the affair. Concerning Murphy, Yup Sing and a score or more of their satellites we could have produced evidence of the most damaging character. But Cameron was not so minded. He even went so far as to discourage my appearance against the former for complicity in the plot to take captive Evelyn and myself on the night of our Pell street visit. Indeed I have always believed that through O'Hara he was instrumental in securing Murphy's release. And I know for a fact that he provided so generously for the young French driver of the electric brougham, who was so badly injured in that Pell street adventure, that the fellow returned to France a month before the trial of his assailant.

All these things, I say, continued to puzzle and disquiet me, long after the sharp edges of rancorous remembrance had been worn away. And invariably at such times there would recur recollections of those early days of the threatening letters and of that elusive something in Cameron's manner which I was never quite able to comprehend or explain.

The true interpretation was reserved for the night preceding my marriage with Evelyn, which, by the way, had, at her guardian's wish, been delayed for nearly a year because of what he chose to regard as her unseemly youth. The celebration was to take place at Cragholt and the house was already filled with kinsfolk and intimate friends, including most of the wedding party.

It was after midnight, and Cameron and I were alone together in his mahogany and green study; he at his writing table and I in the same adjacent leather chair in which I had sat a twelvemonth ago while listening to the story of the incised portrait.

As was not unusual we had reverted to that time and to certain of the incidents therewith connected; and I had been trying to make clear to Cameron, as I had already frequently tried to do, the peculiar difference between McNish's expression and his.

"In individual feature," I said, warming to my subject, "there never was in all the world before, I believe, such similarity. And in repose, the ensemble, I should say, was equally identical. But when it came to—"

And there Cameron checked me.

"Clyde," and his tone was strangely grave, it seemed to me, "you'll pardon my interrupting you, I know. I understand what you would say, probably better than I could from your putting it into words. And I want to tell you why I understand. Indeed I've wanted to tell you for a long while, but whenever I've got to the verge of it, I have balked."

He paused here to shake the ash from his cigar, reaching across his desk for a receptacle, and somehow the gesture reminded me of that of McNish as he had thrown out his arm which held the letter, and so exposed the telltale tattooing.

"I have never told you, Clyde," he resumed, his eyes turned on the glowing tobacco ember which he had just bared, "anything about my birth or my family. But now that you are to become one of us, in a way, it's only fair that you should know; for though Evelyn's mother was but my half-sister, still the girl gets the same blood through her grandsire."

"Yes," I said, "I know that. Evelyn told me that much. I know, too, that you were born in Scotland; and the very name of Cameron is a pretty good guarantee of family worth."

"My father belonged to a rather poor branch," he confessed, "and like many poor men he had a large number of children. There were ten, all told, and when my poor mother died, it became a serious problem how to take care of us little ones. I was among the youngest, not over seven, and I had a twin brother."

As he said this Cameron, who had been desultorily drawing figures on his writing pad with the end of a penholder, abruptly shot his gaze to mine and caught the quick question of my eyes.

"Yes," he said, without change of tone, "yes, you see, now, don't you?"

"McNish!" I murmured.

"McNish," he echoed. "Donald McNish."

"But," I began, "I don't quite—" and I thought of the letter from McNish's mother.

"Oh, it is clear enough," he went on. "Some of the children were put out to live amongst neighbors, and eventually, my father and the rest of us came to this country. The others he left behind, promising to send each month the money for their keep. Donald he left with a couple named McNish, who had no bairns of their own, and when the boy grew to be a big lad, and my father, who in the meantime had been successful here and married again, sent for him to come to America, word came back that he had been dead a twelvemonth."

"And your father believed it?"

"Oh, yes, for they returned the back pay he had forwarded, and sent a lock of my brother's hair, I think, and a trinket or two that had been his as a kiddie."

"Afterwards, though, you learned that he was still alive?"

"No," was Cameron's answer. "We never heard. Had it not been for that marked resemblance gathering me into the net spread for him, I should probably never have known. And, Clyde," he added, "ever since I learned of his having been there, in town, I have been wondering. Do you think it possible that he ever realized that he was in his brother's house?"

"Hardly," I said. "It doesn't seem likely, though; unless the name and the—He must—Oh, certainly," I stumbled, "he must have realized that we mistook him for—yes, for some one named Cameron. He answered to it readily enough; he even insisted that he was Cameron. And if his mind was clear enough to put two and two together, why, knowing that he had a twin brother in America, it would seem—" And there I stopped my floundering, for Cameron had risen to his feet, and smiling, tolerantly, was waving a hushing hand at me.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I've argued it all out in just the same way, dear friend. And yet we never can be certain, can we? Only I have thought, if he might have realized it, and have been able to have played the part, and stayed, and taken up my life and lived it for the rest of his, I might have gone on and taken his punishment to some purpose. For I have had more than my share of the good things, Clyde, and maybe if poor little Donnie had had even half my chances, it would all have been so very, very different."

He still thought of him as the child brother he had parted from long years ago in Scotland, and as such he would ever remember him. I was glad then that he had stopped me when I had tried to draw for him the difference in their faces. For it was such a difference! Looking at Cameron now with the lamp of true greatness alight behind those plain features, I marveled that I could even have seen a vestige of likeness in the brutal, soulless face of his twin brother.

And then, for the first time, too, I really understood.

Real Origin of the Pearl

Science Has Rudely Shattered Poetic Idea That Has Been Held For Centuries.

For many centuries, even until comparatively recent times, it was the common belief that pearls were drops of dew that gained entrance into the shell of an oyster, and were there transpired into lustrous gems. Arab and Indian divers still believe that at certain seasons oysters come to the surface and suck in the rain-drops that later become pearls. Science, however, has rudely shattered this poetic fancy, and discovered the real origin to be a worm. Dr. Hugh M. Smith gives some interesting information on this subject in the National Geographic Magazine.

We now know that almost any foreign body—a grain of sand, a bit of mud or shell, a piece of seaweed or a small animal—may by its irritation cause the mollusk to cover it with nacre and make it the nucleus of a pearl; but the largest part of the annual pearl-crop of the world is due to parasites that normally pass a part of their life-cycle within the shell of the pearl-oyster.

Minute spherical larvae of marine worms known as Cestodes become embedded in the soft tissues, as many as forty having been found in one Ceylon oyster. As the result of irritation, the oyster forms a protecting sac about the intruder, and then, if the larva dies, its body is gradually converted into carbonate of lime, and the pearly mass proceeds to grow with the shell.

If the larva lives, it may pass into the body of the strong-jawed trigger-fishes which prey on the pearl-oysters, there undergoing further development Ultimately it reaches the body of the great rays, which in turn eat the trigger-fishes. In the rays the worms attain full development, and produce larvae that are cast into the sea and find lodgment in pearl-oysters. Thus the cycle is begun once more.

We may literally accept the saying of a celebrated French investigator, that "the most beautiful pearl is in reality only the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm."

De Montluc a True Gascon

Character of Romantic Soldier Illustrated by an Incident During the Siege of Sienna.

Blaise de Montluc was a soldier and a marshal of France who fought through half the sixteenth century. Like a true Gascon, as he was, he added to his great physical qualities courage, high spirits and an unquenchable gaiety, which distinguished him above soldiers of a graver mold. He was the veritable captain of his soul.

In the Italian wars Blaise de Montluc commanded the defense of Sienna during the prolonged siege. When the town was reduced to a few ounces of bread daily, Blaise was overcome with sickness, and had himself carried about in a chair muffled up in furs.

But perceiving that the inhabitants, especially the women, were "thus rendered apprehensive of their fate should he die,"—so runs the excerpt from De Montluc's "Commentaries,"—"he called for a pair of crimson velvet breeches, laid over with gold lace, very finely cut, for they were made at a time when he was forsooth in love. He put on a doublet of the same, and a shirt of crimson silk and gold twist; then a buff collar over which he put his arms, very finely gilt."

He was at that time wearing gray and white, "in honor of a fair lady to whom he was a servant when he had leisure." So he put on a hat of gray silk, with a gray silver hatband and a plume of heron's feathers set with silver spangles.

He also put on a short cassock of gray velvet, garnished with "little plates of silver at two fingers' distance from one another, and lined with cloth of silver, all open between the plates."

Then he "rubbed his face with Greek wine till he brought a little color into his cheeks, and drank a small draught with a little bit of bread.

"He then looked at himself in the glass, strutted before his officers, though he had not the strngth to kill a chicken, and rode through the town to the great comfort of all beholders."—Youth's Companion.

Callous Indeed.

"Well, I must confess I am glad to get back home amongst my old kin and friends, where people ain't too busy or too unfeeling or too stuck-up to take some interest in one another," said Mrs. Polley.

"Now, there's them post office folks down to Chicago. I found 'em actually hard-hearted! Why, would you believe it, that man that brings round the letters to Mabel's, he's so queer and standoffish that when he handed me husband's postal card, telling how mother had fell and broke her arm, he never so much as opened his lips to give me one word of sympathy! No, sir, not even enough to say, 'Too bad!'"—Youth's Companion.

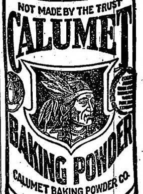
1st

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

SHARKS BLOW SHIP WHISTLE

Then Sailors Know the Much Hated Fish Has Been Caught on Their Hooks.

Sharks are numerous in Magdalena bay, on the west coast of the Peninsula of Lower California, says the Wide World. The monsters at this point seem to take almost any kind of bait, and it is rarely that a warship is seen at anchor without from one to a half dozen lines dangling from its stern. Watching a shark line is a tedious business, but it is strictly necessary in order that the fisherman may know when the monster is hooked, as its frantic rushes, if allowed to go unchecked, are pretty sure to cause some part of the line, leader, or even a part of its own anatomy to give way, and result in its escape.

The old scheme of tying the line around one's big toe and going to sleep would probably work all right so far as rousing the fisherman was concerned, but the sequel might not leave him in a condition to give undivided attention to landing the prize. To this end the officers and sailors have hit on an ingenious plan. Instead of taking in their lines when the dinner gong sounds or when for any reason they are on duty elsewhere, they run a stout piece of marlin' twine from the sharkline up to the steam whistle, leaving it for the man eater himself to announce the event of his being hooked by sounding a toot.

Career One of Romance.

Father Ohrwalder, who for eight years was a prisoner among the African dervishes and escaped, has died at Omdurman. His career is one of the romances of the Sudan. Born at Lana, near Meran, in the Tyrol, in 1856, he went Cairo in 1879, after being trained as a missionary. In the following year he went up to Khartum, and in 1882 he was captured by the Mahdists in the Dar Nuba. He made many vain attempts before he escaped.

The American Breakfast

Post Toasties

and Cream

Thin bits of choicest Indian Corn, so skilfully cooked and toasted that they are deliciously crisp and appetizing.

Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Post Toasties

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Cary, Me.

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Wyona St., Charlotte, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Hard to Choose.

"The jury has been out for a long time."

"Yes; and I doubt their ever reaching a verdict. You see, the case is one in which a life insurance solicitor is suing a book agent, and I fancy the jurymen are trying to figure out some scheme for sticking them both."—Judge.

Delaying the Law.

"How in the world will you dig up more evidence to get me a new trial?"

"Don't worry about that," replied the lawyer. "All you have to do is to dig up more money."—Judge.

Appropriate.

"That beautiful Miss Slaughter is well named."

"Why so?"

"Because she has such killing ways."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

And many a man's conservatism is due to the fact that he hasn't the money.

Rheumatism Is Torture

Many pains that pass as rheumatism are due to weak kidneys—to the failure of the kidneys to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer achy, bad joints, backache too, dizziness and some urinary disturbances, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended by over 150,000 people in many different lands.

Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to drive off the uric acid which is the cause of backache, rheumatism and lumbago.

Here's proof.

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

A SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

W. R. Smart, Belle Fourche, S. D., says: "Rheumatism caused me terrible suffering. I had to give up work. I had to be lifted around and was perfectly helpless. Doan's Kidney Pills acted like magic in driving away the rheumatism. It soon left me entirely and I haven't had an attack since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

You Can Buy

The Best Irrigated Land

In Southern Idaho

For $50.50 an Acre

Good Soil — Fine Climate

Crops Never Fail

Especially adapted to the raising of alfalfa, grains, potatoes and fruits. Ideal for dairying and stock raising.

On main line Oregon Short Line Railroad. Lands surround Richfield, Dietrich, Shoshone and Gooding in Lincoln and Gooding Counties. 20,000 acres open to entry. THE BEST WATER RIGHT IN THE WEST AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ARE THE EASIEST OFFERED BY ANY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Let us tell you more. Your letter will have individual attention. Address

Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd.

Richfield — Idaho

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' suffer from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book, THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these diseases and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow-up' circulars. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

Luxury for Ostriches.

Dealing with the anti-plumage campaign in England, the Cape Times in a leading article remarks that: "Were it not for the commercial value of its feathers, the ostrich would today be as rare in civilized South Africa as the hippopotamus. The ostrich is really a much pampered bird, living a life of pure luxury. He is bred and kept in condition merely for the sake of his feathers, and generally he lives to a ripe old age. The feathers are not pulled out from the sockets by the roots, but are cut with as little pain to the bird as is caused to a sheep by the shearer."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Terrapin Catches Hawk.

Edwin Lowe, son of Edwin Lowe of McDaniel, Talbot county, Md., exhibited recently a young chicken hawk that he and his father had captured after it had been trapped by a common land terrapin.

Mr. Lowe and his son were walking in the road near McDaniel Tuesday morning when they saw the hawk hopping along in the road with something hanging to it.

Thinking the bird had been wounded, they approached it with a view of putting it out of misery, when they saw what was hampering its movements.

The hawk had evidently tried to capture the terrapin, but was captured itself, for one toe of the bird was held tightly in the terrapin's shell.

Both hawk and terrapin were picked up and taken to Mr. Lowe's home, and it was several hours before the terrapin released its grip.—New York Sun.

Easily Explained.

McCarthy got into an argument with Casey about the efficacy of prayer.

"Oi can't see that there's anything in it," asserted Casey. "Oi never got anything out of it."

"Well," said McCarthy, "don't you know when there's a war it's always the people that pray that win the foights?"

"How about the Chinese?" asked Casey. "They're great people to pray, and yet they get licked, and licked bad."

"Oh, well," explained McCarthy, "no wan could understand thim whin they prayed."

Might Have Been Working.

"A dentist friend tells me he has been down in the mouth lately."

"Whose, I wonder?"

BLOODHOUNDS ARE BEING KEPT BUSY

THE SUCCESS IN CASE OF LOST CHILD MAKES ANIMALS POPULAR.

MURDER AND ARSON CASES

Shot Is Fired at Supposed Sleepers and Barn Is Fired, Destroying Horses and Contents.

Mankato.—The bloodhounds owned by Blue Earth county have been called upon for work in other counties several times since one of them found the lost girl at Erskine. A call was received Monday from Henderson, and the dogs were taken there by Deputy Sheriffs Ed Arlo and Jacob Hilgers and put on the trail of persons who are thought to have set fire to the barn on the farm of Mrs. Augusta Crosby.

Fire Occurred Sunday.

The barn was fired Sunday evening, Sept. 14, and was destroyed, together with another building, seven horses and some machinery and other property, involving a loss of $2,500 with $1,000 insurance in a farmers' mutual company. The family was awakened by the barking of a dog, and a telephone call for assistance was sent out to neighboring farmers. The first to respond say they saw a man and a woman or two men disappearing in a cornfield and back of stacks, and it is suspected that these persons started the fires.

For this reason, John Westhoff, president of the insurance company, sent for the bloodhounds. The dogs were started on the tracks of the persons seen near the fire, and one dog went to a house across the line in Scott county, two and a half miles away. This was supposed to be the woman's track. The other dog followed the man's track for a mile to a crossroad, where the scent was lost. Persons at the house denied any knowledge of the fire.

Asylum Inmate Taken.

Deputy Sheriff Spoetgens of Le Sueur county was notified, and a few miles from the scene of the fire took into custody an escaped inmate of the St. Peter asylum, but there was no evidence to connect him with the matter, and he was returned to St. Peter. The state fire marshal has been notified.

Monday night someone fired twice with a shotgun into a bed in the room of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Honza, living on a farm nine miles north of Le Sueur Center. Mr. Honza was at Le Sueur Center, and his wife and father were sitting up in the kitchen. It is suspected that murder was intended, and the bloodhounds were put on the track of the person firing the shot. Sheriff Osten and Deputy Sheriff Arlo went with the dogs.

The dogs took the scent and went to the home of John Cabes, half a mile away, and there a shotgun that had recently been fired and some shells like those used were found. Cabes had been heard to make threats in regard to Honza because of ill feeling over a road, but he denied the shooting and said that his words had been misconstrued into threats.

Cabes had been previously suspected and the dogs serve to confirm the suspicion, and Honza stated he would ask for a warrant for Cabes' arrest.

South Sea Princess Seeks Knowledge.

St. Paul.—A real Polynesian princess of the royal family of Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group in the South Pacific ocean, has just arrived in the twin cities to be educated in the public schools and the University of Minnesota. Ina Salmon, 12-year-old daughter of Tauraa Salmon, and grand-daughter of Chief Tati Salmon of Tahiti, was brought to Minneapolis by Miss Josephine Tilden, professor of botany at the university, and is stopping at the home of Professor C. O. Rosendahl, 2191 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

To Fight Refund Charges.

East Grand Forks.—According to advices received by local attorneys, the Great Northern Railroad company will fight the payment of any refund charges between the Twin Cities and East Grand Forks. Freight shipped into East Grand Forks is hauled through the city to Grand Forks, after which the cars are shunted back to the local station. This, railway officials say, constitutes interstate commerce, and consequently they declare they do not have to make any refunds, in accordance with the recent supreme court decision.

Pipestone.—Pipestone's new electric street lighting system is in operation. In the downtown section large flaming arc lamps are used.

Boy Accidentally Kills Self.

Duluth. — Being accidentally shot while hunting birds with companions, Theodore Maki, aged 10, was carried nearly two miles by Dewey Knutson, aged 17, to the Ely hospital, where he passed away. The boys, in company with two other lads, went out armed with .22 calibre rifles. The small boy's gun caught in a bush and as he turned to dislodge it, it was discharged, the bullet passing through his left side. Young Knutson was the only one not too frightened to aid the victim.

Hill and Eberhart Speakers.

Alexandria. — Douglas county's annual fair will be held in this city September 25, 26 and 27 and liberal premiums will be offered. The two principal speakers will be Governor Eberhart and James J. Hill.

Wilson Returning to Capital.

Cornish, N. H., Sept. 16.—Believing that the tariff bill may be out of conference and ready for his signature some time this week, President Wilson plans to leave here and return to Washington.

WILL BRING MANY SETTLERS

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres to Be Divided Into Small Farms in Hubbard County.

Minneapolis.—Initiating development which is expected to bring thousands of settlers into central and northern Minnesota, the Red River Lumber company has recently begun to break up into small farms its 150-acre holding of cut-over land in Hubbard county. It has set apart 3,400 acres near Akeley to serve as a model tract. Heretofore the company, according to A. D. Walker, its secretary, has disposed of cut-over lands in large lots or isolated acreages, but now it purposes to place them so that people seeking to settle permanently may easily get a foothold in the soil.

The land, now worth $6 and $8 an acre, will, when cleared, command $40 and $50, was Mr. Walker's prediction.

"Lots of land in northern Minnesota is better than Canadian, and people are beginning to be alive to the opportunities lying within their own state," said he. "It has an immediate value as pasturage and a future value for farming. Practically all the timber on it was Norway pine, the stumps of which rot out in about seven years. After that the soil will grow almost anything.

"At present it offers the finest sort of attraction for sheep and cattle."

When the value of the Minnesota property becomes known, it is likely that many sheep and cattle men of Montana and the northwest generally will be attracted to this state, he declared.

"RAISE MORE STOCK"--HILL

Tells the Farmers Demand Will Not Be Met for Many Years.

Princeton.—In an address at the Mille Lacs county fair here James J. Hill spoke particularly to the farmers, emphasizing the importance of raising more and better live stock, particularly hogs. He said that if the farmers were to raise as much live stock as possible the demand would not equal the supply inside of twenty years.

Mr. Hill referred to the connection between the prosperity of the farmer and that of the railroad, saying that the railroad is absolutely dependent upon the farmer. He said that railroad management takes more economy than any other, as a cent of difference in the cost of hauling a ton ten miles over the Great Northern amounts to seven million dollars in one year. The dividends to the stockholders annually are only two cents a ton for each ten miles. "Why are we interested in your doing better?" he asked. "You have to earn the money to pay us; your prosperity is ours—we only carry what you raise; if you are poor, we are also. That's the reason we are interested."

"There is a great deal to be learned in feeding cattle," said Mr. Hill "Many cattle are overloaded with corn, while the last six weeks I fed my steers on cabbage and kept them cool, so that when they went to the stock show they looked fine and bright."

CHARRED BODY IS LOCATED

Becomes Insane and Fires Barn and Kills Himself—Escaped Attendants.

Thief River Falls.—Claes A. Hedeen, single, a farmer, committed suicide in an unused barn near the Hedeen farm by shooting himself with a shotgun after first saturating the building with gasoline and setting fire to it.

He had suffered from the hallucination that he was being pursued by officers and had been heard to make threats that he was going to kill himself. His family placed him under surveillance and had hidden all firearms.

He escaped from his room and his absence was not noticed until the smoldering ruins of the barn was discovered. Upon raking over the debris his charred skeleton was found in the ashes.

Ex-Mayor of Bemidji Suing G. N.

Bemidji.—John P. Pogue, former mayor of Bemidji, told a Beltrami county jury how he was dragged fifty feet with his foot caught in the cowcatcher of a locomotive, his right leg broken just above the ankle and of internal injuries he received Oct. 28, 1909, when he and four others, while crossing the Great Northern tracks in an automobile at Wilton, six miles west of Bemidji, were struck by an eastbound locomotive, alleged to have been without a headlight after dark. This is the third time the case, in which he seeks to recover $11,400 damages, has been called in district court. Former District Judge Marshall A. Spooner and John T. Gibbons, both of Bemidji, are appearing for the plaintiff, while A. L. Janes, former state's assistant attorney general, and Thayer Bailey of Bemidji are attorneys for the defendant.

Warden Will Organize Band.

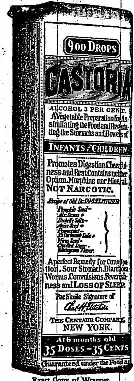
St. Cloud.—Charles S. Reed, the new superintendent of the state reformatory here, believes in the good influence of music. When he was in charge of the Walla Walla prison, a band and an orchestra were features of the institution and had a marked beneficial effect upon inmates. He finds there is an abundance of musical talent among the 250 young men in the reformatory, and he has asked the board of control to purchase instruments for a band of thirty pieces, and bids are being asked for.

"White Way" for Alexandria.

Alexandria.—The city of Alexandria is to have a "white way," the distance of six blocks. Business men offered to furnish the posts and the lights, provided the city will maintain the lights. The council voted to accept the offer and maintain the system. The greater part of the distance will have eight light posts to the block, four on either side. The cost of installing the system will be about $3,000. Douglas county's annual fair will be held in this city Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food a

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHOULD HAVE ROUSED HIM

Mrs. Brown's Method of Removing Gloom May Not Be Generally Recommended.

Gloom prevailed in the domestic circle—a gloom horrible and depressing. Mr. Brown, in fact, was in a bad temper. And, as Mrs. Brown knew, there was only one way of curing it—to rouse him thoroughly; for, when miserable himself, he always accused other people of being miserable. He did on this occasion.

"Jane," he grumpled at last, "you're as dull as an old owl! Sulking, I suppose, because I refused to buy you that new hat!"

"No," sighed his wife. "I wasn't thinking about it. As a matter of fact, I've been turning out some old letters, and—oh! it's nothing of importance. Only a fit of the blues."

"What letters?"

"Love letter."

"Some I wrote to you, I suppose."

"No," said his wife calmly. "Some I received before I met you. It's of no consequence. None at all. How is your cold?"

To Memory Dear.

Ted—I hope you gave your girl a birthday present that will cause her to long remember you.

Ned—I don't know about that; but it's a constant reminder to me, for I bought it on the installment plan.—Stray Stories.

The Way of It.

"Miss May made a hit with Jack the first glance she gave him."

"I see—a sort of glancing blow."

GROWING STRONGER

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"At the age of 50 years I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a man in Mo. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously, I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high-grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my years and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless, now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Temptation.

No matter how we may safeguard ourselves, there is no one of us who is free from those sudden rushes of temptation which at times seem almost uncontrollable, at well as inexplicable. Perhaps they are revolts of nature, scorning restraint and violently self-asserting. Nearly always they are related to the egotism that, in its subordination to social law, often feels itself limited and irritated. They ought to make us more patient with one another. Each day they give us lessons in humility. It is perhaps due to our egotism that so many of these lessons are lost. We cannot reflect too often on the speech that moved Wesley to say, as a prisoner passed him bearing the insignia of his disgrace: "There, but for the grace of God, goes John Wesley."

Such an attitude is in itself a beautiful perquisite.—From "Intimations," by John D. Barry.

The Main Thing.

Mother—Katherine, what are the intentions of that young man you are permitting to call on you so often?

Daughter—Never mind that, mother; I know what my intentions are.

Their Idea.

"What do you think of the two governors who went out and worked on the state highways themselves?"

"They evidently, in their official life, wanted a smooth road to travel."

For Sunburn, Insect Bites,

Ivy Poison or any other skin inflammation us Tyree's Antiseptic Powder and get quick relief. 25c. at druggists. Sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

His Place.

"We don't know what to do with that fellow. He is an inveterate kicker."

"Why not put him on your football team?"

For Effect.

"Pa, what is a pulpiteer?"

"A pulpiteer, son, is a preacher who makes frequent use of the pulpit tear."

Learning Golf.

A young woman entered a sporting goods store one morning, and the polite clerk went forward to meet her.

"I want," she said, "to see some golf clubs."

"Certainly," replied the clerk. "About how many do you want?"

"Well, really," she responded slowly, "I scarcely know. "You see, I am just learning to play golf, and I do not know much about it as yet. Why, I don't even know which end of the caddie to use."—Lippincott's.

Sympathetic Affliction.

"That impecunious nobleman's rich wife and his creditors are now sympathizing with each other."

"On what grounds?"

"He beat both of them."

Foley Kidney Pills Succeed

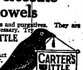
because they are a good honest medicine that cannot help but heal kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities, if they are once taken into the system. Try them now for positive and permanent help.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold everywhere 25c. Booklet free.

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence,

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES FOR HUNTING

No matter what you hunt for or where you hunt, the answer to the question "What rifle shall I take?" is—a Winchester. Winchester Repeating Rifles are made for all styles of cartridges, from .22 to .50 caliber. Whichever model you select you will find it an accurate shooter, reliable in action and strong in construction.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—the Red W Brand—are made for each other.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

FALL COAT
BARGAINS

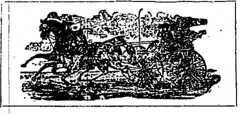
We have just received a large shipment of fall coats and furs for ladies and children.

A splendid assortment of styles and colors. Come early and get your choice.

Make our store your headquarters while in town.

DAVID LAZAR
The Home of Bargains.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse and Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

DEAR MADAM.

The Preserving Season is on. Are you prepared for it? We shall put on sale Saturday a complete line of ONYX Preserving Kettles; Berlin Kettles and Dish Pans to supply this demand at the following low prices.

6-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	49c.
8-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	59c.
10-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	69c.
12 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	79c.
8 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	49c.
10 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	59c.
12 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	69c.
14-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	79c.
14-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	59c.
17-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	69c.

With each of the above items we include FREE one ¾ Quart Onyx Fruit Jar Dipper Come and get yours.

OLE MATHSON

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

3 Big Days 3

Do not fail to attend the Red Lake County fair at Red Lake Falls Sept. 24-25-26. Three big days of fun and sport. A fine program of races and athletic contests—something doing all the time. Liberal premiums are offered for all exhibits.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, September 20, 1913.

R. D. V. Carr assumed active charge of the Middle River Pioneer last week after an absence of a year. There was a noticeable improvement in last weeks issue.

We have among our exchanges for for last week the first copy of the Deerwood Times, published at Deerwood, Minn. by H. E. Mussey, formerly of Thief River Falls. As usual, Mr Mussey puts out a neat classy paper, that is a credit to the town and territory in which it is published.

Winter Wheat in Northwestern Minnesota.

In the fall of 1911 the Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston began an experiment in sowing winter wheat. It was drilled on a plowed field, in grain stubble, and between the rows of corn. All winter killed, but from a field where winter wheat was drilled between the rows of standing corn a yield of 43 bushels and 33 pounds per acre was secured. The results the second year show the best yield is from the wheat in the stand corn and the second best from that in corn stubble. That on fall plowing winter killed. This experiment was continued in the fall of 1912.—C. G. Selvig, Superinten- N. W. School and Station, Crookston

Sore Eyes of Cattle.

Infectious sore eyes of cattle most frequently makes its appearance during the summer months, although it may also occasionally appear at other times. The germs may be introduced into a herd by the purchase of an animal suffering with the disease, but it is undoubtedly spread in other ways as it sometimes appears suddenly and without any known means of entrance to the premises.

As this disease is infectious, it spreads from one animal to others, and sometimes run thru the entire herd. Its duration in one animal is from one to two weeks, usually about ten days, after which it has run its course and disappears. Although total blindness may result, the sight is not usually permanently impaired. Very often but one eye is affected, the other eye, if affected at all, shows the symtoms from several days to a week later.

The first symtom is a profuse flow of tears. Then the eye becomes very sensitive to light, and is kept constantly closed. Later the eyelids swell, and the discharge shows distinct traces of pus or matter. About the same time white specks appear on the surface of the eyeball. This speck gradually enlarges and may cover the entire front of the eye, causing temporary blindness.

Treatment is inexpensive and easily applied. When begun in time recovery is hastened and further spread of the disease is prevented. It is always best to confine the animals in a comfortable but well darkened stall. Feed sparingly on cooling, laxative foods. Give a physic of a pound of Epsom salts in two quarts of water to an animal weighing 1,000 pounds. Add half a grain of zinc solution and ten grams of boric acid to an ounce of distilled water Use a medicine dropper to put a few drops of this mixture in the eye several times a day.—C. C. Lipp, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggist, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

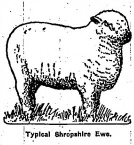
The Spectator.

SHROPSHIRES GAIN IN FAVOR

Reason Is These Sheep Give Better Returns for Money Invested Than Other Breeds.

What has made the Shropshire so popular? More Shropshires are fed and marketed in England than any other two breeds. The reason the breed is popular, is because these sheep give better returns for money invested than any of the mutton breeds, writes H. K. Gibson of Duchess County, N. Y., in the Orange Judd and Farmer. The English farmers are not slow to find out what sort of live stock is the most profitable for them to keep, and American farmers are not slow, either. The Shropshire registry association has nearly as many members as all other sheep registry associations of the mutton breeds combined. This is ample proof of the popularity of the breed.

Now, back of this breed are the business capabilities of the Shropshire to make lots of money. These sheep show a profit to their feeder and breeder if given any reasonable chance to do so. They are the most cosmopolitan of the button breeds and on the same amount of food will excel the other breeds in making more pounds of both mutton and wool than their rivals. They are also very prolific. With good care, at least 1¼ lambs may be expected on the average to each ewe in the flock, but it is not uncommon even in large flocks to get an average of 1½ lambs to each ewe. I doubt if there is any breed that is better adapted for crossing or for breeding on our own native ewes than the Shropshire. Anyone who follows the market reports of the leading live stock markets will see that lambs sired by Shropshire rams are continually topping the market. The winnings at the leading live stock exhibitions show that for grades and crossbreds three-fourths of the winners are sired by Shropshire rams.



Typical Shropshire Ewe.

GOOD SANITATION OF STABLE

If Proper Care Is Given Horses and Their Barns No One Can Object to Them in Big Cities.

(By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOTHE.)

One of the most imperative needs from the standpoint of health in great cities, is stable sanitation. Thousands upon thousands of horses are stabled in every large city. If proper care is taken of these horses and their stables, no one can object to their presence, because they are reasonably quiet and a properly cared for stable is practically odorless. You will say immediately that you never saw a properly cared for stable, then, and that is probably right, as there are very few of them.

The sanitary stable should have waterproof floors, built of some material that will not absorb the liquid manure, and sloped to drain properly. Cement is undoubtedly the best of these, and it should be covered with a slatted board flooring in the stalls to keep the horses from sleeping on a cold cement, and to prevent slipping.

The question of bedding is very important in many ways. Its function is to keep the horse off the floor and to absorb the liquid manure. It also is better for the horses' feet than a hard floor. Wheat or oat straw is the best bedding known, as it is light, dry, warm, springy and highly absorbtive. Barley and rye straw would be equally good if it were not for the "beards" or barbed tips of the green husk, which irritates the horse's skin. Marsh hay has little value because it is coarse, flattens down and absorbs very little. Shavings and tanbark are poor bedding for the same reason.

Horses should be cleaned very carefully in warm weather, and it is an excellent plan to wash their mouth, head and legs with cold water at noon and night.

Hog Cholera Serum.

Good clean hog cholera serum usually retains its potency for at least a year after sealing, if kept cold and in dim light. Farmers frequently order more serum than they need and then wish to know whether it can be safely put away for future use. When a serum bottle has been opened and the serum exposed to the air, except in the hands of a very careful and expert operator, it is very likely to be contaminated and spoiled for future use.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian.

Explaining Their Attitude.

The good Mr. McCormick, friend of Mr. Perkins and the colonel, makes no bones in declaring that he contributed Harvester trust money to the election of a "friendly" congressman in Illinois. The colonel's attack upon the "new freedom" comes just in the nick of time to explain the attitude of these great reformers toward the trusts.—Rochester Herald.

Hazel

Manda Midchell of Plummer came here Saturday to visit with Mrs. Singerseth who is cook at the dredge.

Clara Kolstol and Sister of T. R. Falls came here Saturday to visit their sister Mrs. Sengerseth.

T. J. Sumpter was a business caller at Thief River Falls Saturday.

E. A. Mostue, County Sup. of schools was here Friday and drove out to his farm east of here and returned Saturday.

Mrs. S. Maugeau who has been cooking on the dredge, returned to her home at Plummer Saturday.

W. B. Fuller of Thief River Falls was a business caller here Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Peter Thune and daughter Alma went to Thief River Wednesday returning Thursday.

Jessie McGilerey went to St. Hilaire Sunday to fish.

Mrs. G. H. Rodger and Mrs. J. R. McCash left Monday morning for Bemidji.

P. Borgie was a caller at the county seat last Thursday.

Mrs. Kaasa of Thief River is now visiting Mrs Odegaard here.

Mrs. Ole Omdahl and daughter Mabel drove to Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

Walter Berg was a visitor at the twin cities last week.

T. D. Tice left last week for St. Paul with a car load of cattle

Miss Ebba Walback passed thru here Thursday on her way to her school at Hickory

Misses Leon, Jessie, Ruth and Mabel McGilerey of Gettysburgh, S D arrived here Tuesday to visit their father who recently opened a real estate office here

Pete Hanson left Wednesday for Larimore, N D to work during the fall season

Albert Odegaard, who has spent his vacation here, returned to Fergus Falls Monday to take up his studies at the Park Region Lutheran College

Gina and Tillie Hestekind, who for the past month have been visiting at Odegaard's left last week for T R Falls to visit with their sister

Mr and Mrs Samuel Swenson returned from Thief River Thursday

Carl Alberg was a Sunday visitor at Thief River Falls

Siverine Kolstol, who is teaching at Thief River Falls came here Saturday to visit her sister Mrs Sigerseth

Misses Lena Paterson and Neva Sumpter drove to Plummon Fund

Henry Olson callled here on his way from Oklee to St Hilaire

Carl Mathson went to Thief River Falls last Thursday

Mrs Ole Odegaad was a caller at the county seat last week

Miss Gina Finstad commenced a term of school in Wyandotte last Monday

T J Sumpter made a trip out east Thursday

Misses Eva and Mary Fredrickson visited at Erickson's Thursday

Defends Bryan's Absence.

When it was suggested to Joseph Quincy, of Boston, who is at the Bellevue for a day or two, that his experience as assistant secretary of state under the second Cleveland administration might qualify him to comment on the recent criticism of the secretary of state, he said:

"One would suppose from some of the criticisms that the business of the state department would come to a standstill when the secretary is out of Washington. Of course, the fact is that only large questions of policy require the personal attention of the secretary, and these questions are necessarily settled by the president, as the head of the government, after consultation with the secretary. With the secretary in easy reach of or communication with the department, no important diplomatic business need be delayed because he is not physically present at his desk."

Wool Growers Not Hurt.

Sheep owners should not be alarmed over the report that Australian emissaries are here looking over the commercial possibilities and especially congratulating themselves on the prospects of selling more wool here after the duty shall be removed. More woolen clothing is needed in this climate than the people have of late years been able to afford, and if woolen goods are cheaper more of them will be worn. As to prices, there are many varieties of wool and many of garments, and in producing the latter there are great advantages in mixtures of the former. Australian wool is largely imported for mixing with domestic, and the effect of removing the duty from foreign wool may be to increase the demand for the domestic.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. E. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3500 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
E. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL Secret

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hamsay.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 23 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
a30-3t

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars,
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.31
Flax, No. 2	1 28
Oats	.33
Barley	.53
Rye	.51

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Communion services next Sunday at 10 a. m. THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sept. 21 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sept. 28th at 7:45 p. m.
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m	
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40	"

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m,	
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15	"

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5-DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
156-158 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

Stoves! Stoves!!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,
Dealer in
General Merchandise
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913. NUMBER 11

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Swan Johnson was a caller at this office Monday morning.

Get your "Stark A" grain bags at Dave Lazar s. S-6 tf.

Miss Tomina Wilson returned from Crookston Monday.

C. L. Hanson of Thief River Falls autoed thru here Thursday on his way to the fair at Red Lake.

No Scand. Mission church services in Black River Sunday Sept. 28th.

Lyman Peck and daughter returned from a short visit to Crookston.

C. C. Elliott, the land man, came up from Minneapolis in his Peerles car, Sunday evening.

John Hanson and Alfred Anderson autoed to Argyle and returned last Sunday.

Selmer Benson left Friday for Halstad, where he has been engaged to teach a term of school.

Hjalmer Johnson, one of the progressive farmers of Black River was in town Monday.

Walter Berg came over from Hazel Sunday for a short visit at his home here.

N. A. Nelson attended the exposition at the Red Lake County "Hub" Thursday.

Dr. Owens beat "Royal" Dahlin a game of pinochle Thursday; the first game "Royal" has ever lost.

Scand. Mission church services in the eastside school house Sunday Sept. 28th at 10:39 a. m. All are welcome.

The ladies aid society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet at Mrs. Pete Swanson's Friday Oct. 3rd. All are invited.

D. Patterson accompanied by Miss Kathrene and Mrs. B. E. Burkee, autoed to Red Lake Falls Thursday to attend the fair.

Rev. A. O. Olson of the Swedish Lutheran church will preach his introduction sermon in the town of Black River Sunday Sept. 28th at 10.30 a. m. All are invited.

LOST--Stevens repeater shotgun in a tan leather case on September 18th betwenn Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls or Perrault. Liberal reward for reward for return to C. A. Youngquist, Crookston.

The Board of Directors of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company met at Mrs. P. J. Anderson's place north of Wylie last Tuesday to adjust the damage done by fire to her house. It was found to be a total loss of house and contents and Mrs. Anderson was allowed the full amount of insurance she carried, which was $700.00. The company will not make an assessment to pay this loss as there will be money enough in the treasury when the agents have turned in the money they have collected since the beginning of the year.

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Sheriff Jesse Lafree was a business visitor in our village yesterday.

There will be services in the Swedish Lutheran church tomorrow at 7:30 p.m.

English services in the east side school house tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Ella Skeie went to Thief River Falls Thursday to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mike McAndress, went Thursday to Crystal N. D. to visit.

Success or failure—which? If you attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. your success is assured.

Ruth Roy left Friday for Grand Forks where she will attend business college the coming fall and winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitkin of Thief River Falls visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin Friday.

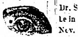
P. Anderson of Holt, Minn. passed thru here Wednesday enroute to Red Lake Falls to attend the "fair."

Mrs. A. F. Hall came over from Bagley Thursday for a short visit at her home here. She returns to Bagley tomorrow.

T. J. Sumpter, the hustling Hazel liveryman was a visitor in our village Friday. We acknowlege a pleasant call at this office.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv



Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th, Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

The cement basement for Dr Swanson's new house will be completed this week and the contractors expect to commence raising the frame in a few days.

Those wishing to pay cash for their sidewalks and avail themselves of the discount may now do so by calling at the bank. Payments must be made before Oct. 1st 1913

D. C. Swanson.
Village Clerk.

The many friends of the Lorentson family surprised them last evening and as a token of the esteem in which they are held, presented them with several useful pieces of furniture and other articles to replace those destroyed by the fire last week.

The following young people hiked over to Hazel Thursday evening to meet Mrs. A. Hall who came in from Erskine over the Soo, viz.

Inez Patterson, Hae Barragy, Gladys Konzen, Kate Patterson and Mr. Patrick Hall.

The Thief River Falls auto club accompanied by the band passed thru here Thursday on their way to attend the county fair at Red Lake Falls. The band favored us with some very fine selections during their short stay here.

The fair at Red Lake Falls was a grand success in every way. The attractions this year were exceptionally good. The baloon ascension, horse races and vegetable exhibit, being especially worthy of mention. The Crookston auto club with some sixty cars were in attendance.

Among the visitors at the Red Lake county fair, Thursday, we noted the following local people—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Soderberg, Hans Wilson, Dr. J. Owens, E. Smith, R. Hall, A. Satterberg, G. Fellman, Paul Olson, Otto Olson, Wm. Olson, Wm. Cuno, Mortenson Bros., Glenn and Joe Martz.

Glenn Martz, Ralph Hall and James Walker returned from points in Montana Saturday. While in the west, they looked over the much talked of lands in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation which will be open for settlement in a short time, but failed to find any of the "grand" opportunities claimed for that part of the country. They returned thoroly convinced of the superiority of Northern Minnesota.

The funeral services for the late Mrs. Emma Lorentson was held last Sunday in Black River, Rev. Frank Larson officiating. Mrs. Lorentson was born in Sweden Nov. 28th 1848. She, with her husband, who passed into the great beyond a year ago, were among the earliest settlers in this part of the country. She have always taken an active part in church affairs and her home was a gathering place for the entire settlement west of town. She leaves to mourn her untimely death, two daughters and three sons, all of whom reside here.

For Sale

Horse, harness, and buggy complete. Cheap if sold at once.

A-3 S. J. Swanson.

Warroad to Have New Light Plant

Electric and Water Works Planned for Hustling Border Town.

Warroad, Minn., Sept. 24—Lively competition developed at the opening of the bids for the construction of the eletric light plant and water works system, eleven offers were received, most of which were for the entire plant. The highest bid was $35,000 and from that ranged down to $29,925 which was the bid of the Northwestern Eletrical Supply company, of St. Paul, which was awarded the contract.

This contract includes the building electrical equipment, wiring, water mains around block 4 and Lake street west to State street. The plant will consist of two 60-horse power gas producer engines, a 75 kwt. dynamo and will have alternating current. It will be capable of serving a city of 4,000 population and will be built so that additions may be made for no further cost than the price of the machinery added. The water tower will be ninety feet high and the tank will have a capacity of 4,000 gallons.

The plant is to be completed in ninety days.—Duluth Herald.

Twenty Years Ago Today.

Prof. Wishard drove down to Crookston Friday.

W. A. Aitaur returned today from Winnipeg where he has been the past two months.

Andrew Berg came up from Shirley and spent Sunday with his family.

Attorney P. G. Falardeau and wife of Red Lake Falls were in town several hours.

D. Patterson left last Monday for a two weeks visit at the worlds fair.

High Class Show

Coming to Thief River Falls.

"The Missouri Girl," the big comedy show which is billed to appear in the Auditorium Theatre for Monday, Sept. 29th is one of the very best that will be seen in that city this season, and many local theatre-goers will no doubt take advantage of this opportunity of witnessing the famous production. It is a clean, up-to-date American comedy, with music and high-grade specialties interspersed, and will be produced there in the same thorough manner as in New York, Chicago, and all the larger cities.

Better telephone over and have your seats reserved, as the show is famous as a record breaking attraction.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Tariff Changes Will Little Disturb Business Conditions.

Producing Interests of the Nation Can Quickly Adjust Themselves to the New Conditions—Nothing to Justify Panic.

Debate is the order in the senate on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill. For the first time in our history a tariff bill comes from the senate finance committee with rates lower than when the bill passed the house. The senate finance committee has made many reductions and adjustments. It has transferred pig iron, ingots, and steel rails to the free list; it has adjusted the duties on the cereals; it has corrected errors in the cotton schedule. One may disagree with some of the features of the senate bill, but he will have to admit that it is an honest careful effort to revise the tariff.

Political prophets to the contrary notwithstanding, there is absolutely nothing in the bill to justify any panic talk. The country, it is true, is nervous, as is usual on the eve of tariff legislation, but our economic condition is sound. No parallel can be drawn between the situation now and that of 1893 and 1894. The Underwood-Simmons bill is in no sense a free-trade measure. If the producing interests of the nation will keep their courage and face the new situation with determination, they will quickly adjust themselves to new conditions. These being the facts, senators should choose their words in debate with care. Criticisms of the senate bill are not only not objectionable, but desirable. The bill can be improved in many places by amendment. Inflammatory speeches, however, should be frowned on and condemned. Politicians who prophesy destruction do more to fulfill their prophecy than their opponents. The psychological element in the tariff problem is always large and today is dominant. Those in power who have the public ear should calm rather than further agitate the troubled waters of our industrial life.

Hazel

Mr. and Mrs. Coien left last Friday morning for Greibrok to visit with Rev. S. T. Palm, formerly of this place. They returned the same evening.

Louis Viear, Oscar Bugett left Tuesday for Thief River Falls after working on the dredge all summer.

Pete Simmonson left here last Tuesday for Bemidji.

T. J. Sumpter was a business caller at the county seat Tues.

Miss Mary Fredrickson and sister Alva were visitors at Thief River Falls last Friday, returning Saturday.

Misses Gena and Tillie Hestekind went to Thief River Falls last Monday and returned Saturday morning.

Miss Inga Erickson left Friday evening for Thief River Falls returning Saturday morning.

Miss Siveine Kolstoe came here Saturday to visit with her sister Mrs. Segerseth.

Miss Elsie Trovaton, who is teaching near here, went to Thief River Falls Friday evening to spend Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. August Erickson left for Thief River Saturday evening to visit friends and relatives.

T. J. Sumpter made a 60 mile drive yesterday and reported that crops looked good.

Mrs. C. Christianson returned from Bemidji after a short visit there. She was accompanied by a young lady and a boy.

Daniel Bodin was a Thief River Falls visitor last Friday.

Miss Leonora Jenson left for her home at Thief River Falls after working for Martin Lokken for some time.

J. W. McGilvrey was a caller at the county seat last Monday.

Miss Trovaton returned from Thief River Falls after an over Sunday visit at home.

Miss Elsie Adolphs, who is teaching east of here, left Friday evening for her home at Thief River Falls to spend Sunday.

Henry Olson and Oscar Gunstad drove thru here last Sunday.

Walter Berg and Oscar Gigstad autoed to Hazel Sunday.

There arrived here last Sunday afternoon about 100 laborers who will level and raise the track between Plummer and Thief River.

Mr. McGilvrey is now up and around and tending to business again.

Miss Gena Hestekind is helping O. A. Odegaard during threshing.

There will be Y. P. S. at the St. Pauli church Oct. 5th at 2 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Misses Neva and Ruth Sumpter and Lena Peterson and Sirs Roy and Charley Sumpter and George Peterson visited at Engelstad's last Sunday afternoon.

The I. O. G. T. will hold their regular meeting next Sunday Sept. 28th.

Nels Hanson was a caller here Monday.

Miss Annie Alberg was in the city of Thief River Falls last Monday between trains.

Miss Mabel Alfson was an over Sunday visitor at her home here, returning on Monday to Thief River Falls where she is employed in a millinere store.

J. A. Hanson and Everett Smith were callers here Monday.

Ellen Kolstoe arrived here from Plummer Monday evening to visit with her sister.

Tom Dyreland of Thief River came here Tuesday to see James Gilbertson.

Ed Kremer and a friend of his came thru here Monday on a hunting expedition.

Mrs. R. L. Hauge returned last Monday from Bemidji after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gust. Bergh.

Harry King and his gang of men returned from east of here where they have been repairing a ditch. They have now commenced to tear down the dredge.

DAY OF LOBBY ENDED

With Democratic Administration the People Rule.

Privileged Interests Will No Longer Be Allowed to Direct Legislation for Their Special Interests—President's Position Right.

It begins to look as though "Prof." Woodrow Wilson knew what he was talking about when he denounced the lobby. When the gang's confidential agent turns state's evidence and tells a story of ten years' interference with law making—a story backed by letters, telegrams, returned checks and receipted bills, even the most confirmed standpatter must admit that the president's condemnation of the pernicious activity of the lobby was not a whit too strong.

If Colonel Mulhall's story is true, a group of privileged manufacturers who claim a vested right in federal taxation, banded together to enforce their claims. They paid money, directly, and indirectly, to a long line of Republican congressmen. They were on terms of confidential intimacy with stand-pat senators, and with a former vice-president of the United States.

They were the power behind the throne throughout the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. They backed the infamous robbery of the Aldrich tariff, and lobbied for a tariff commission as a means of heading off any honest revision. They spent large sums of money to help their "friends" and hurt their enemies; and neither in helping nor hurting did they pay much attention to the ethics of political controversy.

The lobby has fallen on evil days. The new political leaders—Underwood, and Kern, and above all Wilson—are men whom a trust agent cannot even approach. This is sad enough for the privileged interests which have managed this nation's affairs so long. To have that misfortune capped by inside exposure of lobby methods is downright disaster.

The lobby's extremity is the people's opportunity.

Hazel

Mrs. A. Hestekind left Thursday for Holt, where she will visit with her folks.

"Ole", the hustler was a business caller here Tuesday.

Misses Gena and Tillie Hestekind returned Friday morning from Thief River Falls where they were helping at the hotel while their sister was out visiting her folks.

Eli Rolland of Thief River Falls came here on business Tuesday.

Ira C. Carpenter of St. Hilaire was a caller here Wednesday.

W. B. Fuller of the Hansen and Barzen Milling Co. was a business caller in Hazel Wednesday.

Alvin Jenson, who has been working for Carl Mathson left for Thief River Falls where he will work in a blacksmith shop.

M. Beock who has been at Oscar Wilson's left Wednesday for Thief River Falls.

Miss Brandvold who has been visiting for some time returned home Wednesday evening.

Uldrick Erickson who has been in Dakota returned home Saturday.

Alvin Alfson, who has been on the sick list, is getting better.

Martin Odegaard who has been with his brother-in-law all summer returned home Saturday.

Jessie McGilvrey is on the sick list now-a-days.

H. Harrison of the Forestal and Feyen Dredge Co. was in town on Wednesday evening.

Selmer Benson of St Hilaire was a visitor here Thursday.

Tudy Brink was a caller here on Tuesday evening.

Oscar Young was a visitor at Engelstad's Sundy afternoon

Miss Francis Alfson left for St. Hilaire Friday to visit Selma Hoff.

Ole Peterson was a business caller at St. Hilaire Thursday.

Ira Carpenter has now commenced hauling lumber for his new barn.

D. F. Dann was a caller here Thursday.

Walter Berg was an over Sunday visitor at his home St. Hilaire.

Quite a number of people from around here attended the fair at Red Lake Falls Thursday.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
CHAS. SODERMAN, Agent

FILMS

I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and Photographic Supplies, call on

John Hansen,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK

Restaurant

When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store. We can satisfy you
Here

PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

NO HUNTING

around to find a good Mackinaw at a reasonable figure. We handle the famous Patrick-Duluth mackinaws—the kind worn by the New York Giants.

Come in and look them over—try them on—you need not feel under any obligation to buy—just tell us you want to see and try them on.

The only mackinaw on the market that is tailored to fit. Ask to see our $5,00 model. Others at less and more.

Records! Records!! Records!!!

Harmony Double Disc Records will play on any graphaphone. Music for the young and music for the old. Music for everybody. Will sell them at 50 cents each. Come early and get your selection.

Henry Goergen,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Try us when you want any job work. We can please you.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The tariff conference committee has voted to leave bananas on the free list.

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Mr. Bryan commenting on the termination of his engagements, announced that he would continue to lecture as long as he remained secretary of state, whenever he felt there was proper occasion and a desire to do so.

• • •

Republican Leader, Mann, dropped a bomb among democratic leaders when he introduced a resolution calling on Speaker Clark to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the collecting of campaign funds among members of the house.

• • •

Gabe E. Parker, the first fullblooded Indian to hold a position as department head in the treasury, has taken his oath of office. Parker is a fullblooded Choctaw and was appointed register of the treasury by President Wilson.

• • •

Administration officials regarded the statement made by Provisional President Huerta that "it would be an anomaly for the government to have a candidate" as tantamount to a declaration that he will not be a candidate himself in the coming elections.

• • •

Joseph W. Folk's candidacy for solicitor of the State department has advanced to a point where congressional friends of the former Missouri governor declared his appointment had been settled by President Wilson and that his nomination would go to the senate. Folk was endorsed by Senator Stone of Missouri.

• • •

Plans for an adjournment of the house for a month or longer after the currency and tariff bills are disposed of were under consideration by house and senate leaders. It is the senate that will be engaged on the currency bill for many weeks, while the house would have nothing of importance before it.

• • •

Many vacancies exist at the West Point military academy as the result of failure of both principals and alternates in many cases to pass the cadet entrance examinations and because senators and representatives failed to send nominations in answer to the war department.

• • •

On recommendation of a board of inquiry, concurred in by Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Second division of the Atlantic fleet in Mexican waters, Secretary Daniels ordered the court martial of Captain Harry A. Field and Lieutenant Benjamin J. Barthalow, commander and navigator, respectively, of the battleship Louisiana, which was grounded in Vera Cruz harbor August 6.

• • •

Chairman William A. Jones of the house insular affairs committees, author of a bill for the ultimate independence of the Filipinos, now pending in congress, has taken issue with Auditor William M. Phipps of the Philippines who in a report which has reached Secretary Garrison, charged the existence of slavery in the islands. Representative Jones declared no slavery existed in the Philippines except in the uncivilized portions.

• • •

Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Cardenas, alleged by the constitutionalists of Mexico to have been the assassin of Francisco I. Madero, former president of Mexico, has been assassinated, according to advices received at the headquarters of the constitutionalists. The advices state that Cardenas was killed at Michoalsan, whither he had been sent by President Huerta to take command of federal troops.

DOMESTIC.

Charged by a federal grand jury with violation of the Mann white slave act, Jeff Hanor was arrested at Woodbine, Ia., and taken to Council Bluffs for trial.

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The consignment of 100 tons of Argentine beef, which arrived in New York Monday, the first big shipment ever brought to the United States, all has been disposed of. Part of it was sold to dealers in this city.

• • •

Announcement was made in behalf of Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, from his home in Westminster of his candidacy for the republican nomination for congress in the Third congressional district. The seat was made vacant by the death of Congressman William Henry Wilder.

"Big Tim" Sullivan of Bowery fame made more money than most people supposed. His income averaged $300,000 a year for a long time, and the total fortune is well over the $3,000,000 mark.

• • •

Unless there is an increase in the meat production in the United States in the next ten years porterhouse steaks will be selling at more than a dollar a pound, according to Gustav Bischoff of the St. Louis, Mo., president of the American Meat Packer's association.

• • •

In a desperate encounter with a negro convict who was trying to escape from the institution, Eli B. Stetser, a deputy keeper at the New Jersey state prison, was shot by the prisoner and died later at a hospital.

Australia raises nearly 10,000,000 acres of wheat a year.

• • •

A twenty-four story hotel to contain 1,800 rooms and to cost $12,000,000 is projected in New York City.

• • •

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of the discover of the north pole and called "Snowbird" by the Eskimos because she was born farther north than any other white child, is engaged to marry Defald MacMillan, who accompanied her father to the pole.

• • •

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, whom Governor Sulzer accuses of having instigated his impeachment, will be forced to take the witness stand, practically in his own defense before the impeachment trial is over, in the opinion of the governor's close friends.

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In a double line that never seemed to decrease in length as the day wore on, thousands of persons filed through the flower-filled rotunda of the city hall and past the body of William J. Gaynor while it was lying in state in the New York city hall.

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Twenty passengers were injured, one probably fatally, when passenger train No. 4 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, east-bound from Denver and Colorado Springs to St. Louis, was derailed on a curve a mile west of Manhattan, Kan.

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Sale of golf balls containing acid will be prohibited in Chicago according to an ordinance prepared by Alderman Nance, chairman of the health committee. Several recent victims of their curiosity who have lost one or both eyes by spurts of acid after cutting into the dangerous balls aroused the alderman to action.

• • •

The Benito Juarez has arrived at San Diego from Mazatlan and other Mexican ports with fifty passengers. One of them Dr. Charles W. Bean, who has been practicing medicine for years at Mochuicahui, Sinaloa said that he left the country on the advice of Consul Straton of Manzanillo. Conditions were becoming intolerable, he said.

• • •

The germ of smallpox, a protozoan so infinitesimal that it has passed through the minutest filters and escaped the trained gaze of microscopists for decades, has been finally discovered by Dr. Walter Fornet, staff physician at the Kaiser Wilhelm academy in Berlin. Dr. Forner claims not only to have discovered the germ, but to be able to propogate it.

• • •

That a convict in the Tennessee state prison at Nashville has been engaged in counterfeiting operations was indicated when prison authorities found remnants of plaster of Paris moulds for small coins in the cell of Sam Howerton, who is serving a sentence for murder. Howerton, it is said melted the medal by means of a wire attached to the electric light in his cell.

• • •

Another new comet, the second to be discovered this month, has been located definitely in constellation Pisces west of the star Omega, according to an announcement made by Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It was discovered September 6, by Neujmin, an European astronomer. The first comet was found by the Rev. Joel Metcalf, September 1.

• • •

To the coolness bravery of a youthful passenger elevator operator, whose name is not known to officials, Scores of employes of the Louis F. Dow company, an office fixture manufacturing concern of St. Paul, owe their lives. Repeatedly the boy shot his car up to the upper floors of the six-story structure and brought girls and men to safety from the flames, which fatally injured two men and caused a loss of $310,000 to the company and building.

FOREIGN.

Every member of the Belgian socialist party will shortly be called upon to pay the equivelent of a half a week's salary for the founding of a special fund to be devoted to the securing of a single vote general suffrage.

• • •

The strike of the railroad men in the British Isles has ended. Officials of the companies reached an agreement with the representatives of all strikers who agree to handle all the traffic the railroads are bound to carry under the law.

• • •

The French aviator, Pegoud, who recently made an upside down flight, accomplished another daring feat in his self-imposed task of proving the stability of the aeroplane. After mounting to a great height, Pegoud dipped the left wing and his machine slowly turned over on its side. The aviator flew for some seconds head downward.

• • •

A blockade of both Puerto Plata and Samana bay has been declared but at the present time the situation in the northern districts where a revolution is in progress, is comparatively quiet.

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Dublin's streets again were the scene of a battle between the police and strikers. Many heads were broken. Thirty-five civilians and seven policemen are in hospitals as the result of the engagements and many others were treated for minor injuries.

• • •

George Washington of Nashville, Tenn, a lineal descendant of one of President Washington's brothers, is visiting Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family in London.

• • •

A proposal to make the Azores archipelago an international neutral zone is being considered by the American, British and German governments, according to the Manchester Guardian. The proposal is said to be incidental to the opening of the Panama canal.

THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL SESSION

GOVERNOR EBERHART DECIDES TO ABANDON ANNOUNCED PLAN OF ACTION.

PUTS ISSUE UP TO PEOPLE

Blame Put on Lower House for This Move—Says Organization Stands Pat Against Utilities Plan.

St. Paul.—Governor A. O. Eberhart has called off the proposed special session of the Minnesota legislature.

Blame Is Placed.

The governor's statement, handed out as he passed through St. Paul on his way from one county fair to another, places the blame for abandoning the extra session on the house organization. Because it has maintained a hostile attitude toward state control of public utilities, the governor says he felt that it would defeat any such bill, and the extra session would be fruitless.

The governor, by his action, puts up the public utilities question as an issue for the state campaign next year. On that issue the governor, it is believed, will seek a third elective term. He does not announce his candidacy in the statement today, but between the lines a campaign declaration may be read. The statement, in part, follows:

Governor's Statement.

"After a careful canvass of the state, I am convinced there is only one way of securing the enactment of a public utilities law for Minnesota and that is by submitting the entire matter to the people of the state at the next primaries and general election.

"There can be no doubt as to the advantage of considering this important measure at a special session, but in view of the fact that the house organization stands pat in its opposition to this measure and would doubtless block its passage, an extra session under those conditions would not be justified.

"I have, accordingly, decided to refer the entire matter to the next regular session of the legislature so the people of the state may have an opportunity to express their will.

"This fight has just begun and I shall continue to present the issue to the people upon its merits."

SCENIC HIGHWAY DISCUSSED

Ramsey County Fund Is Not Available For Road—Other Counties Will Make Up Deficiency.

Mankato.—At a meeting last week of the Blue Earth county board with County Commissioners Swanson and Briggs of Nicollet county, and Senator H. N. Benson of St. Peter, the matter of the improvement of the Minnesota Valley Scenic Highway was discussed.

J. C. Wonders, an engineer in the post roads department at Washington, who has been detailed to look after the improvement of the road, according to federal specifications, was present, and suggested that each county through which the road runs will have to let its own contract for improving its share of the road. This is necessary so as to avoid the eight-hour provision which applies to all federal work.

It appears that the $6,500 voted by Ramsey county is not available under the law, as the road does not run through that county, but it is expected this deficiency will be made up by the other counties.

Mr. Wonders has gone to St. Peter to meet Assistant State Highway Engineer John H. Mullen and discuss the question of graveling the road. It is expected the road will be graveled to a depth of eight or ten inches.

Thirty-five Buildings Condemned.

Winona.—E. A. Simpson, assistant state fire marshal, has condemned a fresh list of thirty-five buildings, which the owners have been requested to tear down immediately as they are a fire menace to surrounding property. Mr. Simpson is also urging upon the city council the enactment of a building ordinance which will provide for proper safeguards against fire in new buildings.

Indian Convict Goes Home to Die.

Stillwater.—Bazil Thunder, an Indian convict, has just been discharged from the state penitentiary here and has gone to Bemidji to die. He had served a sentence of 16 years for manslaughter in Beltrami county. He surrendered himself after a short parole and served his time. He is scarcely able to walk and speaks only in a whisper as a result of pulmonary disease.

Bar of Metal Wasn't Gold.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 24.—Herman Putzier's bar of "gold," thought to be worth between $40,000 and $50,000, found in the woods near Fountain City several days ago while he was on a hunting expedition, is an amalgamation of copper and tin, worth at the most, a few dollars, according to a chemical test made in Winona. The story of the find received wide circulation. The brick, a foot long and four inches square, was recovered on a farm near Fountain City and taken to that village.

Autoist Killed Woman; Jury Disagrees

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 24. — The jury in the case of Ralph H. Babcock, charged with manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of Mrs. Alfred Anderson, reported to Judge Johnson at 10 a. m. Tuesday that it was hopelessly deadlocked on a verdict. The jurymen were discharged. They had been in continuous session from 4:45 p. m. Monday until 10 a. m. Tuesday. The last ballot taken was nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

PRAISE FOR JOHN A. JOHNSON

Statute of Dead Governor Dedicated by Eberhart, Lynch and Other Speakers.

St. Peter.—John A. Johnson's home town and county paid tribute to his memory Sunday. Citizens came from Minneapolis, St. Paul and all the surrounding country for the occasion. The day marked the formal unveiling of the bronze memorial statue—a replica of the one at the approach to the state capitol in St. Paul—of the man the whole state and country loved.

Rev. D. J. Moran of St. Peter spoke a brief invocation. A moment later the two small nieces of the late governor—Viola Adelaide Johnson of St. Peter and Helen Louise Johnson of New Ulm—unloosened the cords that draped a huge American flag about the statue. Hats were lifted amid silence as the flag fluttered down.

Senator H. N. Benson formally presented it and it was received on behalf of the county and the city of St. Peter by C. A. Swanson, chairman of the board of county commissioners.

"It is fitting this statue be placed where it is," said Mr. Swanson, "in front of the courthouse in which we have heard so many times the voice of our beloved friend; across from the grocery where he began work to earn money for his mother; within a block of the newspaper and drug store where he later worked and in the city in which his remains are buried."

Governor Eberhart said that Mr. Johnson had personality and service. "No successful career was ever achieved without these," he said. "Without service personality cannot last, and without personality service seldom is rewarded. The state of Minnesota is greater because of the service of men like John Albert Johnson."

Collier and O'Brien.

Senator Julius A. Collier struck the keynote of the gathering when he declared:

"It is fitting a monument of Governor Johnson should have been erected on the capitol grounds in St. Paul to commemorate his greatness as a public man and a state official. But it is even more fitting that this monument should be placed here among his friends and neighbors. That in St. Paul is erected to the memory of Governor Johnson by the state that loved him. This is erected to John Albert Johnson, the St. Peter boy, by neighbors and friends for his worth as a citizen and man."

CORN HAS RIPENED O. K.

Frost Does Little Damage—Festival at Crookston Closes "Seed Corn Week."

Crookston.—The closing day of "seed corn week" was practically a corn festival in Crookston and at the Northwestern School of Agriculture. Notwithstanding that the spring was backward, there is the largest corn acreage throughout all the Red River valley counties ever raised, and it is all ripe and a splendid crop. The fact that all corn has matured has served to awaken great interest, and the corn acreage will be more than doubled another year. Scores of farmers are building or have built new silos this year.

In observing the proclamation of Governor Eberhart concerning seed corn selection week tht First National bank of the city and several land firms co-operated by giving substantial cash prizes for the best half dozen ears of Northwestern Dent, Minnesota 13 and Flint corn. Superintendent Selvig of the Crookston School of Agriculture sent a general invitation to farmers, teachers and students in the county to spend the day on the state farm, members of the faculty taking groups through the cornfields for a seed selection demonstration by selecting the seed corn to be used by the state farm next year. The public was thus given benefit of a demonstration during which the experts gave their reasons for selecting the best ears for seed and pointed out the distinguishing features of good seed corn. N. A. Thorson, county superintendent of schools, had sent invitations to every teacher in Polk county to be present with as many of their students as possible, and there was a big representation. The demonstration at the state farm lasted all day and at noon free coffee and milk was served, the visitors having brought their lunch.

Thousands of bushels of seed corn were gathered during the week, sufficient not only for doubling the acreage here next year, but leaving a goodly quantity for shipment to other sections where the crop has not been up to standard.

Northern Minnesota's Killing Frost.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 24.—With the mercury at the freezing point at 11 o'clock Monday night a killing frost was ushered in over this section of southeastern Minnesota. The frost came earlier this year than for some years. Up to this time there has been no frost.

Robbers Shoot Patrolman.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Patrolman H. J. Winn of Central police station was shot three times by two saloon robbers whom he attempted to arrest. He was able to fire but one shot when a bullet shattered his right arm. Another bullet took effect in his right shoulder and the third one in his left foot. The shooting took place at Seventh avenue south and Fourth street, shortly before 11 o'clock. Winn is in the City hospital where it was said he would probably recover. His assailants escaped.

Burglars at Cass Lake.

Cass Lake.—Burglars forced an entrance to H. W. Dugas' hardware store and made off with six shotguns, three rifles and two revolvers. They also went through the safe, the door of which was left unlocked. The cash drawer was drilled and forced open, but no money was found. An attempt was made also to enter the Birch hardware store, but failed. The Soo station was entered and $30 taken. Suspicion points to two men seen just west of town late last night.

EVIDENCE FAVORS GOVERNOR SULZER

IMPEACHED EXECUTIVE SCORES STRONG WITH FIRST TESTIMONY.

NO STRINGS ON MONEY GIVEN

Schiff and Morganthau Swear They Gave Freely—Judge Rules Governor Could Spend Fund as He Choose.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Much of the evidence heard in the Sulzer impeachment trial thus far favors the governor, according to many of those who heard it.

Governor Sulzer was free to use the $2,500 check given him by Jacob H. Schiff, a New York banker, in any way he chose. The banker so declared on the witness stand. The designation of the check across its back as a contribution to the governor's campaign fund did not restrict its use to that purpose, Mr. Schiff said.

No Restrictions Made.

Henry Morgenthau, ambassador to Turkey, formerly chairman of the finance committee of the National Democratic committee, testified that when he gave the governor a check for $1,000—a personal contribution—he placed no limitations on its use. He said, however, that he had made the gift to help the governor in his campaign and had been "foolishly generous."

These are two of the alleged campaign contributions which the articles of impeachment against the governor charge that he misused.

"It possibly cannot make any difference in this case, but if I were sitting in a criminal prosecution," said Judge Edgar M. Cullen, president of the court, "I should have to charge the petit jury that, if the owner consented to the use in any manner of the money or of the check given, by the party to whom it was delivered, such use would not constitute larceny."

Actual Opening of Trial.

This testimony and the ruling of the presiding judge thereon marked the opening of the actual trial of the impeached executive.

Schiff testified that he had known the governor for many years, that he had written him a letter congratulating him upon his nomination, and that on Oct. 16, 1912, the governor had called on him at his office in New York.

"Governor Sulzer came into my office," said Mr. Schiff, "and he discussed the general political situation. I asked him whether there was anything special I could do for him and he said:

"'Are you going to contribute to my campaign fund?'

"I said 'Yes, I shall be willing to do so.'

"He said: 'How much will you contribute?'

"I said '$2,500.'

"Then he said: 'All right; please make your check to the order of Louis A. Sarecky,' the governor's campaign manager."

Check Is Identified.

The check, dated Oct. 16, drawn to Sarecky's order, and signed by the name of the banker's firm—Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—was identified by the witness.

"Now, did you, in this conversation or at any time," asked Louis Marshall of the governor's attorneys, "impose any limitation or condition upon the use which was to be made of that money by him?"

"There was nothing said," replied Mr. Schiff.

"Did you intend that it should be used for any specific purpose?" persisted Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Kresel jumped to his feet with an objection.

"Your honor will recollect," interposed the governor's attorney, "that one of the counts is that this money was received as a bailee and wrongfully misappropriated."

"You are right," said Judge Cullen, "the article says guilty of larceny."

It was here that the president of the court gave his decision that where money was given with consent that it could be used in any manner, such use would not constitute larceny.

Counsel for the prosecution brought out that across the back of the check were the words, "Mr. Schiff's contribution towards Mr. Sulzer's campaign expenses," and that he had written the words thereon at the time he turned it over to the Frawley investigating committee.

"This is the check of my firm, not my individual check," Mr. Schiff explained, "and when I gave it out of my hands, I put this notation on it so as to identify the check. When I used the expression 'campaign expenses' it was a very general expression.

Oregon Protecting Women Workers.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 26.—The industrial welfare commission of Oregon has adopted a ruling just made public, which will become a law November 23, fixing a minimum wage of $9.25 a week for adult women clerks who are not apprentices, defining eight hours and twenty minutes as the maximum day's work and fifty hours as the maximum for a week, and making 6 p. m. the latest hour at which any woman may be employed on any day of the year in a mercantile establishment.

Merchants Discuss Currency Bill.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The administration currency bill from the viewpoint of the farmer and the grain merchant was discussed before the senate banking committee by a delegation of merchants from the Northwest, who opposed the provisions of the bill, as they expect them to affect the country banks. F. E. Kenaston, a manufacturer of farm machinery, suggested that the committee, before passing on the bill, visit the farming and business communities of the West.

REST IS FOUND AT LUCERNE

Distributing Center of the Swiss Tourist Trade Where Tired Travelers May Recuperate.

London.—In the lives of most of us, Lucerne is inevitable, says the Metropolitan. It is the half-way house where thousands and thousands of wearied travelers snatch a day's rest and a night's sleep in mountain air as they pass to and from the exhausting sights of Italy, France and Germany. It is the distributing center of the Swiss tourist trade, the market, as it were, where the high Alps secure their knickerbockered climbers, and the upland resorts their round-collared English curates and their caped and green-hatted German families. It is a town which goes on in a continual turmoil of transient visitors. The station is a confusion of trains and the lovely blue lake a mere crowded pathway for the white steamers which are forever embarking or disembarking invading armies. It is amazingly easy to plan to visit Lucerne, but it is almost unnecessary—somehow you always find yourself there. And it is not worth while to plan not to come—somehow you always find it pleasant to be there, in Cosmopolis.

Swiss Milkman.

Familiar Sight at Lucerne.

To some visitors Cosmopolis, as one sees it on the Schweizerhof of Quai, may seem to be too preponderantly German to deserve its name. But it is only fair to Lucerne to remember that in Switzerland, which lies at least adjacent, and in the town itself, which is even closer at hand, is domiciled a very considerable German-speaking and indigenous population. Abstract the Swiss, and nowhere, it is probable, do the nations of the world meet in such equal—and such large—numbers. The foundations of the Tower of Babel may have been considerably built over by the new hotels and the Kursaal, but, in spite of Old Testament geography, it is not difficult to believe that they still exist—by the edge of the Vierwaldstatter See.

USED IN CURE OF CANCER

Berlin and Other Cities Accumulating Radium and Mesothorium for Purpose.

Berlin.—The municipality of Berlin is following the example of three or four other German cities and is making arrangements for obtaining a supply of radium and mesothorium, in view of the increasing importance which they are obtaining in the fight against cancer. Directors of hospitals under the municipality have been asked to make detailed reports on the subject.

While it is an undoubted fact that German medical authorities are growing more inclined to favor radium in their treatment of cancer, it must be pointed out that none of them regards radium as an absolute cure, and that the greatest caution must still be used before any definite judgment can be passed on its efficiency.

Professor Czerny, whose name is highest among cancer authorities, maintains that surgical operation in the early stages of the disease is superior to any other method of treatment and certainly gives the best prospect of permanent relief. The professors is extremely cautious in his judgment on radium, while admitting that in certain stages of cancer and where the disease can be easily reached radium unquestionably is a powerful palliative.

BURNED AT ALTAR, GIRL DIES

Young Child Sought Protection When Frightened by Storm and Is Seriously Hurt.

Philadelphia. — Victoria Ramsford, eleven years old, died as the result of burns received when her clothing caught fire as she was praying before an altar in her home, Grant and Milnor streets, Torresdale. The little girl was frightened by the storm which swept over the city and the wind blew the candle flame against her dress as she sought protection from the flashes of lightning and the deafening thunder.

The child had been put to bed early and was sound asleep when the storm broke. She was awakened by the peals of thunder and crept from her bed to the altar in her night dress.

As she rose from her knees the blaze enveloped her and she screamed. Her parents rushed from their rooms and extinguished the flames with blankets, but the child had been seriously burned.

Youth Rescues Girl.

Portland, Me.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell. Edwin is nine, the son of Charles E. Booth of Yonkers, N. Y. while Lillian is thirteen, the daughter of Charles A. Russell of Boston. The girl fell from the wharf. Her playmate, fully clad, dived into the ocean like a veteran, swam to her side and then to a float, drawing the girl to safety.

Uric Acid Is Slow Poison

Excess uric acid left in the blood by weak kidneys, causes more diseases than any other poison.

Among its effects are backache, headache, dizziness, irritability, nervousness, drowsiness, "blues," rheumatic attacks and urinary disorders. Later effects are dropsy, gravel or heart disease.

If you would avoid uric acid troubles, keep your kidneys healthy. To stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills—the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Missouri Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, 716 S. Lafayette St., Marshall, Mo., says: "My whole body was swollen with dropsy. I had terrible backaches and headaches. The kidney secretions were in awful shape. I gave up hope and was ready to die. Doan's Kidney Pills came to my aid just in time and I improved rapidly until I was well. Today I am in better health than ever before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF

THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

GETTING AROUND IT NEATLY

Peculiarly Subtle Way in Which Girl Softened the Force of Her Stern Rebuke.

Foolishly he asked her for a kiss; naturally she said "no;" bravely he took it, anyway; angrily she put him away; scornfully she told him what she thought of such action, and meekly he stood for the same old bluff.

"I am surprised and mad at you!" she said, and she looked every bit of it. "I don't think a gentleman would do such a thing; and now, if you are going to stay here this evening, I don't want you even to touch me, but let us sit here and talk like sensible people."

Thoroughly cowed, he agreed.

Seeing, however, that she had carried her little bluff too far and he was taking her seriously, she made use of a bright idea.

"Will you promise to be good now?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, let's shake on it."

Solemnly they shook hands.

"Now," she said, with a cunning and meaning little twinkle in her eye, "you have touched me already and broken your promise. So, being as you have gone that far, you might as well go ahead and break the rest of your agreement."—Judge.

Price of Peace.

She appeared to be somewhat excited when he came home that night, and he naturally asked the cause.

"The man in the top flat has fallen in love with our cook," she said.

"What of it?" he asked.

"He's been trying to get her to run away and marry him."

"Do you mean the man who practices on the cornet every night?"

She said she did; and he made a dive for his pocket.

"Tell the cook," he exclaimed, excitedly, "that I'm a poor man, but I'll give fifty dollars if she'll do it."

Common Enough History.

Mayor Gaynor of New York, as all the world knows from his letters, is a subtle critic, and at a recent luncheon at the Century club, discussing a novelist who had begun well, but had degenerated into the lowest type of "best seller," Mayor Gaynor said:

"This scribbler's whole biography could be put into two questions and answers, thus:

"'How did he commence writing?'

"'With a wealth of thought?'

"'And how has he continued?'

"'With a thought of wealth.'"

Scant Compliment.

"Our guide tells me that in Morocco men buy their wives."

"I've seen his. I'll bet he got her at a rummage sale."

From

Our Ovens

To

Your Table

Untouched by human hands—

Post Toasties

—the aristocrat of Ready-to-Serve foods.

A table dainty, made of white Indian corn — presenting delicious flavour and wholesome nourishment in new and appetizing form.

The steadily increasing sale of this food speaks volumes in behalf of its excellence.

An order for a package of Post Toasties from your grocer will provide a treat for the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan

VALUABLE QUALITY TO HAVE

Man Who Can See the True Possibilities of Other Men Is the One That Succeeds.

"Seeing" men is an art. It amounts almost to second sight. Often, in a business "line," some man makes his way mysteriously and rapidly to the top, or near to it. He does not seem to have greater trading ability than many others, nor has he been favored by a larger capital of a more magnetic personality. But he rises. His faculty of "seeing" men has been the magical force.

It is no trick at all to discover the man who has triumphantly made a record, who is already a personality in this trade or that. Unfortunately, such a man is unfailingly costly. What he has done, moreover, is no positive guarantee as to his future exploits. Men of great reputation as lieutenants many times prove great disappointments when they shift. The chief who "sees" picks a man whose reputation is yet to be made, and thereby gets the profit himself.—Harper's Weekly.

PIMPLES ON FACE AND ARMS

411 Howard St., Dayton, Ohio.—"About a year ago my face, neck, arms and back were beginning to become afflicted with pimples and blackheads. My pimples would get very large and appear to come to a head. If I tried to open them the pain would be terrible, but nothing could be taken from them. They itched very badly; I suffered terribly from itching. After scratching, the pimples would swell and after the swelling was gone my face would become very red and remain so for some time. My clothing caused the itching to be worse. When it was warm it was utterly impossible to sleep.

"I used a cream and the more I used the worse they got. Shortly after, I read the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and determined to use them. The itching stopped almost immediately. This was about three months ago and I am entirely cured now." (Signed) Miss Marguerite E. Jacobs, Jan. 13, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Cool in Face of Death.

One of the most extraordinary cases of sangfroid on the scaffold occurred some time ago, when Macdonald, who murdered a Miss Holt, paid the penalty of his crime in England. The hangman had forgotten the white cap to place over the prisoner's eyes, and Macdonald, noticing what had happened, remarked to his executioner: "Put your hand in my breast pocket and you'll find a silk handkerchief. That will do to bind my eyes, won't it?

Different.

Grammercy—So your wife is going to sue for a divorce. Did she meet her affinity while away in the country?

Park—No. When she came back she met mine.—Judge.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Wisdom and silence are agreeable companions.

WOMAN FEELS 10 YEARS YOUNGER

Since Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Louisville, Ky.—"I take great pleasure in writing to inform you of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was weak, nervous, and cared for nothing but sleep. Now I can go ahead with my work daily and feel ten years younger than before I started taking your medicine. I will advise any woman to consult with you before going to a doctor."—Mrs. Inize Willis, 2229 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Romayor, Texas.—"I suffered terribly with a displacement and bladder trouble. I was in misery all the time and could not walk any distance. I thought I never could be cured, but my mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did.

"I am cured of the displacement and the bladder trouble is relieved. I think the Compound is the finest medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. Viola Jasper, Romayor, Texas.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ALCOHOLISM CAN BE CURED

THE OPPENHEIMER HOME TREATMENT

is recommended to remove the craving for alcohol. No time is lost from work, and the total cost is Five ($5.00) Dollars. Send to the

RAPID REMEDY CO.
94 N. MOORE ST. NEW YORK

and we will send you free literature in plain envelope, sealed.

SEAMEN'S MEMORIAL

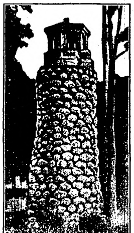
New Stone Tower Light House at Vineyard Haven.

Boston Seamen's Friend Society Erect It in Memory of the Dead of the Merchant Marine—Chaplain Originates Idea.

Boston.—A unique and striking memorial structure is the new stone tower in the form of a lighthouse, erected at Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, in memory of dead seamen of the merchant marine, by the Boston Seamen's Friend society. The tower is practically completed, although two bronze tablets, one bearing the dedication, and the other the names of the men buried in the shadow of the tower, have yet to be placed. The Boston Seamen's Friend society maintains a Bethel at Vineyard Haven, with a chaplain who has charge of both the spiritual and the physical welfare of the seafarers who put into port there.

The chaplain, Madison Edwards, originated the idea of such a memorial five years ago. Funds to the amount of nearly $500 were collected from the seamen in the harbor, and the work was undertaken by Edwards' assistant, Austin Tower, who built the monument from specifications obtained from the U. S. lighthouse board. Mr. Edwards, in the Bethel boat, the Helen went to the islands of Naushon and Nashawena, nearby, for field stone of suitable size from the rocky hills. It is estimated that over 30 tons of small stone were brought across for the purpose. The trimmings are of granite.

The work was done by Mr. Tower in spare time, with the aid of Mr. Edwards and some of the visiting sailors in hoisting into place the cap that crowns the tower. This cap alone weighs about a ton, and was placed by a derrick rigged for the purpose. The cap is supported by slabs, and between these have been fitted panes of colored glass. The whole is surmounted by a weather vane, which stands 21 feet from the ground.



Stone Tower at Vineyard Haven, Erected as Memorial to Sailors of Merchant Marine.

HOTELS HIS WAITING ROOM

St. Louis Rural Visitor Camps in Lobbies of Big Hostelries to "Wait for Train."

St. Louis.—A rural visitor from "near Jefferson City," six feet three inches tall, and imbued with a belated Labor day spirit and several other kinds of spirits, came to St. Louis, and like many other strangers went out for a stroll before train time. When he became tired he walked into one of the most fashionable hotels near Forest park and sprawled himself out for a rest in a rocker in the center of the lobby. By and by the clerk asked him for whom he was waiting, and the stranger replied "for a train."

The clerk explained that trains did not pass the hotel, and asked a policeman to direct the ruralite to the Union station. An hour later guests at another large hotel saw the stranger walk in, remove his shoes and settle down for a quiet sleep. Again a policeman was called and again the stranger replied he was "waiting for a train." This time the policeman accompanied him on a street car to the Union station.

At the station the stranger, still blissfully ignorant of his mistakes, remarked: "Fine lot of stations you got in this town."

WOMAN IS SHUT UP 12 YEARS

Locked in Unventilated Outhouse by Her Father, Officials Allege in Prosecuting Him.

Osceola, Mo.—Pending before the circuit court of St. Clair county is an unusual legal battle involving the life of a woman who now occupies a cell in the state asylum at Nevada.

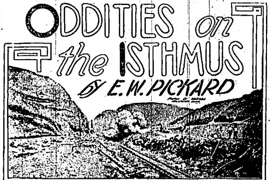
This woman, Ida May Brown, now forty-two years of age, the state alleges, was kept twelve years in a small, unventilated outhouse by her father, W. Brown, who has been tried three times on a charge of kidnapping, the only one which, the state's attorneys believed, covered the case. Each jury disagreed. Few knew of this daughter by Brown's first wife. Brown declares she was mean and had to be restrained.

Would Marry a Poor Girl.

Vienna.—Because he learned that his fiancee, Mrs. Gustav Mahler, widow of the composer, had a private income of $10,000 a year, Kokoschaska, the famous painter has broken off his engagement to her. He declared that he thought their combined incomes would be "too much" and that he wants to marry a poor girl.

ODDITIES on the ISTHMUS

BY E. W. PICKARD



DYNAMITE BLAST IN CULEBRA CUT

Colon, C. Z.—Frequently the officials of the Republic of Panama—the minor ones—have been ridiculed for the combination of stupidity and pomposity that governs their conduct. Sometimes the ridicule is not deserved, but often it is. Some months ago an American resident of the city of Panama imported a pair of riding boots from the states, and in his manifest submitted to the native customs authorities he so listed them, with the price, $9.50. The paper was returned to him with curt instructions to correct it. Not knowing how he had erred, he consulted the customs man and was told the boots must be listed as two separate articles, thus: "One riding boot, value $4.75; one riding boot, value $4.75." Mr. American complied silently, and received his boots.

The Isthmus of Panama does not belong to the English, never did, and there are not many real Englishmen there. Yet the presence of a large number of British subjects—the Jamaican negroes—has forced on the inhabitants an English custom, that of vehicles taking the left side of the road. Probably this is due to the fact that most of the cab drivers are Jamaicans. All the people of that island are intensely proud of being subjects of King George, and they are tenacious of such British customs as they know. Every cabby in Panama and Colon—and their number is legion—carries either a bicycle gong or an automobile horn with which to warn other vehicles and pedestrians of his approach, and on a busy day the noise is more unpleasant than that of the blasting in the Culebra cut.

Speaking of the blasting reminds me that one of the very high up engineers on the canal job is exceedingly afraid of dynamite. He is also a strict disciplinarian and does not allow the workmen to loaf. Whenever one of the frequent "doby shots" or small blasts is to be fired, the nearest steam shovel emits a series of short, quick toots and the men scurry to cover. As soon as Mr. Engineer appears in the cut to see that the laborers are losing no time, the warning whistles are heard from steam shovels all along the way and he speedily returns to his office on the hill, leaving the unprodded workmen to resume their leisurely gait.

Tourists flocked to the canal zone in such increasing numbers that the Panama Railway company—which means the United States government—decided to erect a new Washington hotel in Colon to supplant the old hostelry of that name. The architect designed a handsome four-story structure of concrete and, to take full advantage of the cool breezes from the Atlantic, provided in his plans for a large roof garden and two dumb waiters running up to it. The builders made the roof all right, and put in the dumb waiters, but when the hotel was nearing completion some one discovered there was no opening in the roof for the aforesaid dumb waiters. The necessary changes would cost several hundred dollars, and the government official who passed upon the expenditures decided against making them as the hotel already had cost more than had been expected. Consequently those two dumb waiters run up to the ceiling of the fourth story and there stop, while the roof garden, having no service, remains unopened.

Charlie Ying, a moon-faced celestial, had prospered on the Isthmus and decided not long ago to open an "American bar." He knew some English for he used to work on the docks at Canton, but when it came to the important matter of wording his sign he thought best to consult another Chinaman, who formerly lived in Chicago. This was the result of their joint effort:

AMERICAN BAR
WE SERVE WHISKY COCKIES
AND GIN RICKTAILS.

Close to the shore of Taboga island, so close, in fact, that they are connected at low tide, lies a little, rocky, wooded islet known as Morro. For many, many years it was owned by a Spanish family, the present representative of which is a widow of small means. On Morro is a flowing spring of excellent water, and one of the Pacific navigation companies desired to acquire the islet as a watering station for its vessels. The widow was paid a fair price, and as a bonus was given life passes for herself and her children on the boats of the company. No sooner had the deal been consummated than the estimable lady packed up her duds, stored her household belongings and with her family boarded one of the steamships for a trip. The journey was so pleasant that they have been traveling continually on the company's ships ever since, and the man who engineered the purchase of Morro is wondering who got the best of it.

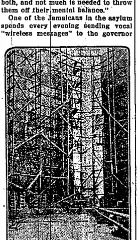
Panama City's water supply is derived from the Rio Grande reservoir, a little lake quite close to the canal. For obvious reasons bathing or wading in it is forbidden, and all around it are signs stating that fact. Recently the wife of a member of the canal commission was entertaining friends from the states, and in the course of their wanderings one day they came upon the reservoir. They were tired and dusty and the cool water looked so inviting that they all took off their shoes and stockings and went in wading. Unfortunately for them, one of the efficient zone policemen came upon them and arrested the whole party. They were taken before the nearest magistrate, and despite the pleading of the commissioner, who had been hastily called to the rescue, each one was compelled to pay a fine and listen to a sharp lecture on law-breaking and sanitation.

In one respect at least, Panama is like no other Latin-American city that I have seen. It has no distinctively residence quarter. "Now that we have seen where the people do business, let's see where they live," said I to my amateur guide.

"You have been seeing that too," was the reply. "The people live over the shops in all parts of the city—all the people, including the wealthy ones. The latter, however, also have beautiful country places in the savanna lands a few miles away, and spend much of the year there."

The asylum for the insane on Ancon Hill is inhabited mainly by negroes from Jamaica and Barbados. These colored folk seem to go crazy in large numbers, and I asked a doctor there the reason. "Rum and religion" was his terse reply. "They use a lot of both, and not much is needed to throw them off their mental balance."

One of the Jamaicans in the asylum spends every evening sending vocal "wireless messages" to the governor of his home island, telling him how badly his compatriots are being treated on the isthmus. He utters the words of the messages with a sputtering explosiveness that is curiously like the sound of the wireless sender.



One Pair of the Immense Gates of the Gatun Locks, Seen From the Floor of the Lock Chamber.

Visits of congressional investigating committees are no novelty to the people who are making the canal. Neither are they any pleasure. It is the general belief down there that these are mere junkets, and it must be admitted that the visitors often show a colossal ignorance concerning the canal. Colonel Sibert, engineer in charge of the Atlantic division, one day spent hours showing a congressman over the Gatun locks and explaining it all to him. When the colonel concluded his little lecture the lawmaker clasped his hands behind him, gazed about and remarked ponderously: "Well! So this is the famous Culebra cut! I'm glad I've seen it and learned more about it."

Poor Colonel Sibert collapsed.

Nobody now lives where once stood the proud city of Old Panama—that is, nobody except one old native woman who has a little shack by the beach and sells liquid refreshment to the thirsty tourist. Her stock includes various soft drinks, beer and, hanging from the walls by strings, bottles of imported champagne. These last look as though they had been hanging there since the day when Morgan and his buccaneers departed from the ruined city.

A Safe Topic.

In his new book, "The Balkan War," Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says that the official regulations for war correspondents who were sent out to the Balkans recently were appallingly severe.

Mr. Gibbs found that he was forbidden to describe the disposition of troops, to give the names of generals, the names and numbers of the wounded, the success or failure of the Bulgarian troops, the state of the soldiers' health, the conditions of the climate, and so on. When the censor had told him all this, Mr. Gibbs asked him politely:

"Will you tell me, sir, if there is anything about which we shall be allowed to write?"

The censor thought deeply for a moment and then answered quite gravely:

"There is much interest in Bulgarian literature."

"Perhaps," Mr. Gibbs suggested sarcastically, "I may also be permitted to describe the song of the birds?"

"By all means," said the censor, cordially.—Pearson's Weekly.

Cleaner than the Cracker Barrel

Sunshine

L-W SODA

Crackers

No more ordinary "bulk" crackers for you! Pass right by the dusty, handled, open barrel next the kerosene can and say, "I want Sunshine L-W Sodas—the big 25c box."

Then you'll get your crackers fresh, crisp and flaky. Then you'll get the big, triple-sealed package that keeps the delicious flavor *in* and dust, odors and moisture *out*. At your grocer's.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
CRACKERS
6 lb

BY NO MEANS ORIGINAL IDEAS

Gossamer Skirt and Cobweb Waist of Today Are Imitations of Those of Many Centuries Ago.

If learned savants are seeking the origin of gossamer skirt and cobweb waist they need not stop with a Scotch professor and a petty two centuries of antiquity.

Snefru, who was king of Egypt more than 4,000 years ago, before the great pyramid was built, had his royal barge on the Nile rowed by girls instead of men. These chosen oarswomen were dressed in linen so fine and diaphanous that it was no more than a filmy mist, accentuating rather than hiding the brown young bodies underneath. In short, the rowing costume designed by Snefru was much like the dancing costume worn by some beauties who have managed to kick their way into the good graces of Pittsburgh millionaires.

Solomon had considerable experience with the fair sex, and he wrote that there is nothing new under the sun. Perhaps he was thinking of the newest "creations" of some modiste in Jerusalem.—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Down to Facts.

Bernard's mother tries faithfully to break the boy of his habit of exaggeration, and every improbable statement is closely questioned. Once, aroused by sounds of feline disturbance, she asked:

"What is the matter on the back porch, Bernard?"

"There are 40 cats out there," the boy replied from his post of observation at the window.

"You don't mean that there are really 40?" his mother asked.

"Well, then, 20."

"So many as 20?"

"Maybe there aren't more than ten."

"But, are you sure there are ten?" mother went on mercilessly.

"Well, mamma," replied Bernard decidedly, "there's our cat and Thompson's cat—and I won't fall another cat."

Busy Trip.

"I had a tough time delivering the mail yesterday," declared the postman.

"How was that?"

"Had a bulldog and a chunk of liver in the same delivery."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Sinner.

"Didn't you confess all your former life to your wife after the wedding?"

"No; we weren't married long enough for that."—Judge (Munich).

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.

As old age advances we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into a most digestible sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the outer-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but are lacking in white flour because the outer-coat of the wheat darkens the flour and is left out by the miller. These natural phosphates are necessary to the well-balanced building of muscle, brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is well along in years and attributes his good health to Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, but now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Made the Scapegoat.

M. Jean Homolle, the new librarian-in-chief of the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, was general manager of the national museums of France, and consequently of the Louvre, when "La Gioconda," the celebrated masterpiece of Da Vinci, disappeared. Although M. Homolle was absent at the time, nevertheless public opinion demanded a sacrifice for the departed "Mona Lisa," and he was relieved of office. He is a native of Paris, sixty-five years old, and is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Institute. The world-famous library over which he presides has 4,000,000 books, 2,500,000 engravings, and hundreds of thousands of medals, maps and manuscripts.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chat H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Advantage.

"That real estate agent is a neat advertiser."

"Yes; he manages to keep his houses in print."

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.—F. W. Faber.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

You Can Buy
The Best Irrigated Land
In Southern Idaho
For $50.50 an Acre

Good Soil Fine Climate
Crops Never Fail

Especially adapted to the raising of alfalfa, grains, potatoes and fruits. Ideal for dairying and stock raising.

On main line Oregon Short Line Railroad. Lands surround Richfield, Dietrich, Shoshone and Gooding in Lincoln and Gooding Counties. 20,000 acres open to entry.

THE BEST WATER RIGHT IN THE WEST AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ARE THE EASIEST OFFERED BY ANY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Let us tell you more. Your letter will have individual attention. Address

Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd.
Richfield Idaho

Foley Kidney Pills Succeed

because they are a good honest medicine that cannot help but heal kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities, if they are once taken into the system. Try them now for positive and permanent help.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 39–1913.

The Up-to-Date Lighting System for Country Homes

The Improved Jenne Pit Acetylene Generator

Installed in the ground and covered over like a cistern. Far removed from the building. Fool-Proof, Frost-Proof, Safe and Convenient. Permitted by The National Board of Fire Underwriters. Guaranteed absolutely. The best lighting system on earth for the least money. Hundreds of farmers have become agents after installing our generator in their homes. Write for our special inducements to the first purchaser in each locality. Protected by patents. Infringers liable to prosecution. Full particulars for the asking.

The Jenne Acetylene Gas Machine Co., Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

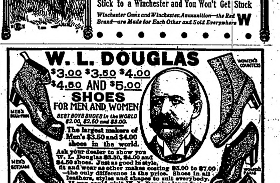
WINCHESTER

REPEATING SHOTGUNS.

Winchester Repeating Shotguns are not only *safe* to shoot, but *sure* to shoot. They are easy to load or unload, easy to take down or put together, and strong and reliable in every way. That's why the U. S. Ordnance Board endorsed them as being safe, sure, strong and simple. Over 450,000 satisfied sportsmen are using them.

Stick to a Winchester and You Won't Get Stuck

Winchester Guns and Winchester Ammunition—the Red W Brand—are Made for Each Other and Sold Everywhere



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. DOUGLAS - - Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom.

FALL COAT BARGAINS

We have just received a large shipment of fall coats and furs for ladies and children.

A splendid assortment of styles and colors. Come early and get your choice.

Make our store your headquarters while in town.

DAVID LAZAR
The Home of Bargains.

G. I. FELLMAN
Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

DEAR MADAM.

The Preserving Season is on. Are you prepared for it? We shall put on sale Saturday a complete line of ONYX Preserving Kettles; Berlin Kettles and Dish Pans to supply this demand at the following low prices.

6-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	49c.
8-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	59c.
10-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	69c.
12-Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	79c.
8 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	49c.
10-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	59c.
12-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	69c.
14-Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	79c.
14-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	59c.
17-Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	69c.

With each of the above items we include FREE one ½ Quart Onyx Fruit Jar Dipper. Come and get yours.

OLE MATHSON

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,
Dealer in
General Merchandise
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Advertise in the Spectator.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, September 27, 1913.

What is the matter with Northern Minnesota, especially the northwest counties? There is not a single candidate for governor among the whole bunch, while the southern counties have four or five each.

Storing Seed Corn.

The main consideration in storing seed corn for the first two months at least, is good circulation of air so that the corn may become thoroughly dry as soon as possible. Hanging ears by the single or double-string method in a well ventilated place is a very satisfactory means of curing seed corn. Likewise hanging the ears on a seed corn tree is a good method. A seed corn tree is made by nailing a plank on one end of a fence post so that it will stand erect, then driving into the post eight or ten-penny finishing nails just far enough apart so that the ears of corn jabbed butt formost onto the nails will not touch each other. This allows excellent circulation of air. By making a hole thru a common tin pan and slipping it over the post bottom side up about one foot from the floor, will protect the seed corn very nicely from mice.

One of the best places for storing corn is in an attic over a kitchen, especially if the attic is provided with a couple of windows so that good air circulation may be secured. The heat from the stove helps to dry out the corn. It further helps to keep the corn from freezing later in the fall. Corn that is thoroughly dry is not injured by freezing, but it is very difficult to get corn thorughly dry, so it is better to protect it from freezing if possible. The basement in which a furnace is used is also a good place for storing seed corn after the weather gets a little cool and a fire is started, earlier in the season, when there is no fire, seed corn will be better hung up in a shed or other open building, unless the basement is unusuall well ventilated.

Emphatically One-Man Party.

The Progressives, says Chairman Ellis, don't permit a few men to get off somewhere in a closed room and fix up things for them. You bet they don't. One man does all the fixing for the Progressive party.

"Something Doing."

So long as the senate committee investigated senators and representatives it failed to discover that "numerous and insidious" lobby; but when it began hearing evidence from men outside of congress, it quickly arrived at some quite startling facts. There are now many Republican members of the senate and house who are compelled to "explain" things, and quite a large number of men outside of congress who seem to be involved in unsavory scandals. To use a slang expression, there is something doing.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pigs should be changed to fresh pasture frequently.

Now is the time to get cheap gains on the spring pigs.

Be sure there is plenty of fresh water in every pasture.

Look out for the ewes. Good ewes are good property, always.

Live stock on the farm will turn unmarketable feeds into money.

Every care should be taken to get the lambs to start eating grain.

If you want to have peace of mind, fix up the fence around the sheep pasture.

There is nothing like a cement hog wallow to keep the hogs contented and comfortable in hot weather.

If young pigs become blistered by the hot sun, grease their backs and put them in a shady pasture.

Inbreeding is dangerous with all types of farm stock. It always pays to get new and vigorous blood.

If you are buying a horse, get him on a slow trot. Then, if ever, he will show any lameness he may have.

A close watch should be kept upon all ewes with young lambs, to avoid loss by setbacks in lamb growth.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggist, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MIKE REILEY'S FUNERAL

Showing That a Mistake May Breed Mistakes

By OSCAR COX

The incident of this story was a recent occurrence. This is mentioned beforehand because there are carping critics who would say after reading it that the plan was farfetched; that such happenings are only to be found in stories and there is nothing probable in it.

Mike Reiley, a young mason, started out to work on a bright morning, light hearted, for by the end of the week, when paid off, he would have the $500 that he had resolved to save before marrying Nora O'Toole, the girl he loved and who loved him better than all the world. The banns had been published, and everything was being made ready for the wedding, which was to occur in just ten days from that date.

Mike said "So long" to his mother, who was a widow, and to his sister, Kathleen, who worked in a paper mill, and then walked briskly along till he came to the house where Nora lived and where he expected to see her sitting in the second story window sewing on her wedding outfit, for Nora knew the time that Mike went to work and was always there to give and receive a smile, and sometimes they had a brief chat together.

This morning Nora threw up the sash, and Mike stopped, and Nora asked him if he had attended to this and to that in preparation for the wedding or the fixing up of the nest in which they were to live, a four room house near Mike's present home. He had satisfied her that he had done the painting needed, and replaced the broken glass in the windows, and mended the roof, and they both agreed that there was nothing more to be done on the premises except what could be done after they moved in. Mike kissed his hand to her. She threw him a kiss in return, and Mike went on his way, while Nora drew down the sash and resumed her sewing.

She was very happy considering that she was to be married so soon to the man she loved and plied her needle briskly. It seemed to go through the fabric of itself.

But suddenly a presentiment came over her that something was about to happen. In her mind's eye she saw a coffin with Mike in it and a lot of mourners sitting about as at a funeral.

Then it seemed to her that Mike sat up in his coffin and said: "What are you sittin' around that way for when you've come to a weddin'? Get up and shake a leg." But Nora drove it out of her head.

About 9 o'clock that night Mike's sister, Kathleen, appeared at Nora's home and asked if she had seen anything of Mike, for he had not come home. Nora was a bit troubled, for Mike, especially since he had begun his preparations to be married, had been very regular in his homecoming after knocking off work at 5 in the afternoon. She told Kathleen that she had not seen him since he went by in the morning, when he was looking very well and very cheerful. She asked Kathleen to tell him when he returned to come and let her know of his arrival, for she would not go to bed until she had news of him.

Mike did not come home that night, and in the morning her mother, his sister and his sweetheart were all very much troubled about his absence. They hoped that the postman would bring a note from him stating that he had been called upon to do some work which would take him too far from home to warrant his coming in the evening and going out again the next morning. But the postman passed, whistling at the door of every other house on his way except that of the Relleys, not leaving them a single letter.

The day ended without any word from Mike. They would have sent to where he worked to inquire about him, but Mike had never taken pains to keep them informed as to the places where he was employed, since he was frequently changing, sometimes working on two or three different jobs in the same day.

A week passed, and Mike did not turn up. His mother was broken down with worry. Nora ceased her preparations for the wedding. Kathleen alone, who was obliged to go to work every day and whose mind was therefore employed, stood up under the trouble. All three of them scanned what newspapers they could get hold of to see if a body had been found anywhere that might be Mike's.

One morning just before Kathleen went to the factory she saw her mother, who was looking in a newspaper for news of Mike, fall in a faint. Kathleen ran to her, and her first words after regaining consciousness were:

"My boy is dead!"

"Where is it, mother?" asked the horror stricken girl. "Show me!"

Mrs. Reiley put her finger on the item, and Kathleen read that the day before a man had staggered into St. Luke's hospital and had fallen unconscious. He had revived just long enough to say "My name's O'Reiley."

"It isn't Mike at all, mother," said Kathleen. "There's no 'O' to our name."

"Yes, it is," replied the poor woman. "The newspapers never get names right, and like enough the hospital people made the mistake themselves."

"Now, don't you worry, mother, dear. I'll go to the hospital—I'll do no work today—and see if it's Mike. But I'm sure it isn't."

So Kathleen, instead of going to the factory, started for the hospital and on reaching it asked to see the body of the man who had died there the day before. She was taken to where the body lay, and the moment she looked at it the tears started to her eyes, and she turned them away at once, so ghastly was the sight.

"It's my brother, Mike Reiley," she moaned.

She went away, stopping at Nora's to break the sad news to her. Nora was broken hearted, but bore her affliction with resignation. She went with Kathleen to Mrs. Reiley and told her that the body in the hospital was Mike's.

After awhile when they had become quieted they took steps to have the body brought to the house for the funeral. They called in friends, who took the burden upon themselves of making all the preparations. An undertaker was instructed to bring the body, and all other details were attended to.

The same evening the body arrived, already in its coffin.

A number of friends looked at Mike, each making some remark.

"He looks very natural," said one. "He must have died a peaceful death."

"How changed!" said another. "I'd scarcely know him."

And so the comments went on. Mrs. Reiley gazed down upon the corpse, her face blinded with tears. Nora would not look at it, saying that she preferred to remember the happy countenance of her lover as she saw it when he looked up at her while she was sitting at her window the last day he ever went to work.

When the day of the funeral came round the mother, the sister and the betrothed were given seats near the coffin, while the friends of the family took chairs behind them. There they awaited the opening of the funeral ceremony.

We left Mike on his way to his work. He was engaged in laying brick all day, and just before knocking off the boss drove up in a buggy and said to him:

"Mike, I've got a call for a chimney out in the country. The carpenter work is all done, and they can't do any more till the chimney is put in. I've agreed to send a man out tonight to go to work the first thing in the morning. I want you to go."

Mike demurred, but the boss offered him double pay, and he consented. A train was leaving in half an hour, which was barely enough time for him to catch it. He arrived at his destination at 11 o'clock at night and found a team waiting for him that carried him fifteen miles into the country, where there was no other house than the one being built within a considerable distance.

Mike worked several days on the chimney. He thought he should try to get word to his family as to the reason for his absence, but he was too busy to think much about it. He had once or twice remained on a job for several days without going home or sending word and did not expect to be longer on this one. But before he finished it he was called upon to put in the foundation walls for a house ready to be built a few miles away and was offered double pay if he would do it. He thought what a beautiful bridal gift he could buy for Nora with the extra money he was earning. He would take the job and if Nora complained of his being away so long just before the wedding he would console her with the gift.

When Mike finished his work and went home, as he approached the house where his mother lived he saw a hearse and carriages standing before the door. Terrified, he went in, eager to know who was dead. There sat his mother and sister and bride to be in a row before a coffin. His mother gave him one look and fainted. Nora drew back from him. Those occupying the rear seats tumbled over each other to get through the narrow door.

Kathleen alone seemed to take in the situation.

"Mike," she cried, "ye're not dead, after all!"

"Dead? Why should I be dead?"

"I made a mistake. Mebbe I didn't look close enough."

"What's the matter with you all?" asked Mike.

By this time Nora had recovered her wits and flew to her lover's arms, burying her face on his breast and crying:

"Oh, Mike, sure it's a miracle! We thought you were in your coffin."

"In my coffin? Do I look like that?"

This led to a comparison, and it was agreed that the dead man, though not unlike Mike, under other circumstances would not have been mistaken for him.

"Get it out at once!" cried Mike.

In a twinkling all was changed. The faces put off the lugubrious appearance of mourning and put on the happy expression of wedding guests, for it was decided to hurry up the bridal preparations and turn the funeral into a marriage. That very evening the pair were united and went to live in the house they had prepared for their reception.

My story shows, among other things, the power of the imagination. Kathleen's fear that she would find Mike's dead body in a coffin impressed on her mind that she saw him. This started a chain of imaginary incidents that led to a union of errors. After all, was there anything especially remarkable that, Mike being supposed dead, another person with a similar name should have been mistaken for him?

Will Destroy Objectionable Billboards.

Advertisers who use objectionable or disfiguring signs or billboards along the highways on Long Island and in Westchester county, N. Y., have been warned that their advertisements will be destroyed by the National Highways Protective society of the state and that the infringers, persons or firms will be prosecuted for violating the law which makes such signs a misdemeanor.

Roads Increase School Attendance.

Seven millions of the 25,000,000 school children in the United States do not regularly attend school, and one-half of these live in the country, where bad roads, muddy roads, rutty roads and dangerous roads not only prevent them from getting to school, but their impoverishment of the farm prevents the existence of any good schools for them to go to.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hannay.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 83 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
s27-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Gustave Omundson
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Gustave Omundson, Decedent:

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Gurena Omundson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to three (3) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper, as provided by law. Dated Sept. 18, 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
s27-3t Judge of Probate.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.74
Wheat, No. 2	.72
Flax, No. 1	1.29
Flax, No. 2	1.26
Oats	.33
Barley	.50
Rye	.45

Attorney-General's Good Record.

A public official's past good record, if he has it, is of great use to him in a time of possible suspicion. The fact that Attorney-General McReynolds has been an able and fearless prosecutor of special privilege assures him fair consideration by the public in connection with the San Francisco accusations.

People Will Note a Change.

There is no instance of President Wilson having given or withheld patronage to influence votes. And he is going to continue to be unlike any president Washington has seen in the last dozen years.

Ten Years of Foreign Trade.

The fiscal year just closed sees our foreign trade for the first time above $4,000,000,000. Our exports amounted to $2,500,000,000, an increase of 72 per cent. in ten years. Our imports were $1,750,000,000, an increase of nearly 76 per cent. The total, $4,250,000,000, is an increase of 74 per cent. It would not be surprising, now that we are about to cease the policy of fighting off commerce with the tariff club, to see it grow even more rapidly than in the past decade.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—English services next Sunday at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Oct. 5 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Sept. 28th at 7:35 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 5th, at 3 p. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 a "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

WILSON & STEEN
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

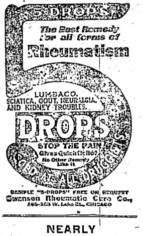
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.



RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
"5-DROPS"
The Best Remedy for all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like it
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
[illegible] W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

Millinery

I have just received a large stock of the latest creations in fall Millinery and for the convenience of my patrons, will show them in the new rooms back of Holmes Bros. grocery store. All who are interested are invited to call and inspect the line

Mrs. L. Holmes.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913. NUMBER 12

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR COAL Is At

THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, [illegible] Smokeless and [illegible] Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Get your "Stark A" grain bags at Dave Lazar's. S-6 tf.

Mike McAndress is hauling lumber for a new hog house.

What Next the largest nickle tablet in town, at the Spectator office.

James Amble returned Tuesday from Cheyanne, N. D. where he has taken in the harvest.

Rev. P. Palmer left Wednesday for Detroit, Minn. to attend the M. E. Conference.

Henry Olson has moved his sewing machine stock into the building formerly occupied by the Spectator.

Scand. mission church servicesin the east side school house Sunday Oct 12th at 2.30 p. m.

There will be a Y. P. S. meeting at John E. Peterson's place east of St. Hilaire, Sunday. All are welcome.

S. Engrebretson is moving the tool house from the old mill site to a place near the north bridge where he is erecting his portable mill.

"Dutch" Stearns left Monday for Grand Forks after making an extended visit here with his uncle. Mr. A. S. Wilson.

Johnny Peterson, who has visited at the A. S. Wilson home for some time past, left Monday for his home at Fort Francis.

Mrs. Paul Thyren returned Monday from Grand Forks and Crookston where she has been visiting friends for the past two weeks.

Scand. Mission church services in the school house in town of Black River Sunday Oct. 5th at 2 p. m. All are invited.

The Kiewel Brewing Co's touring car was ditched south of town Monday. No one was injured and the car was not damaged to any extent.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hansen and John A. Hansen autoed to Crookston last Sunday to visit relatives.

Go to the Spectator office for your school supplies.

The Young Peoples' Society of the Scand. Mission church will meet in the church Saturday evening Oct. 11th at 7:30, entertained by Mrs. Gust Larson.

The Misses Tominia Wilson, Minnie Johnson, Lizzie Jacobson Messrs. Walter Peterson, Chas. Soderman and Gus Fellman attended the play at the auditorium at Thief River Falls Monday evening.

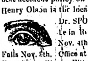
Leonard Holmes was badly shaken up and bruised, when the team he was driving became unmanageable and ran away. Friday a week ago. He is improving nicely and expects to be able to attend to his usual duties in a few days.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies as the Spectator office.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv



Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th, Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

Free Blotters. All school children above the primary grade will receive our Spectator blotters by calling at our office.

Miss Huldah Gigstad of Fosston, accompanied by Mrs. Narveson and daughter, Emma, of Erskine, visited at the Gigstad home Saturday and Sunday. They returned via Thief River Falls, on the Soo line, Sunday evening.

Notice

Store Closed October 11th.
o3-1t. **DAVE LAZAR.**

Library Ball at Thief River.

Thief River Falls will hold its second annual library ball on Friday evening October 10, this year. The ball was inaugurated last year for the benefit of the public library and proved such a social as well as financial success that it was decided to make the dance a regular event.

The dance will be held in the auditorium and the management has secured the Thief River Falls Band in addition to a complete orchestra to furnish the music. Last year neighboring towns were splendidly represented and it is hoped that as many out of town visitors as possible will attend this years function.

Ward Quits Flying.

James Ward, the aviator has quit the flying game. He made his last flight this week.

Spectator Moves.

The Spectator removed this week to the Haggland building north of the Merchants State Bank. In addition to our regular stock, we will carry a complete line of school supplies as soon as we become settled in our new quarters.

Bull For Sale

I have for sale a find full-blood registered shorthorn bull, age 16 months, color red. Anyone needing a high grade animal will find this one a bargain.

O.-4-3t. Mike McAndress

We are a little short of news this this week on account of moving We expect to be settled in the new building and to have our usual amount of news next week

The Ladies Aid society of the Swedish Lutheran church with Mrs John Wahlbeck Friday Oct 16th

U. S. AIDS IN ROADMAKING.

Improvement Marked and Many States Now In Line.

Improvement of the public roads of the United States is to be greater this year than ever, according to the reports received from all parts of the country by ex-Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture. A joint committee of congress is engaged in an investigation of the feasibility of federal aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of public highways, and a number of the state legislatures have considered good road legislation. In connection with the general impetus that the good road movement has recently had in all parts of the country, the director of the office of public roads says:

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superb roads.

"To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is indefinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance and setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency."

Soo Depot Robbed

Bandits Carry Off Express Containing Funds.

Three masked men held up the ticket agent and freight handler at the Soo depot at Thief River Falls at 3:15 Monday morning and carried away an iron box containing $7,500 in cash assigned to various banks along the Soo line between Duluth and Kenmare, N. D. The chest was in care of the Western Express company. The bandits made safe get away and the police in all directions have been notified to be on the look out.

Shortly after the 3:30 Winnipeg flyer passed through Thief River Falls three men with handkerchief covering the lower parts of their faces entered the depot just as Ed Tollesrud, night ticket agent, and Charles Johnson, freight handler, were locking up the express office. The robbers, with leveled revolvers, told them to throw up their hands. Johnson and Tollesrud were backed against the wall by one robber Then another went outside and stood guard at the window while two caried the iron box with its $7,500 load outside to a speeder, on which they got away.

Tollesrud and Johnson aroused the police and Chief of Police George Lane and Sheriff Andrew Johnson of Bemidji and stations in all directions were warned at 6:30 in the morning when the operators came on duty, to be on the watch for two men dressed in dark clothes with dark soft hats, one five feet nine inches, weighing 150 pounds, and the other 5 feet six inches, weighing 160 pounds. No description could be given of the third.

Digging Potatoes.

Whether it pays to dig potatoes before they are mature depends on the variety, when they were planted, and the price that can be secured. It would often pay to dig early planted Early Ohios when only half the leaf surface is dead. The price at that stage must be from 12 to 15 per cent more per bushels than when growth is completed to make up for the lower yield secured. In many cases digging ten days earlier would mean a considerably larger profit per acre.

During the last three or four weeks of healthy foliage Early Ohios grow at the rate of three and a half or four bushels a day per acre for each one hundred bushels of the ultimate potato yield. As the leaves begin to die the rate of growth decreases.

If there is danger of a hard freeze before the digging can be finished considerable protection can be given in a short time by ridging the rows with a disk cultivator.

There are numerous methods of digging, by hand, by plowing, with a shaker digger, and, for large areas, by means of the large four horse digger. The methods of picking up are also numerous, each having its special advantages. In the Red River Valley cylindrical, half bushel, wire baskets are used and the potatoes are dumped into sacks, two baskets in each, as fast as picked up. In the sandy potato sections north of the Twin Cities it is a common practice to pick up potatoes into baskets which are dragged along the rows on a stone boat. About six baskets are hauled at one time and the potatoes are sorted as fast as picked up.

Where the latter method is followed the potatoes are often dumped into piles in the fields to allow them to cure and the skin to harden and toughen before further handling. These piles must be covered to protect the potatoes from the sun, rain and frost. Potatoes should be left lying on the ground two hours after they are dug before piling them up so as to give them a chance to dry off. Dirty, moist potatoes do not keep as well as clean dry ones. None should be left lying on the ground over night.—A. R. Kohler.

National Federation Meeting.

The National Good Roads federation has closed an interesting meeting at Birmingham, Ala., where much enthusiasm was shown upon the subject of better public highways. Officers elected were John H. Bankhead, United States senator from Alabama, president; United States Judge W. T. Grubb, treasurer; J. A. Rountree, secretary. The vice presidents are: Del M. Potter, Arizona; E. J. Watson, South Carolina; John W. O'Neal, Alabama. The meeting was well attended, there being 880 delegates present from twenty-four states. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis not later than Nov. 15.

Roads Belong to Public.

In theory the roads are "public;" in fact the roads are the property of the private citizen; in theory the roads are controlled by highway officials; in fact the roads are controlled by any man who in most localities uses them for his own individual purpose and in any way and at any time of the year.

Hazel

Mrs. M. Segerseth was a caller at Thief River Falls last Thursday.

Axel Carlson returned from Thief River Falls after a short stay.

Martha Albin returned from Thief River Falls after visiting friends for a few days.

Mrs. Shuma and son Melvin were callers at Hazel on Thursday, returning to St. Hilaire Friday.

T. J. Sumpter was a business caller at St. Hilaire last Friday.

Walter Berg was in Thief River Falls Saturday evening.

Ole Peterson was in St. Hilaire Sunday.

K. Jarr, a prominent farmer of Mayfield was a caller here Monday.

Miss Annie and Carl Alberg and Frances, John and Nels Alfson visited at Martin Peterson's last Sunday.

The Clara church will have a basket social at John E. Peterson's place Saturday evening for the benefit of their new pastor, Mr. Olson.

Elsie Trovaton returned from home Monday. She was accompanied by her sister who will visit with her.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Borgie visited at Engelstad's Sunday.

Simon Alberg was a visitor at Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Frieda Bundhunde of Thief River Falls, accompanied by Myrtle Nelson visited here Saturday, returning in the evening.

C. Bothman was a caller here Saturday.

J. W. McGilvrey took a trip to Thief River Falls Tuesday.

K. P. Killand visited Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Ole Odegaard's.

Miss Frances Alfson was a visitor at St. Hilaire and Holt this week.

Ed. Harris and Theodore Thelan was at Plummer Monday morning.

The Y. P. S. of the St. Pauli church will hold their regular meeting at the church next Sunday at 2 p. m. The Misses Fredrickson's entertains. All are invited.

J. W. Kolp was in the city Monday.

Nels Alfson was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Misses Gena and Tillie Hestekind are at home with their brother And Hestekind during the absence of his wife.

J. W. McGilvrey was at Plummer Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Johnson and son John of Bemidji left for their home after a short visit with Christianson's and Evenson's.

Miss Gularanah Kolstoe of Thief River Falls arrived here Saturday to visit her sister, Mrs. Martha Segerseth.

Miss Elsie Adolphs returned from Thief River Falls after an over Sunday visit at home.

Misses Emma and Dora and Bennie Johnson and Miss Edita Hanson of Red Lake Falls visited at Tollef Erikson's Sunday.

Axel Carlson's team ran away last Sunday, no very serious results happened.

Dan Patterson of St. Hilaire was here Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lokken last Monday a big baby girl.

Mrs. I. Wallace was in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Oscar Seland, Otto Johnson, and Oscar Hauge went to Thief River Falls Monday evening returning Tuesday morning.

W. B. Fuller was a business caller here Monday, leaving for his home in Thief River Falls in the evening.

T. J. Sumpter was a business caller at St. Hilaire Monday.

C. Mathson was at the county Monday.

Rev. Alex Sand arrived here from Annandale to visit with his father-in-law.

Miss Emma Sandberg returned home Monday evening from Bemidji. She has been in Iowa for a few months.

Mrs. Peter [illegible] Erickson during threshing.

Mrs. Ole Odegaard was a caller at Martin Lokken's Monday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad and cousin came here Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Peterson, who for the past 3 months have been at Kenmare, N. D. where Mr. Peterson was creamery man, returned home to Martin Peterson's Friday evening.

John and Nels Alfson was in St. Hilaire Monday.

There will be Sunday school next Sunday at the St. Pauli church. All who have children are kindly asked to send them.

The Young Ladies Sewing Club met at Hestekind's last Tuesday.

Miss Engelbretson of Proctor, Minn. came here Thursday to visit her sister Mrs. James Evenson.

Mrs. M. Segerseth left last evening for Thief River Falls, from where she will leave for her home near Plummer.

A. H. Pitkin and Henry Olson of St. Hilaire were callers here Thursday.

K. O. Gigstad and son Oscar and Martin Bjerk were callers here Thursday.

Don't forget the Y. P. S. at the St. Pauli church Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Carl Alberg was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday.

Mons Engelsted is visiting with his sister, Mrs. P. Borge this week.

Mr. Keen of Thief River Falls was a caller here Tuesday.

T. A. Way of Thier River Falls was a business caller here Tuesday.

T. H. Thompson of Belmont, N. D. came here Wednesday to tend to his threshing on his farm near here.

Miss Mabel Nelson came from Thief River Wednesday to visit at home.

John Hanson came from Oklee Wednesday to visit at home. He has been working on the dredge.

Leonard Elofson was here from Thief River Falls Tuesday to visit Elsie Adolphs.

Axel Carlson returned from Thief River Wednesday after a short visit.

Wyandotte.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter made a trip to the county seat Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Peterson returned Friday from Kenmare, N. D. where Mr. Peterson has been employed in the creamery.

Mr. W. Berg spent Friday evening at the M. Peterson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Odegaard and family, Mr. McGilvrey and daughters, Jessie, Leone, Mabel, Ruth, and Mrs Kieland of St. Hilaire took Sunday dinner at the Sumpter home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. Kolseth on Saturday Aug. 20th a boy.

Miss Anna Peterson returned Monday from North Dakota where she has been working the past month.

Miss Nina Peterson has been working for P. Kolseth the past week.

Mr. I. Wallace made a trip to Thief River Falls on business Tuesday.

George Peterson and Charlie Sumpter spent Sunday evening at the Engelstead home.

A few the young folks of this vicinity attended the dance at Plummer Saturday night.

Lena, Julius, Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson attended the I. O. G. T. Lodge Sunday afternoon at Valhalla Hall.

Miss Luba and Amanda Peterson visited at St. Hilaire Friday.

Slandered Labor.

Percival Roberts, Jr., one of the heads of the United States Steel corporation said at a luncheon at his beautiful country seat near Philadelphia:

"Our corporation has been as sadly misrepresented as was the work of Pat.

"Pat, you know, was a coal miner He lay on his back on the rough rock and hammered and wrenched at a seam of coal above his head hour after hour. No sinecure, eh?

"But one hot evening when Pat came home there was no supper. He ventured to complain, whereupon Norah said:

"'Shure, it's a foine man to complain, y'are! Me slavin' all day like a Turk over the red-hot shtove, an' you on the broad o' your back in the nice cool mine!'"

One on Ginter.

Jesse Carmichael was walking down town in New York with his friend, Bob Ginter.

Bob was puffing industriously on a fat, dark cigar, and had succeeded in consuming about half of it, causing the covering to curl up with the heat.

"What in thunder are you smoking?" asked Carmichael.

"A fine cigar," replied Ginter.

"Oh," said Carmichael, sadly, "I thought it was an umbrella."—Popular Magazine.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble.

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company,
CHAS. SODERMAN, Agent

FILMS

I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and Photographic Supplies, call on

John Hansen,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK

Restaurant

When you are looking for a place to **Eat** try the new place in connection with my store. We can satisfy you **Here**

PHON 63
Hans Wilson

NO HUNTING

around to find a good Mackinaw at a reasonable figure. We handle the famous Patrick-Duluth mackinaws—the kind worn by the New York Giants.

Come in and look them over—try them on—you need not feel under any obligation to buy—just tell us you want to see and try them on.

The only mackinaw on the market that is tailored to fit. Ask to see our $5.00 model. Others at less and more.

Records! Records!! Records!!! Harmony Double Disc Records will play on any graphaphone. Music for the young and music for the old. Music for everybody. Will sell them at 50 cents each. Come early and get your selection

Henry Goergen,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Try us when you want any job work. We can please you

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

According to State Geologist R. C. Allen of Michigan, that state may cease to be a coal producing state within fifteen years.

• • •

Red Cross officers are urging the senate appropriations committee to provide a Red Cross memorial building to the northern and southern women of the civil war.

• • •

The commission of five appointed by the French government to select a site at the Panama-Pacific exposition has been received by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

• • •

The extent to which wireless telegraphy has been taken up by amateurs is disclosed in a list of radio stations in the United States just issued by the commerce department's bureau of navigation. Almost 1,300 amateurs had been granted licenses up to June 30.

• • •

A division of the interstate commerce commission in charge of the physical valuation work will be established in Omaha. Commissioner Prouty has given this information to Senator Hitchcock. The details of the headquarters will not be completed before the first of the year.

• • •

Henry M. Pindell, the Peoria, Ill., editor, whom it is understood has been offered the appointment of American ambassador to St. Petersburgh, was among President Wilson's recent callers and after a short interview was referred to Secretary Bryan at the department of state.

• • •

Announcement that the Pennsylvania railroad proposed to dispose of its anthracite mining properties was pleasing to officials of the department of justice as being in conformity with the government's position that the coal carrying railroads should be divorced from coal mining companies in the interest of competition.

• • •

Representative Henry George of New York, who desired to recommend several negroes in his district for appointments to federal offices, called at the white house to learn President Wilson's attitude on such appointments. Mr. Wilson told the New York representative to ascertain the sentiment of members of the senate on that question.

• • •

The tariff bill is a completed document, except for the provision taxing trades in cotton futures. After more than two weeks of constant work behind closed doors the eight democrats representing the senate and house as members of the conference committee, settled the last of their other differences and reached the final decision that they could not agree on the cotton future tax.

DOMESTIC.

Thomas A. Edison is back at his shop at Orange, N. J., having recovered from the ill effects of his vacation.

• • •

Governor Hooper stated that he had signed the bill substituting the electric chair for the gallows in Tennessee.

• • •

The fire of counsel for the board of managers in the Sulzer impeachment trial will center this week on the governor's alleged bartering of political influence.

• • •

If the present plans of American yatchsmen can be considered equivalent to yachts there will be no scarcity of cup defenders when Sir Thomas Lipton and his Shamrock IV arrive off Sandy Hook next Summer.

• • •

In the eyes of the law, a clergyman is managing two of New Haven's liquor saloons. This has come about by the court appointment of the Rev. Father Poulak, pastor of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic church, as administrator of the estate of Leon Anicki, a parishioner, through the reguest of the widow.

• • •

The famous "wild" gas well in the Caddo oil field of Louisiana which for six years has caused a daily waste of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas has been conquered, according to reports.

• • •

The production of coke and anthracite pig iron in the first half of 1913 easily exceeded the output in any like period. With an output in June of 2,616,833 tons, the total for the half year is 16,317,354 tons, compared with 15,447,683 tons in the last half of 1912, a gain of 869,671 tons.

• • •

An Austrian Antarctic expedition for work from Weddell sea is being prepared by a committee headed by Prof. Eugene Obehummer of Vienna, president of the imperial Austrian geographical society.

• • •

A mob of citizens of Litchfield, state of Illinois, visited the county jail, overpowered the jailer, took Joe Richarson, a negro from his cell and hanged him to a tree in the public square. Richardson was charged with assaulting Ree Goff, eleven year old.

• • •

Maryland planned 1,285 miles of good road and appropriated $10,000,000 to build it. The money will soon be spent on about 500 miles and the state papers say that $6,000,000 will be asked to complete the rest.

Oklahoma has a 100,000-bushel peanut crop this year.

• • •

Gold production in the Philippines increased from $189,953 in 1911 to $570,212 in 1912.

• • •

George H. Bixley, a millionaire of Long Beach, Cal., charged with having contributed to the downfall of minor young women, was found not guilty by a jury.

• • •

Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant governor of New York, was stricken in Carnegie hall just as he concluded an address at the fusion notification meeting.

• • •

Circuit Court Judge O'Brien has dissolved the temporary injunction issued by him a week ago prohibiting picketing and parading by the strikers during the time the men were going to or coming from work in the mines.

• • •

President John P. White, of the united mineworkers of America, held that the strike of the three thousand Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., miners was not justified, as the original trouble was subject to arbitration.

• • •

Advices to the railroads indicate that the range through western Nebraska and Wyoming is in the best condition in years, and that the ranchers are preparing to winter more cattle than ever before.

• • •

Two drug-crazed mulatto boys, brothers, at Harrison, Miss., began a reign of murder Sunday that ended only after three white men, four negroes and a negress had been killed, twenty persons wounded and the two boys lynched.

• • •

Announcements were made at meeting of socialists that injunctions forbidding street speaking issued by Superior Judge John E. Humphries would be set at naught in a champaign of open air addresses that the socialists declare they mean to inaugurate.

• • •

Deputy sheriffs from Birmingham and Montgomery and armed farmers of Tuscaloosa county have abandoned the search for the three men who held up and robbed the Alabama, Great Southern passenger train at Bibbville Siding, Alabama, and the case now is in the hands of the railroad officers.

FOREIGN.

Reports from Sabinas and Barroteran, Mexico, indicate that the constitutionalists army has met with defeat and is in retreat through the border with 600 federals in pursuit.

• • •

The tug Gatun was again passed throught the Gatun locks, this time from Gatun lake to the sea. The operation consumed a little more than an hour and a half as compared with two hours necessary on its first passage.

• • •

General Porfirio Diaz, the ex-president of Mexico, declared that he had received no communication from the Mexican war department recalling him for service. He expressed the opinion that any report regarding his recall must have arisen throught confusing him with General Feliz Diaz.

• • •

A number of huts believed to have inhabited by shepherds before the foundation of Rome in 753 B. C., have been discovered by Commendatore Bonix, director of the excavations in the forum and on the palatine. Some of the dwellings are so well preserved that their hearths are intact.

• • •

The theft of a confidential document belonging to Cirpriano Castro, the former Venezuelan dictator, and containing the plans of an insurrection to be started by him in Venezuela, brought two culprits before the police court at Hamburg. They were sentenced to terms of four months each in jail.

• • •

The British government has announced the dissolution of the Chinese loan agreement from which the United States withdrew its support some time ago. The agreement had not worked to the satisfaction of any of the five powers concerned—Great Britian, France, Germany, Russia and Japan.

• • •

The most interesting and instructive event of the second day of the Rheims aviation meet was a cross-country race for monoplanes and biplanes. The race was five times around a thirty-kilometer course. The result was a complete triumph for the monoplanes, nearly all of which made better time than the leading biplane.

• • •

The condition of Pope Pius X is giving rise to some anxiety. Although not suffering from any special malady, the state of his health is unsatisfactory, it is believed, however, that rest and quiet will restore him.

• • •

The relief ship loaded with provisions sent out by the trades union congress of Dublin to the aid of the Dublin transport workers reached the Liffey Saturday. Its arrival was greeted with cheers by thousands of people who lined the quays. The food on board is valued at $25,000.

• • •

Although the royal wedding between the duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught will not take place until October, preparations are already under way at London for the event.

• • •

An important deposit of uranium and pitchblend, from which radium is extracted, has been found on the German side of the Erzgeberge, a range of mountains between Saxonia and Bohemia. The deposit apparently is a prolongation of that on the Bohemian side.

• • •

Frederico Gamboa, minister foreign affairs has been nominated for the party convention. General Eugenie Rascon was nominated for Vice president. Both candidates are regarded as men of high standing.

SULZER COUNSEL PREPARING CASE

MAKING READY TO PRESENT EVIDENCE IN BEHALF OF IMPEACHED MAN.

SARECKY MAY BE CALLED

Campaign Secretary of Executive May Be First Witness of Defense, Is the Report.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The assembly board of managers having rested their case in the trial of the impeachment of Governor William Sulzer, the high court adjourned until this afternoon when counsel for the governor submitted several preliminary motions for the court to decide before opening the case for the defense.

May Ask Adjournment.

These disposed of, counsel will probably ask permission to take another adjournment, before calling their first witness who, it is said, will be Louis A. Sarecky, the governor's campaign secretary, whom counsel for the impeachment managers failed to put on the stand, although he was under subpoena. He indorsed many of the checks given to Sulzer during his campaign which were not reported in his sworn statement of campaign contribution, it is said.

Sulzer and Wife to Testify.

Both the governor and Mrs. Sulzer are expected to take the stand before the defense closes.

The governor will defend his failure to report the numerous contributions on the ground that they were personal gifts, it is believed.

Mrs. Sulzer, it is said, will defend his alleged stock transactions with testimony to show that they were conducted for her account. She is expected to tell the story of the loan she is said to have contracted with the Carnegie Trust company and seek to prove that for the sole purpose of paying the loan, the governor borrowed money from the stock exchange firm of Harris & Fuller on securities owned by her and did not speculate with the firm.

Testimony to be Favorable.

Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal, who paid a debt of $26,752 contracted by the governor with Harris & Fuller, according to the attorney, is expected to be another witness. He has just reached Albany. His testimony will be highly favorable to the governor.

Attorney Harvey D. Hinman will make the address opening the governor's case.

FLEE ACROSS UNITED STATES

Senora Carranza and Three Daughters Are Recognized in Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 3.—Senora Carranza, wife of the probable president of the five Mexican states that have seceded, a refugee from her native country, was in Grand Forks Wednesday, traveling incog, accompanied by her daughters, Lillian, aged 22, and Mabel, aged 18, and her son, Ramial, aged 4.

With them is Robert T. Anderson, an American soldier of fortune, the son of a Pittsburgh clergyman, and fiance of the daughter Lillian. They left for Winnipeg, Man., and will remain in Canada till Mexico's troubles are ended.

Her husband a rebel sympathizer, Senora Carranza and her daughters were subjected to studied insults at the hands of his enemies, and finally the condition became so unbearable that they were compelled to leave.

To make her escape Senora Carranza and her daughters walked 287 miles, from Hermosillo, in the state of Sonora, to El Paso, Col. King Stanley, an American who has allied himself with the rebels, being at the head of the body of men that escorted her to the border.

Law Congresses Aid to Peace.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—The International Congress of Law opened its sessions here under the presidency of Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto d'Alhucomas, former secretary of state. In his inaugural address the chairman dwelt on the importance of law congresses in the work of establishing international peace. The United States is represented by about a dozen delegates.

Central Bank Is Urged.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The possibility of altering the administration currency bill to provide for a central federal controlled bank to dominate the currency situation of the country was discussed before the senate banking and currency committee by Charles A. Conant of New York.

Sanity of Schmidt Investigated.

New York, Oct. 3.—Dishevelled, unkempt, without collar or tie and with the neckband of his shirt thrown open, Hans Schmidt, the confessed murderer of Anna Aumuller, was taken from the Tombs prison for an examination as to his sanity, conducted by four alienists. Schmidt was closeted with the alienists for two hours. Another examination by the alienists will be held after the coroner's inquest into the death of Anna Aumuller. On the report they will make will depend the prosecution.

Record for Wheat Inspections.

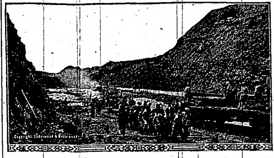
Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—Inspections of wheat at Winnipeg again broke all records, Tuesday, being 1,739 cars, with one or two exceptions all grading No. 3 northern and better. This is the third time that the records for inspections in Winnipeg has been broken this month. Last season's record was 1,603 cars in November.

Serious Louisiana Floods.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 1.—Floods in southwest Louisiana have reached serious proportions.

PANAMA CANAL PRACTICALLY COMPLETE

Destruction of Gamboa Dike Permits Waters of Gatun Lake to Fill Culebra Cut—Boats Soon to Pass Through the Waterway.



How the Floor of Culebra Cut Was Cleaned in Readiness for the Flooding of the Panama Canal.

Colon, Panama, Oct. 1.—The Panama canal was pronounced practically finished today when preparations were made for the removal of the Gamboa dike, which has held the waters of Gatun lake out of the Culebra cut, the only part of the canal in which, up till the present time, there has been no water.

The waters of Gatun lake were permitted today to run into the Culebra Cut through big pipes that had been pushed through the Gamboa dike. This is done as a preliminary to the complete removal of the dike in order that the water may rise gradually in the cut and eliminate the possibility of damage.

The final destruction of the big dike is scheduled for October 10, when charges of dynamite placed in holes already drilled in the dike will be exploded. The explosion of these charges will not completely destroy the dike, but will weaken it and loosen the dirt so that the force of the waters from Gatun lake will carry it away. Steam shovels will remove the remnants of the dike, leaving an open passageway from ocean to ocean.

Canal Really Complete Now.

Although the canal will not be officially declared completed for some time, and the formal opening of the waterway to the commerce of the world more than a year distant, the canal engineers look upon the destruction of the Gamboa dike as marking the real completion of the canal. The big engineering feats have all been accomplished, the excavation work practically has been completed, and the great locks have been constructed. The work that remains to be done is largely detail, and is but child's play as compared with that which has been done. More dirt is to be removed from the channel, but this will be done with suction dredges floating upon the waters of the canal. There still remains some finishing touches to be placed upon the locks, but this work will take comparatively little time and presents no engineering difficulties such as have been encountered in the past.

The fact that the canal stands practically complete more than a year before the time originally set as the date for its completion is one of the remarkable features of the work. When Count de Lesseps, the great French engineer, abandoned his efforts to build the Panama canal after eight years of labor, he had scarcely made a beginning upon the gigantic task. In nine years, the American engineers, starting almost at the same point as de Lesseps, for the latter's work was of little value to the Americans, have virtually completed the undertaking. When the work was started the world scoffed at the idea that it could be completed within the time limit set, but hats are now off to the American army engineers who have more than kept their word, despite unforeseen difficulties that have beset them at every hand.

Goethals to Make Final Test.

The first vessel to pass through the canal probably will be a boat of the Isthmian canal commission, Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission and chief engineer of the canal, and his principal assistants. The final voyage through the canal is scheduled for some time during this month. Within another month it is expected the waters in Gatun lake will have risen high enough to bring the waters in the entire canal up to the deep water level required for the passage of the largest ships.

It is said that as long ago as the early part of August, assurances were given Washington officially that if the emergency should arise, the entire Atlantic battleship fleet could be put through the canal into Pacific waters within 60 days from that date. The work has been hurried with that end in view, it is said, as no emergency has existed, but this assurance is an indication of the belief of the engineers that their work is now practically finished.

The excavation of the Culebra cut, into which the water has just been turned, has been one of the engineering feats connected with the building of the canal, and has caused the engineers more trouble than any other portion of the big "ditch." To Col. D. D. Gaillard, the engineer of the central division, is given the credit for carrying this portion of the work through to a successful termination.

The disastrous slides in the cut were discouraging to the engineers, nullifying in a few hours the work of many weeks, but Colonel Gaillard and his assistants have kept untiringly at their work, and at last have conquered the treacherous banks of the deep cut.

A little more than a month ago the giant steam shovels finished their work in the Culebra cut. Since that time the workmen have been busy removing the shovels, the railroad tracks and other machinery used in the excavation work. There is still some dirt to be removed from the cut before the channel is finished, but this work will be done by suction dredges floated on the waters of the canal, and will not interfere with navigation of the waterway by such boats as may be allowed to pass through.

Immense Artificial Lake Created.

Gatun lake, the waters of which are now flowing into the Culebra cut, is the pivotal point about which the entire canal system revolves, and the creation of that lake, together with the construction of Gatun dam, constituted another great engineering feat in the construction of the canal. Gatun lake is an artificial body of water covering about 164 square miles of territory, and was created by the building of the immense Gatun dam and the impounding of the wild waters of Chagres river. Beneath the waters of Gatun lake lies what a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dotted with native villages and plantations. The channel of the canal passes through this lake for a distance of 23 miles with a width varying from 500 to 1,000 feet.

At the northern end of the lake is the Gatun dam, which is in reality an artificial ridge more than a mile and a half long. Figures alone give an adequate idea of the magnitude of this dam. Nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, and 100 feet wide at the top, the dike which many engineers predicted would never withstand the rush of the Chagres' waters, is admitted now to be so strong that nothing short of an earthquake such as has never been known in the Central American region, can harm it. The Gatun dam, Gatun lake and the Culebra cut, so gigantic are the proportions of each, dwarf the other engineering works of the canal that in themselves have challenged the admiration of the world.

World Gives Goethals Credit.

To Col. George Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, chief engineer of the commission and governor of the canal zone, the world will give the credit for the successful completion of the Panama canal. Colonel Goethals could not have accomplished his task without the assistance of such men as Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. David Du B. Baillard and Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, army engineers, who have had charge of various phases of the work, but Colonel Goethals is recognized as the real builder of the canal.

When Colonel Roosevelt, then president, first sought a chief engineer for the canal, he picked Wallace, a civilian, but Wallace soon resigned. It is said that he almost worried himself into a decline because of the fear that the canal would finish him before he could finish the canal. John F. Stevens, a noted engineer, also a civilian, succeeded Wallace, but he quit within a year.

President Roosevelt then announced that, having had two civilians, both of whom resigned, he would give the job of building the canal to a man who couldn't quit, and Colonel Goethals, then attached to the general staff of the army at Washington, was selected for the post.

Colonel Goethals would not have quit if he could, once the job was undertaken, for the word is not in his vocabulary. He plunged into his work with all the enthusiasm that he possessed, and soon created a working organization that has been the wonder of the world.

Under Colonel Goethals the greater part of the $375,000,000 which the canal would have cost when it is completed has been spent. It has been by far the costliest engineering project in the world. Nearly three-fifths of a billion dollars has been spent in digging a 40-mile "ditch." This means that the Panama canal has cost the United States $10,000,000 a mile.

Over $16,000,000 of the total amount spent has been used to make the canal zone habitable and sanitary. It has been suggested that this is an enormous amount of money to spend in cleaning up a place in which few people will reside permanently, but the engineers say that the sanitation of the canal zone was the chief factor in making the canal a reality. The failure of the French has been attributed to a large extent to the fact that the workmen could not survive in the fever and pest ridden country.

The building of the great locks which raise a vessel to a height of 87 feet above sea level at one end of the canal and lower it the same distance at the other end, has been in charge of two of Colonel Goethals' assistants, Colonel Hodges and Lieutenant Colonel Sibert. Colonel Hodge's work in installing the immense lock-gates that form so important a part of the operating machinery of the canal and his ability to overcome all obstacles had led Colonel Goethals to call him a genius. The building, poising and operation of the lock gates constitute one of the delicate problems of lock canal construction, and the proper handling of this problem has been Colonel Hodge's contribution to the work of construction of the canal.

Lieutenant Colonel Sibert has had charge of the building of the great dam and locks at Gatun, in addition to other duties. He saw long, active service in the Philippines, and he is known in the army as a fighter as well as an engineer. His fighting qualities have enabled him to carry through the great work of which he has had charge in the canal zone.

Realize Dream of Centuries.

Through the work of these men—all of them members of Uncle Sam's fighting body, the United States has been able to attain what has been in truth the dream of centuries. In nine years these men have carried through an undertaking that was first thought of several hundreds of years ago. There is evidence that the idea of an isthmian canal was born as early as the sixteenth century, for history records the fact that the Inquisition declared such a project to alter the face of the earth to be impious and further discussion of the matter was forbidden by Philip II. of Spain, whose reign began in 1556. More than a century later a Scotchman named Patterson revived the scheme, established a colony on the shores of the isthmus, and made a crude survey of the route. During the succeeding century the project was considered at various times by French, Spanish and Americans.

The United States government first took definite action looking toward the construction of an isthmian canal in 1834, when the senate voted for the building of a Nicaraguan canal. An expedition was sent to Nicaragua to make an investigation, and reported that the canal could be constructed for $25,000,000, hardly one-twentieth of the amount that the Panama canal will have cost when completed.

De Lesseps First to Dig.

The matter rested until after the Civil war, when negotiations for a canal commission were entered into by the United States government. Before anything had been accomplished the concession for a Panama canal had been given to Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, a Frenchman. He organized a company, which sold out later to the financiers associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps. The company organized with de Lesseps at its head was the first one to actually begin operations on the isthmus. For eight years de Lesseps struggled manfully against the greatest odds that man ever was called upon to face. Then he was forced to give up the fight, his company collapsing as a result of dishonesty and extravagance on the part of its promoters, and de Lesseps, driven insane by the scandal, ended his days in an asylum.

Such was the history of the isthmian canal project for some 300 or 400 years, until the day in 1904 when Uncle Sam undertook the task.

In nine years the dream of the centuries has been realized.

Story Writer Wasted.

We pause a moment in respectful admiration to one Russian physician who has announced to the world the discovery of a way to suspend life for six months at a stretch. We admire, but our admiration is tinged with regret that he is a physician instead of an author. A man with the genius to make such a claim would wield a refreshing pen. After Doc Cook and Doc Friedmann and few other docs here and there who drew cards, but couldn't fill, we will not waste much time on this Russian doc. He is rushing the game. Had he waited a space, he would have been met in New York harbor by a committee of best citizens and made an honorary member of the best sellers' lodge, but just at this time the Friedmann wounds are still unhealed.—San Francisco Evening Post.

Eggs Cure "Grouch."

Fish may make you brainy, but it's eggs that make you amiable, at least if we can believe the claims made for this particular article of food by a German scientist of note. "Cranks, grouches, nervous wrecks of all kinds should eat all the eggs they can possibly digest," says Prof. Stiegletz. "Eggs are the best thing in the world for those whose ill tempers make themselves and every one around them uncomfortable. They should be soft boiled preferable and eaten four times a day for four weeks on a stretch. Then the diet should be stopped and not commenced again for four or even six weeks."

PREHISTORIC ART GALLERY

With what appears to be prehistoric hieroglyphics carved on its walls, a mammoth cave, rivalling the famous caves of Kentucky, has been discovered in the neighborhood of Ogden, Utah. The cave is situated in the mountains 18 miles from Ogden, and probably never had been visited by white men, as the surrounding country is a bleak desert. The front chamber of the series is 75 by 150 yards in area, 41 feet high, and the walls bear pictures of Indians crudely drawn. An Indian legend current in this locality is to the effect that a great battle was fought years ago between two tribes near the point, the vanquished having perished in a mammoth cave.

TELEPHONE IN THE CLOUDS

A telephone exchange three miles in the air. This station, said to be the highest in the world, is in the meteorological observatory on the top of Mount Rosa, in the Pennine Alps, 15,450 feet above sea level. At this elevation snow is always found, and advantage is taken of the high insulation given by dry snow, the wires in the last section, at the peak, being simply laid on the snow-covered ground. To prevent breakage by glacier movements the line is carried through rings on the telephone poles. The poles are short and are taken down at the end of every summer season and replaced at the beginning of the following summer.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
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NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
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CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Better Biscuits Baked With

You never tasted daintier, lighter, fluffier biscuits than those baked with Calumet. They're *always* good—*delicious.* For Calumet insures perfect baking.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Building Ships on Mountains.

Boat building on a mountain top sounds peculiar, to say the least, but such is being done in Switzerland, says the American Machinist. Sulzer Bros. have under construction at Winterthur a 200-foot passenger boat for Lake Geneva. It will be fitted with Diesel engines of 1,400 horsepower. Escher Wyss & Co. at Zurich, are building a 200-foot tugboat for the River Rhone in southern France.

In both cases the vessels after erection at the works must be disassembled and shipped in a knocked-down condition to the place of launching, there to be reassembled.

The turbine-building firm of Escher Wyss & Co., Zurich, Switzerland, has under way the largest Pelton waterwheel ever built. It is for Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, and will develop 19,000 horsepower. The head is 280 m. (920 feet) and the speed 375 revolutions per minute. This firm has installed Pelton wheels in Italy to operate under a head of 1,000 m. (3280 feet).

The Very Place.

"That poor fellow can't find anything to do. He can't make people believe him and he has no friends."

"I should think he could find a fine opening as a baseball umpire."

Nothing equals Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops for Bronchial weakness, sore chests, and throat troubles—5c at all Druggists.

The annual electric dry battery production of the United States has passed the $10,000,000 mark.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Stupid people seldom realize that they are stupid.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unawares—not knowing that the backache, headaches, and dull, nervous, dizzy, all tired condition are often due to kidney weakness alone.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backache should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backache and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

A North Dakota Case

Mrs. O. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "My feet and limbs were swollen and I couldn't sleep on account of kidney weakness. My back was lame and sore and I felt miserable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and when I have had occasion to use them since, they have never failed me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

"Repeater"

Smokeless Powder Shells

For a high grade shell at a reasonable price, the Winchester Loaded "Repeater" has the call among sportsmen who have tried all makes. Although moderate priced, the "Repeater" is loaded with the best quality of powder and shot. The list of loads furnished in this shell cover most shooters' requirements, and all of them give a full measure of shooting satisfaction. Look for the W on the box. They are

HIGH IN QUALITY MODERATE IN PRICE

Mother! Protect Their Eyes With Good Light

A poor light strains their eyes, and the injurious effects may last for life. A good oil lamp gives an ideal light—brilliant, yet soft and restful. The Rayo is the best of Oil Lamps—a fact proven by its long life of usefulness and its adoption in over 3,000,000 homes. Scientifically constructed, it sheds a clear, mellow light, without glare or flicker. No smoke or odor.

Rayo Lamps

Made of solid brass, nickel-plated. Dealers everywhere. Send for booklet. *For best results use Perfection Oil.*

Standard Oil Company, Chicago
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

Relief for Alaskan Miners.

As an encouragement to further prospecting and mining in the new gold field near the boundary line between Alaska and Yukon territory the American customs officials have decided not to establish a custom house there for one year, believing that the miners have already undergone hardships enough in getting their outfits there without having to pay duties.

DRY SCALE COVERED HEAD

2760 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—"My little daughter's head began with a dry harsh scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scab with pus under it. Her hair came out in less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time. It looked so badly. She was so sore and had such big brown scabs on her head that the teacher would not let her attend school.

"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every third day and the Cuticura Ointment at night. In three weeks her head was well of sores. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

No Trouble About Sticking.

First Drummer—Confound it! Half the sales I make don't stick.

Second Drummer—Get into my line and you'll have no trouble. I sell mucilage.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve promptly the suffering due to weak, inactive kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

You Can Buy
The Best Irrigated Land
In Southern Idaho
For $50.50 an Acre

Good Soil Fine Climate

Crops Never Fail

Especially adapted to the raising of alfalfa, grains, potatoes and fruits. Ideal for dairying and stock raising.

On main line Oregon Short Line Railroad. Lands surround Richfield, Dietrich, Shoshone and Gooding in Lincoln and Gooding Counties. 30,000 acres open to entry. THE BEST WATER RIGHT IN THE WEST AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ARE THE EASIEST OFFERED BY ANY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Let us tell you more. Your letter will have individual attention. Address

Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd.
Richfield Idaho

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

LAMB MADE ALL THE TROUBLE

By Comparison, the Lion Was Inoffensive and Mild—"Butts Like a Battering Ram."

The tidings that a lamb is appearing on the stage in the production of "Joseph and His Brethren" has been noised far and wide. Several correspondents have written to ask why a lion should not also appear, the pair lying side by side. But that has already been done, by Lord George Stanger and thereby hangs a tale.

When the sale of the old showman's menagerie took place, the two animals were put together, and bought by Mr. Fred Ginnett, of Dick Turpin fame. By this time the lamb had got pretty long in the tooth, to say the least of it. A few days afterwards an acquaintance asked Mr. Ginnett how the happy pair were getting on.

"I wish I had never seen them," said the showman, gloomily.

"Why—is he savage?"

"Savage is not the word for it. He won't let anyone come near him."

"Indeed! I thought he looked such a mild old lion—"

"Lion? Lion be blowed! It's the lamb I mean. He butts like a battering-ram."—London Mail.

Eighth Wonder.

The ex-summer girl was talking to the ex-college man.

"And what are you going to do, now that you have completed your education?" she asked.

"Oh, I think I'll live on my income!" he answered airily.

"I am disappointed in you. Live on your income, indeed! Why don't you do some great deed to show the world how clever you are?"

"My dear young woman, if I succeed in living on my income it will be the cleverest deed any man ever accomplished."

Literal.

"I understand the popular young city minister won his bride, after all, in the country."

'Ah? Then it was a regular pastor-al romance."

DIDN'T KNOW
That Coffee Was Causing Her Trouble.

So common is the use of coffee as a beverage, many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the coffee for a while, at least, and note results. A Virginia lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes:

"I am 40 years old and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker.

"Dyspepsia, severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I was about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone.

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking, and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was, I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich, snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart are all right, in fact, I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

MANY RUSES TO AID PRISONERS

LATEST UNCOVERED IS PLOT FOR NEGRO MURDERER TO ESCAPE.

SAWS HIDDEN IN BANANAS

Discovered by St. Peter Authorities in Time, However—Some of the Other Schemes Recently Employed.

St. Peter.—Vigilance of the authorities at the St. Peter state hospital for the criminal insane, for the second time within a week prevented the delivery of a consignment of steel saws to an inmate of the criminal ward. They were intended for George W. Parker, a mulatto murderer, and it was found they had been cleverly concealed in a bunch of bananas.

Came From Omaha.

Parker has relatives living in Omaha, and the package containing the contraband articles came from them. Included in its contents was a bunch of about a dozeen bananas. They looked innocent enough, but when the usual search was made it was found that slender steel saws had been hidden away in three of them.

Parker's mind became unbalanced from the effects of overstudy. He was a student in a medical college, lacking but a few months of completing his course, when he murdered an aged white woman living in St. Paul. He had begun to dissect her body when his crime was discovered and he was arrested.

A year ago Parker was implicated, with James Cunningham and Bjorn Ostby, both murderers, in the attempt at a wholesale delivery from the ward. Ostby succeeded in escaping, but was recaptured in Chicago several months later.

Saws in Candy Box.

Only recently a box of candy was mailed to Dr. J. F. G. Arnold of Duluth, another prisoner. Concealed beneath a false bottom were found three saws, and the candy, when analyzed by the hospital chemist, was found to contain morphine. It is said Dr. Arnold has served several terms in penitentiaries, all of his offenses having been crimes against property. He is addicted to the morphine habit, and some time ago secured a supply of the drug from an unknown source. Its effects upon him were apparent to the eyes of the physicians, but they were puzzled as to the manner in which it came into his possession. Finally their suspicions were aroused when he sent his fountain pen away to be repaired, and an investigation revealed the fact that morphine had been packed in the tube of the pen.

ROBBERS LEAVE NO CLUES

Bandit Hunt Out of Thief River Falls Proves Fruitless—Two Posses Outwitted.

Thief River Falls.—No trace has been found of the three masked robbers who held up the Soo Line station employes here Tuesday, obtaining $7,500 from Western Express packages.

Two posses under the direction of the sheriff and the county attorney scoured the surrounding country, but failed to find any trail. The only thing left by the bandits was a bandanna handkerchief which had been used as a mask.

Ed Tollefsrud, night ticket agent, who was struck down by a bandit and made unconscious, and Charles Johnson, night baggageman, the other employe covered by the robbers' guns, have been in the Soo Line's employ for two months. There were two revolvers and two repeating shotguns in the station, but neither was able to reach the weapons before being covered.

Stock Sale Held at Fair.

Clinton.—The Big Stone county fair was the most successful yet. The sale of thirty-three head of registered Shorthorn cattle, which were selected and shipped in here by County Agricultural Agent A. B. Lathrop, was well attended and the bidding was lively. Every head was sold at a good price, which goes to show that this community is beginning to appreciate the value of good stock.

Object to Winona Cornerstone.

Winona.—A storm of protest among leading citizens has been raised over an inscription on the cornerstone which it is proposed to lay at the new county jail. Cut in the stone are these words:

"Who enters here leaves hope behind." It is believed the opposition will result in changing the sentence.

Y. M. C. A. Is Out of Debt.

Rochester.—The burning of a mortgage of $12,000 marked the opening of the Y. M. C. A. activities in Rochester at a banquet. Last winter the Rochester association conducted a record-breaking campaign to raise money to remove all indebtedness on the building, a mortgage of $12,000 having hung over the home of the association since its building. In addition to the burning of the mortgage Tuesday night's banquet was a get-together meeting for fathers and sons.

Prisoner Escapes from Jail.

Virginia, Minn., Sept. 29.—Matt Bartol, who was convicted in district court on a serious charge and who was awaiting sentence in the local county jail, made a daring getaway. Bartol had been sent to the women's ward to do some cleaning and it was from there that he escaped. Leading from the basement to the roof is an air chamber, and in the women's ward is an opening protected by several bars. These had become loosened and when Bartol saw an opportunity he removed them.

MOTHER CONFESSES MURDER

ADMITS SHE TOOK LIFE OF ONE AND ATTEMPTED ANOTHER.

Mystery Connected With Deaths of Four Others of the Family.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Inspired by a man who, she confessed to the police, had supplanted her husband in her affections, Mrs. Ida Leckwold, 3206 Second street north, has taken the life of one of her children and attempted the lives of another child and that of her husband, according to her own confession, made to Police Chief Martinson and County Attorney Robertson.

She is held on a charge of murder, pending a further investigation, as four of her other children have died under mysterious circumstances, very similar to the death of the one that brought about her arrest.

Arrested as Man in Case.

Godfrey Norman, living on Third street north, was arrested later on information furnished by he woman and her husband.

He is held under suspicion of being the "man in the case," although he denies vehemently that he is guilty of any crime. The husband is also being held as a witness.

Mrs. Leckwold is a woman of 32, who has been married for 13 years, and who is the mother of eight children, all but two of them having died under circumstances that seem to point to murder. She has confessed to the murder of one of the children, but admitted, when questioned by the police chief and the county attorney, that she had attempted that of another, Willie, who recovered.

Fly Poison Is Used.

The girl that died, Viola, 9 years old, is said to have succumbed to fly poison administered by the mother. Dr. H. W. Allen, 2135 Emerson avenue north, who was called in the last two cases, those of Viola and Laural, 11 months old, who died about six weeks ago, said last night when he was first called he found the children were not seriously ill. He prescribed for them, but when he returned the next day he found, in each instance, that the child had died during the night. The cause of death was given as cholera morbus.

Mrs. Leckwold became hysterical when talking to the chief. She said she had become infatuated with a man who had demanded of her that she kill her children, and she had blindly followed his suggestions. Her husband corroborated her story, saying that he had been suspicious of her for a long time, but had not for a moment suspected that the death of their children had been caused by her.

HELD AS MURDER SUSPECTS

St. Cloud Man Found Dead on Tracks and Arrests Immediately Follow.

St. Cloud.—Luke Welch, George Harrington and Claude Garlock, all St. Cloud men from 26 to 30 years of age, are under arrest on suspicion of having contributed to the death of Thomas Pelton, aged 28, a companion.

Pelton's body was found on the Northern Pacific tracks two blocks from his home. Both his legs had been cut off by car wheels. What makes the case appear like murder was the fact there was a gash on the top of his head, as though he had been struck by some blunt instrument, and that finger marks were upon his throat.

All the men were paid off by the St. Cloud Power company for work done upon the dam, yesterday and were seen together last night. Pelton was paid $15, but only 30 cents was found upon his dead body. He was last seen alive when he left a saloon for his home shortly after 11 p. m. Tuesday.

MINNEAPOLIS CHARTER LOSES

Proposed New Form of Government Defeated by a Large Vote.

Minneapolis—Citizens defeated the charter submitted for their consideration. Not a ward gave it the required four-sevenths majority. Only one ward gave it a majority at all.

To have adopted the scheme would have required four-sevenths of all votes cast. It did not receive three-sevenths. In fact, the total vote cast by those who wished to abandon the present government and accept what the commission offered was but a little better than two-sevenths. Estimating somewhat roughly, five persons voted against it for every two for it.

The total vote cast was: "Yes," 9,842; "No," 23,091.

Saves Hogs; Lets Children Die.

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—A wealthy Minnesota farmer who places the lives of his hogs above those of his wife and children has been discovered by Dr. H. H. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health. While members of his family have died, another is ill and all are threatened with tuberculosis, nothing is done to save the rest of the family, Dr. Bracken said, but when hog cholera threatened the man was among the first to protect his herd by the use of serum.

Insane; Thought Himself Reporter.

Winona.—George G. Swanson was taken from a St. Paul train at Winona because, it is declared, he sought to file at every station between here and Minneapolis, where he boarded the train, long sheets of press copy treating of imaginary news developments. Swanson, formerly was chief rate clerk for the Minneapolis & St. Louis road at Minneapolis. He evidently had become suddenly insane and imagined he was a reporter for Twin Cities papers.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

ALMOST TURNED THE TRICK

Clever Scheme of English Smugglers Only Frustrated by Luck at the Last Moment.

One of the most ingenious of smuggling tricks was that originated by a band of clever Parisian rogues recently. A coffin, supposed to contain the dead body of a man who had died of diphtheria, was dispatched from the gay city for burial in London. It was met at the railway terminus in that country, and conveyed at nightfall to a house not far from the Mile End road, Whitechapel. Everything would have passed off as desired and planned had not a policeman on duty become suspicious on seeing a particularly large coffin being taken out of a hearse into a house that was known to be the habitation of men who had done penal servitude.

After the funeral party had shut their door and the hearse had driven away, the policeman secured assistance and knocked at the door. It was found that the coffin, instead of containing a corpse, was filled tightly with cakes of tobacco, dozens of boxes of cigars, and other excisable goods. The "mourners" were immediately arrested and the goods confiscated.

His Advice Worked.

"And don't forget to climb, boy," said the later day Polonius as he parted from his college bound son; "climb and keep a-climbin'."

"I won't forget, dad," said the boy. "Good-by."

He didn't forget.

Three days later he climbed over the prostrate forms of 27 disabled sophomores and, climbing the greased pole to the hated upper class emblem, yanked it from its fastenings, thereby winning a place in the esteem of his fellow students that a score of scholarships couldn't equal.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knew All About It.

"Spell 'dough,' Dick," directed a teacher of a little black pupil.

"D-o," said Dick, promptly.

"No, that is not right," smiled the teacher. "Who can tell Dick how and why he is wrong?"

"He's wrong 'cause there's two kinds oh do," shrilled another dark-skinned youngster, "de do' what yo' shets, an' de do what you eats—an' de do what yo' eats is writ widout de 'postrophe at de end."

Contradiction.

"Rare cooks belie their name."

'How so?"

"Because the work of a rare cook is generally well done."

HUSBAND MUST BE AMERICAN

Popular Singer Declares They Are the Best in the World, and Perhaps She Is Right.

A young American singer who returns to this country after a successful career abroad, expecting to reap here high honors and much money, announces that she is a candidate for matrimony, but only American men need apply. Her verdict is that the Russian husband is cruel, the German selfish, the Frenchman untrue, the Italian "broke," the Spaniard jealous and lazy and the Englishman domineering. These generalizations are undoubtedly too strong. There are as good husbands in each of the countries as anywhere, but the foreigner who deliberately hunts an American girl is apt to be an adventurer, and we hear of all the bad cases. We do not hear of the thousands of American women happily married and living in every country in Europe.

It is to be hoped that the singer will find a husband with none of the bad qualities mentioned and with all of the virtues. We feel at liberty, however, to point out that there are some mighty bad husbands in this country and that American birth alone is no guarantee of perfection. It is true, however, that the ordinary American husband is the best trained animal in captivity. He eats out of his wife's hand and signs checks and is thankful for the opportunity. There are millions of such husbands now and millions of candidates for the yoke.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Discovery.

"What do you suppose is the saddest discovery a man can make?"

"I should think it was to go out for a joy ride and discover he is in the trouble wagon."

No Wonder.

"What made the canoe tip over?"

"Cholly carelessly placed his pipe in one side of his mouth."

When a man begins to feed on flattery compliments become the necessities of life.

CHILDLESS WOMEN

These women once childless, now happy and physically well with healthy children will tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made all this possible. Here are the names and correct addresses—write them if you want to, and learn for yourself. They are only a few out of many thousands.

Mrs A A Balenger
Mrs C E Goodwin
Mrs. Goodwin's Baby
Mrs G A Laperouse
Mrs Louis Fischer
Mrs John Howard

"Our first baby is strong and healthy and we attribute this result to the timely use of your Compound."—Mrs. Fred Yohann, Kent, Oregon.

"I owe my life and my baby's good health to your Compound."—Mrs. W. O. Spencer, R. F. D., No. 2, Troy, Alabama.

"I have three children and took your Compound each time."—Mrs. John Howard, Wilmington, Vermont.

"I have a lovely baby boy and you can tell every one that he is a 'Pinkham' baby."—Mrs. Louis Fischer, 32 Munroe St., Carlstadt, N.J.

"We are at last blessed with a sweet little baby girl."—Mrs. G. A. Laperouse, Montegut, La.

"I have one of the finest baby girls you ever saw."—Mrs. C. E. Goodwin, 1012 S. 6th St., Wilmington, N.C.

"My husband is the happiest man alive today."—Mrs. Clara Darbrake, 397 Marilla St., Buffalo, N.Y.

"Now I have a nice baby girl, the joy of our home."—Mrs. Dosylva Cote, No. 117 So. Gate St., Worcester, Mass.

"I have a fine strong baby daughter now."—Mrs. A. A. Giles, Dewittville, N.Y., Route 44.

"I have a big, fat, healthy boy."—Mrs. A. A. Balenger, R.F.D. No.1, Baltimore, Ohio.

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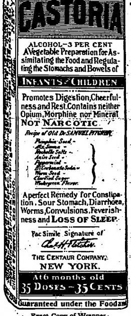
W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 40–1913.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CASTORIA
ALCOHOL–3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
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Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
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Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation. Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY.
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
TO OPEN CUT ON THIS LINE
Sunshine Biscuits

The Big Package
Sunshine
L-W. SODA
CRACKERS

Everything's *big* about Sunshine L-W Sodas—except the price. The big saving in the big, economical family package. The big satisfaction in crunching their crisp, fresh, flaky deliciousness. The big appetites their solid nourishment satisfies. And the big help in having on hand these ready-to-eat delicacies that everybody likes. At your grocer's—25c for the big package.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Buy your fall suit now. A splendid assortment to choose from.

Orders take for ladies tailor made suits at reasonable prices.

DAVID LAZAR:

The Quality Store.

ADLER'S
Collegian
CLOTHES

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

DEAR MADAM:

The Preserving Season is on. Are you prepared for it? We shall put on sale Saturday a complete line of ONYX Preserving Kettles; Berlin Kettles and Dish Pans to supply this demand at the following low prices.

6 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	49c.
8 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	59c.
10 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	69c.
12 Quart Covered Berlin Kettles at	79c.
8 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	49c.
10 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	59c.
12 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	69c.
14 Quart Lipped Preserving Kettles at	79c.
14 Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	59c.
17 Quart Heavy Dish Pans at	69c.

With each of the above items we include FREE one 1/4-Quart Onyx Fruit Jar Dipper. Come and get yours.

OLE MATHSON

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market,

A. H Pitkin,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

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Advertise in the Spectator.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express order. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, October ,4 1913.

Let us rejoice. The Two Thief River Falls newspapers are filling with real news the space for some time devoted to a discussion as to which paper publishes the most news.
—R. L. Gazette

Good idea. When we come to think of it, the subscribers are paying for news, not exchange of personal opinions.

"Governor Eberhart decides extra session of the Legislature useless to pass public utilities bill" says one of our exchanges.

It took the Governor a long time to become aware of the fact.

Housing Poultry.

Remember that most cases of colds and roup are incurred in the fall because birds are not housed as early as they should be. Fowls are timid in new quarters and are prone to crowd and huddle together on the roosts and drop boards, In this way they become overheated at night only to be chilled when they separate in the morning. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to house a few at first and as soon as they feel at home, add a few more until the pen has received its capacity.

It is an accepted fact that any change in location affects the laying stock, therefore in order to induce early laying the pullets should be put in permanent winter quarters two or three weeks before they are expected to mature.—A. C. Smith, Poultryman, University Farm, St. Paul.

Orchard and Garden Notes.

Final banking of late celery should begin now.

Save seed of the best annuals and perennials for sowing next year.

Tulips should be set in the ground now for spring flowering.

Tulips, narcissi and dafodils, may be planted in pots or boxes now for spring flowers.

Nuts for winter use should be gathered now if the matter has not been attended to before.

Prune out limbs and twigs of apple trees infested with blight. Disinfect tools after each cut.

Viburnum lantana, highbush cranberry and snowberry have been loaded with attractive berries this autumn.

Clean up the garden, remove and burn all weeds and trash. They harbor insects through the winter.

Celery banked with earth late in the fall seems more palatable than where boards are used. Do not bank when the foliage is at all moist as this will decay,

Leaves raked from the lawn may be piled in some corner and allowed to decay, The leaf mold thus formed is useful for potting plants or mixing with soil for seed sowing.—Leroy Cady Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

New York state is spending an average of $50.000 a day in the construction of better roads. At two referendums the people of the state have voted to expend $100.000.000 in the building of highways. Prior to the time John N. Carlisle, commissioner of highways, took hold of the affairs much money was wasted on account of slipshod methods and lack of system.

Part of the road fund will be spent in each county. When the commissioner was asked recently when new contracts for highway improvement would be let he replied:

"New York state should have the best highways in the world. No one familiar with the conditions believes it has been getting them. At two referendums the people have voted to expend $100.000.000 in the construction of good roads, and they have a right to insist that the highways be improved. But until I am satisfied that roads will be built which will give the people a dollar in value for every dollar invested in them I am not going to approve of further construction.

"No man not familiar with the conditions can understand how disorganized this department was when I became commissioner. Although it was and is now spending on an average $50.000 a day, there was no system in its office work, and mail was received at the postoffice in five private letter boxes. No one thing surprised me more than the fact that this department, charged with the expenditure of $100.000.000 in construction of new highways, had no facilities for making a scientific study of road construction.

"It is not necessary to tell the people that, with this lack of system and with this slipshod method of doing business, money has been wasted. There is evidence of it in every county where highways have been constructed. Not even the engineers believe that some of the roads, if built according to contract, would stand the traffic, but it was expected that the contracts would be modified by supplemental agreements, and in nearly every instance this was done."

CAUSE OF BAD FLAVORS IN BUTTER

Bad flavors in butter come from two sources. They may be absorbed from odors, and they may be caused by the presence of bacteria.

Odors may get into the milk in the barn, coming from the cow, the milker, the utensils or from the food or dust, says the Kansas Industrialist. The second source is in the milk house, from the separator or containing vessels. If the separating is done in the barn, so much the worse for the cream; if done in the kitchen, food flavors are absorbed. The churn is the third source of bad flavor. When not properly cared for it soon grows musty. A churn that is not well cleaned before and after using affects the taste of butter.

Butter churned too soft cannot be properly washed and so contains a great deal of buttermilk. Buttermilk contains, besides water, the solids casein, albumen and milk sugar. Milk sugar is used as a food by the ferments which are secreted by the organisms. These ferments destroy casein and albumen in the buttermilk contained in the butter and so cause rancid or putrid butter.

The American Guernsey Cattle club was the first organization of its kind to establish an advanced registry on the basis of a year's production of butter fat. No animal of any age can get into this advanced register that does not produce more than 300 pounds of butter fat in one year. The average of the thirty-five leading Guernseys in the 1912 list was over 707 pounds of butter fat. Not everybody can own such cows because they do not exist in sufficient numbers. Yeska Sunburst, the Guernsey cow shown, is one of the good ones. She is owned by H. D. Griswold of Wisconsin.

Fermentation begun in cream does not cease in butter. It may go far enough to break up the butter fats, causing ill flavored butter.

Odors get into the butter, or they may get into the milk or cream and then be imparted to the butter. The greatest source of bad flavor is from cream that has not been properly cared for. Milk, cream or butter absorbs odors if kept in a fruit or vegetable cellar or in a musty, ill ventilated room. Even musty wells or ill ventilated caves impart peculiar flavors. One of the most common disagreeable flavors is known as "weedy." The cause is laid to feed, but in most cases it is due to rapidly growing organisms which get into the cream from unclean surroundings.

To prevent bad flavors in butter great care must be used in milking, in handling the milk and cream and in making the butter. Everything used must be kept in a sanitary condition.

Milk in a clean, well ventilated barn, using care not to raise dust. The milker should wear while milking a clean apron or a pair of overalls. Utensils, including the separator, must be washed and scalded after each milking. Use milk utensils with no open seams.

The milk must be removed from the barn immediately after milking. Cream will keep best if kept in a clean, well ventilated room, preferably a separate milk house. Warm and cold cream should not be mixed.

HAMS OF FINE FLAVOR.

Directions For Curing and Smoking According to a Famous Recipe.

After the hogs have been killed and the meat thoroughly cooled the fresh surface is sprinkled with fine saltpeter until the meat is white, says the Farm Magazine in describing a good recipe for curing hams. About three or four pounds of saltpeter are used to 1.000 pounds of hams. Fine salt is then rubbed over the entire surface, and the hams are packed in bulk not deeper than three feet.

In ordinary weather they should remain thus for several days, at least three. Then break the bulk and resalt with fine salt and again pack. Each ham should remain in bulk at least one day for each pound of weight. The hams are then hung up and gradually smoked for thirty or forty days with hickory or red oak bark.

When the smoking is complete they should be repeppered and placed in canvas bags to guard against vermin. The hams cured as indicated improve with age, and are considered about perfect.

Hogs Need Much Water.

Water is as essential in the production of gains on a hog as is grain. If grain fell from the sky and we had to grow water our estimation of their value would be reversed. For the reason that water is free and everywhere available the failure to supply plenty of it fresh for the hogs in summer is absolutely inexcusable. With two inches of fat all over his body the hog does not need 90 degrees temperature to keep comfortable. In summer he suffers much from the heat, and his greatest relief is in water. It thins his blood, cools him off and makes him happy. A happy hog grunts. A grunting hog is contented. A contented hog is profitable.

Somewhat Silly Argument.

The Protective Tariff league goes far in its condemnation of the proposed tariff bill, when it says that "aside from the loss of revenue, the bill is an outrageous discrimination against those who remain at home, because they are not able to travel abroad. It is class legislation in its most offensive form." This is certainly an ingenious argument, but hardly convincing.

Soil Conservation Alfalfa, Corn Live Stock

Are not these four subjects of greatest importance to the farmers of Western Minnesota?

The Dakota Farmer (established 1881), published at Aberdeen, S. D., has won the reputation of being a practical farm paper, and "closer to the soil" than any other published—and it has won largely by its practical investigations and discussions of the four important subjects mentioned above.

It has "made good," in The Dakotas, and without any effort has secured a large circulation in Western Minnesota for the simple reason that it seems to cover conditions there better than any other farm paper.

One Minnesota subscriber (Stevens Co), wrote: "When a neighbor recommended The Dakota Farmer to me, I asked him how a Dakota farm paper could be of value here, and he said: 'It's just the paper; our conditions are practically the same as in Eastern Dakota and I find much of value in every issue. I just forget the Dakota part of its name and wouldn't be without it at several times its cost.' Since reading The Dakota Farmer for a year I fully agree with him."

Others have written much the same—and we know they are right.

Sample Copies

On request we will send sample copies to any Western Minnesota farmer. Address

The Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No. 1	1.26
Flax, No. 2	1.23
Oats	.31
Barley	.50
Rye	.47

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treetment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors hav so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggist, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Promise Must Be Redeemed.

President Wilson and Mr. Underwood are unquestionably right in sticking to the text, in insisting upon "immediate downward revision." Right or wrong, a promise has been definitely made and it cannot be evaded with honor. The country voted for "immediate downward revision," and whatever the effects may be they must be incurred unless the party is willing to suffer under the more serious reproach of faithlessness alike to definitely asserted principles and oft-repeated pledges.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1304 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELL, Secretary

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota. No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hanray.

You are hereby notified that the following piece, or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit; Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 23 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT.
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
s27-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Gustave Omundson
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Gustave Omundson, Decedent:

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Gurena Omundson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to three (3) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 29th day of December, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated Sept. 18 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge of Probate.
s27-3t

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

AUCTION

I will sell at Public Auction on my farm, 8 miles Northwest of Red Lake Falls and 2 miles East of Wylie, the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 21, Black River Twp., commencing at 12 oclock on

Thursday, Oct. 9th

The Following Descrebed Property:

1 Pure bred Clydesdale Stallion
1 brown mare, 16 years old, 1450 pounds
1 bay mare, 7 years old, 1500 pounds
1 sorrel mare, 9 years old, 1450 pounds
1 black mare, 8 years old, 1450 pounds
1 gray mare, 7 years old, 1350 pounds
1 gray mare, 6 years old, 1350 pounds
1 bay Hamiltonion mare, 6 years old, 1200 lbs. 1 Hamiltonion gelding, 4 old, 1100 lbs. 1 Hamiltonion gelding, 8 years old; 1050 lbs.
1 span large 3 year old mules
3 span 2 year old colts
1 colts, 1 year old geldings
1 colt, 1 year old mare
7 spring colts. 1 pony.
1 Pure bred Holstein bull
3 grade Holstein cows
2 Pure bred Shorthorn cows
5 grane Shorthorn cows
1 Pure bred Shorthorn bull calf
4 yearlings 10 spring calves
6 spring pigs 3 Angora goats

2 high wide tire lumber wagons
1 wide tire truck wagon
1 two seated buggy 1 top buggy
1 8 ft. Acme binder, new
2 5 ft McCormick mowers
1 5 ft. Plano mower 1 double disc drill, 22. 1 10 ft. McCormick hay rake
1 disc. 1 Success spreader.
1 23 ft. wood harrow.
1 Moline gang plow, 13 in. 1 hand plow, 14 in. 1 Butche Gibs gang plow, 14 in. 1 breaking plow, 16 in.
1 potato digger. 1 Hay rack.
1 Tower riding cultivator. 1 one horse cultivator. 1 set driving harness
5 set good work harness. 4 set fly nets
2 set single harness. 3 bob sleighs.
1 incubator and brooder. 1 jumper.
1 pair light bobs. 1 feed mill.
2 gasoline engines 1 racing bike
1 jogging cart 1 cream separator
1 emery grinder 1000 lb. scale. 1 iron pump and 130 ft, pipe. 1 hay chute.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS: Sums under $10.00 cash, on sums over that amount time will be given until Nov. 1, 1914, on bankable paper bearing 10 per cent interest.

Dan Whalen, Owner

Joseph Belair, Auctioneer J. A. Duffy, Clerk.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH—services next Sunday at [illegible] p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Oct. 5 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH—Services Sept. 28th at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 5th, at 3 p. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE
GOING NORTH

No 435, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8.40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO. SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-166 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

Millinery

I have just received a large stock of the latest creations in fall Millinery and for the conveniance of my patrons, will show them in the new rooms back of Holmes Bros. grocery store. All who are interested are invited to call and inspect the line

Mrs. L. Holmes.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11 1913. NUMBER 13

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers-Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Get your "Stark A" grain bag at Dave Lazar s. S-6 tf.

What Next the largest nickle tablet in town, at the Spectator office.

Go to the Spectator office for your school supplies.

Threshing at the farm of Dr. E. F. Dann was delayed by the rain the first part of this week.

Mr. H. Skattum Sr. has purchased Tom Sletten property north of the bridge. It is his intention to have the place put in first class shape and to make it his future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sletten left last week with their household goods for Badger where they will make their home.

On account of our moving last week, our patrons on the two routes will not receive their papers until Monday. We are now located and settled in our new place north of the bank and expect to have our paper out on schedule time hereafter.

Mr. S. Morck was in town on a business trip Tuesday.

Miss Neva Sumpter is our new correspondent in Wyandotte. Any news items handed to her will be appreciated and will receive prompt attention.

Mr. O. Hallstrom, one of the progressive farmers of Black River, was in town Monday. We acknowledge a very pleasant call at this office.

Hans Finn of Sanders was in town on a business mission last Monday.

George Bakko was a Thief River visitor Monday.

Threshing operations are nearly completed in this vicinity. Several machines laid up this week and the balance expect to finish their runs next week.

Geo. Biskey is wearing "the smile that won't come off" on account of a new baby girl arriving at his place Saturday evening.

Mr. E. O. Burkee, Principle of Schools at Verndale, spent last week visiting with his parents here. On account of the potato picking season the attendance was so small that the schools were closed for a week Mr. Burkee returned to Verndale Saturday.

Rev. S. T. Palm, formerly the pastor of the Nor. Synod church here, now located at Greibrok, Minn. was a visitor in our village last Monday.

The frame of Dr. Swanson's new house was raised this week. With favorable weather, the carpenters expect to complete all the exterior finishing in about three weeks.

The young peoples' society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall Thursday Oct. 16th at 7.30 p. m.

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies as the Spectator office.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv

Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th, Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

Free Blotters. All school children above the primary grade will receive our Spectator blotters by calling at our office.

Bull For Sale

I have for sale a find full-blood registered shorthorn bull, age 18 months, color red. Anyone needing a high grade animal will find this one a bargain.

O.-4-3t. Mike McAndrews

The spur track to Wylie will be repaired and put in first class order this fall. A large crew of men are expected here to commence the work, in a few days.

Josephine Branum and Helga Kalland shopped at Thief River Wednesday.

Leonard Holmes is able to be up and around again after being confined to his bed from injuries received in a runaway two weeks ago.

The ladies aid of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet Thurs- Oct. 16th at the home of Frank Sstterberg.

Swedish Lutheran church service in Black River Sunday Oct. 12th at 10.30 a. m. Also young peoples. society in the evening at Otto Hallstrom's. Good program. All are welcome.

Gust Larson spent Sunday at his home here. He is now employed at Thief River Falls.

Mrs. D. Lazar and son Alec left Wednesday for Grand Forks where they will spend a week visiting.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Larson, last week, a fine large baby boy.

Mrs. J. Bahan went to Dugdale Monday for a visit at the parental home. She returned Wednesday.

Miss Olga Fricker, who is attending high school at Thief River, made a week end visit at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin visited as the A. H. Pitkin home Wednesday.

APPLES APPLES

See Ole Mathson "ad" in this issue if your are going to buy any apples. O. 11

Apples $1.00 per basket. See Ole Mathson ad. O-11

C. C. Elliott, the land man arrived Tuesday with a party of home seekers.

Miss Hazel Sorsoleil left Wednesday for Langdon, N. D. where she will join her mother and sister Florida. They will leave Langdon some time this week for Washington where they will make their future home.

Mrs. John Powers (nee May Sorsoleil) of Langdon, N. D. and Hazel Sorsoleil of Prince Albert, Sask., Canada arrived here for a visit with friends and relatives and friends. Saturday.

Mrs. John Power left Monday for her home at Langdon, N. D.

Learn more to earn more. Take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Rev. Carl Olson of Hitterdahl, Minn, visited Rev. Frank Larson this week. He left for home Friday.

The ladies aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Ira Carpenter east of St. Hilaire next Wed. Oct. 15th.

Horse for Sale.

A fine draft mare, age 9 years, weight about 1150 or 1200 lbs., color bay. Will be sold at a reasonable price for quick sale.

O11 tf. Mrs. J. F. Feltman

Fire at Warroad.

Almost the Entire Business Section Wiped Out.

The business section of Warroad with the exception of one hotel, was entirely destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The fire was discovered during a heavy rain and wind storm, which assisted the spread of flames. One man was burned to death, his remains being found in the ruins of the Sletten restaurant.

The Lakewood Hotel, a large frame building across from the G. N. depot, was the only building on main street to escape the flames. All the buildings on Main street was of frame construction and the loss is estimated as not to exceed $75,000.00 partly covered by insurance.

Bandit Found Dead.

A man, believed to be one of the three who looted the Soo Depot at Thief River Falls last week, was found dead near Bemidji last Wednesday.

A bullet hole in the man's head give rise to the supposition that he was murdered by his companions while disagreeing over the division of the spoils.

Tablets.

We now carry a full line of school supplies such as tablets, pencils erasers, blotters, rulers, composition books, spelling blanks, note books, drawing tablets, pens, ink, stationery, etc.

Also day books, ledgers, cash books, records and various kinds of blank books. When in need of this class of goods give us a call.

The Spectator.

Mill Machinery Arrives.

The machinery for the sawmill, being erected by Engrebretson and Aaseby, arrived Tuesday. The foundation has been in readiness for some time and the work of installing the machinery will begin at once. The mill will be located on the river bank south of the upper bridge.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby wish to thank our many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted and aided us in so many ways after the loss of our home by fire and during the illness and death of our beloved mother.

—Elfrida Anderson, Victor, Fred, Sam and Richard Lorentson.

Wedding Bells.

On Tuesday, last week, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Albert Siverson occured the wedding of Fred Steinhauer and Mrs. Ida Nyvall, Rev. Pope officiating.

The wedding was private, none but relatives and intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs Steinhauer left Wednesday for Holt where they will make their home.

Union Depot Burns.

The union station at St. Paul burned last week. The old depot, called by St. Paulites, the Noahs Ark, will be replaced by a larger and more modern structure.

Badly Hurt.

S. O. Quammen of Thief River Falls had the misfortune to break five ribs last Saturday. He was climbing up on one of his fuel wagons and in some manner slipped and fell heavily across the wagon pole, sustaining the injuries mentioned above.

Special Election.

At the special election to determine the question of issuing bonds for the purchase of the Tri-State Telephone exchange at Thief River, which was held last Tuesday, the issue lost out by a margin of six votes.

Sixty or more years ago the wild pigeons were here by the millions. They fairly covered the skies when they flew over in flocks. They sold in those days at five cents a dozen, and they were the best eating in the world; far superior to the tame pigeons we have now. Suddenly they disappeared, and in a year or two not a pigeon was to be seen anywhere. They seemed to have been driven away by cruel treatment. They resented their bloody slaughter. There has been a strong desire to get them back. It was reported that a pair had been seen near Ansonia, Pa., and a reward of $5,000 was offered to anyone who would secure the pair alive, says the Ohio State Journal. Thousands of people spent last Sunday scouring the woods in that vicinity, but no one succeeded in finding the pair. They are an extinct species, not exterminated by the evolution of Nature, but by the devilution of man. But what a change from five cents a dozen to $5,000 a pair and none to be had at that.

Popular Banker For State Senator

C. L. Hansen Urged to Become a Candidate.

C. L. Hansen, the well know banker of Thief River Falls is being urged by his friends to become a candidate for senator from the new 63th district comprising the counties of Pennington Red Lake and Clearwater.

The Plummer Pioneer in its issue of Sept. 26th makes the following statement.

"If Mr. Hansen's record as a successful business man is any criterion to judge his future actions, it is a foregone conclusion he will make good and represent this district in a manner that will be a credit to the same."

The above statement as to Mr. Hansen's ability stands without refutation and it will be pleasing news to his many friends here, should he decide to become a candidate:

Mr. Hansen, who has a host of friends thruout this territority, is a man of much ability with a faculty for concentration. Should he be elected this district will be represented by a man who is thoroly conversant with the needs of the territory and who will accomplish things, because he has never learned to spell "failure."

Corn Carnival.

Owing to the lack of space we are unable to publish the program of the Corn Carnival to be held in Thief River Falls Oct. 30 and 31st under the auspices of the Agricultural department of the high school. The carnival will continue for two days with one evening entertainment which will be free to all visiting farmers and their families. Many prizes will be given by the real estate dealers of Thief River and by the county officials of Pennington Co.

LIVE STOCK

PROFITABLE WEIGHT OF PIGS

Experiments Prove Conclusively That Animal Should Never Be Fed After Nine Months Old.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a pig show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months old, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a eight not exceeding 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support, says a writer in the Farm and Home, plays a very important part in the profit and loss of large weights.

Suppose, as many farmers say, that a pig is not to be killed until he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support or maintain the weight already gained; or else he drops back. The experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight.

If the animal weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily, or over 40 pounds per week, and as the only profit is the food that is applied to make new weight, it results that over 40 pounds of food are consumed per week from which no profit whatever is reaped. It follows that the more money can be made from young hogs killed at a medium weight.

OVERFEED HORSES WITH HAY

If Stomach Is Kept Full of Bulky Food Extra Work Is Imposed on Respiratory System.

Too much hay fed to the farm horse is an injury and often lessens his working efficiency, according to the Oregon experiment station. Every time a horse inflates his lungs the stomach is displaced, and if this organ is kept full of bulky food extra work is imposed on the respiratory system. Heaves, colic and other forms of indigestion are often due to this cause. There is also a waste that should be conserved.

A horse weighing 1,000 pounds will do more work and keep in better health on 15 pounds of hay daily than on 20 pounds. Feed him ten pounds at night and five pounds in the morning and he will perform more labor with greater ease than he would if hay were kept before him all the time.

A horse weighing 1,500 to 1,800 pounds does not need more than 20 pounds of hay a day, and the rest of his nutriment should be grain.

Similarity of breeding insures offspring of greater value.

Slop will not quench a pig's thirst, especially during hot weather.

Cowpeas planted in the corn rows make fine fall forage for hogs.

Caustic potash is used in removing horns from very young animals.

The orchard is good for the pigs, and the pigs are good for the orchard.

Hazel

Mr. Mons Engelsted visited at Martin Peterson's last Saturday and Sunday returning home Tuesday.

The Y. P. S. of the St. Pauli Cong. held their regular meeting at the church last Sunday but the unfavorable weather kept the crowd from turning out.

Mr. Nelson of Northwood N. D., a brother of Mrs. Knute Thorvelson autoed over here to visit his sister and acquanitances.

Mrs. O. C. Peterson left for St. Hilaire Sunday to visit at the home of her parents.

Syvine Kolstoe of Thief River Falls came here Saturday to visit her sister Mrs. Segerseth.

Mr. Harrison of Thief River Falls was a business caller here this week.

John Hogquist was a Thief River Falls visitor last Wednesday.

The ladies sewing club will meet at Inga Erickson's Saturday afternoon.

Martin Odegaard is working for his brother Ole.

Mrs. W. J. Sherwood and sons Alex and John of Bemidji returned home after spending the summer and fall on their farm east of here.

Rev. Gryting was a caller here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Jensen, who have been all summer at Carl [illegible]son's place, left last Thursday for their home at Baudette.

Mr. Walter Berg was a visitor a Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Mary Fredrickson, who has been home for a short visit returned Mon- to Glenwood to take up her duties as waitress at the Soo Line lunch counter.

Rev. S. T. Palm, formerly of Hazel was around shaking hands with old friends. He is now pastor of a congregation at Greibrok, Minn,

Mrs. M. Segerseth, who has for a long time been cooking for Forestal & Feyen Dredging Co, left for her home east of Plummer Tuesday.

Mr. Carl Alberg was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday evening returning home Sunday morning.

Quite a number of young people was at the birthday party of Miss Sophia Eastman last Wednesday evening and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mr. O. T. Anfinson, who lived on a farm here some time ago, came down from Thief River Falls to see old acquaintances.

Miss Elsie Adolphs returned Monday morning from Thief River Falls after an over Sunday visit at home.

Gertrude Kvall is working for Odegaard's now-a-days.

Miss Frances Alfson returned Saturday from Holt after a visit there.

Miss Mabel Nelson was home during threshing, returning to Thief River Monday to take up her duties at the Park Hotel.

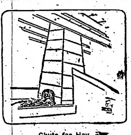
Mr. Ed Harris and Theodore Thielan who have for the past few months been working on the dredge east of here, left Monday evening for St. Paul where they intend to spend the winter.

The basket social that was to have been held last Saturday evening was postponed on account of unfavorable weather, to Saturday, Oct. 11th at 8 o'clock at John E. Peterson's, 2 miles south of here. Everybody invited.

PREVENTS WASTING OF HAY

Box or Chute Extends From Loft to Manger, and as Feed Is Eaten, More Comes From Top.

Box extends from loft to manger. It is two feet square at top and four feet at bottom. The hay slips down through box as fast as eaten, says the Prairie Farmer. Nail boards across bottom of box and let them extend out on the side where the opening is. Nail a six or eight inch board around the edge of these boards to form a kind of tray, and no hay will be wasted.



Chute for Hay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

An orchard makes an ideal pig pasture.

Shelters should be kept in order in every pig pasture.

Be sure that the weanings are not "run down" by flies.

Look Out! If You Wish To Avoid Trouble

Use the BEST FLOUR that human skill can produce. A trial sack of our most famous

MASCOT FLOUR

Made from No. 1 hard wheat
Give us a trial

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company.
CHAS. SODERMAN. Agent

FILMS

I am prepared to develop and print your films at reasonable prices. For Enlarging, Cabinet work and Photographic Supplies, call on

John Hansen,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK

Restaurant

When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here

PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

According to State Geologist R. C. Allen of Michigan, that state may cease to be a coal producing state within fifteen years.

• • •

President Wilson has begun conferences with democratic senators, looking to the acceleration of the administration currency bill's progress through the senate.

• • •

The commission of five appointed by the French government to select a site at the Panama-Pacific exposition has been received by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

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Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States during the first seven months of the year numbered 1,437, as compared with 1,419 in the same period last year, according to reports to the bureau of mines.

• • •

Argentina is about to secure the services of two agricultural experts from this country. They are Dr. A. D. Melvin, who has been chief of the bureau of animal industry since 1905, and Willet M Hays, former assistant of agriculture.

• • •

A start has been made by President Wilson on his anti-trust program for the December session of congress. He has had a long conference with Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commission, which handles trust legislations in the senate.

• • •

Secretary McAdoo has called a conference of collectors of customs to be held at New York beginning November 3, to consider improved methods in customs administration. In the interest of economy and efficiency it is expected that the conference will recommend sweeping reforms.

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Democrats of the senate wrote into the urgent deficiency appropriation bill a provision exempting from the classified civil service all deputy United States internal revenue collectors and all deputy marshals. The republicans have denounced the provision as "an outrage on the civil service system."

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Secretary Daniels will insist on an official report on the case of Ensign Chevalier, one of the navy aviators arrested in Baltimore after running down two boys with an automobile. The secretary has also announced that he proposes to deal drastically with cases of drunkenness among naval officers.

• • •

President Wilson has indicated that he did not favor exempting from civil service deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals provided in the urgent deficiency bill as passed by the senate. He told callers it was originally intended that only special agents should be exempted because of their necessarily confidential relations with collectors.

• • •

For the first time in many years the United States treasury is circulating dirty and time-worn currency. The treasury supply of paper for the printing of money is deficient by 60,000,000 sheets, or enough to make 240,000,000 notes with a probable value in excess of $1,000,000,000. Because of this scarcity of new paper, Treasurer Burke gave orders that no paper money, however dirty, should be destroyed.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Anna M. Bruen, aged 91, has taught in Sunday shool in Belvidere, N. J., seventy-eight years and is still at it.

• • •

East side friends and admirers of the late Mayor Gaynor are raising a fund of $20,000 for a memorial to him at the Manhattan approach of the Williamsburg bridge.

• • •

Congressman August P. Gardner, candidate for governor of Massachusetts, who had been repudiated by the state committee, declared at the end of a sharp fight in the republican state convention that he would run on a platform of his own.

• • •

Nome, Alaska, has been almost destroyed by a storm. All the south side of Front street is gone. The sandpit is gone. Two miles of territory next to the sea was devastated. No lives were lost.

• • •

Timothy Woodruff, who was stricken at the fusion notification meeting a week ago with what was declared to be paralysis, has suffered a relapse and is said to be in a more serious condition, when he was revived after being in a state of coma for thirty-six hours.

• • •

Customs receipts at New York on Saturday, the first day of the operation of the new tariff law reached, the record figures of $923,374. The usual collecions at New York amount to $700,000.

• • •

Reports to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells stated that 10,542 acres of oil lands offered for lease in the Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma brorght a bonus of $505,315, being an average of $48 per acre. This bonus is in addition to a royalty of one-sixth of the oil production

• • •

Six dynamite bombs were thrown into the stockade surrounding the Mitchell mine company's property near Lafayette, Colo. The bombs struck the rear of a company boarding house, demolishing it.

Minneapolis hotels have abolished finger bowls.

• • •

Washington is soon to have a new and non-sectarian home and club for working girls.

• • •

Sveral October grand juries have been sworn in in New York City and the case of Hans Schmidt, who confessed to murdering Anna Aumuller, will be placed before one of them.

• • •

William Rufus Edwards, a wealthy lumber and coal dealer of St. Paul, Minn., has been indicted by the federal grand jury charged with violating the Mann white slave act.

• • •

The third American road congress was concluded at Detroit with the reports of various officers and committees, and the presentation and adoption of a mass of resolutions with reference to the building and maintenance of good roads.

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The progressive party of Massachusetts in its first convention as an official party adopted a platform which advocated submitting to the people by referendum at the state election next year the question of the state taking over the New Haven railroad. The platform also declares for woman suffrage.

• • •

Mrs. G. H. Foss, aged 45 of Palo Alto, Cal., who has refused food sixty-one days and has lived on a water diet during that time, continues to resist all efforts to administer sustenance. The physicians ascribe her acts to melancholia and predict her death in a short time. Mrs Foss has become greatly emaciated.

• • •

Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist opened his American tour at Orchestra hall with a seating capacity of 3,000, and a furore was caused when it was found that all seats had been sold The management of the hall was obliged to place 300 people on the stage to quiet the throng that demanded to see and hear the noted violinist.

• • •

In February, 1902, William Walker, serving three months on the Oakland, Cal., chain gang for vagrancy, escaped with thirty days of his sentence yet to run. He returned wealthy and surrendered himself at the central police station. Walker explained that he had gone to Alaskan gold fields and 'struck it rich," but that his unexpired term had bothered his conscience.

• • •

It will cost the eastern railroads nearly $18,000,000 more a year to operate if they are compelled to grant the wage demands of their 30,000 trainmen, it was testified on behalf of the roads before the federal arbitration committee. The increases asked for represent an increase of 21 per cent over the total wages now paid according to John G. Walber, a vice president's assistant of the Baltimore & Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The New United States ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard of New York, has arrived at Berlin and at once assumed the duties of his office.

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The deadlock between the employers and the striking transport workers in Dublin is complete and there seems to b no prospect of an immediate settlement on the dispute.

• • •

Eighteen young Mexican cadets are on their way to Mexico after four months of diligent practice in aviation in the school of the French army at Versailles and will arrive soon at Mexico City to form the aerial corps of the federal army.

• • •

Meager details of the battle of Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, in which Gengeral Francisco Castro and his 4,700 federal troops succeeded in defeatng and routing Francisco Villi and his 4,000 combined rebel fohces, tend to show that the battle was a desperately fought and bloody one.

• • •

Empress Eugenie has this year broken a custom of many years' standing and, instead of boarding her yacht, the Thistle, for the Cowes regatta, and afterwards cruising in the Mediterranean, she has spent this summer at her home, Farnborough hill.

• • •

Another general shakeup in the Huerta cabinet has resulted in a complete change of the ministry with the exception of the war porfolio. Most of the ministers were shifted from one department to another, but in two instances sub-secretaries were promoted.

• • •

The destruction of flocks and herds in the mountains of Styria, Austria, by a pack of wolves, hyennas and lions, which escaped from a menagerie last month, has been so enormous that the Austrian government has ordered the organization of an expedition to kill the wild beasts.

• • •

The Canadian cabinet is expected to take up the question of admitting grain from the United States free of duty at the sesion of Parliament which opens early in January.

• • •

Crown Prince Gustav Adolphus of Sweden, it is announced, intends to visit the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, and, afterward to make a tour of the United States. The crown prince was married to Princess Margaret of Cinnaubht in 1905.

• • •

Victoria Mary Sackville West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville, was married in London to Harold Stanley Nicholson, son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

• • •

Eight ringleaders of the cannibals who recently murdered John Henry Werner, a German-American mineralogist, while he was at the head of an expedition searching for radium in an unexplored region of New Guinea, have been arrested by a patrol, according to a dispatch from Papua.

SULZER WILL NOT TAKE THE STAND

RESTS HIS CASE AND DECLINES TO USE WIFE AS SHIELD.

TO REACH VERDICT MONDAY

Two Days Will Be Devoted to Summing Up Testimony—Murphy Breaks Silence.

Albany, Oct. 10.—Governor William Sulzer will not take the stand in his impeachment trial. Neither will Mrs. Sulzer. This became known when, without warning, his counsel rested their case.

Intended to Testify.

Governor Sulzer declared, a few days after his trial began, that he positively would appear in his own defense. At that time he said that he would tell an "astounding story." He declared that when his testimony had been completed Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, would be forced to take the stand in his defense also. The governor, up to a few days ago, was determined to testify, but pressure from his counsel became so strong that he finally yielded to their advice.

According to D. Cady Herrick, chief of his attorneys, Governor Sulzer decided not to defend himself in person because he did not want to be placed in the position of shielding himself behind his wife—for it was for Mrs. Sulzer, according to the testimony, that the governor had his Wall Street dealings.

Governor's Position.

Judge Herrick said that the governor had heard from many quarters, including Washington, that "any man who would shield himself behind his wife ought to be removed."

Two days will be devoted to summing up the case by the opposing counsel. Monday next being a holiday, when it is expected the verdict on the governor's guilt or innocence will be reached.

Friends of the governor pictured him as a man who had martyred himself for the sake of his wife. Judge Herrick pointed out that the testimony Tuesday of Allan A. Ryan best disclosed the reason why the governor had not taken the stand. This was the conversation which Ryan said he had with the impeached executive early in September in relation to obtaining political influence to stop the trial.

Murphy Denies Report.

New York.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, abandoned his policy of silence long enough to assert that no one had ever come to him with a request that he stop Governor Sulzer's impeachment or trial.

SPANISH MASSACRE RUMORED

Wild Reports of Horrors That May Follow in the Wake of Fall.

Mexico City, Oct. 10.—With the capture of Torreon by the rebels, rumors became current of a massacre of Spaniards, which, if confirmed, would approach the horror of the massacre of Chinese in the same city during the Madero revolution in 1910.

It is estimated that there are between 60 and 100 Spaniards in the city of Torreon. Refugees, who have communicated with the rebels in that district, declare that it has been a common boast that they would slaughter the Spaniards if they captured the town.

The Spanish minister to Mexico, Senor Cologan y Cologan, was without information further than the reports. He held a long conference with the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and the latter made an appointment with the Mexican foreign minister.

Missionaries Are Finally Rescued.

Pekin, Oct. 10.—The foreign missionaries, American and Norwegian, who have been in the hands of the bandits at Tsao Yang, have been rescued. According to the advices received here they have not been injured. The captives included the Rev. George Holm and the Rev. Herman Fauske and his wife and child. They were being held for ransom, but Tsao Yang was surrounded by government forces and an attempt by the bandits to break through the cordon had already been repulsed.

Louis Hill Sick With Cold.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 9.—Suffering with a severe cold which has threatenedto settle on his lungs, Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, left here for the Twin Cities.

Garbage Question Becomes Serious.

Chicago, Oct. 9. — No garbage has been collected in the city for eight days and the situation is becoming serious. The city ceased gathering it on Oct. 1, when the contract with the Chicago Reduction company expired, and the municipality found itself without means of disposing of waste which has been accumulating at the rate of 700 tons daily. A temporary disposal plant is being constructed at a clay pole on the Northwest side. There have been unlookedfor delays in this work.

Favors Calling Boston, "Bawston."

Boston, Oct. 9.—That you may pronounce Boston "Bawston" with perfect propriety, is the dictum of Prof. William Allen Neilson of the Harvard English department. He has made a study of the philology of the thing. They call the first vowel the "open o." "Ton" stands for town. That "o" is short. The name of the original village in England, founded by St. Botolph, was St. Botolphstown. The present name has been changed. Now it is the 'open o.' Spelled, it would be 'Bawston.'"

MILLIONAIRE NOT ARRESTED

W. R. EDWARDS WILL APPEAR OF OWN ACCORD.

St. Paul Clubman, Indicted on White Slavery Charge, Will Appear in the Windy City.

Chicago. — No attempt at all will be made by the federal authorities to arrest William Rufus Edwards, wealthy lumber and coal dealer of St. Paul, who was indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged violations of the Mann act against trafficking in women. The charges on which Mr. Edwards was indicted have been made against him by Ada M. Cox, a stenographer formerly in the employ of the Shelby County Coal company of Chicago.

Attorney Hobart P. Young went to the office of United States District Attorney Wilkerson Tuesday and said that he represented Mr. Edwards and that he would guarantee his client's appearance in Chicago in a few days.

"There is no point in serving a warrant on Mr. Edwards in St. Paul," said Mr. Young, "as I will guarantee his appearance here in Chicago in a few days. I plan to get into telephonic communication with him at once and have him arrange a time when he can come here. I will see to it that he comes to the federal building where he can be served with a warrant from the United States marshal's office here. The question of bonds can then be satisfactorily arranged, as well as the preliminary steps of the litigation."

Mr. Wilkerson said that such arrangement would be satisfactory to the government and instructions were given not to cause the arrest of Mr. Edwards while he is in St. Paul.

M. E. Mogg, president and general manager of the company by which Miss Cox was employed when she met Edwards, went to the office of Charles F. DeWoody, superintendent of the department of justice, which has had charge of the working up of the case against Mr. Edwards. It was said he conferred privately with Mr. DeWoody on the question of his status in connection with the case. Mogg will not be indicted, it is declared.

District Attorney Wilkerson declares the alleged conspiracy makes the case a commercial transaction.

BLOCK BURNS; 1 INCINERATED

Warroad, Minn., Business Section About All Destroyed By Flames.

Warroad.—An entire block of business buildings here was destroyed by fire here. One or more lives have been lost. The charred remains of Harry Gibson, a trapper, were found in the debris of the Slatten restaurant and two more persons have not yet been accounted for.

The fire started in the kitchen of the Slatten restaurant and was driven by a heavy storm through the entire block in less than an hour in spite of a pouring rain and the efforts of the fire department. The loss will total $75,000, with $25,000 insurance.

The losers are: Mrs. Peter Smith, confectionery store; Fred Springhorn, Canadian Northern hotel; Louis Slatten, restaurant; Martin Berg, bakery and restaurnat; W. A. Mugro, saloon; Peter Orness, Hotel Warroad and saloon; John G. Stein, grocery; Dr. Parker, hospital and drug store; S. A. Selvog, saloon.

Besides these losers, Doctors McDonald and Lewis, William Bros., a large number of lodgers in the three hotels destroyed, lost all their personal property, many escaping half dressed from the buildings.

Among the losses is the Munroe collection of moose and deer heads, probably the largest of its kind in the country. The Hotel Lakewood is the only building left on Main street. Very little of the contents of the buildings was saved.

Enrollment Over Eight Hundred.

Detroit.—Independent school district No. 1, which embraces an area over twenty-five square miles, has recently been converted into a consolidated district and will receive special aid to the amount of $1,500 from the state to assist in transporting children to the central school from the country about the city. Three busses will be operated. The enrollment is already over 800.

Jenkins Bank Incorporated.

Jenkins.—The Jenkins State bank has been incorporated with $10,000 capital by E. I. P. Staede, B. F. Nelson and Jacob Lampert of Minneapolis, John B. Meagher of St. Paul, Noah Ritchie, W. A. Curo and M. C. Dudgeon of Jenkins.

Mrs. F. J. Meyst Dead.

Minneapolis.—After an illness extending over a period of several months, Mrs. Frank J. Meyst, wife of the manager of the Western Newspaper Union here, is dead.

Solving Country Life Problems.

Mankato.—The "country life problem" is being solved in Medo township by the Medo Social club, which has been bringing the residents together. It has just arranged for a township fair and exhibition to take place this month. Livestock, poultry, grain, fruits, vegetables, preserves, needlework and curiosities are to be displayed, and prizes will be awarded to children making the best entries. A booth will be reserved for exhibits of the work done in the schools of the township.

60 Miles An Hour Gale.

Duluth.—With Lake Superior the center of disturbance, the severest storm of the season raged in this section Sunday. A heavy rain accompanied by a twenty-two-mile wind began at 2 p. m. in the afternoon. At midnight the wind had attained a velocity of more than sixty miles an hour. Marine traffic was temporarily abandoned. Nearly thirty vessels were moored in the harbor waiting for the storm to subside before clearing. Storm signals were hoisted from Duluth to Houghton, Mich.

VERIFY IDENTITY OF ROBBER

OFFICERS CERTAIN CORPSE WAS THIEF RIVER OUTLAW.

Yeggman Declined to Be Leader of Trio—Name Kept Secret—Long Crime Record.

Bemidji.—Evidence that the dead bandit now stretched out in the county morgue here was one of the three men who actively participated in the Soo Line $7,500 robbery at Thief River Falls appeared to be established beyond question, as the result of information received from Cass Lake.

Officers declare that the robber trio was traced from Cass Lake to Thief River Falls and that the dead man here not only was the leader of that daring theft, but that he was a desparado with a trail of crime extending from New York to San Francisco.

These assertions are made despite the fact that the dead man had taken the usual yeggman's precautions to hide his identity by stripping himself of everything that would permit the ordinary investigation to establish his identity.

His kit of burglar tools and notebook containing the name of "Anthony Comstock" led to the dead man's identification. But to the Cass Lake men this identification was made still more positive just before by Otto Hicks, chief special officer of the Soo line, who has had the Thief River Falls robbery investigation in charge.

Following the discovery of the dead man near Pinewood, 68 miles this side of Thief River Falls, on the Soo railway, Mr. Hicks and Detective Richard Lawler of St. Paul at once investigated the murder and agree with the Cass Lake men that the dead man was the leader of the Thief River robbery, although the omcers refused to make public the dead bandit's name.

TAWNEY CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Heads New Road Association—Strong Organization Formed at Winona.

Winona.—The good roads convention here accomplished the organization of the Chicago, Black Hills and Yellowstone Park National Highway association. Those who attended say that out of the work of the convention and of the new association a great impetus will be given to the cause of good roads throughout the northwest.

The plan of organization adopted calls for a central organization and sub-associations in each of the states through which the proposed highway will pass. The president chosen is George P. Tawney, Winona; secretary, H. C. Solberg, Brookings, S. D.; treasurer, W. G. Edens, Chicago; vice president, George M. Mason, Evanston, Ill.; vice-secretary-treasurer of the state division association of Illinois, Mr. Mateern, Chicago; vice president, Judge Marshall, Madison, Wis.; vice-secretary-treasurer of the state division association of Wisconsin, W. O. Hotchkiss, Madison, Wis.; vice president, G. M. Palmer, Mankato; vice-secretary-treasurer of the state division association of Minnesota, E. F. Searing, Mankato; vice president, N. E. Franklin, Deadwood, S. D.; vice-secretary-treasurer of the state division association of South Dakota and Wyoming, H. W. Troth, Deadwood, S. D.

REDWOOD VOTES FOR AGENT

Another Western County Joins Better Farming Movement in State.

Redwood Falls.—Magnificent weather, an attractive horse-racing card and one of the finest stock exhibits ever shown at a county fair in southern Minnesota attracted 6,000 persons daily to the Redwood county fair, which closed here last Saturday after four days of unprecedented success.

The association is more than pleased with the receipts, for coupled with those of 1912 they wipe out all indebtedness for the forty acres purchased a year ago and improvements made at an expense of $5,000 this year.

On Friday, the third day of the fair, Redwood county farmers and business men met on the fair grounds for the purpose of deciding whether they would employ the services of an agricultural agent for the ensuing year. The vote of approval was almost unanimous. The county board met at once and indorsed this plan.

On Saturday, the last day, "Happy Heart," the 2-year-old pacing colt owned by James McGowen of Morton, Minn., made a half mile in 1 minute 9 seconds. Her record is 1 minute 8 seconds.

Karlstad. — John Lindelof, while hauling water in the town of Linnot, was thrown from the tank between the horses and dragged for more than 200 yards. He sustained a broken leg and collarbone and several minor injuries.

Rice Lake Dam is Begun.

Owatonna.—A joint committee, appointed from the Steele and Dodge county boards of commissioners, is supervising the construction of a dam at the outlet at the southeast end of Rice lake. The dam will raise he level of the lake at least four feet and will be a big factor in converting the lake into an attractive summer resort. The action taken by the two county boards resulted from agitation by the Rice Lake Improvement association of this city and the work of R. H. Bach.

Want Government Improvement.

International Falls.—Delegates from the Commercial clubs of this city, Baudette, Spooner, Warroad, Roosevelt and Thief River Falls held a meeting at Baudette for the purpose of devising means to get the United States government to provide roads and ditches in the ceded Chippewa lands, 2,000,000 acres in extent in Koochiching, Beltrami, Roseau, Marshall and Red Lake counties. Over a million and a half of this land is high and dry and not listed as swamp.

BUDDHA BUILT CITY

Great Brahman God Constructed Town of Benares.

Mysterious Place of Marvelous Temples, Terraces and Palaces—Hardly a Ruling House in India but Has Helped in Their Building.

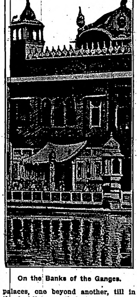
London.—Five hundred years before the Christian era, Budha came from Gaya to Sarnath, four miles from the present Benares, to establish there his religion. The great "tope," a huge upright cylindrical mass of stone and brick work, which rises 110 feet above the surrounding one of the Buddhist dagobas at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, stands in the middle of what was called the deer park. The story is that Buddha struck by the loveliness of the gazelles, took the form of one and becoming king of the herd. A certain rajah, hunting one day with a cheetah, saw this splendid creature, and ordered the cheetah to be loosened upon him. Just as the leather hood was about to fall from the cheetah's eyes, the mind of the rajah became enlightened, and, prostrating himself in the dust, he cried out: "Oh, sublime master, truly thou are a man—and what a man!—in the shape of a beast, whereas I, that wickedly sought to kill thee, I am a beast—and oh, how stupid a beast! hidden under the shape of a man."

Sarnath became a great place of pilgrimage, and the remains of the monastery and other buildings which were erected in the deer park have now for some years been in the course of excavation. Among other details I specially noticed a square chamber surrounded by short columns connected by rows of wide rails of stone, lozenge-shaped in section, and on some of such cross-bars circular medallions carved with patterns.

Perhaps the most remarkable among the finds at Sarnath is a large quadripartite lion capital and the column it surmounted. These are of polished granite, and the column, which was found in several pieces, must have been 45 feet high.

In the tenth century of our era, Buddhism was crushed out by the Brahmins—the votaries of the very faith from which Buddha had seceded—and at Sarnath, the great monastery was destroyed by fanatical fury, and its surprised monks were burned in a gigantic holocaust.

Not far away from these ruins, along a great crescent of the bank of the Ganges, Benares, the musterious, spreads out today the marvels of its temples, its terraced embankments, its vast flights of stone steps, and its palaces, one beyond another, till in the far distance, their forms seem to dissolve in dusty air of palpitating gold. Hardly a ruling house of India but has helped in their building. For four miles, from Asi Ghat at one end, to the old Raj Ghat at the other by the Dufferin bridge, the west side of the river presents this great irregular facade of the chief city of the Hindu religion, which claims today more than 200,000,000 adherents.



On the Banks of the Ganges.

The mighty river has played strange freaks in flood-time, and, as my boat went slowly past the towering cliff of buildings, here and there I saw huge masses of masonry sloping at all angles and broken from the foundations as if by earthquake; carved friezes fallen into the water, old inundated bastions thrusting decrepit heads above the tide, while the very steps of some of the most crowded ghats were rent and riven.

SMOKED CIGARS TO BE SUFF.

Miss Amy Lowell, Sister of Harvard President, Wanted to Prove Equality to Man.

Boston.—Saying that she was merely putting her theories on woman suffrage to practical uses, Miss Amy Lowell, a sister of Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university, and a widely known poetess, on the arrival of the liner Laconia, defended her actions in smoking cigars on the trip across.

"I am a suffragist on general principles," said Miss Lowell, "and I firmly believe that women have all the rights and duties of men. If I chose to smoke on the vessel I don't think it was anybody else's business. The men were all smoking and I would be false to my theories if I didn't do so, merely to observe the conventions."

Miss Lowell said she was unalterably opposed to English militancy. The attitude of the English suffragists, she declared, was hurting the cause.

WOMAN A GREAT SUFFERER

Tells How She Was Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Grayville, Ill.—"I was a great sufferer of female complaints for a year and I got nothing that helped me until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was irregular and had cramps so bad that I had to go to bed. Now I have better health than I have had for years and I cannot speak too highly of your medicine."—Mrs. JESSIE SCHAAR, 413 Main St., Grayville, Ill.

Case of Mrs. Tully.

Chicago, Ill.—"I take pleasure in writing to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with such awful periodic pains, and had a displacement, and received no benefit from the doctors. I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am now as well as ever."—Mrs. WILLIAM TULLY, 2052 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 41-1913.

Exceeded His Acreage.

This hard luck corn story comes from the Minneapolis Better Way: "A neighboring farmer having a large number of acres in corn, started through his field the other day in quest of enough roasting ears for his Sunday dinner. His search resulted in only a few ears, which were taken to the house and duly prepared. The corn, having been removed from the cob, was placed in a dish and graced the center of the table. Now the guest of honor on this particular occasion happened to be the eldest daughter's 'steady.' Of course the corn was passed to him first, as a matter of politeness. The young man promptly helped himself to one heaping spoonful and reached for the second when he was checked by a hasty warning from the farmer, who exclaimed: 'Stop right there, young man; you already have fifteen acres on your plate.'"—Kansas City Star.

RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

400 South Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was attacked with a breaking out on the inside of my arms. It was a small rash or pimples and it itched and burned, especially at night, so that before I knew it I had made myself sore. I had to wear the finest kind of cotton underwear, no woolen at all, because the least thing irritated it and made it much worse. The rash itched and smarted until at times I got no sleep at all.

"I had this trouble and took treatments for about one year, but they only gave me relief while taking them. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I got relief right away. In three months I was a well man again." (Signed) H. W. Foley, Nov. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

His Chief Concern.

Mrs. Hemmandhaw—If another man should win me would you sue him for my love?

Hemmandhaw—Yes; just for spite.—Judge.

Foolish Query.

"What is the penultimate syllable of that letter?"

"Not a syllable about peanuts in it."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Many a good sermon has been preached in silence.

You Can Buy

The Best Irrigated Land

In Southern Idaho

For $50.50 an Acre

Good Soil Fine Climate

Crops Never Fail

Especially adapted to the raising of alfalfa, grains, potatoes and fruits. Ideal for dairying and stock raising.

On main line Oregon Short Line Railroad. Lands surround Richfield, Dietrich, Shoshone and Gooding in Lincoln and Gooding Counties. 20,000 acres open to entry.

THE BEST WATER RIGHT IN THE WEST AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ARE THE EASIEST OFFERED BY ANY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Let us tell you more. Your letter will have individual attention. Address

Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd.

Richfield Idaho

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN OR WOMEN to start in business for themselves selling Extracts, Essences, Home Remedies, etc. No capital needed, large profits, business permanent. For particulars address THE DILL MEDICINE COMPANY, Norristown, Penn.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

MAKES HARD WORK HARDER

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A CALIFORNIA CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Louis C. Wardwell, 1140 Pacific St., San Bernardino, Cal., says: "I had so much pain in my back I could hardly get off and on the wagon. The jarring I got while riding brought on the trouble. The kidney secretions were filled with sediment. I tried many remedies, but Doan's Kidney Pills were the only one that cured me. They drove away all the pain and lameness and fixed my kidneys up in good shape."

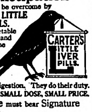
Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Billousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

We Will Pay You $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. 60 days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 1014 Arch St., Philadelphia

ERROR EASILY TO BE SEEN

Miner Went at Once to the Root of the Trouble, as He Had It Sized Up.

A miner, who was proud of his boy's attainments at school, one evening picked up a home lesson book and read from it a quotation which ran like this: "Some books should be tasted, some swallowed, and some chewed and digested.—Bacon." Turning to his boy, he said:

"What's this, sonnie? Thou doesn't eat books at school, does tha? I know you are very clever, but you cannot do those nanny-goat tricks, I'm sure. I'll warrant that'll be one of those printer's errors, sonnie."

"Oo, no, father," said the boy. "Metaphorically speaking, we eat books."

"Now, you cannot fool me like that," said the father. "I didn't go to school very long, but I ken that's one of those printer's errors. Why, sonnie, can thou not see? He's put the word 'Bacon' in the wrong place. It should be: 'Some bacon should be tasted, some sawallowed, and some chewed and digested.—Books.'"

Way to Woo Sleep.

The following method is described as one which is almost certain to woo slumber with success. On going to bed you assume a comfortable attitude in which every muscle is relaxed but not the attitude in which you are accustomed to go to sleep, though something resembling it. Every movement, coughing, yawning, are strictly repressed, especially the desire to turn over. The same attitude is maintained without change, constantly resisting the longing to move or turn over.

As a rule, by the end of 15 or 20 minutes of this persistent maintenance of the same attitude you will find yourself growing very drowsy and then, just as the desire to turn over becomes absolutely uncontrollable, you turn with the least possible effort, and assume the position in which you habitually go to sleep and natural sleep follows at once. This method, it is claimed, seldom fails and should be given a thorough trial, at least before resorting to a drug to bring sleep.

Quite True.

"Mention the practical fruits of history."

"Mostly dates."

Well Met—

A Good

Appetite

And

Post Toasties

A dainty, nourishing dish for breakfast, lunch or supper—ready to serve direct from the package with cream and sugar.

"Toasties" are thin bits of choice Indian Corn—skilfully cooked and toasted to an appetizing golden brown.

Wholesome

Nourishing

Easy to Serve

Sold by grocers everywhere.

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

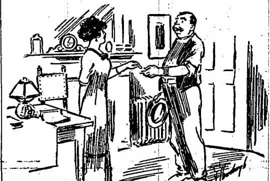
(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman)

As the janitor descended the stairs from the corner apartment on the second floor, he found his Scandinavian assistant busily polishing the handle of the vestibule door. The assistant looked up with his usual amiable grin and the janitor seated himself on the lowest stair and cleared his throat with his usual preliminary cough.

"Nels, my friend," said the janitor, "just to show you that I'm a good fellow and ain't thinking of my own selfish interests all the time, I'll tell you a liddle somdings. Speaking as a friend and a good fellow, it's my duty to tell you that you are one large-sized mutt. Why? Because when a lady asks you if you can fix her forty dollar clock for her you shake your silly head and tell her that you can't. Consequently you lose her respect and you miss your chance of her slipping you any little sign and token of it—like this.

The janitor opened his hand and displayed a half-dollar nestling coyly in the palm; then he stretched his leg and put the coin into his trousers pocket.

"How did you know that you couldn't fix it till you tried, you chump?" he inquired. "You ain't no clockmaker? It's a pipe you ain't, but she ain't supposed to know it, is she? What did I do? I looked as if I was the guy that invented clocks, to begin with. Then I says, 'Might I trouble you for a newspaper, ma'am?' I says, 'and a small screwdriver and a pair of fine tweezers, if it ain't too much trouble.' Then when she'd gone out of the room, I wound Mister clock up. She comes back in a minute or two and I lifted the clock down onto the paper and took the back off and made a careful jab or two inside and shoved the regulator over to 'fast' a notch or two and jiggled the pendulum. Then I screwed the back on, put her back on the mantel and started her up. 'You won't have no more trouble with it if you wind it regular, ma'am,' I says. 'Thank you, ma'am,' says I. All there was, the blame thing had run down.



"'THANK YOU, MA'AM,' SAYS I."

"What would I have done if it had been wound up? Well, I might have jabbed it hard enough to start something. If that didn't work I'd have told her that the eccentric pinion had jammed on the balance cam and thrown the secondary governor out of gear and that it would take a special tool which I hadn't got to put it right. Then I'd have recommended a friend of mine that was in the business, and got my tip just the same, and maybe a little rake-off on the side, and the lady would have had a high opinion of my intelligence.

"You take it from me, Nels, there's no need of going around telling what you don't know and can't do. Try it a whirl, anyway, first. My old man used to tell me that 'a modest dog missed much meat,' and as far as the principle of the thing goes, he was right. Where the saying falls down is that there ain't no modest dogs. A dog's got too darn much sense to hang back when there's a meaty bone in sight—unless there's a bigger dog has grabbed it off, and I wouldn't call that 'modesty.' Most generally this here modesty means a lack of sand. The modest guy is the one that's afraid the job is too big for him to tackle and he won't try. He hates to take a chance. Somebody might give him the ha-ha, and he's too modest to stand for that.

"The trouble with you is that you ain't naturalized yet. If I was running things in the immigration department I'd let in a few epileptics and anarchists and turn back all them that was afflicted with modesty. It ain't American. The American idea is to tackle any old thing and do your level best to make good. Talking of departments, along last February, John Deveney comes to me and says he, 'The doctor's having trouble finding competent and willing Democrats to fill his cabinet, I'm informed. Now, Mike, would you take the interior or the agriculture or something, if it was offered? I'm sounding you first because the doctor would not like to run the risk and humiliation of a public refusal.'

"'Would I take it!' I says. 'Lead me to it. Any one of 'em or all of 'em!'

"'You big bluff!' says he, 'I honestly believe you would.'

"Sure I would," declared the janitor. "Why not? What would I want more than common sense and average honesty. Suppose I ain't had no experience! Who has, that's wanted? Ain't there such things as secretaries?

"Bluff! I take it as a compliment. You bet I'd make a bluff at it, and if I got called I wouldn't be in no worse shape than some of them that's held down the job before me. Look around you, Nels, my friend. Look around you and read the papers and then tell me if the bluffers ain't on top of the heap. Look at the bluffing blowhards that's presiding over the courts and the brass-bound bluffs that's away up in the army and the boodling bluffs that's running some of our city governments! Once in a while one of 'em finds out that all the clock needs is winding, and winds it, and then men of high attainments at a low sal- they name cigars after him and follow him around with bands of music; but the most of 'em hires modest men of high attainments at a low salary and takes the responsibility and the money that there is in it and any credit that their friends give 'em and puts their thumbs in the armholes of their vests. And why not? Why am I a-setting here on the stairs at my ease and why are you bearing down on the shammy with the sweat running down your nose and listening respectfully to my remarks? Because you're a modest man and I'm not.

"That's all for the present, Nels," concluded the janitor, getting up and pushing his subordinate gently from the door. "Me and this four bits have got an appointment with Deveney at his place of business and it may keep me for the rest of the morning. Think over what I've said while I'm gone and if an automobile stalls by the door and they ask you if you can fix it, don't be modest. Unscrew everything that you feel equal to screwing up again and when you've done that, pour a gallon of gasoline in the tank and pocket the five-spot they give you. So long!"

MRS. NEWLYMADE AT MARKET

Starts Right Off to Show Grocer She Knows What's What—And the Result.

"Hints on Going to Market," murmured Mrs. Newlymade to herself, running a practiced finger down the index in the back of the "Young Housekeeper's Friend and Guide." "Here it is, on page 61—h'm, yes. 'Green peas,'" she read, "'when fresh and young, have bright green pods. Never buy those that have become yellow; they have passed their prime.'"

With a confident step Mrs. Newlymade entered the corner grocery and walked up to the vegetable counter. She settled her glasses firmly upon her nose, and scanned with a critical eye the stock that was displayed. She frowned a little when she say that there were no peas with fresh-looking pods.

"I wanted to get some green peas," replied Mrs. Newlymade, "but I don't want these; they're not fit to eat when they're as yellow as that. That's a sure sign they're old. These are so old they're almost pure white. I shouldn't think you'd ever get anybody to buy such poor-looking things."

Mrs. Newlymade looked very severely at the grocer, who grew very red, turned away and coughed with embarrasment.

I should think he would be ashamed, thought Mrs. Newlymade, but he needn't think I don't know what's what. He might just as well understand he can't work off any old stale stock on me, if I am new at housekeeping!

The grocer walked down to the end of the counter and laid his hand on a basket. "Here's some green peas over here, ma'am," he said, huskily, wiping his eyes after his coughing spell. "Them things you're lookin' at there are wax beans!"—Youth's Companion.

Left-Handed?

If you will look into your own habits you will probably find that you are unconsciously left-handed in this or that matter. The other evening we noticed a man dealing cards with the left hand. He admitted that he could not deal them with the right. But there was nothing else in which he was left-handed—until he remembered that he always buttoned his clothes with the left hand. And then an observant man remarked that this is the main difference between men and women, for women button their clothes with the right hand, and the clothes are cut accordingly. Men with the left. There seems a moral concealed here.

So, Therefore, They Married.

They were engaged. Perhaps ne repented; perhaps he did it only for fun. Said he:

"My darling Ethel, what would you say if I were to tell you that I cannot marry you?"

"I would say, my dearest love, that I have a big brother, who would make it warm for you, and that I have some of the sweetheart little billets-doux that would make it expensive for you, George, dear."

"But, you know, I haven't said it."

"I know you haven't, my pet."

"So we'd better get married, hadn't we?"

"I think so, my precious."

Usually.

A pessimist is a man who, wanting more than he is entitled to, thinks things are all going to the bad because he doesn't get it.

If.

Many a good fellow would be batting .400 in the game of life if there was any way to cash Kelley Pool enthusiasm.—Judge.

MANY MELON DAINTIES

FRUIT HAS ALMOST ANY NUMBER OF POSSIBILITIES.

Most Delicious Sherbet Made From the Cantaloupe—Best Method of Serving Watermelon—How to Preserve Them.

A sherbet made of cantaloupe is a dainty way of preparing. Remove the edible portion from several cantaloupes, mash to a pulp, and measure it. To one quart of the pulp add one pound of sugar and a pint of water. Boil the sugar and water together for a moment to make a clear sirup, add one tablespoonful of geltaine, which has been soaking in a little cold water, strain and set away to cool.

When cold, mix with the melon pulp. Put into a freezer and partly freeze, then add the white of an egg whipped to a stiff froth with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and continue the freezing. When firm, repack the freezer and set away for an hour or two before serving.

Cut small melons in half, carefully pare off the rind, and serve in small dishes, filling the cavity of each melon with ice cream. Cover with finely ground nuts and pieces of pine apple and two or three cherries.

Waterwelon is delicious frozen. Mash the red portion fine, add sugar to taste, and the juice of a lemon to bring out the flavor. Freeze the same as for cantaloupe sherbet.

The best method of serving watermelon is to cut the red portion in pyramids and put them in the can of the freezer. Pack the freezer well with ice and salt to stand several hours before serving the pyramids at the opening of luncheon.

To make maternielon preserves, use the thick rind. Remove all the green rind and the soft inner portion. Cut into cubes. The liquid will be like honey if brown sugar is used. Make the sirup and have it boiling with a few slices of lemon and stick of cinnamon in it. Do not put the cinnamon in a bag. Pour melon into the sirup and boil until done. If simmered, the preserves will be dark and rich, and the sirup will be a bit thick. If quickly cooked they turn clear pink.

Choose a large, firm watermelon, freshly picked as possible, giving the same a thorough coat of varnish. Seal up the stem end with sealing wax and place in a cool dark place, preferably the cellar, until the holidays. Chill before serving. To those desiring something choice, plug the melon 12 hours before serving, and pour in a bottle of sweet wine. If the melon was firm and sound before treatment it will be found when cut at Christmas time as firm and fresh as the day it was taken from the vines.

MINT TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS

Declared to Be an Easy and Cheap Way to Get Rid of These Kitchen Pests.

A young woman was complaining bitterly to an elder friend of hers that her kitchen had become infested with ants and she was at her wits' end to know how to get rid of them. The elder woman smiled and told her that if this was the worst housekeeping trouble she had encountered she was indeed fortunate.

"Ants, my dear," she said, "simply abhor the odor of mint. Whenever you find these little pests around your kitchen a little mint will drive them away quicker than anything else. It is a very common complaint to have ants in your kitchen, as they are very readily attracted by the odor of food, and come in from outside in order to get it. Unwashed dishes, stored away by a careless servant after a meal are almost sure to attract them, and they are sometimes most persevering about remaining around.

"However, the next time you are bothered, get a few sprigs of mint. If you are going to have roast lamb, the butcher will send enough with the meat both to serve with the lamb and to take care of the ants. Take these stalks of mint and put them where the ants are and then watch them 'beat it' for the open. Try it once and you will find it an easy, cheap and effective way of getting rid of these pests."

Spanish Pickle.

Take one peck of green tomatoes, six ripe ones, wash in cold water; six green peppers, three red ones, six onions, three green cucumbers, one small cauliflower. These having been cut in pieces and boiled half an hour, cut all in small and let them drain over night. In the morning chop or grind quite fine, put over the fire in a large kettle; add two quarts of cider vinegar, four cups of light brown sugar, salt to suit the taste. Let it set on the stove and simmer three hours. Then add one ounce of white mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one teaspoonful of whole cloves, four teaspoonfuls of cassia, two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of ground mustard and two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Mix thoroughly with wooden spoon. Put in a stone jar, cover with three thicknesses of cloth. Then put on cover of jar and do not open for use for three weeks.

Fancy Rice Croquettes.

One teacup rice. Boil in pint of milk and pint of water. When boiled and hot add a pice of butter size of an egg, two tablespoons of sugar, two eggs, the juice and grated peel of one lemon. Stir this up well. Have ready the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, on one plate, cracker crumbs on another. Make the rice in rolls and dip in the eggs and cracker crumbs. Fry them in butter. Serve hot.

To Clean Sateen.

If you would like to know a good way to clean sateen, you will find the following method very satisfactory: First soak the article in salt and water, then wring it out and wash in a thin soap lather, but do not rub. When this is finished, rinse thoroughly, wring out and shake well. Put in the shade to dry and when nearly dry take down and pull well both ways, but do not iron.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Expensive Girl.

"I have saved up $1,000," said the young man, "and all for your sake. Do you understand what I mean?"

"Let me see," responded the fashionable girl. "Is it that you wish to take me out to lunch?"

Sprinkling the Garden.

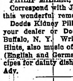
"And the one with the light hair and pink frock, who is she?"

"Oh, that is Daisy; she's the flower of our family garden."

"And do you ever turn the hose on her?"

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,



Judge Miller.

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Cheer Up About It.

"Yes, I'm married. I married a perfect genius."

"Oh, well, I wouldn't feel badly about it; I suppose some one has to marry them."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Missed That.

"Did you see the Champs Elysees while you were in France"

"No. Paris was the only town we had time to visit."

For the treatment of colds, sore throat, etc., Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops give sure relief—5c at all good Druggists.

How difficult to draw the line between genius and insanity.

Quite So.

"Are you superstitious?" asked the bachelor.

"Well," replied the father of a large family, wearily, "I certainly think it's unlucky to have thirteen children."—Judge.

Modern Conditions.

"There's an idea for a dress."

"Too daring," said the actress. "It may be all right for the street, but it wouldn't be allowed on the stage."

New Jersey's greatest altitude is 13,275 feet, which is a point two miles north of Trucha's peak.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve promptly the suffering due to weak, inactive kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. **THERAPION** & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LeCLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

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Winchester cartridges adapted to Winchester rifles are made to get the best possible results out of them. As the same equipment, organization and system are employed in making all Winchester cartridges, it naturally follows that Winchester cartridges produce the best results in all firearms. Winchester cartridges are made for all calibers and makes of rifles, revolvers and pistols. Sold everywhere

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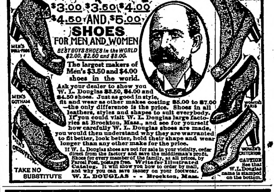

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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BEST BOYS SHOES in the WORLD $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The largest makers of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory and save the middleman's profit. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

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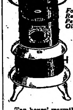

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Ten hours' warmth from a single gallon of oil. Can be carried wherever needed. No smoke or smell. Reliable. Ornamental. Inexpensive. Lasts for years. *Send for our free descriptive booklet.*

Keep Warm This Winter!

There are times when stove and furnace fires won't keep the house comfortable—times, in early fall and late winter, when it is "crisp" enough for a little warmth but not cold enough for a big fire.

At such times and in cases of sickness you need a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

It affords the cheapest and handiest way of getting heat where you want it and when you want it.

Lights instantly, burns evenly, can be turned up or down at will. Used with a wick and carrier making it easy to re-wick.

King of Oil Heaters because the most practical, the least expensive—in short, *the Best. See the different models at your dealer's.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

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SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY HEATING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
Sunshine Biscuits
25¢

Help and Health for Farmers' Wives!

Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

Get the big package, the money-saving package, the clean package of Sunshine L-W Sodas. Triple-sealed to keep them fresh, crisp and flaky. Big enough for the whole family. Delicious, nourishing, economical—*everybody* likes them.

At your grocer's—the big package costs a quarter.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

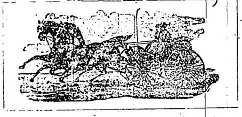
Buy your fall suit now. A splendid assortment to choose from.

Orders take for ladies tailor made suits at reasonable prices.

DAVID LAZAR.

The Quality Store.

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES



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Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Apples! Apples!

I will have a carload of fancy bulk apples on the tracks at St. Hilaire during the coming week. The entire carload will be sold at the uniform price of $1.00 per basket.

Ole Matheson

CLEAN SHAVES, HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

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Advertise in the Spectator.

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Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, October 11, 1913.

The portrait of Thomas Jefferson is to succeed that of McKinley on the new post cards. These are indeed proud days for the Democrats.

The last legislature passed a law providing that school boards designate an official paper in which must be published all the proceedings of the school board within thirty days after such proceedings are had. This law does not apply to small rural country schools but to larger district schools. As this is new, not many boards have thus far become familar with it.
—Worthington Progressive.

In speaking upon the currency question. Representative Hayes of California, who is reputed to know just what money is—since he has more than he knows what to do with, says that "money is something more than a medium of exchange. It must have not only intrinsic value, but it is, of course, that which measures the value of all things". He went on to say this was the techinical and scientific application of the term, and added that money was only that which was designated by law. "The law can make tobacco 'lawful' money. It can make cucumbers 'lawful' money." However according to Mr. Hayes, who is something of a shark on the question, it is not advisable to turn cucumbers into such use, and it might be supposed that since he s a great producer of prunes, that they might make a far better substitute for gold or paper money. He declares that the West demands a system that will give to it at least one relief bank of its own, officered by men familar with that section of the country rather than making that great region dependent on a system that would place the Pacific coast under the domination or influence of Wall Street.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

of St. Hilaire Spectator published weekly at St. Hilaire, Minn., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, O. Gunstad. St. Hilaire, Minn.

Managing Editor, O. Gunstad, St. Hilaire Minn.

Business Manager, O. Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Publishers, Burkee and Gunstad. St. Hilaire, Minn.

Owners: E. O. Burkee, St, Hilaire, Minn. O. Gunstad. St, Hilaire, Minn.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: H. E. Ives, Thief River Falls, Minn.

O. Gunstad.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1913,

(Seal) B. E. Burkee,
My commission expires Dec. 5th, 1917.

Statement of The Ownership, Management, Circulation Etc.,

of St. Hilaire Spectator published weekly at St. Hilaire, Minn., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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O. Gunstad

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1913.

(Seal) B. E. Burkee
My commission expires Dec. 5th, 1913.

Found Task Too Tedious.

Governor Dunne's four pens used in signing the suffrage bill suggest an unusual form of pen was used when the treaty of Paris was signed in 1856 On March 23 of that year Henry Greville notes in his diary: "I heard that, the Empress Eugenie having expressed a wish to possess the pen with which the plenipotentiaries are to sign peace, the emperor ordered that the finest eagle in the Jardin des Plantes should be plucked of its best feather, which, being taillee en plume, is to be used on this occasion and then handed over to her majesty.". A week later Greville records: "Cavour told us that the eagle's feather had been used for the signature of one or two copies, mais qu' on s'est revolte against employing it for all, as in that case they would never have got to the end of their labors."—Chicago News.

• • •

Clark Griffith says that he is going to add several more southpaws to his pitching staff, now that Boehling is going so good.

• • •

McGraw seems to like the Cubans. The Giant leader has purchased Pitcher Emilio Palemro of the Almendares team of Havana.

• • •

Catcher Daly, the yougster secured from the Lowell (Mass.) team by the White Sox, is regarded as one of the finds of the year.

• • •

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the Village Council of the village of St. Hilaire held Oct. 6th, 1913.

Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl.

All members present except Mc Kercher and Nelson.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

The following bills were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read

Adolph Satterberg, drayage and coal 37.05
Dr. C. Swanson, clerks salary for 2nd quarter 1913 .... 18.7
St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co., lumber 14.05
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings etc. 7.60
John Forseen, labor & salary .. 17.60
J. C. Dahl, presidents salary etc 5.85
H. A. Olson, salary as councilman etc. 6.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

J. C. Dahl,
Pres.

Dr. C. Swanson,
Clerk.

Notice of Expiration of Redemtion Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. } No. 11

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Elizabeth Wood

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 15 and 16 of Block 41 in the Original Townsite of Thief River Falls Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1905, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 2th day of March, A. D. 1905, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1903 for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, towit the sum of One dollar and fifty six cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided for the sum of Seven dollars and seventy six cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificates of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served; and that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of seven dollars and eighty-six cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made).

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
O. 11-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake State of Minnesota. } No. 10

To Ulrick A. Cook

You are hereby notified, that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 41 Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1902, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, to-wit, the sum of Two Dollars and eighty eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D 1913 the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold, and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, for the sum of Sixteen Dollars and thirty four cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mention has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time of redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Sixteen Dollars and fifty six cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. O11-3

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss,
Lucas County

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State afore said, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence, this 6th day of Dec. 1886.

A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F J Cheney & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No. 1	1.26
Flax, No. 2	1.23
Oats	.31
Barley	.50
Rye	[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Gustave Omundson
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Gustave Omundson, Decedent.

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Gurena Omundson.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to three (3) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1913, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper, as provided by law. Dated Sept. 18, 1913.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge of Probate.
S27-3t

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
J. F. POST, Sec. A. J. RED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL Secretary

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor. County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. } No. 53

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To J. K. Hanley.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 8 in Block 53, in the Original Townsite of St. Hilaire, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1905, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of Two dollars and 33 cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of One dollar and sixty-one cents and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service [illegible] notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

[illegible] hand and seal of office this 11th day of August, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
S27-3t

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 19th at 11 o'clock.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Oct. 5 at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH—Services Sept. 28th at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 5th, at 3 p. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor.

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:10 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie .... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie .... 8:35 a. m

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats, and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

I. L. Erickson,

The Clothier of Thief River Falls

Going Out of Business

A $25,000.00 Stock

Of Finest Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys will be sold at a Saving to you from 25 to 50 per cent. Sometimes even more.

The Big Sale

Opens Saturday Oct. 11th

Now Is Your Chance to Save.

Entire Stock Being Sold By

THE R. STERNBERG SALES SYSTEM

The World Great Bargain Givers
Of Chicago Lincoln
Minneapolis.

Back Copy

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18 1913. NUMBER 14

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal,
Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR
Ada Best, Terrebonne and Viva.
Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business
Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.
The Spectator.

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Get your "Stark A" grain bag at Dave Lazar's. S-6 tf.

Albert Kolp is moving out to his farm, south of town.

H. W. Smith visited at the upper Falls last Sunday.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls visited in this village between trains Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Clark of Irving, Minn. is visiting at ahe home of her brother, Mr. Wash Adams.

What Next the largest nickle tablet in town, at the Spectator office.

Anton Anderson and A. G. Melden of Wylie transacted business here Wednesday.

C. C. Elliott, the hustling land man arrived Wednesday with a party of land seekers.

Wm. Riley of Germantown is moving into the Hoken Johnson residence on Railway Avenue.

Mr. Besinger has purchased the M. E. Bjerk residence on Minnesota Avenue.

Ladies aid society of the Synod church will meet with Mrs. Sherva Oct. 23. All are welcome.

Go to the Spectator office for your school supplies.

Henry Olsen and O. Gunstad drove to Thief River Falls Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. R. S Gjerde, a brother of Rev. Gjerde, will preach at the United Church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o.clock.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Ole Loberg. All are welcome.

Miss Ruth Martz returned Saturday evening from Thief River Falls, where she attended the Library Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Peterson autoed to Thief River Falls Monday.

Mrs. Gust Fellman, accompanied by Miss Mildred, and Harriet Jackson were visitors at Thief River last Saturday.

Mr. Jordahl of Numedahl has rented the Knute Kolstad residence on Wall St. and will move in in a short time. He will be employed in the saw mill the coming winter.

Joe Martz left Saturday for Fargo, where he will attend the North Dakota Agricultural College the coming winter.

The following list of local people attended the performance of the Swiss Bell Rigners at Thief River Falls Monday evening;
Mae Barragy, Gladys Konzen, Inez Patterson, Ruth Fairbanks, Kate Patterson, Mrs. Gus Fellman, Mrs. D. Patterson and Mrs. O. F. Post.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies as the Spectator office.

A. H. Pitkin went to Crookston Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lazar and son returned Monday from Grand Forks.

Miss Konzen spent Sunday at Crookston, returning Monday morning.

Henry Olsen was in Red Lake Falls on a business mission last Monday.

Gust Fellman autoed to Crookston Wednesday evening with a party of drummers.

Mrs. Stivers and daughter Marian of Dugdale are visiting at the home of J. Baban.

Mrs Peter Johnson went Friday, to Warren.

Rev. Theo. Gryting went to Crookston Thursday, on a short business trip.

Henry Olsen purchased a team of colts from Pete Burstad, Friday.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. a lv

Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th, Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

Free Blotters. All school children above the primary grade will receive our Spectator blotters by calling at our office.

Miss Hazel Wilson, who is attending high school at Red Lake Falls, spent Sunday with her parents.

Knute Nash returned last Friday from Scoby, Mont. where he has been employed at railroad work the past summer.

Scand Mission church services in the Black River school house Sunday Oct. 26th at 2 p. m. A collection will be taken for the missionary work in the Red River Valley.

The young peoples' society of the Scand. Mission church will meet Saturday evening Oct. 25th at the home of Mrs. Gust Erikson. A program will be rendered.

Henry Olsen sold his fine driving team and top buggy this week, to Swan Johnson of Black River.

Tablets.

We now carry a full line of school supplies such as tablets, pencils erasers, blotters, rulers, composition books, spelling blanks, note books, drawing tablets, pens, ink, stationery, etc.

Also day books, ledgers, cash books, records and various kinds of blank books. When in need of this class of goods give us a call.

The Spectator.

Wyandotte.

Miss Ethel Keller, who is attending school at St. Hilaire spent Sunday at at the parental home.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Clara church, met with Mrs. A. P. Sandberg, Wednesday of last week.

Miss Gina Finstad, who is teaching school here, spent Sunday at home.

Miss. Mabel Peterson left Monday for Grand Forks.

The Basket Social of the Clara church, that was to have been given at John Peterson's place Saturday Oct. 4, was given last Saturday and was well attended.

Miss Freada Peterson of Plummer and Emma Lindahl of St. Hilaire are guests of Lena Peterson this week.

Freada, Lena, Julius, and Walter Peterson, Roy, Charlie, Neva and Ruth Sumpter call at the McGilvery home Monday evening.

Mr. Walter Peterson of St. Hilaire spent the week end at the home of his parents.

Mrs. T. J. Sumpter and daughter Neva called at the Wallace home Sunday afternoon.

Miss Anna, and Carl Alberg, Lena Freda and Julius Peterson, Emma Lindahl and Charlie Sumpter called at the Anton Anderson home Sunday evening.

Co-operation Greatly Desired.

The nation can do a great deal of good by showing the states what to do, and the states can do a great deal of good by showing the counties what to do, and all can accomplish the desired end by co-operation in the construction and maintenance of public roads.

Sawmill Starts Season's Cut

The Englebretson & Aaseby mill near the north bridge, commenced operations last Thursday.

Buildings will be erected over the machinery as soon as enough lumber is sawed for that purpose.

There are sufficient logs decked on on the pond to insure steady work until spring.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Pay the last half of your real estate taxes before Nov. 1st thereby avoiding the 10 per cent penality that must be added on that date.

Andrew Trovaton,
O-18-1 County Treasurer.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson and Steen have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership on Nov. 1st. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to make a settlement of their accounts on or before Nov. 1st, 1913. All accounts not paid by the time stated, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

O-18-2t. Wilson and Steen.

The Farm Crops Show.

The Third Annual Minnesota Ninth Congressional District Farmers' Grain Corn and potato Exhibit will be held February 10-23, in connection with the Farmers Short Course at the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, Minn.

A circular explaining the coming exhibit in detail will be issued in December. All farmers are urged to take part as liberal prizes will be offered.

Be sure and save your good samples of grasses and grain.

Wedding Bells

On Wednesday, Oct. 15t occured the wedding of Mathilda Johnson, the eldest daughter of Gustaf Johnson of Black River, to John G. Borgen of Thief River Falls. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of over a hundred guests. Rev. A. O. Olson of St. Hilaire officiating.

Miss Amanda Johnson played the wedding march. Miss Lydia Johnson and Miss Borgen acted as bridemaids and Ernest Johnson as groomsman.

The young couple received an abundance of good wishes from all present. A short program was given before the guests partook of the excellent wedding dinner

It was a bright day, the sun warming up the cold fall air until it resembled an early spring afternoon.

The brightness of the day had set its stamp, not only on the young couple, but its smiling reflection spread over the entire assemblage.

After a short trip thru the state the young couple will make their at Thief River where the groom is engaged in the transfer business.

Their many friends throughout the Black River district join in wishing them happiness on their journey thru life.

—Contributed.

HOG CHOLERA CHECKED.

Methods by Which a Community Stamped Out Disease.

George Glover of the Utah experiment station writes that in one community with which he is familiar and in which hog cholera was rampant the disease was stamped out by the following method:

A competent veterinarian was made a deputy sheriff with instruction to clean up cholera. He did it by first ordering the carcasses of cholera hogs destroyed by fire. Healthy hogs were isolated from sick ones, serum was used with discretion, pens were ordered cleaned once a week and the litter destroyed by fire, lime was scattered in the yards and the pens whitewashed, the hogs were placed in quarantine, and notices to that effect were posted conspicuously, the moving of hogs on the public roads was prohibited, and all imported hogs were held fifteen days before exposing them to other hogs.

This procedure in a general way, if enforced vigorously, will control hog cholera, and there is no other way. The sanitary authorities must enforce the same general rules in quarantine and disinfection that they do with smallpox and scarlet fever in the human, and there is no reason why the disease cannot be equally well controlled.

URGE BILL TO CREATE ROADS ACROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT

Convention to Ask Congress For Cross Country Military Roads.

Steps to lay before congress the necessity of building cross country military highways and the passage of such bills, as well as to bring before the state legislatures bills for the construction of lateral roads connected with the federal cross country highways, will be the purpose of a six days' convention of the United States Good Roads association in St. Louis. The association was formed at Birmingham, Ala., and is a consolidation of forty road building organizations that will have headquarters in St. Louis.

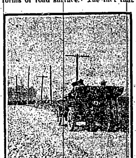
The association wants the east and west roads to be federal highways constructed by United States engineers and maintained by the government. An important feature of the convention will be an exposition of road building materials and machinery, under the auspices of the conventions bureau in Suburban Garden, where the convention also will be held. It is believed the entire eighty-six good roads organizations in the United States will be affiliated with the new association by November.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC HARD ON ALL MACADAM ROADS

Repairs, Needed Once a Year, Are Difficult and Short Lived.

Highway engineers long ago discovered that the ordinary macadam road has no chance under automobile traffic. The best of them, well founded and crowned and surfaced, hardly last a season. "Spotty" repairs are difficult and short lived, and a highway nine-tenths of whose surface is in good condition soon has to be entirely made over because of the ruined one-tenth, says the New York Evening Post. The various forms of surface bound macadams—tarred, oiled, etc.—have given better service than the plain macadams, but they, too, are comparatively short lived under heavy motor traffic and similarly defective in requiring complete renewal when but a small part of the road is worn out.

The result of this new situation is that the macadam road, which furnished a comparatively cheap and satisfactory highway for horse traffic, has become one of the most expensive forms of road surface. The fact that but a small part of the road surface is needed for motor traffic (a highway not much traveled could carry 90 per cent of its traffic on two strips six inches wide; where there was more travel four strips would be necessary) has led to the suggestion that the railway track principle be applied in building automobile highways. Apparently a test of this plan has not been made—at least not on a scale sufficiently large to furnish conclusive information as to its practical value. Such strips have been used on bridges and about factories where heavy truck loads have to be moved.



MACADAM ROAD USED ONE YEAR.

Recently, however, the subject has been taken up in England, and there appears some probability that the "hard road strip" will be given a thorough test in the near future. A British engineer, discussing the problem, suggests the following possible hard strip materials: Asphalt, wood paving, metal plates, concrete blocks. The most obvious difficulty to be overcome in these strip roads is that of maintaining the proper relation between the strips and the rest of the road surface. There will always be a tendency for the macadam to break along the edges of any hard strip, and the problem of keeping the surface in good condition at these points will necessarily be a difficult one.

POINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The farsighted dairyman has provided himself with a series of soiling crops to be used during the dry season, when pastures will inevitably be short.

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market.

Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

The dairy farmer is often judged by the amount of clover or alfalfa that he raises and his attitude toward these two crops.

Comfort for the cow has a tendency to increase the milk flow.

It is better to salt the cows every day. Two to three ounces to each cow is enough.

Hazel

Rev. Sathre of Fosston gave a missionary sermon to a good crowd at the St. Paul church last Sunday morning and afternoon.

Miss Inga Erickson was a caller at St. Hilaire and Thief River Monday.

Mrs. C. Mathson returned Tuesday from Thief River Falls after a short stay.

The erection of the Soo Hotel here has now begun and will be finished in the near future.

Mr. Walter Berg was a caller in Thier River Falls Sunday.

Paul Borgie was a caller at Thief River Falls caller Wednesday evening

Miss Mabel Alfson was a visitor at home on Wednesday evening, returning to Thief River Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of Northwood, N. D. were callers here today.

Supt. E. A. Mostue passed thru here on his way to Thief River with his furniture after spending the summer on his farm.

Wedel Paulson returned Tuesday from N. Dakota after staying all summer.

Ludvig Mohn is working for Andy Hestekind now-a-days.

The threshing in this community is almost completed.

C. W. Nelson was a caller here on Tuesday.

Nels Alfson is moving his household goods to St. Hilaire this week where he expects to live this winter.

T. J. Sumpter returned Tuesday from a trip to Minneapolis.

Miss Gertie Kvall left for her home Monday after working at Odegaard's for sometime.

The Misses Hestekinds will open the Soo Hotel as soon as it is finished.

Willie Bothman returned from St Paul Tuesday after spending a few days there.

Mrs. Peter Engelstad visited with her daughter, Mrs. P. Borgie last week.

Mrs. Paul Peterson came here from Minneapolis Tuesday to visit with Engelsted's for awhile.

Oscar Davis was a caller here last Saturday.

Mrs. Ed. Nelson and son Henry were business callers at Thief River Falls between trains Wednesday.

Thorvold Iverson, who formerly resided east of here, returned Wednesday from Montana after spending three years on a homestead there.

The Clearwater congregation will hold Y. P. S. at I. A. Rolstad's 2 miles east of Hazel next Sunday at 2. p. m. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. O. C. Peterson, accompanied by her sister Emma returned Saturday from St. Hilaire where she visited with her parents.

Mrs. P. Borgie returned Tuesday from Thief River Falls after a short visit at her home.

Miss Mabel Peterson left Monday for Grand Forks to take up her duties at the Imperial Hotel.

George Borgie returned from North Dakota after spending the summer there working.

Miss Mary Anderson, after an over Sunday visit at her home in St. Hilaire left Monday for Brooks where she is employed in teaching school.

Miss Frieda Bundhunde of Thief River Falls visited at Peter Engelsted's last Sunday.

Miss Annie Alberg was a caller in St. Hilaire Friday.

Paul Engelstad and George Peterson left Sunday for Crookston to attend the Agricultural school.

Miss Frieda Peterson came from Plummer last Saturday evening to attend the basket social.

Aug. Erickson was a caller at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

John Albin was a Thief River Falls caller Tuesday.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

The time has come when every farmer who is in the sheep business should preserve a part of his corn crop in the silo. It means much in the efficient production of mutton.

Sheep cannot eat silage in as great proportionate quantity as do cattle, though no one seems to know why. However, they do well on it, and it saves a great deal of hay and other feed.

Sheep will do better on rough land than will any other kind of stock save goats.

Success in the sheep business depends as much or more upon the care taken as upon the sheep.

Oilmeal is greatly relished by lambs and helps greatly in obtaining a fine finish for the market.

Be sure the flock has plenty of fresh water. If the sheep drink from springs keep the approaches dry.

Corn silage is a safe feed for lambs when it is free from mold and does not contain an excessive amount of acid.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire. - - Minn

Restaurant
When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here
PHONE 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?
We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property.
If you have any to sell or rent call on us.
No charges for listing.
The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE
You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.
Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.
ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Majority Leader Underwood has declared his opposition to the repeal of the 5 per cent tariff bill provision on imports in American ships.

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President Wilson let it be known that he did not favor a recess of congress at this time, but desired uninterrupted consideration of the pending currency bill.

• • •

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he arrived at the Barbadoes on his way to South America. All the members of the party were well.

• • •

In an effort to compel the attendance of congressmen, the house ordered the arrest of every member absent without permission and those out of the city were notified by telegraph that warrants were outstanding against them.

• • •

William Jennings Price of Danville, Ky., the new American minister to Panama, was officially received by President Porras. The American minister, in his reply, referred at length to the approaching completion of the canal.

• • •

"The government could expend profitably in ten years $100,000,000 in the reclamation of arid and semi-arid and swamp lands located in that part of the country west of the Missouri river," said Secretary of the Interior Lane on returning from his extended trip through the west.

• • •

An improvement in the condition of the corn crop in the last month, to the extent of 22,000,000 bushels in the estimated final production, was the feature of the department of agriculture's October report. The indicated final production is placed at 2,373,-000,000 bushels, or 752,000,000 bushels below last year's record crop

• • •

By the closest vote of the session, 111 to 105, the house voted to recede from its conferees, disagreement and to concur in the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which provides for the removal of deputy internal revenue collectors and deputy marshals from civil service regulations.

• • •

Condemnation of the split skirt, the diaphanous dress and the modern dress and the modern dances that include the tango, the turkey trot and the "bunny hug" is to be urged on the national federation of women's clubs. Dr. E. C. Folkmar, chairman of the hygienic committee of the local branch of the federation, issued a call for a meeting to canvass the situation.

• • •

Pressing a button at 2 p. m., eastern time, last Friday, at the White House, President Wilson released an electric current that traveled over land and under sea to the Panama canal and exploded a charge of dynamite and destroyed Gamboa dyke. This dyke is the last great physical obstruction to the opening of water communication between the two oceans, although the wreckage of the dyke and two earth slides, one at Cucaracha and another at Gold Hill, must be cut through before the canal actually can be opened.

DOMESTIC.

The much talked of $90,000,000 Union Pacific "melon" is not to be cut just now. Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board has issued a statement saying that circumstances make it inexpedient to deal with this subject at present.

• • •

An old tin can, rusted through in places, was unearthed in the Wieback cellar at Winthrop, Iowa, by a workman who was excavating. He was about to throw it in the rubbish heap, when a gleam of gold caught his eye. The can contained $2,000 in gold, silver and currency. The owner of the premises died a week a ago. The money was turned over to the heirs.

• • •

Reports have reached Nome that Solomon, a mining camp, forty miles east of there, was destroyed by the storm which damaged that city. Details were not available as all wires are down.

• • •

The United States commerce court, created in 1910, to have exclusive jurisdiction over appeals from decisions from the Interstate commerce commission, will go out of existence on December 31, if President Wilson signs the deficiency appropriation bill as it repassed the house.

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Fifteen passengers were hurt when four cars of New Orleans & Northwestern train No. 503 rolled down an embankment near Winnsboro, La. None are believed to be mortally injured.

• • •

"Why shouldn't I vote." I'm old enough, am I not?" said "Grandma" Sarah Todd, aged 103 years, who registered at Eugene, Ore., as a voter for the first time in her life. She is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, her second husband having been brother of the war president's wife.

A telegram received announced the death of Langenschawalbach, Germany of Adolphus Busch, the multimillionaire brewer, by Adophus Busch, 3d, a grandson, from his father August A. Busch.

Florida in 1912 mined 2,973,332 tons of phosphate rock.

• • •

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, who lives in a villa on the island of Capri, is ill with tuberculosis.

• • •

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia claims that the largest income tax, $245,000, to be collected from any American, will be paid by a woman of that city.

• • •

Hearing of arguments on the appeal of the structural iron men who were convicted in the dynamite cases at Indianapolis have been set for October 28, 29 and 30, in Chicago.

• • •

Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant governor of New York state, is dead. He had lain in a critical condition for nearly two weeks after having been stricken with paralysis while addressing a fusion party rally in New York.

• • •

James A. Barwick, United States weather bureau observer, retired, celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary at his home at Milton, Pa. Mr. Barwick spent thirty-five years, half of his life, in the service of the United States government.

• • •

The Russian government steamers Taimyr and Waygatch, under Commander Willitsky, which have been engaged in Arctic explorations north of Siberia, for three years, arrived at St. Michael, Alaska, for coal. Captain Willitsky reports the discovery of a body of land as large as Greenland extending beyond latitude 81 north and longitude 102.

• • •

As the result of the enforcement of an order of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City that every house of commercialized vice be closed, 400 women were turned into the streets and the doors of nearly a hundred resorts were closed, according to the estimate of the police board. The police made several arrests of women who had ignored the board's order.

• • •

Claiming that she was married to Charlemagne Tower, Jr., on June 7, 1911, in New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Georgianna Tower, formerly Miss Burdick, has brought suit at Philadelphia against Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany, for alleged alienation of her husband's affections.

• • •

Commissioner of Mediation Ethelbert Stewart of the federal department of labor will recommend forth with a congressional investigation of Colorado coal miners as the result of a conference held here between the mediators, Governor E. M. Amons and representatives of the argest coal operating companies.

• • •

Without firing a shot federal soldiers have taken possession of Piedras Negras, erstwhile provisional capital of the constitutionalists, and ended the victorious march of the government army, under General Maas, through the state of Coahuila, the home of Venustiano Carranza, revolutionary commander-in-chief.

FOREIGN.

The British government has decided to establish an opium monopoly in Hong Kong at the expiration of the present agreement and it is thought that with the control of the traffic in the hands of the government its gradual suppression will be easier. The staff and appliances of the farmers are to be taken over in entirety.

• • •

The American Red Cross orphanage, erected from funds collected in the United States at the time of the great Messina earthquake, has been formally opened at Palmi. Lieutenant Colonel George M. Dunn, the American military attache at Rome, represented Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page.

• • •

President Huerta's defense of his action in causing the arrest of 110 members of the chamber of deputies is that the deputies were revolutionists. It is his belief, as he states, that they represented the Carranza sentiment in the capital.

• • •

King George and Queen Mary, who attended a performance at a London music hall, had a narrow escape from being mobbed by suffragettes. The women had gathered in considerable numbers, and made a dash for the royal carriage on its arrival at the theater, shouting: "Women are being tortured in prison."

• • •

Yuan Shi Kai has been inducted into office as first president of the Chinese republic. The first service of inaguration was surrounded with eastern brilliancy. It was attended by throngs of distinguished Chinese and foreign officials, diplomats and military officers and took place in the interior of the Tai-Ho palace, in which many of the Ming and Ching emperors had been crowned.

• • •

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffraget leader, has made all her preparations for departing for New York. She says she feels physically equal to her American campaign.

• • •

The failure of General Trucy Hubert to get to the city of Torreon in he set out from Saltillo nearly a month ago with a large force of federal troops—is explained by the fact that the greater part of his 2,000 men deserted him before he had completed half of his journey.

• • •

President Raymond Poincare of France, who is visiting King Alfonso at Madrid, declined to attend a gala bull fight which had been arranged in celebration of the Franco-Spanish festivities.

• • •

The destruction of flocks and herds in the mountains of Styria, Austria, by a pack of wolves, hyennas and lions, which escaped from a menagerie last month, has been so enormous that the Austrian government has ordered the organization of an expedition to kill the wild beasts.

CRISIS IN MEXICAN SITUATION IS NEAR

DELAY ONLY TEMPORARY IN BRINGING THE MATTER TO A HEAD— CAPITALS ALERT.

U. S. IS CONSIDERING PLANS

Washington Officials Have Three Courses of Action Open to Them —Late Ambassador Wilson Says "Looks Like Intervention."

Mexico City, Oct. 17.—That the crisis in the relations between Mexico and the United States, which was almost reached Wednesday, is only temporarily delayed, was the general feeling here among Mexicans and foreigners.

Mexican Authorities Must Act.

While the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, professes to expect no reply whatever to the Washington memorandum, and the foreign office says there will be none for the time being, it is still regarded as certain that the nature of the American government's notification regarding future recognition will necessitate action on the part of the Mexican authorities.

To many it would be no surprise should Mexico return to a conciliatory attitude.

U. S. May Be Aggressive.

Washington.—Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are turning over in their minds the possibility of a more aggressive course of action by the United States. Three methods of dealing with the situation are being considered by the Washington government:

First—There is the ever-recurrent suggestion in official circles of a military and naval demonstration which would serve as a precautionary move in case a forcible policy is later required. For the present, however, the president and his advisers are concentrating on a constructive solution by the use of peaceful measures.

Might Eliminate Huerta.

Second—Many officials think a series of strong demands made upon the authorities at Mexico City to force the immediate elimination of General Huerta would complete the record of the United States in attempting to assist as the "nearest neighbor" in solving the difficulties of the southern republic. It has been suggested by some officials that should such demands be ignored, the American government would be justified in throwing its support to the Constitutionalists in the north.

Third—The United States could formally announce its absolute termination of relations with the Huerta officials, leaving it to the influence both of the constitutional government and liberal elements in Mexico City to secure the elimination of Huerta and the establishment would negotiate for peace and arrange a free election in compliance with Mexican law.

"Looks Like Intervention."

Spokane.—"The developments of the day look like intervention," said Henry Lane Wilson, of Spokane, former United States ambassador to Mexico, who arrived on a brief visit to his home town.

"There cannot possibly be any question of withdrawing of recognition of the present Mexican administration by any government. Recognition of a government cannot be withdrawn according to well established principles and precedents, once recognition has been accorded. All governments accredited in Mexico have recognized the present administration and are in full sympathy with it.

"No significance can be attached to the presence of a German warship in Mexican waters at this time. The German government yearly sends a warship to Mexican waters as does the British and French governments. They are simply calls and absolutely no significance attaches to their visit at this time."

Deep Mississippi Channel Favored.

Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 17.—Governors Major of Missouri, Dunne of Illinois and Eberhart of Minnesota told the Upper Mississippi River Improvement association, which is holding its twelfth annual convention here, that they favored a deep sea channel for the Mississippi river. The convention is attended by 100 delegates, who will consider means of improving river transportation.

Wedding Gifts of $14,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17.—It is learned that Henry Clay Frick, just after the marriage of his son, Childs Frick, to Miss Frances S. Dixon of this city, handed the bride an envelope containing a check in her name for $2,000,000. It is understood that young Mr. Frick received securities valued at $12,000,000.

STORM PAYS FOR ITSELF.

Believed Enough Gold Sand Washed Ashore at Nome.

Nome, Alaska, Oct. 17.—Miners, who have worked the beach sands here for their gold, believe that the storm that half destroyed the city drove ashore gold-bearing sands that will more than pay for the damage done. After each big storm miners sift the sand that has been cast up. The bottom of the sea in front of Nome is rich in gold, but no method of working it has been found.

Pastors Live on $500 a Year.

Washington, Oct. 17.—More than 3,000 Methodist ministers in the United States preach and work the year around for less than five hundred dollars. This was the report of the bureau of superintendents when the board of managers of the Methodist Woman's Home Missionary society began its thirty-second annual meeting here. The bureau lamented that such a state of affairs could exist "in this most highly favored land at this time of the high cost of living."

BOY KILLS HIS PLAYMATE

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD LAD SHOT DEAD BY YOUTH OF 17.

Neighborhood Aroused Over Death of Boy; Riot Feared by Police.

Minneapolis.—Vito Thompson, thirteen-year-old son of Joseph Thompson, was shot and almost instantly killed by Joseph Citilina, 17 years, his playmate, near the Thompson home, Sunday night.

While the police were investigating the case and Joseph Citilina was a prisoner at the East Side police station, rumors of an impending riot reached Lieutenant Quealey from the neighborhood of the shooting and patrolmen were sent to the scene to prevent an outbreak. Threats of violence against the Citilina boy were heard and several large crowds were dispersed by the police. The Citilina home was guarded. The boy is held, pending an investigation.

The Citilina boy rode a bicycle up on front of the Thompson home where Vito was holding a small rifle. According to the story Citilina told Lieutenant Quealey he asked the Thompson boy if he might take the rifle. The latter consented, providing he could use the bicycle for a short time. The two exchanged and Vito rode about on the machine while Joseph shot many times at birds in the trees.

Joseph had aimed the rifle on a line that Thompson was rapidly approaching. He held the rifle in the same position until the Thompson lad was in range, probably 60 feet from Citilina, on the opposite side of the street, when he fired. The Thompson boy fell to the ground, crying: "You have shot me!" He died within a few seconds.

Tales of trouble between the boys were heard by the police, indicating that there was ill feeling between the two, but this was denied by Citilina at the police station. He said they were good friends and seemed to be overwhelmed with grief at the death of his comrade.

STATE IS WELL ADVERTISED

Exhibit at Illinois State Fair Conducted by Minnesota Immigration Board Gets Results.

St. Paul.—The State Board of Immigration secured some very strong advertising for Minnesota at the Springfield, Illinois, state fair. A large exhibit of Minnesota products covering every section of the state was shipped to Springfield and placed in position early, and by the time the fair opened the Minnesota booth resembled a state fair in itself.

From the opening to the closing day of the fair the Minnesota booth was the point of interest in the Dome building. Thousands of names were registered during the fair by those in charge of the exhibit, and literature setting forth the advantages of Minnesota as a state where homes can be secured with moderate means, will be mailed to the prospective seekers of homes in Minnsota.

Commissioner Fred D. Sherman had charge of the exhibit and he reports that never has there been such a demand for knowledge of Minnesota and her fine land opportunities as during the Illinois state fair. The commissioner expects thousands who visited the exhibit will come to this state to look up homes, and in the end it will mean many new settlers for Minnesota.

DR. W. P. TEN BROECK DEAD

Funeral of Faribault Episcopal Church Leader and Scholar Held Wednesday.

Faribault.—Rev. William P. Ten Broeck, professor of history and church law in the Seabury Divinity school of this city the past twenty years, died at 5:20 p. m. Sunday. The funeral was held from the Faribault cathedral at 2:30 p. m. on Wednesday, with burial in the Faribault cemetery.

Dr. Ten Broeck was born in 1841 in New York city. He was graduated from the Nashota Theological seminary. But very few clergymen of the Minnesota diocese of the Episcopal church were more widely known or more generally beloved than he.

He had finished fifty active years as a minister and his death comes on the eve of his golden wedding anniversary.

Dr. Ten Broeck and Mary Elizabeth Yundl were married in Lafayette, Ind. Five children survive them, Rev. C. H. Ten Broeck, rector of the Episcopal church at Austin, Minn.; Rev. G. A. Ten Broeck, rector of the Episcopal church at Calumet, Mich.; Dr. Louis L. Ten Broeck of Minneapolis; R. C. Ten Broeck, head master of St. Alban's school at Knoxville, Ill., and Miss Anna Ten Broeck.

Warns Children; Old Tramp Killed.

Minneapolis.—When an unidentified old man, apparently a tramp, saw several little girls on the Great Northern tracks, almost in front of the Wayzata station, he believed them to be in danger. He hobbled to their aid as fast as he could. A passenger train was coming, but the little girls easily stepped out of the way. The locomotive threw his body many feet from the track. He was dead when picked up. The old man was about 70 years old, wore a long beard, and was not well dressed.

Winona Sells Bonds at Home.

Winona.—Winona county's issue of $70,000 jail bonds will likely be disposed of to residents of the county. The issue was found oversubscribed when the bids were opened Monday afternoon, all being for the bonds at least at par and accrued interest and some of the bidders offering a small premium. Bids were received for bonds up to $87,000, which is $17,000 over the amount to be offered for sale. The bidders offering a bonus will likely be given first consideration.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON.

The first man to announce himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota, is Samuel G. Iverson. He will be opposed by Governor A. O. Eberhart, the present incumbent. Mr. Iverson is at present the state auditor of the North Star State. He comes out on a platform of "law enforcement."

FARM LIFE FOR PRISONERS

ARGUMENT SHOWS ADVANTAGE OF COUNTRY OVER CITY.

Superintendent Reed of Minnesota Institution Addresses Prison Congress at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15.—Child labor with its accompanying poverty is one of the causes of adult as well as juvenile crime, Dr. A. J. McKelway, of Atlanta, Ga., declared in an address before the American Press association in session here. Mr. McKelway's address came after those by Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts on "The Ideal Prison System for a State," and W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary of Ontario, on "What Ontario Is Doing With Her Prisons and Prisoners."

C. S. Reed, superintendent of the Minnesota State Reformatory at St. Cloud, made a strong plea for more and better instruction in agriculture and horticulture at state reform schools, in an address before the congress on "Industrial Training for Young Men and Boys in Reformatory Institutions."

The St. Cloud Reformatory head declared that not enough attention had been paid in state reform schools to the "greatest of all reformatory industries," namely, agriculture and horticulture, with the allied industries of dairying, stock and poultry raising. These are taught in most reformatories, but not scientifically or thoroughly.

Mr. Reed enumerated several reasons why agriculture and kindred vocations should be given far more attention than at present in industrial schools. The principal reason was that a knowledge of farming would lead boys and young men in the reformatories to return to the farm, which in the speaker's estimation was by far the best place for such youths. He declared that the city was no place for a young man who had to be sent to the reform school, because of the fierce temptations to which he would be subjected.

Another potent reason for training delinquent youth in the essentials of farming was that there was a big demand for trained farmhands and skilled workmen. Scientific farming in the far west, according to Mr. Reed, "has developed to such an extent that trained agriculturists and horticulturists are being eagerly sought and paid handsome salaries; yet the agricultural colleges of the country cannot supply the demand."

Mr. Reed said that farm life was far more wholesome than city life, showing by statistics that from 198 inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory for the year ending June 30, 1913, 94 were born in the city, 79 were born in a village or small town, and 19 were born on a farm. Thirty-five of those leaving the St. Cloud Reformatory were placed on farms, and only five had violated the confidence imposed in them.

KILLED TRYING TO ESCAPE

Hastings.—John A. Lindahl, an inmate of the state asylum for the insane here, was killed in attempting to escape.

While the attendants were down stairs at lunch, Lindahl made a rope by tying sheets and towels together. He fastened the end to a bed and tried to lower himself to the ground from the second story. The rope broke and he fell about twenty feet.

Brothers Shoot Enemy; Hurt Officer.

Duluth, Oct. 14.—George Azrry, Syrian, was killed in a duel here with Abraham and Joseph Hadded, Syrian brothers. Azrry and the brothers have been enemies for a long time. The three met on a thoroughfare near the railroad yards skirting the St. Louis river and began a fusillade. After Azrry had fired four shots he fell dead. In the chase for the Haddeds, another duel developed between them and the police. Police Captain A. G. Fiskett was shot through the wrist.

Preston.—When J. B. Sikkink, well-to-do farmer, bought a $2,000 automobile, he thought it ought to do whatever a horse could and more. On his first trip with it, he tried to ford the Root river at a point he had been in the habit of driving across with a team. In the middle of the stream the big machine stopped and it is still there. Sikkink and three Preston business men with him waited in the car until dark when they undressed and swam to shore. Sikkink is now using the family's old driving horse.

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

The blank, serious and unresponsive stare with which the janitor received his Scandinavian assistant's intelligence, disconcerted that usually stolid individual quite perceptibly and the chuckle that he began died gutturally in his throat. The janitor continued to stare and the grin faded from the assistant's face.

"Well, and what of it?" demanded the autocrat, sternly.

"'Pooty fierce,' is it?" he mimicked. "I should say it was 'pooty fierce.' It's a pity a person can't have a little private conversation with his own wife in his own kitchen without a thing like you interesting yourself in his remarks. What blame business was it of yours? What was you doing there Tying your shoe lace, was you? Yes, you was! Tying it with one hand and the other behind your ear so's you wouldn't lose nothing, and then instead of keeping it to yourself like a gentleman, you come blabbing to me. Nels, you give me a pain.

"Say, suppose they was smashing dishes," continued the janitor, severely. "Haven't they got a right to smash em' if they felt like it? Was them dishes yours or theirs? But what gets me is that you can't keep your mouth shut. It's folks like you makes trouble and wrecks homes and blasts reputations wherever you go shooting off your mouths about people and knocking 'em. How would you like it, yourself? What would you think of me if I done that way? Maybe you think I've got poor eyesight and can't see nothing for myself. Well, I ain't.

"What kind of a skate would I be if I got to telling around some of the things that's going on here? Where do you think Mrs. Jipper's mother lives that she's gone to visit for the summer, for instance? Clinton, Iowa? Guess again. How about Reno? You don't believe that. Well, let me tell you there was a letter in her handwriting with a Reno postmark in the mail box last Tuesday, and another one, document size and the address typewritten, same postmark, that I'll bet the cigars come from her lawyer, and when Jippers got 'em, he opened hers right there in the vestibule, and when he had read it, he swore and crumpled it up and shoved it in his pocket, then went right past me as if I hadn't been there, chewing on his moustache. He didn't come home that night either. Well, it ain't no business of mine, as I told my wife, but you can bet there's one apartment in this building that's going to be sublet this summer.

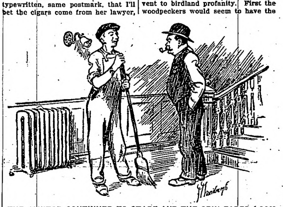
"I don't blame her," declared the janitor. "I kept pretty close tab on that mail box of theirs when she was over to White Lake with the kid last year, and there was some letters to him in dinky square envelopes with sealing wax on them that I was kind of curious about, and after she got back, and up to the time she went to visit with her mother, in Clinton, Iowa—not, she had trouble with her eyes all the time. They was generally red and swelled up, but one time, one of 'em was black and swelled up. He's a lalapaloosa, that Jippers guy. Ferguson wanted to go over and beat his head in when I told him about it.

"What do you think would happen if I got to tattling? Suppose I got to buzzing over the back fence what the Gollops kept that trained nurse for. Old Lady Gollop's subject to heart trouble or something, ain't she? You bet she is—something. If I had the kind of trouble she's got, I know what kind of a nursing I'd get from my wife. She'd serve notice on every saloon in the neighborhood inside of two hours. Yes, I got hep to that before the nurse came. Them tonic prescriptions the old lady got from the druggist on the avenue about every other day, used to tone her up a plenty. She got reckless once and left about three fingers in the bottle she put out, and I wouldn't have considered I was taking any particular risk if I'd drunk it. Most generally though, there wasn't much left in them bottles but the cork and the smell. Mrs. Anglin, in 17, said she suspected it on account of the flushed look Mrs. Gollop had all the time. She's a wise dame, Mrs. Anglin is, but she's kind of careless with her bottles, herself. Peroxide, they are, mostly. But that's her look out. It's her own hair, too, if you come to that, but it won't be long if she don't let up using that dope.

"Sure there's plenty going on here, if you're inclined to be nosey, Nels, my friend," said the janitor. "If I wasn't naturally close-mouthed, I could surprise you. Them Brudnicks, for instance. Great front they put up, don't they? You'd think they had money to throw to the birds, wouldn't you? Well, they have, and what the birds don't get, they burn; but they're shy when it comes to digging up what they owe Strunck's market, and from what I've found out by putting two and two together out of their waste paper basket, it won't do Strunck much good to sue. All he's get's his judgment, and you can't buy a shelf full of canned goods with a court house full of judgments. That's what I told him. It ain't my business, of course, but Strunck treats me pretty white and I don't want to see him throw good money after bad. If I was as slack-jawed as you, I might make trouble for that oldest girl of Tupper's, too. Not but what the boy's all right and she's all right, but he ain't the one that old man Tupper has got picked out for her. I know that from what I heard when I was cleaning the windows on the floor below.

"Certainly, if a man wanted to talk, there's enough happening here all the time to talk about," said the janitor. "I could run a society journal with less than I pick up every day, but I ain't inquisitive and I ain't gabby, and I won't have nobody working for me what is. You understand that, don't you, Nels, my friend? That's all right then.

"Hold on a minute, Nels," called the janitor, as his assistant turned to go. "Did I understand you to say that they was throwing dishes or just that some dishes got smashed? Who began the racket anyway. Was it him or her?"



THE JANITOR CONTINUED TO STARE AND THE GRIN FADED FROM THE ASSISTANT'S FACE.

BATTLE WAGED IN BIRDLAND

Orioles Try to Rescue Baby Bird From Woodpecker—Robin Butts In for Amusement.

A free-for-all bird fight occurred at the home of Mayor Shank the other day, during which a baby oriole, the cause of the trouble, was killed, the Indianapolis News states. The mayor said it was the most exciting thing that has happened since he has been laid up with the lumbago. He believes a bird fight has a cock or dog fight backed off the boards when it comes to genuine excitement.

The trouble started when the baby oriole flew from the nest of its parents in a big maple tree across the street, to a huge elm tree in the mayor's yard. Here, proud of its first flight alone, the little oriole perched itself on a limb to rest.

A woodpecker, peeping out of its nest in the elm, saw the intruder and made an attack on the oriole. The watchful parent orioles, just across the street, saw the attack and fled to their baby's rescue. Mrs. Woodpecker arrived on the scene, and the fight began in earnest.

Feathers flew, and the fighters gave vent to birdland profanity. First the woodpeckers would seem to have the best of it, and then the orioles. When the fight was at its height a robin that had its nest in the elm tree with the woodpeckers decided to take a hand, presumably as a peacemaker. The robin would fight one bird and then another. Once all five birds fell to the ground, but were on the wing again in an instant and the fight was renewed.

A crowd of probably 25 people living in the neighborhood gathered. The robin did not make any great headway as a peacemaker and the mayor was of the opinion that he just butted in for a little excitement. At any rate the robin did not appear to have any favorites in the melee.

The birds fought for more than half an hour until they were almost exhausted. Finally the orioles flew back to their maple tree and the woodpeckers flew to a limb in their own tree.

The baby oriole, the cause of the trouble, was found hanging from a tiny limb, dead.

"It was certainly a great fight," said the mayor, "but I feel sorry for that poor little baby oriole."

Put Sudden End to Oration.

Peter Burrowes, a well-known member of the Irish bar, was on one occasion counsel for the prosecution at an important trial for murder. Burrowes had a severe cold, and opened his speech with a box of lozenges in one hand and in the other a small pistol bullet by which the man had met his death. Between the pauses of his address he kept supplying himself with a lozenge. But at last, in the very middle of a highfalutin' period, he stopped. His legal chest heaved, his eyes seemed starting from his head, and in a voice tremolous with fright he exclaimed:

"Oh-h-h! Gentlemen, gentlemen, I've swallowed the bul-let!"

Plan to Fool St. Peter.

A group of men were discussing their probable chances of entering the heavenly gate. Some were extolling their virtues and religious zeal, and felt sure they could not be ignored. Several were willing to take chances when the situation presented itself.

One said he had his plan mapped out, and, when pressed for details, said: "Well, I intend to walk up the golden stairs and take hold of the door and keep opening and closing it, making as much noise as possible, till I get St. Peter good and peeved; and then he will say: 'See here, either you come in or stay out.'"—Exchange.

Wisdom Comes With Years.

A boy has to be at least fifteen years old before he realizes that actual war looks altogether differently from the military parade.

What Every One Knows.

Journalism will not become a profession, because everybody knows how to run a newspaper.—Sioux City Journal.

Old People Need A Bowel Stimulant

The Ideal One Is a Mild Laxative-Tonic That Will Keep the Bowels Gently Active.

MRS. MARY A. P. DAVIDSON

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided, as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mrs. Mary A. P. Davidson of University Mound Home, San Francisco, Cal. She is 78 and because of her sedentary habits had continual bowel trouble. From the day she began taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin she has had no further inconvenience and naturally she is glad to say kind things of this remedy.

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits, they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Elderly persons of both sexes can follow these suggestions with every assurance of good results.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 419 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Save Your Eyes!—Enjoy Good Light

Rayo lamps shed soft, mellow, steady light. No glare or flicker to strain the eyes. Best for reading. Best for studying. The best lamp in the world, as is proven by more than three million of them now in use.

See the above-illustrated model at your dealer's. Get our booklet, illustrating and describing them.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

Rayo Lamps

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Chicago, Illinois

Feeling Tragic.

"Hamlet Fatt is a real tragedian. He puts genuine tragedy into his acting."

"Anybody could, playing, as he does, to an average of $35 a night."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

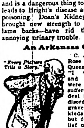
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The woman who does her own housework has no time to flirt.

Why Old Backs Ache

What a pity that so many persons past middle age are worried with lame backs, aching kidneys, poor eyesight, sick headache, dizziness, gravel, dropsy or distressing urinary ills. Kidney weakness brings these discomforts in youth or age and is a dangerous thing to neglect, for it leads to Bright's disease and uric acid poisoning. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new strength to thousands of lame backs—have rid thousands of annoying urinary trouble.

An Arkansas Case



"Every Picture Tells a Story."

C. A. Hendricks, Rose Hill, De Queen, Ark., says: "I was injured and my kidneys were weakened. I suffered a great deal from kidney disorder and I had gravel. I took all kinds of medicine, but found no relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes cured me and I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

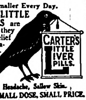
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TEN FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR $1

less than you can buy through agents. Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, as low as 1½ cents. All well-known dependable varieties. Send for our catalogue before you buy. 30 years in business, and have everything worth growing. WILLIAM STREET NURSERIES, Geneva, N. Y.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 42-1913.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

25 CTS. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS 25 CTS.

THEN HE ABANDONED VISIT

Missionary Found Out Why He Was Being Sent as Messenger to Cannibal King.

Jack London, preparing to embark on another cruise around the world, told in Santa Barbara of the strange experience of his last cruise.

"But we had no such hairbreadth escapes as that of a missionary we met in Samoa," he said. "This good fellow was preaching in one of the islands in which cannibalism is practiced. While trying vainly to make converts he was captured by a cannibal king. To his surprise, he was immediately released. His release, however, was made on the condition that he carry a small sealed packet to a neighboring king.

"The missionary was so grateful that, meeting unexpectedly a detachment of English sailors, he refused to accompany them to safer territory. The sealed packet from his benefactor would be delivered as he had promised. But an officer in the midst of the discussion opened the packet.

"Therein, besides a number of pungent little onions, was a letter containing these simple but significant words:

"'He will be delicious with these!'"

Very Much So.

"Has that new boarder of yours got consumption?"

"Has he? He consumes every blessed thing he can lay his hands on."

A FOOD DRINK
Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not an irritant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar.' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum

EXPERIMENTS TO CONTROL THE PEACH SPOT

Off to Market.

The peach fruit spot first appears on the fruit as a dark brownish or black speck about the size of a pin head, says a writer in the Farmer's Review. In a few weeks it grows one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter and is generally round. It then has a very dark, almost black center around which is a dark brown ring, and the outer margin of the spot is reddish in color.

The upper portion of the peach, as it grows on the tree, seems to be affected more than the lower portion. This shows that very likely the spores come from the branches above those upon which the peaches grow. The trouble is always worse in closely set orchards where shade is dense, and it is also found to be worse in the center rather than on the outside, rows of such orchards. This is due, no doubt, to the more moist condition found in such orchards. A comparatively moist season is undoubtedly more favorable for the growth of the fungus than a dry one.

Careful investigation and several experiments have been made to determine when and what kind of spray should be used to control the peach fruit spot, with the following conclusions:

Spray in the fall with lime sulphur of Bordeaux. Either a good commercial brand of lime sulphur, one gallon to ten gallons of water, or homemade lime sulphur, twenty pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur to fifty gallons of water, can be used with good results. If Bordeaux is used, make as follows: Use four pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone), five pounds of stone lime to fifty gallons of water. First dissolve the copper sulphate in either hot or cold water; dilute it by adding water to make twenty-five gallons of the solution. Slack the stone lime and dilute with water to twenty-five gallons, making a milk of lime. Pour the copper sulphate and milk of lime solutions together into the spray barrel or tank through a medium fine sieve.

Apply either the lime sulphur or Bordeaux sprays in the fall as soon as most of the leaves have fallen. This generally can be done the latter part of October or the first part of November. The writer prefers lime sulphur to Bordeaux, but either will control the trouble if the spraying is thoroughly done. Do not use a metal spray tank for the use of Bordeaux unless it is lined or made of copper, as it will eat into the metal.

Prune heavily in late winter to allow the sun to penetrate to the branches and leaves during the summer. If the trees are set so closely as to crowd, it would be well to cut out every other one in the rows so that the trees alternate in the rows.

SHELTER FOR FARM TOOLS AND MACHINERY

Are you going to allow those road-tools and machinery to set out in the weather all fall, winter, and early spring, rusting out worse than they wear out? You paid out hard cash for them. Why not see that they are properly shedded, and thus prolong their usefulness?

USEFUL NOTES ON LATE GARDEN WORK

After Crops Are Removed All Old Vines, Plants and Weeds Should Be Removed.

It is a very good plan to mulch the rhubarb plants with a lot of corn stalks or coarse grass. This will protect the plants during the winter, and also keep weeds from choking the plants if kept on after cultivation in the spring.

Unless great care is taken in the selection of home-grown seed, it is wiser to buy them of a reliable seed house.

After the crops are all removed from the garden, rake up all old vines, plants and weeds of every description, and burn them.

Some people say that it is better to allow the old vines and even the weeds to rot on the ground in the fall, but we think it better to clean up thoroughly and use stable manure to supply the necessary humus.

If weeds are allowed to lie in the garden over winter, the seeds will be ready for business in the spring long before it is time to plant vegetables.

If celery is to be brought into a storage house for the winter, cut the tap-root, lift it from the ground, and then with a strong knife cut off the branching roots and most of the earth.

If the garden is to have a heavy coat of manure, why not apply it now? Manure should be put on before the ground is turned over. In the spring a good disking or work with a spade will put it in fine condition.

Rhubarb should be removed from the open garden with as much dirt clinging to the roots as possible. They should then be placed in two or three inches of soil, and the spaces between the roots filled up with soil, well sprinkled, and left to mature in comparative darkness. A kerosene lamp set on the floor in the cellar, will supply all the heat necessary.—E. V. B.

Butter Most Profitable.

Nothing can be marketed from the farm more profitably than good butter.

REDUCING COST OF FARM HORSE POWER

Too Few Animals Means That Those in Hand Will Be Overworked, Causing Loss.

The simplest way to reduce the cost of farm horse power is to keep fewer horses. No doubt many farms carry more horses than necessary to do the farm work, but if the number is reduced to the point where the farm work cannot be efficiently done more serious loss in the other direction will result. Too few horses means that those in hand will be overworked, a positive loss, or that some work that should be done will be slighted. It is very common, however, to find on some farms two, three or more idle horses right through the busiest season. It takes good judgment and much experience to determine the correct dividing line, but it is a phase of the question well worth very careful consideration.

Some small farms carry machinery too large for the size of the farm. A 70-acre farm, all tillable, has no business carrying machinery that requires four horses for hauling. In that case one or two extra horses will be idle the larger part of the year. Three good horses should do all the work on a farm of that size, and the extra horse is eating up profits. Big machinery is a great advantage on a large farm, but it is out of place on a small farm.

Pig Essentials.

To make fall pigs do well, they must be provided with warm sleeping quarters at night, and filled with sunshine during the day.

Sheep Condemned.

Of 14,208,724 sheep inspected for food purposes in 1912, only 15,402 were condemned, about one-tenth of one per cent.

Pipe the Water.

If you have a spring on the farm it will pay to pipe water to the milk house even if it is a quarter of a mile away.

Keep Cows Clean.

Keep the cows out of the mud and they will be cleaner to milk.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Made a Great Blaze.

With a face as ruddy as an apple Farmer Tullett drove along the quiet country road in his trap.

As he drew near the little village he met the minister walking along, with downcast head and a very meditative look upon his face.

"I'm right sorry to hear o' the fire at your house last night, sir," he said. "Was there any serious loss?"

"Indeed there was, my good Tullett," said the minister dolefully. "Ten years' sermons were completely burned!"

The old farmer touched his horse with his whip and a sly twinkle came into his merry eye.

"Aye," he retorted as the trap moved off, "they'd make a grand blaze, sir! They were so dry, you see!"

Not in Leap Year.

They were quarreling. "Well, you can't say I ran after you," said the wife.

"Neither does a mouse trap run after the mice, but it catches 'em just the same," replied hubby.

PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

1413 E. Genessee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.—"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me of a very bad disease of the face without leaving a scar. Pimples broke out all over my face, red and large. They festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and caused me to scratch them and make sores. They said they were seed warts. At night I was restless from itching. When the barber would shave me my face would bleed terribly. Then scabs would form afterwards, then they would drop off and the so-called seed warts would come back again. They were on my face for about nine months and the trouble caused disfigurement while it lasted.

"One day I read in the paper of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I received a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it was so much value to me that I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment at the drug store. I used both according to directions. In about ten days my face began to heal up. My face is now clear of the warts and not a scar is left." (Signed) LeRoy C. O'Brien, May 12, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

It is the uncertainty of the weather and women that makes them interesting.

"They say faith can move mountain," he muttered. "I certainly hope nobody has fooled with Ararat."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

And most men are stockholders in the Good Intentions Paving company.

Don't neglect a cold. It means Consumption or Pneumonia. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops check colds—5c at Druggists.

A poor imitation of wickedness is usually better than the real thing.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve

promptly the suffering due to weak, inactive kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN OR WOMEN to start in business for themselves selling Extracts, Essences, Home Remedies, etc. No capital needed, large profits, business permanent. For particulars address THE BILL MEDICINE COMPANY, Norristown, Penn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Women of Middle Age

From 40 to 50 Woman's Critical Period.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, severe headaches, melancholia, dread of impending evil, palpitation of the heart, irregularity, constipation and dizziness are promptly treated by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life.

This is the most critical period of woman's life and she who neglects the care of her health at this time invites incurable disease and pain. Why not be guided by the experience of others and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It is an indisputable fact that this grand old remedy has helped thousands of women to pass through this trying period with comfort and safety. Thousands of genuine and honest testimonials support this fact.

From Mrs. HENRY HEAVILIN, Cadiz, Ohio.

Fort Worth, Texas.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and derived great benefit from its use. It carried me safely through the Change of Life when I was in bad health. I had that all gone feeling most of the time, and headache constantly, I was very nervous and the hot flashes were very bad. I had tried other remedies and doctors, but did not improve until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has now been sometime since I took the Compound and I have had no return of my old complaints. I always praise your remedies to weak women."—Mrs. Henry Heavilin, R. F. D. No. 5, Cadiz, Ohio.

From Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do.

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong, well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice, and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. Edward B. Hilbert, Fleetwood, Pa.

From Mrs. F. P. MULLENDORE, Munford, Ala.

Munford, Ala.—"I was so weak and nervous while passing through the Change of Life that I could hardly live. My husband had to nail rubber on all the gates for I could not stand to have a gate slam.

"I also had backache and a fullness in my stomach. I noticed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was advertised for such cases and I sent and got a bottle. It did me so much good that I kept on taking it and found it to be all you claim. I recommend it to all women afflicted as I was."—Mrs. F. P. Mullendore, Munford, Ala.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

WINCHESTER

Black Powder Shells

The superior shooting of Winchester "Nublack" and "New Rival" shotgun shells is due to the Winchester method of construction and loading, which has been developed during over forty years of manufacturing in a country where shotgun shooting is a science. Loaded shells, that meet the exacting conditions of American sportsmen are sure to satisfy anybody. Try either of these shells and then you'll understand.

LOOK FOR THE RED W ON THE BOX

Stop baking bread so often. Buy and try

Sunshine L.-W. SODA CRACKERS

They give the men folk and little folk muscle and energy because they are digestible. They're better for the family's health because of their light and flaky crispness. Serve Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers and you add a change to meals that improves the appetite, saves you time and the trouble of baking, and delights everyone with a delicious and wholesome treat.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

In the big, economical, air-tight, family package—

25c

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Buy your fall suit now. A splendid assortment to choose from.

Orders take for ladies tailor made suits at reasonable prices.

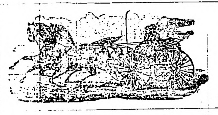
DAVID LAZAR.

The Quality Store.

ADLER'S
Collegian
CLOTHES

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices

Special attention to traveling men

Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Apples! Apples!

I will have a carload of fancy bulk apples on the tracks at St. Hilaire during the coming week. The entire carload will be sold at the uniform price of $1.00 per basket.

Ole Matheson

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Advertise in the Spectator.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, October 18, 1913.

Minnesota is attracting thousand of home seekers this year. The bulk of these come from the states of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The Minnesota exhibit at the state fairs of Illinois and Indiana were particularly attractive to farmers of those states and dail people are vifiting Minnesota in search of moderate priced lands, who received their first inspiration to seek a home in the North Star State, by visiting the Minnesota exhibits duing their state fairs. At Illinois last week thousands of names of prospective Minnesota homeseekers were registered by the men in charge of the Springfield exhibit and literature setting forth Minnesota's great advantages as a place in which to acquira a home at moderate cost, will be mailed to them from the State Board of Immigration office at St. Paul. The people living in a territory of high priced $175 and $225 an acre land in the states above mentioned, are looking for an opportunity to secure a home where it does not take so much cash to make a start, and with in a short time there will be a large increase in the movement towards Minnesota and the moderate priced lands. In Illinois last week at the State Fair, hundreds of farm renters and factory men visited the Minnesota exhibit booth and stated freely that they were going to make a trip to Minnesota in the near future, with a view of taking advantage of the great opportunities offered here for homebuilding. All of them have some means but not enough to start a home within the states of high priced lands. Commissioner Fred D. Sherman of the State board of Immigration says, that the interest shown in favor Minnesota at the Illinois State Far exceeded any and all expectations.

Editor Has to be Told.

Exchange: One of the most difficult tasks in a country newspaper office is getting the facts relative to births, deaths, and marriages in the community. Many people take it for granted that when a person dies, the editor is familar with every detail in life of the deceased and his activities, when as a matter of fact he knows absolutely nothing about him, but has to get his information from other sources the same as any other person would have to do. It is the same in regard to marriages or other more or less important happenings in a community. In almost every case the editor has to dig up the particulars, or to satisfy himself or the leaders of his paper with a meagre and inccurate account. The average editor of a country newspaper has something like a million and a half things to do and think about in a week and the patrons can hardly overestimate how much he appreciates any effort they make in furnishing him the facts for the news items.

The State Legislative Issue For 1914.

Editorial from The Duluth Herald.

The state tax rate for 1914 will be 5.03 mills.

This is the highest state tax rate since 1865. In forty eight years it has not been exceeded or equalled; and it has been equalled or exceeded in but one year in the history of the state. In 1865, when the state was poor, when its area was but scantily settled and when valuations were low and the state's needs great, there was a state tax rate of six mills.

The next year it was five mills, and in 1874, the state having settled rapidly in the meantime, the rate dropped to 2.33 mills.

THE AVERAGE STATE TAX RATE FOR THE THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS ENDING WITH 1910 WAS BUT 1.83 MILLS.

Since 1910 the rate has gone from 1.47 mills to the 1914 rate of 5.03 mills.

THE STATE TAX RATE HAS BEEN MTTTIPLIED THREE AND A HALF TIMES IN FOUR YEARS.

This year the rate was 3.58 mills, and the increase in nexts year's rate over this year's will be FORTY PER CENT.

The appalling increase in the state tax rate has come in spite of the fact that railroads which used to pay less than a million dollars a year through their gross earnings taxes are now paying close to five millions a year.

It has come in spite of the fact tha indirect taxes of many kinds hav been created and multiplied.

It has come in spite of the fact that the iron mines, which were paping the tate in taxes less than twenty thousand dollars yearly a dozen years ago will next year pay the state in taxes more than a million an a quarter.

The greater the state revenue from new sources, the higher climbs the rate on which the farmer and the merchant, the laborer and the banker, must pay taxes.

The legislative issue for 1914 should be ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

Can there be any doubt, in the face of these figures, that this is the issue on which the legislature of 1915 must be pledged.

Notice of Expiration of Redemtion Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, No. 11
County of Red Lake.
State of Minnesota.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Elizabeth Wood

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lots 15 and 16 of Block 41 in the Original Townsite of Thief River Falls Minnesota is now assessed in your name.

That on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1905, a a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 2[illegible] day of March, A. D. 1905, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1903 for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, towit the sum of One dollar and fifty six cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided for the sum of Seven dollars and seventy six cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served; and that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of seven dollars and eighty-six cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made).

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT.
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
G. 11-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, No. 10
County of Red Lake
State of Minnesota.

To Ulrick A. Cook

You are hereby notified, that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 41 Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1901 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1901, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1902, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit, the sum of Two Dollars and eighty eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913 the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, for the sum of Sixteen Dollars and thirty four cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mention has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time of redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Sixteen Dollars and fifty six cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
O11-3

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, No. 9
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To George Crocker et al.

You are hereby notified that the following piece, or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot one (1) in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of One dollar and fifty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Six dollars and eleven cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
o 18-3t

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss,
Lucas County

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence, this 6th day of Dec. 1886.

A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F J Cheney & Co, Toledo, O

Sold by all druggists 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN

Gives Quick Relief

No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-165 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, } No. 232.
County of Red Lake } s.s
Office of County Auditor }

To E. L. Quist.

You are hereby notified. That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in Pennington County, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 8 9, 10 and 11 in Block 32 in Red Lake Rapids addition to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

that on the 9th day of May A, D 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1908, for said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of Two Dollars and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A. D. 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to Nine Dollars and fifteen Cents, having been paid into treasury of said County by Red Lake said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or partels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Nine Dollars and fifteen Cents and interest on Nine Dollars and thirty seven Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 14th day of October A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 14th day of October A, D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota. O-18-3t.

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan": I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT, get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.73
Wheat, No. 2	.70
Flax, No. 1	1.23
Flax, No. 2	1.20
Oats	.26
Barley.	.42
Rye	.45

Umpire William Bierhalter, formerly of the American association staff, has been granted permission by President Barrow to finish the season in the Ohio State league.

* * *

Bobby Byrne of Pittsburgh recently came to bat following two pinch hitters who had failed. Byrne caught one for a sharp single past third base and won the game with it.

* * *

Eeach year a young pitching phenom is discovered. Last year it was Hendrix in the National league. This season young Boehling, of Washington, looks like the star.

* * *

Somebody said to Jawn McGraw the other day: "I didn't know you had Indian named Thorpe who was a ball player?" "Neither did I," crisply responded the Little Napoleon.

CLEARANCE SALE

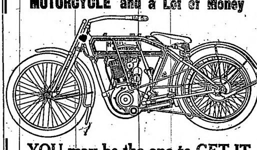
Our entire line of Wagons, Harrows Drills, Buggies, Gang and Walking Plows, Manure Spreaders and Water Tanks will be closed out at wholesale prices.

Nothing Reserved! Every article going at unheard of prices.

If you need any of the above mentioned machinery, either now or in the spring, NOW is your chance to save money.

HOLMES BROS.

SOMEONE IN MINNESOTA
(North of the Minnesota River)
Is Going To Be Given This
HARLEY-DAVIDSON
MOTORCYCLE and a Lot of Money



YOU may be the one to GET IT

There is no question as to the value and usefulness of the Motor Cycle. There is no question as to the value of a Harley-Davidson Motor Cycle. There is no question as to the squareness and fair dealing of the Farm, Stock and Home Co. who is making this offer.

Fill Out This Coupon Today.

Get full particulars of this offer. Learn about the liberal cash commissions you can earn in addition to the motor cycle.

A good hustler can make from $5.00 to $10.00 a day.
Do not wait a minute before filling out this coupon.
It will give you a credit of 10,000 points toward the **Harley Davidson Motor Cycle.**

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO.,
830 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars of how I can get a Harley-Davidson Motor Cycle and make from $5.00 to $10.00 a day.

Name..

Post Office..

Rural Route.................... *State*....................

This coupon counts for 10,000 points. Additional coupons from same individual will not count anything.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Oct. 19th at 11 o'clock,
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 7:30 o'clock p. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE, Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Oct. 19th at 7:45 p. m.
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 19th, at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thurs. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
J. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1501 Modern Brotherhood of America. Meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
I. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.

Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor
County of Red Lake No. 9.
State of Minnesota

Notice of Expiration of Redemption,

To Wiley Tucolph,

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, to-wit, the sum of Seven Dollars and sixty seven cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Thirty Dollars and eighty eight cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Thirty one dollars and fifty cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

Seal George Dupont.
Auditor Red Lade County, Minnesota.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 1913. NUMBER 15

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
Nut HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR
Ada Best, Terrebonne and Viyo, Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

Something About ..Money

Do you keep a bank account? It is easy to do, costs you nothing, and you always have the money.

The bank will furnish you a check book and do all the work.

We invite you very cordially to become a customer of your home bank.

We sell Bank Money Orders.

Merchants State Bank
(SOLID AND SAFE)
St. Hilaire, Minn

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A new lot of fine fat Holland herring at Ole Mathison A 30

Gus Naplin was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Get your "Stark A" grain bag at Dave Lazar s. S-6 tf.

What Next the largest nickle tablet in town, at the Spectator office.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the creamery took place last Monday.

Andrew Hall is looking after the drug store during the absence of H. M. Babcock.

Oscar Young made a business trip to Crookston Tuesday returning Wednesday.

Mrs. S. M. Hoff attended the funeral of Mrs. O. A. Wistie at Thief River Falls.

Mr. O. H Olson was the guest of A. F. Hall at a partridge (?) dinner Monday.

Prof. R. Boehm returned Wednesday from Pierz, Minn. where he went last week to attend his brother's wedding.

Go to the Spectator office fo your school supplies.

Mrs. Sigud Grolid and children who have been visiting at Chri Peterson's, left Monday for their home at Thief River Falls.

The Alfson family from near Hazel have rented the Engebretson residence on Water Street. They moved in with their household effects the fore part of this week.

Miss Florence Stivers of Dugdale and Miss Edna Schatell of Red Lake Falls were the guests of Mrs. J. Bahan from Saturday until Monday evening.

Messrs. A. F. Hall and O. H. Olson polished their muzzle loaders last Sunday and journeyed forth in search of patridges. They returned in the evening with two well developed appetites.

Davidson's selected company of artists will present the great temperance play "Ten Night in a Bar room" at the Imperial Hall next Tuesday evening Don't forget the date! Do not miss the opportunity of seeing this great play presented by a company of refined ladies and gentlemen. Tickets will be on sale at the usual place. Popular prices. Be sure to come, you will not regret it.

Rev. P. Palmer and Miss Esther returned Wednesday from Detroit and other Minnesota points. At the Northern Minnesota Methodist Church Conferance held at Detroit, Rev. Palmer was re-appointed to the local charge where he has been pastor the past two years. Both Rev. and Miss Palmer have been very active in promoting the welfare of the younger generation during their stay here and have gained many friends thereby who will be pleased over their return.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies as the Spectator office.

S. J. Amble was a business visitor at Thief River Falls Monday.

Glenn Martz was a visitor at th county seat Tuesday.

Miss Edith Dahl was a Thief River visitor Wednesday.

H. W. Smith was a Thief River Falls visior Monday and Tuesday.

Andrew Hestikind came down from his claim at Baudette Monday.

Mrs. O. F. Post visited at Thief River Falls Saturday.

Services in the M. E. church tomorrow morning and evening.

Inez and Ethel Patterson shopped at Thief River Falls Saturday.

John R. Larson of Wyandotte was in town Monday.

H. M. Babcock left Tuesday for Minneapolis, to visit with his family.

Misses Amanda and Helga Kalland left Monday for Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Ladies Aid of the United Lutheran church meets with Mrs. Ed. Aubol next Friday.

Mike McAndress shipped another bunch of stock to South Saint Paul today.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin left Wednesday to spend a week visiting at the home of I. B. Fisher at Crookston.

Rolland Fairbanks was a business visitor at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. P. Simonson and Mrs. Lars Loberg attended the Wistie funeral at Thief River Falls.

Miss Edith Dahl left Friday for Minot, N. D. where she has accepted the ward principalship of the Sunnyside school.

H. O. Koidahl of Wylie left yesterday with his stock and household goods for Mohall, N. D. where he will make his future home.

Sever Skattum came thru with his threshing rig last Tuesday. He will finish his fall's work south of town.

Scand. Mission church services Sunday Nov. 2nd at 3:30 p. m. in the east side school house. All are welcome.

Mrs. J. Bahan went to Red Lake Falls Saturday for a short visit with friends. She returned Monday.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

We have a new correspondent from Bray this week. The items from there are very good and will, no doubt be of interest to our subscribers in that vicinity.

Walter Smith and Ray Pope came down from Thief River Falls Tuesday evening. They walked across to Hazel and returned home on the Soo.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. enry Olson is the local agent. a lv

Miss Edith Dahl acted as Principle of the local schools during the the absence of Prof. R. Boehm the fore part of this week.

The sawmill was shut down Saturday on account of breaking the large circular saw. They have secured a new saw and are running again this week.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th, Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

On account of the lack of space we are unable to publish two very interesting communications from Prof. J. H. Hay of Thief River Falls. One is the Corn Carnival and the other deals with the enrollment of rural scholars in the village and city schools. We may have space for them next week.

Coming.

The beautiful drama "Ten Nights in a Barroom" will be presented at Imperial Hall, St. Hilaire, Tuesday Oct. 28th. The greatest moral temperance play ever presented.

Do not fail to attend.

Farmers Elevator Doing Big Business.

The amount of grain handled at the Farmers' Elevator this fall has exceeded the expectation of the management. It is no uncommon sight to see eight or ten teams waiting their turn on busy days.

The capacity of the feed mill is being taxed to the utmost to handle the work in that division.

Sv. Luth. Forsamlinger Missionsmöte.

BLACK RIVER, den 28 okt. kl. 10:30 f. m. Predikanter, L. P. Lundgren och J. E. Lindberg,

Kl 2 e. m. Samtal Guds forsamling. 1 Dess formaner. 2 Dess plikter Inledare, past. F. N. Anderson.

CLARA, den 29 okt. kl. 10.30 f. m. Predikanter. Kr. Rosenthal och F. N. Anderson, Kl. 2 e. m. Samtal Amne "Gud forsamling och barnaskapet hos Gud" Inledare, past. C. G. Gronberg.

St. Hilaire, den 30 okt. kl. 10.30 f. m. Pastors installation. Installation och tal af Konf. Ordf. S W Swenson, Tal af J. M. Persenius, Kl. 2 e. m. Samtal Amne Forsamlingsbegreppet. Inledare, Past. J. E Lindberg.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Pay the last half of your real estate taxes before Nov. 1st thereby avoiding the 10 per cent penality that must be added on that date.

Andrew Trovaton,
O-18-1 County Treasurer.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Wilson and Steen have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership on Nov. 1st. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to make a settlement of their accounts on or before Nov. 1st, 1913. All accounts not paid by the time stated, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

O-18-2t. Wilson and Steen.

Mrs. O. A. Wistie.

Last Sunday afternoon at her home in this city occured the death of Mrs. O. A. Wistie, due to heart disease. Had she lived until next Christmas, she would have been 70 years old. Mrs. Wistie was one of the pioneer residents of this section of the state and resident of this city for the past ten years.

She leaves to survive her, her husband O. A. Wistie of this city, her son Chris Wistie and daughter Miss Betsy, also of this city, and three married daughters, Mrs. S. O. Quammen of this city, Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Anderson of Bemidji and son Ole Wistie of Idaho.

The funeral services were held yesterday from the Synod church, Rev. Aastad officiating.—T. R. F. News-Press.

Mrs. Wistie was well known in St Hilaire, she and her husband being among the early poineers of this village

MILK COWS REGULARLY.

Carelessness In This Matter Tends to Lessen Milk Flow.

No greater mistake can be made with good dairy cows than to milk at irregular hours. No good cow will keep up her milk flow under such treatment, writes H. F. Button in the Orange Judd Farmer. Two milkings a day, twelve hours apart, is the only rule which the cows will abide by. On my own farm we milk at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m., which are as convenient hours as any. If anything happens to delay the milking even an hour it is noticeable that the cows resent it by giving less milk for a day or two. The reason for this is not far to seek. The solids of the milk are secreted at a very uniform rate between milkings, but the liquid part is mostly formed just before and during milking.

If a cow giving six quarts of milk at a milking was killed half an hour before milking there would not be more than two quarts of milk in her udder. This addition of the liquid to the solids that have accumulated since the last milking constitutes a large part of "letting down the milk" and is under the control of her nervous system. I do not mean that it is voluntary on the part of the cow, though I have seen men club a cow to make her let down the milk. We all know how emotion, such as anxiety or fright, makes our mouths dry. It is just in this way that any sort of disturbance shuts off a cow's milk.

I have several times found men who failed to milk their cows clean thus drying them up after six or seven months. The best security against this is found in keeping daily milk records. A spring balance with a dial face and a ruled sheet of cardboard will pay many hundred per cent in the larger flow of milk. I know that many a man who is dishonest enough to leave milk in a cow's udder is not bold enough to put record of his dishonesty down for his employer to read.

LOS ANGELES TO HAVE BEST ROADS

Established Plans Call For Seven Hundred Miles.

TOTAL COST $7,000.000.

Climatic Conditions In California Enable Proper Maintenance at Small Cost—Four Hundred Miles Already Completed.

Los Angeles county, Cal., is determined to have the very best roads in the United States, according to F. H. Joyner, chief engineer of the good roads commission of that county. Wonderful progress has recently been made there, and the work is being continued on an enlarged scale.

In 1910 the road commission of Los Angeles county was revised, an entirely new staff of officers being placed in control. From the moment that the new men entered upon their duties they immediately began the task of improving the roads, which were in a deplorable condition. Now, after two years and a half of hard work, the roads of Los Angeles county are without doubt the equal of any roads in the United States, and, quoting Mr. Joyner, "it will not be many years before they will far outstrip those of any other road system of any county in America.

EXCELLENT MACADAM ROAD.

"One of the greatest reasons why the roads of southern California can be brought up to and maintained in such excellent condition," continued Mr. Joyner, "is that the climate there, unlike that of the north, particularly in the northeast, where one half of the year is extremely cold and the other half hot, is fairly even throughout the entire year. These extreme changes of temperature have, of course, a tendency to break up the roadbed, particularly in the spring, when the frost is coming out of the ground, and a road well made one spring is often entirely ruined the next by the frosts.

"For these reasons quite often as much money is required to keep the road in repair each year as was the initial cost, while in southern California little money is needed once the road is well made, and the money the northern counties use to repair the roads can be used to improve more roads."

Already more than 400 miles of road have been macadamized and are being kept in perfect condition, and about twenty miles are under construction. About 300 miles have still to be constructed before the great work will be completed. All of the smaller towns lying in Los Angeles county have been connected with Los Angeles city, and now all that remains is to connect these towns with one another and the roads at intermediate points. Besides the 400 miles of road completed, there is a matter of fifty miles that has been greatly improved, but not as yet macadamized. This is included in the 300 miles that are yet to be completed.

The cost of the work so far has been $4,000,000. The average mile, of course, has cost $10,000, although some miles have run as low as $7,000, while others have run as high as $15,000, where it was necessary to do a large amount of grading. The cost of the remaining 300 miles will average about the same, $3,000,000.

How to Maintain a Road.

There is only one way to maintain a road. The slightest injury to its surface or any defect likely to work an injury must be corrected the moment it appears. Each little depression must be filled in. Every obstruction to drainage must be removed before it has an opportunity to do its destructive work. Such care involves a patrol system, which is nothing more or less than a continuous inspection of the roads by persons capable of correcting defects as they occur and fully equipped to do so. It will be more satisfactory and less expensive in the long run

Horses Mean Cash.

The man who has mares and young foals in the summer has a right to be proud. Horses bring about the highest price of any animal raised on the farm.

Bray.

Alfred Lindquist and Henry Lindblom drove to Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Fritz Nelson made a business trip to Warren Thursday.

Martin Anderson of Thief River Falls is in Bray visiting friends.

Quite a few from bray attended farewell surprise party at Koidahl's, near Wylie, Tuesday evening. A large crowd were in attendance and a good time was reported.

The town board of Bray were looking over the road job the Crown boys having finished near Goose Lake Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid of the Swedish Lutheran Church met at Chas. Lindquist's Thursday. A large crowd were in attendance.

Mrs. Hauske from St. Hilaire is visiting relatives and old friends here,

Hazel

Andrew Hestikind and Ludvig Mohn left last Saturday for Baudette to look over Mr. Hestekind's homestead.

J. W. McGilvrey was a business caller at Brooks Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Johnson of Thief River Falls autoed down here Sunday.

Mrs. Nils Johnson spent Sunday at Odegaard's returning to Thief River in the evening with Mons Johnson.

Mrs. T. J. Sumpter and Mrs Odegard attended the ladies aid at Sandberg's Thursday.

Gena Hestikind returned Monday from Thief River Falls after a visit with her sister at the hotel.

Miss Elsie Trovatan visited at Erskine Saturday with her sister who is teaching school there.

Mr. Walter Berg was an over Sunday visitor at his home in St. Hilaire.

Mr. Henry Nelson was a caller in Thief River Monday.

Mr. Peter Olson made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

Mr. McGilvrey was a caller at Thief River Falls Monday.

Mr. Lars Lokken was a caller at Plummer Monday.

Mr. Clarence Steen was among those from Plummer who attended the dance here last Saturday.

Mr. Joe Hauge was a Sunday visitor at the Erickson place.

Andy Hestikind and Ludvig Mohn completed the basement for the new hotel last Thursday.

A very large crowd attended the Y. P. S. at John Sloberg's last Sunday.

Mr. Harrison of Thief River was a business caller here Tuesday.

Mr. Johnson of St Hilaire autoed out here Sunday.

Mr. Horde, the "hustler" was in town on business Monday.

Henry Carpenter was a business caller here Tuesday.

Mr. T. D. Tice was a visitor at Thief River Falls Monday.

The Alfson family left here Tuesday for their new home in St. Hilaire.

The funeral of Ingebret Wilken was held last Tuesday at the St. Pauli church, Rev. Theo. Gryting officiating.

W. B. Fuller of Thief River Falls visited here Monday.

Mr. Knute Nash and Misses Lillie and Clara Gunstad were among those who attended the dance here Saturday evening.

Miss Ida Johnson is working for Inga Erickson.

The I. O. G. T. Lodge will hold their regular meeting Sunday Oct. 26th at their hall.

The Y. P. S. meeting at I. A. Rolstad's last Sunday afternoon was well attended.

Martin Peterson was a caller at Thief River on business Monday.

Mr. Ole Peterson and daughter, Mrs. Ole Odegaard were callers at the Sherva home in St. Hilaire last Tuesday.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Ind. School Dist. No. 192 of St. Hilaire, up to Nov. 26th, 1913 for 50 cords of poplar wood, 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered on the local school grounds.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

N. A. Nelson,
O-25-tf. Clerk.

For Sale—Stoves.

Two good second-hand wood stoves will sell cheap or will trade trade for cord wood. Call at the Spectator office.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer.
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

Restaurant
When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store. We can satisfy you.
Here
PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

Henry Lane Wilson has made public his letter of resignation as ambassador to Mexico. The letter was written August 28th.

* * *

Conferences between President Wilson and republican members of the senate banking and currency committee with a view toward making the pending currency bill a nonpartisan measure will be held within the next few days at the White House.

* * *

From thousands of chrysanthemums being grown in the white house conservatories and in the green houses at the department of agriculture for the approaching white house wedding, one aristocrat of that plant family—an entirely new creation now being developed—is to be named after the bride, Miss Jessie Wilson.

* * *

Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee announced the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting of Representative Webb of North Carolina, Floyd of Arkansas and Volstead of Minnesota, to investigate the alleged official misconduct of Federal District Judge Emory Speer of Georgia.

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* * *

Arrangements for the re-dedication of Congress hall in Philadelphia on October 25 are being completed by the committee in charge. President Wilson, who has stated that he considers it "not only an honor, but a duty to attend," will stand on the same spot in the old senate chamber as did George Washington when he took the oath of office at his second inauguration and John Adams when he succeeded Washington. The president will occupy the chair used by John Hancock when the latter signed the Declaration of Independence in Independence hall. This will be the first occasion on which the chair has been occupied since General Grant requested the privilege in 1876.

DOMESTIC.

Ralph Rose, holder of the Olympic and world's record for shotputting, is dead of typhoid fever.

* * *

The latest and largest of the Zeppelin airships exploded in midair and twenty-seven of its passengers were killed.

* * *

Supporters of the grandfather clause in the Oklahoma election law frankly admit it is intended to restrict the franchise of negroes.

* * *

By a decree of the New York state court of appeals a man declared a bankrupt by a federal court must somehow dig up alimony for his divorced wife.

* * *

The first quadrennial session of the North American Division of Seventh Day Adventists will be held in California, either at Los Angeles or Mountain View some time in 1915.

* * *

Ever increasing numbers of automobiles apparently have failed to depress the carriage builders of America, who were told by their president, Charles C. Hill, that the present year had been the best the carriage business had ever known.

* * *

The English militant suffragettes in general and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in particular were denounced by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the London slum worker, on her arrival at New York from Liverpool. "Mrs. Pankhurst," she said, "has written a most shameful chapter in the history of women's progress."

* * *

The confession of William R. Russell, an aged clairvoyant, at Chicago, who admitted he had swindled clients out of half a million dollars, has been made public by States Attorney Hoyne. In it Russell reveals the regulation rates for operating with police protection and names many detectives and a go-betweens to whom he said he paid thousands of dollars.

* * *

Tipping has been officially abolished at the Portland, Ore., union railroad station. An order was issued forbidding porters to accept tips and passengers urged not to offer them. Simultaneously the Northern Pacific Terminal company voted a substantial increase in porters' salaries.

* * *

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad company it was decided to hold a special meeting November 14 to consider a proposition to float an issue of $120,000,000 in bonds.

* * *

James Thorpe, the Sac and Fox Indian from Oklahoma, world's greatest athlete and a member of the New York National league baseball team, was married to Margaret Iva Miller, a native of Oklahoma and a former student at the Carlisle Indian school, which Thorpe attended.

* * *

Four of ten rats caught in an old building near the water front in Seattle were found to be infected with bubonic plague when examined in the city health department laboratory recently.

Nebraska's football team won from Minnesota last Saturday—score 7 to 0.

* * *

Thirty babies are born on street cars in Chicago every year, according to the railway companies.

* * *

A government survey shows that Pike's peak has sunk thirty-eight feet in three years.

* * *

Secretary McAdoo has suppressed use of Roman letters to express dates on public buildings and requires architects to use plain United States figures. Simplicity is going some.

* * *

Federal Judge Emory Speer has been brought to his home at Mount Airy, Ga., from the North Carolina mountains in a condition of health which gives his friends much alarm. He has been in bed since his return.

* * *

Stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company at Chicago adopted resolutions approving the organization of the Iowa Southern Railway company to reach by a short extension certain coal lands in Iowa.

* * *

Superior Judge John E. Humphries of Seattle has revoked his order "forever disbarring" Attorneys Glenn E. Hoover and Hulet M. Wells because of their connection with a recent defiance by socialists of the court's anti-street speaking injunction.

* * *

Deaths in Chicago from automobile accidents increased 513 per cent from 1907 to 1912, according to statistics supplied to the Chicago Safety commission, which was organized recently to combat such accidents. In 1907 there were fifteen deaths from motor car accidents; last year there were ninety-two.

* * *

The Metropolitan museum of art will receive the great art collection of Benjamin Altman, the department store millionaire. Mr. Altman was a bachelor and his collecting occupied most of his time outside of business hours. He had what is said to be the finest collection of porcelains in the world.

* * *

A Peking dispatch says that Chen, chief of the Peking mounted police, has been executed. Chee nwas arrested October 10, during the inauguration ceremonies. He confessed that southern rebels had bribed him to make an attempt to assisinate Yuan Shi Kai as the president was taking the oath of office.

* * *

After an investigation of the killing at Seattle of Henry N. Farr and the injuring of Alfred C. Hoglund and Thomas G. Simmons by an automobile driven by Laurence Duke, son of Brodie Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy announced that Duke would be held on a charge of manslaughter.

* * *

Joe Prince, a 19-year-old youth, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by a jury in the circuit court at Lebanon, Mo. Prince shot Charles Jordan, a school teacher at Pea's Mill near Lebanon, last May. The shooting was the outcome of a feud, which originated over the trespass of hogs.

* * *

The names of former United States Senator William Lorimer and Edward Hines, millionaire lumber merchant, will play a part in the trials at Chicago of Attorney Daniel Donahoe and Detective Isaac Steifel, charged with conspiring to defame Clarence S. Fink, formerly general manager of the International Harvester company.

FOREIGN.

Fear is entertained that the efforts to arouse an anti-Jewish sentiment in Russia over the Beiless case will be successful. Should this be the case, the damage to the Jewish people cannot be estimated.

* * *

President Huerta of Mexico says he will not resign nor step down from power in any way; that he has abundant financial backing and will die fighting for his rights and government. His ultimation is looked at by American officials as rather braggadocio.

* * *

The campaign in the general elections at Rome, Italy, which will be held soon, is waxing warmer and in some cases political activity has taken the form of violence. The government, however, has issued orders for the prompt suppression of all disturbances.

* * *

A splendid military review was held at Vienna, Austria, in celebration of the centenary of the "battle of the nations" fought at Leipsic October 18-19, 1813, when 200,000 of the allied armies of Austrians, Prussians, Swedes and Saxons, commanded by the Austrian field marshal, Prince Carl Philipp von Schwarzenberg, defeated Napoleon with an army of about 180,000 French troops. The combined casualties of both armies were 94,000 killed and wounded, 30,000 French being taken prisoners.

* * *

Violent earthquakes in Nicaragua shook the cities of Managua, Masaya and Granda. The alarmed population deserted their homes for the public squares and open spaces. One building collapsed in Jalteva.

* * *

William Marconi, the wireless inventor, while motoring his wife to Pontechnia his motor car collided with a cart while turning a corner. The chauffeur turned quickly and ran the machine into a horse. The shock broke all the glass in the automobile and scattered it over the occupants.

* * *

The duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, accompanied by the duchess and Princess Patricia, sailed recently from Liverpool on the steamship Empress of Ireland, for Canada.

* * *

The destruction of flocks and herds in the mountains of Styria, Austria, by a pack of wolves, hyennas and lions, which escaped from a menagerie last month, has been so enormous that the Austrian government has ordered the organization of an expedition to kill the wild beasts.

SHOWS GOOD STOCK BET FOR FARMERS

EXPERIMENT BY HUSBANDRY EXPERT PROVES VERY INTERESTING.

ALL IN THE TYPE RAISED

Difference of $10 to $30 a Head on Same Feed Demonstrated by Tests—Original Research by Professor Smith.

Minneapolis.—The need for a better type of cattle in Minnesota and data based on original research showing that profits on well-bred animals kept and fed under the same conditions as "scrub" animals, vary from $10 to $30 a head more than the scrubs, are facts that are being brought to the attention of the students in stock judging at the agricultural college by H. R. Smith, professor of animal husbandry. Professor Smith's researches were made to determine the best types and methods of feeding beef cattle. The result, he said, has been to show that while a gain of $24 was made on some animals others were kept for the same length of time under the same conditions at a loss of $6.

Important Need of State.

"One of the most important needs of the state," said Professor Smith, commenting on the results of his experiments, "is the introduction of better types of animals. By that we mean those types that will convert our feed into the largest number of pounds of beef or milk.

"In the experiments I conducted I found that various types of feeders kept under exactly the same conditions as regards food and shelter varied from 20 to 25 per cent in their average daily gains.

"We found, also, that there was a marked difference in the selling price of the various types. The average difference between those that commanded the highest and those that commanded the lowest price was about 50 cents a 100. The difference in the profits on the animals after six months of the same feeding varied from $5 to $10. The extremes in the whole life of animals of the best beef type and scrubs ran as high as $30.

Not a Matter of Breed.

"The variation in gain seems to be fully as large within a breed as between breeds. The type seems to be the leading factor. There are too many cattle in the state adapted neither to beef production nor to milk production. There is a great need of the introduction of the better types. We have found that the low set, more compact types, have an advantage in gains and early maturity over the range types."

BUILDING NEW PHONE LINE

International Falls Constructing Branch for Local Purposes.

International Falls.—The International Telephone company has crews working on a new line along the Minnesota & International road between this city and Blackduck, which will be used entirely for local purposes.

The line will relieve the long distance wires to the Twin Cities and Duluth and improve both the long distance and the local service. The expenditures on the supplemental line will cost about $10,000.

The paper mill, saw mill and other industries in which Twin City men are interested also desire more dependable service to Duluth and the Twin Cities, and are having estimates made on the cost of a direct line to Virginia, there to connect with the Northwestern.

Minneapolis Greeting 10,000 This Fall.

Minneapolis.—Ten thousand wise-looking, silk-hatted physicians, cheerful cheesemakers, serious-minded workers for charities and corrections, wasp-waisted country school teachers, spectacled librarians, prosperous butter men and dignified Daughters of the American Revolution are packing their grips and preparing to descend upon Minneapolis. The most remarkable convention year in the history of the city in which, mainly in the warm months, 120 different organizations convened, is running into a grand fall finish. In the next few weeks, in Minneapolis shops and theaters and in the hotels and on the streets, not a bouquet can be thrown without hitting a visitor from Minnesota or the Dakotas or the neighboring states, or from the east, or Europe, or the orient.

Winter Pays Large Area a Call.

Minneapolis.—King Winter dropped down from the north Sunday and paid Minnesota and the surrounding states an informal call. He even went down as far as southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma. A chill wind and a light fall of snow came with him. The mercury in Minneapolis took a sudden drop as a result of the visit of the North King. At midnight the thermometer registered 31 degrees, one degree below the freezing point. There was a cold, stiff wind blowing.

Fifteenth District Fight On.

Bemidji.—F. J. McPartlin, former county attorney of Koochiching county, now practicing law at International Falls, will enter the primary election fight for the district bench in the Fifteenth district. He is the second man to announce his candidacy in opposition to Judge B. F. Wright of Park Rapids, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1914. C. C. McCarthy, of Grand Rapids, former state senator, announced his candidacy two weeks ago.

BAPTISTS ELECT CARL GRAY

President of the Great Northern Railway Honored by State Association.

Worthington.—Carl Gray of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern, was elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Minnesota state Baptist convention at the business session here. He has been associated with the financial work of the Baptists of Minnesota several years and is considered one of the ablest laymen of the state.

Dr. E. R. Pope, corresponding secretary of the convention, made the announcement of Mr. Gary's election and it was received with enthusiasm by the entire convention and especially by the delegation from the First Baptist church of St. Paul, of which Mr. Gray and his family are members.

S. E. Moon of Valard, a missionary to tribes in South Africa, addressed the convention on the work done in the Congo. The physical features of the country were the greatest drawback he said, to the work of the missionaries. Nothing can be done without the assistance of the native, because no white man has ever been able to protect himself from the wild animals of the jungle. "Then, too," he said, "no white man can live in the climate longer than three years at a time. The black man, vicious as he may appear to us, is the greatest thing in Africa. If I did not believe the African is worth all that we are putting into him, both in money and labor, I would never leave Minnesota again."

The climax of the convention was reached when Dr. W. B. Riley of Minneapolis preached the evangelical sermon in the auditorium which was filled to overflowing. His theme was especially directed to the burdened man of business. He said: "It is easy to put a philosphy forth on two feet, but when a man faces the end of life, it is different. The grave is not a redeemer nor a place of peace, but a place where only the body is at rest." He gave an eloquent invitation to the burdened man to accept Christ. Men rose from every part of the auditorium in response, and the convention, which had scheduled a formal ending, broke up like an old-fashioned revival.

BOY DROWNS; HELP NEAR

Girl Teacher Almost Loses Life in Futile Attempt to Save Him.

St. Paul.—Clarence Lundquist, 14-year-old son of G. A. Lundquist, was drowned in Lake Phalen despite heroic efforts on the part of boy companions and Miss Lillian Reeve, his school teacher, to save him. Miss Reeve nearly lost her life in the rescue attempt, and was dragged out of the lake to safety by another pupil, George Palm, 14 years old.

Eighth grade pupils of the John Erickson school were on a picnic at Lake Phalen. Though especially warned by Miss Reeve not to enter a boat, the Lundquist boy and two others got into one without oars. Miss Reeve called to the boys to get out, and by the time the boat was 10 feet from shore, two of the boys leaped out and waded to safety. Young Lundquist stayed in the boat and then, under the direction of Miss Reeve a human chain was formed to get him. As the boat drifted out to an abrupt cut-off, the boy leaped out. He sank, and Miss Reeve, making a frantic effort to reach him, sank also. She was pulled to safety by the Palm boy, while the Lundquist boy sank to his death in 50 feet of water.

MUCH TIMBER WILL BE CUT

Operators Out of International Falls Preparing for the Season, Which Is Expected to Be Heavy.

International Falls.—Work in the woods will be conducted on a large scale this winter in the country for which this city is the base of supplies. The International Lumber company of this city and the Engler Lumber company of Spooner and Beaudette have men looking up timber they can purchase from settlers and have it banked on the Bear and other rivers.

The International has options on about 1,000,000 feet from the settlers to be cut the coming winter. This company also controls the holdings of the old Namakan company as well as having large holdings of its own in the country drained by the Bear river. The Engler company will cut several million feet in the town of Morcum.

Mantorville Instructors Loaned.

Mantorville. — The Mantorville schools are lending their instructors to nearby country schools. Four country schools are associated with the village schools and the teachers meet one evening each week for instruction in manual training, domestic science and agriculture. This is a new movement to help the country districts.

Student Drowns in Bath Tub.

Minneapolis. — Fred Watson, 17 years old, a student at the state agricultural college, was found drowned in the bath tub at the home of his uncle, C. J. Fawker. An hour's work with the pulmotor failed to resuscitate him. It is believed that the young man went in to take a bath, lit the gas heater, shut the window, and was then overcome when the gas heater consumed the oxygen in the air. It is thought that he then fell into the tub full of water and was drowned. Watson's home is near Litchfield, Minn.

Vessel Adrift on Lakes.

Duluth.—According to a report just received from the Underwriters' association by Captain Kidd of this city the Lackawanna of the Boland & Cornelius line is adrift somewhere on the Great Lakes with the rudder so seriously damaged that it is feared that the boat will need assistance to reach her destination, Duluth Information as to the whereabouts and precise condition of the boat is very meager. At the tug office no information had been received of the Lackawanna.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Airman's Dream.

M. Esnault, Pelterie, one of the best-known French aviation experts, is of opinion that the day will come when communication between the earth and the moon and stars will be possible in aeroplanes.

Providing that radium is one day found in larger quantities and that some way of harnessing its energies is discovered by scientists, he calculates that an aeroplane weighing a ton should be able to cover the 238,800 miles which separate the earth and the moon in three hours and five minutes.

About 800 pounds of radium would be necessary to provide the fuel for the journey. At the current price about $10,000,000,000 worth would be required.

Trips to certain of the stars he considers equally practicable.

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Old Gowns Made Over.

Wonders can be worked by doing over old frocks with black net draperies. The bodice of an old satin foundation can be treated to a simple fichu of the net with a hanging angel sleeve, and the skirt hung with straight lengths gathered in slightly under the belt, with an opening at the middle front that slants off toward the back.

At the hem of the gown the net is laid with some fullness around the skirt. A charming French gown in which this idea was elaborated in many ways had a foundation of changeable mauve and yellow silk with mauve net as a covering, and a cluster of wistaria on a long train to catch down some of the drapery. Yellow satin with a black covering and a simple rhinestone trimming is also good.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Nothing More Said.

"Yes, I lost my friend."

"How was that?"

"We agreed to be perfectly frank with each other."

"Yes?"

"Well, I got in my criticism first."

Guilty.

Wife—There must have been some punishment for King Solomon.

Hubby—There was. He had a thousand mothers-in-law.—Judge.

Bronchial troubles weaken the system. Pneumonia sometimes follows. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops prevent trouble.

Railway unions in Switzerland will act as a unit for new working regulations and pension laws.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Ceylon yearly exports tea valued at more than $25,000,000.

NO CROWD TO HEAR MRS. PANKHURST

"FROST" FOR ENGLISH MILITANT FIRST NIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY.

HALL ABOUT A FOURTH FULL

Few "Hunger Strikers" Sit With Militant Speaker on Platform—Socialist Candidate Introduces the Speaker of the Evening.

New York, Oct. 23.—Preparations had been made for an overflow meeting for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst to be held in Madison Square garden, but the hall, seating 12,000 people, was scarcely one-quarter filled. The "frost," as it was termed by some, was said by Mrs. Pankhurst's friends, to be due to the fact that it was thought while she was detained at Ellis Island that she would not be allowed to land in the United States.

Explains Militant Method.

In her address Mrs. Pankhurst explained why militant methods for the cause of woman suffrage are followed in England, but not in America, and defended the employment of such methods. She criticised the British government as the most conservative on earth and held it responsible through failure to enact legislation desired by women, for advocates of suffrage resorting to violence to obtain the ballot.

Only through dynamic means, she declared, could English women hope to secure laws dealing with white slavery, industrial evils and other conditions affecting women.

"Hunger Strikers" There.

Some leading suffragists of this country and a few "hunger strikers" sat with Mrs. Pankhurst on a stage draped with a tri-colored flag, bearing the inscription, "Resistance to Tyranny Is Obedience to God." Bearing small prison bar badges, signifying that their militancy had resulted in jail terms, were Miss Elsie McKenzie and Miss Mary Keegan, English girls, who came here to accept business opportunities, and Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, American girls, who went to England to fight for "the cause." Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Lavinia Beck, Miss Sybil Wilbur, Miss Alberta A. Hill, Miss Fola La Follette, Miss Ida Craft and other American suffragist leaders sat with them.

Socialist Candidate Is Spokesman.

Mrs. Pankhurst was formally introduced by Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for mayor. The audience, the majority of them women, made a demonstration lasting two minutes, when the English militant leader tried to speak. Women stood on chairs and frantically waved handkerchiefs and yellow flags. Mrs. Pankhurst closed her eyes and waited for the enthusiasm to die away. Her experience with the immigration authorities, Mrs. Pankhurst spoke of with praise, declaring the work at Ellis Island admirably done and the immigrants cared for there far better than are the poor, alien and native, in Great Britain.

"I have been accustomed to pleading my own cases in England," she said. "I wanted to go to Washington and plead my own case there. I want to thank those who pleaded for me there, and thank the American public. I do not thank the Washington authorities and do not think President Wilson wanted to be thanked. He would say: 'I did my duty.' I congratulate the American people who have officials in high places who perform their duties as they see them."

Calls White Slavery Awful.

Mrs. Pankhurst discussed equal suffrage and white slavery. White slavery she characterized as "more awful even than negro slavery in its worst form ever was in the United States. In this slavery are slaves of every color and they are all of one sex."

WOULD RECOGNIZE HUERTA

Sir Edward Grey Thinks This Policy the Best for England.

London, Oct. 23.—In a discussion of the Mexican situation here, Sir Edward Grey of the foreign office, told American Ambassador Page that his government refused to be bound to any future program and added that, considering the vast British interests in Mexico, he thought it best to recognize the Huerta government.

Kills White Mud Hen.

Mapleton, Minn. — While hunting, William Schultz shot a white mud hen.

Mohonk Lake Conference.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Philippine problems shared with Indian affairs the chief interest of the thirty-first annual Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and other Dependent Peoples, which opened here today. Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York university, presided. The Philippine discussions will deal with questions of administration, the independence issue raised by the Jones bill, and the treatment of the Moros and other pagan tribes of the islands.

Garrison Goes to Panama.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Secretary of War Garrison sailed today for the Panama canal, where he will inspect the construction work and confer with officials over plans for a permanent government for the canal zone.

Tuberculosis Conference in Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—With many American physicians and delegates representing more than 20 other countries in attendance, the eleventh International Anti-Tuberculosis Conference opened here today.

AND THE "BLUES" WENT AWAY

Showing How Easy It Is to Scatter Sunshine if One Has It in the Heart.

I was going officeward one day in a very overcrowded trolley car. It was pouring outside and my gloves clung damply to my fingers. A stray wisp of hair was tickling my nose and my hands were too full of dripping umbrella and swaying strap to brush it away. I could feel that my forehead was wrinkled up, and my mouth drawn down. I thought of all the unpleasant things that had ever happened to me, and, glaring at the unrelenting sky, I wondered why it had to rain so hard. Then, looking along the car, I saw another girl hanging to a strap. She was ever so much wetter than I. The dampness oozed out of a crack in her worn shoe; the bare hands that gripped her umbrella and strap looked cramped, and tired, and two straggly locks of hair tickled her rather small, inoffensive nose. But as I looked at her and pitied her, she glanced up and caught my eye, and she smiled at me! Then, somehow, the rain drops looked very bright and jewel-like, and the gray of the sky seemed warmer and more friendly. I forgot that my feet were wet, and I smiled back. All that day, through the work and hurry of the hours, I carried a sunbeam hiding my heart.—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in the Christian Herald.

In English Politics, Too.

"Well, did you discover anything in Stump's past life that we can use against him?"

Detective—Not a thing. All he ever did before he came here was to sell awnings.

Election Agent—Why, that's just what we want. We'll say that he has been mixed up in some decidedly shady transactions.—London Tit-Bits.

Lets Them Age.

"I never pay old debts."

"How about your new ones?"

"Oh, I let them get old."

TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and on the nerve casings. Torturing pains dart through the affected part whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills have eased thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

A COLORADO CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

John T. Scantling, 240 Johnson St., Trinidad, Colo., says: "I was helpless in bed for three months with rheumatism. When I did get up, I had to use crutches. Besides backache and rheumatic pains, I had trouble with my kidneys. After doctoring unsuccessfully, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured the terrible pains and I have been able to work every day since. I feel like a different man."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip.

"I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Chas. Johnson, Lawson Station, N. Y.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

Splendid for Sprains.

"I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I shall never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Fine for Stiffness.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—Wilton Wheeler, Morris, Ala.

At all Dealers. 25c. 50c. and $1.00

Send for Sloan's free, instructive book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc. BOSTON, MASS.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

We Will Pay You $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. 60 days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. [illegible]

MRS. MANGES ESCAPES OPERATION

How She Was Saved From Surgeon's Knife by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mogadore, Ohio.—"The first two years I was married I suffered so much from female troubles and bearing down pains that I could not stand on my feet long enough to do my work. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation, but my husband wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first. I took three bottles and it made me well and strong and I avoided a dreadful operation. I now have two fine healthy children, and I cannot say too much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. LEE MANGES, R. F. D. 10, Mogadore, Ohio.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

GO BACK TO MOTHER NATURE

Scientists in Their Discoveries Uncover Lead That May Mean Much to the Race.

If the green plant in sunlight can elaborate from water and carbon dioxide one of our chief food substances starch, there is no reason why the biological chemist should not discover the secret of this process and imitate it on a commercial scale. Starch, I believe, has never been synthetized, but some sugars have been so constructed. Two years ago Stoklasa and Sdobnicky made the remarkable discovery that by the action of ultraviolet light on nascent hydrogen and carbon dioxide sugar was formed. Such discoveries as this suggest the means by which we are to throw off our slavery to the green plant, and I am convinced that in time this overthrow will become so complete that our staple foods will be the products of the biological chemist.—Popular Science Monthly.

Zero in Various Lines of Endeavor.

"My notion of nothing to be when you have become one," grimly remarks the Old Codger, "is a golf champion. My idea of nothing to believe is a railroad official's explanation of the cause of a wreck; of nothing to listen to is a reminiscence of the hard winter of eighteen hundred and something; of nobody to hold a reception for is Mrs. Pankhurst, and of nothing to write pieces to the Speaking the Public Mind department about is why there is no gas, why there are so many holes in the pavements, why all this foolishness about the Metropolitan franchise, and so on and so forth, as long as Kansas City is without commission government."—Kansas City Star.

New Brooms.

Representative Dillon said in Yankton apropos of an administrative municipal charge, of which he did not approve: "They declare that a new broom sweeps clean, but some of these new brooms that seem to sweep clean are in reality only throwing dust in our eyes."

The Objection.

Patience—I hear that Montreal police authorities are in favor of the proposal to add several police women to the force.

Patrice—The trouble is that none of 'em want to be plain-clothes women, I suppose.

Breakfast Sunshine

Post Toasties and Cream

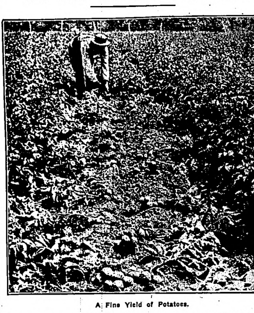
There's a delicious smack in these crisp, appetizing bits of toasted corn that brings brightness and good cheer to many and many a breakfast table.

Toasties are untouched by hand in making; and come in tightly sealed packages—clean and sweet—ready to eat with cream and sugar.

Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

Sold by grocers everywhere.

KEEP SEED POTATOES IN COOL PLACE



A Fine Yield of Potatoes.

(By WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD.)

Potatoes intended for seed should be kept hard and plump during the winter and this can be done only by keeping them so cool that they will not sprout.

When potatoes sprout they take part of the starch that is stored up in them and manufacture it into living cells. This energy is all wasted for the sprouts have to be pulled off.

Some farmers make it a point to "sprout" their potatoes once or twice during the winter, this being done to prevent their growing. But the amount of energy thus lost is considerable, and the loss increases as the winter draws to a close.

I raise potatoes in large quantities and each year place them in cold storage. I prefer to pay the expense of the storage and be sure that they are kept in a perfectly plump state rather than to keep them in a room with a high temperature as is done by some.

In the spring the potatoes come out of the cold storage house in perfect condition and it takes but a few weeks for them to develop strong sprouts that rise out of the soil and develop strong stalks and leaves.

Many farmers have not the opportunity to put their potatoes in cold-storage houses, but they should endeavor to keep their potatoes at a very low temperature. The nearer 33 degrees the potatoes are kept, the better.

INJURIES BY THE BAGWORM

In Last Few Years Pest Has Abandoned Evergreens and Attacked Many Deciduous Trees.

(By L. HASEMAN.)

The tough silken bags hanging from limbs and twigs of evergreen, shade and fruit trees in the winter are familiar to many farmers throughout the country. The caterpillar which makes these is commonly called a bagworm, basketworm or dropworm. In the past it has been more or less troublesome on evergreens, but in the last few years it has become destructive to many deciduous trees and shrubs. The rapid increase and spread of the pest to orchards and to shade trees and ornamental shrubs in cities, parks and cemeteries have occasioned a great deal of loss in the past three or four years.

How Birds Destroy the Bagworm: Woodpeckers and Blackbirds Break Through the Tough Silk Bags. The Birds Are Very Helpful in the Warfare Against This Pest.

The bagworm is easy to control, at least upon trees of moderate size. There are two methods of destroying the pest, by collecting all of the bags and by spraying with poison. If the bagworm is restricted to only a few trees, one can easily collect all of the bags in the winter when the leaves are off. This method is in common use and is entirely effective, if carefully done. It does not work so well on evergreens and, of course, is out of the question in very large orchards or groves. In such cases it is necessary to spray when the young caterpillars begin to feed upon the foliage in the spring. Early spraying should be practiced as the pest is destroyed before the foliage is consumed. The first regular application of poison for the codling moth, just after the blossoms fall in the spring, will also control the bagworm in orchards. One careful application of poison before the first of June will usually control the pest either upon fruit, evergreen or shade trees.

Calf Disorders.

Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usually better for young calves.

Indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest.

Orchardist and Dairy Animals.

If the orchardist with a fair amount of free land will study the dairy cow and her wants, attend dairy conventions, read good dairy literature, post up on feeds and feeding and test his herd for profitable animals, he will prosper.

Remedy for Scaly Legs.

About the best remedy for scaly legs, which is the work of parasites, is an application of melted lard and sulphur once a week.

SOME PURE-MILK PROBLEMS

Most Important Aside From Feeding Is of Barn and Its Accommodations, Says Oregon Student.

For the dairyman whose aim is the profitable production of pure milk, probably the most important problem, aside from the feeding, is that of the barn and its accommodations, writes E. S. Wisdom, a student at the Oregon Agricultural college, in an article in the Oregon Countryman, the student agricultural magazine.

The dairy cow requires, for the highest production, comfortable and healthy quarters which are protected from the inclement weather, he continues. A warm, substantial stable is almost imperative in the cold climate. It must not be forgotten, however, that the health of the herd is likely to be impaired unless proper precautions are taken to insure rigid cleanliness and abundance of light and fresh air.

An expensive structure is unnecessary, but one that will be convenient for the labor and furnish contentment to the herd should be provided. The location should be chosen to maintain the highest degree of sanitation, depending largely upon the drainage. The tile-drained barnyards often eliminate the undesirable conditions found commonly. Whenever it is possible, the barn should be built on a knoll, though never on an elevation higher than the house occupies.

Convenience of access from different parts of the farm saves labor and time. Barns near a main road or across a road from the house are not recommended. The landing should face north and south, so that the sunlight might enter from both sides during the day.

ATTENTION TO SHEEP FLOCK

No Animal Feels and Shows Neglect More Quickly—Should Have a Well-Ventilated Shed.

Sheep are dainty feeders. They will not eat hay that other stock have mussed over, and they will refuse grain taken from a ratty bin.

Sheep should have a well-ventilated shed, high and dry. In dry weather they should be allowed their freedom to run out and in at will.

Nothing will feel or show neglect as quickly as sheep. Place the unthrifty ewes by themselves, and give them a little extra feed. Perhaps they are suffering from the greed of the bosses in the flock, and are not getting a full ration. Oats, wheat, bran, linseed meal and clover hay should be provided for ewes. Dip the sheep immediately after shearing, and again in about three weeks to destroy the ticks, that may have escaped at the first dipping.

Make a Compost Heap.

A veritable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one.

Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime plaster, sod, straw, etc., etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

Lime Prevents Disease.

Scatter the air-slaked lime everywhere in the poultry house during damp weather, and on the yards, too, and it will do much to prevent roup. Back of this, however, must be cleanliness and dry quarters.

Weed Control.

Frequent tillage is the secret of weed control. If the weeds are permitted to get a start it costs more to destroy them, to say nothing of the sacrifice to the crop.

Fowls Need Green Feed.

Fowls need a lot of green feed. The problem of supplying it is easy in the summer, and by shade-drying tender grass and clover leaves now it can easily be solved in the winter as well.

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

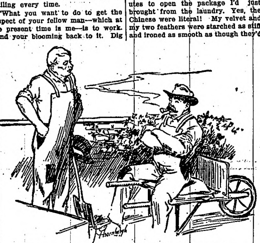
The janitor, having improvised a luxurious couch by spreading half a dozen burlap sacks in his wheelbarrow, lit his pipe and disposed himself comfortably with his extended legs on the barrow handles.

"I'll call it a day," he said to his Scandinavian assistant. "If there's anything else to be done, I'll let you do it. Don't thank me; it's no more than my duty. What's that? You wasn't going to? Well, I'm not surprised. A man who looks for gratitude from a guy he's trying to help ain't got the knowledge of human nature that I've raked together in the last thirty years. But you had ought to be grateful just the same.

"The trouble with you, Nels," continued the janitor, "is that you've always been used to work and you don't realize its blessings. I'll bet a bottle of brass polish you've done your eighteen hours a day steady in the old country ever since you was old enough to chew on a hunk of rye bread, and if there was any rush, you done another six hours and didn't think nothing of it. It got so it wasn't no particular treat to you, didn't it? Sure thing! And all them other square-heads around you was working, too, the same way, so you never felt you was any way's privileged. There didn't seem to be no special dignity about it. Ain't I right?

"Well, I'm here to tell you that the man that eats his bread in the sweat of his brow is the king-pin of the row, and any politician will tell you the same. The honest toiler can lift up his head and look the whole world in the face, and if the whole world doesn't like it, it knows what it can do. Of course in some trades that's more so than it is in others, but there's no getting around the fact that labor's the whole thing. It may get a few knocks in the federal courts once in a while, but you'll see it wipe the sweat off its brow and come up smiling every time.

"What you want to do to get the respect of your fellow man—which at the present time is me—is to work. Bend your blooming back to it. Dig in your toenails and push. Get underneath and lift, bust your suspender buttons, rip your shirt, put your shoulders to it and your whole soul in it and keep everlastingly at it; that's the way to do it. That's the way I done before I got a weak heart. People used to stand around by the hour to watch me—particularly my boss would. It was a sight to see me work—a rare sight, you might say.



LIT HIS PIPE AND DISPOSED HIMSELF COMFORTABLY.

"And another thing, Nels, my friend: When you start in on a job, do it right—the way it ought to be done. Take a pride in your work, take pains with it—and aches. Never mind if you do bark your shins or knock a little of the skin off your knuckles. If a cinder gets in your eye, shut your eye and don't think any more about it; if a red hot coal falls inside your shoe, don't make that an excuse to stop working; leave it alone and it'll cool off in time. If the ashes gets in your lungs, cough if you must, but don't indulge yourself more'n necessary. Keep your mind on your work whatever happens. A well-cleaned grate is a thing of beauty and a joy till it clogs up again. A clear bright window pane is a testimonial of character, and a hallway well scrubbed a certificate of merit. Let your brass work so shine that a woman can powder her nose and set her hat on straight by it. Clip the grass as if you were doing an extra fine job on your own whiskers with a view to that chrome-topped countrywoman of yours on the fourth floor. What you've got to think about all the time is your work.

"It's what we was put here for, is work. You need to sleep so's you'll be rested up for it, and eat and drink so you'll have the strength for it. But sleeping and eating ain't what ought to occupy your mind the way it does. You don't want to be looking at the clock to see if it's time to quit, either. What's the difference of a couple of hours or the missing of a meal or so if there's something to be done? Nothing at all, especially when a man's young and strong and has white eyebrows and yellow teeth and a name ending in 'sen.' Work!

"Think of the men that haven't got jobs. Washington's full of 'em this moment. Fellows that's been setting around and doing nothing but spit at red hot stoves all winter and could go back to it any time. Some of 'em will have to go back, but it won't be because they want to. They're aching for a chance to work—for honest toil, collecting for ports, representing in foreign countries, registering in land offices, handing out mail in postoffices—any old thing just so it gives them good hard work and lots of it. Do they want to loaf? Ask 'em.

"No, Nels, there's a thousand or two of 'em would be glad of your job if they could get it, and they wouldn't make no roar about the hours or the work. All they'd ask would be a decent salary and a half a dozen husky deputies. And them ain't the only ones. Look at all these fellows you see playing golf and riding around in automobiles and buzzing the merry merry and smoking cigarettes and drinking cocktails in the clubhouses just to pass away the time. They haven't got any job, and what's the result? They're miserable. Of course they are. Nothing to do. Look at me and you, we're happy. We're honest, horny-handed sons of toil and our hearts are light and we eat our chuck with a relish. Wheel me back about a yard now and fix them fires. Holy smoke! Look at the gauge. Get a wiggle on, now."

The assistant did as he was requested and then wheeled his superior back in accordance with further instructions.

"But all said and done," remarked the janitor, "the horny-handed is most generally the bone-headed."

FOUND HER ORDERS OBEYED

Trained Nurse Knows Now That Chinese Are Literal, and Trait Does Not Appeal to Her.

"I've always heard that the Chinese were literal," said a trained nurse. "Last week I satisfied myself on that subject. As I was hurrying off for a few days' rest I made up two brown paper parcels, which happened to be about the same size. In one was a bunch of collars and cuffs for the Chinese laundry. I was to leave this on my way out.

"The other package contained a yard of blue velvet and two handsome feather ornaments. My milliner was to call for these and have my hat ready for me on my return.

"'Starch stiff!' I said to the Chinaman as I pointed to my package and hurried out. Four days later, on my return, I stopped on the way from the station, presented my check, paid 44 cents, and came home with my package.

"There was my millinery parcel still uncalled for! I decided to fasten the trimmings on another hat and opened the paper, only to have fall out my collars and cuffs, which I thought had been at the laundry.

"Naturally, it took but a few minutes to open the package I'd just brought from the laundry. Yes, the Chinese were literal! My velvet and my two feathers were starched as stiff and ironed as smooth as though they'd been the shiniest of linen! They were ruined past hope!

"I took them to Mr. Laundryman. He shook his head sadly but firmly.

"You say, 'Starch! Starch stiff!' he repeated. My 44 cents was gone and my velvet and feathers ruined. But I had fully proved that the Chinese were literal!"—New York Times.

Rout of the Money Germ.

One of the marks of the amateur in counting bills is an unrestrained habit of wetting his fingers with his tongue. This has long given experts the fidgets and has caused a general installation of sponge cups. It is not a tidy act nor fair to look upon. While not distressful, it has been classed as a waste of natural resources which might be conserved against the adhesion of a couple of hundred stamps.

Now, however, Dr. Rucker (of the national health service) declares that the danger of infection is so slight as to be hardly calculable. It appears that the ink which the notes are printed is a germicide; bacteria may swarm over our money to their confusion—that is, over the money that is subject to invasion.

News of the bacillus-proof issue should be actuating. Let us get more of it, seeing that its reputation as a germ ambush is false. The opportunities for health increase with the rout of this fanciful foe. On, then, for more money, and let us lick it if it resists!

Wonderful Human Stomach.

The human stomach as diagrammed in the encyclopedia resembles the map of South America, and as a potentiality exercises the revolutionary characteristics of that realm. It varies in size; in youth being longer than thick, and reaching from the chin to the heels; in ripe maturity being thicker than long, and reaching from the back two feet beyond the natural plumb line.—American Magazine.

Concerning Eating.

Let your heartiest meal be at night, or whenever your work for the day is over. Fruit, toast, soft boiled eggs and oatmeal make a good breakfast. When the intermission between hours of labor is short no heavy food should be taken into the stomach. Hundreds of persons who eat heartily and return to work almost immediately afterward have dyspepsia.

Scratched.

She—"And that scar, major. Did you get it during an engagement?"

He (absently)—"No; the first week of our honeymoon!"

Rare Combination.

"I have an ideal wife."

"What's your idea of an ideal wife?"

"One who can keep house, her comper and her help."

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WINCHESTER

Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

The rough, hard usage that hunting rifles often receive requires them to be constructed on sound mechanical principles and of the best materials. All Winchester rifles are so made. Nothing is left undone that will make them shoot well, work well, look well and wear well.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—The Red W Brand—are made for all kinds of Hunting

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00
SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Best Boys' Shoes in the World $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. W. L. Douglas, 301 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

The Glow of Warmth in Winter Homes!

Don't shiver, this year!

Don't put up with cold rooms to go to bed in, and draughty rooms to sit in. Enjoy true winter comfort, instead.

With the dandy Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater in your home, you can have heat *where* you want it.

Lights on the instant. Can be carried from room to room.

Gives forth no smoke or odor.

Warms things up for ten hours on one single gallon of oil.

Dandy in appearance.

Handy to have about in case of sickness.

Indispensable where there's a baby in the home.

Will save its cost during the first cold snap of winter.

King of Oil Heaters—because the most practical, the most economical to operate and most satisfactory in general results.

See the different models at your dealer's. Descriptive booklet mailed free upon request.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) CHICAGO ILLINOIS

For best results use Perfection Oil

(131)

The Limit.

Jennie—I hear she fell overboard in her street clothes.

Minnie—Yes, and she was arrested for being in the water in an indecent costume.—Judge.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve promptly the suffering due to weak, inactive kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.
If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN OR WOMEN to start in business for themselves selling Extracts, Essences, Home Remedies, etc. No capital needed, large profits, business permanent. For particulars address THE BILL MEDICINE COMPANY, Norristown, Penn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 43-1913.

Ladies Coats And Furs

The finest line of coats ever shown inSt. Hilaire is readyfor your inspection. We extend a cordial invitation to you to call and examine the line.

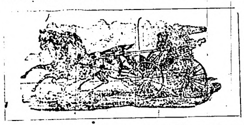
THE QUALITY STORE

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery



Rigs always ready at reasonable prices
Special attention to traveling men
Dray line in connection

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

Apples! Apples!

I will have a carload of fancy bulk apples on the tracks at St.Hilaire during the coming week. The entire carload will be sold at the uniform price of $1.00 per basket.

Ole Matheson

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Advertise in the Spectator.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, October 52, 1913.

The Jackson News recently established at Jackson, Minn. by Carl Eastwood, came to our desk last week, It is a well printed, newsy eight page paper, one that talk straight from the sholder, and we predict for it, a bright future,

Why Husk all the Corn?

It is customary in the Northwest to husk most of the corn crop that is not put into the silo. The expense of husking is from four to six cents per bushels. In addition to the expense, corn husking takes much time needed for other fall work. So far as possible it would be wise to husk only the corn needed for inside feeding.

Stockers and feeders can be very successfully fed on bundle corn. Such cattle followed by the brood sows or other store hogs make use of the entire corn crop without waste, when fed in this form. Fattening hogs can husk ago od proportion of the corn field and make good gains at the same time They can be allowed to run in the standing corn until snow falls, if they are given a couple of loads of straw to nest in. If it it is not possible to finish them in standing corn, they can be profitable finished on bundle corn, They will waste the stover to some extent but a portion of this can be picked up by colts, sheep or cattle. The corn stalks are converted into manure by being worked over and trampled by the stock. While there may be a small waste of feed, there is a large saving of labor in handling the crop in this way. The problem should be studied carefully by the man who has stock to feed and if the saving in labor is greater than the loss in feed, the husking should be avoided.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of Sept, 1913.

Total cream received, lbs......	46,855
" butterfat from same....	12,802
" butter made and sold....	15,685
" money received........	$4,568.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Price paid to patrons, 33c per lb.

Paid patrons by check......	$4,021.39
" " by butter, oil, and salt	111 58
Paid into sinking fund......	91.66
" " expense fund.....	343.76

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary

FARM ANIMALS

BUTTERMILK GIVEN TO HOGS

Better Results Would Be Secured If Not Put Into Ration Until Pigs Are Five Weeks Old.

To an inquiry Prof. W. H. Pew of the Iowa Agricultural college gives the following suggestions on feeding buttermilk to hogs:

Buttermilk when free from water, used for washing the butter, makes excellent feed for hogs. The great trouble as we find it, coming from the creameries is that it is hard to determine how much excess water is contained in it. At the present price for feeds, I think you will be very safe in paying 20 cents per 100 pounds for buttermilk that is free from excess of water.

In regard to the way it is fed, I may say that for sows that are nursing young pigs, it should be fed in very small quantities, if at all, and I would suggest diluting it. Better results would be had if the buttermilk is not put into the ration until the pigs are at least four or five weeks old. It is particularly good for growing pigs, as well as fattening hogs. The show farrows at this college are always fed and finished on corn and buttermilk.

A good ration for the sows that are nursing pigs of any age when no trouble will be had from scouring, would be as follows: Cornmeal, one part; bran, two parts, with buttermilk three to four pounds for each pound of grain mixture.

Corn and buttermilk afford a very good ration for fattening hogs For growing pigs it might be of advantage to make a slop of shorts and buttermilk and feed corn on the ear be-

Promise Must Be Redeemed.

President Wilson and Mr. Underwood are unquestionably right in sticking to the text, in insisting upon "immediate downward revision." Right or wrong, a promise has been definitely made and it cannot be evaded with honor. The country voted for "immediate downward revision," and whatever the effects may be they must be incurred unless the party is willing to suffer under the more serious reproach of faithlessness alike to definitely asserted principles and oft-repeated pledges.

Notice of Expiration of Redemtion Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, }
County of Red Lake, } No.11
State of Minnesota. }

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Elizabeth Wood

You are hereby notified that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot 15 and 16 of Block 41 in the Original Townsite of Thief River Falls Minnesota is now assessed in your name.

That on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1905, a a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1905, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1903 for said county of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of One dollar and fifty six cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided for the sum of Seven dollars and seventy six cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificates of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served: and that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of seven dollars and eighty-six cents (and interest as provided by law, to the day such redemption is made).

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September, A. D 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT.
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

O. 11-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, }
County of Red Lake } No. 10
State of Minnesota. }

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To Ulrick A. Cook

You are hereby notified, that the following pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 41 Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name; that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1902, for the said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land, was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer, an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, to-wit, the sum of Two Dollars and eighty eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D 1913 the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, for the sum of Sixteen Dollars and thirty four cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mention has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Sixteen Dollars and fifty six cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filling of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of September A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. O11-3

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, }
County of Red Lake, } No. 9
State of Minnesota. }

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To George Crocker et al.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot one (1) in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of One dollar and fifty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Six dollars and eleven cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
o 18-3t

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss,
Lucas County }

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence, this 6th day of Dec 1886.

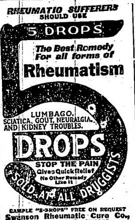
A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F J Cheney & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO. SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like it

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake } s.s No. 232.
Office of County Auditor }

To B. L. Quist.

You are hereby notified. That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in Pennington County, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block 32 in Red Lake Rapids addition to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 9th day of May A, D 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1908, for said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of Two Dollars and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to nine Dollars and fifteen Cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Nine Dollars and fifteen Cents and interest on Nine Dollars and thirty seven Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 14th day of October A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 14th day of October A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. O-18-3t.

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well-known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument, My prices are RIGHT, get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.74
Wheat, No. 2...............	.72
Flax, No. 1..................	1.22
Flax, No. 2..................	1 19
Oats.............................	.28
Barley..........................	.43
Rye..............................	.43

Success.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in one of his practical Sunday school addresses in New York, said:

"There are many secrets of success, but I suppose the true secret is work, just plain work, after all.

"In my boyhood in Hartford, I sat one evening over my Shakespeare when a figurative sentence cropped up and puzzled me. So I said to my father, who was reading his newspaper beside the lamp:

"'Father, what does this mean—"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune?" What kind of a tide would that be, father?'

"'Tied down to business, son,' my father replied."

TURKEYS!
TURKEYS!
TURKEYS!

Will pay for turkeys to be delivered at RED LAKE FALLS

Friday Dec. 5th

12c Per Lb. Live Weight

It will pay you to commence feeding at once. Come in and see us before this date. Highest market price guaranteed for all other poultry.

WM. SCHUFT
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

CLEARANCE SALE

Our entire line of Wagons, Harrows Drills, Buggies, Gang and Walking Plows, Manure Spreaders and Water Tanks will be closed out at wholesale prices.

Nothing Reserved! Every article going at unheard of prices.

If you need any of the above mentioned machinery, either now or in the spring, **NOW** is your chance to save money.

HOLMES BROS.

Buy your stationery, school supplies blank books etc, at this office.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Oct. 19th at 11 o'clock,
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Nov. 16th at 7:45 p. m.
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Oct. 19th, at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..........	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.........	8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor }
County of Red Lake } No. 9.
State of Minnesota }

Notice Of Expiration of Redemption,

To Wiley Tindolph,

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, to-wit the sum of Seven Dollars and sixty seven cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Thirty Dollars and eighty eight cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Thirty one dollars and fifty cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

Seal George Dupont
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913. NUMBER 16

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**
Nat' HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR
Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Chas Lindquist and son Ray were visitors at the County Seat Monday.

"Casey" Brink spent Sunday here at the home of his patents.

Go to the Spectator office fo your school supplies.

Philip Lee returned Monday from North Dakota where he has had his teams on railway construction work.

The Red River Valley Dairymans Ass'n. will hold their annual meeting at Crookston, Dec. 3rd and 4th

Axel Anderson, one of the former sawmill men, is visiting with friends here this week.

H. M. Babcock returned Thursday from Minneapolis where he has spent the past week visiting with his family.

J. P. Easton, auditor of the St Hilaire Retail Lumber yards was in town Tuesday checking up the local yard.

Mrs. Hans Wilson, who has been ill the past week, is now able to be up, although still confined to the house.

Miss Eda Brink, who has visited at home for some time, left Saturday to resume her duties in Crookston.

Ole and Albert Nash returned Monday from North Dakota where they have been employed during the summer months.

The ladies aid society of th Hamar congregation will have an auction sale at S. O. Lee's place Saturday evening Nov. 8th.

Mrs. A. F. Hall came over from Bagley, Friday evening, for a week-end visit at her home here. She returned to Bagley via Thief River, Sunday evening.

Mrs A. Ittner has gone to Cass Lake and expects to spend the winter there in the home of her son A. F Ittner, and she is going to see to it that her grandsons, twin sons that arrived at the Ittner home in Cass Lake recently, have the attention that their importance in the world demands.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

The Scandinavian Mission church will hold an auction sale at the home of Gust Erickson, east of town, Nov. 27th. Supper will be served at 5 o'clock and also immediately after the auction. Many beautiful articles will be sold. Rigs will be in town that evening taking those wishing to go. Everybody cordially invited. adv. n1

A party of young ladies walked across to Hazel Friday evening to meet Mrs. A. Hall who came in from Erskine, over the Soo. The trip was evidently longer and and rougher than anticipated, judging by the sore-footed delegation that returned later in the evening. Some of the ladies are wearing house slippers now, as a result of the "hike" and are unanimous in saying, "never again".

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

The sawmill at Thief River Falls closed Tuesday evening.

Special song service in the M. E. Church tomorrow.

The ladies aid of the Norwegian Synod will meet next Thursday with Mrs. S. Skattum.

Miles Jackson returned Wednesday from Thief River where he has been employed in the sawmill.

Miss Lydia Bjerk of Thief River Falls visited at the home of Martin Bjerk Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Johnson went to Crookston Wednesday for a few days visit with friends.

Miss Myrtle Blaine, who has visited relatives here, left this week to resume her duties at Rhoda.

The eighth grade pupils entertained at the I. O. O. F. Hall Friday evening.

James Amble left for Grand Forks Friday. James expects to take up a course at the Union Commercial College during the winter.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The following local people autoed to Thief River Sunday evening Madames Bahan, Post, Fellman, Setterberg and Miss Stivers.

R. Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall, Miss Mae Barragy and Miss Konzen whre at Thief River Falls Sunday evening.

Miles Jackson has accepted a position to teach a term of school in the Erickson school west of town. He leaves Monday to take up his duties.

The play, Ten Nights in a Barroom, billed to play here last Tuesday failed to show up, thereby disappointing one of the largest crowds that has turned out here in later years.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th. Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson gave a Halloween party to a number of her young friends Wednesday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games at the I. O. O.F. Hall. A splendid luncheon was served later at the Johnson home.

Lands Fine Position.

Glenn H. Martz has secured a position with the new Eletric Interurban Railway Co. of Thief River Falls. He left the fore part of this week, with his crew, to commence work on the preliminary survey. It is the intention of the promoters to have the route staked before the cold weather comes this fall and Mr. Martz will have charge of this work.

For Sale—Stoves.

Two good second-hand wood stoves will sell cheap or will trade trade for cord wood. Call at the Spectator office.

It Is A Very Large Sale.

One of the largest SALES ever held in Pennington County is now going on at the E. & E. Clothing Store at Thief River Falls. Mr. Ericksen decided recently to go out of business, and the entire stock of finest Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys is now being closed out at unheard of low prices. The Crowds have been so large at times, that they were forced to lock the doors owing to the lack of room. Imagine yourself buying suits at $9.65 which formerly sold up to $30.00 and they have a good assortment on hand yet. $16.45 will give you choice of any of those fine tailor made suits in the store, before sold up to $35.00. It is advisible for anyone wanting a new suit, to attend this sale, as you will surely find great values.

adv. N1-1t.

Somewhat Silly Argument.

The Protective Tariff league goes far in its condemnation of the proposed tariff bill, when it says that "aside from the loss of revenue, the bill is an outrageous discrimination against those who remain at home, because they are not able to travel abroad. It is class legislation in its most offensive form." This is certainly an ingenious argument, but hardly convincing.

New Eletric Line.

The much talked of eletric line from Thief River Falls thru the reservation country bids fair to become a reality. Articles of incorporation are filed, a large amount of stock has been taken and at last reports, some of the preliminary work will be commenced this fall.

Such a road would be of immense value to the country east of Thief River Falls which has had no railway facilities of any kind. The territory along the proposed route is one of the richest in this section of the country but owing to the lack of roads and railway connection, its development has been retarded. Should the line be built, which at this time seems likely, the future of Thief River Falls, both as a manufacturing and distributing center will be assured.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Ind. School Dist. No. 192 of St. Hilaire, up to Nov. 26th, 1913 for 50 cords of poplar wood, 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered on the local school grounds.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

N. A. Nelson,
O-25-tf. Clerk.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm, Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscalbers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

The Youth's Companion In 1914.

Seven college presidents and a number of college instructors, including ex-president Taft will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1914. Then there is Gene Stratton Porter, whose stories of Indiana woods and swamps have made her famous, and Kate Douglas Wiggin, who never wrote a dull line in her life, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who remembers when conversation was really an art as practised in Washington and in the manor houses of Virginia. And this is just a beginning of the list.

If you know the Campanion, you have a pretty clear idea of what is in store for next year's readers. If you do not know, ask us to send you sample copies—for instance, those containing the opening chapters of Arthur Stanwood Pier's fine serial—"His Father's Son." Full Anuouncement for 1914 will be sent with sample copies.

For the year's subscription of $2.00 there is included The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914, and all the issues of the paper for the remaining week's of 1913, dating from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass
New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Ethel Corbett Pitkin, dramatic reader, assisted by Rilla Palmer pianist and Lewis Lasseson, tenor soloist will give an entertainment in the Imperial Hall, Friday Nov. 14th. Mrs. Pitkin needs no introduction to St. Hilaire audiences. Miss Rilla Palmer, member of the Thief River High school faculty, formerly of St. Paul, has also been been heard of in St. Hilaire and the quality of her piano work is known. Mr. Lasseson is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice and his appearance on the program insures a very successful concert. Keep the date in mind, Friday Nov. 14 at the Imperial Hall.

"Mrs. Pitkin is a reader of remarkable ability".—Thief River Falls News Press.

Mrs. Pitkin is well skilled in her art. She is able to render every shade of meaning by her voice and won her audience. She will be welcome on any program given here in the future.-North St. Paul Sentinal.

Mrs Pitkin measured up fully to her high repute and proved herself a reader of highest rank and one of the best Bagley ever has had the pleasure to hear.

Supt. Hov of Bagley Schools.

Wyandotte.

Bertha, Clara and Edwin Sandberg were the guests of Ethel and Floyd Sumpter Sunday.

Miss Lena, and Julius Peterson attended the I. O. G. T. Lodge Sunday.

Mr. Anton Peterson visited the county seat Monday.

Mr. Johnie and Nels Alfson of St. Hilaire visited at the M. Peterson home Sunday eve.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sundahl spent Sunday at the A. Peterson home.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Clara church met Friday with the Misses Manda and Anna Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Roese spent Sunday at the Sumpter home.

Mr. Wm. Denhart and family, moved last week onto the place formerly occupied by Alfsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaska and family spent Sunday at the Keller home.

Mr. Walter Berg spent Sunday eve. at the Sumpter home.

Mrs. Lindahl of St. Hilaire visited this week with her daughter Mrs. Oscar Peterson.

Charley Sumpter and Walter Berg spent Sunday at Plummer.

Mrs. Oscar Peterson left Monday for St. Hilaire where she will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller and family visited at Thief River Falls Saturday.

Miss Nina and Mrs. Oscar Peterson were at St. Hilaire Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter were shopping at Thief River Falls Friday.

Threshing is all done in this vicinity now.

Roy Sumpter made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Saturday.

Bray.

Halvor Hanson hauled cream to St. Hilaire Monday.

Fredolph and Arthur Anderson are baling hay for Andrew Johnson this week.

The marriage of Henry Lindblom and Miss Agnes Swap occured at Thief River Falls Saturday Oct. 25

Chas. and Ray Lindquist made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Seaverson visited at Alfred Olson's Sunday.

Otto Ortloff drove to St. Hilaire Monday.

M. Wood has almost finished his fine concrete residence.

Ada, Clara and Ida Olsen were at St. Hilaire Monday.

Co-operation Greatly Desired.

The nation can do a great deal of good by showing the states what to do, and the states can do a great deal of good by showing the counties what to do, and all can accomplish the desired end by co-operation in the construction and maintenance of public roads.

ALL TRAINED IN WAR

Each Citizen of Switzerland Perforce a Soldier.

Extraordinary Skill With the Rifle Is Characteristic of the Militiamen of Ancient Helvetia — Much Friendly Rivalry.

It is a singular fact that, in so democratic and peaceable a country as Switzerland, every man is, in a way, a soldier. At twenty years of age every able-bodied Switzer enters the army. During his first year he serves 65 days; for the next 12 years he trains for three weeks every alternate year. At the age of thirty-two he enters the Landwehr, in which he serves from eight to ten days under arms, every fourth year, until when he is fifty, he retires, and is called upon to serve no more except in case of war.

While the Swiss militiaman may be deficient from the military standpoint of the German and French, he possesses an extraordinary skill with the rifle. The training periods are occupied only with drills and tactics; the all-important matter of shooting is left to the individual soldier to carry out at other times, and this is accomplished under the auspices of the various shooting societies that are such a conspicuous feature of Swiss life.

These societies are under government control. In the German cantons they are called Schutzengesellschaften; in the French cantons Societes de Tir. They are "voluntary associations," varying in size and importance with the town or village they serve. In the larger towns they possess well-equipped ranges and club houses; in the smaller places shooting is had in any field that is backed by a suitable hill. Each peasant and townsman enjoys easy facilities for shooting, and every man has always in his possession his "service rifle."

Every man between the ages of twenty and thirty-two must fire 32 shots in four compulsory exercises every year, and the societies receive a grant of two francs for every soldier shooting the course on their ranges. The income obtained from the grants suffices to defray the current expenses of the society. There is no entrance fee, as a rule, and no subscription. Any unusual expenditure, such as that incurred in the construction of new ranges, is met by a special appropriation from the government.

Aside from these exercises there are held many competitions between different towns, villages and cantons. The whole system of Swiss shooting is based upon the complete co-operation of the government and the individual. Every Switzer has his army rifle; he may use it when and where he will, always provided he endangers no lives. He is insured by his government against all accidents on the ranges, and through his society he may obtain the services of qualified military officers to organize and control his shooting. By treating rifle shooting as a sport, and in Switzerland it is as popular as baseball is with us or cricket with the English, the Swiss have removed it from its warlike field, but, should occasion arise, that which has been learned in sport would be used in earnest.

Roads Belong to Public.

In theory the roads are "public;" in fact the roads are the property of the private citizen; in theory the roads are controlled by highway officials; in fact the roads are controlled by any man who in most localities uses them for his own individual purpose and in any way and at any time of the year.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company

CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn

Restaurant
When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here
PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

Have You A Bank Accoount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact you have a bank acdount adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today. A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it'll grow, and you'll grow with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

CLEARANCE SALE

Our entire line of Wagons, Harrows Drills, Buggies, Gang and Walking Plows, Manure Spreaders and Water Tanks will be closed out at wholesale prices.

Nothing Reserved! Every article going at unheard of prices.

If you need any of the above mentioned machinery, either now or in the spring, **NOW** is your chance to save money.

HOLMES BROS.

Read our special offer

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

The time for the handing down of the arbitration board's award in the wage dispute between the eastern railroads and their trainmen and conductors has been extended to November 10.

• • •

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has passed a rule that appointees to the naval academy at Annapolis may hereafter proceed at once to the nearest recruiting station and have their physical examination made.

• • •

President Wilson's nominations of four native Filipinos to the Philippine commission, one of whom is to be secretary of finance and justice for the islands, has been confirmed by the senate.

• • •

Representative Deitrick, democrat, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution desiring the naval committee to report a bill to appropriate for an immediate beginning on a "squadron of four additional battleships of mammoth design, one to be built in a government navy yard."

Secretary Bryan has given cordial approval to Secretary Daniels' statement that if other naval powers agreed to suspend naval construction for a stated period, or as Winston Churchill put it, "take a naval holiday" the United States would gladly do so.

• • •

Suspicious of a queer looking piece of copper wire, a clerk in the dead letter office sent for the police when he took the pasteboard cover off a little wooden box that had been turned over to him for inspection. Army officers at Washington barracks sent a charge of electricity into the box and it exploded.

• • •

The congressional practice of appropriating a year's salary for the benefit of widows of senators and representatives dying in office has been attacked by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. He introduced a resolution declaring it the sense of the senate that the practice was "without warrant of law" and should be discontinued. The resolution was withdrawn temporarily because of technical discussion

• • •

A demand that the state of Florida enact anti-Japanese land laws as drastic as those of California which recently nearly resulted in an international climax has been made by Representative Frank Clark of Florida in a long letter to Governor Trammell Representative Clark begs the governor to call an extra session of the Florida legislature for the sole purpose of combating what he calls "an influx of this undesirable, unassimilable yellow horde."

DOMESTIC.

The accident to the machinery of the battleship Texas, on her trial trip may send the big fighter back to Newport News for repairs.

• • •

Miss Emelie A. Thorpe, a granddaughter of the poet, Longfellow, was married to Robert W. Knowles of New Bedford, Mass., at Cambridge, Mass.

• • •

Officers of the central conference of rabbis held a meeting at Cincinnati and selected Dertoit as the meeting place next year, at which time the twenty-fifth anniversary of the conference will be celebrated.

• • •

"Jack" Forest of El Paso, Texas, a well known automobile racing driver, was killed and John Pryor, a negro mechanician, was injured when Forest's racing car turned turtle on the El Paso-Phoenix, course, thirteen miles west of Phoenix, Ariz.

• • •

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor says that insanity is increasing twelve times as fast in New Jersey as the population and in the last two years increase in insanity in New York has been twice as great as the increase in population. Alcohol, she says, is the cause of the increase in both states.

• • •

Prof. Emma Perkins is a member of the Board of Education of Cleveland, O., and while many of the men are not considered for re-election she is always on the list. She is the only woman member of the board.

• • •

A new treatment of typhoid fever based on the injection of a serum drawn from typhoid convalescents was announced at San Francisco by Dr. George R. Carson of the Southern Pacific hospital at the annual convention of the Pacific coast railway surgeons.

• • •

Elmer Butler and Amos Howell were killed and a dozen other men seriously hurt when a cable snapped on a mountain incline near Kaymoor, W. Va. The men were riding on a truck which fell over the cliff.

• • •

Reports to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells stated that 10,542 acres of oil lands offered for lease in the Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma brought a bonus of $505,315, being an average of $48 per acre. This bonus is in addition to a royalty of one-sixth of the oil production

• • •

Mrs. William Taft is reported to have prepared an account of her four years' experience in the White house, which she has put into a book form and it will be published in a short time.

Pittsburghers have organized a club to boost for conventions.

• • •

St. Paul's public school budget for 1914 calls for $1,115,210. Eighteen thousand children are enrolled.

• • •

One trainman was killed and three others injured when Southern railway pasenger train No. 11 was derailed near Wasley, S. C. None of the pasengers was injured.

• • •

The jury in the trial of John Burton and Mrs. George Gomschalk, charged with the murder of the woman's husband, at Bloomington, Ill., brought in a verdict acquitting Mrs. Gomschalk and giving Burton four years for manslaughter.

• • •

With unabated efforts, the hundreds of miners working with the greatest possible speed have increased the total number of bodies recovered, from the debris of Stag Canon mine, number 2, of the Stag Canon Fuel company, which was wrecked by an explosion last week, to 201.

• • •

Prof. Shrader of the department of physics of Williams college has announced that he had found evidence of radium emanation in the water at Sand Springs, an Indian spring a mile from Williamstown, Mass. Indications are that there is a deposit of radium in the vicinity.

• • •

Nearly 100 armed deputies from Trinidad attempted to take the strikers' tent colony at Ludlow, Colo., but were driven back toward Trinidad by approximately 125 strikers, following a spirited exchange of shots continuing for half an hour. So far known there were no casualties.

• • •

Charles F. Murphy has given out a long statement in reply to the charges recently made by William Sulzer. Of the acusations uttered by Sulzer in his campaign speeches and in newspapers all but one are denied by the Tammany hal leader. The exception related to a $25,000 campaign contribution of Judge Beardsley.

• • •

Governor Folker, after hearing both sides, granted the request of Harry K. Thaw for a further continuance in the extradition proceedings, setting November 4 as the final date on which his attorneys may file a supplementary brief bearing on the conspiracy indictment returned against their client by the New York county grand jury.

• • •

Official announcement from the express companies of their intention to comply without further delay after December 1 with the order of the Interstate Commerce commission for revision of their system of rates and methods has come from Walker D. Hines, general counsel for the five largest express companies, and was concurred in by the others.

• • •

The first plates of the keel of the superdreadnaught, Pensylvania, which when completed two years hence, will be the largest and most powerful fighting machine in the world, were laid at the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock company recently. Unlike similar events in the past, the work was started without ceremony, and even without the knowledge of local representatives of the navy department.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has been living quietly at Klobe since the suppression of the rebellion in southern China, is contemplating a visit to Hawaii and the United States.

• • •

Smallpox at Sydney, Australia, has caused the indefinite postponement of the World's Chritian Endeavorers' convention, which was to have been held in that city early in March 1914.

• • •

The city of Monterey, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon and one of the most important strategic point in Mexico, has been captured by the rebels after a ten-days' siege.

• • •

Klingenberg, a town in Southern Germany on the River Main, may lay claim to many of the characteristics of a modern Utopia. It not only supplies every resident with well paid work and relieves him of all his municipal and state taxes, but gives him an annual allowance of $40 for pin money, with occasional gifts for holiday celebrations.

• • •

Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Vienna on a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, who warmly welcomed him at the station. The meeting of the two sovereigns, it is believed will go far towards correcting rumors of coolness between the two countries because of Germany's support of anti-Austrian policies during the Balkan war. The emperors lunched and dined together and had a long conference. The German emperor met the leading political personages.

• • •

James Larkin, leader of the striking Irish transport workers at Dublin, was found guilty on charges of sedition and inciting to riot. He was sentenced to seven month's imprisonment.

• • •

General William Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will sail soon for America on his first visit to the United States, where he expects to secure some American Salvationists as volunteers for China, where the work of the Salvation Army is to be increased.

• • •

Victoria Mary Sackville West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville, was married in London to Harold Stanley Nicholson, son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

• • •

Eight ringleaders of the cannibals who recently murdered John Henry Wernea, a German-American minerologist, while he was at the head of an expedition searching for radium in an unexplored region of New Guinea, have been arrested by a patrol, according to a dispatch from Papua.

EDUCATOR ATTACKS "FADS" IN SCHOOLS

WISCONSIN MAN TELLS TEACHERS THESE ARE THEIR GREATEST ENEMY.

ATTENDANCE ALMOST 6,000

Association Striving for Membership of 7,000 to Secure the National Convention—Officers are Elected.

Minneapolis.—Attacks on ultra-modern tendencies in the public schools, which were a feature of the sessions of the Minnesota Educational association, were brought to a climax at the Auditorium by Edward C. Elliott, head of the department of education at the University of Wisconsin.

Greeted With Applause.

His arraignment of the system which he said overburdens the schools, and his announcement that teachers must organize themselves in their own defense and defense of the children from the present complex conditions, was greeted with long-continued applause, and evidently struck a responsive chord among the 2,500 teachers in the hall.

Mr. Elliott's address was sensational in the extreme. He declared that it is no wonder people are beginning to lose confidence in the schools, and it is because the schools are trying to do five or ten times the work they should. They are suffering, he declared, from "institutional fatigue." The only hope, he said, is in organization and in a triumph of democracy among teachers.

Attendance Record Broken.

All attendance records were broken by the association. Secretary E. D. Pennell announced that the enrolment reached very close to the 6,000 marke before adjournment.

Enrollment at the St. Paul convention last year was 3,500, and the highest previous record was 4,500. It is up to the association to recruit 1,000 more members, however, within the next few months. Superintendent M. C. Potter of the St. Paul schools, who has secured the conditional promise of the National Educational association meeting next June for St. Paul, brought back the news that Minnesota's state association must show 7,000 members before the location is confirmed.

M. E. A. Officers Elected.

Minneapolis.—Returns showed at a late hour that Miss Elizabeth Hall, assistant superintendent of the Minneapolis public schools, had been elected president of the Minnesota Educational association, that G. A. Foster, superintendent at Wilmar had been elected vice president and that Miss Frances Smith of Winona and Miss Frances Bishop of Northfield had each been elected a director for a two-year term.

$1,000,000 FOR 2ND HUSBAND

Duluth Doctor Supported by High Court in Contest—Deceased Woman Had Given Him Annuity.

Duluth.—William Boering and Rudolph Ortman, the two executors of the estate of Mrs. Marie W. Owsley, deceased, have filed a petition in probate court, asking an assignment of the property. The Owsley estate in St. Louis county, Minn., was estimated at about $3,000,000, a large portion of which was rich mineral lands. Mrs. Owsley died in Albemarle county, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1910.

In her will she fixed an annuity of $10,000 upon her second husband, Dr. Frederick Owsley. Claiming one-third of the estate as his right, he started an action against the other heirs, Wm. E. Boering and Caroline Boering, children of the first husband, William Boering.

Judge Gilpin of the probate court favored Dr. Owsley and the decree was affirmed by the district court and by the state supreme court. As a result, Dr. Owsley receives $1,000,000 instead of an annuity of $10,000.

Carlton County Raising Potatoes.

Cloquet.—Four or five yars ago not enough potatoes were raised around Cloquet to supply the camps of the lumber companies. Two years ago was the first time enough was raised to warrant potato buyers. So far this fall twenty carloads have been shipped to the twin cities and as many more will be sent out in the next four weeks, to say nothing of the farmers who are shipping independently. Potatoes are also being shipped from Carlton, Moose Lake, Mahtowa, Barnum, Wrenshall and Atkinson in Carlton county.

Corn Yield of 125 Bushels.

Rochester.—The raising of 125 bushels of corn to the acre is the record of the winner in the Olmsted county group of contestants in the state corn-growing contest, according to the reports following the checking up. There were fifteen contestants in the county for state honors, Winfield Randall, Jr., of Eyota winning first place, with the record of 125.4 bushels to the acre, and a girl, Edna Ryther of Stewartville, securing second place, her record being 119 bushels to the acre.

Receive Masonic Honors.

Winona.—Three Winona men were honored at the grand council meeting of the southern jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons in session at Washington. The thirty-third degree was conferred upon Welcome Johnston Smith and Henry John Willis. Charles Mortimer Morse of Winona was made a knight commander of the Court of Honor. Along with Mr. Morse this honor was also conferred on Alonzo T. Stebbins of Rechester and Leonard Rodding of Lamberton.

BAD GALE ON LAKE SUPERIOR

ANXIETY IS NOW BEING FELT FOR MANY OF BOATS.

Storm Similar to One That Wrecked Nine Vessels in 1905.

Duluth, Oct. 30.—Threatening to tie up navigation here, a 25-mile gale, accompanied by snow and low temperature, swooped down here. A light fall of snow covered the ground, with more promised by the weather observer.

Any vessels overdue at this port are believed to be in shelter behind Whitefish point, or other shelter. A big sea and heavy wind prevailed on Lake Superior. A fleet is held here because of the storm.

The first real winter weather of the season struck the western portion of the Northwest and Canada Tuesday and has now reached Duluth. A northwest blizzard, heavy snow and low temperature prevails here and cold will continue some hours, according to the forecast.

All of Saskatchewan and many protions of the Northwest were in the grip of the cold wave. Q'Appelle reported 2 below zero and zero was reported all over Saskatchewan. Snow is falling over a wide area and it is expected that the fall will be several inches in this district.

Intensified by the high wind, the 24-degree temperature is far from comfortable to Duluth citizens who were unprepared for the violent change. Warnings of the storm are flying on all points on Lake Superior and all mariners are displaying caution.

So far, no reports have been received here of any lake disasters. Practically all of the boats which cleared Monday, however, are without wireless apparatus. Lake men assert that weather conditions are very similar to those preceding the big storm of November, 1905, when the steamer Mataafa crashed into the government piers here and nine men perished. During the same storm, eight other vessels were driven ashore within a radius of ten miles.

TOWN WILL HIRE AN EXPERT

Morris to Try Novel Scheme of Government—Election Will be Held Soon.

Morris.—After the first of January, Morris is going to be "run," or managed, by a town expert, by a man whose specialty is town management, who has been trained by education and experience for just such work.

This is to follow as the result of a change in the plan of government adopted at a recent election. Morris is going under a commission form of government, in other words.

The commission is to consist of three men, one of whom will have the title of mayor. These three men will be responsible for the government of the city.

But the real control of the city, the executive management will be in the hands of a trained expert. This man is not necessarily to be a resident of the city. He may come from anywhere in this or another county. The only requirement to be made of him is that he shall know his business, and know how to put his knowledge into successful practice. It is in this that Morris is making a wide departure from commission forms in other cities.

While the mayor will appoint the chief of police, the latter will have to look to the expert for guidance when he is dealing with matters which give him doubt.

The schools, however, do not come under the supervision of the commission. They will be managed as before by a separate board.

The commission, under the new plan, will be elected on the traditional election day in November. While under the new charter there may be any number of tickets in the field, a certain percentage of the voters being the only requirement for nominating a ticket, this fall there is only one ticket up.

Council Considers Union Station.

Minneapolis.—The erection of a new union passenger station in Minneapolis by the city, all railroads entering the city being required to use it, is contemplated in a resolution offered in the city council by Alderman Karl De Laittre, president of that body. The resolution provides that the council proceed under a law passed last spring by the state legislature, to acquire in the name of the city, by gift, condemnation or otherwise, all land necessary or convenient, and erect and maintain a union passenger railway station. All railways entering Minneapolis and using the station would be required to pay rental in proportion to accommodations, sufficient to yield 6 per cent on the cost of the property and 2 per cent for a sinking fund.

Boys Arrested for Robbery.

Mankato.—Ed Zanichel of North Mankato and A. L. Thompson of Lake Crystal were held to the grand jury on the charge of robbery in the first degree, preferred by J. E. Polem, a farmer living near Minnesota lake. Polem says he was robbed of $25. The defendants are about 17 years old, and each implicates the other. Zanichel's father has caused the arrest of a saloonkeeper and his bartender on the charge of having furnished liquor to his son on the day of the robbery.

Rochester Creamery Plant Burns.

Rochester.—Fire last week destroyed the plant of the Rochester Creamery company, involving a loss of about $25,000. The origin is not known. The building was one of the landmarks of Rochester, having been built in the early days and having served as a factory for various institutions that have passed out of existence. The creamery was owned and operated by members of the Gamble & Robinson company of Minneapolis.

MEXICANS READY FOR BIG BATTLE

COUNTRY MAY DECIDE FATE IN GREAT CONFLICT VERY SOON.

BOTH SIDES ARE PREPARING

Thousands of Troops Rushed to City of Monterey—Carranza and Huerta Each Appear to Be Testing Strength.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Oct. 31.—A nation-wide massing of the armies of both Huerta and Carranza is now on at Monterey, and the belief here is that the greatest battle in the history of the Mexican revolution is near.

Orders arrived here from Governor Carranza for every Constitutionalist in this section to hurry to Monterey, where fighting is reported still in progress.

Constitutionalists Assemble Forces.

The Constitutionalist forces concentrating about Monterey are said to number 6,000, drawn all the way from Torreon, in North Central Mexico, to Matamoras in the extreme northeastern corner.

The federals have rushed 10 field guns from Piedras Negras and left but 200 men to guard that place.

Generals Navarette, Tellez and Maas are leading other federal relief forces southward to Monterey from the border country.

Diaz Learns Restrictions.

Vera Cruz.—General Felix Diaz, now a refugee on board the American battleship Louisiana, learned that the privilege of asylum on a battleship carries with it certain restrictions not unlike prison regulations. By order of the admiral, General Diaz is not permitted communication with anyone from shore without his permission and the admiral has given General Diaz to understand that such permission will rarely be given.

The enforcement of this order is rigid.

"Will you please go below, sir?" said the officer of the deck, saluting the general when he had begun a conversation with a man who had brought his baggage aboard.

General Diaz appeared to be annoyed for an instant, but without hesitation complied.

No Plotting Allowed.

Admiral Fletcher explained that while he was willing to place his flagship at the disposal of General Diaz as an asylum, he did not propose to expose himself to the criticism of making it a place of possible plotting. He asserted his confidence that General Diaz would not attempt to abuse hospitality by meeting friends there and from a safe vantage point indulge in intriguing or conspiracy, but he was resolved to take no chances.

The disposition of Diaz and his companions has not been determined, but it appears probable that they will eventually be set ashore from one of the battleships, probably the Louisiana herself, when she sails from Mexican waters the first week in November.

TAMMANY SCENE OF BATTLE

Speakers Who Assailed Murphy Near Hall Are Driven Away by "Braves."

New York, Oct. 31.—Fourteenth street, in which is situated Tammany Hall, witnessed an exciting scene when speakers of a rival political organization came there to expound their faith.

Speakers for the society to lower rents and reduce taxes on homes, accompanied by two women distributing their literature, sought to win votes opposite the hall. Crowds of Tammany sympathizers watched the invaders take their stand opposite the office occupied by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, and heard one of the speakers point to the hall and shout: "The man who is responsible for high rents and taxes is over there!"

"Votes for Mitchell" banners and signs soon were stamped under foot and the women were escorted without ceremony to their wagon, where the speaker got no further than his first declaration.

Other speakers had little better success and the meeting adjourned to a less partisan neighborhood.

Plumbers' Case Continues.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 31.—The government's investigation of the alleged national plumbers' trust continues here with Assistant United States Attorney General Gregg in charge. The proceedings before the federal grand jury are shrouded in secrecy. Manufacturers, wholesalers and contracting plumbers from many parts of the country are being examined.

Plan an Ideal Capital City.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Plans for making the national capital a model municipality, after which all the cities of the country may pattern, were outlined at a conference between Henry Bruere, head of the bureau of municipal research of New York City, and the commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Bruere and John Purroy Mitchell, fusion candidate for mayor of New York, formulated the proposed form of government for the capital, and presented it to President Wilson last spring.

Opposes Irish Home Rule.

New Castle, Eng., Oct. 31.—Speaking from the same platform as Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader in the house of commons, pledged the support of the Unionist party of Ulster, even to the extent of forcible resistance to home rule. But his eagerly awaited reply to Premier Asquith's offer of a compromise on Oct. 25, consisted merely of a statement that the Unionists would carefully consider any proposals the prime minister cared to make.

ENGLAND'S NOTED OLD BANK

Many Curiosities Are Owned by "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

London.—The greatest bank in the world—the Bank of England—is known as the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street." The bank has issued millions of pounds in notes, and if each could speak what tales of history would be told. For instance, there is preserved in the Bank of England library a £5 note with these words written upon it: "If this note gets into the hands of John Dear of Longhill, near Carlisle, his brother Andrew is a prisoner in Algiers." This notification was copied into a Carlisle newspaper, and John Dear thus became aware of the wareabouts of his long lost brother.

World's Most Famous Bank.

Among other curiosities in the bank library there is a bank-note dated "19th Xber, 1699," for £555. This is the oldest bank note known to be in existence. In appearance and design it is very similar to the present day notes. Another interesting note is one for £1,000 which Lord Cochrane paid as a fine, imposed upon him for his erroneously supposed connection with a fraud for raising the public funds. It is indorsed with these words: "My health having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors having resolved to deprive me of property and life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.—Cochrane. Grated chamber. King's Bench prison, 3 July, 1815."

The greatest amount for which a Bank of England note has been issued is £1,000,000. There are only four of these million pounds notes in existence. One is preserved in the library of the bank, another is in the possession of the Rothschild family, a third is owned by Messrs. Coutts, the famous bankers, and the forth is in the hands of the descendants of Samuel Rogers, the poet.

The printing is done on the bank premises. The notes are printed in pairs and come off the machines pressed and dried. Stock notes of different values from £5 to £1,000 are kept in iron safes in one large room and the average value of the stock is between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000. Over 80,000 notes of various values are paid into the bank every day. On their return the notes are sorted, first into their respective values, then according to their dates, and finally into their numercial order. Every note has a place of its own in the bank registers, and immediately the notes are sorted their return is registered.

Special examining clerks devote their attention to detecting forgeries. Of late years there have not been many cases of forged notes, but during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries the banks suffered severe losses from counterfeit notes. The story of the first recorded forgery forms a unique chapter in the book of romance. A certain linen draper named Vaughan was passionately in love with a fair maiden whose father was a man of considerable wealth. The love sick swain knew that the quickest way to win the girl was to give some proof that he was a man of means. To this end he employed several men to engrave for him a Bank of England note for £20. When twelve of the notes had been worked off he presented them to his lady fair. Unluckily the imposition was soon discovered and poor Vaughin was hanged.

WITCHES WEIGH HOUSE GONE

Holland Town Loses Curious Relic of Middle Ages—Determined Whether Witch or Wizard.

Amsterdam.—The little town of Oudewater, which is situated on the River Yssel right off the beaten tourist track, has lost by fire one of the most remarkable relics of the middle ages, the so-called Witches Weigh House.

Early in the sixteenth century Emperor Charles V., who was born and educated in Holland, granted the town what is perhaps the most curious privilege on record, that of a weigh house which should be the only recognized one to determine officially whether a person was a wizard or a witch.

At a time when witchcraft was universally believed in the weigh house did a great business. It was the burgomaster of the town who determined the weight. If an accused person balanced the scales or was heavier he or she went free, but if lighter a prima facie case of witchcraft was held to be made out, and the unfortunate individual was in imminent danger of losing life or chattels or both.

There are records that witches were weighed in Oudewater as late as the first half of the eighteenth century.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, billousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Value of a Lawyer's Talk.

A young lawyer was defending an old convict on the charge of burglary in a state where the court rules allow each side one hour to address the jury. The young lawyer, somewhat nervous, consulted a veteran member of the bar who happened to be standing near. "How much time do you think I should take up in addressing the jury?" he asked in a rather pompous manner. "Take the full hour," was the gruff reply. "The full hour? Why, I intended to take only 15 minutes." "Take the full hour," repeated the old lawyer. "But why?" "Because the longer you talk the longer you will keep your client out of jail."—Ladies' Home Journal.

ECZEMA ON BACK AND CHEST

Pierson, N. Dakota.—"The eczema started on my scalp. It finally went on to the back of my neck, then on to my back, arms and chest. It broke out in pimples first and then seemed to run together in some places, making a sore about the size of a dime. At times the itching and burning were so intense that it seemed unbearable. The more I scratched it the worse it became, and there would be a slight discharge from it, especially on my scalp, so as to make my hair matted and sticky close to the scalp. The hair was dry, lifeless and thin. My hair was falling so terribly that I had begun to despair of ever finding relief. My clothing irritated the eruption on my back. The affected parts were almost a solid scab.

"I had been bothered with eczema for about a year and a half. Then I began using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them daily for two months and I was cured." (Signed) Miss Mildred Dennis, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

What Worried the Boy.

Douglas Mallach, author and woodsman, tells this story of his little son Donald. The two were watching a moving picture melodrama and the hero had suffered severely in an explosion. One of the workmen dropped his shovel and lent a hand to carry the injured man to a place of safety. Donald appeared much troubled. His father asked the reason. "Oh, papa, they went away and forgot all about the shovel!"

BACKACHE-RHEUMATISM QUICKLY VANISHES

Even Most Chronic Sufferers Find Relief From Few Doses of Croxone.

Croxone soon relieves such conditions because it reaches the very roots of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering cells and glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism; heals the inflamed membranes of the bladder, and cleans out and strengthens the stopped-up, lifeless kidneys so they can filter and sift all the poisons from the blood, and drive it out of the system.

So sure, so positive, so quick and lasting, are the results obtained from the use of Croxone, that three doses a day for a few days are often all that is required to end the worst backache, regulate the most annoying bladder disorders, and overcome the numerous other similar conditions.

Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results.

An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give desired results, regardless of how old you are, how long you have suffered, or what else has failed.—Adv.

Advice to Lovers.

Some one has given the following advice to bashful young men who wish to propose to their sweethearts: First select your night, then when you are seated in her parlor, you on one side of the room and she on the other, just hitch your chair toward her and she will hitch toward you until you cannot get any hitcher. Then slip your arm round her waist and say, "Wilt thou?" and she wilt every time.

Time for Somebody to Stir.

Staylate (at 12:10)—Your father is an early riser, isn't he?

The Girl—Yes; did you hear him stirring?—Boston Transcript.

For Palm Beach.

"Have the geese started south yet?"

"Can't say. I haven't seen the New York society papers lately."

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. LeClear's Health—Her Own Statement.

Detroit, Mich.—"I am glad to discover a remedy that relieves me from my suffering and pains. For two years I suffered bearing down pains and got all run down. I was under a nervous strain and could not sleep at night. I went to doctors here in the city but they did not do me any good.

"Seeing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, I tried it. My health improved wonderfully and I am now quite well again. No woman suffering from female ills will regret it if she takes this medicine."—Mrs. JAMES G. LECLEAR, 336 Hunt St., Detroit, Mich.

Another Case.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is all you claim it to be. About two or three days before my periods I would get bad backaches, then pains in right and left sides, and my head would ache. I called the doctor and he said I had organic inflammation. I went to him for a while but did not get well so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I was relieved and finally my troubles left me. I married and have two little girls. I have had no return of the old troubles."—Mrs. CHAS. BOELL, 2650 S. Chadwick St., Phila., Pa.

Is Best Sportswoman.

Miss Marie Marvingt is known in her native land of France as the first sportswoman of the world. She can swim, ride, shoot, climb, fish and drive a motor car and she does each beautifully. She scales mountains, hunts big game, rides a bicycle, wins at international shooting contests, and moreover she has been up in a balloon several times. She is now working on an aeroplane, hoping to invent something to carry wounded soldiers from the field.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A MONTANA CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Mrs. N. L. Ferguson, 406 E. Fourth St., Anaconda, Mont., says: "I had a constant pain across my back that broke my rest at night. I felt worn out in the morning and had to walk around all bent over. If I did any stooping or lifting, it made me worse. I took different kidney remedies and tried plasters, but nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They relieved me right away and three boxes cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads in the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

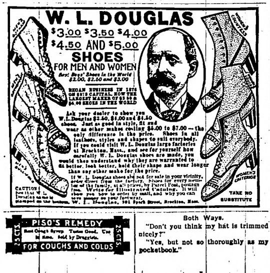
Social Conditions

The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

R. A. GARRETT,
315 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold everywhere. Booklet free. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Best Boys' Shoes in the World $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $375 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody. If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. W. L. Douglas, 301 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

TELLS ANECDOTE OF POMBO

How Great South American Poet Told Distinguished Lady to Kiss Him.

Mr. Phanor J. Eder tells this anecdote of Pombo, the great South American poet, in a New York literary salon presided over by a distinguished Argentine lady. Pombo had been presented to her, and she asked him, with much enthusiasm, who was the anonymous poetess, the famous Edda, the Bogotana.

"Do you really find these verses worth reading?" asked Pombo.

"Worth reading! Verses vibrating with the deepest passions of a woman's soul, so essentially feminine verses, too, exhaling the mysticism, the adoration of a Santa Teresa! Oh, you men! Who among you could write such verses?"

"Well," said Pombo, "Edda is now in New York, and if you want to make her acquaintance—"

"Speak, man!" cried his hostess, impetuously. "Where does she live? What's her name? I'll see her tomorrow. I will cover her with kisses!"

"Then begin, senora!" said the ugly little Pombo. "I—I am Edda."

We are all willing to give freely to charity when we are broke.

JUST ADDING THE SEASONING

Why Bennie Reasoned He Had Just Come in Time to Save the Baby Brother.

Five-year-old Bennie, who, since the arrival of his baby brother three days before, had been on tip-toe for a sight of him, was at last admitted to the chamber.

As he entered the dim room, he saw behind a screen the pink body lying on the lap of the white-capped nurse, who, having just given it a bath, was shaking powder over it from a perforated box.

At the sight a look of horror overspread the chubby face of Bennie. Toddling to his mother's bedside, he whispered in awed tones:

"Det up, muvver, quick! Nurse is goin' to eat little bruvver; she's puttin' the salt on him now!"—New York Evening Post.

Once Upon a Time.

Once upon a time there lived and flourished in a small city a worthy man. He was devoted to his native place; he loved its streets and stones, its strange odors, its smoke, its high rates, its indifferent water supply, its clubs and cafes and everything about it. Nothing could induce him to leave it even for the briefest period. In vain did the railway companies spread their holiday arrangements before his eyes; he returned with the more satisfaction to his favorite seat overlooking the central square. And, then, one day, the king of that country, who was full of capricious impulses, issued a decree that no one in this little city should ever leave it again, under pain of fearful penalties. And immediately our friend began to be consumed with a longing for travel.—Punch.

The New Way.

"What will we put in the magazine this month?"

"About forty pages concerning what we had last month."

"Yes."

"And forty more about what we will have next month."

"And then?"

"That ought to be enough for this month."—Washington Herald.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Make hay while the sun shines, but shuck corn on damp days.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Both Ways.

"Don't you think my hat is trimmed nicely?"

"Yes, but not so thoroughly as my pocketbook."

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

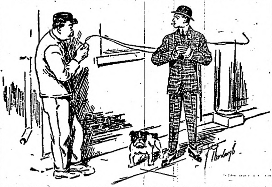
(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman)

"Nels, my friend," said the janitor to his Scandinavian assistant, "I take notice that you're a-getting gay these days. That there cap of yours is got too small for your head and I don't believe the cap's shrunk any at that. What was you abusing that gentleman for just now?—What gentleman? The gentleman with the laundry, the yellow complected gentleman with the slant eyes and the baggy pants that you was a-speaking to so unkindly.

"Chinyman, was he?" said the janitor, with a broad smile of perfect comprehension. "Well, of course that's different. If he was a Chink, I don't know as I can blame you. It's perfectly natural that you'd want to kick him off the premises and make motions to that effect. I s'pose he give you the excuse that he had business here—what? Thirty-eight and twenty-seven gives him their shirts an' flat pieces, don't they? I thought they did. Anyway you done well to let him know that he was the scum of the earth and the offscourings of humanity. He mightn't realize it if he was treated civil and decent.

"When you come to think of it, it's a blessing that there is scum and offscourings for us to look down on and kick around and bawl out once in a while," mused the janitor. "We'd certainly be in a bad way if there wasn't. I guess we'd lose all our self respect. I know you've done me heaps of good that way, Nels, my friend. It's been a great comfort to me after the agent has been raising Ned around here for to jack you up and tell you what I thought of a race of people that put fishballs in their soup. I don't know but what I'm going a little too far in calling you a race. You're more like a funeral procession, judging by the most of you that's worked for me. But that's neither here nor there. We can't all be Irish, nor yet American, and it's a good thing as I'm a telling you. Somebody's got to be the goat.

"What makes me sore, and what makes any right-thinking man sore," the janitor went on, "is to see some guy doing something that I don't never do nor never thought of doing, and couldn't do if I wanted to do it. You understand that don't apply to baseball or variety show stunts, but them's about the only exceptions I can think of just now. You take this here golf. I get the willies now every time I take the old woman to the park. Honest, it takes away my appetite for the lunch to see them lunatics. Seems to me a grown person might find something better to do than to put in time swatting a dinky little ball around a twenty-acre lot. I feel like smearing their fingers with molasses and giving them a couple of feathers to play with. That would be a sensible form of amusement alongside of golf, it looks like to me. Some of 'em wear knee panties, too. Gee! What they ought to wear is Russian blouse suits with sailor collars and pretty little socks on their pretty little legs. Fierce, ain't it?



"ANOTHER THING THAT GIVES ME A PAIN IS TO SEE A GUY A-SMOKIN' A CIGARETTE."

"Another thing that gives me a pain is to see a guy a-smoking a cigarette. That's something there ain't no excuse for that I can see. Anybody can get a clay pipe, and a couple of month's steady smoking 'll make it as sweet and juicy as need be. A pipe is a man's smoke, though I ain't got no objection to a cigar once in a while—about election time. Same way I'll take a tub of suds when I'm dry and I've got the price, but if you're bound it's your treat and I happen to feel like it you can give me a little rye. But mine's beer as a general thing. That's one thing I'll give the Dutch credit for: they may have a poor language and disgusting ideas on the subject of cooking, but they're all right when it comes to a steady and sensible drink. Most drink is good in moderation, though, as long as it's not mixed. The only thing I draw the line at is Scotch. What I say is, patronize home industries. I've no use for Scotch or a man who will drink it.

"Yes, sir," said the janitor, emphatically, "I'm against golf and bridge whist and cigarettes and Scotch. Likewise I'm opposed to spaghetti and cabbage soup and Bismarck herring and chop suey and four o'clock tea. I'm an American citizen. At the same time I don't claim that Dagos and Kikes and Chinks and Hunkies and Scandehoovians ain't got no right to live, and I don't feel called on to kick 'em around when I get one of 'em off by himself, any more than I'd feel called on to heave a chunk of coal at a tenant because he had had his finger nails manicured. I don't have my finger nails manicured, but I can control my feelings.

"I'm willing to admit, Nels, my friend, that there Chink ain't got white eyebrows and a complexion that looks like it was fresh b'iled. He's got a good deal the same cheek bones that you've got, but then, he braids his hair and works fourteen hours a day and eats rice oftener than what you do. I know that's aggravating and there ought to be a law against it, but there ain't no law and there's nothing in the rules of this here building against it, so I guess you'll have to stand for it. You get me?

"Because if you don't, Nels, my friend," said the janitor, with sudden ferocity, "I'll beat it into your bone head with a grate crank. Why, you tow-topped, lop-eared, knock-kneed son of a smoked halibut, the first thing you know you'll get that Chink scared and I'll have to be paying out money to have my little bit of a week's laundry done for me.

"And you not even naturalized!" concluded the janitor, with bitter scorn.

LEAVING THE COURSE CLEAR

Little Story That Proves the Value of a Thorough Understanding Between Lovers.

"I think," she said, "we ought, before it is forever too late, to try to thoroughly understand each other. We ought to confess any shortcomings we have, so that if either of us finds that marriage might be irksome or unsatisfactory we may end our engagement and escape what might otherwise be lifelong misery."

"I'm glad you suggested that," he answered. "I have often thought of it, but my position has been somewhat delicate. I could not very well be the one to propose it."

"Oh," she angrily exclaimed, "then you have been anxious to have it all ended?"

"Why do you say that, dear? I haven't hinted that I wished to have it all ended."

"If you didn't you wouldn't have thought of wanting an understanding now. You would have been glad to get me and find out about my shortcomings afterward."

"Am I to assume, then, that you have been anxious to break our engagement—seeing that you have asked me to tell you about my faults at this time?"

"Of course not. Why should you assume such a thing?"

"For the same reason that you assumed it."

"That's just like a man, I've never seen one yet who could be reasonable."

"Very well, little girl. Let's change the subject."

"But I don't want to change the subject. I want you to know all that is worst about me, so that if you don't want me you needn't take me."

"All right. Tell me what is worst about you."

"I—I don't think there is anything worst about me. Now tell me what your faults are."

"Well, I think I, too, am perfect."

"Harold! Do you really mean that?"

"Certainly."

"I'm so glad we have had this understanding and that now there is no danger of our making any mistake."

Prodigal Parent.

Col. Roosevelt, one evening in Marquette, told a group of newspaper correspondents a number of stories.

"If more of us were materially, but not mentally, like the Arkansas backwoodsmen, it would be well for the nation," said the colonel.

"Once, while traversing Arkansas, I dismounted at a log cabin and asked if I could have dinner. Yes, they said, I could, and while I waited on the bench before the door I noticed a baby playing with a loaded revolver.

"'Goodness me!' I said, 'you shouldn't let that young infant play with a loaded revolver. What a terrible risk!'

"'Risk?' said the backwoodsman. 'Aw, I dunno. I got 'bout fo'teen mo' chillun round the place somewhere.'"

Sensational.

"He has written a new play."

"Original?"

"Yes. The heroine is a married woman."

"Oh, I know. And falls in love with another man."

"No. There's the original part of it. The play shows marriage to be a sacred relation that some people take seriously and get a good deal of happiness out of."

Found That Hogs Could Jump.

A Geary county (Kan.) farmer built a "hog-tight" fence around his feed lot just before he received a big shipment of Arkansas "razorbacks." The next morning the hogs were scattered all over the county. It was found that most of them could clear the fence with a standing jump, although some of them were compelled to make a running jump of it. But all of them could jump it.

Don't Take the Lawyers Seriously.

A lawyer in a courtroom may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes complaint when court adjourns. "If a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character," says the Hill City New Era, "there is a libel suit or a dead editor. This may be owing to the fact that the people believe what an editor says."—Kansas City Star.

Keeps Informed.

"What is your politics?"

"You should say, 'What are your politics?' There are a large number of brands out, and I have a little of each."

EDISON DENIES HE'S A GENIUS

Tells Reviser of Latin Bible "I'm Only Mechanic and Couldn't Do Your Work."

Thomas A. Edison listened intently at his home at Llewellyn Park, in Orange, N. J., as the Abbott Francis Gasquet, president of the English Benedictine Monks, unfolded to him the gigantic task in which the commission appointed by Pope Pius X., of which he is the head, is engaged in revising the Latin Bible.

The inventor, accounted an agnostic, had asked the abbott to dinner to hear of the work he has undertaken. When the abbott had finished telling of the tremendous scope of the task, involving as it does the minute analysis of ancient manuscripts wherever they may be found in Europe, Mr. Edison turned to him, saying:

"Father Gasquet, I want to tell you that I wouldn't like your job. It's more than I could do."

"But you, Mr. Edison, are the genius of the age," protested Abbott Gasquet. "My work does not compare with yours."

"Oh," replied Mr. Edison, with a wave of the hand, "I am only a mechanic."

After dinner Abbott Gasquet, in the Edison library, heard operatic arias.

"I'm feeling like a boy," said Mr. Edison, when asked if he had fully recovered from his recent illness. "I'll never take another vacation."

Hint for the Newly-Weds.

How many mothers instruct their daughters that they must try to love their husband's relatives just as well as they love their own? Very few—and many will assert that no such instruction should be given; but some of us think that it ought. It is a safe thing to do—for the chances are 10,000 to one that no girl could ever go so far as that, try as faithfully as she might. But she can surely learn to love her husband's family, and she will add immensely to his comfort by so doing. Their "ways" are doubtless very different from hers. Sometimes they receive her with coldness and suspicion; but by practice and kindness and loving attention she can usually win them. It is her mother's part to teach her this patience and kindness before she is married. The art of being a good daughter-in-law is a noble one, and like all other arts it can, to a considerable extent, be taught.—Leslie's Weekly.

Women and Ugly Men.

What chance has a homely man to win a prize in the baffling game of matrimony. A good one—in Berlin—where Fraulein Derben has just organized "The League Against Beauty." The members—all pretty girls, of course—have pledged themselves to marry only ugly men because of the theory that handsome mates are unreliable. The moods of My Lady Fair these days are oftener grave than gay, but love will continue to be "blind." The fat or baldheaded rival of Apollo Belvedere at least is to have an even break, a fair start and no favors, but the same old winners will forge ahead just the same in this new race of hearts.

Quaint Description.

Admiral Dewey described quaintly in Washington a man who was a borrower and sponger.

"He is one of those chaps," the admiral said, "who use all their friends as coaling stations."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

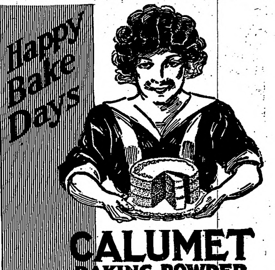
Its Nature.

"What do you think of this taste for high balls?"

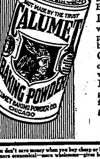
"It's low."

Break up that cough. A single dose of Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops brings prompt relief—5c at all Drug Stores.

Speak your mind if you must, but mind how you speak.



CALUMET BAKING POWDER



CALUMET BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all.

For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocer knows. Ask him.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

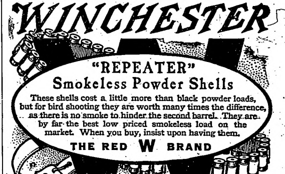
You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



WINCHESTER

"REPEATER" Smokeless Powder Shells

These shells cost a little more than black powder loads, but for bird shooting they are worth many times the difference, as there is no smoke to hinder the second barrel. They are by far the best low priced smokeless load on the market. When you buy, insist upon having them.

THE RED W BRAND

Unfailing.

"There is one sure law of retribution."

"What is that?"

"That crooked men generally end by finding themselves in straightened circumstances."

The tall cemetery shaft is proof that one has left some friend behind, anyhow.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

HIDES AND FURS

We positively give more valuable illustrated information relative to Hides and Furs, than any other house in the world. We pay Highest Cash Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts, etc., and make prompt returns for each shipment. We sell trappers' supplies very cheap. Write for circular, shipping tags, Illustrated Trap Book, Catalogue, etc. It's free. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR COMPANY, Estab. 1890, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN OR WOMEN to start in business for themselves selling Extracts, Essences, Home Remedies, etc. No capital needed, large profits, business permanent. For particulars address THE DILL MEDICINE COMPANY, Norristown, Penn.

UNBIASED TRUTH about California by informed Easterner. Nothing to sell. Treatise on valuable information for homeseekers, investors, tourists. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. W. A. BANTA, Box 934, Sacramento, Cal.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44–1913.

Your Grocer Has Them

I'm hungry, bring on your

Sunshine L.-W. SODA CRACKERS

SUNSHINE L.-W. SODA CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L.-W. IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED LOOSE-WILES
Sunshine Biscuits

There's a zest to Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers that nothing else has. Whether it's their delicate toasty brown,—fresh, flaky crispness—or appetizing flavor—they certainly do make the mouth water. When they're so nourishing, too, and so perfectly digestible, it's a pity not to have them. Buy the big, family-size package, triple sealed, air-tight and economical. 25c

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Ladies Coats And Furs

The finest line of coats ever shown in St. Hilaire is ready for your inspection. We extend a cordial invitation to you to call and examine the line.

THE QUALITY STORE

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Look At These Prices!

18 lbs Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 lbs. Select Prunes	.25
Fancy Red Salmon per lb.	.19
4 pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
Rolled Oats per package	.20
Coffee, Our Special, per lb.	.20
T Zer Toast, The very best 2 lbs.	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.10
Fany Holland Herring per lb.	.10

Diamond and Gold Medal Flour on hand.

OLE MATHESON

The Small Price Store

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special atttention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Stoves! Stoves!

Don't these chilly mornings make you think of setting up that new stove you promised yourself last year? Call in and see our supply of ranges, cook stoves, wood and coal heaters and especially the Round Oak Line which are considerd the best all-round stoves on on the market.

A. H Pitkin,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Advertise in the Spectator.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, November 1, 1913.

On next Tuesday the people of Thief River Falls and Crookston will vote on the license question for the first time. It is highly improbable that a "no license" would be of any benefit to either of the two towns for the first year at least, but if they stay "dry" there is no question but what it would make a great improvement in the apearance and in the morals of both places.

An action of immense importance to the dairy industry of the whole Northwest is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. In the result is involved a saving in transportation costs of over three-quarters of a million dollars to the producers of butter, eggs and poultry.

The action, if successful, would require the boat lines operating on the Great Lakes to install refrigerator facilities for the transportation of butter, eggs, poultry and dressed meats from Duluth to Buffalo and other Lake Ports.

At present the boat lines refuse to furnish such facilities. The result is that all of the traffic moves all-rail at a rate of $1.05 per 100 lbs. from Duluth or the Twin Cities to New York City, whereas the rate on the boat lines for the same class of traffic is 65 cents per 100 lbs. from Duluth, a difference of 40 cents.

The case was brought up by the Bridgeman and Russell company of Duluth, a central creamery, but every owner of dairy herds and flocks of chickens, every co-operative creamery and private creamery, and every man interested in the development of dairying and poultry industries in the Northwest is as vitally interested as the company in whose name it is brought.

Seeing the prospects of Duluth becoming a great assembling center for butter and egg shipments by water and the probability of great development in the Northwest if the case is successful, the Traffic Commission of the Duluth Commercial Club has join the Bridgeman and Russsell company in the preparation of the case. The Commission recently won a signal victory in obtaining a reduction in the rail and lake rates from the East to Duluth, with cousequent benefit to all of the Northwest and the members of the Commission have high hopes that they will be successful in the action now pending.

On behalf of the producers of butter eggs and poultry in Minnesota, the state railroad and warehouse commission has intervened in the case, and undoubtedly many other interested parties will join in support of the action.

The territory which would be served by adequate facilities for refrigerated transportations on the Great Lakes includes Minnesota, North Dakota South Dakota and seventeen counties in Northern Wisconsin. The territory does not begin to consume its entire production of butter, eggs and dressed poultry, and full 90 percent of it is now shipped out of the territory. Of the shipments 70 percent go to the markets of the East, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and other cities.

Minnesota in 1912 produced 131,500,000 lb. butter. Only 10 percent of that amount was consumed in the state and the remainder, 70 percent went to markets east of Buffalo. In the same year North Dakota produced 13,906,244 lb. of butter, of which 11,606,244 lb. were available for shipment. South Dakota produced 20,432,290 lb. butter, of which 18,380,052 lb. were available for shipment.

The seventeen counties of Northern Wisconsin produced 25,555,843 lb., of which 23,259,000 lb. were available for shipment.

In the same year the egg production of Minnesota was 7,500 cars, of which 3,000 moved out of the state, and 800 cars of poultry were shipped from Minnesota. The tonnage of eggs and and poultry from the other states involved is also large.

It is not hard to figure out the effect if the traffic in those products moved to the East by the lake rather than by all-rail, with a difference of 40 cents per 100 lb. in the rate. With refrigerator facilities provided, most of the traffic destined for Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern points would seek the lake route, especially since better time could be made, considering delays in switching at Chicago, and it is the opinion of refrigerating experts that the products could be delivered in the East in better condition after transportation by lake than by rail with consequent higher prices offered.

Butter, eggs and poultry are sold on the basis of prices delivered at the market. Obviously if the products could be delivered in better condition in the East, prices would be held at least to the present level, and the producers would reap the benefit of the reduced transportation.

The refusal of the boat lines to provide facilities for refrigerated transportation to date may be traced to the fact that the package freight boats which are the only ones which could be so equipped, are owned and controlled by the rail lines east of Chicago, which obtain the traffic at a higher rate in consequence of the water highway being closed to it.

With the Eastern market opened on more favorable terms to the dairymen and poultry raisers of the Northwest accelerated development may be expected in those industries. For that reason the case is of immense importance and its result will be watched with interest by all people interested in Northwest developement.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. } No. 9

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

To George Crocker et al.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake county, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot one (1) in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said county of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, towit: the sum of One dollar and fifty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the state of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the county auditor of said county pursuant to the order and direction of the state auditor of the state of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five dollars and ninety-nine cents duly paid to the county treasurer of said county.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Six dollars and eleven cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) GEORGE DUPONT,
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota
o 18-3t

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.

Estate Of Peter O. Hagglund

State of Minnesota, County Of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter O. Hagglund Decedent:

The State of Minnesota To Eva Carolina Hagglund, Charley John Hagglund, Anna Carolina Beadone, Peter August Hagglund, Maria Emelinde Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Hagglund, Erick Olof Hagglund and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of November 1913, at 11.00 o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of October 1913.

(Court Seal.) Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge.

O. A, Naplin Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner.
n. 1 3t.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on October 21st, 1913.
Date of call by Supt., Oct. 25st. 1913.
Date of report by bank Oct. 21st, 1913.

RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts			$145,058.78
Overdrafts			106.77
Banking house, furniture and fixtures			4,000.00
Other Real Estate			2,537.00
Due from banks		29,008.76	
Cash on hand, items below		5,296.73	
Currency	3,956		
Gold	150		
Silver	100.10		
Other	30.63		
Total cash assets		34,305.49	34,305.49
Checks and cash items			712.07
Total			187,920.11
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock			$10,000.00
Surplus fund			2,000.00
Undivided profits, net			441.18
Deposits subject to check		45,247.92	
Demand certificates		3,114.58	
Total immediate liabilities		48,362.50	
Time certificates		127,113.43	
Total deposits		175,475.93	175,475.93
Total			187,920.11

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Pennington

We, Daniel Patterson, vice president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. Daniel Patterson, Vice President,
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
B. E. Burkee,
Leonard Holmes, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of Oct, 1913.
(SEAL) K. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

Horses Mean Cash.

The man who has mares and young foals in the summer has a right to be proud. Horses bring about the highest price of any animal raised on the farm.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO. SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
166-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Notice of Expiration of Redemption No. 232.

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Red Lake
Office of County Auditor

To E. L. Quist.

You are hereby notified. That the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in Pennington County, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block 32 in Red Lake Rapids addition to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota is now assessed in your name;

That on the 9th day of May A. D 1910 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1910 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1908 for said County of Red Lake the above described pieces or parcels of land was bid-in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of Two Dollars and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A D 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to nine Dollars and fifteen Cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Nine Dollars and fifteen Cents and interest on Nine Dollars and thirty seven Cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, from the 14th day of October A. D. 1913, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 14th day of October A. D. 1913.

(Seal) George Dupont
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota
O-18-3t

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT, get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.74
Wheat, No. 2	.72
Flax, No. 1	1.22
Flax, No. 2	1 19
Oats	.28
Barley	.43
Rye	.43

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss,
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State afore said, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec. 1886.

A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F J Cheney & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

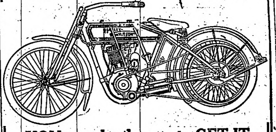
SOMEONE IN MINNESOTA

(North of the Minnesota River)

Is Going To Be Given This

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

MOTORCYCLE and a Lot of Money



YOU may be the one to GET IT

There is no question as to the value and usefulness of the Motor Cycle. There is no question as to the value of a Harley-Davidson Motor Cycle. There is no question as to the squareness and fair dealing of the Farm, Stock and Home Co. who is making this offer.

Fill Out This Coupon Today.

Get full particulars of this offer. Learn about the liberal cash commissions you can earn in addition to the motor cycle.

A good hustler can make from $3.00 to $10.00 a day.

Do not wait a minute before filling out this coupon.

It will give you a credit of 10,000 points toward the **Harley Davidson Motor Cycle.**

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO.,
830 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars of how I can get a Harley-Davidson Motor Cycle and make from $3.00 to $10.00 a day.

Name..

Post Office..

Rural Route.................... *State*....................

This coupon counts for 10,000 points. Additional coupons from same individual will not count anything.

TURKEYS

We are now paying

13c lb. for Live Turkeys

16c for Dressed Turkeys

In dressing turkeys simply remove the feathers after killing the bird.

See us about Poultry or Live Stock you to sell.

Wm. Schuft

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

When you are in need of stationery of any kind give us a call. We carry a full line.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday
THEO CRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services tomorrow at 7:30 o'clock p. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Nov. 16th at 7:45 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 2nd at 3 p. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.......... 7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie.......... 8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
E. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Cand Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption. Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor } No. 8.
County of Red Lake
State of Minnesota

Notice Of Expiration of Redemption.

To Wiley Tincolph,

You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the county of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots 19, 20, 21, 22 23 and 24 in Block 41 of the Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described pieces or parcels of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said pieces or parcels was subject to be sold, to-wit the sum of Seven Dollars and sixty seven cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said pieces or parcels of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Thirty Dollars and eighty eight cents duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said pieces or parcels of land executed and delivered by said County auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Thirty one dollars and fifty cents (and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.)

That the time for the redemption of said pieces or parcels of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of office this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

Seal George Dupont
Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1913. NUMBER 17

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Medium Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE

OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

[illegible] Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Mr. O. F. Post visited the county seat Wednesday.

Roy Morgan of Thief River was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Miss Emma Lindahl went to Crookston Monday for a short visit.

Miss Ethel Collins entertained a number of her friends at a card party Wednesday evening.

Alice and Arthur Hall were guests at the Martz home Sunday evening.

Ruth Martz spent Monday and Tuesday at the Weland home in Thief River.

Rolland Fairbanks made a business trip to Grand Forks Tuesday. He returned Thursday.

Mesdames Post, Chas. Patterson, C. C. Elliott and G. Fellman walked out to Hurst's Wednesday.

Mrs. L. Peck entertained Wednesday evening, at a thimble bee, in honor of her guest, Miss Agnes Bjoin of Crookston.

Scand Mission church services in Black River at the home of Alf. Dahlstrom Sunday Nov. 16th at 2 p. m. All are welcome.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Anton Aabol. All are welcome.

At the services at the United church a week from tomorrow, an offering will be taken for the organist.

The ladies aid of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet with Mrs. K. O. Gigstad Saturday Nov. 15th. All are welcome.

The young peoples' society of the United church will meet at the church Sunday evening Nov. 16 at 8 o'clock.

Swedish Lutheran services, Sunday Nov. 16th in the school house near Aug. Konikson's at 3 o'clock and Young Peoples' meeting at Mr. Mr. Sandberg's in the evening.

Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Larson went to Crookston Wednesday to attend annual conference of the Scand Mission churches of the Red River Valley.

Ray Pope, Walter Smith and Harold McCrum came down from Thief River Falls Monday. They walked across to Hazel and returned home the same evening.

Messrs. P. A. Blixt, Gust Erickson, L. P. Thyren and A. S. Anderson represented St. Hilaire and vicinity at the annual confereece of the Scand. Mission Church, held at Crookston, this week.

The ladies aid of the Clara church at Hazel will have an auction at the home of Mr. Willie Peterson Nov. 15th. Many useful articles will be sold. Refreshments will be served after the auction. Fishing pond and other arrangements are prepar for. Come early.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

The regular meeting of the Village Council was held Monday, evening.

Ole Matherson is stocking up his store in fine shape.

Alfred Olson of Bray, was a business caller here, Friday.

The general store of Holmes Bros. presents a greatly improved appearance, this week.

Archie Palmer and a friend from Grand Forks, N. D. were in town on a business mission Tuesday.

Miss Agnes Bjoin of Crookston is visiting at the home of Lyman Peck this week.

The pond froze over last week but the mild weather of the last few days has partially opened it again.

Mr. Jorindahl of Numedal moved in this week. He will occupy one of the Kolstad houses on Wall St.

Mr. Leonard Holmes and son Harold went to St. Paul for a short visit, Saturday. Harold returned Monday morning.

The Mission church on Broadway is being improved by a new cement foundation. Larson Bros. are doing the work.

John King has purchased the Knute Kolstad residence on Wall Street, where he has made his home for a number of years.

Ole and Albert Nash have purchased the Benson property in the south end of Railway Ave., and will make their home there.

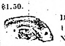
Arthur Hall, who is now located at Keewatin, on the range, arrived here Saturday for a visit at the parental home.

J. Hanson, an expert jeweler, of Glasgow, Mont., has decided to locate in St. Hilaire. He will arrive with a stock of goods in a short time.

Rabbit hunting is claiming the attention of the local sportsmen. A number of good bags have been reported.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.



DR. STOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Nov. 4th. Thief River Falls Nov. 5th. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

H. W. Smith went to Thief River Falls Saturday evening to be present during during the pre-election activities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Sullivan of Crystal, N. D. are visiting at the home of Mike McAndress.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Miller autoed up from Crookston Sunday. They spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Peck and returned to Crookston in the evening.

Thief River Fall and Crookston, both voted on the license question this week. Both places declared in favor of license by a substantial majority

Mission services in the Synod church, Sunday at 11 a. m. Lecture at 3 p. m. Lecture and esrvices by Rev. O. N. Fosmark of Grand Forks, N. D.

A fine new residence has been erected on the Lorentson farm west of town, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Nels Person and Alfred Anderson are doing the construction work.

The masquerade ball at the Imperial Hall, last Saturday evening was a decided success in every way. A large number were in attendance from Thief River Falls.

The ladies of the Swedish Lutheran church have arranged for a Thanksgiving supper at the hall, Nov. 27th. There will also be several other enjoyments during the evening. Come and bring your friends.

Remember the entertainment at Imperial Hall Friday eve. Nov 14th at 8:30 o'clock. A rare treat is in store for you.

The ladies aid of the M. E. church will be entertained by Mesdames Peck, Post, O'Brien and Hooper in the Odd Fellow building Thursday Nov. 20th. Everbody welcome.

C. C. Elliott came up from the Twin Cities Friday morning with a party of land seekers.

Arthur Hall left Wednesday for Keewatin, Minn. where he is employed.

Mas. A. F. Hall of Bagley and Huldah Gigstad came in over the Soo via Hazel last evening for a week end visit at their respective homes, here.

Change in Firm.

Mr. A. S. Wilson, who has been associated with C. Steen in in the Central Meat Market, has purchased the latters interest and will conduct the business alone in the future. Mr. Steen is undecided as to where he will locate but his family will make their home here until the end of the present school year.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Ind. School Dist. No. 192 of St. Hilaire, up to Nov. 26th, 1913 for 50 cords of poplar wood, 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered on the local school grounds.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

N. A. Nelson,
O-25-tf. Clerk.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm, Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscaibers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

Ethel Corbett Pitkin, dramatic reader, assisted by Rilla Palmer pianist and Lewis Lasseson, tenor soloist will give an entertainment in the Imperial Hall, Friday eve. Nov 14th at eight thirty o'clock. Mrs. Pitkin needs no introduction to St. Hilaire audiences. Miss Rilla Palmer, member of the Thief River High school faculty, formerly of St. Paul, has also been been heard of in St. Hilaire and the quality of her piano work is known. Mr. Lasseson is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice and his appearance on the program insures a very successful concert. Keep the date in mind, Friday Nov. 14 at the Imperial Hall under the auspices of the M. E. church. Admission, children under 15 years of age 20 cents, adults 35 cents.

"Mrs. Pitkin is a reader of remarkable ability".—Thief River Falls News Press.

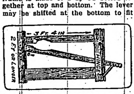
Mrs. Pitkin is well skilled in her art. She is able to render every shade of meaning by her voice and won her audience. She will be welcome on any program given here in the future.-North St. Paul Sentinal.

Mrs Pitkin measured up fully to her high repute and proved herself a reader of highest rank and one of the best Bagley ever has had the pleasure to hear.
Supt. Hov of Bagley Schools.

USEFUL FOR RINGING SWINE

Device Constructed on Plan of Dehorning Chute Will Hold Hogs of Different Sizes.

My hog holder is made on the plan of a dehorning chute and is the best I have yet seen. It will hold a 30-pound pig or a 400-pound hog equally well, at ringing time, writes W. C. Buffington of Guedo Springs, Kan., in the Farmers Mall and Breeze. The frame is made of 2 by 4's bolted together at top and bottom. The lever may be shifted at the bottom to fit



For Holding Hogs.

large or small hogs' heads. The opening in the lever and frame, which is closed over the hog's neck, is eight inches from the base. The handle is notched at its upper end into which a short piece of 2 by 4 catches to hold the lever in place when an animal is This piece is hinged to the

Wyandotte.

The Clara Congregation will give their annual Ladies Aid Auction Nov. 15th at P. W. Peterson's.

Martin Peterson went to the county seat Friday

Mrs. P. W. Peterson went to St. Hilaire Thursday returning Friday.

Miss Mildred Huseby is sewing for Anna Alberg these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller spent Sunday at the Wm. Deshart home.

Miss Lena Peterson, Valborg Engelstad and Nina Turnquist called at the Sumpter home Sunday.

John and Nels Alfson called Sunday afternoon at the M. Peterson home.

Miss Ruth McGilvery was the guest of Ethel Sumpter Sunday.

The members of the Ladies Aid of the Clara church held their business meeting at the J. Sjoberg home Tuesday.

Mrs. T. J. Sumpter and Charlie were as St. Hilaire Thursday.

Mrs. Gustafson, who lives near Crookston, is visiting at the home of her brother, John Peterson.

Mrs. John Peterson and Mrs. Gustafson called at the M. Peterson home Tuesday.

Mr. Keller was a St. Hilaire caller Friday.

P. W. Peterson has been busy the past week shingling the school house.

The Peterson Bros. are busy plowing this week with their gasoline outfit.

Miss Ethel Keller spent the week end at the parental home.

A few of the young folks of this vicinity attended young peoples' society at Charlie Erickson Sunday.

The Clara congregation held preachers meeting Wednesday.

Miss Lena Peterson shopped in Thief River Falls Saturday. She returned by St. Hilaire.

Miss Leone McGilvery and Martin Odegaard attended young peoples society at Charlie Erickson's Sunday night. Leone reported walking good.

Miss Lena Peteason left Monday for Crookston. She was accompanied by Emma Lindahl from St. Hilaire.

Albert Johnson was a St. Hilaire caller Friday.

Miss Nina and Mrs. Oscar Peterson called at St. Hilaire Monday.

Hallowe'en evening must have been spent rather quietly as no damages were done.

Miss Valborg Engelstad and Miss Nina Turnquist spent Sunday at the M. Peterson home.

Quite a number of young people of this vicinity attended the basket social in the school house east of here Saturday night.

Bray.

John Scholin and Fred Swanson are building a house for Lloyd Crown

Nick Schultz drove to St. Hilaire Friday.

Miss Gena Broten, who is teaching the Lindquist district, visited Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Sanders.

Emil Larson was at St. Hilaire Friday.

Alfred Olson and son Walter hauled wheat to Wylie Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs Gust Scholin made a business trip to Viking Friday.

Mrs. A. P. Hogstrom and brother John Stomberg autoed to Red Lake for a visit with their brother Theodore, who is employed in the saw mill there.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Sevre and son called at Andrew Johnson's Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Lloyd Crown visited at Mrs. E. Crown's Tuesday afternoon.

Melker Erickson of Black River drove to Harry Hawkinson's Sunday

Miss Gunhild Hagen of Epping, N. D. is here visiting old friends.

Quite a few young folks called at Alfred Olson's Sunday afternoon.

D. P. O,Niel of Thief River Falls made a business trip out here Wednesday.

Miss Clara Anderson is visiting at Thief River Falls.

Marie Schultz is working for Albert Sevre.

SPORTING WORLD

Willie Ritchie, light weight champion, is to take a long rest.

• • •

University of Virginia has football club to stir up enthusiasm among the students.

• • •

Twenty polo teams took part in the interregimental cup contests at Hurlingham, England.

• • •

The New South Wales rugby football league has invited an English team to visit Australia next year.

• • •

Jimmy Benyon will race several horses owned by Frank G. Jones through the Great Western circuit.

• • •

The official time of Ross B., 2:06 as second to Anvil, was 2:04½ and 2:05. He is, indeed, a fast trotter.

• • •

Greece will celebrate the victory over the Turks by holding its postponed Olympic games next spring.

• • •

In Germany Arthur Stellbrink leads the motorcycles with a total of $48,000 for five years from 1908 to 1912.

• • •

Toronto Rowing club plans a $60,000 clubhouse on the new harbor. Other clubs will also construct new buildings.

CLEARANCE SALE

Our entire line of Wagons, Harrow Drills, Buggies, Gang and Walking Plows, Manure Spreaders and Water Tanks will be closed out at wholesale prices.

Nothing Reserved! Every article going at unheard of prices.

If you need any of the above mentioned machinery, either now or in the spring, **NOW** is your chance to save money.

HOLMES BROS.

Read our special offer.

Have You A Bank Accoount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact you have a bank acdount adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it'll grow, and you'll grow with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company

CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, Minn

Restaurant

When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new pace in connection with my store. We can satisfy you
Here

PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Burleson has decided to standardize the entire postal service so far as possible, with a view to greater efficiency.

* * *

Republican Leader Mann's plan for subscriptions from congressmen to a wedding gift for Miss Jessie Wilson was denounced in the house by Representative Gray, democrat, of Indiana, who said the movement was "in exceeding bad taste."

* * *

The sale of interchangeable mileage books with the requirement that the coupons be exchanged for tickets before a journey is begun has been held by the interstate commerce commission to be neither discriminatory nor in violation of the law.

* * *

A resolution calling upon President Wilson to furnish the house with a complete list of all executive department officials absent from duty during the last four weeks to engage in political activities has been introduced by Representative Britten of Illinois.

* * *

Francisco Esquadero, chief of the department of foreign relations for the constitutionalists in Mexico, telegraphs their headquarters from Hermosillo that the federals had evacuated the city of Chihuahua on the approach of Pancho Villa and the constitutionalist troops.

* * *

The delay of the administration in announcing its decision interpreting the 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American vessels may result in the introduction of a measure in the house calling upon the treasury department for information as to what it is doing to enforce the new traiff law on this point.

* * *

Because 6 per cent of all West Point applicants have failed during the last three years, notwithstanding many were high school graduates, Representative Sharp of Ohio called on Secretary Garrison to recommend modification of examinations or have the government conduct a preparatory course.

* * *

The "war plans" of the army ordnance department are completed and for the first time in the history of the country Uncle Sam is in readiness at a moment's notice to arm and equip 500,000 men to send into the field in the event of war with a first class power.

* * *

President Wilson has signed an executive order amending the civil service rules relating to the Interstate Commerce commission, so as to enable the commission, without references to the civil service law, to appoint one director of physical valuation, five members of the supervisory board of engineers, a supervisor of land appraisals and a chief accountant.

* * *

Important changes in the administration currency bill resulted from the first executive work on the measure by the senate committee. The committee passed over for later action the proposition to substitute a central government-controlled bank for the regional bank plan in the bill, on which the members were evenly divided and proceeded to perfect the details of the measure.

* * *

The senate banking and currency committee has tentatively agreed on four regional reserve banks for the proposed new currency system, with a provision that after two years the federal reserve board may add as many additional banks as it deems necessary, not exceeding twelve. The pending bill fixes the number at twelve and it has been understood the administration would not consent to have it reduced below nine.

DOMESTIC.

The poultry ration of New York City amounts to 272,972 pounds per day.

* * *

President Wilson has nominated T. C. Armitage as postmaster at Billings, Montana.

* * *

In the more than 21,000,000 dozen eggs that were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1913, the Missouri hen contributed a greater number than the hen from any other state.

* * *

The Realshipt Oysters company of New York and Boston, a $4,500,000 corporation, placed, in the hands of receivers on an application in the federal court of the Old Colony Trust company of Boston, trustee of its $2,500,00 convertible bonds. The oyster company defaulted interest on bonds.

* * *

Six thousand dollars for retired missionaries was raised in less than fifteen minutes at Topeka, Kas., at the national meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

* * *

The strike of 125 chauffeurs of automobile trucks carrying United States mail at New York has caused no delay in the transportation of the mail according to the federal authorities, who said the places of the men who went out have been filled by other drivers.

* * *

"Ma of Fair Cows," entered from Monmouth, Ore., was named grand champion Jersey cow at the National Dairy show. "Noble's Eminent Lad" of Falfurrias, Tex., was chosen the champion Jersey bull.

* * *

Australia last year bought over 35,000 autos from the United States.

* * *

New York has 107,000 persons on its payroll, the largest department being the schools, with 25,800.

* * *

The executive committee of the national editorial association selected Houston, Tex., for the meeting place of the association next April.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was acquitted of the charge of murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton.

* * *

Employes of the street railway and traction companies of Indianapolis went on strike. A half hour later practically every car had been returned to the barns and deserted by the strikers.

* * *

John Magill, employed in the Lovington mines, near Decatur, Ill., unearthed what appeared to be a petrified human foot. It was imbedded in the rock 1,000 feet below the surface of the earth.

* * *

An order from Washington pure food experts to Colorado fruit growers to label apples just what they are, translates the "Colorado Beauty" into a plain "Ben Davis." Other fancy names go the same route.

* * *

The will of Adolphus Busch, just filed at St. Louis makes charitable bequests aggregating $170,000 to a number of St. Louis institutions and places the bulk of the estate in trust, naming Mrs. Lilly Busch, Charles Nagel and August A. Busch, trustees.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty business men were sworn in as special deputies for strike duty at Indianapolis, by Sheriff Theordore Portteus, who announced that he would take a hand in the strike of motormen and conductors, which has tied up the street car service there.

* * *

The visible and known coal supply of Missouri amounts to 39,354,000,000 short tons, which, at the present rate of consumption, will last 9,200 more years, or until the year 11,113, according to information furnished to Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick of the state bureau of labor statistics.

* * *

Work on the $1,000,000 mansion, which the late Charles G. Gates was erecting was stopped on orders from the general contractors in New York. It was announced that nothing further would be done until the architects and builders had consulted with the widow and mother of the dead multimillionaire.

* * *

Figures recently published show that fire insurance in the United States and Canada proved profitable to British companies during 1912. There are seventeen British companies transacting fire insurance in the United States, and the premiums received amounted to $56,634,390. The losses paid are given at $29,484,500.

* * *

The argument on the appeal of thirty of the labor union officials convicted at Indianapolis last December of conspiracy and complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots has been completed before the United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago. The court took the petition under advisement and will render a decision probably within sixty days.

FOREIGN.

Additional potteries in the East Liverpool, O., district have closed their doors because of the strike.

* * *

General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Mexican constitutionalists, has announced he would make a formal appeal to Washington for recognition of the belligerency of the Mexican insurgents.

* * *

The forest of Norway are mostly in private or municipal ownership, the nation owning 28.5 per cent of the total forest area. The national forests of the United States occupy only about 20 per cent of the total forest area of the country.

* * *

The report current on the continent and published in the United States of the betrothal of the prince of Wales and the Grand Duchess Tatiania, second daughter of the Russian emperor, has been officially declared to be a pure invention.

* * *

The British government's old age pension scheme is producing some remarkable figures, for the statistics for 1912 show that 603,380 women were in receipt of old age pensions, as compared with only 362,628 men.

* * *

Women of Mexico are playing prominent part in the welfare of the southern republic, either as "soldaderas," foraging successfully for their men folk in the armies, or occasionally as actual fighters. Many women have left their homes rather than remain alone, and a few of them have gone under fire from motives of revenge.

* * *

A bill authorizing Prince Regent Ludwig of Bavaria to bring his regency to an end and proclaim himself king of Bavaria in place of the insane King Otto has been passed by the lower house of the Bavarian diet.

* * *

As an indirect result of what was said by the police to be bitter anti-American feeling among the thousands of Mexicans in Los Angeles, Adolf Morena, a Mexican, was shot and killed by Albert C. Staples, a policeman, of Los Angeles, who had been shot at by Moreno.

* * *

General Jose Manuel Hernandez, the exiled Venezuelan known as "El Mercho," arrived at Trinidad from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and was received enthusiastically by a number of friends and adherents.

* * *

Four new state forests have recently been added to those in Hawaii, making twenty-seven in all, with an aggregate of 683,101 acres. Of this amount, 67 per cent belongs to the territory, the rest being private land administered by the territorial forest officers.

SEVERAL HURT AND CAR IS DEMOLISHED

RIOTS RESULT DISASTROUSLY FOR STRIKEBREAKERS AND POLICEMEN.

BRICKS AND MISSILES FLY

Governor Asked to Call Out Militia—Likely to Do So—Demands of Old Employees.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—An effort to resume street car traffic, which has been tied up since last Friday by a strike, resulted in the serious injury of seven strikebreakers and several policemen.

Car Is Demolished.

The car operated by strikebreakers was demolished. A crowd of several thousand persons, many of them armed with bricks, surrounded the car and prevented its progress while a downpour of missiles from the roofs and windows of buildings threatened the lives of the strikebreakers and police.

Indications are that the militia will be called out. A committee of seven of the civil and commercial organizations presented a unanimous request to Governor Ralston asking for troops.

Expected Ralston Will Act.

While Governor Ralston would not say what action he would take, he intimated that his reason for not calling the troops at once was that they could not be mobilized before today and that he feared that the announcement that the militia had been called for would result in a night of lawlessness. The request for troops came after the governor had spent some time in conference with the brigadier general of the state and the county and city authorities.

The six strikebreakers injured in rioting who were able to travel, returned to Chicago at the expense of the labor union. When John Sullivan, motorman of the car and the most seriously hurt, was knocked down, the other strike breakers surrendered and agreed to leave Indianapolis.

Still Another Death.

Another death, due to the strike, resulted when Thomas Carleton, who was shot during the Louisiana barn riot Tuesday, died.

A new proposition from the striking motormen and conductors, in which they waive recognition of the newly formed union, was submitted to Governor Ralston by W. G. Beatty, president of the Central Labor union, representing the men last night. The demand of the employes, that the union be recognized by the Indianapolis Terminal & Traction company has been the main objection the company has made to the first terms submitted by its men.

The men, however, still demand higher wages, shorter hours, and arbitration of all future demands. They agree that a committee of three shall form the arbitration board. The terms submitted to the governor demand that all the strikers be taken back into the employ of the company and that the men shall have a yearly contract.

Governor Ralston presented the new petition to Robert I. Todd, president of the company, who refused to comment on the terms.

HENNESSY PUSHING CHARGES

New York Governor Promises to Prosecute All That Is Substantiated.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Fresh from the New York mayoralty fight, John A. Hennessy, state investigator, visited Albany and made arrangements with Governor Glynn for a renewal of investigations into Hennessy's charges of graft in state departments.

Hennessy also caused to be issued by Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle a statement that Carlisle's recent denial of a charge that $8,000,000 in state highway funds had been wasted in the last year was meant in no way to reflect on any statement by Hennessy. Carlisle also said that Hennessy's work in the dpartment had been valuable.

Governor Glynn was called to New York and could not confer with Hennessy at length. It was agreed, however, that they will meet again Monday. The governor publicly promised that he would see that any criminal charge Hennessy could substantiate would be prosecuted.

Philadelphia Republican Again.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—The claim was made at Republican headquarters that the party ticket carried the city by from 40,000 to 50,000.

Stefansson Expedition Heard From.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 7.—Stefansson's Canadian Arctic expedition has been heard from at the northernmost point of Alaska. At the geographical survey offices it was announced that advices received by mail conveyed the information that the Karluk, the Mary Sacks and the Alaska, bearing the explorer and his party, passed Barrow Point on Aug. 8, 15, and 20 respectively. The expedition, hearing from the natives that no ice had been reported, hoped to reach Herschel island by Aug. 24.

Dupes Over 500 Women.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—What was said by the officials to have been an extensive gambling scheme in which more than 500 women participated and to which women were attracted through the mail, resulted in a federal indictment against Mrs. Sarah Foster. The woman is charged with conducting a card game and lottery and offering prizes to those who pay membership fees. It was alleged that at one time Mrs. Foster had several thousand members, procured by advertisements sent through the mail.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES GATES

YOUNG MILLIONAIRE LAID TO REST BESIDE FATHER.

Men Prominent in Financial Circles Attend—Interment at Woodlawn, New York City.

New York.—The funeral of Charles G. Gates, the young Minneapolis financier, who died suddenly at Cody, Wyo., was held at the Madison avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Madison avenue and Sixtieth street, with many men prominent in financial and railroad circles in attendance.

The church was crowded with friends and business associates from many sections of the country, and hundreds of persons blocked the street, unable to gain admission. After the church services, the body was borne to Woodlawn cemetery, where it was placed temporarily beside that of his father in a cemetery vault, pending the completion of the Gates family mausoleum.

The church services were conducted by the same two clergymen who two years ago officiated at the burial of Mr. Gates' father, John W. Gates. Rev. J. W. Lagrone of Kingsley, Iowa, and formerly of Port Arthur, Texas, an old friend and pastor of the Gates family, was assisted by Rev. Wallace MacMullen, pastor of the Madison avenue church, where the family attended services when in New York. Rev. M. L. Burton, formerly pastor of the church, delivered a brief eulogy. The regular church choir rendered the musical selections, assisted by Nahan Franko, the violinist. The music included, "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide With Me."

The casket was taken to the church from the Plaza hotel. Thirty-five automobiles and carriages carried the financier's young widow, his mother and many friends, including some of the best known business men in the country.

Edward Lott, Mr. Gates' private secretary, and Frederick Feigel, a close personal friend, acted as ushers. There were 36 honorary pallbearers, including Charles M. Schwab, Allan A. Ryan, Frank A. Munsey, William C. Brown, Harry F. Black, Elgood Lupkin, William C. Hogg, and others, from Chicago, Davenport, Iowa, Minneapolis and other western cities, who had come to New York to attend the funeral.

SON DENIES MOTHER A KISS

Mrs. Leckwold Placed on Trial for Killing Her Children.

Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—Denied a kiss by her son Willie, aged 12, and kissed hurriedly by her 11-year-old daughter, Myrtle, who quickly ran back to her seat, Mrs. Ida Leckwold sat with streaming eyes in Judge Charles S. Jelly's courtroom where she was placed on trial for murder in the first degree for the confessed poisoning of her 13-year-old daughter, Viola.

Rebuffed by her children, stared at stolidly by her father and two sisters, who made no attempt to converse with her, although seated a few feet away, the little defendant took no interest in the selection of the jury, or the proceedings generally, but sat in silence by the side of her guardian, Mrs. Nels Claussen, the jailer's wife, nervously locking and unlocking her long fingers.

8,000,000 Acres Is Involved.

St. Paul.—That the state of Minnesota has violated the conditions under which 8,000,000 acres of swamp land have been patented to the state by the federal government is the complaint made to Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior. The complaint is signed by President C. M. King and Secretary W. R. Mackenzie of the Northern Minnesota Development association. They ask Secretary Lane to refrain from patenting an additional 500,000 acres of swamp land to the state, until he has made an investigation.

POPULAR AS AN AUNT.

Albert Lea.—Mrs. Hans Christianson, who resides near New Richland, received letters from her three brothers, Albert, Daniel and Peter, who reside on farms near Lisbon, N. D., announcing that she had become an aunt three times in one day. Each brother became a father for the first time.

Football Star Is Dead.

St. James.—Lisle Johnston, who was a former Minnesota football star, succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever with complications of heart disease. His struggle for life, which lasted two months, like his many battles on the gridiron, was bitterly waged until the end came.

New Ulm Gets $32,000 Armory.

New Ulm.—A $32,000 state armory will be erected in this city early next spring, the armory board having at a meeting decided to revise the proposed sketches in order that a structure may be available. It was originally planned to raise $10,000 in the city of New Ulm, to provide for quarters for the Second Regiment band. A counter petition was circulated and the armory board was forced to abandon the plan. Architect Schipple of Mankato will prepare the new plans and specifications.

Insanity to Be Defense.

Minneapolis.—Testimony of alienists and friends and associates of Mrs. Ida Michaud Leckwold, on trial before Judge Jelley, charged with the murder of her daughter, Viola, will be given, according to M. C. Brady, her attorney, to show that she has been a chronic epileptic for years. Witnesses will be called to prove that her condition is hereditary and that the treatment received from her husband, hunger, harsh treatment and abuse, augmented her physical weakness.

FARM WOMEN REMEMBERED

Practical Methods to Be Presented for the Benefit of Farmers' Wives.

Minneapolis.—Practical and helpful instruction in scientific principles of agriculture for farmers of Minnesota through short courses was outlined before the conference of agricultural field workers at the university farm. A larger number of the courses will be provided than in former years.

Emphasizing the growing importance of providing for the farm women, Miss Bess M. Rowe described a three-year course in home economics which will be offered with all the short courses, one week each year for three years.

Beginning with fundamentals in cooking and sewing, in the first week the wives of agriculturists will be taught sanitation, personal hygiene, home nursing, invalid cookery, home decoration, table setting and fancy cooking. One topic that will appeal to the frugal housewife is a class in "leftovers," where the scientific manufacture of hash and other remnant delicacies will be demonstrated.

In T. A. Erickson, rural school specialist of the extension division, the country schoolma'am has a firm admirer and he urged the county agents to recognize her as a potent factor in bettering country life.

Prof. A. D. Wilson, superintendent of the extension work, also called attention to the significance of the rural schools as a direct method of reaching farm homes with their quarter million boys and girls who come daily in touch with the 8,000 school teachers.

SOME MINNESOTA ELECTIONS

Results in a Few Towns Throughout State—Socialists Lose in the Red River Valley.

Crookston.—Thomas Morris was elected mayor of Crookston over the socialist mayor, H. L. Larson, who was a candidate for re-election. Intense excitement prevailed after the polls had closed and when the result was known a parade of the stars and stripes was held.

City Clerk Childs was defeated by Lewis Ellington after serving ten years. The voters of every ward in the city voted wet, the total majority being 378. Oscar Holseth from the fifth ward was the only socialist alderman elected in the city.

Thief River Falls Result.

Thief River Falls.—High license carried here by a vote of 624 to 373. The socialist ticket went down to defeat by overwhelming majorities in every ward. Lars Bakke, the business men's candidate, was carried through the streets on the shoulders of the crowd.

The election was the most hotly contested since the county division fight of two years ago. The campaign was carried on against no license as a strictly business proposition. Socialists were elected two years ago on account of dissatisfaction.

Cloquet Defeats License.

Cloquet.—In the counting of votes on license in the city election, the unofficial result shows 314 for license and 513 against. Fred D. Halbert was chosen mayor; J. Helwood, city treasurer, and W. H. Skemp municipal judge.

HARVESTER COMPANY LANDED

Judge McHugh Opens Plea for the Defense, in St. Paul Federal Court.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—Judge William D. McHugh, of Omaha, fighting the federal suit for dissolution of the International Harvester Company in the United States district court here, pictured the harvester concern as one of the greatest educational and beneficial forces ever created in this country. Counsel for the defense then assigned to George W. Perkins, of New York, credit for this achievement, and asserted that without Mr. Perkins' mind to direct the organization and expansion of the business, the International Harvester Company of today would have been an impossibility.

Edward P. Grosvenor concluded the first presentation of his final argument for the government before Judge McHugh opened for the defense.

Motorcycle Lures to Crime.

St. Peter.—Speed mania seized Anders Kristenson, 19 years old, who came from Denmark to Lake Benton, three months ago. Coveting the ownership of a motorcycle, he surrendered to the temptation to forge the name of his employer, a thresherman, to a check for $165. But then a clothier's window furnished a irresistible lure, and vain Anders bought fine raiment. When arrested he had only $83.50 in his pocket and was still looking for the vehicle. Before Judge Oleson he admitted his crime. He must serve an indeterminate sentence in the St Cloud reformatory.

"J. C. R." Can't Be Located.

Rochester, Minn., June 4.—"J. C. R.," the man of mystery at the Rochester state hospital, has added another mystery to the case which has already become nation-wide. His sudden disappearance from the state hospital, which has been his home for the past five years, came at a time when perhaps the great secret of his past would have been revealed. Not a trace of the man of mystery has been found since Friday night. The bag of coins he took with him belonged to one of the doctors on the staff.

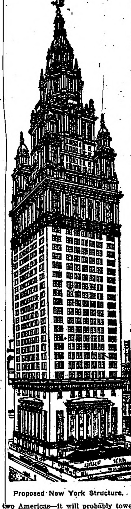
Fingers Save Man's Life.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 5.—Leonard Bergsland's three fingers were lacerated by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of his companion, and to the three digits the young man places his good fortune in not being more seriously wounded. Bergsland's companion had loaded his rifle and was preparing to shoot when the rifle was discharged. Bergsland's hand was raised in such a position that the bullet lacerated his two fingers, lodging in the little finger. His finger stopped the bullet.

TALLEST BUILDING IN WORLD

Proposed Structure Will Be Erected to House Goods for South and Central American Trade.

New York.—Here is projected the tallest building in the world. It is still in embryo, but has progressed to the stage of blue print and architectural plan. The site has not yet been selected, but if this great conception should gain the essential financial support of the parties interested—American manufacturers who desire to establish their goods in South and Central American markets, and the big Southern-American concerns who believe in the great opportunity of fostering commercial relations between the two Americas—it will probably tower among the great structures arising around the new terminal of the New York Central.



Proposed New York Structure.

It is to be more than a commercial structure, however, for it is to house the club rooms and exhibition halls of the Pan-American States association, which is now engaged in the important task of introducing the two interests to one another.

The design calls for a wonderful Spanish tower, pinnacled with red and gold, 900 feet in height. That is 151 feet higher than the Woolworth, the present record holder among the world's tall buildings.

Of course, the Eiffel Tower of Paris is higher yet, with its 304 meters, or approximately 1,000 feet. But the Eiffel tower is not either in form or purpose a building; it is rather an engineering demonstration along the lines of steel bridge construction, and beats about the same relation to a building proper that a fire escape or an extension ladder does to a staircase.

The step ladder order of Manhattan's—and that means the world's—half-dozen champion skyscrapers will therefore line up as follows:

Pan-American, 901 feet; Woolworth, 750 feet; Metropolitan Life, 700 feet; Singer, 612 feet; Bankers' Trust, 539 feet; Park Row, 382 feet.

The estimated cost of this latest building designed by Francis H. Kimball—who is the architect of the City Investing building, the Manhattan Life and a dozen other of the colossal structures that have helped to make downtown New York famous—rather stuns the imagination, as do other figures mentioned in association with this project.

The Pan-American building will call for some 21,000,000 cubic feet of building material of various kinds—steel, granite, terra cotta, concrete, tiling, bronze, iron, glass, etc.

Its estimated cost will be from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The main structure is to be 33 stories high, above which the tower, with its efflorescence of spires and cupolas in the general style of the Spanish renaissance, will soar to the altitude of 901 feet.

Last Scottish Stage Coach.

Edinburgh.—The last stage coach, so far at least as Scotland is concerned, has just made its last run. The daily journey between Campelltown and Tarbert will now be made by motor. For over 40 years the coach has carried the mails and passengers over this wild part of Argyllshire. The driver has many stories of adventure to tell, but only once did he fail to complete his double journey. On that occasion the coach was snowed up in returning.

Farmer Swallowed a Bee.

Norwich, N. Y.—Suffering from the sting of a bee that flew down his throat, John Dye, a farmer near here, is in a dangerous condition. Dye owns thousands of bees and while collecting honey, one flew into his mouth and passed down his throat stinging him in the stomach, according to attending physicians. When he dropped the honey swarms of bees attacked him.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

Hired for the Occasion.

"Business seems lively at this booth. What's the attraction?"

"Milk is being served by a musical comedy dairymaid."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Grouch.

"What's Wombat irritated about now?"

"These shocking transparent skirts."

"Why should they make him peevish?"

"He hears about 'em, but never sees any."

ENDS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS

Croxone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the digging, twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Croxone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery.

Croxone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles.

If does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms or a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results.

An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—Adv.

Hard to Reach Her.

A good planter's wife, "befo' de wah," was teaching a jet black house girl, just fourteen and fresh from the plantation, the alphabet. Betsy had learned the first two letters, but always forgot the useless letter "C."

"Don't you see with your eyes, Betsy? Can't you remember the word see?" said the mistress.

"Yassum," answered Betsy, but she couldn't. Five minutes later Betsy began again bravely: "A—B—" and there she stopped.

"What do you do with your eyes, Betsy?"

"I sleeps wid 'em, mistiss." And this ended for that day the effort to "educate" Betsy.

Why Poison Ivy Poisons.

Poison ivy has long been a mystery both to scientists and laymen; why and in what manner it causes the peculiar rash and irritating inflammation have puzzled both botanists and physicians. At last the reason has been discovered. Dr. Mirande of Paris read to the Academy of Sciences in that city recently the results of his study of the poisonous weed. Poison ivy contains prussic acid. This is found principally in the young leaves and buds; in the older leaves there is very little of it. In three and one-half ounces of young leaves there is about a quarter of a grain of the acid. As with other plants in which prussic acid is found, the poisonous substance does not exist in its perfect form, but develops as soon as the leaves are bruised, a chemical action being set up through the union of an enzyme with a glucosid.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Experience of a Southern Man.

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself," writes a Fla. man.

"I formerly drank so much coffee that my nervous system was almost a wreck." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the drug found in coffee.) "My physician told me to quit drinking it but I had to have something, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about 10 days. That was a year ago and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

By Timely Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Here is her own statement.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Cary, Maine.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 45–1913.

Before and After.

Mrs. Outlate—What time of night is it?

Outlate—Shame time I ushed to go home when I was courtin' you.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

Nearly all wise men are married. That is how they got their wisdom.

Liberia in 1912 produced 93,822 pounds of crude rubber.

STOP THAT BACKACHE

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

A TEXAS CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

J. H. Lee, 412 W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Texas, says: "For four years I had intense pains through the small of my back. I could hardly pass the kidney secretions and morphine was the only thing that relieved me. I had gravel, too. Finally, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they permanently cured me. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

400,000 Settlers a Year

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

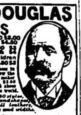
Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
316 Jackson Street,
St. Paul, Minn.



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Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
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Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes in the world.

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W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a trial? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you.

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Your dealer should supply you with them. Don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere, direct from factory, by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Nels, my friend," said the janitor to his assistant, as the latter entered the furnace room carrying his dinner bucket, "Nels, my friend, I have a word or two for your ear. It don't matter which ear; either one of them is big enough to take in all I've got to say, and then some. Just listen, that's all. Sit down and eat your lunch if you like; you won't make so much moise but what I can make myself heard.

"I take notice that you turned down the nice mannered, clean cut young man that was trying to sell you a suit of clothes. Why? Got another suit, have you? Sure you have. I seen it on you Sunday afternoon and I had to go lie down and have the old woman rub my head with camphor. It's a wonder you wasn't arrested. Nels, my friend, that suit might be all right back where you come from or in a museum, but in this country a nobby dresser has his pants legs come down to the tops of his shoes anyway, and his coat collar ain't constructed so's it tilts his hat down on the tip of his nose. I bet that other suit of yours is a hairloom—a sure enough hand-me-down—through four generations. Now, listen. That young man would have fitted you out with real clothes if you'd have let him—clothes that would have looked as if they was made in this here present century, clothes that would have been as good as your second papers to you; but you turn him down.

"Don't tell me that you can't afford it," continued the janitor, severely. "The young man was the best judge of that. I heard him say that you'd have six months to pay for the suit, and longer, if you needed it. Let me tell you a man can afford anything that he can get credit for. Keep that in mind and you'll wear diamonds before you're through. You're a young man starting out in life and you want to start right, and get them ideas of saving money and keeping out of debt out of your head.

"A man who keeps out of debt and saves money ain't got a friend on earth. He can't afford to have one. You know what a friend is, Nels, don't you? He's a fellow that comes around and taps you when he's hard up. Maybe he'll stand for a touch when you get in the same fix, but most generally you just happen to strike him at the wrong time. Still, friends are good things to have if you don't do too much for them and get 'em sore on you, and I'd certainly hate not to have any. You're saving money, ain't you? Sure. I knew you was, and you don't owe nobody. No, I didn't suppose you did. Well, leaving me out, who is there that's interested in you? Nobody. You pay cash for everything you get, and consequently it's expected of you, so that if you stopped doing it nobody would trust you for a cent. Run your face, Nels, my friend. Run your face, and pay a little something once in a while, and you can have anything you want as long as you want it. But you can't do it in them other clothes of yours.

"And as long as you're in debt, you've always got somebody interested in you. If you're out of a job, they'll boost you for another one. If you're sick, they'll see that you don't die on 'em and leave 'em in the hole. I got my job here by owing a grocery bill that I wasn't able to pay, and if the old woman would only see reason, I'd run twice as big a bill and get a job at double the pay and half the work.

"Here you are plugging along at fifty a month and saving money on it. What's the answer? You're missing all the fun there is going and getting into the bad habit of doing without unnecessary luxuries. Look at that there lunch you're eating. Why don't you go some place where they'll give you real food? No, not you. You'd sooner save the money and do without pie, and some of these fine days you'll put your wad into a bank and the band'll bust on you. Even if that don't happen, you'll get so that you won't want to spend anything, and if you'll tell me what else money's good for but to spend, except in establishing a credit, I'll tell you whether the egg or the hen come first and give you a receipt for whitewash that won't rub or wash off.

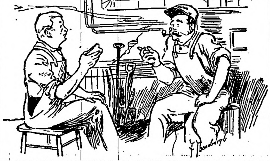
"Here you are with a steady job and no wife to hold you down with foolish female ideas about a rainy day. To hear some women talk rainy days, you'd think there wasn't ten hours of sunshine in the year and the only sensible thing to do was to go around in a bathing suit so as not to wet your good clothes. But you ain't got no wife. You could just as well pay an installment or two and have any old thing you wanted. You could have a phonograph or a cooking range or a set of bedroom furniture or a cash register or a washing machine or the 'Lives and Public Speeches of the Vice-Presidents' or a diamond engagement ring or an automobile—why, there ain't no limit to what you could get. All you'd have to do would be to give me as reference.

"Pay? Of course you'd pay when you can; but a fellow can't pay when he ain't got the money, can he? Can't get blood out of a turnip, can you? That's reasonable, ain't it? Who's going to make you pay, if you ain't been foolish enough to save money and put it where they can get it? Let 'em take judgment! If they garnishee your wages, quit the job and get a better one where you ain't known. If they get after you too hard, go bankrupt and start fresh. By the time you get old, they'll have old age pensions.

"No, Nels, the man who saves money and keeps out of debt is foolish, believe me. There ain't nothing ahead of him but work and nothing behind him but work. He ain't got no pleasant recollections nor no joyful anticipations. Look at me with seventeen hundred dollars cold cash in the bank and not a cent owing and working like a slave the way I do.

"Why do I do it?

"You go ask the old woman. Don't ask me."



"A MAN WHO KEEPS OUT OF DEBT AND SAVES MONEY AIN'T GOT A FRIEND ON EARTH."

DIDN'T EVEN GET THE SUGAR

Colored Man's Somewhat Mean Trick to Induce Obstinate Animal to "Go t' Town."

An old colored man was coming down the Crawfordsville pike, driving a horse which looked as if it had seen better days. When they got beyond the dam the horse suddenly stopped. The old man evidently was not unused to the performance, for he made no immediate effort to urge the beast on. Instead he sat silently and gazed over the waters. When he thought enough time had been given the horse for him to get over his stubborn spell he clicked his tongue. The horse stood as in a trance. The clicking was repeated at intervals, at each a little more ominous. Finally the driver addressed the horse: "Sam, yo all knows I done got t' git t' town. G'long!" But Sam would not go. Nor did a petting stir him.

"Sam, you old raskil, hit's a gittin' late." This accompanied by a sharp slap of the lines.

Sam stood still stubbornly.

"Sam, have yo all forgot dat I done been a'feedin' you all dis wintah, w'en you didn't do no wuk? G'long, ole skinnenbones."

Sam's only answer was to lay his ears back.

"Honey, come on now and go t' town." No response.

"Well, I guess hit's got t' be done," said the negro, as he reached into a dilapidated coat pocket and drew forth a cube of sugar—evidently kept there for just such occasions. He cupped his hand so that Sam could not get the sugar, but could smell it. He held it just beyond the stubborn animal's nose, and Sam stretched his lean neck toward the delicacy. Before the horse knew it he was in motion after the sugar, which was just out of his reach. Then the driver replaced the sugar in his pocket with a chuckle and climbed back to his seat, and Sam meandered toward town, oblivious of the fact that he had made up his mind not to go.

Quaint Conceit.

"Matthew Arnold's Olympian manner was not intended to be taken seriously. When the poet's air was most Olympian, his clear eye had its very kindliest twinkle."

The speaker was Mrs. Caroline Earle White, the Philadelphia women who founded the American anti-vivisection movement.

"My friend Stephen Coleridge, the English anti-vivisectionist," she continued, "entertained Arnold often. The poet was a great friend of little Johnnie Coleridge, an urchin of four. The poet prtended to Johnnie and actually made him believe that he was the little boy's horse.

"He kept up this joke for several years. In fact Matthew Arnold often sent the youngster books of fairy tales with the inscription:

"'Johnnie Coleridge, from his affectionate horse.'"

Wanted Useful Article.

A suit having been brought against a defendant, his counsel interposed a demurrer that had the effect to throw it out of court. Soon afterward the same lawyer was elected to congress, and while at his post of duty he was surprised one day to receive a letter from his former client, saying: "I am sued again. Please send me another one of them things they call demurrers."

Cat the Cause of Panic.

The lights went out while most people were at their evening meal at Calcutta, India, the other day. Nervous people feared it was the work of Bengal terrorists and looked about for weapons. In a little while the lights came on again. The incident was due to a cat, which jumped on a transformer at the electric station, making a short circuit. The cat was electrocuted.

Clergyman and Cobbler.

Of course, a minister ought to practice all he preaches. Yet the shoemaker never wears all the shoes he turns out.—Chicago News.

MOUNTAIN OF FUJI

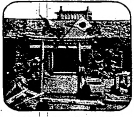
Description of Visit to Holy Mount of Japan.

"White Ghost of Fuji" Half-Veiled in Mist an Interesting Sight on Jap Coast—Story of Ascent and Features of Trip.

Tokyo, Japan.—I and my Buddhist priest brother were settled in the train with our minds happily dwelling on the wisdom of nature which grows green foliage in summer, and our hearts leapt up when we first beheld Fuji mountain, or, more true to say, the white ghost of Fuji, as a certain poetess wrote. She is, indeed, a ghost half-veiled in dream-mist, always haunting us, now from the left or right, then from behind or before, during the run of 70 or 80 miles along the Pacific coast, where she mirrors her own beautiful face patiently and breathlessly all the day on the waves of jade. Why were our minds so much taken with Fuji mountain? Because we were this day, July 20, on the very way to climb the holy mountain of Japan.

As our serpent-like train crossed the desolate Banryu river and we entered the mountains and valleys of the Hakone range, our immediate thought was that we had happened by accident or dream within the domain of some Scottish mountain elf. We left the train at Gotemba to take a horse car toward Subashiri, one of the three places (it is generally called the Eastern Gate, and is the easiest route) where the holy climb may properly begin. We left the place on horseback, accompanied by a mountain-guide, or goriki, who carried on his back plenty of food and water and some blankets and clothing. We wore large bamboo mushroom hats, on which the words, "We two shadowy pilgrims of the holy highway" were written; and our shoulders bore, according to the fashion, wide straw rain-coats. We sang a song that was not of a city's rise or fall, but of a wind or flower, for we were glad that our ascent of Fuji mountain had started well. But where was the mountain? We were, indeed, hardly yet on the real Fuji; but the way in front and behind us was darkened by the heavy fog, except for a few yards. We were encouraged by the guide, who assured us of the fair sunlight on Fuji mountain, on whose top our footsteps would be printed on the morrow.

The mists did not disappear even when we reached Umagayeshi, or "The Place to Bid Your Horse Adieu." We did not part from our horses, but rode slowly up underneath the large forest of pine trees, dewy and dark, and we left the horses at Ichi no Miya, or "The First Temple," where we were told that we must now walk. On the steep pathway we felt at once that we were holy pilgrims with the song of prayer for "Rokkon Shojo" (the six vital parts, the eyes, nose, ears, tongue, body and heart). On the way we met with two pilgrims who were descending. One of them told us that the mountain-hut at the second station (the whole mountain is divided into ten stations, each with a stone hut, or Muro, where one can sleep) was not yet opened, as the season was a little early; and we were obliged to stop at the place called Ochujiki, or "Honourable Lunch Place," although evening had not yet fallen.



Fuji Temple on the Summit.

Here at Ochujiki the mists faded away under the blessing of spring, who was enthroned over the valley, although the season was in July, as I said before. Every sort of flower tried its best, while the nightingales and Japanese wrens brought down heaven's golden messages. We welcomed a hundred stars after our supper was over, and went to sleep with rich dreams. We rose early next morning, and again the mists troubled our ascent. Suddenly the great sunlight burst forth upon Mount Fuji right before us.

PICTURE FELL WHEN HE DIED

Queer Coincidences in Case of Frederick Littlewood, J. P., Related at Council.

London.—Strange coincidences associated with a popular superstition were mentioned at a recent meeting of the municipal council of Milton Regis, Kent, in relation to the death of Frederick Littlewood, J. P., aged seventy-three, an ex-chairman of the urban council, which took place some weeks ago as the result of an apoplectic seizure.

Four years ago when Mr. Littlewood had a first stroke his portrait in the council chamber was found to have fallen. At the time of his second seizure another picture in the same room fell. The day after Mr. Littlewood's death an office on entering the council room observed that another picture had fallen, the glass being smashed.

Geranium 84 Inches High.

Bellevue, O.—Dr. H. W. Albright of this town recently read that Miss Annie E. Merrill of Pittston, Me., claims the tallest geranium in the country with a specimen which attained a height of 51 inches. Later he came forward to dispute the claims of Miss Merrill. He exhibits one geranium 76 inches in height and another that has attained the eminence of 84 inches. Neither is of the climbing variety.

GOSSIP OF THE BIG CITY

About as Entertaining as the Usual Casual Conversation When Men Meet.

"You're looking out of temper this morning," remarked Avenue.

"That's because I'm a cross street," Street replied. "Besides, I had an unpleasant experience last night. A street light fell on me. By the way, what's the matter with Elevated?"

"Don't know. He's up in the air, but why I can't say. I never could understand that fellow. He's always 'way over my head. I'm afraid he's not satisfied with his station."

"He's no worse than Tower. That fellow looks down on all of us. Has his head 'way up in the clouds."

"Yes," replied Avenue, "he has a high opinion of himself, and if he ever does take a tumble—why, what's the matter?"

"Nothing," replied Street, "only my foot's asleep."

SCALP ITCHED AND BURNED

Greenwood, Ind.—"First my hair began to fall, then my scalp itched and burned when I became warm. I had pimples on my scalp; my hair was falling out gradually until I had scarcely any hair on my head. I couldn't keep the dandruff off at all. My hair was dry and lifeless and I lost rest at night from the terrible itching sensation. I would pull my hat off and scratch my head any place I happened to be.

"For several years I was bothered with pimples on my face. Some of them were hard red spots, some were full of matter, and many blackheads. I was always picking at them and caused them to be sore. They made my face look so badly I was ashamed to be seen.

"I tried massage creams for my face and all kinds of hair tonic and home-made remedies, but they only made things worse. Nothing did the work until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed my face with the Cuticura Soap, then put plenty of Cuticura Ointment on. Three months' use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment has made my face as smooth and clean as can be." (Signed) C. M. Hamilton, Sept. 24, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Reason.

"Did you notice how heartily Briggs shook hands with me?"

"Yes."

"He wasn't satisfied with shaking one; he grabbed the two."

"Yes, I suppose he thought his watch would be safer that way."

'CASCARETS" FOR LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Some Journey.

Sparker—This is my new car?

Bumps—Where are you going?

Sparker—Nowhere in particular.

Bumps—It ought to get you there, all right!

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Judge Miller.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Not Satisfied.

The world owes every man a living, but most of us aren't satisfied with the sort of living the world would provide.—Detroit Free Press.

Coughs vanish in a night. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops soothe the throat, effecting a speedy cure—5c at all Druggists.

Some women never worry over trifles until they marry one.

What So Precious As a Healthy Baby?

Every Youngster Can Have Fine Digestion if Given a Good Baby Laxative.

In spite of the greatest personal care and the most intelligent attention to diet, babies and children will become constipated, and it is a fact that constipation and indigestion have wrecked many a young life. To start with a good digestive apparatus is to start life without handicap.

But, as we cannot all have perfect working bowels, we must do the next best thing and acquire them, or train them to become healthy. This can be done by the use of a laxative-tonic very highly recommended by a great many mothers. The remedy is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and has been on the market for two generations. It can be bought conveniently at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, and those who are already convinced of its merits buy the dollar size.

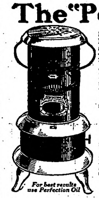
Its mildness makes it the ideal medicine for children, and it is also very pleasant to the taste. It is sure in its effect, and genuinely harmless. Very little of it is required and its frequent use does not cause it to lose its effect, as is the case with so many other remedies.

Thousands can testify to its merits in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headaches, etc., among them reliable people like Mrs. James R. Rouse, of Marinette, Wis. Her little son Howard was fifteen months old last April, but he was sick with bowel trouble from birth and suffered intensely. Since Mrs. Rouse has been giving him Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin all trouble has disappeared and the boy is becoming robust.

HOWARD ROUSE

Thousands keep Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it from infancy to old age. The users of Syrup Pepsin have learned to avoid cathartics, salts, mineral waters, pills and other harsh remedies for they do but temporary good and are a shock to any delicate system.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.



King of Oil Heaters!

This is the heater that has won the throne through the popular vote of the people.

King of Oil Heaters—because the most pleasurable to own and the most economical to maintain.

Approved by over half a million families in the United States *last year*—enjoying twice the sale of any other. Because it is a practical necessity and a positive economy. And by far, the best of its kind.

The "Perfection"

Smokeless Oil Heater is needed in every home, no matter what its heating facilities are. Handy to carry from room to room, you can have heat where you want it, when you want it. And in the mild days of Fall and Spring it saves the cost of keeping up furnace fires. It will save its small cost during the first cold spell of winter.

Smokeless! Odorless!

Ten hours' warmth from one single gallon of oil. No smoke, no odor and no danger to contend with.

An ornament to any room and a necessity in every home.

Ask your dealer to show you the various models. Descriptive booklet mailed free.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For best results use Perfection Oil

Rheumatism, Sprains Backache, Neuralgia

"Yes, daughter, that's good stuff. The pain in my back is all gone—I never saw anything work as quickly as Sloan's Liniment." Thousands of grateful people voice the same opinion. Here's the proof.

Relieved Pain in Back.

"I was troubled with a very bad pain in my back for some time. I went to a doctor but he did not do me any good, so I purchased a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and now I am a well woman. I always keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house."—*Miss Matilda Cotton, 364 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Sciatic Rheumatism.

"We have used Sloan's Liniment for over six years and found it the best we ever used. When my wife had sciatic rheumatism the only thing that did her any good was Sloan's Liniment. We cannot praise it highly enough."—*Mr. Perigo, Des Moines, Iowa.*

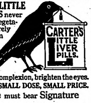
Sprained Ankle Relieved.

"I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for putting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—*Mrs. Chas. Rouse, Baltimore, Md.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers—25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sloan's instructive book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry sent free.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc. Boston, Mass.



Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No "follow up" circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Ladies Coats And Furs

The finest line of coats ever shown in St. Hilaire is ready for your inspection. We extend a cordial invitation to you to call and examine the line.

THE QUALITY STORE

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Look At These Prices!

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 lbs. Select Prunes	.25
Fancy Red Salmon per lb.	.19
4 pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
Rolled Oats per package	.24
Coffee, Our Special, per lb.	.26
T Zer Toast, The very best 2 lbs.	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.10
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Diamond and Gold Medal Flour on hand.

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The Small Price Store

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special atttention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

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T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to cone in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staple

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, November 8, 1913.

Store Only Healthy Tubers. Keep Cellar Dry and Cool.

Two distinct types of storage rot may occur on potatoes. Both are very common in Minnesota. The tuber may become infected with a dry rot in which case it gradually shrivels up, becomes powdery and changes to a light brownish color; or a soft rot may occur in which the tuber is rapidly reduced to a soft shiny foul-smelling mass.

The organisms causing these rots, attack the potatoes either through wounds or following the attack of the wilt fungus. Primary infection may occur in the field and spread to healthy potatoes when the latter are placed under improper storage conditions.

It is important therefore to reject all tubers showing any signs of rot at digging time, and to provide a dry, well ventilated cellar for storage. A storage cellar that is warm and moist is very favorable for the rapid growth of the rot inducing organisms.

The temperature of the storage cellar should be kept as close to 35 degrees F. as possible.

Great care should be taken to avoid bruising the potatoes in digging and handling.—A. G. Tolaas, Assistant in Bacteriology, University Farm, St. Paul.

Hazel

Mr. A. S. Anderson left Friday morning, for Bemidji, to visit his son.

Martin Matheson was a visitor here, Friday.

Mr. C. Mathson has now begun work on the new hotel building. Hans Kolseth is helping him this week.

Mr. Issac Wilson was a caller at Thief River, Friday.

John Berglund was here last Friday constructing a new chimney on the livery barn.

The Hestikind sisters are cooking in the dredge cars, until the new hotel is completed.

Miss Inga Erickson left Monday for Beaudette, to visit her brother.

J. W. McGilvrey accompanied by Mrs. Ole Odegaard, autoed to Silverton to attend services in the new church last Sunday.

Walter Berg spent Sunday at his home in St. Hilaire.

Mrs. Ole Helgeson returned Monday from a two week's visit at Perley, Minn. She was accompanied by her niece.

J. W. McGilvrey made a trip to Highlanding, Monday.

The basket social at the Clearwater school was well attended and a neat sum was realized from the sale of baskets.

Mr. Axel Anderson same here Friday, last week, to visit at Martin Peterson's.

Martin Peterson was a caller at the county seat, Friday.

Walter Berg visited at New Folden, Thursday.

Halvor Tortsveit purchased a tract of land last week, from Martin Lokken.

Lena Peterson was a Thief River Falls visitor, Saturday.

Oscar Seeland called here, Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Peterson returned to Crookston, Monday, after spending Sunday at his home here.

Ida Seeland has been ill the past four days but she is rapidly improving.

Messrs. Nels and John Alfson of St. Hilaire, were over Sunday visitors at the home of Martin Peterson.

A large crowd attended the Y. P. S. meeting at C. Ericksons', Sunday.

Miss Elsie Trovaton spent Sunday at her home at Thief River Falls.

Ole Swenson called at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Miss Leow McGilvrey and Martin Odegaard visited at the A. Odegaard home last, Sunday.

Mr. Odegaard is kept busy receiving grain now-a-days.

Walter McAndress and John O'Brien were callers here Wednesday,

Hans Lokken will start a feed mill here in the near future. The repairing on the old blacksmith shop has not begun and he will be ready for business very soon.

Miss Augusta Gustafson returned to ner home in Beltrami, Minn. on Wednesday after a visit with her father, and brother John Peterson.

Mr. John Albin has purcnased the John Lundstrom farm and will move on it in the spring.

Alvin Alfson of St. Hilaire was caller here Monday.

Ole Hovde, the husky Norweghn was in town Tuesday.

Miss Ida Johnson is now sewing for Mr. Odegaard.

Mr. Joe Haugg was a visitor at T. Ericsson last Monday.

William Gilbertson is working for C. Mathson.

There will be a basket social in the new school house near Oscar J. Peterson's Saturday evening Nov. 8th. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. D. O. Rolsland was a business caller here Wednesday.

The dredge will soon be torn down and shipped to Arkansas.

Miss Lena Peterson left Monday for Crookston where she expects to work.

Mr. Ian Whalen was a visitor to this city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Odegaard drove to Thief River Falls Monday, their son Morris having crushed his finger.

Mr. Paul Borgie made a business trip to Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Mr. McGilvery made a call at Thief River between trains Wednesday.

Citation for Hearing on Final Accoun and for Distribution.

Estate Of Peter O. Hagglund

State of Minnesota, County Of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter O. Hagglund Decedent:

The State of Minnesota To Eva Carolina Hagglund, Charley John Hugglund, Anna Carolina Beadone, Pete August Hagglund, Maria Emelinde Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Hagglund, Erick Olof Hagglund and all persons interested in the fina account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of Novembere 1913, at 11.00 o clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of October 1913.

(Court Seal) Wilhelm Michelet.
Probate Judge.

O. A. Naplin Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner.
n. 1 3t.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.
County of Pennington.
In District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

Joseph Fisher, ...Plaintiff,
Vs. SUMMONS.
Tillie Fisher, ...Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1913.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5-DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
165-163 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

SIMPLE CLOTHES FOR YOUNG GIRL

Something Mother Should Remember When Selecting the School Trousseau.

ALL MUST BE SERVICEABLE

Most Institutions Have Strict Rules Concerning Finery—Best to Choose Materials That Will Withstand Hard Wear—Blouse May Suit Taste.

THE time is at hand when the small daughter must be made ready for school. If she is to stay at home this may only mean the making of a frock or two, but if boarding school is in order there must be more or less of a trousseau. For the former a definite frock is frequently needed, many schools insisting upon a sort of uniform for wear during the school hours. Mothers should find this out to avoid the possibility of making up dresses that cannot be worn.

Though there may be no required style of frock, every mother should consider carefully the style and material for the school dress. Remember for the next nine or ten months the clothes that will make the most definite impression are those worn five days of the week to school. Half worn party dresses or overdressing are no longer countenanced by fashionable mothers, and should be much less so by mothers who must do the sewing for their children, writes Jane Barton in the Chicago Tribune.

In getting ready for school, especially for the school frock, I cannot over emphasize the doctrine of simplicity. If nothing else induces you to make simple clothes for your schoolgirl, try to remember they are much smarter and far better taste. Another memory jog—nothing that is not eminently serviceable will pass muster for school wear.

There are two distinct styles of dressing for the schoolgirl who has reached her "teens." First there is the tailored suit worn with separate blouses. This has many advantages, as a variety of waists can be worn with one suit, and the girl looks well on the street. Then, too, the mother who is not equal to doing all her daughter's sewing can buy a well cut, serviceable suit and make the blouses at home.

Choose Material for Hard Wear.

If you are sufficiently expert to tackle the suit by yourself, choose a material that will stand hard wear. Nothing is better than an English tweed, a rainproof serge or cheviot, or an all wool diagonal. Do not go in for novelties or extreme styles in the school suit, especially of you can afford but one. A dark blue, a rich brown, or a dull red is always in good style. The checks and striped materials in dark colors are also good, but one tires of them sooner. Always have the goods sponged. It costs little to have this done in the stores and the luster of the material is not lost and much valuable time is saved to the home dressmaker.

Get a good pattern, being sure to choose one that is girlish in its lines. The Norfolk jacket is always in good style for a school suit; so is the straight box coat with loose lines, possibly belted a trifle at the back. Misses' patterns are usually ordered by the age number unless your daughter be out of the normal measurements, in which case always mention it.

A simple, stylish suit for the schoolgirl has a four gore skirt with a double box plait at the back and opens down the left side with an overlapping tuck an inch and a half wide. This is faced back to the depth of fifteen inches and is stitched on both edges. The placket is cut about ten inches deep and fastened with hooks and eyes on the under side. The lower edge of the tuck is cut in a diagonal line and beneath it two side plaits fall to the bottom of the skirt. Six buttons, bone or silk covered, are set an inch and a half apart from the bottom of the tuck up. The bottom of the skirt reaches to the ankles or shorter, according to the age of your daughter, and is finished with a four-inch hem, or may be faced if material is scarce.

Cutting the Coat.

The coat, which reaches about two inches below the hip line, is cut on long straight lines, something on the old reefer style. The back is entirely plain, with a strap six inches long and an inch and three-quarters wide at the waist line. The ends are pointed and finished with a button in each point. The fronts are cut as if for a plain double breasted coat fastening on a line with the side tuck on the skirt and stitched to the same depth. The edge of the coat is cut straight for thirteen o feurteen inches—the length of the coat varies somewhat to make it becoming—then is cut in a shape diagonal to center front at the point of the collar, joining slightly above the bust line or higher if your daughter has a weak chest and the low cut necks are unsafe.

Fasten the diagonal edge with hooks and eyes or a fly for buttons and buttonholes. Button the straight stitched lower edge with six buttons to carry on the line of those used on the skirt. Work buttonholes on the right edge between the stitching, and sew buttons to correspond on the left front. Measure carefully to get the lapping even. Stitch the upper parts of fronts with canvas and line the coat throughout with a gay silk or farmer satin. Thus a dark blue suit may have a vivid green or red lining, a brown one can be lined with orange or a warm yellow.

Make the rolling collar of the cloth on both sides stiffened with canvas. It should measure four and one-half inches at back of neck, rolling into a three-inch depth, and widen to six inches at the lower edge, which forms a rever shape cut in a sharp diagonal from the point of the V-neck opening, the outer edge of the collar being six inches longer than the inner.

Stitching Cuffs and Collar.

The sleeves are a plain, two-piece coat sleeve set into the armhole without fullness. Finish the bottom with a straight, turn-back cuff three inches deep. The cuff laps on the outside of arm, is stitched on outer edge, and an inch within it and has three buttons set on the line of stitching where the cuff laps.

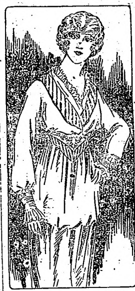
The edge of the collar is stitched in the same way as the coat. Though this collar is finished to wear plain, the suit is much more stylish if a moire or striped silk facing in self-tones or in some vivid contrasting shade is used with it. As the silk soils and wears none too well, hem it on by hand instead of making it a part of the collar as is customary. In this way it may easily be removed. Cut the same shape as the collar, but about half an inch smaller, then turn in the edges so the silk line just covers the inner line of stitching. Hem with tiny stitches or join with blind stitching.

The kind of blouse to wear with such a suit depends largely upon individual taste. Some girls wear the heavier white waists of pique, madras, or galatea all winter. They should be made on severe tailored lines, open in front under a box plait through which the buttonholes are worked lengthwise down the center of the plait. One can select a kimona pattern with the long shoulder lines, if becoming, or, if set in sleeves are used, make the blouse with Gibson tucks to give more fullness. Many of the newer shirtwaist models have yokes both front and back, but quite as many are plain. A patch pocket is often set on the left side.

Height of the Collar.

Many girls wear the slightly low collar all winter. This is supposed to harden the throat. It should not be nearly so much of a dip as the summer blouse, not more than just to the base of the throat.

The winter white blouse is more stylish when made with colored collars and cuffs. These may harmonize with the suit or form a sharp contrast, or, better yet, be of white embroidered in a touch of color. A pretty finish is a scallop on the edge with several rows of eyelets or satin stitches or dots on the inside. The cross stitched collars on the canvas weaves or a heavy voile are also smart. Another dainty effect is to have double collars and cuffs, the under of a vivid color, the upper one of some transparent material, as a thin white voile. It is cut the same shape as the under sections, but about an inch and a quarter smaller, and is edged with a narrow picot edging for a finish.



Materials for Blouses.

Where white blouses entail too much washing there are good looking wash silks in darkish tones. Many girls wear wash flannel waists, but I think it a mistake, since they are likely to catch cold when changing to thinner afternoon and evening gowns. Probably the most serviceable blouse is that the color of the suit, made with collar and cuff bands, furnished with buttons at regular intervals, to which may be buttoned fancy collars and cuffs, either white or colored silk, embroidered canvas, or pique.

Even in making the dark blouse, choose a material that will launder. A nice quality of challis is serviceable and cheap. Some of it comes with a little satin stripe that adds much to its appearance. Crepe de chine, though it cost more in the beginning, makes an excellent school blouse, as it washes as well as linen and wears splendidly.

The illustration shows a blouse coatee of printed ninon trimmed with black tulle and lace. The sleeves are a novelty with little lace epaulettes let in on the shoulders.

When you are in need of stationery of any kind give us a call. We carry a full line. Give us a call when you need a job work.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 16 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Nov. 16th at 7:35 p. m. All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie.............. 7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........... 8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thurs- Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
J. F. POSS, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3250 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1764 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSEN, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

WILSON & STEEN

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.74
Wheat, No. 2	.72
Flax, No. 1	1.23
Flax, No. 2	1.19
Oats	.28
Barley	.43
Rye	.43

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT, get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913. NUMBER 10

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

Have You A Bank Acount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it'll grow, and you'll grow with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

There will be a social dance at the Imperial Hall this evening.

Messrs. R. L. Hauge and O. A. Helgoe were visitors at the County Seat, Tuesday.

Mrs. M. A. Hyland returned Wednesday from a two week's visit at Halstad and the Cities.

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley, Sunday evening, after a short visit at her home here.

D. Patterson was a visitor at Thief River Falls, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad left Sunday evening for Fosston, to resume her duties in the schools at that place.

English services at the Synod church tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Chas. Fellman came up from Red Lake Falls, Thursday for a short visit with friends and relatives.

Oscar Young left Wednesday for Thief River Falls, where he has resumed employment.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Helgoe, and Mrs. Holmberg of Halstad, Minn., are visiting at the home of R. L. Hauge this week.

Mrs. C. L. McCaffrey and Mrs. N. Johnson of Grand Forks, spent Sunday at the home of their sister, Mrs. S. J. Amble.

Mrs. Ed. Brenna left Wednesday for her home at Williams, Minn., after an extended visit at the G. J. Amble home.

Mrs. Stuart Richards left Monday for her home at Sprague, Man., after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

Mike Anderson of Beaudette, Minn., has purchased a fine motor launch, which he will run on the Rainy River next year.

Miss Louise Wilson returned Thursday from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. D. McAllister at Balfour, N. D., and with friends at Minot, N. D.

John Larson, one of the former saw mill boys, who has been employed at Spooner the past summer, is visiting with friends and relatives here this week.

Miss Ella Jackson, who is teaching at East Grand Forks, came here Friday for a week-end visit at the home of her parents.

H. W. Smith left Monday for Thief River, where he will be employed at the Times office.

Mrs. A. S. Wilson entertained at a six o'clock dinner Sunday evening. The guest list included Miss Cleo Amble, the Mesdames Brenna, Amble, McCaffery, N. Johnson, Steen and Mr. Steen.

Mr. and Mrs. Will O'Sullivan left Monday for their home at Crystal, N. D., after a visit with relatives at this place.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

A party of young ladies walked out to the McAndress home Monday evening.

John Gunstad drove down from Mavie Thursday. He returned Friday morning.

P. Kolstad, Carl Steen and Oscar Sieland were visitors at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Soderberg spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends at Bemidji returning Tuesday.

A crew of men from Thief River Falls are doing the plastering at Dr. Swanson's new house this week.

Olaf Opperud who has been employed as millwright at Frazee, this season, visited with A Setterberg Wednesday and Thursday.

Scand. Mission church services Sunday Nov. 16, at 2 p. m. town of Black River at the home of Alfred Eahlstrom. All are welcome.

The Ladies' Aid of the Scand. Mission church meet with Mrs. Peter Johnson Friday afternoon Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

Ray Pope, Harry McCrumb, accompanied by three young ladies, came down from Thief River Falls, Monday. They returned the same evening via Hazel.

Halvor and Ole Skattum arrived here Wednesdyy for an extended visit with friends and relatives. They both have homesteads near Wolf Point, Mont., and are doing well.

John Hanson, the new jewelery man, arrived here Thursday. He is located in the Hagglund building and is ready to repair watches clocks, jewelery, spectacles, gas lighting systems etc.

Adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

We are in receipt of a letter from Swan J. Swanson, who is located at Atwater Minn. He says business is good and that he is a very busy man. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson have a host of friends in St. Hilaire who will be pleased to learn that they are prospering.

The Scand. Mission church will have an auction sale at the home of Gust Erickson three miles east of town, Thanksgiving evening Nov. 27. Refreshments will be served commencing 5 o'clock and immediately after the auction. Many beautiful articles will be sold. Rigs will be in town taking those wishing to go. All are welcomn.

The entertainment at the Imperial Hall, given last evening under the auspices of the M. E. church, drew a packed house. Every number on the program was artistically rendered. Mrs. Pitkin, in her usual pleasing manner captivated the audience. Her reading of "Laddie" was one of the features of the evening and is especially worthy of mention. Both Miss Palmer and Mr. Lasseson proved themselves to be artists of superior ability, and that their efforts were well received was attested by the encores. Mrs. Pitkin, Miss Palmer and Mr. Lasseson will be welcome in St. Hilaire at any time in the future.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

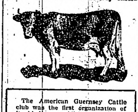
If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppertunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

CAUSE OF BAD FLAVORS IN BUTTER

Bad flavors in butter come from two sources. They may be absorbed from odors, and they may be caused by the presence of bacteria.

Odors may get into the milk in the barn, coming from the cow, the milker, the utensils or from the food or dust, says the Kansas Industrialist. The second source is in the milk house, from the separator or containing vessels. If the separating is done in the barn, so much the worse for the cream; if done in the kitchen, food flavors are absorbed. The churn is the third source of bad flavor. When not properly cared for it soon grows musty. A churn that is not well cleaned before and after using affects the taste of butter.

Butter churned too soft cannot be properly washed and so contains a great deal of buttermilk. Buttermilk contains, besides water, the solids casein, albumen and milk sugar. Milk sugar is used as a food by the ferments which are secreted by the organisms. These ferments destroy casein and albumen in the buttermilk contained in the butter and so cause rancid or putrid butter.



The American Guernsey Cattle club was the first organization of its kind to establish an advanced registry on the basis of a year's production of butter fat. No animal of any age can get into this advanced register that does not produce more than 600 pounds of butter fat in one year. The average of the thirty-five leading Guernseys in the 1912 list was over 707 pounds of butter fat. Not everybody can own such cows because they do not exist in sufficient numbers. Yeska Sunburst, the Guernsey cow shown, is one of the good ones. She is owned by H. D. Griswold of Wisconsin.

Fermentation begun in cream does not cease in butter. It may go far enough to break up the butter fats, causing ill flavored butter.

Odors get into the butter, or they may get into the milk or cream and then be imparted to the butter. The greatest source of bad flavor is from cream that has not been properly cared for. Milk, cream or butter absorbs odors if kept in a fruit or vegetable cellar or in a musty, ill ventilated room. Even musty wells or ill ventilated caves impart peculiar flavors. One of the most common disagreeable flavors is known as "weedy." The cause is laid to feed, but in most cases it is due to rapidly growing organisms which get into the cream from unclean surroundings.

To prevent bad flavors in butter great care must be used in milking, in handling the milk and cream and in making the butter. Everything used must be kept in a sanitary condition.

Milk in a clean, well ventilated barn, using care not to raise dust. The milker should wear while milking a clean apron or a pair of overalls. Utensils, including the separator, must be washed and scalded after each milking. Use milk utensils with no open seams.

The milk must be removed from the barn immediately after milking. Cream will keep best if kept in a clean, well ventilated room, preferably a separate milk house. Warm and cold cream should not be mixed.

HAMS OF FINE FLAVOR.

Directions For Curing and Smoking According to a Famous Recipe.

After the hogs have been killed and the meat thoroughly cooled the fresh surface is sprinkled with fine saltpeter until the meat is white, says the Farm Magazine in describing a good recipe for curing hams. About three or four pounds of saltpeter are used to 1,000 pounds of hams. Fine salt is then rubbed over the entire surface, and the hams are packed in bulk not deeper than three feet.

In ordinary weather they should remain thus for several days, at least three. Then break the bulk and resalt with fine salt and again pack. Each ham should remain in bulk at least one day for each pound of weight. The hams are then hung up and gradually smoked for thirty or forty days with hickory or red oak bark.

When the smoking is complete they should be repeppered and placed in canvas bags to guard against vermin. The hams cured as indicated improve with age, and are considered about perfect.

Hogs Need Much Water.

Water is as essential in the production of gains on a hog as is grain. If grain fell from the sky and we had to grow water our estimation of their value would be reversed. For the reason that water is free and everywhere available the failure to supply plenty of it fresh for the hogs in summer is absolutely inexcusable. With two inches of fat all over his body the hog does not need 90 degrees temperature to keep comfortable. In summer he suffers much from the heat, and his greatest relief is in water. It thins his blood, cools him off and makes him happy. A happy hog grunts. A grunting hog is contented. A contented hog is profitable.

Death Claims Pioneer Settler.

On Wednesday evening Nov. 12th at the home of her son, O. L. Larson, occurred the death of Mrs. Kari Olson Bakken one of the first settlers in this section of the country.

She was born in Norway on Aug. 25, 1835 and was 78 years of age, at the time of her death.

She with her husband came to this country in 1880, making their home in Michigan. In 1884 they moved to the present home in the town of Sanders where she has since resided.

The deceased is survived by her husband, two sons, O. L. Larson and Ole Larson, both well known farmers in Sanders, and a daughter, Mrs. Halvor Koidal of Mohall, N. D.

The funeral will take place at the Lanstad church in Sanders at 1 o'clock today. Interment will be at the Lanstad cemetery.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Ind. School Dist. No. 192 of St. Hilaire, up to Nov. 20th, 1913 for 50 cords of poplar wood, 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered on the local school grounds.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

N. A. Nelson,
O-25-tf. Clerk.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past-due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscribers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

MY BULLY VACATION.

My vacation? You bet I have had it!
 Why, no, I didn't go away
To the mountains way up in New Hampshire
 Nor down to stylish Cape May.

You know I had the dyspepsia,
 So I shipped my wife to the sea,
And I packed my duds in a suit case
 And pulled for the farm country.

I worked in the fields in the sunshine,
 I chopped wood out in the shed.
I mowed the grass in the meadow
 And pitched big sheaves overhead.

And soon I could eat like a grubber,
 Why, the grub just slid out of sight!
I was up in the morn with the robins
 And slept like a rock all night.

I've lost every trace of dyspepsia,
 But my wife got it down at the shore,
And it cost her five hundred dollars,
 The jimjams, you bet, and some more.

C. M. BARNITZ

Bray.

Fritz Nelson and Arvid Ferson let Monday for Baudette where they will be employed.

Mrs. John Fossum of St. Hilaire is visiting with her brother, Alfred Olson this week.

Mrs. Chas. Booth of Crookston and Mrs. Oscar Lindquist of St. Hilaire, called at Chas. Lindquist's Tuesday.

Oscar Akerlund left Monday for Austin, Minn., where he will resume his studies.

Quite a number from here attended the S. N. Olson auction sale at Numedahl Tuesday.

Mrs. G. Lindquist visited her son, Oscar, near St. Hilaire last week.

Ed. Crown drove to St. Hilaire Monday, and made a trip between trains to Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lindquist, called at P. Swanson's in Numedahl Tuesday.

Chas. Lindquist and Rev. A. O. Olson of St. Hilaire made a business trip to Warren Tuesday.

Andrew Johnson and [illegible] at S. Thoreson's home in Sanders Sunday.

Gust Swanson left for Baudette Tuesday.

Emil Larson and Earnest Akerlund made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

August Crown of Thief River Falls is visiting his parents here.

Gust Swansen is home for a weeks' vacation from Baudette, where he has been employed.

Mrs. K. R. Killand and Edith Lindquist, made a short visit at the latter's home Saturday and Sunday returning Monday morning to St. Hilaire.

Ed Crown brove to St. Hilaire Monday.

Miss Annie Swanson made a short visit at Thief River last week.

John Scholin and Fred Swanson returned home Tuesday, from Thief River Falls, where they have been carpenting.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, held Nov. 3, 1913.

Meeting called by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except Nelson and McKercher.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

The following bills, were on motion duly made and carried allowed:

Albert Seaverson, labor	$ 7.0
O. A. Naplin, legal service	2.0
Andy Norander, labor	1.0
Harry Ortloff, labor	7.
A. H. Pitkin, supplies	8.3
I. T. Collins, special police	2.0
Peter Lundberg, labor	1.7
Martin E. Hoff, special police	2.0
Mike Fricker, special police	2.0
John Forseen, salary etc.	18.1
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings Oct. 6	6.2

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

CLEARANCE SALE

Our entire line of Wagons, Harrow Drills, Buggies, Gang and Walking Plows, Manure Spreaders and Water Tanks will be closed out at wholesale prices.

Nothing Reserved! Every article going at unheard of prices.

If you need any of the above mentioned machinery, either now or in the spring, **NOW** is your chance to save money.

HOLMES BROS.

Read our special offer

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

Restaurant

When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new pace in connection with my store. We can satisfy you
Here

PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Chairman Henry of the house rules committee has set Wednesday, December 3, for beginning hearings on the woman suffrage amendments. Hearings will be open to all who wish to speak.

• • •

President Wilson will be asked to take an active part in the American convention for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, November 14 to 17. The arrangements committee has completed plans and has decided to request Mrs. Wilson and one of her daughters to co-operate.

• • •

Democratic leaders in the senate have decided that unless the senate banking and currency committee promptly voted back into the administration currency bill some of the fundamentals that it had eliminated, a party conference or caucus would be called.

• • •

Persons in close touch with the White House say that William F. McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, who was married in London to Miss Dorothy Williams, would accept President Wilson's offer of the ambassadorship of France.

• • •

Brazil has appropriated $500,000 for representation at the Panama-Pacific exposition, and the Venezuelan government has caused a bill to be introduced in its congress for an appropriation of $150,000 for the same purpose, according to diplomatic dispatches received here.

• • •

Only in the sense that the democratic party will be responsible for currency legislation and therefore must direct its progress does President Wilson believe the currency bill will be made a party measure. He told callers that he expected it would be a non-partisan bill when completed.

• • •

The 280-year prison sentence imposed on C. M. Summers, president of the First National bank of Juneau, Alaska, for misapplication of funds, has been set aside by the supreme court. The indictment charged sixty-five offenses and the trial court sentenced him to five years on each. The supreme court held that only one count should have been included in the indictment.

DOMESTIC.

The Los Angeles jury which tried Louis Medina, nephew of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, on a charge of murder, disagreed and was discharged. Medina was accused of having killed a negro rival for the affections of a negress.

• • •

Students at Harvard earned $56,776 in the last year while pursuing academic courses, according to the report of the secretary for student employment. The students acted in all sorts of capacities from icemen to artists' models, 1,926 positions being provided for them.

• • •

A steward on board the steamship Zipa Zacepa from Central America ports was arrested at New York on a charge of forgery. The police claim he is "Count" Constantine von Rosenberg, soldier of fortune, engineer, inventor, wireless operator, sugar expert, and Berlin university graduate.

• • •

Misses Clara and Clarissa Pritchard, twin sisters, of Trivola, passed the New York state bar examinations at a recent test. They were graduated from the Albany law school last year, but were not permitted to take the examinations because they were under twenty-one years of age.

• • •

Bills for expense incurred at the trial of impeachment of former Governor Sulzer of New York, not including counsel fees, already total $50,000 more than the $75,000 originally appropriated to cover the cost of the trial. A special bill for $50,000 will be introduced in the New York assembly to meet these expenses.

• • •

A bulletin, issued by State Factory Inspector Nelson at Chicago, declares that parents in many tenement districts force their children to work at home under far worse conditions than are obtained in factories.

• • •

Divers have located the wrecked steamer Keystone in 140 feet of water in Chippewa bay, St. Lawrence river, and have begun repairing her bottom preparatory to raising her. The steamer sank on October 26, 1912, after striking a rock in a heavy fog. Her cargo is valued at $300,000.

• • •

F. Robinson, a park policeman who shot and killed Charles Riney of St. Louis in Swope park at Kansas City, was charged with second degree murder and held under $5,000 bond for trial, November 22.

• • •

The South Dakota alfalfa and dairy special is enroute. The cows carried in the train are brought out and exhibited and a practical exhibition of the working of the milking machine given. Crowds are at every station to greet the train and listen to instructive lectures.

• • •

Branches of the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce are to be established at Chicago and New Orleans, for promoting American commerce by the active distribution of trade information.

Fourteen thousand pupils crowd the night schools of Buffalo.

• • •

Cincinnati talks of erecting a building in which to house a permanent exhibit of the city's manufactured wares.

• • •

At the army general staff offices it was said that the only preparations for Mexico troop movements being made were those for exchanges of posts previously announced.

• • •

The city clerk and two members of the council of Philadelphia have been pinched on dictagraph evidence of having accepted bribe money in the matter of purchasing fire apparatus.

• • •

The revenue cutter service has received word that the cutter Bear, Captain Ballinger, carrying thirty-nine persons made destitute by the recent storm and fire at Nome, had sailed from that Alaskan city for Seattle.

• • •

Harland Page Amen, principal of Phillip Execeter academy and an overseer of Harvard, died at Exeter, N. H., of apoplexy. He was found unconcious beside his telephone. Mr. Amen was 60 years old and had been principal of Exeter nearly twenty years. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879.

• • •

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the Western Labor Immigration congress, denounced ex-President Taft for vetoing the immigration bill, passed a year ago, and declared that employers who opposed the bill were bent on "tearing down the civilization of the country to fatten their own purses."

• • •

William Sulzer asserts he is still governor of New York. In a letter to the state treasurer and the state comptroller he demanded his full salary for the last half of October, 1913. According to the letter, the impeachment proceedings were "illegal, unconstitutional and void." It closes, "I am still legal governor of the state."

• • •

The long lived controversy between railroads of the east and their conductors and trainmen over the latters' demands for more pay, has ended. The employes are granted an increase in wages averaging 7 per cent and totalling $6,000,000 annually—about half of what they asked—from October 1 last, effective for one year. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase.

• • •

Five non-union men killed, two perhaps mortally wounded, one less seriously hurt, four troopers of the state militia deported, two non-union miners badly beaten and an attack upon the state troops at Forbes and four railroad bridges burned on the Denver & Rio Grande lines marked the resumption of hostilities by the strikers in the southern Colorado coal fields. Two of the five killed were mine guards at LaVeta, one chauffeur and two non-union miners.

FOREIGN.

Gustave Eiffel, the French engineer who built the famous tower in Paris bearing his name, has just been honored by the Smithsonian Institution, whose regents have voted him a Langley medal "for his researches relating to the resistance of the air in connection with aviation."

• • •

Reports of a battle between Mexican federal troops and constitutionalists seven miles out of Mazatlan three days ago in which the Huerta troops lost 400 killed and 210 wounded and left two pieces of artillery on the field were brought by refugees on board the line City of Para.

• • •

The result of the parliamentary bi-elections held in Linlithgow, Scotland, and Reading, England, were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm in all unionist headquarters and particularly in Ulster. In Reading, Captain L. O. Wilson, unionist, won the seat over the liberal and socialist candidates, while in Linlithgow the unionists cut deeply in the usual labor majority.

• • •

The problem of internationalizing weights and measures was discussed at the fifth general conference of the metric system, which has just finished its sittings in Paris. Since the last conference four years ago some dozen important countries have adopted the compulsory use of the metric system. Among these are Denmark, China, Japan, the five republics of Central America, Bulgaria, Chili, Uruguay and Siam.

• • •

The withdrawal of silver from the Bank of London and Mexico and the National bank recently reached the proportions of a formidable run. Lines of people from the paying tellers' windows extended for blocks. Hundreds stood for hours and finally departed with bags of silver coins. These were the only banks paying out silver.

• • •

The American woman as a mother is like the Chinese women who throw their babies into a dust bin, says Emile Deschamps of the Paris Geographical society in his book, "Uncle Sam's Women," just published.

• • •

One hundred and eighteen boxes of silver pesos, each valued at about $3,000, forwarded by Hugo Schere & Co., bankers of Mexico City, for shipment on the steamer Mexico, was seized by government officials. It is asserted by the authorities that under the law the money is liable to confiscation.

• • •

After being repulsed by the federal forces at Chihuahua General Francisco Villa and his rebel army returned to Chihuahua. The battle continued late into the night with neither side having any advantage.

• • •

Ernest A. Muret, bogus dentist and companion of Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Aumuller, has been sentenced to serve seven years and six months in the federal prison at Atlanta for having in his possession a complete outfit to be ued in counterfeiting $20 bills.

PURITY PRINCIPLES PUT IN PLATFORM

THIS PROMULGATION TO BE BATTLE-STANDARD OF ORGANIZATION.

MANY ADVANCED PRINCIPLES

These Incorporated in Document—U. S. Senator W. S. Kenyon Asks Support for Red Light Injunction Law.

Minneapolis.—Many principles of purity incorporated in a platform to be its battle standard were promulgated in the most important business session so far, of the Purity federation.

Scientific teaching of children in sex hygiene; training of teachers and children to impart such instruction; unsectarian reading of the Bible in all public schools; state white slave laws to supplement the federal law; a federal uniform marriage and divorce law, were among the most striking features of the platform.

Vote Reached Late.

Vote on the platform was reached just a short time before the evening session which featured United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa on his red light injunction law, Mrs. Florence Kelly on working women and their wages, and John Collier on moving pictures.

As the congress drew near its close, discussion on what it shall stand for has warmed and the business session was fired by lively debate.

Closer tab on the morals of preachers was demanded by one resolution which was passed after drawing heavy artillery into action. It calls upon all religious organizations to exercise the greatest care in investigating the moral character of men selected for their pulpits. The reason for the resolution as stated to the congress was that scandal has recently brought the church into bad repute by repeated revealings of immorality among its leaders.

Senator Kenyon Asks Aid.

"Our government is a government of committees," was the statement of United States Senator William S. Kenyin of Iowa, in asking the aid of congress to help the passage of his red light injunction bill now before congress. "This red light bill, striking at the root of the segregated district in aiming at the property owner, is now buried in a committee of the house. It has already passed the senate and has been referred to a committee. It may die in that committee. This is the curse of our present way of running congress. Committees are all-powerful. I am looking forward to the day when committee hearings will be public and we throw off our subjection to them and get back again to government by the people."

MINNESOTA GUARD MAY GO

First Regiment Expects Call and Advertises for Recruits to Report.

Minneapolis.—Expecting immediately a call from Washington to move to the Mexican frontier, the First regiment, Minnesota national guard, has begun advertising for recruits to fill the vacancies in the ranks and to get in such shape that it will be the first regiment to receive moving orders. At the last inspection by United States army officers the regiment was pronounced in excellent condition and Colonel Erle D. Luce was told that the regiments in the best shape as to men and equipment would be the first ones called in case there was a mobilization for Mexican service.

The regiment has about fifty vacancies, and Captain R. E. Lawrence of Company A, which has the most vacancies, has issued a call for volunteers to report at the armory. After Company A is complete, the other companies will take the recruits.

Captain Lawrence, in advertising for recruits, asks for men less than 35 years old, in good physical condition who will "not object to leaving the United States."

"When we were told six months ago to prepare for action we began improving the condition of the regiment," said Colonel Luce today. "We expect a call at any time and except for the few vacancies the regiment is in excellent shape."

Ortonville.—In the city election here the following were chosen for the ensuing term: Mayor, Fred Pflueger; aldermen-at-large, F. E. Davison, John Carlson and George N. Baker; aldermen from the wards: First, Charles Arnold; Second, M. J. Hauzeuer; city clerk, E. Schleibe; city treasurer, H. L. Zweiner.

Dr. Dumas Out On Parole.

Stillwater, Minn.—After serving a year and two months of an indeterminate sentence for complicity in an arson plot at Puposky, Minn., Dr. Delbert F. Dumas, formerly of Minneapolis and later Mayor of Cass Lake, left the state penitentiary here Saturday on parole. It is believed he will return to Cass Lake, where, he said, he would resume medical practice. A record as a model prisoner, presented to the pardon board by Warden Henry Wolfer, was a factor in gaining the release of Dr. Dumas.

Mankato.—Joe Brown, 15 years old, who was arrested by postoffice inspectors at Lisbon, Wis., for rifling a mail pouch at Albert Lea, and who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory, was brought before Judge Willard in the United States court again, the sentence to St. Cloud vacated, and sentenced to the Minnesota training school at Red Wing. Judge Willard stated that if arrangements could be made later the boy would be transferred to the training school at Washington.

Governor Issues '13 Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

"Abundant reasons for thankfulness on the part of the people of Minnesota exist in these closing months of the year 1913. As we acquire a perspective of the year that is closing, it is evident that the people of our state have every reason to be grateful and to acknowledge the permanent blessings that have come from the Supreme Giver of all things. Never before in the history of our state have conditions been so gratifying. Industrial peace prevails, prosperity reigns, and happiness and contentment vie with each other in the joy of life. Our moral life has become purer, our industrial prosperity greater, and through it all there has been a distinct awakening of a higher purpose and a sterner determination to realize to its complete fullness the opportunity that exists for our people.

"A sentiment beautiful and exalted has joined with a natural attitude of reverence and gratefulness in setting aside one day in the year for an expression of the universal sentiment that exists in the hearts of all of us. It is fitting that we of Minnesota should especially recognize the fact that we have been kindly dealt with, that we should review the blessings of material prosperity, that we should more fully recognize the successful efforts that are being made to solve the moral and social problems that confront us, and that we should lift up our hearts in glad and prayerful thanksgiving.

"Therefore, in recognition of the conditions that exist, and in conformity with the proclamation of the president of the United States, I join with him in designating

THURSDAY, the 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1913,
AS A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER

throughout the state.

"I earnestly commend the observance of the day in such a manner that it will revive the spiritual enthusiasm of our people in a way that will mark us as a worthy inheritor of the institutions that were founded and handed down to us by our fathers."

A. O. EBERHART,
Governor.

SHOOTS FAMILY AND SELF

St. Paul Man Fatally Wounds Wife and Self—Grandchild May Live—Infidelity Charge.

St. Paul.—Samuel Wood, forty-seven years old, president of the Standard Bottling Works, St. Paul, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife, Elizabeth, 38 years old, and his grandson, Glen, two years old, as they lay in bed at the home, 256 South Exchange street, and then shot himself through the head.

James Wood, 22 years old, a son, sleeping in an adjoining room, heard the first two shots, leaped into his father's and mother's room in time to prevent his father from shooting himself a second time.

All three, the two victims and Wood, are in a critical condition at the St. Paul city hospital. Mrs. Wood will probably die. She was shot twice through the chest. The child has a chance for life, though shot through the groin. Wood himself, shot through the forehead, is apt to die.

Wood admits the shooting and alleges infidelity on the part of his wife as the cause.

DEDICATE COLLEGE BUILDING

Governor Speaks at Exercises Held at New School by Swedish Lutherans at Warren.

Warren.—The North Star College building, erected at a cost of $50,000, has just been dedicated. Among the speakers and invited guests were Governor A. O. Eberhart, Professor A. A. Stromberg of the state university, Rev. O. J. Johnson, president of Gustavus Adolphus college of St. Peter, Dr. Pettijohn of the University of North Dakota, Rev. C. E. Benson of Stillwater, and several pastors of Lutheran churches in the Red river valley.

The plan of selling bricks with which to help pay the debt on the college building was put in force and nearly $4,000 was raised in this manner. State Senator Sundberg of Hallock, who could not be present, sent $1,000 as his donation to the college. Donations of sums ranging from $10 to $300 were received.

Faribault.—An empty 500-gallon gasoline tank exploded here while it was being mended. The head of the tank was hurled through the shop door and two men were slightly injured. The formation of gas is supposed to have caused the explosion.

No Criminal Case on Docket.

Ada.—District court opened here with twenty-five civil cases on the calendar, but no criminal cases. Most of the cases were settled or continued over, the most important being J. G. Johnson vs. the Wild Rice Boom company for $10,000 damages for diverting the flow of the water in the Wild Rice river, and a damage suit of J. L. Melberg against the same company for injuries sustained by a minor son. The grand jury has returned three indictments for blindpigging.

Yacht Club Delegates Meet.

New York, Nov. 13.—Delegates from 25 yacht clubs and two associations of yacht and power boats clubs, representing in all about 100 clubs along the Atlantic coast and the Great Lakes, met at the New York Yacht club at the request of the navy department, the object being to promote a better acquaintance among the owners of power boats and to establish a high standard of skill in handling such boats. It is also proposed to organize what may be known as the United States Power squadron.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S
CATARRHAL JELLY

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Its Ability.

"The straight tickler feather in that girl's hat took my eye."

"It nearly took mine out."

QUICKLY STOPS THE WORST BACKACHE

Croxone Makes Kidney Troubles, Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Pains Vanish.

If you suffer with backaching, kidney trouble, have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tortured with rheumatism, stiff joints, and its heart-wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Croxone will relieve all such troubles.

It soaks right in through the walls, membranes and linings, neutralizes, dissolves and makes the kidneys sift out and filter away the uric acid and poisons from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs clean, strong, healthy and well.

It matters not how long you have suffered, how old you are, or what you have used, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results. It starts to work the minute you take it and is guaranteed to relieve you the first time you use it, or cost you nothing.

If you suffer with pains in your back and sides, or have any signs of kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism, such as puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, if you are nervous, tired and run down, or bothered with urinary disorders, Croxone really will relieve your misery and do it quickly. An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.—Adv.

Quelching the Assessor.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired, wearily.

"'Bout twenty, I guess," said Reuben.

"Twenty! Why, it looks to me like nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than twenty acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."

"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."

Clerical Humor.

When Rev. Doctor Snow rose to address his evening congregation his voice was slightly husky.

"My friends," he said, "I have already preached one sermon and made two long speeches to societies in different parts of the city, and before I have finished this evening you will think I am a wheel—the longer the spoke, the bigger the tire."

Only a few appeared to see the point, however, and the good doctor scorned to furnish a diagram.—Chicago Tribune.

Home Activities.

"What will the effect of the present legislature be?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum; "out my way it has already just about broken up the fence-mending industry."

WORKS ALL DAY

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and improper foods caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereal and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, body and brain waste restored. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LAKE DEATH LIST MAY EXCEED 100

FEARED THAT DISASTER IS WORSE THAN REPORTED AT FIRST.

RICH HUNTERS LIKELY LOST

Have Died in Storm Is Theory Now—Late Estimate Places the Property Loss at $6,000,000.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 14.—The greatest anxiety is felt here for the safety of H. R. Welch, a wealthy automobile manufacturer of Pontiac and his companion, Creston Strong, who left for Strawberry Island Saturday on a duck hunting expedition. The hunters took with them a supply of food for one day, an oil stove and some blankets.

Other Parties Missing.

A number of other prominent hunting parties were in the swamps when the storm struck, it is known, and no word has come from any of them. It is feared now that those not victims of the storm proper have died from exposure.

It is feared that the death list will exceed 100, while the property loss in the Great Lakes district will probably reach $6,000,000.

Overturned Boat Regina.

Port Huron, Mich.—After working desperately in an unsuccessful attempt to identify positively the derelict freighter which lies bottom side up in stormy Lake Huron, eight miles northeast of here, marine men returned to Port Huron. They said they were convinced that the boat is the Canadian Pacific freighter Regina.

The Regina's beam is 43 feet. Captain Plough measured the overturned boat and said the beam was slightly more than 42 feet. The wreckage from the Regina washed ashore, including a lifeboat which contained two bodies of sailors positively identified as members of the crew of the Regina, indicated that the freighter was wrecked in the vicinity of the overturned vessel.

Story Not Credited.

Little credence is given here to the report from Goderich, Ont., that the seven bodies found on the shore of Lake Huron below Grand Bend were sailors of the steamer Charles S. Price, reported lost. The Price may have sunk, marine men admit, but it is believed the bodies were of members of the crew of the Regina. They were found not a great distance from where the Regina victims, found in a rowboat, were washed ashore.

Captain to Visit Vessel.

Calumet, Mich.—Captain Thomas Paddington of the steamer Turret Chief, which lies high upon a reef six miles east of Copper Harbor, Keweenaw point, will return to the scene of the wreck to ascertain the extent of the damages.

The wreck is so high on the reef that it was necessary for the crew to use ropes and ladders to escape. The craft is out of water, and it is believed it cannot be removed this fall, because of the dangerous coast and heavy fall seas. Left on the reef all winter there is the probability she will be pounded to pieces.

Captain John Doherty of the Anchor line steamer Tiona, which arrived at Houghton, asserts that the entire story of the recent storm in the lakes has not been told. He sighted wrecks all along the shore from the "Soo" up to Houghton.

It was the intention of Captain J. D. Duddleton, master of the steamer Waldo, wrecked on Manitou Island, to return to the wreck yesterday in the hope of finding her in a condition to be saved, but he gave up that hope and abandoned the boat to the underwriters.

Strike Leaders Arrested.

New York, Nov. 14.—The recent strike of chauffeurs employed on mail trucks here and the ensuing brief tie-up of service, has resulted in the arrest of the president of the chauffeurs' union, a former president, and five other officers and members. In addition, warrants were sworn out for five others, who it is alleged, had a hand in the strike. All were charged with conspiracy to obstruct and retard the operation and movement of the mails, an offense punishable with a maximum prison term of two years and $10,000 fine.

Troops of All Nations.

Pekin, Nov. 14.—Maneuvers in which 7,000 combined American, British, Japanese, German, French and Russian troops were engaged have been executed at Tien Tsin. A Japanese officer, Major General Sato, was director and umpire. He was assisted by an officer of each nationality.

Great Power Plant Opened.

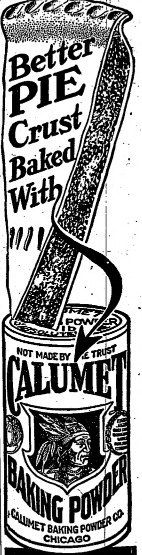
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The formal opening and dedication of the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company's hydro-electric development at Hale's bar, near this city, took place today, and as it means the resumption of navigation on the Tennessee the event was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Government officials, members of congress and distinguished engineers were among the guests entertained by the Chamber of Commerce, and tonight all of them will attend a banquet at Signal Point.

Protects Floors.

Rubber tips for the dining room chairs will save the hardwood floors from constant scratching. The tips cost little and save both work and the floors. The dining room chairs are so likely to be pushed back in a way to mar the polish of the floor that the chairs in particular should be protected with tips.

For Cream-Colored Gowns.

To keep cream-colored gowns in nice condition, without fading, add a little strong boiled coffee to the starch.



Better cookies, cake and biscuits, too. All as light, fluffy, tender and delicious as mother used to bake. And just as wholesome. For purer Baking Powder than Calumet cannot be had at any price.

Ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Drawing It Fine.

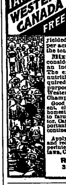
He—Yes, Jack is very fond of drawing fine distinctions.

She—I haven't noticed it.

He—No? Don't you remember that the other night he was trying to explain the difference between love and emotional insanity?—Puck.

One way to acquire a striking personality is to become a chronic borrower.

Magnificent Crops in All Western Canada Is 1913 Record



All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of wheat, oats, barley and flax.

Wheat graded from Contract to No 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average.

Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912 at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer

Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.

Raw Furs

We want shipments of Raw Furs from those who have tried other houses and were disappointed. Trapping is hard work and you should get every cent your furs are worth. That is what we give you.

"You sent me $20.42 more than my own valuation for my raw furs," writes Dan Stevens, Grayling, Mich. Ask Dan.

No express. No commissions. Furs held separate if requested.

Mr. Geo. J. Thiessen, well-known author of trapping articles and guides, whose work you have read in the magazines, is our Consignment Manager. Write him about your shipments.

Sloman's "Trapper's Guide" and a bottle of Thiessen's Animal Attractor free to our shippers, on request.

M. Sloman & Co.
171 WEST CONGRESS ST.
DETROIT MICHIGAN

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Have You a Bad Back?

Whenever you use your back, does a sharp pain hit you? Does your back ache constantly, feel sore and lame?

It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered too, passages scanty or too frequent or off color.

In neglect there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills which have cured thousands.

A COLORADO CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. Alvira Day, 327 E. Second St., Montrose, Colo., says: "I had much pain in my back and suffered from a swelling over my kidneys, especially in the morning when I first got up. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the pain and swelling left and my kidneys were strengthened. I haven't needed Doan's Kidney Pills the past year, for I have been in the best of health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Raw Furs and Hides

We want large quantities of Raw Furs and Hides. Will pay big prices for same. Write for our price lists, they are free. Correspondence invited and cheerfully answered. LA CROSSE FUR & HIDE CO., 232 S. Front St., La Crosse, Wis.

The Only Way.

"My wife never answers me back."

"How did you manage her?"

"Easily. I never married."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

No?

"Darling," he said, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me."

"Please don't suggest such a thing," said his wife. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little Johnny."

ERUPTION ON CHILD'S BODY

R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Mo.—"Our daughter who is ten months old was suffering from an eruption all over the body. In the beginning they were small red spots and afterwards turned to bloody sores. We tried all sorts of ointments but they did not procure any relief for our child. She cried almost day and night and we scarcely could touch her, because she was covered with sores from head to foot.

"We had heard about the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made a trial with them, and after using the remedies, that is to say, the Soap and the Ointment, only a few days passed and our child could sleep well and after one week she was totally well." (Signed) August F. Bartels, Nov. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

How Sunday Reaches the Frontier.

High principle and humor have ever made an irresistible combination. Early merchants on the American frontier conspicuously failed in the observance of Sunday; therefore, when a young New Jersey trader, who had settled in Louisville, Kentucky, closed his store on the first Sunday after it was opened, there was much ado in the town.

Other establishments kept open; had he not noticed it? he was asked. Yes, he knew it. Why did he close? He was the first to do so; he must know that, also.

"Why," said a facetious merchant, "Sunday hasn't yet crossed the mountains."

"Yes, it has," declared the newcomer, pleasantly. "I brought it with me!"

That simple and ready reply proved more effective than any amount of argument, and although he was the first to observe the day in town, he soon had many followers in Sunday-closing. —Youth's Companion.

Of Course.

When the three children returned from their walk, says Punch, they found their mother waiting for them on the porch.

Mother—Well, dears, did you meet anyone you knew?

The Three Children—Yes: Ruby and Derek.

Mother—Where did you meet them?

Barbara (the youngest)—At the same place we was.

Toasted to a Golden Brown!

Sounds "smacking good," doesn't it?

That's

Post Toasties

Tender thin bits of the best parts of Indian Corn, perfectly cooked at the factory, and ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and clean.

There's a delicate sweetness about "Toasties" that make them the favorite flaked cereal at thousands of breakfast tables daily.

Post Toasties with cream and a sprinkling of sugar—

Delicious

Wholesome

Easy to serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

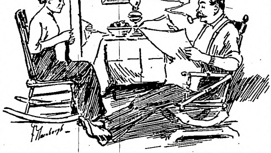
(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

"The agent blew in this morning to rubber," the janitor informed his assistant. "He was disguised in a fur coat with the collar turned up and a fur cap with the peak pulled down, but I spotted him by the tip of his nose as soon as I laid eyes on him. You can't mistake an agent's nose. I seen him pushing it into all the entrances as he come along the street and then take it into the court, and he was getting it smutted up around the coal bins when I snook up behind him and coughed. He thought it was a tenant at first and started to run, but he come back and we hid behind the furnace while I made my report.

"'Well, Mr. McCarthy,' says he, 'I've no fault to find on the whole,' he says. 'There's been complaints made about you, of course,' he says, 'but I don't think that you're much to blame. Just keep 'em smoothed down, that's all. Don't try to bluff 'em. Smooth 'em down. Well, I must be going,' he says. 'Tell that gink in 32 that you're expecting me around any day and that you're quite sure I'll fix up things satisfactorily. Tell 'em all the same.'

"So off he goes and makes his report to the estate and draws his fine, elegant salary for the work that I'm doing, and then drops in on the coal dealer and makes a little deal, which is a good deal; and I wrastle with the slate and slag that's in the coal and stand for the kicks that the tenants make about the heat. It's a wonder that gazabo doesn't make me collect the rents. He sure would if he wasn't scared I'd find out a way to hold out on him.

"Agents are ness'ry evils, I suppose. There's all kinds, of course—book agents, insurance agents, station agents and road agents, but whether they use an order book or blank leases or Winchester rifles and bad language, there ain't much to choose between 'em. They've all got the same idee—to get your money away from you and play both ends against the middle, which is themselves. In a general way, if you hire an agent, he'll hire somebody else to do what you want done and they won't do it—unless they happen to be honest, high-minded janitors. The only good piece of work an agent turns out with his own hands is his expense account.



"USED TO SIT TOGETHER EVENINGS, SHE DARNING SOCKS, AND ME READING THE PAPER."

"What's been the curse of Ireland for generations? Agents. If it hadn't been for an agent and a quick finger on the trigger, my old father would have stayed in Connaught, where he wanted to stay, and not broke his heart and the heads of respectable citizens on the New York police force. I don't say that I'd have been as well off in some respects, but I wouldn't have had sixty-five families to humor and keep up to their right temperatures, to say nothing of the responsibility of teaching a square head like you the difference between the vacuum cleaner and the sprinkling hose. To think you'd go to work and flood a dollar-and-a-half-a-yard Wilton stair carpet with city water and then drag up the grass roots outside by electric suction! What's that? Well, you would have if I hadn't stopped you in time. And don't give me any back talk.

"As for the book agents, there's my 'Lives and Public Speeches of the Vice-Presidents of the United States,' in sixteen volumes, half morocco, to speak for themselves. Go ask my old woman to show 'em to you and get her to tell you what she thinks of agents. It's one of the easiest things she does and you'll learn more English than you would at night school—more and different. And was I to blame for wanting to improve my mind and qualify myself for the highest and best paid positions? Didn't that blasted agent as good as guarantee that them books would land me in the United States senate? And am I in the senate? Say, they wouldn't give me the nomination for dog pelter in this district, as long as I've worked for the party and for all I've read and remembered about the meteoric career of Charlie Fairbanks. No, Nels, my friend, them books certainly did not make my fortune. If I hadn't claimed my exemptions, they'd have made a financial wreck of me.

"There's one good thing came out of that. It gave the old woman something to kick about. We'd been married close on to fifteen years, and in all that time she hadn't had no fault to find with me, and it was hurtin' her a considerable. Here was I, steady, sober, hard working, soft spoken, good natured, loving and kind, neat and orderly, fond of home, sensible and liberal and fair minded, and she had to sit away back and keep her mouth shut when the neighbor women was holding a knockfest on their husbands. Well, then I bought them books.

"She's a changed woman now. There's a light in her eyes and a spring in her step that hadn't been there for years before I signed that agent's contract. It was sure a surprise to me, the gift of eloquence she showed. We used to sit together evenings, she darning socks and me reading the paper, and hardly a word between us till I went to bank up the fire for the night. Now she'll talk by the hour if I bring the conversation around to 'Lives and Public Speeches,' and it makes her happy. Now that she's got sixteen volumes of evidence to prove I'm a chuckle headed idiot and an improvident spendthrift and a selfish skate that won't deny himself nothing while his wife's sickenin' for a decent hat, she's beginning to appreciate me. She's a whole lot more affectionate than when she couldn't lay her finger on a flaw in me. That's the way with women every time.

"Anyway, I don't see what in thunder you're a-standing around here for with your hands in your pockets and your mouth open. Get busy with that brass work, you flat faced loafer, and when you've done that, go and fix up that radiator in 62, and then come and report to me in Mike's Place. I'm going to do a little agency business, myself, b'jiminy!"

MUSIC MAKES COW GIVE MILK

American Farmer Will Impart Discovery to His European Brethren—Other Oddities Made Public.

It seems there are plenty of ways of making money in this big world if we only caught one of them at the right time and the right place.

For instance, a Nebraska farmer has just departed for Europe with the idea in mind of teaching the dairymen of Europe that you can get more milk from your cow if you will only play soft, dreamy, sentimental music near her during milking time. American experts appear to be convinced of the worth of his discovery and he is planning to make all sorts of money by convincing Europeans.

Again, in Kansas there is a man who has the honor of being the only "freckle farmer." His occupation consists in transplanting bits of skin from one part of the body to the other, and grafting fancy designs and images in the process. They are claimed to be more permanent than tattooing.

The extraction of grease in queer ways has proven a lucrative means of support for several companies in English towns. In 1912 the town of Bradford, England, cleared between $200,000 and $250,000 from the selling of grease recovered from the city's sewage.

In horse tails there appears to be considerable profit, too, judging from the shiploads of them that come in from China. Their price varies from 50 cents to $2 a pound, and the hairs, which are carefully arranged according to the length and color, are used in the making of brushes and haircloths.

Keeps Aeros Right Side Up.

M. Moreau, a Frenchman, who through his experiments at Melun asserts that he has discovered the secret of automatic stability for aeroplanes, has just received $2,000 from an anonymous patriot, and great excitement has been created in aviation if not in military circles by the invention. M. Moreau, before he took to aviation was a printer's workman, and he has spent all his savings in perfecting his invention.

The novelty in his design, so far as can be judged from what has been made public, consists in a suspended cage that contains the seat of the pilot and room for passengers. It is described as a pendulum seat, and the way it is attached under the frame at a certain point between the propeller and the horizontal rudders influences the center of gravity, which is maintained constantly at a fixed point by the movements of the pendulum seat.

Lobster Twine.

A man who had wondered what lobster twine was, found the answer very simple. It is a fine quality, stout twine, an eighth of an inch in diameter, made of Manila hemp, and originally intended for making the netted part of lobster pots.

Lobster twine has come also to be used on board vessels, both sail and steam; for serving ropes, for whipping ropes, including even ropes of wire, and for various other purposes for which a stout, durable twine of this size might prove useful. There is probably more lobster twine used now on vessels than for the purpose for which it was first made.

Still Hope.

Mrs. McGinty had waited long and patiently for her husband to come home on Saturday night with his week's pay. Finally she decided to take the matter in her own hands, and she sallied forth to the police station to inquire if he was there.

"Is my Tim here?" she asked.

"No," replied the lieutenant; "but sit down; we're expecting him every minute."—Lippincott's.

The Usual Way.

"That's just like the deceit of woman to make her husband beat the carpet."

"How was that deceitful?"

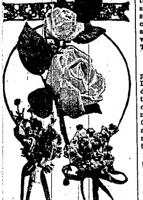
"She wanted to throw dust in his eyes."

RIBBON FLOWERS ARE DAINTIEST OF GIFTS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Exquisite ribbon roses, corsage bouquets of ribbon violets and nosegays of small ribbon or silk buds—all scented—are among the Christmas offerings for this year that hardly cost more than the time it takes to make them. This item of cost is an important one to most of us. There are so many that we wish to remember, at the holiday season, that even modest gifts mount up into a total which it is unfair to ourselves for us to spend. The one way out is to make up things in which the ideas and work make value. Our friends appreciate these more than any other sort of gift.

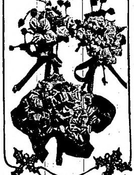
To make the little buttonhole bouquets shown here, requires a bolt of light purple or dark lavender velvet ribbon, a spool of green covered wire called "tie-wire," and one small bunch of millinery foliage. For this purpose the velvet maiden-hair fern is the best choice.



Scraps of ribbon or silk in bright colors—pink, rose, yellow or white, or other colors if desired—make up the small rosebuds. A narrow fold four to six inches long is rolled into the semblance of a bud. The tie-wire is wound about this roll at one end to form the stem. As this wire is as fine as a coarse thread it should be doubled to make the rosebud stems.

The violets are made either of velvet baby ribbon or No. 2 silk ribbon. Little bows of four loops, each three-quarters of an inch deep, are wound at the middle with the tie-wire which holds the loops to place and forms the stem. After the roses and violets have been made, group them together in a little bouquet and tie the stems with a bit of tie-wire. Place a spray of the maiden-hair fern with them, wrap with tin-foil, which may be had at the florists, and tie with a plain bow of the baby ribbon. Purple tin-foil should be used. To make a large bunch of violets a wider ribbon (about a half inch wide) should be used. The violets are made in the manner first described. A single dark red rosebud of ribbon or silk is mounted with them and a few millinery leaves of rose foliage. There are usually plenty of these among one's discarded millinery flowers. If they are crumpled they may be pressed lightly with an iron—not hot but just warm.

The ribbon rose is more difficult to make, but most beautiful for a corsage ornament. It requires from one to one and a quarter yards of rather heavy satin ribbon, about two inches wide. The petals are made by cutting the ribbon in lengths of two and a half inches. A tiny covered wire is tacked in with invisible stitches along the sides and upper edge of the petals and these petals curled back over a hatpin. The lower edge is folded to shape the petal and sewed to place. A heavy wire forms the stem. Fasten at one end of this a small wad of cotton the size of a thimble and cover it with a bit of silk, winding it to the stem with thread. Next wrap a bit of ribbon tightly about this center and then place the petals, winding with thread and tacking with stitches to the stem. When the rose is finished fasten it to the millinery foliage and stem, or wind the wire stem with green baby ribbon, if a millinery stem is not used.



Good Night.

'Tis time, you know, we said "Good night;"
'Tis time my dolly went to bed,
Her eyes are shutting up so tight,
And heavy is her little head.
I'm tired, too, I must confess,
And so the candle I will light;
Then, like a good girl, will undress,
And go to sleep this Christmas night!

PLAN FOR MEMORABLE TIME

Tuberculosis Day, December 7, Is to Be Participated in by Hundreds of Thousands.

Nearly 600,000 members of the Young Men's Christian association of the United States, including several thousand members of the allied health leagues, hundreds of physical directors and 345,000 members of the physical departments will be urged to cooperate in the Tuberculosis day campaign during the week of December 7, according to an announcement made from the headquarters of this movement in New York.

Lectures and discussions on tuberculosis will be held on Sunday afternoon, Devember 7, and during the week preceding or the week following that date, by many organizations connected with the Y. M. C. A. Prominent speakers in various cities of the country will address these meetings. The details of the program are being worked out by Dr. George J. Fisher, director of the physical department of the international committee of the association.

Secretaries of the local branches of the Y. M. C. A., or members of the association who are interested in this subject can secure literature, free of charge, from the office of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city.

To Indorse Tuberculosis Day.

Requests for indorsement and approval of National Tuberculosis day, December 7, have been sent to President Wilson, to almost every governor, to hundreds of mayors, to the leading church dignitaries and to other prominent men. Last year ex-President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, Cardinal Farley, about a dozen governors, and a large number of mayors and others indorsed this movement.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

The Knockers.

"That bunch of geologists that were visiting here yesterday—how did they like the village?"

"They had their hammers out all the time they were here."—St. Louis Republic.

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY And your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, is just the thing to use. Always use it for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

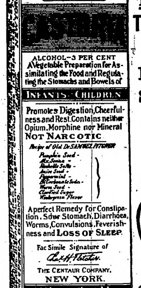
Suffered a Reverse.

"What got Tippel behind the bars?"

"Standing too long in front of them."—Boston Transcript.

The most effective, yet simplest remedy for coughs is Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at Drug Stores.

Many a fellow is chesty without necessarily being broad-minded.


900 DROPS
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Foodand

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

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SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
Sunshine Biscuits

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Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

Give your wife a treat. Save her some of the drudgery of housekeeping. Bring her one of those big, economical, family packages of Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers.

They taste so good you'll be eating them all the way home. They've got so much nourishment they make muscle. They're so easily digested they're just the thing for the children.

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Try these crisp, flavory and flaky crackers, made under ideal conditions of cleanliness by the makers of the famous Sunshine Biscuits. And always fresh in their triple-sealed, air-tight cartons, 25c.

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20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 lbs. Select Prunes	.25
Fancy Red Salmon per lb.	.19
4 pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
Rolled Oats per package	.20
Coffee, Our Special, per lb.	.26
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Diamond and Gold Medal Flour on hand.

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Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

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For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to cone in, make your wants known and get our prices.

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20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans. Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 „ Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

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Saturday, November 15 1913.

ON TO BEMIDJI.

St. Hilaire, Nov, 13, Lundgren ONE

The annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Association will be held at Bemidji, its birthplace, Dec. 4 and 5.

There ought to be a rousing and fully attended meeting and it is none too early to begin an agitation that will result in having every county and so far as possible every community in Northern Minnesota represented there.

The N. M. D. A. has done splendid pioneer work. In the brief period of its history Northern Minnesota has awakened, has begun the work of actual development, and has set in motion an activity all along the line that will, ultimately, put to work every acre of the fertile but now idle lands of this northern empire.

And to an incalculable degree, the credit for this awakening is due to the Northern Minnesota Development Association.

But though the movement which it was created to make is well under way, the work of the N. M. D. A. is by no means ended, nor are its possibilities for good exhausted or even diminished. Never, indeed, were they greater.

There is still a great work to be done, through the legislature and in other ways, to systematize the state's handling of its public domain, to coordinate and direct the many state functions relating to this vastly important work, and to continue advertising to the world the rich opportunities Northern Minnesota offers to the homeseeker.

In the next legislature Northern Minnesota, thanks to the legislative reapportionment which was the fundamental purpose of the association in the beginning, will have a considerably increased representation. The activity of the N. M. D. A. is needed to give effective and organized expression through the Northern Minnesota delegation to the needs and demands of this developing empire.

One thing alone among many that might be mentioned makes the work of this association a necessity to Northern Minnesota. The government still holds half a million acres of swamp land that will be patented to the state. It has been proposed through The Herald that this large area be given to the state with the express stipulation that the proceeds of its sale must be devoted to the creation of a state reclamation fund, the term "reclamation" to include not only drainage but road-building and land-claring; and that this fund be made the nucleus of a revolving fund with which to reclaim and put upon the market the state's enormous holdings in Northern Minnesota. This suggestion should be taken up at the Bemidji meeting, and plans for definite action arranged.

Every county in Northern Minnesota, and every community so far as possible, should be represented at Bemidji by its best boosters and its best hustlers. Northern Minnesota needs the N. M. D. A., and it should rally at Bemidji to give it a new and more vigorous impetus.

On to Bemidji! —Herald, Duluth.

Store Only Healthy Tubers. Keep Cellar Dry and Cool.

Two distinct types of storage rot may occur on potatoes. Both are very common in Minnesota. The tuber may become infected with a dry rot in which case it gradually shrivels up, becomes powdery and changes to a light brownish color; or a soft rot may occur in which the tuber is rapidly reduced to a soft shiny foul-smelling mass.

The organisms causing these rots, attack the potatoes either through wounds or following the attack of the wilt fungus. Primary infection may occur in the field and spread to healthy potatoes when the latter are placed under improper storage conditions.

It is important therefore to reject all tubers showing any signs of rot at digging time, and to provide a dry, well ventilated cellar for storage. A storage cellar that is warm and moist is very favorable for the rapid growth of the rot inducing organisms.

The temperature of the storage cellar should be kept as close to 35 degrees F. as possible.

Great care should be taken to avoid bruising the potatoes in digging and handling.—A. G. Tolaas, Assistant in Bacteriology, University Farm, St. Paul.

Citation for Hearing on Final Accoun and for Distribution.

Estate Of Peter O. Hagglund

State of Minnesota, County Of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter O. Hagglund Decedent:

The State of Minnesota To Eva Carolina Hagglund, Charlsy John Hagglund, Anna Carolina Beadone, Peter August Hagglund, Maria Emelinde Juhl, Clara Johanna Johnson, John Oscar Hagglund, Erick Olof Hagglund and all persons interested in the finall account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent. having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for dis distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of Novembere 1913, at 11.00 o,clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of October 1913.

(Court Seal.) Wilhelm Michelet,
Probate Judge

O. A, Naplin Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner.
n. 1 3t,

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ss.
County of Pennington.
In District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

Joseph Fisher, ...Plaintiff,
Vs. SUMMONS.
Tillie Fisher, ...Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1913.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

The Emigrants

A Story For Labor Day

By EVELYN C. GOODRICH

In what is called the Black forest in Germany lived a poor couple, Jacob Gaatz and his wife, who had but one child, a daughter, Gretchen, who was the main comfort of her parents. She and Hans Dreckel, the son of a blacksmith, were brought up together, each being the other's only companion, for the region in which they lived was sparsely settled, and no other family lived near them.

Jacob Gaatz was a woodcutter. When Gretchen was nineteen years old there came a great commotion in the family. Hans Dreckel one day met Gretchen on the road carrying a bundle of fagots and said to her:

"Gretchen, I have come to an important decision. I am young and strong and am not satisfied to remain here in the forest, where there is nothing for a man to do but cut wood. One can earn only money enough by so doing to keep body and soul together, for if we ask a better price our employers say to us: 'There are plenty of men who would like the work at the same price. If you are not satisfied we will employ others in your place.' I shall go where there are labor unions, and, since I hear that there are better prices paid in the United States of America, I shall go there."

Hans kept his eyes on Gretchen while he was speaking and saw hers gradually fall till they rested on the ground and were wet with tears. Till this moment Hans had never thought of Gretchen other than as a playmate and, after they were grown, as a friend. But now, when he saw the tears gather in her eyes because he was to leave her, a new sensation was born in his heart, a tenderness for the maiden with whom he had been reared, and, taking her in his arms, he kissed away her tears.

When Gretchen reached her home and threw the fagots beside the fireplace she sat down in a chair and covered her face with her hands. Her mother, who was washing the breakfast dishes, paused and said:

"What is the matter, Gretchen?"

It was a long while before the mother could draw from her daughter that Hans was going to that far country, America. But Gretchen did not tell her what was of far more importance to all of them—that he had asked her to go with him as his wife. It was hard for the poor girl to lose her companion and, since the announcement of his intended departure, her lover.

There would have been no cause for sorrow, but reason for rejoicing, if she could have yielded to his wish. This she could not do, for it would have been cruel for her to leave her old father and mother, who would now need her more and more every day. She only said that Hans was going to America, knowing that if her parents knew they were keeping her from going with him it would trouble them greatly.

When Hans found that Gretchen would not go with him he asked her to promise him that if her parents died she would come to him. But this was not much comfort to him, for on that condition his sweetheart was not likely to join him for many years. And, as for Gretchen, it meant that she must lose her parents in order to join her lover.

The day Hans departed he said to Gretchen: "You know that my father is old and cannot live long and my mother is not my own mother, but my stepmother. Father will never come to me in America, and when he dies mother will go to live with one of her own children. But there will be nothing to prevent your bringing your parents with you to my new home. They say money is made very easily there. A skilled laborer gets 12 marks a day. Out of that I can save 8 marks a day at least and can send this money to you so that you may all join me in"—

"Oh, Hans," exclaimed the girl, "you are so good, so hopeful, but you must learn to do something that will enable you to earn so much money, and in those countries where high wages are paid they say it costs more to live. But," she added, "I will come to you if I can ever do so without bringing sorrow to my dear father and mother."

Hans kissed her again and again, then strode away without once looking back, lest he should show the moisture in his eyes, which he considered unmanly.

* * * * * * *

Eight years passed, during which the lovers remained true to each other. In all this time there was never an interval of more than a month that Hans did not write to his sweetheart, and she always replied to his letter with her whole heart. Hans prospered and offered to send her money to bring over her parents, but she never even mentioned the matter to them. Nor did they know that they were keeping apart two young persons who but for them might be happy together and rearing a family of children. In all these eight years Gretchen never breathed a word to her parents of the sacrifice she was making for them.

One day when Jacob was cutting wood a fierce storm came up and blew a huge limb from a tree, burying him under it. He lived but a few days when his wife and daughter found themselves without even the support of an aged woodcutter. Gretchen at once wrote to Hans announcing her father's death and in a few weeks received a reply. Folded in the letter was a paper which ordered a bank to pay her 300 marks. Hans told her to use it as she liked, either for support of herself and her mother or to bring her mother to him in America, where he and Gretchen might be married and her mother could live with them.

Gretchen, who was a prudent girl, with great self control, thought over Hans' proposition for several days before coming to a decision. When she had made up her mind as to the only course to pursue that would be justice to Hans she confessed to her mother that when he had gone to America he had asked her to be his wife and she had refused to leave her parents.

"I am too old to go so far, Gretchen," said the old woman, "but I will not longer be a burden to you. Go to Hans. I will remain here."

It was a long time before Gretchen could persuade her that such a course was impracticable and that her mother could only repay the sacrifice that she and Hans had made by giving her consent to go to America. Hans had learned the mason's trade and was getting 12 marks a day for his work. But recently he had set up as master mason and employed men to work for him.

When the old mother became convinced that it was her duty to make the trip she consented, and the two sailed for America in the steerage of an ocean liner. They arrived at the port of New York in due time and expected to find Hans there to meet them. In this they were disappointed, but he had been there and had made arrangements for them to be admitted into the country by the emigrant authorities, pledging himself to take care of them, so that they should not be a burden on the people. He also left instructions for them to come to him in a neighboring city, with tickets on the railroad to take them there.

When Gretchen and her mother reached their final destination they learned the reason of his not having met them on the arrival of the steamer. A strike had been declared by a certain trade union, and other trades had been gradually drawn into the struggle between capital and labor, including the masons. Hans had great influence with the men of his trade and was exerting himself to persuade them to keep the peace, assuring them that by doing so they would certainly win every just demand.

On arriving at the city where Hans lived they carried all their bundles except one box, which, being too heavy for them, they left to be brought later to the address that had been given them. Hans had expected them to hire a conveyance, but the frugal life they had led had not prepared them for such extravagance. So they walked, Gretchen inquiring the way, and passed through a street that was filled with workmen. On a wagon a man was standing speaking to a crowd of laborers who had gathered about him. They stopped to listen to him, but could not understand him since he spoke in the English language. But they could see by the upturned, intent faces that he was producing a profound effect upon them.

"Let us go on," said the mother. But Gretchen seemed disposed to listen to the man, though she did not know what he was saying. In vain her mother tugged at her to get her to go on, but in spite of the urging she remained. It was only when the man ceased to speak and, getting down from the wagon, was lost in the crowd that Gretchen consented to pursue their way.

When they reached the house where Hans lived they found a suit of rooms on the second floor comfortably fitted up. They were received by a woman whom Hans had deputed for the purpose, who told them that Hans was very busy and they must make themselves at home till he came.

After awhile they heard a cheering in the street which seemed to be approaching the house and growing as it came nearer. Then there were shouts of "We've won! We've won!" The crowd stopped before the house where the two emigrants were, and a man stood on the steps for a few minutes, cheered by the crowd. Then he hurried up the stairs and burst into the room. He and Gretchen flew to each other's arms.

"Himmel!" cried the old woman. "It is the man on the wagon!"

Gretchen had recognized Hans the moment she laid eyes on him, though he was but little more than a youth when they parted and he was now a man and very much changed. Their meeting was a happy one in many respects. In the first place, the winning of the strike was a great advantage to Hans, who had feared enforced idleness, whereas now that it was settled he could proceed with work he had contracted for. Gretchen and her mother had completed a journey both dreaded, and their future comfort was assured.

There was no reason for haste or delay in the wedding, so Gretchen was called on to fix the day, and, inasmuch as she had no trousseau to prepare, she chose an early date, since Hans desired that they should all get settled down to their new life and he give his mind to his work. The bride and her mother had no friends in their newly adopted country, but the groom had a-plenty. A number of bridal presents from them came in, some of them from well to do persons for whom Hans had constructed buildings, and they were quite valuable.

Hans is prospering and is considered one of the most reliable men in labor matters, he being always consulted before any important action is taken.

Hazel

Hans Lokken has started a feed mil here.

T J. Sundter called at St. Hilaire Wed esday.

Waldman Peterson left Thursday for Thief River Falls.

A. Anderson of Thief River Falls called at Hazel Wednesday.

Mrs. James Gilbertson called at the Hans Fredrickson home Tuesday.

Mrs. Oscar Seeland and family and sister Gladys visited aa Hazel Saturday and Sunday.

Fred Carlson and Clarence Kiel returned Tuesday from North Dakota after working there all summer and fall.

Axel Carlson visited Gully Monday returning Tuesday.

Miss Lydia Anderson was a caller at Annie Alberg's Monday.

John Hanson was a caller here on Tuesday.

N. A. Nelson of St. Hilaire called here on Thursday.

J. W. McGilvery was a business caller at Thief River Wednesday.

Mr. Dan Whalen was a business caller here Wednesday.

Miss Martha Moe returned east Monday from Adams, N. E, where she has been the past year.

Mrs. C. Christianson and daughter Olive, left Wednesday for Blackduck, Minn.

Walter Berg was a caller at Thief River Friday and Saturday.

Martin Odegaard was a business caller at Plummer Monday.

T. D. Tice and daughter Mrs. Irving Wallace, left Monday for Pella Iowa.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
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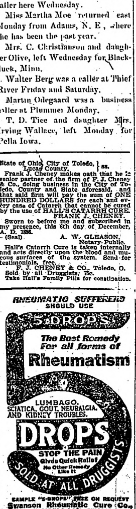

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CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor,

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 16, 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Nov. 16th at 7:45 p. m.
All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor,

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger, leaves 10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight, " 8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger, leaves 4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight, " 2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie........... 7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........ 8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
J. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HE[illegible], N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1764 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
S. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

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Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

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SOFT DRINKS

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Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No, 1	1.23
Flax, No. 2	1.20
Oats	.28
Barley	.42
Rye	.43

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT, get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913. NUMBER 9

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

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Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business
Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.
The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Axel Anderson left for Bemidji, Saturday.

Miss Eva McAndress returned from Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Alice Fellman came up from Red Lake Falls, Friday to visit with friends.

Casper Severson passed through here Saturday on his way to Bemidji.

Lilly Boehm and Ervin McKercher were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday.

Olive Patterson, Mildred Fellman and Harriet Jackson visited at Red Lake Falls, Thursday.

Ed Hauske and Fred Soderberg have purchased new organs from Henry Olson recently.

Rev. F. L Larson went to Strandquist Minn., Saturday to conduct service there Sunday.

Miss Hazel Wilson came up from from Red Lake Falls to attend the dance Saturday evening.

Mr. Chas. Pitkin of Thief River Falls, attended the entertainment here last Friday evening.

O. H. Peters, Nels. Person and John Maakrud were Thief River Falls visitors, Wednesday.

Miss Agnes Bjoin left Saturday for her home at Crookston after a week's visit at the home of L. Peck.

P. Simonson returned Saturday evening from Bemidji where he has been employed in the sawmill the past season.

The annual business meeting of the United church congregation will be held at the church next Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m.

A game warden was here last week, looking for evidence against several parties who have been reported as hunting and trapping out of season.

Mrs. Gus. Fellman and Mrs J. A. Baban of St, Hilaire spent last evening in the city to attend to some shopping.—Crookston Times.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United church will have an auction sale and supper at the I. O. O. F. building Wednesday evening Dec. 3.

The Young People's society of the United church will meet at the church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Good program. All are invited.

Scand. Mission Church services in the eastside school house Sunday Nov. 30, at 2:30 p. m. and the Sunday school, at 2 p. m. All are welcome.

Sometimes we find a real over anxious neighbor, who calls to see if the doctor has done his duty, or if you are killing off the patient with a window open, or who has a favorite salve or liniment under a shawl or in an apron pocket—but, thanks be given, such neighbors are passing away!

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Anton Aubol is building a large addition to his barn.

Oscar Kolstad arrived here Thursday from Winnipeg, Can.

R. J. McKercher was a visitor at the county seat Thursday.

Dr. E. F. Dann went to Crookston, Thursday on a short business trip.

A. H. Pitkin left Wednesday on a business trip to the Twin Cities.

Miss Ruth Martz spent the past week visiting friends at Thief River Falls.

John Moore left Thursday for his former home in Illinois where he was called by the illnes of his father.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid supper, Thursday evening was a decided success, a large crowd being in attendance.

Special song service on the M. E, Church tomorrow evening. A special service will also be held Thanksgiving evening.

Mrs. Christina Anderson has been very ill the last few days. Very little improvement was noted in her conitions today.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Halgoe, who have spent the past week visiting at the home of R. L. Hauge left Monday for their home at Halstad.

A large number of people from the country came in to partake of the excellent supper served by the Swedish Ladies' Aid last evening.

O. H. Olson, the banker from St. Hilaire, is in the city and will spend the day here attending to matters of business. — Crookston Times.

John Hanson, the new jewelery man, arrived here Thursday. He is located in the Hagglund building and is ready to repair watches clocks, jewelery, spectacles, gas lighting systems etc.
Adv

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

The general store of Leonard Holmes is taking on a greatly improved appearance this week. That Mr. Holmes is a firm believer in printer's ink is shown by the excellent "ad" he carries in this issue.

Notice

I have opened a harness repair shop in the Killand building and have secured the services of Carl Johnson as harnessmaker. Any repair work you have will be promptly attended to and I shall also be in position to furnish hand-made harness on short order.

adv N. A. NELSON.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppertunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Ind. School Dist. No. 102 of St. Hilaire, up to Nov. 26th, 1913 for 50 cords of poplar wood, 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered on the local school grounds.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

N. A. Nelson,
O-25-tf. Clerk.

Have You A Bank Acount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today. A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it will grow, and you'll gorw with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Pretty Morning Wedding

Morning at 10:30 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris ocurred the wedding of Miss Emma Johnsen and Mr. Fred McCosh. Rev. U. S. Villars of the M. E. Church officiating. The wedding was a very quiet but pretty affair. The bride looked very charming in a gown of white silk, and lace and carried a beautiful shower boquet of roses. The bride is a most estimable young lady and has been with Mrs. Morris for the past seven years. The groom is a very worthy young man in the employe of the Finch Wislow-Carlisle Company. The happy young couple will leave tommorrow for a visit with relatives at St. Hilaire after which they will return to Crookston to make their future home. They were recipients of many very pretty wedding gifts.—Crookston Times Nov, 20.

Mrs. McCosh is a daughter of Gustaf Johnson a prominent farmer living east of this village. She has a large number of friends in this territory who join in wishing she and her husband a long, prosperous and happy life.

City Clerk refuses to issue Election Certificates

The newly elected members of the city council at Thief River Falls failed to secure recognition from the city clerk when they appeared to file their oaths of office.

In the recent election, the candidates failed to file their expense accounts as is required by the Corrupt Practice law. The clerk refused to issue the certificates of election on the grounds that he could find nothing in the law that authorized sucha course.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscalbers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

Card of Thanks

We take this method of thanking those friends who so kindly assisted during the last illness of our wife and mother, and for the beautiful floral tributes at the funeral.

Lars Olson Bakken
O. L. Larson
Ole Larson
Mrs. H. Koidahl.

Deemer buys Restaurant

This morning Niel Deemer a wel-known resident of Crookston, who has been a trusted and efficient employe of the Crookston Lumber Company during all those years, took possession of the Carnation Dairy Lunch and confectionery store which he has purchased, and is getting things in shape to run a first class restaurant in connection with the confectionery store and ice cream business.

Mr. Deemer is thoroughly conversant with the restaurant business, and with Mrs. Deemer will give his close personal attention to that branch of the business.

His stepsons, Alfred and Harry Twing, both young men, will devote their attention to to the confectionery portion of the busines. The family is well known in Crookston, and with a paying business to start with they should enjoy a splendid patronage. —Crookston Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are well known in St. Hilaire and and their many friends here wish them success in their new venture.

Hazel

Miss Laura Larson who has for the past summer been visiting at points in North Dakota, Minnesota and at her home at Hillsboro, returned on Tuesday to her father's farm east of here, where she expects to remain for the winter.

Mrs. Carl Erickson returned home on Monday evening after an extended visit at the parental home at Alexandria.

Mrs. Nils Alfson and son, Alvin of St. Hilaire were visitors at Hazel on Tuesday.

Mr. John Quirk, of Kratka, proprietor of the Highland farm, was a business caller at Hazel on Tuesday.

Mr. Martin Mathson was a caller at Erickson's on Tuesday, returning to Hazel in the evening.

Mr. Hjalmar Peterson of Alexandria arrived here last week to visit cousin, Mr. Carl Erickson.

Mr. Victor Peterson, of Alexandria, came here last week to visit his brother, Mr. Carl Erickson.

Peterson Bros. are now busy drilling a well for W. D. Denhart.

There will be a basket social in the school house near Braatens Thanksgiving evening at 7:30 P. M. A good program will be given and all are assured a good time.

Mr. Jim Ford and Victor Paulin, of Wylie, Minn., passed through here with their haybailer on their way to Plummer last Tuesday.

Mr. H. Thorstveit was a business caller at Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Miss Sophid Stromme left here on Tuesday for Thief River Falls, where she expects to visit her sister, Signa.

Mr. O. J. Peterson was a caller in St. Hilaire on Tuesday.

Mr. John Bergdahl was a caller at Hazel on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Erickson has been on the sick list for several days but he is now improving.

Mr. Peter Peterson is now working at the lumber yard.

Gena Hestekind was a visitor in Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

A large party of girls and boys gathered last Sunday evening at Andrew Beom's and the evening was spent in playing games. A luncheon was served at midnight.

Walter Berg was an over Sunday visitor at his home at St. Hilaire.

Oscar Seeland was a caller at Hazel last Saturday.

Carl Alberg was a Sunday visitor at the Alfson home in St. Hilaire last Sunday.

Gust Fellman autoed out to P. W. Peterson's to attend the Ladies' aid auction held there. He was accompanied by his wife and Miss Gigstad and Walter Peterson.

Anton Johnson who has been working at Bemidji all summer, returned to his home near Hazel.

Mr. Hjalmar Peterson returned last Saturday from International Falls, where he has spent the summer working in the mill.

The Ladies' Aid auction held at P. W. Peterson's last Saturday evening was a great success. A very large sum was gathered in and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Engelstad and sons were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Borgie.

SHOP EARLY

Only a few weeks remain before the holidays. In order to avoid the rush so common during the holiday season, you should make it a point to shop early this year.

Glance over the advertisements in this issue and note the bargains offered by our local dealers. There are several oppertunities offered to save money and you owe it to yourself to take advantage of them

Bray.

Andrew Johnson and August L pe were at Albert Severe's Sunday.

Chas. Sandberg of Thief River Falls who has been building for Emil Larson, was called home Monday on account of his wife being ill.

Quite a few from here attended the "Harvest Festival" at the Swedish church Friday evening.

Tom Larson drove to Thief River Falls Monday, returning Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hawkinson and daughter, Fern, visited at Emil Larson's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Seyre drove to I. A. H. Johnson's Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid of the Swedish Lutheran church met at A. P. Hogstrom's home Thursday.

Christ and Sam Person drove to St. Hilaire Monday.

Mr. Hooper of St. Hilaire called here Wednesday.

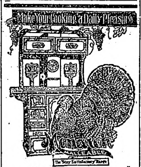
Roy Lindquist drove to St. Hilaire, Wednesday.

Dan Whalen of Wylie was a business caller here Wednesday.

Dan John moved his household goods to Gilby, N. D., where he will make his home.

Photographs

Call on A. F. Erickson located at his home 3 miles north of Wylie Minn. if you have anything in the line of photography as buildings, yards, groups and copying. Also bring your plates and films for development. You will be astonished when you hear of the low prices and good work offered. Money refunded if not satisfied.


Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure
Monarch
MALLEABLE
The Stay Satisfactory Range

Your Turkey would be cooked in a
MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE

If you knew the whole story of the construction, and many points of superiority of this "Stay Satisfaction" range.

If you want to know how to save a big part of the fuel you are now using—how to be sure of an oven with an even heat—how to avoid the filthy job of blacking a stove—in fact—how to make your cooking a daily pleasure, come in and let us show you a Monarch.

LEONARD HOLMES

JEWELRY

Have your watches, clocks, spectacles and Jewelry repaired.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. Hanson, Jeweler.
First door north of the bank.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN, Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

Restaurant
When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new pace in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here
PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?
We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.
No charges for listing.
The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill to advance one grade all army, navy and public health service officers working more than six years on the Panama canal.

• • •

Senator Pittman's bill to relieve miners on the Seward peninsula from performing certain work on their claims because of their destitution by recent floods and fires has been passed.

• • •

Miss Jessie Wilson's wedding gift from senators—a silver service—will include a tea service, coffee percolator, compote, vases, candelebra and trays, all fittingly inscribed and will cost a little more than $1,000.

• • •

Present freight rates on grain maintained by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in Iowa were held by the Interstate Commerce commission to be reasonable. The commission refused the application of the road to increase the rates approximately 10 per cent.

• • •

Only in the sense that the democratic party will be responsible for currency legislation and therefore must direct its progress does President Wilson believe the currency bill will be made a party measure. He told callers that he expected it would be a non-partisan bill when completed.

• • •

Jose Santos Zelaya, former dictator of Nicaragua, now in New York, was denied an audience at the Department of State. The former dictator sent an emissary to Secretary Bryan to ask for an appointment, but did not communicate the nature of his business. Mr. Bryan declined to see him.

• • •

The 280-year prison sentence imposed on C. M. Summers, president of the First National bank of Juneau, Alaska, for misapplication of funds, has been set aside by the supreme court. The indictment charged sixty-five offenses and the trial court sentenced him to five years on each. The supreme court held that only one count should have been included in the indictment.

• • •

Six per cent a year is made the legal rate of interest in the Panama canal zone by an executive order promulgated by President Wilson. A higher interest rate cannot be charged except by sub-contract in writing and any contract stipulating a higher rate than 12 per cent a year shall be void as to the interest. Any rate in excess of 12 per cent is declared to be usurious and persons paying such usurious rate may recover it.

DOMESTIC.

Richard West, member of the Ohio national guard, died of blood poisoning as a result of a bullet wound in the arm inflicted by Lieut. W. L. Miller, his superior officer.

• • •

The state at Chicago closed its case against C. P. Bertsho and James Ryan, clairvoyants charged with having swindled Mrs. Hope McEldowney of La Crosse, Wis., out of $15,000.

• • •

When Mrs. M. T. McKaig, a guest at a fashionable Pittsburgh hotel, arose she found her room had been entered during the night and her jewels valued at $5,000 had been stolen.

• • •

In spite of his belief of a week ago that he was suffering only from a slight attack of bronchitis, George E. Waddell, famous as a baseball pitcher, and known everywhere as "Rube" Waddell, has left Minneapolis to begin a battle with tuberculosis at San Antonio, Tex.

• • •

The Western Union Telegraph company has formally abandoned its fight in the supreme court against taxes imposed upon it by the various counties in Oklahoma. The company claimed the value of its property had been set at three times that fixed for similar property owned by individuals in the state.

• • •

Nation wide prohibition to be accomplished through an amendment to the federal constitution was the keynote sounded by speakers at the national convention of the anti-saloon league at Columbus, O.

• • •

The Daughters of the Confederacy refused flatly to receive greetings from the Southern States Woman's Suffrage conference after the organization of that body was effected. This action was taken on the grounds, that the daughters must eschew politics of all kinds.

• • •

An appropriation of $1,157,400 for foreign missions was made by the general committee of foreign missions of the Methodist church. This is $48,465 in excess of last year's appropriation.

• • •

Students at Harvard earned $56,776 in the last year while pursuing academic courses, according to the report of the secretary for student employment. The students acted in all sorts of capacities from icemen to artists' models, 1,926 positions being provided for them.

• • •

Joseph M. Coldwell, one of the strike leaders during the labor troubles at Worcester, Mass., last spring, has been found guilty of assault on Jules Harant, an employe of the drapery company.

Fourteen thousand pupils crowd the night schools of Buffalo.

• • •

Cincinnati talks of erecting a building in which to house a permanent exhibit of the city's manufactured wares.

• • •

Seven men were drowned when 15 construction laborers were thrown into the water from a flatbottomed boat, which capized in the Lachine canal, at Montreal.

• • •

San Francisco elected a tax collector, a police judge and seven supervisors in a quiet, non-partisan election featured principally by the activity of women at the polls.

• • •

Three men are dead as the result of an explosion in the Higgins-Martin Coal mine at Mine Ridge, Ind. Samuel Stuthard and William Purcell, shot firers, were suffocated, and Henry Poff, engineer, died from heart failure brought on by excitement.

• • •

With the price of beef steadily increasing in Argentina, despite that country's preparations to enter the American beef market in competition with the home raised product, Alberto and Carlos De Ibarra, representing the government of Argentina and personal interests, have come to the United States to study hog raising.

• • •

George J. Gould, for twenty years president of the Manhattan Railway company, which operates New York's elevated system has retired in favor of Edgar L. Marston. Mr. Gould continues however as a director and one of the chief stockholders. His successor represents the holdings in the company of the general education board founded by John D. Rockefeller.

• • •

The appeal of the Creamery Package Manufacturing company, an Illinois corporation, from the decision of the supreme court of Minnesota, which ousted it from doing state business in Minnesota because of alleged violation of the anti-trust laws, was dismissed by the supreme court of the United States because the company had failed to print the record of the proceedings in the state courts.

• • •

The appeal of George Fred Williams, former congressman from Massachusetts, from the probate court's decree dismissing him as executor of the will of Amy M. Starkweather, was denied by Justice Tanner in the superior court at Providence, R. I. The case has been in the courts twenty-three years. Williams was dismissed after he had been adjusted guilty of unfaithful administration.

• • •

Indictments charging the unlawful use of money in recent elections in Warren county, Ky., were returned by the grand jury at Bowling Green Ky., against six prominent politicians including three successful candidates for county office and indictments charging vote selling were returned against fifteen persons. Charges against practically every candidate in the recent county democratic primary election and against men prominent in the Bowling Green municipal election are under investigation.

FOREIGN.

Officers and bluejackets of the American battleships Arkansas and Florida were spectators at an imposing army review in honor of the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel.

• • •

Gustave Eiffel, the French engineer who built the famous tower in Paris bearing his name, has just been honored by the Smithsonian Institution whose regents have voted him a Langley medal.

• • •

The French cabinet has approved the recommendation of the finance minister for the issue of $260,000,000 of perpetual 3 per cent government rents.

• • •

Mis Olive C. Purser, the first to obtain a scholarship at Trinity college, Dublin, after women were admitted to the university, has just been appointed temporary lecturer on English history in the institution.

• • •

A special train conveying the king of Saxony was wrecked by the derailment of a baggage car near Kieritzsch junction, a short distance from Leipsic. The king was uninjured and proceeded on foot to the station where he boarded another train.

• • •

Reports from Panama that in August there was not a single death among the 12,481 white American men, women and children in the canal zone add another evidence of the wonderful success of Colonel Gorgas as a sanitary officer.

• • •

Viscount Haldane, the lord high chancellor, speaking at Edinburgh, and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, addressing an audience at Bristol, were subjected to suffraget disturbances. A dead cat thrown at Mr. Birrell set the meeting in an uproar. The offenders were ejected and a general fight ensued.

• • •

General Victoriano Huerta has tacitly refused to accede to the demands of the United States, expressed in an ultimatum sent to him by President Wilson's personal representative John Lind.

• • •

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a great banquet at the Colon theater at Buenos Ayres, at which covers were laid for more than a thousand. In the afternoon he witnessed a review of the troops at Campo Mayo. He also witnessed the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Sherman.

• • •

Leaders of Jewish communities in London and the other European capitals express extreme dissatisfaction over the Kiev verdict, because its ambiguity leaves the question of ritual murders still undecided.

• • •

A great typhoon swept the island of Guam and threw the collier Ajax ashore. One American was drowned Hospital Steward George M. Nicholson, who had been sent ashore with the rescue party from the Ajax. The storm demolished native houses, and destroyed roofs, wharves and lighters

MINNESOTA RAISES BUMPER CORN CROP

WHEAT DETHRONED AS LEADING CROP AND ANOTHER BECOMES "KING."

HUNDRED MILLION BU. YIELD

Reports are Authentic and Have Been Carefully Compiled From Returns Sent In From Every County in the State.

St. Paul.—The corn crop of Minnesota for 1913, as estimated by Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration, amounted to over 100,000,000 bushels. The average yield was forty-two bushels to the acre. About 2,438,000 acres were planted to corn.

Mr. Sherman bases his estimate on information secured at first-hand from every county in the state, which he has every reason to believe reliable. In securing crop reports from his correspondents he warned them against being too optimistic. "Please do not make your estimates too high," he wrote them. "Remember, I am not asking for the biggest yield or the smallest yield in your county, but for your estimate of what the average for the whole county will be."

All Counties Reported.

All counties reported, and from the county reports the state average of forty-two bushels to the acre was struck. The estimate of acreage planted to corn is based on the official reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, the annual percentage of acreage in past years being applied. The exact figures for acreage thus arrived at are 2,438,666. Applying to these the average yield of forty-two bushels to the acre, we have as Minnesota's 1913 corn crop 102,423,972 bushels. The yield of corn in 1913 will thus exceed the yield of wheat by probably over 20,000,000 bushels.

At current market prices the value of Minnesota's corn crop would exceed $70,000,000.

Table Indicates Rapid Strides.

The following table indicates the rapid strides that the production of corn is making in Minnesota. The estimates for 1910, 1911, and 1912 are from the reports of the United States Agricultural Development. Those for 1913 are made by Mr. Sherman:

Year.	Bushels grown.	Farm value.
1910	56,375,000	$25,369,000
1911	74,140,000	39,294,000
1912	78,177,000	28,925,000
1913	100,000,000	50,000,000

Belt Constantly Widening.

While the bulk of Minnesota's corn crop is still grown in Southern and Central Minnesota, the corn belt is rapidly extending to the north and northwest. Fully matured and heavy crops are reported from the Red River Valley country.

32 STATE SURGEONS HONORED

List of Minnesotans Chosen for American College of Surgeons.

St. Paul.—Of the 1,000 physicians named as charter members of the American College of Surgeons, formed in Chicago, nine are from St. Paul. Thirty-two in all were chosen from Minnesota, according to word received from Chicago.

The St. Paul men admitted to the new organization are: Alexander R. Colvin, W. A. Dennis, Robert O. Earl, Arthur J. Gillette, Archibald MacLaren, Harry R. Ritchie, John T. Rogers, John L. Rothrock and Arnold Schwyzer.

Those from Minneapolis are: A. W. Abbott, Emil S. Geist, Hannibal H. Kimball, Arthur A. Law, J. Warren Little, Arthur T. Mann, John H. Rishmiller, D. Gustav Schwyzer, Charles N. Spratt, Eugene S. Strout, H. B. Sweetser, Franklin R. Wright, James E. Moore and Horace Newhart.

Those taken into the society from over the state are: Donald Church Balfour, E. H. Beckman, Melvin Starkey Henderson, E. S. Judd, C. H. Mayo and William J. Mayo, Rochester; Walter Courtney, Brainerd; John H. James, Mankato, and William H. Magie, Duluth.

Saloonkeepers are Indicted.

Faribault.—The grand jury of the district court was in session here all last week, making a searching investigation of the existing conditions of the saloons and billiard halls of Faribault. All but three of the fifteen saloon proprietors were indicted for the selling of liquor to minors and every proprietor of the pool halls, six in number, have one or more indictments against them for allowing minors in their places. There have also been several indictments for the sale of cigarettes to minors. The jury adjourned after being in session for six full days.

Young Men Are Asphyxiated.

Minneapolis. — Gehart Gunderson, 22, and Theodore Neargy, 25, were found dead in their bed in their room here. Death resulted from gas poisoning. Gas fumes were discovered coming from the room by Edward Gunderson, brother of Gehart. Deputy Coroner Hobbs pronounced death accidental. The two young men had been in the city but two weeks, coming here from Little Falls, Minn., to find work. It is believed Neargy came home early Sunday morning and in some way left the gas jet partly open.

Second Southern Tour Postponed.

Rochester.—The second proposed auto run of the Southern Minnesota Better Development league has been abandoned, according to advices received from John Deets, secretary of the organization. Mr. Deets states that with no assurance of favorable weather it has been deemed advisable to cancel the trip, for this season, as its success depends largely upon the weather conditions, but he assures those interested that the tour will be made in the spring.

ORGANIZED SWINDLING GANG

North Dakotan, Near-Loser of $10,000 In Fake Poolroom, Tells How Game Is Worked.

St. Paul.—That a thoroughly organized gang of fake poolroom swindlers is operating in South St. Paul was told in municipal court, by August Zuelsdorf, a wealthy retired business man of Minot, N. D., when he told of his being swindled out of $10,000, recovering the money, counting up his losses and gains and finding himself $18 ahead of the game.

The story came out in the trial of L. A. Dixon of Colorado Springs, Col., on a charge of vagrancy. Dixon was arrested Saturday following a report to the police that a $10,000 bet on which a stranger had won $18,000 had been made in a South St. Paul poolroom.

Dixon was arrested at a Minneapolis hotel, where he was to pay Zuelsdorf the $18,000 when he proved that the $10,000 check, put up by Zuelsdorf's stake, was good.

Zuelsdorf said he was taken to an elaborately equipped poolroom where men in shirt sleeves wrote race results on blackboards, where telegraph instruments, ostensibly bringing in reports from the big race tracks were clicking, and everything led him to believe he was in one of the offices of a big horserace betting syndicate.

Dixon's defense was that he was a victim with Zuelsdorf. The case was continued.

WHITE EARTH CASES NOW UP

Brother of Secretary Daniels Is Directing Prosecution in Fergus Falls Trial.

Fergus Falls.—The government has opened the conspiracy case against M. J. Kolb, J. E. Perrault and William Urass. The defendants are accused of inducing United States officials to issue land permits to full-blooded Indians.

Charles C. Daniels, who has succeeded Judge Burch, is in general charge of the case for the government, and is assisted by Gordon Cain and Judge Norton, who had charge of the Beaulieu prosecution. Mr. Daniels is a brother of secretary of the Navy Daniels. The defense is represented by M. J. Daly and R. J. Powell.

The hundred Indian witnesses are quartered in a building by themselves. It has been fitted up especially for their accommodation, and they have come prepared to spend a month here.

The entire jury has been drawn from the southern part of the state so as to procure men that are not familiar with the case. The examination of Indian witnesses was begun last week.

DEDICATE COLLEGE BUILDING

Governor Speaks at Exercises Held at New School by Swedish Lutherans at Warren.

Warren.—The North Star College building, erected at a cost of $50,000, has just been dedicated. Among the speakers and invited guests were Governor A. O. Eberhart, Professor A. A. Stromberg of the state university, Rev. O. J. Johnson, president of Gustavus Adolphus college of St. Peter, Dr. Pettijohn of the University of North Dakota, Rev. C. E. Benson of Stillwater, and several pastors of Lutheran churches in the Red river valley.

The plan of selling bricks with which to help pay the debt on the college building was put in force and nearly $4,000 was raised in this manner. State Senator Sundberg of Hallock, who could not be present, sent $1,000 as his donation to the college. Donations of sums ranging from $10 to $300 were received.

MILLION HOGS RECEIVED

South St. Paul Market Now Within 130,000 Head of Wonderful 1908 Record.

St. Paul.—More than 1,000,000 hogs have been received at the South St. Paul stock yards since January 1, 1913. The million mark was passed Wednesday. The only other time this was done was in 1908, when in twelve months, 1,133,412 hogs arrived. Traders are certain the record will be passed in the next seven weeks.

Many car loads of swine have come from Wisconsin and the Dakotas, but a major portion comes from Minnesota farms. Growth in receipts attests the development of the pork producing industry on farms of this state, traders say.

The cholera scare has been responsible for some of the increased business, as many hogs have been shipped to market prematurely.

Minneapolis.—While hurrying to the dentist to have a tooth fixed, Jay McDonald was struck by an automobile truck and had three teeth knocked out.

Minnesota Fortune Recovered.

Duluth, Nov. 17.—A fortune of $500,000, which slipped through the fingers of Marie Ortmann, widow of the late Charles L. Ortmann, Detroit, whose death occurred 16 years ago, has been restored to her. In district court Judge Cant handed down a decision favorable to the widow and her son, Waldemar Ortmann, in their suit to recover the title to 640 acres of mineral land on the Mesaba iron range, which was claimed to have been wrongfully converted by the administrator of the Ortmann estate.

Women Emulate Mighty Nimrod.

Red Wing, Minn.—Mrs. L. F. Kruse of Stanton, and Mrs. L. C. Davenport of Dennison, who invaded the north woods in company with their husbands and a number of other Goodhue county hunters, had the good fortune to bag one fine deer each. They have returned with the trophies of their hunt. Mrs. J. Pritchard of Northfield accompanied the Goodhue county hunters on their trip and also secured the limit. The women report deer as very plentiful.

The Basement Philosopher

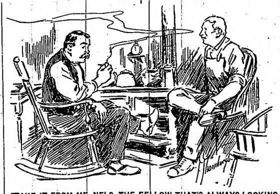
By KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

"No, Nels, my friend," said the janitor to his sorrowful Scandinavian assistant. "No, Nels, I would not make a complaint to the police." He shook his head slowly and solemnly. "No, I would not," he repeated. "Not that I grudge the police any harmless amusement; they've a hard life of it, them boys, what with investigating committees, grand juries and the like. There ain't none too many rays of sunshine on their paths. But I'm considering it from your standpoint and as a matter of principle. First of all, what good is it agoing to do you?

"Now, as I understand it, the guy that sold you the ring was a medium sized guy with a sandy mustache. If you look close and careful at me, you'll see that I'm medium sized and while I wouldn't want no one to call my mustache 'sandy' to my face, I ain't got no doubt but what 'sandy' is the word a stranger would use describing of it. And I ain't the only one. There's medium sized, sandy mustached guys on the police force, even. If they was to throw out the drag and bring in all the sandy runts in Chicago, business would be at a standstill and the cars would stop running. You wouldn't want that, would you? Sure you wouldn't.

"In the next place, Nels," continued the Janitor, "this here guy didn't give you no written guarantee that it was a genu-ine six-carat diamond that he sold you for two-seventy-five. He may have give you the impression that it sidewalk, but impressions don't cut no was, when he picked it up off the ice. He might have thought it was genu-ine himself and been mistaken, the same as you was. Anybody's liable to make a mistake. What you ought to have done was to have took it to a good jeweler and had it certified before you paid out any money on it. You was careless, that's all there is about it.



"TAKE IT FROM ME, NELS, THE FELLOW THAT'S ALWAYS LOOKING FOR SYMPATHY, NEVER GETS IT."

"The other reason why I wouldn't advise you to set the machinery of the law in motion about this here business, is the principle I was telling you about. You take this for your motto: 'Never make a holler'—not under no circumstances. If you get stung, hide the swelling the best you can and keep your mouth shut until you get off some place by yourself where nobody ain't agoing to hear you. Then if you want to relieve yourself by a few remarks, go ahead and make 'em and get it off your chest. Anybody's liable to be a sucker some time; nobody can't be wise to all the plants there is; but, believe me, the biggest boob in the bunch is the yahoo with the yawp, who wants everybody to know how shameful he's been imposed on.

"You take it from me, Nels, my friend: the fellow that's looking for sympathy all the time never gets it. What he gets is the fishy eye or the merry ha-ha, but sympathy—nix. Not if he puts up a holler. If any son-of-a-gun gets the best of me in a deal, I make up my mind I'm just as much to blame for it as he is. All I've got is what's acoming to me. If I can throw a rope on his goat any time without advertising myself as an easy mark, I'll do it; if I can't, I'll charge it up to experience.

"You see, I'm a man that likes to have the good opinion of my friends," declared the Janitor. "I've got the reputation of being a pretty flossy proposition, at least that's what my friends tell me, and I'll stand for a pretty hard poke of the gaff before I'll contradict 'em. If there's any rumors to the contrary floating around, they don't come from me. If I pick a winner any time, I ain't going to make no dark secret of it, but if I drop a week's wages on a bum tip, I wouldn't even tell my wife. This here world is full of brace games, Nels, my friend; and we all go against 'em more or less, the wise boys and the sap-heads both; but there ain't no evidence against the wise ones. They don't write no indignant letters to the papers. You'll see 'em come out of the side show with a happy, satisfied smile on their faces, and they don't go back to tell the ticket seller that he's short-changed 'em.

"Most of the trouble we have in the way of getting skinned is when we try to get something for nothing without understanding the game. I've watched things pretty close for a man that's got his work to look after, but I never seen a guy make his living by giving away valuable property. Most generally if a fellow's got something good to sell he wants somewhere near what it's worth. If I found a six carat diamond ring I wouldn't sell it to no squarehead for two-seventy-five when I could hock it most anywhere for ten dollars. Same way if I owned a gold mine that the finest experts claimed would produce a million a day—I wouldn't peddle the stock at five cents a share to get money to develop it and keep it out of the hands of the combine. I'd develop it with my finger-nails first. I don't want my bargains too big. I'm leary of 'em when they get over a certain size. I may lose money that way, but I'll bet I've saved lots of it too. Still, if I did happen to buy a gold brick that some sandy mustached guy had swiped from the sub-treasury, and found out afterwards that it wasn't what it had been cracked up to be, I wouldn't make no complaint to the government.

"No, don't you never holler. Some of these days you may buy an orange grove in Florida and be sort of disappointed with it, but you'll stand a better chance of trading it off for west side unimproved if you haven't been too noisy about it to your circle of acquaintances. Ever know a successful politician to squeal when he was thrown down? Not on your life. He lets bygones be bygones and keeps his little snickersnee sharped up for future use. You may not go into politics, but it's a cinch you'll get married, and there's another game where you're liable to get the worst of it. I guess 'most every married man thinks he has at times, and the women are dead sure of it. But why bellyache? Here I've been married now close on to twenty years and—

"No, Nels, my friend, it doesn't do no good to holler. Every holler is a knock—and it isn't the other fellow you're knocking, though you may think it is.

"And if you'd had a five dollar bill change you'd have been two and a in your kick instead of the small quarter worse off than what you are. Think of that and be happy."

For Abandoned Children.

Hungary maintains 17 institutions of indigent, abandoned, delinquent and abused children. It is the custom to receive every child applicant, to give him a bath and clean clothes and then to investigate his condition. If the investigation warrants the state's interference the child is admitted. Seventeen thousand children were thus received in 1908. Most of these are placed out in the country or smaller cities with farmers or artisans of good character and in moderate circumstances. Five reformatories have been established for delinquent or absolutely unruly children. They have room for a thousand inmates, who live together in family groups of 25, learning a trade under the supervision of the head of the household. Corporal punishment is still administered. Up to 1908 2,331 inmates had been released on parole, 86.6 per cent. had worked steadily and had kept straight, 5.4 per cent. had committed crimes, and 8 per cent. had disappeared.—The Survey.

Free Drinks for Italian Lawmakers.

Stormy sittings of the Italian chamber of deputies have led to increased consumption of liquids, and some economists are endeavoring to abolish free drinks. When a deputy rises to deliver a set oration, coffee and iced water are brought him by a messenger. One of the speaker's neighbors pours him out a cup, and keeps it replenished. There is a buffet in the outer lobby where deputies are supplied gratuitously with beer, wine, spirits, coffee, ices and mineral waters, and in hot weather this is well patronized.

As, however, the value of the drinks consumed last year by the 508 deputies was barely $4,000 (of which $2,000 went for mineral waters) they cannot be accused of excessive thirst.

Parliamentary representatives in Italy receive no pay. Free drinks and free railway travel are the only privileges they enjoy.

Increase of Lunacy.

A famous British physician, Dr. Forbes Winslow, collected figures that in all civilized countries lunacy was largely on the increase.

"In 1859 there was one lunatic in every 536 of the population. Today there is one in every 275. In France 60 years ago there was one insane person in every 750 of the population. Today there is one in every 300."

This increase he attributed to alcohol, social competition and strain, heredity, and injudicious marriages, adding that if the present rate of the growth of lunacy continued we should have more insane than sane in the world 300 years hence.

Just Properly Cool.

The late Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, married thrice, his third marriage taking place when he was seventy-one years old. This rich experience gives Mr. Flagler's views of marriage interest and importance.

"I don't believe in these marriages of passionate love," the millionaire once said at a dinner at "Whitehall," his superb residence in Palm Beach. "Passionate love doesn't endure. Therefore it's a poor foundation to try to build a happy, lifelong marriage on."

"But, Mr. Flagler," interposed a beautiful woman, "surely you wouldn't banish love from marriage?"

"No," replied the millionaire. "No, I wouldn't banish a sensible, calm type of love."

Then, with a laugh, he added:

"A successful marriage refrigerates love—refrigerates it just enough to make it keep."

A woman is never satisfied unless she has the last word, and even then she isn't satisfied unless she can begin all over again.

35 Bushels Per Acre

Was the yield of wheat on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as fifty bushels per acre.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

As high as one hundred bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, fifty bushels for barley, and from ten to twenty bushels for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country five years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about four thousand dollars His wheat weighed 68 pounds to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates of Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.

HIDES AND FURS

We positively give more valuable illustrated information relative to Hides and Furs, than any other house in the world. We pay Highest Cash Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts, etc., and make prompt returns for each shipment. We sell trappers' supplies very cheap. Write for circular, shipping tags, Illustrated Trap Book, Catalogue, etc. It's free. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO., Established 1890. Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale Improved farms; cutover lands; colonization tracts; timber tracts; wholesale prices. Write for lists. A. G. HALSTED, Harvey, Wisconsin

COUNTRY Salesmen—sample free—enormous demand; sells to merchants, bankers. Advertising Specialties, Wabansia & Washtenaw Aves., Chicago

OVER 100 YEARS OLD **Pettit's Eye Salve**

Some things come to pass that ought to go the other way.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

The people who fish for compliments usually fish in shallow water.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move.

Rev. E. Heslop.

After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Some Good Advice.

The restaurant manager stood behind the cashier's desk, wearing his stock-in-trade smile for each customer.

An old gentleman came up. "I notice," said he, fumbling for his wallet, "that you advertise to make your own pies."

"Yes, sir," answered the manager proudly, "we do."

"Will you permit me to offer a suggestion?"

"Certainly, sir; certainly. We should be most happy to have you."

"Well, then, let some one else make 'em."

Felt at Home.

He had been around from church to church trying to find a congenial congregation, and finally he stepped in a little church just as the congregation read with the minister:

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

The man dropped into a pew with a sigh of relief.

"Thank goodness," he said, "I've found my crowd at last."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Weapon.

"I would like to shoot all gossipers."

"Then a proper weapon would be a repeating rifle."

FAMILY OF FIVE

All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble. (The same drug is found in tea.)

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

KING TURKEY

Reversible Thanksgiving

Let's be thankful for the coal that's in
the cellar;
If it's paid for, let's be thankful that it is;
If it isn't, let's be glad the other fellow
Must consider that the risk is wholly his.

Let's be thankful for the jobs at which
we labor;
If perchance they're not exactly what
we'd like
We may still be better fixed than some
poor neighbor
Who has just been bounced or called
upon to strike.

Let's be thankful if our relatives are
present
To share the joy we have; but if
they're not
The case will then, of course, be still
more pleasant,
So either way we'll have a happy lot.

Let's be thankful if the grim old money
question
Doesn't serve to keep our turkey off
the plate—
In case it does, we won't have indigestion
When the rich man's taking pills and
blaming Fate.

—*S. E. Kiser*

ALWAYS OTHERS TO HELP

Thought for Those Who Are in Suffering at This Time of General Rejoicing.

This was the sweet, consoling word that came to a woman struggling with fresh bereavement at the Thanksgiving season. Instantly a well of thankfulness was unsealed in her own heart. All was not over, then! There was still something left to live for. Someone yet leaned on her. Someone turned to her for help and strength and comfort. It set a whole nest of singing birds caroling in the very ruins of her own happiness.

Does this not give us a hint how to comfort the sorrowful? "I don't want to be 'poor-deared!'" cried one whose best-beloved had been taken. "All I want on earth is just once more to hear him say, 'I need you!'" That comfort, alas! was nevermore to be hers, but time showed her a helpless worldful of people always saying it. It is the true soul-tonic. The solace of helping others is within the reach of every sufferer. Added to that is sometimes vouchsafed the reward hinted at in the beginning of this paragraph. Now and then someone will feel a warm throb of thankfulness toward us, and say so. It pays a thousand times for the little we are able to do out of our weakness. It is a thousand times better than sitting by life's wayside and holding out pitiful hands for beggars' alms of condolence and sympathy. Nobody wants to have anybody thankful to him, but it is a high form of happiness to know that someone is thankful for us.

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving day is the day when every one says he is thankful, and wants to eat turkey to prove it. If you haven't anything else to be thankful for, you can be thankful you are not a turkey.

Thanksgiving day was first observed by the Pilgrims, who were thankful that they had five grains of corn apiece. In these extravagant times a man wouldn't be thankful if he had ten grains of corn—which shows conclusively that we are prosperous. The trusts are doing a noble work in remedying this evil condition.

People have various unreasonable reasons for being thankful on Thanksgiving day. Some men are thankful they took a wife, and some are thankful they didn't take two. Bachelor maids are thankful they are not "horrid bachelors," and a married woman is always thankful that her husband has a good wife. It is easy to be thankful if you go about it right.

But the thing people are most thankful for is their money—even though they came by it honestly. The more a man has, the more thankful he is that it isn't less, and the less a man has the less likely he is to be thankful because it isn't more. Be thankful, therefore, that you haven't too much to be thankful for. Turkey tastes all the better for coming but once a year. —Lippincott's.

For the Blessings Bestowed.

Thankfulness makes the ordinary and simple gifts of God shine with a morning luster, and exudes the rarest perfume. There are two ways to get rich—one is to increase the number of our dollars, the other is to increase the value of the few dollars we already have. Thankfulness raises the blessings we already have to higher degrees of worth, and thereby enriches us. If thankfulness does not create new roses, it paints a finer hue on those we have; if it does not load our table, it puts a delicious sweetness in our simple fare; if it does not clothe our bodies in costly raiment, it lends a sweetness of behavior to our bodies, so that we do not need such raiment to make us attractive. All other beautiful graces of Christian character are lacking in luster without the shining grace of gratitude to God for his abundant mercies and unceasing loving kindness to the children of men.

No One Too Poor to Give.

Something that rich, poor, weak, strong, young, old can give—thanks. Did you ever think of that?

Just as long as you have a heart—and may it be always—you can appreciate something and be grateful. Poor indeed is that man or woman who in this life can find nothing for which thanks can be given.

To the Discontented.

Let's be thankful, though care
May be sent us to bear,
For only the foolish may never know
That trouble still breeds
Wherever hope leads—
That the flowers of joy are watered
By the cleansing tears of woe.

Let's be thankful, though still
There is many an ill
That we long to have strength to clear
away,
For contentment is shown
By the foolish alone,
By the weak who are merely waiting
To return to their mother clay.

—S. E. KISER.

Time to Banish Depression.

You, perhaps, have had trials of the severest kind, rebuffs, bitter disappointments, trouble that has clouded life's sky, but there is a compensation in your life. The fine balance that nature shows in her great scheme does not stop with the natural world. It is continued on through evolutionary lines and finds compelling, convincing expression in our lives!

Trouble is sometimes another name for a character builder; disappointment frequently acts as a fine balance wheel. The story can be carried on in all directions of experience.

Convict's Pet Mouse.

On completion of a three years' sentence, a convict has left Peterhead penitentiary, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, accompanied by the companion of his imprisonment, a brown mouse. He caught it while working in the quarries shortly after his arrival at Peterhead. The mouse shared its captor's meals, and in 12 months had learned a variety of tricks, such as eating out of the convict's hand and sitting up at the word of command.

Evidently a Genius.

He put every cent he had into an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show, and at the end of four weeks his treasurer, with $400 to the good, skipped out during the night. So he said to himself: "I'll catch the cus," and set the bloodhounds they had in the show on his trail. "Catch him?" he said, in speaking of it later. "Sure they did. They caught up with him, and he put chains around their necks, and started another show."

NO DEFINITE MOVE IN MEXICAN AFFAIR

HUERTA'S ACTION HASN'T CAUSED WASHINGTON TO ACT, AS YET.

MANY LEAVE MEXICO CITY

Foreigners Seem to Fear Capital Will Be Cut Off—Dictator's Arrest Is Rumored.

Nogales, Sonora, Tex., Nov. 19.—Another conference and another failure to agree on points at issue resulted in negotiations between President Wilson's envoy, William Bayard Hale, and Francisco Escudero, Constitutionalist minister of foreign relations, who represents Venustiano Carranza.

Final Outcome Uncertain.

The final outcome, which must be decided within a day or two, was rendered still more uncertain by the announcement that General Carranza was preparing a manifesto setting forth his position with regard to the internal and international relations of Mexico.

The indications were that the Washington government was demanding of the revolutionists certain guarantees, which the latter apparently believed vitally concerned their dignity and independence of action.

Every Defender Killed.

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 19.—Every member of the defending federal garrison was killed before the constitutionalists captured Victoria, capital of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas.

This report was made to constitutionalist headquarters at Matamoros by general Pablo Gonzales, who commanded the attacking forces.

General Gonzales described the battle as one of the bloodiest of the present revolution.

Many Leave Capital.

Mexico City, Nov. 19. — The completion of the preliminary organization of both branches of the Mexican congress is regarded here as putting the final touch to President Huerta's defiance. Surprise was caused here by dispatches indicating that President Wilson does not contemplate any active measures to support the warning given by John Lind to General Huerta against permitting the new congress to convene.

Because the town of Orizaba is menaced by the rebels and communication between the capital and Vera Cruz consequently threatened foreigners are flocking to the coast in large numbers. They see a possibility of being bottled up in Mexico City and every train to Vera Cruz is loaded to its capacity.

Colonel Hamierez, in command of the garrison at Orizaba, is fortifying the strategic points about the city, and reports to the government that he will be able to resist any attack by he rebels.

Coup Is Rumored.

It is rumored here that a coup d'etat is imminent. The expectation is that General Huerta, the provisional president, will be arrested by order of General Blanquet, who will have the support of the army chiefs in this move toward restoring peace in Mexico.

CONSIDER PANIC PREVENTION

Both Branches of Currency Committee Discuss Means for Relieving Possible Stringency.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Means of protecting the country against possible financial stringency when the proposed new currency system goes into effect were considered by both the Democratic and Republican wings of the senate banking and currency committee.

In each case amendments to the administration currency bill agreed upon, were designed to cover the "transition period," while banks are transferring their reserves to the proposed new federal banks.

Breaks Precedent at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 19.—A precedent was broken at Harvard university when Miss Helen Todd of San Francisco, chairman of the League of Western Women Voters, spoke on woman suffrage before students of the university. It was the first time that a "Votes for Women" propogandist had been allowed to speak in a college hall. The privilege was refused Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst two years ago.

Rebels Take Another Town.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 19.—A wireless message reports Tampico taken by the Mexican rebels, but confirmation of the report can not be had.

Police Women are Well Armed.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Revolvers take the place of powder puffs in the handbags carried by Chicago's ten police women. It had been generally supposed that the police women were unarmed, until Officer Clara Olson was discovered carefully oiling her firearms. "I guess we might as well tell the truth," she said. "The revolvers form the powder puff that might be supposed to be in the bags which we carry in our left hands. It is a handy place."

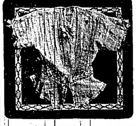
Passengers Saved From Steamer.

New York, Nov. 19.—With 103 passengers rescued from the burning steamer Balmes at sea, 600 miles east of Bermuda last week, the steamer Pannonia arrived. The Pannonia anchored at quarantine and immigration officials will decide whether the passengers from the Balmes will be kept on board until the Pannonia returns to the Mediterranean or sent to the immigration station at Ellis Island, to await the departure of the next steamer for Spain.

DRESSING SACKS AND OTHER DAINTY GIFTS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

What could please a dainty woman more than the little dressing sacks made of mull or silk or any of the thin filmy fabrics of which there are so many? These fabrics are gay with printed flowers or covered with dots and embroidered figures. When a plain mull or batiste is used it is embellished with tucks, embroidery and lace. Ribbon rosettes and bows are used on all of these pretty morning jackets and lace makes a dependable and harmonious finish for them.



A dressing sack of India lawn is shown here, cut from a piece covered with half-inch tucks. It has the popular kimono sleeve with plain beading set in, through which an inch-wide ribbon is run. The body is set in to a belt of embroidery. The little basque, set on the belt, is plain and finished with a narrow hand-sewed hem. An edging of Val lace is whipped to the hem and finishes the neck and sleeves. Bows of narrow ribbon decorate the sleeves and are placed over the button fastening at the neck and waist.

The material for such a sack will cost anywhere from one to two dollars in good qualities.

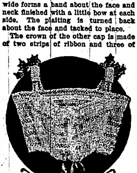
A short kimono jacket of silk or printed cottons costs next to nothing in the matter of material. Two yards of yard-wide goods is an ample allowance for it.

The woman who can sew neatly finds it possible to take the simplest materials—short lengths and remnants of goods that cost next to nothing—and convert them into just such pretty kimonos and dressing sacks as are shown here. It requires very little expenditure of money, but some time and ability to make them up—but they are worth it.

Something pretty and useful as well makes the best of all Christmas gifts to women friends. Here is a group of dainty feminine belongings all easy to make and costing anywhere from 50 cents to $2 or $3, depending upon the sort of lace used in them.

The bonnet-shaped cap is made of a half-yard of all-over lace and three-quarters of a yard of lace plaiting which is bought ready made. A circle having a diameter of 18 inches makes the crown. This is gathered into the bound edge of the ready-made plaiting. Two yards of ribbon an inch and a half wide forms a band about the face and neck finished with a little bow at each side. The plaiting is turned back about the face and tacked to place.

The crown of the other cap is made of two strips of ribbon and three of lace, each six inches wide. They are stitched together. A yard of plaited net makes the ruffle. The crown is sewed to the plaiting and an elastic 27 inches long is sewed at the joining. Satin ribbon one inch wide is gathered to form little flowers of four petals each. Four of these are set across the front of the cap with a hanging loop and end making a finish at each side.



The corset cover made of strips of point d'esprit takes some time to make, but very little expense to buy the materials. The point d'esprit strips (or narrow edging of this pattern) are joined by an inexpensive cluny pattern of insertion. A beading of Swiss embroidery about the top and the waist carries a satin ribbon less than an inch wide. A very narrow Val edge finishes the top and the shoulder straps are made of these narrow insertions stitched together.

These airy bits of finery are meant to wear under thin dresses, for special occasions. They are so pretty the recipient is sure to treasure them and enjoy the luxury of wearing them.

Popular Christmas Flower.

Among the Christmas flowers the poinsettia—that exquisite scarlet flower which was dragged from the Mexican swamps by the American florist and cultivated—is perhaps the most popular, and baskets of this mixed with white heather and ferns are considered "smart" presents for this Christmas, American beauty roses are always in demand at the holiday season.

BACKACHE VANISHES RHEUMATIC PAINS GO

Few Doses of Croxone Ease Stiff, Sore, Swollen Joints and Muscles, Relieving Backache and Bladder Disorders.

If you suffer with backache—have pains in the neck or sides—nervous or dizzy spells—a few doses of Croxone will relieve the congestion and you will be surprised how quickly all kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles will disappear.

Croxone promptly relieves these diseases because it really does reach the real cause. It soaks right into the walls and linings of the kidneys, cleans out the stopped-up inactive organs, neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid and makes the kidneys sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism. It soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder and gives the kidneys renewed strength so they can filter the blood and keep you well.

Croxone is different from all other remedies. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results. An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it should fail in a single case.—Adv.

A Woman's Heart.

She (gently)—I am afraid I do not love you enough to be your wife, but I shall always be your friend, and sincerely wish for your happiness.

He (moodily)—I know what I'll do.

She (anxiously)—You surely will not do yourself an injury?

He (calmly)—No, I will find happiness. I will marry some one else.

She—Horrors! Give me another day to consider, dear.—New York Weekly.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Sure of It.

"It was a love marriage, that of the young heiress with the foreign nobleman. She gave a wealth of affection to him."

"Well, the wealth was all he was after."

FACE ITCHED AND BURNED

383 No. Union St., Aurora, Ill.—"My ailment started with a little pimple and it always itched and burned terribly. I scratched it and in a few days my face was all covered with sores. It ran up to my eyes and the day after I could not see out of my right eye. I was unable to get any rest. I couldn't go to bed, being afraid of getting the clothing all soiled, although I had my face all bandaged.

"I was given two jars of salve but it kept getting worse. It was something like a running sore because every time I used some of the salve I had to wrap bandages around my neck to keep the water and pus from running down my body. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days I received these and washed my face with the Cuticura Soap and put on some Cuticura Ointment and the next morning my face felt cool and somewhat relieved. After using the sample I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I followed this treatment just twenty-six days and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was cured." (Signed) George Miller, Jan. 1, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

A Wonder.

"Have you ever noticed one odd thing about blunt people?"

"What is that?"

"They are the ones who generally come to the point."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

High frequency electric apparatus has been invented for the use of barbers in massaging and shampooing.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA HAVE SPLENDID CROPS.

The results of the threshing throughout Western Canada shows a more wonderful yield than usual of wheat, oats, barley and flax, all of which was harvested and threshed in perfect order. Not only was the average yield excellent over the entire country, but the quality was of the highest standard. Without going into figures, it is sufficient to say that wheat graded almost universally very near the top. Reports are to hand showing yields of wheat from many fields which averaged forty bushels per acre, and weighing 65 pounds to the measured bushel. Oats were very heavy, running from fifty to one hundred and fifteen bushels to the acre. Barley also was a very heavy yielder and kept up the reputation of Western Canada as a producer of that cereal. In many parts of the country the yield of flax exceeded the earlier expectations, but in other parts, there was some loss on account of winds blowing off the boll. Hundreds of farmers who have only been in the country three or four years, with but little means when they arrived, will, out of the crop of this year, clean up all their indebtedness, and be able to put something aside for further improvements on their farms and homes which are now freed of incumbrance. The writer has just heard of the experience of a man in the Battleford district that is worth repeating. He went to the district seven or eight years ago, with no money, worked for a time, got a team of horses, did some freighting and homesteaded a quarter section of land. He now owns 480 acres of land, clear of all incumbrances, and has wheat, oats, barley and hay, as well as a good number of horses, cattle and hogs, feeding rough grain to the stock. He is a firm believer in mixed farming. The fifty dollars that he first earned in the country has now increased to $25,000. He has never had a crop failure. Instances of this kind could be repeated over and over again.

There is a Dane, named Key, east of Saskatoon, whose oats this year went 110 bushels to the acre, and his wheat 40 bushels. He has paid off the mortgage on his farm, and now contemplates a trip to Denmark, to visit his old home. He has no more cares or worries, but is anxious to have more of his people settle in that part. It is not only the farmer with limited means and small area of land who is doing well, and has done wonderfully in Western Canada this year, but the man with means, the man who is able to conduct successful farming on a large scale and many opportunities offer for such in Western Canada, also has increased his bank account handsomely. A farmer in Southern Alberta raised 350,000 bushels of grain in 1913, and made almost a fortune out of it. In Saskatchewan and in Manitoba is to be heard the same story of what has been done by the farmer working a large area, which he is able to do successfully, by the use of improved farm machinery, enabling him to cut hundreds of acres a day, and plow the land immediately with large traction outfits. No better recommendation could be given the country than the fact that during the past year, upwards of 400,000 settlers arrived in Canada, the greater number of whom went to the farm. There are still many thousands of homesteads still available, capable of producing such crops and maintaining such herds as has made rich men out of the thousands whose experiences could be reproduced were it necessary.—Advertisement.

Impossible.

"Silence is gold, isn't it?"

"Of course."

"Then I wish they would invent some new kind of dentistry that could fill a woman's mouth with it."

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

The Archery Effect.

Belle—I feel a quiver whenever I look at that handsome young man.

Nell—That's because he is a beau.

Coughs come from inflamed Bronchial Tubes. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops heal the irritation—5c at all Drug Stores.

It is easier for a country minister to earn his salary than it is to get it.

A woman of tact smiles when her rival is praised.

Is Your Body Poisoned?

Well kidneys keep the blood free of uric acid, a deadly poison that is constantly forming inside the body.

Sluggish kidneys allow the uric acid to accumulate, causing rheumatic attacks, headache, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy, and heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills restore the normal blood-filtering action of the kidneys. This drives out uric acid and ends uric acid poisoning.

AN IDAHO CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Samuel D. Ingraham, 2612 E. Main St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "I was so crippled with rheumatic pains that I hobbled around on crutches for two years. [illegible] I threw away my crutches and I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring.* Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a speedy, reliable remedy for lameness in horses and farm stock. Here's proof.

Lameness Gone

"I had a horse sprain his shoulder by pulling, and he was so lame he could not carry foot at all. I got a bottle of your Liniment and put it on four times, and in three days he showed no lameness at all, and made a thirty mile trip besides."—*Walter B. Alorsford, La Salle, Col.*

For Splint and Thrush

"I have used Sloan's Liniment on a fine mare for splint and cured her. This makes the third horse I've cured. Have recommended it to my neighbors for thrush and they say it is fine. I find it the best Liniment I ever used. I keep on hand your Sure Colic Cure for myself and neighbors, and I can certainly recommend it for Colic."—*S. E. Smith, McDonough, Ga.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is a quick, safe remedy for poultry roup, canker and bumble-foot. Try it.

For Roup and Canker

"Sloan's Liniment is the speediest and surest remedy for poultry roup and canker in all its forms, especially for canker in the windpipe."—*E. P. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.*

At all Dealers. 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Read Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry; sent free.

Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50

Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4

Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

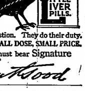
Began business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes in the world.

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a trial? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

Your dealer should supply you with them. Don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere, direct from factory, by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1. N.2. N.3.

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Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co, 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co, Haverstock Rd, Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of

THERAPION

easy to take safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word 'THERAPION' is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

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Highest cash prices paid. Honest grading—prompt remittance—twenty years in business. We pay express and postage. Charge no commission. Write for free price list.

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All kinds, both live and dressed. Top market prices. No commission. Write for guaranteed prices. We also handle on commission country veal and other country produce generally. References—The American Exchange National Bank, Duluth, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

THE VICTOR COMPANY, 202-204 WEST MICHIGAN STREET, DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Quickly relieves sore, irritated, inflamed eyes. Write booklet free.

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N.Y.

25 Per Cent Discount

We will give a discount of 25 per cent on any of our ladies' coats and men's suits from now until the holdays

These are all seasonable goods. Take advantage of these special prices

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Look At These Prices!

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 lbs. Select Prunes	.25
Fancy Red Salmon per lb.	.19
4 pkgs Corn Flakes	.25
Rolled Oats per package	.20
Coffee, Our Special, per lb.	.20
T-Zet Toast, The very best 2 lbs.	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.10
Fany Holland Herring per lb.	.10

Diamond and Gold Medal Flour on hand.

OLE MATHESON

The Small Price Store

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special atttention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN, 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a sthor time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to cone in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staple

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 „ Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made in postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, November 22 1913.

The deer season is open judging by the number of accidental shooting reported in the daily papers.

Geo. Eberhart was up in this section of the country on an "economy" ditch inspection trip last week.

The Harvester trust is being "busted." Another case similar to busting the Standard Oil Co., and the rank taste of that still lingers.

All the states bordering on the Great Lakes have had bad storms during the past week but still we are having fine balmy weather. Who says we are not in the banana belt?

Dr. Dumas, the former mayor of Cass Lake was paroled from the State's Prison last week, after serving 13 months for arson in connection with the burning and looting of the Puposky postoffice.

Do not leave loose coins in the boxes on rural routes. The government does not compell the carriers to pick them up. Provide yourself with stamps and envelopes bearing your return card. Incidently, we print return cards.

Two communities in Minnesota have had co-operative egg-marketing associations for several years. The Dassel Farmers' Club organized one in 1910. Since that time it has marketed 125,000 dozen eggs in cartons at a premium of $3,000. This club also handles live stock, dressed poultry, seed grain, seed corn, and other farm products, and buys machinery, feed, twine, seed, and other farm supplies. Barnum also has an egg-marketing association. It handles nothing but strictly fresh eggs and has built up a mammoth business. Barnum is looked to as one of the best egg markets in Minnesota.

Secretaries of the local branches of the Y. M. C. A., or members of the association who are interested in this subject can secure literature, free of charge, from the office of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

The primary election next year will occur in June instead of September as formerly. The early primary will mean that the campaign for office will commence late in the winter or early in the spring. The four-year term of office will doubtless cause the fight for the various county offices to be brisker than usual. Under the new regime the county office becomes a bigger plum than formerly and doubtless there will be more anxious to pluck it than in the good old days of two years tenure.—Crookston Press.

The extension of Minnesota's corn area has been rapid. Forty years ago practically no corn was grown in the state. The farmer in a southern county who could point to a three acre patch of matured old Indian flint corn thought it a remarkable achievement. The yield of corn per acre in the same section of Minnesota in 1913 exceeded that of the recognized corn states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Warning Against a Fake Charity

The public is hereby warned against certain women who have been soliciting funds in various parts of the state for a so-called orphanage in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Walter-Baker Home or the Joseph-Walter Home, of which Mrs. Julia Anna Walter-Baker is the manager.

The character of this organization is such that the associated Charities of Kansas City have refused their indorsement as being unworthy of support. It is well known that Mrs. Baker and her associates, a few years ago, were compelled to leave Duluth as running a fake charity and afterwards refused indorsement in Wisconsin for the same reason.

Sometimes these women solicit for the Minnesota Children's Home Society claiming to take the place of our regular representatives. We take this means to warn the public against these people as having no authority from us or connections with us.

To avoid being imposed upon in regard to the Walter-Baker Home, write G. F. Eamon, Gen. Sec'y., Associated Charities, Kansas City, Mo.

Rev. R. N. Adams, Pres.
Rev. S. W. Dickinson Supt,
Children's Home Society of Minnesota, St. Paul Minn.

Wintering Brood Sow

In winter the sow should be comfortably housed, preferably in a cot well supplied with straw, and placed some distance from her feeding place, so that she will get necessary exercise in running to and fro Her feed should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, and enough grain to keep her in good condition without fattening.—D. A. Gaumnitz.

HER PROSAIC DAVE

Commonplace Husband Shown in Light That Was New to His Wife.

"Mrs. Southern! Madge! What luck. I'd intended calling you up. Come, sit down on one of these park benches while we talk of old times."

"It is good to see you once again, Andrew. When did you come to town?"

"Yesterday; here for two weeks this time. Am booked for several 'talks' at the academy, but I have this evening clear, and I've just been wondering whether I may have the pleasure of spending a few hours with you and your husband. I dare say you haven't read that book of poems I left with you, but I'll forgive you if you let me come this evening."

"Indeed, yes. I have read them, Andrew, and I enjoyed them. Of course, I get more from them when you read them aloud and explain. David doesn't care for that kind of literature, so I just worry along. Of course we want you to come. I had promised David to help him with some bills this evening, but they can wait. I'm sure we cannot have a call from the accomplished orator, Mr. Andrew Van Cue, just any time. Now I must be off to see a friend at the hospital."

"Why not send flowers, instead? That's my way. I never visit places of that kind. They have a depressing effect upon me, due, I suppose, to a highly developed sensitive organism. In case I am forced to face a distressing accident, I instinctively try to turn my head; to get away from it. It actually hurts, don't you see? Well, if you must go, I'll see you this evening, little girl. Ah, pardon me! To me you will always be little Madge Heminway—my childhood playmate, and later—ah, Madge, if only one could forget."

"Don't, please don't, Andrew; it isn't right. Tell me, instead, something of your work. Have you begun to write the book that is bound to make you famous? How does it feel to address a big audience? Oh, I do like to talk to people who really do things."

* * * * * *

"Four o'clock! Andrew Van Cue! Where has the afternoon gone? Of course I can't go to the hospital now. Well, we have certainly soared to glorious heights during these few hours. I like to get away from the earth-earthly sometimes. Thank you for taking me with you on your flight of fancy. Goodby. This evening at eight."

"Isn't he delightful company?" Madge mused on her way home. "What a beautifully sensitive soul! I do wish David were a little more like him. Imagine David Southern quoting poetry! He's so prosaic. I do wish he was a bit more cultured, more refined in his manner. He is—well, commonplace, terribly commonplace," Madge repeated to herself as she reached her own little cottage.

* * * * * *

"Hello, Midget, girlie, day-dreaming? This is a glorious evening for early spring."

"Why, David, how late you are. You look pale and tired; come sit on the side porch."

"All right, girlie, and off goes my coat. This is solid comfort. Great Scott! things were doing down at the office this week! Oh, business is rare sport! Really, it's a great game, little girl."

"Put this cushion under your head, David, you can rest better. David Southern, why is your arm bandaged?"

"Oh, that's nothing. I forgot to tell you. You remember that little newsboy at the corner? I used to get papers from him. Well, he's been run down for weeks. I've been running in to see him every now and then. No money, no friends, no blood—the doctor said nothing but a fresh supply would save him. They accepted me, so this afternoon I took a half holiday's vacation. Hope it will help the little beggar. And that reminds me. While I was at the hospital I looked in on old Mrs. Bole. She said you had promised to come this afternoon, but that—why,—what is wrong, Madge? You are crying."

"You—you mean to tell me that you gave your own precious life-blood to a—a poor newsboy? You—you—"

"Certainly, any one would have done it. Madge, don't take on so, I'm all right. See, I can lift you with my one arm."

"Oh, my own precious Davie-boy, will you forgive? May I kiss your hand? Your hurt arm? And I want you to myself this evening and every evening. I'll just be gone a minute, dear. I want to use the phone. Tomorrow you'll have to take me to see the little boy. Oh, David, I'm so happy, so glad that you are not one who—who turns his head."—Buffalo Express.

DAIRY NOTES

Abuse will never encourage the cow to make the greatest milk flow.

Alfalfa hay is about the best roughage that can be given the cow.

The use of a dairy thermometer means fewer churning troubles in winter.

High prices should not tempt the dairy farmer to part with his best cows.

A good supply of feed in a barn is a sign of a careful and provident dairyman.

Breeding is of importance in the dairy cow but individuality is what really counts.

The horse man says "no foot no horse." With dairymen it should be, "no udder no cow."

Fine corn meal for the skim milk calf is a good substitute for the more expensive oil meal.

An inexperienced man has no place on a dairy farm unless he is willing and anxious to learn.

There is little danger of overfeeding a cow so long as she readily consumes all the feed given her.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 9.

ABSTINENCE FOR OTHERS' SAKE.

(World's Temperance Sunday.)

LESSON TEXT—Rom. 14:7-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—"It is not good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Rom. 14:21.

Paul was in Corinth, a city of luxury, learning and licentiousness when he wrote this letter to the believers in Rome, a letter of profound logic and ethics as well as a profound study in psychology and philosophy.

I. "None of us liveth to himself," vv. 7-11. Paul begins this chapter by giving a caution as to doubtful disputations, "judgments upon thoughts," whether it be in the matter of eating herbs or meats, or in the observance of set days. Who are we but fellow servants (v. 4) of God? About such things as habits and observance of days we must each be assured in our own minds, (v. 5), but while that is true yet, "none liveth to himself" (v. 7), for "we are the Lord's" (v. 8). He is the universal Lord, both of the living and the dead, (v. 9). What folly, therefore, for any believer to set himself up in judgment upon his brother.

Four Things Suggested.

II. "Give an account to God," vv. 12-18. Verse 12 suggests four things: (1) A universal summons, "each one of us," great and small, obscure or famous, each one must appear, none overlooked, none excluded, none excused. (2) A particular summons, "each one of us," not en masse, but as separate units. (3) A purposeful summons, "to give account," not of others but each of himself. It will not be "blind justice" that shall await us there, but a holy God, one who knows all, sees all, every thought and imagination of the human heart (Gen. 6:5) and whose judgment will be righteous. (4) A rightful summons, because of its source, "before God," and shall not the Judge of the whole earth do right? No excuse because of the failure of others will avail; no subterfuge be acceptable, "strict justice" will condemn. Man-made laws and ordinances as to what we eat or what days we may observe will then be revealed in the white light of the God whose name is love. In the light of such a prospect how pertinent, therefore, that we turn (v. 13), from judging others and look well to our own conduct, lest that conduct become a rock of stumbling to other and weaker brethren.

The idea of a title page did not occur to the early printers. "The books started straight off with 'Incipit' or 'Here beginneth' without author's or publisher's name. This causes much difficulty in attributing earlier works to the proper sources." The idea of a title page with names seems first to have occurred to a Cologne printer named Therhoernen, about 1470; but it was not generally adopted until 50 years later. The early punctuation was very simple, consisting of an oblique line and a full stop. One of the first books to introduce the colon and notes of interrogation and exclamation was a "Lactantius" printed at a monastery near Rome in 1465.

The dictum comes from Paris that new model skirts will be tighter than ever, with cuffs on the bottom. They will get many more cuffs from the critics and advocates of sensible styles. The only hope is that the styles will become so outrageously freakish as to drive women through sheer disgust into rebellion.

A man was cured of rheumatism by being struck by lightning. Still while cures for rheumatism are hard to find, this one does not stand much chance of being popular.

Hazel

Mr. John Hanson took Martin Hoff around his route in his auto last Saturday.

Mr. T. J. Sumpter was a caller at St. Hilaire on Monday.

Mr. John Gustafson and Sheriff La-Bree were callers at Hazel on Saturday.

E. B. Canan was a caller to Hazel on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. James Evenson returned last Friday evening from Duluth after an extended visit at her parental home.

Mr. J. B. Larson was a caller at St. Hilaire on Monday.

Mrs. I. Wallace returned last Thursday morning from St. Paul, where she had been consulting an eye specialist.

Mr. Walter Peterson was a visitor at T. J. Sumpter's home on Monday.

Mr. James Evenson was a business caller at St. Hilaire on Tuesday.

Mr. George Borgie was a business caller to Thief River Falls last Saturday.

Mr. Ole Peterson was a caller at Thief River Falls last Monday.

Mr. Christianson of Thief River Falls was here last Saturday evening posting up notices of the show to be held next Thursday evening.

Martin Odegaard was a business caller at Thief River Falls last Saturday.

Fred Carlson and Clarence Kiel retuned last week from North Dakota where they have been woking all summer and fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Odegaard and family, John Dahl and family, Ole Peterson and the Hestekind sisters were guests at And. Hestekind's, last Sunday.

Mr. John and Alvin Alfson, of St. Hilaire, were business callers at Hazel last Saturday.

Mr. Peter Peterson was a caller at Thief River Falls last week.

Mr. Carl Mathson left for Theo. Halvorson's last week to complete a large barn on that place.

Mr. John Ihlie and son, Albert left here last Saturday evening for Thief River Falls to spend Sunday at home.

Mr. Axel Carlson was a business caller to Thief River Falls last Tuesday.

The Clearwater congregation held their regular Ladies' Aid at Knute Thorveson's last Thursday.

Mrs. C. Christianson left last Wednesday morning for Black Duck.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington.
In District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.
Joseph Fisher, ...Plaintiff,
Vs. SUMMONS.
Tillie Fisher, ...Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1913.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy for all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN

Gives Quick Relief

No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 7:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 30 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Dec. 7, at 11 a. m. The Lord's supper will be administered at the forenoon service. All are invited All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10:55	a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40	"

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25	p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15	"

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie...........	7:10 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........	8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3690 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No. 1	1.24
Flax, No. 2	1.21
Oats	.29
Barley	.40
Rye	.41

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

Back Copy.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1913. NUMBER 20

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut HardCoal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business

Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.

The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Oscar Seeland was at Thief River Wednesday.

Ed. Cistie called on the local merchants Wednesday.

Henry Olson was a visitor at Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mr I. B. Fisher came up from Crookston Thursday morning.

Erick Peterson left Wednesday for a visit with his daughter near Benoit.

Henry Olson received a splendid new Kimball self-playing piano, this week.

Miss Huldah Gigstad is spending her Thanksgiving vacation at the parental home.

James Amble came over from Grand Forks Monday for a short visit at home.

George Fricker of Brainerd, Minn., is visiting at the home of his uncle, M. Fricker.

Aug. Svenson and K. O. Gigstad visited the county seat between trains, Wednesday.

John Draeger of Red Lake Falls visited with friends in the village, between trains Thurzday.

O. H. Olson returned Wednesday from Grand Forks, where he attended a Shrine meeting.

Mrs. I. B. Fisher arrived Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Mrs. A. F. Hall who is teaching at Bagley came here Wednesday evening, to spend the holidays at her home.

The annual meeting of the board of Trustees of the Nor. Luth. church was held at the church last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Severson left Thursday for Holt, to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Steinhauer.

Joe Martz, who is attending the A. C. at Fargo N. D., came home Thursday morning to spend his Thanksgiving vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stephens and children went Wednesday to Crookston to visit friends. They returned Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitkin came down from Thief River, Wednesday evening to spend Thanksgiving at the A. H. Pitkin home

The Young Peoples' Soceity of the Scand. Mission Church meet Saturday evening Dec. 6 at 7·30 at the house of John Norman.

Miss Hazel Wilson accompanied by Miss Emily Cress of Red Lake Falls arrived here Wednesday to spend the week end at the Wilson home.

Miss Ella Jackson, who is teaching near Grand Forks, came down Wednesday to attend the Thanksgiving re-union at the Jackson home.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

K. O. Gigstad was a visitor at the county seat Saturday.

Mrs. D. Patterson shopped at Thief River Falls, Monday.

"Casey" Brink partook of Thanksgiving turkey, at his home here.

Max Schuft and Walter Quesnel of Red Lake Falls, autoed to this village Thursday.

Mrs. John Moore and daughter, were guests at the G. I. Fellman home, Thursday.

Wm. Halbach and cousin, of Fargo N. D. are visiting with Wm. Dehart this week.

Mrs. C. W. Johnson and daughter of Red Lake Falls, were visitors at O. Brink's this week.

Mauritz Brink who is employed on the Soo at Thief River, spent Thursday with his parents.

J. Dahlin and John Hanson autoed to Warren, Saturday, where Mr. Dahlin consulted a specialist.

Miss Mae Barragy left Wednesday evening to spend Thanksgiving with relatives at Churches Ferry, N. D.

Miss Ragun Loberg, who is now located at Crookston arrived Thursday to spend Thanksgiving with her parents.

Miss Konzon left Wednesday for Hallock, Minn., where she will spend the week end with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fellman and family visited with relatives here this week. They left for their home at Plummer on Wednesday.

Albert Berg returned from Bemidji Thursday. He has been employed in the sawmill at that place, the past season.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Miss Mary Anderson, who is teaching a term of school at Brooks came over Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving and the week-end at the Jackson home.

Alton and Robert Jackson accompanied by the Misses Catherine Spillane and Petella Paul of Red Lake Falls, spent Thanksgiving at the Jackson home. They returned to Red Lake Falls Thursday evening

The Scand. Mission Ladies' Aid auction held at the Gust Erickson farm east of town this week, was a grand success. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over $70.00. A large crowd was in attendance and everyone reports a fine time.

Chas. Lindquist, one of the enterprising Black River farmers, marketed 120 turkeys here Monday, for which he received in the neighborhood of $200.00. The territory around St. Hilaire is fast gaining a reputation as a poultry raising district.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Jones and family came from Crookston, Thursday to spend Thanksgining with Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe. Mr. Jones and Miss Illa returned to Crookston the same evening, while Mrs. Jones will remain a few days to visit friends.

C. C. Elliott has had a number of prospective land buyers up this week. We understand several deals have been closed and that there are more pending. Mr. Elliott deserves much credit for his activities along this line, as the people he brings in are an exceptionally good class of farmers.

Mr. H. O. Jackson, who for the past three years has held a responsible position with the Shevelin Lumber Co., at Fort Frances, Ont., arrived here Saturday for a visit. Mr. Jackson states that he may decide not to go back to Fort Frances, providing he can find suitable employment here.

T. J. Sumpter, of Hazel, was in town Friday.

C. A. Smith of Winnabago, is looking after his interests here this week.

S. J. Amble returned Monday from points in North Dakota.

Ed. Enright was a caller in our village Wednesday.

Ruth Martz was a Thief River Falls visitor Wednesday.

The pupils of the fifth and sixth grades, gave a party at the Imperial Hall, Wednesdey evening.

Mrs. Jane Clark, who has been visiting with her brother, W. Adams, the past six weeks, left Friday for her home at Irving, Minn.

Mr Louis Geese, after spending Thanksgiving here as a guest at H. O. Jackson's left Friday evening for his home at Grand Forks.

The Y. P. S. of the Synod church will have a meeting at the I. O. O. F. hall Friday evening, Dec. 5. Everybody welcome.

Nick Skeie, who is located at Spooner, Minn., came here Wednesday evening for a visit with his parents.

The Alfson brothers have rented the building formerly occupied by the Spectator and have opened a shoe and harness repair shop.

Aug. Berglund who has been employed at Fort Francis the past season, arrived home Thursday evening via Duluth. August has put in a very successful season and likes the north country, but he says "there is no place like home."

Notice

I have opened a harness repair shop in the Killand building and have secured the services of Carl Johnson as harnessmaker. Any repair work you have will be promptly attended to and I shall also be in position to furnish hand-made harness on short order.

adv N. A. NELSON.

Farmers Attention

On Wednesday Dec. 3, a representive from the No Vary Factories will demonstrate their Brand of Goods such as Coffee, Tea, and all kinds of Canned goods. Come in. Bring your wife and children, have a good time, and we will have some Special Bargains for you that day.

A. H. PITKIN.

Damage Suit is Settled

The damage suit of Mrs. Mary Sherva brought against the G. N. Ry. Co. was settled out of court last week by the payment to her of $800.00

Last year while walking across the tracks north of the depot, a board in the sidewalk flew up striking her arm and breaking the done. As a result, she has been unable to attend to her usual duties.

The damages will partly compensate her for the inconvenience caused by the accident.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscaibers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

Jurors Drawn

The following is a list of veniremen drawn to try the calendar at the next term of court in the month of January. No Grand Jury has been drawn.

H. R. Williams, North.
Herbert H. Olson, Reiner.
Knut Solheim, Smiley.
Robert G. Cook, City.
P. Hahl, Mayfield.
C. F. Naplin, Polk Centre.
H. C. Solberg, Star.
John Dablow, North.
Iver Solheim, Clover Leaf.
P. O. Sorlom, Silverton.
John Hedlund, River Falls.
John Sjosvold, Norden.
J. S. Roy, River Falls.
F. T. Satre, Rockbury.
Helmer Iverson, Star.
W. S. Swendson, Deer Park.
Walter McAndress, Highlanding.
Andrew Hanson, Highlanding.
O. H. Graver, Goodridge.
Hendry Hanson, Silverton.
James Evenson, Wyandotte.
Edward T. Emmerson, City.
John C. Berg, City.
Bernhard Knudsen, City.

Norwestern Tel. Co. would remove booth

Last Tuesday the Northwestern Telephone Co, attempted to remove their booth and to discontinue the connection with the local telephone exchange. They were unable to find anyone who would take the booth, so, for the present it remains at the local office. It is the general opinion that the Northwestern can best serve its patrons here by leaving the booth with Mr. Hooper and for anyone to enterfere with that arrangement, would be the height of folly as it will result in impaired service and will be no benefit to anyone.

Thanksgiving Dance was a success

The Thanksgiving dance at the Imperial Hall, Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable affairs held in in St. Hilaire for some time. The crowd was orderly—the music was fine and last but not the least, the oyster supper, which was served by Miss Alice Hall, was the best ever.

"Pat" Hall is in the depths of despair over not being able to find anyone to claim the $500.00 reward offered to the person who could truthfully say they did not have a good time at the dance.

Patents for Swamp Lands are Suspended

Governor Eberhart today received a letter from Assistant Secretary Jones of the interior department at Washington, stating that he has suspended the issuance of further patents under the swamp land grant of the state of Minnesota, until the state has shown that it has complied with the terms and conditions of the grant or that it proposes to take steps looking to the performance of the trust.

This action is the result of the complaint filed with the department by President King and Secretary Mackenzie of the Northern Minnesota Development association that the state has failed to comply with the requirement of the Federal law for reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands.

Eckstrom—Rux

A quiet wedding took place at the home of A. E. Eckstrom of Black River Thursday, Nov., 27, when Miss Annie Rux was married to Carl Emil Eckstrom.

Rev. Frank Larson conducted the ceremony that made the happy couple man and wife.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Rux. Fred Lorentson acted as best man.

The young couple will make their home in Black River, where Mr. Eckstrom is the owner of a fine farm.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North Of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

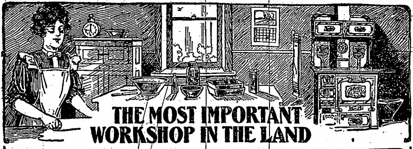
Restaurant
When you are looking for a place to
Eat
try the new place in connection with my store.
We can satisfy you
Here
PHON 63
Hans Wilson

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.



THROUGHOUT this nation—on the farm, in the villages and cities there are millions of little workshops, which house an industry second to none in the land.

THE kitchens are the "Workshops"—cooking is an "Industry" and the good housewives the "Managers."

TOO much care cannot be used in equipping YOUR workshop or kitchen and the range is the most important item to be considered in making it a pleasant place to work in.

Monarch Malleable Ranges

are proving the worth in thousand of kitchens today, as savers of Time, Work and Fuel

Every opening into the body of a MONARCH is surrounded by a Malleable Iron Frame. By means of riveting the body to these frames the whole thing is made practically air tight. This will stand the intense heat and hard usuage of the years and will not warp and open like the ordinary kitchen stove with its cast iron bolts and stove putty.

The MONARCH Duplex Draft—another exclusive feature—makes possible an even fire with a steady heat insuring uniform results in the oven and doing away with the necessity of "turning the pans."

The MONARCH Polished Top requires no blacking, made of malleable iron polished to a high degree, it preserves a shiny surface and wiping of with a cloth takes the place of the old and disagreeable method of blacking.

The story of MONARCH superiority is a common sense logical one. We have the ranges on our floor and would deem it a pleasure to go over all these points with you.

LEONARD HOLMES

Have You A Bank Acount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today. A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it will grow, and you'll gorw with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson has sent in many diplomatic and consular nominations, among them that of Henry M. Pindell, to be ambassador to Russia.

• • •

Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia Conn., republican national committeeman from Connecticut since 1900, has announced his intention of resigning from the national committee.

• • •

A bill to bar convict made goods from interstate transportation, but still preserve the opportunity for convict labor on highways, has been introduced by Representative Carey of Wisconsin.

• • •

There will be no New Year's reception at the White House. President Wilson has announced that during the holiday recess of congress he would take a ten day vacation.

• • •

To meet the cost of naval construction Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania has proposed a superior tax of 5 per cent on all incomes of $2,000, however derived, collected on the same regulations as the regular income tax.

• • •

Senator O'Gorman and a delegation from Rochester, N. Y., asked President Wilson to speak over the phone to a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, December 10, where telephones are to be arranged for each diner. The senator said, the president promised to do so.

• • •

Senator Pitman of Nevada, chairman of the senate committee on territories, speaking before the Mississippi society of Washintgon, declared that congress at the next session would authorize the building of a government-owned railroad to penetrate the Alaskan coal fields.

• • •

Secretary Garrison has conferred with President Wilson of the Philippine question and his plans for the operation of the Panama canal. Mr. Garrison said his plans for the government of the canal zone were not sufficiently matured to give them to the president in final form. Three new members of the Philippine commission have been agreed on and their nominations will soon go to the senate.

DOMESTIC.

The death toll on the great lakes due to the storm of November 8-10, ranges from 251 to 300, the latter figures being nearest the actual loss of life.

• • •

Harry D. Todd, was sentenced to three years in the federal penitentiary and fined $1,250 in Kansas City after being found guilty of misuse of the mails.

• • •

Ralph E. Jossman, defaulting cashier of the E. Jossman State Bank of Clarkston, Mich., has been sentenced to serve from seven to twenty years in state's prison.

• • •

Although there are nearly 51,000,000 sheep in the United States, they represent less than 6 per cent of the total number of domestic animals on the country's farms.

• • •

Mrs. Ida Von Claussem, who gained notoriety several years ago by threatening suit against President Roosevelt for $1,000,000 damages for not having her introduced at the court of the King of Sweden, has been declared to be insane.

• • •

Charles S. Mellen, retired railroad president, says that $25,000 a year is as much as any general officer is worth to a railroad company. If a railroad company insists on raising the limit the general officer may protest, but not resign.

• • •

Protest against convict labor was made at Chicago at the convention of the National Association of Garment Makers. President I. Cohen of Detroit, Mich., declared that it was the intention of the association to stamp out the "evil." One hundred manufacturers from various cities in the west and middle west were present.

• • •

Charles Hill and his bride, Dothe Bartzen, both of Kansas City, are on a honeymoon trip of 8,000 miles from the old home to the new home in Argentina, where Hill has been sent as buyer for a Kansas City packing firm.

• • •

With the purchase of 2,312-acre farm belonging to the Nat Baxter estate and adjoining the penitentiary farm of 1,120 acres near Nashville, the state of Tennessee arranged to provide food supplies for its prisoners. The price paid for the farm was $196,520.

• • •

William Hayne Leavell, who will be the next minister to Guatemala, is a Presbyterian clergyman. His home is at Carrollton, Miss., where he has taken considerable interest in public affairs and is well known in his state.

• • •

It has been announced that the case of President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America and seventeen other officials of the organization under indictment for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade would be called in the federal court of Charleston, W. Va.

• • •

For the tenth time, Josepr Dennis, said to be the oldest mayor in the United States, has been re-elected to the chief position in Findlay, O. He is 87 years old and has held some public office for twenty years.

• • •

Jersey City will add a bacteriologist to its health department.

• • •

Fort Smith, Ark., authorities the other day fined a circus company for omitting an advertised street parade.

• • •

At the Ohio state experimental station at Wooster, the crops have averaged, for a term of years, about twice as much to the acre as the usual yield of all grain fields in Ohio.

• • •

Catherine Van Valkenburg Waite, author, editor and associate of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the work of paving the way for woman suffrage legislation, died suddenly recently at the home of her daughter, Dr. Lucy Waite, in Chicago, Ill.

• • •

For nine months of this year United States imports were a trifle less than a year ago and exports $117,000,000 more, resulting in a balance in our favor of $407,000,000, or $124,000,000 more than a year ago. For the last twelve months the imports were $79,000,000 more than a year ago, and exports $263,000,000 more.

• • •

The enforcement of the new law regulating the employment of women in Pennsylvania may result in hundreds of women losing their places in Philadelphia hotels. The main feature of the law is that women can not work more than fifty-four hours a week or more than ten hours a day; nor can they work more than six days in any one week.

• • •

Gen. Venustiano Carranza will not consider any means of accomplishing peace in Mexico not predicated upon the absolute elimination of Huerta, says a Nogales, Sonora, dispatch. The constitutionalists' political and military leader issued the following announcement: "We will recognize nobody who succeeds Huerta by the power which he has usurped."

• • •

A precedent was broken at Harvard university when Miss Helen Todd of San Francisco, chairman of the league of Western voters, spoke on woman suffrage before students of the university. It was the first time that a "votes for women" advocate has been allowed to speak in a college hall. The privilege was refused Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst two years ago.

• • •

Four attendants at the Chicago State hospital for the insane, were arrested after the death of Charles Hoenicke, an insane patient. Hoenicke is said to have died of injuries received when he was attacked and beaten by one of the attendants. Hoenicke's body was covered with bruises and his neck showed finger marks as if he had been choked.

• • •

Frank A. Munsey announced that the Munsey Trust company had taken over the United States Trust company, a Washington bank capitalized at $1,200,000 which operates five branches in different parts of the city. The announcement followed a meeting of the boards of the two companies at the close of a day of mild excitement in financial circles in Washington.

• • •

President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and the members of the cabinet will have Kentuck turkey for their Thanksgiving dinners. South Trimble, clerk of the house, will furnish pedigreed bronze turkeys raised on his blue grass farm. The president's bird will be a yearing gobbler. The others will weigh twenty-five pounds. They have been fattened on celery, chestnuts and red peppers.

FOREIGN.

Prince Keibi Tokuwaga, the last of the Shoguns, died at Tokio.

• • •

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has left Mendoza, Argentine, for Santiago, Chile.

• • •

Evaristo and Daniel Madero, relatives of the late president of Mexico, were taken on board the American flagship from the consulate where they took refuge.

• • •

A dispatch to the London Telegraph from Shanghai says the foreign authorities there have discovered documents which reveal a plot of wide ramifications to overthrow the Peking government. The correspondent says the documents show the revolutionists were promised the assistance of troops stationed at Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, and in the Kiangyin and Wosung forts. Six of the plotters have been arrested.

• • •

John Elliott, said to be a wealthy American, who recently took possession of a fine Georgian residence with 600 acres, known as Lammerwood house, in East Grinstead, Sussex, where he lived with two young daughters, was arrested on charges preferred in the local court. The proceedings were in secret and the nature of the charges against Mr. Elliott was not made public. He was remanded, however, and taken to the Lewes jail.

• • •

Brigandage in China has spread until some robber bands has assumed the dignity of small armies, says a Peking dispatch. They muster both foot and calvalry and are as large as two American regiments.

• • •

A report prepared by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce on the traffic of the municipal street railways in 1912 shows 165 miles of route, 153 of which were electrically equipped and twelve miles operated by steam. The electric lines carried 309,484,129 passengers, the revenue being $9,863,076.

• • •

An Odessa dispatch to the London Daily Mail says it is reported from Kiev that the police have found an important clue to the Yushinsky murder, which is likely to lead to the arrest of the actual murderers.

• • •

The demand of 100,000 employes of the British postoffice for higher pay was rejected by Herbert Samuel, the postmaster general. He sweetened his refusal by making some concessions in working conditions, but he pointed out that an increase of 15 per cent in wages meant increased taxation.

CANADA WINS AGAIN

This Time at the International Soil Products in Oklahoma.

Last year and the year before, and the year before that, the farm products of Western Canada carried off first premiums, championships and honours, together with medals and diplomas, feats that were likely to give a swelled head to any other people than those who had so much more behind. At Columbus, Ohio, and then again at Columbia, North Carolina, a farmer of Saskatchewan carried off the highest prize for oats, and in another year, will become the possessor of the $1,500 Colorado Trophy; another farmer made two successful exhibits of wheat at the biggest shows in the United States; another farmer of Manitoba won championships and sweepstake at the live stock show in Chicago, and this year expects to duplicate his successes of last year. These winnings are the more creditable as none of the cattle were ever fed any corn, but raised and fattened on nature grasses and small grains.

At the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge in 1912, Alberta and Saskatchewan, farmers carried off the principal prizes competing with the world. The most recent winnings of Canada have been made at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where seven of the eighteen sweepstakes rewards at the International Soil Products Exposition were taken by Canada in competition with eleven states.

The chief prize, a thrashing machine, valued at $1,200 for the best bushel of hard wheat, went to Peter Gerlack of Allan, Saskatchewan. Montana took four of the sweepstakes, Oklahoma four, and Nebraska two.

Russia sent one delegate, Spain had two, Belgium three, China four, Canada fifty, Mexico five, Norway one, Brazil three.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated as well as the Province of Saskatchewan, and Western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.—Advertisement.

By handling 9,617,559,000 pounds of fish last year the Scotch fishing industry established a new high record.

Beneath His Dignity.

Mr. Job Lott—Why isn't the store opened? What are you waiting for?

His Most Recent and Junior Employe—For the boy I have engaged to take down the shutters.—Puck.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Short of Winning a Battle.

Short of winning a battle, nothing could have more delighted the Kaiser than the news that of all the ten various liners which hastened to the help of the Volturno, the largest number of its passengers were saved by the Grosser Kerfurst (or great Elector). But the name will have recalled to him the greatest disaster that ever befell the nascent German navy. This was the ramming of the ironclad Grosser Kurfurst by the Koenig Wilhelm off Folkestone in May, 1878, and the sinking of the vessel with a loss of 280 lives—the rest of its crew of 497 being picked up by the Folkestone fishing fleet. Two days later, when suffering acutely from this catastrophe, the old emperor was shot at and wounded by the Socialist Dr. Noiling. — London Chronicle.

Beechnut Season.

This is the beechnut season, and when beechnuts are ripe no city man bred in the country knows perfect rest of mind. He wants to go back home. The beechnut is diminutive, but it is full of meat and flavor. Some folks say that the jay bird and the red-headed woodpecker haven't any sense. They have sense enough to prefer the beechnut to any other edible which grows. The jay is more than human, anyway, and he has a lot more sense than a good many humans, and so the wonder constantly grows why it is that the man who is not up to snuff is called a jay. The beech tree does more for man than to give him its nut-brown October offering. Its gray bole shines warmly when the sun strikes it. Its sight suggests warmth in winter and coolness in summer. The shade of the beech's drooping boughs is one of the grateful bounties of August.—Chicago Post.

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food.

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements for both brain and body in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.

"For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream, for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.

"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season, for the noon meal, and if tired at tea time, take Grape-Nuts alone and feel perfectly nourished.

"Nerve and brain power and memory are much improved since using Grape-Nuts. I am over sixty and weigh 155 lbs. My son and husband seeing how I had improved are now using Grape-Nuts.

"My son, who is a traveling man, eats nothing for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and a glass of milk. An aunt, over 70, seems fully nourished on Grape-Nuts and cream." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Jessie Woodrow Wilson Becomes Bride of Francis Bowes Sayre

Francis B. Sayre. Future Home of the Sayres. East Room of White House. Mrs. F. B. Sayre.

Washington, Nov. 25.—In the beautiful east room of the White House at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the president, was made the wife of Francis Bowes Sayre. Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton, N. J., performed the ceremony.

The entire affair was very simple, as had been requested by the bride, and the number of guests was rather small—distressingly so to many persons in official and social circles of Washington who had expected to receive invitations but were disappointed.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, eldest of the three daughters, acted as maid of honor to her sister, and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the youngest, was one of the bridesmaids. The three other bridesmaids were Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, daughter of Prof. William B. Scott; Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, Pa., daughter of Mrs. Wilson's cousin, Col. E. T. Brown, and Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, a college friend of the bride.

Dr. Grenfell is Best Man.

Mr. Sayre was attended by his best man, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the famous medical missionary to the fishermen of the Labrador coast. The two men have long been fast friends and Mr. Sayre spent two summers helping Dr. Grenfell with his work.

The ushers were Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and a classmate of Mr. Sayre in the Harvard law school; Dr. Gilbert Horax of Montclair, N. J., who was a classmate at Williams college in 1909 and now at Johns Hopkins university; Benjamin Burton of New York city, and Dr. Scoville Clark of Salem, Mass., who was Mr. Sayre's companion in Labrador and Newfoundland.

Wedding Gown of Ivory Satin.

The bride's gown was of satin, of a soft ivory tint, trimmed with beautiful lace, both old and rare. It was made in New York and the women connoisseurs declared that it was a masterpiece. The lingerie in the trousseau is of the most dainty material and is all hand made. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were beautifully gowned and all looked their best.

Coming right in the midst of the chrysanthemum season, this was made a chrysanthemum wedding and that flower was used most profusely in adorning the White House. As the bride's favorite color is mauve, that was made the prevailing color in the decorations. The east room, and indeed all the rooms in the president's mansion, were beautiful indeed.

Depart on Their Honeymoon.

After the ceremony was completed and the couple had received the congratulations of the guests, refreshments were served, and then Mr. and Mrs. Sayre departed for their honeymoon. Their plans include a visit to the home of Miss Nevin, Mr. Sayre's aunt, at Windsor Forges, near Churchtown, Pa., where they first met. After January 1 they will live in Williamstown, Mass., for Mr. Sayre is to sever his connection with the office of District Attorney Whitman in New York and become assistant to Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college.

JESSIE'S WEDDING CAKE.

Jessie Wilson's wedding cake was a triumph of the pastry cook's art. It was two and a half feet tall, counting the white orchids that were placed on top of it, and weighed 135 pounds. The first layer was four inches thick and 22 inches across. The cake contained 19 ingredients and its cost was about $500. Over the body of the cake was molded a thick white icing scroll work, on its top was a design for the initials of the bride and groom, done in silver, and around the sides were lilies of the valley in white sugar. This delicious confection was distributed in 2,000 dainty white boxes tied with satin ribbon and each of the proper size to go under the pollow of the recipient to bring dreams.

There was one disappointment for those who attended the wedding, for the gifts were not put on display. It is known that these included many beautiful and valuable articles sent by relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom and of their families and by admirers of President Wilson. Handsome presents were sent by both the senate and the house, that of the latter being a diamond lavalliere which Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker, bought for the representatives in New York.

Guests Limited to 400.

Those who were invited to witness the wedding were mostly personal friends and the number was kept down close to four hundred. The list was pared and revised several times, and as has been said, the operation resulted in many heartburnings. From the house of representatives' circle, for instance, the only guests were Speaker Champ Clark, Mrs. Clark and Miss Genevieve Clark, Marjory Leader Underwood and Mrs. Underwood, and Minority Leader Mann and Mrs. Mann.

As might be expected, the streets outside the White House were as crowded as the police would permit with curious persons eager to watch the arrival and departure of the guests and trying to obtain through the windows a glimpse of the doings within. The police arrangements were admirable and nothing happened, in the White House or outside, to mar the happy occasion.

The wedding of Mr. Sayre and Miss Wilson was the thirteenth to be celebrated in the White House, but the bride has always considered 13 her lucky number instead of a hoodoo. There have been more than twenty weddings in which either the bride or groom resided in the White House, and the last wedding ceremony performed there was the one which united Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth. Today's event was much quieter than that one, and the guests not nearly so numerous.

Mrs. Sayre a Social Worker.

Mrs. Sayre was born in Gainsville, Pa., twenty-five years ago. She attended the Women's college at Baltimore and was an honor member of the class of 1908, being also elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For two years after her graduation she engaged in settlement work in Kensington, Pa., and she is a member of the executive board of the National Young Woman's Christian association. She has delivered several excellent addresses in public.

In appearance she does not resemble her father as much as do her sisters, having rather the features of her mother's family, the Axsons. She is an accomplished swimmer, rider and tennis player and also something of an actress.

Something About the Groom.

Francis Bowes Sayre is twenty-eight years old, and was born at South Bethlehem, Pa., a son of the late Robert Heysham Sayre, who built the Lehigh Valley railroad and at one time was assistant to the president of the Bethlehem iron works, since known as the Bethlehem steel works. He was also once president of the board of trustees of the Lehigh university.

Francis Bowes Sayre graduated from Lawrenceville school, Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1904, and from Williams college in 1909. He entered Harvard law school and graduated "cum laude." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, Gargoyle society and the Phi Beta Kappa at Williams. For the past year he has been working in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York. During the summer he was admitted to the bar of New York state.

Mr. Sayre's mother is Mrs. Martha Finlay Sayre, daughter of the late William Nevin, who was president of Franklin and Marshal college at Lancaster, Pa. She is a descendant of Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and is a sister of the late Robert Nevin, head of the American church at Rome, and a cousin of Ethelbert Nevin, the composer.

Other White House Weddings.

The wedding of Jessie Wilson and Francis Sayre was the thirteenth to be solemnized in the White House. The first was that of Anna Todd, a niece of Dolly Madison's first husband, and John G. Jackson. Then Mrs. Madison's sister, Lucy, was married to Judge Todd of Kentucky. The third wedding, that of Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur in 1820 marked the first social use of the east room. Eight years later John, the second son of President John Quincy Adams, married his cousin, Mary Hellen, in the blue room. While General Jackson was president there were three weddings in the White House, those of Delia Lewis to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot of the French legation; Mary Eaton to Lucien B. Polk, and Emily Martin to Louis Randolph. Many years passed before there was another marriage ceremony in the president's mansion, the next being of Nellie, the only daughter of General Grant, and Algernon C. F. Sartoris. In 1876 Emily Platt, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, was married in the blue room to Gen. Russell Hastings. The eleventh of this series of weddings was that of President Cleveland to Frances Folsom, and the twelfth that of President Roosevelt's daughter Alice, to Nicholas Longworth.

Real Test of Sympathy.

Anybody can sympathize with the sufferings of a friend, but it requires a very fine nature—it requires, in fact, the nature of a true individualist—to sympathize with a friend's success.—Oscar Wilde.

Musical Item.

An "efficiency" expert without music in his soul is figuring out how many nails a bass drummer could drive with the same expenditure of energy.

Tobacco Grown Almost Everywhere.

It is not generally known that tobacco is grown in nearly every country in the world—England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, China, Japan, Uruguay, Argentina, Java and so on throughout the world, except in extreme northern and southern latitudes.

Uncle Pennywise Says:

Apparently we can't all be successful, but when a man is successful it's astonishing how many people can hang on to his coattails.

When Mending Umbrellas.

Take a small piece of black sticking plaster and soak it until it is quite soft; place it carefully under the hole inside and let it dry. This is better than darning, as it closes the hole neater without stitching.

Women as a Power.

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never dreamed of."—Matthew Arnold.

Benefit of Imperative Work.

Thank God every morning when you get up you have something to do that must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to do your best will breed in you a hudred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

His Future Ordained.

The boy who catches more fish with a bent pin than a man catches with an expensive outfit grows up to be the man who tells the best fish stories, whether he catches anything or not.

Mizpah.

The word Mizpah or Mizpeh, is Hebrew, and means "Watch Tower." For example, see Genesis 31:49, where we read, "And Mizpah, for he said, the Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." For additional light on the subject you may look at Judges 10:17; 11,11; 20:1. Also I. Samuel, 7:5; 10:17.

Longest British Tunnel.

The Severn tunnel, seven miles long, is the greatest in Britain.

Money Follows Men.

The problem of modern industry is to be not the distribution of the money supply, but the distribution of the man supply. Money follows men. Free men. Free money.—Gerald Stanley Lee, in Crowds.

Gregarious Stones.

Stones are found in Nevada which, when placed apart, begin to travel toward a common center. The presence of lode stone or magnetic iron ore is the explanation of the phenomenon.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

New School of Painting.

A painter of the "impressionist" school is now confined in a lunatic asylum. To all persons who visit his studio he says: "Look here; this is the latest masterpiece of my composition." They look, and see nothing but an expanse of bare canvas. They ask: "What does that represent?"

"That? Why, that represents the passage of the Jews through the Red sea."

"Beg pardon, but where is the sea?"

"It has been driven back."

"And where are the Jews!"

"They have crossed over."

"And the Egyptians?"

"Will be here directly. That's the sort of painting I like; simple, suggestive, and unpretentious."

BACKACHE-RHEUMATISM QUICKLY VANISHES

Even Most Chronic Sufferers Find Relief From Few Doses of Croxone.

Croxone soon relieves such conditions because it reaches the very roots of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering cells and glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism; heals the inflamed membranes of the bladder, and cleans out and strengthens the stopped-up, lifeless kidneys so they can filter and sift all the poisons from the blood, and drive it out of the system.

So sure, so positive, so quick and lasting, are the results obtained from the use of Croxone, that three doses a day for a few days are often all that is required to end the worst backache, regulate the most annoying bladder disorders, and overcome the numerous other similar conditions.

Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results.

An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give desired results, regardless of how old you are, how long you have suffered, or what else has failed.—Adv.

Melancholy Content.

"Don't you want good roads?"

"Oh, I dunno," replied the man who was whittling a pine stick. "There ain't no place around here that's worth goin' to."—Washington Star.

His Appearance.

"What does the knock-out champion look like?"

"He's a stunning sort of fellow."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv

Trust a chicken hearted man to hatch excuses!

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring*. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

HIDES AND FURS

We positively give more valuable illustrated information relative to Hides and Furs, than any other house in the world. We pay Highest Cash Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts, etc., and make prompt returns for each shipment. We sell trappers' supplies very cheap. Write for circular, shipping tags, Illustrated Trap Book, Catalogue, etc. It's free. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. Established 1890. Minneapolis, Minn.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

THREE WOMEN TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Streator, Ill.—"I shall always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound wherever I go. It has done me so much good at Change of Life, and it has also helped my daughter. It is one of the grandest medicines for women that can be bought. I shall try to induce others to try it."—Mrs. J. H. CAMPBELL, 206 N. Second St., W. S., Streator, Illinois.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"It was at the 'Change of Life' that I turned to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, using it as a tonic to build up my system, with beneficial results."—Mrs. SARA HAYWARD, 1825 W. Venango St., (Tioga) Phila., Pa.

San Francisco, Cal.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for many years whenever I would feel bad. I have gone through the Change of Life without any troubles and thank the Compound for it. I recommend it to young girls and to women of all ages."—Mrs. C. BARRIE, 3052 25th St., San Francisco, Cal.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalelled.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Raw Furs and Hides

Highest cash prices paid. Honest grading—prompt remittance—twenty years in business. We pay express and postage. Charge no commission. Write for free price list.

MACK, MAY & COMPANY
900 S. THIRD STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Pettit's FOR SORE **Eye** RED EYES **Salve**

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

INVEST your money where $25 grows to $50 in a few short years without chance of loss. Mutual Investment Co., Everett, Wash.

PRACTICALLY BUT ONE HOPE

Under the Circumstances, Agent Could Do Little for Unfortunate Mrs. Fourthbell.

"I tell you what it is," said Mrs. Fourthbell, as she paid her rent, "things are coming to a pretty pass! There are about sixteen children running up and down the fire escapes all day long."

"Complain to the jannitor," said the agent, as he wrote out the receipt.

"Then the people in the flat under us do nothing but talk all night long close to the shaft. We can hear every word they say and cannot sleep a wink."

"You would better complain to the janitor," repeated the agent.

"The servant girl in the flat above shakes her mats out of the front window, and our parlor is full of dust."

"Complain to the janitor," said the agent, mechanically.

"But that isn't the worst of it," continued Mrs. Fourthbell. "The janitor himself doesn't do anything he ought to do. Half the time he doesn't take the ashes off the dumb waiter, forgets to light the gas in the halls, keeps our letters in his pockets, and never can be found when wanted."

"In a case like that," said the agent, as he started to go, "I don't see that you can do anything, but—just pray!"—Puck.

His Proposition.

He was not very sober and had ridden for an hour or two in the taxicab when the chauffeur stopped.

"How much do I owe you, driver?" asked the passenger.

"Ten dollars and eighty cents, sir."

"Well, say driver," was the reply, "just back up and keep going backward until you come to 30 cents, will you? It's all I've got."

What are

Post Toasties?

Thin wafery bits of choice Indian Corn—perfectly cooked; delicately flavoured; then toasted to an appetizing golden brown, and packed in tightly sealed packages without being touched by hand.

"Toasties" are for breakfast or any other meal—served direct from package with cream or milk, and a sprinkling of sugar.

Post Toasties are convenient, save a lot of time and please the palate immensely!

But after all, a trial is the best answer.

Grocers everywhere sell

Post Toasties

DEMOCRATS MAY GET ANOTHER JAR

LAWLER FILING GAVE MACHINE SOMETHING OF A SHOCK.

ANDRIST TO GIVE A SECOND

Professor Will File Whether "Leaders" Wish It or Not, If Demand Exists, Is the Rumor at Present Time.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota Democratic machine, which received something of a jar when Daniel W. Lawler filed for governor, is about due for another shock.

Andrist Holds Conferences.

Prof. C. M. Andrist of the state university, who sought the nomination for governor two years ago, has been in St. Paul conferring with friends who want him to take another whirl at the game.

Mr. Andrist is scheduled to hold a brief conversation with F. B. Lynch soon, and his friends said that he will make it plain to Mr. Lynch that he feels free to file without seeking the consent of any of the Democratic leaders.

Mr. Andrist would make no public comment except to say:

"I have been urged by many friends to file again. What I may do I cannot say as yet. I believe, however, that the candidate of the Democratic party should be selected by the voters of the party and not by any self-constituted committee. If I find a genuine demand for my filing I shall file whether the so-called leaders desire it or not."

Bryan Men for Lawler.

On top of the Andrist visit to St. Paul came news of a Bryan organization in the state to back the candidacy of Lawler. The Bryan faction in Minnesota, which made a hard fight in the last state committee meeting in Mr. Lawler's behalf and lost out, is planning a statewide organization which will be friendly to Mr. Lawler's candidacy and opposed to any candidate selected by the so-called Lynch faction.

INDIAN CASES DISPOSED OF

Kolb and Perrault Escape With Fines —Will Lose Nearly $25,000.

Fergus Falls.—The conspiracy cases against M. J. Kolb and J. E. Perrault were finally disposed of in the United States court here when Judge Amidon imposed a fine of $500 in each case after the defendants had paid $10,000 into court to make up the difference between the price which they paid for the Indian lands and the price the government claims they were worth.

In addition to this they will lose the $5,000 which they paid the Indians for these lands. This relates only to lands which they have sold to other parties. The government has suits pending to cancel title to these lands so that they will lose whatever they hold against them in mortgages if the deeds are set aside.

Besides all this, the defendants deeded back between 600 and 700 acres of land which they had bought, but had not yet disposed of. In consideration of this Gordon Cain and C. C. Daniels, who have handled the case for the government, asked that the court be lenient and let them off with a fine. They stated that they had willingly met every condition suggested since the return of the jury verdict, that the total cost to them was going to be between $20,000 and $25,000, and they felt that the ends of justice have been satisfied and nothing further would be gained by sending them to the penitentiary.

M. H. Daley, for the defense, suggested that, at the time the crime was committed the blood status of the Indians was not as clear as it is today; that, if they had done wrong, he felt the wrong had been in the lack of proper diligence in ascertaining whether the Indians were full-bloods or mixed bloods before buying their lands and that, as shown by testimony, this was very difficult to determine in many cases.

Judge Amidon, in passing sentence, said swindling of Indians was equivalent to swindling children.

Poverty Stricken Man Is Heir.

Minneapolis.—When Walter Lilly awoke from his slumbers on a cot in a shed attached to the rear of 324 Sixth Ave. S., Friday morning, he awoke to the day which brought him a fortune. The son of a man of some wealth, he was found in the hovel after a search which began in Minneapolis last January when his father died, and informed that he was to receive one-fifth of an estate of about fifty thousand dollars.

P. M. Ringdal Recommended.

St. Paul.—Fred B. Lynch, national Democratic committeeman, reports that he has recommended to President Wilson the appointment of P. M. Ringdal, late chairman of the state board of control, as register of the United States land office at Crookston. This means that Mr. Ringdal's name will be sent to the senate for confirmation. Mr. Ringdal became a candidate for the office after his retirement as a member of the board of control. He was Governor Eberhart's Democratic rival last fall.

Big Game Record Is Broken.

Duluth.—With just a few days remaining of the big game season the various express offices here report the largest number of deer, moose and bear ever shipped into Duluth for the same period. Official reports show shipments of 1,001 deer, 36 moose and six bears. The shipments are increasing daily and the law allows hunters five days after the season closes for shipping game. Last season's record to the same period was 35 per cent less than this year.

James Manahan a Gubernatorial Possibility, Also

St. Paul.—An indication that James Manahan, congressman-at-large, may become a candidate for governor was given in his statement that he had "no announcement to make regarding his plans." Last summer Mr. Manahan made the unqualified statement that he would be a candidate for congress in the new Tenth district, and his attitude today indicated that he may change his mind. Mr. Manahan, who returned from Washington last week, was reminded of his statement of last summer, and of the talk later connecting him with the governorship. Asked if he still was a candidate for congress, or if he would consider the other proposition, he declared that "it is too early to make any statement."

SAYS TO H----- WITH INDIANS

"Let Them Drink Themselves to Death," County Attorney Is Quoted as Saying.

St. Paul.—Absolute refusal to enforce laws against selling of liquor to Indians on the White Earth reservation is charged to the authorities of Becker county in affidavits received from the interior department by Governor A. O. Eberhart. The governor immediately called on Sheriff Conrad Glaum by letter for an investigation. The governor also informed the sheriff that he will be held strictly accountable for enforcement of the law.

An affidavit by Alf Oftedal, special officer in the Indian service, declares that from September, 1912, to April, 1913, he and other officers tried to get the co-operation of H. N. Jenson, county attorney, and of the sheriff, "with no success." Oftedal alleges that Jenson made the following statement to him and to J. H. Hinton, a special agent.

"I express the opinion of the people in this county when I tell you, to h— with the Indians. The sooner they drink themselves to death and kill one another, the better we will all be off."

BAUDETTE SUING RAILROAD

Company Will Contend That Fire Which Destroyed Town Was Not Set by Engine.

Fergus Falls.—Trial of the case against the Canadian Northern for the destruction of the greater part of Baudette as a result of timber fires, was resumed in federal court here. The general theory of the case is now becoming apparent.

The plaintiffs assert that the fire originated on the north side of the company's right of way from sparks from an engine. Cross questioning indicates that the company's theory will be that the fire on the north side of the track was a small affair and could have been easily controlled, but that a great fire had been raging on the south side for several days.

The wind was blowing strongly from the south and the company contends that flames from the fire leaped the track and united with the little fire the company's engines had set and swept on northward and destroyed part of the village.

Night Operator Robbed.

Lake City.—A lone bandit held up the night operator, W. J. Martin, at the passenger station of the Milwaukee railroad here and rifled the cash drawer of $77 in cash. The man appeared at the ticket window while Martin was eating his lunch and, pointing a revolver at him, demanded admittance. On taking the cash, he searched Martin's pockets, but overlooked a gold watch. On leaving the office he discharged a revolver, shooting a hole through the door. The police were at once notified and also Sheriff Boehlke at Wabasha, who reported today that a suspect was being held at Minneiska.

May Send Nelson Bust.

St. Paul.—That a bust of Senator Knute Nelson be exhibited at the Norwegian Centennial exposition next year and afterwards be given to the city of Bergen, his birthplace, is the suggestion made by Dr. H. O. Fjelde of Fargo, N. D., to Governor Eberhart. The governor has written to Dr. Fjelde approving of the project. The letter has been transmitted to J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner, who is chairman of the committee of fifteen to arrange for a Minnesota exhibit at the exposition.

Lad's Death a Mystery.

Tower.—The deepest mystery surrounds the finding of the body of 13-year-old Carl Anderson with a bullet wound in the head, two and a half miles west of Tower. Eber Corser, aged 17, made the gruesome discovery as a member of a party of 150 that went out to search for the boy, who had been missing since Sunday. The Anderson lad and two companions went hunting Sunday. The two companions returned and said Anderson had left them to go with a stranger.

VILLA IS JUBILANT OVER HIS VICTORY

REBEL GENERAL EXPECTS TO HAVE FEDERAL ARMY BOTTLED UP VERY SOON.

HUERTA IS ALSO OPTIMISTIC

Mexican Dictator Wires French Paper That His Troops Have "Won in the North"—Declares "Situation Improved."

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 27.—According to latest reports received from the battle ground of the constitutionalists about Juarez, General Francisco Villa's 14-mile line is unbroken, and he has captured more than 100 prisoners and a few field pieces.

Reports which cheered the constitutionalists in Juarez emanating from General Villa's headquarters, were to the effect that the federal forces were about to be caught between two forces of rebels, that 2,000 Sonora rebels were reported making for the rear of the federals and that General Manuel Chao's rebel command from south of Chihuahua has skirted Chihuahua City and is advancing on the rear of the federals. It was reported that he already has taken possession of the federal lines of communication and transportation to Chihuahua City.

Rebels Are Jubilant.

After issuing these reports, General Villa's chief of staff, Juan Medina, jubilantly declared the federals would be prisoners in Juarez before many hours.

The result of the action about Zaragoza, where General Inez Salazar was generally reported to be surrounded by rebels and fighting an artillery engagement is not known.

Previously in reports from the front General Villa, credited with driving the federals south to Samalayuca, 32 miles from Juarez on the front, while a battle for the possession of the water supply at Panco Flores, was being waged twelve miles from Juarez.

Huerta Seems Satisfied.

Paris, Nov. 26.—President Huerta sent the following cablegram from Mexico City to the Matin:

"The situation of the country from an economical and military point of view has improved, because the government of the republic possesses the funds necessary to supply its needs, and, moreover, because the national army came out victorious in the recent serious engagements fought against the rebels of the north.

"So far as our international relations are concerned we are in complete harmony with all powers except with the government of the United States, but the republic looks to the latter to do complete justice to the national cause.

"To sum up, the situation is notably improved. The two chambers and the two other departments of the union are carrying out their functions in all regularity."

14,000 DEMONSTRATE POWER

Electric Workers Walk Out at Schenectady and Threaten Strike for Future.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 27.—With more than 14,000 employes of the General Electric company voluntarily idle, this city faces an industrial crisis. Aside from meetings of workmen and about the labor union halls, there is no excitement resulting from the walkout of nearly all the forces of the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the world.

Throughout the city there is an atmosphere of preparation. In a dozen or more labor headquarters, meetings were held and preparations begun for what may be a long struggle. Heads of local unions met and discussed ways and means of carrying on a strike should one be called. They explained the walkout as a demonstration of strength to show that the "General Electric company cannot crush unionism."

"Ham and Eggs" 5 Cents More.

New York, Nov. 26.—"Ham" and "just eggs" will cost 5 cents more an order to the patrons of a long chain of lunch rooms operated by a big restaurant, it was said at the executive office of the company today. If the egg market does not break soon it will be necessary to advance egg orders 5 cents in all its restaurants the country.

Fears Cause Woman's Death.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 26.—Mrs. E. D. Hogan, wife of an attorney at Cascade, Iowa, was instantly killed when she leaped from an automobile she believed on fire. She was 21 years old.

Wilson Reads Message to Cabinet.

Washington, Nov. 26.—President Wilson read his message to congress to the cabinet. It was stated that it was even more of a radical document than had been expected. The situation in Mexico was also discussed.

Negress Couldn't Maintain Disguise.

Los Angeles, Nov. 26.—Charged with theft, Mrs. Tom Louie, negro wife of a Chinese, maintained a celestial disguise until the desk sergeant asked her nationality. She replied, "Ah's a Chink, Ah is."

Coast Line Head Dies.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 26.—Thos. Martin Emerson, president of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, is dead at his home, following an attack of acute indigestion Monday while on a trip of inspection with members of the board of directors.

Florida Strawberries Ripe.

Plant City, Fla.—The first strawberries of the season, two carloads, have just been shipped from here to Chicago. The farmers netted 75 cents a quart.

SHOULDN'T TAKE HIM LONG

Mark Twain's Occupation, According to Little Daughter, Would Have Been Brief.

Mark Twain, about the time that he was working hard upon one of the earlier books that brought him fame, sailed for a tour of Europe with his family.

He kept up his writing on shipboard and only left it at intervals for brief recreation.

One day an approaching storm drove him inside the cabin and he went back to work, leaving word with his daughter, then a very little girl, to explain his absence.

"If they ask for me," he said to her, "say that I won't be long—I am only going to write an anecdote."

A little later the child was accosted by a passenger.

"Where has your father gone?" was the inquiry.

"He won't be long," lisped the child. "He saith he ith only going to ride a nanny-goat."

ERUPTION SPREAD ON FACE

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face it burned so. It disfigured my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

"At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

According to Orders.

A woman coming down the garden walk, was horrified at seeing her son standing on his head against the garden wall.

"Johnnie, you wretch," she cried, "what are you doing now?"

"Standing on my head," replied Johnnie. "Didn't yer tell me to play at summat that wouldn't wear my boots out?"

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, Tender, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Its Kind.

"Was the new play a fiasco?"

"No, think it was a melodrammer."—Baltimore American.

Stubborn Colds and irritated Bronchial Tubes are easily relieved by Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at Druggists.

Most financial disasters result from trying to make money fast.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

Mr. Geo. J. Thiessen, trapping expert and writer, is our Consignment Manager. His suggestions for preparing furs for shipment will secure you highest prices. Write him.

A bottle of Thiessen's Animal Attractor will be sent FREE to all our shippers, upon request.

M. Sloman & Co.

171 WEST CONGRESS ST. DETROIT MICHIGAN

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 48–1913.

What is Woman's Beauty but Health?

And the Basis of Her Health and Vigor Lies in the Careful Regulation of the Bowels.

If woman's beauty depended upon cosmetics, every woman would be a picture of loveliness. But beauty lies deeper than that. It lies in health. In the majority of cases the basis of health, and the cause of sickness, can be traced to the action of the bowels.

The headaches, the lassitude, the sallow skin and the lusterless eyes are usually due to constipation. So many things that women do habitually conduce to this trouble. They do not eat carefully, they eat indigestible foods because the foods are served daintily and they do not exercise enough. But whatever the particular cause may be it is important that the condition should be corrected.

An ideal remedy for women, and one especially suited to their delicate requirements, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which thousands of women endorse highly, among them Mrs. C. S. Vance, of 511 S. Ray St., New Castle, Pa. At times she had spells of indigestion so severe that she thought she would die. Syrup Pepsin regulated her stomach and bowels, and she attributes her excellent health today to this remedy.

All the family can use Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, for thousands of mothers give it to babies and children. It is also admirably suited to the requirements of elderly people, in fact to all who by reason of age or infirmity cannot stand harsh salts, cathartics, pills or purgatives. These should always be avoided, for at best their effect is only for that day, while a genuine remedy like Syrup Pepsin acts mildly but permanently.

MRS. C. S. VANCE

It can be conveniently obtained at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. You will find it gentle in action, pleasant in taste, and free from griping, and its tonic properties have a distinct value to women. It is the most widely used laxative-tonic in America today and thousands of families are now never without it.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

WORMS.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

"Wormy", that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

For best results use Perfection Oil.

Rayo Lamps in 3,000,000 Homes

Our eyes are certainly entitled to the best attention and treatment. They are one's most faithful servants.

Kerosene lamps give the best light for reading and studying. All authorities agree on this. But not *any* kind of kerosene lamp will do.

A Rayo Lamp will cost you very little—if any more—than an ordinary lamp. But it is the most satisfactory that money affords. This is proved by its great universal use. Three million families—over ten million men, women and children—live and work and read and study by its clear, mellow glow. A host like this can't be mistaken in their judgment.

No glare or flicker to contend with, when you get the genuine Rayo. Just good, reliable, eye-restful light—and plenty of it. Ask your dealer for demonstration. Illustrated booklet on request.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. (156)
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man

Ball Bearing Long Wearing

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,
Syracuse, N.Y.
Please send me your free book about typewriters.
Name.................................
P. O. ....
State..................................

GO NOW TO WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home, to the farmer's son, to the Renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

CANADA'S GRAIN YIELD in 1913 is the talk of the world.

Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.

Sunshine
L-W SODA CRACKERS

L:W. SODA

CRACKERS

The Family Package 25c

are economical because they come in this big family-size package. They're always clean and fresh because the package is triple sealed and air-tight. They're nourishing and digestible because they are light, crisp and flaky. They're appetizing because their delicious flavor and delicate toasty brown appeal to the eye and taste.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY *Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits*

25 Per Cent Discount

We will give a discount of 25 per cent on any of our ladies' coats and men's suits from now until the holdays

These are all seasonable goods. Take advantage of these special prices

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Look At These Prices!

[illegible] Granulated Sugar	$1.00
4 lbs. Select Prunes	.25
Fancy Red Salmon per lb.	.19
4 pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
Rolled Oats per package	20
Coffee, Our Special, per lb.	.26
T Zer Toast, The very best 2 lbs.	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.10
Fany Holland Herring per lb.	.10

Diamond and Gold Medal Flour on hand.

OLE MATHESON

The Small Price Store

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special atttention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also y wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part. of the city.

BARN, 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a sthor time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to cone in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staple

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 ,, Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, November 29, 1913.

No important development is likely to come unless a group of people get together and work for it. Schools, roads, and churches all come as a result of a community spirit which determines to bring about improvement.

There are many lines along which improvement is difficult or impossible without united effort on the part of several or all of the people in the community and almost any reasonable improvement is possible by community effort.

Young people are more likely to be satisfied to stay in a community if they are shown how they may be influential in its improvements, as they certainly can be if aroused to see the possibilities and power of united effort.

One community in Northern Minnesota had been greatly handicapped for several years by lack of a road which they had been unable to get for some reason unknown to them. They organized a farmers' club and one of their first acts was to appoint a committee to secure the road. In a week work was begun on the road.

Aitkin, Minn., Nov. 24.—Approximately 3,200 acres of school and other state lands were disposed of at public auction today by State Auditor Samuel J. Iverson and his assistant, Theodore Nelson, manager of the state land department, who conducted the last of the series of eight monthly state land sales held in Aitkin county this year. The sale was held in the courtroom at the courthouse.

The average price obtained for the land was about $6 per acre, and Iverson was more than pleased at the result of the sale, the tracts offered being practically leavings of the list offered at every sale this summer.

Timber on state land, to the value of about $1,000, was also disposed of.

Next year, Nelson says, the monthly sales will begin in March, thus making one more for the season than heretofore.

Professor F. H. King, in his book "Farmers of Forty Centuries," describes the methods used by the Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese in collecting and preserving manure, both solid and liquid, also the system of composting used. In China the manure is placed in glazed terra-cotta urns, some having a capacity of 1,000 pounds. In Japan cement-lined pits are used, the liquid excrement as well as the solid being carefully preserved. In China the compost piles are carefully plastered with a layer of earth mortar.

The results of the latest scientific investigations do not give us any better method than that practiced by the Chinese for many centuries.

When fresh manure is taken directly to the field and distributed, the loss of plant food is reduced to the minimum. The practice of allowing manure to accumulate in piles or otherwise on the ground, exposed to the action of rain or snow, is exceedingly wasteful as the leaching removes a large part of the plant food. Fresh straw is much more valuable as a source of plant food than straw which has been exposed to the weather. A heavy rain washes out a considerable portion of the potash salts in the straw. Old straw is still of some calue as a source of organic matter.

When manure is allowed to accumulate it should be kept under cover and if covered with a layer of earth the loss of plant food will be still further reduced.—G. W. Walker, Assistant Soils Chemist, University Farm. St. Paul.

Red River Valley Dairymen's Convention

Meets at Crookston next week

Below we print a complete program of The Tenth Annual Convention of the Red River Dairymen's Association:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.
City Hall, 10 a. m.

Invocation, Rev. Paul B. Albert.

Address of welcome, Martin O'-Brien.

Response, L. Jensen, Clearbrook.

President's annual address, C. G. Selvig, Crookston.

Secretary's report, A. Anderson, Erskine.

Treasurer's report, C. M. Davidson, Climax.

Address, J. G. Winkjer, dairy and food commissioner, St. Paul.

Address, M. Sondergaard, federal inspector, St. Paul.

Appointment of committees.

1:30 p. m.

Address, T. A. Hoverstad, agricultural commissioner Soo line, Minneapolis.

"Economic Influence of the Dairy Cow", R. F. Flit, dairy commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

"Progress in Dairying," Professor T. L. Haeckner, College of Agriculture, St. Paul.

"Dairying in the Red River Valley," S. Curie, Park River, N. D.

Conveyances will be provided for members to visit the northwest agricultural school and experiment farm after the program.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.
Commercial Club Rooms.

The members of the association and all interested in dairying, will be the guests at the Crookston Commercial club at their rooms during the evening. Music, addresses, and the announcement of winners in the butter scoring and dairymen's contests will be featured.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.
City Hall, 9:30 a. m.

"Up-to-date Methods in the Creamery," James Sorenson, Albert Lea.

Discussion led by H. A. Gotesch, Wadena.

"Co-operation," F. A. Currier, secretary Minnesota Dairymen's association, Nicollet.

Discussion.

"Dairying for Profit and Pleasure," A. J. Hed, St. Hilaire.

"Why I Pasteurize," M. Sorenson, Pelican Rapids.

"Why I Don't," A. B. Stensgaard, McIntosh.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.
City Hall, 1:30 p. m.

"Scientific Dairying in Practical Farming," Superintendent A. J. McGuire, northeast experiment farm, Grand Rapids.

"Alfalfa in Northern Minnesota," F. R. Crane, agricultural extension department, Great Northern railway, Crookston.

"Microbs Which Attack the Farmers," Dr. J. W. Walters, Fargo.

"Silage," A. F. Cronquist, Erskine.

"Dairy Herd Management," J. D. Bacon, Grand Forks.

"Breeding Up the Dairy Herd," M. L. Enright, East Grand Forks.

"Summer Feeding of Dairy Cows," Professor F. H. Sargent, agricultural school, Crookston.

Discussion.

Business session, reports of committees, election of officers.

Losses by Floods.

The flood damage in the United States is estimated at about $100,000,000 annually.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO. SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA. AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN

Gives Quick Relief

No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

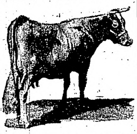
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
[illegible] W. Lake St., CHICAGO

CARE OF HEIFERS AT FRESHENING TIME

As the heifer approaches freshening she should be given the most excellent care for the purpose of developing her maternal tendency and also for developing the unborn calf, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. She should be exceptionally well fed during the last month of this period. Feeding shelled corn and oats without grinding is wasteful, for a large portion of these foods go through the digestive tract unused. It would be much more advisable to grind the oats and corn.

A very desirable ration for heifers to be fed two months prior to freshening consists of equal parts of ground oats, bran, oilmeal and ground corn. If the heifer is poor in flesh she should be well fed, but if she is rather fleshy it would be better to decrease the proportion of corn, feeding a larger percentage of the other foodstuffs suggested. Succulent foods are always advisable. For this reason the silo is exceptionally advantageous on dairy farms. If corn silage is not accessible it is advisable to feed beet pulp or other such foods in conjunction with good clover or alfalfa hay.



Admirers of the Guernsey breed of dairy cattle maintain that it has no pronounced weak points; that the addition of Guernsey blood in crossing with cows of mixed breeding will result in a higher milk flow and in a richer milk. The deep and prolonged milking qualities of the pure bred Guernsey, together with the adaptability to the conditions of the average farm, make this type of dairy cow a formidable competitor to the breeds which have a wider and greater distribution. The production of milk that tests 4 per cent and even 5 per cent and sometimes 6 per cent means much when taken in connection with the fact that the Guernsey is an economical producer. A fine type of the breed is herewith illustrated. She is an economical butter producer.

As the heifer approaches freshening the ration should be reduced until about two days prior to freshening, when all solid foods should be taken from her and bran mashes substituted.

Feeding by the quart is not advisable, because the amount of food varies so greatly from day to day. A much better method would be to weigh the feed and give a definite number of pounds of each foodstuff daily or provide a mixture and feed a certain number of pounds of this, according to the condition and production of the different individuals in the herd. It may seem to the feeder that this will require a considerable amount of time, but by following this plan there will be less waste of foodstuffs, and the production of milk and butter fat will be greater in response to the extra pains taken.

FEEDING DRY COWS.

Roughage Should Be Suplemented by Grain, Roots or Silage.

Cows that go dry should be fed chiefly roughage. This period lasts from eight to ten weeks, and it pays to give them the right feed and the proper care. Don't neglect the dry cow.

With the roughage should be given daily about two pounds of bran or oats or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or corn oilmeal. This makes a very good feed for a cow near calving and is highly recommended by Dr. Haecker of the Minnesota university farm.

Roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are also very good. Silage is always excellent.

Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and cornstalks, should not be fed at this time.

Caked udder or garget is often caused by overfeeding of carbonaceous roughage, cold water, cold drafts or lying at night on damp or frozen ground.

Castrating Pigs.

Pigs should be castrated before they are three weeks old, for the wound is small at that age, they bleed but little and don't seem to suffer much pain. Farmers are apt to neglect this operation or put it off until the pigs are big and hard to hold, suffer more pain and sometimes die.

Raise Live Stock.

It is unfortunate that there are not more cattle in the southwest, says Texas Farm and Ranch. Pastures are now green with the best grazing that we have had for years. With a few beeves to market the income this year would be increased materially. Get a few calves and begin to raise animals.

Raise Live Stock.

The best sale you can possibly make of your farm crops is to sell them to your stock in the way of food. And then, too, the fertility of the soil is kept where it will bring the biggest returns.

It Surely Would.

A drug clerk in a neighboring village was called to the telephone at an early hour one morning recently.

"Do you keep carbolic acid?" inquired an anxious voice.

"Yes, madam," responded the polite clerk.

"Well, wouldn't that kill you?"

And there followed the click of a receiver being hung up.—Chicago News.

PROFITABLE WEIGHT OF PIGS

Experiments Prove Conclusively That Animal Should Never Be Fed After Nine Months Old.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a pig show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months old, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a eight not exceeding 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support, says a writer in the Farm and Home, plays a very important part in the profit and loss of large weights.

Suppose, as many farmers say, that a pig is not to be killed until he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support or maintain the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight.

If the animal weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily, or over 40 pounds per week, and as the only profit is the food that is applied to make new weight, it results that over 40 pounds of food are consumed per week from which no profit whatever is reaped. It follows that the more money can be made from young hogs killed at a medium weight.

OVERFEED HORSES WITH HAY

If Stomach Is Kept Full of Bulky Food Extra Work Is Imposed on Respiratory System.

Too much hay fed to the farm horse is an injury and often lessens his working efficiency, according to the Oregon experiment station. Every time a horse inflates his lungs the stomach is displaced, and if this organ is kept full of bulky food extra work is imposed on the respiratory system. Heaves, colic and other forms of indigestion are often due to this cause. There is also a waste that should be conserved.

A horse weighing 1,000 pounds will do more work and keep in better health on 15 pounds of hay daily than on 20 pounds. Feed him ten pounds at night and five pounds in the morning and he will perform more labor with greater ease than he would if hay were kept before him all the time.

A horse weighing 1,500 to 1,800 pounds does not need more than 20 pounds of hay a day, and the rest of his nutriment should be grain.

DAIRY NOTES

The good cow deserves to be kept in comfortable surroundings.

A constant income is one of the great advantages of dairying.

There is constant improvement in the land where cows are kept.

Cleanliness is absolutely essential in the production of good milk.

And the dairy business develops fertility of the brain as well as of the soil.

Lookout for those cold rains; put the cows up. This applies to calves as well.

Feeding musty hay to milk cows is not economy. Better let the young stock have it.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Photographs

Call on A. E. Erickson located at his home 3 miles north of Wylie Minn. if you have anything in the line of photography as buildings, yards, groups and copying. Also bring your plates and films for development. You will be astonished when you hear of the low prices and good work offered. Money refunded if not satisfied.

JEWELRY

Have your watches, clocks, spectacles and Jewelry repaired.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. Hanson, Jeweler.
First door north of the bank.

Everybody Come

And see the display and demonstration of No Vary Products which will be an exebitional and store Wednesday Dec. 3.

A. H. PITKIN.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppertunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 7:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 30 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Dec. 7, at 11 a. m. The Lord's supper will be administered at the forenoon service. All are invited All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.56 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Eggs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No, 1	1.24
Flax, No. 2	1 21
Oats	29
Barley	40
Rye	41

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one sma centage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913. NUMBER 21

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
The Farmers' Elevator
Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal,
Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR
Alfa Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business
Be sure and figure with us on all job work, and order that supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.
The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

C. C. Elliot came up from Minneapolis Monday.

Hans Rude was a visitor at Thief River Tuesday.

Miss Gladys Konzen returned Monday, from Hallock.

Leonard Holmes has an excellent window display this week.

Rolland Fairbanks returned Monday from a trip to the Cities.

O. H. Olson and Elmer Hackett autoed to Thief River, Friday.

Mrs. Mike Hyland spent Friday to visit with relatives at Halstad Minn.

Mrs. A. F. Hall left Sunday for Bagley to resume her school work.

Guy Pierson returned Tuesday from Moorhead where he has been employed.

Miss Ella Jackson left Saturday to resume her school duties at Grand Forks.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Chas. Pitkin of Thief River Falls made a short business trip to this village, Thursday evening.

Carl Steen who is now located at Thief River, spent the last week-end with his family at this place.

David Helmer and sister of Bemidji, visited at the D. Patterson home, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad returned to Fosston, Sunday evening, after spending the week-end at home.

Miss Barragy returned Monday from Churches Ferry, N. D., where she spent her Thanksgiving vacation.

N. Skeie left Monday for Spooner. He expects to spend the coming winter on his claim north of Williams.

Miss Ethel Danielson of Crookston visited at the G. W. Hooper home this week. She returned to Crookston Thursday.

The young people society of the United Church will meet Sunday evening Dec. 14 at 7:30 o'clyck, at the church. All are welcome.

Dan. Whalen is the latest purchaser of an auto in this vicinity, he having bought an Overland touring car which was unloaded here Monday.

The Scand. Mission young peoples society meet at the house of A. P. Ekstrom in the town of Black River Friday Dec. 12, at 8 P. M, All are welcome.

John Moore arrived Wednesday morning from his former home in Illinois When he was called by the illness of his father. He reports unfavorable weather in that section of the country.

Agnes Burkee and Ann Patterson who are attending the Normal at Moorhead came Eriday and will spend the week-end with their parents. They will return to Moorhead to resume their studies Monday.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Alfred Benson left Friday evening for Ambrose, N. D.

R. J. Mc Kercher was a visitor at the county seat, Friday.

Aug. Swenson made a business trip to Thief River, Friday.

Arthur Gunstad and Albert Nash were at Thief River, Friday.

Sheriff W. J. LaBree was a business visitor in the village Wednesday.

P. O. Nelson returned to his home at Thief River Falls, Friday

Sander Fugrebretson was a passanger on the north bound train, Friday.

Tudy Brink and Guy Pierson were at Thief River Falls' Friday between trains.

Mons Svenson and Sam Thomson want to Thief River Falls, Friday to attend a ditch hearing.

The demonstration of the No Vary brand of goods at Pitkins store last Wednesday, served it's purpose as it has created a brisk demand for that brand.

P. Hansen came up from Crookston Wednesday for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

A. J. Hed returned Friday from Crookston where he has attended a meeting of the Red River Valley Dairymans Association.

M. Stokesberry of Grand Forks N. D., Traffic-manager of the Northwestern Tel. Co, was a business visitor in the village, Thursday.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign ubscription. $1.50.

Scand. Mission Church services in town of Black River at Andrew Frikson's home Sunday Dec. 14, at 2:p.m. All are invited

D. Patterson, A. S. Wilson, Dr. C. Swanson, A. H. Pitkin and Mr. Elliott attended a meeting of the Masonic Lodge at Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Mrs. Amelia Collins left Eriday for Glendive Mont. where she will spend some time visiting friends. She expects to spend the holidays with relatives in Wisconsin.

Hjalmer Johnson was breaking prairie land on his farm in Black River, on Dec. 5. He states that there is no frost in the ground and that he intends to plow all winter.

David and Doris Helmer who visited at D. Patterson's, left Wednesday via Thief River, for their home at Bemidji.

Peter Anderson, known to almost all the people in and around St. Hilaire as "Creamery Pete," was a passenger on the north bound train, Wednesday.

As a result of being kicked by one of his horses, Martin Hoff is unable to attend to his duties on route number two this week. Hans Fallstad is acting as carrier during Mr. Hoff's enforced vacation.

Geo. Casborn who was formerly in the confectionery business in this village and who is now located at La Porte City, Iowa, arrived here Wednesday on a business trip. Mr. Casbon still retains an interest in a farm east of the village. He says this section of the country has made great progress since he was here last and that he may decide to come back in the spring.

Lost

Lost on Thanksgiving Day, a Moore's Non-leakable fountain pen. Finder please leave at this office for reward.

Oysters

Fine large Select oysters, fresh every week. 55 cents the quart at

HANS WILSON.

For Sale

A pony, weight about 900, harness, road cart, duster and blanket. Will be sold at a bargain. Call at this office.

Harness Shop

I wish to announce to you horse owners that I have opened up a harness shop here in St. Hilaire, with a first class workman at the bench. And I hope that you will give it your patronage by bringing in your repair work and by giving it all your suport in its line, so it can continue in business.

Yours Truly
N. A. NELSON.

Have You A Bank Acount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today. A small start is all right. Add to it consistently, and you'll be surprised how it will grow, and you'll gorw with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Young Farmer killed in Runaway

While returning home after marketing a load of grain, a week ago Wednesday Ben Narveson a young man living near Highlanding, was instantly killed in a runawty accident. There was no one with him at the time so it is impossible to ascertain what caused the accident. The funeral services were conducted at Highlanding, last Monday.

Cutting the Weeds and Grass

Farmers living along the rural routes should cut all weeds, brush, and high grass now before the snow comes, to prevent its lodging in drifts accross the roads.

The carriers are not compelled to go out unless the roads are in passable condition and a little work at this time would go a long way towards keeping the roads passable.

Clearance Sale

In order to reduce my stock, I am making some very attractive prices from now on until Jan. 1, 1914.

If you need anything in the line of groceries, clothing small hardware, dishes, lamps, crockery etc, be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere. This sale will continue until Jan. 1.

M. R. HAGE.

Hazel

Mr. Frank Riegert was a business caller at Plummer on Tuesday.

Mr. Bert Roisland was a caller at Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Mr. Carl Colsness who has spent the last week visiting with Albert Berg left on Tuesday morning for Bemidji, where he is working.

Walter Berg was a Sunday visitor at Thief River Falls.

Mr. Ludvig Mohn was a caller at Mr. Borgie's home last Monday.

Mr. J. W. McGilvrey was a caller at Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Berg was a caller at Fredericksons last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Borgie spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Ole Odegaard was a caller at St. Hilaire on Monday.

Mr. August Berglund and Elmer Johnson were callers at Hazel last Monday evening.

Mrs. John Peterson was a business caller at Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Ole Hovde, the hustler, was in town on Tuesday calling on the merchants.

The choir of the St. Paulie congregation held their regular practice at the church last Sunday.

Mr. Gust Fellman was among those who attended the dance here last Saturday.

Misses Neva and Ruth Sumpter were visitors at the McGilvrey home last Sunday.

Mr. August Berglund returned last Friday evening from International Falls where he has spent the summer working at the mill.

Mr. Heggseth left here on Monday morning for Bemidji where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. John Norman and daughter, Annie, returned from Leonard last Saturday evening where they have been visiting for some time with relatives and friends.

Mr. T. O. Dock was a caller to Hazel last Tuesday and left for Plummer.

Mr. Theo. Grytheing was a caller at Hazel on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Olaf Hagen has for the past week been visiting with his brother-in-law.

Andrew Hestikind left on Tuesday evening for his home east of Thief River Falls.

Mr. James Gilbertson and wife were visitors at the P. Borgie home last Tuesday afternoon.

A surprise was given last Tuesday evening in honor of Paul Borgie's 30th birthday anniversery and the parties present were, Paulson and family, Engelstad family, Nina Tornquist and Walter Berg. The evening was spent in card playing and a hot supper was served at midnight and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

A Big Fire at Middle River

The hardware store and the Benson and Henry Young buildings at Middle River were entirely destroyed by fire early Thursday morning.

The families living upstairs of the buildings lost all their household goods and barely escaped with their lives.

A New Firm

A deal was consumated this week whereby Miles and Alton Jackson will become, on Jan 1. 1914, the owners of the store now operated bp M. R. Hage.

The young men, are well known in this village, both having been raised here. It is their intention to renovate the place, put in a first class stock and to do business by up-to-date methods. Their father, H. O. Jackson who for a number of years, was the buyer and head salesman for the firm of Rapp & Post, will be in charge of the new stock.

Bray

Quite a few young people attended a surprise party on Fred Landman, near Wyle last Saturday evening. A very good time was reported to those in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Crown celebrated their Silver Wedding Monday evening. Only intimate friends and relatives were in attendance and a lovely time was had.

P. A. Ekstrom the Watkins agent, of Black River, passed thru here Wednesday.

Andrew Johnson and Fredolph Anderson made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schalz left Monday for an extended visit at St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill.

The dance at Andrew Johnson's Saturday evening was well attended and a fine time was reported.

Miss Huldah Fossum, teaching the Akelund school, spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lindquist drove to Thief River Falls Monday. The former returning, the latter stayed for a visit with relatives.

A large crowd of young folks gathered at the C. A. Lindquist home Sunday evening. The evening was spent with music and games.

Nels K. Anderson and John O. Swanson drove to Saterberg's in Norden, Tuesday, Saterberg's barn being destroyed by fire last week.

Alfred and Walter Olsen made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Saturday.

Ray Lindquist commenced teaching school in the C. A. Nelson district, Tuesday.

Henry Lindblom drove to Thief River Falls Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Frank Hoppe of Thief River Falls, is visiting at Andrew Johnsons.

Miss Gena Broten spent Thanksgiving with her folks in Sanders.

Anna Swanson called at C. A. Lindquists Tuesday evening.

Theo Jenson of Thief River Falls, is here visiting friends.

What about the roads this coming winter?

Broke Up His Speech.

Judge Norton was solemn, stern and dignified to excess. He was also egotistical and sensitive to ridicule. Judge Nelson was a wit and careless of decorum. He did not like Judge Norton. At a bar supper Judge Norton in an elaborate speech, referring to the early days of Wisconsin, described with tragic manner a thunderstorm which once overtook him in riding the circuit. The scene was awful, "and," said the judge, "I expected every moment the lightning would strike the tree under which I had taken shelter."

"Then," interrupted Nelson, "why in thunder didn't you get under another tree?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Landseer's Critic.

A friend of Sir Edward Landseer, who accompanied him to Kensington museum on the first occasion of its exhibition by gaslight, relates that Landseer stopped short before his large picture, "A Visit to Waterloo." "I must have been mad," said he, "when I painted that." And, walking up to the picture, he placed his hand over the part which had attracted his criticism. An attendant policeman shouted his polite caution. "Now, then, take your 'ands off there!" "My good man," said Sir Edwin, "I was merely remarking how bad that was." "Then why don't you go and do better?" said the policeman, who had no idea to whom he was speaking.

President Wilson Addresses Congress

Message is very brief on the Mexican situation.

On Wednesday; President Wilson delivered his first annual message to Congress, The document which was less than 3,000 words long, outlined concisely the political ambitions of the Democratic administration.

President Wilson treats of the Mexican situation briefly, recognizing its importance, however, by opening his message with a discussion of that problem. His conclusions are:

There can be no peace in America until Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority.

That Huerta's prestige is crumbling away, and that the colapse is not far distant.

The United States, he believes, will not be obliged to alter its policy of "watchful waiting."

Urges immediate passage of currency legislation in order to set credit free from "arbitrary and artificial restraints."

Advocates legislation which will result in the establishment of a scientific system of rural credits.

Probably the second in importance to the President's utterances on the Mexican question is his suggestion that legislation be passed providing for the direct nomination of presidential candidates by the people, thus taking from political conventions their nominating powers and reducing them to platform-making bodies.

Greater activity in the breaking down of private monopolies is urged. The trust program of the regular session is to be outlined in a special message.

The ultimate independence of all the possessions of the United States is vigorously advocated.

Government ownership and construction of railroads in Alaska is advocated, together with strict conservation policy. The establishment of a full territorial form of government is urged as one of the first steps toward solving the Alaskan problem.

Entertained at Fargo.

Miss Mabel Dainard entertained at her home at 6 o'clock luncheon last evening for the Misses Mabel and Ann Patterson, Agnes Burke and Grace Hall, four young ladies from her former home at St. Hilaire, Minn., after which they attended the theater.—Fargo Forum Dec. 2.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, held Dec. 1, 1913.

Meeting called by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except Swanson. R. J. McKercher was elected clerk pro. tem.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the bill of Frank Brown was allowed at $2.18.

The following bills, were on motion duly made and carried allowed:

Oscar Seeland, cleaning well....	1.00
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings Nov. 6.........	6.25
John Baininger, 5 and ½ days cutting brush..........	8.25
Henry Gunstad, cleaning well..	1.00
Ole Nash, cleaning well......	1.00
N. A. Nelson, half years salary councilman	5.00
R. J. McKercher, half years salary	5.00
John Forseen, salary etc......	16.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjorned.

R. J. McKERCHER, J. C. DAHL,
Clerk pro. tem. Pres.

Age to Breed Sows.

Breeders are not agreed as to the proper age at which sows should be first bred. Some declare it more profitable to breed immature or young sows. Professor Coburn says: "Eight months old is as young as it is judicious or proper to breed them, and we would much prefer to have them a year old before letting them to the boar. The pigs from large, old sows will be more in number and frequently double in size of the others at a month old, and with the same care they will frequently weigh 50 per cent more at nine or twelve months old."

The Horse Grower.

Breed horses to some definite purpose—that is, go in for drafters, coachers or saddlers. A finished animal of any one of these breeds will always bring more than a mixture of all.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your Christmas
Candies, Fruits,
Decorations,
Cigars,
Etc.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?
We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.
No charges for listing.
The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Britten has introduced his resolution for an investigation of the navy's contracts for Australian beef.

• • •

Representative Charles P. Coady of Maryland, who succeeds the late Representative George Konig, has been sworn into office.

• • •

Estimates Secretary Daniels has sent to the house appropriations committee ask congress to vote $145,000,000 for the naval establishment in the next fiscal year.

• • •

Another Alaskan railroad to open the natural resources of the territory is proposed in a bill Chairman Houston, of the territories committee, has favorably reported to the house.

• • •

Interest will be revived in the lobbying activities in Washington when the senate's special committee reopens hearings for a short time. Chairman Overman has called a meeting and plans will then be made for a continuation of the inquiry.

• • •

Secretary Houston asked congress to appropriate $25,000,000 for the agricultural work of the government. His estimates will be submitted and the house committee on agriculture will begin consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill early in December.

• • •

White House officials have informally expressed at their appreciation of the speech of Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, in London, in which he lauded President Wilson's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

• • •

Secretary Bryan told government printing office employes at their Thanksgiving services that thanks of the nation at this season should be not only to God, but to those whose labor in the past enabled Americans to enjoy their political privileges, their religious ideals and their educational advantages.

• • •

Record-breaking estimates for army appropriations were laid before congress by the War department. Secretary Garrison transmitted to the house his estimates for the military establishment during the next fiscal year, aggregating $106,000,000, which is roundly $10,000,000 greater than the figures submitted a year ago for the army bill.

DOMESTIC.

In a twenty-seven-minute flight from Los Angeles to Santa Ana, thirty-five miles southeast, Glenn Martin, aviator, attained an altitude of 1,300 feet with a passenger.

• • •

James K. McGuire, former mayor of Syracuse, who is under indictment in New York for soliciting a political contribution from a corporation in San Juan, Porto Rico.

• • •

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the former vice president and past president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is seriously ill in her home at Bloomington, Ill.

• • •

Chicago women to whom have been promised appointments as election judges or clerks for the coming year, must declare their allegiance to some political party in order to get the jobs.

• • •

The campaign for a $4,000,000 fund for the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Women's Christian association, which has been in progress in New York, closed successfully when it was announced that a total of $4,061,500 had been donated.

• • •

Unless there is a substantial increase soon in the number of men returning to work, several mines in the north end of the Calumet, Mich., district will close for the winter, the management announces. The properties which may be temporarily shut down include the Ahmeek, Allouez, North Kearsarge, Wolverine and Mohawk.

• • •

Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, who died recently in Vineland, N. J., at the age of 104, was the oldest woman in the state and had never been outside of the state boundaries, having been born in Monmouth.

• • •

The wireless station on the shores of Lake Huron above Point Edward, Ont., picked up signals from the wireless station at Darwin, near Palmerston, South Australia, which was calling the wireless station at Sydney. The signals received were quite clear. This is said to be a record distance.

• • •

Dr. William T. Elam, the St. Joseph, Mo., physician who, last Tuesday shot and killed W. Putnam Cramer of Chicago, waived preliminary hearing at Kansas City and was bound over to the criminal court.

• • •

All card tables, chairs and musical instruments have been ordered removed from saloons in St. Louis county, Missouri, by R. J. Fine, progressive member of the county excise board, who said he had taken the action because such equipment constitutes a "silent invitation" for patrons to enter.

• • •

The American federation of labor adjourned, after electing officers and choosing Philadelphia as the place of the next convention, which will assemble on the second Monday in November, 191.

• • •

Atlanta, Ga., has adopted the initiative, referendum and recall.

• • •

New York now has a municipal complaint bureau, whither citizens may resort to "kick."

• • •

Since 1866 the United States government has paid out $4,300,000,000 in pensions.

• • •

A naval rifle team from the American warships was beaten 138 points in a match against a team from the Nice rifle club.

• • •

Assuming the population of the United States to be 100,000,00, one man out of every forty owes, his means of livelihood and usefulness in some degree to Edison.

• • •

The American historical association of the Pacific coast opened its eleventh annual convention at Los Angeles with a large attendance of members and with an excellent program.

• • •

The body of a man found by hunters in the woods near Concord, Mass., was identified as that of Alfred Bull Nichols, professor of German at Simmons college, who had been missing since September 9. He had shot himself.

• • •

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 international trade unions, with their 27,000 local unions, thirty-six state federations, 537 city central bodies and 650 local trade and federal labor unions having no internationals.

• • •

The Ohio federation of labor adopted at its annual convention a resolution declaring for the establishment of a life insurance department by the state. The recent amendments to the constitution authorized the state to issue insurance contracts.

• • •

An initiative petition bearing 12,378 signatures, filed with the California secretary of state in favor of a general eight-hour law makes it almost certain that the measure will find a place on the ballot at the state election next November. The petition brought the total signatures up to 28,040, which is but 1,960 short of the required 30,000.

• • •

The building trades department of the American federation of labor has decided that a building trades council, representative of the American federation of labr and its policies, shall be established in New York city as a rebuke to the various so-called central bodies which grant recognition to dual and seceeding unions.

• • •

The proposal that a national interstate trade commission, fashioned along the lines of the interstate commerce commission, should be formed to deal with problems arising from large industrial corporations will be one of the important subjects to be dealt with by the national civic federation at its meeting to be held at New York.

FOREIGN.

The Chilean battleship Almirante Latorre was launched at the Elswick, England, shipyards.

• • •

Confirmation has been received of the conspiracy in the island of Formosa to overthrow Japanese rule there.

• • •

The American ambassador, and Mrs. Frederick Courtland Penfield gave a large Thanksgiving dinner to prominent American residents at Vienna.

• • •

Charles Vopicka of Chicago, the newly appointed American minister to Rusmania, Servia and Bulgaria, presented his credentials to King Charles at Bucharest.

• • •

The number of articles handled by the Egyptian postoffice department during 1912 is estimated at 81,619,6593, about one million six hundred thousand more than in 1911.

• • •

Suicides in Berlin during October reached record figures. Nine out of every ten deaths are ascribed to the gambling mania which pervades the German capital and most of Europe.

• • •

The great strike of miners in northern France have been settled, the Association of Mine Proprietors agreeing to an eight-hour day until the bill fixing an eight-hour day for working men, which is now before the French Parliament, is passed.

• • •

Statistics issued by the Russian factory inspectors indicate that working class unrest, which had been allayed during the years 1908-10, has more recently reappeared in a steadily increasing ratio.

• • •

Dr. Joseph Herzfield, a social-democratic member of the German parliament, asked the government whether it had decided to investigate the relations of "the Anglo-American tobacco trust" with the German cigaret industry.

• • •

The production of potato flour in Holland increases rapidly from year to year and the product is also steadily finding markets abroad. The total production is now not less than 275,000,000 pounds annually.

• • •

Colonel Roosevelt, after sightseeing at Valparaiso, Chile, returned to Santiago.

• • •

The largest oil-carrying vessel in the world, having a capacity of 15,000 tons, was launched at Jarrow, England.

• • •

The American warships in the harbor continued a strong attraction for the people of Naples. Many visitors went aboard the ships and were warm in their praise of the appearance and discipline of the crew.

• • •

The sufferings from hunger, disease and ill treatment of Russian political prisoners and exiles are set fourth in an appeal published in many European newspapers over the signatures of several hundred prominent men and women of Germany, England, France and other countries.

HUERTA'S POWER FAST CRUMBLING

No Peace in Mexico Until Dictator Is Eliminated, Says President's Message.

MONEY BILL HELPS FARMER

Need of Legislation That Will Facilitate Getting of Capital for Agricultural Purposes—Would Choose Presidential Candidates by Primary—Declares Himself for Philippine Independence—Should Let Anti-Trust Law Stand.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Wilson appeared before the joint session or the two houses of congress today and delivered his annual message as follows:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare of the nation.

Departs From Custom.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiations of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

Mexico Has No Government.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurged authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventful downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Rush Currency Bill.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made, also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the Nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

The Farming Interests.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Stop Private Monopoly.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented! I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expecetations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for the single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Obligations to Territories.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories over sea. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands to ourselves by ties of justice and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of the responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control.

Territorial Rights for Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered states, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

Employers' Liability.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employes of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

Sabbath Reading.

"Louise, I really cannot permit you to read novels on Sunday."

"But grandmamma, this novel is all right; it tells about a girl who was engaged to three Episcopal clergymen, all at once."—Life.

Where Found.

"I notice that you quote the classics quite often."

"Yes. I don't know what I would do if it were not for the back part of my dictionery."

Inconsistent Noise Fighter.

"I'm going to start an anti-noise association," said the man.

"How will you go about it?"

"Well, the first thing is to get the public interest. I have already engaged half a dozen speakers and a brass band."

Worst That Could Be Said.

"Don't you think Scribber's poetry is very inferior stuff?"

"Oh, yes. Why, I don't believe Scribber could even write a poem that would get him out of jail."

The Cause.

"I am afraid the young doctor who is courting our daughter may send in a bill about it."

"How can he?"

"For visits connected with a heart affection."

The Difference.

"What is the difference between a political gathering and one of a hunt club?"

"I know. One is a mass meeting and the other is a meet massing."

After the Interview.

"Well, Henry," said the fair maid, "did popper ask you if you could support me in the style to which I am accustomed?"

"No, dear," said Henry. "He merely informed me that he couldn't, and gave me his blessing."—Judge.

Soon Done.

"Higgs wants it understood that he says exactly what he thinks."

"That's true, and he can tell you all he knows while traveling to the third floor in a elevator."

He Explains.

"Is this milk pasteurized?" asked the city lady.

"From the start," said the old farmer. "Instead of grazing our cows in a meadow, as many do, we graze them in a pasture."

Sensible Girl.

"How about being an old man's darling?"

"There's no necessity for it. I've found a young man with the price of a bungalow."

Away Ahead.

"Isn't it rather early to speak of your boy as being ahead of his class?"

"Well, he is," replied the fond mother. "While the other boys are busy with lesson one, he's thinking about what he'll do on his next summer's vacation."

"Those Chinese characters are peculiar," said the man who was standing in front of a laundry.

"Yes," replied his friend, "Chinese is the only language I know of that looks exactly like it sounds."

An Ingenuous Answer.

Clergyman—Do you remember me, my dear?

Little Girl—I don't 'member your name, but you're the gen'leman mother makes me stay awake an' listen to in church.—Life.

Wearisome.

"Botts tells me he took a long trip this morning."

"Where'd he go?"

"He rode two blocks on a street car with Biffels."

Uncle Jerry.

"Any man who will knowin'ly plead guilty to havin' a income of $500,000 a year," averred Uncle Jerry Peebles, taking a fresh chew of tobacco, "ort to be punished fur it. Seven per cent. ain't none too much to tax 'im, by gum!"

A Change.

Starveling—We've got a French cook at our boarding house.

Dumpling—Notice any difference?

Starveling—Yes; the hash is served as soup.—Puck.

Smoke of Herbs For Catarrh

A Simple, Pleasant, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try

This preparation of herbs, flowers and seeds (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or cigarette. Simply draw the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhale into the lungs or send it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way.

It is not unpleasant, is harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to the affected air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the usual treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking or spitting, you should try this smoking remedy.

A free trial package, together with an illustrated booklet which goes thoroughly into the whole question of catarrh will be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 470 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. This trial will demonstrate to you that it is an exceptional remedy and as it only costs $1.00 for a full size box it is within the reach of every one. Send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

He'd Called Seventeen.

Jim was a new porter in the hotel, and he was putting in his first night at his new and responsible position. It was five in the morning, and so far Jim had done all he was told and was getting on splendidly.

"Call 17 and 4," commanded the night clerk, as he looked over his call sheet. Jim obeyed. After he had been gone for a considerable time, the clerk went up to see if he had called the rooms designated.

"Well," sighed the new porter whom he found on the third floor, "I've got seventeen of 'em up, but I haven't started on the other four yet."—National Food Magazine.

Decorated.

A recruit of the army went on parade one day with six medals on his manly chest.

"Ah!" said his officers, "you have seen serviec?"

"No, sir."

"Then how about those medals? Then you have no right to them?"

"Sure I have. Didn't my pigs win six first prizes at the county fair?"

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for Tender, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

An "acre-foot" of water, a term commonly used in irrigation, is 43,560 cubic feet, or the amount needed to cover an acre one foot.

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Many well intentioned persons attempt to build a skyscraper on a bungalow foundation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

Many a man is so impolite that he won't bow to the inevitable.

Backache Warns You

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys.

A Texas Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Mrs. B. F. Benson, Anderson Ave., Houston, Texas, says: "Two operations failed to relieve my kidney trouble. I had hemorrhages of the kidneys and passed pure blood. The pain and suffering in my back was terrible. I was nothing but skin and bones. When I had given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills came to my rescue and cured me. Today I am in better health than ever before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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400,000 Settlers a Year

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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Croxone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the digging, twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Croxone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery.

Croxone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles.

It does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms or a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results.

An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—Adv.

Punishment to Fit Crime.

When Congressman Small was a young lawyer he was once arguing a case before a country magistrate. "Why," said Mr. Small, "the man at the bar, Jones, would just as soon kill me right here before your faces as not."

The old magistrate slowly took out his spectacles, put them on, and peered over to get a good look at the desperate Jones. Then he pointed his finger at him, and said: "You, Bill Jones, if you kill John Small here before me I'll fine you one dollar and fifty cents for contempt of court, durn my soul if I don't!"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The American demand for pearls is greater than the supply and the prices are soaring.

Neuralgia

sufferers find instant relief in Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the painful part—soothes and quiets the nerves. No rubbing—merely lay it on.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

For Neuralgia

"I would not be without your Liniment and praise it to all who suffer with neuralgia or rheumatism or pain of any kind."—*Mrs. Henry Bishop, Helena, Missouri.*

Pain All Gone

"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgic headache for 4 months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since."—*Mr. J. R. Swinger, Louisville, Ky.*

Treatment for Cold and Croup

"My little girl, twelve years old, caught a severe cold, and I gave her three drops of Sloan's Liniment on sugar on going to bed, and she got up in the morning with no signs of a cold. A little boy next door had croup and I gave the mother the Liniment. She gave him three drops on going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—*Mr. W. H. Strange, Chicago, Ill.*

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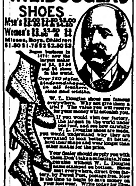

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Your dealer should supply you with them. Don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere, direct from factory, by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

25CTS. 25CTS.

MANN FEARS BILL FORECASTS A WAR

PASSAGE OF NEW ARMY BILL RECALLS PARALLEL TO MINORITY LEADER.

CITES SIMILAR 1898 ACTION

Says Wilson Is on a Road That Is Endless with Reference to Mexico, So far as He Can See.

Washington, Dec. 5.—After a discussion into which Republican Leader Mann injected the Mexican situation, the House passed the Hay army volunteer bill that in varying forms has been talked of at the capital for many years. The bill which now goes to the Senate would put war volunteer forces on an equal footing with the regular army.

Enlist "For the War."

It would provide that whenever in the president's judgment war is imminent or actually exists he may organize volunteer regiments for war purposes. The men, instead of enlisting for a short period as in past wars—would enlist "for the war."

The president would appoint all the officers, not more than four regular officers to be appointed to any one volunteer regiment. The volunteer force thus formed would supplement the existing national guard or militia, with which the bill would not interfere.

Mann Sees War Move.

Representative Mann in speaking of the Mexican situation said that of course Chairman Hay of the military committee, the administration, and all those connected with the bill would vigorously deny that the measure was presented now because the government was preparing for a war with Mexico. He recalled that just before the Spanish-American war the appropriations committee presented a bill to put $50,000,000 in President McKinley's hands.

"I took a minute then to say," added Mr. Mann, "that at least there was one man in the house who was not attempting to deceive himself while all the others had said that this was not in expectation of war, but to prevent war. I fear that the same situation arises now."

"I should greatly regret war with Mexico," he continued.

"I have no complaint to make of the president's attitude in his dealings with Mexico, although I confess I can see no end to the road which he is now pursuing. He said that the Huerta government in Mexico would fall soon. Very likely, I think any government in Mexico which does not receive the moral support of our government will not last a great length of time and I doubt whether any government in Mexico constituted by the so-called Constitutionalists or the other revolutionists will last long without the support of our government."

Bill Follows Message.

Mr. Mann commented upon the fact that Chairman Hay had pressed the bill, introduced three days ago to passage immediately following the president's message on Mexico.

Hearings on anti-trust bills will begin before the house judiciary committee next Tuesday. Measures introduced by Representatives Henry, of Texas, and Morgan, of Oklahoma, will be discussed. The committee, however, will not begin framing an anti-trust program until after President Wilson presents his special message on that subject.

That committee decided to ask an appropriation of $25,000 for its use in considering trust legislation.

Zelaya Freed; Must Quit U. S.

New York, Dec. 5.—Jose Santos Zelaya, the former Nicaraguan president, arrested here a week ago at the instance of his government which charged him with the murder of two countrymen in 1907 has been released from the Tombs after federal authorities had received word from the state department that Nicaragua had withdrawn its application for his extradition. Two conditions were imposed. His government stipulated he must not mix in Central American politics again and must leave the United States for Spain within a reasonable time.

Finger Bowls Are Barred.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 5.—Railroad officials here have been informed that the state pure food commission of Idaho has banished finger bowls from the table equipment of dining cars running through that state, as unsanitary and unnecessary. Finger bowls also have been placed under the ban in cafes, hotels and restaurants in Idaho.

No Aigrettes Are Admitted.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Aigrettes will not be admitted to the United States, either on hats or detached, according to a final ruling sent to collectors of customs. Game birds will be admitted with feathers, but feathers must be destroyed.

New Era in North Mexico.

Juarez, Mex., Dec. 4.—A new era has begun in northern Mexico. It marked the peaceful occupation by rebels of the territory abandoned by Huerta's federal troops.

Roosevelt At Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4. — Theodore Roosevelt arrived here after a two days' trip across the Andes in an automobile from Chile. He expects to return by water to Rio Janeiro this week and then begin his Brazilian forest expedition.

To Arrest Mrs. Pankhurst.

London, Dec. 4. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, will be arrested when she returns to England today on the Majestic from New York.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring*. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

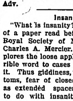
FOR THE BOYS TO REMEMBER

How to Rescue a Person From Broken Ice With the Least Risk to Oneself.

To rescue a person who has broken through the ice you should first tie a rope around your body and have the other end tied or held on shore. Then get a long board, or a ladder, or limb of a tree, crawl out on this, or push it out, so that the person in the water may reach it. If nothing can be found on which you can support your weight, do not attempt to walk out toward the person to be rescued, but lie flat on your face and crawl out, as by doing this much less weight bears at any one point on the ice than in walking. If you yourself break through the ice remember that if you try to crawl up on the broken edge it will very likely break again with you. If rescuers are near, it would be much better to support yourself on the edge of the ice and wait for them to come to you.—From "Boy Scouts of America."

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.



R. M. Fleenor.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Insanity.

"What is insanity?" was the subject of a paper read before the British Royal Society of Medicine by Dr. Charles A. Mercier. Dr. Mercier deplores the loose application of the terrible word to cases that do not merit it. Thus giddiness, epileptic symptoms, fear of closed spaces, as well as extended spaces, have nothing to do with insanity, since insanity and unsoundness of mind are not convertible terms. No one should dare call a man insane until his conduct has been found disordered. That, of course, does not mean "disorderly conduct" in the police court meaning. Disorder of mind and of conduct, coupled, usually, by a third disorder of brain function, would be true insanity. If to these a forth element be added, such as poisoning, myxoedema, gout; specific fever, Graves's disease then a new diagnosis is needed to ascertain whether the "insanity" is not really a delirium of the more comprehensive disease.

Definition.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?"

"A demagogue, my son, is a brilliant and convincing speaker, who wanders away and gets ideas with which you disagree."

A tightwad husband is one who expects his wife to save more out of her allowance than it amounts to.

WIFE WON

Husband Finally Convinced.

Some people are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience. A wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

(Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.' I capitulated.

"Determined to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg., obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavour similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Pipestone.—The Commercial club has elected J. H. Robson president, C. T. Howard vice president, A. Morrison secretary and H. O. Cronk, treasurer.

Fairmont.—Mayor H. M. Serle was taken suddenly ill while conversing with friends on the street and fell to the sidewalk unconscious. He has since been under the care of physicians and is improving.

Winton.—John Schroeder, a woodsman, 40 years of age, was killed at Camp 17, forty miles from Winton, by a falling tree. He was employed as a sawyer by the St. Croix Lumber & Manufacturing company.

Marshall.—Court is in session here with Judge Olson on the bench. A jury brought in a verdict of $2,000 for Lloyd Dunderson, a 7-year-old boy, who was run over and injured by an automobile driven by Roy Williams, a farmer.

Pipestone.—O. Bauma, a farmer, was driving some cattle through a field of stubble corn when he tripped and fell, striking his left eye on one of the short corn stalks. The eye was nearly torn from its socket and had to be removed by a physician.

Minneapolis.—Renald Pomeroy, 11 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pomeroy, was accidentally shot by his playmate, Edward McDonald. The shooting took place in the kitchen of the McDonald home. The condition of the lad is reported as being serious.

St. Peter.—No evidence of foul play could be found by the members of the coroner's jury and after the inquest over the remains of John H. Hartew of Cleveland township, they returned a verdict that death was due to accidental causes. Although there were no marks on the body, it is believed that Hartew was thrown from his buggy and died from concussion of the brain.

Rochester.—Graduate nurses of this city have formed an organization that will be known as the Rochester Nurses' association. The object is to promote the social welfare of Rochester nurses and increase a spirit of unity among those engaged in the profession. The officers are: President, Miss Josephine Webber; vice president, Miss Delphine Hines; secretary and treasurer, Miss Wilhelmina Blaska.

Mankato.—At the annual meeting of the Mankato Fair and Blue Earth County Agricultural association, it was decided to hold next year's fair Sept. 17, 18 and 19. The officers elected were Charles T. Taylor, president; Fred Kron, vice president; John A. Johnson, secretary; J. J. Flachsenbar, treasurer; and Messrs. Taylor, Kron, Johnson, M. D. Fritz, John Nyquist, John G. Gerlich and John H. Hohmann directors.

Redwood Falls. — The Redwood County Agricultural society held a meeting to perfect the organization for 1914. The old board of directors and officers were appointed—Rud Stensvad, president; C. V. Everett, secretary, and Charles Lusher, treasurer, with Messrs. Hubbard, Stewart, Colville, Phillips, Dolliff, and Deninstoun, directors. A meeting of the Redwood County Farmers' club was held here Wednesday.

Albert Lea.—Never in the history of Freeborn county has plowing been as nearly completed as this year. Farmers were at work all through November, and some of them were in the fields Thanksgiving day. Much of the corn ground has been turned over, something seldom seen here, as that is usually left until spring. All corn is husked and many farmers have been compelled to use open-wire cribs to take care of their crop, so heavy was the yield.

Albert Lea.—Fire broke out in the rear of a large implement building of the Hanson-Moen & Hoidal company on West William street and before it was under control it had spread through the two stores. About $10,000 worth of machinery was in stock. The loss in machinery is estimated to be between $4,000 and $5,000. The building is badly damaged. All loss is partly covered by insurance. The Jewel hardware store used the basement for storage purposes and its loss is about $1,500.

Fergus Falls.—Henry Feig, former candidate for congress from this district, and former member of the state railway and warehouse commission, was adjudged insane and committed to the state hospital in this city. Mr. Feig came here and entered the detention hospital, but his mental derangement was such that it was necessary to call the state hospital commission together almost immediately and he was regularly committed. He imagines he has a comprehensive grasp of the nation's currency needs, and thinks he is to be elected president and will set everything right. Feig ran for congress against the late Haldor E. Boen, and lost by only eighty-seven votes.

Rochester.—Clarence Boyd of this county, winner of the Nelson prize of $50 for an essay in the state fair farm boys' camp contest, has received a personal letter from Senator Knute Nelson, inclosing the prize check of $50. In remitting the prize, Senator Nelson takes occasion to commend the Olmstead county youth for his work, stating that he had read the essay with much interest. "Your essay is very clear, concise, and to the point, and expressed in clear English. You deserve a great deal of credit for composing it," writes Senator Nelson.

St. Peter.—Henry Nimps, a Nicollet county farmer, was held up by two men, who aimed a revolver at him and forced him to hand his money over. He had between $9 and $10. He was then ordered to go straight home, on pain of being killed. The men were strangers to Nimps and the officers have been unable to find a clue.

Luverne.—P. N. Gillham, contractor, is putting the finishing touches on state road No. 2. The road is four and one-third miles in length and extends west from the village of Beaver Creek to the county line. The contract price was $8,239.

MANITOBA CROP YIELDS

Gladstone, Man., reports that the wheat crop of 1913 exceeded all expectations, 30 bushels per acre was the general yield. The grade was never better. One farmer had 400 acres in wheat, which weighed 66 pounds to the bushel.

On Portage Plains, Manitoba, there were some remarkable yields. Noah Elgert had 61 bushels of wheat per acre; the government farm, 61 bushels; Geo. E. Stacey, 54; T. J. Hall, John Ross and D. W. McCuaig, 50; W. Richardson, 51; M. Owens, 61½; Anderson and Turnbull, 60; J. Lloyd, 48½; Jas. Bell and Robt. Brown, 48; R. S. Tully, 52; J. Wishart, 49¼; Philip Page, 47; J. Stewart, 45; J. W. Brown, 30; Chester Johnson, 44; E. H. Muir, 42; L. A. Bradley, 43; W. Boddy, 40; Albert Davis, 43; E. McLenaghen, 37; farming the same land for 40 years, J. Wishart secured a crop of 49½ bushels to the acre, the best he ever had, and the yield of Mr. Bradley's was on land plowed this spring.

Marquette, Man., Sept. 21.—Splendid weather has enabled the farmers of this section to make good progress with the cutting and harvesting of this season's crop. Wheat is averaging twenty bushels to the acre, with barley forty-five and oats going seventy. There has been no damage of any description.

Binscarth, Man., says: Good reports are coming from the machines of high yields and good sample. The elevators are busy shipping cars every day.

Dauphin, Man., Sept. 13.—Threshing is general the grain is in good shape and the weather is ideal. The samples are best ever grown here, grading No. 1 Northern. The returns are larger than expected in nearly every case. E. B. Armstrong's wheat went thirty-four bushels to the acre, others twenty-five to twenty-seven.

Binscarth, Man., Sept. 3.—Cutting is finished here and threshing is in full swing. This part of the province is keeping up its record, wheat averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre.—Advertisement.

He Had the Idea.

An immigrant, taking examination at Middletown, N. Y., to determine whether he should be admitted to citizenship, was asked:

"Who is the governor of New York?"

"Charles F. Murphy."

"And who is Martin Glynn?"

"He is the one they put in after Sulzer was laid off."

The papers were duly issued. Which shows that our courts are getting much less technical than they used to be and disposed to seek out the real merits of things.—Baltimore News.

SCALP ITCHED AND BURNED

833 South Scioto St., Circleville, Ohio.—"My little girl's trouble first started on her head in a bunch of little pimples full of yellow-looking matter and they would spread in large places. In a short time they would open. Her scalp was awfully red and inflamed and the burning and itching were so intense that she would scratch and rub till it would leave ugly sores. The sores also appeared on her body, and her clothing irritated them so that I had to put real soft cloth next to her body. She would lie awake of nights and was very worrisome. At times she was tortured with itching and burning.

"I tried different remedies with no benefit for months. I had given up all hope of her ever getting rid of it, then I concluded to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The second application gave relief. In a short time she was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Alice Kirlin, Nov. 4, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

After a woman forgives an injury she keeps trying to forget that she has forgiven it.

This Is Vital to Every Owner

OF A

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Car

Made at Tarrytown, N. Y. and New Castle, Ind., 1905 to 1913

Also to all Owners of Stoddard-Dayton, 1905 to 1914; Columbia Gasoline and Electrics, 1906 to 1914; Everitt Cars of Any Model; Brush, Sampson and Courier Cars.

THERE ARE THREE GOOD REASONS why you should have your car overhauled now and worn parts replaced.

FIRST: The garage man can give you better service—and you can spare the car better now than later. No matter whether you are going to keep the car, or sell or trade it in on a new one—it will pay you well to have it thoroughly overhauled, worn parts replaced by new ones and body repainted.

SECOND: We are able to furnish replacement parts for all models of above makes of cars within 48 hours from receipt of order. Have concentrated this branch of the business at Newcastle, Ind. (center of population of the U. S.) Here we have a $1,750,000 investment in plant and stock. 45,000 separate bins of parts.

THIRD: And perhaps the best reason why you should secure your requirements now—we must increase prices 20% January 1st, when the new parts price lists will be off the presses.

NOW NOTE THIS—Never before in the history of this industry has a new concern, having bought the plants and assets of a bankrupt one, taken upon itself the obligation of furnishing replacement parts for the cars it never made.

THE MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY DID. We considered it good business, even if not a moral or legal obligation.

WE FOUND 122,000 owners out in the cold, as it were—pleading for parts. Their cars laid up and useless in most cases.

WE'VE INVESTED about one and three-quarters millions ($1,750,000) dollars in a plant and stock of parts, for over 150 different models, made by the concerns that comprised the United States Motor Company, whose assets we purchased from the Receiver thru the U. S. Courts.

WE TOOK THE NAME MAXWELL solely for the protection of 60,000 persons who had bought cars under that name.

HAD WE CHOSEN ANOTHER NAME those 60,000 cars would have had almost no value in the second-hand market. As it is, they have a definite value. And by the replacement of the worn parts your car will be good for a long time to come.

ANY RECOGNIZED DEALER or repair man—whether he handles the present Maxwell line or not—can procure these parts for you. Or you can order direct. Shipment will be made within 24 to 48 hours after receipt of the order at Newcastle.

Write for our booklet, "How to Make Your Car Live Twice As Long," in which we set forth the Maxwell policy toward owners of the above mentioned cars. Address

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.
1003 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Note: For quicker service those living East of the Alleghenies can order from Maxwell Motor New York Co., 13th & East Ave., Long Island City. From the Alleghenies to the Rockies, order direct from Maxwell Motor Newcastle Co., Newcastle, Ind. West of the Rockies, order from Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, 675 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

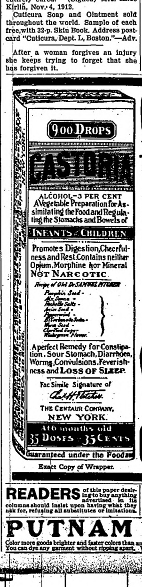
Not in Training.

Bix—Can your wife keep a secret?

Dix—Yes, but she's generally out of form from lack of practice.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL–3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

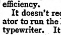
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man



Ball Bearing Long Wearing

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
Please send me your free book about typewriters.
Name..
P. O...
State..

POULTRY WANTED

All kinds, both live and dressed. Top market prices. No commission. Write for guaranteed prices. We also handle on commission country veal and other country produce generally. References—The American Exchange National Bank, Duluth, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

THE VICTOR COMPANY, 202-204 WEST MICHIGAN STREET, DULUTH, MINNESOTA

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow-up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

Raw Furs and Hides

We want large quantities of Raw Furs and Hides. Will pay big prices for same. Write for our price lists, they are free. Correspondence invited and cheerfully answered. LA CROSSE FUR & HIDE CO., 232 S. Front St., La Crosse, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FREE Combination Leather Pocket Book and Pass Case. Advise me name and address of people going abroad or sending for relatives. When I complete sale of steamship ticket I will mail you the above case for your trouble. F. S. KERN, Agent, Libertyville, Illinois

Hemstitching—Buttons Covered

Hemstitching 10 cents per yard. Buttons covered, accordion and knife pleating done promptly. Mail orders given special attention; work guaranteed.

C. W. VAN STONE COMPANY
21 So. 8th Street Minneapolis, Minn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

25 Per Cent Discount

We will give a discount of 25 per cent on any of our ladies' coats and men's suits from now until the holdays

These are all seasonable goods. Take advantage of these special prices

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

Children's Overshoes			$.75
Youth's "			$1.00 to $2.00
Women's "			1.25
Men's "	1 Buckle		1.50
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" "	2 "	" "	2.50
" "	4 "	" "	2.75
" "	Lumberman's ribbed rubbers		2.00

Any of the above described overshoes will be delivered to any par of the county, post paid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed

OLE MATHESON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN, 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, December 6th. 1913.

The Printer's Peril

When one remembers, says an exchange, that in an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type, that there are seven wrong positions each letter may be put in, and there are 70,000 chances to make errors, besides millions of chances for transpositions, he will not be too critical. In the sentence, "To be or not to be," by transposition alone it is possible to make 2,730,022 errors. So you see the perils that beset a printer.

Newspaper Mistakes

"The editor of an exchange does not want anyone to send him any more copies of his paper in which they have found mistakes. If they find a perfect copy, however, he offers a big price for it. Same with us, says the editor of the Crystal Falls (Michigan Diamond Drill. If the critic who hunts for mistakes would find them all he would be kept busy. We will be pleased to find a merchant who never made a mistake in putting up an order, a lawyer who never lost a case through his own errors, a doctor who never wrongly diagnosed a case, a druggist who never made a mistake, a postoffice official who never put mail in the wrong box, a woman who never forgets to put in the salt while cooking or to put the tea before putting in the water. Bring on some of your mistakeless parafions who find it so easy to criticize the papers and we'll give them a chance of their lives to find out if they're really human".

Feed Cows Regularly

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed, both in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentmen in in the herd. If cows are fed at stated intervals, they will not worry for food until the time for feeding arrives. If it is then given to them in proper quantity, they will eat and lie down, chew the cud and sleep or rest contendedly until time for another feed. First give the grain mixture, and milk the cows while they are eating it. This rontine recommended because, with some cows the milk comes more freely while they are eating that portion of their ration which has the most relish. Cured roughage should be fed after milking because it fills the air in the barn with dust Succulent feed, like silage and roots, should also be fed after milking, because of the odor that it gives. Feeding twice a day will bring better returns than more frequent and wasteful feeding. Give half the concentrates and half the roughage in the morning, and half in the evening. Cows will soon become accustomed to this routine. In the winter they should be allowed to spend the day in the stall, and for two or three hours about midday they should not be disturbed. Turning them out into the yard, or giving them access to a straw stack or field of corn stalks, will cause them to shrink in milk, no matter how much or how well they are fed in the morning and evening. No more feed should be given them than they will eat up. The mangers should be absolutely clean and free from any feed, during the day and night.—T. L. Haecker, Dairy and Animal Husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul.

Good Ration For Turkeys

During the winter season the stock turkeys should be fed and watered twice a day. Only sufficient food should be given to keep them in good healthy condition. When winter is over it is advisible to feed them a small amount of grain each evening to encourage them to return to their roosting quarters and thus prevent them from wandering away with other flocks. The following ration is a good one for the turkeys: Mix equal parts by weight of corn or barley, oats and wheat screenings, and in addition to this green food seould be supplied once a day. For this purpose mangles, cabbage, or clover leaves are the best. Grit and water should be supplied at all times.—C. F. Brown, Poultryman, Northwest Experiment Station Crookston, Minn.

Shelter For Ducks And Geese

Ducks and geese will stand rather low temperatures if they are sheltered from the wind and snow and the floor is well bedded with clean dry straw. They should be given their liberty whenever they choose to go outside. Their shelter should open toward the south. A house of this style is a splendid shelter for ducks geese and costs very little to build. The ducks and geese run together in the horse except at feeding time, when the ducks are fed at a seperate trough.—C. E. Brown, Poultryman, Northwest Experiment Station Crookston, Minn.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon.

Estate of Erick E. Anderson.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Lydia Anderson.

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to Six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Thursday the 28th. day of May, 1914, at Ten (10) O'clock A. M., in the Probate Court Rooms at Thief River Falls, in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the "St. Hilaire Spectator" a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 22nd, 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet,
Judge of Probate.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscaibers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

A Surprise For the Teacher.

"This class comprehends the meaning of words very quickly," said the Boston teacher to her visitors. "You noticed we spoke of the word 'ransom' a few minutes ago. How many," turning to the children, "can think of a sentence containing the word 'ransom?' Every one. Yes, Harold?"

Harold arose proudly.

"My sister's beau ran some when pa"—

And then the children wondered why the class was dismissed three minutes early.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Novel View.

"What is your ambition?"

"To see a moving picture of still life."—Exchange.

Photographs

Call on A. E. Erickson located at his home 3 miles north of Wylie Minn. if you have anything in the line of photographs as buildings, yards, grounds and copying. Also bring your plates and films for development. You will be astonished when you hear of the low prices and good work offered. Money refunded if not satisfied.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

"5-DROPS"

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

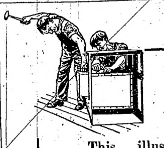
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

5 DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
[illegible] W. Lake St., CHICAGO



WE SELL THE Monarch MALLEABLE RANGE

This illustration shows the top of a Monarch Malleable Range in the course of constructi n. The picture was made from a potograph and clearly shows the careful attention given every detail in the building of this splendid range.

WE SELL THE Monarch MALLEABLE RANGE

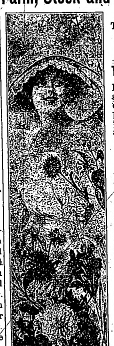
In the big Monarch plant, nothing is made but Monarchs. Every thought—every effort—every facility—of this great organization is devoted solely to the manufacture of the one perfect range—MONARCH.

We invite you to call and thoroughly inspect the MONARCH. Allow us to show you its many advantages and conveniences; let us explain just how and why it will save you money, time and labor.

WE SELL THE Monarch MALLEABLE RANGE

Leonard Holmes

Farm, Stock and Home Calendar for 1914



This is a great big beautiful picture. Thirty-two inches long (more than two feet), and seven inches wide.

THE GIRL IS BEAUTIFUL

THE COLORING OF THE FLOWERS PERFECT

Handsome enough to frame and hang anywhere. A work of art. A triumph of color printing. It must be seen to be appreciated. This work of art is not going to be sold at any price. Will be given away under the following conditions:

WHAT TO DO TO GET IT.

Send us Ten Cents (either in coin or stamps) for a three-months subscription to FARM, STOCK AND HOME.

The best, most practical farm and home paper published in the Northwest. The paper with the largest staff of paid editors of any agricultural paper in the United States. Good, clean, human interest stories. Short, snappy editorials. You need not be a farmer to appreciate

FARM, STOCK & HOME.

The regular subscription price of Farm, Stock & Home is 50 cents a year.

If you are now taking Farm, Stock and Home you must send a new three-months trial subscriber at ten cents. Both the trial subscriber and yourself will get the Calendar. Send coupon today.

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO.,
830 Hennepin Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
Enclosed find Ten Cents for which you are to send Farm, Stock & Home for three months to

Name..........

Postoffice..........

Route.......... State..........

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

JEWELRY

Have your watches, clocks, spectacles and Jewelry repaired.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. Hanson, Jeweler.
First door north of the bank.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Dec. 21 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Services Dec. 7, at 11 a. m. The Lord's supper will be administered at the forenoon service. All are invited All are invited. F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55 a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40 "

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25 p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15 "

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie..........	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie........	8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASELL, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No. 1	1.24
Flax, No. 2	1.21
Oats	.29
Barley	.40
Rye	.4

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self-playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one sma centage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913. NUMBER 12

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] Block.
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
Farmers' Elevator
[illegible] Coal Stove Hard Coal, [illegible] Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR
Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

Our Business is to Advertise YOUR Business
Figure and figure with us on all job work, and order the supply of Booster Envelopes NOW.
The Spectator.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Ole Branum was at Thief River Wednesday.

Miss Eda Brink is visting at the parental home, this week.

Miss Kate Patterson was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Dr. E. F. Dann returned Friday from Crookston and other points.

C. C. Elliott left Tuesday evening with his Peerless Car, for Minneapolis.

Miss Oleo Amble visitedat Thief River Falls between trains, Tuesday.

J. Hanson was a business visitor at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls visited here between trains, Wednesday,

Misses Winni, Clara and Lily Gunstad were at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Carl Steen now located at Thief River Falls spent Sunday here with his family.

Scand. Mission church services Sunday Dec. 21, at 2:30 p. m. in the east side school house.

F. A. Beniston came up from Minneapolis Tuesday to do some repair work on C. C. Elliott's car.

Edward Anderson autoed down from Argyle, Friday, to visit with his mother and brother.

Miss Edna Makinson of North field, minn, arrived Wednesday to visit her sister Mrs. Harriet O,Brien.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign ubscription, $1.50

Mr. O. Thyren connected with the Larson Bros. Lbr. Co. at Kelliher autoed over from his home east of town and left for Warrond Thursday morning.

The Ladies' Aid of the Scand. Mission church meet with Mrs. A. S. Anderson Friday afternoon Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

Mesdames Peck, Swanson and the Misses Inez Patterson, Mae Barragy, Kate Patterson and Gladys Konzen were entertained at Dr. E. F. Dann's, Wednesday evening.

Mauritz Brink who has been employed by the Soo Line as operator at Thief River arrived here Wednesday. He states that he expects to remain until after the holidays,

The young peoples society of the United Church will meet at the church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Gjerde will speak in English on "Creation". All are welcome.

First Quarterly Conference to be held in the M. E. church, Friday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 p. m. Rev. S. L. Parish district superintendent, of Fergus Falls, will preach. At the close the communion service will be held, following the business meeting. Special music. All Welcome.

C. C. Elliott arrived from Minneapolis Thursday morning with another bunch of land seekers.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

C.C. Elliot arrived Sunday with another bunch of land seekers.

Bertha Bessler came down from Thief River, Thursday.

Dr. G. Owens visited at Thief River Falls, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Peter Simonson returned Monday from Cass Lake where she visited with her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Ritner.

Prof. R. Boehm made a trip to Red Lake Falls. Friday, returning Saturday morning.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Bennie Mathson and Fred Fredrickson who are holding down homesteads near Whitebear, Sask., Canada, came down week to visit with friends and relatives.

Saw Real Live Snake

A prominent citizen, who, by the way, has been a total abstainer for many years, saw a snake on the cement walk near his home last Tuesday. Seeing a snake at this time of the year would indicate that our claims to being in the "banana belt" are not without foundation.

Team for Sale

Slendid driving team weight about 900 pounds each — age four years — coler buckskin. Will be sold reasonable for quick sale. Call at the Spectator. d-13-20.

Apples

Buy your Christmas apples early. Fancy Washington Box apples at $2.00 per box. Special price holds good until the holidays, adv. —d-13-20. OLE MATHESON.

Lost

Lost on Thanksgiving Day, a Moore's Non-leakable fountain pen. Finder please leave at this office for reward.

Oysters

Fine large Select oysters, fresh every week. 55 cents the quart at HANS WILSON.

For Sale

A pony, weight about 900, harness, road cart, duster and blanket. Will be sold at a bargain. Call at this office.

Harness Shop

I wish to announce to you horse owners that I have opened up a harness shop here in St. Hilaire, with a first class workman at the bench. And I hope that you will give it your patronage by bringing in your repair work and by giving it all your suport in its line, so it can continue in business.

Yours Truly
N. A. NELSON.

Clearance Sale

In order to reduce my stock, I am making some very attractive prices from now on until Jan. 1, 1914.

If you need anything in the line of groceries, clothing small hardware, dishes, lamps, crockery etc., be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere. This sale will continue until Jan. 1.

M. R. HAGE.

Sheep and Shelter.

Provide clean and well ventilated shelter for sheep. Don't expect your lambs or sheep to make rapid gains if they are exposed to cold, wet rains or are compelled to stand on wet ground with soggy fleeces. There is no animal that will respond to a greater extent to good treatment and care than sheep. See that they get that care and attention. It is acknowledged that one man can feed 400 lambs and get them in a fine condition between fall and spring more easily than he can feed, milk and attend to ten dairy cows.

Building Up a Herd.

Calves may be cheaply raised where one has a good pasture, skimmilk, grain and such concentrates as cottonseed meal. The cheapest way to get a herd of dairy cows or beef cattle is to raise the calves. With a few good cows and the services of a desirable bull one can soon build up a herd.

When Buying a Ram.

In buying a ram for mutton lambs his size alone is not the only thing to be considered. He must have all the other good qualities, and even if he is a little under size it will do no harm.

Have You A Bank Acount?

Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?

We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.

Begin it today. A small start is all right. Add to it consistently, and you'll be surprised how it will grow, and you'll gorw with it.

Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Parcel Post Rates Will be Cut

Effective Jan. 1st

The tenth annual convention of the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association which was held at Crookston last week was the most successful in the history of the association. The special feature of the Convention was the announcement of the winners in the Dairymen's Contests. These contests look towards encouraging dairy farmers in Northwestern Minnesota. Creameries in all sections of the Valley were represented among the winners. The following creameries were granted certificates this year: The Halstad Creamery had the greatest percentage of patrons who kept actual dairy records; Thief River Falls was second. Sixty dollars dollars in premiums were given to the four farmers who had the best kept dairy records. The Brooks Creamery led in the number of pure herd dairy sires acquired during the past year. Weme Creamery was second and Fertile third.

Shelly Creamery led in the number of silos in use with McIntosh second and Fisher third. McIntosh led in the number of silos built in the past season with Shelly second and Lancastr third. Fertile Creamery led in the largest acreage of clover and alfalfa with Hubbard second and McIntosh third. The buttermakers of the successful creameries were awarded five dollars in gold each as premiums for their interest in promoting better dairy farming within their associations. This line of contests evoked considerable enthusiasm at the Convention and will be continued.

Have Filed Oaths of Office

The entire board of recently elected aldermen including the mayer, after a wait of two weeks, were permitted to file their oaths of office, swearing to uphold the constitution, enforce the ordinances and otherwise fill their positions to the best of their ability, during the latter part of last week with the city clerk.

The clerk, however, is still standing pat on his refusal to issue them certificates of election. Thief River Falls News-Press.

I. O. O. F. Elects Officers

At the regular meeting of the I. O. O. F. lodge, held a week ago last Thursday evening the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

John A. Hanson, Noble Grand.
Chas. Patterson, Vice Grand
O. F. Post, Secretary.
Henry Peterson, Trustee for 12 months unexpired term of D Patterson, resigned.
A. S. Wilson, Trustee, 18 months.

Buys Interest in Meat Market

Carl Steen who was associated with A. S. wilson in the local meat market has purchased an interest in the National Meat Market at Thief River Falls. Mr. Steen has establised a reputation as a sausage maker and intends to specialize in that line in the new market.

HOGS AFTER STEERS.

Swine Utilize Much Grain That Would Otherwise Be Lost.

In an experiment the Michigan station found that of whole corn fed to dairy cows 26 per cent showed up in the manure in no way changed by the digestive juices of the cow's stomach, writes C. J. Griffing in the Iowa Homestead. Some of the kernels were so little affected by the digestive juices as to actually sprout. In another test 12 per cent of the oats fed to another bunch of cows reappeared in the manure. An analysis was taken and it showed that the cows took no nutriment from these grains in either case. Now, if a dairy cow on moderate rations would waste that much grain, steers that are being fed a forcing ration will probably waste more.

We always allow a few hogs to work over the manure from the steers, and when these hogs are ready for market they have been maintained on the side as a byproduct of the steer industry, as it were, since at no time do they receive any other grain.

For our brood sows we would not think of such a method, since they like to lie down so much and usually select the fermenting manure heaps as a bed. There is danger, too, of their being stepped on by other stock. When they lie upon the manure it heats them, and when they get up they are chilled through and through. This is not the best way of promoting good health and strong litters. Besides, the ration is not the right kind for a brood sow.

Pigs are usually working around and do not lie on the manure like the brood sows do. There is such a little margin in feeding steers that at times profits would be absolutely missing if it were not for these hogs converting an otherwise waste material into a salable product.

It Is Odd.

Gyer—Isn't it queer that the bump of benevolence is located exactly at the top of a man's head? Myer—What's queer about it? Gyer—Why, it's as far from the pocketbook as possible.—Chicago News.

Found Dead in Deserted Shack

The body of Ole Canning, a farm laborer who was employed near Plummer up to his disappearance about a month ago, was found last Tuesday in the cellar of an abandond house in the township og Gervais. Coroner Belair was called but did not deem an inquest necessary as it was evident that death was caused by overindulgence and exposture. Two empty whiskey bottles were found near the body.

The man was about 45 years of age and had been a resident of this county for about four years.

It is said that he had two sisters but as their addresses could not be learned he was buried at the expense of the county.

Bray

Miss Huldah Fossum visited Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Thief River Falls.

Alfred Lindquist and son George drove to St. Hilaire Saturday.

Mr. Hooper, of St. Hilaire, was a caller here Wednesday.

Ed. Crown made a business trip to Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

N. A. Nelson of St. Hilaire was a caller out here Wednesday.

Paul Ortloff, of Wylie, visited in Bray township Sunday.

A whist party was held at J. Schalz's Saturday evening. A midnight lunch was served and a delightful time was reported.

The weather for this time of the year is excellent. The rural patrons are getting their daily mail by carriers using their motrocycles and automobiles.

Joe Seaverson of St. Hilaire visited friends in Bray last week returning Sunday afternoon.

August Anderson returned home last week after a two months visit with relatives in Langham, Manitoba, Abby, Sask., and Winnipeg, Canada.

Hanne Miller, teaching in District 149 will have a basket social in her school Saturday, Dec. 15th. Girls bring baskets.

O. K. Sevre lost a valuable horse last week.

Wyandotte

Miss Ellen Peterson visited at St. Hilaire, Friday.

Miss Ethel Keller visited, Sunday at the Denhart home.

The Young Peoples' society of the Clara Congregation will meet Dec. 17 at the Martin Peterson home.

Mr. T. J. Sumpter made a trip to Plummer, Tuesday.

Mr. Jorn Peterson is hauling hay this week for Dan Patterson.

A number of friends of Miss Martha Albin pleasantly surprised her, Friday evening. Refreshments were served at midnight and all reported a good time.

The Young Peoples' society of the Clara church met at the P. W. Peterson home Wednesday.

Mrs. T. J. Sumpter called at the Denhart home Friday.

Mrs. Oscar and Martin Peterson were St. Hilaire visitors, Wednesday.

Mr. Oscar C. Peterson has been doing some carpenter work the past week for Andrew Nelson.

Mr. Nels Alfson was a caller at the M. Peterson home, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Keller spent the week end at the parental home.

A Serious Fire Barely Averted

A serious fire was narrowly averted last Saturday when a small outbuilding near the H. R. Allen residence became ignited from an overheated stove. The prompt response of the fire department and the good work of a hastely formed bucket brigade prevented the spread of the flames to the residence. No damage was done save that to the small building, which was burned to the ground.

A Narrow Escape

While C. C. Elliot was driving his large Peerless car on the ditch grade west of town last Monday evening one of the front stub axels broke, throwing the car into the ditch.

There were three land seekers with Mr. Elliot at the time, two of whom were badly shaken up and scratched by jumping before the car came to a stop. The two that remained in the car were unhurt. The car was repaired and left for Minneapolis Tuesday evening.

THE HORSE'S HOOFS.

It Pays to Watch For Evidence of Lameness From Shoeing.

You may groom your horse until his coat shines like a mirror, but if his feet are neglected the animal will soon become worthless, says Rural Farmer. Draft horses are especially liable to have poor feet if proper care is not given. They do almost all of their hard work at the walking gait.

The feet should always be set down squarely and firmly and lifted quickly and evenly.

Stand back of your horse and see if when walking the soles of the feet turn up and you see the shoes plainly.

The fore feet of draft horses are often poor. Watch them closely. The ideal foot has beauty and it shows strength.

The hoof should be large, sound, smooth and symmetrical. The color counts for little. The horn should be smooth, waxy looking and free from ridges or cracks. The coronets should be open, prominent and wide at the heels. The sole must never be flat or bulging, but slightly cupped. The frog—and this is very important—must be large, elastic, healthy and without a deep cleft.

Go to a blacksmith that understands his business. Make him fit the shoes to the feet. Almost every horse must be treated in a different way.

Watch the feet. If you observe the horse trying to save them in any way or limping have them attended to at once.

Poor Consolation.

"The photographer Maude turned down has one consolation, or it ought to be to a man in his business."

"What is it?"

"He secured a good negative."—Baltimore American.

THE SWINEHERD.

Your boar should be strongly built and compact.

Pigs thrive best when they are in small herds.

Cement, covered with wooden slats, then well bedded with straw, makes an ideal floor in a hog house.

Don't feed the brood sow heavy rations of corn when within a month of farrowing.

If a hog misses a feed watch him. If he misses the second feed remove him from the herd and thoroughly disinfect where he has been.

The farmer who is raising hogs even for market purposes can well afford to pay the price of a registered sire in the improvement which it will bring to the later litters.

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until 4 P. M.

O. L. LARSON, President NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
J. S. ROY, Director ANTON PETERSON, vice. Pres.
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer A. J. HED, Buttermaker

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."
Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.
RED LAKE FALLS Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN, Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
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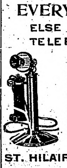

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FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Lane has announced that the classification of public lands as irrigible or non-irrigible, in conformity with the administration of the 320-acre homestead laws, is being accomplished satisfactorily.

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The average pay of every man, woman and child in the United States who works for wages or a salary will this year be close to $610. In 1900 the average pay was only $479, and thirty years before that but $370.

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There will be a community Christmas tree on the broad plaza at the east front of the capitol Christmas eve, with high government officials participating in the festivities and the United States Marine band furnishing music.

• • •

Under the new tariff act, which went into effect December 1 and which allows wool to be imported free, there has been released 468,000 pounds. It is estimated that 4,680,000 pounds were held awaiting the change in the tariff.

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Representative Hensley of Missouri will ask the house to take immediate action on his resolution proposing that the United States join in suspension of naval construction, according to Winston Churchill's suggestion to the British parliament.

• • •

Postmaster General Burleson's proposals to increase the weight limits of parcel post packages in the first and second zones from twenty to fifty pounds, to admit books to the parcel post and to reduce rates in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones were approved by the interstate commerce commission.

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Secretary Lane has recommended to President Wilson the restoration to entry of about 187,000 acres in three counties in Washington. These lands were supposed to contain large coal deposits, but it has been found on examination by the United States geological survey that the deposits are insignificant.

• • •

Harmony among representatives of all sections of the country marked the session of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, in tenth annual session. All the speeches, while telling in each instance of the particular needs of a certain state or section in waterway improvement, breathed a spirit of broad nationalism.

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Congress shortly will have an opportunity to digest some suggestion made in accordance with its own command for a reduction of government expenses by the adoption of a standard system for public buildings. Treasury officials have been at work for several months on a preliminary report to the public building commission authorized by congress.

• • •

The march of civilization through the Philippines and Porto Rico—the principal American insular possessions—is pictured in the annual report of Brigadier General Frank H. McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs. One of the most interesting features deals with the effect upon the insular possessions of the new tariff act.

DOMESTIC.

Offices and warehouses of the Hicks company, wholesale grocers, Shreveport, La., were burned with a loss estimated at $150,000.

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Mrs. Mina Finger of Santa Barbara, Cal., said to have been the only woman in the United States pensioned for personal services during the Mexican war, has died. She was 87 years old.

• • •

Harry Haight, an Industrial Worker of the World, arrested at Rockford, Ill., for attempting to hold a street meeting, has threatened to ask headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at Paterson, N. J., to send workers to Rockford to aid in freeing him.

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The Lackawanna railroad must pay $2,000 fine for transporting its own [illegible] to feed mules in its mines. That, in the opinion of the supreme court, is a violation of the commodities clause of the Hepburn law.

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In the same room in Albany in which a few months ago as chairman he convened the Sulzer committee of inquiry, State Highway Commissioner [illegible] N. Carlisle faced a special investigation on charges of having favored the Barber Asphalt company in contracts for asphalt.

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Fifty-three persons are known to be dead and scores of others are reported to have lost their lives in the floods which swept the valleys of the Brazos and Trinity rivers in central and south central Texas.

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It has been announced that the cases of President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America and seventeen other officials of the organization under indictment for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade would be called in the federal court of Charleston, W. Va.

• • •

The Standard Oil company has announced in St. Louis a reduction of half a cent in the price of gasoline, the third reduction which the company has made in St. Louis in the last [illegible].

United States consumers buy $239,887,000 worth of furniture yearly.

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The transport Prairie, bearing 750 marines, has arrived at Pensacola from Philadelphia.

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An inventory of the estate of Michael Elias Rice, the wholesale dry goods merchant who died at St. Louis recently, showed its value to be $1,125,000.

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A fund of $500,000 which the Knights of Columbus of the country have been collecting for more than two years for the Catholic university at Washington has been closed.

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John P. Jacksen, labor commissioner of Pennsylvania, requested the department of labor to use its offices in an effort to settle the strike of 3,000 garment workers in Philadelphia.

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Arguments in defense of the state law enabling farmers to pool their tobacco were made to the supreme court by Attorney General Garnett of Kentucky. Thomas Malone, a Mason county farmer, has attacked the law as unconstitutional.

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Fourteen of the eighteen copper mine strikers arrested, charged with firing on deputy sheriffs at Painesdale, Mich., were released at Calumet because the deputies could not identify them as members of the party which attacked them.

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F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, said the fall sown wheat in Kansas aggregated 8,580,000 acres, the largest acreage in the state's history. He placed the condition of this wheat at 97 per cent the highest since 1900.

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From every congressional district of California the progressives of the state met in San Francisco in a party conference, repudiated their one-time affiliation with the republican party, cheered their leader, Governor Hiram W. Johnson, and entered immediately on the business of a temporary organization.

• • •

Men sandwiched between eights of beef old fashioned drags carrying coal, sleighs with milk cans and wagons drawn by four and five spans of horses burdened with other provisions were breaking what began to be a serious coal and provision famine in Denver because of the more than three feet of snow which covered the city and blocked all sorts of traffic for more than three days.

• • •

It costs 35 cents to distribute $1 worth of food in New York City. The bureau of food supply of the New York association for improving the condition of the poor has been conducting a cost-of-living inquiry, and has made public a report showing that 61 cents represents the cost of food on its arrival at the terminal markets in New York, while the rest of the consumer's dollar is divided between wholesaler and retailer in the process of getting the food to the consumer's kitchen.

FOREIGN.

Six of the conspirators recently arrested and convicted of plotting the overthrow of Japanese rule in Formosa have been sentenced to death.

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The German government parties in the reichstag have agreed to appropriate $125,000 for German participation in the Panama American exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

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Seventy per cent of the world's cork is produced in Spain and Portugal. According to the best information obtainable there were produced in Spain during 1912 approximately 8,000 short tons of cork.

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The feeling has spread among rebel leaders in Juarez that the Huerta government was preparing some sinister surprises in connection with the projected march of Gen. Francisco Villa's army toward Mexico City.

• • •

Plantation rubber experiments in the island of Mindanao show encouraging results, while wrappings of 4 and 5-year-old trees on Basilian island, adjoining Mindanao, compare favorably with results in North Borneo.

• • •

The disaffection among the staff of the British postoffice, nearly 10[illegible] of whom recently threatened to strike at Christmas for an increase of pay, is finding expression in acts of wilful destruction of government property.

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The constitutionists of Alsace-Lorraine is not going to be smashed into fragments, nor is the territory to be made into Prussian provinces, as Emperor William was reported to have threatened in a moment of anger last year over the Alsatians "conduct."

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Mexican interest in Washington centered upon the military operations. Confidential reports indicate the victorious march southward of the constitutionalist army has received a check the extent of which it not known.

• • •

Senator Gaston Doumergue on whom the attention of France is now fixed as President Poincare's candidate for head of a new cabinet, is at fifty years of age one of the most experienced politicians in the country.

• • •

A contract for the construction of 5,000 miles of railway by a Belgian syndicate was finally approved in Mexico City by the chamber of deputies. It is expected the act will be ratified by the senate next week. Congress has taken no action as yet on the presidential election.

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The production of potato flour in Holland increases rapidly from year to year and the product is also steadily finding markets abroad. The total production is now not less than 275,000,000 pounds annually.

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An official proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland has been issued in London. This step is taken to counteract the activities of the Ulster volunteers, who have for some time been drilling with a view of opposing the Irish government.

RAILROADS HAVE TO STAND TRIAL

FIRST CASE FOR VIOLATION OF FARE LAW CALLED FOR JANUARY 17.

OTHER GOPHER STATE NEWS

Items of Interest to Every Minnesota Resident Condensed and Arranged for Hasty Perusal.

Red Wing.—Judge Albert Johnson overruled a motion by Attorney F. W. Root of the St. Paul road and L. L. Brown of Winona, representing the Chicago & North-Western road, to have the criminal cases against these lines certified to the Supreme Court, and held that the corporations must stand trial on indictments charging them with violation of the 2-cent passenger rate law.

St. Paul Case First.

It was agreed that the St. Paul road case, with Lewis Carlson of Wacouta as complaining witness, be tried first. January 17 has been set for the trial. Attorney F. M. Wilson of the St. Paul road said that in all probability the road will apply to the State Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition staying the proceedings of the district court on the ground that the law is unconstitutional.

Argument of Roads.

Corporation attorneys argued that the 1907 penalty act of the state Legislature is unconstitutional and the same act was repealed by the law of 1909, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has held the penalty clause of the 1907 act excessive and unconstitutional.

CHRISTMAS TREE ON STREET

Albert Lea to Repeat Outdoor Holiday Festival of Year Ago.

Albert Lea.—The Business Men's league is preparing for the public Christmas tree, the great success of the enterprise last year being fresh in the minds of those having it in charge. It is again planned to have fruit and candy for every child who attends. The tree will be erected at the intersection of the principal business streets and with music and lights Santa Claus will put in his appearance. Last year over 2,000 children partook of the sweets and enjoyed the brilliant scene.

A big better farming meeting will be held in the court house here Dec. 18 and the Business Men's league will furnish a free lunch to all who attend. Professor T. L. Haecker of the University farm will speak and have a blackboard exercise, while C. W. Hale of Stewartville, will speak on general farming.

The annual meeting of the Freeborn County Agricultural society resulted in the election of the following: President, Clint L. Luce; vice president, F. S. Ruble; secretary, O. M. Peterson; treasurer, D. C. Armstrong. It is expected the annual fair will be held the third week in September.

N. P. Officials Visit Little Falls.

Little Falls.—General Superintendent G. L. Nichols, General Manager C. A. Goodell, Chief Engineer Andrew Gibson and Superintendent Kline of the Northern Pacific Railroad company have been here looking over property in the eastern part of the city. It is understood extensive improvements are to be made in the yards and it is rumored the repair shops at Brainerd will be removed to this city because of more convenient location.

Transient Merchants Suit Dismissed.

Albert Lea.—Much interest has been aroused over the outcome of the arrest of an agent by the secretary of the State Grocers' Retail association on the charge of being a transient merchant and selling fruit from a boxcar in this city. The trial was held before Judge Blackmer, who decided that a producer has a full right to sell his goods and that no law of the state had been violated. The car was then reopened for business.

Drops Dead on Street.

East Grand Forks.—William Westberg, aged 23, dropped dead while walking on a street in this city. Coroner Stenshoel of Polk county, who made an investigation, declared Westberg was a victim of heart failure.

Old Soldier Found Dead.

Spring Valley.—John Lilly, an old soldier, aged 76, was found dead in his bed. Death was due to asphyxiation. He had started a fire the night before in a hard coal stove and placing a cot near by retired for the night.

Drop Co-operative Laundry Plan.

Rochester.—The movement to start a farmers' co-operative laundry in Rochester failed to meet with much endorsement at a meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative club in this city. A committee to investigate was appointed by the organization and a visit was made to the plant at Chatfield. It was reported it would cost about $5,000 for machinery alone to start such an institution, and with the running expenses, it was not believed such a plant would pay.

Angry; Bursted Blood Vessel.

Winnipeg.—The local coroner's inquest into the death of William Halyburton, who died four hours after a quarrel on a street car with Henry B. Howard, of Minneapolis, resulted in a verdict to the effect that Halyburton came to his death by the bursting of blood vessels in his brain, due to the excitement. This verdict makes no mention of Mr. Howard, and it is likely that the charge of manslaughter against the Minneapolis man will be dropped when he comes up for a hearing.

LAKE BOAT BREAKS RECORD

Excursions During Holidays Planned as Climax to Lake Pepin Navigation Feat.

Lake City.—The steamer Verana with Captain L. Y. Lenhart as pilot, operating between Lake City and Stockholm, Wis., is breaking all records for continuous service in the history of navigation on Lake Pepin. The boat began operations April 14 and has made daily trips ever since, a period of nearly nine months. This is the longest period of continuous service known in the history of the lake.

Plans are now being made for a Christmas and New Year's excursion which will land at all of the principal lake points, including Lake City and Maiden Rock, Stockholm and Pepin, Wis.

A similar excursion was run on New Year's day in 1878, but at that time the lake had been frozen over early in December and later thawed out. In that year the excursionists wore linen dusters and carried palm leaf fans as an indication of the balmy temperature.

IMPROVISED HEATING PLANT

Necessity Again Proves Mother of Invention When Demand Arises.

Winona. — Exactly how necessity is the mother of invention was emphasized in Winona when a huge threshing machine engine was backed up to the plant of a harness company here and became the heating plant for the big concern.

The boiler of the heating apparatus has been forced to capacity since an addition had been made to the plant, with the result that it became cracked. A crew of plumbers was sent to work with the idea of repairing the damage, but the only solution was the securing of a new boiler. The operation would require ten days before it could be installed and the officers of the institution faced closing down in the busiest time of the year.

The threshing engine was suggested. It was placed at the rear of the factory, the pipes from the boiler room were connected, and the steam is being forced from the engine's boiler into the radiators throughout the large buildings and the operations are uninterrupted.

GIRL'S STORY HAS EFFECT

Winona Chief of Police Issues Order Placing Lid on Saloon Dances.

Winona.—Chief of Police George Kammerer has issued an order that no ball room connected with a licensed saloon will be permitted to offer beer for sale therein, and further that no person under 18 will be allowed to frequent them. Without the privilege of selling beer, it is declared, the saloon dances cannot operate.

The head of the department declares the order was issued subsequently to a pathetic story from a young girl, who, it is said, traced her downfall to the saloon dances.

The police declare that arrests will be made if the order is violated.

Spelling Contest Is Held.

Laporte. — A spelling contest was held in Guthrie between representatives of the consolidated schools in Guthrie and Laporte. There were six on a side, and the Guthrie scholars proved to be the champions, their average score being 95 1-5 to 84⅜ for Laporte. The spellers from the Guthrie school were Gladys Whitney, Hazel Drake, Lenora Ryan, Orma Wolfe, Nora Grotte and Beura Hedman. The Laporte contestants were Donald Dally, Mabelle Stuart, Mathilda Johnson, Louise Davis, Lula Fenley and Adelia Elgord.

Plans of Training School Heads.

Red Wing.—Neither affirming nor denying the report that he had been offered the presidency of the University of South Dakota, Dr. C. O. Mercia, superintendent of the State Training school, said that he intended entering the publishing business and could not consider any other propositions. "I have bought the Kennelville, Ind., Daily News and intend to devote my energies to that enterprise," he said.

Rail Engineer Is Dead.

Minneapolis.—Mitchell D. Rhame, district engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with headquarters in Minneapolis, is dead at his residence, 201 State street. He was 67 years old.

Weasel and Chickens Friendly.

Willmar.—A weasel makes its home under the chicken house of John Carlson here. The animal sleeps among the chickens and runs about on porches and sidewalks like a cat.

Mapleton Man Fatally Burned.

Mapleton.—Charles Yeager, 25 years old, was seriously if not fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline while he was endeavoring to thaw out a frozen pump.

St. Peter Has Tag Day.

St. Peter.—To pay for a visiting nurse for the public schools, women of this city had a "tag day." A nurse will be employed three or fours months this year to make a canvass of health conditions of the grade pupils. Parents of children suffering from any physical difficulty tending to hinder their progress will be notified by the school authorities; the nurse will "follow up" these cases and endeavor to secure proper medical treatment for them from their family physicians.

Two Accidents at Lake City.

Lake City.—John Busch, a young farmer living at Hay creek, near here, while alighting from the fast mail train at the St. Paul depot here, fell beneath the wheels. His right leg was severed just above the ankle. He was removed to the Wabasha hospital. In the afternoon, Leo Neumann, a brakeman employed by the St. Paul, had his right arm crushed while making a coupling. The wound was dressed and he was taken to his home at Winona.

GOVERNOR'S LIFE MADE A BURDEN

THOUSANDS SEEK TO SAVE WOMAN CONDEMNED TO HANG.

EXECUTIVE HAS NO POWER

Unanimous Vote of Board of Pardons Is Mrs. Wakefield's Only Chance —5,000 Letters Already Received.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12.—Although the chief executive of the state of Connecticut has no pardoning power, thousands of letters have been delivered at Governor Baldwin's office protesting against the hanging on March 4 next of Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield, the young Bristol woman convicted of murdering her husband in Cheshire last July. The letters have made the executive's life a burden.

5,000 Letters Received.

In all, 5,000 letters have been received since the avalanche began and 6,000 in a bunch are believed to be on their way here from the Middle West. A Cincinnati paper telegraphed to Governor Baldwin that it had collected that number in Ohio alone and proposed to send them to the Connecticut capital so that the governor might see for himself what women and lots of men, too, in that section of the country think of the death penalty for women.

Many Letters Unopened.

This mass of correspondence is piled up in the governor's office and much of it has not been opened, simply because the clerical force has not had time to do so. The great bulk of the correspondence is from outside of Connecticut and mainly from the southern and middle western states, but the clerks and Leonard are looking forward to more when the states west of the Mississippi begin to be heard from. The number has been steadily increasing every day. In a few special cases replies have been sent to letters that have been opened.

Most of the letters that have been examined add to their protests against the general idea of capital punishment for women, a specific request that Gov. Baldwin pardon Mrs. Wakefield. Now, under the laws of the Nutmeg state the governor has no pardoning power. He has stated that fact repeatedly since Mrs. Wakefield was sentenced on Nov. 4, and the newspapers throughout the country have printed it almost every day, but the writers have apparently paid no attention to the statement.

Can Vote for Pardon Only.

The governor does not even possess the power to commute or mitigate the woman's sentence. As an ex-officio member of the board of pardons he could vote to release her, but he would have to have with him the affirmative votes of the five other members of the board. It takes a unanimous vote to grant a pardon in this state. If, in his opinion, there is sufficient ground for so doing, the governor may grant a respite from execution. Otherwise he has no jurisdiction in cases of this kind.

Lawyer Thomas E. Devine of Waterbury, counsel for Mrs. Wakefield, filed with the supreme court of errors a petition for a new trial based upon exceptions to the rulings of Judge Burpee, who presided at the trials in the superior court of Mrs. Wakefield and her paramour James Plew, who was convicted with her of the murder.

Appeal May Go Over.

The appeal may be argued at the December term of the court but is liable to go over until the January term or even later.

It is altogether probable, that, if necessary, a special meeting of the board of pardons will be called before March to pass upon the letters and petitions appealing for clemency.

MUST BE PREPARED FOR WAR

Secretary Garrison Says Time for Disarmament Hasn't Come—Army Reserve Plan Not Satisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Although no reference is made to the necessity for a larger army, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, in his annual report to the president made public today, asserts that the time has not yet come when a nation can wisely disarm or slacken its efforts for preparedness in case of war. The secretary asserts the present provision for an army reserve is not working out well, and since we must build up a reserve, he has reached the opinion that an act to permit the war department honorably to discharge a soldier, when it is satisfied of his proficiency, with no other obligation on his part than to return to the colors in case of war, would be more effective.

Bryan Boosted For 1916.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A boost for William Jennings Bryan for president in 1916 was started at the meeting of the Ohio State Grange and was indorsed by the 600 delegates present. State Grange Secretary Freeman of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, offered resolutions criticising Secretary of Agriculture Houston for his treatment of the Ohio corn boys. The resolution read that the "Ohio State Grange feels it was a shock to the National Grange when President Wilson appointed Houston to his present position."

Takes Up Large Questions.

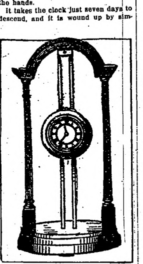
New York, Dec. 11.—Reports involving many propositions of national interest will be received and discussed at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, which opened today at the Hotel Astor. Among the chief of these matters are workmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, industrial mediation laws, regulation of public utilities, regulation of industrial corporations, a national survey or industrial progress, and welfare work. The annual dinner of the federation will take place tomorrow night.

OWN WEIGHT MOTIVE POWER

New French Timepiece Is Operated by Force of Gravity and Has No Springs.

Paris.—A clock has just been put on the market in France which uses its own weight as its motive power. It is called the gravity clock. It has no springs, but the clock itself slides down two uprights, the sliding process setting in motion the wheels that turn the hands.

It takes the clock just seven days to descend, and it is wound up by simply raising it again to the top of its supports. Having no springs, its mechanism is of the simplest; hence it is possible to make it so accurate that it will keep perfect time; and this is just what its patentee claims for it.



Clock Runs by Own Weight.

BRITISH MINT MAKES RECORD

Number of Coins and Value Exceed Former Outputs Both in Value and Number of Coins.

London.—The output of the royal mint in 1912 largely exceeded, both in value and in the number of coins produced, all previous records. Sir T. H. Elliott, deputy master of the mint, states in his annual report that nearly 162,500,000 imperial coins were struck there during the year, and that this number exceeded the highest previous figure of any year by nearly 34,000,000.

The gold coinage exceeded that of 1911 by about 400,000 pieces. The number of pieces struck in silver has only once been exceeded, in 1910, though the value of the coinage in this metal in 1912 was greater than in any previous year. The coinage in bronze numbers upwards of 77,000,000 pieces of a value of $1,257,010, figures which are unprecedented for any year. The heavy imperial coinages made it again impossible to undertake all the colonial orders which were tendered, and only some 8,500,000 of colonial coins were struck, a smaller number than in any year since 1890. The total coinage of the year amounted to over 171,000,000 pieces of a currency value of upwards of $182,500,000, the highest figure on record.

$10,000 PEARL WAS LOST

Absent-Minded Attorney Put It in His Pocket and Forgot About It.

New York.—A $10,000 pink pearl, one of the most beautiful of its type in existence, was lost in Part IV of the supreme court, where it was the bone of contention between a rich jewelry firm and a society woman. Bailiffs crouched under chairs looking for it on the floor; lawyers pawed about among papers on their long desk in search of it. It was the gem for whose possession Ludwig Nissen & Co. have been suing Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, who was, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes of Tuxedo.

Ludwig Nissen declared it had been stolen from him in 1907 by J. Edward Boeck, who had sold it in San Francisco, and demanded that the pearl be returned to him. Mrs. Vatable, having bought it in good faith, naturally would not return it. Hence the suit. After a thorough search of the courtroom had been made Mr. Kellogg, Mrs. Vatable's attorney, discovered that he had absent-mindedly put the pearl in his pocket.

TIGHT CORSET OR BELT BAD

Surgeons at Chicago See Evil to the Stomach in Binding of Human Form.

Chicago, Ill.—Tight corsets on women and tight belts for men are constant causes of serious ailments of the stomach, according to surgeons, who saw Dr. Herbert Patterson of London perform an operation to provide a new outlet for a stomach, to replace a badly abused pylorus which had become inactive.

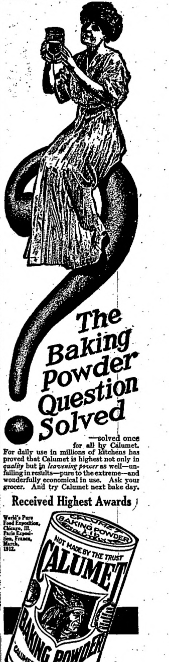
The operation was on a woman, and the inertness of the pylorus, surgeons said, was chiefly due to tight corsets.

Dr. Patterson cut the intestine a few inches below the pylorus and made a hole in the side of the stomach nearest the intestine, producing a new pylorus.

College boys who wear belts tightly strapped around the abdomen take equally grave chances of stomach disorders, according to the physicians.

Was Washington's Stopping Place.

Romney, W. Va.—The old Keller hotel has been sold to a number of local people by Miss Louise Keller, acting as agent for the Keller heirs. The old building, which will be razed to provide a site for a modern hotel, is one of the town's landmarks. It is said to have sheltered George Washington on his various trips to the South Branch valley. For nearly ten years it has been abandoned as a hotel.



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All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

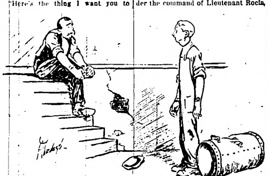
(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

The Janitor sat at the top of the stone steps that led to the basement, nursing his injured toe, a grimace of pain contorting his usually pleasant countenance. His Scandinavian assistant was at the bottom of the steps in the act of arising from an undignified posture, complicated by a crushed ash can, and his expression was half wrathful, half amazed.

"Excuse me," snarled the Janitor; "my foot slipped. And now we're square, ain't we? Don't look at me in that tone of voice or there'll be more accidents and I'll have to wait till you come to to make my apologies. And don't go," he added, as the assistant picked up the can. "I've a word or two to say to you.

"First of all, let me ask if you didn't have the whole dashbinged court to walk on without taking a constitutional on my corns?" the Janitor demanded. "You didn't mean to? Sure you didn't. I never suposed you had the nerve to do it a-purpose; but I want to tell you that what you meant didn't take a pound off your weight, and your asking me to excuse you didn't help none. You may think it did, but you're wrong. If it had been my feelings you had tromped on, apologizing might have been a little comfort, though that would depend; but it was my corns. You remember that, you big-hoofed blundering blockhead! Excuse me calling you that, won't you?

"I see you've tore your pants on that ash can. Well, I'm to blame. I didn't mean to have you do that, and you'll have to pardon me. All I really meant was to break your neck and teach you to look where you were setting your feet. My intentions was all right. Now the next time you come tripping along where I'm standing peaceable and quiet, you try and remember that the world is wide and that there's room a-plenty to steer around me as a general thing, and if there ain't, you can ask me to move to one side and let you a-past. I'd sooner do that than have you walk on me.



"YOU BIG-HOOFED, BLUNDERING BLOCKHEAD!"

"Here's the thing I want you to keep in mind, Nels, my friend," continued the Janitor. "You can't square yourself by apologizing. That ain't the general impression, I know—not with the ginks that have got the apologizing habit and seem to think that they've made it all right when they say they're sorry. They'll smash the china vawse that your wife's cousin that was in the commissary brought home from the Emperor's palace as a souvenir at the time of the Boxer trouble—a vawse that you've been offered a hundred dollars cold cash for, and they'll say, 'Oh, ain't that too bad. How careless of me to slam it again the radiator! I didn't mean to break it. I just though I'd see if it sounded cracked.' And then they think your wife's real mean if she doesn't tell 'em that it ain't no consequence.

"And they'll jump into an automobile and throw the clutch into high and head right into the middle of a bunch of kids. 'Bumpety-bump,' goes the machine. 'What's that?' say they. 'Little girl killed? Dear me, ain't that too bad! We're just so sorry as we can be. We hadn't no more intention of killing her than anything. We're awful sorry.' And then they think they're abused when a cop arrests them. 'We didn't run off,' says they. 'We stopped and we apologized to the heart-broken parents,' they says. 'What more could we do?'

"There's all kinds of them," the Janitor continued. "You ain't the only one. There's them well-meaning, but high-spirited rah, rah boys, with their hazing, that I'd like to have my way with. They don't mean no harm when they tie a new Johnny up hand and foot and gag him and lay him on the railroad track; they just want to scare him a little, and if they hadn't forgotten all about the 8:40 express, it would have been all right—unless the kid died of heart failure. They're just as sorry as you was, and it certainly seems too bad to give them a set back on their educations by firing 'em out of college just on account of a boyish prank and after they had expressed their regret, don't it?

"It ain't only the ones that jabs the ends of their umbrellas in your face and upsets their b'iling coffee in your lap with their elbow and short-changes you and sits down on your silk hat and such as that as needs the fool-killer's attentions. There's a breed that will knock you till your best friends won't speak to you and when you go to 'em about it with blood in your eye, they think they're mighty high-minded and virtuous if they take it back and apologize. They tell you that they didn't intend to be took literal in the way everybody had took 'em, or that they was under the wrong impression when they said you'd done a stretch in the pen for sheep stealing, and was sorry that they'd been misinformed and hoped you'd shake hands and excuse 'em. And they look as if they expected you to buy 'em a drink, cuss 'em! And there's the kind—your friends mostly—that'll bawl you out by the hour and when you're reaching for a club, they'll tell you they're sorry if they've said anything to hurt your feelings.

"'You're a low-lived scoundrel and a cock-eyed gutter pup, begging your pardon if I'm sort of personal, and hoping that you won't take no offense where there ain't nono meant.'" quoted the Janitor, with bitter emphasis. "That's their style. 'Was that your eye I knocked out? Pray pardon me. Here, let me pick it up and dust it off for you. Quite unintentional, I assure you.'

"Well, I guess that's all now, Nels, my friend," concluded the Janitor. "You can go straighten out that ash can, and believe me, the next time you plunk your two-hundred-and-twenty-five pound of awkwardness on my bunion, your head will be harder to get back into shape than the can. Maybe that'll keep you from the necessity of apologizing."

WHEREIN WAS THE MYSTERY

Henry's Bewilderment After Sam's Explanation Quite Natural Under the Explanation.

Here is one of the favorite stories of Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, the new secretary of the navy:

"Two darkies bought a piece of pork, and Sam, having no place to put his share, trusted it to Henry's keeping. They met the next night, and Henry said:

"'A mos' strange thing done happen at my house, las' night, Sam. All myst'ry to me.'

"'What was dat, Henry?'

"'Well, Sam,' explained Henry, solemnly, 'dis mawnin' I go down in de cellar for to git a piece of hawg fo' breakfas', an' I put my han' down in de brine an' feels 'roun', but ain't no po'k dar: all gone; so I tu'n up de bar'l, an', Sam, sho' as preachin', de rats had done et a hole clar froo de bottom of dat bar'l, en' dragged de meat all out!'

"Sam was petrified with astonishment for a moment, and then said:

"'Why didn't de brine run outen de hole?'

"'Well, yo' see, Sam,' replied Henry, 'dat's de myst'ry.'"—New York Evening Post.

Fought on Edge of Precipice.

A terrible struggle took place near a precipice of 3,000 feet, on the south slopes of the Bernina range, between an Italian officer and a private.

An Italian custom-house patrol, under the command of Lieutenant Rocla, was visiting the Alpine posts in the Valtelin, on the Swiss frontier, when the officer had to reprimand a soldier named Celi. This man determined to have revenge.

When the patrol was away on other duty Celi attacked his officer on a lonely Alpine pass and attempted to throw him over the precipice. A long struggle followed, the men being of about equal strength and unarmed.

The officer, to save his life, bit through an artery in the wrist of his subordinate, who collapsed, owing to loss of blood. Soon afterward the patrol arrived and carried Celi to a hospital in the valley, where he recovered.

The military court, which has now tried the case at Milan, took into consideration the condition of the soldier, and above all, the refusal of his officer-victim to prosecute, and sentenced Celi to six months' imprisonment.

Minister and Moving Pictures.

M. Cheron, French minister of labor, was sitting in the darkness of a cinema show watching the pictures of an official reception. On the film appeared M. Cheron himself in the procession. M. Cheron's neighbor in the house remarked to him upon the extraordinary likeness between him and the gentleman on the film. He added, "The only difference between you, monsieur, and the real M. Cheron seems to be that you and I are mere plain bourgeois, whereas, of course, M. Cheron, the minister, is one of our greatest geniuses."

The labor minister could not resist it. He took his card and handed it silently to his neighbor. The neighbor returned his own card, and on it, M. Cheron managed, by the dim light to read the name of M. Rene Besnard, who was a predecessor of M. Cheron's in a previous cabinet.

Hemp Industry Revives.

Hemp has been grown in the United States for about 135 years, and the chief center of the industry has always been the bluegrass region of Kentucky, where nine-tenths of the hemp crop of this country is still produced. It is said that shortly before the Civil war hemp contributed more to the wealth of central Kentucky than all other crops combined. Kentucky hemp is still, for the most part, broken on old fashioned hand brakes, with which one man can produce hardly more than 100 pounds of fiber a day. However, during the past five years several machines to do the work have been introduced, with improved results.—Farm and Fireside.

Few.

Lives there a man with soul so dead that, having once achieved public office, is ever satisfied to retire to private life?—Duluth News-Tribune.

Nobility.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own.—Lowell.

CHRISTMAS DONT'S

Don't tell people that you do not expect to receive any presents. You know you do.

Don't forget that the clerk who has been working long hours for many weeks is human.

Don't, if the present you are sending away was expensive, fail to remove the price tag.

Don't hunt for price marks on the presents you receive.

Don't wait till Christmas for the purpose of being kind.

Don't let your left pocket know what your right pocket gives for friendship, for love or for charity.

Don't be grouchy merely because some delivery boy happens to prod you with the corner of a box that is twice as large as he.

Don't let yourself suppose when you crowd into the place where Christmas shopping is being done that you are the only one who is in a hurry.

Don't present your Christmas gift as if you were conferring a favor.

Don't give merely for the purpose of creating the impression that you are generous.

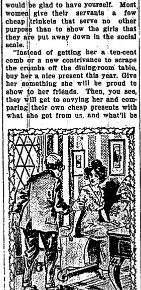
SOLVING the SERVANT PROBLEM

Mr. Glenfaddle started out about two weeks before Christmas to solve the servant problem.

"The trouble with women," he said to his wife, "is that they don't go at the thing right. This trouble will never be settled until it is settled by diplomacy, and diplomacy is a thing that, I am sorry to say, doesn't come natural to women. Servant girls are only human—that's a thing which is too often forgotten. Treat your girls kindly and they will stand by you. That's the rule I go by in my business affairs. What kind of a time do you suppose I would have with the men in my office if I tried to manage them as a woman manages the help in her kitchen? Why, I'd always have to keep breaking in new people.

"Now let me give you a few pointers. Get something nice for the girl on Christmas—something that you would be glad to have yourself. Most women give their servants a few cheap trinkets that serve no other purpose than to show the girls that they are put away down in the social scale.

"Instead of getting her a ten-cent comb or a new contrivance to scrape the crumbs off the dining-room table, buy her a nice present this year. Give her something she will be proud to show to her friends. Then, you see, they will get to envying her and comparing their own cheap presents with what she got from us, and what'll be the result? She'll conclude that this is a pretty good place to work; she'll see that we give her credit for possessing good taste, and we will have no more trouble over the servant problem for awhile anyway."



"Emma Has Given Me Notice."

Mrs. Glenfaddle decided to take her husband's advice for once. If the solemn truth must be told, she has never become addicted to the habit of doing this. But there seemed to be a few gleams of reason in his argument and accordingly she decided to make her Emma thrice glad on Christmas morning. The girl had been very patient and faithful for quite a while anyway, and it was no more than right that merit should be rewarded.

Among the things in the box which Emma found on the kitchen table when she went down to get breakfast on the morning of the great day were cloth for a fine new dress, a toilet set for her bureau, a glove box with a pair of gloves in it, and a purse made of seal leather.

The next day when Mr. Glenfaddle got home his wife said:

"Oh, by the way, Arthur, I wish you'd put an ad. in the paper tomorrow. Emma has given me notice that she will leave us a week from Thursday. She has found a place where she can get 25 cents a week more than we are paying her."

JESTS and JINGLES of the CHRISTMAS SEASON

Dear Santa Claus: My mother she
Says what she wishes you'd bring me
On Christmas is a heart that's kind
And—and—oh, yes, the wish to mind,
And happy smiles for every day
And goodness that won't wear away.

Dear Santa Claus, please won't you bring
These all on Christmas—everything
My mother wishes that you would?
And—and a sled that's strong and good,
And I would like to have a gun—
The kind that shoots—an iron one.

My father told me if I'd write
And ask you for it that you might
Bring me the wish to study well
And learn to read and write and spell,
And thankfulness for limbs that's straight
And youth and health that's simply great.

Friend Santa, bring them all and I'll
Be good and cheerful all the while;
But if I can't have everything
My parents say they wish you'd bring,
And if I can't have only one,
Why, please, I'd rather have the gun.
GEORGIE.

A Preference.

"Bobbie, would you rather find your Christmas present in your stocking or on a tree?"

"I'd rather have it on a tree, 'cause there's more room there."

Wise King Solomon.

"King Solomon had a great head, all right."

"Certainly. He was the wisest man who ever lived."

"I guess he was. He had all those wives of his before there was any such thing as Christmas."

Independence.

"Well," said the good man, patting little Willie on the head, "have you written to Santa Claus?"

"No," replied the child. "I heard papa and mamma talkin' about what they were goin' to give me, one night when they thought I was asleep, and if old Santa doesn't want to stop here without gettin' invited he can drive on."

Lest They Forget.

Hunt out the little lame girl,
The poor boy who is blind;
Hunt out the weary widow
Who thinks the world unkind;
Search down among the hovels
Where gladness seldom strays,
And teach the doubting people
There still are Christmas days.

You have been busy planning
To spread your gifts afar,
To add your fair love-tokens
Where joys and comforts are,
But have you in your gladness
Bestowed one kindly thought
On those who sit in darkness,
Whose crusts are dearly bought?

Your heart is full of kindness,
You hear the anthems sung
And gaze up at the windows
Where ribboned wreaths are hung;
You've heard the sweet old story
With reverence retold—
But there are hungry children
Where all is dark and cold.

Hunt out the little lame girl,
The poor boy who is blind;
Hunt out the weary widow
Who thinks the world unkind;
Go down among the victims
Of chance, and greed and crime
And cause them to remember
That this is Christmas time.

Getting the Particulars.

"Oh, have you seen your Christmas present to me, dear?"

"No," he answered, "what did I give you?"

"This beautiful cabinet for the dining-room."

"It's beautiful, isn't it? How much did I pay for it?"

A Wise Guide.

An old psalmist wrote, "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways," which means that those who have to enter a new year, and go along untried paths, can feel safe in the hands of him who gives such wonderful guidance to his creatures in finding their way.

There are some paths upon which one has no right to venture. There are ways of selfishness, greed, ambition, etc. Upon these one cannot expect either care or guidance. But if one will go along the ways of obedience, trust, fidelity, he can confidently expect to be guided and guarded with perfect safety.

Most of our troubles are avoidable and are due to human selfishness and unwisdom.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

The happy mind often finds its brightness in the question: "What can I do for someone today?"—Royston.

Thoughts when not measured may put a spur on the tongue.

QUICKLY STOPS THE WORST BACKACHE

Croxone Makes Kidney Troubles, Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Pains Vanish.

If you suffer with backaching kidney trouble, have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tortured with rheumatism, stiff joints, and its heart-wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Croxone will relieve all such troubles.

It soaks right in through the walls, membranes and linings, neutralizes, dissolves and makes the kidneys sift out and filter away the uric acid and poisons from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs clean, strong, healthy and well.

It matters not how long you have suffered, how old you are, or what you have used, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results. It starts to work the minute you take it and is guaranteed to relieve you the first time you use it, or cost you nothing.

If you suffer with pains in your back and sides, or have any signs of kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism, such as puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, if you are nervous, tired and run down, or bothered with urinary disorders, Croxone really will relieve your misery and do it quickly. An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.—Adv.

Clean Record.

The late Adolphus Busch was once talking to a St. Louis reporter about a brewing invention that, he held, promised more than it would perform.

"The invention," he remarked, "is like Peck, of whom a man said:

"'Peck tells his wife everything he does.'

"Then came the mild addition:

"'And he does everything she tells him.'"

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times.

"I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Worm Was Mistaken.

"Have you lived here all your life?" asked the early bird.

"Not yet," grinned the earlier worm.

"Already," quoth the early bird as he gobbled up the early worm.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It is difficult to say just when a pig becomes a hog, but we feel sure certain men never were pigs.

Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops effectively drive out colds and stop all throat irritations—5c at Drug Stores.

Forget an injury, but never forget that you have forgotten it.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA

THE LATEST METHODS ADOPTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Scientific farming can be pursued with more profit and advantage in Western Canada, probably than in any other portion of the continent. What may be achieved by it may be ascertained when it is known what has been accomplished by the thousands who have been following the occupation for some time and made a success of it with not even a theoretical knowledge. They "have tickled the land with a hoe" and become rich. But the question is how long could that continue. The soil and the climate and every other condition favor great results by a pursuit of such methods as a technical and practical knowledge will bring. There is in the writer's opinion no possibility of failure. Fully aware of this and also of the great potentialities that exist in Western Canada for the following of the profession of farming, as it could be developed and carried on in Western Canada, the various governments have established the machinery, that there may be developed a class of farmers, who in the possession of the rich soil of that country, with its abundant humus and its phosphates and other properties with which it is so largely endowed, will make of the country, the greatest farming portion of the known world.

The Dominion government showed its paternalism years ago when it established experimental farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The benefits of these in the matter of practical education have been widespread, but the greatest benefit is to be observed in the immediate vicinity of these farms, where the occupants have brought their holdings into a high state of cultivation, and year after year sees an added value.

The Province of Manitoba is supplementing this work by its excellent agricultural college, manned by professors of the highest standing in their various branches. That this work is appreciated is shown by the large attendance, not only of the farmer's sons, but by the farmer himself and also by the sons of business men and professors who intend following farming as a profession, and that is what it is fast becoming.

The Province of Saskatchewan, alive to the necessity of a higher and a better system of farming, has in connection with its university an agricultural college and what it is doing today in the matter of education will be felt for all time to come, and it will not be long before it will be an easy matter to pick out the farms manned by graduates of this college, or the farms owned by those who have gained from the experience taught by their neighbor.

The same may be said of Alberta. The university at Edmonton has a complete agricultural college. Full advantage of this is taken by hundreds of students anxious to better their agricultural knowledge, and fit them to take hold successfully of the lands that they expect to occupy. This province has also added demonstration farms in various parts, which are very successful, inasmuch as farmers visit them from all parts, and take advantage of educating themselves for short periods during each winter.

Dean Curtiss of Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, says:

"We of the United States think that we know how to get behind agriculture and push, but the Canadians dare to do even more than we do in some respects. They have wonderful faith in the future, they hesitate at no undertaking that offers prospects of results. More significant still is the wide co-operation for agricultural promotion, including the government, private individuals and corporations and the railroads."

"Canadians are putting great faith in education for the development of their resources—not the old education, but vocational and technical. Provinces that have less than half the population of Iowa and much less wealth are appropriating more liberally for colleges and schools. Manitoba, for instance, has in the last two years provided about as much money for the building of an agricultural plant as Iowa has appropriated in half a century. It has given in two years $2,500,000 for buildings and grounds for its agricultural institutions.

"Saskatchewan is building a plant for its university and agricultural college on a broader and more substantial plan than has been applied to any similar institution in this country. Yet neither province has more than half a million population.

"For public schools equally generous provision is made. They are being built up to give vocational and technical training as well as cultural. They fit the needs of the country excellently and, should turn out fine types of boys and girls. They do this with a remarkable faith in the value of right education.

"Dean Curtiss was much interested in the many other ways the Canadian government aids agriculture, aside from appropriations for educational purposes. They are aiding in solving marketing problems; they are encouraging better breeding of livestock by buying sires and reselling them at cost, and they are doing many other things of like character.

"I found that the government is advancing from 50 to 85 per cent. of the money necessary to build co-operative creameries and elevators," said Dean Curtiss, "and it is doing it at a low rate of interest and on long time payments. Where cattle need breeding up, the government buys bulls of dairy, Shorthorn, or special dairy breeds and sends them in at cost price and on long time payments."

The yield of grain in Western Canada in 1913 was excellent but not abnormal, wheat going from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other small grain with equally good averages.—Advertisement.

Greece annually produces more than 21,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.Adv.

Heaven is reached by a staircase—the other place by a chute.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write .

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 50-1913.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Lots of Health and Energy in this Big Family Package of

Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

These crisp, toasty-brown biscuits are lighter and more digestible than even well-made bread. The men folks and youngsters love them because they're so crisp and flavory. Always ready to eat, no fussing nor fixing needed. Tuck some in your pocket when you start out for work. Solid nourishment without bread's large percentage of water.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Economical in the extra-large family package, triple-sealed, 25¢

SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
Sunshine Biscuits
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

25 Per Cent Discount

We will give a discount of 25 per cent on any of our ladies' coats and men's suits from now until the holdays

These are all seasonable goods. Take advantage of these special prices

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

[illegible]	$ .75
[illegible]	$1.00 to $2.00
[illegible]	1.25
[illegible]	1.50
[illegible]	1.75
Snow Excluder	2.00
" "	2.50
" "	2.75
Lumbermen's ribbed rubbers	2.00

[illegible] will be delivered to any part [illegible] post paid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction [illegible]

OLE MATHESON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN 12 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes,

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples.

25 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postal note post-office or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, December 13. 1913.

Postmaster General Burleson proposes to increase the weight limit of parcel post packages in the first and second zones from 20 to 50 pounds on Jan. 1 1914. With the increase in the weight limit there is also a substantial cut in rates.

Below are some of the approved changes that will go into effect on Jan. 1st:

Reduce rates for the third zone from 7 cents for first pound to 6 for the first two for each additional pound. Reduce the rates for the fourth zone from 8 cents for the first pound and 6 for each additional, to 7 for the first and four for each additional. Reduce the rates for the fifth zone from 9 cents for the first pound and 7 for each additional, to 8 for the first and 6 for each additional. Reduce the rates in the sixth zone from 10 for the first and 9 for each additional, to 9 for the first and 8 for each additional. They provide that the rate on parcels containing books weighing eight ounces or less will be a cent for two ounces or a fraction; those weighing in excess of eight ounces, zone parcel post rates will apply, which are effective March 16, 1913.

Government Ownership of the Telephone and Telegraph lines in this country is being considered by President Wilson. "The success under government ownership has given a tremendous empetus to the desire of the people all over the country to have the government become the means of communication, says Postmaster General Burleson.

The Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the mothers, pension law in this state as being applicable to all parts of the state, In Stearns county the commissioners declared the law unconstitutional. It is to the credit of the courts that wherever the law has been attacked, it has upheld and pensions required to be paid when deserved.

The first term of school at the Agricultural School, Crookston, Minn., will close Dec. 20th and the second term will open Jan. 6. The past term has been the most successful in the history of the school. The enrollment reached 146 by Dec. 1st, which is higher than the final enrollment last year. Splendid work is being done in the classes and the students are thoroughly enjoying their work.

New classes will start at the opening of the second term and a large number of new students are expected. There are a few rooms left in the dormitories which may be reserved in advance by writing to the superintendent.

The Youth's Companion Calendar For 1914

The publishers of The Youths' Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber whose subscription is paid for 1914, a Calendar for the new year, It is a gem of calendar making. The decorative mounting is rich, but it is subordinate to the main purpose to produce a calendar that is useful.

Peter M. Ringdahl is Nominated

P. M. Ringdahl was nominated this week as Register of the Land Office at Crookston, by President Wilson.

So Thoughtful of Him.

Wife—What time did you get home last night? Husband—Eleven-thirty. Wife—I sat up until 12. Husband—Yes, I sat on the front steps until you retired, so as not to disturb you.—Kansas City Star.

SMALL DUTIES.

Begin with small things. You cannot enter the presence of another human being without finding there more to do than you or I or any soul will ever learn to do perfectly before we die. Let us be content to do little if God sets us at little tasks. It is but pride and self will which say, "Give me something huge to fight and I should enjoy that, but why make me sweep the dust?"—Charles Kingsley.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon. Estate of Erick E. Anderson. State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Lydia Anderson,

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within which all creditors of, the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to Six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Thursday the 28th day of May, 1914, at Ten (10) O'clock A. M., in the Probate Court Rooms at Thief River Falls, in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the "St. Hilaire Spectator" a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 22nd, 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet,
Judge of Probate.

To W. D. Morlan, Agent for C. C. Elliott, and C. C. Elliott.

TAKE NOTICE, that you are in default under and according to the terms and conditions of that certain contract, dated March 25, 1912, whereby Bertha M. Casbon and G. W. Casbon, her husband, of the county of Tama and State of Iowa, agreed to convey unto you upon full and timely performance by you of your part of the terms and conditions and provisions thereof, reference to which contract for more particularity is hereby made, of the following described real estate situate in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, to-wit:

The southwest quarter ($SW\frac{1}{4}$) of section four (4) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north, range forty-three (43) west of the Fifth principal meridian.

And that according to the terms and conditions of said contract there became due and payable from you to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, on the 25th day of April, 1912, the sum of $3960.00, and at the date of this notice said amount still remains overdue and unpaid and such default above specified still exists,

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby notified, that unless on or before thirty days after the service of this notice upon you, you pay to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, at the First National Bank, of La Porte City, Iowa, as provided by the terms of said contract, the sum of $3960.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from April 25, 1912, to the date of payment and perform the terms and conditions and comply with the provisions of said contract on your part to be performed, said contract will be cancelled and terminated, and all your right, title and interest thereunder, and in and to the land and property conveyed thereby, forfeited and annulled.

Dated December 1, 1913.

Bertha M. Casbon
George W. Casbon.

To Our Patrons.

We have made a contract whereby we have a large number of Subscriptions to the popular farm paper, Farm Stock and Home.

To all our subscribers who will pay past due accounts and a year in advance, we will present, free of charge one year's subscription to Farm, Stock and home.

To all our subscribers who have been with us for five years and who are not in arrears, we will present free, a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home, providing they call or drop us a card stating that they want the paper.

All new subscriptions to the Spectator will be given a year's subscription to Farm, Stock and Home free of charge if the local paper is paid for a year in advance.

Photographs

Call on A. E. Erickson located at his home 3 miles north o Wylie Minn. if you have anything in the line of photographs as buildings, yards, grounds and copying. Also bring your plates and films for development. You will be astonished when you hea of the low prices and good work offered. Money refunded if not satisfied.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

Third Annual Short Course, Thief River Falls Schools.

The Third Annual Short Course of the Thief River Falls High School will open on Monday, January 5th, at the Lincoln building and will continue in session for three months. This modern feature of practical education is demanded of all Putnam high schools and is absolutely free to all persons in the country over fifteen years of age, and to all city residents of the same age who are not regularly enrolled at this time in the schools.

The work consists, in brief, of the following subjects: Practical arithmetic; spelling; composition, including penmanship, letter forms, and everyday English; simple accounting and a study of commercial paper, such as receipts, bills, orders, checks, etc.; a series of lessons on the laws pertaining to farms, towns, schools, and simple business transactions; carpentry and blacksmithing for boys, and sewing and cooking for girls; engineering for boys; finally, a strong course in agriculture.

The extensive equipment and the faculty of the Thief River Falls schools are at the command of the Short Course people for the mere asking. The cost is nothing. Further particulars may be obtained by writing the undersigned.

J. H. Hay,
Superintendent.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

5 DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-162 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Monarch
MALLEABLE
The Stay Satisfactory Range
MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE
Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure

There's genuine pleasure in using a range which does its full duty at all times and responds quickly and easily to every wish of the housewife.

It is pleasant to have confidence in a range and to feel sure that it will continue to give splendid satisfactory service day in and day out for years and years. The

MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE

will do this and more. It will actually save you money—time—labor. Its many advantages and conveniences will appeal to you—its special features will surely intrest you.

We invite you to call and thoroughly acquaint yourself with the Monarch. Allow us to explain every detail of its construction and prove to you conclusively that the Monarch will justify all claims that we make for it.

Leonard Holmes.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHRISTMAS SALE

I have received a small but select line of jewelry suitable for Christmas presents.

Come early for choice selections and first pick of the bargains.

JOHN HANSON

First door north of bank

Farm, Stock and Home Calendar for 1914

This is a great big beautiful picture. Thirty-two inches long (more than two feet), and seven inches wide.

THE GIRL IS BEAUTIFUL

THE COLORING OF THE FLOWERS PERFECT

Handsome enough to frame and hang anywhere. A work of art. A triumph of color printing. It must be seen to be appreciated. This work of art is not going to be sold at any price. Will be given away under the following conditions:

WHAT TO DO TO GET IT.

Send us Ten Cents (either in coin or stamps) for a three-months subscription to FARM, STOCK AND HOME.

The best, most practical farm and home paper published in the Northwest. The paper with the largest staff of paid editors of any agricultural paper in the United States. Good, clean, human interest stories. Short, snappy editorials. You need not be a farmer to appreciate

FARM, STOCK & HOME.

The regular subscription price of Farm, Stock & Home is 50 cents a year.

If you are now taking Farm, Stock and Home you must send a new three-months trial subscriber at ten cents. Both the trial subscriber and yourself will get the Calendar. Send coupon today.

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO.,
830 Hennepin Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
Enclosed find Ten Cents for which you are to send Farm, Stock & Home for three months to

Name.......................................

Postoffice.......................................

Route.................. State..................

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services next Sunday at 11 a. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Dec. 21 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Julatta Christmas day. At 6:30.
F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

Great Northern Railway

TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH

No 135, Passenger,	leaves	10.55	a. m
" 553, Freight,	"	8:40	"

GOING SOUTH

No. 136, Passenger,	leaves	4:25	p. m.
" 554, Freight,	"	2:15	"

No. 553 makes Wylie and return on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

Leave for Wylie	7:40 a. m.
Arrive from Wylie	8:35 a. m

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HEDENG.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
M. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LASKIN, Secretary

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.76
Wheat, No. 2	.71
Flax, No. 1	1.31
Flax, No. 2	1.31
Oats	.29
Barley	.40
Rye	.44

Don't Buy A Piano Or Organ

anywhere, at any price, before you get my "money saving plan". I handle the well known W. W. Kimball line of moderate priced pianos, organs, pipe-organs and self playing instruments and am selling them at rock bottom factory prices, with only one small percentage of profit added.

Don't let anyone "SOAK" you for two prices on some unknown make of instrument. My prices are RIGHT get them before buying.

Henry Olson.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913. NUMBER 23

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR COAL Is At
Farmers' Elevator
Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR
Alt Best, Terrebonne and Vivo. Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

N. A. Nelson received another Ford this week.

A. V. Jacobson was a Hazel caller Monday.

Miss Eda Brink left Wednesday for Crookston to resume her duties at the Tri-State Telephone Exchange.

Aug. E. Berglund was at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Rolland Fairbanks was a business visitor at Thief River last Monday.

A. S. Wilson and John A. Hansen autoed to Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Ed. Aubol attended to business matters at the county seat, Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Hooper was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday Morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Soderberg were visitors at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Aug Swenson was a business caller at Thief River between trains Tuesday.

Mr. John Jacobson left over the Soo last Monday for Eveleth and other points on the iron range.

Mrs. A. F. Hall arrived Friday evening from Bagley, Minn. to spend her Christmas vacation.

A number of local people attended the performance of the "Juvenile Bostonians" at Thief River, Saturday evening.

M. Hammer who was formerly engaged in the retail liquor business at this place, called on friends in this village, Tuesday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad, who is teaching at Fosston, Minn., arrived Friday evening to spend her Christmas vacation at home.

Messers Haugen, Roy and Johnson were at Thief River Falls on a pleasure jaunt, Tuesday.

Wallin and Elliot are doing the interior finishing at Dr. Swanson's new residence this week

Mrs. Sam Hyland returned Tuesday, from Halstad, Minn. where she has visited relatives.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription. $1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Nelson of Thief River Falls, who have visited at the Mc Mahon home the past week left for their home Tuesday.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Misses Grace Hall, Ann Patterson and Agnes Burkee who are attending the Normal at Moorhead came this morning to spend their vacations at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bothman left Monday evening, via the Soo Line for points in Nebraska. They expect to spend the winter months visiting with friends and relatives.

The village schools closed yesterday for the holidays. Prof. Boehm will spend his vacation with his parents at Pierz, Minn. Miss Konzen goes to Hallock, and Miss Barragy will spend hers visiting relatives.

Fem dage til Jul og Lutefisk

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Albert Brink returned from Minneapolis. Saturday.

Miss Katherine Patterson shopped at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Jake Emerson came down from Austad, Thursday, for a short visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Jacobson and Mrs. J. Jacobson visited at the C. A. Lindquist home last Tuesday.

The "Union Bible Class" meets every Sunday at 10:00 a. m., at the M. E. Church. All are welcome.

Claus Peterson, formerly a resident of this village, now of Osnabrok, N. D. is greeting old friends here this week.

Everyone should have a business education and Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., is the school to get it. d-20-27

John Forseen had the misfortune to gash his finger Thursday and as a result is unable to attend to his duties at the shoemaker bench this week.

"Jack" Behan has grown several inches and is smilingly passing the cigars over the arrival of a small assistant station agent, at his home, Friday. Mother and child are reported as doing well

Sees Wild Ducks

Ole Anderson, a prominent farmer living five miles west of this village, saw a flock of wild ducks on his grain field last Saturday.

Team for Sale

Splendid driving team weight about 900 pounds each — age four years — color buckskin. Will be sold reasonable for quick sale. Call at the Spectator. d-13-20.

Apples

Buy your Christmas apples early. Fancy Washington Box apples at $2.00 per box. Special price holds good until the holidays. adv. —d-13-20. OLE MATHESON.

Clearance Sale

In order to reduce my stock, I am making some very attractive prices from now on until Jan. 1, 1914.

If you need anything in the line of groceries, clothing small hardware, dishes, lamps, crockery etc., be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere.

This sale will continue until Jan. 1.

M. R. HAGE.

Quotations to Go With Christmas Gifts

A PRETTY and original touch may be given a Christmas gift by accompanying it with a dainty card on which are written the recipient's name and some apt quotation of an appropriate nature. A few selected quotations suitable for different gifts may be of interest.

For a postal card album:

Kind messages that pass from land to land.—Longfellow.

For a set of books by a well known author:

The chief glory of every people arises from its authors.—Dr. Johnson.

For a small afternoon tea caddy:

Tea, thou soft, thou sober, sage and venerable liquid.—Colley Cibber.

For a useful purse:

The best friends are in the purse.—German Proverb.

Happy the man who, void of cares and strife,
In silken or in leathern purse retains
A splendid shilling:
—John Philips.

With a pack of cards:

The cards beat all the players, be they never so skillful.—Emerson.

With a pair of gloves:

Oh, that I were a glove upon that hand! —Romeo and Juliet.

With a silver handglass:

The heart, like a mirror, should reflect all objects without being sullied by any. —Confucius.

With a "tear off" calendar:

The longest day must have an end.—Italian Proverb.

A Christmas gift of a ring for a fiancee or wife:

So let our love
As endless prove
And pure as gold forever.
—Robert Herrick.

For the last baby:

Much is she worth, and even more is made of her.—W. E. Henley.

With an umbrella:

The year, most part deformed with dripping rains.—Cowper.

With a cookbook:

The taste of the kitchen is better than the smell.—Old Proverb.

With an electric torch lamp:

To a great night a great lanthorn.—Old Proverb.

With a needlecase:

Who * * * hath need of a hundred eyes.—Old Proverb.

With a photograph:

Generally music feedeth the disposition of spirit which it findeth.—Bacon.

Respected Citizen Called by Death

Mr. C. A. Skeie, one of the pioneers of this section, died Wednesday evening at his home in this village.

The deceased was born in Hardanger, Norway, Oct. 4, 1848, being at the time of his death, last Wednesday, at the age of 65 years 2 months and 13 days.

Mr. Skeie and his wife came to this country in the spring of 1881 and settled in New London, Minn. In 1883, he moved to St. Hilaire where he has since made his home.

He, at one time, was in the harness business in this village and later in the second-hand business which he conducted until in the fall of 1901. In the spring of 1902, he took a homestead near the Lake of the Woods where he has spent the later years. Mr. Skeie was of a quiet and retiring disposition and was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact. He was a faithful and liberal church member.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skeie and he is survived by his wife and nine children, Nicolai Skeie of Spooner, Minn., Mrs. L. H. Larson, Lakefield, Minn., Mrs. S. B. Swanson, Rhoda, Minn., Mrs. V. Lindholm, Thief River Falls, Minn., Mrs. E. F. Stoyke, Lakefield, Minn., Miss Anna Skeie, Upham, N. D., Otta, Ella, and Od of this village and a sister, Mrs. L. G. Nettland, living in Rocksbury.

Arne, the oldest of the children, preceded his father to that bourne from whence no traveller returns three years ago.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Norwegian Lutheran church. Rev. Gjerde will preach the funeral sermon. Interment will be at the Riverside Cemetery.

The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire comunity in their bereavement.

John Mossbeck

On last Friday night, at his home five miles southwest of this city, occured the death of John Mossbeck, an old and highly respected resident of the town of Sanders, where he had resided for the past 15 years. The deceased leaves a wife and four children besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral was held on Monday from the farm home and interment was made in the Sandridge cemetary. The funeral services were in charge of Captain Nelson of the Salvation Army. —T. R. Times.

Mrs. Chas. Lindahl Answers Final Call

Mrs. Chas. Lindahl, nee Annie Law, formerly a resident of this village, died at her home in Nymore, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

She has been ill the past summer and until two weeks ago was confined in the hospital at Bemidji. Her improved condition at that time seemed to warrant her removal to her home, but she became gradually worse until Wednesday morning when she passed away.

Her husband and one child, a girl survive her. Further details could not be learned today.

KEEPING RESOLUTIONS.

To make a resolution and keep it is hard. But to make one and break it is demoralizing. It is easier to keep a resolution if it is made a few days before putting into effect. Every nerve of the body seems to brace itself for the abstinence. To break off an objectionable habit without any preparation is a mistake. Denial may be easy for a few hours, but the grip almost invariably returns.

Might Have Been Worse.

A young woman from the west was making a visit to an old seaport town. One morning while driving with her host she said:

"What is the diet of all these people?"

"Fish mostly," responded the man.

"Why," spoke the westerner, "I thought fish was a brain food. These are really the most unintelligent looking people I ever saw."

"Well," replied the host, "just think what they would look like if they didn't eat fish!"—Harper's Weekly.

Merry Christmas!

We wish all readers of the Spectator a Merry Christmas

The Editor.

Bray

Edith Lindquist and Edith Scholin, who are attending school at St. Hilaire visited their parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Ed. Crown drove to Red Lake Falls, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Selmer Olson visited friends in Norden Friday.

Mrs. Ed. Crown was on the sick list last week but is reported better.

Sam Person drove to Wylie Tuesday.

Andrew Johnson made a business trip to Red Lake Falls, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Jacobson and Mrs. John Jacobson of St. Hilaire, called at the C. A. Lindquist home Tuesday.

Among the Brayites who drove to St. Hilaire Friday were: C. A. Lindquist, John Schalz and Alfred Olson.

A large crowd from here attended a basket social in district 149 Saturday evening. Everybody had a good time and a neat sum of money was received.

Lydia Johnson returned home from Crookston Monday where she had been employed.

Wyandotte

Miss Gina Finnstad accompanied by Miss Anna Peterson spent the week end at the Finnstad home.

Mr. J. W. McGilvrey and daughter Jessie, called at the Sumpter home, Thursday.

Mr. Elias Peterson made a business trip to Crookston Thursday returning Saturday.

Nels and Johnnie Alfson spent Sunday at the M. Peterson home. They were accompanied home by Miss Nina Peterson who will visit there.

Miss Lena Peterson of Crookston spent the week end at her home here.

Miss Ellen Peterson was a St. Hilaire visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller and family were visitors to the county seat Saturday.

Mr. George Peterson who has been attending school at Crookston returned home Saturday.

Miss Ethel Keller called at the Denhart home Sunday.

Mr. Roy Sumpter called at the county seat Friday.

Mr. Elmer Erickson of St. Hilaire spent Sunday at the parental home.

Mr. Hjalmer Peterson visited at the county seat Saturday.

Miss Mabel Erickson was a St. Hilaire caller Friday.

Mr. Walter Peterson of St. Hilaire spent Sunday at the parental home.

Mr. Edward and Lenard Erickson attended the basket social at Plummer Saturday night.

Miss Emma Lindahl of St. Hilaire spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. O. C. Peterson.

Mr. P. W. Peterson and son Fred were Thief River Falls visitors, Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Berg and Charlie Sumpter called at the M. Peterson home Sunday evening.

Quite a few from this vicinity attended the basket social at Valhalla Hall Saturday night.

Mr. Simon Alberg and Augusta Peterson called at the M. Peterson home Monday evening.

PAIR OF SKATERS DROWNED

Young People Lose Their Lives in the Warroad River.

Warroad, Minn., Dec. 13.—(Special) —Albert Holland and Edna Selvog, 19 and 16 years old respectively, were drowned in the Warroad river Saturday evening. They were enjoying the skating with a large crowd of young people and in the moonlight skated off the clear ice into open water caused by the current. They were recovered in about 20 minutes and both were alive, but died shortly afterward, it is believed from the shock and chill. The funerals will be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

Spot's Friend

By ELDON SHAKE

[Copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.]

DEAR Mr. Santa, I don't know you,
And maybe it's just as well,
For, bein's you never done nothin' for me,
I ain't quite so 'fraid to tell
What it is that I'd like to have you do
Just as quickly as ever you can.
And maybe some day I can pay you back
If I ever grow up to a man.

A dog catcher came here last week and took
My puppy away somewhere,
And I am so lame that I can't go look
And get him away from there.
And even if I could go where he's at
I haven't no dollar to pay.
And if you will kindly advance me that
I'll try and return it some day.

"SPOT—THAT'S HIS NAME."

You know, my papa he went and died
And left just my mamma and me
And Spot—that's his name—and we cried and cried,
For we missed him a lot, we three.
And mamma she works, and we got along,
And Spot he stayed home with me
And never went out, for I'm not very strong,
And I have to have some one, you see.

The dog man that took him away he said
He'd keep him ten days in the pound,
And after that time poor Spot'll be dead—
And three days from now Spot'll be drowned.
So please, Mr. Santa, if you can spare
A dollar to set Spot free,
Please take it and give to the man up there
And send home my puppy to me.

And please, Mr. Santa, if you haven't got
No dollar to spend that way,
I wish that at least you would go see Spot
And tell him we'll meet some day.
And if you don't mind that he's not very clean,
And if there's nobody to see,
I wish you'd just kinda—he'll know what you mean—
Just give him a pat for me.

HOW TO SPEND CHRISTMAS.

Forget Yourself For the Day and Try to Make Others Happy.

A DAY off, a few remembrances from relatives and friends and a good dinner—is that all that Christmas means to you? Surely you are going to make it an occasion for more than usual rejoicing this year, a real old fashioned Christmas. Surely you are going to be more liberal in spirit than ever before and scatter merriment on all sides. Have you been a little selfish, have you devoted so much time to enjoying yourself that you have forgotten other folks?

Those you have forgotten are good folks, aren't they, the best folks in the world? And you are just going to show them how appreciative you are. You don't like this modern way of turning dear old Christmas into an occasion for trading and exchanging gifts. You are going to see all the friends you can on that day and shake hands with as many; pat them on the back and tell them how glad you are to be with them. And to those you cannot see you are going to write cheery, warm hearted letters and tell them you want to hear from them oftener. Isn't that how you feel about the greatest of all birthdays?

PLUM PUDDING AND MINCE PIE CHRISTMAS NECESSARIES

Plum pudding and mince pie are minor but necessary accompaniments of Christmas day, and strangely enough the former was long ago accepted as typical of the riches and spices brought by the three wise men to the child in the manger, while the Christmas pie was held in abhorrence by all members of strict puritanical bodies, who believed:

All plums the prophets' sons deny,
And spice broths are too hot;
Treason's in the December pie
And death within the pot.

Harness.

I have on hand a fine set of hand made harness. These are made up from the best quality of oak tanned leather and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Come in and examine them before buying elsewhere.

N. A. Nelson.

India's Rice.

India grows 16,800,000 tons of rice yearly and eats 15,700,000. All Europe eats only 2,300,000 tons.

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company
CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your Christmas
Candies, Fruits,
Decorations,
Cigars,
Etc.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?
We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.
No charges for listing.
The Spectator.

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE
You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.
Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.
ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

Have You A Bank Acount?
Did you ever stop to think that the fact of your having a bank account adds strength and credit to your standing in the community in which you live?
We have a good bank and you ought to have a good account with us.
Begin it today A small start is all right. Add to it consistantly, and you'll be surprised how it will grow, and you'll grow with it.
Merchants State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country

WASHINGTON.

The right of a city to assess paving costs on land owners according to the frontage on streets improved has been upheld by the supreme court.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania in a joint resolution proposed the creation of a commission to report a plan to revise navigation laws.

* * *

Representative Kahn of California has introduced a bill to appropriate $[illegible] for construction of a navy coal depot in San Francisco bay.

* * *

Representative Fordney of Michigan has introduced a bill to appropriate $[illegible] each for portraits of Speaker Clark and former Speaker Cannon.

* * *

Chief Forester Graves has asked for an additional appropriation of $[illegible] for extra rangers for the summer months when forest fires are prevalent.

* * *

Chairman Stephens of indian affairs committee has introduced a bill to provide for the segregation and apportionment of all Indian tribal property.

* * *

A bill to remove the limitations on the amount that may be accepted from depositors in the postal savings banks was passed by the house. The measure would permit unlimited deposits but $[illegible] is fixed as the maximum on which interest would be paid.

The recent action of the Navy department in buying beef from Argentina has forced down the prices of American packers. This is shown, the Navy department announced, by bids just opened at various offices from competitors for domestic contracts for January, February and March.

* * *

Representative [illegible] of West Virginia has introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to investigate and report on the advisability of established wireless telegraph stations along the Ohio river to furnish communication in emergencies between flood districts and the outside world.

DOMESTIC.

The value of Missouri's farm crops for 1913 is $175,787,125, according to the annual crop report.

In order to cater to his readers, who are of [illegible] different nationalities, A. H. Senke, editor of the Slavish daily in Gary, Ind., is planning to publish it in six different languages.

Cruelty to animals by vivisectors in needless infliction of pain in any [illegible] form were denounced at the opening session at Washington of the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protective congress.

* * *

Six hundred union men, members of the Fargo, S. D., and Morehead, Minn., building alliance voted unanimously to strike, following the announcement by employers of the two cities that the open shop policy would go in effect at once.

With practically all foreigners out of Tampico, Mex., and given temporary places of safety aboard warships in the harbor, tension over possible international complications during the fighting for possession of the oil seaport was relieved.

* * *

The Boston grand jury reported that it had not found sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of anyone for responsibility for the deaths of twenty-eight men in the fire that destroyed the Arcadia lodging house, December 3.

W. A. Wells, president of a St. Paul ice company, was sentenced at Hastings, Minn., to pay a fine of $5,000 for operating his company in restraint of trade. The company, recently convicted on a similar charge, was fined $2,000. The case was tried on a change of venue.

* * *

Alfred Goulet of Australia and Joe Fogler of New York won the six-day bicycle race in Madison square garden. Joseph Magin of Philadelphia and Percy O. Lawrence of Denver were the second team.

* * *

The Brazos flood, the crest of which was passing Columbia, in Brazonia county, threatened to sweep 260 refugees who had found shelter in box cars, out into the Gulf of Mexico. They were saved from that peril by a special train sent from here which removed them to safety.

* * *

John F. Moffatt, a promoter of Chicago was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by the United States district court at St. Louis.

* * *

Bankers of Nebraska and other business interests that are giving their support to the propaganda for better agricultural methods in Nebraska will try to raise $25,000 a year for two years to help pay the expenses of farm demonstrators in counties welcoming them.

* * *

Dr. Henry Wisard, through whose efforts the first order for the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to northern homes was issued by President Lincoln during the civil war, died at Indianapolis. He was 97 years old.

Denver is debating the appointment of policewomen.

* * *

Approximately 333,000 people are employed in the cotton, wood and silk industries in this country.

* * *

Germany and the United States tie for the second place in imports into British South Africa.

* * *

A whirlwind of fire, bursting from a partly drilled oil well, blew two drillers into the air at Taft, Cal., and scattered their tortured bodies about like chips.

* * *

The eighteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealer's National association will be held in Kansas City, Mo., in October, 1914. The association includes in its membership representative grain dealers of Canada and some of the South American republics.

* * *

Seventy St. Louis striking garment makers forty-two of them women were arrested as a result of a riot which grew out of their demonstration in front of a suit and cloak factory in the heart of the business district.

* * *

Statistics purporting to show that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad would face bankruptcy if it granted the wage demand of its conductors and trainmen has been submitted at Chicago to the arbitraters who will decide the controversy.

* * *

An absolute divorce of Hidegarde McKenna Pultz, daughter of Justice McKenna of the United States supreme court, from John Legget Pultz, is recommended in the report of a referee appointed to take testimony in Mrs. Pultz's suit in New ork.

* * *

There are now about forty psychological clinics in the United States, according to Dr. J. E. Wallin of the University of Pittsburgh. The first of such clinics, for the purpose of studying and classifying mentally unusual children, was established in the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

* * *

Vesting of authority to pass on the issue of railway securities in the federal Interstate Commerce commission, rather than in state commissions, was urged as a means of restoring financial health to railways by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio in an address at New York recently before the Railway Business association.

* * *

Officers and directors of the Roseville Trust company of Newark, N. J., wrecked to the extent of $200,000, and even depositors who knowingly and persistently overdrew their accounts, may be indicted by the Essex county grand jury under the ruling by Chief Justice Gummere of the state supreme court.

* * *

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been cited to appear before the grand jury at Houghton, Mich., which is investigating lawlessness arising from the copper miners' strike. The federation's executive board members organizers and officials of local unions active in the conduct of the strike also will be cited.

* * *

In Pittsburgh indictments have been returned against Dr. R. E. Walters, county collector of delinquent taxes, Howard B. Ourzler, director of the bureau of supplies of Pittsburgh; Norman Wymard, clerk in the tax collector's office, and Harry McKelvey, a special policeman, charging them with conspiracy to issue fraudulent tax receipts, in connection with the late election.

* * *

Two indictments, one against George Cox, former political leader and six others, charging misappropriation of the funds of the Cincinnati Trust company and another against F. B. Williams and A. D. Martin of Cincinnati, charging misappropriation of the funds of the Ford & Johnson Chair company, were dismissed in Cincinnati because of lack of evidence.

* * *

Five men were seriously burned at Johnston, Pa., when a hot metal train was wrecked at the Cambria steel works. The train, made up of six ladle cars, each carrying fifteen tons of molton metal was speeding to the Franklin plant when two cars left the track and toppled over into the Conemaugh river. A terrific explosion followed as the hot steel came in contract with the water.

FOREIGN.

The parliamentary franchise for women—translated into American parallelism—the right of women to vote for members of congress—is a subject in Great Brittan of argument, newspaper article, public meeting, and fierce contention.

* * *

President Raymon Poincare of France has talked unofficially with Jean Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States; Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France, and others of the possibility of his paying a visit to the United States during his term of office.

* * *

Nearly 6,000,000 lawsuits are fought out in Germany courts yearly. This number does not include criminal cases; the myriad of proceedings to recover a penalty, nor the quasi-criminal actions brought for insult, etc. The figures mean roughly one lawsuit for every eleventh person

* * *

The production of potato flour in Holland increases rapidly from year to year and the product is also steadily finding markets abroad. The total production is now not less than 275,000,000 pounds annually.

* * *

The government of Premier Barthou was defeated by a vote of 230 to 265 in the chamber of deputies on the question whether the loan of $200,000,000 should be subject to taxation or immune, like the existing rents.

* * *

A report prepared by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce on the traffic of the municipal street railways in 1912 shows 165 miles of route, 153 of which were electrically equipped and twelve miles operated by steam. The electric lines carried 309,484,129 passengers, the revenue being $9,863,076.

ASK U. S. TO BUILD WIDE RIVER BASIN

ASSURED MINNEAPOLIS WILL SUPPLY MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT PER YEAR.

MANY PLEDGES ARE MADE

Commercial Club, of Flour City Pushing Movement That Will Bring Head of Mississippi Navigation to This City.

Minneapolis.—Based upon the certainty that Minneapolis firms will put 1,000,000 tons of freight upon the river within a year after the city is made the head of navigation, the federal government will be asked promptly to provide for the construction of a basin 700 feet wide immediately below the Washington avenue bridge. This was a result of a meeting at the Commercial club that brought out definitely and in detail as never before the river development program and its economic relation to the Northwest.

Proposition is Outlined.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Potter and Captain George W. Freeman of the United States corps of engineers covered briefly the engineering proposition as it stands, and Colonel Potter asked what business Minneapolis expects to do on the river. W. F. Decker, chairman of the river development committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, at once offered a list, which will go to Washington, showing waiting traffic. The Midland Linseed Products company will ship 40,000 tons, Minneapolis Steel & Machinery company 25,000 tons, the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, 15,000; the Russell-Miller Milling company, 10,000; Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., 10,000; Deere & Webber company, 1,000; Moline Plow company, 3,000, and other firms add their river tonnage to a total of 400,000.

Others Promise Tonnage.

Captain Charles Campbell, adding to the list the statement of R. R. Rand of the Minneapolis Gas Light company that the river bank plant of that corporation can handle 2,500,000 gallons of oil and that of John Hancock of the Pure Oil company that his company will route 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons from the Louisiana fields, and that Moline will take out of Minneapolis by water 500,000 tons of gas refuse for tarpaper manufacture, amplified Mr. Decker's total. Then Vice President William P. Burns of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works said his company could ship right now, by river, big tonnages of material for the new post offices at Memphis and New Orleans, and could bring up 2,000 to 3,000 tons of pig-iron from Birmingham, Ala. The Northwestern Marble & Tile company he said, from the Alabama and Georgia quarries, would move up 2,000 tons a year and bring up nearly 1,000 tons of Italian marble imported through New Orleans. E. C. Pratt, representing soft coal producers, sent a statement showing that 800,000 to 900,000 tons of Illinois coal would come up from East St Louis.

ANGERED SUITOR KILLS GIRL

Shoots Self Later But Rib Deflects Bullet From His Heart.

Minneapolis.—Martin Timm, a very embittered suitor, shot and killed Lena Johnson, 24, who broke her engagement to him two weeks ago. He attempted to kill himself, but failed. The shootingn took place at the residence of Henry J. Moreton, 2513 Third avenue south, where the girl was employed as a maid.

Timm appeared wild-eyed at the door of the Moreton kitchen as the girl was preparing supper.

"Kiss me goodbye," he demanded, and seized her.

Miss Johnson, terrified, tore herself loose, and ran away, screaming. Timm opened fire with a revolver, firing four shots. The fifth he reserved for himself.

The girl died before reaching the hospital. Two of the four shots fired at her took effect.

Timm, forgotten, dragged himself out of the house to his own home, several blocks away. He told his mother of the shooting. She pleaded with him, so he walked to the Fifth precinct police station and surrendered. A rib deflected the bullet from his heart and he will recover. He has not been told Miss Johnson is dead.

Car Kills Father and Son.

Minneapolis.—George Krumwelde, a well-to-do farmer of Triumph, Minn., and his eldest son, Fred, 19 years old, were instantly killed when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Lake Minnetonka inbound car at Clear Springs crossing.

Letter Carrier 30 Years; Held.

Minneapolis.—James S. Noble, a letter carrier for nearly 30 years, was arrested by postoffice inspectors, charged with stealing money from the mails. He was arraigned before Howard S. Abbots, United States commissioner, pleaded not guilty and demanded a preliminary hearing. Trial was set for Thursday morning. He was released on his own recognizance. The warrant charges that Noble stole a letter containing $1.82 given him for delivery Dec. 15. It was a decoy letter.

Last Duluth Weather Warning.

Duluth, Dec. 12.—The United States weather bureau here ordered southwest storm warnings posted on Lake Superior. The warning read: "Hoist southwest storm warnings on Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. A disturbance on Lake Superior is increasing in velocity and will move eastward attended by high westerly winds, during the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours." This was the last warning to mariners to be issued from the local bureau this season. Few boats are on the lake.

CHESSMAN BROUGHT TO STATE

Washington County Officials Get Man Accused of Smuggling Drugs to Prisoners.

Stillwater.—Frank Chessman, accused by the Washington county grand jury in one indictment of introducing morphine into the state prison November 13 and in another indictment of conspiring with William McHale to introduce morphine into the state prison in November, when both were inmates of the prison, has been brought here from New York and lodged in the county jail.

Chessman had little to say on his way from New York, but, according to the officials, admitted sending the drug to McHale. He said his object was to mitigate the hardships of prison life for McHale, who had been his friend in Minneapolis.

Indictments Made Special.

The indictments were found at a called session of the grand jury at the instance of the prison authorities and the State Board of Control. Assistant Attorney General Weeks appeared before the grand jury and assisted County Attorney Thoreen in presenting the matter.

Furnished with copies of the indictments and with a requisition from Governor Eberhart upon the governor of New York, local sheriff and county attorney left for New York a week ago. The requisition was honored by the governor of New York and the Washington county officials started home with their prisoner Thursday. They stopped nights in Washington city, Pittsburgh and Chicago, placing the man in jails in those cities over night and only traveling days.

The method of sending morphine, in twenty-five grain packages, was between pasted leaves of magazines.

Both Chessman and McHale were sent to the state prison from Minneapolis, the first one for grand larceny in the second degree and McHale for burglary in the third degree. Chessman was released from the prison at the end of his term last October. McHale is still an inmate with nearly a year to serve.

Conviction on each of the indictments means an indeterminate sentence of a maximum of five years in each case. The meeting of the district court to try such cases will be next May.

LOGGING HAS BEEN HELD UP

Warm Weather Causes Northern Minnesota Companies to Dismiss Crews.

Duluth.—Reports from all parts of the timber country are to the effect that loggers have given up hope of doing anything like a season's work because of the lack of snow and ice-making weather.

Four Itasca county camps have been closed and no attempt to work them will be made, even should cold weather come soon. Two large firms having camps near Bena have discharged their crews and quit for the year.

The companies most affected are those handling such forest products as ties, posts and pulpwood. This timber grows in swamps and until the swamps are frozen no work can be done. Northern Minnesota towns are full of men unemployed because of the lack of work in the woods.

The winter of 1877-8, according to old inhabitants, was fully as mild as this. The ground froze to the depth of six feet by Nov. 25, but after that foggy nights and sunny days melted the frost, and there was scarcely an interruption of balmy weather until April, and no snow was experienced all winter. The following summer was one of the most fruitful that the state has ever enjoyed.

GUN IMPLICATES VIRGENS

Minneapolis Man Gives Expert Evidence in Blue Earth Murder Trial.

Blue Earth.—Express and station agents at Triumph and Welcome on the stand for the state in the trial of Chris Virgens for murder, gave evidence to show that Virgens received packages from Chicago addressed to him, containing two pistols.

Some interesting testimony was brought out by H. C. Hirshey of Minneapolis, an expert gun and ammunition man, who showed the difference in the rifling of the barrel of a Savage pistol and that of a Colt. He also had bullets from both makes of guns and stated that they clearly show from which pistol they were fired. The experiments were made in wood and water.

From this evidence it would seem that the gun that killed John Steen at his home near Triumph on the night of last May 7 was a Savage, the gun that was found by Thaxter Edman last September on the Virgens place. The gun that the state procured last May could not have been the one.

Srtuck By Train; Leg Hurt.

Carlton.—Station Agent A. M. Brower was struck by an engine and sustained a compound fracture of his left leg and other injuries.

Mayor Asked to Remove Official.

Duluth, Dec 19.—Attorney General Smith, in an opinion read at a mass meeting discussing police department conditions, held that Commissioner of Public Safety Hicken is guilty of malfeasance in office and that it is the duty of the mayor to take steps to remove him. The opinion of the attorney general was based on the fact that Hicken admittedly permitted a saloon to run without a license. Charles S Mitchell charged that the books of one disorderly house alone would show $40,000 paid in graft.

Falls in Front of Passenger Train.

Minneapolis.—A man believed to be F. J. Malander of Morris, Minn., was saved from death when he was dragged from the path of a Great Western passenger train by switchmen in the yards. He had fallen thirty-five feet from a wall at Third avenue south and was unconscious on the tracks when the switchmen found him. They dragged him from the rails just before the train went past. At the city hospital it was said he might have suffered a fractured skull, but would probably recover.

NEW CURRENCY LAW BEFORE CHRISTMAS

DATE FOR FINAL VOTE ON CURRENCY BILL IS REACHED AT LAST.

TO PASS BILL IMMEDIATELY

President's Signature to Be Attached to Document at Once and Board and Regional Bank System Organized.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The administration currency bill will be a law before Christmas, in the opinion of both senate and house leaders. An agreement to vote on the final passage of the measure today, was reached in the senate yesterday. The agreement provided that debate be limited to fifteen minutes for each senator on each amendment or on the bill itself.

Vote Before Midnight.

While the legislative day may run over into Saturday, the expectation of senate leaders is that the bill will be passed before midnight. If important amendments are pending at that time, however, a recess may be taken until Saturday morning.

Democratic Leader Underwood of the House was in conference with senate leaders in preparation for the final stages of congressional action on the currency measure. It is thought that but two days will be taken for the completion of the bill in the joint conference committee. House leaders have kept in close touch with all changes made by the senate and they expect President Wilson's signature to be attached to the measure before Christmas.

Vast Task Following.

The big task of organizing a federal reserve board and of creating the vast system of regional banks will then begin.

The senat defeated by 41 to 37 the Hitchcock amendment to extend the guarantee of bank deposits to cover state banks that join the new system as well as national banks. Senator Owen expressed his approval of this idea, but the Democrats would not support it because it had not received the indorsement of the caucus.

A motion by Senator Hitchcock to increase from ninety days to one hundred and eighty days the maturity date of paper that could be submitted for rediscount at the regional banks was also defeated 39 to 34.

Democrats in Caucus.

The Democrats gathered in a hurriedly called caucus to settle all final differences against the bill and agree upon amendments which they would support. The list of amendments submitted to the caucus included many of those which had been proposed by Senator Hitchcock or by Republicans and voted down and may be offered by Senator Owen and adopted as part of the bill.

With the defeat of the last of the Hitchcock amendments, affirmative work on the currency bill began.

PAVING WAY FOR MRS. YOUNG

New Chicago Board of Education Men Expected to Restore Woman Superintendent.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—New members of the school board have been appointed by Mayor Carter H. Harrison to fill the place of three of the five whose resignations he accepted as a result of their voting to oust Mrs. Ella Flagg Young from the superintendency.

Charles Merriam, alderman, asked whether the men were pledged to restore Mrs. Young.

"It has been intimated to them that it would be agreeable to the administration for them to do so," said Mr. Harrison.

"Have they intimated anything in return?" asked Mr. Merriam.

"If I had not felt that they would follow the administration's wishes, I would not have appointed them."

"You had feelings about your previous appointees—" began Mr. Merriam.

"I was fooled. I am not going to pledge any one else."

Von Klein's Third Trial On.

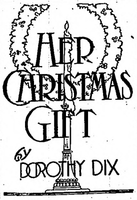
Portland, Ore., Dec. 19.—The third trial of E. E. C. Von Klein began in the circuit court before Judge Kavanaugh. The indictment charges that Von Klein lived polygomously with Ethel Newcomb in Portland during October, 1911. On the two former occasions when he faced the jury the charge was that of stealing Miss Newcomb's jewels, estimated to be worth $3,500. In each instance the jury disagreed. This is the first attempt to convict on a polygamy count.

New Year's Celebration Curbed.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The time-honored observance of New Year's eve in San Francisco consisting of an all-night ramble from one cafe to another in which the whole city took part, is a thing of the past. Last spring the legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor after 2 a. m. and President Roche of the police commission asserts now that no exemption will be made in favor of the carnival spirit of New Year's. "San Francisco may dance as long as it likes," said Roche.

To Use Winds for Religion.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—The winds that blow in northern Alaska are to be harnessed to light up the long polar night in the cause of religion. To this end announcement is made that Right Rev. P. T. Rowe, bishop of the diocese of Alaska, has authorized Dr. W. E. S. Temple, head of the electrical engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, to design and build an electric light plant, operated by a windmill for use of the Episcopal mission at Point Hope, Alaska.



HER CHRISTMAS GIFT

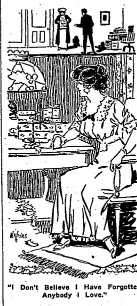
By DOROTHY DIX

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

IT was Christmas eve, and Alice Maitland sat alone in her luxuriously furnished boudoir, putting the finishing touches on the gifts she was to bestow on the morrow. She tied the last bit of scarlet ribbon about a jewel box with mathematical precision, tucked a bit of holly under the bow, and pushed it away from her with impatient weariness.

"There," she exclaimed, surveying the heap of packages that littered the table and the couch; "there, thank goodness, that's done! I've done my duty by my family and remembered every one that is likely to remember me, and I have worn myself to a frazzle, and brought on paresis trying to find things for people who already have everything there is. Let me see," she continued, taking up the packages one by one and checking them off with a smile that was half sad, and half cynical, and that sat incongruously enough on her sweet, red, young mouth.

"Let me see—here is a silk smoking jacket for Uncle Joseph, that he will never wear, and the Sevres cups that Aunt Maud coyly hinted would be an acceptable reminder of the blessed season to her; the string of pearls that Adele has been openly admiring for months, and a check for Jack for his college larks—one's relatives aren't bashful about letting one know what they want, and that is a comfort, at any rate, at Christmas.



"I Don't Believe I Have Forgotten Anybody I Love."

"Then, um-um-um, a gold bangle for Mayme Winslow that she will take right down to the jeweler's to appraise, and a tortoise shell and ostrich feather fan for Sally Stinton; she'll be sure to send me something, though she hates me, the little cat, and a couple of bronzes for dear old Mrs. Bullion, though where she'll put them in that overcrowded house of hers I'm sure I don't know, and—oh, things for the servants, and steins and etchings for the men who have been nice to me—and—er—I don't believe I have forgotten anybody I love, or who holds a kindly thought for me."

She paused abruptly, pushed the gay litter of costly trinkets away from her with disdainful hands, and with a sudden rush of tears, buried her face in her arms on the table.

"Yes," she murmured brokenly to herself, "there is one that I have forgotten, and he is the one in all the world that I have remembered most, and to whom I would give all if I dared," and then she sat still, while the clock measured off the minutes and hours, and the fire burned itself down to ashes, and love and pride fought out their battle for the possession of her soul.

"Why do you not send him some little trifle, just a token that you have not forgotten the old days?" suggested her heart.

"Never," said Pride.

"Even casual acquaintances may exchange gifts at Christmas," urged her Heart, speciously.

"He would cast my gift back at my feet," said Pride.

"Christmas," said her Heart, "is the time of peace on earth and good will towards men. It is a time when old wrongs should be forgotten, when old wounds should be healed, when broken ties should be mended, and hearts estranged should be reunited. Why do you not kiss and make up, as children do?"

"What!" cried Pride, "and be flouted once more? Have a man tell me—me—that I am not worthy of a good man's love, and that the only thing that I am fit for is to play with other puppets as brainless and as heartless as myself?"

"Have you forgotten the golden days, and the long, stilly, starry evenings of last summer?" asked her Heart, softly.

"I dance, I ride, I go to parties, balls, lectures, everything. I live in a mad and ceaseless rush of excitement, that I may not remember them," answered Pride, fiercely.

"You were very tired of the old, empty life, with its monotonous rounds of insipid gayety," went on her Heart. "You were that loneliest and most forlorn of human beings, a great heiress and an orphan. All your life you had had everything you wanted, except the thing you wanted most of all—sincere and disinterested love. Your father and mother had died before you could remember them, and you had been left to the care of a cold uncle and aunt, who thought that they had done their entire duty towards you by seeing that you were properly fed, clothed and educated, and implanting in you a distrust of every human being who came about you.

"You never knew the joy that other girls had of being liked for themselves. When suitors came you were told they were fortune hunters. People, in speaking of you, never praised you for any charm of your own, or any grace, or accomplishment. They always said that you were rich, and you wondered sometimes if they knew how their words hurt, or how it must seem to a girl to come to believe that there was nothing about her that could win love—that she must buy it with the money she hated.

"Finally you began to realize that your whole nature was being warped by your environment, that your soul was being atrophied, and so you ran away from it all. You persuaded dear old Mrs. Bullion to take you away as her hired companion to a little quiet place, where no one would recognize you. You wore plain little cotton gowns, and snobs who would have flunkied before the rich Miss Maitland snubbed and ignored you, but there was a man who saw the woman's heart under the shabby gown, and the woman's brain under the common hat, and he loved you, and asked you to be his wife. "We shall be very poor," he said, "for I have my way yet to make in the world, but, please God, we shall fight the battle out shoulder to shoulder."

"You remember," went on her Heart, "how, with your head upon his breast, and his arms around you, you planned out the future—the little house, with the rose above the door, the dear little economies, the struggles, and the final success, and you drank deep of the cup of joy, for you knew life had made you rich at last, for you were loved for yourself alone—loved as a woman would be when a strong man trembles at her touch, and his smile grows soft and tender only for you. Then, at last, came the time when you had to tell him that you were none other than the rich Miss Maitland—"

"And he went white as death while he listened, and said that had he known it he would never have asked you to be his wife," interrupted Pride.

"But it was then too late," triumphantly cried her Heart; "he loved you, and nothing—not money, nor position, nor anything, could change that. You came home," continued her Heart, "and your worldy wise uncle and aunt called him a furtune hunter, and said that he was going to marry you for your money. You did not believe them, but, by and by, as you plunged into the old life, with its sordid strivings, and selfishness, and disbelief in all that is high and true, the old distrust began to creep up and poison life again. Then one day, partly because for the moment your faith had been darkened by your aunt's ceaseless suspicion, and partly because a woman must be always testing love to see if it rings true, you allowed yourself to indulge in a silly and purposeless flirtation you despised."

"He should have trusted your love," said Pride; "he should have known that you were merely playing."

"His life," said her Heart, sadly, "had not taught him how to play. It had all been hard, bitter seriousness, and so when he saw you smiling into this other man's eyes with the counterfeit of the look you had worn when your head lay upon his breast, he thought that you were faithless and loveless, and that you—you who had so much—had come down out of your high estate to rob him of the little he had, and to make life worthless."

"Then," said Pride, desperately, "he came and flung back your promise in your face and told you that he was ashamed to have loved so poor a thing."

"Love does not go at any man's bidding," sighed her Heart; "you saw him the other day. He looked ill, and worn, and poor. Tomorrow will be Christmas day—"

"Think—" began Pride; but Miss Maitland had risen up with a look on her face of great and exceeding joy.

"Think, I can think of nothing but my love!" she cried.

The next morning Miss Maitland arose early, and spent much time at her desk printing a large placard in bold and unmistakable letters. This done, she donned a simple little gray gown, much affected by her the summer before, and over this she threw a long cloak. An hour later she directed her astonished coachman to drive her to a certain building on one of whose upper floors a struggling young lawyer was, at the moment, engaged in devouring with his eye the photograph of a comely young woman. As she reached his office door Miss Maitland's courage wavered and sank, but, taking a death grip upon it, she hurriedly passed the office boy, and before she knew it was in his presence.

"Alice!" he cried, starting to his feet; but she did not wait for him to speak.

"Tom," she said, hurriedly, "I—I—I have come to bring you a little Christmas present," and with that she dropped the enveloping cloak aside, and pinned upon her breast was a large placard with the inscription:

FOR TOM.

WITH ALICE'S LOVE.

"You darling," he murmured, folding her in his hungry arms.

"It's so hard to know what to get for a man, so I just thought I'd bring myself," she said, hypocritically; "but oh, Tom, please don't send this present back, and change it." But he stopped her mouth with kisses.

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETT HARRIS

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman)

The Janitor, uncomfortably attired in his Sunday diagonals and stiffly starched collar, and chewing a badly unraveled cigar which he had been unable to light, appeared suddenly to his Scandinavian assistant, who was industriously tinkering the valve of a water faucet at the work bench.

"So I've caught you, have I?" said the Janitor, sternly. "Monkeying around as usual, I see, the minute I turn my back. I can't go off and enjoy a friend's funeral—something that I don't indulge in once a year—without you taking advantage of it to neglect your work. Well, it ain't no more than what I expected. 'Got all the work done,' have you? Yes, you have! The sidewalk looks like it. I bet you ain't washed it off since morning. Washed it off at noon? Well, what if you did? Don't you suppose it's been walked on since then? Think everybody's going to turn off and take the middle of the street just because you slushed a little water on it one time? You'll be telling me the grass was cut last summer as an excuse for not running the mower this year. What did you suppose me and the estate is paying you wages for?

"'Thought I'd be pleased for once,' did you?" the Janitor repeated, with a glare of increased severity. "See here, Nels, my friend, when you talk that way, it sounds like lip, and I don't like no lip from you. Get me? What did you think I was going to do? Take you out and buy you a drink? Give you a gold watch with your initials in diamonds on the back and an engraved testimonial inside the case? Call a mass meeting of the tenants and tender you a vote of thanks? Pleased!

"Oh, sure I'm pleased," continued the Janitor, sarcastically. "I'm tickled most to pieces to come back and find the building still standing right where I left it. I didn't make no mistake leaving it in your charge. You looked after it all right, all right. You ain't let nobody carry it away. Not a brick missing as far as I can see. Say, don't you think I'm ungrateful, Nels, because I ain't. I'm struggling to hold back tears of joy and keep from hugging you. Of course you might have shoveled that ton or two of coal into the other bin like I told you yesterday, if you wanted to kill a little time, instead of fooling with things that you ain't got the brains to understand. But I ain't offering that as no criticism. Probably somebody told you you was a plumber and you didn't have sense enough to know that they was joshing you. You ain't to blame, most likely.

"What's that? 'Got it all fixed,' have you? Well, ain't that nice? I don't guess you've put in more than half a day on it either. A dollar's worth of work on a ten-cent job, that's your idea of economy. Fine! Some of these days I wouldn't be surprised if you get that coal fixed—and the sidewalk. And you 'thought I'd be pleased for once.' Say, 'pleased' ain't no word for it. I feel like going out and celebrating. 'Ain't put in more'n ten minutes on it, yourself?' You're a wonder! I guess it ain't never occurred to you that you could get quite a start on that coal in ten minutes.

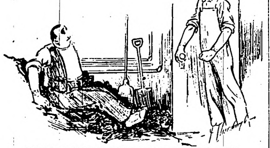
"Ten minutes don't seem much to a bone-headed mutt whose time ain't worth nothing," the Janitor resumed, after a slight pause. "He don't stop to figure that there ain't only sixty minutes in an hour and ten hours in a day's work. Let me tell you something, Nels, my friend: It didn't take George Washington ten minutes to sign the Declaration of Independence, and I've seen a fire put out in less time. That Astor kid can earn more money in interest on his capital in ten minutes than you could in a week fixing water faucets. I don't say he could if you was a regular plumber, of course. That's different, but the point is that time's money to a man if he knows how to use it.

"Oh, you 'ain't even took time to eat your lunch!' Fierce! That accounts for the way you've lost flesh since I seen you last. No wonder your clothes is hanging loose on you and your cheeks is all fell in. Three o'clock now, close on, and nothing passed your lips since breakfast, and then I'll bet you didn't eat more than five or six pounds of solid food then. Of course you couldn't be expected to shovel coal, and you was probably too weak to lift the hose out to the sidewalk. I ain't et nothing since breakfast, myself, come to think of it, but then I never did eat oftener than a horse turned out to pasture. Say, you begin easy with a teaspoonful of soup at a time when you do eat. Go at it gradual. Perhaps you ain't took time to sleep either. Just as like as not you got so feverish and worked up over them few chores I left you to do that you couldn't no more than close your eyes and breathe hard. Now see here, Nels, this ain't right. You've got to think of your health. First thing you know you'll have nervous prostration and have to go to a rest cure. I'd be in a nice fix then, wouldn't I? I'd have to work ten minutes longer of an evening if I didn't hire the mate to you.

"I don't like to have to tell a man that he's a chuckle-headed loafer," pursued the Janitor. "I ain't no kicker. I'd sooner pat you on the back and say a kind word to you than not. I'd take pleasure in going to the agent and recommending you for a raise of wages if it didn't go again my conscience. If you showed any disposition to do anything except loaf and chew the rag with the lady helps, if you had any git-up to you at all, if you was a man or half of a man, if— Here, keep your coat on, Nels! What are you going to do, you chump? Don't you know when a fellow's josh—"

The Janitor dodged as the enraged assistant came at him with blazing eyes and flying fists. After that he did the best he could for his weight and size, but he presently found himself on his back on the coal that the assistant had neglected to shovel, blinking out of two badly swollen eyes. The assistant had already left the basement, but came back at that instant to thrust his shock head into the doorway.

"It hass nod dake me ten minutes," he said. "Now I go to de agent for my wages. Gud bye!"



"NOW I GO TO DE AGENT FOR MY WAGES. GUD BYE!"

REASONS FOR NOT WORRYING

Bring Summer Philosophy to Aid When the Hot Weather Disturbs One's Equipoise.

We are getting only what comes to us at this season, and the less we think about the heat the cooler it will seem.

Summer philosophy includes these suggestions among others: Provide your physical system with plenty of moisture of the lemonade and local option variety.

Provide your mind with wholesome, kind and charitable thoughts and keep it cool by remembering how much warmer it is in some other places—Hades, for instance.

Eat little and "cuss" less. The less meat and other heavy stuff you eat the better you will feel, and the more money you can save for your vacation trip. And the less you "cuss" the lower the thermometer will register.

Look upon the boiling process in the light of a Turkish bath, or a medical prescription. A lot of bad things are being stewed out of you, and you are getting the treatment free—just think of that!

Finally, try to do a kind turn to somebody else who is not so well off as you are. That will help mightily to make you happy, and if you are happy you will not care a snap about the thermometer.—Exchange.

Tempering the Water to a Lamb.

There is a certain lawyer in this city whose income from his practice is nearer $100,000 than $50,000, says the New York Evening Post. He is known as the keenest and readiest of cross-examiners, and a man of profound learning as well as common sense. Yet he confesses that it took one year for the fact to flash upon him that he had been the victim of a most egregious piece of simple trickery. This, his colloquy with the clerk in a haberdashery store, will explain it:

Eminent and Brilliant Lawyer—I want to buy a bathing suit.

Small Clerk—Yes, sir. (Sorts out several. All are of ordinary woolen except one. This, by far the most expensive, is of a heavy knitted kind. Lawyer remarks that he is to spend summer in Maine.)

Eminent and Brilliant Lawyer—Why is this one so heavy?

Small Clerk—That is for bathing in climates where the water is very cold, sir. We sell many to persons who go to Maine.

Eminent and Brilliant Lawyer—Ah, it's lucky I learned this. I'll take the heavy one. (Buys suit and walks out. One year later the truth flashes on him.)

Historic Stone Lizard.

A weird-looking creature is that known to scientists as the mysterious stone lizard of Cuernavaca, Mexico. This reptile, carved on a huge boulder lying on an overgrown hillside, is situated about eight miles from Cuernavaca and seventy miles southwest of Mexico City. It was there, centuries old, when Cortez first saw Cuernavaca, and is supposed to have been carved to commemorate some events in the wanderings of the prehistoric civilized race which built the great palace at Xochicalco, a few miles away. If this curious relic could speak, what tales it could tell of the long-dead past!—Wide World.

Ignorance Doesn't Matter.

"Why don't you talk about the tariff?"

"I don't know anything about the tariff."

"Umph! If the average man in this country were like you there would be a sharp decrease in the amount of talking done."

Which One Was He?

Miss Peachey—And so you are one of a pair of twins, Mr. Spry? Are you the right one or the left one?

Mr. Spry—That, my dear young lady, all depends upon you.—Judge.

Qualified.

Uncle Ed—Why, Johnnie, you don't swear, do you?

Johnnie—No, I don't swear, but I know all the words.—Judge.

SOME EXCELLENT HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Hereford Bull—A Fine Type of Beef Cattle.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.)

Every dairyman should be a specialist.

Future performance depends upon present management.

Scientific feeding is only a high sounding name for rational feeding.

The special purpose cow is one means of securing success in dairying.

The first essential of a profitable dairy business is an intelligent dairyman.

The real value of a pure bred dairy cow lies in her pedigree—it is the prepotent power of heredity.

Every well organized farm has been made so by a man with a well-organized mind.

Good common sense mixed with judgment and knowing the needs and characteristics of the animals insures success.

It is unfortunate that there are not solid neighborhoods of dairymen who work together in improving their dairy herds.

The future hope of our farming depends upon how our young men are educated that they may see how nature works.

Every cow that is worth raising a calf from should be considered as doing a double work and be fed and treated accordingly.

A little top dressing will help out the thin spots in the new seeding and make the grass come along in places where very little can be seen.

There can be no such a thing as systematic management of a dairy farm without a regular rotation of crops in which a legume figures at least once in three or four years.

Never allow a heifer to dry off early the first season, for once the habit becomes established it will be very difficult to prolong the milking period.

Keep the herd bull where it will be convenient to feed and water him at the same time you care for the cows. If he is kept off by himself he is quite apt to be neglected.

If the ensilage is frozen it is an excellent plan to leave it in the stable two or three hours to take off the chill. This may not sound like good advice in the face of what many authorities say about the milk becoming tainted, but it is better than feeding frozen ensilage to the cows.

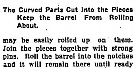
Plan to tie the cows so that they cannot step on each other's teats. Many excellent cows have been ruined by having the ones next to them step on their teats.

Avoid buying the so-called mixed and prepared dairy feeds as long as you can get the good whole grains and hire them ground and mixed as you want them. No man knows just what he is buying because the label on the bags says so much protein, etc.

LOADING BARRELS IN WAGON

Two Pieces of 2 by 4-Inch Wood With Concaved Place Near Center Will Prevent Any Rolling.

A barrel loaded in a wagon box is apt to roll about unless pieces are placed under the edges, but even then, if the barrel is a large one and full, the pieces will not hold it. A simple device for keeping the barrel from rolling is made of two pieces of 2 by 4-inch wood, about 3½ feet long, with a concaved place cut out near the center, as shown, and the ends cut to a point so that the barrel may be easily rolled up on them. Join the pieces together with strong pins. Roll the barrel into the notches and it will remain there until ready to unload, writes J. G. Allshouse of Avonmore, Pa., in the Popular Mechanics.



The Curved Parts Cut Into the Pieces Keep the Barrel From Rolling About.

For hauling a number of barrels, remove the wagon box, make the pieces of heavy timbers extending from one bolster to the other and cut as many notches as there are barrels to be hauled.

ERADICATING PLUM CURCULIO

Arsenate of Lead, Applied When Leaf Buds Are Swelling Will Hold Injurious Insect in Check.

The plum curculio, or the "Little Turk," is a very bad enemy of plums and apples, says a bulletin from the Minnesota college. It hibernates as a mature beetle, and when the warm days of spring come it is ready for its first meal on the swelling buds. Later on the female attacks the young fruit almost as soon as formed, poking the eggs beneath the skin, and marking around each egg the characteristic crescent shaped mark.

Arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, applied when the leaf buds are swelling, again when the blossoms fall, and again two weeks later will hold this insect in check. If the arsenate of lead is combined with the self-boiled lime-sulphur, or with Bordeaux mixture, fungus diseases like shot-hole fungus of the plum and cherry, and the scab of the apple, will also be kept within bounds.

Greenhouse Glass.

Of late years the sizes of glass in greenhouses have been running larger. Some have tried very large sizes indeed. Nearly all the leading growers near Boston have settled down to a size six by twenty-four inches.

FEW EXCELLENT FARM NOTES

Thousands of Injurious Insects May Be Destroyed by Raking the Place—Other Odds and Ends.

Put up new "Shooting Forbidden" signs.

One can destroy thousands of insects one cannot see by raking and burning all rubbish on the place.

An inspection of the chimneys now and a little mortar may save a bad fire this winter.

Cut scions now for grafting next spring. Pack in sawdust or sand very lightly dampened.

Fasten down the tops of the hay stacks—or better still—cover them. It pays big.

Open up and clean out every drain ditch on the place.

Rush the work on the ice house, but do not put in the first ice that comes.

Mulch the strawberry bed after the ground freezes, not before.

Push the turkeys for three weeks just before selling.

Keep some of your best turkeys and chickens for the Christmas market, and send them in early to avoid the glut.

Keep the paint brush going until every implement on the place is covered.

It will take a few hundred feet of tiling, some grading, and a little elbow-grease to make the feed lot dry during the winter, but it will pay big in the added comfort to the animals, which always means added flesh.

If we cannot afford a silo, we can certainly afford a field of horned turnips or mangels. They are not equal to a silo, of course, but they do help to make dry feed palatable, and therefore increase its value.

The feed-cutter should be in use on every farm, the corn-shredder is an excellent thing, but why not put all of the corn crop in a silo as the best probable position to get every pound of value of it.

Cheaper Potash.

Deposits of nitrate of potash have been discovered at Prieska, in northern Cape Colony, South Africa. The goods are being offered in small lots in England at $45 per ton against $95 for German and East Indian nitrate of potash. Standard potash nitrate contains 12 per cent. nitrogen and 45 per cent. potash. A reduction of one-half in wholesale price of these important elements would be a boon to agriculture the world over.

Water for the Wheat.

If an inch of water is worth two and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre, and the farmer wants to average 25 bushels of wheat, his problem is to secure and place at the disposal of his wheat plants, just ten inches of water. Simple, isn't it. It's just a matter of arithmetic—and using one's intelligence.

Increase of Horses.

Horses are not being driven out of the market by motor cars, as many persons believe. On the contrary, they are rapidly increasing in number and value.

Again the "Sirlions."

King James I. is said to have been so well pleased with a lion of beef as to knight it and make it Sir Lion, or sirlion. However, a story of the same kind was also told of Henry VIII., and is to be found in Fuller's "Church History." Dining with the abbot of Reading, Henry, according to this authority, ate so heartily of a lion of beef that the abbot said he would give 1,000 marks for such a stomach. "Done!" said the king, and kept the abbot a prisoner in the tower until he grew ravenously hungry, and won his 1,000 marks and knighted the beef. But Webster characterizes this etymology as "erroneous," saying that the true spelling should be "surlion"—the "sur" being equal to "super."

Brotherhood.

Frightened Stranger—What's that awful racket down the street?

Resident (listening a moment)—Nothing unusual, sir. The boys at the fraternity house are having one of their customary squabbles; that's all

THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE HOMESTEADS

Western Canada's Homestead Area Being Increased.

The great rush for homesteads whenever a reservation is opened by the U. S. government reveals the fact that there is a great desire on the part of the American people to get land. The fact that tens of thousands are on hand at every opening, and only a few hundred homesteads are available shows that the available agricultural lands which are in the gift of the government are rapidly diminishing. In addition to this agricultural lands that are of proved value have advanced in price to such an extent that it becomes a serious question to the man with moderate means who intends to go into farming, where he shall go. Fortunately there is yet to be had in Western Canada, either in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each, which may be had, by the simple process of filing, paying a ten dollar entrance fee, and living on it for six months each year for three years. There is no necessity to make a long, tedious and expensive journey, only to find you have one chance in fifty of getting what you want. Although this homesteading has been going on in Canada for a number of years, and hundreds of thousands of them have been taken by hundreds of thousands of Americans, there remains sufficient to last for some time, and of as good land as any that has yet been taken up. In fact, in the opinion of very many, those that are left are of the best. They comprise lands that give the opportunity to indulge in the growing of grain, whether it be wheat, oats, barley or flax, but in addition these lands are admirably adapted for mixed farming, a class of farming that is certain to give better returns than that of all grain-growing. Cattle thrive and fatten on the nutritious grasses; dairying can be carried on successfully; timber for building is within reach, and water is easy to get. These lands are located in the park districts of any of the three provinces; groves of trees intersperse the landscape and give it a beauty that can only be attained in the more open prairie sections by the planting of trees. Tree culture by the way is being carried on to a great extent. Besides these free grant lands there are lands which may be had by purchasing from railways and private companies and individuals. These lands have not increased in price as their productive qualities and their location might have warranted, and may still be had at reasonably low prices and on easy terms. The crop in Western Canada in 1913 was one of the best of the number of good crops that that country has raised. Wheat has been reported with yields of from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other grain with like heavy yields.—Advertisement.

Sir Robert Ball.

In the death of Sir Robert Ball at the age of seventy-three science loses one of those rare interpreters who bring her wonders within the comprehension of the multitude. Like the late Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbeck), Sir Robert Ball had a faculty for simple writing which he employed in the production of such works as "The Story of the Heavens," "Starland," "In Starry Realms" and "In the High Heavens." These books probably did more than any others of the kind to stimulate the study of astronomy and make it popular. The people of this generation owe a large debt to Sir Robert Ball. The debt was freely acknowledged in his own country, where he received substantial recognition from the government, from scientific societies, from schools and universities. It has been less freely but still sufficiently acknowledged in this country, where his books have sold well, and where he was a most welcome and appreciated guest on more than one occasion.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Housekeepers' Blessings.

Does the woman of today—that is the housekeeping woman—fully appreciate her conveniences?

Touch a match to the gas burner or the oven pilot light—and presto, how easily the kettle sings and the bread toasts. Or perhaps it is only necessary to turn the electric button on the table toaster or coffee machine. And the coal dust is all kept down cellar.

Perhaps the old-fashioned fireplace with an oven set in front, or even the individual stoves, which baked one side of a person while the window cracks let the breezes play upon the other side, were more "healthy" than steam heat. But how many women want to try them nowadays?

Besides how many people in the times referred to ever thought of sleeping outdoors, or even with a window open "for fear of letting in the cold air?" Perhaps, after all, we can teach the "ancients" a little something about fresh air.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Speaking in a Business Way.

"Don't you think that play of yours is a little risque?"

"Yes," replied the manager. "If you can get a play that is risky enough, you've got a sure thing."

Naturally.

Maude—Do you care to press flowers?

Harold—Yes, if they happen to be your beautiful two lips.

COMBINED TO DO NOTHING

Southern Statesman Tells Good Story of Two Darkies Who Met at Henhouse Door.

A southern representative who lives in a small village says that one night not long ago, hearing a noise somewhere in the neighborhood of his henhouse he arose and, under cover of a board fence, crept to the place. He could presently make out a dark form apparently trying to force the henhouse door. Just then another dusky shape rounded the corner and there was consternation.

"Who dat?" one demanded in a frightened voice.

"Me. Who dat?" was the trembling reply."

"Me. What yo' don' hangin' roun' Tom's hen'ouse dis time ob night?"

"Nuffin'. Nuffin' 'tall. Whut yo' doin'?"

"Nuffin'. Ah ain't doin' nuffin', neider."

"Well, den, le's do hit togedder?" was the compromising suggestion.

"And I have always been sorry that I felt called upon to interfere in so interesting a thing as 'doin' nuffin' togedder,'" the representative concluded with a smile.

COULDN'T CORNER THE QUACK

Very Evident He Was Used to Getting Into and Squirming Out of Exceedingly Tight Places.

A correspondent of the Lancet tells of a man who, when he went to a "quack" and complained of a sharp pain in the loins after sitting on damp grass for some hours, during which he frequently sucked the point of the lead pencil with which he was writing, was told that he was suffering from "plumbism," and given some pills. The next day he returned to the "quack" and said:

"You told me I had 'plumbism,' which is lead poisoning, and I now find there is no lead in lead pencils, only graphite of plumbago."

"Oh," replied the "quack," airily, "did I say plumbism is the cause of your lumbism? I meant to have said plumbago is the cause of your lumbago."

"Oh," said the man, "but anyhow, your pills are only bread."

"Of course," replied the "quack." "Don't you know that bread is the oldest and finest thing to remove pencil marks with?"

SEEMED LIKE A REFLECTION

Under the Circumstances Doctor Needed Strong Sense of Humor to Avert a Brainstorm.

A certain doctor, who is, on his own frank admission, "the ugliest man in four counties," has a keen sense of humor which enables him to enjoy many real and unconscious reflections upon his facial deficiencies.

Once, after he had arrived too late to succor a poor woman who had been killed in a factory, the local newspaper published an ambiguous account of the case, which the doctor, with grim appreciation, preserved.

Having first described how the woman had come by her injuries, the paragraph went on to say:

"Strong hopes were entertained of saving her life until Doctor P—— arrived; but these hopes unfortunately proved ill-founded, for the moment the doctor showed his face within the door the poor woman fell back with a gasp and expired."

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Blamed It on Medicine.

Seasickness affects people differently, but it is doubtful if many accept it in the spirit manifested by a certain small sinner who, by reason of his poor health, had been subjected to various kinds of unpleasant medical treatment. Fairchild was taken out for an ocean sail, with direful consequences. He kept silence as long as he could, but at last even his good nature revolted. Between paroxysms he angrily addressed his mother.

"I told you never, never again to give me medicine without telling me about it. I'd lots rather know when I'm going to be sick!"

Off and On.

"Save when you're young." The speaker, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was addressing a Y. M. C. A. meeting in Cleveland.

"Save when you're young," repeated Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile. "The years will pass swiftly. Then, when you find yourself well on, you'll also find yourself well off."

They stop the tickle—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—5c at Drug Stores.

But the girl with a small foot may be able to set it down hard on a man's neck after he has faced the parson with her.

So Cheerful.

Uncle Josh—Here's a letter from Nephew Henry, that's gone to Africa—says within 20 rods of his house there's a family o' laughing hyenas.

His Wife—Well, I'm glad Henry's got pleasant neighbors, anyway—that's something!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

She's a bright girl who can snatch an eligible man from a designing widow.

SAMPLE FREE
Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write
Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Hemstitching—Buttons Covered
Hemstitching 10 cents per yard. Buttons covered, accordion and knife pleating done promptly. Mail orders given special attention; work guaranteed.
C. W. VAN STONE COMPANY
21 So. 8th Street Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.
If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' or 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.
THERAPION & you can decide for yourself if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3
Began business in 1876: now the largest maker of $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes in the world.
Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths.
W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a trial? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you.
If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.
Your dealer should supply you with them. Don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere, direct from factory, by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS,
210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax.
J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.
Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.
Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or
R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man
Ball Bearing Long Wearing
Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.
If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.
It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.
Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,
Syracuse, N.Y.
Please send me your free book about typewriters.
Name..................................
P. O...................................
State..................................

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. WRITE FOR FREE booklet, calendar, blotters, etc. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
25 CTS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 51-1913.

25 Per Cent Discount

We will give a discount of 25 per cent on any of our ladies' coats and men's suits from now until the holdays

These are all seasonable goods. Take advantage of these special prices

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

Children's	Overshoes			$ .75
Youths'	"			$1.00 to $2.00
Women's	"			1.25
Men's	"	1 Buckle		1.50
"	"	4 "		1.75
"	"	1 "	Snow Excluder	2.00
"	"	2 "	" "	2.50
"	"	4 "	" "	2.75
"	"	Lumberman's ribbed rubbers		2.00

Any of the above described overshoes will be delivered to any part of the county, post paid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN; 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes,

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
3 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, December 20, 1913.

The State Fire Marshall in his annual bulletin relative to fire dangers at Christmas time, says the average Santa Claus is a human torch and that the flimsy materials used as decorations are of a highly inflamable nature.

The average Christmas tree offers unusual opportunities for a terrible holocaust as the tree and trimmings lighted with gaily colored candles is a veritable death trap. Churches, halls and school houses where public celebrations are held are usually packed to suffocation and in many instances the aisles and other means of exit are filled with people, making escape almost impossible, but in any event imperiling the lives of all who attend. It has been truly said:

Do not decorate Christmas trees with paper, cotton or any other inflammable material. Use metallic tinsel and other non-inflammable decoration only, and set the tree securely so that the children in reaching for things cannot tip it over.

Do not use cotton to represent snow. If you must have snow use asbestos fiber.

Do not permit children to light or re-light the candles while parents are not present.

They frequently set fire to their clothing instead.

The tree itself will burn when needles become dry.

Keep matches out of the reach of children at the Holiday time.

Candles are meant to be lighted and if the children can get matches they will experiment with them.

"A House of Merriment is better than a house of Mourning."

Gambling Debts.

Gambling debts are recoverable by law in France, Spain, Venezuela and, in some cases, in Germany.

Annual Meeting of The Bray Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

The annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Insuranse Company of Red Lake and Pennington Counties will be held in the Village Hall at St. Hilaire, Monday, January 5th 1914 for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting,

John O. Swanson,
d-20-3t Secretary

Report

Of the business done in the St. Hilaire creamery for the month of Nov, 1913.

Total cream received, lbs.	19,616
" butterfat from same.	5,048
" butter made and sold.	6,151
" money received.	$1,987.80
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Price paid to patrons, 33c per lb.	
Paid patrons by check	$1,467.42
" " by butter, oil, and salt	65.25
Paid into sinking fund	35.12
" " expense fund	220.01

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Notice.

Mrs. O. Ulmer having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

Otto Ulmer,
Dec. 20, 1913. 3t

Could Not Prevail.

Uncle Luke was cautious in statement and achieved some reputation in the negro quarters as an oracle thereby. The nearest that Luke ever came to making a positive statement was in the matter of Sam. He and Sam were ordered to come up to the master's house one day and do a job of whitewashing. Both promised, and Sam stayed away. The master swore moderately.

"I guess Sam's a pretty good for nothing liar, Luke," he commented.

"Well, sah, I ain't sayin' it," assented Luke mildly, "but it's so as I'm tellin' dat no nigger in de quar'ter give de trufe a hardeh wrastle 'n what Sam do. Yas, sah."—New York Post.

The Bible.

The Bible contains 3,568,480 letters, 773,748 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

GREATNESS.

There is a kind of elevation which does not depend on fortune. It is a certan air which distinguishes us and seems to destine us for great things. It is a price which we imperceptibly set on ourselves. By this quality we usurp the deference of other men, and it puts us, in general, more above them than birth, dignity or even merit itself.—La Rochefoucauld.

CHRISTMAS SALE

I have received a small but select line of jewelry suitable for Christmas presents.

Come early for choice selections and first pick of the bargains.

JOHN HANSON

First door north of bank

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.76
Wheat, No. 2	.74
Flax, No. 1	1.34
Flax, No. 2	1.31
Oats	.29
Barley	.43
Rye	.44

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

---

To W. D. Morlan, Agent for C. C. Elliott, and C. C. Elliott.

TAKE NOTICE, that you are in default under and according to the terms and conditions of that certain contract, dated March 25, 1912, whereby Bertha M. Casbon and G. W. Casbon, her husband, of the county of Tama and State of Iowa, agreed to convey unto you upon full and timely performance by you of your part of the terms and conditions and provisions thereof, reference to which contract for more particularity is hereby made, of the following described real estate situate in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, to-wit:

The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north, range forty-three (43) west of the Fifth principal meridian.

And that according to the terms and conditions of said contract there became due and payable from you to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, on the 25th day of April, 1912, the sum of $3960.00, and at the date of this notice said amount still remains overdue and unpaid and such default above specified still exists,

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby notified, that unless on or before thirty days after the service of this notice upon you, you pay to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, at the First National Bank, of La Porte City, Iowa, as provided by the terms of said contract, the sum of $3960.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from April 25, 1912, to the date of payment, and perform the terms and conditions and comply with the provisions of said contract on your part to be performed, said contract will be cancelled and terminated and all your right, title and interest thereunder, and in and to the land and property conveyed thereby, forfeited and annulled.

Dated December 1, 1913.

Bertha M. Casbon
George W. Casbon.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Christmas Day at 11 a. m.
THEO. GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Christmas Day 11 o'clock a. m. The choir will sing.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Julatta Christmas day. At 6:30.
F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. HILAIRE LODGE No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MORRIS LABELL, Secretary

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon.
Estate of Erick E. Anderson.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Lydia Anderson.

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to Six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Thursday the 28th, day of May, 1914, at Ten (10) O'clock A. M., in the Probate Court Rooms at Thief River Falls, in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the "St. Hilaire Spectator" a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated Nov. 22nd, 1913.

Wilhelm Michelet.
Judge of Probate.

Monarch
Glad Tidings and Good Cheer
For The Housewife

**Every house wife is filled with cheer of the approaching holiday season.
You are busy, we know, early and late—scheming and working—that every member of your household may enjoy the fullest measure of holiday cheer.**

We have a message of good cheer for you, madam home-maker—that will help carry out more completely your holiday plans—a message of fewer hours in the kitchen and less work—of fuel money saved and of more satisfying cooking results—a message that will not pass away with the holiday season but will endure for years and years.

This is truly a message of good cheer. How better can you spend a bit your time, when shopping, than to stop in and hear our message of good cheer—than to let us tell your the whole story of the

Monarch
"Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure"

Monarch Malleable Range

You will be surprised to know how many new conveniences are embodied in the Monarch—conveniences that help the housewife, save time and work, and save fuel.

Come in, and learn the secret of Good Cheer in the Kitchen

We'll explain just how much of a saving you can expect from the **Monarch**—and how you can better afford a **Monarch** than you can afford to go without. Don't feel that because you have a range that you think is pretty good, that you may not be interested in the many **Monarch** advantages—come in anyway—investigate—then decide—there is no obligation to buy.

To the Other Members of the Family

No Christmas gift can possibly bring such enduring pleasure and satisfaction to the one who prepares the meals and the one you love to please as a **Monarch Malleable Range**. It will enable her to produce more perfect cooking—so that you, too, will constantly share in the benefit of your gift.

Leonard Holmes

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1913. NUMBER 24

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
Farmers' Elevator
[illegible] Stove Hard Coal
[illegible]
[illegible]

FLOUR
[illegible] Bran, Shorts and [illegible]
[illegible] delivered to any part
of the Village

Farmers Elevator Company
[illegible] PATTERSON, Man.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
[illegible], Soft Drinks, Candies,
Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars,
Pool Room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

James Amble is spending his Christmas vacation with his friends.

Ole Hagglund returned Monday from a business trip to Fergus Falls Minn.

Anton Anderson of Wylie, was a caller in the village, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hallstrom of Black River were in the village, Saturday.

Miss Ellen Wahlbeck returned Saturday from a short visit with friends at Crookston.

Mary Anderson came over from Brooks, Friday, to spend Christmas at the H. O. Jackson home.

Miles Jackson came in from his school, west of town, Friday, to spend the holidays at home.

Mr and Mrs. Joe Glacken of Wylie left here Monday for a two week's visit with friends in Iowa.

H. O. Jackson returned Tuesday from Grafton N. D., where he was called by the illness of his father.

Miss Annie Peterson left Monday to spend the holidays visiting with her sister, Mrs. Herman Adams, in St. Paul.

E. O. Burkee, principal of the Veradale, Minn, schools, arrived here Saturday morning to spend the Christmas vacation.

Alfred Dahlstrom has completed a fine 7 room residence, at a cost of nearly $2500.00, on his farm west of this village.

Victor Scholin and Ella Hallstrom came up from Crookston Saturday, to visit during the holidays with their parents west of this village.

Miss Annie Moren, who is attending the Normal School at Moorhead, came Saturday to spend the Christmas vacation with her parents.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The Spectator sent any where in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50

Miss Mabel Patterson, who is employed as teacher in the public schools of Fargo, N. D., came Saturday to spend the holidays with her parents.

Ebba Wahlbeck who is teaching a term of school in the township of Hickory, came Saturday evening to spend the holidays with her parents, near Wylie.

Henry Swanson, who has been employed at railway contracting work near Schaefer, N. D., came Saturday to spend the holidays with his family.

Hjalmer Johnson left Monday evening for Minneapolis where he will make two weeks visit with relatives. He also expects to visit at Webster, Wis., and Alexandria, Minn., before returning.

We wish all patrons of this bank a very prosperous and

Happy New Year

Merchant's State Bank

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Myrtle Blaine came down from Rhoda, Monday to spend the holidays.

N. Skeie came Saturday from Snooper to attend his father's funeral. He returned Tuesday morning.

Hjalmer Hokanson, a nephew of Mrs. A. F. Blomberg of Minneapolis is visiting with friends in this village.

Louis Geese, accompanied by Miss Ella Jackson, autoed over from Grand Forks, Saturday evening.

Marie Hooper came down from Ringbo, where she is teaching, last Friday.

George Fricker left Thursday for Brainard to visit with relatives during the holidays.

Gust Hanson, who is located at Shelly Minn., was a passenger on the north-bound train Wednesday.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin left for Crookston, Monday to spend the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. I. B. Fisher.

Alton and Bob Jackson came up from Red Lake Falls Thursday to partake of Christmas dinner with their parents.

Miss Anna Skeie, who came from Upham, N. D., Friday, to be present at the funeral of her father, returned to Upham, Friday.

A fine Christmas program was rendered at the Eastside school Tuesday evening. Everybody present reports a splendid time.

Mrs. V. Lundholm who came Saturday to attend the funeral of her father, will spend the holidays at the parental home.

The Young people's society of the United church will meet Sunday Jan. 4, at the church at 7:30 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Miss Edith Dahl of Minot, N. D., is spending the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl.

Everyone should have a business education and Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., is the school to get it. d-20-27

Hazel Wilson, who is attending the high school at Red Lake Falls, is spending her Christmas vacation at the home of her parents.

Ralph and Ruth Roy, who are attending school at Grand Forks, N. D., came Saturday, to spend their Christmas vacations with their parents.

Joe Martz who is attending the North Dakota Agricultral College at Fargo, N. D., came Saturday morning to spend the Christmas holidays.

John Hooper, who has been employed at plumbing work at Madison, Wis., the past year, came Wednesday to spend the holidays with his parents

Theodore Roy who is taking the Mining-Engineering course at the U. of N. Dakota, came Monday morning to spend the holiday vacation. He will return to resume his studies Jan. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stoyke of Lakefield, Minn., came Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Stoyke's father, the late Mr. Skeie, which took place Monday afternoon. They returned home Monday evening via the Soo Line.

Miss Ragna Loberg, who is employed at Crookston, Selmer Benson of Halstad, and Miss Olga Swenson of Duluth, were among those that arrived on Monday morning to spend the holidays.

Becoming frightened by the breaking of the circle on the buggy, Geo. Biskey's "fast mail steeds" ran away last Friday scattering the mail broadcast on a mile of road. Aside from a dent in his new straw hat, George was unhurt and is on the job again with the motorcycle.

Will Winter In Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Fairbanks and daughter Ruth, left Monday for their former home in Illinois, where they expect to spend the winter.

Surprise Their Friends

Walter Johnson, a former St. Hilaire boy who is located at Tacoma, Wash., and Miss Mildred Hooper, a daughter of G. W. Hooper, who has been employed at Madison, Wis., the past year, surprised their friends in this village by arriving here Wednesday morning as Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson.

They were married at St. Paul early Tuesday morning.

They will spend a month here, visiting with relatives and friends after which they will leave for Tacoma, where the groom holds a responsible position with a lumber concern.

The Spectator joins with their many friends in wishing them a long, prosperous and happy married life.

Clover.

"Clover makes me dream of happy hours, of childhood's rosy cheeks, of dimpled babes, of wholesome, loving wives, of honest men, of springs and brooks and violets and all there is of stainless joy in peaceful human life.

"A wonderful word is clover! Drop the 'c,' and you have the happiest of mankind. Take away the 'c' and 'r,' and you have left the only thing that makes a heaven of this dull and barren earth. Cut off the 'r' alone, and there remains a very deceitful bud that sweetens the breath and keeps peace in countless homes whose masters frequent clubs. After all, Bottom was right. 'Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.'"—Ingersoll.

Here from Stillwater

Al. Hall, known by all his friends as "Pills," who is now located at Stillwater, Minn., came up Wednesday to spend the holidays. "Pills" holds down a fine position with a retail drug firm in the "Prison City" and is making good. He stated today that this visible supply of lute-fisk in the village will be decimated somewhat before he returns to Stillwater.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin returned Friday from Crookston.

A. Ness of Bu[illegible]osh, Sask., Canada, is visiting at the Ed Peterson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Ulrich of Bemidji are spending the holidays at the home of Ole Matheson.

Dr. J. E. Owens left Monday for points in North Dakota where he intends to look for a location.

James Cross, who formerly was a member of the Spectator force and who is now the owner of a large job printing plant at Grand Forks, was a visitor in this village Friday.

A Pleasant Surprise

When Rev. M. S. Gjerde was ready to return home after services at the Hamar church last Sunday evening he was pleasantly surprised by finding his team hitched up in a set of new harness—a Christmas present to the pastor from the Hamar congregation.

Between Friends.

Betty—I shall not wed until I can marry a hero. Alice—Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one.—Boston Transcript.

Clearance Sale

In order to reduce my stock, I am making some very attractive prices from now on until Jan. 1, 1914.

If you need anything in the line of groceries, clothing small hardware, dishes, lamps, crockery etc., be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere.

This sale will continue until Jan. 1.

M. R. HAGE.

New Year's Dance

The annual public New Year's dance at Thief River Falls will be held this year on New Year's eve., Wednesday December 31, at the Auditorium in that city under the auspices of the Antlers Club. Special music has been arranged for. The hall will be hung with evergreens and other appropriate holiday decorations.

IMPERFECTION.

Through the very consciousness of imperfection man gains an ideal which rises above and beyond experience. If man is dissatisfied with experience, dissatisfied with himself, he becomes aware of limits beyond which he would pass, and in so doing he reaches after a standpoint which is farther on.—Selected.

Wyandotte

Carl Mathison sold the east half of his farm lying east of the Soo track to Wm. Denhart, who will build on the west side joining the Hazel townsite. Mr. Denhart is now grinding up his brush scythes. Just watch those few remaining brush thickets fall. Bill said he was getting tired of loafing. The land will make a valuable addition to his farm.

The Young People's society of the Clara church met at M. Peterson's Tuesday eve., a large crowd was gathered and; of course everybody had a good time.

Frank and Hjalmer Peterson and Albert Johnson spent a few days this week at Highlanding.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reigert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cork, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cork, Mr and Mrs. Elmer Kolp, and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter and families were guests at the J. W. Kolp home Christmas.

Mrs. Dr. Dann left Tuesday for Sioux City, where she will spend the holidays with her parents.

Anton Peterson visited the county seat Monday.

Mrs. Oscar Peterson and sister and brother, Emma and William Lindahl left Friday for Bemidji to attend the funeral of Mrs. Chas. Lindahl. They returned Monday.

Luba and Ellen Peterson were St. Hilaire callers Monday.

Mabel Peterson who has been in Grand Forks for the past three months returned Tuesday to spend the holidays at home.

Ethel Keller who is attending school at St. Hilaire, is now home for the vacation.

Elias Peterson left Friday for Erskine to visit relatives and (a friend.)

John Hanson accompanied by Nels and John Alfson and Walter Peterson attended the Y. P. S. at M. Peterson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Julin and son of Fort Francis are spending the holidays at the Anton Peterson home.

Anna Peterson left Monday for Grand Forks where she will spend a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. August Roese, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harold, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter and daughter Neva, Nina and Martin Peterson and Augusta Peterson were guests at the P. W. Peterson home Sunday.

T. J. Sumpter and daughter Neva were visitors at the Roese home Friday afternoon.

Frank Peterson was a Thief River visitor Tuesday.

Hjalmer Peterson was a St. Hilaire caller Tuesday.

Bray

Ed Fina left Friday for Wylie, where he will be employed at C. O. Swanson's for some time.

A large crowd attended a dance at Andrew Johnson's Saturday evening. A good time was reported.

Alfred Olson drove to Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Huldah Fossum returned to her home at Thief River Falls Saturday to spend Xmas.

Halvor Aansen made a trip to T. R. F. Tuesday.

Allen, the five year old son of Alfred Olson has been quite sick this week, Dr. Swanson of St. Hilaire was called Tuesday. As to the last report he is improving.

A few from here took in the Christmas tree program in Lilly Boehm's school last Friday eve. The program was good and games were the amusements of the evening.

Gust Scholin and Arthur Lindblom drove to the county seat Tuesday.

Nick and John Schalz, Christ Kruse, Clara and Ida Olson visited at Blaska's near St. Hilaire Tuesday evening, and also took in the Christmas program at the Riverside school.

Gena Broten is spending Christmas with her parents in Sanders.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the friends who assisted us during the last illness and after the death of our husband and father and to those friends, especially the pupils of the 7 and 8th grades of the local schools, who contributed the beautiful floral offerings at the funeral.

MRS. C. A. SKEIE AND FAMILY.

THE SPECTATOR

Wishes each of its patrons a prosperous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR

A California Letter

Vinland, Calif.
Dec. 13, 1913.

Editor Spectator:

In old Minnesota folks are taking their ease during these winter evenings and days but here we work all year round. This is the season of orchard plowing and general repair work. Today we intended to finish spraying the peach trees with bluestone solution but the all-day rain prevented it.

Conditions here have improved, very much within the last year. An electric suburban line is just being completed which means Vinland will have direct communication with Fresno (city of 40,000.) One thing of which much care is taken is the condition of the roads. All important roads are oiled and all roads are kept graded. Within the last year a state highway has been constructed which runs thru the center of the two large valleys Sacramento and San Joaquin. This fine highway is constructed of macadam and is to serve as a pleasure road as well as for heavy hauling. There is certainly need for a pleasure road judging from the number of automobiles (especially Fords.) During this past season a million dollar raisin company was organized which now controls the raisin market and assures the vinyardists fair prices. Such a control of the peach market will also soon be possible. Besides this the farmers are organizing and hope to better the irrigation conditions and system. This all goes to prove that organization means success.

During the past year we received 3 tons per acre from our vineyard and raisins sold at 4½ cents per lb. A ton of peaches per acre was the average from our orchard. These sold at 5 cents per lb. Alfalfa has been as high as $12 a ton and butterfat over 40 cents. Eggs have been especially high selling in Fresno for 75 cents. During this last year we tried turkeys and, with no cost for feed except during fruit season, we got monster turkeys and excellent prices. They sold at an average of $3.10, even with these splendid returns you should remember the past 2 years have been very dry. However this is hardly the place for a man beginning in life as the land prices are very high. For good land $200 per acre is low. A movement is now being started for a government irrigation project which means the construction of much wasted mountain water and also the irrigation of much more land. This would mean splendid opportunities for settlers.

It is hard to give an account of a land so different from yours in a letter because it must of needs be short. But I hope you have gotten some idea of conditions in California. And now wishing all old friends Christmas and New Year Greetings, I remain your California reader,

Andrew Soderberg.

We acknowledge greetings and letter with thanks. The Soderberg family gained a large number of friends during their residence here, who will be pleased to learn that they are prospering in their new home.

Big Snowfalls.

The heaviest fall of snow that ever took place in England occurred in 1615. The snow commenced falling on the 16th of January, 1615, and continued every day until the 12th of March following. It covered the earth to such a depth that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over gates, hedges and walls, which had been obliterated by the white sheet. On the 12th of March it began to decrease and so by little and little melted and wasted away till the 28th of May.

A heavy fall occurred in Scotland in 1620, the snow falling thirteen days and nights with little or no intermission.

The Ugliest Beast.

Probably the ugliest beast in the world is a monkey, a gruesome looking animal called the bearded saki. This is so utterly grotesque a beast that it would scarcely be safe to let a child or nervous person see it. The ugliness is not of an amusing kind, but of an evil, sinister nature. The beast has a sort of beard and a countenance unlike anything else in shape and lines. The monkey itself is not particularly savage, but is so hideous that the natives of its country, South America, say that no beast of prey, however hungry, will tackle it. Even a hungry jaguar will starve in a cageful of sakis.—London Mail.

A Surprise For the Teacher.

"This class comprehends the meaning of words very quickly," said the Boston teacher to her visitors. "You noticed we spoke of the word 'ransom' a few minutes ago. Now, now," turning to the children, "can think of a sentence containing the word 'ransom'? Every one. Yes, Harold?"

Harold arose proudly.

"My sister's beau ran home when pa"—

And then the children wondered why the class was dismissed three minutes early.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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The Spectator.

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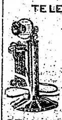

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring In Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Garrison endorsed before the military committee a bill to prohibit discrimination against army, navy and marine uniforms.

• • •

A constitutional amendment for six-year terms for representatives in congress subject to recall is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Kent of California.

• • •

Representative Fowler of Illinois and Marsh Lambert of Shawneetown urge rivers and harbors committee to appropriate $100,000 to repair and strengthen levees at Shawneetown.

• • •

Chairman Stephens of Indian affairs committee has introduced a bill to provide for final segregation and apportionment of all Indian tribal property.

• • •

President Wilson approved the sentence of dismissal, imposed by general court martial in the Philippines, on Captain Frank Kalde, Eighteenth infantry, who was convicted on charges of embezzling funds.

• • •

A monument in each state along the Canadian boundary to mark the line and commemorate one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain has been proposed in a bill by Senator Jones of Washington.

• • •

The bill relieving miners on gold and placer claims in the Ham creek region of Alaska from the required amount of assessment work on their claims this year, because of ruin caused by recent floods, has been passed by the senate.

• • •

A bill to remove the limitations on the amount that may be accepted from depositors in the postal savings banks was passed by the house. The measure would permit unlimited deposits, but $1,000 is fixed as the maximum on which interest would be paid.

• • •

Secretary McAdoo has issued a supplementary income tax regulation extending the time for filing itemized monthly list returns of coupon and registered interest payments for November, required by previous regulations to be filed on or before December 20, to January 5 next.

• • •

The senate passed the judicial joint resolution already adopted by the house expressing the regret of congress at the death of Lieutenant Colonel David Du B. Gaillard, Isthmian canal commissioner and appropriating $11,000, the annual salary of a commissioner for Mrs. Gaillard.

• • •

Secretary Garrison has announced that when Major General Leonard Wood leaves the office of chief of staff next April he will be assigned to command the Eastern department at Governor's Island, N. Y., succeeding Major General Thomas H. Barry, who will go to the Philippines. Secretary Garrison made no announcement as to General Wood's successor as chief of staff.

DOMESTIC.

The 1913 apportionment of the state school fund among the several counties of Nebraska totals $325,078; number of children of school age (5 to 21 years), 379,691.

• • •

President Wilson laid the cornerstone of a new building for the Central Presbyterian church to the congregation of which he belongs. In a brief address the president dwelt upon the value of worship to man.

• • •

The Boston grand jury reported that it had not found sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of anyone for responsibility for the deaths of twenty-eight men in the fire that destroyed the Arcadia lodging house, December 3.

• • •

Mrs Maud Morris Schwab, daughter of the late Nelson Morris, filed suit for divorce at Chicago from Henry O. Schwab, vice president of one of the large department stores in Chicago. Mrs. Schwab charged desertion and asked that she be given the custody of their 10-year-old son.

• • •

Ben F. Moffatt, a promoter of Chicago was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by the United States district court at St. Louis.

• • •

W. A. Wells, president of a St. Paul ice company, was sentenced at Hastings, Minn., to pay a fine of $5,000 for operating his company in restraint of trade. The company, recently convicted on a similar charge, was fined $2,000. The case was tried on a change of venue.

• • •

Dr. Henry Wishard, through whose efforts the first order for the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to northern homes was issued by President Lincoln during the civil war, died at Indianapolis. He was 97 years old.

• • •

H. L. Fannin and E. W. Hickman, former president and vice president of the Choctaw Commercial bank that failed at Spiro, Okla., last February, pleaded guilty at Stigler, Okla., to accepting deposits when the bank was insolvent. They were each fined $1,000 and costs of the prosecution.

• • •

Alfred Goulet of Australia and Joe Fogler of New York won the six-day bicycle race in Madison square garden. Joseph Magin of Philadelphia and Peter O. Lawrence of Denver were the second team.

CURRENCY BILL BECOMES A LAW

Most Far-Reaching Measure Relating to Finance Enacted in Many Years.

SALIENT POINTS REVIEWED

Essentials of New Law Summarized in Nontechnical Language—Makes Little Change in Operation of Present National Banks—Regional Reserve Banks Provided For.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking and finances of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that have been enacted in many years.

The magnitude of the subject, the diversity of interests affected and the length of the debates in both branches of congress has to follow the changes and grasp the essentials of this highly technical measure in its important bearings on money, finance, banking and the entire range of fiscal subjects, public and private, which it affects.

Summary of the Bill.

With a view, therefore, of presenting succinctly and in non-technical language an epitome of the salient features of the measure as finally framed, the following summary is given of the bill as a whole and of its principal details:

Generally speaking, the first steps to be taken to bring into operation the nation's new financial system will be through an organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture and controller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

Will "Take Up the Slack."

The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages.

Its chief purpose is to add a new piece of machinery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the changing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to quickly convert their assets into cash in time of need, and that will bring out new federal currency when it is needed, and retire it when money becomes "cheap."

Banks are now required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as "reserves," part in cash in their own vaults and part of which may be redeposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other designated cities.

In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned up to the full limit of their resources, these reserves furnish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

Basic Principle of Law.

The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation when necessary without lessening the safety of any bank, and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get cash for the "prime commercial paper" they hold in their vaults.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reservoirs of reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as reserves.

Under the new system, when a financial flurry comes the banks can take commercial paper, such as notes, drafts and bills of exchange, to these "reservoirs," and secure the use of their own reserves, or, if necessary, even the reserve of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They in turn will be permitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent. of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash can be brought out into circulation quickly.

The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as individuals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is expected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

New Paper Currency.

A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and which is expected to go back into the hands of the government when times are normal. These "treasury notes" will be printed by the government and issued through each regional reserve bank, and will bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and of the government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the supply of circulating money a regional bank can secure this new money from the government and put it into circulation; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and commercial paper equal to the full value of the note must be held as a reserve behind each note issued.

This provision is expected to be the influence that will drive the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Clearly Explained.

The following analysis presents the details of the new law without adhering closely to the technical division or language of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand a federal reserve board at Washington, appointed by the president, and to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the controller of the currency and five other members. Two of these shall be expert bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during their service. This board will exercise general control over the entire system.

The temporary "organization committee," or the federal reserve board, will select from eight to twelve cities where regional reserve banks shall be located and will divide the entire country geographically with these cities as the centers of districts. All national banks in a district will be required to subscribe for the stock of the regional reserve bank in that district and to keep a portion of their reserve there.

Known as "Member Banks."

Local banks will be known as "member banks" because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to take capital stock of the regional reserve bank, equal to 6 per cent. of the member bank's capital and surplus. The capital of the regional bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district that have joined the system.

National banks are compelled to join and state banks are permitted to if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks and submit to national examination.

Public Can Buy Stock.

Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock for $4,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to $25,000 for each individual, but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of government representatives on the board of directors of the regional reserve bank.

The regional reserve bank may do business only with their member banks, not with the public, except that certain "open market operations" such as the purchase and sale of gold, government, or municipal bonds, and certain forms of bills of exchange, are permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks, and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Must Pay Up Cash.

Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-half of their subscription to the capital of the new banks, the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Dividends of 6 per cent. will be paid on this stock to the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable.

After these dividends are paid one-half of the surplus net earnings goes to create a regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent. of the original bank's paid in capital these earnings are to go into the United States treasury. The balances of the net earnings are to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

With the machinery thus created for a new banking system that is supplementary to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a gradual transfer of part of the bank reserves to these new "reservoir" banks.

In order not to disturb business conditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shifting these balances and that, if necessary, part of the reserves transferred to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

Reserve Required.

The amount of reserve required from every bank under the new law, and the place where it must be kept, are as follows:

Country banks.—Total reserve required, 12 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Five-twelfths must be held in the bank's own vaults for two years and four-twelfths after that. For the first year two-twelfths must be kept in the regional bank, increasing one-twelfth each six months thereafter until it reaches five-twelfths of the total reserve. For three years the unallotted part of the reserve may be kept in the banks of reserve cities. After that time it must be kept either in the country banks and vaults or in the regional reserve bank.

Reserve city banks—Total reserve required, 15 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Six-fifteenths must be kept in the bank's vaults for the first two years and five-fifteenths after that time. Three-fifteenths must be kept in the reginal reserve bank for the first year, increasing one-fifteenth every six months thereafter until it reaches six-fifteenths. For three years the unalloted portion of the reserve may be kept in other banks, in its own vaults, or in the regional bank; after that time in one of the latter two places.

Regional Reserve Banks.

These immense funds of reserves from "member banks," together with government moneys, will make up the deposits of the regional reserve banks. Each of these banks will be administered by a board of nine directors, six of whom will be elected by the banks, and three appointed by the federal reserve board.

The regional reserve bank may rediscount—that is, buy at a discount from its member banks—"prime commercial paper" when the member banks desire to convert these assets into money.

Character of Paper.

The exact terms of this important provision as to the character of paper upon which the regional reserve banks may furnish cash are as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand notice and protest by such banks, and federal (regional) reserve banks may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act.

Eligible for Discount.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the government of the United States.

The "Elastic" Element.

The new treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system, and to add to the country's circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the government, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three directors named by the federal reserve board for each regional bank will be known as the "federal reserve agent" for that bank, and a supply of the notes will be placed in his custody.

Should a regional bank desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted commercial paper into the hands of the "federal reserve agent," and received in return the new treasury notes.

For each note that it puts out into circulation, the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent. of the value of the note as a guarantee for its redemption. This gold, with the commercial paper held by the "federal reserve agent," is the protection behind the new money; but these notes will also be guaranteed by the government and may be redeemed in gold in the United States treasury.

Reserve Required.

Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 35 per cent. of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent. gold reserve behind the treasury notes it issues. If the gold reserve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent. a heavy tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn adds the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop an over-expansion of currency. In times of sudden stress the federal reserve board can suspend these reserve provisions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

Take Up Bonds.

None of the existing forms of currency except the national bank notes will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of $25,000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes or short term three per cent. bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

The federal reserve board will exercise final control over the entire operation of the system. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all restrictions surroundings the reserves which regional banks must hold, and can remove directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

Banks in Control.

While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the federal reserve board is only through an advisory board is only though an advisory council, made up of one representative from each federal reserve district. This council will meet in Washington to confer with the federal reserve board "on general business conditions" and to make recommendations and suggestions concerning discount rates, note issues, and reserve conditions.

An important change in national banking methods embraced in the new law will permit all national banks except those in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to make direct loans on five year farm mortgages up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus, or up to one-third of their time deposits.

HOW DISPUTED POINTS WERE ADJUSTED

The following changes affecting points at difference between the senate and house were made in conference:

Comptroller of currency and secretary of agriculture retained as members of organization committee.

Comptroller of currency made ex-officio member of federal reserve board and total membership retained at seven and the term of office fixed at ten years.

Alaska excluded from provisions of act.

After federal reserve district are established, national banking associations shall have 30 days in which to subscribe for capital stock of reserve banks.

Individuals may purchase up to $25,000 stock in federal reserve bank instead of $10,000 as provided in house bill.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to any voting power whatever.

Number of regional reserve banks to be "not less than eight nor more than twelve," as provided by the senate.

The minimum capital of regional reserve banks fixed at $4,000,000.

No senator or representative can be an officer of a federal reserve bank.

No director of Class C directors of federal reserve board shall be an officer, director, employe or stockholder of any bank.

Each member bank is permitted to nominate one candidate for Class A and one for Class B directors.

Subscription of member banks 6 per cent. of capital and surplus of subscribing bank.

Senate provision for the guarantee of national bank deposits eliminated.

Use of federal reserve notes as part of reserves of member banks stricken out.

At least one-third of the reserves of the country banks must be held in the vaults of local banks.

House provision for collections at par practically restored, banks to be permitted to collect only actual expenses.

Retirement of 2 per cent. bonds aggregating $300,000,000 within 20 years provided for as against retirement of $125,000,000 in senate bill.

Gold reserve behind the notes remains at 40 per cent., with a graduated tax against any depletion.

Salary of members of the federal board increased from $10,000 to $12,000.

Members of reserve board shall serve two, four, six, eight and ten years instead of one to five years.

Reserve board can liquidate or reorganize reserve banks.

Compensation for directors, officers and employes of federal reserve banks shall be subject to the approval of the federal reserve board.

Recess appointments to reserve board shall expire 30 days after the following session of congress opens.

Net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the deposits against which reserves shall be determined.

Should Be Made to Divulge Secret.

Scarcely a living wage, but it was enough for Mr. and Mrs. John Pitt, of Trunch, Norfolk, England, who have just celebrated their golden wedding. They have, on wages varying from $2.50 to $1, a week, brought up a family of ten children, all of whom are living.

Furniture Factories Kept Busy.

The homes of this country require about $239,887,000 worth of furniture each year.

Much in the Manner of It.

Of course women should have the right to propose marriage if they desire it. As a matter of fact they sometimes do, but in such a way that the proposal was not of his own making.—San Antonio Express.

Cabaret Defined.

It has remained for an experienced New Yorker to define the cabaret as "an institution that has taken the rest out of restaurant and put the din in dinner."—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

This Age of Luxury.

One thousand dollars seems a good deal to pay for a doll, yet this sum has been paid by a city magnate for a doll to present to his little daughter. The doll in question had a complete trousseau, containing dozens of miniature fashionable costumes, complete in every detail, and was a marvel of workmanship.

Cancer's Annual Toll.

Cancer yearly kills 25,000 persons in the United States.

Peculiar Storage Places.

Old Bibles and Testaments are in general use by gold beaters as storage places for gold leaf, which is placed between the pages. In some communities where gold beating is the principal industry no other methods of storage is used by the workmen.

Always an Exception.

"Honesty is the best policy," quoted the Wise Guy." "At the same time, the fellow who hesitates to steal a kiss will seldom get one," added the Simple Mug.

Vagaries of the Hunter's Life.

A Maryland hunter shot at a trolley car, mistaking it for a deer, but the negligent correspondent did not ascertain why he got his ammunition at a corner drug store instead of going to the usual place.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Leechlike, in Other Words.

The kiss was so long as the whole life of many creatures that live on earth.—From "The Joy of Youth," by Eden Pholpotts.

New York Jewels.

A conservative estimate put the total worth of the jewels of New York city at $500,000,000. This is more than twice the value of the buildings of all the universities, colleges and technical schools in the entire country.

And Fruit Is Dear.

In the United States there are more than two hundred million apple trees of bearing age, about twenty million pear trees and more than sixteen million cherry trees.

One Fault He Noticed.

"The young men who compose this quartet seem to be agreeable fellows." "Quite so. The only fault I have to find with them is that they disagree so distressingly when they try to sing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fulfilled Youthful Promise.

The most compelling of prodigies has unquestionably been the infant pianistic genius. Mozart, Liszt and Chopin were marvelous exponents at the age of ten years.

Revenue Men Killed by Smugglers.

Stoned to death near Mount St. Martin, France, two revenue officers, named Compeau and Thevenin, were killed while in discharge of their duty. Some of their assailants have been arrested and identified as notorious smugglers.

Japanese Smoking Tree.

A smoking tree is one of the natural wonders of Ono, Japan. Strange to say, it smokes only in the evening, just after sunset, and the smoke issues from the top of the trunk.

CURRENCY BILL IS SIGNED BY WILSON

SENATE ADOPTS CONFERENCE REPORT AND PRESIDENT IS PLEASED.

ALL TAKE XMAS VACATIONS

Tired Legislators and Chief Executive Hurry Away For First Rest in Almost a Year.

Washington, Dec. 26.—By a vote of 43 to 25, the senate late Tuesday sent the currency bill to President Wilson for approval. The vote on adoption of the conference committee's draft came at the end of four and one-half hours of what, at times, was acrimonious debate, in which republicans assailed the majority party for its course in the framing of the measure. The senate adjourned then for the Christmas holiday.

Bill Is Signed.

At six o'clock President Wilson signed the money measure. Five hours later the president left for Pass Christian, Miss., for a three weeks' vacation.

Senator Owen and Representative Glass, co-authors of the bill, members of the congressional banking committees and leaders in congress, attended the ceremony.

The president signed the bill with two gold pens and presented one to Senator Owen and the other to Representative Glass.

How Senate Acted.

The administration bill entered the last stage of its passage when the senate met at 10 a. m. yesterday to take up the conference report which already had been delayed twenty-four hours by difficulties in the house.

The democratic majority in the senate worked smoothly and the bill was finally engrossed and on its way to the White House for President Wilson's signature before night. All the changes made by the conference managers were agreeable to the president and it was signed.

Bristow Opens Attack.

When the senate debate began Senator Bristow, one of the republicans of the banking committee, who had been denied admittance to the deliberations of the democratic conferees, led off with an attack, saying he proposed to express his opinions where they would get into the permanent record.

Senator Bristow declared he believed Senator Owen had excluded him from the conference for fear he would join some of the democrats against Owen's "pet measures."

Senator Nelson, another of the excluded republican conferees, assailed the democrats.

"You have not only insulted the republicans of the senate and insulted and humiliated me," he said, "but you have disfranchised the state I represent."

Hurry to Leave Capital.

When the senate had finished with the currency bill congress recessed until Jan. 12. The Christmas holiday vacation is the first the tired legislators have had since April 7, when President Wilson called them together in extra session to tackle the tariff and currency problems.

DIETZ APPEALS FOR PARDON

Could Not Have Fired Shot That Killed Harp, Declares Counsel.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 26.—That murder was not a proper charge against John F. Dietz, was the contention of Dietz's counsel, who appeared before Governor F. E. McGovern, and made an appeal for pardon for the condemned man, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp in October, 1910, near Cameron Dam.

It was further contended that the crime lacked the element of premeditation and that Dietz's general disposition was such that it was clearly a case of manslaughter if he had killed Harp.

Counsel also maintained that the bullet could not come from Dietz's gun; that he had no ammunition of the kind that killed the officer and that from his position he could not have struck Harp.

Receivership May Be Dissolved.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—The resignation of Frederic A. Delano, as one of the three receivers of the Wabash railroad was formally accepted in an order issued here by Judge Adams. The court then announced that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Delano was unnecessary. This is considered in local railroad circles as indicating the Wabash receivership soon will be dissolved.

Louisville Teachers Seek Raise.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26. — Public school teachers of Louisville are asking an increase in salaries of $5 per month. The campaign is in charge of the Teachers' guild, and citizens and press generally are supporting it. The request for a salary raise is being made at this time in order to enable the teachers to make their payments in the Teachers' Annuity fund, a form of pension or retirement fund recently adopted here. The board of education has the subject under advisement.

Eleanor Wilson Gives to Needy.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, played Santa Claus to a half hundred little children. With Christmas greetings from the president she took an automobile load of toys and candies to a settlement on the Virginia side of the Potomac, through which her father rides on his way to golf. Miss Wilson visited about fifteen families. "There hasn't ever been such a time before in Virginia," commented one aged woman as the automobile stopped at her house.

In Minnesota.

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

Cass Lake.—Fred Kuhfehl of Park Falls, Wis., was killed in the Great Northern yards here.

Chatfield.—An Iverson club has been formed with a large membership. Dr. C. M. Cooper was chosen president and Charles L. Thurber, secretary.

East Grand Rapids.—The congregation of the Mendenhall Memorial church was driven out by fire. The interior of the church was gutted with a heavy loss.

Fergus Falls.—Mrs. O. C. Phelps fell dead in this city Sunday noon from heart failure. She had recently undergone an operation, but had apparently recovered.

Winona.—Neighbors for fifty years on adjoining farms Ludwig Siebenhuener, 82 years old, and Friedrich Catarius, 92 years old, died within a few hours of each other.

Fergus Falls.—John Nichols, who broke into the Robert Johnson store, south of this city, and rifled the cash drawer, was given an indeterminate sentence in the St. Cloud reformatory.

Graceville.—At the last regular meeting of the M. W. A. camp of Graceville, three delegates were elected to attend the organization of the new order in Minneapolis Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

Winona. — Martin P. Steimach, chairman of the town board of Arcadia, Wis., was found unconscious in the road a few miles from Winona, either the victim of highwaymen or a runaway acident. Doctors say he cannot live.

Alexandria.—A strong farmers' club was organized last week in the new consolidated school district No. 55, township of Miltona, Douglas county. The officers are F. R. Rhinehart, president; Nels Johnson, vice president, and G. J. Thompson, secretary.

Shakopee.—J. J. Connolly, contractor, has completed about two miles of water mains and sewer trenches, and the city now has ample fire protection. Underwriters will be requested to reduce insurance rates here. The municipal skating rink will be in readiness for the public by Christmas eve.

Heron Lake.—While hunting with a small repeating rifle, Alvin Nestegaard, 13 years old, accidentally shot and killed himself. He was attempting to put a cartridge in the rifle, with the butt on the ground, when the gun was discharged, and the bullet struck him just below the right eye and passed into his brain, causing instant death.

Fergus Falls.—A message from New York Mills, announces the destruction of the village fire hall there. The fire originated from some unknown cause and the firemen stood helplessly while the fire apparatus was itself licked up by the flames. The loss included an old fire engine and a new chemical engine that had never been used. The destruction of the hall leaves the village temporarily without fire protection.

Montevideo.—A memorial for William Windom, once a United States senator from Minnesota and then secretary of the treasury, is assured. Eventually it will consist of a group of buildings for Windom college in this city, made possible largely by the generous act of James J. Hill, who subscribed $50,000 toward an endowment fund on condition that the men behind the school raise $200,000 more. Montevideo set out to raise $50,000 at its share of the proposed sum and for three weeks a canvass has been in progress here.

Minneapolis.—The aggregate value of the horses on Minnesota farms is greater than the value of the cattle, hogs, sheep and mules combined, according to a statement today by J. S. Montgomery, assistant professor in the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college, who has charge of instruction in raising and care of horses. Mr. Montgomery said that scarcely 15 per cent of the farmers of the state are raising enough horses for their own use, yet there are more horses in the state now than ever before. "On the farms in the state, according to the latest figures I have," Mr. Montgomery said, "there are more than 83,000 horses valued at approximately $90,000,000. The combined value of the cattle, sheep, hogs and mules on the farms is about $68,000,000."

St. Paul.—Shipments of iron ore from the three Minnesota ranges for the season of 1913, just closed, have broken all previous records, according to J. P. Funk, iron ore clerk in the office of the state auditor. The total shipments down the lakes from Two Harbors, Duluth and Superior this year, as ascertained by Mr. Funk, were 26,195,187 tons, an increase of 2,487,927 tons over 1912, which was the largest then on record. Shipments from 19 state mines aggregated more than 2,800,000 tons, on which a royalty of 25 cents a ton accrues to the state trust funds.

State Scores in Von Klein Case.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 24.—In the trial of Edmund E. C. Von Klein on the charge of living polygamously with Ethel Newcomb here in 1911, the state introduced the affidavits made in applying for a marriage license in San Francisco in October, 1911, signed with the name of George B. Lewis. The affidavit was compared with Von Klein's signature and a handwriting expert testified the two were written by the same hand. The expert also compared the two signatures with notes in Von Klein's notebook.

State Wins in S. D. Case.

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 24.—In the supreme court Justice Smith sustained the demurrer of the state in the case of Norbeck and Nicholson, vs. the state. The firm sought to secure payment from the state for sinking an artesian well on the grounds of the state university. The appropriation was secured from a legislature of which Peter Norbeck, the senior member of the drilling firm, was a member, which is held to be unconstitutional, and no recovery can be had.

"WHY I EMIGRATED"

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST WHO MADE A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the "boundless possibilities" that Canada, the virgin land, affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

"Why did you emigrate from the United States?" I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

"I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land," was the reply, "and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor."

The farmer, a pioneer of the west, had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there. After traversing the country for some time he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of that endless sea of waving wheat ears that goes on for miles before my eyes. His strong, sunburned figure finds the best background in his farm itself, which is the outcome of his ceaseless activity—a pretty two-storied dwelling house, a large clean stable in the midst of a hamlet of barns, sheds and outbuildings, a useful garden overflowing with products; horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the rich pastures, and around to the horizon wheat, golden wheat.

"In Iowa?" the farmer continued, "I farmed on rented land, for at the price of $100 per acre I did not possess money enough to buy. I might farm. I might farm as I could more than the living for myself and family, I could not attain. Sometimes the harvest turned out good, sometimes bad, but the grand total was a bitter combat to keep want from the door. It was impossible to lay by for bad times and in spite of all trouble and work an old age free of care was not to be thought of. My death would have brought bitter poverty to my wife and children.

"I decided to break-up and go to Canada, where at least I could fight out the struggle for existence on my own land. I started out with a mule team, all my earthly possessions were in the prairie-schooner with my wife and children. Then I took up a homestead of 160 acres to which I added by purchase, gradually; now as a whole I count about 3,000 acres as my own. The whole property is free of debt. I do not owe a cent to anyone. I bought my land for $2-$10 per acre, now I would not give it up for $50."

"Do you mean to say that you paid for the whole land in the five years?" I interrupted.

"In a much shorter time," replied the farmer. "The land paid for itself, some already by the first harvest, and at longest in 3 years each field had brought in its purchase price. If you doubt that land in Western Canada pays for itself within 3 years you can easily convince yourself of the truth of my assertion. Let us assume that a farmer buys a farm of 160 A. at $15 per A. for $2,400. Farm machines, seed ploughs, mowing and threshing might bring up the outlay to about $10 per acre. If the farmer sows the 160 A. for 3 years in succession with wheat and harvests 20 bus. per acre, then the product of an A. at the average price of 75c per bu. is exactly $15 per acre. If you deduct the $10 outlay, you will retain a clear return of $5.00. For 160 A. the annual excess amounts to $800, consequently the farm has after the third harvest brought in the purchase price of $2,400.

"Sometimes—and not rarely—the land pays for itself by the first harvest of 35 bus. of wheat bring in more than the purchase price of $15 per acre. As in some years I harvested more than 35 bus., you can reckon for yourself how quickly I paid for my farm."

"Would you not prefer your own farm in Iowa?" I asked.

"No," replied the farmer, "never will I go back. In general very few American settlers return to the old home. In Iowa a 160 A. farm costs 100 per A., $16,000; in Western Canada $15, only $2,400. For the same money that you require to buy a 160 A. farm in Iowa, you can buy here in Western Canada a farm of 1,000 acres. I have money enough to buy a farm in Iowa, if I wished. But there my yearly income would be a small one, whereas here I work for a great gain. There I would only be a small farmer, here I am a large landed proprietor."

In a corner of the farmyard I had during our conversation noticed a mound of earth overgrown with grasses and wild flowers. To my inquiry as to what it was, I received the reply: "That is the run of the wooden shack covered with sods, which I called my home when I settled here five years ago."

I gathered a wild aster from the ruin and flung it into the air. In a purplish-glittering line the wind drove the flower towards the fine, modern-equipped farmhouse. What a contrast between the lowly earthy hut of yesterday and charming palace of today! This contrast says enough of the unbounded possibilities, which this new land offers to the willing worker. How the poor emigrant on the open prairie, through energy and activity, within 5 years worked his way up to being a well-to-do farmer and esteemed citizen! More, the farmer did not require to say. Why did he emigrate? WHY? Why I saw the answer with my own eyes."—Advertisement.

Cause and Effect.

"Eggs are still rising."

"Queer of them when the hen's business is setting!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

To sympathize with a woman, weep with her; to sympathize with a man, swear with him.

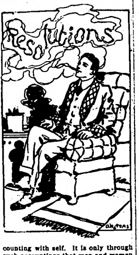
25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Although Usually Broken They Often Result in Something Worth While to the Maker.

At the close of the year a great many men and women review the events and experiences through which they have passed, and resolve to profit by them during the coming year. Many a man "turns over a new leaf," and many a woman emphatically declares that she will abandon this folly and that. So many fail in their resolves that New Year's resolutions have become a subject of jest.

Yet while there may be a humorous phase of the subject there is certainly a more serious one than some appear to believe. It makes no difference whether it is New Year's eve or any other eve, there has to come a time in the lives of all when there is an accounting with self. It is only through such accountings that men and women find themselves, learn to know themselves and, knowing, become what they should be.



Rev. Dr. Talmage used to tell the story of a young man who annually devoted New Year's eve to a review of the year ended, concluding with resolutions which he seldom kept for any great length of time. Lying lazily back in a comfortable Morris chair, this young man would smoke a cigar, think over the year, and make his resolves. One New Year's eve he thought and smoked until, half dreaming, he fancied he saw in the smoke as it curled upward the word "resolutions." His fancy led him to serious consideration of how many of his resolutions had really gone up in smoke. He was astounded, and made one supreme resolve that they should no longer end in smoke.

Each time he told this story Doctor Talmage assured his hearers that this young man was today one of the foremost business men of New York city, a factor in its commercial life and a powerful agent for good in many directions. The reverend gentleman made the point that although resolutions may be made only to be broken, the time must come in the life of every man and woman when they make one supreme resolve which is the making of themselves. Therefore Doctor Talmage always declared that he favored New Year resolutions even though they would be broken, because he knew that in the end they would result in something really worth while.

"GOODBY, OLD YEAR, GOODBY."

By Margaret E. Sangster.

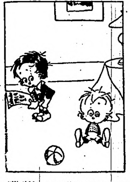
"Goodby old year, goodby."
We've had good times together,
You gave us many a bright blue sky,
And sometimes stormy weather.

But we've had lots of fun—
We've skated, fished and boated;
And now, just as the year is done,
In school we've been promoted.

Old year, be brave and proud;
With banners floating over you,
You join the shadowy crowd
Of years that went before you.

Goodby, old year, goodby;
With "finis" to your story,
The stars shine out on high
To light your way with glory.

A LONG SLEEP.



"Yistiddy was 1913 an' today is 1914"—

"Gee! How's that? We must've slept a whole year last night."

Sympathy.

A heart must be "at leisure from itself," to enter into the joyousness of the glad-hearted. A gift straight from the father's hand is sympathy, and a gift which goes on blessing those on whom it is expended and even seeks out for itself little wayside deserts on which to pour its fructifying waters. Those who have experienced in the hour of stress and sorrow—in the height of the storm—the warm and consoling light and deliverance which smypathy from a friend can give, will offer thanks to God for one of the most beautiful of his gifts.—Emily Ridgeway.

A New Year's Wish.

My New Year wish is that all through the year the yesterdays will have contained as much happiness as you wish for the tomorrows.

A Backward Look

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

"Add ye year to year."—Isaiah xxix, 1.

So goes the old year forth, as goes
A king with no attending train,
As goes a monarch old, who knows
His further effort is in vain.
In stately sequence they have gone—
The courtier months—and now, alone,
The old year proudly falters on,
The new year comes to claim his throne.

But we that stand as subjects stand
Within the temple of the years
While faints the narrow thread of sand
That in the timeglass now appears—
Should we look out adown the way
Whereon our eager feet would fare,
Or should we gaze at yesterday
And see what is recorded there?

Aye, backward then a moment's space—
Look backward at the dimming hills
Ere yet old time with gentle grace
With drifting haze the distance fills;
Count now the heights which held the goals
Which had been ours to win and keep,
Save that we in our shrinking souls
Feared that the climb was long and steep.

Now the horizon whence we wend
Seems but a path all smooth and fair
Where frowning hill and valley blend,
And any load were light to bear.
Could we go back! Ah, might we go
Once more upon the dwindling way!
The trials would not fret us so—
The trifles, now, of yesterday.

So, in the temple of the years
We gaze back at the fading view—
The composite of laughs and tears—
Then turn to face the roadway new.
The new year comes, as comes a king,
Apparelled in rich stuffs and gold—
Grant that unto it we may bring
The good we garnered from the old.

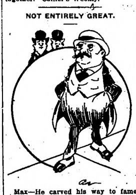
(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

HEROES OF COMMONPLACE

They Are the Ones Who Fill Chinks of Life and Shut Out Chilly World.

To you who have achieved, many will wish a Happy New Year. For you who are facing success on a secure upward path, you who are warmed by the sunshine of human intercourse and strong with the joy of life, a Happy New Year is all but assured. To you who face a life crisis with the prosperous outlook of success beyond, to you in whom hope has steeled determination even in the presence of the fiercest obstacles, the New Year promises well. To you others whom the angel of grief through the passing years has folded in so close an embrace that your eyes have not caught the gleam of his wings or known that they were blessed, the year will bring a tender ministration that is Time's own privilege. But what horoscope is there for each in that great army of the unknown heroes who face no bracing ordeal nor promise of physical or moral cheer; who with faces set toward tomorrow see no light, no warmth, but the same pitiless world that has been their lot for years! And yet these smile brightly. They are the ones who fill the chinks of life and shut out for us an often chily world; they are the apostles of the little things, the despised things, whose sacrifices we accept with as slight thought as we bestow on the things themselves. Yet are they the links which hold the world together.—Collier's Weekly.

NOT ENTIRELY GREAT.



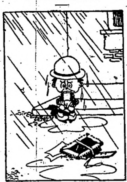
Max—He carved his way to fame over insuperable obstacles.

Dax—Yes; and I'll bet he can't carve a New Year goose!

Forming Resolutions.

New Year invokes shades of the good resolutions of the past. Ah! these "what might have beens" are a source of mental annoyance. But, don't let that deter us from again forming our good resolutions. Make them by all means, and having made them, let's stick to them, and when 1914 comes to make its exit our good resolutions will not have evolved themselves into these fatal good intentions.

A BAD BEGINNING.



"Gee! I'm almost sorry I done resolved to play hookey every day this year."

New Year's in the Far East.

In Japan the New Year is welcomed with far more energy than in this country. Let a man's energy be ever so defective, he is expected to rise at 4 a. m. and don new clothes to meet the auspicious morning. Then, with his gala garments in due order, he worships the gods, performs obeisance to the spirits of his ancestors, and pays homage to all relations older than himself. No ordinary viands are consumed at breakfast. The tea must be made from water drawn from the well as the first ray of the New Year's sun strikes it. On every table figures a red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves, and supporting a rice dumpling, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines and herring root; all these dishes possess ing an allegorical signification. This meal is the start of the festivities which are continued for 16 days, business being almost entirely suspended for the first week of the year.

New Year's Gifts.

The New Year's gift no doubt originated with the Romans, for with them giving and taking was carried to such an extravagant degree during all the 365 days of the year that Emperor Claudius prohibited the demanding of presents except on New Year's day; but the practice continued for many years. In England and Scotland the sixteenth century customs are numerous, and many of them are strangely childish. In Scotland it was perfectly allowable to ask for a New Year's gift, and Henry the Third is said to have extorted presents in plate and other valuables; while Queen Elizabeth's jewelry and wardrobe were almost wholly provided from these gifts In old times gloves were popular, but in that age very expensive New Year's presents and when money was given instead of a gift it was called "glove money."

Post cards with a folding flap at one end for mailing small, flat articles have been patented by a Washington man.

TOO STRONG FOR UTTERANCE

Irascible Old Salt Had Many Things He Would Like to Declare, but Not at That Time.

Mrs. Van Alen Thompson, whose entry into the country gave her much difficulty with the customs officials, was recounting her experiences to a few friends in Boston. She said:

"It was very unpleasant, but not the least unpleasant part was the attitude of the customs officials. I hope they don't intend to be as rude as they appear to the returning traveler.

"But," continued Mrs. Thompson, philosophically, "I suppose it would be difficult to be popular as a customs inspector. Every body feels towards them like the old skipper.

"This skipper, after undergoing several hours of suspicious cross-questioning from two inspectors regarding his cargo, was at last leaving the wharf when a young official, unaware of his previous grilling, accosted him.

"'Have you anything to declare, sir?' he demanded sharply.

"Furious, the old skipper glared at the young man and shouted:

"'Yes, young man, I've a good deal to declare, but I'd be ashamed to say it before a boy like you. You're too young to hear what I would like to declare!'"

ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Lock Box 35, Maurice, Ia.—"In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, age five years, had a breaking out on her lip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly, made worse by her scratching it. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at night. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone.

"I wrote and received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which we used according to directions, and they gave instant relief, so we bought some more. It gradually grew better. We kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in three or four months the child was entirely cured." (Signed) Mr. Henry Prins, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

How One Pastor Built Church.

Last winter one of the strong churches of Los Angeles extended Rev. W. H. Sheffer of Memphis, Tenn., a call to become their pastor, and after considering all sides of the question he decided to accept the call, relates the Christian Herald. So he convened his official board, placed before them his resignation and asked to be released. His board being made up of tactful business men, and knowing that their pastor had tried for years to build a new church, requested him to hold the resignation in abeyance for a week, which he did. Then the board got busy, bought a new site for a church and paid $27,000 for it and reported to the church the following Sunday that they would build a new church on it at once if their pastor would consent to remain with them. He wanted another week, and then said to his church: "I will stay with you if you will subscribe $45,000 for the new church at once." They took him at his word, and at that service subscribed $54,000 for the new building. It goes without saying that his church is very happy over his decision to stay with them.

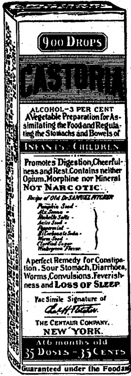
A Wonder.

"He's a wonder."

"What makes you think so?"

"He can be introduced to a room full of strangers and actually remember some of the names."

Before reaching the age of thirty a man wonders how soon he will marry—after that he wonders how much longer he will be able to dodge the issue.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Some people act as if they had a corner on the earthly saint business.

A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations are Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all good Druggists.

It is just as well to remember that the school of experience isn't a Sunday school.

Ooh!

"I tried to recover my ring, but the thief had swallowed it."

"A diamond in the rough, eh?"

Happy Thought.

It had been a rather long-drawn-out engagement and as often happens in those cases his lovemaking was not as arduous as it had been at one time.

"Why didn't you write oftener in answer to my letters, Will?" she asked, tearfully.

"Because, dearest," he replied, "your letters were so long and interesting that I spent all my time reading them."

He Made the Hundredth.

A man was on trial before a western judge for horse stealing, and when it came time for the lawyers on both sides to tell the judge what instructions they wanted him to give to the jury in addition to the points covered in his own charge, the attorney for the defense said: "I respectfully ask your honor to instruct the jury that it is a fundamental principle of law in this country that it is better for 99 guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be found guilty." "Yes, that is true," said the judge, "and I so instruct the jury; but I will add that it is the opinion of the court that the 99 guilty men have already escaped."

SAMPLE FREE
Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write
Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Your Liver Is Clogged Up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty.
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

GO TO, WESTERN CANADA NOW
The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.
Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.
Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.
The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.
Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to
R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agt.
160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

FARMS WANTED
and wild lands. Best System for quick, satisfactory results. Particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Desirable property located for purchasers free. WESTERN SALES AGENCY, Dept. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

WANTED Man with rig to canvass among farmers. $150 monthly. Pleasant work. Answer now. FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Cedar Falls, Ia.

"That's What I Want!"
"It always makes Mother happy when I take home this big family package. We all like them so much that she doesn't have to worry about baking when she doesn't feel like it."
Sunshine
L-W. SODA
CRACKERS
L.-W. Soda Crackers are lighter than even well-made bread, and their flaky crispness makes them most digestible.
Ask for the Big Package
L.-W. Soda Crackers are very economical in the extra-large family package—triple-sealed to keep them fresh, crisp and flavory—25c.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

SUNSHINE
L-W SODA
CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
Sunshine
25c

ADLER'S
Collegian
CLOTHES

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

[illegible] Overshoes	$ .75
	$1.00 to $2.00
	1.25
[illegible]	1.50
	1.75
Snow Excluder	2.00
" "	2.50
" "	2.75
[illegible] rubbers	2.00

[illegible] will be delivered to any [illegible] on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to traveling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN 33 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

[illegible] HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER-SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes,

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
3 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday, December 27, 1913.

WILL POWER.

Nothing is impossible to the man who can will. "Is that necessary? That shall be!" This is the only law of success.—Mirabeau.

THE MILKMAKER.

Milk the leaking cow three times a day.

Is your barn prepared for the cold wintry weather?

Put a little bran in the bottom of the pail when the calf has drunk his milk and he will readily learn to eat it.

You cannot expect a cow to give large quantities of milk unless she has plenty of feed and quantities of water.

An account should be kept with every cow. The way to determine her value is by using the scales and the Babcock test.

Other things being equal, the largest yields of milk usually represent the largest profits.

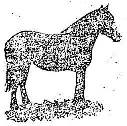
Not one cow barn in a hundred has windows enough.

RAISING FALL COLTS.

Pays to Breed Mares That Have Failed to Get In Foal In the Spring.

Every season the farmer is called on to solve the fall colt problem. One or two, perhaps all, of his mares miss the horse in the spring, and unless he breeds them in the fall he must lose a whole year in his horse breeding department, says J. V. Abingdon in the National Stockman. At the best, he must lose six or eight months. Shall he let that go as so much lost anyway and six months more on top of it, waiting till spring to breed the mares once more, or shall he breed them in the fall and so save half the year? That is the question to be settled.

It is not a matter on which there is absolute unanimity. Some say they have no luck with fall colts and so never try to raise them. Others always breed the mares that miss in the spring, while still a third school maintains that fall colts pay and do better than spring colts and that mares should be mated in the spring only to fill in the time lost by their failure to breed to the fall service. With this last school I have no patience. I do believe, however, that a farmer is wise to breed in the fall one or two valuable producers that failed to settle in the spring.



The illustration shows a two-year-old grade Percheron filly which was dropped in the fall. She was fed sweet whole milk from a cow to make up for the grass denied her. She got a couple of quarts twice a day. But if whole milk is not available four or five quarts of sweet warm separator milk will do very well. A point to remember in the case of a fall colt is that it must have plenty of exercise, a clean bed and all the grain it will clean up in addition to the milk. Fresh water should always be within its reach.

There is not much to be gained by having the mare but half gone in her pregnancy during spring work, for nowadays fall work, such as gang plowing, hauling the corn binder, hauling the manure spreader and the like, is a task about the same, no matter what season of the year undertaken, and the need for caution is just as great in the fall as it is in the spring. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other, so the matter simmers down to the choice between losing six months or a whole year.

Fall colts can be raised as profitably as spring colts for the reason that what they eat during the first six months is seldom missed. When six months old or thereabouts they go out on the grass and if well fed make a continuous growth, but never quite so good as a spring colt does when given exactly the same treatment. There is something about the action of the grass in the young stomach that nature requires and which is denied to the fall-born youngster.

Harness.

I have on hand a fine set of hand made harness. These are made up from the best quality of oak tanned leather and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Come in and examine them before buying elsewhere.

N. A. Nelson.

To W. D. Morlan, Agent for O. O. Elliott, and O. O. Elliott.

TAKE NOTICE, that you are in default under and according to the terms and conditions of that certain contract, dated March 25, 1912, whereby Bertha M. Casbon and G. W. Casbon, her husband, of the county of Tama and State of Iowa, agreed to convey unto you upon full and timely performance by you of your part of the terms and conditions and provisions thereof, reference to which contract for more particularity is hereby made, of the following described real estate situate in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, to-wit:

The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section four (4) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north, range forty-three (43) west of the Fifth principal meridian.

And that according to the terms and conditions of said contract there became due and payable from you to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, on the 25th day of April, 1912, the sum of $3960.00, and at the date of this notice said amount still remains overdue and unpaid and such default above specified still exists,

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby notified, that unless on or before thirty days after the service of this notice upon you, you pay to said Bertha M. Casbon and George W. Casbon, her husband, at the First National Bank, of La Porte City, Iowa, as provided by the terms of said contract, the sum of $3960.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from April 25, 1912, to the date of payment, and perform the terms and conditions and comply with the provisions of said contract on your part to be performed, said contract will be cancelled and terminated and all your right, title and interest thereunder, and in and to the land and property conveyed thereby, forfeited and annulled.

Dated December 1, 1913.

Bertha M. Casbon
George W. Casbon.

Annual Meeting of The Bray Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

The annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Red Lake and Pennington Counties will be held in the Village Hall at St. Hilaire, Monday, January 5th 1914 for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

John O. Swanson,
d-20-2t Secretary

Notice.

Mrs. O. Ulmer having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

Otto Ulmer.

Dec. 20, 1913. 3t

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Has It
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

A-Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper. If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

Too Much Sleep.

Bix—They say that too much sleep is harmful. Do you believe it? Dix—That depends. Ten hours' sleep may not hurt a man in bed, but ten seconds would be ruinous in the prize ring.—Boston Transcript.

WATCH REPAIRING

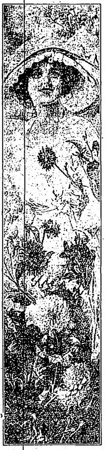
I repair anything in the line of watches, clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

JOHN HANSON

First door north of bank

Farm, Stock and Home Calendar for 1914



This is a great big beautiful picture. Thirty-two inches long (more than two feet), and seven inches wide.

THE GIRL IS BEAUTIFUL

THE COLORING OF THE FLOWERS PERFECT

Handsome enough to frame and hang anywhere. A work of art. A triumph of color printing. It must be seen to be appreciated. This work of art is not going to be sold at any price. Will be given away under the following conditions:

WHAT TO DO TO GET IT.

Send us Ten Cents (either in coin or stamps) for a three-months subscription to FARM, STOCK AND HOME.

The best, most practical farm and home paper published in the Northwest. The paper with the largest staff of paid editors of any agricultural paper in the United States. Good, clean, human interest stories. Short, snappy editorials. You need not be a farmer to appreciate

FARM, STOCK & HOME.

The regular subscription price of Farm, Stock & Home is 50 cents a year.

If you are now taking Farm, Stock and Home you must send a new three-months trial subscriber at ten cents. Both the trial subscriber and yourself will get the Calendar. Send coupon today.

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO.,
830 Hennepin Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
Enclosed find Ten Cents for which you are to send Farm, Stock & Home for three months to

Name...
Postoffice...
Route.......... State..........................

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services next Sunday at 11 a. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH,
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services New Year's Day 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJEDDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Julatta Christmas day. At 6:30.
F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. F. POST, Sec A. J. [illegible] N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2894 Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER [illegible] Modern Brotherhood of America meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th [illegible] Days of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. [illegible] meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President.
[illegible] Secretary

Local Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2	[illegible]
Flax, No. 1	[illegible]
Flax, No. 2	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

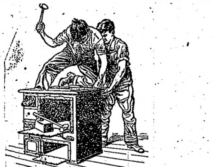
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Cured Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, [illegible] Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.



The Making of a

Monarch Malleable Range

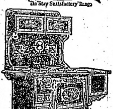
Requires the services of hundreds of skilled workmen. "Practice makes perfect" and the constant repetition of the same class of work makes every workman a range expert. A rigid system of inspection eliminates the possibility of faulty material or careless workmanship and makes the MONARCH THE ONE PERFECT RANGE.

ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

The Airtight Construction of the MONARCH—its Triple Walls—its Hot Blast Fire Box are only a few of the convient and economical features found only in the MONARCH.

The staunch construction of the MONARCH assures years and years of satisfactory service, with a saving of fuel and labor that will be appreciated by every housewife.

Monarch MALLEABLE The Stay Satisfactory Range



Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure

WHY WE GLADLY RECOMMEND IT

We have every confidence in the MONARCH. We know how, in its service day after day—yea after year—it is pleasing its owners. We recommend it to you backed by the testimony of thousands of MONARCH users.

We invite you to call and thoroughly examine this splendid range. Give us the opportunity to show you its many superior features.

LEONARD HOLMES

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jan 3 1914

Wants: Jan. 3 and July 25

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914. NUMBER 26

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Mellam Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

DR. H. B. NEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
GRADUATE OF
CHICAGO VETERINARY
COLLEGE
OFFICE AND HOSPITAL
THIEF RIVER FALLS

THE PLACE TO
BUY YOUR
COAL
Is At
Farmers' Elevator
Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal.
Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR
A's Best, Terrebonne and Vivo
Flour delivered to any part
of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars,
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Selmer Benson left Saturday for Minneapolis.

Prof. R. Boehm returned from Pierz, Minn., Monday evening.

A. Pitkin returned from a business trip to Crookston, Thursday.

Miss Myrtle Blaine left Monday for Rhoda, to resume her school work.

Nash Bros. have commenced cutting this winters ice crop, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hensel and family of Wylie, were in this village Friday.

Arthur and Axel Jacobson were county seat visitors, between trains Tuesday.

Theodore Roy left Saturday to resume his studies at the University of North Dakota.

Miss Anna Morin left Monday for Moorhead to resume her studies at the State Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Beebe and children are visiting with Mr. and Mrs A. R. Jones at Crookson, this week.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Mabel Patterson left Saturday for Fargo N. D. to resume her duties as teacher in the public schools at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson returned Wednesday from Red Lake Falls where they have visited with Mr. Johnson's parents.

Misses Konzen and Barragy returned from their vacations last Monday and resumed their work in the village schools.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Setterberg returned Tuesday from points in North Dakota where they have visited with friends and relatives.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Stenographers earn big salaries. To become a good stenographer attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. j-3-10.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Miss Esther Palmer returned Friday from Wadena where she has attended a state convention of the Epworth League. Miss Palmer is the State secretary of the organization.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be at Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

Albert Odegard who has spent the Christmas vacation with his parents, east of this village, left Monday to resume his studies at the Park Region Luthern College at Fargus Falls.

P. Kolstad went to Thief River, Friday.

J, Hanson was a visitor at Wylie Wednesday.

Sever Skattum was a County Seat visitor, Friday.

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley Saturday evening.

E. O. Burkee left Monday for Verndale, Minn.

S. J. Amble was a visitor at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Ed, Enright made a business trip to Thief River, Friday.

Attorney C. A. Pitkin was a visitor in this village, Tuesday.

Ole Skattum visited at Thief River between trains, Friday.

A crowd of young people spent Wednesday eve at the A. V. Jacobson home.

Ella Jackson has accepted a position in the Jackson Bros' grocery store.

Miss Emma Brink of Grand Forks is visiting with her sister Mrs. J. A. Elmquist

Profit In Dairy Cows.

Dairying in connection with farming helps the manager to distribute labor and enables him to have labor when it is in great demand. A few cows, where one is in reach of a creamery, will produce the living for the family.

Nora and Lilly Johnson left Monday for St. Cloud where they are attending the Normal School.

Arthur Olson, L. Erickson and Olga Erickson of Viking Minn., visited at the A. V. Jacobson home for a few days.

At the Fireman,s meeting last Tuesday evening it was decided to give the Annual Masquerade ball on Feb. 6.

Ann Patterson, Agnes Burkee, and Grace Hall returned to Moorhead Monday to resume their studies at the State Normal School.

Meat on the Farm.

There are few animals that increase as fast as swine. Starting with a bred gilt one can soon have hogs enough to supply the family table with pork, bacon, hams, sausage, etc. It requires feed and some pasture to produce cheap pork, but it is worth while for most farmers to raise their own meat.

Ralph and Ruth Roy returned to Grand Forks, Monday, after spending their Christmas vacation at the parental home south of this village.

Miss Huldah Gigstad who teaches in the Fosston Schools is enjoying an extra week of Christmas vacation on account of the schools removal into a new building.

The Young People's Society of the Scand. Elim Mission church meet Sunday Jan. 18, at 2 p. m., at the home of Andrew Bjornquist. A fine program will be rendered. All are welcome.

His Fate.

The race of consequential vergers is not yet extinct. Dean Pigoe has a story about one of them who, when a bishop asked him at what point he was to make his appearance, replied: "First I take the choir people to their places, and then, after they are seated, I return for you, my lord, and conduct you to the halter."—London Telegraph.

Utility Commission Ordered Dissolved

The newly created Utility Commission of Thief River Falls was dissolved last Monday in the quo warranto proceeding before Judge Grindeland at Warren.

Feeding Cattle.

Clocklike regularity in the feeding and watering of cattle on full feed is of the utmost importance. If possible the same man even should always do the feeding, and it is important that this be the most intelligent and trustworthy man on the farm.

Farms Crops Show

The N. W. Minnesota Farm Crops Show will be held at Crookston Feb. 18-20, 1914. Meetings will be held each day at the Opera House, Crookston, addressed by Alfalfa Wizard Hansen, of South Dakota; Prof. P. G. Holder, the "Corn Expert;" President Vincent; Mr. F. W. Merrill; Dean Woods; and others. The 48 page official program and premium list will be ready to send out this week. It may be had by addressing, Secretary, Farm Crops Show, Crookston.

LIFE'S CROSSES.

The heaviest cross is light if borne in meekness and trust; the lightest cross crushes one if the heart is heavy and sore with pride. Sufferings must come—it is the course of nature—but they do not necessarily cause misery.—Mozoomdar.

Thief River Falls Commision Enjoined

Thief River Jan. 3.—O. Jacobson, B. Dan Bjorkman and Ben Christenson, members of the public utilities commission recently appointed by the retiring city council, were served with writs of quo warranto by Sheriff La Bree Wednesday afternoon, citing them to appear before the judge of the district court at Warren on next Monday, to show cause why they should not surrender their positions.

The writ which was originally taken up by the attorney general's office contains a recital of the ordinance creating the commission and circumstances under which it was passed. The nature of the hearing will virtually be to determine, before the court whether or not the commission is a legally created body.

Pure Bred Versus Scrub Rams.

The University of Missouri has published a circular giving results of a test in which pure bred rams were compared with scrub rams as producers of lambs. The average gain of lambs sired by a pure bred ram was over two and one-half pounds more at three months of age than the gain of lambs sired by a scrub ram at four months of age. And the scrub lambs ate 50 per cent more grain than the lambs from a pure bred sire. On the market the better bred lambs brought $7.35 per hundredweight, while the scrubs brought $4.50 per hundredweight. The use of pure bred sires has been advocated for so long and the economy of using such rams has been so repeatedly demonstrated that it would seem that such tests were no longer necessary. But still many sheep raisers deliberately curtail possible incomes from their flocks by using cheap rams—anything that can get lambs.

The Horse Grower.

Breed horses to some definite purpose—that is, go in for drafters, coachers or saddlers. A finished animal of any one of these breeds will always bring more than a mixture of all.

Circus

The Annual Fireman's Masquerade Ball to be given Feb. 6, is going to be a circus. The boys are making extension plans and some new and unique stunts will be pulled of. The Department has are reputation as a royal entertainer and promises to make this dance a never to be forgotten affair. Watch this paper next week for further announcements, also for information about costumes.

adv-10

Bids Wanted

The Board of Directors of the St. Hilaire, Co-Operative Creamery Association, at their next regular meeting to be held January 19, 1914, will consider bids to furnish ice, (price per cake,) same to be packed and covered in a good workmanship like manner in the companie's ice house at the creamery.

adv 10-17 Board of Directors.

The Annual meeting of the Bray Muaual Fire Insurance Co. was held at the villag hall last Monday. The followeng officers were elected fon the ensueing year viz.

Pres. N. K. Anderson.
Sect. John O. Swanson.
Treasurer N. A. Nelson.
Directors, Ed. Aubol, Fred Gotheia, A. Aug. Erickson.

An assesment of two mills was leived, to cover the loss of the barn and granary on the P. E. Soderberg farm, and sevetal minor claims.

The Annual statement of the Insurance Company, found in this issue shows a healthy growth during the past year. There are now about 900 policy holders.

Through the untireing efforts of its officers the company has grown from a small neighborhood affair, to one of tne strongest Mutual Insurance Companies in this state.

IN THE HORSE BARN.

Cooling off suddenly is always attended with risk of catching cold, and the result is often fever. Covering a horse with a blanket will prevent this.

If it is possible every horse should go unshod for a time to get the benefit of the frog pressure.

Never allow a shoer to rasp off the outside natural varnish of the foot. This practice will ruin the best and strongest foot.

If the horses have had hard, straining work or hard driving when put in the stable the legs should be well rubbed. It is also a good plan to wind woolen bandages around the legs.

In training your colts teach them to back as willingly as to go forward.

If a thin horse stays in that condition after generous feeding and is generally unwell try clipping. It often cures certain forms of indigestion.

Bray

Agnes Aubol was a New Year's visitor at C. A. Lindquist home.

Mr. Ed Crown and family spent New Year's at Emil Larsons.

Little Fern Hawkinson has been very ill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogstrom visited at Gust Johnsons Thursday afternoon.

Dora Schneider of Wylie was calling on friends here the latter part of last week.

Emil Larson and daughter, Hattie were Thief River Falls callers, Monday.

The Misses Ada and Clara Olsen left for St. Hilaire Monday where they will be employed.

Teddy Anderson returned home from Gilby Monday where he has been visiting his sister.

Henry Hanson and Selmer Olson were at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Pete Limblom and Gust Scholin made a pleasant call at Alfred Olsens Wednesday.

Wyandotte

Mr. Anton Peterson was the purchaser of a fine team last week.

Mr. Fred Sandberg was a St. Hilaire visitor Tuesday.

Mr. Elias Peterson who has been visiting relatives at Featile and other places returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Denhart and family and Mr. and Mrs. Blaska were New Year's dinner guests at the Keller home.

Mr. Martin and George Peterson were at Thief River Wednesday evening.

Mr. Walter Berg, formerly assistant in the Hazel Merchantile Co. store left Wednesday for Bemidji where he will be occupied.

Miss Gina Finnstad who has been spending her vacation at her home, returned Sunday to take up her duties in district no. 6.

Mr. Carl Mathison is moving some of his buildings this week on his land joining the Hazel Townsite on the south where he also expects to put a new house in the near future.

Miss Elsie Adolphs of Thief River returned Saturday to resume her duties as teacher in a school east of here.

Mr. Martin Peterson was a special caller at the Soo Hotel Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Anderson, Lydia and Mrs. Anderson were guests at A. Peterson's Sunday.

Mrs. O. C. Peterson went to St. Hilaire Sunday to visit at the parental home.

The Y. P. S. of the Clara Church met at the Alberg home Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. W. Mc Gilvery and his daughters Ruth and Jessie spent Sunday at Sumpter's.

Ethel Keller returned to St. Hilaire Monday to resume her studies at the school there.

Mr. and P. W. Peterson and daughter Violet were guests at M Peterson's New Years day.

O, Hagquist called at the Bjornquist home, Sunday.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Program of Examinations for Common School Certificates.

To be held in Lincoln High School Building, Thief River Falls, February 5th, 6th and 7th, 1914.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5th.
(Second Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Professional Test.
9:30 Penmanship.
10:00 Arithmetic.
P. M.—1:15 Georgaphy.
2:45 Composition.
3:45 Reading.
4:40 Spelling.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6th.
(Second Grade Subjects Cont'd)
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History.
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music.
P. M.—1:15 Physiology-Hygiene.
2:45 Civics.
4:00 Agriculture.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7th.
(First Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Geometry.
10:15 Physics.
P. M.—1:15 Algebra.
2:45 Physical Geography or General History.
4:15 Drawing.

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

Applicant bring ink, pen and pencil.

1-10-4.

Care of Brood Sows.

On many farms the matrons of the hog herd are the most profitable. They must have good care and a variety of food to supply their wants. They should be fed liberally and never let go hungry. They are twice as valuable when producing two litters of good pigs each year as when they produce only one. This can be accomplished by giving them care and attention at the right time. Three days after weaning their litters they will mate if the feed has been increased, and they are in a thriving condition. From this time on to farrowing they should be fed nitrogenous food, which will nourish the unborn successfully.

The Milking Machine.

The results of machine milking compared with hand milking are at all times interesting. The milking machine from a mechanical standpoint has been made thoroughly practical. It will do the work and do it well. There is now no apparent reason why milking should not be done by the machine if the dairy is sufficiently large to justify the outlay.—Kansas Farmer.

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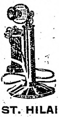

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FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Jack tars of the American navy, after sampling forty kinds of tobacco, have approved the navy plug of a southern manufacturer for smoking and chewing, and Secretary Daniels has awarded a contract for 50,000 pounds of the favored brand.

* * *

The United States supreme court has reversed a decision of the federal courts in New York, which was unfavorable to the government in its case against J. B. Regan, a New York hotel man, charged with violation of the contract labor law.

* * *

Congress will be asked to create four vice admirals in the United States navy immediately after the holiday recess. Secretary Daniels said that he had determined upon this course to avoid the possibility of embarrassment to the American navy in foreign service.

* * *

Union miners pressing congress for an inquiry into the Michigan and Colorado strikes have renewed their activities, alleging that the establishment of martial law in either state threatened conditions as serious as those recently obtained in West Virginia.

* * *

Edwin P. Grosvenor, who for a number of years has been special assistant to the attorney general at Washington and special counsel in important anti-trust cases, has resigned from the Department of Justice to engage in private law practice in Washington.

* * *

The historic old painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," commemorating President Lincoln's action in 1862, which for years has been one of the show features of the capitol, has been temporarily put out of sight. It is undergoing a nice, clean bath, the first in years.

* * *

Widely circulated reports that Governor General Harrison has been replacing many civil employes in the Philippines with democrats from the United States led the War department to issue a statement formally declaring that the new governor has appointed only three Americans from the states to office.

* * *

Sale of a billion feet of timber from the Kaibab national forest in northern Arizona, with authority for construction by the purchasers of 200 miles of railroad through one of the richest sections of the west, has been approved by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. Bids will be received up to the middle of June this year; then three years will be allowed the contractors for building the railway. The timber will be cut gradually over a period of twenty-five years.

DOMESTIC.

Glanders, a disease peculiar to horses, caused the death of Andrew M. Janzen, aged twenty-six, an assistant in the bacteriological department of the Ohio State university. He was infected by glanders bacillus while working in the laboratory and was ill twenty two days.

* * *

A bogus or misinterpreted wireless message received at a Boston radio station was responsible for an unfounded report sent out by the revenue cutter service that the Koenigin Luise, a North German Lloyd liner, was in distress off the Jersey coast. As a matter of fact, the steamer is safe in Australian waters.

* * *

A wireless message received by New York agents of the Compania Trans-Atlantic, said that the steamer, Manuel Calvo, of that line was on its way into port towing a disabled tank steamer, when at a point fifteen miles east of Sandy Hook the tank steamer sank. The Manuel Calvo lost one lifeboat, the dispatch said. There was no mention of any loss of life, nor was the name of the tank steamer given.

* * *

The United Railroads, which owns many of the San Francisco street car lines, has presented to 1,587 of its employes, who have been with the company three or more years, life insurance policies aggregating $1,250,000.

* * *

Three unidentified men were killed near Akron, O., by a Pennsylvania train. They were walking the tracks and in stepping out of the path of an oncoming freight train, stepped in front of an outgoing passenger train on another track. They were mangled beyond recognition.

* * *

The Massachusetts state branch of the International union of stationary engineers voted at its recent annual convention in favor of the establishment of a state-wide uniform wage scale for engineers.

* * *

The Chicago Great Western railroad recently at St. Paul was granted a temporary injunction restraining the state of Minnesota from enforcing in its case the Cashman distance tariff law which becomes effective January 1. The injunction will be effective until April.

* * *

Ben F. Moffatt, a promoter of Chicago was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by the United States district court at St. Louis.

United States investors have $130,000,000 at stake in British Columbia.

* * *

Philadelphia surgeons have successfully opened the skull of a boy and removed a blood clot from his brain.

* * *

During the last year a total of more than 100 companies have been formed to engage in the breeding of fur-bearing animals in the maritime province of Canada.

* * *

During 1913 the people of Missouri consumed approximately 78,400,000 gallons of beer, equal to 23.8 gallons for every man, woman and child in the Showme state.

* * *

Accidental discharge of a shotgun, which her husband was cleaning, caused the death recently of Mrs. Robert Higgins, of Galesburg, Ill., a bride of a few months.

* * *

James M. Lynch, recently appointed New York state commissioner of labor, left Albany for Indianapolis, to sever his connection with the International Typographical union as its president.

* * *

Three lumber companies, ousted from Missouri by the state supreme court December 24 and fined a total of $110,000, for alleged violation of the anti-trust law, recently prepared to close their St. Louis offices and reopen in East St. Louis, Ill.

* * *

As residuary legatee under Miss Eliza Andrews will, which was probated in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons, may receive between $200,000 and $300,000. The cardinal said the money would be used for Catholic educational work.

* * *

Standing in line with fifty unemployed men, Mayor W. W. Seymour, of Tacoma, Wash., took the oath of allegiance and became a member of local No. 23, Hoboes of America, which was installed at the "Hotel De Gink," an abandoned school building occupied by unemployed men.

* * *

L. L. Melius, a highway contractor, testified at the resumption of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman's "John Doe" inquiry at New York that when he was employed in the state engineer's department for three years part of his salary was held back and he assumed it was for campaign contribution purposes.

* * *

Industrial Workers of the World and their following among the unemployed of San Francisco decided at a meeting to boycott the free eating house now in operation. They ordered pickets stationed at its entrance to urge men to keep out of the place unless the kitchen force was made up of men recognized by their committee.

* * *

There were 7,509 national banks doing business in the United States December 31, according to the comptroller of the currency. The authorized capital of these banks was $740,633,645. During the year 217 applications to organize national banks were received. Only two were rejected, and 171 so far have been approved.

* * *

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe company locked out of its factories at St. Louis, 1,500 former employes who were members of the united shoe workers' union. The lockout is a development in the war between the united shoe-workers' union and the boot and shoe workers' union, which is affiliated with the American federation of labor. Only members of the latter union were given employment.

FOREIGN.

It cost Italy $191,400,000 to acquire Tripoli, a country which, according to all accounts, is, with the exception of the desert of Sahara, the least desirable part of Africa.

* * *

Eighteen weaving mills in the district about Blackburn, England, have been closed, owing to a slump in the cotton trade. It is understood that many other mills are about to cease.

* * *

The basement portion of the gruesome Tower of London, wherein Sir Walter Raleigh, Guy Fawkes and other historic characters were confined, will be open to visitors next summer.

* * *

There is an enormous demand for nicotine for spraying grapevines and fruit trees in the Lyons district as well as elsewhere in France. Nicotine has been found particularly efficacious as an insecticide.

* * *

Princess Mary of England, it is reported, has earned $1,250 in eleven months in the cause of charity. One portion of the money has been expended on 200 pairs of boots, which are to be distributed by charitable organizations.

* * *

News of the escape of Dr. Deininger and Dr. Kempf, German government foresters, reported to have been killed by cannibals in the interior of Neu-mecklenburg, in the Bismarck archipelago, was telegraphed to the government from German New Guinea.

* * *

Lord Northcliffe, acting on medical advice regarding his eyesight, is relinquishing some of his responsibilities and is going abroad until Easter, according to advices received from London.

* * *

Because the Peruvian congress failed to sanction the budget for 1914, which was submitted to it in August, the government issued a decree declaring that the old estimates would remain in force for the next twelve months.

* * *

Fire in the section of Montreal suffering from a water famine because of a broken supply main caused damage estimated at $100,000. The firemen were compelled to stretch lines of hose almost a mile to get water.

* * *

The Greek premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, is to start an extensive foreign tour. The journey is supposed to be connected with the new situation in the Levant, created by Turkey's purchase of the Brazilian dreadnought, which gives the Ottoman empire a great advantage over Greece.

ESTATE LIKELY TO REVERT TO STATE

NO HEIRS HAVE BEEN FOUND FOR PROPERTY OF MICHAEL CLIFFORD.

TOTAL VALUE IS $10,000

Deceased Expired in Minneapolis Hotel October 8—Probate Court and Other Authorities Can Find No Family.

Minneapolis.—Cash and first mortgages valued at $10,000, formerly the property of Michael Clifford, who was found dead Oct. 8, 1913, in the Glenwood hotel, may finally revert to the state of Minnesota, according to a petition just filed in probate court by the attorney general.

Can Find No Heirs.

The probate court and Erland Lind, special administrator, have been unable to find any heirs of the dead man, and the attorney general's petition asks the court to appoint Mr. Lind administrator, and seeks to have the case settled and the money revert to the state.

Nearly one-half of the amount of the estate is in money deposited in Minneapolis banks. The remainder is money and first mortgages held by banks in York, N. D., which the banks refuse to turn over to the administrator because they say Clifford was a resident of that state and the estate should be probated there. Search for relatives of the dead man in the Dakotas, at Galena, Ill., and in Minnesota, where Clifford was a raftsman for many years, failed.

Family Possibly in Ireland.

According to a record made by one of the banks in this city, Clifford said his mother's name was Fitzpatrick and that all his family was in Ireland.

Settlement of the estate will involve a legal tilt between Minnesota and North Dakota to determine which will be given the estate if no relatives are found.

KANABEC IS BUYING CATTLE

The Holstein Club Buys Nucleus for Dairy Center of Redwood Breeders.

Redwood Falls.—Louis A. Buchner and W. J. Brown of Mora, president and secretary of the Kanabec County Holstein club, and Warren B. Thurston and F. H. Scribner, both of the dairy division bureau of animal industry in the United States department of agriculture, came here to select the first consignment of registered Holsteins for the club, which is undertaking to develop a Holstein center in Kanabec county similar to the one around Northfield.

The Kanabec County club investigated through correspondence and by personal inspection and after careful consideration decided to make its first purchase in Redwood county. Its emissaries visited pure-bred herds owned by Hiram Klechner, Nels Christiansen and Sears & Gold. They purchased from the first named a fine two-year-old heifer and also bought from Sears & Gold fifteen pure-breds, including one young sire closely related to the famous King Segis bull, and thirteen heifers and cows. Most of the heifers purchased from this firm were 2-year-olds.

Mr. Buchner purchased Hilda Monk, second, a cow which as a 4-year-old made the record of 26.31 pounds butter in a week. Mr. Buchner will give her another test in February, at which time she freshens, and it is not unlikely she will make thirty pounds of butter in a week.

DRYS CARRY REDWOOD FALLS

No License Men Win Day and Majority of 73 Is Cast Against Saloon Maintenance.

Redwood Falls.—At the annual municipal election here, the no-license party won by a majority of 73 votes. This is the heaviest vote ever polled against the saloons in the history of the city. Last year the "wets" won by a majority of 16, and the year before the vote on the saloon issue was a tie.

The large plurality in favor of the "drys" this year is generally attributed to the Clague law, which permits cities of the fourth class to vote directly on the issue instead of for candidates.

The new Clague law banishes wholesale liquor houses where the saloons are voted out in this manner.

The result of the election was as follows: Mayor, Rud Stensvad; city recorder, William Smithers; aldermen, Ira Reynolds, 195; Charles Lusher, 176; Martin Lohrenz, 25; city treasurer, H. A. Baldwin; for saloons, 198; against, 271.

Duluth Policeman Is Shot.

Duluth.—Policeman Neil Mooney, thirty-two years old, was fatally shot while attempting to arrest two Austrians who were celebrating the close of the Austrian Christmas festival by firing revolvers. Both escaped. Mooney arrested the men and took their guns. One of them pulled another gun and shot the officer. Mooney then walked more than a block to a real estate office and summoned help. Physicians say his chances for recovery are slight, since the wound appears to be a mortal one.

Minneapolis Pioneer Is Stricken.

Minneapolis.—Jeremiah E. Smith, one of Minnesota's most prominent stock buyers in pioneer days, and widely known among the old timers of the city is dead. Coming to Minneapolis in 1865, Mr. Smith soon identified himself with the stock industry of this part of the Northwest. Mr. Smith was 87 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in January of 1827. He was married there to Miss Sarah E. Gill 24 years later.

REFUSED TO FURNISH BOND

Odessa Bankers Spend Night In Jail as Consequence—Attempt to Drain Lake Is Charge.

Ortonville.—On account of default to furnish bond to appear at the January term of the district court to be held here, three brothers, Chris, Mike and Charles Ferch, who are bankers at Odessa, Minn., were committed to the county jail here and forced to spend one entire night.

A criminal charge was brought against them by the state on complaint of Robert Englemen of Appleton for wilfully attempting to drain a small body of water commonly known as "Marsh lake," a few miles west of Appleton, Minn., without authority of law or by proceeding under any drainage act or other law of this state.

The amount of bond required was $200 and the court asked that they sign their own bonds, but they refused. It is reported that they intend bringing suit on the ground of malicious persecution.

The Ferch brothers are men of wealth and prominence of the community and their individual bond would be accepted in any court. They have, for years, been engaged in the banking business at Correll and Odessa and are heavily interested in other corporations besides being the owners of very valuable lands in Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties. Mike Ferch has been active in politics and was twice a candidate for the state senate. He is looked upon as a reformer and strongly in favor of county option and woman suffrage.

It is said that he has been induced to go to jail rather than to sign a bond because of the great admiration for Sylvia Pankhurst, the famous suffrage leader of England, although the sheriff states that there are no signs, that the three brothers expect to go on a hunger strike.

HILL STIRS HORNET'S NEST

Scores Educational System of Country and Many Take Opposite Views.

St. Paul.—James J. Hill has a horde of educators and college men assailing his views as a result of his talk to the Yale alumni Saturday night, when he criticised the educational system from kindergarten to post-graduate university, calling it a dismal failure, charging that its graduates are inaccurate, and unfit to take up their station in life.

College men, heads of educational systems, members of school faculties and business men expressed their indignation and disapproval of Mr. Hill's speech. They declared that Mr. Hill is extremely unfair and that he is mistaken in denouncing the educational systems because of individual failures. They also declared that the schools are more practical today than ever before.

Others saw merit in his contentions even to the extent of applauding them.

REFUGES FOR WILD GAME

Game and Fish Commission Plan to Establish 1,000 Throughout State.

St. Paul.—The state game and fish commission has inaugurated its plan to establish approximately 1,000 large and small game refuges by placing the protective ban upon a township in Itasca county, and extending to the sportsmen and wild life lovers of the state a general invitation to recommend such refuges everywhere throughout the state.

The township set aside in Itasca county is considered an ideal breeding spot for all kinds of wild life and was recommended by George Bradley, president of the commission. This township is known as 60-24, Itasca county. There are scores of lakes, swamps and deep woods, which offer a haven for ducks, deer, moose and partridge, and no settlers.

Not Guilty of Wife Murder.

Duluth.—Joseph Crotteau, who was indicted and tried on a charge of murder in the second degree for the killing of his wife, Mary Crotteau, was acquitted of the charge by a jury which had the case under consideration for just 24 hours. Crotteau was accused of the murder of his wife as she lay in bed at their farm house. She died at a Duluth hospital Sept. 27 from the effects of a rifle wound in the shoulder. The state attempted to prove that he was drunk and that he shot her during a quarrel.

Upper Mississippi Lutherans Adjourn.

Winona.—The Upper Mississippi valley synod of German Lutheran ministers held a two days' session here and decided to hold its next meeting in Fountain City soon after Easter. The need of thorough religious instruction prior to confirmation was emphasized at the session here. The matter of changing the boundaries of the Wisconsin synod will be discussed at the meeting of that body at Milwaukee next summer.

Electrician Killed by Shock.

Chisholm.—Charles Wold, 30 years old, married, was electrocuted at a substation of the Mesaba Electric railway here when 22,000 volts passed through his body. Pulmoters failed to save his life, and all efforts proved futile. A sister, Mrs. Nettie Lunquist of Minneapolis, was notified. Wold was a member of a St. Paul militia company and was formerly employed by the General Electric and Northwestern Telephone companies in Minneapolis.

Wants to Be Minnesota Governor.

Minneapolis.—James A. Peterson of Minneapolis announces himself as a candidate for governor in a statement covering the issues he will speak on during the republican primary campaign. He attacks the growth in state expenses, arraigns Governor A. O. Eberhart for his vetoes of the Nolan and Minette bills and his support of a state public utilities commission, and attacks State Auditor S. G. Iverson, another rival, charging inefficient management of the state land department.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN WEST

The Cities of Western Canada Reflect the Growth of the Country.

As one passes through Western Canada, taking the City of Winnipeg as a starting point, and then keeping tab on the various cities and towns that line the network of railways that cover the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and covering the eyes as the gaze is bent on these it is felt that there must be "something of a country" behind it all. Then gaze any direction you like and the same view is presented. Field after field of waving grain, thousands and hundreds of thousands of them. Farm hands and laborers are at work converting the virgin prairie with more fields. Pasture land in every direction on which cattle are feeding, thriving and fattening on the grasses that are rich in both milk and beef properties, but it is unfortunate that more cattle are not seen. That, however, is correcting itself. Here we have in a large measure, the evidence of the wealth that helps to build up the cities, and it should not be forgotten that the cities themselves have as citizens, young men who have come from other parts, and brought with them the experience that has taught them to avoid the mistakes of eastern and southern cities. They also are imbued with the western spirit of enterprise, energy and push, and so Western Canada has its cities. At a banquet recently given in Chicago, a number of prominent citizens of Winnipeg were guests. Among the speakers was Mayor Deacon of Winnipeg. In speaking of the remarkable growth of that city, which in thirty years has risen from a population of 2,000 to one of 200,000, he spoke of it as being the gateway of commerce and continued:

"Now, how great that tide of commerce is you will have some conception of when I tell you that the wheat alone grown in the three prairie provinces this year is sufficient to keep a steady stream of one thousand bushels per minute continuously night and day going to the head of the lakes for three and one-half months, and in addition to that the oats and barley would supply this stream for another four months.

"The value of the grain crop alone grown in the three prairie provinces would be sufficient to build any of our great transcontinental railroads and all their equipment, everything connected with them, from ocean to ocean.

"Now, if we are able to do this with only ten per cent. of our arable land under cultivation what will our possibilities be when 288,000,000 of acres of the best land that the sun shines on is brought under the plow? Do you not see the portent of a great, vigorous, populous nation living under those sunny skies north of the 49th parallel? And if with our present development we are able to do as we are doing now, to purchase a million dollars' worth of goods from you every day of the year, what will our trade be worth when we have fully developed the country?

"Now, who shall assist us to develop this great empire that is there? Shall it be the alien races of southern Europe or shall it be men of our own blood and language? In the last three fiscal years no less than 358,000 American farmers have come into Western Canada, bringing with them goods and cash to the value of $350,000,000. And I want to say here that no man who sets foot on our shores is more entirely and heartily welcome than the agriculturist from the south.

"So long as these conditions remain I consider that this is the best guaranty that the sword will never again be drawn in anger between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The grain crops of Western Canada in 1913 have well upheld the reputation that country has for abundant yields of all small grains.—Advertisement.

Absent-Minded.

She (after the elopement)—I have received a letter from my father. Dear papa is so absent-minded.

He—In what way?

She—He inclosed a lot of millinery and dress making bills, and forgot to put in the money to pay for them.

ECZEMA BURNED AND ITCHED

203 Walnut St., Hillsboro, Ill.—"My child had a breaking out on the lower limbs which developed into eczema. The eczema began with pimples which contained yellow corruption and from the child's clothing they were greatly irritated. They seemed to burn, which made the child scratch them, resulting in a mass of open places. They made her so cross and fretful that it was impossible to keep her quiet. They caused her to lose much sleep and she was constantly tormented by severe itching and burning.

"I tried several well-known remedies, but got no relief until I got a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which did so much good that I got a large quantity that cured her in ten days after she had been affected for two months." (Signed) Mrs. Edith Schwartz, Feb. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Wet With Vinegar.

Cut hams may be kept from molding if the cut end is wet with vinegar each time after cutting. Vinegar will also keep beef fresh for a time when you happen to be without ice temporarily, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Stop that cough, the source of Pneumonia etc. Prompt use of Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops gives relief—5c at Druggists.

It is possible for a man to have too many friends, but it takes him a long time to realize it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The hen that cackles loudest doesn't always lay the biggest egg.

COMMITTEE ENDS NEW YORK HEARING

WITNESSES ALMOST ALL FAVORED LARGEST BANK FOR METROPOLIS.

NO DECISION IS REACHED

Federal Reserve Body Studying Testimony and Preparing for Boston Session—Likely Three Banks for East Coast.

New York, Jan. 9.—"I hope that I am not as green as I look," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in response to a question as to whether he had been impressed by the arguments advanced almost unanimously by the New York bankers who have appeared before the federal reserve organization committee, in favor of establishing in New York a regional bank of such size that it would overshadow all the others.

Meaning Is Speculative.

Mr. McAdoo allowed his questioners to draw their own inferences as to what he meant. He would say nothing more, further than that the committee had reached no conclusions.

The committee concluded its hearings in New York after having devoted three days to ascertaining the views of New York bankers concerning the task with which the committee is charged, of setting up the regional reserve districts provided in the new law and selecting the cities in which the banks are to be placed.

Committee in Boston.

The committee, consisting of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department and Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, then went to Boston, the next point in its journey, where hearings will be held for two days.

Conclusions Adduced.

Those who attended the hearings and listened to the objections raised by the committee to the proposal for a huge New York bank believe the most probable solution of the question, in the light of evidence so far adduced, will be the placing of three or four regional banks on or near the Atlantic seaboard, instead of having one large district centering in New York, and including New England and part or all of the Middle Atlantic states.

The cities most frequently mentioned in this connection were New York, Boston, Baltimore and Atlanta, Washington and Philadelphia also were alluded to often, but it was the opinion of a majority of the witnesses that Baltimore was entitled to preference over either of these cities. Washington was objected to because no large commercial interests center in that city, although some of the witnesses said it would be of advantage to establish a bank there to be in close touch with the federal board.

Twin Cities Mentioned.

As for the remainder of the country, the most commonly expressed opinion was that banks should be established at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans. Many other cities were mentioned for the other banks, but the opinion of witnesses was widely divided as to the preferable ones. Denver, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex., and Pittsburgh were suggested by various bankers.

Four days were allotted originally to the New York hearings, but the list of witnesses was exhausted in three, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston devoting the time intervening before the Boston hearing to studying the mass of testimony obtained here.

Rev. Billy Sunday Vs. Bar Tenders.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—When Rev. Billy Sunday came here recently to "clean up Pittsburgh," the Bar Tenders' union grew excited and offered $5,000 for the privilege of having its business secretary debate with the evangelist on the question: "Who is getting the coin—Billy Sunday or us?" Mr. Sunday declined the challenge.

Precipitation Over Nine Inches.

Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 9.—The precipitation here since Saturday night has been more than nine inches. Lowlands over a wide area of western Washington are flooded to such an extent that accurate estimates of damage are lacking. Railroads are experiencing great trouble in operating trains.

Storms Do Much Damage.

Astoria, Ore., Jan. 9.—As a cause of storms, basements are flooded, streets are torn up and many houses situated on sloping ground endangered by mudslides. Street car traffic is demoralized. Twenty vessels are weather-bound in the harbor.

Thaw's Release Is Favored.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 9.—The release on bail of Harry K. Thaw would not menace public safety, said two of his custodians at a public hearing before the commission appointed by the federal court to pass upon the matter of Thaw's mental condition and its relation to his liberation under bonds. Holman A. Drew, sheriff of Coos county, and Clark B. Stevens of the local police force, who have had Thaw in charge since September, favored his admission to bail.

Woman's Democratic League Meeting.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The first day of the Woman's National Democratic League, in convention here, closed with a discussion of the trusts, the Mexican problem, the tariff and currency laws, woman suffrage, and proposed reform legislation on general subjects. Senator Thomas of Colorado and Representative Barkley of Missouri, were the speakers. The convention will close with the election of officers. The suffrage question was disposed of without reaching the floor of the convention.

1st

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

POWDER
1 lb
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

A man tries to live up to his ideals almost as hard as a woman tries to live up to her photographs.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Polite Bertha.

Little Bertha was invited out to dinner with her father and mother. Before she went it was firmly impressed upon her that she must not speak unless spoken to. All went smoothly for a while, but when some time elapsed and no notice was taken of her she began to get uneasy.

Finally the hostess, seeing something was wrong, asked her what she would like next.

"I should like to have you begin to ask me questions," was the polite reply.—Lippincott's.

Cruel Act of Warfare.

One hundred years ago General McClure, learning of the disastrous result of the American campaign in Lower Canada and fearing his own force would be attacked by the British resolved to evacuate Fort George and abandon the country. This he accordingly did, with all his troops, and with such precipitancy that he left behind his tents and stores. His retreat was accompanied by an act that has left an indelible stigma upon his name. The frost had set in early and severe. The snow lay deep upon the ground. Yet at 30 minutes' notice, of 150 houses in the Canadian village of Newark, he fired all save one, and drove 400 helpless women and children to seek shelter in the log huts of the scattered settlers, or in the bark wigwams of the wandering Indians.

SELF DELUSION.

Many People Deceived by Coffee.

We like to defend our indulgencies and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whiskey is good for him on a cold morning, or beer on a hot summer day —when he wants the whiskey or beer.

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headache and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wis. man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right (directions on pkg.) and told me to see what difference it would make with my head, and during that first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee —headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Willing to Learn.

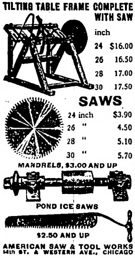
Moved by an impulse he could not resist, he suddenly kissed her. "Oh, Herbert!" she exclaimed, "that's not right." "I'm sorry, Helen," replied Herbert humbly. "I did the best I know how. Won't you show me the proper way?"

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and easy waking. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY



TILTING TABLE FRAME COMPLETE WITH SAW

inch	
24	$16.00
26	16.50
28	17.00
30	17.50

SAWS

24 inch	$3.90
26 "	4.50
28 "	5.10
30 "	5.70

MANDRELS, $3.00 AND UP

POND ICE SAWS

$2.50 AND UP

AMERICAN SAW & TOOL WORKS
14th ST. & WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

1913 RECORD Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Pleas for Patriotism.

"You should be patriotic and contribute your valuable services to your country without thought of pecuniary reward!"

"I will," replied the official; "just as soon as a whole lot of people get patriotic enough to quit sending their bills to me."

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I strained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having Backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspond with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

W. D. Smith.

The Same.

"My dear, this pie tastes just a bit stale—it must be yesterday's."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Hardcrust, "and if you don't eat it today it will be tomorrow's!"

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.

Red Bank, N. J. (Special).—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by Dr. Perkins of this city, is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefitted and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. H. W. Perkins, Branch 49, Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.—Adv.

You might as well give the devil his due. He gets up pretty early in the morning, anyhow.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

relieves rheumatism quickly. It stimulates the circulation — instantly relieves stiffness and soreness of muscles and joints. Don't rub — it penetrates.

Rheumatism Never Returned

"I am a travelling man and about one year ago I was laid up with rheumatism and could not walk. A friend recommended Sloan's Liniment and the morning after I used it my knee was all O.K. and it has never bothered me since. I always keep your Liniment in the house and carry it with me on the road."—Mr. Thomas S. Harter, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Stiffness Vanished

"I suffered with an awful stiffness in my legs. That night I gave my legs a good rubbing with Sloan's Liniment and believe me, next morning I could jump out of bed. I have been supplied with a bottle ever since."—Mr. A. Moore of Manchester, N. H.

Sprained Ankle Relieved

"I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for putting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. Charles Rouse of Baltimore, Md.

Sloan's Liniment gives a grateful sensation of comfort. Good for sprains, neuralgia, sore throat and toothache. Use it now.

At all Dealers, 25c., 50c. and $1.00
Send for Sloan's free book on horses.
Address
Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc.
BOSTON, MASS.

KOW-KURE

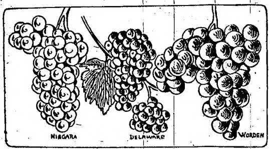
A sick cow is a bad investment, and a cow that is not producing as much good milk as she should is not well. All cows need careful attention to keep them healthy, and little disorders can be kept from becoming big by the use of Kow Kure.

This famous remedy is a sure cure and preventive of most cow ills—such as Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, and Retained Afterbirth.

Get a package of Kow Kure from your dealer and keep it on hand constantly. 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

MANY EXCELLENT VARIETIES OF GRAPES



Three Superior and Popular Varieties.

Grapes are grown with success over practically the whole country, and are the surest to bear each year of all our fruits.

Probably the most popular grapes grown both for home table use and the market are the three varieties—Concord, Delaware and California Tokay. Experiment stations in the different sections of the country have made extended tests with varieties, and the recommendations of these may serve to indicate the best varieties for different sections of the country. In the north, Concord, Niagara, Catawba and Worden. The Virginia station recommends for table and market, Concord and Moore's Early among the blacks; Brilliant and Delaware among the reds, and Willie Bell, Niagara, Winchell and Martha among the white grapes. For red wine, Clinton, Cynthiana and Norton are recommended. The Georgia favorites are practically the same varieties; in addition, for white wine, Goethe, Missouri Riesling, Elvira, Catawba, Herbemont, Delaware and Scuppernong. The Texas station recommends Brilliant, Bailey, Delaware, Drocut and Duches for table use, and Catawba and Herbemont for wine. The Missouri station recommends as early varieties for local and commercial planting, Green Mountain, Jewell, Campbell, Early New Haven, Brighton, Moore's Early and Norfolk. Wisconsin recommends first of all Moore's Early, followed closely by Worden, Concord, Wilder and Delaware. New York's favorite varieties are Moore's Early, Catawba, Diamond, Concord, Agawam, Niagara, Delaware and Worden. In California, Cinifiera, or European grapes are grown. These are famed as table, wine and raisin grapes. Some of the more prominent of these are the following: Raisin grapes: White Muscat, Muscatel, Gordo Blanco, Sultana and Thompson Seedless. Table grapes: Flame, Tokay, Emperor, Black Hamburg and Chasselas. Red wine grapes: Zinfandel, Carignan and Mataro. White wine grapes: Saurignon, Riesling and Chasselas Dore. Port wine grapes: Mission, Malvoisie and Trousseau. Sherry and Maderia wine grapes: Mission, Palomino and Sultana.

Fine grapes are also grown under glass, but for this purpose only European varieties are used. Black Hamburg is the variety most used for this purpose.

PRACTICAL HINTS FROM POULTRY YARD

Vermin Increase in Cold Weather as Rapidly as During Summer —Give Turkeys Wide Range.

(By E. J. MILLER.)

Don't stop the war on the lice just because the weather is cold. If you have them down, keep them down. They will not increase so fast in the cold weather, and that is the time to exterminate them.

When you dug the potatoes did you save the small ones for the hens? They are very fond of them when boiled and mixed with a little bran. A mess of them fed once in a while makes a variety, and is a treat.

Have the runts and defective fowls been culled? They are only a bill of expense, and the loss occasioned by their keep is usually charged to the flock as a whole, which is unfair. This should be charged to your own neglect. To keep up the vigor and utility of your flock, the undesirables must be disposed of, so there will be no danger of their eggs being set in the spring.

Keep the houses and runs clean. It will save trouble later in keeping the fowls healthy.

Now that the fowls cannot help themselves to bugs, and grasses, and seeds, these, or their equivalent, must be supplied, especially if the poultry is confined. They must be carefully watched and their wants attended to.

The hens must be kept quiet to insure good digestion.

Unless you intend to raise poultry for exhibition purposes, there is no need of buying fancy birds at high prices, to start or improve a flock. What is called utility stock is much better for practical purposes.

Air-slaked lime sprinkled on the floor under the roosts, and on the dropping boards, will help to keep the place healthy and the air pure.

Utility stock is just as pure-bred, often stronger, and just as good in every way as the show birds, except that they are lacking in some point of color or marking, which disqualifies them for the show pen.

Many people say turkeys should be restricted in their range, but we do not believe it. We have raised many turkeys, and have always found that the wider the range the better they thrive.

It is stated that eggs laid by certain Leghorn hens are 50 per cent larger than eggs contributed by the Game and Hamburgs, as 30 dozen of the latter are found to weigh 36 pounds, while the same number of the former weigh 54 pounds; both, however, bring the same price on the market.

HOW THE FRENCH POULTERER KILLS

Neck of Fowl Is Dislocated by Swift Back Chuck Given Close to Head of Bird.

The French poulterer kills his fowls by dislocating the neck with a swift back chuck given close to the head. At once the dressing begins so that it may be completed before the body cools.

The legs and wings are tucked close to the body, which is placed breast downward against a board. A moist cloth is spread on the back, which imparts a fine-grain appearance to the flesh.

A weight is applied to secure the required market flatness, and when thoroughly cold the birds are removed, packed carefully and closely in crates or cases, according to their destination.

Calf Disorders.

Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usually better for young calves. Indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weariness and inability to digest.

Grades of Feeding.

Professor Herbert Mumford classes all feeding cattle in six grades—fancy, selected, choice, good, medium, common and inferior. Which grade do you keep?

PUMPKINS MAKE BIG RETURNS TO FARMER

A Great Yield of Pumpkins.

Pumpkins used to be sold by the patch. Now they they are sold by the wagonload at a dollar a load in the pound. There is nothing now grown on the farm that cannot be turned into ready cash or its equivalent.

Leguminous Field Crops.

There are in the United States 15 leguminous field crops that are more or less extensively grown. In the approximate order of their importance they are as follows: Red clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, alsike, clover, crimson clover, white clover, Canada peas, soy beans, peanuts, vetch, velvet beans, Japan clover and bur clover. A few more are cultivated to less extent, as sweet clover, beggarweed, grass peas, fenugreek and horse beans. Many others have been tested in an experimental way, but as yet are not grown as crops.

Preparing for Spring.

After everything wanted has been gathered from the garden there is an opportunity to begin preparations for another year. The gardener must not only lay plans for the future, but some of his work should be done four or five months ahead of time. Before winter sets in he is getting ready for spring.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

soothes your throat!

After smoking it cools your mouth—makes it moist and refreshed.

Heartburn and flatulence disappear.

Enjoy smoking more by enjoying this goody that improves your breath, teeth, appetite, and digestion.

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

CAUTION!

Dishonest persons are wrapping rank imitations to look like the *clean, pure, healthful WRIGLEY'S.* These will be offered principally by street fakirs, peddlers and candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. Refuse them! Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.

BUY IT BY THE BOX
of most dealers — for 85 cents.
Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages.

Chew it after every meal
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
W. Wrigley Jr. Co.
CHICAGO
2

L.-W. Sodas for Supper? Good!

Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

The men-folks like 'em because they're so crisp and taste so good. They're a welcome change from bread and always handy to have. No fuss to fix them — always ready to set right on the table.

If you think the boys eat too many of them, remember that L.-W. Sodas are good, wholesome nourishment at very low cost and easily digested.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Always fresh and flavory in this big, economical, air-tight, family package

25c
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
Sunshine Biscuits

Contraries.

"Poor Jibbs has an itching for fame and fortune."

"Yes, and he has to scratch for it."

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

It is better to marry a strong minded woman than a wrong minded one.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color in cold water. Adv.

The less a man knows the more advice he distributes.

Current History.

"What did your history class discuss today?"

"Henry VIII. and his various divorces."

"So?"

"Yes; also some divorces in our more immediate set."

Stingy.

"Even after we are married," wooed the ardent lover, "I shall always be close to you."

And he was.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FARMS WANTED
and wild lands. Best System for quick, satisfactory results. Particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Desirable property located for purchasers free. WESTERN SALES AGENCY, Dept. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

CANCER FREE TREATISE The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Ind., has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer; also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 2-1914.

ADLER'S
Collegian
CLOTHES

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

[illegible] Overshoes		$.75
"		$1.00 to $2.00
"		1.25
"	1 Buckle	1.50
"	4 "	1.75
"	1 " Snow Excluder	2.00
"	2 " " "	2.50
"	4 " " "	2.75
"	Lumberman's ribbed rubbers	2.00

Any of the above described overshoes will be delivered to any part of the county, post paid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN, 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes,

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
6 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN

The Spectator.

LURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note post office or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday January 10, 1914.

C. L. Hanson, the cashier of the First National bank of Thief River Falls has announced his candacy for the State Senate, at the primaries, next June. Mr. Hanson has been urged to become a candidate for some time and his recent decision will be pleasant news to his many friends in this vicinity.

Co-operation

To co-oparate to the best advantage farmers should get together and act for themselves and not permit outsiders who want to get them together to get their shipments or business in bulk, to do their co-operating for them.

"Co-operation is in the air now. We are talking about it in almost every state in the Union. In some states they have made rapid progress, In others the have done nothing as yet mainly because conditions are so easy that they do not feel the necessity of co-operation.

Where the subject has taken hold of the public mind, the people are interested in the formation of co operative organizations. The American people have the idea that things can be done by machinery; that they can have co-operative machinery just as they can have improved machinery on the farm. Our suggestion is that you do not put too much faith in co operative schemes and that you look pretty closely at schemes which work well in other countries, and which are represented as practical in this.

"The one machine that moves the world effectively is the human machine —man himself; not his bodily powers but his brain powers. Co-operation is a thing that must be learned; and the object of this article is simply to tell you how to get the knowledge, because all great movements which benefit men come from the people themselves.

"The place to begin is right in the home, in the family. Are you co-operating in the ordinary work of your farm in such a way as to bring the best results. Have you taken your boys into your confidence, and asked their opinion about how to do this or that or the other thing? how to handle this field or the other? how to feed your live stock? Are you co-operating with your wife and getting the best out of life? Are you co-operating with your children in their studies, their sports and recreation? Do you know the heart of your child, or is he keeping something back which he does not feel free to talk to you about? The place to learn co-operation is right in your own home.

"The next place is in your neighborhood. Are you getting three or four of your neighbors that you like best into your home in the evening?

"When you get your family to working together and your neighbors to working together, the rest is easy. The difficulty is in getting started right, with the right attitude toward life, toward the community.

"The neighbors get acquainted, it develops leadership; for there wil always be a leader. The wild things, even the crows and prairies chickens, have a leader. You can't do anything without leadership, What the country needs more than anything else is leadership. Leadeship must be developed among the farmers themselves. We must learn whom it is safe to follow, who is the wisest leader. The rest is easy. It is surprising what an amount of good can be accomplished when we once get acequainted with each other, with our neighbors, and develop leadership which the community will follow. Without this the farmer can not attain to the full measure of his prosperity. He must have leadership; and this can come only through a better knowledge of the ability that is going to waste for want of recognized leadership.—Wallace's Farmer.

His Quandary.

"What I can't git through me," says Farmer Hornhand, "is how these here dressmakers gits their idees. F'r instance, I seen a woman on th' street that looked 's if they wasn't nobody in her clothes at tall, an' my married darter, which is a city dressmaker woman, said th' dress wuz 'too full,' when it looked t' me 's if it was gosh dinged nigh empty. An' aft'ward I seen one 'at looked 's if y' couldn't 'a' squeezed a cambric needle in beside 'er, an' my darter said 't wa'n't full enough, when it looked t' me 's if 't would bust if they tried t' fill it any fuller, by heck!"—Strickland Gillilan in Lippincott's.

Harness.

I have on hand a fine set of hand made harness. These are made up from the best quality of oak tanned leather and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Come in and examine them before buying elsewhere.

N. A. Nelson.

Annual Statement of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Actual cash balance on hand and in bank December 31 of previous year $1205.97

Income during the year 1913—cash received as first payments on policies issued during the year $1352.80

Cash received from interest on deposits 25.00

Total cash received during the year $1377.80

Total cash including balance on hand from previous year ..$2583.77

Disbursements During Year 1913

Paid losses remaining unpaid from previous year .. ..None

Paid losses incurred during the year $1920.00

Return premiums on new policies 2.20

Paid commission to agents.. 281.00

Paid agents for adjusting losses 3.00

Paid directors 24.00

Paid salaries of officers: President, 45.85; Secretary, $97.50; Treasurer, $42.40 185.75

Paid for postage 25.02

Paid for printing, $44.25; Advertising $1.50; Office supplies $3.92 .. .. 49.67

Paid Insurance Department Fees $2.00, Livery Hire $6.50 8.50

Total amount of disbursements during the year 2499.14

Actual cash balance on hand at end of year 84.63

Total Liabilities, December 31, 1913—

Accepted losses of this year remaining unpaid at end of year $350.00

Surplus or excess of Liabilities over Assets. 265.37

POLICY EXHIBIT.

Policies in force December 31, of previous year 867

Amount of same $1,069,542.00

Policies issued during the year 293

Amount of same $459,156.00

Total number of policies 1,100

Total amount of same ..$1,528,698.00

Policies expired and ceased to be in force during the year .. 161

Amount of same $208,058.00

Policies in force at the end of year, December 31, 1913 939

Face value of same ...$1,320,540.00

Loss claims presented during the year, 7—value $2,270.00

Losses paid in full as adjusted, 6—amount $1,920.00

Undisputed losses adjusted, but unpaid, 1—amount $350.00

Pennington County insurance in force at the end of year $941,148.00

Losses during year $1,370.00

Red Lake county insurance in force at the end of year $379,492.00

Losses during year $900.00

State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington, ss.

Nels K. Anderson, president, and John O. Swanson, secretary, of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being duly sworn, each for himself, desposes and says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that on the thirty-first day of December, last all of the above assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated, and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations herein contained, annexed or referred to, are a full and correct exhibit of all the assets, liabilities, income and disbursements, and of the condition and affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, respectively.

Nels K. Anderson.
John O. Swanson.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 5th day of January, 1914.

A. S. Anderson,
Town Clerk, River Falls Twp.,
Pennington County, Minnesota.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

An Advantage.

"There's an advantage in a phonograph."

"What is it?"

"It doesn't matter who's singing, you can go right on talking."—Detroit Free Press.

WATCH REPAIRING

I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

JOHN HANSON
First door north of bank

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned; have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

So Thoughtful of Him.

Wife—What time did you get home last night? Husband—Eleven-thirty. Wife—I sat up until 12. Husband—Yes, I sat on the front steps until you retired, so as not to disturb you.—Kansas City Star.

Age to Breed Sows.

Breeders are not agreed as to the proper age at which sows should be first bred. Some declare it more profitable to breed immature or young sows. Professor Coburn says: "Eight months old is as young as it is judicious or proper to breed them, and we would much prefer to have them a year old before letting them to the boar. The pigs from large, old sows will be more in number and frequently double in size of the others at a month old, and with the same care they will frequently weigh 50 per cent more at nine or twelve months old."

Landseer's Critic.

A friend of Sir Edward Landseer, who accompanied him to Kensington museum on the first occasion of its exhibition by gaslight, relates that Landseer stopped short before his large picture, "A Visit to Waterloo." "I must have been mad," said he, "when I painted that." And, walking up to the picture, he placed his hand over the part which had attracted his criticism. An attendant policeman shouted his polite caution, "Now, then, take your 'ands off there!" "My good man," said Sir Edwin, "I was merely remarking how bad that was." "Then why don't you go and do better?" said the policeman, who had no idea to whom he was speaking.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO. SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN

Gives Quick Relief

No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
138-130 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Ivory Knife Handles.

All ivory knife handles are apt to become discolored and to go a slight yellowy color after long use and exposure to the air. The first thing to be done to restore the color is to scrape the handle with a sharp steel scraper. The scraper should be sharpened by holding it in a vertical position and rubbing it on an oil stone until a wire edge comes on. Scrape the handle until quite white and all signs of discoloration have disappeared and then rub with No. 0 sandpaper until all scratches become invisible.

Might Have Been Worse.

A young woman from the west was making a visit to an old seaport town. One morning while driving with her host she said:

"What is the diet of all these people?"

"Fish mostly," resounded the man.

"Why," spoke the westerner, "I thought fish was a brain food. These are really the most unintelligent looking people I ever saw."

"Well," replied the host, "just think what they would look like if they didn't eat fish!"—Harper's Weekly.

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday at 11 a. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pa

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—Julatta Christmas day. At 6:30.
F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services Sunday Nov. 16th at 10:30 a. m.
A. O. Olson, Pastor

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 117—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3790 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.75
Wheat, No. 2	.73
Flax, No. 1	1.21
Flax, No. 2	1.31
Oats	.28
Barley	.16
Rye	[illegible]

A. S. WILSON,

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Are You Satisfied?

Satisfied with your present range? Satisfied with the way it cooks and bakes—satisfied with the fuel bills it makes you pay?

Chances are you are not satisfied. If you are satisfied, nine chances out of ten you would not continue to be if you relized how greatly ranges have been improved the past few years, and what remarkable new conveniences and ADVANTAGES YOU GET IN THE MONARCH RANGE.

We want to show you the many advantages of the

Monarch Maleable Range

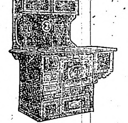
First: How little fuel the Monarch will consume in doing your work.

Second: How quickly it give your baking an even heat—how quickly the entire top becomes piping hot.

Third: How easily the Monarch can be kept looking like new without polish and polishing.

Fourth: Why the Monarch keeps giving just as good service after ten, fifteen or twenty years as when new

Fifth: Why, with all its advantages the price of the Monarch is little above the ordinary range.



Monarch MALLEABLE The Stay Satisfactory Range

Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure

Then you'll know you can't afford Not to have the Monarch

You'll realize that it's *actual economy* to have the Monarch paying for itself time and time again in the cost of fuel—making your cooking better—giving you comfort and convenience obtainable in no other range.

Come in and see the Monarch—No matter what kind of a range you are using, no matter whether it's old or new—see the Monarch. No obligation incurred. We're glad to show it. A careful comparison of the Monarch with the ranges you know about will bring out some facts you ought to known. As to what you do further than looking—that is strictly up to you.

MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE
"Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure"

Leonard Holmes

Minnesota Historical Society
ST. PAUL

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914. NUMBER 27

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR COAL Is At
THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

P. Burstad purched a new horse and buggy Monday.

Albert Ness was a passenger on the north-bound train, Tuesday.

K. O. Gigsad was a business visitor at the county seat, Tuesday.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls visited in this village between trains, Thursday.

C. C. Elliott and a party of land seekers came up from Minneapolis, Tuesday.

Clara Gunstad shopped at Thief River Falls, between trains, Wednesday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad entertained a party of friends at her home last Saturday.

G. W. Hooper visited at the Red Lake Falls Monday returning Tuesday morning.

Swan Johnson has undergone an operation at the Warren Hospital this week.

D. Patterson attended a meeting of Directors of the First National Bank of Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

The Young Peoples' society of the Hamar congregation will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. S. Branvold.

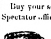
Miss Fanny Solow of Fargo, N. D., who has visited with her sister, Mrs. D. Lazar, left Monday evening for Grand Forks.

Mrs. Nettie Lang arrived from Grand Forks, Wednesday and will make an extended stay with her perents, Mr and Mrs. S. J. Amble.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mankato Commercial College graduates hold responsible positions everywhere. Results count.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.



Dr. STOFFORD will be at Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

Rev. J. M. Systad from Rainy River, will preach at the United church a week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Hamar church at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Holmes and son Harold entertained a number of friends Wednesday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing cards after which a delicious lunch was served. Among those present were; Huldah Gigstad, Mabel Alfson, Katherene Patterson, Francis Alfson, Mae Barragy, Gladys Konzen, O. H. Olsen, R. Boehm, Ed. Dahl, O. Gigstad, John Alfson, O. Gunstad.

Ed Enright was a county seat visitor Friday.

Selmer Benson returned Friday from Minneapolis.

Herman Fellman was a Thief River visitor Friday.

K. O. Gigstad was at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Henry Peterson has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Christ Peterson left Friday to visit at Thief River Falls

Mrs. Ina Johnson was a Thief River visitor, Thursday.

P. Johnson and sons, were passengers to Thief River Falls, Friday.

Theodore and Aug. Anderson were at Thief River Falls between trains Friday.

Miss Ella Skeie, visited with friends and relatives at Thief River Falls, last week.

A, Setterberg purchased a fine driving horse from Henry Olsen, Thursday.

O.H. Olson attended a meeting of the Masonic Lodge at Grand Forks, Thursday evening.

Misses Hilda and Bertine Helgoe of Halstad, are visitors at the home of their uncle, R L. Hauge.

John O. Swanson, Secretary of the Bray Mutual Fire Ins. Co., was a visitor in the village, Friday.

Miss Ida Hanson and Mrs. S. Richards are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson

Miss Anna Stokkestad, who has been employed at Grand Forks, is visiting with her parents in this village.

Myles Jackson has a extra vacation this week on account of an epidemic of measles in the school district where he is teaching.

Esther Person returned Friday from Crookston, where she has spent the past month visiting with her sister, Mrs. A. Ness.

Miss Amanda Highland and a younger brother of Halstad, Minn., visited with their brother Mike Highland, the first of this week.

Mr. Stuart Richards came down from Sprague, Man., Thursday evening. He, accompanied by Mrs. Richards, returned to Sprague, Friday.

John Konickson, the prominent eastside farmer, was a caller at this office Friday. John has been a reader of the Spectator for nearly 30 years and says it has become a permanent fixture in his home.

Miss Ella Jackson was hostess to a number of her friends Thursday evening. Norwegian whist was the diversion of the evening after which a suitable lunch was served.

The local school added a splendid piano to their equipment, this week, Mr. H. Olsen the local agent for the Kimball instruments has placed several organs and pianos the past month, the one at the school being one of this excellent line.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the St. Hilaire Co-operative Creamery Association will be held the Village Hall at St. Hilaire on Monday the 26th day of January 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and to transact other business that may come before the meeting.

17 NELS K. ANDERSON, Sec.

Leave for Tacoma

After spending a month visiting with friends and relatives in this village and Red Lake Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson left Monday evening, via St. Paul, for Tacoma, Wash. where they will make their future home.

Notice

All parties knowing themselves indebted to me kindly call and settle before Feb. 1st as I want to close my books on that date and would like a settlement with every one before I close them.

17-24 A. H. PITKIN

Sewing Machine Extras

A complete line of sewing machine needles, bobbins, shuttles, and also extras for all makes of machines.

j 17 2t JACKSON BROS.

A Protracted Service.

They must have long church services in a certain town where a paper announced of a certain church. "The regular services will commence next Sunday at 3 p. m. and continue until further notice."

Conservative in its Management

Liberal in its dealing with customers and patrons

Courteous treatment and prompt and reliable service

Merchant's State Bank

C. L. Hansen is A Candidate

Thief River Falls Banker announces Candidacy for the State Senate

In this issue appears the announcement of C. L. Hanson, the Thief River Falls banker, as a candidate for the State senate at the primaries to be held June. 16.

Below we give a short biographical sketch of Mr. Hansen's career since coming to this country, showing how by sheer pluck and preseverance, he has risen from a poor immigrant boy to the head of one of the strongest financial institutions in Northern Minnesota.—

Christian L. Hansen came to the United States from his native land in 1893. landing at Castle Garden, New York, on Independence Day of that year. His early life was spent on a farm in the old country where he completed a common and high school education, Immediately after his arrival he came to southern Minnesota and hired out as a farm laborer at Blooming Prairie. While engaged in this work he attended school and after some time went to Minneapolis, where he secured employment in a thrasher manufactory at Hopkins. He remained here for three years, at the end of which time he went to Crookston and took charge of a well known medicine company's business in this territory, in which occupation he was engaged for a period of five years.

The gentleman who now has senatorial aspirations was always an industrious and conscientious worker, and he also at this time realized the possibilities of this section and determined to locate here. He first selected Red Lake Falls for his permanent home, where he secured a position in the First State Bank. He remained there but a short time however, and in 1905 purchased the Merchants State Bank at St. Hilaire. Very soon after this purchase he also secured the First State Bank of that village and soon merged the two institutions. We might remark now in passing that the Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire is one of the most prosperous and solid banking institutions of this entire section of the state.

Mr. Hansen has kept in close touch with the country, and having for some time had his eye on this city, which he perceived was fast developing and which he knew was destined to become the metropolis of Northern Minnesota, decided to transfer his interest, and in 1908 he secured the Prichard interests in the First National Bank and became cashier of the institution, which position he now occupies.—T. R. News Press.

Bids Wanted

The Board of Directors of the St. Hilaire, Co-Operative Creamery Association, at their next regular meeting to be held January 19, 1914, will consider bids to furnish ice, (price per cake,) same to be packed and covered in a good workmanship like manner in the companie's ice house at the creamery.

adv 10-17 Board of Directors.

A Natural Cake of Soap.

An odd and useful plant of our Pacific coast is the soaproot. The grasslike, crinkled leaves appear close to the ground in the spring and are known to every California country dweller. They grow from a deep rooted bulb incased in coarse fiber. If the fiber is stripped off and the onion-like bulb crushed between the hands is rubbed in water as one uses a cake of soap a plentiful lather results, as cleansing as any soap bought in a store.—St. Nicholas.

Robbed at Thief River

While on his way to Canada where he has a claim, Albert Ness who visited in this village during the holidays, was robbed in a rooming house at Thief River Falls last Tuesday. One suspect has been arrested and an attempt will be made to identify him.

Slighted His Chance.

At a singing contest at Frankfort. Kaiser Wilhelm, who attended, was served by several high school boys as pages. According to Jugend, he was attracted by the bright face of one of them and asked his name.

"Korner, your majesty," said the boy.

"And your first name is Theodore?" said the emperor, thinking of the patriot poet Theodore Korner, whose war songs stirred Germany.

"I'm sorry," replied the uncourtierlike youngster, "but it's only Wilhelm."

When Kaiser Wilhelm broke into a hearty laugh at the answer the page realized his missed opportunity.—New York Post.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, held Jan. 5, 1914.

Meeting called by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

The following bills, were on motion duly made and carried allowed:

St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings Dec. 6	6.25
John Forseen, salary etc.	16.00
Dr. C. Swanson, salary as clerk	18.75
Kolstad & Simonson, labor,	3.00
St. Hilaire Ret. Lbr. Co. lumber.	10.20
St. Hilaire Fire Dept. Allen fire	15.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

Dr. C. Swanson, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres

Could Not Prevail.

Uncle Luke was cautious in statement and achieved some reputation in the negro quarters as an oracle thereby. The nearest that Luke ever came to making a positive statement was in the matter of Sam. He and Sam were ordered to come up to the master's house one day and do a job of whitewashing. Both promised, and Sam stayed away. The master swore moderately.

"I guess Sam's a pretty good for nothing liar, Luke," he commented.

"Well, sah, I ain't sayin' it," assented Luke mildly, "but it's so as I'm tellin' dat no nigger in de qua'ter give de trufe a hardeh wrastle 'n what Sam do. Yas, sah."—New York Post.

His Quandary.

"What I can't git through me," says Farmer Hornihand, "is how these here dressmakers gits their idees. F'r instance, I seen a woman on th' street that looked 's if they wasn't nobody in her clothes at tall, an' my married darter, which is a city dressmaker woman, said th' dress wuz 'too full,' when it looked t' me 's if it was gosh dinged nigh empty. An' aft'ward I seen one 'at looked 's if y' couldn't 'a' squeezed a cambric needle in beside 'er, an' my darter said 't wa'n't full enough, when it looked t' me 's if 't would bust if they tried t' fill it any fuller, by heck!"—Strickland Gillilan in Lippincott's.

Schoolboy Songs In Mountains.

There is a widespread practice in the schools of Switzerland for parties of boys to go out in charge of a master and learn geography and geology by actual object lessons. When such parties come upon a scene especially wild and romantic it is their custom to sing appropriate part songs. During a recent tour in eastern Switzerland a tourist was startled by hearing such singing on one of the remote passes and found a party of forty or fifty boys thus engaged.—London Standard.

GREATNESS.

There is a kind of elevation which does not depend on fortune. It is a certain air which distinguishes us and seems to destine us for great things. It is a price which we imperceptibly set on ourselves. By this quality we usurp the deference of other men, and it puts us, in general, more above them than birth, dignity or even merit itself.—La Rochefoucauld.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Program of Examinations for Common School Certificates.

To be held in Lincoln High School Building, Thief River Falls, February 5th, 6th and 7th, 1914.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5th.
(Second Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment,
8:30 Professional Test.
9:30 Penmanship.
10:00 Arithmetic.
P. M.—1:15 Geography.
2:45 Composition.
3:45 Reading.
4:40 Spelling.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6th.
(Second Grade Subjects Cont'd)
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History.
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music.
P. M.—1:15 Physiology-Hygiene.
2:45 Civics.
4:00 Agriculture.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7th.
(First Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Geometry.
10:15 Physics.
P. M.—1:15 Algebra.
2:45 Physical Geography or General History.
4:15 Drawing.

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

Applicant bring ink, pen and pencil.

1-10-4.

Bray

Mr and Mrs. Emil Larson drove to St. Hilaire Monday, Mrs. Larson had an operation on her finger.

Earnest Akerlund drove to Wylie Tuesday.

Alfred Olsen made a trip to Thief River Wednesday.

Mrs. D. Cork called on Mrs. A. C. Olsen Thursday afternoon.

A few old folks made a pleasant call at Person's Tuesday evening.

Charley Englund is on the sick but we hope he will inprove.

Annie Swanson called at Emil Larson's Friday.

Some of the boys from here took in the dance at Andrew Johnson's in Norden Wednesday evening all had a fine time.

No Room For Samples.

The way of the drummer is not very easy in India. He is expected to carry around his own bedding for use on trains, soap, towels, food, and often a supply of water.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE NEW STORE

Groceries.

Confectionery.

Crockery.

Light Hardware.

Cigars and Tobacco

A full and Complete line at

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson — -- Manager.

Phone 38

USE THE FAMOUS
Mascot Flour
"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company

CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Decorations,
Cigars,
Etc,

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

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ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The creation of a standing house committee on equal suffrage loomed at the capital as a strong probability. Chairman Henry of the committee on rules returned from Texas a convert to the proposition.

* * *

All democrats in congress are not agreed as to how the work of framing antitrust legislation to supplement the Sherman law shall proceed and there are prospects of a notable discussion of the subject in both houses of congress.

* * *

A nation-wide crusade against "Cheats and Cheapeners of Food Products" was launched at Washington in an address by Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, before the women's department of the National Civic federation.

* * *

Reorganization of the Department of Agriculture by abolishing all of the present thirteen bureaus and substituting four or five large offices, grouping all allied activities, is contemplated in a provision carried in the agricultural appropriation bill, which the house committee on agriculture almost has completed.

* * *

Any alien laborer who within the three years previous to his admission to the United States had not earned 30 per cent of the wages paid in this country for the same work, would be excluded from the United States by a bill introduced by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. It is designed to bar cheap foreign labor.

* * *

Exemption of all assistant postmasters from the civil service, and an appropriation of $200,000 for experiments in government ownership of railway mail cars were two proposals that attracted much attention when the annual postoffice appropriation bill was submitted to the house. The bill carries a total of $265,247,757. Last year before the parcel post system was inaugurated the total was $253,144,171.

DOMESTIC.

The pinch of poverty is beginning to be felt in the copper strike district.

* * *

Liability of the Oceanic Steam Navigation company for the Titanic disaster will be argued in the supreme court.

* * *

In a year Uncle Sam smoked just 7,707,000,000 cigars and 14,000,000,000 cigarettes.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by $10,000,000 in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in Dumferline, Scotland.

* * *

"Joe the Wop," Joseph Randazzo, eluded police six months. Then he broke gang law and within ten hours was fatally stabbed before the "Tub of Blood" saloon in New York.

* * *

A package of money containing $9,575 was stolen from the office of the Wells-Fargo Express company at Fort Smith, Ark., according to the company's report to the police. Company officials said one of the clerks in this office was missing.

* * *

The public service commission's order giving consent to the issue by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company of $67,700,000 of convertible debenture bonds was annulled by the supreme court.

* * *

Twenty-four hours after he had asked for a meal and a place to sleep, J. T. Howell, giving his address as Council Bluffs, Ia., received a telegram informing him that an uncle in New York had died and that he had fallen heir to more than $50,000.

* * *

At Meridian, Miss., L. M. Bell of El Paso, Tex., fell 200 feet in an aeroplane recently and escaped with two broken knee caps and minor internal injuries. Physicians say he will be a cripple for life. Engine trouble caused the aeroplane to drop.

* * *

Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York has declared war on the organized gangs of the city and caused emergency orders to be given the police that these bands of drug fiends, murderers and thieves be broken up.

* * *

Fire, starting in the basement of the Harvey house at Gallup, N. M., consumed that building, the Santa Fe railway depot and freight house and for a time threatened the destruction of adjoining property in the business district. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

* * *

James M. Lynch, recently appointed New York state commissioner of labor, left Albany for Indianapolis, to sever his connection with the International Typographical union as its president.

* * *

Three unidentified men were killed near Akron, O., by a Pennsylvania train. They were walking the tracks and in stepping out of the path of an on-coming freight train, stepped in front of an on-rushing passenger train on another track. They were mangled beyond recognition.

* * *

Ben F. Moffatt, a promoter of Chicago was fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by the United States district court at St. [illegible]

There are 483 iron mines in the country, employing 65,176 persons.

* * *

Chicago's municipal budget for 1914 foots up $26,000,000, but all the money is not in sight.

* * *

The visible personal property in Pennsylvania is valued for tax purposes at $1,402,511,272.

* * *

Angered by an anti-cigarette ordinance, smokers have petitioned the council to prohibit corsets and high-heeled shoes in Moultrie, Ga.

* * *

Plans for the government to buy the Bull Run battlefield and make of it a national park are endorsed in a report by a board of army officers to secretary Garrison. Better care for the monuments now there is recommended.

* * *

The constitutionality of the statute which compels employers advertising for help during labor troubles to state in the advertisement that a strike exists was upheld by the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court recently.

* * *

One of two women passengers carried recently by Glenn Martin, an aviator, at Los Angeles stepped from his machine when it was 850 feet in air. She reached the ground safely, and demonstrated, to Martin's satisfaction, the practicability of an aerial life preserver.

* * *

Dr. J. W. Colbert, until recently chief surgeon in charge of the Santa Fe railway hospital at Albuquerque, N. M., has been asked by the Rockefeller foundation to assume charge of its research work in a campaign to be inaugurated for the eradication of the hookworm disease in central and south Africa.

* * *

Governor Glynn finally refused to pardon D. H. Tolman, the convicted New York money lender. District Attorney Whitman refused to say that he favored an absolute pardon for Tolman. The governor requires the indorsement of the trial judge and the prosecutor in every case where he exercises clemency.

* * *

Charles H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners, has left the copper strike district again. This time he went on his own free will, announcing that he was en route to Chicago, with the idea of later attending the coming meeting of the executive council of the American federation of labor in Washington.

* * *

The manner in which publishers are to arrive at the daily circulation of newspapers in order to make representations required by the publicity law enacted by congress in 1912 has been set forth in a decision by Attorney General McReynolds to Postmaster General Burleson. The reports, according to the attorney general, must cover the whole bona fide paid circulation, whether sold over the counter, distributed through news agencies or disposed of in any other way.

FOREIGN.

Munich police have forbidden the tango dance in public.

* * *

Three titled women flew with Aviator Grahame-White at Hendon aerodome.

* * *

The entire village of Casal Guglielm in Italy, was destroyed by fire ignited through the overturning of a cook stove.

* * *

It cost Italy $191,400,000 to acquire Tripoli, a country which, according to all acounts, is, with the exception of the desert of Sahara, the least desirable part of Africa.

* * *

There was a tumultuous scene in the senate at Lisbon when Joao Jose De Freitas rose to offer an interpellation in which he charged the premier, Dr. Alfonso Costa, with dishonesty and with having used his influence as a minister of the provisional government to favor his clients in his practice of law.

* * *

Joseph Chamberlain, the venerable British statesman, has decided to retire from parliament at the next general election. He has served continuously as a member of the house of commons since 1876.

* * *

Labor unions in London have under consideration a project to build a $1,000,000 structure to serve as the general headquarters of their organizations. It is proposed to include in the building a club, office accommodations for fifty unions, a large hall and storerooms.

* * *

"The next baseball country will be France," said A. G. Spaulding, who has just returned from Europe. "The French took up boxing with enthusiasm and they are getting into our national game. When they have been taught its delights there is no doubt that France will be second in baseball only to the Americans."

* * *

The militant suffragettes have decided to lay their troubles before King George personally if they can get an audience. They will send a deputation to his majesty "to protest against the torture of suffragette prisoners.

* * *

A step toward reorganization of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, now in the hands of eleven receivers, was made when Judge John C. Pollock in the federal court in Kansas City, Kan., ordered a decree of sale for the Orient properties drawn up.

* * *

A thoroughly up-to-date saw mill with a capacity of 60,000 board feet a day has been erected on the south coast of Mindanao island. It is of American make throughout and uses the modern bandsaw.

* * *

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, as prefect of the segnatura tribunal, has called a meeting of the high court to decide the appeal of the Duchess De Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould from the verdict of the rota tribunal annulling her marriage to Count Boni de Castellane.

CORN CONTEST IS VERY SUCCESSFUL

1,400 BOYS AND GIRLS IN SIXTY OF EIGHTY-FIVE COUNTIES COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

SMALL BOY OF 14 IS FIRST

Lyman Harrison Takes Acre Yield Sweepstakes by Raising 133.91 Bushels When Husked—103.24 Bushels Dry.

Minneapolis.—Lynn Harrison, age 14, living near Excelsior, is the winner of the state acre yield sweepstakes in a corn contest arranged by the agricultural extension division of the university and entered into by 1,400 boys and girls in sixty of the eighty-five counties of Minnesota. The yield of his acre of ground as it was weighed when husked was 133.91 bushels. When thoroughly dried the corn weighed 103.24 bushels. The next highest yield in the contest by dry weight was slightly over 86 bushels. Part of the corn was husked and the weighing was done by T. A. Erickson, rural school expert of the agricultural college, who is in charge of the contest and boys' club work in the state.

Central Section Winner.

Warren Simpson, winner of the first prize in the boys' acre corn yield contest for the central section of Minnesota, cultivated his crop under difficulties, having weeded his acre crawling along the rows on his hands and knees, the result of an attack of infantile paralysis. The young man walks with the assistance of a cane, the disease having affected his feet. A younger brother of Warren Simpson, also afflicted with the same disease, assists in the work and direction of an 80-acre farm which the two boys own at Northfield, Minn. In addition to their heavy corn yield, the Simpson boys have raised a number of prize-winning cattle and sheep. This year's winner also secured a place in the same contest last year.

The state was divided into three sections for the contest this year. In each section there was competition for the county prize and for the section prize. The first prize in each section will be $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth, $10, and to the next ten highest, $5 each will be given.

Other Sectional Winners.

The winner of the prize in the southern section is Edna Grace Ryther. Stewartville, Olmsted county, whose yield was 99.58 bushels, field measure, and 86.04 bushels dried. The cost of production was 15 cents a bushel. In the northern section first place was won by Adolph Holt, Breckenridge, Wilkin county, with a field yield of 94.2 bushels and a dry yield of 77.5 bushels. Warren Simpson took first place in the central section. He lives at Northfield, Dakota county, and had a yield of 102.8 bushels as it was weighed from the field. It shrank to 77.59 bushels when dried. The cost of production was 20 cents a bushel.

Seven girls won prizes in the contest; Edna Grace Ryther had the highest yield in the southern section, and Winifred Randall, Eyota, Olmsted county, was second in the southern section with a yield of 110.75 bushels as weighed from the field and 85.46 bushels dry. Florence Turner, St. Peter, Nicollet county, with 91 bushels field measure and 80.21 bushels dry, was the winner of the prize in her county and winner of the sixth prize in the southern section.

Girl First in North County.

In the northern section, Dorothy Skinner, Royalton, Morrison county, won the county prize with a yield of 75.6, which dried reduced to 60.16 bushels.

She won the ninth place in the northern section. Winifred Danielson, Rothsay, Wilkin county, won eighth place in the southern section with a dry yield of 60.7 bushels. Charlotte Holdenbecker, La Porte, is the prize-winner in Hubbard county with a yield of 65.75 bushels in the field and 59.84 bushels dry and winner of the tenth place in the northern section.

Only one girl won a prize in the central section, Marjorie Molliter, Sauk Center, who led in Stearns county and takes second place in the central section. Her yield was 98 bushels in the field and 76.44 dry. The cost per bushel, according to the report she sent in to the extension division, was only 8 cents. This is the lowest cost of production for the entire contest.

Meeker County Short Course.

Litchfield. — The farmers' short course for Meeker county is being held this week. Speakers on special topics from the state agricultural school are present.

May Limit Auditor's Power.

St. Paul.—The work of the State Economy and Efficiency commission has gone far enough to indicate that there will be considerable support for the plan of eliminating from the duties of the state auditor many functions which have been placed under that department by successive legislatures for want of a better place. Despite the fact that the auditor is supposed to audit the books of the state, this work has been given in great part to the public examiner.

Man Held Not "J. C. R."

Rochester.—State hospital officials have received no information on the finding of "J. C. R.," who escaped from the institution here last November and who, it is reported, has been found at Lamar, Col. According to reports from Lamar, the man found there does not fit the description of "J. C. R." It would be easy to identify the man, says Superintendent A. F. Kilbourne, by the large scar on his head from the operation performed in July and also by the paralysis of his right side.

ASKS INSURANCE LEGISLATION

J. A. O. Preus Shows Some Injustices in Rates Charged Throughout the State.

St. Paul.—State Insurance Commissioner J. A. O. Preus is advocating that the commissioner of insurance be authorized by legislation to pass upon all insurance rates made by the state rating bureau, thus enabling any community or individual, who is not getting a fair rate, to get relief from a public official. He calls attention, in his annual report, to the fact that during the past 20 years the large cities have had a loss ratio of 60 per cent, all other fire department towns 55 per cent, and the balance of the state 39 per cent. The loss ratio has been 20 per cent higher in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth than it has in unprotected portions of the state. Mr. Preus feels that this is a gross discrimination in favor of the large cities and against the smaller towns and farming communities, and that the right way to correct the situation is to authorize the insurance commissioner to raise or lower rates and remove discriminations where existing.

J. A. O. PREUS
State Insurance Commissioner.

That the country is being discriminated against is also evidenced by the fact that during the past 34 years the township mutual fire insurance companies of the state have furnished to policyholders insurance on an average of 15 cents per hundred, while the stock companies have charged on an average of 60 cents a hundred in the southern part of the state and 70 cents a hundred in the northern part of the state.

APPEAL IN EBERHART CASE

Bondsmen for Widell & Finley Company Must Defend Action in U. S. Supreme Court.

Mankato.—The action of the United States for the use and benefit of the First National bank of Belle Fourche, S. D., against Governor A. O. Eberhart, Thomas R. Coughlan, William G. Hoerr and Frederick Kron, bondsmen for the Widell & Finley company, which had a contract to dig an irrigating canal near Belle Fourche, several years ago, but failed before it had completed the canal, is to be appealed to the United States supreme court. The appeal is to be brought before that court on a writ of error, and it will be filed before April, in order that it may be put on the supreme court docket for the fall term.

In 1911 the bank obtained judgment in the United States district court against the defendant bondsmen for about $23,000 for money advanced to the Widell-Finley company for labor and material in the construction of the irrigating ditch. Suit was brought against the bondsmen to recover the money that had been advanced on the company's time checks.

The case was tried by jury, and was afterwards taken to the circuit court of appeals, and the lower court was reversed on the ground that the act of congress giving the right to sue bondsmen was unconstitutional.

Rat Hunt Fatal to Lad.

Winona.—While he was loading the magazine of his 22 calibre rifle, Vernon Dale, 14 years old, pointed the weapon toward Glenn Malla, 17, and the cartridge was accidentally discharged. The bullet entered the boy's lip and he was taken to the hospital where he died. The bullet had entered his stomach. A group of boys had been shooting rats at the old slaughter house at Galesville, Wis., near here, when the accident occurred.

Minneapolis School Head Deposed.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Superintendent C. M. Jordan was deposed by the school board by a vote of 6 to 1, and a committee of the board composed of Directors Elwell, Leighton and Beard was empowered to secure data looking toward the selection of a new superintendent of schools by September 1.

Lind Will Get Federal Post.

Minneapolis.—John Lind, special envoy of President Wilson to Mexico, president of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, will not succeed himself after his present term expires on March 4. Advices from Washington have been to the effect that the work of Mr. Lind in Mexico will be recognized by the present administration, and that almost any post in the diplomatic service is at the Minneapolitan's disposal. For this reason he will not be reappointed.

Fire Loss Cut in Two.

St. Paul.—A marked decrease in Minnesota fire losses for December, 1913, as compared with the figures for the same month of the previous year is shown in the December report of C. E. Keller, state fire marshal. The Minneapolis decrease was most noticeable, the loss last month being only $28,000 against $188,000 for the previous December. Mr. Keller shows that the total loss for the state in December was $225,888 or less than half of the loss for December, 1912, which was $479,709.

ALL RESCUED FROM SINKING STEAMER

108 SAVED AND EFFICACY OF WIRELESS AGAIN DEMONSTRATED.

HELP COMES JUST IN TIME

Mail Packet Cobequid About to Go Down When Aid Arrives—All Aboard Are Well Cared for.

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 16.—After one of the most spectacular rescues in the history of Atlantic coast shipping annals, passengers and crew of the royal mail packet Cobequid are safe in Yarmouth harbor. While the vessel was being racked to pieces on Trinity Rock, six miles off Port Maitland, and a mountainous sea was running, four steamers put off life boats and took off the passengers and crew of the doomed steamer.

Rescuers Just in Time.

It was not until late Wednesday that the wireless appeals for assistance were heard. The vessel had begun to break up under the continuous pounding of the terrific seas, when the rescue ships hove in sight.

Despite the heavy seas and quantities of cargo which littered the water when the life boats ranged alongside, no mishaps marred the rescue work.

The coastal steamers Westport and John L. Gann were first to get boats into the water and they were followed soon by the boats of the government steamer Lansdowne and the Rappahannock.

Predicament of Vessel.

Captain McKinnon of the Westport found the liner on the southeast part of Trinity ledge. At the time there was a high wind and rough sea. He took off in three lifeboat loads, 72 persons, including all the passengers, the purser, several deck officers and part of the crew. Several hours later the John L. Gann came up. The latter took off 24 men as the Westport was leaving for Yarmouth. The captain and eleven men of the crew decided to remain on the ship until morning and the government steamer Lansdowne remained by with them.

The Cobequid's stern was not broken, as first reported, according to the account given by Captain McKinnon. In fact, the afterpart was highest out of water.

108 Persons Aboard.

The 108 person on the Cobequid included twelve first cabin passengers and an equal number in the second class.

One by one the men were lowered to lifeboats until only Captain Hawson and eleven men remained on the deck. Preparations had been made here to care for the shipwrecked ones and they were given every comfort that the city afforded.

Trinity rock, on which the Cobequid struck at 5 a. m. Tuesday, is a pinnacle of granite rising abruptly from the sea half way between this port and Brier Island, where the steamer was at first thought to have struck.

Cause of Accidtnt.

The bay was swept by a typical western blizzard as the Cobequid, bound from the tropics, began to feel her way toward St. John.

The crash came just before dawn and a few minutes later the wireless "S. O. S." was flashing over the water. The Cobequid's operator was unable to give her location for no one on board knew it definitely.

NEW SWINDLE IS ADMITTED

By Manipulating Account, Man Dupes Spokane Bank Out of $1,750.

Spokane, Jan. 16.—A novel bank swindle, by which it was robbed of $1,750 on Jan. 2, by a man giving the name of Shackleford T. Miller, is admitted by the Fidelity National bank of this city.

Miller deposited $1,750 in the bank as a check account last October. A few days later he changed it to a savings account. On Jan. 2 he called at the bank and withdrew all but the accumulated interest.

When a new paying teller went on duty as luncheon relief Miller again appeared at the window, presented a book that showed no withdrawals, and was again paid the $1,750.

In the brief interval the first withdrawal had not been entered in the bank's books by the regular teller.

Noted Lawyer Kills Self.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Isaac M. Jordan, a noted lawyer, son-in-law of former United States District Judge Peter S. Grosscup, shot and killed himself in the Palmer house here.

Banquet for Bryan Saturday.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The foreign affairs committee of the house will give an elaborate banquet in honor of Secretary of State W. J. Bryan next Saturday night at the Pan-American building here. The Latin-American diplomats, a number of senators and some state department officials will be among the guests. Secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, is chairman of the Pan-American union composed of all the republics of the Western hemisphere.

Demonstration for Strike's Victim.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 16.—Women in flowing veils of mourning led a procession of 500 smelter strikers and sympathizers in a mile march in a rain storm as a demonstration at the funeral of Andrew Aronke, who was killed in a strike riot at the Tacoma smelter a week ago. Croatian and American flags were carried at the head of the parade and behind the casket marched a woman dressed as a bride and bearing a tray with a Bible and white carnations. Croatian rites were observed.

Women Everywhere

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial. Is it not reasonable to believe that what it did for these women it will do for any sick woman?

Wonderful Case of Mrs. Stephenson, on the Pacific Coast.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.—"I was sick with what four doctors called Nervous Prostration, was treated by them for several years, would be better for a while then back in the old way again. I had palpitation of the heart very bad, fainting spells, and was so nervous that a spoon dropping to the floor would nearly kill me, could not lift the lightest weight without making me sick; in fact was about as sick and miserable as a person could be. I saw your medicines advertised and thought I would try them, and am so thankful I did for they helped me at once. I took about a dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and also used the Sanative Wash. Since then I have used them whenever I felt sick. Your remedies are the only doctor I employ. You are at liberty to publish this letter."—Mrs. W. STEPHENSON, Independence, Oregon.

A Grateful Atlantic Coast Woman.

HODGDON, ME.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Maine.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

☞ Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

JOHN JUST COULDN'T MARRY

Had a Peculiar Reason, but After All It Is Always a Good Thing to Look Ahead.

Governor-elect Stuart of Virginia, who was at the Raleigh, has traveled in every nook and corner of the Old Dominion, and he knows thousands of voters well enough to call them by their first names, says the Washington Post. The governor was down in one of the southern counties not long ago. He has a lot of friends in that section; and one of his particular hobbies is the promotion of the social welfare of the negroes. A prosperous-looking darkey ventured to shake hands with the governor-elect, whereupon Governor Stuart remarked:

"John, I hope you are well and that the members of your family are all well."

"Everybody's well," returned the darkey, "only Ah hasn't got no fambly."

"Why, aren't you married?" inquired Governor-elect Stuart.

"No, Ah isn't married," replied John.

"Well, you ought to get married," advised the governor. "Every man ought to be married. It is best for one's moral and spiritual welfare and his material happiness."

"It's this away," said John. "Ah'd lak pow'ful well to git married, but Ah ain't got money 'nuff to git a divorce. It costs some of da 'niggers' down head as much as $30 to git unhitched. Why, some of dese lawyers makes a good living gittin' divorces for us niggers."

Certainly Frightened.

Footlighte—"Awful case of stage-fright at the theater, last night."

Miss Sue Brette—"Did you have it?"

"No; it was the author of the play, whom they dared to come before the curtain."

The Exception.

"Women are never given to abstract reflections."

"Did you never catch them stealing glances at a mirror?"

SKIN CLEARED.

By Simple Change in Food.

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion.

There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

By changing her food a Kan. girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema, and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable.

"The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that eczema was caused by indigestion. Then I read that many persons had been relieved of indigestion by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I decided to try it. I liked the taste of the food and was particularly pleased to notice that my digestion was improving and that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found, in this great food, something that reached my trouble.

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts food instead of medicines."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

In Pieces.

"What was the first thing you did after the auto blew up?"

"I kinda collected myself."

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Portugal has a total population of 5,423,132, of whom 3,388,782 are rural.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The diameter of the moon is estimated to be 2,162 miles.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

MARIE DEY

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing biliousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Dey of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Dey considers it the right laxative for young and old and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills, as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained of any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

SIMPLY REASONED IT OUT

General Manager Could Form Only One Conclusion From Appearance of the Applicant.

"Poor girl!" said the general manager, as the young woman who had just applied for a position as stenographer walked out of his office.

"What's her trouble?" asked the secretary.

"It's too bad that a girl who is so pretty—one who might be living in luxury—is compelled to get out looking for work because she refused to listen to her parents. You heard her say she was married, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I didn't hear her mention her parents."

"Evidently you have not developed much ability in the way of making deductions. Why would a girl with such eyes, such hair, such a complexion, such teeth, such a beautiful face and such a figure as her have to go out looking for work if she hadn't married against her parents' wishes?"

Place for Prayer.

Probably few youngsters make such a matter-of-fact business of prayer as a certain little Chicago laddie. He was going to bed one night in an upper room, which was heated in the old-fashioned way by a stovepipe running through the floor. A caller sat with the family in the room below, and this is what floated down to the caller in the child's clear treble:

"Oh, Billy, come over here by the stovepipe! It's a bully warm place to pray."

BACKACHE VANISHES RHEUMATIC PAINS GO

Few Doses of Croxone Ease Stiff, Sore, Swollen Joints and Muscles, Relieving Backache and Bladder Disorders.

If you suffer with backache—have pains in the neck or sides—nervous or dizzy spells—a few doses of Croxone will relieve the congestion and you will be surprised how quickly all kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles will disappear.

Croxone promptly relieves these diseases because it really does reach the real cause. It soaks right into the walls and linings of the kidneys, cleans out the stopped-up inactive organs, neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid and makes the kidneys sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism. It soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder and gives the kidneys renewed strength so they can filter the blood and keep you well.

Croxone is different from all other remedies. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results. An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it should fail in a single case.—Adv.

Iceless Refrigerator.

What might be termed an iceless refrigerator has been invented by an Oregon man, a double-walled chest, between the walls of which is packed salt to protect its contents from surrounding warm air.

Coughs and Colds cannot hold out against Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. A single dose gives relief—5c at all Druggists.

More than 120,000,000 people speak German.

Improving With Age.

"This lamb is getting pretty bad," said the new clerk. "What shall I do with it?"

"Does it smell rank?" inquired the market man.

"Yes. Shall I throw it away?"

"No. Label it venison and mark up the price to 60 cents a pound.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee.

"I used what they call ——— and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used ———. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horrisch, Oct. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

"Mother."

Answers to the question "What is Mother?" given by supposedly feeble-minded school children of New York:

She's what you chop wood for.
She's what feeds you.
She's what puts clothes and shoes on you.
She keeps care of you.
She's who's good to you.
She's your creator.
She's what's dead on to me.

Best composite portrait of a mother ever painted.—New York American.

Calumet the Secret of Economy

The high cost of living nowadays, and the way prices are steadily climbing skywards, is making economy in the kitchen even more important than it was in the good old days of our thrifty ancestors. But how to achieve economy? There's the rub!

In many lines, it depends almost entirely on the housewife's knowledge of foods and on her watchfulness—but fortunately, in one line, baking, economy can be made almost automatic by the use of the famous Calumet Baking Powder.

Economy in baking, as every good cook knows, depends not so much on economy in buying the materials as on the success of her bakings. Failures mean waste—bigger losses by far than the savings she makes in buying. And the fact that Calumet absolutely prevents failures and makes every baking successful has made it the favorite of every cook that seeks to be economical. In other words, Calumet is the secret of economy in baking.

It is the purest, too—attested by hundreds of leading physicians—and as for its general quality, it is enough to say that Calumet has received the highest awards at two World's Pure Food Expositions—one in Chicago, Ill., and the other in Paris, France, in March, 1912. Adv.

In Chicago.

Mrs. Wabash—I see eggs laid by a New Zealand lizard require 14 months to hatch.

Mrs. Dearborn — The idea! We ought to boycott those eggs, too!

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 24 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

In the Hospital.

"What is the matter with this prohibition patient, doctor?"

"What might be expected. Water on the brain."

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 31 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth $2. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESSY SMALL FOLKS

LITTLE ONES WELL LOOKED AFTER BY FASHION.

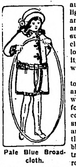
Their Coats, in Beauty of Material and Aritstic Cut, Are Almost on a Par With Those Being Worn by Their Elders.

By MARY DEAN.

The beauty of the coat materials designed for grownups this season has had its effect upon the coats for small folk.

Naturally the gorgeous embossed velvets and brocades are outside the province of children's clothes, but many of the plain and corded velvets and silks are used for coats for little folks and there are innumerable things among the soft woollen stuffs that are admirably adapted to the same purpose.

Peau de peche, baby lamb cloth, wool velours, duvtyne, zibiline, ratine, chinchilla, wool corduroy—all in appropriate colors—make charming little coats and along these light weight, thick and soft woolens are old favorites, such as broadcloth, which never loses its popularity for children's wear.

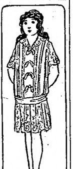


Pale Blue Broadcloth.

Blue, from light to pastel, sapphire and navy is always a good color for the child's coat. For very small girls there are bewitching little models in light blue broadcloth, trimmed with narrow bands of fur—ermine, seal, beaver or skunk. The little coat shown here was of light blue broadcloth trimmed all around the edge with a narrow line of baby lamb. There was a turn down collar of the baby lamb, brightened at the edge with a touch of rose velvet. The belt at the back and sides was of the fur and ornamented in front with large buttons of red velvet. Directly in front there was an inset belt of the material. There are sapphire blue coats, too, in corded velvet, with tiny collars of fur, and there are exquisite old blues in the plain velvets which are lovely with touches of dark fur.

Velvet in all the dark and medium tones of blue, in black, in browns from sand to beige, in warm dark greens and in many beautiful shades of red, is used for smart little coats and almost invariably is fur-trimmed.

An attractive little model in all white was seen recently. The coat is of corduroy and the trimming consists of a narrow band of coney forming the collar and edging the left side of the coat at the fastening. There is a girdle of the corduroy fastened with a large material buckle. A small white muff of the coney accompanies the coat, and a hat of white plush.



Net and Lace Over Pale Pink Linen; Pink Bows and Girdle.

Of the little party frocks for the small girl it is hard to convey any any impression in print. Simplicity of line, childlike quality and dainty coloring are the essential features of such garments, which must be seen to be appreciated.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

The butterfly is still dominant.

Hats for little girls are of bonnet shape.

Scotch plaids are fashionable for children.

There is a revival of ostrich feather trimming.

Leopard is the favorite fur for the motor wrap.

New handbags are of silk embroidered with beads.

The high school girl is wearing the tam o'shanter hat.

Flowers for the hair and corsage are made of ribbon.

The chrysanthemum is the favored flower for corsage wear.

Modified Norfolk suits are being worn by the older school girls.

All the winter wraps show the upward movement in the draping.

Metal woven tissues continue to attract attention for evening wear.

Ribbons brocaded with velvet thistles are among the novelties.

New colors are russet brown, bronze gray, foster green, and mahogany.

Underwear is daintier than ever. Never was there so much silk worn.

A few new sweaters of shelton or angora have collars and cuffs of fur.

BRIGHT COLORS IN GIRDLES

Furnish Opportunity for Gay Touches That Add So Effectively to the Costume's Attraction.

Very often the girdle is the only utterance of color we find in a gown. Through its presence we obtain the richest contrast of tint, and the present fashion of embellishing the ends of the girdle furnishes us with additional opportunities. A swaying tassel of gold or silver on a black girdle, a bit of colored embroidery, an encrustation of rhinestones—these are some of the ways by which we give distinction to the flowing ends of our sash. One of the most ingenious and effective examples was noticed the other day in a small specialty shop, where on a girdle of dull saffron there appeared bunches of grapes in which reality was obtained by the use of medium-sized beads—one bunch being worked out in pale yellow beads, the other in rich purple.

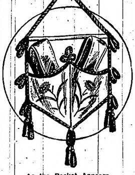
It doesn't take a girl's ideal long to develop into a commonplace husband.

POCKET TO HOLD SLIPPERS

Decorative Design Could Be Carried Out in Any Colors That Appeal to Fancy of Maker.

A decorative and dainty slipper pocket is shown in the accompanying sketch. It is made in pale pink art linen and may be cut out in two pieces, one piece forming the back, and the other the pockets; the latter piece of material is seamed down the center so that it forms two separate divisions into which the slippers may be placed. The material is turned over at the top and hemmed down and either a thin piece of wood or a piece of cane run through. This is done in order that the pocket will retain its shape when hanging upon the wall.

It is edged throughout with a pink and white cord carried into loops on either side, and again at the base, where the ends of the cords hang downwards and are knotted together and frayed out into tassels.



As the Pocket Appears.

The openings of the pockets are also edged with some of the same pink and white cord which is arranged in three little loops in the center. On the front of each of these pockets a simple floral design is embroidered consisting of a white daisy with a yellow center and leaves in various shades of green. At the top a loop of cord is provided for suspending the pocket from a nail in the wall.

Other colors in which this useful article might be carried out are pale blue linen with white cord and flowers worked in white thread, or pale green linen with pink cord and pink daisies.

SCARF WRAP HAS COME BACK

Elaborate and as Highly Colored as Wearer Wishes—They Have Been Given Warm Welcome.

Between the mantle and no wrap at all there is often an uncomfortable gap that the light transparent scarf does not fill. This has brought back the pretty fashion of the scarf wrap, or, to be more correct, it should be called a scarf shawl, it is so wide. Wrapped about the figure it often looks like a mantle. These scarfs are generally two and a half yards long and a yard or more wide. Sometimes they are the width of the material used, which may be even as much as 52 inches.

Some of the elaborate ones for evening are made of crepe de chine that has a printed border on both sides. These are outlined about the edge with an ostrich feather band. Others are of charmeuse, lined with a contrasting color of charmeuse or chiffon, plain or flowered. Such scarfs are often striped with marabou and fur, a finishing band of it across the shorter edges.

Glace Nuts and Fruits.

Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of boiling water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, blanched nuts of any kind. Caramelize three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add the boiling water, and, when dissolved, the remaining sugar and cream of tartar. Boil without stirring until the sirup is absolutely brittle when dropped in cold water. Remove saucepan from the fire and place in a vessel of cold water to stop the boiling instantly. Then place over boiling water while dripping. Halves of walnuts or pecans or whole Brazil nuts may be used, or peanuts or filberts may be dropped by the teaspoonful on to a marble slab or paraffin paper. Candied fruits, bits of figs, dates stuffed with fondant, malaga grapes, strawberries and sections of seedless oranges may be dipped. In case juicy fruits are used, they must not be pricked while dipping, as the juice will spoil the glace.—Delineator.

Glazed Chintz Shades.

In the country cottage glazed chintz is taking the place of plain shades. Made to fit the window and run on an ordinary roller, these shades are most attractive, the light sifting through and effectively bringing out the lovely Chintz patterns. Over these the white draperies are hung straight or draped back.

Tulle for the Hair.

Tulle is a most becoming coiffure adornment—if kept under direct control. Wired wings of black tulle, edged with rhinestones and attached to a smoothly drawn black tulle filet make an effective coiffure ornament for either very dark or very light hair, but the same filet with a fluffy tied bow of the tulle is apt to give a blowsy look to any but a young face of the "fluffy" type. It is the same with white tulle. The filet of this delicate stuff should be attached to a smart aigrette or a pair of rhinestone studded wings to produce the best effect.

Golden-Haired Coiffure.

The decided vogue for yellow, which is noticeable in all the departments of dress this season is being reflected in the newest types of hair ornaments. The latest offering in this connection is the demi-blonde combs and pins, set in topaz, or as near to it as the purse will admit. The effect, even in the least costly of the imitations, is very rich, and there is considerable taste shown in the designs, many of which are unique.

FOUR RICH PUDDINGS

RECIPES FROM FRANCE, ITALY, HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

Served a la Pompadour, Delicacy Should Be Eaten in Moderation—Dessert of Vermicelli Something New—Balled Pudding.

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

Pudding a la Pompadour.—Do you wish a French plum pudding? You will find this gloriously rich: Add two ounces of fine white bread crumbs to two-thirds of a cup of cream, boiling hot. When cool, beat in five ounces of finely chopped suet, one ounce of flour, two ounces of crushed macaroons, two ounces of stoned raisins, two ounces of candied orange peel or preserved cherries, chopped zest of lemon-peel, grating of nutmeg. Beat well together and add yolks of four eggs and a glass of brandy. Pour into molds and steam. Serve with a hot custard sauce flavored with orange, sherry or brandy.

Italian Vermicelli Pudding.—Boil three ounces of vermicelli for 15 or 20 minutes in three cups of milk. Then add two ounces of butter. Beat three eggs very light with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and when the vermicelli is quite cold stir in the eggs and sugar. Add a few fine seeded raisins and a little vanilla. Turn into a baking dish and bake an hour in moderate oven. Serve with brandy or chestnut sauce. A new chestnut sauce comes from the same source as the pudding. Peel, blanch and drain 20 or more large chestnuts. Cook them in a sirup of sugar and water until tender. Flavor the sirup with vanilla or cordial, and mash the chestnuts through a sieve. Mix with the sirup, then with whipped cream or the beaten white of an egg, and serve with a plain hand sauce, using equal quantities of each.

Dutch Pudding or Souster.—Take one pound of butter, half a pint of milk, two pounds of flour, eight eggs, four spoonfuls of yeast, one pound of currants and a quarter of a pound of sugar. Melt a pound of butter in half a pint of milk, mix in the two pounds of flour, the beaten eggs, yeast and currants, washed and dried; then the sugar, sifted. Bake in a quick oven. Use three teaspoonfuls of baking powder instead of the yeast. It makes a good pudding, eaten hot, and a nice cake when cold. When intended only for cake, omit the currants and use caraway seeds.

German Boiled Pudding.—Take half a pound of mollases, half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of suet, a teaspoonful of baking soda, quarter of a pint of milk and an ounce or more of candied orange peel. Mix milk and molasses first, then add the soda and suet, flour and peel. Rub all together until well mixed, pour in the molasses and boil in a bowl or basin.

Steak Hash.

Take remnants of steak and chop fine; with one small onion and potatoes, two-thirds of potatoes to one-third of meat. Heat stock or water in frying pan and add hash. Let simmer slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, watching it so it will not burn. I use the tough end of sirloin and porterhouse steak. This makes the finest kind of hash. I always serve poached eggs on hash and it makes a nice breakfast dish if you use water instead of stock. Put a piece of butter in the hash. Season with salt and pepper.

Dutch Sauce.

Blend together two ounces of butter and a small teaspoon of flour, put it into a stew pan with equal quantities of water and tarragon vinegar (two tablespoons of each) stir for a minute and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, keeping up the stirring until the mixture thickens. It must not boil, and when ready to serve pour into it half the juice of a lemon. Make the sauce in a double boiler.

Individual Pumpkin Pies.

Three cups stewed and sieved pumpkin, two eggs, one and one-half cups brown sugar, one and one-half pints sweet milk, one level tablespoon flour, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice. Line gem pans with rich pie crust, fill with above mixture and bake in moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

Tripe and Liver Fricasseed.

Take equal weights of tripe and liver. Fry the liver in strips; cut some cold boiled tripe in the same way, flour it and fry it also. Then cover with a thick brown gravy or stock. Serve hot, garnish with fried parsley and little heaps fried onions.

Starch for Laces.

For gum arabic starch, put one-fourth ounce of the best gum in a large mouthed bottle and cover with a pint of water. Set the bottle on a cloth in a pan of water over the fire to dissolve, stirring it until it liquifies; then strain through a clean cloth and bottle for use. Good for stiffening laces.

Way to Use Leftover Meat.

Chop meat finely and season with butter, salt, pepper and gravy; fill pudding dish one-third full; fill remainder of dish with mashed potatoes, seasoned with butter, cream, salt and pepper; over top sprinkle cracker crumbs and brown in the oven.

All Around the House

The light desserts are the plain and stewed fruits, gelatins and junkets.

The light dessert should always follow a heavy dinner, and vice versa.

Knives are cleaned more easily and thoroughly with soda added to the scouring brick.

Minced beets, potatoes and cucumbers served with mayonnaisse make a good salad.

A little borax, dissolved in warm water, will help to keep the children's teeth clean and sound.

ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

At MacLeod, Alta., weather conditions were excellent all through the season. Ninety per cent. of the wheat up to Oct. 1st graded No. 1, the only No. 2 being fall wheat. The yield ranged from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with an average of 28. Oats yielded well, and barley about 60 bushels.

Inverary is a new district in Alberta. Here wheat graded No. 2 and some of it went 50 bushels to the acre, oats going about 75 bushels.

Lethbridge correspondent says: "In the Monarch district the yield on summer fallow is averaging thirty-five bushels, a large percentage No. 1 northern."

"All spring grains are yielding better than expected in the Milk river district, south. A 300 acre field of Marquis wheat gave 41½ bushels.

"Experimental farm results on grain sown on irrigated land place 'Red Fife' wheat in the banner position, with a yield of 59.40 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 132 bushels to the acre.

"John Turner of Lethbridge grew barley that went 60 bushels to the acre.

"Red Fife averages in weight from 60 to 68 pounds, and at Rosthern the Marquis wheat will run as high as 64 pounds to the bushel, while a sample of Marquis wheat at Arcola weighed no less than 68 pounds to the bushel. This variety is grading No. 1 hard."

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 8.—The problem of handling Alberta's big grain crop is becoming a serious one, and there is a congestion at many points in southern Alberta. One thousand cars could be used immediately. The C. P. R. prepared for a normal year, while the yield of grain was everywhere abnormal, with an increased acreage of about 23 per cent.

Moose Jaw, Sask., returns show some remarkable yields.

Bassano, Alta., Sept. 25, '13.—Individual record crops grown in Alberta include 1,300 acre field of spring wheat grown near Bassano which went thirty-five bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel.

Noble, Alta., Oct. 1, '13.—All records for the largest shipment of grain by one farmer will be broken this year if the estimate of C. S. Noble of Noble, Alberta, proves correct. Mr. Noble has notified the Canadian Pacific Railway here that he will have 350,000 bushels of grain, chiefly barley and oats, ready for shipment very shortly.

L. Anderson Smith, writing to a friend in the Old Country, located at Killam, Alberta, Says:

"Anyone taking up land will find Alberta an ideal province. The soil is a rich black loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth. The land here in this district is not wholly open prairie. At intervals, sometimes closely, sometimes widely scattered, there are small plots of poplar and willows. These generally grow round some small depression in the land, and the snow drifts here in the winter and melts in the spring filling these sloughs (province "slews") with soft water. Nearly all these sloughs have old buffalo tracks to them, for it was from them that they always got their water. The poplars are very useful for building barns and hen-houses. Wild grasses are plentiful, while tame grasses, such as timothy, brome and western rye grass do remarkably well.—Advertisement.

More Work.

"Hello, old man; on your way home?"

"Yep."

"Day's work all done?"

"Not much. Wife just telephoned me to come home and button up her dress in the back, as she had to go out."

Modern Form.

Doctor—Do you take any form of active exercise?

Patient—Oh, yes, doctor. I dodge automobiles all the way downtown.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands. Adv.

Milwaukee's continuation school now has 208 pupils.

Not One Alike.

Our neighbor's wife reports this conversation with the young man who comes to take the grocery orders:

"Step in and get warm—you look half frozen."

"Thank you, ma'am. It's queer weather we're getting."

"Yes, it's so changeable."

"That's the word, ma'am. We don't get a single day alike, do we?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is better to be good for revenue only than to be bad for fun.

Rheumatism Is Torture

Many pains that pass as rheumatism are due to weak kidneys—to the failure of the kidneys to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer achy, bad joints, backache too, dizziness and some urinary disturbances, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended by over 150,000 people in many different lands.

Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to drive out the uric acid which is the cause of backache, rheumatism and lumbago.

Here's proof.

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

A SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

W. R. Smart, Belle Fourche, S. D., says: "Rheumatism caused me terrible suffering. I had to give up work. I had to be lifted around and was perfectly helpless. Doan's Kidney Pills acted like magic in driving away the rheumatism. It soon left me entirely and I haven't had an attack since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" or "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my FREE book. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3. THERAPION & you can decide FOR YOURSELF if it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY IRRIGATED LANDS, as good as there is, for sale at very low prices, on very easy terms, in large or small tracts. Nothing like it for truck or diversified farming, rich loam, with just enough sand, plenty of water, easy to cultivate, climate ideal for wife and family. Poultry, hogs, dairy cows and forage crops flourish twelve months in the year. Address BOX 278, SAN BENITO, TEXAS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

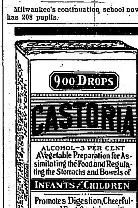
Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations

CANCER FREE TREATISE The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Ind., has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer; also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

320 ACRES In Wells County, North Dakota; well located; near town; all conveniences, 150 acres cultivated, balance grass; best of soil; well, stable, etc.; 75% of value if taken at once. MARSHALL BRINTON, Owner, Sykeston, N.D.

Story Writing is a profitable side-line. To learn it, an enjoyable occupation—an education. Let us teach you by mail. Practical method. Reasonable terms. Particulars free. C.M.S. System, 4 Cedar St., N.Y. City

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Foods

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

SADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

DAVID LAZAR

St. Hilaire, Minn.

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

Children's Overshoes				$ .75
Youth's	"			$1.00 to $2.00
Women's	"			1.25
Men's	"	1 Buckle		1.50
"	"	1 "		1.75
"	"	1 "	Snow Excluder	2.00
"	"	2 "	" "	2.50
"	"	4 "	" "	2.75
"	"	Lumberman's ribbed rubbers		2.00

Any of the abovedescribed overshoes will be delivered to any par- of the county, post paid, on receipet of price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN; 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday January 17, 1914.

Governor Lawler - It doesn't sound half bad, does it?

The Duluth Herald is still "sawing wood" in its economy campaign.

The Hallock News has been sold by Nelson Bros. to K. O. Sandum of Minneapolis.

"Friends have presented, Gov. Eberhart with a travelling bag" says an exchange. Perhaps the Democrats had a hand in it.

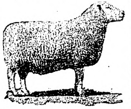
There should be no trouble for the people of Minnesota to choose a suitable governor, there are plenty of candidates who are not averse to accepting the honor.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

They Flourish on Fodder That Would Go to Waste Without Them.

No one knows definitely what it costs to keep the farm flock, by farm flock meaning the small flock, twenty-five to seventy-five ewes, on farms from 100 to 300 acres in size. They will clean up much that would otherwise go to waste, and they will save much by consuming what should be destroyed. In early spring they will clean the weeds out of the oats, even helping the oats, some state; they will not hurt the meadows when well started after cutting if not pastured closely, nor will they hurt the new seeding in the wheat stubble if not kept on too long; lambs can be run in standing corn some time before they find the ears, thus saving the lower leaves that would otherwise go to waste; they may be pastured on the rye in winter; they will clean up any out of the way places, and wherever they go they leave the land richer and with anything like decent handling make their owner money.

When we come to proper handling of the farm flock it becomes necessary to decide what is economical and what is not. The man who raises pure bred sheep for sale for breeding purposes cannot give too good care nor too much attention to feeding. He is looking for extraordinary income from his sheep and to secure this the extra attention is necessary. But when it comes to the man who uses no grain, and in some grass sections this is economy, the sheep naturally are not going to get as much attention.



The Cheviot is a Scottish breed of sheep and considered by many the most beautiful of all breeds. Cheviots have been bred for over a century in the Cheviot hills of Scotland. They were first brought to this country in 1838, but not many were brought until much later, and even today not many high class flocks of them are bred on this side. They have undergone wonderful improvement in the last few years, most particularly in the fleece. For mutton form the Cheviot is splendid. And their pure whiteness, alertness and neatness make them most attractive in a green pasture. Their utility and beauty are the reasons for their growing popularity.

Take the man who has kept a farm flock continuously for a period of ten years, who has cared for his flock intelligently, who has maintained his ewe flock up to fair size, never jumping to extremes in size, with young stuff of his own breeding; who has learned to know his sheep individually season after season, and who has culled closely, who has used good rams, did anybody ever hear him kick about the sheep business? Every time he will say that sheep are the most dependable and best profit makers on his farm. The kicker is the careless sheepman, the in and out type, none one year and a lot the next.

Watch For Sheep Ticks.

When you see the sheep nibbling at their sides take a good look at them. There is something wrong. See if you can't find something wrong. See if you can't find some ticks.

Home Amusements.

"What are you doing at your house now to fill up the evenings?"

"We gather in a family circle and guess what it is the baby wants when he's crying. It's really more exciting than bridge."—Kansas City Journal.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen and paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the State Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position.

I respectfully solict the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th, 1914 and if nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support;

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legisgative provision for develop ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will help compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my oponion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unaltereably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

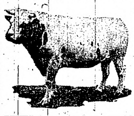
I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN

"STAR BOARDERS" BANE OF DAIRYMEN

It is the profitless cow that keeps the price of milk 50 per cent or more below the price it should be compared with any other standard food product, writes L. V. Lighty in the National Stockman. Pure and unadulterated ignorance and stubbornness compel many dairymen to work hard 365 days per year for nothing.

The first step for betterment is to find the poor producers, the star boarders, and get them off the place, prejudices, contracts and hay stacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Stop keeping cows and make the cows keep you. Those poor, unprofitable cows will forever keep you between the shafts like a cart horse, they on the cart and you pulling them along. Get balky. The second step is to get rid of that scrub bull. He may have the color of a pure bred, and some one told you he was as good as a pure bred, but unless he is registered and can show good ancestry he is a scrub for the purpose you want him. In this day when good pure bred registered bulls can be bought for $100 or less about old enough for service a scrub bull is a sort of walking advertisement of a scrub farmer. Those same farmers allow some advertising agent to daub their buildings with tobacco or whisky advertisements, and their own products are unadvertised and go begging for a market. Wake up! Study your business and push it!



B. C. Buxton, a Vermont farmer, gives the following reasons for considering Holsteins the best breed of dairy cattle: First, the Holsteins hold all records for production of milk and butter; second, they stand the cold weather better than most of the breeds; third, they are large and strong and seem to throw off disease and keep healthier than most breeds. Some people will claim that the milk is too poor in butter fat, and it is a fact that the average of the breed is only 3.40 per cent. However, they are being bred up to a greater per cent of fat. The Holstein bull pictured was grand champion at the Iowa state fair last year.

The man with nearly unlimited capital can buy a good herd, but all others must build up the herd from a few carefully selected foundation animals. Good cows are very scarce now and sell at almost fabulous prices when compared with prices ten years ago. Buy a few registered heifer calves, and while you learn how to build up with grades you get ready to handle pure bred stock, and by the time you have learned the business of breeding cattle you will have some pure bred stock ready to work with. To care for a pure bred herd requires only a little more muscular labor than for scrubs, but if you would get the best out of a pure bred herd you can bring into play all the intellect you happen to be possessed of.

Paradoxical.

"The critics gave me a raw deal."

"How? Did they roast you?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

WATCH REPAIRING

I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

JOHN HANSON
First door north of bank

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association

MANUFACTURES OF THE

Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10. 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, and Friday until 4 P. M.

O. L. LARSON, President NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
J. S. ROY, Director ANTON PETERSON, vice. Pres.
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer A. J. HED, Buttermaker

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Didn't Owe Them Anything.

In the course of an educational lecture the speaker made this assertion: "We owe much to heredity and environment."

When he had finished and the audience had arisen a man whose knowledge of the dictionary was limited walked up to him and remarked: "You said in your speech that we owe much to heredity and environment. Now, I never heard of that firm before, and I know I don't owe them one cent."—National Monthly.

Willing to Hear.

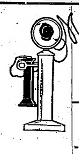
"My dear," said Mr. Closefist's better half, "I think I had better see the doctor about my hearing."

"Nonsense!" retorted the tight one. "Your hearing is as acute as ever. What put that idea into your head?"

"Well," was the response, "they say that money talks, but I haven't heard it say a thing for months."—New York Times.

His First Dollar.

Every community has a citizen of whom it is said, "He has his first dollar yet."—Philadelphia Ledger.



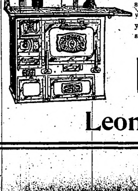
Monarch Malleable Range

You Believe in Modern Improvements
You have a telephone
—you have a carpet sweeper—maybe a vacuum cleaner
—you bath-room strictly up-to-date
—you have, perhaps, an automobile
—you believe in modern improvements
—you realize the time, money and labor that you save by using the latest in everything.

This is the reason why we want you to see the

Monarch Malleable Range

It is the latest thing in ranges— the highest achievement of modern range building.
The Monarch saves time in kitchen work, saves time in preparing the meals and saves fuel.
The Monarch has many new features that will interest and surprise you—for—instance it's Triple Wall Construction—its Hot Blast Firebox—its Duplex Draft—its Perpetually Polish Top. We have sold many Monarch Ranges. Every one is giving satisfaction. Every one is saving its owner more than the makers assured us it would. That is why we know a Monarch will do the same for you and delight you.



At Least Investigate the Monarch

Come in and let us show it to you—let us point out its many new features. Let us show you how the money saved in fuel alone will soon equal its cost. If your belief in modern improvements convinces you that you cannot afford to do without the Monarch, your discovery will bring you a splendid saving and satisfactory service for years to come.

MONARCH MALLEABLE RANGE
"Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure"

Leonard Holmes

CHURCHES

SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services in English tommorrow at 8 p. m.
THEO GRYTING, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services Sunday Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock a. m.
REV. M. S. GJERDE Pastor

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION CHURCH.—
F. L. LARSON, Pastor.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services
A. O. Olson, Pastor

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.38
Flax, No. 2	1.35
Oats	.29
Barley	.56
Rye	.42

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5-DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
160-163 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

The Firemen's Annual Masquerade Ball Will Be Held Friday February 6, 1914.

Minnesota Historical Society
ST. PAUL

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914. | NUMBER 2

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Cured Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausage a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR COAL Is At

THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahontas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company
CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Meet me at the Firemen's Ball at St. Hilaire on Feb 6.

A. F. Hall visited at Bagley Sunday, returning Monday morning.

R. L. Hauge was at Thief River Falls between trains, Monday.

Myron Elliot had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow, Saturday evening.

Dr. E. F. Dann left Tuesday evening on a business trip to Crookston and other points.

The board of directors of the local creamery held their regular meeting on Monday, this week.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

N. A. Nelson, the local implement dealer, attended the Retail Implement Dealer's Convention at Minneapolis, last week.

The Ladies Aid of the Scand. Elim Mission church meet Thursday afternoon Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock with Mrs. L. P. Thyren. All are invited.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mankato Commercial College graduates hold responsible positions everywhere. Results count.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

O. H. Olson left Monday evening for Minneapolis to attend the Northwestern Lumbermen's Convention which convenes in Minneapolis this week.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be at Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

The Misses Hilda and Bertine Helgoe, who have been visiting at the R. L. Hauge home, left Monday morning for Bemidji, where they will spend a few days with relatives before returning to their home at Halstad.

Rev. C. W. Olson of Hitterdahl Minn., will conduct services at the East Side School at 10:30 A. M and at the local Scandinavian Elim Mission Church at 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, 25 '14.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hanson are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy at their home. The little fellow arrived on Dec. 7th but his father was so elated that he forgot to inform us of the event.

C. O. Swanson and sister Mrs. Strom returned Tuesday from an extended visit to the west coast. They visited with relatives at North Yakima, Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham, and Portland, Oregon.

One of the men employed at skidding logs at the sawmill had the misfortune to badly crush one foot, last Wednesday. He was rolling the logs on the skidway and in some manner got caught between two logs.

Dr Swanson expects to move into his new house some time next week.

Ella Jackson went to Red Lake Falls Wednesday to visit with friends.

Alton Jackson of Red Lake Falls visited with his parents in this village, Thursday between trains.

Another fall of snow on Thursday brought smiles to the faces of those who are contemplating going to the woods this winter.

There are several cases of measles pneumonia whooping cough and grippe out in the country and Dr, Swanson is kept very busy.

Otta Skeie is missing from her accustomed place at the post office this week. She is reported as having an attack of the grippe.

Curtis Post fell into the river near the dam last Wednesday. Aside from the wetting, he is none the worse for his mid-winter swim.

J. Hanson the jewelry man was taken ill with an attack of pneumonia last week and for several days was very sick. He has improved a great deal and is able to be up at this writing,

In today's paper will be found the quarterly report of the Merchants State Bank. The bank is considered one of the soundest financial institutions in this part of the state and the report shows it to be doing a flourishing business.

Three lower rooms of the local school were closed this week. A large number of children have been vaccinated others have colds and there are a few cases of measles which altogether has cut the attendance so low that the Board decid- to close the rooms for about ten days.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the St. Hilaire Co-operative Creamery Association will be held the Village Hall at St. Hilaire on Monday the 26th day of January 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and to transact other business that maycome before themeeting.

17 NELS K. ANDERSON, Sec.

Notice

All parties knowing themselves indebted to me kindly call and settle before Feb. 1st as I want to close my books on that date and would like a settlement with every one before I close them.

17-24 A. H. PITKIN

Sewing Machine Extras

A complete line of sewing machine needles, bobbins, shuttles, and also extras for all makes of machines.

j17 2t JACKSON BROS.

The first snow for 1914, fell last Monday, covering the ground to a depth af five inches.

Logging operations in the woods that have been delayed on account of the mild weather and lack of snow, will now be resumed and prospects are good for a very busy winter.

Loses Thumb

A young son of Leo Knott, a prominent farmer living southeast of town lost a thumb last Thursday as a result of experimenting with a gasoline engine.

The mitten on the boys hand became entangled on the rapidly revolving engine shaft, pulling the thumb of completly at the second joint.

Dr. Swanson, who was called Thursday evening amputated a small part of the injured joint and dressed the wound.

Losses by Floods.

The flood damage in the United States is estimated at about $100,000,000 annually.

YOUR OWN ARCHITECT.

Every man's life is the herald's office from which he must derive and fetch that which must blazon him to the world, honor being but the reflection of a man's own actions shining bright in the face of all about him and thence rebounding on himself.

Hon. D. P. O'Neil a Candidate for Senate

The Hon. D. P. O'Neill of Thief River Falls who represented this district in the last legislature, has filed as a candidate for the state senate from the newly created 65th Dist. comprising the counties of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater.

The announcement of his candidacy will be found in another column of this paper.

A Runaway

A livery team from Thief River Falls became frightened by a passing auto, in front of the bank last Tuesday and ran away. They became entangled in the harness and were caught near the Riverside school house, where, in response to a 'phone message Mr. Ed. Aubol had gone out to the road to intercept them.

Accepts New Position

A. R. Hall ("Pills") severed his connection with the King Bros. Drug Co., at Stillwater, this week and has accepted a position with the McColl Drug Co., of St. Paul.

Al has had considerable experience in the drug business and his friends in this vicinity will be pleased to hear of his good fortune in securing a very desirable position which also carries with it a substantial increase of salary.

Emerson's Breakfast Pie.

Emerson's period of literary production might have been considerably longer had he followed the light breakfast regime advocated by the London Lancet. In one of Mr. H. J. Warner's letters to his wife he writes: "We are all human, and we all need cheering cups, but no pie at breakfast! It was pie at breakfast that broke down Emerson prematurely. No human being, however well, can live long and keep his mind unclouded on pie at breakfast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory—at a much earlier period than he would have been likely to lose it owing to the vicious habit of pie at breakfast."

Eastman—Kingsley

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Eastman, a pretty sceine was witnessed last Wednesday evening when to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Palmer, Estella Luella, their oldest daughter, was united in marriage to Mr. Lewis Kingsley of Augusta Kansas, the service being read by Rev. Paul N. Palmer, pastor of M. E. Church of St. Hilaire.

The bride was gowned in a white susene silk, and was attended by her sister Sophia Jeanetta, who was gowned in a tan serge. The groom being dressed in conventional black and was attended by Elmer E. Eastman, brother of the bride.

After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding supper was served to some thirty guests.

They were the recipents of many beautiful gifts.

The groom is a young prosperous farmer of Kansas and they leave Monday for their new home at Augusta Kansas.

We wish them God's speed and prosperity in their new home.

Whalen-McAndress

On next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Bernard's Catholic church will occur the marriage of Miss Eva McAndress, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike McAndress of St. Hilaire to George Whalen of Red Lake Falls.

Worth a Prize.

"What are you doing with that miserable looking cur, sonny?"

"Takin' him to the dog show."

"But you can't win a prize with him."

"Well, they may give me a special prize fer showin the kind of a dog that no dog ought to be."—Denver Republican.

Ingenuity.

The man glared at the telephone.

He would fain relieve his mind, but there were ladies present.

"Why," he at length exclaimed ingeniously, "should I say 'hello' when the reverse is true?"—Lippincott's.

The Old School.

There aren't enough gentlemen of the old school left to have a class reunion. Lippincott's.

Bray

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Limblom last Tuesday a baby girl.

Ed Finn returned home from C. O. Swanson's Wednesday.

Victor Johnson is on the sick list this week.

Thedore Seaverson called at Alfred Olsen's Sunday.

A few from here took in the Ladies aid at O. Monsebrotlo's Thursday.

A. Sevre and Pete Nelson made a trip to T. R. F, Thursday.

John and Joe Seaverson are breaking horses this week.

Wyandotte

Emma Sandberg left Friday for a visit with friends in Bemidji.

Albert Johnson and Albert Sandberg were St. Hilaire callers Friday.

Charlie Samuelson visited T. R. F. Monday and Tuesday.

Walter Petreson attended the dance at Hazel Saturday eve, and visited Sunday at the parental home.

Luba Peterson is staying at the Wallace home now-a-days.

George Peterson attended the basket ball at T. R. F. Monday.

Luba and Ellen Peterson called at St. Hilaire Friday.

John and Nels Alfson attended the dance in Hazel Saturday night.

Roy and Charlie Sumpter attended the dance at St. Hilaire Friday night.

Anton Peterson and son Carl, called at St. Hilaire Monday.

River Falls News

Eddie Peterson took in the dance at Hazel last Saturday evening and reports an unusual good time.

Oscar Hogquist was one of those who took in the Y. P. S. ar Andrew Bjornquist last Sunday.

Herman Fellman called at Erick Person's Saturday.

John Hogquist and Chas. Samuelson were at Plummer Friday.

Johannes Hogquist and Chas. Samuelson took in the masquerade at Plummer Saturday night.

Peter Burstad visited at the parental home Sunday afternoon.

B. Brevick called at St. Hilaire Monday.

John Hogquist called at the Fangstrom home Monday.

Disturbing Punctuality.

There are on occasion two points of view as to the punctuality of trains. We get one in Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's story of the Limerick station master's reply to Lord Gort, who had arrived just too late for the express, "Shure, me lord, the punchuality of that train disturbs the whole town of Limerick!"

First Aid to the Teacher.

Little Tommy had spent his first day at school.

"What did you learn?" he was asked on his return home.

"Didn't learn nothin'."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Didn't do nothin'. A woman wanted to know how to spell 'cat,' and I told her."—Exchange.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Program of Examinations for Common School Certificates.

To be held in Lincoln High School Building, Thief River Falls, February 5th, 6th and 7th, 1914.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5th.
(Second Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Professional Test.
9:30 Penmanship.
10:00 Arithmetic.
P. M.—1:15 Geography.
2:45 Composition.
3:45 Reading.
4:40 Spelling.
FRIDAY, FEB. 6th.
(Second Grade Subjects Cont'd)
A. M.—8:00 U. S. History.
9:45 English Grammar
11:30 Music.
P. M.—1:15 Physiology-Hygiene.
2:45 Civics.
4:00 Agriculture.
SATURDAY, FEB. 7th.
(First Grade Subjects)
A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Geometry.
10:15 Physics.
P. M.—1:15 Algebra.
2:45 Physical Geography or General History.
4:15 Drawing.

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

Applicant bring ink, pen and pencil.

1-10-4.

Lightning and Thunder.

By counting the number of seconds in the interval between lightning and thunder it is possible to figure approximately how far from the observer is the scene of the storm. Sound travels 1,100 feet a second. Multiply the number of seconds by 1,100 and it will give the distance in feet from the point where the lightning flashed. For example, if ten seconds have elapsed the distance away will be 11,000 feet, or a little over two miles. It might be added that, as light and lightning travel so much faster than sound, if a man survives after hearing the crashing peal he can be sure he is safe. Remembrance of this will dissipate terror.

The Making of a Song.

"I understand you have taken to song writing."

"Yes," replied the versatile man. "I'm told that there is a demand for something in accord with the tendency of the time; something simple and homely that shows the dominant force of the feminine nature, and which nevertheless depicts woman as claiming deep devotion."

"Have you done anything in those lines?"

"Yes; I have the finish of the chorus. It is as follows:

"'She hit me with a fence rail, but I love her just the same.'"—Washington Star.

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Crockery.

Confectionery.

Light Hardware.

Cigars and Tobacco

A full and Complete line at

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager.

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St. Hilaire. - Minn.

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Candies, Fruits,
Decorations,
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Etc.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON

Senator Penrose introduced a resolution for a commission of seven to draft a bill for a reorganization of Indian affairs.

• • •

Senator Overman introduced a resolution to require the president to consider treaties with European powers for the neutralization of the Philippine islands.

• • •

The house passed an "agricultural extension" bill to provide for federal aid in dissemination of scientific farm information.

• • •

Individuals, whose net income from March 1, 1913, to December 31 1913, was $2,500 or more, must make returns of their annual income for the year, according to a regulation issued by the Treasury department.

• • •

Senator Elihu Root urged Secretary Bryan to take steps to have The Hague conference called to meet in [illegible] according to the original program. Secretary Bryan has taken the [illegible] under consideration.

• • •

Construction by the federal government of a five and six-foot continuous waterway from Choctawhatchee, Florida, to the Rio Grande in Texas at a total estimated cost of $5,[illegible] has been recommended to congress by the war department.

• • •

The establishment of Lincoln as a regional bank center was urged upon Secretary of Agriculture Houston by Representative Maguire at a conference at the department. Its location as a natural, rather than a com[illegible] center was emphasized.

• • •

Secretary Bryan and Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, have agreed on the terms of a treaty providing for submission for investigation by an international commission of five members, for a period of at least one year, of questions between the United States and Switzerland which cannot be settled by diplomacy.

• • •

The fight among house democrats over the proposed exemption of 2,400 assistant postmasters from civil service as proposed in the postoffice appropriations bill took a new turn in committee when Chairman Moon of the postoffice committee introduced a special rule to include an annual $25,000,000 good roads appropriation in the measure.

• • •

Argentine wheat is at last on the free list and can enter the United States without payment of duty. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, in charge of customs, informed Secretary Bryan that Argentina has taken the last step to comply with the new tariff act and in consequence, wheat products from Argentina should be admitted duty free.

• • •

President Wilson will give a public hearing on the immigration bill when it goes out of congress and comes before him for signature. Presidents Cleveland and Taft gave such hearings and it was after one of these that Mr. Taft vetoed the last immigration bill, proposing among other things, a literacy test. Many provisions of the pending measure are being hotly contested.

DOMESTIC.

The longest continuous stairway in the world is that which leads to the tower of the Philadelphia city hall.

• • •

The Portland cement output in this country between 1870 and 1879 was [illegible]2,000 barrels. In 1912 the output was 80,000,000 barrels.

• • •

An amendment to the marriage laws which would require the publishing of engagements two weeks before the issuance of licenses, will be sought by Chicagoans prominent in juvenile protection work.

• • •

Directors of the National Carbon Company of Cleveland, mailed letters to the stockholders recently asking approval of a plan for sharing profits with their employes.

• • •

William Ash, member of a band of counterfeiters, who made $5 bank notes in Troy, N. Y, and circulated them in New York, has been sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

• • •

Frank Berisko of Ravensdale, Wash. confessed to the Seattle police that he killed John Michna with an axe in Scranton, Pa., sixteen years ago. He said that his conscience urged him to confess. The chief of police of Scranton was notified and he requested that Berisko be held.

• • •

More than half of the people who live in Connecticut have deposits in the savings banks, according to the annual report of the state bank commissioner. The 622,000 depositors have $307,500,000 to their credit.

• • •

The final crop estimates for 1913, issued by the statistical office of the Dominion government, shows that Canadas principal field crops in that year covered 25,375,000 acres, as 25,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value was $552,771,500, as compared with $557,344,400 in preceding year.

• • •

James M. Lynch, recently appointed New York state commissioner of labor, left Albany for Indianapolis, to sever his connection with the International Typographical union as its president.

• • •

Italy has over 500 hermits living in caves.

• • •

Relics of the late President McKinley sold at auction here by the estate of his niece, Mrs. Ida McKinley

• • •

Germany's foreign trade during the year 1913 was as follows. Imports, $2,673,750,000, as compared with $2,672,750,000 in 1912; exports were $2,520,000,000, as compared with $2,239,250,000.

• • •

Arrangements for the caring indefinitely of Gen. Salvador Mercado and his 4,300 federal soldiers who ran into the United States after being defeated by the rebels at Ojinaga, Mexico, have been completed at Fort Bliss.

• • •

Fire loss in the United States was lower in 1913 than the year before, according to the total of figures issued by insurance interests. The total property loss was $203,408,250, as compared with $207,453,900 in 1912.

• • •

Printers in Vancouver, B. C., have decided to work only five days a week in order that the members of the typographical union who are out of employment may have an opportunity to earn sufficient money to provide for their families.

• • •

The Federal league of baseball clubs will remain intact as recently organized. Many rumors were afloat that the new league was about to break up in dissension, but harmony eventually prevailed in Chicago conference.

• • •

Charles H. Moyer, President and the six other officials and organizers of the Western Federation of Miners who are under indictment at Houghton, Mich., for conspiracy, will be considered fugitives from justice by Houghton county prosecutors unless they return to the state to stand trial.

• • •

The first shipment of wool from Omaha to the east sent out this season was made going over the Great Western. The shipment consisted of 200,000 pounds from the Omaba wool warehouse. It is about one-half that has been in storage since early in the winter. Right now the Wyoming wool is coming in pretty freely and for the next three months it is expected that the shipments east will be large.

• • •

Vigorous criticism of the department of justice in relation to the New Haven & Hartford and the American Telephone and Telegraph cases was made in the house by Representative Morgan of Oklahoma. He said that while the results of the settlements reached might be beneficial, Attorney General McReynolds had exceeded his authority in settling out of courts cases which could have been prosecuted under the law.

FOREIGN.

It cost Italy $191,400,000 to acquire Tripoli, a country which, according to all acounts, is, with the exception of the desert of Sahara, the least desirable part of Africa.

• • •

Another little difference between Buckingham palace, over which Queen Mary presides, and Marlborough house, of which Queen Mother Alexandra is mistress, has risen, this time over the title by which the deposed King Manuel of Portugal and his bride are to be known officially.

• • •

The urgent need of a new commercial treaty between the United States and France, so that American products may receive just treatment, was dscussed by B. J. Shoninger, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of that organization at Paris.

• • •

Many of the cities of France have begun to experience famine, owing to the cutting off of traffic by the heavy snowfall. At Perpignan, which is completely snowbound, supplies of bread and fuel are practically excluded, while the pinch is felt also at Nimes, Pau Toulouse and Toulon, where butter, eggs, poultry and flour are running short.

• • •

The decree imposing a 5 per cent tax on merchandise has not yet been issued in Mexico, although it is expected that similar loans will enable President Huerta to keep up a dogged resistance so long as money from any source can be obtained. The recent decree suspending interest payments on the national debt should net the government about $15,000,000.

• • •

Russia's "black cabinet" has brought on a minor international crisis. The "black cabinet" is a vast secret organization subject to the minister of the interior which spies on private correspondence; and now Great Britian, Japan and Italy are complaining that the cabinet, in its thirst for surreptious knowledge, is ignoring the postal convention which declares private correspondence to be inviolate.

• • •

For many years no suit has aroused such widspread interests in the British Isles as the proceedings at Bow street police court, London, against eight British army officers and eight civilians on charges of wholesale graft

• • •

The duke and duches of Orleans, desiring to avoid scandal and the cost of the proceedings, agreed to withdraw from the courts the suit started by the duchess for seperation, alimony and the restitution of large sums she had advanced her husband.

• • •

It has been announced at Brussels that the difficulties between Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, and her creditors have been settled, and that the princess will receive about $300,000

• • •

Imogene Van Dyke, once a famous actress and known in private life as Mrs. Albert Henriques, died in New York recently. Mrs. Henriques made her first appearance on the stage with John McCullough and was afterwards leading lady with Lester Wallack.

WILSON ON TRUSTS

The President Outlines Legislative Policy of the Administration.

WILL NOT HAMPER BUSINESS

Programme of Executive Founded On Common Conviction That "Private Monopoly is Indefensible and Intolerable."

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Woodrow Wilson read his special message dealing with the trust question before the members of congress today.

The Message in Full.

Gentlemen of the Congress: In my report "on the state of the union," which I had the privilege of reading to you on the second of December, last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question; not only because the currency legislation, which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action.

Mutual Understanding Urged.

Legislation has its atmosphere, like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism, which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness.

Legislation is a business of interpretation not of origination; and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual everyday transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country in the modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well; and at last the masters of business on a great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

Would Not Hamper Business.

What we are purposing to do, therefore, is happily, not to hamper or interfere with business, as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and heart of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

Seeks a Prudent Disposition.

When serious contest ends, when men unite in open and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business, joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances; nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses athwart. On the contrary we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

Private Monopoly is Indefensible.

We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and our programme is founded on that conviction. It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or unacceptable programme, and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same; those who sell and those who buy, but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization without inconvenience or confusion.

More Than Negative Good.

Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management in its own behoof. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and origination to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

In the second place, business men, as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of those who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote.

Country Ready for Legislation.

The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

Business Has Suffered.

The business of the country awaits, also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain, further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in these matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

Country Would Approve.

The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may oftentimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring upon it breakdowns and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestion, if necessary.

To Meet Business Half-Way.

Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half-way in its processes of self-correction and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn.

Every act of business is done at the command or upon the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall upon them, not upon the business organization of which they make illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. Business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if—we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

Other Questions Remain.

Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes, are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? We do not wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be dependent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

Others Are Injured.

There is another matter in which imperative consideration of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice upon the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combinations. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress upon the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the government where the government has upon its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the government's action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He can not afford, he has not the power, to make use of such processes of inquiry as the government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

WOODROW WILSON.

Anti-Suicide Club Formed.

Paterson, N. J.—Any person who fears that some day he would welcome death is invited to join the newly organized Paterson anti-suicide association. The aim of the association is to make existence so delightful for its members that they will banish all thought of suicide and will want to live. The president of the association is Joseph Abraham Cohen. Articles of incorporation will be filed by the county clerk of Passaic county in a few days.

Doctor Lauds Women's Styles.

Washington.—The prevailing styles of scant apparel, including open-necked waists, affected by women, are approved from the viewpoint of health by Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the United States public health service. "Much is heard about the risks run by the present day woman because of her styles of light and abbreviated dress," Dr. Rucker said. "In my opinion the present day styles are far more sensible than those of a generation ago, when persons bundled themselves up."

Winona to Be Gretna Green.

La Crosse, Wis.—Winona will continue to be the Gretna Green of La Crosse couples, despite a provision in the eugenic law which aims to curb the practice of leaving the state to escape. When J. O. Halgerson, of Holmen, returns home with his bride, who was Miss Gertrude Nastvold, of Bangor, he may rest in peace as far as interference is concerned. The prosecuting attorney announced he would not prosecute the couple for being married in Winona.

Bandits Wound Mission Worker.

Hankow, China.—Dr. Liliegaard, a missionary of the American Lutheran mission, was wounded in one arm in the course of fighting at Kwang-Chow, in the province of Honan. An army of bandits under "White Wolf," who had been devastating the district on that date, captured and looted Kwang-Chow. While the fighting was proceeding, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Smith, escorted by Mr. Mason, another missionary, abondoned the mission house and took refuge in a country farm house.

Three Hundred More Killed.

Kagoshima, Japan.—Three hundred refugees from Sakura were buried under a falling cliff in a neighboring village Monday. One hundred bodies have thus far been recovered. This new disaster is the result of the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes which for a week have devastated the island of Sakura and made a wreck of this city. The eruptions and earthquakes continue but with activity much subdued.

Prominent Benson Man Dies.

Benson, Minn. — Leslie Mathews cashier of Security State bank of this city, is dead of typhoid fever. He was born on a farm near this city in 1870 and founded the Swift County Monitor in 1888 and ran it until 1904, when he organized the Security bank. He was interested in banks at De Graff and Danvers. He was a member of the democratic central committee for Swift county for years, and president of the water and light board, treasurer of the hospital association, and active in all movements.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS ARE ABOUT READY

ALL WILL BE MADE PUBLIC AFTER BEING INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

FULL AND FREE DISCUSSION

Five Measures Will Be Considered Slowly With No Undue Attempt to Rush Legislation.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Publicity of the tentative drafts of anti-trust legislation measures, suggested by the president in his message to congress, has been determined upon by the legislative committees in the house and senate.

All the bills will be introduced as soon as passed upon by the majority members of the committees, to be considered as working basis for full and free discussion in open hearings.

No Undue Rush.

That there would be no attempt unduly to rush the trust regulation measures was asserted on all sides. The president declared that he was in full accord with the purpose to hold hearings, that all who have ideas on the important subject in hand might be heard.

Representative Clayton announced that such of the five bills as have been tentatively prepared by this sub-committee and laid before the Democratic members of the judiciary committee will be made public as soon as possible.

Representative Adamson and the members of the committee which will have jurisdiction over the bills to create an interstate trade commission and to provide federal regulation of railroad securities called at the White House for a conference with the president.

Definitions of Sherman Law.

Representative Adamson expects to call a meeting of the committee within a few days to carry out the president's ideas along these lines.

It was stated from an authoritative source that of the five bills under consideration the measure which is requiring the deepest thought, and which will be of greatest importance in the minds of many, is that which will include Sherman law definitions, defining specifically what constitutes conspiracy in restraint of trade.

That is the measure proposed to reduce the "debatable ground" suggested by President Wilson as surrounding the Sherman law.

Among the suggestions being considered by the committees as to the meaning which should be given restraints under the law are: Attempts to restrain or prevent in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any vendees from purchasing any article from another or using any article obtained from some other person, whether such an attempt be made by an agreement, provision expressed or implied, or be made by condition in the sale against such purchase or by imposing any restriction upon the use of the article sold, or by making in the price any restriction forbidding the purchaser from dealing in such an article made by some other person.

Attempts to restrain or prevent competition by making discrimination in the price or other terms, based upon whether the vendee purchases articles of particular quantity or aggregate price will be considered.

Other Acts Likely.

Other acts which may be laid down as violations of the Sherman law include spying upon the business of a competitor, securing information concerning his business through bribery of an agent, employe, or a competitor, and fixing an unreasonably high price upon some raw material required for producing a competitive article.

END OF STOCK WAR SOUGHT.

Western Sheep and Cattle Men Told to Co-operate on Grazing Land Question.

Denver, Jan. 23. — An alliance between those ancient enemies—the sheep men and the cattle men—to work together to secure better terms for leasing government lands for grazing, was advocated by former Governor Frank R. Gooding of Idaho at the meeting of the American National Live Stock association. The speaker advocated a radical reduction in the charges imposed by the government for grazing privileges.

Lost Submarine Located.

Plymouth, England, Jan. 22. — The British submarine "A-7," which disappeared on Friday last with eleven men aboard, during maneuvers in Plymouth sound, has been located on the bottom at a depth of 200 feet.

Railroad Men Will Mediate.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Mediation of the differences between the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroads and its telegraphers, station agents, tower men and signal men, who have voted to strike, is being undertaken at Cleveland, Ohio, by Judge William L. Chambers United States commissioner of mediation and conciliation. Judge Chambers has gone to Cleveland, prepared to begin hearings immediately. A request for federal aid in bringing about a settlement of the trouble came from the employes several days ago.

Takes Blame for Wreck.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22.—Charles H. Murray, flagman of the Bar Harbor express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad which was wrecked at North Haven last September, exacting a toll of twenty-one lives, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the superior court. Judge Milton Shumway deferred sentence.

Expects June Adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 22. — Congress ought to adjourn by June 1, in the opinion of Representative Underwood.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Logansport, Ind. — "My baby was over a year old and I bloated till I was a burden to myself. I suffered from female trouble so I could not stand on my feet and I felt like millions of needles were pricking me all over. At last my doctor told me that all that would save me was an operation, but this I refused. I told my husband to get me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I would try it before I would submit to any operation. He did so and I improved right along. I am now doing all my work and feeling fine.

"I hope other suffering women will try your Compound. I will recommend it to all I know."—Mrs. DANIEL D. B. DAVIS, 110 Franklin St., Logansport, Ind.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

An Inland Type.

"He uses a great many nautical terms. Did he ever lead a seafaring life?"

"No, but he reads quantities of sea fiction."

BACKACHE-RHEUMATISM QUICKLY VANISHES

Even Most Chronic Sufferers Find Relief From Few Doses of Croxone.

Croxone soon relieves such conditions because it reaches the very roots of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering cells and glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism; heals the inflamed membranes of the bladder, and cleans out and strengthens the stopped-up, lifeless kidneys so they can filter and sift all the poisons from the blood, and drive it out of the system.

So sure, so positive, so quick and lasting, are the results obtained from the use of Croxone, that three doses a day for a few days are often all that is required to end the worst backache, regulate the most annoying bladder disorders, and overcome the numerous other similar conditions.

Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results.

An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give desired results, regardless of how old you are, how long you have suffered, or what else has failed.—Adv.

Don't believe all you hear. Lots of defaulting bank officials have never been Sunday school superintendents.

Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels, and Destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 24 years. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Some self-made men evidently did the job in the dark.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and no snoring. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

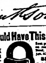
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Everyone Should Have This Protection

"Standard Time" Keyless Padlock gives absolute safety and security. Guaranteed [illegible] Same interior parts as Safe Lock. Most convenient lock made. No keys to lose. Opened without looking at it; self-locking, Can't rust. A beauty!



Sent prepaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of [illegible]

BE OUR AGENT

Quickest selling proposition out. Needed everywhere—sells without argument. Big profit on each lock. Great money-making opportunity for you.

MILLER LOCK COMPANY, 4523 Tacony Street, Frankford, Penna.

PISO'S REMEDY

25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Three hundred women have made application for police jobs in Chicago.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

If a man is too lazy to stand up and tell the truth he's apt to lie about it.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Best of All Gifts.

A little boy in a big metropolitan Sunday school listened eagerly while the superintendent talking of missions urged every one present to contribute to the cause.

"Give what you can, not what you want," he concluded his exhortation. "Give generously and of your best."

Little Joseph, taking the exhortation literally and being penniless, wrote on the slip passed out for depositing in the pledge box:

"Please, sir, I give myself."

Aeroplane Kept as Memento.

All that is left of the historic Wright biplane with which Calbraith P. Rodgers flew from the Atlantic to the Pacific two years ago is to be presented to the Carnegie museum at Pittsburgh by the late aviator's mother. The machine was badly damaged when Rodgers fell to his death in the Pacific ocean a short time after completing his wonderful flight. Subsequently it was used by Andrew Drew until that aviator also was killed with it. The machine has been restored to its original condition. Both Rodgers' and Fowler's Wright machines have motors of but 30-horsepower, yet they flew across the continent in opposite directions at a time when the aeroplane had not been equipped with the 100-horsepower motor of today, which makes it much more stable, nor had it developed anywhere near the speed of which it has since shown itself to be capable.

WONDERED WHY.

Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. When it was made right—dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

MAUVE WITH CHIFFON

CALLING COSTUME THAT IS IN HEIGHT OF FASHION.

Most Effective of the Combinations So Popular This Season—Effective Touches Give Distinction to the Model Sketched.

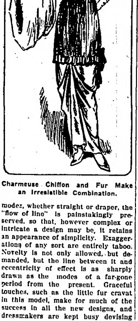
Satins of subdued luster with fur to give them the appearance of weight and warmth, and lace or chiffon to soften the effect, are as satisfactory for calling costumes as anything seen in the winter collection, and the sketch offers an effective suggestion.

In the original, two shades of mauve are used with chiffon in a deeper shade than the charmeuse. The charmeuse skirt is gathered slightly at the waist and then draped attractively just above the knees in front by means of what is known as "lifted drapery." In the blouse the charmeuse is only used in a five-inch band running about the lower part of the white net foundation just over the belt. This is veiled by the overblouse of chiffon, which is simply made with three-quarter-length kimono sleeves and a rounded-out neck filled in by the net yoke of the foundation.

The collar is finished with a plaited ruffling of chiffon and a narrow cravat of ermine is knotted closely in front. Bands of ermine trim the sleeve ends, and a close row of small steel ball buttons trims the left side of the blouse. A girdle of black chiffon is crushed about the waist, and the sash ends are tied in a bow at the hem of the tunic in back.

The tunic is gathered at the waist and at the lower edge and given a heading of itself as a finish. Another row of steel buttons is started from over the right hip and describes a line down that side, slanting a little toward the front.

In such a gown as this its main attraction lies in the draping. In all modes, whether straight or draper, the "flow of line" is painstakingly preserved, so that, however complex or intricate a design may be, it retains an appearance of simplicity. Exaggerations of any sort are entirely taboo. Novelty is not only allowed, but demanded, but the line between it and eccentricity of effect is as sharply drawn as the modes of a far-gone period from the present. Graceful touches, such as the little fur cravat in this model, make for much of the success in all the new designs, and dressmakers are kept busy devising quips and turns of an exploited idea, for while the similarity of many of the new features is undeniable, the difference is just as distinctive. Too much care cannot be exercised in working out these details, for so important are they that any slightest change modifies the effect.—Washington Star.



Charmeuse Chiffon and Fur Make an Irresistible Combination.

TOY STRAP FOR THE BABY

Pretty Present That Is Sure to Be Appreciated by the Recipient and His Mother.

A toy strap makes a splendid present for a tiny child, and can be carried out in various ways at a trifling expense.

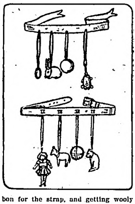
For a baby carriage or wheeled-chair strap, I invest in a leather strap, with ends which buckle on to the sides of the seat.

I pierce a set of eight slits, each one an inch long, arranged in sets of two, one above the other, and a couple of inches apart across the front of the strap. Then I get four small toys and tie each one round the middle with a 10-inch long strip of narrow colored ribbon.

The other end of each ribbon is passed through one of the double slits in the strap, so that the toys dangle in front of baby, ready for him to play with while he is out.

If the ribbons are secured with a wee bow the playthings can be untied, and fresh ones substituted at will, and half a dozen extra toys, each one fitted with a ribbon string, might accompany the strap.

The same idea can be satisfactorily carried out for a baby's cradle by substituting a length of pink or blue ribbon for the strap, and getting wooly toys to dangle from blue baby ribbon strings within reach of the tiny fingers, a small woolen rattle, a very bright-hued ball, a fluffy rabbit, and a bone ring for biting, the narrow ribbons from which the toys are suspended being sewn, at short distances apart, onto the wider ribbon, which must be provided with long enough ends to allow of their being tied to either side of the cradle.—Exchange.



BEAUTY GOES WITH HEALTH

One Is Impossible Without the Other, According to Expert Who Should Know.

If a woman does not know how to regulate her life so as to live intelligently, to the end that her youth will be preserved, and her strength retained, she should exhaust every effort to secure such knowledge. This is a problem that every woman must solve for herself. If she does not, she will grow old before her time—there is no escape.

When women write to me regarding the removal of wrinkles and the filling out of hollows, and ask how to obtain a good complexion, I give them the best advice possible—advice which has stood years of test.

If it were only possible to make all women and girls understand that if they will only learn to fill the lungs with pure air properly for about a half hour every day and learn to breathe properly, I will be able to help them correct ill health, to overcome ungainly angles, to do away with hollows, and to restore their beauty and youth.

Why will so many women continually ask the question, "Must the treatment or exercise be continued?" If told it must, they usually get tired of it or they say they haven't the time. And that is just where a woman is cheating herself out of what is required for her health. She must take time to dress, to eat, to work, to seek pleasure, and to live. Then why not live properly? When once you breathe correctly and your lungs are filled regularly with pure fresh air you will feel different. You will wonder how you lived and felt half as good as you did while the lungs were starving for pure air.—Mme. Armand.

Take Place of Knitted Muffler.

The age of the ugly, knitted muffler is gone, thank fortune. There are many delightful substitutes for it. There is, for one thing, the little shield-like chest protector made of quilted satin and edged daintily at the top with fur. There is the velvet or satin scarf to wrap about the throat, and sometimes this sort of scarf is edged with fur that makes it doubly warm and attractive. There are the attractive Angora and silk scarfs, to match the sweaters, called "cache-nez" in France, where they came from. And there are many other suitable neck and chest protectors that are as good looking as they are warm.

FANCIES OF FASHION

Muffs are quite large or of medium size.

The butterfly bow in millinery holds its own.

There is an absence of revers on the new coats.

There are many black moire hats trimmed with skunk.

Corduroy makes stylish gowns for dressy morning wear.

BUTTONS ARE OF ALL KINDS

Manufacturers Have Put Forth Some Really Wonderful Designs and Colorings.

The distinguishing characteristic of the new buttons is the pronounced representation given to odd shapes, many of which are evidently of Cubist inspiration.

Among the most striking novelties are the crystals with Mosaic designs in Chinese colorings. These unusual effects are accomplished by means of carving and by painting the designs underneath the crystal.

Many dainty floral designs, accomplished in like manner, are shown, some of which are tersely given the title "hot house" buttons.

Chinese novelties in colorings typical of Chinese embroideries are the acme of smartness. In many of the best of these novelties rich burnt orange tones predominate. Some of them resemble Chinese lanterns. Black glass or crystal is much favored as the background for these brilliant Chinese effects.

The Chinese colorings are even more strikingly emphasized in the semi-ball buttons, some of which are half one color and half another; while others are divided into as many as four sections, each of which is in a different color.

Among the extremely new effects are the fruit buttons in realistic shapes and colorings.

Waists Are Growing Longer.

It has come about now that a gown which is short waisted, especially in the back, looks rather old-fashioned.

This is hard on the woman who has several good gowns and coats left over from last year which have the short waist line either outlined or indicated. She must bother her brain about how to change the suit or the blouse so the long-waisted line will be there in some measure. This is easier to do on a gown than on a coat, for the deep girdle of today makes everything possible concerning the waist.

No matter how ambitious a woman is, she can never run things until she has had a husband to practice on.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

Little Hints That the Busy Housewife Will Find It Worth While to Remember.

To pack books for a long journey line the packing box with oilcloth—this will preserve the volumes from damage during long journeys or from mold or mildew if left in a damp storage house.

To restore crocheted buttons that have lost their shape through much laundering dip them in cold starch, shape them with the fingers and let them dry. This makes them look like new.

To keep rose bushes nice through the winter, use raffia for tying them before placing the straw around them. Raffia will not cut the canes as cord does.

To add to the enjoyment of the children who are blowing bubbles put a little vegetable coloring to the glycerin to a quart of water gives greater strength or durability to the bubbles.

To remove tight rings from fingers that have become swollen from sweeping or other labor, take a piece of wrapping cord and wrap it closely around the cord from tip to ring. Do this twice, slipping the end under the ring with the help of a toothpick. Then as you remove the string the ring comes off easily.

SALT PORK WITH MILK GRAVY

Nothing Better in Line of Dinner Dishes During the Cold Days of the Winter.

This is the best time of the year to eat pork. Warm weather is the worst time. Then, in fact, pork ought to have no place on the menu. But the colder the weather the better is pork. It is too heavy, too fat and takes too long for digestion to be a good hot-weather dish.

Here is an old-fashioned recipe for salt pork with milk gravy—a dish that our ancestors liked and a dish that will be found delicious: Cut salt pork into thin slices, and, if it is too salty, soak it in cold water for ten minutes. Then drain it and gash the rind in three or four places in each slice. Fry the slices brown. In the meantime heat two tablespoonfuls of fat with two of flour and stir in a cupful of milk to make a smooth, creamy sauce. Serve the pork with the milk gravy.

Scotch Beef Ham.

Take the hind quarter of a fat beef, with a sharp knife remove all bone, leaving the leg in good shape. Make a brine like the following for each 100 pounds of meat: Four pounds of good salt, one pound of New Orleans sugar, six ounces of saltpeter; boil. When thoroughly cold put the beef in and let remain for ten days. Take from the brine and rub thoroughly with the following mixture of pepper and spices: One and one-half pounds of black pepper, one pound of ground sage. Roll the meat into original shape and wrap closely with coarse twine. Hang up in a cool, dry place for one month or until cured.

Beef prepared after this recipe (which is an old family recipe brought from Scotland) has a most delicious flavor and may be kept as long as it will last.

Pretty Shelves.

If you like dainty pantry shelves instead of using the scalloped paper edging sold for that purpose which is so easily torn and needs replacing every three or four weeks, buy India linen (ten cents a yard), cut it in bias strips and make long scant ruffles. The hems can be edged with cheap lace at one or two cents a yard and each ruffle sewed to a white tape as long as the shelves. A few gold-headed tacks fasten the ruffles to the edge of the shelf. This is easily removed for laundering and lasts two years.

Cleaning Formula.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp, add one pint of water to one pound of potato. Pass this liquor through a fine sieve and cloth. Let it remain in a vessel until the fine white starch settles to the bottom, then pour off the clear liquor, which is to be used for cleansing. For white silks add a little borax; for dresses and waists, dip a sponge in the liquor and apply it until the dirt is removed. Rinse in tepid water and iron on the wrong side. Light dresses and white cashmeres can be cleaned beautifully by this process.

Leg of Lamb.

Get a leg of lamb, put plate in bottom of kettle, place leg of lamb on top, then dressing pinned up in cloth. Dip cloth in hot water, flour and place the dressing in the middle of cloth, tie or pin up tight. Place on top of lamb, boil until done, then press lamb and dressing together and slice when cold. Take water lamb was boiled in, add one carrot, two onions and potatoes. Place one-quarter cup rice on stove to cook, add to stew just before serving.

Boiled Rice Ball.

Tie half a pound of rice very loosely in a pudding cloth; put it into boiling water, and let it cook there for one and a half to two hours; turn it out and serve it with golden syrup, jam or sweet sauce.

When the ball is hot you must be careful not to break it, for a touch would break it into pieces; but when it is cold it is so firm that you can cut it into slices if you like.

Sponge Drops.

Six eggs, three-quarters cup of powdered sugar, one cup flour, grated rind of one lemon, little salt. Beat yolks of eggs, add sugar and beat. Add lemon rind and whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Cut and fold in the flour and salt. Drop four tablespoons, about size of a dollar, sprinkle with powdered sugar, bake in moderately hot oven. They bake quickly.

Beet Relish.

Cook beets, the same as for the table, one quart of chopped fine beets, one quart of raw cabbage chopped fine, one cup grated horseradish as prepared for the table, one cup granulated sugar, one tablespoon of salt, one teaspoon black pepper. Vinegar enough to mix well.

Undivided Attention Demanded.

Not giving your whole undivided attention to the task in which you have invested your life and money, means that you are wasting your own precious time and that of others. Whatever you do, do it with your whole heart and mind or get out and try something else. It takes pretty nearly all of a man's time to perfect an undertaking provided it be a big and worthy one to begin with.

SCALP TROUBLE FOR YEARS

268 Harrison St., Elyria, Ohio.—"My case was a scalp trouble. I first noticed small bunches on my scalp which commenced to itch and I would scratch them and in time they got larger, forming a scale or scab with a little pus, and chunks of hair would come out when I would scratch them off. It caused me to lose most of my hair. It became thin and dry and lifeless. I was troubled for over ten years with it until it got so bad I was ashamed to go to a barber to get my hair cut.

"I tried everything I could get hold of, ——— and ———, but received no cure until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment when the scale commenced to disappear. The way I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment was to wash my scalp twice a day with warm water and Cuticura Soap and rub on the Cuticura Ointment. I received benefit in a couple of weeks and was cured in two months." (Signed) F. J. Busher, Jan. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Franco-Prussian Veteran.

General McAdaras of either Scotch or Irish birth, who raised a battalion of Irish volunteers at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, took his men to France and led them against the Germans, has for many years lived quietly in a villa at Cannes, France. He was given the rank of general on the battlefield. Some twenty years ago he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and when the moment came for him to be confirmed in his seat he was unable to prove that he was born in France or was a naturalized citizen. The chamber, however, in consideration of his record during the war, waived the matter and confirmed him in his seat.

Caught in a Sinecure.

"I caught the prisoner in a sinecure," said the constable, with evident satisfaction.

"In what?" asked the bewildered magistrate.

"A sinecure, your worship," blandly came the reply.

"Surely you mean a cul de sac?" remarked the magistrate.

The witness nodded acquiescence, but obviously he was still unconvinced, and as he stepped from the box he was heard to whisper to a brother officer: "Poor old chap's gettin' worse."—Manchester Guardian.

Useful at the Races.

"Why did you pick Alpha to win that race? I never thought he would win."

"Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet. I figured that Alpha should naturally lead."

"See what it is to have an education!"

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, what is an autocrat of the breakfast table?

Paw—The sporting page, my son.

A simple protection against dangerous throat affections are Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops; 5c at Drug Stores.

It isn't always love that enables a married couple to get along. Sometimes it is common sense.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv

There is no effect without a cause. The girl with pretty feet never gets the bottom of her skirt muddy.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the kettle. Adv.

An ounce of get-up-and-get is worth a pound of rabbit's feet.

SIMPLE AND EASIER TO DO

Tramp's Method Not Altogether Unlike That Followed by Too Many Others.

Hoboes came up for discussion in a Washington club the other night, and Senator Nathan P. Bryan of Florida told this anecdote along the Weary Willie line:

Some time ago a hobo meekly tapped on the back door of a suburban home and asked for something to eat. The good housewife responded that she would feed him on the back step along with Fido, providing he was willing to earn the meal by cleaning out the gutter.

The tramp agreed, and when he had eaten his way through several sandwiches to a feeling of happiness, the housewife came out with a reliable looking hoe.

"You needn't have gone to that trouble, madam," said the hobo, sizing up the farm implement. "I never use a hoe in cleaning out a gutter."

"Never use a hoe!" said the woman with a wondering expression. "What do you use, then, a shovel?"

"No, madam," replied the hobo, starting for the back gate, "my method is to pray for rain."

Overdoing Housework.

"Housekeepers everywhere recognize that life is too valuable to spend every hour of the day in the mere keeping of the house. No human being can be continuously efficient and work more than eight hours in twenty-four. There are better ways, more scientific methods, more efficient utensils."—Charles Barnard.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Every mother thinks she has the dearest baby in the world. So does the father when the bills come in.

Rheumatic Twinges

yield immediately to Sloan's Liniment. It relieves aching and swollen parts instantly. Reduces inflammation and quiets that agonizing pain. Don't rub—it penetrates.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

gives quick relief from chest and throat affections. Have you tried Sloan's? Here's what others say:

Relief from Rheumatism

"My mother has used one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and although she is over 83 years of age, she has obtained great relief from her rheumatism."—Mrs. H. E. Lindsloaf, Gilroy, Cal.

Good for Cold and Croup

"A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—Mr. W. H. Strange, 3721 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Neuralgia Gone

"Sloan's Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has relieved me of neuralgia. Those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did stop them."—Mrs. C. M. Dowker of Johannesburg, Mich.

At all Dealers. Price 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Sloan's Instructive Booklet on Horses sent free.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to womankind? You feel dull—headachey? Backache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets'. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women; I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it."

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve Liver Ills!

Get a package of Kow Kure today, and use it to prevent and cure diseases of your cows. This old, reliable remedy is not a stock food, but a medicine for sick cows. It tones up the digestive and generative organs and helps nature make cows productive. A sure cure and preventive of Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth. Sold in 50 cent and $1.00 packages by druggists and feed dealers. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KURE 50¢ and $1.00 Sizes.

GALL STONE VICTIMS STOMACH SUFFERERS Our Liver-Gall Book sent FREE. Cure yourself at home. Write GALLSTONE REMEDY CO. Dept. 796, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

CANCER FREE TREATISE The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Ind., has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer; also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
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Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

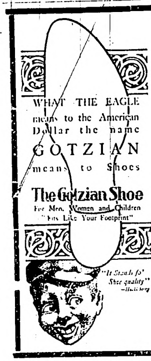
SUNSHINE
L-W SODA
CRACKERS
SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY
THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.
Sunshine Biscuits

The Big Package

Sunshine L-W SODA CRACKERS

Everything's *big* about Sunshine L-W Sodas—except the price. The big saving in the big, economical family package. The big satisfaction in crunching their crisp, fresh, flaky deliciousness. The big appetites their solid nourishment satisfies. And the big help in having on hand these ready-to-eat delicacies that everybody likes. At your grocer's—25c for the big package.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes
The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"
"It Stands fo' Shoe quality"
—Hallsberg

Gotzian Shoes

Meyer Shoes

We have a complete line of shoes, rubbers, overshoes leggins and heavy winter socks

DAVID LAZAR

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES

Children's Overshoes				$.75
Youth's	"			$1.00 to $2.00
Women's	"			1.25
Men's	"	1 Buckle		1.50
"	"	1 "		1.75
"	"	1 "	Snow Excluder	2.00
"	"	2 "	" "	2.50
"	"	1 "	" "	2.75
"	"	Lumberman's ribbed rubbers		2.00

Any of the above described overshoes will be delivered to any par of the county, post paid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN; 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 „ Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday January 24, 1914.

The Northern Minnesota Editorial Ass'n have selected Thief River Falls for their next winter meeting.

The Newfolden Review has been sold to T. H. Smith, publisher of the Thief River Falls Times.

H. W. Smith is announced as local editor and will have active charge of the paper.

The Third Annual Northwestern Minnesota Farm Crops Show to be held at Crookston Feb 18-19 20th promises to be one of the largest gatherings of agricultralists ever held in this section of the state.

Among the prizes offered, is a Cement Silo, for the best ten ears of corn. Several prizes are offered for alfalfa, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, flax, etc. A complete premium list and program can be had free of charge by addressing the Secretary of the Farm Crops Show at Crookston. This meeting is of general interest to all farmers and those who can make it convenient to do so, should not fail to attend. The names of the speakers insure the very best talent ever scheduled for a meeting in Northwestern Minnesota.

The rural and graded schools of Pennington county have entered the Northwestern Minnesota Spelling Contest to be held in connection with the Farm Crops Show at Crookston, Feb. 18. The railroad fare of two contestants from each county will be paid. The winner of the written contest will receive prize of $10.00, and of the oral contest, $5.00. Other prizes will be given also. The county having the highest average will receive a banner Most of the 13 counties have decided to enter the contest and it will be a lively one.

Political Announcement

(Paid Advertisement Authorized by D. P. O' Niell paid for at the regular rates.)

To the Voters of the new SixtyFifth District, composed of the counties of Pennington, Red Lake and Clearwater, I here by announce myself as a candidate for the state Senate and solicit your support and votes at the Primary Election to be held June 16th 1914.

Having been instrumental in securing additional representatives I will feel highly honored if selected as the first Senator from the Sixty-Fifth District.

As Political Platforms have been eliminated by the Non-partisan Primary Election Law, I therefore hold it to be the duty of all persons seeking Legislative honors to declare themselves upon all public questions affecting the welfare, health, and morals of the People of the State.

I would not favor an increase of the State tax for the purpose of developing State lands, but do most heartily favor the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, known as House File No. 1242, of which I am one of the Joint Authors, setting apart $250,000 from the School and Swamp Land Funds to be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of constructing Roads, Ditches and Fire Breaks in, through and around State Lands. This will not only be instrumental in increasing their value, but provide homes for men of families, and put millions of acres, that are now bearing none of the burdens of society, upon the tax books, thus reduceing materially the burden of the poor settler adjacent to those lands.

In favor the sale of foreign bonds held by the state of Minnesota and the insestment of the permanent funds of the State in improving our own state instead of loaning them to other States at a low rate of intrest.

I favor the creation of a Land Department for the State and the placing of all our natural resources under this Department. I also favor a thorough Soil Survey and proper classification valuation of the State Lands and the placing of the lists with the County Auditors of the different Counties, where any homeseekers may enter any unoccupied tract that suits him, instead of as now holding Auction Sales where speculators purchase over 75 per cent of the land. The State is spending Thousands of Dollars annually for an Immigration Board to induce people to come to Minnesota and, when a poor man with reasonable means arrives, he is told the State has over 3,000,000 acres of land, but there is none of it on sale today, that he must wait over six weeks or six months, as the case may be, until a public sale is held As the state now sells all timber separate from the land reserves and the mineral rights, no loss but an immense gain can come to the State from this policy as thousands of valuable citizens are lost to the State every year through this unbusiness like method. While I feel that the State Auditors have conducted the business of the State honestly and efficiently under the Constitution, still I hold the Auditors should be the Auditor and have check upon all Departments while now he checks himself in one of the most important Departments of the State, namely, the Land Department.

I favor an increase in the Royalties paid the State when the present mineral leases expire.

I favor the submission of the Liquor Question to a vote of the people, to the end that communities where they are of the opinion that right living and higher Morals may be attained by the elimination of liquor, may at least have the opportunity of putting their views to the test.

I am in favor not only of Laws that will benefit rural communities but am for any and all Legislation that will benefit the farmer and business man, and also in addition the working man and woman who, being the weakest members of Society, require the strong arm of the State for their protection.

I favor the consolidation and reduction of the State Board Commissions in the interest of economy and the appointment of men on their merit under Civil Service Rules.

Thanking the voters of the Sixty-Fifth Legislative District for past favors and hoping that they will give due consideration to the platform herewith presented, I remain,

Most respectfully yours,
1t D. P. O'Neill.

THE MAN IN BUTTERNUT

A Story of the War For the Union

By CAPTAIN F. A. MITCHEL

There are natures to which danger is too fascinating to be resisted. This cropped out especially in our own war on both the Union and Confederate sides. There was another faculty akin to the love for danger, though much more rare. This was that cool assurance some men used in carrying out their operations, especially when cornered. Perhaps the most famous of these men was General Morgan when, as untitled John Morgan, with a small band of some fifty rangers, he was constantly harassing the Army of the Ohio, at that time advancing southward through middle Tennessee. He would walk up to a Union picket who was off his guard, rate him soundly for his carelessness, take his gun from him and make him a prisoner.

Hane Barton when he went into the Union service was a green Kentucky farmer's boy. He was long, lanky and had never worn anything better than "butternut." His brothers had joined the Confederate army, and Hane, being on the other side, thought it his duty to "balance up" so far as he could by enlisting for the Union. It took time to make soldiers out of farmers, and there were cases wherein it was impossible. This was because there is nothing in farm work that is akin to military life.

Barton was one of those who could never be turned into shipshape soldiers. He was slow at learning the manual of arms, slow at learning to march, slow at every methodical duty. Soldiers are not allowed to leave camp limits without permission, yet Barton would make his way out between sentries, steal through the pickets and wander about on the enemy's territory.

The matter having been reported to his captain, he was called up before that officer and, when questioned as to where he had been, told so much about the enemy, their camp, their movements, their forces, their armament, that the captain spoke of the matter to the colonel. The colonel mentioned it to the general commanding, and the result was that the delinquent was directed to report himself at headquarters.

Barton supposed that he was sent up to the general to receive a reprimand for his unsoldierly conduct. Instead, the general made him tell all about where he had been when he had surreptitiously left camp and what he had seen and, when he had finished, told him that he was appointed scout under the commander's own orders and need not return to his regiment except to get his effects. Since Hane had no effects except what he had on his person he did not return at all. The arms of an infantryman would not serve him in his new duties, and, as to uniform, he was to wear the "butternut" to which he had been accustomed, except when in camp, when he could wear what he pleased.

Hane Barton breathed a sigh of relief at the change in the situation. He was henceforth relieved of the interminable duties of a soldier—no answering of his name at reveille roll call, no guard mounting, no inspection, no turning in at tattoo and lights out at taps. All this irksome routine had been exchanged for the inestimable privilege of running the risk of getting himself hanged.

Barton was just the man for the required service. His accent was distinctly southern, he had been accustomed to the people of the south, and, as to getting about over a country region, he had learned it so perfectly in his native state that he did not need to learn it again in Tennessee. The general sent him on several minor scouting expeditions, but it was not till the Army of the Cumberland was confronting the Confederates—the former at Murfreesboro, the latter at Tullahoma—that Hane got in his most remarkable work.

He left Murfreesboro one evening after dark on horseback with an order directing the guards to pass Richard Venables. He was mounted on a high, lean horse, furnished by the quartermaster from a lot that had not yet been branded. He found no trouble in personating a poor white citizen of the country, for that was exactly what he was. Indeed, no one would have taken him for anything else.

When he reached a Confederate vedette he said:

"Mr. Sojer, I'm goin' south fo' to get outen the way o' the Yankees that's comin' down yere. Do you mind my ridin' right on?"

"You can go back there to the picket post, and they'll take charge of you," said the vedette.

Hane rode on to the picket and was questioned by the officer of the post. Having orders to send any citizens coming south who had any information of the Union forces to impart, he sent Richard Venables to the general, where he told a great deal about the Yankee troops through whom he had passed. He had a certain acuteness about him which enabled him to tell a false story, yet one that would be believed.

"How would you like to go back to those Yankee camps," said the general, "in which you haven't been and bring me information about them? You seem to have facts concerning the center, but not of the wings. Their army extends from tip to tip a good many miles."

"Waal, general, I wouldn't mind doin' that fo' you when I come back this way."

Since Mr. Venables was not a soldier the general could not make a spy of him without his consent and was obliged to wait for his return, which he said "mought be three or fou' days." He was "goin' down to Chattenoogy" to see his old mother, who was "powerful broke down with rheumatis." If the general would give him a pass to go there he would later bring him all the information he wanted from the Yankee "sojers." He was given the pass and promised to be back in not over four days.

All this was dead easy—indeed, so easy that Hane relaxed somewhat from precautions he should have taken. He visited every part of the Confederate army in or about Tullahoma—the defenses of the place, the direction of moving columns, whether army wagons were going south loaded or empty—indeed, all indications such as his general had impressed upon him by which to judge of the intentions of an opposing force. He was led to think that, although Tullahoma was fortified, the Confederates were preparing the way for a retreat.

To learn these facts Hane Barton, instead of going to Chattanooga to see his "pore ole mother," remained about the Confederate camp so long that he finally aroused suspicion. An officer took him in charge, and, Hane producing his pass, dated several days before, the general was informed by telegraph of his presence. An order was returned to send the man under guard to headquarters.

But Hane, who had not been placed under arrest, vanished before the order came. The officer who had reported him found himself in an unpleasant position and sent a whole company of cavalry riding, scattered, over the camp in search of the missing man.

Hane's horse was not far away, and, reaching him while the Confederates were waiting for the reply to the message to the general, he had been putting as much distance as possible between himself and them. They did not find him that day, since darkness came on within an hour after he fled; but, the fact of his disappearance having been reported to headquarters, a reply came that he must be found at all hazards. The consequence was that separate bands of cavalry, each bearing a description of Richard Venables, were sent all over middle Tennessee, having instructions to bring him in alive or dead.

Hane during the first night of his flight struck the cabin of a Union family and, being convinced that he could trust them, confessed what he was and asked for the wherewithal to make a change of costume. He was given an old pair of woolen trousers instead of his butternut suit, and, as for coat and vest, he didn't need either. A straw hat, much faded, completed his costume.

He had barely changed his dress when he saw one of the searching parties coming on the road. They rode by the house, but before passing out of sight drew rein and sent a man back. The spy, believing that they were after him, went through the wood house, taking up an ax as he did so, and, going into the yard, where lay some loose wood, began to split it. As soon as he appeared the troopers all turned and trotted back to the house.

"Have you seen anything," one said, "of a man in butternut around here?"

"No, I hain't. You uns hain't goin' to camp yere, air you?"

"We're not goin' to camp anywhere till we find the man we're after."

"I don't want no sojers campin' on my ground. They take all the rails o' the fences fo' fires. Besides, there hain't no water handy 'cept in the well, that's purty nigh dry. Ef you're goin' to camp you'll find a creek over thar."

"Who's talkin' about campin'? I came up here to ask you if you've seen anything of a long, lean man"—

"With sandy ha'r?"

The cavalryman consulted his paper bearing the description of the man he was after and said the hair was sandy.

"Eyes kinder gray?"

"Yes; gray eyes."

"Lean jaws?"

"Yes."

"Ole woolen hat?"

"Yes."

"You said he had on butternut clo's, didn't you?"

"Yes; he had."

"Salry," called the spy, "didn't a man pass down the road this mornin' in butternut clo's? I thort I seen one goin' by."

"Yes; I saw him too. He was goin' mighty fast."

"Which way?" cried the Confederate, spurring his horse.

"That a-way," said the woman, pointing.

In a few moments the men were riding rapidly in the direction indicated, and the spy breathed freely, as, indeed, did the others in the house who had been given a refuge.

Hastily bidding them goodby, Hane darted into a wood behind the house and made for the north.

The next day he rode up to the Union pickets and asked to be taken in. He was sent under guard to the general, who recognized him at once. After an hour's interview he was dismissed, and, the general calling to the members of his personal staff, began to issue orders for a movement which resulted in the capture of Tullahoma.

A Bargain

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper. If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on January 13th, 1914.
Date of call by Supt., Jan. 13th, 1914.
Date of report by bank Jan. 20th, 1914.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$150,005.70
Overdrafts		258.13
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,537.00
Due from banks	19,852.02	
Cash on hand, items below	4,697.78	
Currency	3 391	
Gold	400	
Silver	872.85	
Other	33.93	
Total cash assets	24,549.80	24,549.80
Checks and cash items		1,411.65
Total		182,762.28

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, net		3,866.25
Deposits subject to check	32,414.81	
Demand certificates	1,697.50	
Total immediate liabilities	34,112.43	
Time certificates	132,783.60	
Total deposits	166,896.03	166,896.03
Total		182,762.28

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, Daniel Patterson, vice president, and B. E. Borkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. Daniel PATTERSON, Vice President,
B. E. BURKEE, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
Daniel Patterson,
LEONARD HOLMES, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Jan. 1914.
(SEAL) K. O. GIGSTAD, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thurs. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec A. J. HED, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 160 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visiting members cordially invited.
H. A. OLSON, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.38
Flax, No. 2	1.35
Oats	.29
Barley	.32
Rye	.36

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

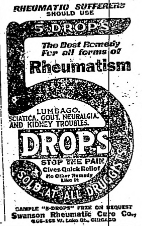
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE



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Gives Quick Relief
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I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

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First door north of bank

St. Hilaire

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Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, and Friday until 4 P. M.

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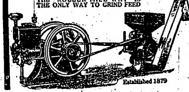
Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



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N. A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - - Minn.

The Firemen's Annual Masquerade Ball Will Be Held Friday February 6, 1914

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914. NUMBER 29

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIE

ST. PAUL Minnesota Historical Society

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Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pithin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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I. DAHLIN
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CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

No One Should Be Without
A Checking Account
It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW
Merchant's State Bank

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Services at the Synod Church tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Dr. E. F. Dann returned from Crookston last Friday.

Sander Engerbretson was at Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Mrs. Ina Johnson was at Thief River, between trains Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Orvick of Crookston, is visiting with friends in the village, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rod are visiting with their son, Axel Rod at Spooner, Minn.

Miss Esther Palmer entertained the Young Ladies Thimble Bee Monday evening.

Otta Skeie is back at the postoffice again this week after a short period of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kingsley left Monday, for Augusta, Kansas, where they will make their home.

John Hanson, Frank Larson and Alfred Anderson, and Gust Larson were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kruger left for their home at Red Lake Falls, Monday, after visiting with friends in this village

August Peterson and deughter Signe, from New Folden were over Sunday visitors at Rev. and Gust Larson home.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Sandmoen are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby girl at their home on Friday last.—Northern News.'

Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Fellman entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. Krueger. last Saturday evening. About thirty guests were present.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv.

Your success depends upon the training you receive, therefore attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Carl Johnson, who has been ill the past month, is rapidly improving and expects to be able to attend to his customary duties in a short time.

Axel Rod, Spooners popular Fire Chief is buying cigars over the arrival of a healthy young son at his home Tuesday night.—Northern News.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be at Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bothman returned last week from points in Iowa and Nebraska where they have spent the past six weeks visiting with friends and relatives.

List your farm with C. C. Elliott.

Miss Oliva Rose of Fosston is visiting at the Carl Johnson home.

Tom Hovet has recovered from his resent illness and is able to be around.

Anten Anderson of Wylie, transacted business in this village, Friday.

T. D. Tice came up from Iowa last Wednesday and is visiting with Irving Wallace.

Prof. R. Boehm went to Red Lake Falls Friday, returning Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Kruse are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Monday, Jan. 26.

D. Patterson, A. S. Wilson, K. O. Gigstad and A. F. Hall were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Miss Lyda Pederson left Monday after visiting here with her parents since the holidays.

Nick Skeie came down from Spooner, last Tuesday to spend a couple of weeks at home.

The first I. O. O. F. card party of this season, will be given this evening by G. W. Hooper, E. F. Dann and A S. Wilson.

J. Hanson the jewelry man, left Friday for Badger where he will spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.

Henry Olsen has made several trips out in the country this week in the interest of his piano business. Miss Ethel Collins has accompanied him as demonstrater.

T. H. Smith of the Thief River Falls Times, accompanied by Walter Smith came down from Thief River Falls Saturday evening. They walked accross to Hazel and returned home the same evening.

The Scand. Elim Mission Ladies Aid was postponed on account of bad weather and will be held Sunday after noon at 2 o'clock at the L. P. Tyreen home.

Mrs. Christina Anderson and son Alfred entertained last Tuesday, the occasion being Mrs. Anderson's 75 th birthday.

Rev Larson made a short speech on "The Dark and Light Side of Life" and the balance of the evening was spent in various amusements after which a delicious lunch was served. Amoung the guests were Rev. and Mrs. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs, H. J. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Pederson, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Larson, Albert Larson, and John Hansen.

Valentine Social

The M. E. Church will give a Valentine Social at the I. O. O. F. Hall Feb. 13th at 8 p. m. Watch for futher notices of the Social.—A good time guarranteed.

McAndress-Whalen

On Tuesday, Jan. 27th occured the marriage of Miss Eva McAndress the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Mc Andress, and Geo. Whalen of Red Lake Falls.

The ceremony was performed at the St. Bernards Catholic Church at Thief River Falls.

Both the contracting parties are well known here and have many friends who offer hearty congratulations on the happy occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Whalen will reside on the groom's farm near Wylie and will be at home to their friends after the 15th of February.

Returns to Prince Albert

W. A. Arthur formerly of this village, who left Prince Albert Can. last year to embark in the shingle business in the state of Washington, has returned to Prince Albert and resumed charge of the Lumber Company's hotel which be formerly conducted.

Earl Arthur will remain with his uncle, S. Dainard at Sisco Wash. to look after his father's interest at that place.

Has Foot Crushed

While attempting to start a gasoline engine, last Saturday, Earnest Bessler had his foot badly crushed in such a manner that the amputation of one toe was necessary. Dr. Swanson performed the operation.

C. L. Hansen

Making his Mark.

The above is excellent likeness of C. L. Hansen, the Thief River Falls banker who has shied his lid into the ring as a candidate for the nomination as senator from this district at the primaries to be held next June. At last reports Mr. Hansen's coat and vest are also in the ring and he is kicking up the dust generally throughout the 65th district.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery was held at the Village Hall, last Monday.

All the officers of the Organization were re-elected to serve the coming year. The report of business done which is embodied in the Annual Report, published in this issue, shows the creamery to be in first class condition. While the amount of cream handled is slightly less than that of the record established a few years ago, the creamery is, nevertheless, handling an immense businesss.

Through the painstaking efforts of its officers, the farmers are receiving better service, better prices and more general satisfaction than ever before.

The creamery, which is the largest co-operative creamery in the Red River Valley, has established an enviable reputation. Its product is well known from snow-bound Alaska, to New York, where it is, and always has commanded a premium above the market price.

Its product has been awarded many prizes, among which is a silk bannner for the best Eastern Butter at the Interstate Fair at Spokane, Wash. several state fair prizes, and at times innumerable has received honorable mention. Its affairs are conducted by a board of directors who are elected each year, therefore it is not dominated by any one man, nor clique of men, but is a co-operative affair in every sense of the word.

The equipment at the plant is the very best in the market and is up-to-date in every way.

Not Worded the Same.

Just as the family was about to sit down to the evening meal the minister unexpectedly dropped in and was asked to join them.

When the maid set the table she had turned the plates bottom side up. Written on the bottom was the name of the manufacturer.

The minister was asked to say grace, and as he did so he reverently bowed his head above his plate.

When he had finished the little five-year-old daughter of the house picked up her plate, looked at the manufacturer's name closely and said:

"Papa, it doesn't say that on my plate."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Witty Sayings.

W. S. Gilbert said of Beerbohm Tree's Hamlet that it was "funny without being coarse."

During an Englishman's lecture in New Haven the usher said to a late comer: "Please, sir, take your seat as quietly as possible. The audience is asleep."

A Philadelphia woman said: "Of course, there will be no marriage in heaven. There will be plenty of women there and a few men, but none any one would care to marry."

Old Laws.

There still exists in London a bylaw which forbids a cask of beer to be unloaded between certain hours, but no mention is made of casks containing any other liquor.

Lucerne has on its statute book a law which is not enforced. It prohibits hats of more than eighteen inches in diameter, forbids the use of artificial flowers and imported feathers and orders that a license of seventy-five cents a year shall be paid for the right to wear ribbons or silk or gauze.

Love and a Lawyer.

Love will push a man into matrimony, but it takes a lawyer to pull him out.—Chicago News.

Disasterous Fire at Thief River Falls

Evenson Block Burned to the Ground

The Evensen Block at Thief River Falls was entirely destroyed by fire last Sunday noon.

The fire is thought to have originated in the boiler room. Four firemen were more or less injured by falling bricks during the progress of the fire.

The Citizen's state Bank and Lokin's Department Store, on the ground floor and offices on the ground floor suffered total losses. A Small harness shop adjoining the Evenson Block was also destroyed, but the stock was saved.

The total loss has been estimated at about $75,000.00, with about $40,000.00 insurance.

Creamery Report

Annual Report of Business done in the St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery for the year ending Dec.-31-1913, as read at the Annual Meeting held January 25-1914

Report to Annual Meeting of the business done in the St. Hilaire Creamery for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913:

Total Cream received lbs		650,947
Average test 24		
Total Butter Fat from same lbs		157,066
Total Butter made		193,148
" Overrun 22.8		36,082
" Butter shipped and sold	187,335½	$52,801.93
" Butter sold in town	3,346	1,201.25
" Butter sold to patrons lbs	2,467½	726.20
	lbs 193,148⅓	
Other Receipts		316.17
Total Money Received		$55,075.55
Supplies on hand		867.50
Total		$55,943.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Butter Maker	$1,320.00
" "	567.47
" Secretary	206.90
" Treas., Directors and Mgrs. of stations	306.54
" Fuel Coal and Wood	499.57
" Package tubs and boxes	737.33
" Salt, Butter salt, and Dairy salt	523.23
" Ice	36.00
" Oil	50.70
" Misc., Parchment, paper liners, etc.	666.11
" Patrons by checks	48,514.40
" " " Butter Salt and Oil and Misc.	1,072.99
" Sinking Fund, etc	1,146.24
	55,536.08
Balance on hand in supplies	306.97
Total	$55,913.05

REPORT OF THE SINKING FUND

Balance on hand from 1914	$821.97
Received from Butter Fat and Misc.	1,146.24
Total Received	$1,970.91

DISBURSEMENTS

Insurance	41.00
Taxes	33.82
Repairs	98.36
New Machinery	288.14
Dividends	132.50
Incidental Expenses	92.83
Balance on hand	1,283.26
	$1,970.91

Of which $560.43 is in supplies.

NELS K. ANDERSON,
Secty.

Sugar Cane Paper.

Sugar cane waste furnishes the chief constituent of a large amount of the best writing paper.

Poor Economy.

Don't try to save a few dollars by feeding second class or musty hay and grain to your horses. If you ill treat or underfeed your stock you rob yourself.

IN THE SHEEPFOLD.

Storms are bad for sheep.

Never grab a sheep by the wool.

Separate the ram from the ewes at night.

Oats are good for the breeding stock, and corn is best to produce heat and fat.

Four to five pounds of roots daily to each sheep will improve the health and make meat tender.

The best roots for sheep are sugar beets with rutabagas next.

Sheep do not require warm barns, but they must be protected from drafts and sleety storms.

Red Lake Falls

Omer Hall entertained a few bachelor friends at a "Stag Party" at his home Tuesday evening.

The Helm Bros., Auto Co., shipped in a carload of Studebaker cars this week, In the lot is a six cylinder seven passanger car.

Theo. La Bissoniere left Monday for Denver to join Mrs. La Bissoniere who has been there the past several weeks. They will spend the remainder of the winter in the Colorado city. R. L. F. Gazette

Wylie

Thos. Rowrk of Red Wing has purchased a large tract of land in this vicinity and will move here in the spring.

A reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ford Sunday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Will Rickert and children, Mr and Mrs, Elmer Culp and children, Mr. and Mrs Sever Scottom and daughter Alice, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Culp, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sherry and children. Nicholas Phalen and Lawrence McKerney. A very pleasant time was had at the party At midnight a delicious repast was served and at a late hour the guests returned home and reported it as being one of the best gatherings held in this vicinity for some time.—R, L. F. Gazette.

Bray

Mr. Stomberg is visiting A. P. Hegstrom.

H. Hanson returned Friday from Albert Lea where he visited friends.

Tom and Richard Larson and Clara Anderson called at S. Scholin Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Larson and Mr and Mrs. A. Olsen called at O. Torson's Sunday.

H. Hanson drove to Thief River Wednesday.

N. Person is at Crown's sawing wood this week.

Tina Swanson is ill with measles this week.

A Queer Trade.

Mr. Chesterton once wrote a book called "The Club of Queer Trades." One of the queerest trades in real life is that of the elderly South London man who stands daily at a very congested crossroad and assists children over the thoroughfare. Some sixteen years ago he started this occupation out of sheer benevolence and has been doing it ever since. The small sums and the Christmas gifts he receives from the parents of the children serve to eke out his pension.—London Globe.

HOW PURE BREDS PAY.

Where the Profit In Handling Pedigreed Hogs Comes In.

The fact of the matter is that many of us are afraid of the pure breeds of hogs, says E. W. Gage in the Farm and Fireside. Here is the way we are apt to look at the matter. The packers will pay just as much for one hog as another, provided he has the weight.

That is a fact, but there is better money, all things considered, in the pure breed of hogs if bred, as most are, for vigor, vitality and prolificacy.

Within a year the University of Nevada priced a pure bred sow safe in pig to a would be buyer for $150. The price seemed bigger than a mountain to the average of the state farmers, and the sale was not made. The litter of pigs the sow was carrying at the time she was priced was later sold at under six months of age for an aggregate of $215.

An office man, formerly living in the city, who went into the country to regain his health, and having a great desire to go into pure bred stock in all lines, walked into the office of one of the state colleges of agriculture and wanted to buy a pure bred pig for his five acre ranch. He was supplied with a young sow for $25. His neighbors threw up their hands—that deal was the talk of the town for the coming weeks. The sow's first litter brought this man $110, while the second litter sold at about $100.

Sailor and Soldier.

What is the difference between a sailor and a soldier? One tars his ropes, and the other pitches his tent.

Memory.

Dear as remembered kisses after death.

All our sensations are memory, some say. It may be. It may not be. But this we know: The perfume that is the finest, is the perfume of reminiscence. It may be a vagrant fragrance from the woods or in the city's air. The song neglected, but remembered, is the most appealing. The taste acquired in childhood is that that tickles most our older palate. A friend is a composite of our memories. Sometimes that part of us that is the bud and leaf seems the whole tree. But we would die without the roots. Memory is the roots and sap of us.—Kansas City Star.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Program of Examinations for Common School Certificates.

To be held in Lincoln High School Building, Thief River Falls, February 5th, 6th and 7th, 1914.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5th.
(Second Grade Subjects)

A. M.	8:00	Enrollment.
	8:30	Professional Test.
	9:30	Penmanship.
	10:00	Arithmetic.
P. M.	1:15	Georgaphy.
	2:45	Composition.
	3:45	Reading.
	4:40	Spelling.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6th.
(Second Grade Subjects Cont'd)

A. M.	8:00	U. S. History.
	9:45	English Grammar
	11:30	Music.
P. M.	1:15	Physiology-Hygiene.
	2:45	Civics.
	4:00	Agriculture.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7th.
(First Grade Subjects)

A. M.	8:00	Enrollment.
	8:30	Geometry.
	10:15	Physics.
P. M.	1:15	Algebra.
	2:45	Physical Geography or General History.
	4:15	Drawing.

If Professional Test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not to exceed 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene, or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

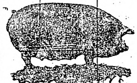
Applicant bring ink, pen and pencil.

1-10-4.

FEEDING WINTER PIGS.

Corn Silage and Skimmilk Produce Vigorous Animals.

Where the aim is to produce growthy hogs at a minimum cost perhaps there is no better way than letting them follow the cattle that are feeding on matured corn silage, writes H. B. Cobb of Ohio in the National Stockman. If cows are kept and hogs cannot handily be permitted to run with them it will be necessary for them to have access to the manure pit where the daily supply of manure is dumped from the stable. Two young shotes to each cow fed is a good proportion, though it is also best when that number is kept to feed some corn silage extra each day as a part of their ration. Pigs kept in this way produce cheap meat, as they need be fed no corn or other grain excepting some protein supplement. A gallon of separator milk for each hog per day has proved a good feed in connection with the silage and what the pigs get following the cattle. Such a combination of feeds produces growthy hogs, not too fat, yet in excellent growing condition at all times up to the point where they are to be put into the fattening pens.



Duroc-Jersey hogs are large of bone and are not liable to disease. They develop rapidly and are extraordinarily good producers. The average litter from sows is about eight pigs each, the older sow giving the better results and producing stronger and healthier offspring. The sows are good mothers and are good rangers for the lard type of hog. They can be made to weigh 250 pounds at ten months of age. The sow shown is a pure blood Duroc-Jersey.

October pigs mature through the winter very well if fed in this way, for they do not feel the effects of the cold so much and get plenty of exercise to help develop bone and constitutional vigor. It is one way to solve the problem of feeding winter pigs—those coming late in the fall.

Young sows that are to be kept for breeders are matured well on such a ration. They learn the ways of the feeder, and if given considerable liberty become tame and prove to be very docile mothers. Bred so that they farrow when nearing twelve months of age they are always matured sufficiently to farrow well and if of the right stock produce large litters of pigs. Silage fed hogs are the equal of any other kind, and if allowed some freedom while they are young and are given a ration well supplied with protein they seldom are cross at farrowing time, seldom eat their own pigs and can more readily be handled by the caretaker.

On the Safe Side.

If you want to be pretty sure of clear weather save up for a rainy day.—Philadelphia Record.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring In Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON.

Government regulation of all forms of insurance companies was proposed in a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution introduced by Senator Weeks.

• • •

The senate judiciary committee has amended the workmen's compensation bill to provide that it should not curtail the rights of railroad employes under present laws.

• • •

In preparation for a gathering of the Interparliamentary union here in September, 1915, the house foreign affairs committee practically agreed to ask for an appropriation of $50,000.

• • •

The ancient custom of senators filing claims for the seats of others in the senate chamber promises to be abolished. The rules committee will ask the senate to pass a resolution to cancel all filings and prohibit new ones.

• • •

When the Alaskan railway bill was taken up the house Representative Dies of Texas made a point of no quorum. Speaker Clark, apparently with his mind on the Mexican situation, recognized "Mr. Diaz," while the house roared with laughter.

• • •

Designed to strengthen the provisions of the new tariff act prohibiting the importation of convict-made goods, a bill introduced by Senator Stone of Missouri would also bar from entry all materials for manufacturers which have been in "any way handled" by convict labor.

• • •

The War department has refused permission to the Roman Catholic church to construct a chapel on the military reservation on Governor's Island, N. Y. Judge Advocate General Crowder held that the law authorizing the construction of Young Men's Christian association buildings on military reservations did not grant authority for the erection of denominational places of worship.

DOMESTIC.

Toronto was chosen for the next annual convention of the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' union at Houston.

• • •

The Meater & Rosenbloom company of Rochester, N. Y., operating a chain of fifty-nine installment stores throughout the country has placed its affairs in the hands of a committee of its creditors, to whom the entire assets are being transferred.

• • •

Mediation of the differences between the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad and its telegraphers, station agents, tower men and signal men, who have voted to strike, will be undertaken at Cleveland, O., by Judge William L. Chambers, United States commissioner of mediation and conciliation.

• • •

The Rockefeller foundation, which handles the funds set aside for philanthropic uses, announced at New York the appropriation of $10,000 a year for ten years for the support of the American academy in Rome and of $10,000 for the relief, through the American Red Cross of suffering in Bulgaria due to the Balkan war.

• • •

Stockholders of the Hercules Powder company of Wilmington, Del., has approved a proposition of the directors to increase the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The Hercules company is one of the concerns formed after the dissolution of the original DuPont Powder company in obedience to an order of the United States court.

• • •

Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee of Colorado will go into history as the first woman to become chairman of a democratic state central committee, to which office she has been elected at Denver, and when George T. Bradley resigned to become state railroad commissioner the way was open for Mrs. Lee's promotion, and the democrats did not hesitate to give it to her.

• • •

William Ash, member of a band of counterfeiters, who made $5 bank notes in Troy, N. Y., and circulated them in New York, has been sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

• • •

Confident optimism of the administration over the outlook for commercial and industrial prosperity under democratic rule was voiced by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in an address before the Brooklyn Merchants' and Manufacturer' association of Brooklyn.

• • •

For many years no suit has aroused such widespread interests in the British Isles as the proceedings at Bow street police court, London, against eight British army officers and eight civilians on charges of wholesale graft

• • •

Mrs. Eliza W. Merrill of Grey, Me., celebrated recently her 103d birthday at the home of her son's widow. Mrs. Merrill is not only active, but has written several successful poems in the last two years, two of which were set to music. Another one was finished within the last two months.

• • •

The South Carolina general assembly has gone on record as favoring the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution, which in effect gives negroes the right to vote.

• • •

Italy has over 900 hermits living in caves.

• • •

The United States battleship Michigan after four months in Mexican waters has arrived at New York.

• • •

The Chicago Anamoza & Northern railroad was sold at public auction at Dubuque for $252,030.09.

• • •

An organization of farm mortgage dealers, national in scope, has been formed at Chicago, and W. D. Hord of New York, chairman of the organization committee, sent out a call for a general convention, to be held at New York, February 26 and 27.

• • •

Veiled charges that attaches of the federal court and district attorney's office profited by the disappearance of Sol Lewinsohn, a missing banker, who was bondsman for Jack Johnson, will be the subject of investigation by the federal grand jury at Chicago.

• • •

United States District Judge Fuller at Fairbanks, Alaska, rejected the report of a federal grand jury which criticised federal officials and in particular District Attorney Crossley. Declaring the jury had exceeded its authority, Judge Fuller discharged it summarily.

• • •

David Rose, a democrat, and Joseph Gordon, a republican, Chicago political workers, were found guilty of fraud in the election of 1912. They were charged with marking ballots to benefit State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne and Leland Rapp, candidate for clerkship.

• • •

District Attorney Whitman of New York has begun an investigation into the bank accounts of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, and James E. Gaffney, his political and business associate, according to information that came from the district attorney's office.

• • •

Private Francis Wildman of the United States army aero corps established a world's record for hydro-aeroplanes at San Diego, Cal., when, with a passenger he reached an altitude of 3,500 feet in twenty-minutes. After reaching the maximum altitude Wildman shut off the power and glided to earth. The weight of the machine and passengers was a ton.

• • •

Endowment by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson of the Edward W Axson scholarship in the Martha Berry School for Mountain Girls at Rome, Ga., was announced on the occasion of the celebration of that institution's twelfth anniversary. The money for the scholarship, endowed in honor to the memory of Mrs. Wilson's brother was raised by the donor through the sale of pictures painted by her.

• • •

The National City bank of New York, the largest institution of its kind in the country, will, in all probability, enter the federal reserve system to be created by the new currency law. It had been rumored that the National City bank contemplated surrendering its federal charter and merging with the Corn Exchange bank, the largest state institution. Such an institution would create a state bank whose combined resources probably would overshadow any regional reserve bank which might be established at this center.

FOREIGN.

The Japan Trust company of Vancouver, which carried on a real estate and loan business of some dimensions among the orientals of Vancouver, has gone into liquidation.

• • •

Francis de Pressense, a French political writer, who was for a few months in 1880 secretary of the French embassy at Washington, died at Paris.

• • •

The birth rate in Germany is now slowly increasing and the death rate decreasing. Therefore, the prediction is made that the empire will have 80,000,000 inhabitants in 1930, twice the population when it was founded in 1871.

• • •

Armed guards had to be called into the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest, to eject unruly members of the opposition during a debate on the press reform law. Ex-Premier Count Julius Andrassy, Count Adalar St. Zichy and a dozen other deputies were thrown out of the building after defying a ruling by the president.

• • •

News from Rome, Italy, is to the effect that the deaths of so many distinguished cardinals within the last couple of years—no less than ten—leaves a number of vacancies to be filled in the personnel of the sacred colleges, consisting, when compete, of seventy members. These are divided up into six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. For their appointment it is necessary to call a "Sacred Consistory," whose business is to elect a new cardinal. On such accasions the Pope always presides in person, and no outsiders are allowed.

• • •

It has been announced at Brussels that the difficulties between Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, and her creditors have been settled, and that the princess will receive about $300,000

• • •

Many of the cities of France have begun to experience famine, owing to the cutting off of traffic by the heavy snowfall. At Perpignan, which is completely snowbound, supplies of bread and fuel are practically excluded, while the pinch is felt also at Nimes, Pau Toulouse and Toulon.

• • •

Both Cape Haitien and Fort Liberte on the north coast, are in the hands of the revolutionists. The vanguard of the rebels, under General Paul entered Cape Haitien without resistance.

• • •

The River Plate Fresh Meat company and James Nelson & Sons of London, two of the largest British concerns in the meat trade, have amalgamated. The amalgamation was brought about, it is said, in order effectively to fight the invasion of Great Britian by American meat concerns.

PREUS CHARGES INSURANCE GRAFT

STATE COMMISSIONER TO START INVESTIGATION OF CONSPIRACY REPORT.

IS "GRAVEYARD" TACTICS

Alleged That Societies Are Made Objects of Wholesale Fraud—Flagrant Cases Cited.

St. Paul.—J. A. O. Preus, state insurance commissioner, will start an investigation of charges of a conspiracy involving or affecting fraternal insurance societies operating in the Twin Cities and the state at large. The conspiracy has to do with an organized effort to defraud societies in question.

Fake Representations Made.

A year ago the Knights and Ladies of Security, which has camps in Minneapolis and St. Paul, had called to its attention a number of its members who had obtained admission through fraudulent representations. These fraudulent representations had to do with physical condition and age. It was asserted then that membership had been secured by persons interested in loading the organization with risks that were extremely hazardous. It is said that the fraudulent risks total $2,000,000.

Some Flagrant Violations.

Here are three flagrant cases cited:

A St. Paul woman, 105 years old, was insured for $2,000 in a fraternal order. Her age had been given as 51. She said she did not know who was paying the premiums.

A woman who said she was at least 70 years old and did not know how much older was insured and her age was given as 52.

A man was found paying premiums for four old persons, all of whom admitted they were over the age limit when their policies were issued.

"Grave yard" insurance, this was called a generation ago when every state in the union passed stringent laws limiting the right of insurance beneficiaries practically to blood relations and making it a felony to take out insurance on lives of persons without the knowledge of the insured."

Mr. Preus said that he has conferred with officials of several of the orders who are ready and willing to proceed to purge their membership rolls.

ST. PAUL POLICE GRAFT TRIAL

Star Witness Says Former Chief Flanagan Told Him to Collect Money.

St. Paul.—Willie Wolff, who is star witness in the St. Paul police graft trial, testified on the stand that Martin J. Flanagan, former chief of police of St. Paul, assured him it would be all right to collect $1,000 from Dottie Hazzard, a former resort keeper, under the promise of police protection.

County Attorney R. D. O'Brien, in opening the case, indicated that the state intends to show that there was collusion or arrangement between the defendants, Flanagan and Fred Turner, a former city detective, and the underworld, to obtain money for police protection.

Wolff said he talked with Chief Flanagan frequently at police headquarters concerning his plan to collect money from Dottie Hazzard and other disorderly women, the money to be divided four different ways. He said he met May Burke at the Ryan hotel, and that he made arrangements with her with Flanagan's consent, to get $1,000 from the Hazzard woman on condition that she should be allowed to reopen her place.

The witness said he told Flanagan that the Hazzard woman was willing to give up $1,000 on condition that she be permitted to run a disorderly house, and that Flanagan said, "All right; go ahead."

"I got $1,000 from Dottie Hazzard and divided it according to the agreement," continued the witness. "I gave May Burke $250, Flanagan $250, Fred Turner $250 and the balance belonged to me for my work."

Lind's Children to Go to Him.

Minneapolis.—Norman Lind of Everett, Wash., has left Minneapolis with his sister, Miss Jennie Lind, to join their father, John Lind, at Vera Cruz. It is likely that Norman Lind will remain for some time. He may stay until Mr. Lind's mission is ended and return home with him. Miss Lind expects to stay only a few days. It is belived that concern for Mr. Lind's personal safety has led to the journey of his son. Mr. Lind and Miss Lind go via Key West to Havana.

Paroled Prisoner Returned.

St. Peter.—Alfred Nelson, a paroled prisoner from the state penitentiary, who has been employed on the Stangler farm, has been returned to Stillwater to serve out his term of six years. While Mr. Stangler and his wife were at one of the neighbors, Nelson took one of the horses and a buggy and loaded on a crate of chickens and drove to St. Peter. The horse ran away and was taken in charge by a police officer. Later Nelson appeared and sold the chickens to a local butcher.

Soo Road Attorney Dies.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Daniel Brynes, an attorney in Chicago for nearly 20 years, is dead at his home, 5408 East View Park, after an illness of nine weeks. At the time of his death he was attorney for the "Soo" railway company. Formerly he was attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Mr. Byrnes was born in Kingston, Minn., July 8, 1863, and received his preliminary education there. He was a graduate of Notre Dame university.

VILLAGE HAS BIRTH RECORD

104 Babies Born in 1913 at Crosby, Minn.; Town Had But 1,000 Inhabitants First of Year.

Crosby.—In this, which is only the third year of its existence, Crosby makes its first bid for national fame. On the strength of vital statistics just reported by City Clerk Nicholson, Crosby challenges the world. These statistics show, beyond peradventure of a doubt, that there were born in Crosby in 1913 just exactly 104 babies.

Considering that when 1913 dawned there were only about 1,000 souls in this Cuyuna range metropolis, Crosby makes claim that it has produced more babies in proportion to population than any village, hamlet, city or metropolis on the globe.

Mr. Nicholson sat up and took notice when he had added up the birth records. Then he added them by sexes. This showed 52 boys and 52 girls. Then he sent word to Archie McClennan, secretary to Mr. Crosby. Mr. McClennan wired Mr. Crosby, who is now in California, and Mr. Crosby wired back to rent the Crosby opera house, invite all the mothers and their 1913 babies, and hold a big celebration this week.

"We started 1913 with a population of about 1,000," said Mr. Nicholson. "In births alone we added more than one-tenth, which is a wonderful record.

"Right now we have a population of about 2,000. If there is another city in the land which can equal the birth record of Crosby, I want to know it, so that I can take off my hat to that town. But I think I'll keep my hat on."

LOGGING INDUSTRY REVIVED

Colder Weather and Snow Causes Marked Revival in Northern Woods.

Grand Rapids.—The cold weather and snow of the past week have to a great extent revived the forest product industry in Northern Minnesota which had been practically at a standstill because of the mild weather conditions prevailing up to that time.

B. P. Munson, the Minneapolis logger, this week shipped another carload of horses to his camps near Keewatin, and says he will have a good winter's output ready to ship in the spring.

The Erskine Lumber company, with camps on the upper Prairie river, has kept its crews cutting right along, and now that sleighing is here will get in the average amount. Skelly Brothers at Cohasset have also re-established their camps after having practically abandoned them.

The slight surplus of idle woodsmen noticeable in northern Minnesota towns the past month has disappeared and the industry seems about normal.

TEACHER PROVES A HEROINE

Saves Lives of Seven by Acting as Nurse When She Finds Family Ill.

Duluth.—Through the heroism of Miss Sigfrid Kisvisto, a country school teacher, Nikola Bergman, a homesteader near Cook, Minn., and six children were saved from death by pneumonia and all are on the road to recovery. Miss Kisvisto investigated the absence of four Bergman children from her school.

On reaching the isolated homestead she found the aged mother dead and the father and six children in bed suffering intensely. The plucky teacher took the four months old baby to a neighboring house, several miles distant, and, returning, installed herself as nurse. A doctor finally reached the claim and after an examination of each patient, announced that all would live.

IS GUILTY OF SMUGGLING

Former Convict Sentenced for Smuggling Morphine Into Stillwater Prison.

Stillwater.—Frank Chessman, a former convict who was recently brought back to Stillwater from New York after being indicted for sending morphine to an inmate of the state's prison among the leaves of a book, decided to give up his fight for liberty and entered a plea of "guilty" in the district court. Judge Stolberg imposed an indeterminate sentence. Chessman has put up a strong fight for release on habeas corpus proceedings. He also fought against extradition when Sheriff Jarchow and County Attorney Thoreen went to New York after him.

Twin City Insurance Frauds.

Minneapolis.—That from 1,500 to 2,000 fraudulent policies in fraternal orders are held in the twin cities, aggregating about $2,000,000 of insurance, is the statement of Insurance Commissioner J. A. O. Preus in letters sent out to local and national officers of seventeen orders. Mr. Preus asks the orders to take steps once to purge their membership rolls.

Brick Urged for Country Roads.

Winona.—Members of the Winona county board may use vitrified brick as well as concrete in the laying of the proposed additional eighty miles of good roads in Winona county. Vitrified brick laid with a concrete filler and crushed stone shoulders, it is claimed by its advocates, would wear just as well as concrete. Jacob Voelker, chairman of the county board, and H. B. Childs, deputy state highway engineer, went to Galesburg, Ill., to investigate brick paving.

Former Minnesota State Senator Dead.

Owatonna.—W. A. Sperry, who was stricken with paralysis in the M. E. church in this city a week ago last Sunday, is dead at his home here. Mr. Sperry was born in Oakland county, Mich., March 15, 1847. His boyhood was spent in farm work. He was educated in the graded schools of Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1871 he came to Owatonna and was admitted to the bar of Steele county in December of that year. He was graduated from the law department of Michigan university in 1873.

EMBARGO MAY BE LIFTED, IS RUMOR

ASSERTED REBELS MAY BE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE ARMS IN UNITED STATES.

SEVERAL REASONS ARE GIVEN

No Final Determination Reached in Washington, But Prominent Officials Seem to Be Ready to Support Action.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The ever-recurrent appeal of the Mexican constitutionalists that they be permitted to purchase arms in the United States on an even footing with the Huerta government may soon be granted.

No Final Determination.

Though President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have reached no final determination on that point the Washington government today is strongly inclined to such a course as the next step in its Mexican policy.

Informal inquiry among prominent administration officials disclosed the fact that practically the entire cabinet, many members of the senate foreign relations committee and many of the leaders in congress are ready to support the president, should he raise the embargo on arms by proclamation.

The Underlying Reasons.

The recent defalcation by the Huerta government of the interest on its bonds, the growing anxiety of European nations about the financial affairs of Mexico and the declared intention of the constitutionalists to carry the fighting into the thickly populated cities of Central Mexico are said to be underlying reasons for some further development of the American policy, though no official will predict when it would occur.

HAITIEN SITUATION CLEARS

United States and German Bluejackets See That Order Prevails.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Jan. 30.—With the arrival of the United States battleship South Carolina, and with American and German bluejackets guarding the legations and patrolling the town, conditions at Port au Prince took on a more orderly aspect. A committee of public safety has been organized, and it is believed all danger to foreign residents is past.

President Oreste is still aboard the German cruiser Vineta and the country is without a government. The former Haitien minister at Washington, Solon Menos, who it was thought would act as chairman of the committee of safety, declined to serve, and former Senator Stephen Archer was named as chairman.

The committee sent a delegation on board the yacht Nord Alexis to arrange for the entry into the capital of Senator Davilmar Theodore, the leader of the revolution, who is now at Cape Haitien. The other members will be taken to establish a government as early a date as possible.

TOO MANY WANT BEST BUTTER

Second Grade Quality Is Recommended by Expert Who Would Lower Prices.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The general custom of women of demanding the most select grades of butter for their tables, has caused the retailer to put his prices up to a point not justified by wholesale prices, according to a statement by J. B. Mitchell, president of the Chicago Butter and Egg board.

"The actual difference between the most fancy grades and the next grades of good butter is so slight that the purchaser frequently pays a 25 per cent increase in price for not more than 2 or 3 per cent improvement in quality," Mr. Mitchell said.

"If the housewife could get out of her expensive habit of asking for only the best the retailer could sell the next grade below extras at from 2 to 4 cents less than he would ask for the best and the consumer would be just as well satisfied."

EVA BOOTH, SALVATION ARMY HEAD, IS VERY ILL

New York, Jan. 30.—Eva Booth, head of the Salvation Army in this country, who for more than a week has been ill in the Salvation Army barracks here, after a nervous breakdown in Elmira, is reported to be in a grave condition. She suffered an attack of influenza which developed into pleurisy and tonsolitis. Intestinal troubles have complicated her case, giving grounds for anxiety.

Exports Show Good Increase.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Exports from the United States during the calendar year 1913 were more than 3.5 per cent greater than in 1912, while imports were 1.4 per cent less as shown by figures just made public by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The excess of exports over imports in 1913 was $692,127,531, against $581,144,938 in the year previous. This excess was larger than in any preceding calendar or fiscal year since 1903.

Youngest Gaynor Girl Weds.

New York, Jan. 29.—Sixteen-year-old Marion Gaynor, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, was married here to Ralph Reywood Isham, son of Henry Heywood Isham, New Jersey capitalist and president of the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland railroad. The wedding came as a surprise to friends of the family, but it was explained that no formal announcement of the engagement had been made because of the recent death of the city's executive.

CLEANING CLOTHES AT HOME

Some Simple Methods That Will Produce Results Equal to Those of the Professional.

We all now need so many articles of wearing apparel that the problem of keeping them clean has grown to be a serious one indeed, to those who find it expedient to do some of their own cleaning rather than send all to a professional cleaner.

Grease is the most common of all spots.

It may be removed in either of three ways—by absorption, emulsion or by the use of soap and hot water. The soap and hot water process may be applied to all small articles that can be laundered in the usual manner, and should require but little trouble.

Large articles and such fabrics as cannot be laundered may be treated by absorption. Fresh grease spots may often be entirely removed by a melting process alone. Place pieces of white blotting paper over and under the spot and press with a warm iron.

If the fabric is such that the heat will affect the color, cold absorption, with French chalk as the absorbent, can be used. Pulverize the chalk, cover the spot thickly with it, and allow it to stand for several hours. Then brush off with a soft brush. If necessary apply it a second time. This chalk may also be applied by mixing it to a paste with benzine, applying it in that form, and brushing it when thoroughly dry.

In cases of large grease spots of long standing it is best to use a solvent of grease, such as alcohol, chloroform, ether, benzine or naphtha. Benzine and naphtha are the best for woolens, while ether and chloroform are best for silk, and may be used in the most delicate fabrics. A thick piece of sateen is a good article with which to apply these solvents, as it does not become linty.

CURTAINS ARE WORTH CARE

Their Usefulness May Be Prolonged With a Little Pecaution at Cleaning Time.

When doing up fine curtains the weight alone of the heavy work often tears the curtain. To avoid this, take cheesecloth that has been shrunk, or old sheets sewed together, on which carefully baste the curtains. After shaking out the dust, soak in cold water. Put in suds and boil. Gently lift up and down in the water. Rinse in several waters, the last slightly blued for white curtains, or stained with coffee for ecru. Put through the wringer; never wring by hand. Set up the stretcher, and after doubling your curtain to find the center, commence to pin on from center to outside. Keep the curtains constantly wet while pinning on, or they may tear. Four curtains may be pinned on at once, so keeping all pairs precisely the same size and shape for bay or double window. A little starch may be added to the last rinsing water if desired.

Six Months' Cake.

Work one-half cup of shortening (using butter and lard in equal proportions until creamy), then add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of sugar, two eggs well beaten and one-half cupful of molasses. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of bread flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of clove and one-fourth teaspoonful of mace. Add alternately with one-half cup milk to first mixture and beat vigorously; then add one cup of raisins, seeded and cut in small pieces and dredged with two tablespoonfuls of pastry flour. Turn into two bread pans and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Butter Scotch.

Three cupfuls of white sugar, half a cupful of water, half a cupful of vinegar or half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a tablespoonful of butter and eight drops of extract of lemon. Boil without stirring until it will snap and break, just before taking from the fire add a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, pour into well buttered biscuit tins to the depth of a quarter of an inch. Mark off into squares when partly cold.

Useful Zinc.

The simplest way to clean out the soot from a stove pipe, or a stove—or a chimney—is to take a small piece of zinc, place it in the stove while a good fire is burning. Soon the stove is relieved of the accumulation of soot. For a chimney, place the zinc in the fire, and soon the chimney is entirely cleaned by the chemical action of the zinc on the soot.—Home Department, National Magazine.

Crown Roast of Pork.

Tie a dozen pork chops so as to form a crown, with the ribs trimmed free of meat and cut the same length Fill the center of the crown with some small onions, or with sausage meat mixed with one-third its quantity of bread crumbs. Put the roast in a dripping pan with a cupful of hot water and roast till thoroughly done, at least three hours, basting it frequently with the drippings.

Cranberry Sauce.

Many people like cranberries served without seeds and skin, but find cutting each berry a tedious process. The same result can be obtained by putting the berries through the food chopper, says the St. Louis Star. This breaks each berry and cuts the skin into small bits, giving the sauce a better appearance.

Chocolate Walnut Pudding.

Boil one pint of milk, add half a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate and one of cornstarch, yolks of two eggs beaten. Cook until thick. Remove from fire and add one-half cupful nuts, mix well. Serve cold in tall glasses with spoonful of whipped cream on top.

To Tighten Your Machine Band.

Do not cut your sewing machine belt when it gets too loose. Instead put a few drops of pure castor oil on the band, run the machine a few minutes and the belt will be tightened.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Deaths Sudden Visitation.

An English minister named Butler is said to have witnessed the following: "In the town of Everdon ten harvesters had sought refuge under a hedge during a storm. Lightning struck and killed four, who were left as petrified. One was found holding in his finger the snuff which he was about to take. Another had a little dead dog on his knees and had one hand on the animal's head, while holding in the other hand some bread with which he had been feeding it. A third was sitting with his eyes open and his head turned toward the storm."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

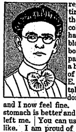
Her Way.

Joe—What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?

Josephine—Hold the hammer in both hands.—Ohio Sun Dial.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

The political candidate who "also ran" believes the country is short of asylums for hopeless idiots.



WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt.—"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would bloat. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine

It must be admitted, by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Nose Never-Slip If you will use "The Low Arats Never-Slip" on guards. Send 25c in stamps or coin and be convinced. Big money for agents. Arats Optical Co., D-5, Des Moines, Ia.

Wanted Salesmen Also canvassers; Black's Blend Coffee retails 25c lb. pkg. Send dime for sample pkg. or 20 stamp for particulars. Black's, Sta. S, Cincinnati, O. or 455 Collins St., St. Paul

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

ENDS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS

Croxone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the digging, twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Croxone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery.

Croxone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles.

It does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms or a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results.

An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—Adv.

Noble Young Man.

"I trust, sir, that you have not been indiscreet enough to speak to my daughter about marriage?" said the stern parent to the youth who had just asked for his daughter's hand.

"I have not, sir," replied the youth; "but I was strongly tempted to do so last evening when she kissed me good night on the steps."

THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Laugh Away the Clouds.

Mistakes are to be laughed at. If one were to take seriously every little mistake he made life would become a burden to him. Laugh at your own little mistakes, and do not feel grieved if others laugh at them. Laughing will help you remember to avoid them another time quite as well as giving away to serious regrets. Some people are forever taking themselves to task for some shortcoming. They are the over-conscientious ones. If we act foolishly on the impulse of a moment, it is no more fair to punish ourselves than to punish a child for a little mistake. It is right to look for the error and acknowledge it. If one has wronged another, he ought to confess it and be more careful; then put it out of mind. To grow morose and solemn is to commit a second fault. No one is doing any good to himself or others by constantly eating the bread of penitence. The only time to remember a mistake is when one is tempted again to the same fault. Daily and hourly keeping up self-reproach, one is worn out. This does not mean never to listen to the warnings of conscience, but to see the fault, start afresh and keep cheerful and hopeful.

Had Another Guess.

A certain Texas high school recently purchased an assortment of statuary. When the art specimens arrived the colored janitor was set to opening the cases in which they were shipped. First he encountered a replica of the Famous Victory, which he carefully stood upright, and then looked carefully in the packing excelsior for the missing parts. Next he found a bust of Shakespeare, which he took out and held musingly. Just then the principal came up.

"Fessor," said the puzzled darky, as he pointed toward the mutilated statue, "is dis hyuh de haid whut goes wid dat cawpse?"—Pulitzer's Magazine.

FRIENDLY TIP.

Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FOUR NEW ANTI-TRUST BILLS OUT

Measures Based on Wilson Policies Define Sherman Act and Allied Laws.

FULL PUBLICITY IS SOUGHT

Trade Commission Instead of Corporation Bureau Would Report Violations of the Statutes—Rigid Inquiries Are Ordered.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Embodying the program laid down by the president in his recent message, the administration's trust bills were presented to congress.

The bills have received the approval of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic leaders of both houses of congress. With little modification they will be enacted into law. Their purposes are:

1. Definition of unlawful monopoly or restraints of trade.
2. Prohibition of unfair trade practice.
3. Creation of an interstate trade commission.
4. Regulation of corporation directorates and prohibition of interlocking directorates.

Unlawful Monopoly Defined.

Unlawful monopoly is defined as any combination or agreement between corporations, firms, or persons designed for the following purposes:

1. To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business, or commerce.
2. To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.
3. To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, or purchasing of merchandise, produce, or any commodity.
4. To make any agreement, enter into any arrangement, or arrive at any understanding by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or among any purchasers or consumers in the sale, production, or transportation of any product, article, or commodity.

The penalty for violation of the law is fixed at not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for one year or both.

Guilt is made personal through a section that whenever a corporation shall be guilty of the violation of the law the offense shall be deemed to cover the individual directors, officers, and agents of such corporation, as authorizing, ordering, or doing the prohibited acts, and they shall be punished as prescribed above.

A paragraph prohibiting holding companies is to be added to this measure.

Covers Unfair Trade Practices.

The bill forbidding unfair trade practices declares that to discriminate in price, between different purchasers of commodities, with the purpose or intent to injure or destroy a competitor, either of the purchaser or of the seller, shall be deemed an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce.

It is specifically declared that the law is not intended to prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities "on account of difference in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of transportation."

Further, it is prescribed that nothing contained in the act shall prevent persons from selecting their own customers, "but this provision shall not authorize the owner or operator of any mine engaged in selling its product in interstate or foreign commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell the same to a responsible person, firm, or corporation, who applies to purchase."

An attempt at monopoly also is declared to exist for any person to make a sale of goods, wares, or merchandise or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon such price, on the condition or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not deal in the goods, wares, or merchandise of a competitor or competitors of the seller.

Deals With Damage Suits.

A judgment against any defendant in a suit brought under the anti-trust law the bill provides shall constitute as against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party in any other proceeding brought under and involving the provisions of the law.

For the benefit of parties injured in their business or property, by any person or corporation found guilty of violating the law the statute of limitations applicable to such cases shall be suspended.

Injunctive relief is accorded against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the act under the same conditions and principles that injunctive relief against threatened conduct which will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity.

It is required that a proper bond shall be executed against damages for an injunction improvidently granted, and it must be shown that the danger of irreparable loss or damage is immediate.

Hits Interlocking Directorates.

Concerning directorates, the bill on that subject, which is to become effective two years from date of approval of the act, provides:

"No person engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or as a director or other officer of a corporation in the business of selling railroad cars or locomotives, or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining or selling coal, or conducting a bank or trust company, shall act as a director or other officer or employe of any railroad or other public service corporation which conducts an interstate business.

"No person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employe in two or more federal reserve banks, national banks, or banking associations, or other banks or trust companies which are members of any reserve bank; and a private banker and a person who is a director in any state bank or trust company not operating under the provisions of the recent currency law shall not be eligible to serve as a director in any bank or banking association or trust company operating under the provisions of the law."

Violation of these sections is made punishable by a fine of $100 a day, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

If any two or more corporations have common director or directors, the fact shall be conclusive evidence that there exists a real competition between such corporation and such elimination of competition shall be construed as a restraint of interstate trade and be treated accordingly.

The trade commission bill provides for commission of five members, with the commissioner of corporations as chairman, and transfers all the existing powers of the bureau of corporations to the commission.

The principal and most important duty the commission besides conducting investigations will be to aid the courts when requested in the formation of decrees of dissolution.

With this in view, the bill empowers he court to refer any part of pending litigation to the commission, including the proposed decree, for information and advice.

Much Criticism for Bills.

The trust bills as framed will be the subject of sharp criticism on the part of progressives of all parties who claim they do not go far enough. It will be declared that the definition of monopoly remains inadequate that the prohibition of unfair trade practice does not cover this evil in our economic life that interlocking stock control is not covered and that the powers of the proposed trade commission are insufficient.

It is interesting to note that the proposal to place the burden of proof upon a combination believed to be violating the law has been omitted. No attempt is made to prevent or destroy monopoly based on patents. The greatest difficulty experienced in the effective enforcement of the law has been found to be in the unwillingness of the courts to impose jail penalty. It remains optional under the proposed measures wiht the courts to fine or imprison.

Trade Board May Disappoint.

In connection with the trade commission President Wilson declared in his message that the country "demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided."

The bill prescribes that the commission acts are to constitute a "public record" but the body is authorized to make public the information "in such form and to such extent as may be necessary" or "by direction of the attorney general."

It is apparent that the public mind cannot be guided unless it has the facts, and then it will not get unless the commission or the attorney general deems it politic.

Settlement of Differences.

The most important feature of the bill is that which legalizes the policy of the administration of terminating an unlawful condition by agreement between the combination attacked and the attorney general.

This feature is comprehended under a section which requires the commission, upon the request of the attorney general or any corporation affected, to investigate whether a combination is violating the law. In case the commission should find the violation to exist it must report to the attorney general a statement of the objectionable acts and transactions and the readjustments necessary for the offending combination to conform to the law.

As It Seemed to Her.

After viewing her new baby brother, little Laura said: "Mamma, I know why they went and cut baby's hair in heaven. The angels knew he wouldn't be strong enough to walk to the barber's for several weeks."

Out of Commission.

Wife—"Oh, William, dear, do order a rat-trap to be sent home today!" Husband—"But you bought one last week." Wife—"Yes, dear, but there's a rat in it!"

Reformer.

"Now," said the serious man, "what are your ideas about banking and currency?" "Well," replied his wife, "one reason I think we ought to take a hand in affairs is to make them stop giving so much time to such stupid subjects."

Pint Pails of Harlem.

No less than 4 million pint pails are turned out in America in a year. And half the output is used to further social happiness in Harlem.—New York Telegraph.

To Induce Sleep.

To many people the drinking of half a pint or more of clear cold water on retiring brings about a cure for sleeplessness. It clears the blood, washes irritating food out of the stomach, and promotes a feeling of quietude which helps sleep.

Getting It Straight.

She—"I believe you married me simply because I had money." He—"Quite the opposite, madam. I married you because I hadn't any."

Delicacy for the Buzzards.

After making a large quantity of soft soap and forming it into cakes, Mrs. Lillie Adams of Laurel, Del., left it in the yard to cool. Going out later she found that it had been devoured by a flock of buzzards some of which were still fighting over the crumbs.

Marriage Between First Cousins.

In every 1,000 marriages solemnized in Great Britain 21 are between first cousins. Among the nobility the rate is much higher, amounting to 45 in 1,000.

MME. MERRI'S ADVICE

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR QUIET ENTERTAINMENT.

Chinese Social Is Something New in the Way of Parties—"Mysterious Menu" Never Seems to Fail to Please.

Mrs. Herbert B. Linscott tells of this very interesting Chinese affair which I am sure will help many to solve what to do at your next money making church social. She says:

Invitations should read as follows:

Come to the Chinese Tea Party
and help eat
Rice and Rats
Prepared and Served by Chinese Girls
at —— Church
Monday Evening, January 4.

You can stimulate interest in the heathen wonderfully by inviting them to come, with all their bag and baggage, and pay your society a visit. Have booths in the room representing the countries in which the church is doing missionary work. Let the attendants be costumed like the natives, and all the appointments of the boothe suggest the life of the countries represented. When curiosity is thus piqued, information about these mission lands may be circulated by the help of questions on cards to be passed around. Write the questions in black ink, and underneath, in red ink, the answer to one of the other questions.

The committee should try to make this evening as attractive as possible, and if it can be arranged all the members should appear in Chinese costume. In the center of the church room, fit up a booth, covered with a large Chinese umbrella, and around it place small tables on which to serve refreshments. This can be made to look like a Chinese garden. Rice and rats can be served as follows: Boil rice until rather stiff and turn it into cups to cool. After ready to serve turn upside down in dishes and serve each dish with a candy rat on top. The rice should be served with cream and sugar. Also have tea and wafers. A small fee can be charged for refreshments to go to missionary purposes. Of course no one but the committee should know what the "rice and rats" is to be, as it would spoil the fun. A nice idea would be to give chopsticks as souvenirs.

A Mysterious Menu.

There is really nothing new about having a "Cafe Mystero" as a drawing card for a church supper, but it never fails to please. A set sum may be charged for each article "a la carte," or a fixed amount charged for the supper; this to be decided by the committees in charge. Other articles may be substituted for the ones mentioned on the list.

1. A survivor of the flood (Ham).
2. Woman of grit (sandwich).
3. Cattle in a railroad disaster (dried beef).
4. Impertinence (apple "sass").
5. Spring's offering (water).
6. For old maids and bachelors (pickles).
7. Tabby's party (cat sup).
8. Boston's overthrow (tea).
9. What all people need (bread and butter).
10. New England brains (baked beans).
11. Young man's sweetheart (honey).
12. An unruly member (tongue).
13. Sahara (dessert).
14. Tree cake (cocoanut cake).
15. Love's symbol (doughnuts).
16. What I do when I mash my finger (ice cream).
17. A mass of types (pie).

MME. MERRI.

BOTH USEFUL AND PRETTY

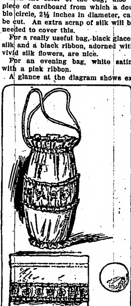
Standing Workbag That Costs Little to Make in Any Size That May Be Desired.

This is a most useful and delightful little workbag, which would make a capital present. It takes next to no time to make. You will need ⅝ of a yard of silk or satin, 18 inches wide, and the same amount of white wash silk to line it, two yards of fine cord (for the drawstrings), and ¾ of a yard of 2½-inch-wide brightly-flowered ribbon, the ground of which should match the color of the bag; also a piece of cardboard from which a double circle, 2½ inches in diameter, can be cut. An extra scrap of silk will be needed to cover this.

For a really useful bag, black glaced silk and a black ribbon, adorned with vivid silk flowers, are nice.

For an evening bag, white satin, with a pink ribbon.

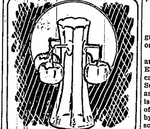
A glance at the diagram shows exactly how the bag is made. A heading and slot are made at the top of the silk, and a heading only, run with a stout double thread, and left ready to be drawn up, at the bottom.



The strip of flowered ribbon is stitched on a quarter of an inch from the edge, top and bottom, and drawn up to the width of the silk and fastened lightly to it.

The lining is next tacked into place, and the sides of the bag are run together. The covered circles of card which form the bottom of the bag are next slipstitched into place, the silk being drawn up to fit round the edges of them, and when double drawstrings have been run through the top slot the bag is ready. The same idea can be carried out in a larger or smaller size.

COMBINATION VASE



Made of glass with glass arms and four little glass baskets suspended this is an attractive receptacle for flowers and bonbons or long and short stems combined.

Subtlety of Shoes.

The question of footwear is ever a fascinating one; no one ever thinks of ordering a new pair of shoes without seriously considering the toilette they are to complete, and so engaging is the appearance of the latest models that it is easy to conceive the possibility of ordering a gown to match the shoes if necessary.

The newest are the "cothurne" slippers. They in no way differ from the open shoes, except for two little slides in each side, through which run soft silk ribbons that cross over the instep and lace up to about the height of an ordinary boot. The cothurne is delightfully comfortable, for it holds the slipper firmly.

LATEST IN BRIDAL FINERY

Pedigree Wedding Veil Has Been Taken Up, and Is Really Charming.

The bridal fad of the day is a pedigree wedding veil, unadorned with orange blossoms.

The veil is a piece of lace as rare and as old as the bride can afford. Even if the veil itself is of tulle, the cap that supports it is of old lace. Such caps cost often as much as $50, and one that costs a hundred dollars is not very unusual. They are made of old lace, bought from time to time by a lace dealer from old families; sometimes in Europe, sometimes in America, who find themselves more in need of money than their priceless collections of lace.

The bits of lace, which are often in the shape of barb head or neck pieces worn by the fine ladies of years ago, are manipulated into very up-to-date little caps by the clever lace workers. The newest shape is probably the peasant's cap, with wired tabs that flare out from the snug-fitting little crown.

These caps are ornate enough in themselves without the addition of orange blossoms, and so they are generally worn without the addition of the time-honored bridal flower. If the bride desires to have a few orange blossoms about her she can use them for corsage flowers, as some of the fashionable brides of the last few weeks have done.

Pert Midseason Hats.

Both of black velvet, these, one with a white sea gull perched at the front, the other trimmed in a veritable tree of the now rare heron aigrettes.

TAKE TIME FOR SHORT NAP

Woman Will Find Her Health and Beauty Much Improved by Sensible Course.

If you are easily tired and apt to grow fretful and nervous as afternoon turns into night, did you ever stop to consider that very possibly you feel so just because you have not given yourself a minute's rest from the time you arose in the morning until you retired for the night?

Many women act this way day in and year out. Yet if a well-intentioned friend should suggest a nap in the afternoon, or even a few minutes' rest in one's favorite chair, the idea would be flatly turned down with the remark that "I never sleep in daytime." These women doubtless do not realize that they will never become rested until they give up what to them seems the correct way of living.

There is nothing which so refreshes a tired body and mind as a half hour's, or, better still, an hour's, rest every afternoon. The mother who is busy all day with the children and with household duties should take a short nap or rest every day. A fixed hour should be set apart for this. Only a matter of importance should be allowed to interfere.

The rushed business girl, as well as the busy mother, ought to take a nap for a few minutes each afternoon after coming home from the office. Just a short half hour's relaxation will accomplish wonders if adhered to every day. All this may sound difficult, but it pays in health, in good looks and in disposition.

Homemade Hair Dryer.

The season is rapidly approaching when drying of the hair following the home shampoo is a vexatious problem. A practical home dryer can be made in the following simple manner: Take a piece of ordinary stove pipe from six to ten inches in length; to this attach an elbow. By placing this little contrivance over a very small blaze of the gas range, the heaviest hair will dry in a very short time.

When the leaves of tea were first brought to England they were eaten.

HIS FIRST YEAR AT FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Win Premiums and Prizes in Competition With the World.

There are thousands of young men filling positions in stores and offices, and in professional occupations throughout the United States, who in their earlier life, worked on the farm. The allurements of city life were attractive, until they faced the stern reality. These people would have done better had they remained on the farm. Many of them, convinced of this, are now getting "back to the land," and in the experience, no better place offers nor better opportunity afforded, than that existing in Western Canada. Many of them have taken advantage of it, and there are to be found today, hundreds of such, farming in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The conditions that surround farming operations today are so much superior to those in existence during their early farming days, that there is an attraction about it. Improved machinery, level and open plains, no rocks to shun, no trees to cut down, but wide stretches with mile-long furrows, elevators to handle the grain, railways to carry it to market, and bring almost to their doors the things necessary to operate. Splendid grazing areas, excellent opportunities for raising cattle. These things are all so different from what they once were that there is reason to speak of the attractions. R. H. Crossman of Kindersley, Saskatchewan, the man who won such splendid prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, last fall, grew the prize grains during his first year farming. Up to 1913 he was an engineer and the only knowledge he had of farming was that obtained when he was a boy. That was very useful; in fact it was valuable to him. He had not forgotten it. Thousands with as little experience as he had can do well by taking up one of the 160-acre grants offered by the Canadian government. — Advertisement.

DIDN'T HAVE TO ADOPT IT

Old Gentleman Merely Offered Hint to Clerk of the Meteorological Department.

He entered the meteorological office and said in his jerky way:

"This 'ere's where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?"

The clerk nodded.

"Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some useful tips."

"Yes?" replied the clerk, politely.

"I've watched very carefully, an' I find that ye ain't always right."

"No; we sometimes make mistakes."

"Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction handbills down in our county might do fust rate on your weather predictions and save you a lot of explainin'."

"What was the line?"

"'Wind an' weather permittin'.'"

He went down without waiting to say goodby.

Thrilling Tribute.

A lady called up over the phone to inquire if we sing in the Methodist choir. The inquiry itself is a tribute to the piety and spirituality which have thrilled us inwardly, however poor an exterior manifestation we have been able to make of them.—Houston Post.

Unfortunate Man.

"I once had a comfortable home, ma'am."

"Poor man; how did you lose it?"

"My wife lost her job, ma'am."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

The Remedy.

"My foot's asleep. What shall I do?"

"Make a noise."

Astonishing Tobacco Remedy—Guaranteed to instantly remove taste for cigarettes or tobacco in any form, or money cheerfully refunded. Send 25c and receive wonderful remedy by return mail. Address Desk E, Tobacco Cleanse Co., Wichita, Kansas.—Adv.

The Ruling Passion.

American Heiress—What is your favorite flower, Count Butinski?

Count Butinski—Marigold.

The Cough is what hurts, but the tickle is to blame. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop the tickle—5c at good Druggists.

The punishment of pride and cruelty will be heavy though it may be long in coming.

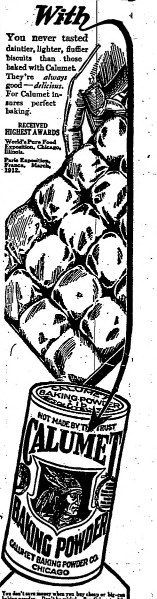
Putnam Fadeless Dyes are the brightest and fastest. Adv.

Some surgeons manage to carve out big fortunes.

Better Biscuits Baked With

You never tasted daintier, lighter, fluffier biscuits than those baked with Calumet. They're *always good*—*delicious*. For Calumet insures perfect baking.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

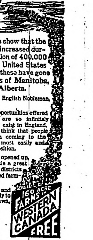
Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessable a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. *Used by Mothers for 24 years.* At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol.

It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anæmic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

In liquid or tablet form at most drug stores or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

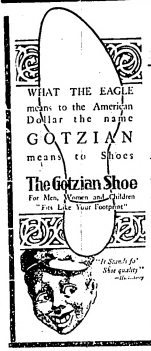
Read Chapter VII on Circulatory Organs in the "Medical Adviser"—A French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, address as above.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distempers, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.


WHAT THE EAGLE
means to the American
Dollar the name
GOTZIAN
means to Shoes

The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"

"It Stands fo' Shoe quality"
—Hosiery

Gotzian Shoes

Meyer Shoes

We have a complete line of shoes, rubbers, overshoes leggins and heavy winter socks

DAVID LAZAR

LOWER COST OF LIVING

Lemons per dozen	$ .35
Oranges " "	.35
Apples per box	2.00
Molasses bulk	.30
Syrup "	.45
Rolled Oats per lb.	.04
Sugar Corn 3 cans	.25
Peas " 4 "	.25
Rice per lb.	.05
Cotton Gloves 4 pair	.25
Men's Overshoes	.55
" Rubbers	.65

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange at highest market prices

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN; 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP
T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing
And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday January 31, 1914.

The campaign for county offices promises to be brisk as several candidoies have already signified their intentions of making the race at the primaries.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at realar advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the offce of Superentendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

A Light View.

Willie—Pa, what is a luncheon? Father—The feminine for lunch, my son. —Woman's Home Companion.

Off and On.

"Save when you're young."

The speaker, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was addressing a Y. M. C. A. meeting in Cleveland.

"Save when you're young," repeated Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile. "The years will pass swiftly. Then when you find yourself well on you'll also find yourself well off."

Not Alone.

"Dear me, Uncle Ephraim," exclaimed the bright western girl as she met the old gentleman in the hallway, "you don't know how surprised I am to see you! Did you travel all the way from the east alone?"

"Naw," he replied, deeply offended at the question, as he put his carpetbag down. "There were forty or fifty people on the same train."—Exchange.

Hand to Mouth.

"Are you getting accustomed to New York?" asked the talkative grocer.

"By degrees," said the woman. "I think I like it a little better than I did at first. But how did you know that we had just moved to town? I never told you."

"No, you never told me, but the way you bought groceries did. You bought in such large quantities. This showed that you had just come from some place where people had plenty of storeroom and so bought groceries by the box and barrel instead of by the pound. But I see you are getting used to keeping house on two kitchen shelves and are buying in driblets, like all New Yorkers."—New York Times.

Discovery of Turtle Soup.

According to some authorities, Bristol has a special claim to fame as the city where turtle soup was invented by a seventeenth century mayor, who was also a shipowner. The captain of one of his ships brought home a live turtle, thinking that his worship would like to have it in his fishpond. This happened just as the mayor was about to give a civic banquet, and, deeming that his guests might appreciate a new dish, he ordered the turtle to be stewed. The corporation was so delighted with the novelty that it reelected its host to the municipal chair nine times running.—London Chronicle.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

Keep the sheep pen level and keep it dry. Any moisture is dangerous, causing snuffles, etc., says the Farm Journal. Dry litter should be put in often enough to absorb every bit of moisture.

The flock must be watched carefully during the cold months, so that a profitable crop of lambs can be saved.

The loss of a few sheep or lambs will quickly knock off all profits.

Remember that when you are feeding for the lamb crop you are also feeding for wool. A well fed, well nourished ewe will shear a heavy fleece.

Sheep need salt in winter as well as in summer.

To make it pretty sure that no ewe will turn off her lambs, see to it that when the lambs are born she is in condition to furnish milk for two.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

THE TALE-BEARER

She Told Because She Thought Her Victim Ought to Know It

By GENEVIEVE HOWE

"Mrs. Waters," said Mrs. Timberlake, "I have called to ask you which side you're going to take in reference to Mr. Perkins. Are you going to advocate his remaining the pastor of our church or our getting some one else?"

Mrs. Timberlake had not called for any such purpose. She had made up her mind to oust Mr. Perkins from his pulpit and had laid her plans to do so without Mrs. Waters' assistance. Mrs. Timberlake had a mania. She could not bear to see any one enjoying a comfortable position. This was supplemented by a special faculty for getting others out of comfortable positions, and it is an undisputed fact that persons are drawn to do what they do well.

Mrs. Waters had been recently married and was very happy with her husband in their own little home. This was not pleasing to Mrs. Timberlake, and she was seized with a desire to oust Mr. Waters from his wife's affections, though in justice to her it must be admitted that a certain sympathy for his wife was the first cause of her applying herself to the work. She had seen a man who resembled Mr. Waters entering the home of a married lady living opposite her own house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Timberlake was instantly seized with commiseration for Mrs. Waters. The tenderness of Mrs. Timberlake's heart welling up in her bosom, mingled with indignation against the recreant husband, gave birth to an irrepressible desire.

"She ought to know it," she said to herself. "It's a shame that such a nice little woman as Bertha Waters should be so treated."

And thus it came about that Mrs. Timberlake's peculiar trait having been aroused and fortified by the tenderness of her heart and her sense of justice, she could not rest till she had imparted what she had seen to the injured wife. She would give Mrs. Waters some intimation of what she had seen the first time they met. But to restrain herself till then was like endeavoring to hold the lid on a caldron of boiling water. She determined that as soon as she had finished certain household work she would call on the injured woman and tell her what she ought to know. It occurred to her that she might make a pretext for calling of the work she had undertaken with reference to the minister. The result of all these noble impulses that guided Mrs. Timberlake was that within twenty minutes after she saw, or, rather, thought she saw, Fred Waters enter Mrs. Mainwaring's house she posted around to his home to inform his wife of the fact.

But to return to the meeting of the two ladies and the dialogue which was opened by Mrs. Timberlake asking Mrs. Waters which side she would take in the impending crisis in the church.

"I haven't been a member of the church long enough," replied Mrs. Waters, "to warrant my taking any part in the matter. Fred prefers that I shall keep out of all contentions."

"Very wise. Your husband has always had a reputation for being politic."

The word "politic" nettled Mrs. Waters. She understood it, when applied to social matters, to mean one who will draw out all the information possible without imparting any. However, she made no reply to the innuendo.

"By the bye," Mrs. Timberlake continued, "I was not aware that you knew the Mainwarings."

"I don't know any one of that name."

"Don't know that pretty Mrs. Mainwaring! Why, I supposed you were very intimate with her."

"What made you think that?"

"Your husband knows her, doesn't he?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Oh!" Mrs. Timberlake made the exclamation as if she would retreat from delicate ground. She turned the subject by remarking that she thought it was colder and there would be snow. But Mrs. Waters did not propose to leave the matter of Mrs. Timberlake's allusion to her husband without an explanation.

She was not long in getting the simple statement that Mrs. Timberlake had seen the gentleman enter the lady's house in the middle of that very afternoon. As soon as she had imparted the information she added, with all the fervor of her compassionate soul: "I'm awfully sorry for you, Mrs. Waters. I wouldn't have told you, but I thought you ought to know it."

Having thus sympathized with the lady for having such a husband, Mrs. Timberlake took herself away, conscious of having done an admirable action.

When Fred Waters returned to his home in the evening, instead of finding his young wife ready to meet him with the marital kiss, the maid handed him a note addressed to him in Mrs. Waters' well known handwriting. It informed him that the writer had gone to her mother, to remain until he could clear himself of a grave charge that had been made against him. His wife would not have listened to it had it been made in the nature of a charge; it had come out unintentionally as a bit of information. It was then given, after which the writer continued by saying that she did not see how he could possibly disprove the statement, since he was seen, not by some gossiping old maid, but by Mrs. Timberlake, the mother of grown children and a woman respected by all who knew her.

"Thank heaven!" muttered Waters. "For once the poor, gossiping old maid is not called upon to endure the responsibility of making trouble."

Mr. Waters, never having seen or heard of the Mrs. Mainwaring referred to, was only troubled that his wife had been made a dupe. It occurred to him that it might be well to forestall in future any such information given his wife. He had no respect for a talebearer, be the person man or woman, and did not propose to enter a defense against such a person to his own wife. He dined alone, telling the maid that his wife had gone to visit her mother and her return was uncertain. Then, lighting a cigar, he strolled away to his club.

Mrs. Waters, though she could not conceal from her mother that there was trouble on her mind, resolutely declined to tell why she had come. Her husband usually returned to his home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour more would be required for a telegram denying the charge to reach her.

No telegram arrived within that time or double that time. Indeed, no message whatever arrived that night. Mrs. Waters, not having slept any, went downstairs in the morning expecting that the postman would bring her a letter. The postman's whistle and ring were heard, as usual, but no letter from Fred.

The trouble that had been brought about by the information "she ought to know" had increased and multiplied overnight. First, her husband, if innocent of the charge, would surely have denied at once. Surely he must be guilty. Then came fitful flashes of terror lest something had happened to him the night before and he had not reached home at all. Perhaps he had been run over by an automobile. Heavens! Could it be that he was lying maugled and bleeding in a hospital? If he had not been killed a telephone would have been sent to her at home. But she was not at home, and no one there knew where she was. The contingency, though remote, was appalling.

There are two powerful agents—the one silence, the other nonresistance. Both these seized upon Bertha Waters. Her scheme of withdrawing as a dignified wife should withdraw from a husband who had been proved unfaithful had been a failure. She could not stand this anxiety for another day or even another half day. She must return.

She arrived at home at midday. The first question she asked her maid was whether her husband had been at home and been given her note. Answered in the affirmative, she did not demean herself by asking how he had received the note, but she did ask whether he had slept at home. She was informed that he had, and the maid did not mention that he had looked especially gloomy or had been heard pacing the floor at midnight. On the whole, his wife could not discover that he had been especially moved. She began to dread facing him after what had occurred. She concluded to call him up by telephone at his office and hear what he had to say. This was the brief dialogue between them:

"Did you get my note?"

"Yes."

"I suppose since you have not denied that the information is true it is true."

"I'm not in the habit of denying the stories of talebearers, especially to my own wife."

"Do you call Mrs. Timberlake a talebearer because she has told me what she considered I ought to know?"

"I do."

"Is her story true or untrue?"

"I decline to answer."

"Why?"

"Because, when she told you the story it was your duty to have asked her to leave your house."

There was no reply to this for some time, when Mrs. Waters asked if he would be home to dinner. He replied that he would, provided no mention would be made of Mrs. Timberlake or her story. After a slight hesitation the promise was given; there was a click, and Mrs. Waters, leaving the telephone, was obliged to content herself till 5 o'clock, when her husband would be home. She had made up her mind from his action that there was nothing in Mrs. Timberlake's story, and her anger began slowly to rise against that lady as a blood red sun climbs the eastern sky on the morning of a hot day.

The Waterses dined together somewhat coolly, and after dinner the husband voluntarily denied the charge that had been made against him. Before retiring Mrs. Waters called up Mrs. Timberlake on the phone.

"My husband informs me that he doesn't know any woman of the name of Mainwaring."

"Oh, he doesn't?" incredulously.

"No, he doesn't."

"I'm so glad there's nothing in it. Perhaps it was a mistake."

"I think it was."

"Goodby."

"Goodby."

Since then the Waterses and the Timberlakes do not speak as they pass by.

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Decorations,
Cigars,
Etc.

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Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

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The Spectator.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend

O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visitin members cordially invited.

G. A. OLSON, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.35
Flax, No. 2	1.33
Oats	.29
Barley	.32
Rye	.43

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity Inquire at the Spectator office

WATCH REPAIRING

I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

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First door north of bank

Get It At Jackson's

Groceries	Glassware
Cigars	Tobacco
Candies	Fruits
Light Hardware	Crockery

These represent a few of the lines of new goods added to our store since taking charge Jan. 1.

—New goods are arriving daily—

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager.
Phone 38

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Pub[illegible]ed Since 1882

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1914. NUMBER 30

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Sverre Steen was at Thief River Saturday

Ed. Enright was a caller in this village, Monday.

Mike Olsen was at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Miss Anne Fellman was at Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Mrs. Mae Brown left Wednesday afternoon for Grand Forks.

Mrs. O. F. Post was a Thief River visitor Monday.

Services at the United Church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Otto and Axel Johnson were at Thief River between trains, Friday.

Ella Jackson went to Red Lake Falls Wednesday returned Thursday.

Marie Hooper came from Holt, Friday evening to attend the Masque Ball.

Cornelis Anderson and Theodore Anderson were at Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Mae Barragy went to Bagley via Crookston Friday, returning Saturday.

Miss Ethel Collins is entertaining a friend from Thief River Falls, this week.

English services tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Norwegian Synod Church.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hyland went to Halstad, Saturday to visit with friends and relatives.

Martin Hanson, one of the prosperous east side farmers, was a caller at this office Monday.

Louis Geese of Grand Forks came up Friday to attend the Fireman's Masquerade Ball.

Glen Mutz was a visitor at Thief River Falls from Monday until Wednesday afternoon.

Selmer Benson left for Halstad, Saturday to resume his duties in the public schools at that place.

Miss Mary Anderson left Monday evening to resume her duties as teacher in the schools at Brooks

J. S. Roy returned, Tuesday, from Thief River where he has been doing jury duty the past week

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley, via Thief River, Sunday evening, after spending the week-end at her home here.

Josephene Braaum, who presides over the dry goods counter at A. H. Pitkins store is taking a vacation this week.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the marke Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Your success depends upon the training you recieve, therefore attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

B. E. Johnson and Mrs. P. Johnson left Tuesday for Berisford S. Dak. where they will visit relatives They will visit in the state Wisconsin also, before returning home

Dr. SPOFFORD will be at Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

List your farm with C. C. Elliot.

"Bill" Cuno the prosperous down-river farmer was a caller at this office, Tuesday. Bill, who is some weather prophet, stated that we could expect some warm weather as soon as the snow was gone

We are in reciept of an original poem entitled 'The Eastside School' with a request that the same be published. The poem is very good and is entitled to some consideration but the cost of composition for such matter is prohibitive so we are compelled, on that account, to pidgeonhole it until some future date.

The freshman and sophomores of the St. Hilaire school had a sleigh ride last Monday, an enjoyable time was reported.

A. Hall drove to Hazel Friday evening to meet Mrs. Hall and a friend from Bagley who came to spend the week-end

The Duluth Commersial Club won another victory recently when they recieved a favorable decision in their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby the lake boat lines are compelled to handle perishable freight and to equip their boats with refrigerator facilities for that purpose. This means a saving of 40 cents per 100 lb. on this class of trafic, from Duluth to New York and will enable the dairymen of the Northwest to compete successfully with foreign markets for eastern business.

Ladies Organize Club

A number of ladies met last Monday evening at the home of J. Bahan and organized a married ladies sewing club They selected Wednesday for tha regular meetings, the first one of which will be held at the B. E. Burkee home. next week. The ladies present at the meeting were: —Mesdames, A. H. Pitkin, B. E Burkee, A. S. Wilson, G. W. Hooper, G. I. Fellman, O. F. Post, C. C. Elliott, Myron Elliott, J. Bahan, A. J. Hed, Dr. C. Swanson, L. N. Peck, and Chas. Patterson.

Valentine Social

A Valentine social will be given by the M. E. Church Friday night Feb. 13 at 8 p. m. in I. O. O. F. Hall.

There will be a valentine booth, post office, home-made candy, booth and a pull-pat and lunch will also be served. Come and bring your friends and enjoy a good time.

Notice

Please bear in mind that the Personal Property taxes must be paid this month, in order to avoid the ten percent penalty.—Thief River. Falls, Minn. Feb., 5, 1914.

f7-2. Andrew Trovaten

The Groundhog

Last Monday was groundhog day. If the groundhog saw his shadow, spring would be along about March 15th, and if he failed to see it, spring would arrive in six weeks. Figure it out for yourself.

Thimble Bee

Mae Barragy entertained the Thimble Bee at a "Costume" party, last Monday evening, at the Hall residence. One of the young ladies disguised as "Sambo," entertained the gathering with musical selections and by rendering several old time plantation melodies. "Sweet Sixteen," "Scotch Highlander" "Flying Dutchman" and others, also contributed to the evening's amusements. While the main events of the evening are a profound secret with the ladies, they are unanimous in saying the party was the "best ever."

A "hard time" lunch consisting of divinity" and "Sen Sen" was served at 11:30.

I. O. O. F. Party

The first party of a series to be given by the local I. O. O. F. lodge was given last Saturday evening, G. Hooper, Dr. E. F. Dann and A. S. Wilson entertaining.

The diversion of the evening was progressive whist, after which a delicious luncheon was served.

The following were the prize winning card players. Mrs. A. J. Hed, ladies highest score. E. Smith, gentleman's high score Inez Patterson, ladies consolation prize O. F. Post, gentleman's consolation prize

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
— PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

New Saw Rig

Harold Holmes is the possessor of a real auto saw rig. He has mounted his gas engine and saw on trucks which are propelled by the engine. It is a fine rig for wood sawing, but since the last fall of snow, it will not propell worth a cent so Harold has gone back to the skids during the winter months.

The Mask Ball was a Success

The Firemen's Mask Ball, Friday evening, was a decided success from every viewpoint. The capacity of the hall was taxed to the utmost to accommodate the large crowd. Dancing, in costume, commenced at 9:30 and continued until 12:15 a. m.

Henry Olsen, in a Colonial costume, was awarded the gentlemen's prize and Vinie Kolstad as Pocohontas, the ladies' prize, for the best dressed gentleman and lady. Everett Smith recieved the prize for the most comical gentleman.

Alice Hall, with a corps of able assistants served an excellent midnight supper at the I. O. O. F. building.

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given, —The St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association will accept sealed bids up to the 20th day of Feburary, 1914 for the buttermilk by the 100 lbs. for one year from date.

The successful bidder to take all the buttermilk away from the creamery every day as it comes from the churns, except that which is sold in the creamery to the village and to the patrons of the creamery. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

F-7-14 NELE K. ANDERSON
Secretary

Stevenson Carried His Tall Hat.

Sir Sidney Colvin, in a lecture on "Personal Reminiscences of R. L. Stevenson," denied firmly that Stevenson had any affectation.

"R. L. S.," said Sir Sidney, "did once possess a frock coat and tall hat, which he acquired for the purposes of a wedding. Coming to London subsequently, he made the concession to my respectability of donning the coat and hat, and thus we walked down Piccadilly. But the hat was in Stevenson's hand, and as the gates of Burlington House closed on us, Stevenson was declaiming in vibrant voice and rich Scotch accent a chorus from Milton's 'Samson Agonistes.'"—London Globe.

Tiny Goust.

The republic of Goust is a square mile in the Pyrenees which for the last three centuries has been recognized by Spain and France as independent. It has a population of about 150 weavers. They are ruled by a council of elders and pay no taxes or duties of any sort. This civic unit is so tiny that it has to go abroad for its cure of souls and body, for it has neither physician nor priest, for these needs it has to go to Laruns, the nearest French town. Even the dead must leave Goust to find consecrated ground in which to lie, the coffins being slid downhill and thus out of the smallest republic in the world.

Poorly Paid Police.

The Paris police are poorly paid. The maximum salary attainable by a "sergent de ville" is $360 a year. In view of the high cost of living in Paris this amount is inadequate to maintain a family in any degree of comfort, and the married members of the force have frequently to supplement their income as best they can. Some of them earn a few francs by working as market porters during their time off duty. Others do boot repairing, and there is one who does odd tailoring jobs. Still, in spite of these hardships, there are always plenty of men eager to join the force, about ten candidates being available for every vacancy that occurs.

Said the Owl to the Quail.

A quail, being shot at by a hunter and narrowly escaping with her life, tremblingly took refuge in a thicket.

From a tree overhead an owl looked down upon her sardonically.

"You are very silly," he remarked, "to allow yourself to be hunted so when you have the means of defense ready at your hand. If you were to stop killing the insects that prey on the wheat and the corn man would speedily perish of starvation."

The quail thanked him civilly for his advice. "However, if you don't mind," said she, "I think I prefer to go on doing what is so evidently my duty, let others do as they may."—Farm and Fireside.

DO IT WELL.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Not giving your whole, undivided attention to the task in which you have invested your life and money means that you are wasting your own precious time and that of others. Whatever you do, do it with your whole heart and mind or get out and try something else. It takes pretty nearly all of a man's time to perfect an undertaking, provided it be a big and worthy one to begin with.

Tuberculosis Not Infectious

The statement of one of the country's leading medical authorities on tuberculosis, to the effect that there is very little danger from infection of this disease, will come as a matter of extreme gratification to many sensible men both in and out of the profession who have long deplored the excited condition of the public mind on this subject. The gentleman who makes this comforting statement is Dr. R. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, who is a recognized specialist, and his assurance lose nothing of their value because they are referred to editorially, and with approval, by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Baldwin's conclusion is that "adults are very little endangered by close contact with open tuberculosis, and not at all in ordinary association," and he further says: "Qualify these statements as we may, it is time for a reaction against the extreme ideas of infection now prevailing. There has been too much read into pogular literature by health boards and lectures that has no sound basis in facts and it needs to be dropped. out or revised." He believes that "the preachments about the danger of infection to adults in the present state of society are without justification from an expermental standpoint."

To all of which the Journal of the American Medical Association adds that these statements "represent not one man's views, but what seems to be the growing convicton of the most progressive and thoughtful students of tuberculosis at the present time."

It is fortunate that the disclosures regarding the non infectious nature of tuberculosis should come with the authority of one who is accounted a specialist on the subject, and that it should be vouched for by so high a medical authority as the Journal of the Americen Medical Association, since now there will be less room for skepticism and less opportunity for dissent. The medical journal referred to calls the prevalent attitude of the public thought on the subject by the appropriate, if difficult title, "Phthisophobia," and commends Dr. Baldwin's advice to apply a check to this mania.

Those who have observed the campaign against tuberculosis which is now being waged by certain portions of the medical profession, will hardly care to deny that it has resulted in a deplorable hysteria, which has not done the country any good. Earnest men and women have been beguiled by specious arguments of humanitarianism into lending their aid to a publicity campaign that was ostensibly intended to warn the public against the ravages of the disease, but which has served only to spread in the thought and hearts of hundreds of thousands a paralyzing fear that never should have been created.

Members of state legislatures have been impressed in many instances by the dramatic and highly colored accounts of the dangers of tuberculosis furnished by over-zealous advocates of radical represive measures. This has sometimes resulted in proposals to appropriate large sums of the public money to build tuberculosis hospitals. Under the spur of what now proves to be an unwarranted fear, lawmakers have been urged to pledge the state to unthought of expenses, in order to treat all who might be thus afflicted.

It has even been proposed to enact legislation which would clearly be unconstitutional. It has been propcsed to give to state boards of health unlimited authority to enter the home and forcibly remove tuberculosis patients to state hospitals, where compulsary treatment would be administered. All of which has been justified by the advocates of these drastic measures on the grounds that the danger of infection was so great as to demand such action.

Now that the medical profession has modified its view about tuberculosis and its menace to the public health as a transmissible disease, perhaps the revelation, or confession, whichever it may be, has come in time to save a good many heart aches and further spreading of the debilitating fear which has hitherto accompanied the publicity campaign. Perhaps also, the lawmakers, who have stirred to unwonted depths of benevolent desire to guard the public health, may conculde that great expenditures of the state money to protect citizens from a disease that has no serious infectious character would be poor economy, to to say the least.

Putting Them at Ease.

Precedence is not the only puzzle in official and social circles in any city, but to say the right thing at the right time is equally necessary.

"To make mistakes in speech is suicidal," said a state department official recently. "Let it not be as in the case of Mrs. Brody, who gave a party, and when all the guests were in the parlor she entered with a beaming smile and said:

"'Do make yourselves at home, ladies. I'm at home myself, and I wish you all were.'"—Washington Star.

River Falls

E. Erickson visited at the parental home over Sunday.

B. Brevick called at G. B. Peterson's Monday.

O. Hogquist called at St. Hilaire Saturday.

H. Hogquist left Monday for the reservation where he has a claim.

B. Brevick took in the masquerade at Hazel Saturday evening.

There will be a debate at the east side schoolhouse Saturday evening and the subject will be "Womans Suffrage."

M. Peterson was at St. Hilaire Monday.

El. and Leonard Erickson called at Hogquists Sunday evening.

J. Hogquist from Thief River is visiting with relatives this week.

P. Burstad visited at the parental home Sunday afternoon.

Black River

Chas. Naplin was doing jury duty at the county seat last week.

Wm. Crown went to Crookston, Saturday, returning, Monday.

Lilly Hallstrom was a guest at the Helgeson-Bangen wedding at Crookston, Wednesday.

Hjalmar Johnson was in town, Friday.

Ella Hallstrom returned from Crookston, Friday.

Anna Larson returned to Crookston, Monday after spending the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Larson.

Gust Naplin was a passanger on the north bound train Monday.

Selma Hoff spent the week-end with her mother at St. Hilaire.

Lloyd Crown went to Thief River Monday, where he will make some improvements on his recently purchased ruck farm.

Hazel

Miss Hildur Gustafson left Friday for Thief River where she commence working for Dr. Gambell.

Emma Sandberg and Luba Peterson and Walter Berg, Elmer Sandberg and Eli and Fred Peterson visited at S. Albarg's Thursday eve.

Walter Berg returned Wednesday from St Hilaire.

John Gustafson and Andy Anderson called at Hazel Thursday.

Fred and Albert Sandberg called at T. R. F. Wednesday.

The Masquerade at Hazel was well attended. A good time was reported.

Tillie Hestekind is now working at Andrew Hestikind's.

Mrs. O. Odegaard and son Oscar, and Clara Sherva left here last Friday for Griebrok where they will visit at Palm's home

W. J. Gray of T. R. F. called at Hazel Thursday.

Old Peterson called at the Berg home at St. Hilaire Wednesday.

PUTTING COLTS TO WORK.

Young Drafters Should Be In Harness at Two Years of Age.

All horses destined for a life of servitude should be broken the winter before they are two years old, says John Mason in the National Stockman. If of draft blood and fairly grown, weighing, say, 1,400 pounds the spring they are two years old, they may be made to do a lot of work, but the breaking process should be undertaken long before the necessity for working them shall arise. Draft bred youngsters are always easily broken to harness. If the job is to be done right a bitting harness should be used, and when the mouth is toughened to the bit the colt should be driven around with the lines to teach him to guide, to stop at the word "Whoa" and to start at the command. Be sure to teach him to stop at once when he hears the "Whoa." That is essential.

When he has learned the elementary principles hitch him either to a cart alone or alongside a steady old horse with a prompt step and go ahead. It is not a hard job nor yet a laborious or tedious one, but it is one that should always be done thoroughly. Two-year-old draft bred colts will do a lot of work in cropping season, but of course should be worked only half days at a time against older horses or perhaps not so long.

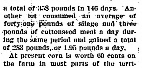
Got His Reward.

Years ago a tradesman whose name is now a household word was employed in a modest capacity in a west end shop in London. While exhibiting some delicate ware to the very first customer he served he let it fall and break. The customer, a doctor, good naturedly took the blame and paid for the broken article. Years later the salesman, now a wealthy man, called on the doctor, reminded him of the incident and settled on him $5,000 a year for life.—London Express.

SILAGE AND OILMEAL FOR BEEF PRODUCTION

The man who feeds silage and oilmeal this year can make beef at less than 7 cents a pound, and at that price he is bound to make money, even if good feeders have cost him 7 cents in the feed lot, says J. R. Brown in the Orange Judd Farmer. He who depends on ear corn and corn fodder for the ration cannot make beef for less than 12 cents a pound, and if he is going to get pay for his feed there must be a pretty good margin between the feeder price and the selling price of the fat steer.

I have become much interested in the results that have been obtained at the South Dakota experiment station during the past two years in feeding yearling steers on corn silage and high protein concentrates. Two years ago yearlings made daily gains of 2.4 pounds for a ninety day period on rations of silage and oilmeal and silage and cottonseed meal. Last year even better results were obtained in a 146 day period. For example, one lot of yearlings consumed on the average forty-eight pounds of corn silage and three pounds of oilmeal a day, and on this they gained 2.45 pounds a day, or a total of 358 pounds in 146 days. Another lot consumed an average of forty-one pounds of silage and three pounds of cottonseed meal a day during the same period and gained a total of 283 pounds, or 1.95 pounds a day.



No one who has closely watched the different breeds of beef cattle doubts for an instant that distinct improvement of Shorthorns has been made during the last twenty years. The leading Shorthorn men feel that at no period in the existence of the breed has it been in as good condition as now. The excellence of the Shorthorn in the breeding classes has always been shown at the big fairs and live stock expositions. The wonderful merit of the Shorthorn is testified to by the large numbers in every beef producing state in the Union. The Shorthorn steer shown is a recent prize winner.

At present corn is worth 60 cents on the farm in most parts of the territory referred to, while oilmeal can be purchased at $30 a ton in car lots. At this price of corn, silage is worth about $3.50 a ton, for a fifty bushel corn crop will generally make ten tons of silage. At these feed valuations the lot of steers fed on oilmeal made gains at $5.25 per 100 pounds. Can that be equaled with any other ration at current prices of feeding stuffs? I doubt it, and that's why I say that the successful feeder of the future will have to make use of the silo.

Foot Rot In Sheep.

When you have trouble from foot rot among sheep always separate the affected animals and place them in a dry, clean pen or yard, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Farm and Fireside. Also change the other sheep to new, sound, dry pasture. Ordinary treatment for foot rot of sheep consists in cutting away every part of diseased hoof, then immersing the treated foot in a hot solution of sulphate of copper and at once turning the sheep into a pen on the floor of which three or four inches of slaked lime has been spread. Keep the sheep there for a few hours until the treated feet are well covered with lime. Repeat the treatment as often as found necessary.

Work the Stallion.

Making the stallion earn his feed by moderate work outside the actual breeding season will leave the fees from his breeding service practically clear gain, besides insuring him a more vigorous constitution for transmitting to his offspring.

Inside Information.

Mother—If you could have eaten that entire jar of jam without a single twinge of conscience, you must be thoroughly bad. Willie—No, mother; I am confident there is something good in me.—Yale Record.

Its Class.

"Palmistry is a machine sort of science." "Not at all. It is handmade."—Baltimore American.

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He Needed Credit

By EDWARD L. BARKER

Jim Follanshie and I were in London waiting for a remittance that didn't come. What was the matter I did not know, but I didn't get the money. Jim was strapped and depending on me to help him out. I had arranged for certain sums to be sent me periodically, and they had come all right except this last one.

Were you ever in a strange land without money or credit? Well, it's a mighty mean feeling. We hired a room, which we paid for in advance for a week, and this left us 12 shillings for meals for that period. I expected surely that my draft would come within seven days at most, and then I should have all I needed for both of us. But the mail steamers continued to come in one after another and no remittance. I put off the person who rented us the room, but I couldn't induce anyone to trust me for a meal. Jim and I both got so lean and hungry that our own mothers wouldn't have known us.

One evening when we were pretty near starved I said to Jim, "Jim, I'm going to have a bang up good dinner."

"I'd like to know where you're going to get it," said Jim.

"And I'm going to take you in too."

"That's very good of you. Only I don't want any Barmecide feasts just now. I'm hankering after the real thing."

"Shut up and listen."

I developed my plan to him. I reserved for myself the leading role, and Jim didn't like playing a low down part, but he was hungry enough to steal a baby's bottle. So he consented.

About 7 o'clock I went into a nice little restaurant on a side street where "bobbies" weren't very frequent and, hanging up my overcoat, sat down to a table and ordered pretty nearly everything on the bill. I ordered turtle soup, fried sole, a cut of Southdown mutton—English mutton's jim dandy, you know—and I just told the waiter to bring me all the entrees—there were six of 'em—and a quart bottle of ale. You see, I was so hollow that I needed all these dishes to fill me up.

That was a dinner I've never forgotten. Every time I get awfully hungry I eat it over again—in imagination. When I'd got through with the substantials I topped off with an English plum pudding, washed down with some real port—the real stuff that the nobility drinks—and ordered a cup of coffee.

Having satisfied a hunger that had been accumulating for a week, I strolled up to the cashier's desk, where the proprietor himself sat behind a cigar counter. I had picked out a shilling cigar and was cutting off the end preparatory to lighting it when I heard a voice close beside me say:

"Mr. Marston, this is the luckiest meeting for me in the world."

I turned and there was Jim beaming on me as happy and as innocent looking as a six-year-old boy.

"You have the advantage of me, sir."

"You haven't the advantage of me. I know you for Edwin Marston, head of the firm of Marston, Plunkett & Co., bankers, Wall street, New York. I once kept an account at your house. My name's Follansbee"—that was the only truth in the whole tale—"and I repeat I'm lucky to meet you, for I've spent all my money and am waiting for a remittance. You must help me out."

"I don't remember you, sir," I replied, "but I'll not see a fellow countryman in a strange land in need of friends. How much do you want?"

"Oh, £50 will do. But, I say, I haven't dined and I need a sovereign for a dinner right off."

"Go right over there to that table and order what you like."

Jim sat down at a table, and I don't think he left anything on the menu unordered. If he did it wasn't anything more succulent than a herring. I stood by the landlord puffing my cigar.

"When he has had his dinner," I said, "just make one bill of it all." Then I went on to tell him that our firm did such a large business that I couldn't remember everybody who dealt with us or who knew me. I sometimes got swindled, I admitted, by people who said they knew me and whom I didn't know, but I'd rather get stuck for £100 now and then than refuse one of 'em.

The landlord had dabbled a little in "Americans" and asked me about several railway companies in which he had shares. I didn't happen to know about any of them, but I told him so much about each one that Jim had plenty of time to eat his dinner. I was leaning over the counter with my back to my friend, the landlord facing him. Suddenly the landlord cried out to me:

"That fellow's going out!"

I was bound to finish what I was saying. There was Jim near the door.

"He's stealing your overcoat!" cried the landlord as Jim unhooked the coat.

With an imprecation I ran to save my coat and down the street after the thief.

We met later in our room much refreshed. But we didn't have any more deprivation, for the next morning I received my remittance. I went around to the restaurant and paid for the two dinners. All I had wanted was a little credit. I am aware that to get it I practiced a trick worthy of a jailbird. But was there any harm so long as I was good for the amount?

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

Cooperation by farmers in killing off the chinch bug, a pest which, it is estimated, has done $350,000,000 worth of damage to crops in this country during the past sixteen years, is recommended by the department of agriculture.

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Arbitration of all questions including those involving national honor, is proposed in a treaty, the terms of which were agreed upon by Secretary Bryan and Constantin Brun, the Danish minister. It is expected the new treaty will be signed in the near future.

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Renewals of sixteen general arbitration treaties with foreign nations were considered by the senate foreign relations committee without action and will be again discussed. President Wilson has urged that all the treaties be ratified by the senate as soon as possible.

DOMESTIC.

Newport and Bassett, Nebraska, are the two largest hay shipping points in the world.

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The former shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, has arrived at St. Petersburg incognito.

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Because of the unusually mild weather some of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal producing companies are greatly reducing their output.

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F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht Warrior, stranded off the coast of Colombia, is still hard aground, although apparently not seriously damaged.

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Southern France is in the grip of a cold wave; vast regions covered deep in snow for the first time in many years. Railroad communication to both Italy and Spain difficult.

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Asserting the loss of his vessel was due to the carelessness of the commander of the steamer Nantucket, Captain E. E. Johnson of the steamer Monroe filed in Norfolk, Va., a libel against the Nantucket, claiming a million dollars' damages.

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Government monopolization of telegraph, telephone and wireless communication "and such other means for the transmission of intelligence as may hereafter develop" is recommended in a report submitted to the senate by Postmaster General Burleson.

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United States Senator John W. Kern was given an ovation before he addressed the convention of the united mine workers of America in Indianapolis. After the cheering had died down, when he concluded, the miners gave him a rising vote of appreciation.

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The national subscription for the French aerial war fleet amounts to $1,200,000. The fund will enable the committee to present to the army 210 aeroplanes, pay for the training of seventy-five experts pilots and erect military aeroplane sheds at ports of call.

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Appointment of an examiner to take testimony and the limiting of time in which to submit evidence in the suit of the government to dissolve the "coal trust" were incorporated in a decree filed by Judge Gray in the Philadelphia United States appellate court.

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A newly formed organization, with headquarters in Washington, is promising the Wilson and succeeding administration a demonstration of what "pitiless publicity" really is. The first bulletin of what is known as the national voters' league has been issued. It contains some spicy facts.

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"I sincerely hope that when the new charter of New York city is presented to the state legislature it will contain a provision for the recall of the mayor, in order that the people of the city may recall him, if his policies are not right," Mayor Mitchel said at a luncheon given at the city club of New York.

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Chairman Padgett of the house naval affairs committee has introduced a bill to provide for the creation of six vice-admirals, to serve as fleet commanders-in-chief and to receive $11,030 annual pay.

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Wholesale grocers testified for the defense in the government's suit to dissolve the American Sugar Refining company under the Sherman antitrust law at New York. They told of prices paid various refineries for sugar and said competition had been keen and is keen today.

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Plans for the reorganization of the Wabash railroad now in the hands of receivers will be outlined at the hands of a conference at St. Louis in the offices of Elmer B. Adams, federal circuit judge.

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Rentals paid by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad to the private car company for which it obtains dairy cars was made the object of inquiry at Chicago in the interstate commerce investigation into relations between railroads and private car lines.

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William Ash, member of a band of counterfeiters, who made $5 bank notes in Troy, N. Y., and circulated them in New York, has been sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Kansas City has a twelve-hour-day law for horses.

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There is still a hitch in selecting deputy internal revenue collectors of income tax in Nebraska.

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Floods in the state of Bahia, Brazil which have been sweeping over a large section of the country districts, are increasing. Several villages have been inundated and one small town has disappeared.

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No end is in sight for the Mongols. According to a former missionary who is acting as adviser to the Chinese government on Mongolian affairs, the Mongols must either utterly crushed or assured of their liberty before bloodshed will cease.

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Student dueling in Germany is threatened; and thousands of bloodthirsty, face slashing young men are sadly depressed. They say that the age of chivalry is dead, and that the age of sophists, economists and calculators has succeeded.

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The sale of the Wabash railroad at foreclosure has been authorized by Elmer B. Adams, United States circuit judge. Judge Adams directed that no bid for the property lower than thirty-four million dollars be accepted, and that the sale be made without appraisement.

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The unequaled collection of manuscripts and letters of Robert Louis Stevenson owned by the late Harry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia, will be presented by his mother to Harvard university upon the completion of the Widener memorial library at the university.

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Secretary Bryan and Joaquin B. Calvo, Costa Rican minister, have agreed upon the terms of a new treaty by which the United States and Costa Rica agree to investigate for at least one year questions arising between the two countries which cannot be adjusted through diplomacy.

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Both sides to the controversy over national armaments are planning platform campaigns for the exposition of their views in England. The national peace council, which includes many liberal members of parliament, and is opposing any increase in the naval estimates, has already held several meetinsge.

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Federal reinforcements have been ordered to Torreon, Mexico, where the rebels are to make their next attack. General Garcia Hildalgo, with 400 soldiers, left Saltillo to join Gen. Refugio Velasco, while Gustavo Maas, with 300 men, were sent out to maintain railroad communication between Torreon and Saltillo, which it was feared the rebels might destroy.

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An Italian detective was the principal witness in the trial of Angelo Sylvestro, accused member of a black hand gang that terrorized the New York east side for more than two years. The witness produced an alleged confession signed by Sylvestro which acknowledged that the band had kept a supply of dynamite for use in bomb outrages in a bootblack stand.

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Indictments against three railroads and the packing firm of Swift & Co. were returned by the federal grand jury in Chicago on charges of rebating brought by special agents of the interstate commerce commission. The railroads indicted are the Pennsylvania, its susidiary, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, known as the Panhandle, and the Chicago & Northwestern.

FOREIGN.

Canada is to have a parcel post system very soon the rates becoming effective February 10.

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A powder magazine of fortifications near Genoa exploded killing five soldiers and one civilian.

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The Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, pastor of the American Methodist church in Rome, has purchased about six acres at one of the most beautiful locations near Rome to erect a great modern college, the teachings of which will embody the highest intellectual, patriotic, moral and physical ideals.

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At a meeting of President Bordas and his cabinet it was decided to order the immediate release of Federico Valesquez, former minister of finance, and a candidate for the presidency, at the last election, and several other prominent men who have been under arrest under political charges.

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The Prussian academy of architecture declared unsuitable the plans for the new German embassy at Washington drafted by the court architect, Ernest von Ihne. It also disapproved of the plans of the three winners of the competition opened for the purpose by the government. The academy recommends a new competition restricted to the four architects.

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The appointment of the Rev. Louis J. O'Leary, chancellor of the diocese of Chatham, N. B., as titular bishop of Hierapolis, Asia Minor, and auxiliary bishop of Chatham, has been signed by the pope.

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At a conference between the British and Scandinavian steamship lines engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, it was decided that they should act together in the threatened passenger rate war. An organization was created to take the measures necessary to protect the interests of the lines.

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A concession for the construction of a street car line running from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and also for the lighting of Jerusalem by electricity has been granted by the Turkish government.

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Many of the cities of France have begun to experience famine, owing to the cutting off of traffic by the heavy snowfall. At Perpignan, which is completely snowbound, supplies of bread and fuel are practically excluded, while the pinch is felt also at Nimes, Pau Toulouse and Toulon

CONVENTIONS OF STOCK BREEDERS

SIX MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE MINNESOTA FARMERS.

SESSIONS COVER ENTIRE WEEK

Members of Associations to Listen to Eminent Experts From Surrounding States—Large Attendance Is Anticipated.

St. Paul. — Six Minnesota stock breeders' associations are ready to hold their annual meetings in St. Paul at the live stock building of the state agricultural college. The Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' association will be in session from February 10 to 13, the Horse Breeders' association February 10 and 11, and the Minnesota Swine Breeders' association, the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association, the Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' association and the Herford Breeders' association will meet February 13.

Experts Will Speak.

Among the experts on horse raising who will address the meetings are G. L. Carlson, Norfolk, Neb., editor of the Rural Review; W. L. Houser, Mondovi, Wis., and James Martin, Richland, Wis. Exhibits from leading stock farms will be used in the judging demonstrations.

Prof H. D. Otis of the University of Wisconsin will speak on "The Farmer as a Business Manager." There will be a discussion of feeding problems, and beef and dairy types and marketing subjects will be discussed.

Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the Wisconsin college of agriculture, will speak to the sheep raisers February 13 on the "Care and Management of the Flock."

As to Serum Treatment.

Hog cholera and the serum treatment with methods of control for next summer will be discussed at the meeting of the swine breeders. E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., who produced the grand champion carload of hogs shown at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago this winter, will appear on the program.

A banquet for the stock men will be given in the dining hall of the agricultural school Thursday evening, February 12. A large attendance of farmers from throughout Minnesota is expected by Porf. H. R. Smith, chief of the division of animal husbandry at the agricultural college, who is in charge of the local arrangements for the meetings.

WOMAN ACCUSES RELATIVES

Say They Conspired to Get Her Property and Railroaded Her to Sanatorium.

Crookston.—A sensation has been caused throughout the Red River valley by the publication of a letter from Mrs. J. Q. A. Low of Riverside, Cal., in which she asserts she was railroaded to a sanatorium on a trumped-up charge of insanity, made by relatives who, she believes, wished to get possession of her property.

The family was prominent here for years, being among the pioneer settlers. After practicing many years here, Dr Low left for California with his wife to spend the remainder of their days.

Dr. Low died about two years ago, leaving a fortune of from $50.000 to $75,000 to his wife. Her story of how she was virtually kept a prisoner and a portion of her money squandered, and how she was finally released is told in the letter.

Mrs. Low writes: "I was never declared insane, as I had no opportunity for an examination, though as soon as I learned what had been done, I demanded one of all my friends and relatives with whom I could communicate in any way.

"Finally, I succeeded in getting my attorney and four doctors before the court to testify in my behalf. I was then declared sane and relieved of a guardian. The decision was unanimous that I was not insane, and three of them felt sure I never had been."

Death Calls D. W. Grant.

Faribault.—D. W. Grant, one of Faribault's most prominent citizens, died at his home here at the age of 68 years. He was a native of Canada and had been a resident of Faribault since 1865. He was interested in railroad construction with his cousin, Donald Grant, and was one of the heaviest contractors in the northwest. He engaged in this work until 1904, when he retired. He was the owner of much farm land, at one time having over 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Faribault. He owned about 10,000 acres of wild land in the United States and Canada and had owned at times as much as 50,000 acres.

Former Minnesota Solon Dies.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 2.—Former Senator Henry Burkhardt, 77 years old, the father of the twine industry in the Minnesota state prison, died at his home at Wabasha Friday morning. Death came after a lingering illness. He settled in Wabasha county in 1860. Mr. Burkhardt served his county first as a commissioner, then as sheriff for four years and in 1886 was elected to the twenty-fifth legislature as senator. He was re-elected.

Duluth.—Business men are viewing with alarm the prospect of a new classification of flax by the treasury department at Washington, which, if established, will deprive Duluth of the distinction of being the greatest flax market in the world by diverting the Canadian shipments, which form a large part of the trade, to Canadian ports. Hearings are now pending on the question at the national capital. Briefs have been prepared in behalf of Duluth, while Congressman Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota will protest.

ADMITS ASSAULT ON GIRL

Murderous Attack on Brandon, Minn., Young Lady Cleared Up by Detectives.

Alexandria.—The mysterious night assault upon Miss Tina Peterson, daughter of a farmer living near Brandon, was cleared up by the confession of Julseth a young farmer who lives in the neighborhood. On the night of Nov. 13, the man entered the home of Andrew J. Peterson and proceeded to the upper floor where the young woman slept. Hearing a disturbance below, Miss Peterson had arisen and was about to investigate. She met the intruder at the top of the stairway and in the first encounter the girl received a blow on the head from a hammer. While it stunned her she did not fall or lose consciousness.

The fellow then drew a revolver, which the girl attempted to wrest from him. In the scuffle two shots were fired, one making a flesh wound in Miss Peterson's side. Her father was awakened by the noise and attacked the young man with a piece of a quilting frame. The latter then turned and ran from the place.

Julseth was under suspicion from the first, but neither the father nor the girl could clearly identify him. A detective agency of St. Paul was called into the case and, with Sheriff Kent and County Attorney Leach, continued the investigation. After two meetings with Julseth he admitted he was the man in the case. He said the shooting was accidental, the girl trying to pull the gun from him while he had his finger on the trigger.

Brooding over the fact that the young woman would not see him seems to have been the cause of the assault. Julseth will be charged with assault in the first degree.

SIX INCINERATED; 13 HURT

Horrifying Hotel Disaster at Kelliher Results in Many Fatilities and Much Suffering.

Bemidji.—Six persons were burned to death early Wednesday morning when a fire, starting from a furnace, destroyed the new three story frame hotel at Kelliher, a lumber village of 800 inhabitants, situated 40 miles north of here.

Thirteen Are Injured.

Thirteen others were seriously injured in jumping from second and third story windows of the structure to the frozen ground to escape the flames which swept through the building as though it were made of tinder. Only one body has been recovered, the rest having been burned to ashes.

Except for a few who made their escape by running down the main stairway the occupants saved their lives by jumping from the windows.

Thirty minutes after the fire started the building was in ashes. All those who made their escape were in their night clothes, many in their bare feet. The temperature registered 15 degrees below zero and many suffered from exposure before they could be rounded up and given shelter.

Saloon Turned Into Morgue.

A temporary morgue was established in a nearby saloon, and when the flames threatened that structure the injured were taken to the Craig hotel

The dead are: Odin Nicholsan, 33 general store clerk; Gabriel Schoberg 32, laborer; E. Pratt, homesteader; Charles Larson, laborer; M. McQuinn of Deer River, Thomas O'Neil, 30, Kelliher.

That the death count may reach ten or more is feared, for in addition to the missing at least two of the injured taken to Bemidji are in a critical condition.

STATE FARM TEACHERS MEET

Novel Educational Conference at Duluth Said to Be First of Its Kind.

Duluth.—An agricultural educational conference for northeastern Minnesota, the first of its kind in the state and probably the first of its kind in the entire nation, was held Wednesday and Thursday, at the Duluth Commercial club. Some of the best authorities on farming subjects in the state spoke.

About fifty delegates were here from St. Louis, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Itasca Koochiching, Lake and Cook counties representing the county commissioners and agricultural societies. The agricultural class of the Duluth Central high school, numbering forty-two, attended in a body.

After an address by Mayor W. I. Prince, the teachers got acquainted. J. C. McDowell of the federal department of agriculture, Dean A. F. Woods of the State Agricultural school and A. D. Wilson, director of the agricultural extension work of the state university made addresses.

Miss Josephine Berry, professor of home economy, state university; C. P. Craig of Duluth and Miss Annie E. Shelland, superintendent of schools of Koochiching county also spoke.

Blame Tariff for Butter Drop.

Albert Lea.—The big drop in the price of first-class creamery butter is discouraging dairymen here. There has been a decline of one-third in price since the middle of December. The cause is generally assigned to the lowered tariff under the new law. F. S. Euble, one of the patrons of the Albert Lea state creamery, had a cream check for December of $29 With the prices now prevailing this would have been reduced about one-third, or to $194.

Minnesota Publisher Dead.

Hastings, Neb., Feb. 3.—Nicholas Bures died at the home of his sister Mrs. Anna M. Meyers, Sunday. The immediate cause was heart trouble. Mr. Bures was a native of Prussia where he was born November 7, 1826. He located in St. Paul in 1854 and was engaged in the book and stationery business there for more than fifty years, coming to Hastings in 1906. He was one of the incorporators of Der Wanderer, published in St. Paul and was president of that organization.

DEMOCRATS CHECK HOPES OF WOMEN

UNDERWOOD SAYS PARTY OPPOSES FEDERAL SUFFRAGE ACTION.

A QUESTION FOR STATES

Judiciary Committee, He Says, Has Power to Handle Problem But Question Is Not National One.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Hopes of woman suffragists that the present Democratic administration would see federal legislation enfranchising the women of the country were checked when Representative Underwood of Alabama, majority leader of the house, put the Democratic party squarely on record as opposed to federal action.

Should Be Left to State.

Representative Underwood declared that the Democratic party took the position that the question of suffrage was one that should be left to the individual states to settle.

The question cropped up in the discussion of the immigration bill in the house and there was considerable debate as to just what the action of the Democratic house caucus in rejecting the Baker woman suffrage resolution meant. Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin declared that by defeating the propostion to create a new woman suffrage committee the Democrats had taken the position that women should not have an opportunity to be heard on the suffrage question.

"The gentleman knows," replied Representative Underwood, "the judiciary committee has been vested for many years with jurisdiction over this very question, and it has repeatedly granted hearings to women as to whether legislation should be passed, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

"I was at one time a member of the judiciary committee and I recall a hearing given to Susan B. Anthony. I notice that during the entire time the gentleman's party was in charge of this house it refused to report a suffrage resolution. The proposition that came before the Democratic caucus was merely to provide for a new committee, giving jurisdiction to the new committee which jurisdiction is already possessed by the ablest committee of this house.

Has Had Jurisdiction.

"This committee has had such jurisdiction almost since the beginning of the government. There is no objection on the part of these ladies as to what committee they shall go before. They wanted their legislation reported and thought they could not get it reported from the committee in charge, so they wanted to create a new committee. That is all there is to it. It is not a question of taking from them the right to be heard."

"Will the gentleman, as leader of the majority," asked Mr. Lenroot, "use his influence in the house for a report of that resolution so that we may have an opportunity here to vote on it?"

"I would not do so, because I am not in favor of it," replied Mr. Underwood. "If there is one fundamental principle that my party stands for it is local self-government. If the Democratic party stands for one thing above all others it is that the right of franchise should be governed by the states of the union and not by the national government."

VESSEL SINKS; ALL RESCUED

Goes Down Off British Columbia After Hitting Rock in Storm—All Aboard in Port.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Feb. 6.—The steamship Vadso of the Union Line, Captain Richardson, was lost in Masoga gulf, Portland canal, early Tuesday.

The boat, in a heavy snowstorm, hit a rock, sinking in half an hour in 170 fathoms. Twenty-six persons on board were all saved, reaching here by the steamship Venture. Captain Richardson's story of the sinking is that the Vadso struck in a wild storm, while it was still dark. The steamer immediately began to fill. Many of the crew were in their bunks and had only time to get a few personal effects and lower away small boats.

The survivors reached Arrandale cannery, where they were picked up by the Venture.

Sayres in Williamstown Home.

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 5.—Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, have arrived to take up their residence. Mr. Sayre has been appointed assistant to President Harry A. Garfield of Williams college and instructor in government, and will begin his new work at once.

Sums Up High Cost Problem.

Duluth, Feb. 5.—The margin of profit for the farmer is very small compared to the ultimate cost to the consumer. At the same time the consumer is confronted with the eternal high cost of living problem. It costs too much to handle commodities—and the profits are made by the men in the middle. This is the way the cost of living problem was summed up by Dean A. W. Woods of the agricultural college of Minnesota, speaking before the Agricultural Education conference here.

Elliott Denies Report.

New York, Feb. 5.—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, denies that Carl R. Gray will be connected with the New York, New Haven and Hartford as reported from St. Paul.

Iowans Protest Rate Increase.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Protests of Iowa merchants and manufacturers against the 5 per cent increase in freight rates proposed by Eastern railroads were heard by the Interstate Commerce commission.

A Doctor's First Question Is______?

"How are Your Bowels?" A Simple Remedy that Guarantees Good Bowel Action.

LIEUT. G. W. VAUGHAN

Trace the origin of the commoner ills of life and almost invariably you will find that constipation was the cause. It is not to be expected that a mass of fermented food can remain in the system beyond its time without vitiating the blood and affecting the nerves and muscles. It congests the entire body.

The results are colds, fevers, piles, headaches, and nervousness, with its accompanying indigestion and sleeplessness. There is only one thing to do, and that is to remove the trouble; and when nature seems unable to do it, outside aid is necessary. You will find the best of all outside aids a remedy that many thousands are now using for this very purpose, called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Many hundreds of letters are received by Dr. Caldwell telling of the good results obtained, and among the enthusiastic letters is one from Lieut. G. W. Vaughan, of 623 W. North St., Decatur, Ill. He is 72 and has had a bad liver and stomach since he came out of the army. He says he tried about everything, but never succeeded in getting permanent relief until he took Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. He is never without a bottle in the house, and he is never without good health.

It has untold advantages over pills, salts and the various coarse cathartics and purgatives, for while these do but temporary good, Syrup Pepsin cures permanently. The effect of its action is to train the stomach and bowel muscles to do their work naturally again, and in a short time all forms of medicine can be dispensed with. It can be bought without inconvenience at any nearby drug store for fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being regularly bought by those who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

YOUTH WAS A LITTLE BITTER

Uncle's Quite Natural Desire Did Not Seem to Him to Be Altogether Reasonable.

Howard is quite a spendthrift. His only living relative is an old uncle who is not; and there are other differences between Howard and his uncle, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. However, one day not long ago our young hero more or less diffidently approached his avuncular relative with the intimation that it would be a graceful thing for the old chap to loosen up.

"Young man," said the uncle. "you are a spendthrift. If I had money I would not give it to you. But I have no money. You seem to think I have a treasure hidden away somewhere. Get rid of that notion. I have saved up a sum large enough to bury me decently when I die, and that is all. Now, get out!"

A friend of Howard asked him a little later in the day why he looked so thoughtful.

"I was just wondering," he said, "where that old fellow got the idea that he ought to be buried decently."

His Vow Came to an Anti-Climax.

A much-bearded man rambled into a barber shop and submitted to a shave, a haircut, a shampoo, a singe, a massage and everything else the barber could think of, at the same time listening with keenest enjoyment to the tonsorialist's remarks about all things on earth and in the waters under the earth. So long before that he had forgotten the gentleman's name and what office he was running for the old man had vowed never to be shaved or shorn until So-and-So was elected. When he at last awoke to a realization that nobody cared if he never shaved he concluded to shave just to show 'em that he didn't care whether they cared or not.—Kansas City Star.

Blame Located.

A crabbed old misogynist said to Ethel Barrymore at a dinner in Bar Harbor:

"Woman! Feminism! Suffrage! Bah! Why, there isn't a woman alive who wouldn't rather be beautiful than intelligent."

"That's because," said Miss Barrymore, calmly, "so many men are stupid while so few are blind."

Complimentary.

"Harold, I dreamed about you last night."

"You dear girl, did you?"

"Yes. I think it was something I ate."—Judge.

ANOTHER COFFEE WRECK

What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out?

Along with the coffee habit has grown the prevalent "American Disease"—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee.

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous, but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves, and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

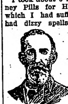
Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Between the Acts.

"Sir," said the man in the orchestra chair, "in passing to and fro you have ruined my silk hat."

"I cannot help that, sir," said the other. "If you had gone out between the acts yourself your hat would not have suffered!"—Puck.



JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

Judge Miller.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

And Jam.

"How does your little boy take his emulsion?"

"With compulsion."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

It isn't always the biggest man who looks down on his neighbors.

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip.

"I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—*Chas. Johnson, Lawton Station, N. Y.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

Splendid for Sprains.

"I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I shall never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment."—*Mrs. H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.*

Fine for Stiffness.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—*Wilton Wheeler, Morris, Ala.*

At all Dealers. 25c. 50c. and $1.00

Send for Sloan's free, instructive book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc.
BOSTON, MASS.

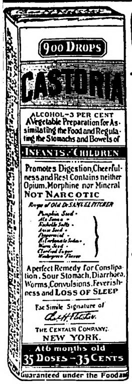
Salesmen Wanted

to work counties, calling on voters. Special subscription proposition on commission. Exceptionally good profits.

Rand, McNally & Company
Department B., Chicago, Ill.

Pettit's Eye Salve GRANULATED ITCHING LIDS

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WITH FATHER AS A MODEL

Seems Likely That Is Where Imperious Youth Got His Idea of the Duties of a Wife.

"You fill the pails with sand, and let me turn them out," suggested six-year-old Jack to little Doris.

His playmate obediently complied.

"Now we'll build a castle, and you shall fetch the water to go round it," exclaimed Jack.

Dutifully the little maid struggled up and down the beach, carrying buckets of water.

"Can't you fetch the water now, Jack," she suggested, "and let me pour it round?"

"Girls can't do that properly," answered the boy. "Let's paddle. But, I say, Doris, do you want to marry me when you grow up?"

"Yes—oh, yes!" Doris was delighted at the prospect.

The boy, however, assumed a bored air, and lazily extended his feet toward her.

"Very well, then," he said nonchalantly. "If you're going to be my wife, take off my shoes and stockings!"

QUICKLY STOPS THE WORST BACKACHE

Croxone Makes Kidney Troubles, Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Pains Vanish.

If you suffer with backaching kidney trouble, have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tortured with rheumatism, stiff joints, and its heart-wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Croxone will relieve all such troubles.

It soaks right in through the walls, membranes and linings, neutralizes, dissolves and makes the kidneys sift out and filter away the uric acid and poisons from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs clean, strong, healthy and well.

It matters not how long you have suffered, how old you are, or what you have used, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results. It starts to work the minute you take it and is guaranteed to relieve you the first time you use it, or cost you nothing.

If you suffer with pains in your back and sides, or have any signs of kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism, such as puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, if you are nervous, tired and run down, or bothered with urinary disorders, Croxone really will relieve your misery and do it quickly. An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.—Adv.

Misunderstood.

Visitor (at the National Gallery)—Why, them's the very same pictures I saw here the day before yesterday!

Attendant (dryly)—Quite likely.

Visitor—Then the landlord where I'm staying is wrong. He told me that the pictures were changed daily in all the leadin' picture houses.

Astonishing Tobacco Remedy—Guaranteed to instantly remove taste for cigarettes or tobacco in any form, or money cheerfully refunded. Send 25c and receive wonderful remedy by return mail. Address Desk 8, Tobacco Cleanse Co., Wichita, Kansas.—Adv.

Don't tell a girl you are in love with her and have an idea that she is going to help you out.

Practical Celebration.

He was idealistic and poetical. She was practical—a good matrimonial combination. He came home one evening after a hard day at the office and said: "Maria, my dear, do you realize that tomorrow will be our wooden wedding? We ought to celebrate the occasion somehow, don't you think?" And she said: "Hank, my darling, I know it. Been thinking about it all day and have it all arranged. I have ordered a big wagon load of kindling to be delivered tomorrow afternoon, and you will come home early from the office and carry it into the cellar."

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Common Form of Insanity.

A party of Clevelanders entertained some holiday visitors and having showed them everything interesting in Cleveland proper they had to take them to Newburg for a view of the asylum. The superintendent was in a genial frame of mind and he conducted the bunch personally.

"Here is a queer case, ladies," he said, pausing at a particular cell. "This man has the delusion that he possesses the motive power that runs the universe. He is perfectly harmless, but he actually believes that without him the world would not move. Strange notion, isn't it?"

"Why, not at all!" exclaimed one of the women. "My husband has the same idea and he always has had it. Is he crazy, too?"

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

Vienna's Model Tenements.

Vienna builds tenements for its poor. Each building is supplied with a co-operative store for the benefit of the tenants.

Easy Then to Be Generous.

The trouble with some would-be generous men is that they always leave their money at home in their other clothes.

That Weak Back

accompanied by pain here or there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells—or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering from that change into middle life which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women.

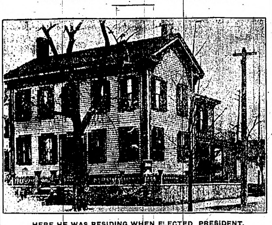
DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite Prescription

has successfully treated more cases in past forty years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated, tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Miss Elizabeth Lordahl of Berkeley, Cal., in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce said: "I was completely broken down in health. I was aching and had pains all over my body and was so nervous that I could scream if anyone talked to me, but I had the good fortune to meet a nurse who had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Prescription. I have never had an occasion to consult a physician since—am in excellent health."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels—sugar-coated, tiny granules

LINCOLN'S HOME AT SPRINGFIELD



HERE HE WAS RESIDING WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LINCOLN'S LIFE MASK

Work of Late Leonard W. Volk, Famous Chicago Sculptor.

Made Early in April, 1860, and Is Now in the Possession of the Chicago Art Institute—Bronze Hand Also Preserved.

IN the south gallery of the Chicago Art institute, shielded from dust beneath its glass case, reposes the bronze life mask of Abraham Lincoln from which have been taken thousands of busts and statues for libraries, galleries, and public buildings. It is the first life mask ever taken of Lincoln, the work of Leonard W. Volk, the pioneer sculptor of Chicago, and was presented by him to the institute some years before his death.

Alongside the mask lies a bronze hand, an enduring replica of the hand which in life guided American destinies through the crucial period.

The history of the taking of the mask of Lincoln, of the sittings to Volk in his Chicago studio, and of the conversations which relieved the tedium has been preserved in the memoirs of the sculptor and adds to the great store of anecdotes of Lincoln another page of intimate personality and character. This chapter of Volk's memoirs has been made available through the courtesy of S. Klaber & Co., marble workers of New York, and of the Century company, in whose magazine the memoirs appeared in 1881.

Story of Sculptor Volk.

In the memoirs Mr. Volk told of meeting Lincoln in 1858 and of his arrangement in 1860 for the sittings in his studio.

"I returned to Chicago," said Mr. Volk, "and got my studio in the Portland block in order and began to consider whose bust I should first begin on in clay when I noticed in a morning paper that Abraham Lincoln was in town, retained as one of the counsel in a 'sandbar' trial. I at once decided to remind him of his promise to sit to me made two years before.

"'I shall be glad to give you the sittings. When shall I come, and how long will you need me each time?' he said.

"Just after breakfast every morning, would, he said, suit him best, and he could remain until court opened at ten o'clock. I answered that I would be ready for him the next morning, Thursday. This was in the early part of April, 1860.

"'Very well, Mr. Volk, I will be here, and I'll go to a barber and have my hair cut before I come.'

Insists on Having Hair Cut.

"I requested him not to let the barber cut it too short, and said I would rather he would leave it as it was; but to this he would not consent. Then, all of a sudden, he ran his fingers through his hair and said:

"'No, I cannot come tomorrow, as I have an engagement with Mr. W—— to go to Evanston tomorrow and attend an entertainment; but I'd rather come and sit to you for the bust than go there and meet a lot of college professors and others, all strangers to me. And I will be obliged if you will go to Mr. W——'s office now and get me released from the engagement. I will wait here till you come back.'

"Mr. Lincoln looked quite sorry when I reported to him the failure of my mission.

"'Well, he said, 'I suppose I must go, but I will come to you Friday morning.'

"He was there promptly—indeed, he never failed to be on time.

"I told him I would only take the measurements of his head and shoulders that time, and next morning I would make a cast of his face, which would save him a number of sittings. He stood up against the wall and I made a mark above his head, then measured up to it from the floor, and said:

"'You are just twelve inches taller than Judge Douglas; that is, just six feet and one inch.'

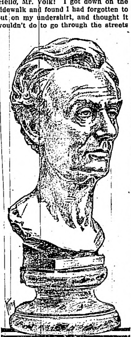
Making the Cast.

"He sat naturally in the chair when I made the cast, and saw every move I made in a mirror opposite, as I put the plaster on without interfering with his eyesight or his free breathing through the nostrils. It was about an hour before the mold was ready to be removed and being all in one piece with both ears perfectly taken, it clung pretty hard, as the cheek bones were higher than the jaws at the lobe of the ear. He bent his head low and took hold of the mold, and gradually worked it off without breaking or injury; it hurt a little, as a few hairs of the tender temples pulled out with the plaster and made his eyes water.

"The sittings were continued daily till the Thursday following, and, during their continuance, he would talk almost unceasingly, telling some of the funniest and most laughable stories, but he talked little of politics or religion. The last sitting was given Thursday morning. I had finished the head, and desired to represent his breast and brawny shoulders as nature presented them; so he stripped off his coat, waistcoat, shirt, cravat, and collar, threw them on a chair, pulled his undershirt down a short distance, tying the sleeves behind him, and stood up without a murmur for an hour or so. I then said I was done and offered to assist him to re-dress, but he said: 'No, I can do it better alone.'

Forgets to Put on Undershirt.

"Mr. Lincoln left hurriedly, but a few moments after I recognized his steps rapidly returning. The door opened and he came in, exclaiming: 'Hello, Mr. Volk! I got down on the sidewalk and found I had forgotten to put on my undershirt, and thought it wouldn't do to go through the streets this way.' Sure enough, there were the sleeves of the garment dangling below the skirts of his broadcloth frockcoat. I went to his assistance and helped to undress and redress him all right, and out he went, with a hearty laugh.



"By previous appointment, I was to cast Mr. Lincoln's hands on the Sunday following. When I had cast the mold of the right hand, I began on the left, pausing a few moments to hear Mr. Lincoln tell me about a scar on the thumb.

"'You have heard that they call me a rail splitter, and you saw them carrying rails in the procession Saturday. Well, it is true that I did split rails, and one day, while I was sharpening a wedge on a log, the ax glanced and nearly took my thumb off, and there is the scar, you see.'"

TRUE TYPE OF GREATNESS

Wherein Character of Lincoln Differed From That of Other Men of Eminence.

"Lincoln's greatness did not depend upon his title, for greatness was his when the title was bestowed. He leaned upon no fiction of nobility and kissed no hand to obtain his rank; but the stamp of nobility and power which he wore was conferred upon him in that log hut in Kentucky that day in 1809, when he and Nancy Hanks were first seen there together, and it was conferred by a power which, unlike earthly potentates, never confers a title without a character that will adorn it. When we understand the tremendous advantages of a humble birth, when we realize that the privations of youth are the pillars of strength to maturer years, then we shall cease the wonder that out of such obscure surroundings as watched the coming of Abraham Lincoln should spring the colossal and supreme figure of modern history."—Frank S. Black.

Lincoln's Great Dilemma.

Lincoln no doubt saw clearly that the capture of Jefferson Davis would burden the government with a most embarrassing dilemma. The public voice would insist upon the chief of the rebellion being tried and punished for treason. Now, his crime of treason had been committed in the south. A trial for treason by a regular tribunal in the south would be a mere farce, for it seemed a foregone conclusion that no jury in the south could be found that would pronounce Jefferson Davis or any of the heads of the rebellion guilty of treason. A trial by a military commission might result in a verdict of guilty, but resort to a military tribunal for the trial of a political offense after the close of the war might have looked like a stretch of arbitrary power befitting an old world despotism rather than this new world republic.—Mechanics' Magazine.

No Rest—No Peace

There's no rest and but little peace for a person whose kidneys are out of order.

Lame in the morning, suffering cricks in the back and sharp stabs of pain with every sudden strain, the day is just one round of pain and trouble.

It would be strange if all-day backache did not wear on the temper, but it is not only on that account that people who suffer with weak kidneys are nervous, cross and irritable.

Uric acid is poison to the nerves, and when the kidneys are not working well, this acid collects in the blood and works upon the nerves, causing headache, dizziness, languor, an inclination to worry over trifles, and a suspicious, short temper.

Rheumatic pain, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, neuritis and gravel are further steps in uric acid poisoning.

Don't neglect kidney weakness. An aching back, with unnatural passages of the kidney secretions, is cause enough to suspect the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy which has been used for years, the world over, for weak kidneys, backache, irregular kidney action and uric acid trouble. Thousands of grateful recommendations throughout the country prove their worth.

"Every Picture Tells A Story"

"Oh, I shall go mad."

LAID UP IN BED
Gave Up All Hope of Recovery

Mrs. Frank L. Mann, 1000 W. Main St., Vermillion, S. Dak., says: "When I was six years old I had diptheria and it left my kidneys and bladder very weak. From that time until I was seventeen years old, I had kidney weakness, but as I got older I thought I would outgrow the trouble. I didn't however, and as time passed I got worse. My feet and limbs were terribly swollen and I couldn't wear my shoes. My back was so stiff I could hardly bend over and I was laid up in bed for over a month. I lost much weight and in spite of the doctors' medicine, I didn't improve. Dizzy spells came over me and my sight was affected. Finally I gave up the doctors in despair and life certainly looked blue. I didn't think I would ever be well again. When everything else had failed, a friend urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. After I took the first box, I noticed improvement and gradually the ailments left me. I picked up in weight and strength and by the time I had used eight boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was cured. I have never had any sign of kidney trouble since."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

WOULDN'T TRUST THE 'GATOR

Darkey Had by No Means Lost His Faith, But He Was Just a Little Apprehensive.

Bishop McDowell tells a story about a southern baptism. A colored preacher was dipping his converts in the waters of a tropical stream when one old darkey saw a crocodile sunning himself on the opposite bank. When his turn came to be immersed he drew back, casting terror-stricken eyes at the sleeping saurian.

"What's de mattah wid yo', brudder," said the parson; "yo' all ain't skeered o' dat dar 'gator, is yo'?"

The darkey admitted frankly that he was.

"Don' yo' all 'member de story ob Jonah an' de whale, an' how de whale dun spit up Jonah on de shoah?"

"Yes, passon, Ah 'members erbout Jonah. But dat whale dun hab a conscience. Dat 'gator looks lak he might go to sleep an' fergit all erbout me."

ECZEMA ON ENTIRE SCALP

R. F. D. No. 2, Sunfield, Mich.—"I was troubled with eczema. It began with a sore on the top of the scalp, broke out as a pimple and grew larger until it was a large red spot with a crust or scab over it. This became larger finally covering the entire scalp and spread to different parts of the body, the limbs and back and in the ears. These sores grew larger gradually until some were as large as a quarter of a dollar. They would itch and if scratched they would bleed and smart. The clothing would irritate them at night when it was being removed causing them to itch and smart so I could not sleep. A watery fluid would run from them. My scalp became covered with a scale and when the hair was raised up it would raise this scale; the hair was coming out terribly.

"I treated about six months and got no relief and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment with two applications we could notice a great difference. It began to get better right away. In a month's time I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Underwood, Jan. 3, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

A man is afraid of an intellectual woman because he knows she isn't afraid of anything.

They stop the tickle—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—5c at Drug Stores.

Even when a man has a pull he sometimes has to be pushed.

Children Not Naturally Destructive.

Be gentle with the child who smashes his toys. The fault is not his, but yours, who provided him with toys too complicated for his immature little mind to understand. Dottoressa Maria Montessori, in her lecture at Carnegie hall, said little children were not naturally destructive, as most parents had reason to suppose, but that the instinct to pull the object to pieces was the only natural thing for a child to do with something it did not understand. Most toys given to children are too complicated, Doctor Montessori asserted.

"Instead of expecting children to amuse themselves with toys they do not understand, mothers should assume more responsibility for their children's entertainment," she continued. "The mother who drives her child away from her side when she is working makes a pitiful mistake. It is impossible to estimate the effect upon the child's mind if he were never turned away, if he could always be sure of sympathy and understanding from the person he loves most of all."

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Relieve Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They are so pleasant to take, children like them. *They never fail.* At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

What He Did.

Grace—I told him he must not see me any more.

Her Brother—Well, what did he do?

Grace—Turned out the light!—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

A mother never disturbs the slumbers of her second baby to see if its eyes have changed color.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes will last until the goods wear out. Adv.

Actors imitate mankind; amateurs imitate actors.

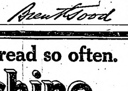
Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Many cows die every year, and many become unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 package from your dealer.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt.

1913 RECORD

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

GALL STONE VICTIMS STOMACH SUFFERERS

Our Liver-Gall Book sent FREE. Cure yourself at home. Write GALLSTONE REMEDY CO. Dept. 798, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 6--1914.

Stop baking bread so often. Buy and try

Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

They give the men folk and little folk muscle and energy because they are digestible. They're better for the family's health because of their light and flaky crispness. Serve Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers and you add a change to meals that improves the appetite, saves you time and the trouble of baking, and delights everyone with a delicious and wholesome treat.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS

In the big, economical, air-tight, family package—

25c

WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes

The Gotzian Shoe

For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"

"It Stands fo' Shoe quality"
—Huckleberry

Gotzian Shoes

Meyer Shoes

We have a complete line of shoes, rubbers, overshoes leggins and heavy winter socks

DAVID LAZAR

LOWER COST OF LIVING

Lemons per dozen	$ .35
Oranges " "	.35
Apples per box	2.00
Molasses bulk	.30
Syrup "	.45
Rolled Oats per lb.	.04
Sugar Corn 3 cans	.25
Peas 4 "	.25
Rice per lb.	.0
Cotton Gloves 4 pair	75
Men's Overshoes	.55
" Rubbers	.65

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange at highest market prices

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN, 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday February 7, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the offce of Superentendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develod ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

A New Wheat

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm, and the Crookston Sub-station have been making comparative tests of Marquis wheat, Minnesota No. 169 (bluestem); Minnesota No. 163 (fife); and velvet chaff wheat during the last two years. Marquis averaged 28.11 bushels per acre, as compared with 27.06 for Minnesota No. 169, 27.28 for Minnesota No. 163, and 28.38 for velvet chaff wheat. The Marquis compares favorably also in weight per bushel.

Milling tests made by the Division of AgriculturaCl hemistry of the Minnesota Experiment Station show that Marquis wheat is rich in protein and compares favorably with fife and bluestem in color and other bread-making qualities. The fact that it yields and mills well are points in its favor. In addition to these advantages, it ripens in from seven to ten days less time than bluestem.

In some localities, especially on the lighter soils, it does not do as well as the fifes and bluestems, and each farmer should try it, if at all, only in small quantities until he knows that it will do better under his conditions than the old varieties.

Those desiring to try this variety may secure the addresses of growers by addressing the Division of Agronomy and Farm Management, University Farm, St. Paul.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Selecting Breeding Fowls.

When purchasing breeding stock, carful attention should be paid to "strain" or "family;" for "breed" is never a safe indication of productiveness. There are numerous breeders in the country who have built up profitable strains of fowls by trapnesting or otherwise selecting, and breeding from their best. It is to this class of poultrymen that we should turn when it is necessary to renew our flocks.—C. E. Brown, Poultryman, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston Minnesota.

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR COAL Is At

THE **Farmers' Elevator**

Nut Hard Coal Stove Hard Coal, Pocahantas Smokeless and Hocking Valley Soft Coal.

FLOUR

Ada Best, Terrebonne and Vivo Flour delivered to any part of the Village.

Farmers Elevator Company

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Man.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

White and Negro.

By natural increase the white population about triples itself in forty years, while the black doubles itself. Hence the latter must form an ever diminishing fraction of the whole population.—New York American.

Different.

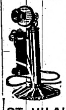
"Has your wife gone shopping?" "Alas, I'm afraid not! I'm afraid she's gone buying."—Boston Transcript.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

SEE

Hans Wilson

For Your

Candies, Fruits, Decorations, Cigars, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

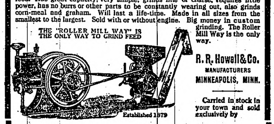
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

USE THE FAMOUS

Mascot Flour

"ALL OF THE WHEAT THAT IS FIT TO EAT."

Highest Market Price Paid For All Kinds Of Grain.

RED LAKE FALLS
Milling Company

CHAS. SODERMAN,
Agent,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Portraits

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer,

Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire. - - Minn.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147 Meets at their hall every Thurs- Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 2650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.78
Wheat, No. 2	.76
Flax, No. 1	1.35
Flax, No. 2	1.33
Oats	.29
Barley	.32
Rye	.43

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
156-160 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office.

WATCH REPAIRING

I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

JOHN HANSON
First door north of bank

Get It At Jackson's

Groceries	Glassware
Cigars	Tobacco
Candies	Fruits
Light Hardware	Crockery

These represent a few of the lines of new goods added to our store since taking charge Jan. 1.

—New goods are arriving daily—

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager.

Phone 38

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Published Since 1882

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY FEBRUARY ,14 1914. NUMBER 31

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Miss Lydia Anderson was in the village, Thursday.

Sheriff La Bree was in this village Friday.

Don't fail to attend the concert Monday evening.

Ole Larson, the Sanders farmer was in town, Monday.

S. Engebretson visited Thief River Falls between trains, Wednesday.

Olga Lunde of Crookston, is visiting at the Lars Loberg home.

Ole Osthy, the hustling grocery salesman, was in the village, Friday.

Lincoln Memorial Services at the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Gjerde, Tuesday, a fine baby boy.

Services at the United Lutheran church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Services tomorrow at Hamar church at 3 o'clock p. m.

C. C. Elliot, the land man is up from the cities.

Services at the Lnestal Church Sunday Feb. 22 at 11 o'clock a. m.

James Amble came Saturday from Grand Forks. He returned Monday.

Echo Olson went to Red Lake, Wednesday, returning Friday morning.

J. S. Roy went to Thief River Monday. He returned Tuesday evening.

Ragna and Julia Loberg and Olga Lunde, were at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

O. Young of Thief River Falls was in this village the fore part of this week.

Dr. Swanson is moving his office fixtures and some of his household goods into his new house this week.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Henry Olsen sold and delivered a fine piano case organ to the Burstad family southeast of this village, this week.

Mrs. C. A. Skeie went to Thief River Falls Tuesday to spend a few days visiting with relatives and friends.

The second of a series of entertainments by the I. O. O. F. Lodge will be given at the I. O. O. F. Hall this evening.

Louis Geese who spent the last week end at the Jackson home, left Monday evening for his home near Grand Forks.

Mrs. A. F. Hall and Miss Hill of Bagley who came over Friday evening returned to Bagley, via Thief River Falls, Sunday evening.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the marke Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Your success depends upon the training you recieve, therefore attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Dr. SPOFFORD will be in Red Lake Falls Feb. 10, Thief River Falls Feb. 11. Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted.

List your farm with C. C. Elliot.

Gust Fellman has been a very busy man since the cold weather set in last week. His large stock of coal in the sheds has all been sold and he is having two more cars shipped in next week which will be sold from the car.

Dan Whalen, the Black River horse dealer, has moved into the Mike Anderson residence on Minnesota Ave. He expects to conduct a general live stock business and has brought in several head of farm work horses which he has for sale.

Services by Rev. C. W. Olson in the Eastside schoolhouse Tuesday evening Feb. 17, Wednesday evening Feb. 18 home, Wednesday evening Feb. 18, Thursday evening 19th, Friday evening 20th, at the home of P. A. Ekstrom Black River Saturday evening 21st in the East Side school house, Sunday morning in the Aug. Kenitson school house Sunday evening in town at 7:30 p. m.

All who appreciate good music should hear the Red Lake Falls orchestra Monday evening at the Imperial Hall.

Will Build

The Swedish Luthern Congregations have decided to build a new parsonage on the site now occupied by their parsonage on Water Street. Work will commence as soon as the weather permits.

Notice

Please bear in mind that the Personal Property taxes must be paid this month, in order to avoid the ten percent penalty.—Thief River. Falls, Minn. Feb., 5, 1914.

f7-21 Andrew Trovaten

Coal! Coal!

Save money by buying your coal out of the car. I have two cars on the track this week. Get my prices before buying elsewhere.

adv 1t G. I. FELLMAN.

New Residence

Albert Larson has purchased the Jones lots north of the Scand. Elim Church and has commenced the erection of a residence thereon. He expects to have the house completed before spring.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

12-8 DAN WHALEN.

Sewing Club

Mrs. B. E. Burkee entertained the Sewing Club, Wednesday evening.

Bible Class Meets

The Union Bible Class had their monthly business meeting followed by a social evening, last Tuesday evening at the M. E. Parsonage.

Mrs. M. Elliot and Miss Palmer entertained the class and about 11 p. m a delicious lunch was served to some 19 members present.

All departed at about midnight feeling that they had had a joyous evening the they could not tell "whose nose it was."

Seed Corn

My seed is home grown. It ripened this fall, and was cut and shocked two weeks before the first frost. It comes from Minnesota No. 23 stock that has been bred in this county for the past 8 years and was never known to fail to ripen. Has yielded as high as 65 bu. to the acre. Write L. E. Healy, Red Lake Falls, or call at the Healy Land Office at once if you wish some of this corn for seed. adv 14-21

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given, The St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association will accept sealed bids up to the 20th day of Feburary, 1914 for the buttermilk by the 100 lbs. for one year from date.

The successful bidder to take all the buttermilk away from the creamery every day as it comes from the churns, except that which is sold in the creamery to the village and to the patrons of the creamery. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

F-7-14 NELE K. ANDERSON
Secretary

Thimble Bee

The Thimble Bee was entertained by Miss Mable Alfson, last Monday evening. All the young ladies report having a fine time.

Robert Jackson, who is employed in a bank at Red Lake Falls, visited with his parents between trains, Thursday.

Answers Last Call

Cornelius Severson of Thief River Falls, formerly a resident of this village, passed away at 10 o'clock Thursday evening. He has been ailing for some time so the end was not unexpected.

Seven daughters and one son survive him. Mrs. Ina Johnson of this village being one of the former. Funeral services will be held at Thief River Falls Monday afternoon.

Undergoes Operation

O. H Olson, local manager, for the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co., was taken ill with an attack of acute appendicitis last Monday evening.

His condition was such that Dr. Swanson advised his removal to the Warren hospital. Upon his arrival there, Tuesday morning, his condition was found far more serious than was at first anticipated and an operation was performed at once.

He rallied from the operation and at last reports, is improving as fast as possible, considering the seriousness of the case.

Is Very Ill

Harry Jackson the young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Jackson, is very ill with an attack of pleurisy combined with inflammation of the tonsils. He has had several restless nights and at this writing, has shown very little improvement.

Valentine Social

A large crowd attended the Valentine Social, given by the M. E. Church at the I. O. O. F. hall last evening.

A fishing pond, valentine post-office, candy booths etc, provided the diversion of the evening.

STEERS FOR FEEDING.

Points to Observe When Selecting Animals For the Feed Lot.

When selecting steers for the feed lot about the first thing I do is to look at the eye. It should be large, full and bright, writes H. W. Swope in the American Agriculturist. Judging from what I have heard said upon the institute platform and from my own experience, I want my feeding steers to have very much such an eye as the dairyman wants in his well bred and successful dairy cow.

The steer's back must be broad, with ribs well sprung, and hams well carried down to the hocks. If he is not in the best of condition this fullness of ham will not show up very prominently, but I can tell very quickly from the general makeup of the animal whether or not he will make such a ham as I have described. If he will not, then I let some one else experiment with his feeding. Such a steer, while he may prove better all around than his condition indicates, would be a little risky at present prices, and when feedstuffs are as high as they are today. I also want a steer to stand square on his feet so that he can easily carry his weight when he is fattened up ready for market.

Profits on Horses.

The department of agriculture has been studying the results of horse breeding in the United States, based on reports of 10,000 breeders, and finds that there is a profit of about 40 per cent in a three-year colt above the cost of raising. The net cost of producing and raising a colt to the age of three years, allowing for work done, averages $96.54, while the selling price averages $136.17. The leading cost is feeding, 54 per cent; cost for care and shelter, 16 per cent, while the remainder is covered by breaking to halter, for veterinary service and for sundry items.

Alabama's Iron Ores.

The boom which followed the discovery of the extensive deposits of iron ore in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., in 1882, was without precedent in the industrial history of the United States, and the rush to Birmingham was paralleled only by the stampedes which followed such discoveries as the Comstock lode in Nevada and the Alaska gold fields. The iron ores of Alabama, while inferior in quality to those of Lake Superior, have the advantage of being near deposits of good coking coal and of the limestone requisite for fluxing, so that Birmingham, the Pittsburgh of the south, can manufacture pig iron cheaper than any other district of the world.—Argonaut.

To Make Shaving Easier.

To shave easily and save the blades of safety razors, leave a pleasant feel on the face and make all razors take less stropping, adopt the following plan:

Lather the face well and wash off the lather. That gets rid of all dust. Then with a small brush work into the skin a little vaseline, and without removing this relather the face well, and then shave. The first day or two the plan does not seem so successful, but after that the advantages are very marked.—London Field.

Cause For Tears.

"Do you ever weep over a story?"

"Sometimes—when I get it back from the publishers."—Houston Post.

Concert

The Red Lake Falls Orchestra one of the best musical organizations in Northern Minnesota, will give a concert, under the auspices of the local schools, at the Imperial Hall, Monday evening.

A social dance will be given after the concert. The proceeds of the evening will used to help pay for the new piano recently installed at the school building.

Rural School Notes

In the list of words for the spelling contest sent out last week the following words appeared therin mispelled; embryo, villain, inoculate.

Teachers please note these corrections.

The date of the contest has been set for Feb. 18th. The written contest will be given at the Commercial rooms at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The place for holding the oral contest will be announced at this time. This is at Crookston. The final County contest will take please in the Lincoln High school building, Thief River Falls on Feb. 18 at 2 o'clock p. m.

There should be a large following of Pennington Co. farmers at the Northwestern Corn Show at Crookston next week.

The management for the Minnesota State Fair is out with an announcement for the Farm Boys Camp. The fair will give 116 boys free fare to the Exposition on certain conditions. Competitive essays are to be written on Live Stock Corn, Clover, and Alfalfa. Watch the county papers for announcement or send to Co. Supt, for information.

The superintendent gives the following extracts from the state laws, relating to contageous diseases and warns schools officers and teachers to strictly obvsere them viz:

VACCINATION

Following an exposure of smallpox, every individual who cannot show evidence of a recent successful vaccination or a recent attack of smallpox must be vaccinated (within three (3) days of the first exposure) or placed under the same isolation restrictions as smallpox patients.

If smallpox prevails in a community, or if the disease appears in a school, all unvaccinated teachers and pupils must be excluded from school for a period of three weeks unless vaccinated within three (3) days of first exposure. Failing to comply with this requirement, the school must be closed for a period of three weeks.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

The Farm Crops Show

The Farm Crops Show Commitee wishes to announce that additional premiums have been provided for varieties of grains, potatoes and corn entered at the Farm Crops Show next week. Please label your exhibit sample of wheat either, Macaroni, Blue Stem, Fife, or Winter; your oats, Early or Late; your barly, 6 row or 2 row; your potatoes, Early or Late; your corn, Flint, Yellow Dent, White Dent, or any other Dent. Additional cash prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits of the above varieties. Be sure to have your entries in by Feb. 14, if possible, and not later than the 16.

The Wickedest Bit of Sea.

Nine out of ten travelers would tell inquirers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English channel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. As a matter of fact, "the wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover strait or in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luz up to Pauillac or across the Mediterranean "race" from Cadiz to Tangier, nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call a "true" sea.

The "wickedest sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern portion of Cape Colony.—London Globe.

He Had a Millionaire's Privilege.

They had just become engaged.

"Oh, Will," she said, moving a trifle closer to him, "I am so glad you are not rich! They say that some of those millionaires receive threatening letters saying that something dreadful will happen to them if they don't pay the writers sums of money."

"Oh, is that all?" replied Will. "Why, I get plenty of such letters."

Hazel

The Braaten sawing outfit is sawing wood at the Soo Hotel today.

Walter Berg attended the Base Ball dance at Thief River Falls last Friday.

Mr. Albert Odegard who is attending the Lutheran Normal at Fergus Falls came home last Saturday evening having an attack of nervousness.

Mr. and Mrs. Crist Nogg of McIntosh came here from Kratka, enroute to Bemidji to visit with her sister.

Miss Elsie Trovaten left Friday for her home at Thief River. She returned Monday.

Mabel Nelson visited with her sister at Thief River over Sunday.

Laura Larson was a caller at Hazel Monday.

The Y. P. S. of the Clara Church was held last Friday at the home of P. W. Peterson, a good time was reported.

Miss Asta Peterson is now visiting at her home here.

Mr. Tice retured last week from Iowa.

James Evenson and John Hedlund left here on Monday for Thief River to attend the Grand Jury cases.

Gust Fellman of St. Hilaire was a caller here Monday.

Bray

Most every body is sick with the measles now days, hope it will be better soon.

H. Hanson drove to Thief River Monday.

T. Jenson from Thief River is visiting friends here this week.

O. Sevre made a trip to St Hilaire Tuesday.

Ed. Crown made a busines trip to Thief River Wednesday returning Thursday.

Peter Nelson hauled cord wood to St. Hilaire Thursday.

Selmer Olson killed a wolf last week.

River Falls

W. Swanson was a caller at Hogquist's Sunday.

Ed. and Leonard Erickson, Johanna Hogquist and Eddie Peterson were at Plummer Saturday evening.

B. Brevick was a caller at M. Peterson's Monday evening.

Tilda and Cornelia Brevik Bretilda Peterson, Mabel Erickson and Carrie Hogquist were amoung those who attended the debate at the eastside school house Saturday evening.

E. Peterson called at Anton Peterson's Friday evening.

Making It Last.

A young man was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit when, finding it was beginning to rain, he caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner and was proceeding to open it when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang toward him, exclaiming: "No, no; that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet, and I am sure it shan't be wetted now!"—London Express.

Too Clever.

"Anything specially interesting about the chap?"

"Yes, indeed. He's our leading exponent of the new dances. Took lessons from two acrobats and a contortionist."

"He must be kept busy."

"On the contrary, he can't get anybody to dance with him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

St. Peter's In Rome.

St. Peter's is certainly the most amazing church in the world. It is not beautiful—I am satisfied that no true artist would grant that—but after you have been all over Europe and have seen the various edifices of importance it still sticks in your mind as astounding—perhaps the most astounding of all.—From Theodore Dreiser's "A Traveler at Forty."

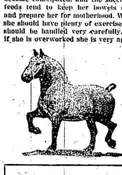
The Echo.

Willie—Paw, was Echo a woman?

Paw—Yes, my son. Echo always has the last word.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF THE BROOD MARE

If the mare is to foal before grass comes or the weather has turned warm she should have special care, writes an Illinois farmer in the Iowa Homestead. Above all, she should have plenty of succulent feed. For this reason I do not think it best to feed a large amount of corn. Oats and bran are better, and clover or alfalfa hay is much more satisfactory than timothy or red top. She must not be allowed to become constipated, and the succulent feeds tend to keep her bowels open and prepare her for motherhood. While she should have plenty of exercise, she should be handled very carefully, for if she is overworked she is very apt to lose her colt. She should be kept off of slippery ground or the ice. A mare that is heavy with foal cannot handle herself very quickly, and a slip on the ice or ground may cause serious results. She should also be kept out of deep mud and should never be worked when the ground is soft or muddy.



Percheron breeders are greatly elated over the splendid showing this breed of horses made at the last International Live Stock exposition at Chicago. Keen interest was manifested in this breed of drafters, which is well distributed in many states. The Percheron is very popular all over the north, extending into the middle south and compassing a great stretch east and west. The illustration shows a pure bred Percheron stallion, portraying the ideal lines of a draft animal.

It will be a good plan to keep her in a box stall at night. A stall on the south side of the barn where it is warm will be necessary if she is to foal in cold weather. Here she should have a solid floor on which is a good bedding. If the day happens to be warm and pleasant she may be allowed to run in a lot by herself. No hogs, vicious cows or kicking, pawing mules should be allowed in her inclosure.

She should have free access to pure water all the time and should never be allowed to run to icy or miry ponds to drink. Avoid all dangers for the brood mare, and she will pay well for it in the first class colt that she produces.

Restaurant Affiliation.

The waiter in the light lunch cafe looked expectantly at the first of five men who had just entered.

"Bring me a coffee cake and a cup of coffee," ordered the first man.

"I'll take some milk biscuit and a glass of milk," said the second.

"Tea buns and a cup of tea, please," remarked the third.

"A piece of cocoanut pie and a cup of cocoa," said the fourth.

The waiter went to the fifth man. "I know what you want," he said. "You want a slice of chocolate cake and a cup of chocolate."

"No; I do not," protested the fifth man. "I want a plate of ice cream and a glass of ice water."—Judge.

Prepare For Next Summer.

This is a good time to be thinking about the silo as a means of taking care of next year's feed. It will pay to get the literature of the various silo concerns. This will not only set forth detailed descriptions of the various silos made, but will contain much authentic silo information. It will be a good plan also to visit those neighbors who have silos and find out what they think of silage as a feed, how their cows are doing this winter as compared with last, when no silage was fed, and also how they like the particular silo they have. Do not confine your silo investigation to one farm, either. Visit all the farms you can conveniently. You will then get the different viewpoints and be in better position to draw satisfactory conclusions for yourself.—Kansas Farmer.

Novel View.

"What is your ambition?"

"To see a moving picture of still life."—Exchange.

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The Girl With the Lariat

BY DWIGHT NORWOOD

When Loyd Brayton was graduated from college, having means, he thought he would like to go west and become a rancher. So he bought a sheep ranch with a good house on it and well stocked. Then he settled himself to wait for his sheep to grow and their wool to stand out thick on their sides.

For awhile riding over his broad acres and doing a little bossing mornings kept him contented. But it wasn't long before he began to pine for something more exciting. An opportunity was afforded him by seeing one day a girl chasing a steer. There was something picturesque in her galloping over the ground, her alpine broad brim hanging to her neck by its ribbons and her hair streaming behind her. Brayton, who was on horseback, put spurs to his animal to help her. But she didn't need him, for before he reached her she drew a lariat, caught the steer by the horns and held on to him till some punchers came up and relieved her.

The girl was the daughter of a neighboring rancher, Evan MacDougall, a Scotchman, who had recently come to America for the purpose of cattle raising.

Brayton complimented the girl on her exploit, and then and there began an acquaintance that gave the young easterner something to occupy his mind. He spent many of his mornings riding with her and most of his evenings at her father's ranch. Pingpong was in fashion at the time, and, the MacDougalls having a good table for the purpose, Jennie and Loyd spent a lot of time batting the tiny ball between them. But the celluloid sphere was only typical of the love taps that were passing between them. When Jennie sent it it was to say, "I don't love you," and when it went back it seemed to carry the message, "Yes, you do; you know you do." And so the ball kept flying.

The affair went on till Brayton took it into his head that he would go east. His affair with the ranch girl he regarded as a pastime, and the idea of breaking with her didn't trouble him at all. If his going affected her she was too proud to show it. He tried hard to make her show her colors on the separation, but she resolutely kept them furled. It is singular how a man will consider a woman not for him and at the same time try to make her show that she wishes to be his.

The day before he was to take his departure he was out on his horse some distance from his ranch. It happened that Jennie MacDougall had lost a pet antelope, and she, too, had ridden afield looking for it. She knew every foot of the country, and Brayton knew very little about it. Reining up on a rise in the ground, Jennie saw Loyd half a mile away riding toward a dangerous quicksand.

"Great heavens!" she exclaimed. "Suppose he doesn't know it's there!"

The young man rode on as lightly, as carelessly as if his horse were treading on flowers. Jennie's cheek blanched. He was within 100 feet of the quicksand, while she was half a mile away from him, with no other person in sight. Then suddenly his horse began to flounder. His rider gave him the spur, but to no purpose.

Down came Jennie's quirt on her horse's flank, and like a flash he darted to the rescue. But his rider had no hope. She knew the sucking properties of the dreaded quicksand and that before she could reach the man it was dragging down to death he would be half buried in it. What would she do to save him? If she rode near enough to extend a hand she, too, would be drawn in. Though she drove her horse on a gallop, Brayton's horse had disappeared before she reached the quicksand. Brayton himself was engulfed to his waist. He believed himself lost.

"Goodby, dear heart!" he cried.

Jennie seldom went out without firearms and never without her lariat. She rode up so near and so fast to the quicksand that she was obliged to pull her horse back on his haunches to save herself from going into it. Then instinctively her fingers clasped her lariat coiled to her saddle. Uncoiling it, she began to swing it in the air, her eye fixed on her object; then it left her and fell around Brayton. Turning her horse's head, she urged him slowly away. The rope tightened without breaking and encircled the sinking body about the chest.

It was now a question whether the rope, the girl and the horse were strong enough to drag the man from the quicksand. Jennie fixed one end of the lariat firmly to the saddle and, restraining her horse so far as possible from jerking, let him out by degrees. A lariat is not a weakly article, and Jennie's stood the test. Slowly Brayton was pulled from the quagmire from the back of the horse that went down to its death. Reaching hard ground, he sprang to the girl, who was reeling in her saddle, and she fell into his arms.

When she came to herself again a great change had come over her relations with Brayton. He was holding her, muttering now his gratitude, now that she would awake and tell him that she loved him. It was all too incoherent for repetition, but it indicated that what had been intended for passing the time had become a grand passion.

Brayton didn't go east. He remained where he was and married Jennie MacDougall.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

A bill for a board to select a naval armor plant at Erie, Pa., has been introduced by Representative Shreve.

• • •

Senator Nelson's bill for federal incorporations of all concerns in interstate commerce has been reintroduced. It was acted on in the Sixty-first congress.

• • •

The senate requested the interstate commerce commission to investigate charges that rebates have been received from the railroads by the United States Steel corporation.

• • •

The interstate commerce commission set February 18 and 19 for hearing on the proposed $167,000,000 bond issue by the New York Central. A senate resolution led to the inquiry.

• • •

Under a special rule the house will work on the Shackelford good roads bill to appropriate $25,000,000 for federal aid to the states for improvement of highways used by rural mail carriers.

• • •

Representative Morgan of Oklahoma before the interstate commerce committee advocated his bill to empower an interstate trade commission to regulate price-fixing.

• • •

Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky has been appointed a member of the Lincoln memorial commission by President Wilson, to succeed the late Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois.

• • •

The house appropriation of $900,000 for artillery ammunition was increased to $2,000,000 by the senate appropriations committee. Increases in the bill by the senate committee totaled $1,720,000.

• • •

Federal regulation of stock exchanges as proposed in the Owen bill, under consideration by the senate banking and currency committee is a radical invasion of state rights, in an opinion of officers of the consolidated stock exchange of New York who appeared before the committee.

• • •

The provision favori [illegible] passage for American ships [illegible] gh the Panama canal was in [illegible] into the democratic platform [illegible] ut the knowledge of the major [illegible] he resolutions committee at [illegible] altimore convention, according t [illegible] assertion of Representative Adan [illegible] Georgia chairman of the inte [illegible] foreign commerce committee.

• • •

One of the tasks c [illegible] ng the committees of congres [illegible] arge of the administration ant [illegible] legislation program is how f [illegible] administration shall go with [illegible] ulation or prohibition of holding companies. Others are the perfection of the pending interstate trade commission measure and the drafting of a measure giving the interstate commission authority to regulate railroad securities.

• • •

Senator Norris' resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to continue its investigation of New Haven railroad affairs, was passed by the senate, in a modified form. The modification was to specify that the commission need not duplicate any of its previous work and leaving it to the discretion of the commission whether its previous investigation had developed all the information it desired.

DOMESTIC.

The dome of the capitol at Washington has recently been renovated with sixty-five tons of paint.

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Of 7,501 national banks in the United States 6,012 have applied for membership in the new federal system.

• • •

The New York district attorney's office asserts that habit-forming drugs are sold in that city in appalling quantities.

• • •

The biggest Boy Scout in the world is probably one named Cook, in Philadelphia. Although only 15 years old he stands six feet seven inches in his stockings and weights 182 pounds.

• • •

Fifteen striking mine employes were arrested at Houghton, Mich., on the charge of rioting in connection with an alleged attempt made recently at Ahmeek to prevent nonunion men from going to work.

• • •

Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, has been formally invited to be the progressive candidate for United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Boles Penrose. The invitation was extended at a conference of Washington party leaders at Harrisburg, Pa.

• • •

The Portland, Maine board of health ordered all schools closed for an indefinite period as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of smallpox. Thirteen thousand pupils are affected.

• • •

A newly formed organization, with headquarters in Washington, is promising the Wilson and succeeding administration a demonstration of what "pitiless publicity" really is. The first bulletin of what is known as the national voters' league has been issued. It contains some spicy facts.

• • •

Bustles are going to be popular again this year among the women of fashion, according to designers who are exhibiting at a style show opened under the auspices of the Chicago [illegible] Manufacturer's association.

Joe Tinker says the Federals plan a raid of minor baseball leagues.

• • •

The original manuscript of Bret Harte's "Thankful Blossom," brought $735 at an auction in New York.

• • •

A. Lemero & Co., of New Orleans, one of the largest stave exporting concerns in the south have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

• • •

Former Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco has formally announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for United States senator.

• • •

The revision committee of the New York cotton exchange, decided at its monthly meeting to make no change in the differences between grades of spot cotton.

• • •

Immediate investigation of the relations between employers and employes in the mining and garment making industries has been decided upon at Washington by the Federal Commission on Industrial relations.

• • •

Rigid federal restrictions regarding canned goods and a nation-wide campaign for publicity among those using them were urged by speakers at a meeting of the seventh annual convention of the National Canners' association at Baltimore.

• • •

The unequaled collection of manuscripts and letters of Robert Louis Stevenson owned by the late Harry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia, will be presented by his mother to Harvard university upon the completion of the Widener memorial library at the university.

• • •

Consolidation of the western federation of miners and the united mine workers of America, totalling more than a million members, with a yearly revenue in excess of $6,000,000, is foreshadowed by the action of the executive committee of the western federation in semi-annual session.

• • •

"Old guard" and "progressive" republicans in California met seperately and adopted resolutions in the busiest political hours of the state has had since the national elections, hile the democratic participations took the form of a new candidate fo. the governorship now held by Hiram W. Johnson, progressive.

• • •

Plans for beginning the strike investigation in Michigan were discussed by Representative E. T. Taylor, chairman and Representative J. J. Casey of Pennsylvania of the congressional sub-committee, in conference with attorneys representing the copper mining companies and the striking mine employes.

• • •

Mrs. Sarah Miller, who celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday recently in Caldwell, N. J., perhaps has more descendants living than any other woman in the country. She is the mother of ten children, seven still living; has thirty-four grand children, fifty-eight great-grandchildren and thirteen living great-great grand children, 112 living descendants al together.

FOREIGN.

Two hundred Russian "heretics" who have in different ways incurred the suspicion of the orthodox church, are languishing in the dungeons of twelve monasteries scattered over the czar's European provinces.

• • •

The first detailed account of the terrible eruption of Sakurajima, on the southeastern coast of Japan, as received by mail from the Tokio correspondent of the Associated press, places the loss of life, conservatively estimated, at "several hundreds."

• • •

The six Americans and forty or fifty Mexicans, whose fate has been a mystery since the destruction of the Cumbre tunnel last Wednesday, were suffocated. This information was received at the headquarters of the Mexican Northwestern railway in Jaurez. The tragedy is laid at the door of Maximo Castillo, the bandit leader.

• • •

The future of Germany will be maintained upon the water, is a sentiment expressed by the German emperor with his usual vigorous insistence and more than his usual consistency. The masterful William had the seas and the German navy in mind. He might, however, with equal or larger truth, have made the statement apply to the inland waters, rivers and canals of the German empire.

• • •

Emperor William expects to steal a march on President Wilson in canal celebrations by opening the enlarged waterway connecting the Baltic and North seas as early as April. The work of improvement, which has cost more than the building of the original canal in 1887, will enable the passage of the biggest battleships. The emperor will probably accomplish this for the first time by personally commanding the main German battle fleet through the inland waterway.

• • •

The success of the recent Prussian loan of approximately $90,000,000 in treasury notes at 4 per cent has led the government to decide on a further issue of $50,000,000 on the same terms.

• • •

No credence is given to rumors circulated that an attempt had been made on the life of King Alfonso.

• • •

A strong continental demand appeared for the $5,500,000 South African gold offered in the open market at London.

• • •

The herring fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland, in which a number of Canadian and American vessels engaged, closed with a total catch of 65,500 barrels against 71,700 barrels last year.

• • •

A treaty was signed at Teheran by the American minister to Persia, Charles W. Russell, and the Persian foreign minister agreeing to refer for advice to an imperial arbitration commission all differences incapable of settlement by ordinary diplomatic means

ST. PAUL OFFICIALS FOUND NOT GUILTY

EX-POLICE CHIEF FLANAGAN AND DETECTIVE ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY.

INVESTIGATION WILL GO ON

Grand Jury Will Push Probe With Assistance of Detective Burns—Second Trial Started Monday.

St. Paul.—Martin Flanigan, who was former chief of police of St. Paul, and Fred Turner, former chief of detectives, on trial for a week for the alleged acceptance of $1,000 from Dottie Hazzard, a former resort keeper, for police protection, were found not guilty by the jury which had been out for more than seventeen hours.

Hisses Greet Verdict.

Hisses greeted the verdict. While the bailiff in the Ramsey county district court rapped for order, many of those present pressed forward to shake hands with the defendants and they in turn grasped the hands of the jurors.

Denouncing the verdict as "a gross betrayal of justice," Hugh T. Halbert, attorney for the Citizens' committee, which has hired William J. Burns and his assistants for graft investigation, said the inquiry would be pushed with redoubled activity and that the committee has "barrels of money."

Graft Investigation Continued.

Graft investigation was continued by the Ramsey county grand jury which met with many witnesses, obtained through Burns detectives' work, waiting.

Among a score of witnesses subpenaed are said to be several prominent St. Paul business men, who are to be questioned relative to a statement by Flanagan as a witness that prominent business interceded with him and with Mayor H. P. Keller in behalf of Dorothy Hazzard.

Burns to Go to Bottom.

"Mr. Burns was told to go to the bottom or top, wherever the graft trail may lead him," said Mr. Halbert.

On motion of County Attorney R. D. O'Brien the court ordered that Flanagan and Turner be placed on trial Monday on an indictment alleging receipt of a bribe of $3,000 in January, 1913, from Ida Dorsey, a former Minneapolis resort keeper. Mr. O'Brien said there are thirteen similar indictments against Flanagan and Turner and that if necessary he intends to prosecute all of them.

"We are going to ask the co-operation of the county attorney in an attempt to secure a special venire for the other cases," said H. T. Halbert.

A Concerted Effort.

Mr. Halbert said there has been a concerted effort on the part of the county attorney's office and Burns force for the last two months in the graft investigation. Burns detectives, he said, have been working with the knowledge of the county attorney and a great deal of the evidence collected will be brought to bear in the Dorsey case.

William J. Burns, whose presence in St. Paul at the county attorney's office caused much interest when it was stated that the detective with a force of men had been employed to take active part in the graft investigation, left for Chicago. He said that he would return shortly to St. Paul and that meanwhile work of investigation will be carried on.

SALOON FIGHT AT ROCHESTER

City Will Vote on License Question for First Time in Years—Stiff Fight Promised.

Rochester. — That Rochester will vote on the question of license at the city election in March was made a certainty when the petition calling for a vote was formally filed with the city clerk. The petition bears the signatures of 287 voters of the city, a much larger number than is required by the law.

This will be the first time in years that the license question has been submitted to the voters, the city under its present home rule charter not allowing a vote. The law passed by the last legislature allowing cities of the fourth class the right to vote on the proposition makes it possible for Rochester to secure an expression of the citizens upon the matter.

The election promises to be bitterly fought and the result will be close.

Although the fight on the license question will be the center of interest, four aldermen, a justice of the peace, assessor and treasurer will be elected at the charter election, which will keep the political pot boiling until March 11.

Train Runs Away; 1 Killed.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—Paul Barcomb of Duluth, a conductor, was killed in the yards of the Iron Range railroad at Two Harbors, when a southbound pulpwood train ran away on a steep grade and dashed into Barcomb's train, the Endion local, which was about to pull out for Duluth. Lawrence Enfield, fireman of the runaway train, was slightly injured. Barcomb's body was buried under the piles of wreckage and pulpwood. The train crew jumped to safety.

Sums Up High Cost Problem.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—The margin of profit for the farmer is very small compared to the ultimate cost to the consumer. At the same time the consumer is confronted with the eternal high cost of living problem. It costs too much to handle commodities—and the profits are made by the men in the middle. This is the way the cost of living problem was summed up by Dean A. W. Woods of the agricultural college of Minnesota, speaking before the Agricultural Education conference here.

NORTHWEST FINANCIER DIES

William H. Dunwoody Passes Away at Minneapolis Home—Was Very Prominent.

Minneapolis.—William H. Dunwoody, who was financier, merchant miller and philanthropist, is dead here. He was unconscious several hours before his death. Mr. Dunwoody had been in ill health since last August when it became necessary for him to retire from active business life.

Mr. Dunwoody is survived by his wife, Mrs. Kate L. Dunwoody, and a brother, Evan E. Dunwoody, of Colorado Springs, Col.

In the death of Mr. Dunwoody Minneapolis and the Northwest loses one of its most influential citizens. He was held in the highest esteem by his business associates. Mr. Dunwoody was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the Northwest. Every commercial venture that had his name attached to it had the backing of every dollar he possessed and his exemplary life was impressed on everything he undertook.

Mr. Dunwoody was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1841. He came to Minneapolis in 1869 as a purchaser of flour for Eastern concerns. In 1871 he became a mill owner.

Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, the owner of the Washburn mills, desired in 1877 to cultivate trade in flour between Minneapolis and European points. He took the matter up with Mr. Dunwoody and the young man saw the possibilities of extending the trade territory of Minneapolis to the other side of the globe.

INVESTIGATING DEATH OF NINE

Representative From State Fire Marshal's Office May Lodge Serious Charges at Kelliher.

Kelliher.—With the arrival of a representative from the state fire marshal's office came the information that serious charges may develop as the result of the fire which destroyed the Grace hotel at Kelliher, when nine persons were cremated and eleven injured. Coroner M. E. Ibertson has conducted an inquest, and the jury, after examining three witnesses, returned the following verdict:

"We, the coroner's jury, after investigation, find that Odin M. Carlson and two other unknown persons, whose bodies are unrecognizable, came to their deaths in a fire which, according to witnesses, started in the basement of the Grace hotel on the morning of Feb. 4."

The verdict was signed by E. J. Taylor, John Hartman, L. J. Kramer, E. G. Lange, M. Keef, and C. Johnson.

The bones of but three of the victims could be found, and, although every effort was made by the coroner to locate the other bodies, they could not be found, and the coroner does not believe they ever will be found. At the inquest it was found that T. O'Neill, reported among the dead, is alive, but that M. N. Laro was included in the list of victims. The witnesses testified that 45 minutes after the fire started the three-story building had been consumed.

ENDORSE STATE-WIDE MEET

Two Republican Gubernatorial Candidates Like Idea of Conference in March.

Minneapolis.—Two republican candidates for governor, Samuel G. Iverson and William E. Lee, have indorsed the movement for a state-wide conference on the governorship. James A. Peterson declined to give an expression, saying that he is preparing a statement, which may not be given out for several days, in which he will discuss the proposition at length.

Headquarters at which the preliminary work for the conference of March 19 will be done, are to be opened by Representative Gunnar B. Bjornson of Minnesota, who was named as secretary of the committee. Those promoting the get-together idea are greatly encouraged at the success of the preliminary meeting and the spirit shown by those who attended, including friends of all the candidates and others whose only concern is to see the opposition to Gov. Eberhart united.

STATE WINS TAX CONTENTION

Gates Estate Will Pay Minnesota Tax of $82,538 Levy on $2,750,000.

Minneapolis.—The contest over the inheritance tax on the estate of the late Charles G. Gates has been dropped and the state's claim for $82,538 will be paid. The payment of the state's claim will give to Minnesota its fourth largest inheritance tax.

Evidence obtained by W. J. Stevenson, assistant attorney general in charge of inheritance tax matters, have established that Charles G. Gates was a legal resident of Minneapolis. The estate on which the Minnesota tax will be paid is estimated to be worth $2,750,000.

Gilman Out for Legislature.

St. Cloud.—Former Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman of this city has issued a statement that he is willing to be a candidate again to represent the newly formed legislative district. He would be a non-partizan candidate. Gilman was a candidate for the legislative office in 1912 against Joseph H. Coates of Sauk Rapids, and lost out by a few votes. The contest at that time was carried to the house and Coates was finally named the choice by one vote.

Framer of Constitution Dies.

Taylor's Falls.—Lucius Kingsbury Stannard, 90 years old, the last survivor of the Minnesota constitutional convention of 1857 and the first attorney admitted to practice in Chisago county, is dead. He served as prosecuting attorney and probate judge of the county. Mr. Stannard numbered among the early pioneers of the state. He came to Minnesota in 1852, two years after he had been admitted to the bar in Vermont, where he was born. July 6, 1824.

EARTHQUAKE LASTS TEN TO 30 SECONDS

LARGE AREA OF EAST IS THOROUGHLY SHAKEN BY GREAT TREMOR.

ONLY ONE DEATH RESULTS

N. Y. State Center of Disturbance Which Was Severe Enough at Albany to Jar Pictures Off Walls.

New York, Feb. 12.—An earthquake lasting from 10 to 30 seconds and disturbing particularly what are geologically known as the Devonian and Silurian zones of the northwestern parts of the United States, took place Tuesday, being especially severe in the central and northern parts of New York state.

Large Area Affected.

Virtually all of New York state, including this city, felt the shock and New England generally, lower eastern Canada and parts of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania were shaken. Tremors were recorded as far south as Washington and as far west as St. Louis.

At Albany, in this state, the shock was severe enough to shake pictures from the walls at the capitol, while at Binghamton a laborer was killed by the caving in of a trench in which he was working.

At Fort Plain, the heavy doors of a bank vault shook under the influence of the 'quake and in some other parts of the state the falling of chimneys, swaying of houses and destruction of fragile objects was reported.

Bay State Shaken.

Points in central Massachusetts, among them Springfield and Worcester, report the disturbance to have occurred shortly before the time given by the seismograph of the Museum of Natural History in New York.

According to Edmund O. Hovey, curator of geology of the American Museum of Natural History, the character of the record left by the seismograph in his institution shows that the movement of the quake was not attended by great lateral oscillations. Slight tremors were registered on his instrument Monday at irregular intervals and throughout the last 24 hours slight disturbances of the earth crust were recorded by it, their general character indicating that the movement was slight and entirely local.

None So Great Recalled.

No local seismic disturbance comparable in magnitude with the one recorded can be recalled by the attaches of the American museum. The last earthquake felt in New York took place in the territory of Charleston, S. C., in 1886. In 1884 a general disturbance took place over the greater part of the area affected yesterday.

According to James S. Kemp, head of the department of geology of Columbia university, the movement followed in northern New York the line of the Champlain fault, while in Canada it may have traveled along the Logan fault, both of them huge fissures in the strata of the older rock masses, and themselves the products of earthquakes.

The only part of Greater New York which felt the shock of the earthquake severely enough to alarm the population was the heights section of Brooklyn, where those who had sensed the shock were under the impression that an explosion had occurred. In many of the tall office buildings of Manhattan a slight tremor was felt, but the disturbance was not great enough to cause excitement.

CUBS DROP EVERS AS LEADER

Charles Murphy Fires Leader of Chicago National Club—O'Day to Take Place.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Johnny Evers will not be manager of the Chicago National league club this season, according to a statement given out in Charles W. Murphy's office here. It was said that Evers will be succeeded by Henry O'Day, umpire and former manager of the Cincinnati club.

Murphy's statement bore a New York date line, but evidently was written in the Cub office.

The statement gave no reason for the change in managers, other than in saying that O'Day had made a good showing with the Cincinnati club in 1912.

Differences between Murphy and Evers have existed ever since the middle of last season. The loss of the city series to the White Sox last fall was blamed on Evers by Murphy, who thought good baseball judgment on the part of the Cubs would have given them the winners' end.

Evers in a statement from New York City says he will never play for Murphy again.

Last Year's Wheat Crop.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The world's wheat crop passed the 4,000,000,000 bushel mark for the first time last year when it reached a grand total of 4,125,658,000, according to statistics by the department of agriculture. This is 298,571,000 bushels in excess of the previous year's wheat production. The world supply first reached the 3,000,000,000 mark in 1902, since which time it has been between 3,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 until 1913, when it passed the latter figure.

Legal Aid for Prisoners.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 12.—The department of justice, it was announced at the federal prison, will provide free legal aid to prisoners seeking release on writs of habeas corpus and who are without funds to obtain an attorney. This radical departure from the accepted methods of the prison management is a result of efforts by Warden Thomas W. Morgan and Fred W. Robertson, United States district attorney for Kansas. The district attorney will pass upon petitions for habeas corpus writs.

COLD DAY LUNCHEONS

EASILY PREPARED DISHES THAT WILL SATISFY APPETITE.

Cheese Fritters Economical and Welcome as a Change—Deservedly Popular Is Ragout of Corn and Mutton Chops.

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

Cheese Fritters.—Mix two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese with two dessertspoonfuls of bread crumbs, half a tablespoonful of dry mustard, a dessertspoonful of butter, a pinch of cayenne. Pound smooth with a potato masher, mixing well; make into balls size of walnuts and flatten them a little. Make a batter with a cup of sifted flour, a tablespoonful of melted butter, scant cupful of warm water, pinch of salt, and the white of one egg, well beaten. Drop the fritters into this and then from a spoon into the hot fat, cooking as you would croquettes.

Ragout of Corn and Mutton Chops—Cut into small pieces a pound of leg chops of mutton, and put into a saucepan with enough butter to prevent burning, and brown over a hot fire. When well browned add half a can of sweet corn, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Add enough boiling water to moisten. Stir over the fire until well heated and serve at once.

King William's Pudding.—Chop finely two apples, mix with two ounces each of grated bread, sugar and currants; the grated rind of a lemon and just enough of the juice to give a slight acid flavor, a pinch of salt and a suspicion of mustard or ginger. Stir all together with two well-beaten eggs and pour into a well-buttered bowl. Cover with a plate, tie up in a cloth and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with following sauce: Boil together half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of water, for fifteen minutes. Remove from the fire, and when cooled a little, add the remainder of the lemon juice left from pudding.

Breaded Liver—Have the liver cut in quarter-inch slices; pour boiling water over them, drain and wipe dry; then season with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg and into fine bread crumbs and fry for six minutes in deep, hot fat, using the frying basket.

Sweetbread and Lamb Fricassee.—Take a pound of lamb and a good-sized sweetbread; chop both moderately fine; season with a saltspoonful of salt, a quarter af a teaspoonful of pepper, and roll in flour. Fry a moderate brown in butter. Add half a can of tomatoes, an onion, a pinch of sugar and a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. Stew slowly until thoroughly tender.

Cranberry Meringue. — Beat th whites of three eggs until very stif add carefully, one by one, the thr yolks to this froth; beat in ligh 1½ cupfuls of sifted granulated sug and juice of one lemon; add ligh 1½ cupfuls of flour in which half teaspoonful of baking powder has be sifted. Bake in a long pan, turn on a platter and spread liberally w a jelly made of one cupful of cr berries, one cupful of sugar and ha cup of water. No not stir the cr berries, but when jellied sti through a sieve. Beat a whole with half a cupful of powdered su until creamed. Flavor with a few d of vanilla. Spread on top of the c berries and serve. This is a del ful and wholesome dessert.

Harlequin Cake.

Cream one cup of sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg together, add one egg, three-fourths cup of milk and about one and one-half cups of flour in which has been sifted three-fourths teaspoon of soda and one and one-half teaspoons of cream of tartar. Divide into three portions. To one add a heaping teaspoon of cocoa and flavor with vanilla; to another portion add pink coloring and flavor with strawberry; have the third portion plain and flavor with orange or lemon. Bake in Washington pie tins and put together with white frosting. One might use their favorite layer cake recipe and might use one flavoring for whole cake.

Yorkshire Pudding.

This recipe will serve six people nicely. One-half cup milk, one-half cup of flour, one egg, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-half cup raisins. Mix salt and flour and add milk gradually to form smooth paste; then add egg, beaten until very light, and, lastly, the raisins. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven. Sauce for pudding—One-half cup sugar, one cup water, two tablespoons vinegar, pinch of salt. Boil sugar and water ten minutes, then add salt and vinegar hot on pudding. This pudding is to be eaten with meat and vegetables and is delicious.

Veal Steak, Italian.

Slice veal steak thin and cut into individual servings. Boil for five minutes in water to cover containing one teaspoonful of sugar, bit of bay leaf, one clove and slice of onion to each pint. Then drain, dust with salt and pepper and dip in egg and crumbs and cook for six minutes in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in three minutes. Serve with sliced lemons.

Baked Beets.

Take well-grown new beets and bake, instead of boiling them. Take off the hard, outside and you will be agreeably surprised with the sweetness of the beet. Slice into a heated vegetable dish and pour over them two tablespoonfuls of melted butter (not oily), mix with the juice of half a lemon and half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper.

To Prevent Starch Sticking.

When making hot starch always use soapy water and find it more satisfactory than plain water, as it gives the necessary shine to the linen and prevents the irons from sticking to the surface of the article.

Cocoanut Pie.

One and one-half cups grated cocoanut and two eggs beaten slightly; add one cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup of cream, one cup of milk; bake with one crust about 40 minutes in quick oven.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

An expert is any person who is able to impress us with how little we know.

Nightly coughing and torturing throat-tickle quickly relieved by Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all Druggists.

The Next Thing.

"Appearances are against you."

"Then tell me quickly what it is that fronts me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

Pat's Whereabouts.

An English mill manager one day [illegible] of his workmen who [illegible] e an Irishman, searched [illegible] u in vain. After some [illegible] urned, and, being accused [illegible] ce by the manager, who [illegible] searched the four corners [illegible] or him, Pat replied: "Ah, [illegible] is in the center I was."

[illegible] it to the Chief!

[illegible] not wanted to go to the [illegible] east where the speeches [illegible] ndlessly. Circumstances [illegible] to stay. The speeches [illegible] out partly because the [illegible] dullest orator was not [illegible] til late. Finally he came, [illegible] was a rush of committee- [illegible] rt him to his place. [illegible] exclaimed Jones' companion [illegible] is that they are making [illegible] about?"

[illegible] follow," answered Jones sourly, "the ancient custom of bringing in the bore's head."

Women in the World.

According to statistics married school teachers do better work than those who are unmarried.

Savannah, Ga., has more women motorcyclists than any other city of her size in the United States.

Miss Mary T. Wilson will probably be appointed as head of the woman prison board in Indiana.

Mrs. Susan Jones of Benson, N. C., has just celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday by cutting a new set of teeth.

Glasgow, Scotland, is to have female police if the women's association there can have their way about it.

Harriet Freebery, a woman lawyer, has been engaged by J. S. Kinney, a millionaire of Menominee, Mich., to defend him in a $50,000 breach of promise suit against him.

Mrs. Frederick W. Lehmann, wife of the former solicitor general under President Taft, is the latest addition to the "matron class" at Washington university.

Appetite
Finds Ready
Satisfaction

In a bowl of

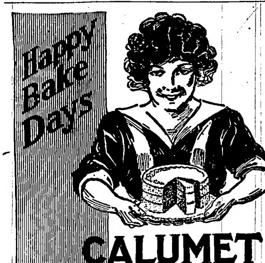
Post
Toasties
and Cream.

Thin, crisp bits of Indian Corn—cooked and toasted so that they have a delicious flavour—

Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

CALUMET BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO CHICAGO

The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all.

For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocer knows. Ask him.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

MADE USE OF THE SAMPLES

Truthful Traveler Tells Remarkable Story Concerning Doings of the Ostrich in Africa.

"Doubtless," said the professor of natural history, to the returned traveler, "you have picked up many strange bits of information regarding the animals and birds of the countries you have visited."

"A few," answered the traveler. "The most interesting ever heard, however, was a t in Africa. It seems that r so ago a representative bber stamp house went throu and lost his sample case, c all kinds of office stamping s. It appears that some ostric his sample case, broke it op wallowed the samples."

"I see nothing odd ab Ostriches will eat anything

"Yes; but now every egg that is found there is se numbered and dated!"

BACKACHE VA RHEUMATIC PAINS GO

Few Doses of Croxone Ease Stiff, Sore, Swollen Joints and Muscles, Relieving Backache and Bladder Disorders.

If you suffer with backache—have pains in the neck or sides—nervous or dizzy spells—a few doses of Croxone will relieve the congestion and you will be surprised how quickly all kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles will disappear.

Croxone promptly relieves these diseases because it really does reach the real cause. It soaks right into the walls and linings of the kidneys, cleans out the stopped-up inactive organs, neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid and makes the kidneys sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism. It soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder and gives the kidneys renewed strength so they can filter the blood and keep you well.

Croxone is different from all other remedies. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results. An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it should fail in a single case.—Adv.

Between Friends.

Alice—Somehow, Jack cannot seem to get up courage to propose.

Marie—Perhaps he's afraid you'd say "yes."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Never Goes.

"I understand he's an osteopath."

"I don't know, but if he is, I'll tell you one thing—he never goes to church."

Zero in Prominence.

Sam Lederer, theatrical manager, and a friend were discussing a third person.

"Is he a man of prominence?" asked the friend.

"Well," replied Lederer, "he's the kind of prominent man who puts into his autobiography in 'Who's Who' the fact that he is a member of the National Geography society."

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Of One Accord.

Two men who had long been on bad terms with each other met one day and said one to the other, "What's the sense of two intelligent men goin' along month after month like a couple of wild cats spittin' at each other? It's a burnin' shame that we two be actin' like a couple of boobies. Shake hands and come and have a drink!" The other assenting, they went to the nearest bar. After the drinks had been taken, a silence fell between the two. "What are you thinkin' about?" asked one. "Oi'm thinkin' the same thing that you are," was the reply. "So," said the first, "ye're startin' agin, are yer?"

Important to Mothers

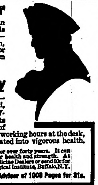
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Improved Typewriter Keys.

Safety speed keys equipped with springs and cushions for typewriters have been devised, which are said to increase the key area, thus lessening the chances for striking wrong keys, and reducing the jar and wear on both machines and operators.

Men Fight On Their Stomachs



Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery

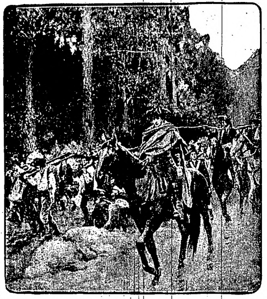
helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body.

This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oils the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

Has brought relief to many thousands every year for over forty years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send 50c for trial box of Tablets—Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advisor of 1008 Pages for 31c.

IN THE DAYS OF TRIBULATION



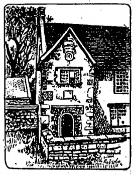
WASHINGTON'S RETREAT FROM GREAT MEADOWS.
—Howard Pyle.

ENGLAND HONORS HER GREAT ENEMY

Erection of Statue to Washington in Westminster Abbey Is in Contemplation.

In England they are already talking and planning for a great jubilee to celebrate a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. This hundred years of peace will be rounded out Christmas eve, 1914, which will be the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent—the pact which ended the War of 1812.

The peace celebration will be a three-sided affair, in which the United States, Great Britain and Canada will take part. Various tentative plans have been suggested as fitting for the occasion. Earl Grey of the British ministry believes that it would be a good plan to unveil a statue of George Washington in Westminster Abbey "as a testimony to our ungrudging and generous recognition of the influence for good exerted on successive generations of the British as well as the American people by the example of his splendid qualities."

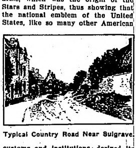


Sulgrave Manor House, the Ancestral Home of the Washingtons, Which Has Been Bought by American and English Admirers of the First President. The Price Paid Was $40,000.

"The lamp of his character"—this is the part of a speech made by the earl and received with cheers by a British audience—"the lamp of his character has been a beacon which for nearly 150 years has enabled struggling humanity to steer through the darkness to a nobler and a higher life, and for this reason we think it is only right that we should make use of the opportunity provided by the approaching centennial to do his memory honor on British soil."

Members of the committee which has charge of the celebration in England have also completed the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family in England. It is proposed to convert this into a sort of Washington museum, to which American tourists would be especially welcomed.

"On the walls of this ancient building," says the London Chronicle, "may still be seen the Washington coat of arms, which was the origin of the Stars and Stripes, thus showing that the national emblem of the United States, like so many other American customs and institutions, derived its source from the mother land."



Typical Country Road Near Sulgrave.

To strengthen the bond of friendship now existing between England and America it is suggested that lectureships at the principal universities of both countries be established, peace centennial prizes offered for essays on Anglo-American relations, and, perhaps most important of all, that the school readers and histories of the two nations be revised so as to give the children on both sides of the Atlantic a more just idea of their cousins across seas.

SALE OF WASHINGTON RELICS

Hair Seems to Be Declining in Price, But Letter Commands a High Figure.

Coincidentally, from London and New York, there came to light two curious items of Americana, both concerning souvenirs of George Washington's administration as first president of the United States. It appears that the famous general's hair is declining in price, while one of his letters is selling at a high figure.

The hair, a lock which is asserted upon oath to be one clipped from the head of Washington by one of the pallbearers at his funeral, and which sold last year at auction for $380, was disposed of at a sale of Americana here recently for $100.

At the same time in London a letter written by Washington on the day after his election as the first president of this country was sold for $900. The letter is one to Samuel Powell, dated February 5, 1789.

The letter was never published. In it Washington refers to George III.'s first attack of madness, saying, "Be the cause of the British king's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) merits commiseration."

Washington the Host.

Courtesy, salient always in the life of George Washington, was never more beautifully expressed than at Mount Vernon, the home beloved of the great soldier and statesman.

There he was simply a family man, with all the pomp and panoply of official life left at the gate. Guests at Mount Vernon have left many reminiscences of their thoughtful host, all colorful with gentleness and willing service.

One friend tells of Washington taking a lamp and leading the way to a guest chamber in which a log fire was blazing brightly, and then stopping to suggest that perhaps his guest would like to keep the lamp burning through the night.

Another visitor, overcome by a fit of coughing in the night, awoke to see the tall figure of Washington standing by the bed, in his hand a cup of steaming tea. He had arisen from his bed to brew it for his guest's relief.

It was Washington's custom to ride a way with his guests upon their departure and to remain sitting in military poise upon his horse, hat in hand and face a trifle grave, until they disappeared in the distant ribbon of the road. This knightly attention, practiced without regard to weather, is typical of the entire demeanor of Washington, the host.

FAMOUS LAFAYETTE STATUE

An equestrian statue of Lafayette was given by the school children of America to France a few years ago. This stands before the Louvre, the palace adjoining the Tuileries, where Louis XVI. was taken prisoner.

Sold a Washington Chair.

The famous Craik chair, once the property of General Washington, and given by him to Doctor Craik, his family physician, is now in possession of the Mount Vernon association and may be seen in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. For several years it was a prize relic of President Andrew Jackson, and was often pointed out in his home in Nashville, Tenn. Col. Andrew Jackson came into possession of the relic, and finally sold it to the Mount Vernon association for $7,500.—From the Magazine of American History.

You'll wake up with a good taste in your mouth

if you chew this after every meal.

The refreshing digestion aiding mint leaf juice does it.

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.
CHICAGO

This ***clean, pure, healthful*** gum purifies your mouth—sweetens your breath. It's a pleasant, inexpensive, beneficial pastime. It brightens teeth besides.

BUY IT BY THE BOX
at most dealers
for 85 cents

Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages

Chew it after every meal
It stays fresh until used

6

Or Baby-lonian.

The baby in the little Broadway (nee Evanston avenue) home was slow about learning to talk and his aunt was deploring that fact. Four-year-old Elizabeth listened anxiously.

"Oh, mother," she ventured at length, "do you think he'll grow up English? We couldn't any of us understand him if he turned out to be French!"

ITCHING TERRIBLE ON LIMB

R. F. D. No. 3, Clarkfield, Minn.—"My trouble was of long standing. It started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor till the spell was over.

"I bought lots of salves and tried many different kinds of medicine but without any success. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching. But I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was complete." (Signed) S. O. Gorden, Nov. 20, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Well, Does It?

France is considering a new method of checking her falling birth rate. Every male head of a family would have by this arrangement as many votes as he represents persons—"two, if married without children; three, four, five, etc., if he has one, two, three children who do not themselves vote." "This," adds our informant, "The British Merical Journal," "seems logical."

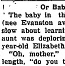
Many School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Pride goeth before a fall, and it doesn't soften the bumps any at that.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes are the easiest to use. Adv.

There are lots of people we know not wisely, but too well.



Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $10 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Plutocrat vs. Nobleman.

A prominent society matron, apropos of an international marriage that had ended badly, said:

"This scoundrelly foreigner ought to have been treated at the start as old Gobsa Golde treated the Vicomte l'Oignon.

"The Vicomte l'Oignon, presenting himself at Golde's cream-colored palace in Fifth avenue, demanded the hand of Miss Lotta.

"Old Gobsa Golde shook his head and pursed his lips. Then, with a kindly smile, drawing out his wallet, he said:

"'Oh, no; I can't give you my daughter. That is asking too much. Here, however, are half a dozen soup tickets.'"

Very.

Two well-known aviators were discussing the progress of aviation in France.

"I see," one of them remarked, "that the Aero Club de France is going to set up a monument in honor of Santos-Dumont."

"Really!" exclaimed the other. "Where will they erect it?"

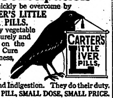
"At St. Cloud," was the reply.

"How appropriate!" commented the other.

The only proof of the bluffer is in making good.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
25 CTS.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

CHILDS' GIANT SUMMER COSMOS

is positively the most superb and beautiful garden flower known. Blooms profusely from June to Nov., each plant producing thousands of flowers, larger and more exquisite than the fall Cosmos, white, blush, pink, rose, crimson, etc. Thrives anywhere—finest cut flower for vases, etc. Mailed for 10 cts. per pkt., including 5 other leading Novelties free for trial, viz.: Crego Pink, largest and finest of all Asters. Pansy, Orchid-Eo, superb new orchid colors. Primrose, New Giant White. Petunia, Brilliant Beauty. Snowball Tomato, new (white).

All these Six leading Seed Novelties for only 10 cts., together with Notes on Culture, Catalogue, Floral Hints, etc. Our Big Catalogue of Flower and Veg. Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and rare new Fruits FREE to all who apply. We are the largest growers in the world of Gladiolus, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies, Iris, etc., and our stocks are best and cheapest.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

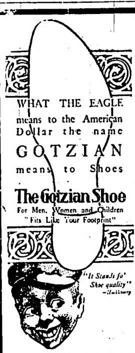
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HARRY THAW'S ESCAPE would make a good moving picture play. Why don't you write for the movies? Manufacturers of films pay $10 to $100 for single ideas. Experience not necessary. We show you how to write and where to sell your stories. FREE illustrated booklet. PENN. ASS'N, Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. B

Must Sacrifice 20-acre 2-year old apple orchard and fruit land at Goldendale, Wash. OWNER, 1817 Orchid, Los Angeles

EYE ACHES Pettit's Eye Salve

DEFECTIVE PAGE


WHAT THE EAGLE means to the American Dollar the name GOTZIAN means to Shoes
The Gotzian Shoe
For Men, Women and Children
"Fits Like Your Footprint"
"It Stands fo' Shoe quality"
—Hulkbury

Gotzian Shoes

Meyer Shoes

We have a complete line of shoes, rubbers, overshoes leggins and heavy winter socks

DAVID LAZAR

LOWER COST OF LIVING

Lemons per dozen	$ .35
Oranges " "	.35
Apples per box	2.00
Molasses bulk	.30
Syrup "	.45
Rolled Oats per lb.	.04
Sugar Corn 3 cans	.25
Peas 4 "	.25
Rice per lb.	.9
Cotton Gloves 4 pair	.25
Men's Overshoes	.65
" Rubbers	.65

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange at highest market prices

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN; 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Winter Underwear, Clothing And Over Shoes.

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday February ,14 1914.

J. A. O. Preus in a circular letter to the newspapers of the state, announces himself as a candidate for state auditor. Mr. Preus has a mighty fine record as state insurance commissioner and we "Preusume" would make an excellent auditor.

The city council of Thief River Falls has disgraced itself and brot approbrium upon the city by granting cigarette licenses. Any man who would sell cigarettes is either a degenerate or morally depraved. No decent man would sell cigarettes, no decent man would vote to license the sale of cigarettes and no man of honor would vote for a law allowing cigarettes to be manufactured or sold in the state or in the United States.—Roseau County Times.

Spooner has been selected for the summer meeting of Northern Minn. Editorial Association. A better selection could not have been made. The scenery along the Rainy River is the finest in this state and the hospitality of the Spooner people is second to none. Bro. Erickson of the Northern News also informs us that the grass widows are tamer up there than in any other section, which is quite an inducement in itself for the editors to turn out.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the offce of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

The Flag.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental congress resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen white stars on a blue field. On Jan. 13, 1794, by an act of congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes and fifteen stars. On April 4, 1818, congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, as the adding of a new stripe for each additional state would soon make the flag too large. A new star is added to the flag on July 4 following the admission of each new state.—New York American.

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis seed wheat. Place your orders with us for prompt service.

We have grass seeds of all kinds on hand and also a large supply of the farmous Gold Seal and Ada Flours. The best is always the most economical We handle only the best.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C, Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELF. EX

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Decorations,
Cigars,
Etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PRCP.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

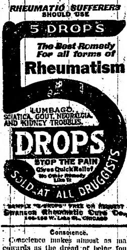
Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office


RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Conscience.

Conscience makes almost as many cowards as the dread of being found out.—Philadelphia Record.

Flour

When you buy flour, specify Mascot, the one flour that has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest, than any other flour.

Don't forget, also, that we are paying highest market price for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer.
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire. - - Minn.

Do you wish to rent or sell your place?

We have calls every week from people wanting to rent or buy country and village property. If you have any to sell or rent call on us.

No charges for listing.

The Spectator.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.81
Wheat, No. 2	.79
Flax, No. 1	1.40
Flax, No. 2	1.37
Oats	.28
Barley	.48
Rye	.42

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charles Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Annie Halvorson and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Annie Halvorson being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying tha said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Annie Halvorson.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, 1914, at (ten) 10 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 6th day of February, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) Judge.
CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. Red Lake Falls f14-3t

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Gracia C. Tebo.
State of Minnesota, } In Probata court:
Coutyof Pennington, }

In the Matter of the Estate of Gracia C. Tebo, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Caleb K. Colby and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Felix Anderson and Albert Anderson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at one (1) o'clock P. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 10th day of February A. D. 1914.

(Seal)
WILHELM MICHELET
Probate Judge.
J. M. BISHOP Esq.
f14-3t Attorney for Petitioners.
Thief River Falls Minn.

WATCH REPAIRING

I repair anything in the line of watches clocks, rings and spectacles.

If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

JOHN HANSON
First door north of bank

Get It At Jackson's

Groceries - -	Glassware
Cigars - -	Tobacco
Candies - -	Fruits
Light Hardware -	Crockery

These represent a few of the lines of new goods added to our store since taking charge Jan. 1.

—New goods are arriving daily—

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager.
Phone 38

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Published Since 1882

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1914. NUMBER 32

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Andrew Miller was in this village Wednesday.

Mrs. O. F. Post was at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Dan Whalen lost a valuable colt Saturday morning.

Rolland Fairbanks was at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Norwegian services at 8 p. m., tomorrow at the Synod church.

Ole Ostlie of Thief River, called on the local merchants, Thursday.

Services at the Ekstad Church Sunday Feb. 22 at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Anderson came up from Wylie, Sunday afternoon.

[illegible] Anderson and Peter Kolstad were passengers on the north bound train, Monday.

[illegible] Gunstad visited with her sister, Mrs. O. Young, at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Reod returned Monday evening from Spooner, where they have visited with their son.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription [illegible]

J. O. Swanson, Secretary of the [illegible] Mutual Fire Fire Ins. Co. made a business trip to Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Mrs. Axel Jacobson left Thursday evening for Grand Forks where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting with friends.

The girls of the eight grade had a delightful sleigh ride out to the [illegible] home, Wednesday evening. All report a fine time.

[illegible] Erickson and Alma [illegible] left Wednesday evening for St. Paul where they will enter a training school for nurses.

Miss Selma Maaland accompanied by her brother returned Thursday, from Crookston, where they had attended the Farm Crops Show.

Wilmer Johnson, Alfred Halstrom and Martin Hallstrom left Wednesday to attend the Farm Crops Shows at Crookston.

Emil Person and Arthur Lindblom left Wednesday evening for points in Canada. They expect to take up homesteads before returning.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Your success depends upon the training you recieve, therefore attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Dr. STOFFCRD will be in Red Lake Falls Feb. , Thief River Falls Feb. . Office at Hotel. Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.

List your farm with C. C. Elliot.

Mrs. Ina Johnson, Mrs. K. R. Hillond and Mrs. Anton Anderson were at Thief River Falls, Monday, to attend the funeral of their father, the late Cornelus Severson.

L. A. H. Johnson, Halvor Hanson and Chas. Englund, prominent farmers living west of this village, left Tuesday evening to attend the Farms Crops Shows at Crookston.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur and Mrs. D. Patterson spent Wednesday at the Ives home at Thief River. Mrs. Patterson returned on the evening train and Mrs. Arthur went through to Crookston, where she will visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson entertained a few old friends, Tuesday evening, in honor of their guest Mrs. W. A. Arthur. The evening was pleasantly spent in living over, in reminiscence, some of the happy times of bygone years.

Neil Dumar, owner of the Carnation Dairy Lunch at Crookston, came up last Tuesday and accompanied his sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur, out to the farm, which she owns, on the reservation. He returned to Crookston via Thief River, Tuesday evening.

Services at the United Lutheran church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Walter Berg came home on Thursday on account of having a sore hand.

Mr and Mrs Frank Breneman of Bemidji Minn. came here last week and are visiting at the Berg home.

Olga Lunde, who had visited for the past two weeks at the L. Loberg home, left Wednesday evening for Crookston.

Mrs. Emma Peterson and daugter of Chisholm, Minn. came Friday to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. P. A. Blixt.

John Hansen, O. L. Larson, Halvor Hanson and Chas. England returned Friday from Crookston, where they have attended the Farm Crops Shows.

The many friends of O. H. Olson will be pleased to learn he is recovering from his recent operation and expects to be back from the Warren hospital next week.

Some miscreant, evidently under the influence of liquor, broke one of the lights in our office front last Saturday night

We do not know if the act was intentionel or not, but the party who did it has not offered to replace the glass.

We are willing to pay liberally for information that will lead to the arrest of the offender.

Mrs. Blixt Passes

Mrs. P. A. Blixt passed away at her home east of this village, at 3:30 p. m. last Monday. The funeral services will be held at the Scand-Elim Church on Monday at 2.30 p. m. Rev. F. Larson officiating.

Notice for Bids

Bids will be recieved up to noon, March. 2nd 1914 for building of a parsonage for the Swedish Lutheran Church congregation to furnish all material. The plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at N. A. Nelson's office. The successful bidder is required to furnish $1000 00 bonds to guarantee proper completion of the work.

The board reserves the right to to reject any or all bids. By order of committee.

N. A. NELSON.

Feb. 21 2t

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

2 1 8 DAN WHALEN.

Seed Corn

My seed is home grown. It ripened this fall, and was cut and shocked two weeks before the first frost. It comes from Minnesota No. 23 stock that has been bred in this county for the past 8 years and was never known to fail to ripen. Has yielded as high as 65 bu. to the acre. Write L. E. Healy, Red Lake Falls, or call at the Healy Land Office at once if you wish some of this corn for seed. adv 14-21

Lots for Sale

Fine, high lots 37½ feet frontage on Water Street—the best residence street in the village—small barn goes with the lots. Cement sidewalk now in and paid for.

A ideal building place—will be sold cheap.

Call at the Spectator office.

Team for Sale

A good heavy work team, weight 2700 lbs., color bay, six years of age. Good wagon with new double box and spring seat, 1 set of good work harness, 1 pair 7 foot runner heavy bob sleighs. The whole outfit goes at $365.00 for quick sale.

Call at Spectator office.

The Concert

A large crowd greeted the Red Lake Falls Orchestra, at the Imperial Hall, Monday evening, when they appeared under the auspices of the local schools.

That the rendering of their excellent program was well received, was attested by the remarks of several enthusiasts, who, after the concert, were heard to say: "I would give a dollar right now to hear that program thru again."

The Orchestra can be assured of a hearty welcome at any time they may appear in this village in the future.

From Prince Albert

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, formerly of this village, and now located at Prince Albert, Canada came down last Tuesday on a combined business and pleasure trip and was a guest at the D. Patterson home.

Union Meeting

A Union Temperance Rally will be held at the Imperial Hall Sunday evening, March 1st at 8 p. m.

Mr. M. Martison, the State Business Manager of the Anti-Saloon League, of Minneapolis will be the speaker of the evening.

Special music by the Union Chorus. All are welcome. Admission free. 2t

Mr and Mrs. O. F. Post were host and hostess last Sunday at a four course dinner served at one o'clock. The guests were Messers and mesdames C. A. Patterson, A. S. Wilson, and B. E. Burkee.

Mrs. Oakland, a sister of Mrs. Carl Johnson, is visiting at the Johnson home

Mrs. Ed. Erickson of Thief River visited with her brother, Carl Johnson, this week.

I. O. O. F. Party

The second I. O. O. F. party, of this season, was given at the lodge hall, Saturday, by D. Patterson, N. E. Beebe, and O. Gunstad.

The occasion being also St. Valentine day, the games differed somewhat from those usually played. In a game of "find the heart," during the latter part of the evening, Mrs. A. J. Hed and G. W. Hooper were the prize winners. A delicious luncheon was served to the some fourty guests present, at 11:30 o'clock.

Buy Stamps

Rural mail carriers are not compelled to pick up loose coins in the mail boxes.

Route patrons should bear this in mind. It is unfair to expect the carrier to get out of his rig to pick up the coins especially in extreme cold weather.

Provide yourself with stamps and co-operate with the carrier by keeping the roads passable.

An Anecdote of Renan.

Renan while travelling alighted at Naples. One morning a servant of the hotel came to him and said that as she had heard the preacher at the cathedral make use of his name many times she would be thankful if he would choose for her a number in the lottery about to be drawn. "If you are a saint," said she, "the number is sure to be a good one; if you are a devil, it will be still better." Renan smiled and chose a number, but he never knew if the servant was lucky.

No Pantermine.

Kiddie—Did you go to the pantermine this time, A'nt Jane?

Widow—Lawks a me, child, no, indeed! I 'arn't seen no pantermine since yer old Uncle Bill fell downstairs and broke 'is neck.—Exchange.

House for Sale

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper. If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your opportunity Inquire at the Spectator office

Minnesota Makes Good

Captures Corn Prize for Northern Zone.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 10, 1914:

Minnesota's exhibit at the National Corn Show is one of the big surprizes of the Exposition, and Fred Sherman, Immigration Commissioner of Minnesota, is gleeful of the fact that the people of the South, especially, are coming to realize that the North Star State is very much in the corn belt. Mr. Sherman in his "missionory work", is making capital of the United States Government Agricultral Report which shows that Minnesota led the United States for 1913 in yield per acre, - forty bushels. This is rather a hard pill for Southern "caw'n" raisers to swallow, but the Gopher Immigration Commissioner shows them a bona fide copy of Uncle Sam's report report and the Dixeyites have to acknowledge the "corn"

The opening day of the Show, which runs until Feburary 24th, was a big day for Minnesota, inasmuch as the judges selected an ear of white dent corn, grown by J. Crause, of Plainview, Minnesota, the champion ear produced in the Northern zone, which embraces Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. This ear of Minnesota corn is now to be judged with the best ears from the Western, Central, Eastern Southern zones to decide the grand championship prize. "We may not beat the rest of the country in this corn contest, but we will certainly push all of the other states hard in the flax and oats contest," said Commissioner Sherman.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, held Feb. 2, 1914.

Meeting called by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except McKercher.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills, were on motion duly made and carried allowed:

St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing proceedings for Jan. 6	6.25
John Forseen, salary Jan.	15.00
Holmes Bros. as per bill	5.20

Motion made and seconded that resolution passed Aug. 7, 1911, relative to amount to be paid firemen for fighting fires be repealed. Motion carried.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

Dr. C. Swanson, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

A Famous Old English Church.

"The Church of St. Botolph in Boston, England, is a long, low, decorated building, with a high perpendicular tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern, locally known as Boston Stump. The tower is 300 feet high. The light and spacious interior has very lofty arches resting on slender pillars. The church is said to have as many doors as days in the week, as many windows as weeks in the year, as many pillars as months in the year and as many steps up to its tower as days in the year.

Illusions.

A rude shock greets the idea that the testimony of eyewitnesses is especially reliable when one comes to study the laws of evidence. The majority of persons see what they think they ought to see. If a house is reported haunted it is easier to see a ghost there than not. Possibly this accounts for the widespread belief that luminous appearances of one kind or another accompany earthquake shocks. Scientific men do not believe these stories, and they usually dwindle on investigation, yet they continue to circulate on both sides of the Atlantic says a writer in Cosmos, Paris, translated for the Literary Digest.

Germany.

The one thing that came home to me with great force was that Germany is in no way loose jointed or idle, but, on the contrary, strong, red blooded, avid, imaginative. Germany is a terrific nation, hopeful, courageous, enthusiastic, orderly, self disciplining, at present anyhow, and if it can keep its place without engaging in some vast, self destroying conflict, it can become internally so powerful that it will almost stand irresistible.—From Theodore Dreiser's "A Traveler at Forty."

Muscid Philosophy.

First Fly—There will always be swatters. Second Fly—Yes. There can never be a foolproof fly.—New York Sun.

USES OF MONEY.

I desire money because I think I know the use of it. It commands labor, it gives leisure, and to give leisure to those who will employ it in the forwarding of truth is the noblest present an individual can make to the whole.—Shelley.

Wyandotte

Elias Peterson attened the dance at St. Hilaire, Saturday eve.

Charlie Sumpter called at Martin Peterson's Sunday.

J. W. McGilvery called at T. R. F., Tuesday.

Anna Alberg and Gina Hestekind visited at Martin Peterson's Wednesdry. Albert and Fred Sandberg and Albert Johnson called at T. R. F., Wednesday.

G. I. Fellman of St. Hilaire was a business caller here Tuesday.

Roy Sumpter called at Plummer Friday.

Clarence and Willis Roese of Plummer were Hazel callers Monday.

Walter Berg called at T. R. F., over Sunday.

Mr. Walter Peterson and Roy Sumpter attended the dance at St. Hilaire Saturday.

Albert and Fred Sandberg left Thursday for Dakota to visit with friends.

Theo. Halverson called at T. R. F., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter visited at Prodger's Monday.

Mrs. P. Thune and son August visited T. R. F., Monday.

Whalmer Peterson has been on the sick list the past few days.

Mrs. O. Odegaard returned Monday from a visit at Gully.

Dr. Gamble of T. R. F., visited at this vicinity Monday.

Dr. Garet, of R. L. F., made a professional call here Wednesday.

Bray

Ed Crown drove to St. Hilaire Monday.

C. A. Lindquist hauled a load of ice from St. Hilaire Monday.

Ed Finn, Henry Hanson and Selmer Olson made a trip to T. R. F., Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Larson called at Ed. Crown's, Sunday.

Mr. Hooper is out here this week looking over his telephone line.

August Crown and George Bakken from T. R. F. are here visiting relatives and friends, this week.

Earnest Akerlund drove to Wylie Wednesday.

Alfred Lindquist was kicked by a horse Wednesday.

Hazel

J. W. Denhart and W. Heldback called at St. Hilaire Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Trout arrived last Tuesday and are going to occupy the Sherwood farm.

Mr. Jaspers went to T. R. F., to consult a doctor.

Hans Korseth called at T. R. F. Tuesday.

A big baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hestekind last Wednesday evening.

Albert Odegaard called at T. R. F., Wednesday.

Mrs. P. Thune and son August called at T. R. F., Tuesday.

Mrs. Denhart has been on the sick list this week.

Frank Peterson is sawing wood for James Gilbertson.

Carl Mathson has been busy moving his buildings from the east, to the west side of the railway tracks.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Odegard were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mr. Jasperson returned Thursday from a short stay at Thief River.

River Falls

Peter Burstad attended the debate at the eastside schoolhouse Saturday.

Paul and Erick Thyren, Walter Swanson and Eddie Peterson were at R. L. F. Saturday.

Ed. and Lional Erickson and Miller Peterson called at P. Hogquist's Sunday.

Luba Peterson visited at Aug. Erickson's Sunday.

Tecla and Edith Anderson were at T. R. F., Wednesday.

Mabel Swanson took part in the spelling contest at R. L. F., Saturday.

Alice Erickson called at Hogquist's Sunday.

Peter Burstad called at Brevick's Monday evening.

Home from Moorhead

Grace Hall, who is attending the State Normal at Moorhead, came up Friday to spend the week end at her home. She expects to return to Moorhead, Monday.

In the Shadow.

"I'll take the shine out of you," as the eclipse said to the moon.—London Mail.

Fire Averted

What might have been a serious fire was averted at the Central Hotel, Thursday night when a stove on the second floor became overheated and set fire to the wall paper. M. Fricker who was on his way over town, noticed the reflection in the windows of the hotel and investigated. The blaze was easily subdued but had it remained unchecked another five minutes the fire would have assumed serious proportions.

Captures Spelling Prize

Selma Maaland, the daughter of O. O. Maaland, who was selected to represent this county in the spelling contest held in connection with the Farm Crops Shows at Crookston this week succeded in carrying of first prize in the oral contest.

The other people in this vicinity who were winners of prize were Oscar Swanson, Margus wheat; L. Lind, Oats; A. W. Jacobson, Oats.

DISORDERS OF CALVES.

Oversupply of Milk Dangerous, as Is Also Hair In Stomach.

Avoid giving big drinks of factory skimmilk that is not quite fresh. A calf will drink lots of such milk and make a big "pot belly" on it, but fails to grow and thrive and turn into the fine, developed cow one would like, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Farm Journal. Be careful not to feed calves the froth from separator skimmilk. It is actually poisonous, or so irritant to the digestive organs that the calf fills up with gas, bloats and may die. Fits or convulsions in calves come from indigestion, due to overfeeding milk in large quantities at long intervals.

To prevent hair balls in the stomachs of calves, clip the hair from the udder and flanks of the cow if the calf is allowed to suck its dam. Also be careful to keep calves from sucking each other's ears, etc. This sucking takes place immediately after the calf is given its milk from a bucket. The mouth and muzzle remain covered with milk, and the calf licks this off and then wants more and sucks its mates. Hair is taken in in this way, or the calf may suck "wind" and apparently become bloated.

Pays to Treat Stock Kindly.

An Illinois farmer writes: "We hired a man once because we noticed that he spoke pleasantly to his team. It was a small thing, but the straws show which way the wind blows. He stayed with us three years—only left to go on to a farm of his own—and all that time we never heard a curse or saw a blow struck in anger. The stock did better during those three years than it had done for a long time. The cows looked more thrifty, the horses grew less skittish and restless, and even the young stock settled down into regular, sober habits. Did it pay? Try it yourself and see."—Kansas Farmer.

Open Bridles Best.

Every man who handles horses should have the fundamental gift of common sense, says the Farm Journal. A young, highly bred, trotting bred mare has been working on a farm for two years with an aged horse of lighter weight. The young mare has fretted and fumed, always half a length ahead of the old horse. Recently the man handling the team changed to open bridles. At once the young mare fell into her proper place, accommodating herself to the older horse. She could see what was going on and seemed to realize what was expected of her.

Beef Cattle Ration.

A ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, oat, straw and silage fattened the Indiana station cattle quicker and cheaper than did a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn stover. Silage is cheaper and better than clover.

Barometers Indicate State of Mind.

If you're a business man—watch the barometer.

If you want to sell a big bill of goods—watch the barometer.

Such is the advice of Dr. Colin A. Scott, professor of psychology in the Boston normal school.

The barometer, he says, is as sure an indicator of persons' minds as it is of the weather. You'll find them active and up and doing with the barometer high; gloomy and irritable with the barometer low.—Boston Post.

HAPPY THOUGHTS.

Make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts, proof against all adversity, bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of precious and restful thoughts.—Ruskin.

Washington's Spy

He Had a Unique Way of Getting Information.

By F. A. MITCHEL

While visiting one of the historic houses in northern New Jersey—and there are a number of such houses still standing—I noticed among other relics of bygone times one of those quaint, old fashioned clocks standing some six or seven feet high. One may see a clock of this kind frequently in these days, either an antique or made to look antique, so that there was nothing especially peculiar about this one except that it was a very large one. My host, noticing me looking at it, told me a story about the timepiece.

"All the antique furniture in this house," he said, "has been here since 1750, though some of it is earlier than that. There is a bed upstairs in which General Washington slept when he passed through this place when he was going to make his headquarters at Morristown. My great-grandmother, then a girl of seventeen, was here at the time and has left an account of the flutter in the family occasioned by the presence of the commander in chief and a description of him.

"Washington passed on up to Morristown, from where he kept in touch with all the region between New York and Philadelphia. He learned much from the patriots living hereabout, but his principal source of information was spies, whom he sent in different directions.

"One of these emissaries was a Lieutenant Rogers, a fearless youngster, but so gallant that he was very liable to spend more time with the girls than in looking after the movements of the enemy. Nevertheless he seemed to pick up more information than any of the other spies, and for this reason Washington relied much upon him. Though his commander did not know it, the secret of Rogers' success was that he had a way of getting news from girls in whose homes British officers had been quartered and who had heard their talk. What they said Rogers usually wormed out of the girls. With the patriot girls he had no trouble; with the Tories he succeeded by making love to them.

"One day the young officer came through here on his way to New York, where he was going to gather information of Howe's army, then occupying that city. My great-grandmother—the one I was telling you about—was the only one of the family who sympathized with the royalists. The reason for this was that she had been at school in England and had returned but a short time before the Revolution broke out. Rogers, instead of going to New York, dallied here. My great-grandmother—Catherine was her name—was sweet on him, and perhaps the reason he stayed was that he was getting more out of her about the British plans than he was likely to get in New York. Anyway, Howe and a party of his officers had been here only a day or two before.

"Rogers could have got out of Catherine all she knew—so I should suppose—within a week, although it may have taken more lovemaking than could be done within that time to do the job. But he stayed two weeks. Most of this time he was sitting up to my great-grandmother—I mean Catherine—and whether he was doing the business of his general or making love for the fun of it I don't know. But one evening his courting or spy work, or whatever it was, came to a sudden end. It was 11 o'clock at night, an hour which in those days found everybody in bed, but Rogers and my great-grandmother—Catherine—were sitting together in this very room. The clock stood exactly where it does now. Suddenly there came a tramp of horses' hoofs, a clatter of side arms and a rap at the front door.

"Rogers, thinking that a party of Britishers were without, looked about for a hiding place. The girl stepped to the clock, opened the door and bade him get inside. He did so, and she went to the door and opened it.

"Who should be there but General Washington. He came into this room, followed by his officers. He asked Catherine if she had seen or heard anything of Lieutenant Rogers. She, knowing that her lover would rather be caught there by the redcoats than by his general, declared that she knew nothing about him. Washington turned away, saying that several weeks before he had sent Rogers on a mission and since he had not returned the general feared he had been captured by the enemy.

"All would have gone well had not Rogers been taken with an uncontrollable desire to sneeze. Suddenly a loud ca-chew came from the clock. The general, fancying a Tory might be hidden there, went to the clock and opened it. There cringed Rogers, red as a beet.

"'How now, lieutenant?' said Washington. 'Is this the way you get information, dallying with Mistress Catherine? However, I am mightily pleased to find you alive. I believed you had suffered the fate of Captain Hale and been hanged for a spy.'

"Well, Rogers was received with shouts of laughter by the officers, but it was said that he gave Washington important information he had got out of Catherine and lost nothing of the general's favor."

"Was this Lieutenant Rogers a progenitor of yours?" I asked my host.

"Sure—he was my great-grandfather!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Destruction of the cable office at Esmeraldes, Ecuador, where heavy fighting was in between the revolutionists and government forces, left the state department without means of news of the situation.

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The bill to create six vice admirals in the navy has been passed by the senate and now awaits action by the house. Their salaries were fixed at $11,000 a year and the age of retirement at sixty-five years.

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With the $320,000,000 postoffice appropriation bill before it, the senate committee has reported an amendment to prevent further changes in rates or extension of the parcel post without congressional authority.

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A commission to investigate the desirability of the government armor plant with a view to discussing it at the next session of congress is being considered by the house naval committee.

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A proposal to re-establish the system of district agents to safeguard the interests of Indians in the west was made by Representative Carter of Oklahoma, during debate on the Indian appropriation bill. The agents were abolished two years ago.

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Further consideration of Senator Lee's resolution for a special senate committee to co-operate with the interstate commerce commission to compel the Louisville & Nashville to divulge certain information was delayed recently and may not be disposed of until next week.

DOMESTIC.

The Paterson silk strike, which lasted four months, cost the manufacturers $20,000,000 and the workers $5,000,000.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, a cousin of President U. S. Grant, died at her home in St. Albans, W. Va. She was 81 years old.

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There are said to be but three states in the union where women may not practice law, Virginia, Arkansas and Georgia. Women have passed the examinations for the bar in Georgia, but have not been allowed to practice.

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Augustus Octavius Bacon, United States Senator from Georgia for nearly nineteen years, and chairman of the foreign relations committee, since the ascendency of the democratic party March 4, 1913, died in a hospital after an illness of ten days.

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The famous armour collection of William Henry Riggs, consisting of 2,655 pieces and said to be the finest in the world, has been given outright to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, according to announcement by the museum director in New York.

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Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the national woman's suffrage association, and one of the foremost workers for votes for women in this country, was severely injured when alighting from a train in Jersey City. She slipped under a car after the train came to a stop and broke her leg.

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With the announcement of the date for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie as Friday, June 26, the American college rowing season is fairly well outlined. Although there are still dates for various dual and triangular regattas yet to be fixed, it is apparent that rowing is steadily increasing in popularity.

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A snowstorm said to rival in severity the great storm of 1888, raged to the accompaniment of zero weather in the upper Hudson valley, the Mohawk valley and the northern and western parts of the state of New York all day Saturday, tying up many of the smaller railroads and trolley lines and paralyzing communication generally.

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With a glass of champagne almost to his lips, William Jennings Bryan was prevented from drinking the wine in New York by the quick action of his wife, who handed him a glass of water instead.

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Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, who was recently named chairman of the Democratic State committee of Colorado, says that she is a "machine politician." By this she says she does not mean a corrupt body, but an organization pure in principle and certain in purpose.

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Joseph P. Pontrom has been nominated for mayor by the progressive city convention of Kansas City. Mr. Pontron is an attorney. A platform favoring commission government was adopted.

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A tax of 1 per cent per ton on all coal mined by the principal operators in Colorado since the strike began last September has been used to pay the expenses of guarding the mines, according to the testimony in Denver of C. L. Baum before the house investigation committee.

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President Morris McDonald of the Boston & Maine railroad at Boston has tendered his resignation and it was accepted under the understanding that he would remain with the road until his successor is appointed.

Capital invested in film industrie. approximates $750,000,000.

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It is estimated that there are 37,000 electric vehicles in use in this country, of which 25,000 are pleasure cars.

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The women's eight-hour law in Denver has been made very sweeping in its application and now includes bookkeepers, stenographers and cashiers, who are employed in mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing establishments.

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Rigid federal restrictions regarding canned goods and a nation-wide campaign for publicity among those using them were urged by speakers at a meeting of the seventh annual convention of the National Canners' association at Baltimore.

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A strike of 28,000 longshoremen, was ordered by the Greater New York council of the International Longshoremen's union after a meeting between officers of that organization and representatives of the state board of mediation and arbitration in Hoboken.

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Shippers of sand and gravel presented their evidence to the interstate commerce commission against the 5 per cent increase rates asked by the Eastern railroad. They told the commission the rate increases would mean serious loss to the sand and gravel men.

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Investigation of charges that Chicago federal employes profited by the disappearance of Jack Johnson, prize fighter, after being sentenced for violating the white slave law, failed to substantiate them according to the United States district attorney's office at Chicago.

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The Trenton, N. J., grand jury has indicted Morris Rutherford of Warwick, N. Y., vice president and general manager of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railway company, on a charge of receiving concessions from the Pennsylvania railroad in shipping coal in interstate commerce.

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A. T. Wright of Billings, Mont., chairman of the general committee of adjustment of the Order of Railway Conductors, was shot at Chicago when he resisted two men who tried to rob him. The thoroughfare is in the downtown district and was brightly illuminated when a man held a revolver to Wright's side and demanded his money. They ran after discharging the weapon. Wright was only slightly injured.

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"The American league has declared martial law," declared Ban B. Johnson. "We will stop at nothing to eliminate the present management of the Chicago National league club from organized baseball. It is, to my mind, esential that President Tener of the National league and Garry Herrmann, president of the national commission, be clothed with absolute authority to remove from the National league any club owner held to be dterimental to the game."

FOREIGN.

The province of Alberta has a coal area of 16,218 miles, with an estimated quantity available for consumption of 90,000,000,000 tons.

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Regarding the situation in India, it is reported that while the standard of prosperity is higher than ever before, hostility to British rule was never more pronounced.

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Valadimir N. Kokovsof, regarded as the bulwark against reaction, has resigned as premier of Russia and ex-Premier Goremykin has been appointed in his place.

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In spite of the protest made by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affairs and of the instructions of the Mexican foreign office to desist from attacks on President Wilson, El Imparcial bore a three-column first page headline; "The Word of Wilson Lacks Honor, as Does He Himself."

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Next to the home rule question the most absorbing problem faced by the present session of parliament concerns the attitude of the militant suffragets. Supporters of the government declare that recent inactivity of the suffragets indicates that the "cat and the mouse" act has accomplished far more than its most sanguine defenders ever expected and that there is little to fear this year.

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Proclamations announcing the death penalty for smokers of opium in China have been promulgated, according to reports from the provinces. Although definite cases of executions for this breech of the law seldom come to special notice, it is reported from Wu Chang that a smoker among the soldiers of the garrison there was caught indulging in the habit and after a "trial" before a court made up of his comrades he was sentenced to immediate executing and was shot to death.

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The modern German city is, in a double sense, a factory product. It did not "just grow," but it has been actually manufactured. The reason for its manufacture has usually been the development of the local factory.

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The excessive speed of the automobiles in which members of the imperial family are driven in Berlin and its suburbs and the great danger to pedestrians caused thereby were the subjects of complaint during a debate on traffic accidents in the Prussian Diet recently.

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According to a report just issued by the Department of Agriculture, the yield of potatoes in Ireland in 1913 was exceptionally abundant and of good quality. The average was 6.4 long tons, or 239 bushels per acre.

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Dr. Jose Vinconte Concha, the candidate of the conservative party, has been elected president of Columbia. Dr. Concha was minister of war in 1901 and a year later became minister to Washington. He disapproved of the proposed Panama treaty and retired as minister in 1903.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT

Little Falls Banquet Addressed by Economy and Efficiency Commission Member.

Little Falls.—A commercial club banquet at which 100 business and professional men were seated was held at Hotel Buckman in this city. Hugh J. Hughes, a member of the economy and efficiency commission, appointed by Governor Eberhart, made what he said was the first public statement on behalf of the commission.

There are ninety-nine commissions, boards and bureaus, he said, now in charge of Minnesota affairs, each clamoring for appropriations. The commission is working on a plan to combine the apartments under eight or nine commissions, each under a single head, to be appointed by the governor or elected. To prevent the commissions being welded into a gigantic political machine, the commission proposes that except for the department heads a civil service system be applied.

Charles A. Russell of Brainerd spoke in favor of a public utilities bill. He was identified with the fight for and helped to draft such a bill in Wisconsin, and was one of the attorneys in the grain investigation in Minnesota a year ago.

BEST OATS WERE CANADIAN

National Corn Exposition Awards Are Made—Minnesota "Prize Ear" Is Stolen.

Dallas, Texas.—A valuable ear of lar cup to be known as the Canadian bitions as "The $1,000 ear," one of the attractions at the National Corn exposition here, was stolen Monday night. J. J. Furlong, president of the Minnesota State Fair, in charge of the ear, informed the police it was taken from a desk in the lobby of a hotel here. James J. Hill was awarded a prize of $1,000 for this ear, which is 14 inches long. It was Mr. Hill's property.

The $1,500 trophy for the best peck of oats, contested for at the exposition, went out of the United States permanently when J. C. Hill & Sons, Loydminster, Saskatchewan, Canada, were awarded the trophy for the third consecutive time. They requested the directors to allow them to offer a similar cup to be known as the Canadian trophy.

F. O. Sumner, Clyde Park, Mont., won the United States championship prize. Awards will be submitted to the United States department of agriculture for confirmation.

Near Recurrence of Old Tragedy.

Alexandria.—The Soo railway station at Forada, six miles south of Alexandria, was burned some days ago. G. A. Krueger, agent, rescued his wife and six-mouths old baby from the upper rooms, using a ladder and taking them from a window. About five years ago he lost his first wife and two children in a similar fire in a railway station in North Dakota. The Forada fire is supposed to have started in one of the upper rooms of the building.

Southern State Ball League.

St. Paul.—After years of talk, the formation of the Southern Minnesota baseball league became a reality and three cities have signed an agreement while the fourth will sign this week, and two others are expected to join the new organization at once. Austin, Albert Lea and Owatonna are the cities which form the nucleus of the new league, while Rochester will come into the fold within a few days, and Mankato and Faribault are expected to join.

Albert Lea Pastor Ousted.

Albert Lea.—The H. J. Strand church case trial closed here, Judge Kingsley deciding against Rev. Mr. Strand, who is ordered to vacate all the church property on or before March 10. The anti-Strand trustees were declared the legal ones and they can proceed to select a new pastor. An appeal may be taken.

Barnesville Club Elects.

Barnesville.—A. L. Felde is president of the Commercial club for the second time. The vice president is Orris Oliver; treasurer, S. O. Selum; directors, T. Gunness, John Bredemeier, W. S. Lee, C. R. Oliver and Frank Janneck.

House Sinks in Lake.

Elysian.—While attempting to move a two-story frame house across Lake Elysian last week, the building broke through the ice and sank to the bottom. The water has since frozen, so that hopes of dislodging it from the ice this winter have had to be abandoned. The house was on T. H. Savage's farm, on the south side of the lake, but when the land was sold to Martin Sexton, the house was not sold, and was afterwards bought by Charles Born who attempted to move it across the lake.

$30,000 For Crippled Children.

Duluth.—Thomas L. Feigh, who about a year ago gave $600,000 for the construction of three churches and a ward for crippled children, has given an additional $30,000 to be used for the establishment of a children's infirmary in West Duluth. Rev. James McGolrick, bishop of the Duluth diocese, to whom the money was turned over by Mr Feigh, has purchased a dwelling and this will be the home exclusively for crippled children and free to the penniless.

$3,226,000 FOR PHILANTHROPY

Late William Dunwoody Leaves Half of His Fortune for Charitable Work.

Minneapolis.—In a testament which transcends in liberality and surpasses in importance anything in the history of philanthropy in the northwest, William H. Dunwoody, who died Feb. 8, and who gave munificently to charity and for promotion of art and education while he lived, has directed in his will that approximately $4,601,000 be apportioned for philanthropic purposes. Of this total, approximately $3,226,000 is in the form of gifts or endowments for the benefit of Minneapolis, where he lived for forty years.

A great industrial school, wherein the youth of Minnesota may be educated free in useful crafts and trades, is provided for by the residue remaining after other benefactions have been made, and this industrial school endowment will probably reach $2,000,000.

One million dollars is given the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts that its magnificent building, to which in his lifetime Mr. Dunwoody gave $100,000, may be provided with great works of art.

Abbott hospital, which Mr. Dunwoody built and controlled and which is valued at $75,000, is given to Westminster church, along with an endowment of $100,000.

FARM CROPS SHOW IS HELD

Attendance Surpasses All Expectations—20,000 Farms Are Represented.

Crookston.—With an attendance that surpassed all expectations representing not only the fifteen counties competing for the premiums, but delegations from North Dakota and representative men, such as President W. S. Hill of the South Dakota Board of Agriculture, the fourth annual farm crops show, was held here.

The address of welcome was delivered by General Chairman C. G. Selvig, who emphasized the fact that the organization was not working in opposition to any other organization but cooperating with them. He also showed the necessity of the organization by giving the figures of the thirteen counties representing the 20,000 farms in the territory in 1912 raising but 23,819 acres of corn or an average of but 1¼ acres per farm with but an average of 15 head of livestock on each farm, including horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. This was the condition the organization was endeavoring to correct.

Ouster Action May Be Settled.

Albert Lea.—The actions in district court to oust Rev. H. J. Strand from the pastorate of the Norwegian Lutheran church congregations in Bancroft and Riceland townships in this county are in a fair way of settlement. They were taken up before Judge Kingsley in district court. One of the cases is to determine whether a new board of trustees is the legal custodian of the church property and whether it has power to employ a pastor, as it is contended by Rev. Mr. Strand that the old board of trustees, which is friendly to him, is still in charge and that the new board owes its election to persons not members of the congregation. If the new board wins it will dispossess Strand from the farm that is the property of the congregations and occupied by him since he became pastor. The trouble has been pending five or six years.

Eberhart Sings State's Praise.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 20.—The new educational policy in Minnesota schools which has received $7,500,000 aid from the state and making them social and civic centers already has repaid the commonwealth through increased crop production, according to Governor A. O. Eberhart, who spoke before the State Farmers' institute. There are also 30 agricultural schools and 125 other schools receiving state aid and all the talent of the state college and university is at the command of these schools through extension courses.

Prominent Albert Lea Citizen Dies.

Albert Lea.—Soren K. Swenson, president of the Albert Lea Gas Light company, is dead of typhoid fever. He was well known throughout the state.

St. Cloud Pioneer Dies.

St. Cloud.—James R. Bennett, Sr., aged eighty-two years, father of Jas. R. Bennett, Jr., and a pioneer settler of this city, died here.

Money Under Carpet; Burns.

Minneapolis. — Flames destroyed $280 in bills that Abraham Mason, a street car motorman, had hid under a carpet in his home.

Bishop Quayle's Daughter Dies.

Chicago. — Miss Margaret Quayle, daughter of Bishop William A. Quayle of St. Paul, died at Wesley hospital Tuesday.

Gets Silo as Corn Prize.

Crookston.—Theodore Skrei, a resident of Moorhead, Clay county, walked away with the 10-ear sweepstakes corn prize at the Northwestern Minnesota farm crops show, the prize being a $225 silo and additional cash prizes from Clay county. His entry was Minnesota, No. 13, and a magnificent sample. A. D. Vansickle of Warren, Marshall county, won second prize with Minnesota No. 23. E. Byrem of Park Rapids, Hubbard county, won third place with Minnesota No. 13.

City Farmer Successful With Hogs.

Little Falls.—Dr. J. H. Newman of this city has marketed $1,400 worth of hogs from his farm southeast of the city. "Feeding 45-cent corn to 8-cent hogs is the easiest way of making money that I know of," he says. He is a firm believer in the value of pure bred stock and in a short time will have none but pure bred animals on his place. Carl Blemert recently shipped a car of hogs to the South St. Paul market which netted him over $1,000.

SWEEPSTAKE UPON SWEEPSTAKE

CANADA ADDING OTHERS TO ITS SERIES OF VICTORIES.

A Manitoba Steer Carries Off Similar Honors to Those Won by a Half-Brother in 1912.

When Glencarnock I., the Aberdeen-Angus steer, owned by Mr. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, carried off the sweepstakes at the Chicago Live Stock Show in 1912, it was considered to be a great victory for barley, oats and grass versus corn. So that there might be no doubt of the superiority of barley feeding, Manitoba climate, and judgment in selecting the animal, Mr. McGregor placed in competition in 1913, another Aberdeen-Angus, a half-brother to the animal that won last year, and secured a second victory in the second year. In other classes he had excellent winnings, but the big victory was the sweepstakes for the best steer. This victory proved that Manitoba-grown barley and oats, and prairie hay, had properties better than any contained in corn, which in the past has been looked upon as being superior to other grains in fattening and finishing qualities. Not only this, but Glencarnock's victory proves that the climate of the prairie provinces of western Canada, in combination with rich foods that are possessed by that country, tends to make cattle raising a success at little cost.

Other winnings at the live stock show which placed western Canada in the class of big victories were: Three firsts, seven seconds, and five other prizes in Clydesdales.

The winners, Bryce, Taber, Sutherland, Sinton, Mutch, McLean, Haggerty, Leckie and the University of Saskatchewan are like family names in Saskatchewan. Each one had "the goods" that won honor to himself and combined made a name and record for Saskatchewan.

Look at the recent victories won by western Canada within the past three years.

In February, 1911, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, showed a peck of oats at the National Corn Exposition, held at Columbus, Ohio, and carried off the Colorado silver trophy, valued at $1,500.

In February, 1913, the same men, father and son, had a similar victory at Columbia, N. C., and should they win in 1914 at Dallas, Texas, they will own the trophy.

In 1911, Seager Wheeler of Rosthern won $1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for the best 100 pounds of wheat.

In 1912 at the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. Holmes of Cardston won the $2,500 Rumley engine for best wheat in the world.

In 1913 at the Dry Farming Congress, held at Tulsa, Okla., Mr. P. Gerlack of Allen, Saskatchewan, carried off the honors and a threshing machine for the best bushel of wheat shown in competition with the world.

In 1913 at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., Canada won the majority of the world's honors in individual classes, and seven out of the sixteen sweepstakes, including the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat.

The grand prize, a threshing machine, was won by Paul Gerlack for best bushel of hard wheat, which weighed 71 pounds to the bushel, and was of the Marquis variety.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated, as well as the province of Saskatchewan, and western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.

Other prizes at the same place were:

Best peck of barley, Nicholas Tetmiger, Claresholm, Alberta.

Best peck of oats, E. J. Lanigan, Elfross, Saskatchewan.

Best bushel of flax, John Plews, Carnduff, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of barley, A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of flax, R. C. West, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of oats, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta.

In district exhibits, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, won the Board of Trade Award, with Maple Creek second.

Other exhibitors and winners were:

Red Fife spring wheat, E. A. Fredrick, Maple Creek.

Other variety of hard spring wheat, S. Englehart, Abernethy, Sask.

Black oats, Alex Wooley, Horton, Alta.

Western rye grass, W. S. Creighton, Stalwart, Sask.

Sheaf of Red Fife wheat, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Sheaf of Marquis wheat, C. N. Carney, Dysart, Sask.

Oats, any other carlety, Wm. S Simpson, Pambrun, Sask.

Two-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Six-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Western rye grass, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.

Alsike clover, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.—Advertisement.

Some of use don't really forget our promises. We just brush them up and use them over again.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Some men try to hide their light under a bushel, while some others make a fireworks display.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It is human nature to want the biggest half—just as if there was such a thing.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

Bryn Mawr college has 40 girls in swimming class.

GORE EXONERATED IN FOUR MINUTES

EVIDENCE AGAINST BLIND SENATOR DECLARED INSUFFICIENT.

NO DEFENSE WAS NECESSARY

Verdict Would Have Been Same at All Stages of Trial—Crowd in Courtroom Cheers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 20.—United States Senator Thomas Pryor Gore was exonerated of charges of improper conduct by a verdict in his favor returned in district court here in the suit for $50,000 damages instituted by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond of Oklahoma City.

Verdict Is Immediate.

The verdict was returned four minutes after the case was given to the jury. Only one ballot was taken.

"We find," the jury stated in the verdict, "the evidence submitted by the plaintiff entirely insufficient upon which to base a suit; that said evidence wholly exonerates the defendant and had the defendant at the conclusion of plaintiff's evidence announced that he desired to introduce no evidence and rest his case, our verdict would have been the same in that event as now returned by us, in favor of the defendant."

Four minutes after the case went to the jury, a deputy was summoned to the jury room.

"We have reached a verdict," the foreman told him.

Hush Over Room.

A hush fell over the courtroom.

"The jury is coming in," whispered Mrs. Gore, wife of the defendant, as she leaned over and touched the senator's arm. She was weeping.

"Good," Senator Gore responded.

The senator sat upright, listening, his face sober, as it had been all through the trial.

"We, the jury, find for the defendant," read the foreman.

Then the courtroom burst into cheers. The crowd shouted.

There were rebel yells, and cowboy yells, and cat calls, mingled with the stamping of feet, clapping of hands and pounding of umbrellas upon seat backs.

No one in the courtroom tried to stem the cheering. It rose and subsided and rose again.

Judge Clark Smiles.

Judge Clark smiled. After the demonstration had lasted ten minutes the judge left the bench.

Court never was adjourned. The judge forgot it. So did the sheriff. Senator Gore, alone, remained calm. The crowd surged toward him. His wife had her arms about him. She was weeping almost hysterically.

Men threw their arms about his shoulders. The demonstration lasted 30 minutes. Mrs. Bond and her husband left the courtroom while the demonstration was at its height. When it was all over Senator Gore was asked what he thought of the verdict.

"It confirms my faith that truth will triumph," said he.

"Too Happy for Words."

Mrs. Gore declared she was "too happy for words." "I am thinking now of my babies and I want to get home to them," said she.

President Wilson was one of the first to send his congratulations to Senator Gore after the verdict was returned. An hour later this telegram came from the White House, signed by the president's private secretary.

"Heartiest congratulations. — Tumulty."

The trial began a week ago. In her declarations Mrs. Bond alleged that the senator attacked her when they conferred at a hotel in Washington last March in connection with the possible appointment of her husband, Julian Bond, as internal revenue collector at Oklahoma City.

Gore seized her, she alleged, throwing her violently across a bed. She claimed she freed herself only after several men appeared in the doorway of the room. In the scuffle, Mrs. Bond asserted, her face was scratched and hand lacerated by fragments of her broken eye-glass. In his answer Senator Gore denied the charges and as a countercharge alleged that the suit was instigated by political opponents who had failed in their efforts to obtain federal patronage.

Steamship Niagara in Port.

Havre, Feb. 20.—The French line steamship Niagara which lost a propeller at sea, while bound from Havre for New York, has returned here with 147 passengers. The captain declares he encountered terrific weather soon after leaving Havre. First one propeller was badly damaged by the tremendous swell, and then the shaft of the other dropped into the sea, leaving the vessel unmanageable.

Bristow Attacks President.

Washington, Feb. 20. — Accusing President Wilson of inconsistency in his views of the binding effect of the Democratic platform and charging that "greed of the railroads and the audacious claims of Great Britain seem far more potent with our president than the appeal of the womanhood of the nation." Senator Bristow, Republican of Kansas, turned discussion of woman suffrage in the senate into a vigorous debate on the proposed recall of the free tolls provision of the Panama canal act.

Million Dollar Home Burns.

Jericho, Long Island, Feb. 19.—The country home of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., valued, with its furnishings and art treasures, at nearly $1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The only occupants were a caretaker and servants left to look after the property. The caretaker attributed the blaze to an overheated furnace. The fire departments of Hicksville and Westbury were called, but on account of the snow-clogged roads they were unable to drag their apparatus to the scene.

BACKACHE-RHEUMATISM QUICKLY VANISHES

Even Most Chronic Sufferers Find Relief From Few Doses of Croxone.

Croxone soon relieves such conditions because it reaches the very roots of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering cells and glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism; heals the inflamed membranes of the bladder, and cleans out and strengthens the stopped-up, lifeless kidneys so they can filter and sift all the poisons from the blood, and drive it out of the system.

So sure, so positive, so quick and lasting, are the results obtained from the use of Croxone, that three doses a day for a few days are often all that is required to end the worst backache, regulate the most annoying bladder disorders, and overcome the numerous other similar conditions.

Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results.

An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give desired results, regardless of how old you are, how long you have suffered, or what else has failed.—Adv.

The Alternative.

Mrs. Casey (sitting up in bed)—Moike, did yez put out the cat?

Mr. Casey—Oi did.

Mrs. Casey—Oi don't belave it!

Mr. Casey—Well, if yez think Oi'm a liar get up and put 'er out yerself.—London Sketch.

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER BODY

Roxbury, Ohio.—"When my little boy was two weeks old he began breaking out on his cheeks. The eczema began just with pimples and they seemed to itch so badly he would scratch his face and cause a matter to run. Wherever that matter would touch it would cause another pimple until it spread all over his body. It caused disfigurement while it lasted. He had fifteen places on one arm and his head had several. The deepest places on his cheeks were as large as a silver dollar on each side. He was so restless at night we had to put mittens on him to keep him from scratching them with his finger nails. If he got a little too warm at night it seemed to hurt badly.

"We tried a treatment and he didn't get any better. He had the eczema about three weeks when we began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed him at night with the Cuticura Soap and spread the Cuticura Ointment on and the eczema left." (Signed) Mrs. John White, Mar. 19, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Never Before Midnight.

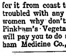
He—Does your husband stay out late at night?

She—No; he generally comes in late at night.

WOMAN WOULD NOT GIVE UP

Though Sick and Suffering; At Last Found Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Richmond, Pa. — "When I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a dreadfully rundown state of health, had internal troubles, and was so extremely nervous and prostrated that if I had given in to my feelings I would have been in bed. As it was I had hardly strength at times to be on my feet and what I did do was by a great effort. I could not sleep at night and of course felt very bad in the morning, and had a steady headache.



"After taking the second bottle I noticed that the headache was not so bad, I rested better, and my nerves were stronger. I continued its use until it made a new woman of me, and now I can hardly realize that I am able to do so much as I do. Whenever I know any woman in need of a good medicine I highly praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. FRANK CLARK, 3146 N. Tulip St., Richmond, Pa.

Women Have Been Telling Women

for forty years how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. This accounts for the enormous demand for it from coast to coast. If you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It will pay you to do so. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, billiousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv

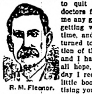
Light Talker.

"What sort of conversationalist is Whipple?"

"He ought to preface every one of his remarks with, 'Apropos of nothing in particular.'"

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.



R. M. Fleenor.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Clever Wife.

Food faddists cause Mr. Ralph Nevill to make some rather piquant remarks in his latest book, "Fancies Fashions and Fads" (Metuen), and he tells an amusing story at the expense of one of them.

When at luncheon with a friend he observed "that he touched no meat, but ate only certain strange vegetarian dishes, which had evidently been prepared for his special consumption. Later on," says Mr. Nevill, "I inquired of his wife if this new diet agreed with her husband

"'It didn't at first,' she replied, 'but it does now.'

"'From his looks he certainly seems to thrive on it. He never looked more robust in his life.'

"'I take care of that,' she went on, 'though I hope he won't find it out. No man partakes of a more carnivorous diet than he. Every one of those vegetable courses you saw today was full of the strongest meat juice, which, by my orders, is put into everything served to him before it appears on the table.'"

Followed the Colors.

"And I suppose, like a brave soldier, you followed your colors." "Yes; whenever there was a battle, I noticed that the colors were flying, so I fled, too."

Some people would cry over spilled milk even if they don't like milk in any form.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.
Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I had used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head, and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head and, at times after exertion, a general "gone" feeling, with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years back I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friends made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Soon I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

IT FINALLY CAME

By L. A. CLAY.

If there had been occasion for George Shoemaker to jump into the river to save human life he would not have hesitated a minute.

If a farmer's bull had broken out of pasture and was on the rampage through the village, George Shoemaker would have been the first to seize him by the tail and swing him over a fence.

If the village cooper shop had been found ablaze some midnight, it would have been George Shoemaker who would have plunged into the fiery furnace to save the kegs and firkins.

There wasn't the least doubt of the young man's physical courage, but when it came to moral courage he was sadly lacking.

They couldn't get him to a dance, a Sunday school excursion, a straw ride, or a spelling school. He would go to a circus, but he'd take a top seat where no girl would be to the right or left of him. Now and then he attended church, but he waited until the congregation was seated, and then dodged in and took a back seat.

There are lots of men that are moral cowards so far as the other sex are concerned. That's why there are old bachelors. Just how they reason it is hard to say. In fact, they don't reason at all. If a woman is born to fear a mouse she fears him, and that's all there is to it. George realized his failing and had tried hard to overcome it, but had arrived at the age of twenty-five and was still as bashful as a young gosling. Then two important things came tumbling into his life He was chased up a tree by a mad dog, and when he had come down again he found himself thinking of the opposite sex from a new standpoint.

The bashful man didn't stop to ask himself if the scare had brought about the change, but went right on and let another take place. He was twenty-five years old and ought to get married. His feet began to grow cold at the thought, but he took a run around the school house and came back to hug the idea. Yes, he ought to have a wife and a home. As the idea broadened and enlarged he found himself musing:

"Now, there is Fanny Desbro. She is very plain looking, but so am I for that matter. She is called a very steady girl and ought to be a good housekeeper. Dang my buttons, if I don't get up the courage to court her!"

It was a month later when George Shoemaker walked home with Fanny Desbro from prayer meeting. He didn't ask her consent, and she didn't drive him away. He was surprised to find himself there, and she was surprised that he had broken loose, as it were. They walked side by side for half a mile and all he said was:

"I wonder if that is the same moon they see in Africa?"

And all she said was:

"I am glad there are no wolves in Spooner county. I should hate to be eaten alive."

A week later the bashful man stopped to talk with the girl at her father's gate. He wanted to talk, and she wanted to talk, but all he could think of to say was:

"They say that 'tater bugs are mighty plenty this year."

And all she could think of to say was:

"I hear that Deacon Jason's dog bit old Mrs. Rodman's cow yesterday."

"Was that George Shoemaker out there?" Miss Fanny's mother asked.

"Yes."

"Getting brave all at once, isn't he?"

"Seems like it."

"Well, he's a good steady chap and a girl might fare farther and do worse."

"He ought to marry a dumb girl to match himself."

"That makes me think. I was reading in a paper the other day that a quiet, bashful man like George was entirely cured of his ailment by a sudden great shock. Perhaps he'll get one."

One evening a fortnight later George came courting. That is, it was what he called courting. He sat on the edge of his chair and looked up at the ceiling and observed:

That doctors had found a new cure for indigestion.

That there were more toads around than he had ever seen before.

That some folks thought the steeple of the Methodist church was out of plumb but he didn't.

That a stranger had arrived at the village hotel and taken a room for a week, and it was evident that a business boom was about to set in over the whole country.

On her part Miss Fanny observed that she had been told that the schoolhouse was to be repainted.

That some tramp had burned a haystack for Farmer Johnson.

That a rat had run over Mrs. Rayburn's bare foot and made her faint away.

That Grandpa Stivers was already predicting that next winter would be cold enough to freeze the hinges off the gates.

When George rose to go he held out his hand, and it was evident that he wanted to say something bad, but he had just begun to stammer when Miss Fanny's mother came into the room and he broke off. He was invited to call again, and he did so to invite the girl to a candy pull with him. She accepted. It was at a house a mile away, and en route he started to say something and a stray dog ran between his legs and killed his speech. On the way back he started out again, but just at the wrong moment they were overtaken by another couple and he had to bite his speech short off. This discouraged him, and he was silent even when they parted at the gate.

"Well, is the bashful man still bashful?" asked the mother of the girl next morning.

"He's improving a little, but I can't make him out."

"How?"

"He wants to say something to me, but he's so slow about it that something always happens to interrupt."

"He can't be going to propose?"

"Why, we are hardly acquainted."

"But some men are in a dreadful hurry."

A few days later as Miss Fanny was walking by the river she ran into Mr. Shoemaker, who was out for a couple of hours with rod and line. She sat down upon the log beside him, and they passed a few sentences, when he said:

"Miss Fanny, I have been waiting an opportunity to—"

"Yes," she queried as he stopped there.

"An opportunity to—to—"

"Hello, folks!" saluted the owner of the sawmill as he came strolling that way.

Of course what the bashful man wanted to say was postponed. Miss Fanny's curiosity was piqued, and she said to her mother when she reached home:

"Mother, Mr. Shoemaker wants to say something to me, but can't."

"Does he keep trying?"

"He does."

"Then why can't he say it?"

"Because he's so slow of speech that before he can get the words out something or other interrupts."

"Well, it must be painful for him. He ought to get a shock, like the man I was reading about, but goodness only knows if it will ever come. He might write what he wants to say in a letter, but I 'spose that idea has never occurred to him."

A Sunday or two later the bashful man sat in church when it began raining. Miss Fanny was there, and she had no umbrella. He made a sneak and returned with his, and when the service closed he was at the door to offer his shelter. On the way home he remarked:

"This rain'll help 'taters."

"And string beans," she added.

And five minutes later, after several preliminary coughs, he began:

"Miss Fanny, what I want to say to you is—"

"Yes."

"What I want to say—"

"Ah, George," said the minister as he overtook them. "You are also one of the lucky ones to be prepared for the storm."

As he continued to walk their way, poor George hadn't another opportunity to say what he wanted to say. Two weeks later, without having got the matter off his mind he started to walk over to the village of Hudson, four miles away, on business. Half an hour after he had started Miss Fanny was driving over the same road with a horse and buggy. Of course she overtook him, and of course she gave him a "lift." They had jogged along for half a mile when he began to hitch around uneasily, and after a time it was the old story over again:

"Miss Fanny, I have been trying to tell you that—that—

"Yes."

"I have waited for an opportunity to say—"

Neither heard the honk of the auto coming up behind on the sandy road. The first they knew of its presence was when the buggy was lifted ten feet high, the horse knocked down, and themselves went sailing into a thistle patch. The autoist didn't stop—of course he didn't; but, aside from the buggy, no great damage was done.

"Hurt?" asked George, as he scrambled up.

"Got a bruise or two."

"Then, Miss Fanny, what I've wanted to say, and what I will say now if I die for it, is that I love you and want you to be my wife, and I'll knock the head off'n any human hyena that comes along and interrupts before you can answer!"

"And what did you say?" asked the mother of the daughter.

"Why, the shock had changed him so that in my surprise I guess I said yes!"

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Solemn Thing.

When you have time to do it, think of the number of men who live to be sixty years of age without ever being called doyens of anything.

The Movies in History.

One of the good uses for moving-picture films is for recording historic events. Not long ago the king of Roumania ordered the production of a film of no less than 3,000 yards length, this being a reproduction of the Roumanian-Russo-Turkish war, which determined the independence of that country. The film will be kept in the archives of the realm. In order to carry this out the army lent 8,000 men in uniform with arms and baggage, led by the officers. Another case is that of the Italian government, which is collecting all the films taken during the war in Tripoli. In England the same thing is done for the films of the king's coronation events.

"S'Matter, Pop?"

Though not considered absolutely careless in his attire Senator John Sharp Williams does not pay particular attention to his gloves, his ties or whether a handkerchief is sticking sort of careless out of his vest pocket.

But the other morning he reached the limit of not caring, or, possibly, was too engrossed in certain measures to pass criticism upon himself in the hall mirror as he left his home for the capitol.

When he came into his office, his clerks grinned, but said nothing, thinking he knew his own business and didn't care to be reminded or advised as to his appearance.

But it was Mrs. Williams who called up, presently, and asked one of the young men to please go over to the senate and remind the senator that he had worn their young son's rakish green felt hat down to the capitol, and that the boy couldn't go to school, or wouldn't till he had it.

His Method.

"How is it, colonel?" asked the hopeful young bunko-steerer, addressing the hoary-headed master of the craft, "that you have always been so successful in picking out juicy suckers and never have to waste your time on unprofitable subjects?"

"I simply wait till I hear a man say that he is a pretty good judge of human nature," replied the veteran, "and then I know he is just what I am looking for."—Puck.

IN HORSESHOE DESIGN

NOVEL LITTLE CUSHION TO HOLD THE SAFETY PINS.

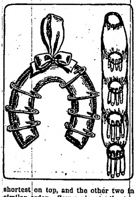
Something That Anyone Can Make, and the Finished Article Will Be an Ornament to Any Boudoir.

A novel little cushion, specially suitable for safety pins, is shown in the accompanying sketch, and as it is made in the form of a horseshoe, it should bring good luck to its possessor.

In making it, in the first place a piece of stiff cardboard must be cut out in the shape of a horseshoe, and well padded with cotton wool on that side which is to be the front, and then covered with grey silk. The edges are next neatly finished off with a scarlet silk cord, and at the top of the shoe there is a smart bow of scarlet ribbon with a loop arranged above it, by which the cushion may be suspended from a nail in the wall.

Other effective combinations in which this little cushion might be carried out are blue silk with ribbon and cord of the same color, but in a darker shade or green silk, with ribbon and cord of an old gold color, or it would look pretty made entirely in one shade of almost any delicate color. A ring to hang it up by may take the place of the ribbon if preferred.

No. 2 shows a very pretty and useful safety-pin holder, and is easily made from a yard of ribbon and five brass rings. The ribbon should be a pale tint, such as pale blue or a delicate pink, and it should be two inches wide. Cover the rings with a double crochet of black silk, or they can be covered by button-holing with black silk. The ribbon is cut into four strips, which are all different lengths, such as 12, 9, 6 and 3 inches respectively. Sew a ring at the end of each ribbon, the ribbon will have to be slightly fulled, as the width of it will be wider than the ring. Now take the four pieces, neatly hem them at the top, and sew them together at the top, so that the longest piece of ribbon is underneath all the rest, the shortest on top, and the other two in similar order. Sew a ring to the top of the ribbons when they are put together.



The holder is now ready to receive the safety-pins, four different sizes can be hung. The top ribbon should have the smallest size, and the largest ribbon the largest.

The holder can be hung up by the ring at the top; it will be found most useful on the dressing-table glass. Safety-pins are rather large to put on the usual pincushion, in any case, it does not allow of such choice as the holder. The ribbon the holder is made of, should match or tone with the general color scheme of the room for which it is intended. These holders will be found a valuable addition to baby's basket, and most useful when on a journey.

SWEATER SHOULD BE LONG

Of Brilliant Colors and Made of the Softest of Wool Are These Comfortable Garments.

From over the Atlantic sweaters have come for women that are dazzling with their vivid brilliancy of color.

The new imported woolen sweaters are not knitted out of rough, wiry wool or in ribs. The wool used is soft as silk to the touch and the stitch is just the plain knitting stitch. They are for the most party very long, coming well down over the hips.

They seem to have taken their colors from the most vivid sunsets. Yellow, orange, purple, metallic greens abound. A striking orange model has a rolling collar striped with black. A cap and a scarf of the striped orange and black go with the sweater.

A shining purple silk model has a linging of knitted silk in vivid orange in the smae stitch and weight as the purple outside. The rolling collar and revers show the orange lining. These double ply sweaters are reversible.

English and French fashionable summer resorts were gay and with these sweaters during the past season.

BLACK POPULAR IN PARIS

Distinctive Color Has a Vogue That It Appears Impossible To In Any Way Weaken.

Black satin and chantilly is a favorite combination for visiting dresses when the fur coats are removed. At matinees the black satin dress is very popular.

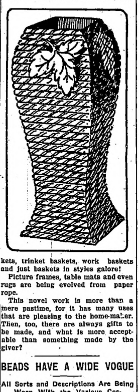
The skirt is very narrow, opening at the feet, and the tunic is draped about the bust and hips, finishing with four or five narrow flounces in fine black lace. The neck and sleeves are in black or white Malines net, transparent, with a small pleating at the elbows and in the long opening at the bust. A bow of black velvet at the throat is an improvement.

Transparent effects upon the arms are to be seen in bright red tulle, with a dress in the same vivid coloring in brocaded satin. One of the big Paris dressmakers is making his new evening dresses with these long wing sleeves in transparent tulle, weighted with glands of beads. Since he has dressed some of the actresses of the leading stages he has slightly changed his severe style. It has been noticed that many smart women are following his ideas of dresses of one color without any relief of black, or white, or flowers.

MADE UP OF PAPER ROPE

Some of the Most Useful and Practical of Gifts Are Constructed of This Material.

Jardinieres and baskets are always useful. Baskets are probably the most popular subjects for rope handicraft, as they are interesting to every woman and indeed are a hobby with not a few. There are flower baskets of every description; there are scrap baskets, trinket baskets, work baskets and just baskets in styles galore!



Picture frames, table mats and even rugs are being evolved from paper rope.

This novel work is more than a mere pastime, for it has many uses that are pleasing to the home-maker. Then, too, there are always gifts to be made, and what is more acceptable than something made by the giver?

BEADS HAVE A WIDE VOGUE

All Sorts and Descriptions Are Being Worn With the Various Costumes of the Day.

There is a craze for beads just at present. At one time, and that not long ago, well-dressed women refused to adorn themselves with anything so gaudy and merely glass. Now, however, glass beads are essential, unless one can afford strings upon strings of genuine stones. The glass beads are beautifully cut and can be had in many lovely colors. Strings of them are worn to match the gowns. Composition beads, such as imitation coral in pink, red and white, and beads of smoked amber, are much worn. The latest to be had is beads made of wood.

One can often get better beads and more inexpensive necklaces by buying a quantity of loose beads in the art needlework stores. Very often they have there sample necklaces made up and it is a very simple matter to copy them. If one is original a necklace can, fortunately, be made that will far outshine any of those that can be bought.

Newest Modes in Mourning.

Ten years ago to go into mourning meant for women to have all her wardrobe of a dull black material. Nowadays any material if black or white is proper for mourning.

Hats of black moire, uncut velvet, or taffeta with a band of crape and a standing bow are extremely fashionable for mourning. All white hats of the same materials are even more so, but white mourning is very expensive and is really only intended for the wealthy. Small turbans or sailor shapes are liked best for all mourning wear.

To Protect Curtains.

How not to muss panel lace sash curtains when the windows or sleeping rooms are opened at night has been a problem of many particular housewives. About halfway up the lower half of the curtain sew a small dress hook on either edge of the curtain and one in the middle, if there is heavy lace or strong material at that point. Beside the small ring screwed into the wood rod of the window shade for the pull cord screw a similar ring into each end of the rod, where it will not be noticed. Catch the dress hooks into the three corresponding rings on the window shade and roll the latter up as high as it is desired to have the window open. The screw rings can be put into the window jamb if preferred.

Every particle of dirt and dust may be removed from a felt hat by rubbing the entire surface with fine sand paper.

Chinese Designs.

Designers of various lines of goods have gone to the Chinese for ideas in the make-up of their motifs, says the Dry Goods Economist. This influence is especially apparent in the patterns of fabrics, both woven and printed, and in all kinds of fancy goods, in buttons and buckles and in ornaments, for millinery and costumes. It is rampant in jewelry and enters in no small degree into the forms of garments and their color details.

Wreath on Hat Brims.

A wreath or band of some sort straight about the brim of the new hats is the rule. Sometimes this band is of silk and sometimes it takes the form of a wreath of flowers. The flowers used in the wreaths are small often like silk roses or posies.

A Bungler.

Miss Jaggers (angling for a compliment)—They say plain girls are always religious. Now, I'm not at all religious.

Mr. Fortnit (gallantly)—Yes, but there are exceptions to all rules, you know.—Puck.

Cruel.

"You needn't speak to me for a month!" she said icily.

"Then you expect to be through talking by that time?" he asked.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 24 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

If the only way to elevate the stage were to raise the price of admission, we should despair of the drama.

Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops work wonders in overcoming serious coughs and throat irritations—5c at Druggists.

A girl can't throw a stone, but that is no reason why she shouldn't have an aim in life.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods than others. Adv.

Colorado has eight women city treasurers.

Uric Acid Is Slow Poison

Excess uric acid left in the blood by weak kidneys, causes more diseases than any other poison.

Among its effects are backache, headache, dizziness, irritability, nervousness, drowsiness, "blues," rheumatic attacks and urinary disorders. Later effects are dropsy, gravel or heart disease.

If you would avoid uric acid troubles, keep your kidneys healthy. To stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills—the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Missouri Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, 715 S. Lafayette St., Marshall, Mo., says: "My whole body was swollen with dropsy. I had terrible backaches and headaches. The kidney secretions were in awful shape. I gave up hope and was ready to die. Doan's Kidney Pills came to my aid just in time and I improved rapidly until I was well. Today I am in better health than ever before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head, or no fee. No fasting. 63 page Book for 2c stamp. DR. M. NEYSMITH, Specialist, 500 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common

In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood

The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce uses most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic and regulator!

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beazley, Essex Co., Va., says. "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness peculiar to my sex. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

KOW-KURE

A sick cow is a bad investment, and a cow that is not producing as much good milk as she should is not well. All cows need careful attention to keep them healthy, and little disorders can be kept from becoming big by the use of Kow Kure.

This famous remedy is a sure cure and preventive of most cow ills—such as Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, and Retained Afterbirth.

Get a package of Kow Kure from your dealer and keep it on hand constantly. 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

Lumbago-Sciatica

Sprains

"The directions seys, its good for lumbago too,—Sloan's cured my rheumatism; I've used it and I know." Do you use Sloan's?

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Boer War and two years ago I was hit by a street car. I tried all kinds of dope without success. I saw your Liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."—Fletcher Norman, Whittier, Calif.

Instant Relief from Sciatica

"I was kept in bed with sciatica since the first of February, but I had almost instant relief when I tried your Liniment."—W. H. Hawkins, Frankfort, Ky.

Sprained Ankle

"As a user of your Liniment for the last 15 years, I can say it is one of the best on the market. Fifteen years ago I sprained my ankle and had to use crutches, and the doctors said I would always be lame. A friend advised me to try your Liniment and after using it night and morning for three months I could walk without a cane and run as good as any of the other firemen in my department. I have never been without a bottle since that time."—Mr. William H. Briscoe, Central Islip, N. Y.

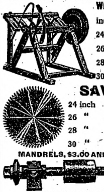
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's Instructive Book on horses, cattle, poultry and hogs, sent free.

Address, DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.

TILTING TABLE FRAME COMPLETE WITH SAW



inch	
24	$16.00
26	16.50
28	17.00
30	17.50

SAWS

24 inch	$3.90
26 "	4.50
28 "	5.10
30 "	5.70

MANDRELS, $3.00 AND UP

POND ICE SAWS

$2.50 AND UP

AMERICAN SAW & TOOL WORKS 14th ST. & WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

GALL STONE VICTIMS STOMACH SUFFERERS Our Liver-Gall Book sent FREE. Cure yourself at home. Write GALLSTONE REMEDY CO. Dept. 790, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

FOREIGN COINS 1c EACH 10 different countries 10c; 22 different, 25c; 75 different, $1; 1,000 mixed, $5; 20 different silver, $1. 1,000 stamps, 5¢. T. J. Baldwin, 87 Nassau St., New York

Pettit's BEST FOR Eye EYE ACHES Salve

PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUCHS AND COLDS

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

REAL ESTATE

Widow Must Sell 133 acres, including 36 choice Holstein cows, crops, 100 a's valuable timber, fruit, modern buildings worth $7,000. Running water. Price $10,000. Easy terms. Free list. C. J. ELLIS, SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK

GO TO, WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT 311 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Spring Suits

We have a large shipment of the well-known Adler clothing, on the road. They will be here in ample time for you to make your selections before Easter. A good assortment of patterns of all sizes, and at moderate prices.

David Lazar

LOWER COST OF LIVING

Lemons per dozen	.35
Oranges " "	.35
Apples per box	2.00
Molasses bulk	.30
Syrup "	.45
Rolled Oats per lb.	.04
Sugar Corn 3 cans	.25
Peas " " "	.25
Rice per lb.	.9
Cotton Gloves 4 pair	.5
Men's Overshoes	.55
" Rubbers	.65

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange at highest market prices

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood, on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN: 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

This Week's Bargains

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday February 21, 1914.

There is a warm contest on for state senator in the 65th district, composed of Red Lake, Pennington and Clearwater, between Hon. D. P. O'Neill and C. L. Hanson, both of Thief River Falls. Mr. Hanson is a banker and is popular. Mr. O'Neill has served three terms in the house,—1893, 1911 and 1913,—and has rendered the state excellent service. In the 1911 and 1913 sessions he was particularly active in securing the enactment of the legislation for the benefit of northern Minnesota. There was no more influential member in the 1911 and 1913 sessions than Mr. O'Neill. He is a ready debater—able, eloquent and aggressive. He was always frank and above-board and was not an extremist. Even those whose views he opposed respected him, and no one ever thought of questioning his integrity or honesty of purpose. Northern Minnesota has no abler champion than Mr. O'Neill, and if the voters of the 65th district consult their own and the state's best interests they will return him to the senate. If genuine worth, ability, efficiency and faithfulness to duty count for anything Mr. O'Neill will be chosen.—Princeton Union.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfuily solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position.

I respectfully solicit the support o the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develod ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly.
C. L. HANSEN.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Inga Turnwall.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Julia B. Kuelmsted, Enar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D. Turnwall, Inga B. Young, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of James D. Turnvall having been filed in this Court, representing that Inga D. Turnwall, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 15th day of April 1913, and praying that letters of administration of her estate be granted to Inga B. Young and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each OF You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of March 1914, at Ten [10] o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 16th day of February, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

O. A. Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner.
[Court Seal] F-21-3t.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No.	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.42
Flax, No. 2	1.39
Oats	.28
Barley	.39
Rye	.42

A. S. WILSON,

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Place your orders with us for prompt service.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

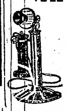
Farmer's Elev. Co.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELF. EX

SEE

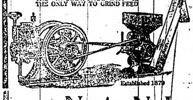
Hans Wilson

For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



Established 1879

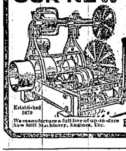
R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

OUR NEW SAW MILLS



Are the sensation of the year. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the World. Original in design, result of over 30 years painstaking experiments, observation and practical tests. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up.

Write today for Catalog B and Prices

Established 1879

We manufacture a full line of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Etc.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

KIND WORDS.

Cross words are not as effective as kind ones. Would it not be wise if we cultivated more the art of kindly and gracious speech? A kindly word laden with sympathy we all instinctively feel may and oftener than we know does eternally influence a life.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

"5-DROPS"
The Best Remedy for all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO.
SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
168-160 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer.

Two Doors North of The Bank.

St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible] Meets at their hall [illegible]. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650. Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington }

In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charles Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Annie Halvorson and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Annie Halvorson being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Annie Halvorson.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 11th day of March, 1914, at (ten) 10 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 6th day of February, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) Judge.

CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. Red Lake Falls f14-3t

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Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Gracia C. Tebo.

State of Minnesota, } In Probate Court.
County of Pennington. }

In the Matter of the Estate of Gracia C. Tebo. Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Caleb K. Colby and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Felix Anderson and Albert Anderson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March 1914, at one (1) o'clock P. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 10th day of February A. D. 1914.

(Seal)
WILHELM MICHELET
Probate Judge

J. M. BISHOP Esq.
f14-3t Attorney for Petitioners.
Thief River Falls Minn.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

Get It At Jackson's

Groceries	- -	Glassware
Cigars	- -	Tobacco
Candies	- -	Fruits
Light Hardware	- -	Crockery

These represent a few of the lines of new goods added to our store since taking charge Jan. 1.

—New goods are arriving daily—

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager

Phone 38

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Published Since 1882

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914. NUMBER 33

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

John R. Larson, the Hazel farmer was in our village. Wednesday.

T. D Tee was a passenger on the south-bound train, Monday.

Miss Margret Kruse visited with friends in the village, over Sunday.

C. Steen of Thief River Falls spent Sunday with his family in the village.

P. O. Nelson, of Thief River, came down Tuesday evening on a business trip.

Grace Hall returned to Moorhead Monday, to resume her studies at the Normal School.

Nick Skeie left Monday for Spooner, after spending a month at the parental home.

"Grandma" Case came from Thief River, Tuesday evening to spend a few days visiting friends.

M. E. Wold of Theif River, was in the this village on a businesr mission, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tomma Wilson and Lizzie Jacobson left Monday evening for Crookston where they will be employed.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Mabel and David Bjornquist Ester Peterson and Alfred Blixt visited at the Gust Erickson home Sunday.

Anton Peterson, the eastside farmer was in town to attend a meeting of directors of the creamery. Friday.

John Larson, one of the former mill boys, came down from Spooner, Monday and will visit with John Konickson.

A. F. Hall returned Tuesday morning from Bagley, where he has spent the week-end visiting with Mrs. Hall.

Albert and Walter Berg are tearing down the old barn back of their home on Water Street and will erect another on the same site.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Miss Gertrude Hooper left Wednesday evening for St. Paul, where she will spend the next six weeks, taking a courses in dressmaking.

Edward Anderson who has visited with his mother and brother in this village, the past two months, left Wednesday for his home at Argyle, Minn

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bahan went to Crookston, Saturday, where Mr. Bahan attended a conference of Station Agents. They returned on Monday morning.

Glen Martz went to Thief River Falls, Wednesday to do some work in connection with his position as Chief Engineer of the Northwestern Electric Railway.

A. H. Pitkin and Leonard Holmes left Monday evening to attend a meeting of the Retail Hardwaremen's Association, which convenes in Minneapolis, this week.

The "Two by Six" Debating Club of School Dist. No. 133, east town, will debate on the question; Which is preferable, city or county life, next Saturday night.

O. H. Olson returned from the Warren hospital, Wednesday. He is fast regaining his strength and expects to be able to resume his usual duties at the lumber yard, in a few days.

Alton Jackson of Red Lake Falls visited with his parents, in this village between trains, Thursday. Alton has a fine position at the "lower Falls" and is also interested in the Jackson Bros'. store at this place.

Albert and Fred Sandberg returned Monday from Northwood, N. D. where they have visited with friends. They are accompanied by a cousin, Ed. Tandberg, who will spend a few days visiting at the A. P. Sandberg home east of town.

List your farm with C.C. Elliot

Glen Martz was a passenger on the north bound train, Monday

Otta Skeie left last evening for an over Sunday stay at Crookston.

The Ladies Aid of the United Church will meet with Mrs. S. J. Amble; next Friday.

Miss Ida Engh came from Hillsboro. N. D. Thurday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Sidsel Engh.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty company, and get the Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Harry Jackson, who has been on the "sick list" for the past four weeks, is able to be up and around again.

A. F. Hall had another attack of throat trouble again this week and is, at present, unable to attend to his duties at the bank.

The Y. P S. of United Lutheran Church will meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall March 11. Miss Josephine Branum will entertain.

Miss Ila Jones, who has spent the past week at the N. E. Beebe home, returned to her home at Crookston last evening.

Mrs. Amelia Collins and son Robert returned last Saturday from Glendive, Mont. where they have spent the last three months with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins.

Miss Eliza Hendrickson went to Crookston Wed. evening returning Friday morning. This morning she left via Hazel for Trail, Minn. where she will finish her term of school, after a 2 month vacation.

The Needledes Needledom met with Miss Josephine Branum last Thursday evening. Music was furnished by a phonograph while each was occupied with their needlework after which an appetizing lunch was served. Every body reported a good time and commented on the amount of work accomplished.

Notice for Bids

Bids will be recieved up to noon, March, 2nd, 1914 for building of a parsonage for the Swedish Lutheran Church congregation to furnish all material. The plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at N. A. Nelson's office. The successful bidder is required to furnish $1000 00 bonds to guarantee proper completion of the work.

The board reserves the right to to reject any or all bids. By order of committee.

N. A. NELSON.

Feb. 21 2t

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

f14-8 DAN WHALEN.

Lots for Sale

Fine, high lots 37½ feet frontage on Water Street—the best residence street in the village—small barn goes with the lots. Cement sidewalk now in and paid for.

A ideal building place—will be sold cheap.

Call at the Spectator office.

Team for Sale

A good heavy work team, weight 2700 lbs., color bay, six years of age. Good wagon with new double box and spring seat. 1 set of good work harness, 1 pair 7 foot runner heavy bob sleighs. The whole outfit goes at $365.00 for quick sale.

Call at Spectator office.

The Real Thing.

Mrs. Knicker—Is your husband hard to get along with? Mrs. Bocker—Very. If I give him a poor dinner he wants a divorce, and if I give him a good dinner he calls it lobbying.—New York Times.

Mask Ball

The Base Ball Club are jubilant over the success of their Mask Ball given at the Imperial Hall last Saturday evening.

A large crowd was in attendance at both the dance and supper. The Club cleared about $20.00 after paying all expenses.

Washington Party

A Washington Party was given by the Junior League at the M. E. Parsonage Friday evening Feb. 20th

The evening was spent in games and music. The Missis Amy and Ora McMahon carried off the honors for the evening.

At about 10:30 p. m. a delicious lunch was served in a room draped in red white and blue. A good time was reported by all.

Caucus

Notice is hereby given that the annual village caucus called for the purpose of nominating village officers for the village of St. Hilaire will be held at the Village Hall Saturday evening March 7th at 8 p. m.—By order of Village Council

Dr. C. Swanson
f. 28-2t clerk

Recieves Large Shipment of Pianos and Organs

H. A, Olsen, the hustling local agent for the Kimball line of musical instruments, recieved a large shipment of pianos and organs, this week. He disposed of six high grade instruments the last week and had several orders on hand awaiting this shipment.

Union Meeting

A Union Temperance Rally will be held at the Imperial Hall Sunday evening, March 1st at 8 p. m.

Mr. M. Martison, the State Business Manager of the Anti-Saloon League, of Minneapolis will be the speaker of the evening.

Special music by the Union Chorus. All are welcome. Admission free. Feb. 21-2t

E. Kolp, R. Fairbanks, K. O. Gigstad, F. Smith, and P. Lundberg were at Thief River between trains, Wednesday.

In this issue will be found an itemized statement of all village orders paid by money recieved from last years bond issue. These orders run back to the fall of 1910.

The general statment and recapitulation will follow in next week's issue of this paper.

Gertrude Hooper entertained the the Thimble Bee, at her home last Monday evening.

Mrs. A. C, Kviness of Middle River visited with friends and relatives in this village, Thursday. She returned Friday morning.

A. H. Pitkin returned from Minneapolis Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin came down from Thief River Friday evening for a short visit at the A. H. Pitkin home. They returned home, today.

The annual village election will take place March 10. Very little, if any, change in officers, is likely as the present administration seems to be giving general satisfaction.

Mrs. A. F. Hall arrived last evening from Bagley for an indefinite visit.

Card of Thanks

We take this method of thanking those friends who so kindly assisted during the last illness of our beloved father, the late Cornelius Severson, and also to those friends who contributed the beautiful flowers at the funeral.

THE FAMILY.

Tearful.

Many a friend will shed a tear who will not shed a dollar.—New Orleans Picayune.

Birthday Party

Friends of Eva Johnson surprised her last Thursday, the occasion being her birthday aniversary.

After presenting her with a suitable token of their respect and partaking of the good things to eat, served by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Oakland, the friends departed at a late hour after wishing Miss Eva, "a thousand birthdays".

Among those who called were; Mae Barragy, Inez Patterson, Ella Jackson, Alice Hall, Kate, Patterson, Mrs. M. E. Hoff, Mrs. A C. Kvinesa of Middle River and Messers O. Olson and R. Boehm.

River Falls

John and Johannes Hogquist called at Erickson's Sunday.

Peter Burstad visited at the parental home Sunday.

Ed. Erickson and John Hogquist were at St. Hilaire, Wednesday.

John Hogquist called at Fangstrom's Tuesday.

B. Brevik and Ed. and Leonard Erickson called at M. Peterson's Tuesday evening.

English as She Is Spoken.

"You'll get run in," said a pedestrian to a wheelman without a light.

"You'll get run into," savagely responded the cyclist as he knocked the pedestrian down.

"You'll get run in, too," said a policeman, stepping from behind a tree.

And just then another scorcher came along without a light, so the policeman ran in two.—Exchange.

The Sleepless Seven.

"There were seven of the twelve," said one of the discharged jurors in speaking of the matter next morning, "who didn't want to sleep themselves and wouldn't let the rest of us sleep. Whenever we dropped in a doze they came around and shook us till we were wide awake again."

"And you had to submit, I suppose, for they constituted the majority?"

"Yes. They were a rousing majority," said the hollow eyed juror, with a pensive attempt to be facetious.—Chicago Tribune.

As She Is Wrote In England.

A correspondent sends to the British Weekly a rare bit of English. It was written by a woman in excusing her tardiness in answering an inquiry that had been addressed to her: "I would have written before, but I have been sick with a dog bite on the arm. The man that owns the sawmills' dog bit me in the road." The excuse was accepted as sufficient.

Wings of the Bat.

The wings of bats are merely hands. The fingers are very long and joined by a membrane similar to that of a duck's foot, only thinner. This membrane is extended up the arm, along the body and down to the legs and tail. The thumb is very short and its nail is extended to form a hook or claw.

Tea Drinking.

Tea drinking was regarded as one of the feminine vices of a hundred years ago. The Female Spectator of that period observes: "The tea table costs more to support than would maintain two children at nurse. It is the utter destruction of all economy, the bane of good housewifery and the source of idleness."—London Mail.

Reached Too Far.

"Yes," said the bankrupt, "I lost my fortune reaching for an ideal."

"Very interesting. And what was your ideal?"

"A bigger fortune than I had."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Accident

While returning home from Hazel, accompanied by Misses Konzen, Barragy and Mrs. A. F. Hall, Gus Fellman had a tip-over on the grade east of town last night. As a member of the school board Gus says he objects to being "sat upon" by the teachers.

But He Didn't Go, Even Then.

"I wish I could read your thoughts," he said.

"So do I," she replied, with a half stifled yawn. "It's so unpleasant sometimes to have to say what one thinks."—Chicago Record-Herald.

TRY TO BE CHEERFUL.

Cheerfulness, like other good qualities, can be developed and increased, and whoever omits its culture neglects an important duty to himself and to society. The fact that few men can do their best work or think their best thoughts unless a cheerful spirit animates them should be sufficient reason for setting in motion every cause which produces such a spirit.

Treasurer's Annual Statement

Annual statement of B. E. Burkee' treasurer of the Village of St. Hilaire, County of Pennington, and State of Minnesota of the moneys received by him into the Village Treasury from the County Treasuer, and from all other officers and persons; and also of all moneys paid out by him as such Treasurer for the year ending February 28, 1914.

1910 Sept. 7,	H. O. Jackson, salary for August, 1412	858.74
" Oct. 4,	George Bakko, street work. 1429	16.06
" Oct. 4,	Peter Westberg, street work 1424	3.45
" " "	A. Satterberg, street work, 1431.	91.88
" " "	Standard Oil Co., 50 gal. gasoline 1436.	11.55
" " "	Arthur Hall, services on council 1437.	48.27
" " "	Edwin Dahl, work on concrete walk 1439.	13.80
" Nov. 7	Geo. Bakko, street work, 1447.	12.57
" Dec. 5,	R. J. McKercher, judge of election 1453.	20.12
1911 Jan. 2,	Wm. Olson, fire pump repairs, 1462.	4.54
" " "	Standard Oil Co., gasoline, 1463	9.10
" " "	Arthur Hall 3rd quarter salary etc 1464.	22.50
" " "	St. Hilaire Fire Dept., fire services 1465.	18.21
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator pub. council proc. 1467.	8.25
" " "	Fricker & Kolstad, const. hose drying rack 1468.	5.92
" " "	H. O. Jackson, salary for Dec. 1467.	18.50
" " "	H. O. Jackson, balance salary, 1468.	11.36
Feb. 7,	Gust Fellman, freigt and drayage, 1472.	1.30
" " "	H. O. Jackson, salary for Feb. 1473	19.50
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator pub. council proc 1471.	7.07
" Mar. 16,	H. O. Jackson, salary for Feb. 1476.	16.90
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator pub. council. proc. 1478.	7.03
" April 11,	Arthur Hall, salary vill. recorder and clk. of election 1479	21.46
" " 13,	Henry Olson, salary bd. of health 1480.	12.33
" " "	A. R. Jones, clk. of election etc.. 1481.	7.85
" " "	J. C. Dahl, pres. council, judge of election, 1482.	7.85
" " "	B. E. Burkee salary as treasurer, 1483.	54.91
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator, pub. Mar. proc. 1484.	7.01
" " "	Daniel Patterson, bd. of health, 1485.	4.48
" " "	H. O. Jackson, salary for March etc., 1489.	21.01
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, 1 yr. health officer, 1490.	4.48
" " "	R. J. McKercher, ½ yr. salary on council, 1491.	7.85
" May 10,	Gust Fellman, draying and street work, 1492	4.26
" " "	John Forseen, salary and street work, 149[illegible]	17.27
" " "	A. S. Wilson, reb. double assessment 1496	44.04
" June 14,	Mer. State Bank, rebate on assess. 1497.	45.10
" " "	John Forseen, salary and street work 1498	20.50
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, street work, 1499	8.70
" " "	Charley Bengtson, street work, 1500.	4.03
" " "	Gust Fellman, street work, 1502.	3.87
" " "	St. Hilaire Spect. pub. proc. for April and May, 1503.	13.87
" " "	O. K. Sevre, street work, 1504.	5.65
" " "	Ole Branum, street work, 1505.	5.62
" " "	David Soderman, street work, 1506	2.43
" July 12,	A. H. Pitkin, merchandise, 1508.	13.22
" " "	Fricker & Kolstad, work, 1509.	3.31
" " "	Ole Branum, street work, 1510.	32.69
" " "	Olaus Sevre, street work, 1511.	53.33
" " "	Roy Wallin, street work 1512.	5.80
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, street work, 1513.	21.92
" " "	Albert Nash, street work, 1514.	6.05
" " "	Gust Fellman, street work. 1515.	27.08
" " "	Oscar Kolstad, street work 1515.	9.96
" " "	John Gunstad, street work 1517.	19.31
" " "	Henry Gunstad, street work 1518.	21.35
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, salary as clerk 1518.	19.51
" " "	K. O. Gigstad, assess. village 1520.	34.64
" " "	John Forseen, salary and street work 1521	33.61
" " "	K. O. Gigstad, prem. ins. policy 1522.	50.08
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator, pub. proc. for June 1523.	6.89
" Aug. 16,	Hans Wilson, cleaning well 1524.	.81
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for July 1527.	6.88
" " "	Wm. Olson, blacksmithing 1528.	1.26
" " "	St. Hilaire Fire Dept. Wilson & Steen fire 1529.	41.82
" " "	John Forseen, salary for July 1531.	19.35
" " "	Sever Scottum, attending at Ada fire meeting 1532.	10.07
" Sept. 13,	John Forseen, salary for August 1686	21.23
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for Aug. 1537.	6.85
" " "	Gust Fellman, street work 1538	5.57
" Oct. 3,	Northern Culvert Co., culverts 1541.	74.03
" " 11,	Hans Wilson, cleaning well etc. 1542.	1.35
" " "	A. H. Pitkin, supplies 1543.	7.00
" " "	John Forseen, salary and labor 1544.	39.73
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for Sept. 1245.	6.82
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, 2nd quarter salary as clk. etc. 1546.	22.63
" " "	Andy Dahl, work on ditch 1547.	17.02
" " "	Gustaf Anderson, work ditdn 1548.	17.57
" " "	Christ Bjerk, cleaning well 1549.	.80
" " "	C. H. Martz, rent for dump ground 1550.	10.91
" " "	A. R. Jones, ½ year salary on council 1551.	5.44
" " "	J. C. Dahl, ½ yr. salary on council 1552	8.44
" " "	Henry Olson ½ year salary on council 1553	5.46
" " "	R. J. McKercher, ½ yr salary on council 1561.	7.64
" " "	G. I. Fellman, work on county ditch 1555	39.46
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, work on county ditch 1556.	19.20
" Nov. 16,	O. K. Sevre, street work 1558.	8.90
" " "	Gustaf Anderson, street work 1560.	7.60
" " "	Andy Dahl, street work 1561.	1.58
" " "	John Forseen, street work and salary 1562	20.73
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator pub. fot Oct. 1563.	6.78
" Dec. 5,	Henry Swanson, road construction 15564	31.13
" " 11,	Merch. State Bank Survey by G. Martz 1567.	16.74
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. for Nov 1566.	6.76
" " "	John Forseen, salary, 1568.	17.30
" " "	G. Fellman, coal and draying 1569.	32.06
1912 Jan. 13,	Ole Nash, work on well 1570.	2.35
" " 11,	Albert Nash, work on well 1571	3.23
" " "	John Forseen, salary and street work 1572	17.44
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, salary as vill. clk. 1573.	20.09
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. for Dec. 1574.	6.72
" Feb. 13,	St. Hilaire Fire Dept. work on chemical 1577.	4.28
" " "	St. Hilaire Spect. pub. proc. 1678.	6.70
" " "	A. H. Pitkin, supplies 1579.	19.92
" " "	John Forseen, salary for Jan. 1580.	16.04
" Mar. 14,	G. I. Fellman, coal and draying 1582.	17.83
" " "	John Forseen, salary for February 1583.	15.98
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proceedings 1584.	6.66
" Apr. 10,	Dr. C. Swanson, clk. salary, clk. of election and health officer 1585.	26.33
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proceedings 1587.	6.63
" " "	John Forseen, salary and labor 1587.	19.74
" " "	B. E. Burkee, 2 per cent receipts and disb. vill. treas. 1588.	42.50
" " "	J. C. Dahl, salary vill. pres. judge of election 1589.	7.43
" " "	A. R. Jones, ½ year salary and clerk of election 1590.	7.42
" " "	Dan Patterson, salary bd. of health 1591.	4.24
" " "	G. I. Fellman, draying and freight 1592.	10.82
" " "	H. A. Olson, ½ year salary and board of health etc	11.66
" " "	R. McKercher, ½ salary on bd. of health 1594.	7.42
" May 16,	Henry Peterson, work on vill. bell 1598.	1.05
" " "	Gustaf Anderson, labor 1599.	5.00
" " 13,	Henry Swanson, road construction 1600.	41.27
" " 16,	John Forseen, salary and labor 1601.	25.96
" " "	G. I. Fellman, draying and freight 1603.	10.05
" " "	A. H. Pitkin, supplies 1604.	6.04
" " "	David Soderman, labor 1605	2.65
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. 1606.	7.65
" " "	Wm. Olson, rep. hook and ladder 1607.	2.62
" " "	J. C. Dahl, blacksmithing 1608.	3.91
" June 17,	John Forseen, salary and labor May 1619	28.04
" " "	St. Hilaire Spectator, pub. proc. 1611	13.60
" " "	G. I. Fellman, street work 1612.	18.21
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, street labor 1613.	17.86
" " "	Geo. Bakko, street labor 1615.	3.53
" " "	Henry Gunstad street labor 1616.	2.88
" " "	Albert Severson, street labor 1617	16.77
" " "	David Soderman, street labor 1618.	5.51
" " "	Gustaf Anderson, street work 1619.	5.51
" " "	Ted Hackett, street labor 1620.	.95
" July 11,	John Forseen salary and labor 1621.	17.14
" " 12,	K. O. Gigstad, assessing real and personal property 1622.	52.30
" " "	K. O. Gigstad, prem. on ins. 1624.	48.91
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, clerk salary 1st quar. 1625	21.57
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. 1626.	8.11
" " "	Alfred Olson, road construction 1627.	145.65
" " "	N. A. Nelson, culvert 1628.	9.37
" " "	J. C. Dahl, board of equalization, 1629.	2.35
" Aug. 16,	G. I. Fellman, labor 1630.	8.31
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, labor 1632.	24.03
" " "	St. Hilaire Spect. printing 1635.	9.20
" " "	John Forseen salary etc. 1636.	29.13
" " "	E. Strandall, cement walks 1638.	894.33
" " 22,	Albert Nash, labor 1639.	3.64
" Sept. 13,	N. A. Nelson, culvert 1640.	10.35
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, labor 1641	34.68
" " "	John Forseen, salary etc. 1642.	33.87
" " "	Andrew Hall, labor 1645.	5.18
" " "	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for Aug. 1617.	10.30
" " "	Robert Jackson, labor 1648.	2.07
" " "	J. C. Dahl, iron 1649.	4.17
" Oct. 17,	Holmes Bros. supplies 1651.	11.84
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, 2nd quarter salary 1652.	27.64
" " "	St. Hilaire Spect., pub. proc. for Sept. 1653.	6.42
" " "	G. I. Fellman, labor 1654.	6.07
" " "	Kolstad & Peterson, labor 1655.	9.77
" " "	John Forseen salary etc 16.6.	21.42
" " "	J. C. Dahl, pres. salary etc. 1656.	10.98
" " "	R. J. McKercher, councilman salary etc 1659	13.50
" " "	Henry Olson, councilman salary etc. 1660.	11.47
" Nov. 16,	The News-Press, printing bids for bonds 1661.	1.83
" " "	John Forseen, salary etc. 1662.	24.87
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, draying 1663.	10.33
" " "	St. Hilaire Spect., pub. for Oct. etc. 1664.	9.74
" " "	A. H. Pitkin, supplies 166.	5.61
" " "	Oscar Gunstad, judge of election 1667.	5.70
" Dec. 12,	I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for Nov. 1668.	9.74
" " "	John Forseen, salary etc. 1669.	19.40
1913 Jan. 15,	John Forseen, salary etc. 1670.	16.23
" " "	Gust Felman, coal and draying 1673.	39.14
" " "	Dr. C. Swanson, clerk salary 1672.	26.20
" " "	J. C. Dahl, judge of election 1675.	7.61
" " "	Henry Olson, clerk gri. election 1676.	5.66
" " "	Adolph Satterberg, draying 1678.	4.05
" Feb. 18,	Albert Seaverson, labor 1680.	3.53
" " "	John Forseen, salary etc. 1683	16.14
" Mar. 14,	John Forseen, salary for Feb. 1686.	15.07
" April 14,	Dr. C. Swanson, clk. salary, bd. of health clk. election 1690.	26.75
" " "	B. E. Burkee, salary as treas. 2 per cent on $2,056.93 rec'd and paid 1695.	41.14

Total warrants paid bond ac't. $3354.06

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of January 1914.

Total cream received	34652
" butter fat from same	8761
" butter made	11.113
" money received	$3,122.39
DISBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons	.32c
Paid to patrons by checks	$2,731.23
" " salt butter and oil	74.42
Paid into sinking fund	63.55
Paid into expense fund	221.17

NELS. ANDERSON, Sec.

Have Their Knives Out.

"So your constituents objected to your absence from Washington?"

"Yes," explained the representative.

"Didn't you tell them that your vote was paired?"

"Yes, and they said that they would see to it that it was pared still more when I came up for re-election."—Buffalo Express.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

It has been announced that the application of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage for affiliation with the National American Suffrage association had been rejected.

• • •

Chairman Lever of the house committee on agriculture has completed and will report to the house the annual agricultural appropriation bill. It aggregates $18,947,000.

• • •

The interstate commerce commission announced its intention of investigating why freight rates on merchandise imported are less than those for shipping domestic goods from the same American ports to interior points in the United States.

• • •

House amendments to the Alaska railroad bill were disagreed to in the senate and taken up in conference. The senate managers contended for reinserting the $10,000,000 bond issue provision and against the house amendments that all spur lines should be of standard gauge.

• • •

Ten architects, one each in San Francisco, Philadelphio, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago and Washington, Baltimore, and three in New York, have been invited by the George Washington Memorial association to compete in drawing plans for the George Washington Memorial building to be built here.

• • •

President Wilson's attitude toward the literary test of the Burnett immigration bill is still the subject of speculation in the senate. Chairman Smith said he had informed the senators Mr. Wilson was not favorably inclined to the test. He would not say whether the president had threatened a veto.

• • •

Increase ranging from 3 to 16 cents per 100 pounds in class and commodity freight rates proposed by the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad between Kansas City, Mo., and Missouri river points, generally were suspended by the interstate commerce commission until June 20, for investigation.

• • •

Congressional investigation of Representative Manahan's charges that the Chicago and Duluth boards of trade and the Minneapolis chamber of commerce compose a combination in restaint of trade which fixes the price of wheat for the farmer and the price of flour to the consumer, was before the house rules committee has week for the first steps for public hearings.

• • •

To encourage young men to enlist in the navy, and being once in the the navy to study hard to advance themselves, Secretary Daniels has proposed a bill authorizing him to appoint annually 250 enlisted men to the naval academy as midshipmen. Appointments would be made on a competitive basis from among the brightest students in the classes abroad navy ships, with a requirement of two years' sea service.

DOMESTIC.

China has signified its intention of being one of the next nations to sign one of Secretary Bryan's peace treaties

• • •

A resolution announcing opposition to amalgamation with any other party was adopted at a conference of progressive leaders from all parts of Wyoming at Casper.

• • •

S. C. Hardin, H. B. Waldrop and P. L. Preddy were arrested at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in connection with the robbery of the Queen & Cresent train near Birmingham. More than $100,000 is said to hav been the loot of three bandits.

• • •

In a decision Judge Clifford of the superior court sustained Jesse Thomas in his action against the Knights of the Maccabees of the World to prevent the organization from raising his insurance assessment from 90 cents to $3 a month.

• • •

At the close of the ten-day campaign of the Young Women's Christian association of Baltimore to raise $100,000 for its work, it was announced that contributions and pledges for that amount had been received.

• • •

Antony Petrases refused to testify at the inquest into the murder of Theresa Hollander, formerly his fiancee, who was beaten to death with a piece of scantling in a cemetery near her home in Aurora, Ill. Petrases is under arrest in connection with the crime.

• • •

House amendments to the bill for a $500,000 federal campaign to fight hog cholera and dourine, a horse disease, were accepted by the senate. The bill now goes to President Wilson for signature.

• • •

Shippers of sand and gravel presented their evidence to the interstate commerce commission against the 5 per cent increase rates asked by the Eastern railroad. They told the commission the rate increases would mean serious loss to the sand and gravel men.

• • •

The cases of four officers and employes of the Western Fuel company, on trial at San Francisco for alleged frauds against the government in obtaining customs rebates, have gone to the jury.

New York state has 1,236,150 persons employed in factories.

• • •

At least 225,000 women and girls work in manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania.

• • •

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Federation of Roumanian Jews of America at New York, resolutions against the passing by the United States senate of the Burnett immigration bill, now before that body, in its present form.

• • •

Bichloride of mercury can be sold at retail in New York after March 1 only upon prescriptoin of physician, it has been decided by the Board of Health. As an additional precaution, the tablets must have the word "posion" stamped upon them and must be kept in containers labeled "poison."

• • •

John Tisdale, aged 65, a civil war veteran, sentenced to five years in San Quentin pentitentiary for arson by Judge J. A. Plummer. Tisdale pleaded guilty to the charge. During 1865 he served in the Second Missouri cavalry and was wounded during an engagement. He was also a pony express rider.

• • •

The Italian bark Castagna, which was wrecked on the ocean side of Cape Cod with the loss of its captain and four of the crew, was torn to pieces by a northeast gale and scattered along the beach for many miles. Life savers recovered the captain's chest, containing the ship's papers, $7,000 and other valuables.

• • •

Lawyers who appear before legislatures and other public bodies ostensibly as advocates of the people, while in reality carrying fees in their pockets as the secret agents of some corporation or other interested party, were criticised by Prof. William H. Taft in a lecture before the students of Boston University Law school.

• • •

More than fifty recognized leaders of the American bar met at New York and organized the American Academy of Jurisprudence. Its purpose is the production of a "complete and comprehensive statement in systematic form of the entire body of American law." Among its organizers are ex-President Taft, United States Senator Root, Attorney General McReynolds, Alton B. Parker and Joseph H. Choate.

FOREIGN.

With a population only two-thirds as great as the United States, Germany has 1,000,00 more labor union members.

• • •

In Japan girls in spinning factories work on an average thirteen to fourteen hours, and those in weaving factories fourteen to sixteen hours.

• • •

A bill for the enfranchisement of women in the Union of South Africa, which was introduced into the house of assembly, was defeated on the first reading by forty-three to forty-two.

• • •

Count Mathias Druczewo Mielzynski, the Polish aristcrat and member of the erman imperial parliament was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter of his wife and her enphew, Count Alfred Miaczinski.

• • •

President Poincare has now completed a year as chief executive of the French Republic. He has gained for himself the reputation of the most active man in France, and increased the popularity he so suddenly acquired, ten fold.

• • •

Three life savers were drowned when they went out from Fethard to rescue the crew of the Norwegian bark Mexico, driven on the rocks near the Saltee islands, Wexford. The Mexico was bound from Laguna, Mexico, to Falmouth. Its crew was saved.

• • •

The whereabouts of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the military militant suffragette leader, is a mystery to the police. Not since she addressed a crowd from the window of her temporary residence in Campden Hill Square a week ago has she been located by the authorities, who are trying to arrest her.

• • •

A resolution asking the French government to take strong measures to protect the lives and property of Frenchmen, in Mexico and urging the co-operation of European nations with the United States with the object of establishing order in Mexico was passed by the national committee of foreign exporter.

• • •

Ten thousand dollars worth of radium is on the way to Honolulu from Philadelphia, but Mrs. S. C. Allen, to whom it was consigned, is dead of cancer. Just before she died, Mrs. Allen, who left an estate of $2,000,000, expressed the wish that her heirs give the radium to the Queen's hospital at the place for the benefit of the public.

• • •

Perth, Scotland, where golf is now a municipal institution, is the city where the first act was passed in 1424 by James I. forbidding the playing of "golfe, futeball or other sik unprofitable sportes."

• • •

The rebel army was routed after several encounters with the government forces and fell back inside the city of Cape Haitien. The leaders of the revolt are preparing to flee to Ouananinthe thirty miles to the east. Panic prevails and an American warship has landed marines.

• • •

The diamond industry of the Netherlands and in Belgium is in a serious situation, there being over 5,000 diamond workers out of work in Amsterdam, while the situation is said to be as bad or worse in Antwerp.

• • •

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says the boy Taranthevitch, son of a law court official at Zhitomir, Russia, who was alleged to have been the victim of a "ritual murder" at Fastoff, was seen at Zhitomir on February 10, according to the report of the police of that town.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

HOLD 2 STATE CONVENTIONS

Optometrists and Retail Jewelers in Convention at St. Paul Hotel.

St. Paul.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Minnesota State Association of Optometrists and the tenth annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Jewelers' association were held here.

About 100 persons from all parts of the state attended.

The sessions Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the optometrists, with Wednesday and Thursday left for subjects interesting to the jewelers.

"Eye Dissection" and "Examination Room Procedure" were topics Monday. Addresses in the evening were made by M. Morison of Osage, Iowa; J. T. Kotman of St. Cloud, Minn., and Albert Meyer of Albert Lea, Minn.

At 6:30 p. m. Tuesday a joint banquet of the jewelers and the optometrists was held. Governor and Mrs. A. O. Eberhart were the guests of honor.

The officers of the optometrists are: Charles Altemberg of Fairmont, Minn., president; Gertrude Stanton Jones of Minneapolis, first vice president; J. E. Kotman, St. Cloud, second vice president; Albert Meyer of Albert Lea, secretary, and J. J. Dood, Minneapolis, treasurer.

Directors are: L. L. de Mers, F. A. Upham, F. J. Pratt, Sr., and H. M. Hitchcock.

ARE AFTER BETTER ROADS

Winona County Carriers Indorse Features of the Dunn Law for Highway Improvement.

Winona.—The rural mail carriers of Winona county formally approved provisions of the Dunn good roads law which provide for immediate relief in the improvement of poor roads, such as summer dragging of soil roads, the prohibition of cultivating fields within one rod of the center of roads, removing snow so as to keep roads open to travel in winter and building snow fences. Good roads in general were indorsed without taking sides for or against the proposed construction of seventy-five miles of concrete or brick roads in Winona county. The carriers will meet here again on Washington's birthday next year. The old officers were re-elected, including Robert M. Barclay of Stockton as president and J. J. F. Wiedemann of Winona as secretary. Robert M. Barclay and Fred Wieck will be the county delegates to the state convention at Duluth in July.

Wreck Victims Recovering.

Worthington.—Those still in hospitals here as a result of the wreck of passenger No. 2 on the Omaha road two weeks ago will be able to return to their homes in a short time. Only seven of the seventeen who entered the hospital remain, John Achen and son, John Greer, James Coleman, H. S. Chaney and wife and son. It was thought at first that Achen and Greer were fatally injured, but they are now well on the road to recovery.

Girls Form Suffrage Club.

Little Falls.—A suffragist club is to be organized in this city with eight young women as charter members. Not being fully organized, the members will not express the attitude of the organization toward militancy, as the ballot is to decide every issue within the club. Neither will the young women say whether the young men who have offered to espouse the cause will be accepted as allies and admitted to the club.

Wrong Man With Same Name.

Duluth, Feb. 23.—J. W. McDonald, deputy sheriff, who was sent to Butte, Mont., to bring back Emil Saari, wanted at Hibbing for wife desertion, first got the wrong man with the right name. When McDonald arrived in Butte he notified the police, who succeeded in finding one Emil Saari. Later it developed that the man really wanted was waiting for the local officer in a cell at the county jail. The other Saari was released.

Follows Husband in Death.

St. Cloud.—After expressing a desire to join her husband, declaring that "life was empty without him," Mrs. Mary Louise Bennett, aged 78 years, widow of James R. Bennett, Sr., died here just six days after his death.

Sold Fake Preventative, Is Charge.

New Ulm.—Asserting that he was sent out by the state board of health to inject a special solution in all pillows and feather beds, which would prevent further spread of the prevailing typhoid, Joseph Davis, alias Dr. Harry Perry, was arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He reaped a small harvest in the sale of his alleged typhoid preventative. The precious compound injected, after an analysis, it is said, proved to contain about 99 per cent turpentine.

Minneapolis Landmark Burns.

Minneapolis. — Fire destroyed the old Hennepin county courthouse Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $75,000. It was a famous building, and long figured in the history of the county. Starting from the first floor the flames licked up the old structure like kindling. The blaze began in the space occupied by the Western Auto Sales company. Firemen were hindered by the formation of ice on their clothing, and the sub-zero weather made many hose lengths worthless.

MORE SERUM FOR SICK HOGS

$15,000 Is Provided for Emergency Use in Treating Hog Cholera in Minnesota.

Minneapolis. — An emergency appropriation of $15,000 for supplying hog cholera serum at the university farm to Minnesota farmers, was voted at a conference of state officers. The regular serum appropriation for this fiscal year has been exhausted by the extraordinary demands and another will not be available until Aug. 1. A request for $40,000 to build a larger serum plant was referred to the attorney general to determine whether it could be classed as an emergency.

The conference took place in the office of Governor A. O. Eberhart and was attended by Governor Eberhart, Auditor S. G. Iverson, Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith and E. L. Erickson, deputy state treasurer. The matter was presented by President George E. Vincent, Dean A. F. Woods, Controller George H. Hayes and Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the university. They asked for $95,000 to build a plant with a capacity of 10,000,000 centimeters, and to produce 5,000,000 centimeters of serum.

The $15,000 allowed will provide for manufacture of 1,500,000 cubic centimeters of serum before Aug. 1, according to Dr. Reynolds, who is in charge of the manufacture.

Swift County Will Celebrate.

Appleton.—Swift county has awakened to the importance of winning the grand championship for the best ten ears of corn at the corn and alfalfa exposition held at Morris in December. It has been decided to hold a festival in celebration of winning the grand championship, and March 17 and 18 are the dates tentatively selected. One of the special features of the program will be the presentation to George Clapp of the play-board cement silo won by him at the corn and alfalfa exposition. Mr. Clapp is one of the progressive farmers of Swift county, and pride in his success as a corn-grower is shared by the neighboring farmers as well as by the people of Appleton.

Albert Lea Store Robbed.

Albert Lea.—The clothing store of A. E. Carlson was broken into and goods to the value of $125 taken. The contents of the cash drawer, amounting to $5 or $10, was also stolen, and the safe was broken into and its contents rifled. Fortunately a large sum of money had been banked, so the loss is confined to valuable papers. Two suspects giving their names as Michael O'Hara and Fred Roberts were captured with part of the goods and money in their possession.

Saves 5; Almost Cremated.

Minneapolis.—Flames licked at the clothing of Ashley A. Stomberg, professor in the department of Scandinavian literature at the University of Minnesota, and noted translator, as the professor lay senseless on the roof of a porch by his burning home. Firemen reached him just in time to save him. Professor Stomberg had risked his own life aiding in the rescue of his wife, his two sons and two guests, and had been overcome after they had reached safety.

Conference Committee Busy.

Minneapolis. — The committee recently chosen to arrange for a meeting to be held here March 19 for the purpose of agreeing on a Republican candidate for governor, reports much progress made. According to G. B. Bjornson of Minnesota, secretary of the committee, the promoters of the plan have received encouragement from many sources. An appeal for support has just been mailed to the various editors of the state.

Tri-County Carriers Meet.

Red Wing.—Rural mailcarriers of Goodhue, Wabasha and Dakota counties, members of the Tri-County Rural Carriers' association, hold their annual convention here Tuesday. President Harry Hines of Cannon Falls presided. Mayor John J. Ferris welcomed the delegates. The following officers were elected: President, H. F. Hines, Cannon Falls; vice president, Edward Nelson, Zumbrota; secretary-treasurer, Frank Schenach, Red Wing.

Mankato Mill Employes Feasted.

Mankato. — Employes of the Hubbard Milling company to the number of ninety-eight were entertained at the Saulpaugh hotel by George M. Palmer, manager at the mill. Among the speakers were Wenzel Bienapfle, the oldest employe in the mill department, who has been there twenty-seven years.

Minnesota Democrats in Love Feast.

Minneapolis—Fully three hundred Democrats were turned away from the West hotel here Tuesday night, being unable to crowd in for the big "get-together" banquet of the state organization. Platform resolutions were adopted and candidate possibilities discussed.

Beekeepers' Annual Convention.

Winona.—The sessions of the annual convention of the Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin Beekeepers' association, were held here Tuesday and Wednesday and were well attended. The presence of J. A. Holmberg, the state bee inspector, was helpful and the beekeepers appreciate the report of the work he is doing to get rid of foul brood in the state. Mr. Holmberg treated eighty-four colonies for the disease here and three colonies had to be destroyed.

Teachers' Program Out.

Winona.—Nearly 500 teachers will attend the annual convention of the Southeastern Minnesota Educational association here March 6 and 7. The program was issued Monday. One of the principal speakers will be H. R. Pattengill, former superintendent of public instruction in Michigan. He will deliver two addresses, one on "School and the Labor Problem" and the other on "Hearts and Health." Other prominent educators are scheduled for talks.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

WAS AHEAD OF HIS TIMES

Man Who Introduced the Now Popular Tango Into New York Was Chased From City.

"It's great stuff to be a pioneer," says Sweeney. "The best you get is to be shot full of arrows."

Meaning that Sweeney brought the turkey trot to New York seven or eight years ago. At that time the town was hardly ripe for it. So that Sweeney's dance hall had about all the defenses of a battleship. One got in by presenting a card which certified that the bearer was a regular member of a club with a nice Indian name. Two or three times the police tried to raid it. Then there were battles all over the street, while the patrons were slipped to safety by subterranean routes. It was his boast then that he did not pay license to the city or graft to the police. The upper circles used to visit Sweeney's when out slumming. It was a poor night when one failed to bounce a bottle off some other one's resilient bean. Sweeney himself had a pretty trick of knife throwing.

"They closed me like a book," said Sweeney. "Said that the dancing in my place was a little too gritty. Moralists said that the contiguous wiggle as practiced at Sweeney's would jar the susceptibilities of a Piute. But I give you my word that if anyone had pulled any of the physical fox passes in my place that you can see in the middle aisle of any restaurant nowadays you could a heard me holler on Ellis island."

No Change.

The young men of the town had bought the vacant lot opposite Miss Martha Billingsby's "fashionable school for young ladies," purposing to build a club house thereon.

"I am sorry for you," said one of Miss Martha's friends; "I fear having these young men opposite you instead of that empty lot will seriously injure your school."

"Oh, never fear," answered Miss Martha promptly. "I can assure you that it will still be an empty lot."—Neale's Monthly.

Declined.

They had scrambled through the first dance on the program and he was leading her back.

"I could die dancing, couldn't you?" he asked.

"No," she replied. "There are pleasanter ways than being trampled to death."

Concerning Grammar.

A sweet little voice—that sounded like it usually used better grammar.—Nell Brinkley in the Journal. Sounds like better grammar ain't being used this season.—F. P. A., in New York Mail.

Mean Spirit.

"The railways have done away with passes entirely," said the member of the town council.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the embittered rural editor. "Now and then one of them passes a dividend."

Speaking Of Lunch

the wife said, "Bring home a package of

Post Toasties

—Sure!"

Toasties are wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.

Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

Fresh, tender and crisp, ready-to-eat direct from the package. With cream and a sprinkle of sugar—

"The Memory Lingers"

Toasties sold by grocers —everywhere.

WILL EXHUME BODY OF SLAIN BRITISHER

AMERICAN OFFICERS TO ACCOMPANY BRITISH CONSUL TO JUAREZ.

U.S. STILL DEMANDS REMAINS

Present Move to Serve As Precautionary Measure—Official Confirmation of Another Outrage —Bauch Likely Dead.

Washington, Feb. 27.—General Villa's proposal for an American examination of the body of William S. Benton, the English ranchman he executed at Juarez, without permitting its removal from Mexico, has been accepted by this government, without waiving, however, any further movement to defend its delivery on American soil.

British Consul Percival, at Galveston, has been ordered to proceed at once to El Paso, from which place he will go to the grave in Juarez with a delegation of Americans.

To Accompany Consul.

Major General Scott, commanding the United States troops there, will detail an American army surgeon and any other officers to accompany the British consul. A member of Benton's family will be taken with the party.

That course has been decided upon pending the outcome of efforts to obtain the surrender of the body to Benton's family, which will not be abated in the least. An immediate examination, even under limited conditions, has been decided upon in order that decomposition, which is very rapid in the Mexican climate, may not obliterate the mute evidence of the wounds.

Further complicated by dispatches telling of official confirmation received by Consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, of the hanging by Huerta troops of Clemente Vergara, an American, near Hidalgo, the Mexican situation took on more tensity, if it could be said there was any change at all.

Bryan Discusses Situation.

Secretary Bryan discussed the situation with the senate foreign relations committee and for more than two hours answered questions by senators.

Both the secretary and senators declined to discuss their conference, except to say that the trend was to get all the facts, leaving questions of policy for future determination.

"What we were seeking to establish," said Mr. Bryan, "was the actual situation, all the facts regarding the Huerta government and the constitutionalist movement."

"Was there any suggestion of a change of policy on the part of this government toward Mexico?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"We did not talk policies," he replied. "What to do on the basis of the facts established was left for further consideration."

Hanging Is Confirmed.

Laredo, Texas.—Official confirmation of the hanging of Clemente Vergara, American citizen, by Mexican federals near Hidalgo, Mexico, has been received by United States Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo. The report said Vergara's body still is hanging three miles from Hidalgo. Consul Garrett immediately left Nuevo Laredo for the scene.

Vergara was a citizen of Webb county, Texas, where he engaged in the ranching business. He used an island in the Rio Grande opposite his ranch at Palafox, Texas, as pasture for his horses. Vergara complained that Mexican federals were stealing his horses and a small detachment of Texas rangers were sent to his ranch.

Lured To Death.

On Feb. 13 Mexicans appeared on the island and called to Vergara to come over, saying they would pay him for his horses. The rangers advised against compliance with the request, but the ranchman decided to go.

When Vergara reached the island, according to reports, he was struck in the back of the head by the soldiers and made unconscious. He was then carried into the interior of Mexico.

Bauch Was Hanged.

El Paso, Texas.—American military men here admit they have received a report that Gustave Bauch, American citizen, who disappeared in Juarez last week, was executed by Mexican rebels at Juarez last Friday. They decline to divulge the source of their information or to give any details pending an official investigation.

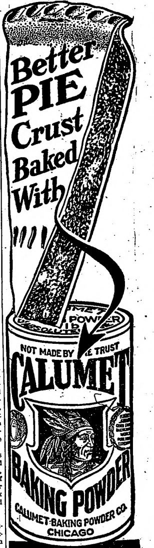
Luis Cabrera, Carranza's confidential secretary, visited the rebel officials at Juarez and is reported to have done some very plain speaking with reference to the Benton and Bauch matters.

Assurances of Punishment.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 26. — Assurances that the men responsible for the execution of Clemonte Vergara, the American citizen hanged by Mexican Federals near Hidalgo, Mexico, will be punished, have been given United States Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo, by Colonel Alvarez, commanding the Nuevo Laredo garrison. Just what steps are being taken was not made public, but it is understood the federal officer assured Consul Garrett that investigation of the case would be thorough.

Out of Drift; Train Wrecked.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 27.—After being released from a snow drift, where it had been fast since Sunday night, the second section of a Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis passenger train struck three horses on a treatle one and one-half miles north of here, wrecking the train. One coach rolled down a 30-foot embankment and the engine is on the edge of the treatle. George Imgrund, general foreman of the local shops, jumped from the coach and was badly injured. He was brought to his home in this city on a hand car.



Better cookies, cake and biscuits, too. All as light, fluffy, tender and delicious as mother used to bake. And just as wholesome. For purer Baking Powder than Calumet cannot be had at any price.

Ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Napoleon's Victory at Brienne.

One hundred years ago Napoleon met the army of the allies at Brienne, a village in northeastern France, and was victorious after a keenly contested battle. The emperor had left Paris only two days before, prepared to make a last desperate effort to halt the advance of the enemy on the French capital and thereby save his tottering throne. The allied Russian and Prussian armies were in command of Marshal Blucher. Napoleon's forces were in a deplorable condition. At Brienne, it is true, his old soldiers displayed prodigies of courage in his name and under his orders, but the raw conscripts were discontented and many of them deserted their colors. Napoleon owed his victory chiefly to the fact that he came up to Blucher when the latter was separated from a part of his forces. Prince Schwartzenberg, in command of the Austrian forces, immediately set out for the purpose of supporting the Prussians, and the combined armies of the allies recommenced their advance on Paris.

Well Stuffed.

A patient in hospital had been kept on low diet for a couple of weeks, and naturally he longed for a square meal.

One morning the doctor found him so much better that it seemed his appetite could at last be safely appeased.

"Do you think you could eat a small chicken today, Tim?" asked the doctor

"Faith, an' Oi could, sor," eagerly responded the patient.

"If it's all the same t' yez," answered Tim, "Oi'd loike t' have it stuffed with another chicken, sor."—Pearson's Weekly.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Problem for the Idle.

If the time is hanging heavy on your hands, try to work out this: How many times in each 24 hours do the two hands of the clock appear at right angles to each other?—Baltimore News.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

The Dentist's Act.

"These new laws have 'teeth' in them."

"Not for people who know how to work a pull."

Only a woman who is in love will look up to a man who is socially beneath her.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Watch Carefully the Child's Diet

Start Them Off Right With a Good Laxative and Then Watch Their Food.

Mothers are often unconsciously very careless about the diet of their children, forcing all to eat the same foods. The fact is that all foods do not agree alike with different persons. Hence, avoid what seems to constipate the child or to give it indigestion, and urge it to take more of what is quickly digested.

If the child shows a tendency to constipation it should immediately be given a mild laxative to help the bowels. By this is not meant a physic or purgative, for these should never be given to children, nor anything like salts, pills, etc. What the child requires is simply a small dose of the gentlest of medicines, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which, in the opinion of thousands of watchful mothers, is the ideal remedy for any child showing a tendency to constipation. So many things can happen to a constipated child that care is necessary. Colds, piles, headaches, sleeplessness, and many other annoyances that children should not have can usually be traced to constipation.

Many of America's foremost families are never without Syrup Pepsin, because one can never tell when some member of the family may need it, and all can use it. Thousands endorse it, among them Mrs. M. E. Patten, Valley Junction, Iowa, who is never without it in the house. Mrs. Patten

RALPH M. PATTEN

says that Syrup Pepsin has done wonders for her boy Ralph, who was constipated from birth but is now doing fine. Naturally, she is enthusiastic about it and wants other mothers to use it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being bought by those who already know its value, and it contains proportionately more.

Everyone likes Syrup Pepsin, as it is very pleasant to the taste. It is also mild and non-griping and free from injurious ingredients.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Wash-Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Overburdened With Love.

"You must learn to love God more than you do papa or me or anybody in the whole world."

Mamma was instructing her young son in his Sunday school lesson, which was the Second Commandment. Her son was already in the throes of his first love affair, the object of which was the daughter of the next door neighbor, sprightly little Lucy Johnson.

"But I don't know God like I do you and papa, and it's hard work to love some one I have never met," was the unexpected comeback of little Charley. "Besides, I love papa so much and you so much and Lucy Johnson so much more than all the rest that I'm just bursting with love, and I haven't any room left to love God in."

ENDS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS

Croxone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the digging, twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Croxone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery.

Croxone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles.

It does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms or a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results.

An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—Adv.

Gate of Tears.

The straits Babelmandeb, the passage form the Persian gulf into the Red sea, are called by the Arabs the "Gate of Tears." These straits are very dangerous in rough weather. The channel is very rocky, and is only about 20 miles wide. It received its melancholy name from the number of shipwrecks that occurred there.

Wanted More Information.

"What do you understand by 'edible fungi?" "It has somethin' to do with mushrooms an' toadstools," replied Father Corntossel. "But whether it's what you swaller or what happens to you afterward I wouldn't like to say without writin' to the department."—Washington Star.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

In the City Hotel.

Wife (as the sugar is passed)—Use the tongs, William.

Bill (from the country)—'Tain't 'ot, is it?—Tit-Bits.

There is nothing like a small brother to take the conceit out of a girl.

GOT AWAY WITH SOMETHING

Old Ben's Forebodings Turned Out to Be Correct, Though Booty Was Not Valuable.

Old Ben was a kleptomaniac. He realized his failing, which caused him such keen humiliation that it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to enter the homes of any of the neighbors.

One evening an old friend of Ben's returned to the town for a visit and called on Ben. Later he proposed they go together to make a call on a mutual friend, but, to his surprise, Ben refused.

"No, no," he cried, shaking his head, "I can't go."

"Why not?" asked his friend. "It's only a step away, and it's not late now; besides I don't know when I'll be round these parts again."

"Well," said Ben, "you know how I always steal, but if you promise to watch me, and see I take nothing, I'll go."

"Ben," said his friend, as they returned, "you did nobly. I watched you every minute, and you never took a thing!"

"Don't," groaned Ben, as he pulled a moist rag out of his pocket. "I've got the dishcloth!"

FACE BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and splotched and burned all the time.

"I tried ——, —— and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Very Regular.

After the sermon on Sunday morning the rector welcomed and shook hands with a young German.

"Are you a regular communicant?" said the rector.

"Yes," said the German, "I take the 7:45 every morning."

In the Dentist's Chair.

Miss Goodrich—I hear your husband is a great lover of the esthetic.

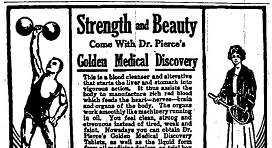
Mrs. Nurich—Oh, yes! He takes one every time he gets his tooth pulled.—Stanford Chaparral.

Poor Man's Blow-Out

"I hear Jones had a blow-out the other night."

"I didn't know he owned an auto."

"He doesn't. This was a ham-and-lettuce-sandwich affair."



Strength and Beauty

Come With Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery

This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt of 50c. Address R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great 1008 Page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent FREE, Cloth Bound for 31 One-cent Stamps.

FOR A WHITE FROCK

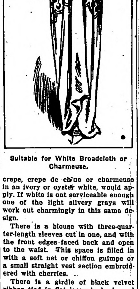
EXCELLENT DESIGN IS THE ONE GIVEN HERE.

In White Broadcloth or Charmeuse It Would Make Up Splendidly—Touches That Add Distinction to the Garment.

Undoubtedly white in the winter is a luxury, but there are numerous occasions when it seems so "just the thing" that a frock in white cloth is a source of unending joy to those who can afford it, write Lillian E. Young in the Washington Star. Whereas the dress itself may not necessitate a vast expenditure, it is positively essential to own a full-length wrap to wear over the same, and thus does the cost mount upward.

The frock I have sketched today seems so nicely appropriate for white cloth that I am sure it will prove itself an acceptable design for any one who contemplates such an indulgence.

Duvetyn, peau de suede or broadcloth would be splendid for the purpose, or, in silken weaves, Argentine crepe, crepe de chine or charmeuse in an ivory or oyster white, would apply. If white is ont serviceable enough one of the light silvery grays will work out charmingly in this same design.



Suitable for White Broadcloth or Charmeuse.

There is a blouse with three-quarter-length sleeves cut in one, and with the front edges faced back and open to the waist. This space is filled in with a soft net or chiffon guimpe or a small straight vest section embroidered with cherries.

There is a girdle of black velvet ribbon tied in flat loops in back, and over this hang two pointed vest ends attached to the front of the blouse. The sleeve ends are faced back and then worn over a full-length guimpe sleeve of net or chiffon.

The skirt is slashed from waist to hem down the left side and there laid in a broad box fold lifted above the regular skirt length and leaving an opening at the feet. There are even gathers around the waist and drapery resulting from the lifted fold.

A very quaint note is struck in the embroidered cherries and feather-stitched scallops encircling the entire skirt width below the hips. The cherries are done in red worsted with green stems and leaves, and the scallops are worked in black. The design is a conventional one of two cherries above each scallop, with stems crossed, and can be coarsely worked in a short time.

If gray is used, the same color scheme applies; in fact, there is no prettier combination than red with gray, but in this case I would suggest that the girdle be kept red instead of black. Or, again, red may not be becoming to some, in which case both the embroidered design and the girdle can be carried out in emerald green and prove equally attractive.

Effect of Colors.

The stout woman should know that yellow increases her natural size. Satin also makes he look bigger. Blue is a slightly enlarging tone; white is stationary. Black, seal brown, navy blue and the deepest of crimsons are all tones that make the wearer look slimmer.

CORSET CHOICE AND CARE

Expensive Ones Are Most Economical in the End If They Are Properly Looked After.

The care of an expensive corset prolongs its life for weeks and even months. So the woman who buys expensive corsets ought to know how to take care of them.

First a word about expensive corsets. They are real economy for the stout woman. She breaks a cheap corset in a week or two, and never feels comfortable or looks well in it. An expensive corset, made of stronger materials, boned, perhaps more flexibly, surely more serviceably, wears five or six times as long as the cheaper one.

The slim woman can well wear cheap corsets. If she is slight and of normal proportions, these will doubtless feel quite as comfortable and look quite as well as the more expensive sort. Then she can indulge in the luxury of getting a new one as soon as the old one is worn or soiled.

The expensive corset must be sent to the professional cleaner occasionally. It is possible to clean a corset at home, although it will not look as well as one cleaned by professionals. The corset should be stretched out on a board and scrubbed with a brush dipped in soapy warm water to which a little borax has been added. It should be scrubbed until as much dirt as possible has been removed, and then it should be rinsed in clear water. Then it should be pinned out flat on a board to dry, in the air, but not in the sun.

The French woman follows a good plan. She has several corsets all the time, and alternates wearing them. The ones not in use are aired and then wrapped about a wooden cylinder, to which they are neatly pinned or tied. They are then wrapped in tissue paper or in a muslin or silk case and laid away until needed. Two corsets worn this way wear longer than one worn constantly.

MODES JUST NOW POPULAR

Hints That May Help in the Selection of the Wardrobe for the Coming Season.

Softness is an essential for all materials, whether they be silk or wool, considering the prevailing style in dressmaking.

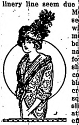
One of the latest notions is a dress with a front train. The fashion leaders of the directoire period had them, and hence they come to us. These front trains are necessarily held up. They need much grace in the handling. The object of the ultra-fashionable dresses is to produce a large effect at the hips, though the hips themselves must look small, often carried out by a short apron made very full. Many evening gowns are conspicuous for the lack of sleeves, and very little stuff is needed for the bodice. Nearly all draperies are carried backward, and often there is a bustle effect, which possibly next season may be accentuated. Some of the opera cloaks are showing rolled fur collars dyed the exact shade of the mantle, even if it is green, blue or pink.

Hitherto fur has been respected by the dyer. Caracul and fox will take any shade, and, in red, mauve, with velvet of the same tone, is specially beautiful.

The zouave jacket has come back again, and seems likely to be a rival to the blouse. It is long enough at the back to be pushed over the belt. The front is loose, and opens over an undervest. Many of them have turnover collars, edged with fur waistcoats.

FUR AND VELVET

The honors of the season in the millinery line seem due to black velvet.



Most often is it seen combined with fur and no more beautiful or becoming combination can be found. The shape shown here was covered with black velvet. The crown is high and square, the velvet slightly fulled, creating a semi-"tam" effect. The brim consists of a puffing of velvet, above which is a broad band of fur. A novel aigrette of brown ostrich fronds in palmlike effect is placed on the left side. The black velvet, brown fur and brown feathers produce a most beautiful color effect.

New Cravat Pins.

Some of the handsomest cravat pins are secured on the artistic safety pin mountings. The ornamental part of the pin, or head, is fixed on the head of the safety pin, which is of platinum or gold.

For Evening Wear.

A beautiful and distinctly original evening gown is fashioned of soft, thick, creamy champagne colored satin of dull surface and draped slightly but cleverly.

ADAPTED FOR SLIGHT GIRL

Bolero Coatee With Appropriate Adornment Makes a Very Attractive Garment.

For very slight girls some of the new bolero coatees are sufficiently attractive.

For example, one composed of stamped velvet in a rich shade of electric blue and bordered with black fox. The fronts were rounded and the back hardly reached the waist line. The border of soft, black fur formed a narrow collar, and it also appeared on the ends of the long, tight sleeves.

The little coat was lined with shot taffetas, which showed shades of rust-red and blue, and it was to be worn over a tango tea gown of supple black satin.

A particularly smart little hat accompanied this costume. The crown was rather high and shaped like a cone, while the brim was very narrow and straight. The hat was entirely covered with wide bands of electric-blue silk braid, and at one side there was a jaunty little mount made of black horsehair and jet beads.

I recently saw another admirable bolero of similar outline. In this case the material was cardinal-red velvet, and there was a collar in silk guipure of the same shade of red. This collar was bordered with skunk, and the same fur appeared on the curved cuffs which fell over the hands. It was a very smart little coat and was worn over a plaited skirt of navy blue moire.

New Lunch Cloths.

Handsome luncheon cloths are embroidered and inset with lace until they are fairly allover patterns of beautiful and varied motifs. One that was an endless source of delight had ovals of Italian cutwork, panels of needle point lace and odd portraiture circles set somewhat like the cogs of a wheel, with scrolls of punch work and of solid embroidery. There were sixteen lace inserts all told in this and an exquisite real lace edge.

The fashionable coiffure is adorned with a flat band of pearls or brilliants.

WESTERN CANADA CAME INTO EVIDENCE

AT THE CRUCIAL PERIOD FOR SUPPLY OF WORLD'S FOODSTUFFS.

The present demand for foodstuffs in all parts of the world, and the expense of producing it on high-priced lands, would make it seem that western Canada came into evidence at the crucial period. There is to be found the opportunity that will be a large factor in meeting this demand. With its millions of acres of land, easily cultivatable, highly productive, accessible to railways, and with unexcelled climatic conditions, the opportunities that are offered and afforded are too great to be overlooked.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and was burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in western Canada.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop, less than eight per cent. of the land is under the ploughs, four per cent. being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only 71,000,000 bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent. of the available cultivatable area produces something over 200,000,000 bushels, what will 44 per cent. produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149, 17,000 being from the United States; in 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1913 it was about 400,000, of which about 140,000 were Americans. But why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, just like his Canadian brother, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from $100 to $200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead and pre-empt half a section for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age upon lands as rich and fertile as those he left, and producing indeed several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change.

And then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which it has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has been touched.

No country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in western Canada today.—Advertisement.

Bitter Tongue.

It was at a concert. The eminent pianist was embarked upon an ambitious classical program. The single individual present who had paid for his ticket turned to his right-hand neighbor, obviously by his bored and superior air a person whose business it was to attend concerts—a musical critic.

"Beg pardon," said the individual, "but isn't that something of Chopin's—that last number?"

"It is," replied the critic morosely, "when somebody else plays it."

Drive that cough from your system. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops will surely help you—5c at all Drug Stores.

The Difference.

"That fake doctor's cares are not patent."

"Perhaps not, but his medicines are."

It is sometimes said of a man that he has outlived his usefulness when in reality he never had any.

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

Camden, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—Mrs. Tillie Waters, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

And this one from Mrs. Haddock:

Utica, Okla.—"I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others."—Mrs. Mary Ann Haddock, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

HAD PROOF OF ASSERTION

Small Girl Was Certain Sunday School Teacher Was Wrong on at Least One Point.

The abilities of the Creator would appear to have been slightly overestimated, according to a story told by Harry Lauder, the comedian.

"A Sunday school teacher," he said, "was trying to impress upon the minds of her pupils the omnipotence of God. 'God,' she said, 'had made the trees, the land and seas, and fish, the animals, the birds.'

"A little hand went up.

"'Did God make everything?'

"'Yes,' was the teacher's reply; 'he made everything.'

"'But I know one thing that he didn't make.'

"'Do you? What is it?'

"'Why, God didn't make rabbit holes, because I saw the rabbits making them themselves.'"

To Cultivate Cheerfulness.

Sydney Smith once gave a woman a score of recipes for cheerfulness, and among them was to remember all the pleasant things said to and of her, to keep a box of candy on the chimneypiece and a gettle simmering on the hob. Do not give way to melancholy; never ask "Why were we born?" If you are given to asking questions, ask easy ones.

Well Put.

Willie—Pa, what is a luncheon?

Father—The feminine for lunch, my son.—Woman's Home Companion.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes guarantee satisfaction. Adv.

Even true love is subject to an occasional relapse.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

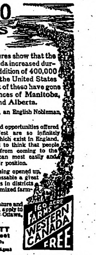
200 Farms Absolutely Free

We will give away FREE of charge and without restrictions as to improvement or settlement 200 farm tracts of from 5 to 40 acres in Palm Beach County.

$1,000 an acre is often made on similar land from winter vegetables alone and fortunes in grape fruit and oranges. This is the land of three crops a year, below the frost line; 365 growing days. The last day for registration is April 30, 1914. Low excursion rates March 3rd, 17th, April 7th and April 21st.

Write for full particulars to

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Lake Worth, Florida


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessable a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

PALMA PEARLS

NECKLACE OF PEARLS of great richness, exquisite Oriental lustre, practically indestructible. Clasp gold filled. Leading jewelers asking five dollars. OUR PRICE $3.50

PALMA MFG. CO., Warder Bldg., Wash'n, D. C.

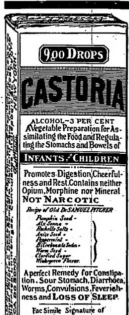
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF SORE EYES

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 9-1914.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Spring Suits

We have a large shipment of the well-known Adler clothing, on the road. They will be here in ample time for you to make your selections before Easter. A good assortment of patterns of all sizes, and at moderate prices.

David Lazar

SHOES SHOES

A complete line of Stillwater shoes, just received. Call and see them, when in need of shoes.

OLE MATHSEON

G. I. FELLMAN

Horse & Auto Livery

Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices. Special attention to travelling men.

COAL and WOOD,

We have all grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

BARN. 23 PHONE RESIDENCE 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

ST. HILAIRE BARBER SHOP

T. A. BRINK, Proprietor

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

This Week's Bargains

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 „ Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday February 28, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will heid compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Inga Turnwall.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Julia B. Kuehnsted, Enar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D. Turnwall, Inga B. Young, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of James D. Turnwall having been filed in this Court, representing that Inga D. Turnwall, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 13th day of April 1913, and praying that letters of administration of her estate be granted to Inga B. Young and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each OF You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of March 1914, at Ten [10] o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 16th day of Februry, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

O. A Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioer.
[Court Seal] F-21-3t.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole H. Seeland, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Tony Seeland, Henry Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Matilda Bateman, Albert Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the state of said decedent:

The petition of Oscar Seeland having been filed in this Court, representing that Ole H. Seeland, then a resident of the County of Pennington state of Minnesota, died intestate on the 14th day of February 1914, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Oscar Seeland, and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March 1914, at Ten (10) o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 24th day of February 1914.

(COURT SEAL.)

WILHELM MICHELET,
f28-3t Probate Judge.

O. A. NAPLIN, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Japanese Railways.

In Japan, unlike most occidental countries, the chief source of railway income is the passengers.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesota In District Court. County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wiley and all persons claiming any right, title estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the premises herinafter described and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate, lien or interest therin, and to obtain the judgment of said Court to the effect that that certain mortgage dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, under date of December, 19, 1888, in Book 25 of mortgages on page 186 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis, to secure payment of two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars on the premices hereinafter described.

And also that certain mortgage dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of December, 13, 1893, in Book 26 of of Mortgages on page 163 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to A. J. Wiley for two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars conveying the premises hereinafter described; are both paid, satisfied and entitled to be discharged of record, and that the same are not liens against said premises.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota and are described as follows:—The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152), north of range fourty five (45), west of the 5th Principal Meridian.

Dated February 26 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Summons

State of Minnesota. In District Court. County of Pennington, Fourteenth Judical District.

E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs.
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wylie and all persons claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been fleld in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF NO PERSONAL CLAIM

To the above named defendants:—

You are hereby notified that the above entitled action is brought to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty five (45), west, in Pennington, count, Minnesota, and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate lien or interest in said premises, and to adjudge, satisfy and discharge of record, that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington county, Minnesota, under date of December 19, 1888, in Book 25 of Mortgages, on page 186 and also that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to A. J. Wiley, dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of, December 13, 1893, in Book 26 of Mortgages, on page 163: and that no personal claim is made in said action against any defendant.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

House for Sale

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A. S. WILSON,
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.42
Flax, No. 2	1.89
Oats	.28
Barley	.30
Rye	.42

Reminded Him.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Restaurant, Patron—I'm glad you spoke of it. My wife told me not to spend any money foolishly, and I was just going to give you a tip.—Chicago News.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thurs- Visiting membrs are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mon days of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.

C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.

Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss

In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charles Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Annie Halvorson and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Annie Halvorson being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Annie Halvorson.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, 1914, at (ten) 10 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 6th day of February, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge.
(SEAL)
CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. Red Lake Falls f14-3t.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of Gracia C. Tebo.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, } In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Gracia C. Tebo. Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Caleb K. Colby and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Felix Anderson and Albert Anderson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March 1914, at One (1) o'clock P. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 10th day of February A. D. 1914.

(Seal)
WILHELM MICHELET
Probate Judge
J. M. BISHOP Esq.
f14-3t Attorney for Petitioners.
Thief River Falls Minn.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

Get It At Jackson's

GROCERIES FRUITS

CONFECTIONERY

Jackson Bros.

H. O. Jackson - - Manager

Phone 38

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Published Since 1882.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914. NUMBER 34.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley Monday afternoon.

Miss Otta Skeie returned Monday from a week end visit with friends at Crookston.

Services tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. at the United Lutheran Church.

Ella Jackson has spent the past week visiting at the I. Wallace home, east of town.

Hans Follstad was assisting at the post office last week during the absence of Otta Skeie.

Cecil Steen, who has been very ill with pneumonia has improved a great deal at this writing.

Tom Hovet returned Friday, from Bemidji, where he was attending to some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Carpenter, well known residents of the eastside, were in the village Wednesday.

Mrs O F Post went to Thief River Thursday for a visit with friends. She returned this evening.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde returned Friday morning from the convention held at Oslo, Minn.

Laura Jacobson came up from Crookston Monday morning for an extended stay at home.

The Needle-bee Needlebom were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. M. S. Gjerde last Thursday evening.

Mrs. A V. Jacobson returned from Grand Forks Monday where she spent a couple of weeks with relatives.

Stuart Richards came down Thursday from Sprague to spend week-end at M. Hanson's home

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptios $1.50.

Miss Esther Jacobson who has been visiting at the Rev. Larson home the past week left for her home at Crookston last Tuesday.

Rev. S. Palm came over from Oslo, on a business mission Friday and left for home via the Soo Line the same evening.

Mrs P. Johnson and son Bennie, returned this week, from points in South Dakota where they have visited with friends and relatives.

Ole Stattum, who has spent the winter here with his father, left Thursday for Riverside, Mont., where he has a homestead.

P. Burstad and Hans Wilson were at Thief River Falls on business Thursday.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

John Follstad who now holds down a position as section foreman at Holt, Minn., spent the week end with his family in this village. He returned to Holt, Monday morning.

Mrs. C. A. Pitkin came down from Thief River Friday evening, visited at the A. H. Pitkin home, and returned to Thief River today.

Mrs. Chas. Patterson entertained the Ladies' Sewing club, Wednesday evening. An excellent lunch was served and all report having a good time.

Nellie Fallstad left Wednesday morning for Holt where she will visit for some time with her father, John Follstad, who is section foreman at that place

G. W. Hooper went to Holt Thursday returning Friday evening. He was accompanied home by Marie Hooper who closed her term of school at Holt, this week.

The best training insures the best positions. Send for Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. free catalog.

Mr. Alfson has purchased the Skeie building north of Goergen's, He is tearing the building down and will use the lumber for erecting a residence on his farm, east of town.

John Scholin was awarded the contract for erecting the Swedish Luthern Church Parsonage, last Monday. Work will be commenced as soon as weather condition will permit.

Nelson and Fellman recieved two Ford cars Tuesday evening. These cars were ordered for and were delivered to C. Person and Ernest Akerlund, prominent farmers in the Black River district.

List your farm with C.C. Elliot

Glen H. Martz and James Walker were passengers to Thief River Falls, Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. F. Larson left Friday for Warren where they will spend the week end visiting friends.

E. O. Buskee, principle of the Verndale Minn. schools, arrived here Saturday to spend his spring vacation.

Leonard Holmes returned Monday from Minneapolis where he has attended the Retail Hardwaremen's Convention.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Miss Edith Dahl who is employed in the Minot, N. D. Schools, came Monday to spend two weeks with her parents. The schools at Minot have been closed for two weeks on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever.

Don't miss the Social at the Carpenter home, Tuesday night March 10th. M-7-2t

Mrs. C. H. Martz is improving the appearance of the farm residence, by the erection of a new porch. R. Wallin is doing the construction work.

O. C. Wilson of Iowa will speak on Socialism, at the Imperial Hall, March 16 th.

Scand. Elim Services by Rev. C. W. Olson, at Gust Erickson's Fri. eve. March 13 th at 7:30 p. m Black River, at A. Dahlstrom's Saturday, eve. 7.30 and also on Sunday at 1.30 p. m. Mar 14. th. At St. Hilaire Sunday 7.30 p. m. March 15 th.

The church quarterly business meeting will be held March 13 at one o'clock. The Ladies will meet Thursday afternoon March 12 th at Andrew Bjornquist's.

A social will be given at the Carpenter home next Tuesday evening March 11th by the Mesdames Beebe, Roy, Wallace, and Carpenter. The proceeds to pay for church lot. Games will be indulged in after which a hot supper will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Supper 25 cents.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

1146 DAN WHALEN.

Stock Reducing Sale

As our warehouse is sold we find ourselves over stocked and in order to reduce the stock we will sell shoes $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 values at $1.00 per pair.

These shoes are are not the 1914 styles but we guarantee satisfaction in wearing qualities. The includes both men's and ladies shoes.

Our hat stock is also too large for room, so we will sell our regular 35, 50 and 65 cents values at 20 cents each

Prices never before heard in this village, will be made on dry goods during this sale. All goods must be sold as we must have the room.

Sale starts Monday morning.

HENRY GOERGEN.

Seed-Oats for Sale

500 bushels, Early-New Market, 60 day Seed-Oats @ $.45 a bushel cleaned. Ready for the drill, free from foul seed. Order early before it is gone.

E. D. HAGGLUND.
R No. 2, Box 5,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

M-7-t-f

In the Matter of Living.

Two economical persons can easily live as cheaply as one spendthrift.—Toledo Blade.

$100,000 Fire at Bemidji

Three Hundred Men Out of Work as Result of Burning of Sawmill.

Bemidji, Minn., March 5—Fire this morning completely destroyed the Bemidji Lumber company's sawmill at a total loss of $100,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of work temporarily. The insurance amount to $60,000. The mill will be re-built. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Thimble Bee

The Thimble Bee were entertained by Miss Alice Hall, at her home Monday evening.

Stories games etc. were the diversions and altho' the "Bee" is strictly a ladies club, the evening was enlivened by a visit from "a man for awhile."

A splendid luncheon was served prior to the departure of the guests.

Caucus

Notice is hereby given that the annual village caucus called for the purpose of nominating village officers for the village of St. Hilaire will be held at the Village Hall Saturday evening March 7th at 8 p. m.—By order of Village Council

Dr. C. Swanson
f. 26-2t clerk

Music in the Air

Henry Olson closed deals for two more Kimball pianos this week and has ordered another lot of instruments shipped at once.

Survey Road

State Engineer Heinz and crew, made a survey of the road between here and Thief River last week, with a view of estimating the cost of graveling the road It is understood that the improvements will be made under the Elwell Act.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held March 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except Olson.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed:

G. I Fellman, coal and draying	$18.00
John Forseen, salary month of Feb	15.00
Wm. Olson, repairing pump....	2.70
St. Hilaire Spectator, pub. proc. Feb. etc	6.75
Walter S. Booth & Son, legal blanks	1.35

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

A Safeguard.

"But you don't speak the language of the country in which you desire a diplomatic position."

"Well," replied the determined applicant, "a man isn't nearly so liable to make indiscreet remarks if he has to get a lexicon and look up the meaning of every word he utters."—Washington Star.

All the Same to Him.

It was the husband's afternoon off. and he thought he would take the children for a little outing.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "suppose we take the children to the zoo today."

"Why, dear, you promised to take them to mother's."

"All right, if it's all the same to the children."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Sister States.

A curious inquirer wanted to know "What are the sister states?" and the brilliant country editor answered:

"We are not quite sure, but we should judge that they are Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minnie Sota and Mrs. Sippi."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Card of Thanks

We hereby extend our sincere thanks to those kind friends who assisted during the the last illness of our beloved wife and mother.

P. A. Blixt and Children.

G. P. JONES

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In soliciting your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914, I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most importent issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom. I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Goverment but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affaire. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

River Falls

P. O. Nelson from Thief River Falls visited at M. Peterson's over Sunday.

John Hogquist called at S. Swanson Tuesday evening.

Ed. Erickson called at M. Peterson's Tuesday.

Lloyd Huddleson from Rudell visited at Palmquest's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Peterson visited at Brevicks Sunday afternoon.

Oscar Hogquist and Charles Samuelson were at Plummer Monday.

N. Kolbensvik from Gatzke Minn. is visiting at G. B. Peterson's this week.

Mrs. A. E. Peterson and daughter Esther of Chrisholm Minn., returned home Tuesday after attending the funeral of the late Mrs. P. A. Blixt.

Mable and David Arthur and Hilmer Bjornquist, Esther Peterson and Alfred Blixt had a sleigh ride to town Sunday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Larson, Miss Jacobson and Miss Esther Pearson visited at the P. A. Blixt home Sunday evening.

John Hogquist called at G. B. Peterson's Wednesday,

Walter, Carl, Arthur, Fredolph and Mabel Swenson, Ruth and Teckla Anderson, Ethel and Willie Palmquist, Nancy and Annie Hedlund, Ed. Peterson and Loyd Huddelson were guests at Eric Hogquist's last Sunday.

Mrs. M. B. Jeoson and children of Clarkfield are visiting at the home of Peter Peterson this week.

Treasurer Annual Statement

Annual statement of B. E. Birkee, treasurer of the Village of St. Hilaire, County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, of the moneys received by him into the Village Treasury from the County Treasuerer, and from all other officers and persons; and also of all moneys paid out by him as such Treasurer for the year ending February 28, 1914.

1913	April 24, C. L. Hansen, village bonds	$4,000.00
"	" C. L. Hansen, prem. on bonds	50.00
		$4,050.00

GENERAL ACCOUNT

1913	Mar. 1. Bal. cash on hand	$204.25
"	April 2, Trevaton, Co. Treas. general fund	499.20
"	May 1, Transfer from bond account	95.94
"	June 28, Andrew Trovaton, Co. Treas. gen. fund	969.72
"	April 21, C. L. Hansen, accrued int. on bonds	105.34
"	Aug. 2, State of Minnesata, 2 per cent tax on fire insurance	35.81
"	Dec. 3, Andrew Trovaton, Co. Treas. ravenue and sidewalks	345.45
"	Sept. 16, C. A. Skele, 35 ft. cement walk block 51	9.25
"	" 17, Mrs. Hans Wilson, 140 cement walk block 53	51.79
"	" 19, Cornelius Anderson, 50 ft. cement walk block 25	18.50
"	" 20, A. J. Hed, 240 ft. cement walk block 51	88.80
"	" 25, Martin E. Hoff, 87½ ft. cement walk block 25	32.38
"	" 29, Christian Pederson, 100 ft. cement walk block 26-26	37.00
"	" " Christina Anderson, 50 ft. cement walk block 26	18.50
"	" 30, Henry Peterson, 37½ ft. cement walk block 26	13.88
"	" " Wm. Olson, 140 ft. cement walk block 52	51.79
"	Oct. 2, Dr. C. Swanson, 50 ft. cement walk block 51	18.50
"	" " Ed. Peterson, 75 ft. cement walk block 26	27.75
"	" 13, Scand. Mission church 50 ft. cement walk block 51	18.50
1914	Feb. 18, Kolo and Ford, fine for damage to bridge	6.91
"	" 19. Merchants State Bank, int. on daily balance to March 1, 1814.	10.92
		$2669.68
1914	Feb. 20. Bal. cash on hand gen. fund.	$376.95

POOR FUND

"	" " Bal. cash on hand, poor fund	$70.21
1914	Feb. 20. Total amount warrants paid bond account	$3,954.06
"	" " Bal. cash on hand transferred to gen. account	95.94
		$4,050.00

GENERAL ACCOUNT

1914	Feb. 20, Total amount warrants paid as per lists	$2,283.73
	Bal. cash on hand	376.95
		$2,669.68

1910	Oct. 3, John Gunstad, labor 1419.	52.23
"	" " Westberg & Co., cement walks 1422.	58.77
"	" " Henry Gunstad, labor 1425.	4.59
"	" 4 Ole Naso, labor 1425.	4.58
"	" " R. J. McKercher, councilman, judge of election etc. 1432.	14.15
"	" " Henry Olson, judge, election 1434	5.30
"	" " J. C. Dahl, salary as pres. of village and iron 1435.	31.40
"	" " Glenn Martz, grade for walks 1441.	6.58
"	Nov. 7, St. Hilaire Rtl. Lbr. Co., lumber and sewer pipes 1442.	38.31
"	" " St. Hilaire Spect. pub. proc. 1443.	15.98
"	" " A. Satterberg, labor 1444.	8.56
"	" " H. O. Jackson salary for Oct. 1449.	58.24
"	Dec. 5, H. O. Jackson, salary for Nov. 1450.	49.39
"	" " H. A. Olson, judge of election 1451.	9.06
"	" " Arthur Hall, clerk of election and walk assessment 1453.	
"	" " Christ Bjerk, labor 1454.	15.48
"	" " St. Hilaire Spect., pub. proc. 1455.	7.07
"	" " J. C. Dahl, judge gen. election 1458.	5.43
"	" " Holmes Bros., supplies 1459.	27.03
"	" " Gust Fellman, coal 1461.	24.16
1911	Feb. 7, W. S. Nott Co., supplies, for chemical 1471.	54.45
"	July 12, St. Hilaire, Lbr. Co., lumber 1507.	16.53
"	Aug. 16, W. S. Nott Co., supplies 1525.	16.63
"	Oct. 11, W. S. Nott Co., 100 ft. hose 1539.	54.66
"	" " Walter S. Booth & son, supplies 1557.	4.87
"	Dec. 11, St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1565.	.98
1912	Feb. 13, Walter S. Booth & son, blanks 1575.	5.50
"	" " St. Hilaire, Lbr. Co., lumber 1576.	2.71
"	May 16, W. S. Nott Co., bic. of soda and H 2&S O 4 1596.	22.09
"	" " Walter S. Booth & Son, blanks 1597.	.79
"	" " St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1602.	5.69
"	June 17. St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1609.	12.80
"	Aug. 16. Emil Just, labor 1633.	14.70
"	Sept. 13, St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1643.	29.11
"	Nov. 16, St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1665.	5.53
1913	April 14, John Forseen, salary etc. 1691.	19.20
1912	Oct. 17, Tom Hovet, salary as councilman etc. 1657.	13.15
1911	Nov. 16, St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber and cement 1559.	29.05
1913	Jan. 15, St. Hilaire Spect., pub. proc 1671.	8.50
"	" " Tom Hovet, judge special election 1677.	7.55
"	April 14, I. D. Converse, pub. for March, 1679.	8.75
"	Feb. 18, I. D. Converse pub. for Jan. 1681.	6.25
"	" " Holmes Bros., sawing wood 1682.	6.50
"	April 14, Tom Hovet, salary as councilman and judge of election 1684.	11.00
"	March 14, I. D. Converse, pub. proc., 1685.	7.25
"	" " St. Hilaire Fire Dept. fire at wilson & Steen 1687.	7.00
"	" " Stanton and Rowberg, legal services in bond matter 1688.	25.00
"	April 14, J. C. Dahl, salary as pres. and judge of election 1689.	7.00
"	" " R. J. McKercher, salary as councilman and judge of election 1692.	7.00
"	" " H. A. Olson, salary as councilman 1693.	11.00
"	" " G. I. Fellman, coal 1694.	3.68
"	May 15, G. I. Fellman, labor man and team 1696.	5.00
"	" " Albert Seaverson, labor man and team 1697.	6.63
"	" " Adolph Satterberg, labor man and team 1697.	8.13
"	" " Gustaf Anderson, labor 1699.	4.50
"	" " John Forseen, salary etc. 1700.	20.30
"	" " A. H. Pitkin, supplies 1701.	12.16
"	" " J. C. Dahl, supplies 1662.	4.60
"	" " I. D. Converse, pub. proc. for April 1703.	6.25
"	" " St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1704.	2.50
"	June 7, Everett Smith, labor on bridge 1705.	7.80
"	" 10, John Forseen, salary etc. 1706,	18.90
"	" " Chas. Langman, labor on bridge 1707.	12.40
"	" " St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., lumber 1708.	49.45
"	" " Ole Branum, labor 1709.	2.60
"	" " St. Hilaire Spect. pub. proc., etc. 1712.	14.20
"	" " Milton Forder, bridge repairs 1711.	28.00
"	" " J. C. Dahl, drft bolts 1714.	3.50
"	" " Adolph Satterberg, labor man and team 1716.	9.77
"	July 8, K. O. Gigstad, Insurance vill. hall 1717.	45.25
"	June 1, First Natl. Bank, interest on bonds ——	87.50
1910	Oct. 4, Christ Bjerk, street work 1827.	26.82
1911	Mar. 16, J. S. Roy, wood 1477	7.98
1912	July 11, W. S. Nott, Co., repair chemical 1621.	63.42
"	Aug. 16, H. M. Babcock, wood alcohol 1634.	.80
"	" " Crookston Times, pub. bids 1637.	1.90
"	Oct. 17, The Journal Prtng. Co., printing 1650.	1.68
1913	June 10, H. M. Babcock, blank book 1710.	.80
"	" " Northern Culvert Co., culverts 1713.	73.87
"	" " G. I. Fellman, labor man and team 1715.	6.20
"	July 14, G. I. Fellman, draying 1718.	6.60
"	" " St. Hilaire Fire Dept. delegate to firemen's convention 1719.	5.50
"	" " John Forseen, salary etc. 1720.	20.10
"	" " Carl Johnson, assessing 1721.	38.00
"	" " J. E. Owens, labor cleaing well 1722.	1.00
"	" " Gustaf Anderson, labor 1723.	2.20
"	" " Everett Smith, labor cleaning well 1724.	1.00
"	" " Henry Peterson, Deputy Marshall July 4, 1725.	3.50
"	" " St. Hilaire Spect., pub, proc. 1725.	6.60
"	" " Dr. C. Swanson, salary as clerk etc. 1727.	20.75
"	" " N. A. Nelson, cutting edge for grader 1726.	6.44
"	" " J. C. Dahl, cutting edge for grader 1729.	2.00
"	" " L. C. Simons, legal services in bond matter 1720.	52.00
"	Aug. 8, N. A. Nelson, 1 wheel barrow 1731.	3.00
"	" " John Forseen, salary 1732.	15.00
"	" 12. Crookston Times Prtg. Co., printing call for bids 1733.	2.20
"	Sept. 12, John Forseen, salary etc. 1734.	22.80
"	" " Adolph Satterberg, draying 1735.	21.10
"	" " A. H. Pitkin, supplies 1736.	15.75
"	" " St. Hilaire Spect. pub. proc. 1737.	15.59
"	" " Milton Forder, bridge repairs 1738.	14.50
"	" " St. Hilaire Lbr. Co., sewer pipes and lumber 1739.	13.15
	Misc. orders	$617.73
	Total Warrants Gen. Acct.	$2,283.73

Bray

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lindquist visited at Harry Hawkinson Sunday,

Quite a few attended the card party held at Ed. Crown's Saturday evening.

Charley and Alfred Lindquist made a visit to St. Hilaire Tuesday.

Miss Gena Broten visited at home over Sunday.

Arthur Linblom has taken a claim in Canada.

Annie Swanson called on Mrs. John Swanson Thursday afternoon.

Hannah Person left for International Falls, Wednesday to visit with her sister.

There was a gathering of young folks at the N. K. Anderson home last Thursday evening. A very fine time is reported.

Coming to RED LAKE FALLS

Dr. J. E. Doran Specialist

Will be at the Grand View Hotel Wednesday March 25, And Will Remain

One Day Only

10 A. M. to 6 p. m.

Offers his services free of charge

Dr. Doran licensed by the state of Minnesota for the treatment of deformities and all nervous and chronic diseases of men, women and children, offers to all who call on this trip consultation, examination, advice free, except the expense of the medicine. All that is asked in return for these valuable services is that every person treated will state the result obtained to their friends and thus prove to the sick and afflicted in every city and locality, that his treatment is reasonably sure and certain in its effect.

According to his system no more operations for appendicitis, gall stones tumors, goitre or certain forms of cancer.

Diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, blood, skin, nerves, heart, spleen kidneys or bladder, catarrhal deafness, rheumatism, sciatica, malaria, bedwetting, leg ulcers, weak lungs and those afflicted with long standing, deep-seated chronic disease; that have baffled the skill of the family physians, should not fail to call.

If you have kidney or bladder trouble bring a two ounce bottle of your urine for examination.

No matter what your ailment may be, no matter what others have told you, no matter what experience you may have had with other physicians, it will be to your advantage to see him at once. Have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is incurable he will give you such advice as may relieve and stay the disease. Do not put off this duty you owe yourself and friends or relatives, who are suffering because of your sickness, as a visit in time may stop the disease and save your life.

Remember, this free offer is for one day only.

Married ladies must be accompanied by their husbands and minors with their parents.

Dr. J. E. Doran, Boston, Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Attacked as an invasion of state rights, the Lever bill to authorize the extension of education to cooperate with states, educational associations or individuals in plans for the elimination of adult illiteracy in the United States, met overwhelming defeat in the house after an all day debate.

* * *

Publicity given to recent executive [illegible] in the senate, [illegible] of that body that a [illegible] and referred to the committee on [illegible]. The committee [illegible] the executive [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] approval of railroad securities [illegible] would carry a [illegible] of the government [illegible] give a certificate of [illegible] to [illegible] issues, [illegible] Commerce Commissioner [illegible] at a hearing on the [illegible] offered an entirely [illegible] plan for regulation of railroad [illegible].

* * *

[illegible] agreement has been reached [illegible] the conference committee on the Alaskan railroad bill. Senate [illegible] accepted the house amendment eliminating provision for a bond issue to finance the project and fixing the amount to be spent at $35,000,000 instead of $40,000,000. The money will be appropriated from the treasury as needed.

* * *

Favorable report on Senator Townsend's bill to combine the life-saving service and the revenue cutter service into a coast guard service has been agreed on by the senate commerce committee. The new guard would constitute part of the military forces of the country operating under the treasury department in peace and as part of the navy in war.

* * *

Conferees of the senate and house on points at issue in the Alaskan railroad bill tried vainly to reach an agreement as to the method of financing the proposed government enterprise. Although it has been understood that the senate members of the committee would accept the action of the house in eliminating from the bill the provision for a $40,000,000 bond issue, they are now inclined to insist retaining this feature.

DOMESTIC.

Gifford Pinchot, former forester of the United States, at Milford, Pa., has announced his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Boise Penrose.

* * *

Pierre and Gabriel Salvez, brothers, were killed while making an experimental flight in all-metal monoplane of their own invention at Lyons, France.

* * *

The remarriage by a person who had been divorced on the ground of infidelity is sought to be made a felony by a bill introduced in the New York legislature.

* * *

The Tennessee supreme court held invalid the section of the recently enacted state liquor shipping law limiting interstate shipments to one gallon for personal or family use. The court held that it was a regulation of interstate commerce.

* * *

While "looping the loop" at Santa Barbara, Cal., Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, lost control of his biplane and fell 1,600 feet, but managed to right himself 400 feet from the ground and escaped with slight injuries. His machine crashed into a tree and snapped its trunk, but was not much injured.

* * *

Revocable paroles for fifty convicts were signed by Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas, and with their departure from the Huntsville penitentiary the state inaugurated an experiment in the management of prisoners without guards or shackles and a profit-sharing plan for their work on public roads.

* * *

Max Zimmerman, a horse dealer, who asserts that he met Ralph Lopez, the Mexican outlaw who took refuge in a Utah mine after slaying six men, told the St. Paul police that he had seen Lopez in St. Paul.

* * *

Historic Plymouth church of Brooklyn, the edifice in which Henry Ward Beecher preached, and where a regiment of soldiers slept and ate for a week during civil war times, will give aid to the unemployed of Brooklyn, it was announced by Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church.

* * *

Charles H. Moyer's deportation likely will be the last of the striking miners' grievances presented before the congressional investigating committee, with Charles H. Tanner as the only witness.

* * *

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

* * *

The average output of coal to each person employed in the industry in the United States is a little more than 600 tons, in the United Kingdom 266 tons, in Germany, 240 tons, in France 188 tons, and in Belgium 164 tons.

A new gem called hellodor has been found in German South Africa.

* * *

A paper overshoe is covered by a patent recently granted to a New York inventor.

* * *

With the problem of drafting satisfactory trust legislation becoming more complicated as congressional committees dig more deeply into the subject, early adjournment of congress becomes doubtful.

* * *

According to information regarded as trustworthy, William S. Benton, the British subject killed at Juarez, was unarmed and was shot to death in Villa's office, pistol bullets through the stomach ending his life.

* * *

After painting the first Lincoln highway sign on a street post in San Francisco, H. C. Fredrickson, consul-at-large for the highway, left with a party of pioneers in a path-finding automobile to blaze the highway through California, painting poles as they go.

* * *

William E. Borah, senator from Idaho, in a letter to the International Harvester company, accuses Mr. Perkins of defending "one of the most unconscionable and shameless monopolies in this country—the harvester trust," because he made $5,000,000 out of the deal.

* * *

The Federal league assigned its 210 ball players, made preliminary plans for its pennant race and organized a final raid on its rivals—the raid planned to land in its ranks seven of the players now finishing their trip around the world with the Giants and White Sox.

* * *

Advertising commissions to be composed of advertisers which will pass upon the honesty of the assertions in advertising copy before it is published were urged at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Advertisers at Chicago by Allen N. Drake of Buffalo.

* * *

W. K. Bixby, has resigned as a receiver of the Wabash railroad in a telegram to Judge Adams of the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. The telegram was sent from Pasadena, Cal., where Mr. Bixby is spending the winter. "Continued ill health" is the reason given by Mr. Bixby for resigning.

* * *

There is no cause for alarm in the imminent possibility that the United States will have to import wheat and other foodstuffs, said United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio at the Saturday luncheon of the republican club at New York, at which the development of this country's foreign commerce was discussed.

* * *

Edwin Pullen won the fifth international grand prize race over forty-eight laps, or 403 miles, of the Santa Monica course at Los Angeles. A new record of 77.2 miles per hour was established. It was also the first time in the history of that event that an American car flashed first at the finish, and there were several other features.

* * *

In connection with the Painesdale murder mystery, said to have been one of the developments of the copper miners' strike, five members of the western federation of miners were arrested at Houghton. The arrests were made after an alleged confession by John Huhra, former secretary of the South Range local of the federation.

FOREIGN.

The American recruits refused by General Villa arrived at Juarez from Chihuahua. Each was given $25 gold by the general.

* * *

General Carranza declined to furnish information to the state department at Washington regarding the killing at Juarez of the British subject, William S. Benton. At the same time he gave assurances to Secretary Bryan that he would investigate the disappearance of Gustav Bauch. American citizen, in Juarez.

* * *

President Huerta insisted on furnishing a special police guard for the American embassy. The executive told Charge O'Shaughnessy that probably there might be justification for the presence of a guard, and he deplored the bringing of marines to the capital for the purpose and he himself would provide a substantial legation guard.

* * *

Total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants will be strictly observed during Sir Ernest Shackleton's trip across the south polar continent. He and his men propose to work long hours, including eight hours marching every day, but for stimulant they will rely on nothing stronger than tea or cocoa. The tea will be taken at midday to refresh the men for afternoon march, and the cocoa the last thing at night to preserve the body heat during the hours of sleep.

* * *

In Greece the minister of education has opened negotiations for the installation of 4,000 natural color moving picture machines, with supplies of films for use in the state schools for educational purposes.

* * *

Women in France will probably have the ballot in local affairs before the end of the year, according to Ferdinand Buisson, president of the universal suffrage commission, which is composed of forty members of the French parliament, and which has reported favorably on the subject.

* * *

The stream which has been supplying the ancient city of Damascus with water for nearly forty centuries has been harnessed, and will provide electricity to light the city and operate 100 miles of railway.

* * *

Three life savers were drowned when they went out from Fethard to rescue the crew of the Norwegian bark Mexico, driven on the rocks near the Saltee islands, Wexford. The Mexico was bound from Laguna, Mexico, to Falmouth. Its crew was saved.

WILSON'S MESSAGE ON CANAL TOLLS

EXECUTIVE THINKS THE TREATY PLEDGES HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

WANTS NO EXEMPTION MADE

U. S. Vessels Should Not Be Favored If Nation is to Pursue Honest Course, Says President.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson today read to congress a special message urging that the exemption clause of the Panama canal act be repealed because it "constitutes a mistaken economic policy and is in plain contravention of our treaty with Great Britain." The message follows:

The Message in Full.

"Gentlemen of the congress—I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country and and I now come to speak upon the matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree by the constitution itself with personal responsibility.

Earnestly Asks Repeal.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom, and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal, concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation.

But One Interpretation Abroad.

"Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal.

"We consented to the treaty, its language we accepted, if we did not originate it, and we are too big, too powerful, too self respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere in question and misunderstood.

Ought to Reverse Action.

"We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other meetings of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

WOODROW WILSON."

STUDENT MILITARY CAMPS

War Department Announces Summer Military Courses for Boys.

Washington, March 5.—Student military instruction camps will be opened by the war department next summer at Ludington, Mich., for the central section of the country, and at Monterey, Cal., for the West, it is announced. Burlington, Vermont, and Ashville, N. C., already have been selected for the northeastern and southeastern camps, and a fifth camp may be located at Spokane, Wash.

All the companies, except that at Monterey, will open July 6 and close Aug. 7. University and college students, members of graduating classes of high schools, and recent college graduates are eligible to participate.

A department bulletin issued explained that the purpose of the camps is to give the youth of the country an opportunity to receive a short military training, fitting them for service at the front if they should be needed

Woman Not a Perjurer.

Chicago, March 5.—Miss Aileen Heppner, accused of perjury in connection with the Henning-Funk alienation suit, was found not guilty by a jury before Judge McDonald. Miss Heppner was a witness in the suit of John C. Henning, a bell boy, against Clarence S. Funk, former general manager of the International Harvester company, for alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Henning. The Henning suit resulted in a vindication of Mr. Funk.

Wealthy Des Moines Pioneer Dead.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 5.—Norman Haskins, wealthy Des Moines pioneer, and donor of the Haskins stadium to Drake university, is dead in Denver, according to message to relatives here.

James Plew Hanged.

Hartford, Conn., March 5.—James Plew, who murdered William Wakefield at Middlebury last June in order that he might marry Mrs. Wakefield, was hanged in the state prison at Wethersfield.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STATE

Land Men Meet in Minneapolis and Plan Ways of Co-operating.

Minneapolis.—To make one effective fighting force of all the organizations at work for the development of the state, to ally the 6,000 land men and the four Minnesota development associations for powerful concentrated effort and to start such work as shall send Minnesota forward among states as it has never progressed before, was the big thought in the minds of several hundred men who met in Minneapolis Thursday.

How to do it no one has to this time made clear. But with the land men in session at the courthouse and with officers of the Northern Minnesota, Southern Minnesota, West Central Minnesota, and Red River Valley Development associations willing to cooperate, it is confidently expected that such will eventually be the result for a greater Minnesota.

Land men from every corner of the state were in the city and the biggest get-together movement of the kind that Minnesota ever knew was conducted when a meeting, called for the purpose of finding out how 6,000 men of the state identified with Minnesota land, best could organize for the general upbuilding of the commonwealth, was called to order. Minneapolis land and real estate men turned out in numbers to hear the plans discussed. That the two-day meeting, whatever the final result, did more to make clear the necessity for concentrated effort for state development than anything for years, was the opinion of men of prominence in the state.

MILWAUKEE R. R. HELD GUILTY

Judge Johnson's Court at Red Wing Finds Rate Law Was Violated.

Red Wing.—For the first time in the history of the state in district court before Judge Albert Johnson a railroad was found guilty of violating the passenger rate law in the case of the state against the Milwaukee railroad. Louis Carlson was the complaining witness, having purchased a ticket from Frontenac to Red Wing on June 20, 1913. The railroad was represented by L. L. Brown of Winona and S. M. Wilson of Red Wing; the state by Albert Schaller of Hastings and H. A. Rockne of Zumbrota.

The attorneys for the railroad made a motion for dismissal on the grounds that the law was unconstitutional and had been repealed and had been enjoined by the federal court, but the motion was overruled and in less than a minute a verdict of guilty was brought in.

The railway attorneys then made a motion for a new trial, but this also was denied by Judge Johnson, although a transcript of the trial was ordered and a hearing granted at the April term of the supreme court.

Under the state law, the defendants are guilty of a felony and the penalty is a fine of $5,000 or a term in prison not exceeding five years although the latter alternative cannot be enforced as the action was brought against the railway company instead of the station agent at Frontenac.

STATE BALANCE IS LARGER

Cash Box Has $1,100,000 More Money Than a Year Ago at This Time.

St. Paul.—With a cash balance of $3,136,605.47 at the close of business, the state of Minnesota is better off financially by $1,100,000 than it was a year ago. The receipts for the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning Aug. 1, 1913, were $14,370,424.48, and the disbursements in the same period $13,076,186.91, which with the cash balance March 1, 1913, of $2,032,233.90, gives the foregoing balance. Among the receipts received by State Treasurer Walter J. Smith are the following: Gross earnings from 831 telephone companies, $211,148.70; from 183 insurance companies, $317,457.24; from the railroads, including back taxes omitted in former years, $4,769,528.10; from seven express companies, $64,657.53; from temporary loans, $1,551,592.08, and from interest, $20,970.34.

Janesville.—The German Lutheran congregation will build a parochial school this year.

"Made-in-Winona" Week.

Winona. — Winona manufacturers and jobbers will have a "Made-in-Winona Week" next summer, coincident with the formal opening of a "white way." The display will be made in windows in the "white way" district. The plan has been enthusiastically received and should largely increase the sales of home goods. It is planned to hold a similar show here also in the summer of 1915, when it is expected the convention of the United Commercial Travelers of Minnesota and the Dakotas will be held here.

Runs On Good Roads Platform.

Minneapolis.—Senator James T. Elwell of Minneapolis, author of the Elwell good roads law, has filed at the secretary of state's office as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Minnesota. In a formal announcement of his candidacy, he declares for good roads, development of the educational institutions of the state, particularly the state university, state development generally and woman's suffrage.

SEN. J. P. BOYLE FILES FOR CONGRESS IN EIGHTH MINNESOTA DISTRICT

St. Paul.—James T. Boyle, of Eveleth, member of the state senate, has filed for congress for the Eighth district. He desires to succeed Clarence B. Miller, the incumbent.

FARM COURSE SUCCESSFUL

Women Attend Traverse County Short Course and Reap Many Benefits.

Wheaton. — The Traverse county short course in this city was one of the best ever held in western Minnesota. On the first day of the course, a practical hog cholera vaccination demonstration was given by Dr. H. P. Hoskins of the university farm. A lecture on corn was delivered by Professor W. J. Rupert of the Wheaton schools. Talks and lectures on alfalfa were made by District Superintendent F. E. Balmer of Morris, and County Agent A. B. Lathrop of Bigstone county, who also conducted the dairy part of the course.

In the domestic science department a special lecturer and judge of exhibits was Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones of Wisconsin, who was assisted by Mrs. H. T. Cavanor of the Wheaton schools. The Farm Women's department, through the chairman, Mrs. J. E. Dodds, enrolled greater numbers than ever attended any short course here. Exhibits along all domestic lines were made by both the rural and local women. Premiums in the agricultural and domestic science department amounted to about $300.

The short course was a great success in every line, due largely to the efforts of Superintendent J. E. Palmer of the Wheaton schools, and F. F. Marshall, county agent.

DEMAND FOR NORTHERN LAND

Todd and Morrison Counties Report Many New Settlers—Dairying Responsible.

Swanville.—Never before in Todd and Morrison counties has there been such a demand for improved farm lands as there is this year. Land seekers from southern states and South Dakota are flooding the town and real estate firms have many inquiries from persons who have signified their intention of arriving later in the season.

Lands have increased in value in the past year or so, and although there still are many good farms listed for sale at fair prices, there will not be enough to supply the demand.

Farm lands that sold three years ago for from $15 to $20 an acre are now bringing $50 an acre and even more. Several choice pieces have been sold for as high as $75. The village reflects the effect of the rapid growth of the territory and the prospects are good for much new building.

The dairy industry is largely responsible for the improvement. The new creamery will pay it patrons more than $500,000 this season.

$50,000 FIRE SWEEPS TRACY

Five Places of Business, All Landmarks, Destroyed in Disastrous Blaze.

Tracy.—Fire starting in a shed in the rear of Kaechele Bros.' furniture store, used for storage, caused a loss of $50,000.

In one hour five places of business were destroyed. The buildings were all old frame structures.

The Kaechele loss was $8,000, with $5,000 insurance; Bodega restaurant, loss $1,500, no insurance; Bonnallie Land company, loss about $500, covered by insurance; the Pantorium, loss $500; Henry Thavis, loss about $1,500 on stock of plumbers' supplies.

The buildings were landmarks and belonged to the Wardell estate heirs and were worth $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Newell S. Head Succumbs.

Minneapolis.—Newell S. Head, dean of the insurance men in the northwest, died suddenly of heart failure, while on his annual vacation to Sanibel Islands, Florida, according to word received here. He had left here five weeks ago, apparently in the best of health, accompanied by his two sons. He was 70 years old. Born in Wisconsin, Mr. Head came to Minnesota forty-five years ago, making his home in Rochester. After residence in several other cities, he came to Minneapolis about thirty years ago.

Howard Lake Wins Corn Judging.

Buffalo.—The first interscholastic corn-judging contest of Wright county was held at Buffalo last week. The following high schools were represented by a team of five boys each: Annandale, Buffalo, Cokato, Howard Lake and Monticello. The contest was carried on under the auspices of the Wright County Association of High School Agricultural Directors. Howard Lake was first with a score of 1,909 points out of a possible 2,000.

NO EXPEDITION TO PROBE EXECUTION

EXPECTED PLANS FOR EXHUMATION WILL BE DROPPED NOW.

AMERICAN CHARGE GUARDEE

O'Shaughnessy Said to Have Been Threatened by Rebels—Carranza Says Intervention Would Be Foolish.

Washington, March 6.—General Carranza's announcement that he appointed a special commission to investigate the recent execution by General Villa of William S. Benton, a British subject, coupled with the declaration from Great Britain that it would not look to the United States for action as a result of the incident, was generally accepted as meaning the abandonment of the expedition of the American and British representatives who were to have gone to Chihuahua to examine Benton's body.

Incident Temporarily Closed.

There is every reason to believe that Great Britain has closed the Benton case for the present, although it has reserved the right to exact reparation in the future.

England's withdrawal at this time and Carranza's determination to investigate the Benton killing on his own accord will put the United States, it is believed, in the position of a patient observer of developments with no present necessity for further inquiry into the Benton episode.

Carranza Gives Views.

New York.—Intervention in Mexico by the United States would inflame all Latin-America and endanger the entire political future of the United States, in the opinion of General Venustiano Carranza, "supreme chief" of the Mexican rebels, who expressed his belief in an interview at Nogales, published in today's New York World.

"I can say positively," Carranza said, "that intervention would not accomplish what the United States thinks, but would provoke a war which, besides its own consequences, would deepen a profound hatred between the two countries, between the United States and the whole of Latin-America—a hatred which would endanger the whole political future of the United States.

American Charge Guarded.

Mexico City.—His life threatened by Carranistas for his alleged friendship with General Huerta, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires, went about protected by a Mexican body guard and the American embassy guard was quadrupled.

SOLON SPRINGS FIRE-SWEPT

Wisconsin Summer Resort Damaged To Extent of $150,000 or $200,000.

Duluth, March 6.—Fire which started in the Cosgrove store at Solon Springs, 60 miles south of Superior, Wis., swept over one side of the summer resort, causing a damage estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000.

A bucket brigade was formed by the residents of the village but the flames gathered such headway that the village officials appealed to Superior and Duluth departments for assistance.

An engine and hook and ladder apparatus was loaded on a flat car at Superior and rushed to the springs over the Omaha line. When the fire fighting force arrived the flames were beyond control and efforts were confined to preventing a spread to the other side of Main street. At midnight one entire side of the main street in the village had been swept away, consisting of several stores, hotels and dwellings, some of which are not occupied during the winter.

From what can be learned, the fire started from a small gasoline plant in the Cosgrove store which furnished the lights for the building. There was no wind and this probably prevented the entire village from being wiped out.

From the reports, it is said that the loss is partially covered by insurance

Wisconsin Man, 104, Dead.

La Crosse, Wis., March 6.—William Taylor, aged 104 years, a resident of La Crosse, died while visiting at the home of his daughter, Miss Margaret Taylor, at Denver, Colo. Mr. Taylor was born in England in 1810 and located at La Crosse in 1845.

C. W. Post Traveling on Time.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 6.—The special train rushing C. W. Post, the Battle Creek manufacturer, from Santa Barbara to Rochester, Minn., for an imperative major operation, passed through here on scheduled time over the Santa Fe route.

Postal Bill is Compromised.

Washington, March 6. — Disputed points between house and senate on the postal appropriation bill have been compromised. The measure has gone to the house for final passage. The postmaster general would be empowered to fix the time limit for the delivery of parcel post in congested zone The pay of substitute clerks and carriers was compromised at 35 cents an hour and the $1,200 a year maximum for rural carriers was agreed upon The life of several joint postal commissions was extended to Dec. 1.

Sees World After Death.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 5.—Visioning through the eyes of the soul something of the state of being that exists across the threshold of death is believed by her friends to have been the marvelous experience of Mrs. Baker P. Lee, wife of the rector of Christ church, during a recent illness. The revelation of the strange voyage into the unknown world came about through the purpose of a friend of the Lees, a man of scientific attainments, to submit a report of the metaphysical phenomena.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Fitting Style.

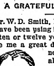
"For whom are you buying that cottage-shape hat?"

"For a suburban girl. If she had been a city girl she would have preferred a flat."

The wise man is thankful for what he has, and for a lot of things he hasn't.

A GRATEFUL OLD MAN.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Ethel, Ky., writes: "I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for ten or twelve years and they have done me a great deal of good. I do not think I would be alive today if it were not for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I strained my back about forty years ago, which left it very weak. I was troubled with inflammation of the bladder. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of that and the Kidney Trouble. I take Dodd's Kidney Pills now to keep from having Backache. I am 77 years old and a farmer. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, and you may use my picture in connection with it." Correspond with Mr. Smith about this wonderful remedy.



W. D. Smith.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Easily Bought.

Mrs. Cashit—Mrs De Style has so much aplomb about her dresses.

Mrs. Comeup—Then I'm going to ask my dressmaker why she don't put none of it in mine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Helping Him Out.

Jones—I have a quarter. I think I'll go and get a haircut.

Brown—Here's a dollar. Get them all cut.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

LYDIA E PINKHAM

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 24 years. At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

WHAT AN OHIOAN

HAS TO SAY ABOUT CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA.

W. E. Lewis formerly lived near Dayton, Ohio. He went to Saskatchewan seven years ago with $1,800 in money, a carload of household effects and farm implements, including four horses and three cows. Of course, the first year he only got feed from the crop, but the second year had 100 acres in wheat which made over 2,800 bushels. He has not had a failure in crop, and at present has 22 head of horses, 15 head of cattle and 35 hogs, and owns 1,120 acres of land, all under cultivation. He has been offered $35 an acre for his land, and should he care to dispose of his holdings he could pay all his debts and have $30,000 to the good; but, as he says, "Where could I go to invest my money and get as good returns." He continues in his letter to the Immigration department, August, 1912:

"We have equally as good if not better prospects for crops this year as we had three years ago, when our wheat ranged from 30 to 48 bushels per acre. I never believed such crops could be raised until I saw them myself. I had 15 acres that year that made 50 bushels to the acre. Our harvest will be ready by the 12th. We have this season in crop 400 acres of wheat, 125 of oats, 50 of flax and run three binders with four men to do the stooking. We certainly like this country and the winters, although the winters are cold at times, but we do not suffer as one would think. What we have accomplished here can be duplicated in almost any of the new districts."—Advertisement.

We're Wrong Again.

"Of course, you have your little theory about the cause of the high cost of living?"

"I have," replied Mr. Growcher; "too many people are trying to make political economy take the place of domestic economy."—Washington Star.

QUICKLY STOPS THE WORST BACKACHE

Croxone Makes Kidney Troubles, Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Pains Vanish.

If you suffer with backaching kidney trouble, have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tortured with rheumatism, stiff joints, and its heart-wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Croxone will relieve all such troubles.

It soaks right in through the walls, membranes and linings, neutralizes, dissolves and makes the kidneys sift out and filter away the uric acid and poisons from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs clean, strong, healthy and well.

It matters not how long you have suffered, how old you are, or what you have used, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results. It starts to work the minute you take it and is guaranteed to relieve you the first time you use it, or cost you nothing.

If you suffer with pains in your back and sides, or have any signs of kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism, such as puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, if you are nervous, tired and run down, or bothered with urinary disorders, Croxone really will relieve your misery and do it quickly. An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.—Adv.

The Miser.

"I asked him how to get rich, and he told men, but I shan't follow his advice."

"Why not?"

"I don't like his method."

"Not at all. He said he simply saved his money instead of spending it for everything he thought he wanted.

ERUPTION ON ANKLE BURNED

Kingsville, Mo.—"My trouble began eighteen years ago. Nearly half of the time there were running sores around my ankle; sometimes it would go two years at a time before they were healed. There were many nights I did not sleep because of the great suffering. The sores were deep running ones and so sore that I could not bear for anything to touch them. They would burn all the time and sting like a lot of bees were confined around my ankle. I could not bear to scratch it, it was always so sensitive to the touch. I could not let my clothes touch it. The skin was very red. I made what I called a cap out of white felt, blotting paper and soft white cloth to hold it in shape. This I wore night and day.

"I tried many remedies for most of the eighteen years with no effect. Last summer I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The very first time I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment I gained relief; they relieved the pain right then. It was three months from the time I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until the sores were entirely healed. I have not been troubled since and my ankle seems perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Charles E. Brooke, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Medium.

"Is there any way of crossing the social chasm?"

"Sure! Bridge."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The hustler generally gets more results than the fellow who was born under a lucky star.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

There are more ways than one for a woman to have her way.

NECKBANDS ARE MANY

BLACK MALINE PROBABLY THE MOST POPULAR.

Need Not Be Much of an Expense, as It Can Easily Be Made at Home—Jet Ornamentation Always Right.

Black maline neckbands with rhinestone slides and motifs are among the becoming neck accessories which the collarless gowns have made popular. Any girl with average ingenuity can copy one of these neckbands in an hour's time and at a fraction of the price charged in the shops. To be sure, the rhinestone slides will not be set in silver and the pendant may be an inexpensive earring of the lavalliere style.

There are usually four slides which hold the malines in place. Two of those come together at the back where the ends of the neckband meet and the other slides are adjustable, though usually kept at a point just in front of the ears. This leaves a plain strip of the malines directly in front, where the principal part of the decoration is arranged.

On the costly neckbands there is usually a large silver motif set with rhinestones, from which is suspended a silver and rhinestone pendant. This arrangement is decorative and becoming, and fortunately is capable of clever imitation.

The height of the neckband is entirely governed by the length of the wearer's neck. Something less than two inches is a good average width, and the malines must be folded three or four times before any decoration is attempted.

To give the firmness of the silver mounted rhinestones slides the homemade neckband must be held upright by means of the finest of collar boning placed on the inside of the band just where the rhinestone nailheads are to be sewed on the outside. By selecting small separate rhinestones and using two vertical rows the collar boning will be easily concealed and the malines held upright.

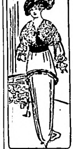
A bowknot design is excellent to choose for the center motif, or the rhinestones can be sewed on between the two slides in the form of a festoon. With the wide assortment of beautiful mock jewel earrings there will be no trouble in making a suitable pendant by simply twisting off the part which would identify it as an earring. Inexpensive lavallieres are also to be found well suited for this purpose. The meeting of the band is under two closely placed simulated slides, tiny hooks and eyes being used and the uprights of collar bone keeping the malines in place.

The fancy for jet has led to the designing of striking combinations of white maline neckbands with slides and ornamental motif of cut jet. Similar decorations of jet have also been used on neckbands of malines in various pale shades to match certain gowns.

When upturning lace is used as a neck finish in the back the neckband is convenient as well as ornamental. The lace can be caught with fancy pins on each side of the back, the securely fastened neckband insuring the proper position of the lace.

PRETTY DINING-OUT COSTUME

Model Best Adapted for Restaurant Wear, Though It May Be Put to Many Other Uses.

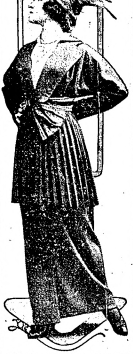


A charming model for restaurant or dinner wear was developed in Russian green charmeuse and its beauty much enhanced by the addition of cream shadow and applique lace. The blouse consists wholly of the two combined laces, the finer lace predominating and crossed by bands of the applique. The girdle which is made of the folded silk sends forth a little triangular point to make a bright touch of color on the lace blouse. The undersleeves of net have a double ruffle of net at the wrist, held by a narrow band of silk. The short tunic is fur-edged and falls over a plain under-petticoat.

Paris Takes Up New Mascot.

Paris has taken up a new mascot, which is to be seen everywhere. It assumes the shape of a snail, hitherto only favored as an edible, but now manufactured in gold and silver and precious stones. The "escargot" has leaped into immediate popularity, displacing the minature horseshoe, the white elephant, and the four-leaved clover as a luck bringer.

COSTUME TAILLEUR



The above illustration shows the fashionable plaited basque made in tissue to match the cloth of the costume—dark blue in this instance. The upper part of the dress is cut in very loose Magyar style, with wide square-cornered revers in front and a sailor collar behind, over which falls a small white collar of mousseline like the vest.

MODELED ON OLD BASQUE

Garment of Today Is Much the Same as That Worn a Generation or So Ago.

The old basque of a generation ago is out again, but is a far more artistic affair than we will see in the old photographs of our aunts. They are called bodices now, are hip length, with just a suspicion of looseness at the waist, which has a wide net girdle not drawn in and to be worn to tilt upwards in the back above the waist line and end in a butterfly bow. These bodices are buttoned up the back, and unlike the old-timers with numerous seams, they have only the one at the shoulder, which caps a perfectly tight and long sleeve.

Mostly these bodies are developed in velvet, of a shade that contrasts with the dressy skirt. For instance, a striking Redfern gown has appeared with a draped skirt of black panne velvet, the bodice is of peach-blow velvet, and the girdle is black net. Black velvet ribbon forms a band several inches above the edge of the sleeve, which is cut to come in a point over the back of the hand. Embroidery, or bands of fur, are used to finish the bottoms of these waists. The neck admits of all the varieties of collars used at present, even to the Marie Antoinette ruche.

FASHIONS AND FADS

Beaded handbags are always in style.

Cotton broche crepe dresses have self-ruffles.

Scotch plaid will trim the new morning suits.

Straw hats for spring are being edged with fur.

Skunk is one of the most effective furs for evening.

Grass cloth and organdy collars are particularly new.

The tub silk waists never go altogether out of style.

Cut steel is greatly in vogue for slipper and dress buckles.

The shapes of the new jabots and fichus are endlessly varied.

A lovely pale gray is one of the newest tints among gloves.

Ribbon Slippers.

One pair of slipper soles, one and one-half yards of five and one-half inch ribbon, two yards of one-inch ribbon, five-eighths of a yard of one-half-inch silk elastic. Gather one edge of half the wide ribbon and sew to the edge of sole, joining the cut ends in a seam at center back. Turn over the top edge of the ribbon one and one-half inches and stitch. Stitch again to form a casing three-fourths of an inch wide. Insert half the elastic in the casing and fasten in front under a bow made of half the narrow ribbon.

SEPARATE COAT FOR SPRING

Garments Already on the Market Show What Is to Be the Coming Style.

A good many women are wondering what they are going to do about a separate coat, to wear over their one-piece frocks, when spring comes. The heavy sport coats are all right in their place. Indeed, they are delightfully appropriate for sports' coats. But their rather clumsy roominess and shaggy texture make them seem unsuitable for afternoon coats.

Some of the shops are already showing charming little jackets of taffetas or brocade to wear over light frocks.

One is made of bright red taffeta. It is of cutaway style, reaching almost to the hips in back, buttoning over the chest in front, but cut sharply above the waistline. Another of amber colored brocade is a little longer, and loose about the waist, buttoning over on the left side.

Whatever their shapes, all these little jackets are dainty. But they will afford just the warmth, and just the look of warmth, necessary sometimes even in summer. To be sure, these little coats are rather impractical for the woman who puts her clothes to hard use. But they hold the promise of something more durable and useful by and by—a separate silk coat that will answer all requirements.

Russian Blouse Idea.

Some of the foreign designers are using all kinds of laces in making up these blouses, the most effective of which is that of Cheruit. He is taking all-over cream lace over white silk and making the blouse entirely of this. This is intended to be worn with a light coat suit, many of which will be of gray velvet or duvetyne, or delicate afternoon shades. The coat of the suit will be a Russian blouse also, and barely cover the under blouse. When it is removed the effect is very dressy and the costume is designed for a formal gown that will serve for many evening affairs as well as afternoon functions.

FOR BREAKFAST TABLE

POPULAR CAKES DELICIOUS IN COLD WEATHER.

Wheat and Buckwheat Both Excellent Served Steaming From the Griddle—Waffles, Properly Prepared, Delicious.

Wheat Griddle Cakes—Sift into a large mixing bowl one quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Beat until very light two eggs, add one teaspoonful of molasses and a pint of milk; mix well, and very gradually blend the liquid into the flour. Beat the batter vigorously until it is full of air bubbles, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, beat again and pour into a pitcher. Bake immediately on a heated griddle. The cakes must be served as fast as they are baked, as even the lightest cakes will spoil if allowed to stand and steam in an oven. If the batter seems too thick a little more milk may be added, as the thickening quality of the flour and the size of the eggs may vary.

Waffles—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, add one pint of milk and gradually blend the liquid into three cupfuls of flour that has been sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt; give the whole a good beating, and when it is very smooth add one tablespoonful of melted butter and the stiffly whipped egg whites. Bake in well-greased waffle irons that have been thoroughly heated.

Old-Fashioned Buckwheat Cakes—Put into a stone jar with a rather narrow neck one teaspoonful of salt, three and three-quarter cupfuls of buckwheat flour and one teaspoonful of molasses. Then slowly mix in a quart of water from which the chill has been taken, and half a cake of compressed yeast that has been dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of tepid water. Beat the batter until smooth and very light, cover the top of the jar with a saucer and stand in a fairly warm place overnight (about 65 degrees). In the morning dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in two tablespoonfuls of hot water, stir this into the buckwheat batter, beat thoroughly and bake immediately on a hot griddle. A cupful of this batter may be saved and added to the cakes of tomorrow, instead of using fresh yeast and may be continued for a number of mornings if these cakes are frequently served.

English Chicken Pie.

Cut into dice two ounces of ham, four large fresh mushrooms and four truffles; add to this two ounces of butter, with an ounce of flour, a pint of white stock and a glass of Madeira. Stir this over the fire constantly for two or three minutes, then let simmer for 20 minutes very slowly. Put in them two cupfuls of cold cooked chicken cut into small cubes, half a dozen gherkins cut in slices, and the salt and pepper that seem necessary. Line a dish with paste and bake till it is yellow. Then fill with the chicken mixture, cover with a paste and bake slowly for almost an hour.

Cheaper Cuts of Meat.

In these days of high priced meats the cost of living can be materially reduced by the use of the cheaper cuts of meat, which are really delicious when properly prepared. Chuck roast, for instance, is excellent as a "ragout." Pound the meat well, sprinkle with flour and pound again on both sides. This makes the roast particularly tender. Sear it in a hot pot and roast with onions, bacon, bay leaf, cloves and one-quarter cup of vinegar. The sour sauce makes the dish a "piquant" accompaniment for boiled rice or potatoes.

When Beating Eggs.

Eggs should be beaten in different ways according to the use they are to be put to, whether much air is to be beaten in or whether a fine close texture is wished. The latter is the result when the Dover egg beater is used, as it is operated by turning a wheel without lifting the beater from the egg so incorporating little air. The flat wire beater gives the airiest texture of all, and is best to use for angel cake, sponge cake and meringues.

Steak in Butter and Crumbs.

Prepare enough dry bread crumbs and fill a cup, turn on to a platter, cut a pound and a half slice of rump or round steak in palm-sized slices, which butter on both sides and salt and pepper and thoroughly cover with crumbs; broil over a bed of red-hot coals; be careful not to scorch even; serve with browned potatoes, celery relish, stewed tomato, macaroni and tomato or creamed cabbage.

Fish Puff.

This is a delicious dish made from remnants of cold cooked fish. Chop fish and mix it with equal parts of mashed potato. Season with salt and pepper and a tablespoon of melted butter. Stir into it two eggs, form into a roll, brush with a beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and bake in a quick oven until brown.

Egg Salad.

Boil six eggs 15 minutes, cool in cold water, cut in halves, mash the yolks, add one-fourth teaspoon mustard, little pepper, same of salt, one tablespoon vinegar, three of oil or melted butter. Stir all together, place the halves of whites on lettuce leaves, form the yolks into little balls and place in the whites.

Steak and Fish Planks.

Planks are now used in cooking fish and steak, the meat being both cooked and served on these planks. The wood seems to give what is cooked upon it a distinctive and desirable flavor. To make the planks non-absorbent they should be rubbed before using with some oil that will not hurt the food.

Egg Salad With Lettuce.

Mix the yolks and whites of four hard-boiled eggs separately. Tear the lettuce into small bits, mix with the yolks. Put in a salad bowl and cover with the minced whites. Pour a teacupful of French dressing over the whole.

Feel All Used Up?

Ever feel that you can go no further—that you must have rest for that lame and aching back—relief from that constant, dead-tired feeling?

Have you suspected your kidneys? Kidney disease shows itself in backache, nervous troubles and disorders of the kidney secretions. If tired, worried, lame, rheumatic, dizzy and nervous don't let a possible weakness of the kidneys escape attention until it turns into a case of gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease.

Sick kidneys go from bad to worse. Their useful work of filtering the blood is only partly done. Poisons that should be passed out with the kidney secretions are held in the blood, circulating freely, attacking muscles, nerves and vital organs. The kidneys inflame, swell and throb, and that is the cause of sharp pains in the back, or that dull, constant heavy ache.

For quick help use Doan's Kidney Pills. No other kidney remedy is used and recommended so generally. Take them when you feel the first bad backache, or see the first disturbance of the kidney secretions. Doan's have brought new life and strength to thousands of despairing men and women, and there is nothing in the remedy to cause any harm or start a pill-taking habit.

Here's the best of proof—testimony from a grateful user.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

"What will help my back?"

DOCTORS' TREATMENT FAILED

Colorado Man Tells a Story of Awful Suffering.

L. M. Drake, 232 Elati St., Denver, Colo., says: "I was so bad with kidney complaint that I thought I was going to die. My feet were terribly swollen and I couldn't wear my shoes. My limbs swelled too and my heart wasn't just right; I often had to gasp for breath. For months I couldn't work and I couldn't hobble a block without sitting down to rest. For several days there wouldn't be a free flow of the kidney secretions and the passages were terribly scalding. Doctors didn't help me and one remedy after another failed. A relative wrote me to use Doan's Kidney Pills and the first box brought wonderful relief. The kidney secretions got all right and the swelling went down. In a short time I went back to work in good health. Doan's Kidney Pills alone cured me and the cure has been permanent. I hope that other kidney sufferers will read about my experience and give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

Couldn't Find It.

Albert was sent down by his mother to get some horse-radish which she needed about her pickles.

After quite an absence he came back home, tired and empty-handed.

"Well, where is the horse-radish?" asked his mother.

"Why, mother, I went to every livery stable in town and they didn't have a bit," murmured Albert with a weary sigh.

DRUG HOUSE ENJOINED BY FEDERAL COURT

Judge Jeremiah Neterer, of the United States district court, to-day granted a permanent injunction in behalf of the Centaur Company of New York, the manufacturers of Fletcher's Castoria, against the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company of this city.

The controversy arose from the simulating of the labels of this well-known preparation, and from the evidence filed in the case it was shown that the infringing label was first discovered on sale in Honolulu, and was traced to its origin here in Seattle.

The defendant company is one of the oldest and largest concerns of its kind in the Northwest.

The decree carries with it an order that the Stewart & Holmes Company recall the goods which are on the market under the infringing label, and to pay all costs in the suit and damages assessed at $400.—Seattle, Wash., "Times."—Adv.

Felt He Had Been Defrauded.

Till, a dear little French girl, had yielded to a small temptation. Her stern little brother, Caillou, exposed her at the luncheon table.

"Mamma, when we went by the grocer's shop this morning Till picked up two strawberries that had fallen from the box on to the sidewalk and ate them. Was that a sin?"

"Well, not a sin, exactly, but not very nice or hygienic. I hope neither of you will ever do such a thing again."

"Are you sure it wasn't a sin, mamma?"

"Yes, dear," smiling, "I'm sure it wasn't a sin."

"Then," angrily demanded Caillou, turning upon Till like a little whirlwind, "why didn't you give me one?"

Quick to See Situation.

Briggs—Say, can you lend me five or ten—

Braggs—No—

Briggs—Minutes? I think I can show you how to make some money.

Braggs—Trouble at all. You can have 20 if you want.—Stanford Chaparral.

By His Wit No Longer.

"Say, what's Bill Smithers doing now? Still living by his wit, as he always did, huh?"

"Nope. Bill's made a change for himself and settled down to hard work. Runs the funny column in the Afternoon Squeak."

NO GUSHER

But Tells Facts About Postum.

A Wis. lady found an easy and safe way out of the ills caused by coffee. She says:

"We quit coffee and have used Postum for the past eight years, and drink it nearly every meal. We never tire of it.

"For several years previous to quitting coffee I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast.

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and found it delicious. My ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble.

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache.

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

SURELY MADE MEANING PLAIN

Little Doubt About Uncle Jeff's Opinion of Coming Marriage of His Young Master.

Apropos of his policy of silence, Mayor Mitchel of New York said at a dinner:

"In silence there is safety. They who want opinions often get opinions they don't want. Take the young planter's case.

"A young Mississippi planter had a servant, Uncle Jeff, who had cared for him as a child and who was very devoted to him. The young man became engaged to a neighboring beauty, who was credited with a very bad temper. Noticing that Uncle Jeff never mentioned his approaching marriage, the young planter said one day:

"'Jeff, you know I'm going to marry Miss Lamar?'

"'Yes,' was the reply, I knows it.'

"'I haven't heard you say anything about it,' persisted the planter.

"'No,' Jeff acknowledged. 'Tain't for me to say nuffin' about it. I isn't got nuffin' to say.'

"'But what's your opinion about it?'

"'Well, massa,' said Jeff with some hesitation, 'you knows one thing—the most pisenescst snakes has got the most prettiest skins.'"

Not If He Knew It.

"Everybody says we are engaged," said Miss Antique.

"What of that? Nobody believes it."

Let Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops relieve you of that cough and stop the throat irritation—5c at Drug Stores.

The only way to account for some marriages is on the principle that misery loves company.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes make no muss. Adv.

Poverty makes it easy to live the simple life.

Rheumatic Twinges

yield immediately to Sloan's Liniment. It relieves aching and swollen parts instantly. Reduces inflammation and quiets that agonizing pain. Don't rub—it penetrates.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

gives quick relief from chest and throat affections. Have you tried Sloan's? Here's what others say:

Relief from Rheumatism

"My mother has used one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and although she is over 83 years of age, she has obtained great relief from her rheumatism."—Mrs. H. E. Lindeloof, Gilroy, Cal.

Good for Cold and Croup

"A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—Mr. W. H. Strange, 3721 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Neuralgia Gone

"Sloan's Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has relieved me of neuralgia. Those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did stop them."—Mrs. C. M. Dowker of Johannesburg, Mich.

At all Dealers. Price 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Sloan's Instructive Booklet on Horses sent free.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.

From Girlhood to Womanhood

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequently blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nervine—that has proven successful for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by a regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and his staff of physicians and Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.

Get a package of Kow Kure today, and use it to prevent and cure diseases of your cows. This old, reliable remedy is not a stock food, but a medicine for sick cows. It tones up the digestive and generative organs and helps nature make cows productive. A sure cure and preventive of Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth. Sold in 50 cent and $1.00 packages by druggists and feed dealers. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS. Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KURE 50¢ and $1.00 Sizes.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

LOOK Something new. Agents $10 day, straight salary to right agent to sell greatest article ever invented. The Midget Collapsible Garment hanger for men, women and children, carry in vest pocket. Pocket book. Send the sample outfit. Satisfaction or money refunded. Midget Co., [illegible], Seattle, Wash.

1913 RECORD Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1-Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3. THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co, 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

GALL STONE VICTIMS STOMACH SUFFERERS Our Liver-Gall Book sent FREE. Cure yourself at home. Write GALLSTONE REMEDY CO. Dept. 788, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Saskatchewan Improved Farm Equipped machinery, horses, seed, fodder, etc. Snap. Write owner 823 WILTON, TORONTO, CANADA

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

W. N. U. Minneapolis, No. 10--1914.

Our Rubber Line

is complete in every detail

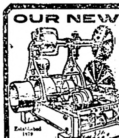
Protect yourself against wet feet and subsequent colds, by buying your rubbers early,

David Lazar

SHOES SHOES

A complete line of Stillwater shoes, just received. Call and see them, when in need of shoes.

OLE MATHESON



OUR NEW SAW MILLS

Are the sensation of the year. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the World. Original in design, result of over 30 years painstaking experiments, observation and practical tests. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up.

Write today for Catalog D and Prices

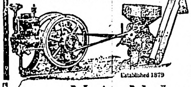
Established 1879

We manufacture a full line of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Etc.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.


THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED
Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N.A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

This Week's Bargains

For a short time I will give you special prices, for cash, on winter goods. It will be worth your while to come in, make your wants known and get our prices.

A List of a few of the Staples

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
5 Pkgs. Argo Starch	.25
3 Cans Lewis Lye	.25
Cranberries per lb.	.09
No. 3 Can Pork and Beans	.20
4 Pkgs. Corn Flakes	.25
8 Bars Laundry Soap	.25
3 " Fancy Toilet Soap	.25
6 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
6 Cans Sardines	.25

Bring in your Butter and Eggs

A. H. PITKIN.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday March 7, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develod ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estate of Inga Turnwall.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent.

The State Of Minnesota To Julia B. Knuhmsted, Enar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D. Turnwall, Inga B. Young, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of James D. Turnvall having been filed in this Court, representing that Inga D. Turnwall, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 13th day of April 1914, and praying that letters of administration of her estate be granted to Inga B. Young and the Court having fixed the time and the place for hearing said petition

Therefore, You, And Each OF You, are hereby cited and required to show cause if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of March 1914, at Ten [10] o clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 16th day of February, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET,
Probate Judge.

O. A Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioer.
[Court Seal] F-21-3t.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

State of Minnesota. County of Pennington. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole H. Seeland, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Tony Seeland, Henry Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Matilda Bateman, Albert Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the state of said decedent:

The petition of Oscar Seeland having been filed in this Court, representing that Ole H. Seeland, then a resident of the County of Pennington state of Minnesota, died intestate on the 14th day of February 1914, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Oscar Seeland, and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March 1914, at Ten (10) o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 25th day of February 1914.

(COURT SEAL.)
WILHELM MICHELET,
f28-3t Probate Judge.
O. A. NAPLIN, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Japanese Railways.

In Japan, unlike most occidental countries, the chief source of railway income is the passengers.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesoto In District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.
E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wiley and all persons claiming any right, title estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the premises herinafter described and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate, lien or interest therin, and to obtain the judgment of said Court to the effect that that certain mortgage dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, under date of December, 19, 1888, in Book 23 of mortgages on page 186 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis. to secure payment of two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars on the premices hereinafter described.

And also that certain mortgage dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of December, 13, 1893, in Book 25 of of Mortgages on page 183 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to A. J. Wiley for two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars conveying the premises hereinafter described; are both paid, satisfied and entitled to be discharged of record and that the same are not liens against said premises.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota and are described as follows:—The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two(22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152), north of range fourty five (45), west of the 5th Principal Meridian.

Dated February 26 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Summons

State of Minnesota. In District Court.
County of Pennington, Fourteenth Judicial District.
E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs.
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wylie and all persons claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been field in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF NO PERSONAL CLAIM

To the above named defendants:—

You are hereby notified that the above entitled action is brought to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty five (45), west, in Pennington, count, Minnesota, and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate lien or interest in said premises, and to adjudge, satisfy and discharge of record; that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington county, Minnesota, under date of December 19, 1888, in Book 25 of Mortgages, on paga 186 and also that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to A. J. Wiley, dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of December 13, 1893, in Book 26 of Mortgages, on page 163: and that no personal claim is made in said action against any defendant.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

House for Sale

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

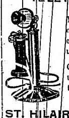
If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. A. Pitkin.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.80
Wheat, No. 2	.78
Flax, No. 1	1.43
Flax, No. 2	1.40
Oats	.30
Barley	.38
Rye	.43

Reminded Him.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Restaurant Patron—I'm glad you spoke of it. My wife told me not to spend any money foolishly, and I was just going to give you a tip.—Chicago News.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT.

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117—Meets at their hall every Thurs- Visiting members are cordially invited to attend

O. F. Post, Sec. J. A. Hanson, N. C

M. W. A. CAMP 2660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.

C. Steen, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visitin members cordially invited.

Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

No One Should Be Without
A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

Get It At Jackson's

GROCERIES FRUITS
CONFECTIONERY

Jackson Bros.
H. O. Jackson - - Manager
Phone 38

Minnesota Historical Society ST. PAUL

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Oldest Newspaper in Pennington County. Published Since 1882

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914. NUMBER 35

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Sheriff W. J. Labree was in this village, Tuesday.

Albert Fellman of Plummer was in this village, Tuesday.

John Hanson was at Thief River between trains, Wednesday.

W. T. Collins was a passenger on the south bound train, Monday.

English services at the Synod Church Sunday evening at 3 p. m.

Haken Johnson of Red Lake Falls was in the village between trains, Monday.

Mrs. Carl Johnson entertained a [illegible] at her home Tuesday evening.

L. H. Stephens went to Crookston Thursday, returning Friday evening.

Mrs. A. Jacobson left Tuesday evening for Grand Forks to consult a specialist.

[illegible] Sandberg returned to Montana, [illegible] after spending a month at [illegible] home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Collins and [illegible] left Thursday evening for Crookston.

The Ladies Aid society of the [illegible] Church will meet with Mrs. [illegible] next Friday.

[illegible] the Social at the Carpenter home, Tuesday night March 10th. M-7-21

F. J. Enright the well-known farmer from south of town, was a caller in this village, Thursday.

[illegible] and Ole Anderson were attending to business matters at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Mrs Perrin and daughter, returned from a week's visit at the Dr. Jost home at Crookston, Tuesday.

[illegible] was buying the cigars last Monday over the arrival of a big baby boy at his home.—Northern News.

Nora Johnson, who has attended the Normal at St. Cloud, returned Sunday. She does not expect to attend the spring term

There was a quarterly meeting of Directors of the Farmers Elv. Co, last Friday. The usual routine of business was conducted.

Services at the Lanstad Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

H. O. Haugen had a hemmorhage of the lungs last week. Under the care of Dr. Swanson he is improved somewhat this week.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Miss Ethel Collins entertained a number of friends at a dancing party at the Imperial Hall, Saturday evening.

Services at the United Church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The young ladies of the Needle-dee Needledom Club had a sleigh ride party to Thief River Falls, last Saturday evening.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

K. O. Gigstad has a new sign on his place of business that adds materially to the appearance of the office

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

T. F. Collins, who conducted a restaurant here last summer, removed this week to Crookston where he recently purchased the Hub restaurant.

E. O. Burkee returned to Verndale, Minn., to resume his school work, Monday, after spending his spring vacation at the home of his parents in this village

Henry Georgon advertised a closing out shoe sale in last weeks issue of the Spectator, After running his sale for three days and disposing of about 300 pairs of shoes, he came in and requested us to discontinue the "ad" saying his stock was sold out and that advertising had done the business:—Moral-Advertise in the Spectator.

John Hanson was at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Ole "Jane" Osteby called on the local merchants, Thursday.

Carl Johnson was at Thief River Friday attending an assessors meeting.

The Alfson brothers are busily engaged in tearing down the old Skeie building this week.

Mrs. Chas. Naplin who has had some dental work done here this week, left for home Thursday.

Mrs. C A. Pitkin came down Friday evening from Thief River. She returned hame this morning.

Marie Hooper has been engaged to finish a term of school at Wylie. She commenced her duties Monday.

James Merrit of St. Paul, a friend of the Martz family, spent Thursday and Friday at the Riverside Farm.

Anton Peterson, of Wyandotte, purchased a registered Holstein bull calf last week.

Mrs. G. I. Fellman pleasantly entertained the ladies of the Sewing club, Thursday evening.

The teacher and pupils of the 8th grade of the local schools enjoyed a sleigh ride to Thief River Falls, Thursday evening.

Anna Alberg and Edith Dahl were guests of the Thimble Bee which was entertained by Miss Ella Jackson, Monday evening.

Mrs. Carl Johnson accompanied Mrs. Oakland to Thief River Falls Thursday, returning Friday.

Myron Elliot, Albert Larson and Ernest Bessler were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Friday.

Can you do the work the world wants done? If not, write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., for catalog.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hooper recieved word of the marriage of their son John to Miss Jennie Dernsl of Madison Wis. March 6th.

Mrs. Ella Oakland, who has made an extended visit at the Carl Johnson home, left Thursday for Fosston, where she will visit a few days before returning to her home at Fairdale, N. D.

Mrs. Lou Wright of Rasville Neb arrived here this morning for a visit with her sister Mrs. G. W. Hooper. She has spent the winter in Iowa visiting at their old home. The sisters had not met for 15 years.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe entertained a number of friends at the farm home, Monday evening. Those present were; Mr. and Mrs. L. Noper and son Randall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Perry, Guy, and Blanche Johnson of Thief River, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst and children Mr. Perrin and the Misses Katherene and Inez Patterson.

Social a Success

The Social given by the Mesdames Carpenter, Beebe, Wallace, and Roy at the Carpenter home, last Tuesday evening, proved to be a "howling success"

A large crowd from the country and a delegation from this village were in attendance and participated in the various games and also partook of the excellent supper served. About $25.00 was realized which will go to pay for the lot recently purchased by the M. E. Church

Sells Farm

In a deal made the fore part of this week, Charley Sanberg disposed of his farm, in Black River, to Swan Johnson. The consideration it is rumored, was $35.00 an acre.

Meeting

A meeting will be held in the village hall, next Tuesday evening for the purpose of appointing committees and perfecting plans for a Market Day to be held March 27.

Everybody interested in the project are invited to attend.

Don't forget the date.

Cowardly.

Marian—Yer man wears his hair awful short, don't he? Vixen—Yes, the coward!—Judge.

MARKET DAY

Plans being made for big time

Business men contribute liberally

Through the efforts of R. J. Mc. Kercher, who circulated a list this week, liberal support has been obtained from the local business men towards defraying the expenses of a Market Day 27th.

An auction sale has been arranged and all who have anything they wish to dispose of, are requested to list same at this office.

About $250.00 in cash and merchandise has been secured as prizes for farm crops exhibits.

An attempt is being made to secure Hon. W. Lee, of Long Prairie, (Candidate for Republican nomination for Governor) is a speaker of the day.

Watch this paper next week for a list of prizes and for the complete program.

P. Lindblom Hurt

Pete Lindblom, of the township of Bray, was badly injured last Sunday when he fell down the stairs leading to the rooms over the William's saloon at Thief River.

His left hip was broken and he was injured otherwise. He was taken to the hospital at Crookston and at last reports is getting along as well as can be expected of a man of his age.

Will Have Carnagie Library

The offer of $12,500 from the Carnegie library commission for a free public library, was acceptedby the board at Thief River Falls last week. A site has been purchased and construction work will be commenced in the spring.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

f14-8 DAN WHALEN.

Does It Pay?

In our issue of March 7th was an "ad" inserted by E. O. Hagglund, offering for sale, 500 bushels of seed oats. The following note, recieved three days later, is self-explanatory:

To The Spectator:—

Sirs—Advertising pays. Have sold my oats so kindly take the "ad" out.

E. O. HAGGLUND

FEED AND MILK FLAVOR.

Experiment Disproves Theory Concerning Effect of Oats.

The statement has been frequently made by dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows improves the flavor of the milk, says the American Agriculturist. It is interesting to note that this matter was tested out by the federal department of agriculture. A ration of cornmeal, bran and cottonseed was fed as against a grain mixture of crushed oats and cottonseed meal. Samples of milk were taken from the cows fed these rations and submitted to different individuals to express their preference without knowing anything in regard to the source of the milk. In all fifty opinions were passed on various samples. Of these sixteen showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, twenty-five preferred that from the bran and corn ration, while nine expressed no choice.

These results show that on these rations there was no marked difference in favor of crushed oats as a feed to improve flavor. If anything, the ration containing bran and corn was more successful in producing milk of a finer flavor than the crushed oats.

Natural Result.

"She turned on him an icy stare."
"And what happened then?"
"His words froze on his lips!"

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1212. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

G. P. JONES

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Goverment but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affairs. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P JONES.

Election Results

The following villages in this part of the state voted on the liquor question last Tuesday.

Warroad voted wet
Bronson " "
Karlstad " "
Middle River " "
Roseau voted dry
Badger " "
Greenbush " "
Lancaster " "
Ada (city) " "
Fisher " "

Hit Back.

Mrs. Houtton (maliciously) — You were such a charming debutante, my dear, fifteen years ago! Mrs. Ighlife—Was I? I only remember you made such a lovely chaperon for me when I came out.—Exchange.

THE USEFUL MULE.

The mule is the most tireless worker of all draft animals.

The mule eats less than a horse, but does more work on his feed.

The feet of the mule stand hard roads better than those of a horse.

Mules are ready for work younger than horses. They are able to endure as much at two years as a colt will at three or four.

Mules are just as gentle as horses if they have not been spoiled in the breaking.

A mule will bring from $150 to $250 when he is full grown, if he is big and strong.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate, I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

C. L. HANSON

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Moisture Contents of Butter.

Sixteen per cent moisture in butter, the federal standard, causes unfortunate conditions through its enforcement, according to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury. This says it has increased the work of the officers in the field and in the administrative office without appreciable revenue and at the same time has imposed hardships upon many who produced and sold butter afterward found to contain abnormal moisture. The secretary does not advocate any change in the law, yet apparently has little use for it.

Pink Palms.

He—What has made the professor so wild? She—Oh, he was gassing about botany, and so I asked him if he had ever seen a pink palm. He said, "No," and I showed him my hands.—London Telegraph.

But Doesn't Get It.

The average man expects a pound of gratitude in exchange for an ounce of charity.—Chicago News.

DAIRY WISDOM.

A stunted calf will never make as good a cow as it would if it had been kept steadily growing.

A cow lying on a bare floor cannot be expected to make much of a show in the dairy, to say nothing about the investment.

A chill brought on by the udder coming in contact with frosty ground is apt to ruin your best cow.

Ice water to drink when the mercury is on a still hunt for the bottom of the thermometer brings the shivers to the cow, and that means that her owner will shiver when he looks into his pocketbook for the profit from her keeping.

Improper handling at time of first milking will often produce irritability. A kicker is often the result of a first milking by one who cannot hold his temper under trying circumstances.

River Falls

Ed. Erickson and Johannes Hogquist took in the dance at Plummer Saturday night.

Walter Swanson was in town Monday.

Chas. Sammelson and Oscar Hogquist were at Plummer Tuesday,

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thyren called at S. Swanson's Sunday.

Walter, Carl and Fredolph Swanson, William Palmquist, Arthur and Agnes Swenson, Ruth and Tecla Anderson, Nancy and Annie Hedlund, drove to Plummer last Saturday evenning, and took in the motion picture show at Thief River Falls, between train.

The Election

The Annual Village election held last Tuesday created quite a stir, there being three tickets in the field. The following were elected for the following year:

J. C. Dahl, President.
John Maakrud, Trustee.
A. J. Hed, "
G. I. Fellman, "
Dr. C. Swanson, Clerk.
B. E. Burkee, Treasurer.
H. A. Olsen, Justice.

Wyandotte Election

Following is the result of the Annual election held in the township of Wyandotte, Tuesday.

Supervisor	John Albin
Clerk	J. R. Larson
Treasurer	J. E. Peterson
Assessor	J. A. Rolstad
Justie	D. Haugen
Constable	James Evenson
"	C. Keller

Sanders

Supervisor, 3 years, C. A. Carlson, Herman Ortloff, August Krausa; clerk, Nels K. Anderson; treasurer, O. L. Lardon; assessor, Wilfred Carlson; justice, Nels K. Anderson; constable,

Bray

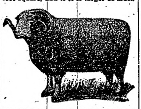
Supervisor, J. O. Swanson: clerk, R. Larson; treasuer, A. E. Anderson; justices, Emil Larson, Christ Person, codstable, Halvor Hanson.

THE HEAD OF THE FLOCK.

Winter Quarters of the Ram Should Be Dry and Well Ventilated.

How often it is that you go into a man's barn and find in a dark, stuffy, narrow pen, way back in one corner, the head of the flock, says the Iowa Homestead. The male of the herd, of course, should be kept by himself, but he needs sunshine, fresh air and a place to exercise just as much as the ewes.

The winter quarters of a ram should be such that he can keep dry, both overhead and under foot. At the same time, the more fresh air the better. Even an open shed will serve if it is entirely dry. A pen should certainly not be used that is less than fifteen feet square, and if it is larger so much the better. This will give the ram an opportunity to exercise and will keep him in good, vigorous condition.



Dorset sheep are exceedingly popular, especially because of their fecundity and early breeding habit. It is a white faced sheep with a close, short fleece weighing about five pounds. Both rams and ewes are horned, and it is said of the Dorset that dogs do not bother them. The Dorset is larger than the Southdown and yields a mutton that is above the average of short wooled sheep. The Dorset ram shown was a prize winner at the Chicago International Live Stock show.

During the summer months, when the ram is allowed to run on pasture, he does not need grain, but in the winter, if you expect to keep him in good, vigorous condition, he must be supplied with grain at least a month before the breeding season.

A mixture of two parts oats and one part bran has given unusually good results in some of the larger flocks of the west. This ration does not produce fat, but does keep up the vigor of the ram.

It is impossible to suggest the exact amount to be fed, for this can only be determined by watching the animal and studying his condition.

Cow Exposure Costly.

A fine herd of cows was left out in a cold rain recently, says the Farm Journal. The cows' yield shrank one-half at the next milking. This exposure caused a loss in dolars, and it will cost more dollars to put the cows back on the same paying basis.

Coming to
RED LAKE FALLS
Dr. J. E. Doran
Specialist

Will be at the
Grand View Hotel
Wednesday March 25,
And Will Remain

One Day Only

10 A. M. to 6 p. m.

Offers his services free of charge

Dr. Doran licensed by the state of Minnesota for the treatment of deformities and all nervous and chronic diseases of men, women and children, offers to all who call on this trip consultation, examination, advice free, except the expense of the medicine. All that is asked in return for these valuable services is that every person treated will state the result obtained to their friends and thus prove to the sick and afflicted in every city and locality, that his treatment is reasonably sure and certain in its effect.

According to his system no more operations for appendicitis, gall stones tumors, goitre or certain forms of cancer.

Diseases of the stomach, intestines liver, blood, skin, nerves, heart, spleen kidneys or bladder, catarrhal deafness, rheumatism, sciatica, malaria, bed-wetting, leg ulcers, weak lungs and those afflicted with long standing, deep-seated chronic disease, that have baffled the skill of the family physians should not fail to call.

If you have kidney or bladder trouble bring a two ounce bottle of your urine for examination.

No matter what your ailment may be, no matter what others have told you, no matter what experience you may have had with other physicians, it will be to your advantage to see him at once. Have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is incurable he will give you such advice as may relieve and stay the disease. Do not put off this duty you owe yourself and friends or relatives, who are suffering because of your sickness, as a visit in time may stop the disease and save your life.

Remember, this free offer is for one day only.

Married ladies must be accompanied by their husbands and minors with their parents.

Dr. J. E. Doran, Boston, Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Surprise Party

The G. Whalen home, south of town was the scene of much merriment last evening, when a large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whalen took advantage of the fine weather by driving out and surprising them

The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games etc, after which a delicious lunch was served by the party.

As a remainder of the happy occasion the friends presented Mr. and Mrs. Whalen with a fine set of silver knives and forks.

Among those present were;—
Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe,
" " " M. McAndress.
" " " G. W. Hooper,
" " " L. Peck,
" " " G. I. Fellman,
" " " D Whalen,
Dr. " " C. Swanson; Mrs. C. H. Martz; Mrs. Case; Mrs. B. Burkee; A. H. Pitkin; Kate and Inez Patterson; Mae Barragy; R. Boehm and Alice Hall.

The Dilemma.

"How can I ever learn to understand that girl?"

"You can marry her, but when you have done that it will be too late for your understanding of her to be of any benefit to you."—Exchange.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"What makes you think his wife is not a good cook?"

"Well, instead of carrying a lunch when he goes to work he visits a restaurant and carries a lunch when he goes home."—Houston Post.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The Kent bill for regulating and improving grazing on public lands was approved by a number of stockmen before the house public lands committee.

• • •

A committee representing the National One Cent Letter Postage association called on President Wilson with Senator Burton of Ohio, who has a bill for 1-cent letter postage.

• • •

W. S. West has been sworn in as successor to the late Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia. Senator Hoke Smith escorted his new colleague to the bar of the senate, where Vice President Marshall administered the oath.

• • •

The Industrial Workers of the World and militant suffragists could be classed "among other forms of lawlessness," Senator Sherman declared. He added he felt he could say so without his motives being questioned because he favored the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

• • •

Water power legislation as a measure of relief for the people of the west and south is urged by Senator Jones of Washington, who spoke in favor of his bill granting water power sites on the public domain to municipalities or public service corporations under state or federal regulations with the power of the government to purchase after fifty years.

DOMESTIC.

The library of congress at Washington is now ranked as third among the great libraries of the world. The library was first established in 1800. It was almost totally destroyed in 1841, and the private library of Thomas Jefferson as purchased by congress to start the collection anew.

• • •

The production of eggs in Iowa in 1913 was worth more than the annual output of the gold mines of Alaska or California, or any other state in the union, according to a statement issued by the Iowa department of agriculture. The year's lay amounted to 97,549,731 dozen.

• • •

Representative Maguire intends to make his recommendation for the appointment of postmaster at Lincoln in about two weeks He state that he was beginning to look over the endorsements for the various candidates that had come in, with a view to sending the name of a successor to Postmaster Sizer about March 20.

• • •

The pale features of Felix Pogliano broke into a smile as C. S. Railsback, railroad detective on the itness stand at Denver before the strike investigating committee, pointed him out as the handsome, curly-headed Italian who stopped a train loaded with strikebreakers on the way to Radiant, Colo., on January 31.

• • •

Men prominent in every line of sport and from all parts of the country gathered in New York to attend the banquet given in honor of the world's touring baseball players. Baseball magnates, officials and players naturally predominated, but all branches of amateur and professional sport were represented among the 700 persons attending.

• • •

Grain of last year's crops remaining on farms March 1 formed the subject of the department of agriculture's crop report for March. The department's crop reporting board estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats and barley on farms, with comparisons for preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties.

• • •

Margaret E. McNamara has been appointed chief matron of the Industrial School for Girls at Delaware, O., after much trouble. The law of Ohio forbade the appointment of a woman on public boards in institutions, but a new law was passed by popular vote at the last election, and women may now serve on such boards, concerned with the welfare of women and children.

• • •

When Consul Letcher left El Paso, Tex., to return to his post at Chihuahua, it is understood that he carried instructions from Secretary of State Bryan with reference to the case of Luis Terrazas, Jr.

• • •

Rescued from their drifting lifeboat by merest chance, the captain and sixteen members of the crew of the American steamer Charlemagne Tower, Jr., which foundered off the Jersey coast, were picked up by the steamer Bay Port and brought to Newport News.

• • •

The Farmers and Merchants bank of Mandan, N. D., has been closed by State Bank Examiner Silverton, who alleges violation of the state banking laws. The books are being checked by members of the state board.

• • •

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

• • •

Max Zimmerman, a horse dealer, who asserts that he met Ralph Lopez, the Mexican outlaw who took refuge in a Utah mine after slaying six men, told the St. Paul police that he had seen Lopez in St. Paul.

The coldest weather of the winter prevailed at Chatanooga, Tenn.

• • •

Senator Stone of Missouri has been made chairman of the foreign relations committee.

• • •

The United States has more than 6,000,000 factory employes and 1,600,000 railroad employes.

• • •

Mrs. Minnie Taylor, wife of John M. Taylor, a Los Angeles mining engineer, won probation for her husband on a bigamy charge and then sent him to the county chain gang for two years to provide $1.50 a day for her and her two children.

• • •

Mrs. John D. Spreckels, jr., has left San Francisco for Europe with a party of friends after announcing that she had discontinued her suit for divorce, brought early this year on grounds of alleged cruelty. Spreckels contested the suit.

• • •

According to figures compiled by the office of public roads of the Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the United States for improvement of roads have been more than doubled since 1904. In 1904, expenditures for this purpose amounted to $79,771,417, while in 1912 the total was $164,332,265.

• • •

There is no cause for alarm in the imminent possibility that the United States will have to import wheat and other foodstuffs, said United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio at the Saturday luncheon of the republican club at New York, at which the development of this country's foreign commerce was discussed.

• • •

Out of 47 men assigned to work by the municipal employment bureau of Chicago last Saturday, 199 failed to show up at the jobs. The manager of the bureau reports that it is difficult to find men for all the work available. Jobs offered to 500 followers of "a leader of the unemployed" were spurned by the whole bunch.

• • •

The Sims bill, for repeal of the coastwise shipping exemption clause of the Panama canal act, probably will be laid before the house in about ten days. Democratic Leader Underwood and Chairman Adamson of the house committee in interstate commerce, reached an agreement to press the measure after the passage of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, which will follow the disposition of the agricultural appropriation bill.

• • •

George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, in an address before the Nassau county bar association, New York, said that the division of the Standard Oil and tobacco companies under the Sherman law had been effective, despite the belief of many to the contrary. Mr. Wickersham said that undue confidencce in the immediate results of anti-trust legislation had blinded the public the public to what had really been accomplished against monopolistic corporations.

FOREIGN.

Three thousand rebels under General Ortega, who were moving toward Torreon, were defeated between Conejas and Escalon, according to advices received at the war department. The dispatch said 400 rebels were killed in the engagement. The federal forces, commanded by General Ricardo Pena, numbered 700.

• • •

Navigation of the Panama canal will have to be regularly suspended during the early morning hours, or else stringent regulations must be enforced to insure safety on account of fogs in the Culebra cut, according to Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who is slated to become superintendent of operation.

• • •

Following the recent dispatch from Vera Cruz to the British and German legations in Mexico City of machine guns and squads of trained gunners, arrangements have been made to place in the hands of all Americans capable of bearing arms weapons for self-defense in the event of an uprising in the Mexican capital.

• • •

Half a century of effort to Prussianize the Danish population of Schleswig-Holstein, which has been passing in review with the semi centennial celebration of the conquering of the province, is being generally considered as a failure. The Danish people of northern Schleswig are now more unreconciled and more anti-Prussian than ever.

• • •

Wilhelm the Second is Europe's helpless man. He cannot do what he likes. Other Germans (except at Zabern) are free in a modest way to run their own affairs, but Wilhelm the Second has lost that privilege. The trend of politics is against his power and against even his liberty. The kaiser's autocracy" legend, which has bluffed the world for five and twenty years, no longer bluffing Germans.

• • •

President Huerta and the members of his cabinet sent messages of condolence to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, on the death in New York of his father, Colonel James T. O'Shaughnessy.

• • •

Dissentions within the Pankhurst family threaten to end its leadership of the militant suffraget army in London; according to assertions by some of the younger members of the organization, known formally as the women's social and political union. It is said that the dissensions are rife.

• • •

The steamer Santibal went ashore at Cires Point, near Tangier. The Spanish cruiser Estramadura and five other warships have been ordered to stand by to help refloat the vessel and to beat off the insurgent Moors.

• • •

The federal forces under the direction of President Plaza, have renewed their attack on Esmeraldas, Ecuador. President Plaza arrived at Esmeraldas, which is held by the rebels, several days ago, and since that time has received several hundred reinforcements.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

SHORT COURSE WAS SUCCESS

Retail Grocers and General Dealers Hold Annual Convention in St. Paul.

St. Paul. — Several hundred delegates attended the eighteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' association at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul. Many did not come until the second day, being delayed because of local elections throughout the state. The convention, the biggest in the association history, continued through Thursday.

In the absence of Mayor H. P. Keller, the address of welcome was delivered by Harry J. Lehr.

Joseph Trost, president of the St. Paul Retail Grocers' association, opened the convention and retired in favor of State President George H. Filbert of Minneapolis. Mr. Filbert said the complete reports from members in Minnesota showed a fairly good general condition in contrast with business depression reported in the east.

Mr. Filbert congratulated the association on the fact that it had been the first to stand for laws which the state now enforces, that it had been the pioneer in the campaign for honest business, honest weights, sanitary conditions and clean goods.

Secretary John J. Ryan's report showed a membership of more than 2,000 and that all local organizations are in flourishing condition.

ROCHESTER MAN IS HONORED

Builder of Keokuk Dam is Appointed Engineer to the Egyptian Government.

Rochester.—Hugh L. Cooper, a former Rochester resident, and builder of the Keokuk, Iowa, dam, has been appointed consulting hydro-electric engineer for the Egyptian government, according to advices received here.

Mr. Cooper received the appointment in competition with the leading engineers of Italy, Switzerland and England. He will have supervision of the construction of the dam over the Nile river, which will be one of the largest in the world. The plans submitted by him to the Egyptian authorities led to his appointment.

SHORT COURSE GREAT SUCCESS.

Fillmore and Mower Counties Send Thirty-seven Farm Boys to School.

Spring Valley.—The three months' short course here was a great success. The course was attended by thirty-seven farm boys and girls of Fillmore and Mower counties. The closing week was featured by a corn show.

The show was open to juniors only. There had been a contest among the boys of the two counties for the production of an acre of corn, and premiums had been guaranteed.

The winner of the trophy this year was Cleland Walker of Wykoff, a son of J. J. Walker, his yield being a few pounds over seventy-five bushels to the acre.

Panama Canal at Fair.

Hamline.—One of the leading attractions on Wonderway at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, where seven great educational shows are to be staged, is to be an enormous working model of the Panama Canal, built by the same person who designed the official model of the Canal for the Isthmian Canal Commission before the canal was started. Colonel Goethals, governor-general of the Panama canal zone, has declared it to be the best model of the Panama canal ever made. Expert lecturers, familiar with the Panama canal, will explain every detal about this gigantic cut between oceans. Running water will be employed to show how the locks fill, and the ships pass from the gulf to the Pacific.

Ticket Chosen at Clinton.

Clinton.—The village caucus resulted in the following nominations: Mayor, J. L. Erickson; trustees, S. D. Salversen, F. L. Petrick and Robert Brandt; treasurer, J. H. Erickson; recorder, H. A. Hewitt, constables, John Hagaman and L. H. Stephen; justices of the peace, D. Sherman and James Blair. The question of licenses will be voted upon.

Six Silos Are Pledged.

Ada.—A three days' short course was held at Halstad in Norman county by County Agent B. A. Gray, assisted by Professors Diedrich, Bergh and Sargent of the Crookston Agricultural school, and County Agent Clements of Clay county. A farmers club was also organized at Halstad with a large membership. At a meeting of the Norman Farmer club, where silos were discussed, six silos were pledged to be built the coming season.

Cigarettes Start $19,000 Fire.

Brainerd. — Levant's department store was nearly wiped out by fire starting, it is believed, from cigarettes carelessly dropped by a customer. An hour after closing in the evening, the smoke rolled up from the main floor to the flats on the second floor and soon the tenants of two flats and the roomers, twenty-eight in all, had to flee for their lives. Levant's stock was damaged by fire and water and is about a total loss, $19,000 or more. The furniture in two flats and building were damaged.

SUIT FILED FOR FARMERS

$3,000,000 Refunds in Freight Rates Involved in Suit Which is Put Up to Court.

Minneapolis.—An injunction suit involving all the Minnesota railroads has been filed in the Hennepin county district court to determine who is entitled to the refunds on freight paid on grain shipments under the Minnesota rate case. The American Society of Equity is bringing the suit on behalf of a number of individual farmers, and claims to represent thousands of others. The plaintiffs ask the district court to enjoin the railroads from paying grain rate rebates to the local elevator concerns which shipped the grain. The claim is made that the farmers who sold the grain are entitled to the refunds. About $3,000,000 in refund claims is said to be involved.

Grain shipments between July 1, 1907, when the Minnesota commodity rate law went into effect, and October, 1913, when the low rates were put in following the supreme court decision, are involved in the case.

The state railroad commission, on advice of the attorney general, has ruled that refunds are payable to the party paying the freight, without going back to the producer or consumer. Under this ruling the railroads are paying claims to the shippers or receivers on proof being filed of shipments made on the high rates.

"ALFALFA" SLOGAN AT CANBY

Rousing Farm Meeting Results in Starting Campaign By Clubs.

Canby.—A rousing meeting was held here by 173 members of the Wergeland Town and Country club for the purpose of launching an "alfalfa on every farm" movement.

Professor B. Ostrolenk in outlining the scope of the movement showed that already Canby farmers had purchased nearly 5,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, which is to be sown this spring. The movement is to be agitated through talks, lectures and demonstrations in all the farmers' clubs surrounding Canby and will culminate in an alfalfa picnic given under the auspices of the Oshkosh Farmers' club.

Among the speakers for the alfalfa movement were President O. C. Knudson of the Town and Country club and C. R. Hill and T. J. Dunne. The Oshkosh club extended an invitation to all the clubs surrounding Canby to attend the alfalfa picnic on June 10.

Professor Ostrolenk announced that the Bank of Canby will offer $125 in premiums for the best four acres of alfalfa sown this spring.

MANY NEW FARMERS COMING

Big Immigration to Minnesota is Foreseen by Commissioner Fred D. Sherman.

St. Paul.—The largest influx of farmers to Minnesota of any year for a decade is foreseen for 1914 by Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration. He gives five reasons why farmers of the east, south and southwest will desert their states for Minnesota. They are:

Continued drouth and poor crops.

Comparative cheapness of Minnesota land.

Equitable climate and a record of not a single crop failure in Minnesota.

The widely-advertised fact that Minnesota leads in the production of corn per acre, this being the staple crop of the states from which the incoming farmers are expected.

The general prosperity of the Northwest.

Taft to be Kept Busy.

Minneapolis.—If William H. Taft does not regain those eighty pounds of superfluous flesh taken off during the last year by rigid dieting, during five days he will spend in Minneapolis, it will not be the fault of those arranging the entertainment of the former president. The complete program for Mr. Taft's stay has been announced, including the arrangements for the four public lectures in the university chapel. They will be given at 4 p. m. daily, on March 16, 17, 18 and 19. The lectures will be under the auspices of the college of law, and will be on the general subject of "Anti-Trust Legislation."

On President's Yacht.

Spring Valley.—Elmer E. Langworthy, a graduate of the Spring Valley high school and the military academy at Annapolis and who has served as ensign on the battleship Wyoming in Haitian water, has been transferred to the Mayflower, the president's yacht.

Bemidji to Have New Mill.

Bemidji.—Work on the reconstruction of the Bemidji Lumber company's sawmill, which burned March 5, at a loss of $100,000, has been started and a modern mill of the same capacity as the old one will be in operation by July 1.

Blooded Stock on Sale.

Thief River Falls. — A carload of full-blooded Holstein cattle that the People's State bank of this city placed on exhibit were viewed by over one hundred and fifty farmers. The bank recently purchased thirty-nine cattle from the southern part of the state and brought them to this city and has just disposed of them at cost to farmers who are interested in dairying. The cows are all from registered stock and dairymen who saw them pronounced them excellent animals.

Teachers Urge Pensions Act.

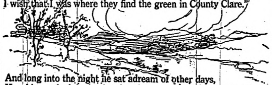
Winona. — Southeastern Minnesota Educational association formally indorsed and recommended the presentation of a teachers' retirement fund bill to the state legislature at its next meeting, and voted to assist the National Educational association convention at St. Paul in July. Selection of the place for next year's convention was left open, but the convention will likely go to Rochester in 1915 and Red Wing in 1916. It was voted to unite with the state federation.

THE EXPLANATION

BY WILBUR D. NESBIT

The old man will not march today—he meant to be in line;
You mind last year he stepped along so jaunty and so fine
His hat atilt so boyishly, his shoulders straight and square,
And him near eighty, but as young as any marching there?
'Twas yesterday his shamrock come. 'Twas Clancey sent it him;
And when he saw the little leaves his eyes grew soft and dim
And he sat down and patted it like 'twas a baby's hair;
The little bit of green that came from far off County Clare.

'Twas like a man that had a spell, the way he'd sit and look
And sigh about the way it grows along the little brook
That runs into the Shannon—"'Twas the song it sang,'" said he,
'That led me to the Shannon and from there across the sea.
But sure this is the voice of home, grown up so sweet and clean;
And like the love I bear for it, still tender, young and green,
It paints a thousand things for me—I wish that I was there;
I wish that I was where they find the green in County Clare."



And long into the night he sat adream of other days,
He whispered of the boyhood paths, as one whose fancy strays
Back over long forgotten fields—and then with eyes aflame
He looked and looked into the past and whispered mother's name!
"Acushla! Norah!" . . . Sure 'twas joy that held him when he sighed,
He dropped his head upon his arms, and, dreaming so, he died.
And in his hand, pressed close against his locks of silver hair
Was crushed the little bit of green from far off County Clare.

CHARM OF RURAL IRELAND IS GREAT

Traveler Must Leave City of Dublin If He Would Really Know Country.

There the Attractive Characteristics of the People Are Portrayed—Songs and Tales of the Days When Faction Fighting Was the Fashion.

IRELAND has many surprises for the traveler whose opinion of the Irish has been formed from his visits to the theater, where "Pat" is always dressed in some impossible style, speaking a harsh and disagreeable tongue, and always ready to obtrude his importance upon the audience. If such a type ever existed, it has left Ireland, for the brogue of the Irish is a pleasant diversion to those who visit the land. There it is recognized as the accomplishment of those who have preserved their own native Gaelic tongue, and who speak it in soft, pleasing voices. Perhaps it is because the other races have generally failed to understand the people of Ireland that the inhabitants of the land, although cordial, assume a reserve with strangers. If, however, a tourist boasts of a relationship with one of their countrymen he is at once taken into the hearts of the people, who love to feel a fellowship with their guests.

Happy Children in Front of Picturesque Cottage, County Kerry.

The traveler who selects the city of Dublin for his sightseeing in Ireland will never feel that he has seen the land. Excepting the fact that one hears there the soft, musical voices of the people and sees at the hotels aristocratic old ladies often wearing long white veils extending from the backs of their heads to the trails of their dresses in the style worn by Queen Victoria, and excepting the fact that one eats corned beef and cabbage served at a good class hotel in the middle of a very hot summer and yet enjoys it, one would hardly realize that he is in Erin's isle.

Happily for the tourist, St. Patrick's land is mostly peasant Ireland. In the rural districts one finds gems of scenery, and it is there, too, that the attractive characteristics of the people are portrayed. Southern Ireland is so poor in farm lands that the traveler wonders how the peasants live, surrounded in many places by rocks, heather fields and peat bogs, with here and there only a little patch of reclaimed land, where a few potatoes or some greens may be grown.

Even pigs are scarce. Unless these little grunters are really kept in the parlors of the one or two roomed cabins, they are noted more for their absence than by their presence. The beautiful heather fields of the island are a snare for the stranger who starts to gather a bunch of the pretty weeds, as there is apt to be a particularly beautiful spray a little way off from the road. But woe unto him who takes his first step from the highway. His feet sink to his shoetops into the marsh. Another step, and it is difficult to get out. To attempt to cross the bog would be serious, and so the traveler comes to understand why the peasants do not clear these fields and plant crops.

Among the peasants there are many good Irish songs sung and many tales told of the "ould days" when "discussions with sticks" were the fashion. In a few old homes the big, stout shillelahs which have either lost or won battles have been preserved for generations, descending with their histories from oldest son to oldest son. Few tourists return from Ireland without a stout bludgeon, but that is a souvenir made only for the traveler; its length is only about one-half that of the old three-foot fighting stick which was used by a friend to crack his neighbor's skull. In the days of faction fighting the followers of both sides welcomed the opportunity to get "clean kilt," as they called it, if they were beaten or to murder, which meant beat, another. Despite the fact that the law was opposed to this form of amusement, it was powerless in the hands of judges and juries who themselves took part in this favorite sport.

Submission of the Bards.

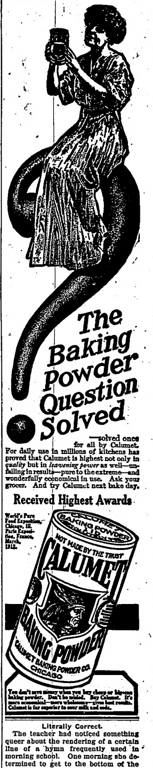
When St. Patrick visited Ireland, A. D. 431, he found a high standard of civilization. He met with men versed in philosophy and competent to debate with him the merits of the old religion which they loved and the new one which he championed. Though he announced his intention to destroy their old beliefs they extended to him a hospitable welcome. It is significant that when Patrick appeared before King Leoghaire and his court at Tara the leader of the Irish disputants was Dubthac, chief of the bards. When submission was made to the new creed it was by a tender of his harp by the bard to the saint, Dubthac exclaiming, "Hereafter my harp shall resound only to the praises of Patrick's God."

St. Patrick's Unselfishness.

Like St. Paul, so, too, St. Patrick seems to have practiced the New Testament injunction: "Freely have you received, freely give." (Matt. 10, 8), for he says: "Though I have baptized so many thousand people, did I ask a halfpenny (dimidium scriptulae) from any one of them? Mention it and I will give it back to you. And when the Lord ordained clerics through my unworthiness (modicitatem) and ministry I gave ordinations freely. If I asked of one of them even the price of my sandal, tell me; charge me with it, and I will restore it to you."

Should Teach Others.

The greatest risk a careful man runs is the risk of injury through the carelessness, thoughtlessness or recklessness of some fellow worker, and when such a man is found they try to teach him to be careful, and if he will not be taught, then he should be eliminated from the service.



The Baking Powder Question Solved

—solved once for all by Calumet. For daily use in millions of kitchens has proved that Calumet is highest not only in *quality* but in *leavening power* as well—unfailing in results—pure to the extreme—and wonderfully economical in use. Ask your grocer. And try Calumet next bake day.

Received Highest Awards

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill. Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Literally Correct.

The teacher had noticed something queer about the rendering of a certain line of a hymn frequently used in morning school. One morning she determined to get to the bottom of the mystery. Listening intently, she traced the peculiarity to Johnny.

"Sing it by yourself, Johnny," she commanded. Johnny did so, and instead of the line "Weak and sinful though we be," he gave as his rendering, "We can sing, full though we be."

His chubby appearance might be taken as evidence of the probability of his assertion.

WATERY BLISTERS ON FACE

Smithville, Ind.—"Six months ago our baby girl, one year old, had a few red pimples come on her face which gradually spread causing her face to become very irritated and a fiery red color. The pimples on the child's face were at first small watery blisters, just a small blotch on the skin. She kept scratching at this until in a few days her whole cheeks were fiery red color and instead of the little blisters the skin was cracked and scaly looking and seemed to itch and burn very much.

"We used a number of remedies which seemed to give relief for a short time then leave her face worse than ever. Finally we got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I washed the child's face with very warm water and Cuticura Soap, then applied the Cuticura Ointment very lightly. After doing this about three times a day the itching and burning seemed entirely gone in two days' time. Inside of two weeks' time her face seemed well. That was eight months ago and there has been no return of the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. A. K. Wooden, Nov. 4, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Sometimes.

"Do you think it's always necessary to send a girl to college, professor, to give her a proper understanding?"

"Well, sometimes nature has obviated the necessity."

Blank, All Right.

He—Oh, yes, I have a book y'know that I put down my thoughts in every night.

She—I see. Sort of blank book, I suppose.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

Take good care of what little common sense you have, for the world's supply doesn't begin to equal the demand.

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
25 CTS.

Had It Concealed.

As a reward for good behavior Johnny was allowed to come to the dinner table when company was expected. He wanted to appear big, too, so he chose a low chair which brought his mouth just to the top of the table. But he didn't mind this because it was on a line with his plate and he was not so likely to drop anything while eating. He ate ravenously of everything, having nothing to say to the guests, as his mother had told him to remember that good children are seen, not heard. Finally, after dessert, when there was a lull in the conversation, he exclaimed:

"Say, pop, you can't guess what I've got under the table?"

"No, my son," said his father with an indulgent glance, "what is it?"

"Stomach ache!" shouted Johnny gleefully.

Insurmountable Barrier.

Friend—"We've come to see if we can't persuade you and Bob to make it up even at this late hour." Fair Prospective Divorcee—"Simply impossible—why, I've got the very duckiest gown for the occasion."

WHAT $10 DID FOR THIS WOMAN

The Price She Paid for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Which Brought Good Health.

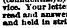
Danville, Va.—"I have only spent ten dollars on your medicine and I feel so much better than I did when the doctor was treating me. I don't suffer any bearing down pains at all now and I sleep well. I cannot say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as they have done so much for me. I am enjoying good health now and owe it all to your remedies. I take pleasure in telling my friends and neighbors about them."—Mrs. MATTIE HALEY, 501 Colquhone Street, Danville, Va.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

FOR SALE In famous Rogue River Valley, Southern Oregon. 2 combined fruit and stock ranches, adjoining each other, one 128 acres, other 148 acres; 5,000 fruit trees commencing to bear; also one 300 acre grain and stock ranch. These ranches well watered, well drained, free soil, ideally located, close to town and railroad, 4 to 5 million feet standing timber, splendid proposition if taken promptly. Owner will accept in part payment good farm lands Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak. For full particulars address Cunningham & Co., Ashland, Ore.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Saskatchewan Improved Farm Equipped machinery, horses, seed, fodder, etc. Snap. Write owner 833 WILTON, TORONTO, CANADA

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE DISEASES

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 11–1914.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

REALLY NOTHING OF MOMENT

Pathetic Message From Mrs. Younghusband Stirred No Feeling Within Messenger Boy.

He was fretful and lonely, for his wife had taken her first post-nuptial trip away from him. She would be away a whole week—a whole week of loneliness and anxiety. He pictured her equally—even more—distressed at the separation. Outside to accentuate his misery, the rain streamed down in an unending torrent. The wind whistled a lugubrious wail as an accompaniment to his feelings, and the thunder put in a few well-chosen orchestral effects. The door bell began to ring violently just as the clock struck two. Mr. Younghusband listened with mixed joy and fear. His wife, perhaps. His eager ear heard the janitor, sleepy and grumbling, open the door. A messenger boy, dripping and soaked, stood without the portal as the janitor unbolted the door. He handed a saturated envelope to the janitor: "Mr. Younghusband?" "Anything important?" "Naw, 't ain't nothin'! A woman says her heart is breakin' for him in Boston."

First Life Insurance.

None of you, I suppose, when you sign the new Chronicle insurance coupon, think of William Gibbons, though you certainly ought to. For William, who deserves to be better known, was the first man to insure his life. The policy was made in June, 1583, and was for the sum of £383 6s. 8d., for 12 months, 16 underwriters dividing the risk. And this first policy also produced the first insurance law case, for when William died, in the following May, the underwriters attempted to maintain that 12 months meant 12 periods of 28 days, and had to be taken into court before they would pay up.—London Chronicle.

Motes and Beams.

George Ade, over a cup of afternoon tea with a group of cynical bachelors at the Chicago Athletic club, said:

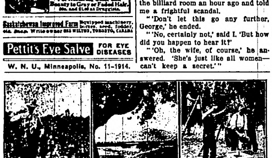
"Married men declare that their wives can't keep a secret, but these men themselves are just as bad.

"A married man buttonholed me in the billiard room an hour ago and told me a frightful scandal.

"'Don't let this go any further, George,' he ended.

"'No, certainly not,' said I. 'But how did you happen to hear it?'

"'Oh, the wife, of course,' he answered. 'She's just like all women—can't keep a secret.'"



Your Great Chance to get a California Farm is NOW

In the great San Joaquin Valley, California, are chances today for money-making in fruit-growing, in dairying, in poultry-raising, that appeal to the man who wants to make his effort count for most.

Your markets are unlimited. There are the hungry big cities of the Pacific Coast, two of which are to have great expositions next year. Thousands of mines and lumber camps never get enough farm products. The rest of the world is glad to pay good prices for California fruit.

You will find a well developed country. You will find good roads and rural delivery. A neighborly, get-together and work-for-the-benefit-of-all spirit makes a success of co-operative effort in getting the profit for the grower.

Ambitious, progressive farmers are wanted to settle this wonderful valley. I know where the opportunities are, and I will gladly point them out. I can save you time and travel, because you need not duplicate the investigations my staff has made.

Our books, "San Joaquin Valley," "Dairying" and "Poultry," will give you a great deal of information. Then if you will write me what more you would like to know, I will tell you. The books are free. So is all the assistance and information which I can give you.

Santa Fe agricultural demonstrators will assist new settlers in selecting the right crops to get best results. One of these men will help you if you wish.

Just say "Send California books."

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
2348 Railway Exchange, Chicago

MORE U. S. TROOPS SENT TO BOUNDARY

NINTH AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENTS ARE DISPATCHED TO BORDER.

GIVES TEXAS ARMY OF 18,000

Purpose Is to Afford Protection Against Sudden Raids—Bryan's Letter to Carranza Has Conciliatory Effect.

Washington, March 13.—Dispatch of two additional regiments of American infantry to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, to allay fear of raids by Mexicans, and the appearance here of General Felix Diaz and friends with a new plan to solve the Mexican problem, are the chief developments in the Mexican situation.

Two Regiments Sent.

The troops, the Ninth and Seventeenth regiments, were ordered to the border at the request of Senator Sheppard and Representative Garner. The latter told the president there was a good deal of cash in the border banks and Americans wanted to be protected against any sudden raid or runs which might result from sensational overnight developments in the Mexican situation. Mr. Garner also said many cattle had disappeared lately and residents believed Mexicans were responsible. The request for additional troops, made Monday, was discussed at the cabinet meeting and decided upon by the president.

The orders for the dispatch of two more regiments to Texas will result in the assembly in that state of nearly 18,000 troops, more by 3,000 than the entire force of the regular army which General Shafter led into Cuba. Nearly 11,000 of these soldiers are in camp at Texas City, under command of Brigadier General Frederick Funston of Philippine fame.

The others are scattered along the border.

Understanding With Carranza.

Agna Prieta, Sonora, Mexico. — A clear and probably satisfactory understanding between the state department at Washington and General Venustiano Carranza, supreme chief of the Constitutionalists, was foreshadowed here in the belief of prominent Constitutionalist advisers, following the consideration of representations made through Frederick Sinpich, American consul at Nogales, by Secretary Bryan.

The communication from the American secretary of state was contained in a long letter mailed to Consul Simpich at Nogales shortly after the receipt of Carranza's note, in which he declined to furnish the Washington government information regarding the death of W. S. Benton on the ground that such requests should have come through the diplomatic channels of the English government.

Letter Well Received.

It was said at General Carranza's headquarters that Bryan's letter had been well received. It was learned that Secretary Bryan had pointed out what he considered the impracticability of diplomatic dealings with the Constitutionalists by countries which always have been represented by ambassadors at Mexico City, and which are without consular agents in territory now controlled by Mexican insurgents.

From the Mexican side the impression was given that this argument had been received as reasonable and had been taken under serious consideration by General Carranza and his advisers.

FIGHT ON TOBACCO COUPONS

Proposal to Prohibit Premium Practice Is Met With Many Arguments.

Washington, March 13.—Representative Underwood's proposal to impose a prohibitive tax on premium coupons given away with tobacco and cigarettes was the subject of a hearing of tobacco men from all over the country before the house ways and means committee. Representatives of the United Cigar Stores company, independent tobacco manufacturers, and union labor were heard.

The independents urged the legislation on the ground that the coupons were destroying their business without benefiting the consumer, while the coupon advocates declared that they stimulated the tobacco business and increased the government's revenues.

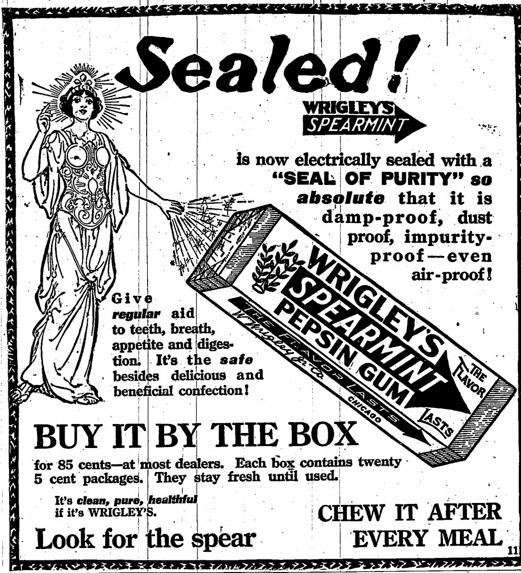
William A. Coakley, representing photo-lithographers engaged in work of producing the coupons and colored pictures, testified that the 40,000 men in that industry would be thrown out of employment by the proposed legislation.

Girl Slayer Is Acquitted.

Chicago, March 13.—Another acquittal of a women who had slain a man was added to the long list of such verdicts in Chicago when a jury freed Miss Stanislawa Czemerowska of the murder of Frank Koczinski. The girl shot the man to death after he had refused to fulfill a betrothal by marrying her. The defense was that the girl attempted to commit suicide and that the revolver exploded toward Koczinski when he tried to wrest the weapon from her.

Slide Is Probably Overcome.

Panama, March 13.—Canal engineers express the opinion that the slide at Cucaracha virtually had been overcome and that it was now a mere matter of taking out the dirt, which is being removed much faster than it is coming to the canal. W. C. Comber, the dredging engineer, expressed satisfaction at the outlook and declared that he believed within two months the channel at Cucaracha would be at the required depth. Plans have been completed for the final stage of the channel dredging.



Sealed!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

is now electrically sealed with a **"SEAL OF PURITY"** so ***absolute*** that it is damp-proof, dust proof, impurity-proof—even air-proof!

Give *regular* aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It's the *safe* besides delicious and beneficial confection!

BUY IT BY THE BOX

for 85 cents—at most dealers. Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. They stay fresh until used.

It's *clean, pure, healthful* if it's WRIGLEY'S.

Look for the spear

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

11

NOT STIRRED BY ROMANCE

Extremely Practical Errand Had Brought Young Man Out So Early in the Morning.

He was as Irish as the bells of Shannon. And by the true-blue eyes of him any girl could tell that he would love a woman till death did them part. Of course, you can't always go by eyes, and girls haven't much sense anyhow—about men—but never mind that....

He was brisking along the avenue early of a Monday morning. At least it must have been early for him, for—

"Hello!" calls out a big, beamy chap who looks as if he had arisen with that lark we all know about, but never expect to meet.

"Hello, Frank! What brings you out this time of day?"

And Frank answered as virtuously as if he were in church saying his prayers:

"Oh, I always turn out first thing Monday mornings to pay my rent and alimony."

Another ideal gone to smash! Still to pay a gone-wrong marriage debt means a whole heap if you look at it from the alimony lady's point of view.—Exchange.

Couldn't Help It.

A little girl had just been dressed in clean clothes, and went out to play. In a short time she came back covered with dirt. Her mother was much put out, and asked her how she came to be so dirty.

"Well, mother," said she, "isn't I made of dirt?"

"Yes, dear, but what has that to do with it?"

"Well, you know, mother, it will keep working out."

The Limit.

"They say he is extremely stingy."

"Yes; he wouldn't even entertain other people's opinions."—Town Topics.

LIFE'S ROAD

Smoothed by Change of Food.

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues.

But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Read what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a day and sometimes twice, ever since.

"At the time I began to use it life was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me.

"The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time.

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an adv. concerning Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial.

"What Grape-Nuts has done for me is certainly marvelous. I can now sleep like a child, am entirely free from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate principally Grape-Nuts while working on the ice all winter, and said he never felt better in his life."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Tenor's Adventure.

Enrico Caruso, the tenor, said at a recent dance at the Brevoort in New York:

"No man is as well known as he thinks he is. I was motoring on Long Island recently. My car broke down, and while the chauffeur was repairing it I entered a farmhouse to get warm.

"The farmer and I chatted in the kitchen before the wood stove, and when he asked my name I told him modestly that it was Caruso.

"At that name he threw up his hands.

"'Caruso!' he exclaimed. 'Robinson Caruso, the great traveler! Little did I expect ever to see a man like you in this here kitchen, sir!'"

BACKACHE VANISHES RHEUMATIC PAINS GO

Few Doses of Croxone Ease Stiff, Sore, Swollen Joints and Muscles, Relieving Backache and Bladder Disorders.

If you suffer with backache—have pains in the neck or sides—nervous or dizzy spells—a few doses of Croxone will relieve the congestion and you will be surprised how quickly all kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles will disappear.

Croxone promptly relieves these diseases because it really does reach the real cause. It soaks right into the walls and linings of the kidneys, cleans out the stopped-up inactive organs, neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid and makes the kidneys sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism. It soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder and gives the kidneys renewed strength so they can filter the blood and keep you well.

Croxone is different from all other remedies. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results. An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it should fail in a single case.—Adv.

Untouched Subject.

In L'Esprit des Francais is an instance of the sharp, biting wit for which Alexis Piron, the French epigrammatist, was famous.

A young author whose ability was by no means equal to his conceit was discoursing at length upon the merits of his work.

"I am tired of writing of that which others write of," he said. "I want to create an original work, something that no one has ever written about or ever will write about."

Piren turned quickly to the speaker. "Why not write your own eulogy?" he said.—Youth's Companion.

8% bonds at par, first mortgage, real estate security, banking and commercial reference, convertible for stock at par, which is likely to pay 30% per annum. Limited amount only. Act quickly as this is the chance of a life time. Address 301 Citizens Natl. Bank, Mankato, Minn. Adv.

The Latest.

"Have you one of these patent lunch boxes that look like a carema?"

"We have. But the swagger thing now in lunch carriers is an imitation automobile tire."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The man who wants the earth is apt to get his share—if the mud throwers are on the job.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

STOMACH HAS LONG MEMORY

But Here Is Proof That There Are Other Things Which Some People Consider of Moment.

It's the full dinner plate and the glad hand that makes the assimilation of the foreigner a hasty matter in America, according to Prof. E. A. Steiner.

"The stomach has a long memory," said he. "Given a condition in which three squares a day are furnished and the assimilation problem is nine-tenths solved."

But it isn't all a matter of appetite and supply, Steiner says. The other tenth of the solution lies in America's manners.

"I saw some immigrants on a pier in Italy waiting to take the steamer for this country," said he. "They had been here before. That was evident at a glance. So I asked the man why he was going back?

"'In Pittsburgh,' said he, 'de boss he knock-a me on da should'.

"'"Hello, Mike," he say, "how's Missus Mike and all da littla Mikes, hey?"

"'Now I gotta gooda home here. But no one he knocka me on da should' and ask about my wife and da kids. So I go back to Pittsburgh.'"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Easiest Way.

Mr. Newlywed—That table seems awfully rickety. Why, it creaks if you put your hand on it.

Shopkeeper—Well, that's all the style, ma'am. It's built that way on purpose. You can't read an account of fashionable dinner parties without noticing how the table groaned under the weight of the delicacies. Better take this one, ma'am.

Your family Doctor can't do more for your cough than Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops; "they cure"—5c at Druggists.

A popular neighbor is one who listens to our troubles without insisting on telling his.

Anybody can dye successfully with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Adv.

In this land of plenty there are plenty of people who haven't.

Give and Take.

"A good answer," said Mr. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, in a suffrage argument. "As good an answer as Brown gave Mrs. Brown.

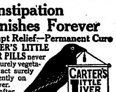
"'George,' said Mrs. Brown, with a nasty smile, 'you looked awfully foolish when you proposed to me.'

"'Well,' said George, 'maybe I was.'"

There is usually a way to get around any kind of rule.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Banish the "Blues!"

If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task or up to any pleasure.

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over *forty* years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send 50c for trial box by mail.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo.

Our Rubber Line

is complete in every detail

Protect yourself against wet feet and subsequent colds, by buying your rubbers early,

David Lazar

SHOES SHOES

A complete line of Stillwater shoes, just received. Call and see them, when in need of shoes.

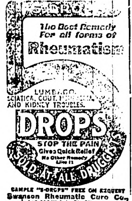
OLE MATHESON

Watch this space for Pitkin's market Specials

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Seed Corn Patch

Start a separate breeding plat of corn this year. It's the only way to insure perfect purity, strong vitality, and uniform type. Many farmers are now trying this plan of getting good seed corn. A quarter or half acre is enough land, but it must be separate from other corn to prevent crossing. It must be in good condition to make strong plants. It must be uniform in fertility to make selection safe. Plant only the best seed obtainable. Suit yourself as to variety and go ahead.—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops University Farm, St. Paul.


The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
5-DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
[illegible] W. Lake St., CHICAGO

G. P. Jones, of Bagley, has filed as a candidate for Representation from the 65th district and his platform will be found in this issue.

Mr. Jones has a large acquaintance—knows the needs of the district and is well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires. We venture to predict that he will make an excellent showing at the primaries.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candie
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on March 4, 1914.
Date of call by Supt., March 4, 1914.
Date of report by bank March 10th, 1914.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$148,317.03
Overdrafts		539.83
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,857.00
Due from banks	17,603.99	
Cash on hand, items below	3,289.52	
Currency	2,203	
Gold	500	
Silver	392.55	
Other	127.97	
Total cash assets	20,893.51	20,893.51
Checks and cash items		1,131.44
Total		177,639.81
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000.00
Undivided profits, net		3,070.78
Deposits subject to check	27,515.76	
Demand certificates	2,498.04	
Total immediate liabilities	30,013.80	
Time certificates	132,009.23	
Total deposits	162,023.03	162,023.03
Total		177,639.81

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, Daniel Patterson, vice president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
Daniel Patterson, Vice President.
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
Daniel Patterson,
Leonard Holmes, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March 1914.
(SEAL) K. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

His Sorrow.

"You know that box of cigars you gave me on my birthday, dear?" said a man to his wife.

"Yes."

"Well, I took them down to the office, and some one stole them."

"I'm awfully sorry."

"So am I—for the thief!" was the cruel remark.

Seeing That He Insisted.

"But," she said, "I don't want to promise to be your wife until I can be sure that I love you."

"I forgot to mention," he explained, "that my salary has just been raised $10 a week."

"Oh, well, if you insist on having your answer now I suppose I shall have to say yes!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday March 14, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

The Third annual Junior Short Course for students from rural schools will be held at the Argicultural School, Crookston, Minn., from March. 30, to April 4. This course is open to all boys and girls from country schools under the age of 18 years. The course consists of lecturas and practical work offered by the members of the Agricultural School faculty. The work includes judging work in grains, corn and live stock. The students have rooms in the dormitories and get their meals in the school dining hall. The boy's dormitory is in charge of one of the men of the faculty and the girl's dormitory is in charge of one of the women so that the students are well taken care of. The cost of attending the entire week $2.00, which includes all expenses excepting the railroad fare of the students. Information regarding this course may be secured by writing to your county superintendent or by writing to the Agricultural School, Crookston, for information. Boys or girls who plan on attending the course should write to have a room reserved for them.

A Potent Movement for Minnesota's Good

The land men of this state met in Minneapolis, last week, and formed a state wide organization that will be a potent factor in inducing immigration to Minresota.

Minnesota is so fair a land that already more than half the household goods shipped over a certain trunk line to the Northwest stop within this state. If her merit were known, she would settle more rapidly and more profitably than any other state of the Union.

How well it is, then, that several hundred of her leading men should organize themselves into an association to make that merit known! The Minnesota Farm Lands association, we venture to think, is the beginning of one of the most potent movements in the life of the state. It is the beginning of co-operation, of superiority to sectional jealousy, of an understanding of the state's rare blessings.

Something of co-operation had already been achieved. Under the leed of the immigration bureau a movement has been under way to correlate the advertising done by commercial clubs, railroads and improvement associations. This start was important and valuable. The new Farm Lands association will not disregard it. The aim of the leaders is to provide means and influence to expand it.

In that year when all Minnesota pulls together for her common welfare new farms will be cleared, new villages will spring up, new industries will be established, as though by magic. These land men have the vision to see where business advantage really lies. They may not attain to everything they desire. But they have shown the way and it is our judgment they will find the people of Minnesota ready to walk in it.—Tribune, Minneapolis, March 6th.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

State of Minnesota. County of Pennington, in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole H. Seeland, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Tony Seeland, Henry Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Matilda Bateman, Albert Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the state of said decedent:

The petition of Oscar Seeland having been filed in this Court, representing that Ole H. Seeland, then a resident of the County of Pennington state of Minnesota, died intestate on the 14th day of February 1913, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Oscar Seeland, and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Therefore, You, And Each Of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March 1914, at Ten (10) o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 24th day of February 1914.

(COURT SEAL.)
WILHELM MICHELET,
f25-3t Probate Judge.
O. A. NAPLIN, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Still.

Mrs. Binks—Yes, and a woman can jaw and jaw and be a perfect angel still!—Exchange.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesota In District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial Distrist.
E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wiley and all persons claiming any right, title estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the premises herinafter described and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate, lien or interest therin, and to obtain the judgment of said Court to the effect that that certain mortgage dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, under date of December, 19, 1888, in Book 25 of mortgages on page 186 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis, to secure payment of two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars on the premices hereinafter described.

And also that certain mortgage dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of December, 13, 1893, in Book 26 of of Mortgages on page 163 executed and delivered by Pfaff George and Angelina George, his wife, to A. J. Wiley for two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars conveying the premises hereinafter described; are both paid, satisfied and entitled to be discharged of record, and that the same are not liens against said premises.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota and are described as follows:—The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two(22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152), north of range fourty five (45), west of the 5th Principal Meridian.

Dated February 26 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Summons

State of Minnesota. In District Court.
County of Pennington, Fourteenth Judical District.
E. J. Garceau, Plaintiff,
vs.
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, A. J. Wylie and all persons claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the property described in the complaint Defendants:

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been field in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF NO PERSONAL CLAIM

To the above named defendants:—

You are hereby notified that the above entitled action is brought to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty five (45), west, in Pennington, count, Minnesota, and to exclude the defendants from any right, title, estate lien or interest in said premises, and to adjudge, satisfy and discharge of record, that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, dated December 7th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington county, Minnesota, under date of December 19, 1888, in Book 25 of Mortgages, on page 186 and also that certain mortgage on said premises given by Pfaff George and wife to A. J. Wiley, dated December 2, 1893, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds under date of December 13, 1893, in Book 26 of Mortgages, on page 163: and that no personal claim is made in said action against any defendant.

Dated February 26, 1914.

Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

House for Sale

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper.

If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.80
Wheat, No. 2	.78
Flax, No. 1	1.43
Flax, No. 2	1.40
Oats	.30
Barley	.38
Rye	.43

Reminded Him.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Restaurant Patron—I'm glad you spoke of it. My wife told me not to spend any money foolishly, and I was just going to give you a tip.—Chicago News.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.
CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire. - Minn.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. Post, Sec. J. A. Hanson, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1791 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. Steen, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 150 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

No One Should Be Without
A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

Merchant's State Bank

BARGAINS

See the bargains in aluminum kitchen utensils offered at

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Do not forget that next Friday, March 27, is Market Day. Be sure to come.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1914. NUMBER 36

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Hans Wilson was a passenger to Crookston, Monday.

M. Harder was a caller at this office, Saturday.

A. S. Wilson was at Thief River Falls last Tuesday

P. Johnson was at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

A. H. Pitkin returned from Crookston, Thursday.

Joseph Hauge was at Thief River Falls between trains, Tuesday.

J. Hanson went to Badger on a business mission, last Saturday.

T. D. Tice returned from southern Minnesota points, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Breneman visited with friends at Hazel, this week.

Axel and Theodore Anderson were at Thief River Falls between trains, Monday.

Hazel Wilson returned to Red Lake Falls Saturday after a short visit with her parents.

Misses Katherene and Inez Patterson stopped at Thief River Falls, between trains, Saturday.

P. Simonson and Knute Kolstad were at Thief River, between trains Wednesday.

A. H. Pitkin made a business trip to Crookston Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde was a passenger to Neilsville, Minn., on the south-bound train, Monday.

Chas. Benson, who has spent the winter in the woods near Roosevelt arrived home, Monday.

Mrs. A. Jacobson returned Tuesday, from Grand Forks, where she had visited with friends.

Attorney Chas. Boughton of Red Lake Falls, was a passenger on the north bound train, Saturday.

N. E. Beebe reported the first crows seen this spring, there having been five at his place last Saturday.

James Auble who is attending school at Grand Forks, came up Saturday to spend a few days at home.

Thomas O'Rourke has purchased the house back of the land office and is moving it out to his farm south of town.

Mrs. Hans Wilson visited with friends at Red Lake Falls, Tuesday evening, returning Wednesday morning.

The new residence being erected by Albert Larson, is rapidly nearing completion. He expects to occupy it about April 1st

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

In our last issue, the names of Mr and Mrs. John Moore were omitted in the list of those attending the surprise party at George Whalen's.

Dr. C. Swanson, O. H. Olson, and R. J. Mc Kercher attended a meeting of the Progressive Republican County committee at Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Miss Edith Dahl, who has spent the past two weeks at the home of her parents in this village, returned to Minot N. D. Saturday, to resume her duties in the public schools at that place.

If you want good goods cheap you should come prepared to buy on market day. You will be surprised at the bargains offered at;

A. H. PITKIN

M-21-1-t

Walter Berg returned Monday from Warren. While there, he secured a position with the Warren Co-Op. Company and will leave Saturday to take up the duties of his new position.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church will serve a hot dinner in the I. O. O. F. building from 12 until 2 o'clock on Market Day, Friday March 27th, price 25 cents, children under 10 years 15 cents. They will also serve 10 cent lunches in the afternoon from two to five o'clock and 25 cents suppers from 5 to 7 o'clock. —adv.

P. Kolstad was at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

G. W. Hooper returned from Minneapolis, this morning.

Services at the Synod church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

A new roof is being laid on the post office building this week.

Nettie Berg returned from Bemidji, via the Soo Line, Thursday evening.

Kolp Bros. have taken a contract to move out the building purchased by Tom O'Rourke.

Joe Martz, who is attending the Agricultural college at Fargo, came up Friday to spend his spring vacation.

Can you do the work the world wants done? If not, write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., for catalog.

The monthly business meeting of the Union Bible class was held at the G. W. Hooper home last Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Breneman left Friday evening for Brainard, Minn., where Mr. Breneman has secured a position in a bakery.

G. W. Hooper, who was elected at the county convention as a delegate to the Progressive Republican state convention left Wednesday for Minneapolis to attend the meeting of that body.

A beautiful line of the best aluminum ware, containing 93 percent pure aluminum and 7 percent pure copper, will wear for 20 years under ordinary circumstances. Also a good line of granite galvanized and tinware all sold at very reasonable prices. m-21-2t Jackson Bros.

Granite and Tinware

You'll find some bargains in our hardwarestore that will cause you to wonder how we got them. Come in on market day.

A. H. PITKIN

M-21-1-t

A meeting was held at the Village hall Tuesday evening for the purpose of appointing committees and for perfecting plans for the market day to be held here on March 27th.

On motion, R. J. McKercher was chosen to act as chairman and O. Gunstad as secretary of the meeting.

G. I. Fellman, Henry Olsen, and N. A. Nelson were appointed as a committee on awarding of prizes and were also elected to act as a solicting committee.

H. O. Jackson and C. Patterson were selected as a committee to secure proper exhibition building.

Chas. Patterson, S. Skattum, and D. Whalen were elected as judges.

Dr. C. Swanson, O. H. Olson, and R. J. Mc Kercher were selected as a committee to make arrangements for the hall and to provide entertainment for the speakers.

Succumbs to Injuries

Carl Person, the Crookston carpenter who was badly injured by falling from a building, last week, passed away at the Crookston Hospital, Tuesday evening. The deceased was was a brother of Nels and Christ Pearson, Mrs. C. Lindquist, and Mrs. Crown of Black River.

The remains were shipped here, Friday and funeral services were held in the Black River church the same day. Interment was made in the Black River Cemetery.

Buys Building

A deal was closed this week, whereby D. Lazar becomes the owner of the store building he has occupied the past two years. David is a very enterprising merchant and this purchase shows he is making good in his chosen field.

Resigns

Rev. T. L. Larson, postor of the Scan. Elim Church resigned last Friday on account of faileng health. He inteads to have a vacation this summer and try to restore his health.

The Congregation called a student from North Park College to fill his place and he is expected to be here June first.

The Auction

Farmers and others having anything to sell, are urged to list it for the Market Day auction to be held in this village March 27th. Two percent will be charged on all live stock sold at the sale and one per cent on all live stock that remains unsold. On all other goods five per cent will be charged for sale expenses, if sold, and two per cent if unsold.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 7:30 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

f24-8 DAN WHALEN.

Shoes! Shoes!

On account of the lack of room, we will make special prices on our shoe stock for Market day only.

Prices, unheard of, in this or any other place will prevail. Don't fail to see these bargains. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

HENRY GOERGEN

m-21-1t

Millinery

A large stock of fine spring millinery has arrived and is now on display in the Peters building on south main street. The ladies are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock.

Mrs. L. Holmes.

Wedding

On Saturday, March 14th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thomson, occured the wedding of Hannah Ensrud to C. Christopherson, Rev. Gjerde officiating.

The happy young couple left Monday for western Canada, where the groom is engaged in farming.

New Cream Station

The Board of Directors of the local creamery have decided to establish a cream station at Wylie. A meeting was held at Wylie last Thursday and enough support was pledged by farmers in that vicinity to warrant the above mentioned step.

Rev. Wm. Toygstad, missionary from Madagaskar, will preach at the United church a week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. The annual mission offering will then be taken up. In the evening at 8 o'clock he will give a lecture on the mission work in Madagaskar. On Saturday March 28, he will preach at the Hamar church at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Monday March 50, he will preach at the Landstad church at 11 o'clock p. m.

G. W. Hooper is offering for sale at the auction Friday, his fine team of mules. Here is a chance for someone to buy a good sound team, reasonable. adv-1t

Great Will Power

G. I. Fellman, who was credited with a remarkable will power and who made no secret of the fact, met his Waterloo at a friendly gathering a few nights ago.

One of the young matrons put up a game on the genial Gus, with the result that twenty five reputations for willpower, the size of his now, would not cover the point of a needle.

Why Not?

From present indications, we are firmly of the opinion that this village is going to witness a building and improvement boom, the coming summer.

Several residences and business places have changed hands and there are other indications of a healthy growth.

Why not at this time, provide for suitable street lighting, a re-organization of the Commercial Club and for an infusion of a little "pep" in general?

Some of the alleys are full of rubbish and need cleaning, and vacant lots are covered with unsightly weeds.

Why not at this time make a general cleanup and take steps to make this a better town?

The columns of this paper are open for a free discussion of the problem.

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914 I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

G. P. JONES

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Goverment but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affaire. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

Market Day Auction Sale

One of the largest auction sales ever held in this part of the state, will take place in St. Hilaire on Market, Day March 27th.

35 head of horses and mules, 9 fresh milch cows, several buggies and surries, 3 wagons, farm impliments, household goods, young live stock, and numerous other articles, will be sold.

A complete sale bill will be out early next week. If you have anything to sell or if you are in the market for anything, be sure to attend this sale.

Sweet Clover Liked by Stock.

Only a dozen years ago and on many farms sweet clover was fought tooth and nail whenever a few plants of this "weed" showed their heads. Now on many farms throughout the country sweet clover is proving just the thing to grow on dry, barren knolls, gullied hillsides, rocky, ledgy fields, and on tillable lands is valuable as a soil improver to inoculate and enrich the soil for alfalfa. As these experiments go on the truth becomes evident to the experimenters that cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry only need to get an occasional taste of sweet clover in order to acquire a decided liking for it. It's like onion to the human palate. Once the tangy taste of sweet clover is established among stock there is a chorus of neighs, "moos," "baas," grunts and cackles for it.—Farm and Fireside.

Hon. Wm. E. Lee Is Coming

Here for Market Day

Hon. W. E. Lee of Long Praire, Minn., candidate for the Republican nomination as governor of Minnesota, who was endorsed by the anti-machine convention at Minneapolis, this week, has consented to address the people of St. Hilaire and vicinity, on Market Day, March 27th.

His address, alone will be well worth the time expended in attending the Market Day.

Words and Deeds.

Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever living, ever working universe. It is a seed grain that cannot die. Unnoticed today, it will be found flourishing as a banyan grove after a thousand years.—Carlyle.

Captured.

"Isn't that a beautiful island in the foreground?"

"Entrancing! That's called the Isle of Yew."

"Why, Mr. Montagne! That is so sudden!"—Chicago Tribune.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

C. L. HANSON

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support,

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Will Speak Here.

(Special by wire.)

Hon. D. P. O'Neill of Thief River Falls, candidate for the nomination as senator from this district, will deliver an address in this village on Market Day.

Out and In.

Stella—When will Nella come out in society? Bella—As soon as her parents break in.—New York Sun.

Premium List

Below is a list of premiums offered by the local merchants for various exhibits on Market Day.

GRAINS

Corn, 1st prize,	$1.50
" 2nd "	1.00
" 3rd "	.50
Wheat, 1st prize,	1.50
" 2nd "	1.00
" 3rd "	.50
Oats, 1st "	1.50
" 2nd "	1.00
" 3rd "	.50
Barley, 1st prize	1.50
" 2nd "	1.00
" 3rd "	.50
Flax, 1st "	1.50
" 2nd "	1.00
" 3rd "	.50

Best peck of potatoes, 1st prize potatoe plow by N. A. Nelson.
Second prize, 1 year's Sub. to the Spectator.

LIVE STOCK

Best matched team $2.00 in trade at Wm. Olson.
Heaviest team ½ ton coal by G. I. Fellman.

Best 1 year old colt, 1st	$3.00
" 1 " " " 2nd	2.00
" 2 " " " 1st	3.00
" 2 " " " 2nd	2.00

POULTRY

Plymouth Rock Chickens

1st prize, $2.00 in trade at M. Bjerk
2nd " 1 year Sub. to the Spectator.

Leghorns

1st, $2.00 in trade at A. S. Wilson.
2nd, 1 year Sub. to the Spectator.

Turkeys

1st $2.00 worth of enamel ware L. Holmes.
2nd, 1 year Sub. to the Spectator.

Geese

1st, 1 box cookies, Hans Wilson.
2nd, 1 year Sub. to Spectator.

SPECIAL PRIZES

1 doz photographs to largest family attending Market Day, is offered by John A. Hanson.

Farmer coming greatest distance, a foot warmer by N. A. Nelson.

The newest settler will receive a year's subscription to the Spectator.

To the heaviest man in town on market day, a pair of trousers.

The heaviest woman in town on market day will recieve a pair of shoes at D. Lazar.

The oldest settler will recieve a fancy lamp at A. H. Pitkin's.

To the farmer hauling in the largest load of grain, 35 sacks of feed ground free of charge at the farmers elevator.

1 bbl. salt for for largest cream reciept at the creamery. 5lbs. butter, to the party making longest haul, at the creamery.

Lightest married man in town market day, ¼ ton coal by A. Satterberg.

Lightest married woman in town market day 49 lbs. sack flour by Ole Mathson.

BREAD

White bread 1st 49 lbs. sack Gold Medal flour, Ole Mathson.
2nd 1 year subscription to Spectator.

GRAHAM BREAD

1st, 25 lbs. graham flour, by Chas. Patterson.
5nd, 1 years sub. to the Spectotor.

CAKES

1st, choice of aluminum ware line a H. O. Jackcon.
2nd, 1 year Sub. to Spectator,

Bray

John Wig from Norden called on friends Wednesday.

Hulda Carlson is visiting her relatives near Hazel.

Mrs. Ed. Crown and Sam Person returned from Crookston Wednesday, where they have been to see their brother Carl Person.

Joe Seaverson went to Crookston Thursday, returning Friday.

Pete Lindblom, who was injured at Thief River, last week, is improving.

Tankage For Pork Making.

Tankage is becoming more and more popular as a nitrogenous supplement in pork making. Its value is no longer doubted. At the Ohio experiment station Professor Carmichael placed a hundred pound pig with each two steers being fed corn. The pigs found the full feed of corn in the droppings from the steers. One-half the pigs were fed, in addition to the corn, one third pound each of tankage per day. The increased gains over the pigs fed no tankage amounted to 162 pounds for each 100 pounds of tankage fed. At present prices of hogs this means a big profit on tankage fed.

Test the Dairy Cow.

The only certain way to find out what sort of cows we have is to test them. Sometimes the results are very disappointing and we may wish we had not done it, but in the end it is greatly to our advantage.

Coming to RED LAKE FALLS

Dr. J. E. Doran Specialist

Will be at the Grand View Hotel Wednesday March 25, And Will Remain

One Day Only

10 A. M. to 6 p. m.

Offers his services free of charge

Dr. Doran licensed by the state of Minnesota for the treatment of deformities and all nervous and chronic diseases of men, women and children, offers to all who call on this trip consultation, examination, advice free, except the expense of the medicine. All that is asked in return for these valuable services is that every person treated will state the result obtained to their friends and thus prove to the sick and afflicted in every city and locality, that his treatment is reasonably sure and certain in its effect.

According to his system no more operations for appendicitis, gall stones tumors, goitre or certain forms of cancer.

Diseases of the stomach, intestines liver, blood, skin, nerves, heart, spleen kidneys or bladder, catarrhal deafness, rheumatism, sciatica, malaria, bed-wetting, leg ulcers, weak lungs and those afflicted with long standing, deep-seated chronic disease, that have baffled the skill of the family physians should not fail to call.

If you have kidney or bladder trouble bring a two ounce bottle of your urine for examination.

No mattter what your ailment may be, no matter what others have told you, no matter what experience you may have had with other physicians, it will be to your advantage to see him at once. Have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is incurable he will give you such advice as may relieve and stay the disease. Do not put off this duty you owe yourself and friends or relatives, who are suffering because of your sickness, as a visit in time may stop the disease and save your life.

Remember, this free offer is for one day only.

Married ladies must be accompanied by their husbands and minors with their parents.

Dr. J. E. Doran, Boston, Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

FATTENING LAMBS.

Oilmeal a More Economical Feed Than Cottonseed Meal.

That oilmeal is much more economical to feed lambs than cottonseed meal has been shown by many tests, says the Iowa Homestead. One of the most interesting tests showed a difference of 1 1-3 cents per pound in the cost of producing lambs in favor of the oilmeal.

One lot of lambs as near like lot No. 2 as possible was fed a ration consisting of one part oilmeal and two parts cornmeal. In addition to this the lambs were allowed free access to a good pasture.

Having access to a similar pasture, the other lot was fed a ration of one part cottonseed meal and two parts cornmeal.

At the time this test was conducted the price of oilmeal was $20 per ton and the price of cottonseed meal $25 per ton. So, in addition to making better gains, the oilmeal cost less per ton.

Lot No. 1, which was fed the oilmeal, made a weekly gain of 3.3 pounds per lamb, while the lot fed cottonseed meal made a weekly gain of only 2.95 pounds per lamb.

With the oilmeal it cost $2 for each 100 pounds of lamb represented by the gain. In the lot fed cottonseed meal each 100 pounds of gain cost $3.31. This is a difference of $1.31 per 100 pounds gain.

But, in addition to this, the lot fed oilmeal gained more pounds, so the net result was a cost of 2 cents per pound for the gain made by the lambs on the oilmeal ration, while the gain of those fed cottonseed meal cost 3 1-3 cents per pound.

Military Substitutes.

Wealthy Belgians pay a little over $300 to substitutes in order to avoid military service.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

Raymond B. Fosdick, former commissioner of accounts of New York city, has declined President Wilson's offer to become commissioner of immigration at the port of New York.

* * *

There is said to be no prospect of announcement of reserve cities under the new banking act before April 1 at the earliest. The same statement applies to the personnel of the federal reserve board.

* * *

Federal legislative action to prevent a radium monopoly is necessary, a report of the senate mines committee declared with the recommendation that the Walsh bill for government control of radium lands be passed immediately.

* * *

As a result of the recent investigation of railroad financial affairs, Senator Kenyon, republican, has introduced a bill for the relief of railroad and defrauded shareholders in corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

* * *

One of the largest fines ever recovered by the government for a violation of the alien contract labor law, that for $15,000 against the Grant Pass Construction Co., a California corporation, has been affirmed by the supreme court.

* * *

Action in the senate on the Owen bill to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act probably will be delayed for a few days on account of the absence of Senator Owen, chairman of the Interoceanic canals committee.

* * *

At the request of Senator Thompson the senate passed a bill to restore Walter H. Kauffman, a soldier, to his civil rights. Kauffman, a socialist, was courtmartialed about a year ago at Fort Stevens for disparaging remarks about the flag.

* * *

Former Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., of Quincy, Mass., has been summoned to testify before the senate lobby committee about a contract W. De Knight, a Washington lawyer, claims to have had with the company to work for the Panama tolls exemption.

* * *

Secretary Bryan has ordered an official investigation of the death of Frank V. Johnston, postmaster at Tecate, Cal., who was killed and his store looted by Mexicans while defending his property. Military authorities from Fort Rosecrans already are investigating. The killing occurred on American soil and it is said by officials here to be within the jurisdiction of California state authorities.

* * *

With the revised interstate trade commission bill completed by the house subcommittee on the judiciary to the satisfaction of the administration, President Wilson turned his attention to consideration of other phases of the antitrust program. He wanted to confer with Representative Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee, and his colleagues on a revised bill to prohibit interlocking directorates.

* * *

The interstate trade commission bill as made public was agreed to by democrats and republicans of the house committee on interstate commerce and favorably reported. It would create an independent commission of three members to aid the legal operation of business to require regular and special reports from corporations and to make investigations upon direction of the president, the attorney general or either house of congress.

DOMESTIC.

Indictments were returned at Chicago against Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, department store bankrupts.

* * *

The keel of battleship No. 39, which will be the most powerful fighting machine of the superdreadnought class in the United States navy, has been laid in the Brooklyn navy yards.

* * *

Seven candidates for mayor and seventy-six candidates for councilmen will seek nomination at the local primary election in St. Paul. It is St. Paul's first election under the commission charter.

* * *

C. Hunter Raine at Memphis pleaded not guilty to seventeen indictments in connection with the alleged embezzlement of more than $1,000,000 from the defunct Mercantile bank of Memphis, of which he was president. He made no request for bail and was returned to jail.

Captain John A. Fish of New York was sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Atlanta for burning his yacht, Senta, in Edgertown harbor on October 21, 1910, in order to obtain $15,000 insurance money.

* * *

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

* * *

The federal grand jury at Council Bluffs, Ia., returned an indictment against Harry H. Woodling, proprietor of a Council Bluffs mail order house, charging misuse of the mails by circulating misleading advertisements.

About 400 arrests for counterfeiting are made in the U. S. each year.

* * *

India rubber has been grafted to living tissues by Prof. Belbet of Paris to relieve an intestinal hernia.

* * *

Gold filled teeth have been found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed in Pompeii.

* * *

One factory in Ohio makes 360,000,000 bungs yearly from 10,000,000 feet of popular and oak.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty convicts from the Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet will be sent out to work on the state roads as soon as the weather will permit.

* * *

The prodigal spirit has imbibed American cities with a contempt for thrift, according to a statement of the American Society for Thrift at Chicago in which the society announced its failure to induce municipalities to compete for honors as the thriftiest city in the United States.

* * *

The eugenics law passed at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature has had practically no effect on the normal number of marriages in the state, it is contended by Dr. C. A. Harper, state health officer. In December, 1912, there were 1,521 marriages as compared with 2,026 in December last year.

* * *

An offer to settle on a basis of 40 cents on the dollar will be made to the depositors in the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. This was announced at a meeting of the depositors, Louis Hoffman appearing on behalf of the attorneys for Henry Seigel and Frank F. Vogel, partners, who are under indictment in connection with the failure of the Siegel department stores here.

* * *

Colonel John A. Hall, who has been commanding officer of the military in the coal strike zone of Vancouver island since the riots of last August, has resigned because of differences with officials of the government at Victoria and Ottawa. His resignation was accepted by Colonel Sam Hughes, minister of militia, at Vancouver. When Colonel Hall took the field last August he made a display of military authority that the civil officials considered excessive.

FOREIGN.

There has been an immense increase in the imports of sewing, knitting and embroidering machines in China in the past three years.

* * *

Eighty-three persons were killed by the earthquake which ocurred in the prefecture of Akita, island of Hondo in Japan. Five hundred persons were injured and many are missing.

* * *

The Turkish government has decided to admit women to the university, where special lectures in hygiene, domestic science and women's rights will be delivered for their benefit.

* * *

Among the Alps there are several postoffices at a height of 6,000 feet. One letter box, from which the postman makes four collections daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

* * *

Because London's fogs at times seriously reduce the supply of gasoline in that city by preventing the arrival of vessels carrying it, it is probable that a pipe will be built from the mouth of the Thomas into the city.

* * *

Senator Benito Villanueva has announced that for personal reasons he had decided definitely to decline the United States. He had been selected to carry out the duty of thanking the United States government for its participation in the Argentine centennial.

* * *

A cyclonic gale swept over the United Kingdom. The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour, driving many vessels ashore. A tug foundered in the Thames with the loss of five lives. The big Dutch steamer Noodwijk is disabled off the Isle of Wight.

* * *

Tests in wireless telephony made during the past week between warships of the Italian fleet by William Marconi, on board the battleship Itiena Ellena, flagship of the duke of Abruzzi, were successful, it has been announced. The duke of Abruzzi presided over the experiments and expressed his admiration of the results obtained.

* * *

The German crown prosecutor at Berlin has begun the prosecution of several faith healers in connection with the death recently of two prominent actresses. Frau Nuscha Butze and Frau Von Arnauld Pierriere of the Royal theater. The women suffered from a chronic disease, and it is alleged, were induced to dismiss their attending physician and submit to the faith cure, with fatal results.

* * *

The famine district of Hokkaido, in Japan, covers more than a million acres which are devoted to rice culture and general farming; the loss has amounted to about $10,000,000 and 66,000 persons are in need of help.

* * *

Among the silver masters of Sheffield, England, it is rather an establishment practice to encourage the employment of families. It is more the rule than otherwise that a father working in the silver trade will apprentice his children to that trade as they arrive at working age.

* * *

Tokio government will in April next start the work of laying a railway between Supingkai and Taoanfu and another line from Kaiyuan to Kailung. The expenditure is estimated at $10,000,000 gold.

* * *

More than 1,000 perished in the inundation of the towns of Stanitza and Achtyrskaja, Russia by a tidal wave from the sea Azov. The wave struck the towns during a violent hurricane which swept the province of Kuban. More than 150 persons also were drowned in floods in Yazankaja.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

$2,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

Itasca, Koochiching and St. Louis Counties Plan Big Improvements This Year.

St. Paul.—Itasca, Koochiching and St. Louis county will spend this year for road building nearly $2,000,000, including the township work, according to C. M. King of Deer River, chairman of the good roads committee of the Northern Minnesota Development association. He was at the capitol to consult the highway commission and various officials on the development of the north. These large appropriations will result in the completion of various road systems on which these counties have been at work for several years.

"Among the more important roads to be completed will be the main road between International Falls and Bemidji, which is to be one of the main links in the great north and south highway from the Canadian boundary to the Iowa line," explained Mr. King, "and this is only one of the important projects.

"Itasca county will build more than two hundred miles of good roads this year and every mile will be suited for automobile traffic. This will stimulate the settlement of the lands. In fact the settlers already are coming in rapidly, knowing that the means of communication is to be provided in a few weeks or at the latest in a few months. Our county will spend $450,000. Koochiching $350,000, and St. Louis $650,000."

APPLETON COMMUNITY DAYS

Institute Held Tuesday and Wednesday Initial Move of Development League.

Appleton.—This was institute and community week in Appleton and Tuesday and Wednesday were institute and community days. The event provided entertainment, education and inspiration for everyone and was the initial move by the business men of Appleton together with the West Central Minnesota Development association for a better community spirit.

The crowd was a big one and the Appleton business men realized their responsibilities as hosts and made extensive arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of all visitors.

The community banquet on Wednesday evening proved to be the business man's tribute to the rest of the community and the rest of the community showed its appreciation by partaking to the limit.

Girl Proves Best Speller.

Rush City.—The attendance upon the first annual farmers' short course averaged over 100 for each half day of the five-day course. On Saturday evening came the second annual rural school conference, including a county spelling contest, declamation contest, rope splicing contest and demonstration work by high school boys. Kathleen McGuire of Rush City won the spelling bee and will represent Chisago county at the state fair contest. John Emanuelson won the declamatory, and Lloyd Hummel of the high school short course the rope-splicing. Twelve girls and eight boys entered the contest, chiefly from the normal and short course classes.

Boy Mail Robber Escapes.

Albert Lea.—Chief of Police J. J. Sullivan has received a message from the training school at Red Wing, announcing that Joe Brown, the boy robber who stole a mailpouch at the local Rock Island station last fall, has escaped. His frank admission of his guilt and his youth won the court's leniency and saved him from a long sentence in the reformatory.

State Land Sale at Bemidji.

Bemidji.—At the first sale of state land held here this year by Theodore Nelson of the state auditor's office, 2,025 acres were sold, bids going as high as $11.25 an acre. The total sales amounted to $12,600. The lowest price paid was $5 an acre and the average price was $6.25.

Wilder Firm Voluntary Bankrupt.

Mankato.—William and Anna E. Carlstrom, co-partners as A. E. Carlstrom & Co., formerly in the mercantile business at Wilder, Minn., filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in this city. The debts are given as $5,753 and the assets $4,103.

Five Counties May Co-operate.

St. James.—A movement is on foot to have five counties join in erecting a tuberculosis sanatorium, at some point convenient to all. A meeting of the boards of county commissioners of Watonwan and Brown counties was held and it was decided to bring the proposition before the county board of Blue Earth county and if that county can be induced to join with Nicollet, Brown and Watonwan counties it is thought this county will agree to enter.

Alleged Automba Blindpigger.

Moose Lake.—A lumberjack giving his name as Andrew Humer, was arrested and taken from a Soo passenger train here charged with selling intoxicating liquor without a license at Automba, a logging station. He brought eight gallons of liquor from Duluth and was selling it to other woodsmen at the rate of 60 cents a pint. A free-for-all fight among the men after they had become intoxicated prompted some farmers to report the matter to the authorities.

DERANGED FARMER FIRE BUG

L. G. Caryl of Russell, Heavily Armed, Runs Amuck Burning Haystacks.

Russell. — The farmers' telephone lines were put into use here warning the neighborhood west of here to look out for an insane man who was heavily armed and setting fire to haystacks.

Later it developed that the man was L. G. Caryl who had just arrived here from Flores, Iowa, and was moving upon the Palmer farm, recently vacated by F. E. Carman.

Mr. Caryl started to town to meet the night train on which he expected two of his children to arrive from Flores. Worry on their account, together with the moving, unbalanced his reason. He had been a patient of the asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, but was released last fall. Thomas Murphy, who helped him move, noticed that Mr. Caryl did not act right, but said nothing about it.

Caryl left the house about midnight and ran amuck, burning haystacks which happened to be in his way. The first was a stack of timothy belonging to Oscar Wallin. Then three strawstacks belonging to Edward Burt were set afire and burned. Farmers in the vicinity were aroused and their watchfulness prevented further loss. At Ruthton he was compelled at the point of a gun to drop his weapons and surrender to the town marshal. A rifle and shotgun were recovered later. He has again been committed to the asylum.

NASH AND POWERS TO RUN

Poll Most Votes and Will Be Candidates for Mayor of St. Paul In May.

St. Paul.—Louis Nash and Winn Powers will be the candidates for mayor at St. Paul's first general election under the new commission plan charter to be held May 5. These two obtained the largest number of votes of the seven candidates for mayor in the non-partisan primary, out-distancing the next man by several thousand votes. Winn Powers led the ticket.

The relative strength of the two, however, is material only as it may indicate the strength of the two in the finals. Each polled about one-third of the total vote cast and the final victory will go to the man who can pull the larger portion of the vote that went to the other primary candidates.

Will Examine Itasca Books.

Grand Rapids.—The March term of the district court convened with Judge B. F. Wright of Park Rapids presiding. There are thirty-two civil cases on the docket and fifteen cases continued from last term. The criminal calendar was cleared up at the fall session and there are not many cases for the grand jury. The most important is that of the six Montenegrins who are held for the shooting of Police Officer Kukko at Nashwauk last month. The case against former Game Warden George Wood, charged with housebreaking, will also be heard.

Elk River Creamery Pays.

Elk River.—Between 400 and 500 farmers were in town to attend the annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery company. This is one of the largest in Minnesota in the amount of business done, and has 300 stockholders. The company divided $6,559.34 among the patrons in dividends and the total amount paid to the farmers during the year was $110,000, an increase of nearly $20,000 over last year. The total business done this year was $127,215.11.

Luverne Term to Be Short.

Luverne.—The regular spring term of the district court is on here with Judge J. S. Nelson presiding. The term will be the shortest in the history of the county, there being only three cases for the jury. The most important court case will be the injunction suit brought by twenty-eight taxpayers of the city to restrain the council from granting a new franchise with increased rates to the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company.

Dies While at Prayer.

Fergus Falls.—A message from Northwood, N. D., announces the sudden death of C. A. Anderson, an old resident of Rothsay. Mr. Anderson had gone to Northwood on a visit, and in the evening knelt in prayer at his bedside as was his custom. His roommate noticed he did not arise, and after a time went to him, and found he had died while praying.

Tramps Overrun Faribault.

Faribault.—Faribault has been overrun by tramps for two weeks. The police have applications each night from ten to twelve for lodging in the city jail and for a breakfast in the morning. The police have a gang of transients on the rockpile and cutting willows along the river bank.

News of Missing Bride.

Minneapolis. — Carl Nelson's bride disappeared from Minneapolis March 12. Nelson has received a letter and a telegram, informing him that he can get his wife back for $200. He showed the letter and telegram to the police, and an investigation has begun. Mrs. Nelson is believed to be in Miles City or Forsyth, Mont. On March 12 the bride told her husband she was going to Minneapolis to see her sister, Ellen Nelson. She never saw her sister.

Benson.—The Automobile club of Benson elected the following officers to serve the coming year: President, Irving M. Hudson; secretary, H. B. Thornton; treasurer, Juliet Lee. This is one of the most active automobile clubs outside of the Twin Cities.

Duluth.—Mrs. H. A. Whittaker saw a knotted handkerchief on the sidewalk and, actuated by curiosity, picked it up and found that it contained several diamond rings which have been advertised as being lost by Mrs. George Brosseau, and for the return of which a reward of $500 was offered.

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Cook's Occupation.

Mamma—Where have you been, Lisbeth?

Little Lisbeth—I was in the kitchen watching cook take the shingles off a fish.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Office Boy's Ambition.

The office boy was confiding to me the other day his ambitions to be a big man with our firm. He wanted to sit in a private office, take a couple of hours for lunch and "lord it" over a couple of hundred employes as does the G. M. at present. "I'll be the boss of this joint some day," he told me.

But that office boy is doomed to disappointment unless he changes his ways materially in the next few yeasr. In the first place, he's a loafer. He never does anything unless he is told.

It's because he doesn't use his brain that he appears stupid. He never uses his powers of intuition. He can't outguess the boss and "beat him to an idea." He lacks forethought and he's growing worse every day. Until that boy overcomes that listless inanity he'll never amount to anything.—Exchange.

Atheists and Agnostics.

The census of 1911 in British India showed a population of 315,000,000. Of these only 17 registered as atheists and only 50 as agnostics—67 in all. As 45 of these were reported from Burma it is surmised that they were Chinese.

New Reading.

Bridegroom—My dear, this is not the kind of bread mother used to make.

Bride (fiercely)—What's the difference?

Bridegroom—Yours is eatable.

NOT A MIRACLE

Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

HUERTA TO TREAT WITH U.S., IS RUMOR

CLAIMED THAT MEXICAN MINISTER HAS GONE TO CONFER WITH LIND.

LACK OF FUNDS IS CAUSE

Wealthy Mexicans Asked to Aid Government by Maintaining Army of Half Million Men.

Mexico City, March 20.—Forced by increased seriousness of the situation in Mexico, from a financial rather than a military viewpoint, President Huerta at last appears to be ready to resume negotiations with John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, which were broken off last August, if reports current in the capital are true.

Huerta's Minister Sent.

The minister of foreign affairs, Jose Lopez Portillo Rojas, has been directed to reopen the unofficial diplomatic exchanges with Mr. Lind, according to the report here, and is in Vera Cruz for that purpose.

President Huerta Wednesday summoned to the national palace 60 of the wealthiest Mexicans residing in the capital and intimated that indirect financial support would be highly agreeable, in view of the vigorous campaign which he proposed against the rebels. He reminded them that a decree issued several months ago calling on owners of haciendas to equip and maintain 10 men for the purpose of defense has never been complied with and he urged them now to do this.

Result of Order.

Such compliance would mean, according to the official figures, the maintenance of about 500,000 men, as it is estimated that there are 52,000 haciendas and smaller ranches within the federal jurisdiction.

President Huerta also requested these men to furnish him with horses in sufficient numbers for 120 cannon expected to arrive soon from Japan and Europe. He asked their moral support, suggesting that they form a sort of military society, not for actual fighting, but that the insignia be worn by the members to identify them as being loyal to the government.

The report that a large number of those who mutinied recently at Jojutla had been executed is based on a verbal statement made by General Jiminez Castro to the war minister.

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS ENTIRE MILWAUKEE BLOCK

Evening Wisconsin Newspaper Plant Destroyed and Loss of Many Lives Is Feared.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 20.—Fire which broke out in the Evening Wisconsin building here swept along the entire block and did great financial damage.

According to the latest reports twenty people were trapped on the top floor of the Windsor hotel, one of the buildings attacked by the blaze. It is feared many lives were lost.

The T. A. Chapman company, one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, was partially destroyed.

The Evening Wisconsin, a newspaper, is a total wreck as a result of the conflagration.

Another fire in the dock houses of the Petit Salt company caused a loss estimated by officers of the company of about $150,000, nearly all to the stock.

The office and plant of the Western Newspaper Union were also completely destroyed.

Attempting to Clear Frank.

Atlanta, Ga., March 20.—Written demand on the jail authorities here that they prevent anyone's visiting James Conley, the negro serving a year's sentence for complicity in the murder of 14-year-old Mary Phagan, unless he has the attorney's permission, was made by William M. Smith, Conley's attorney. Conley was convicted of aiding Leo M. Frank in disposing of the girl's body. Frank is under sentence of death. Investigation now being made at the instance of Frank's friends was marked by the statement that a startling revelation is near.

State Canal Project Considered.

Minneapolis. — A statement issued by Governor Eberhart reveals the fact that he has brought from New York M. G. Barnes, engineer in charge of the New York state barge canal projects, government consulting engineer and a man of national waterway engineering fame, to Minnesota to investigate the feasibility of a state barge canal system, with a canal from Duluth to the Twin Cities as the main unit.

Believed Dead; in Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan., March 20.—Joseph Cook, said to be the son of a wealthy St. Louis man, who has been missing for five years, and whom relatives believed to be dead, was found in the state's prison here by his aunt, Miss Amelia Oliver of Kansas City, Kan., and her sister. Cook was convicted in Brown county of manslaughter and sentenced to from five to 20 years in prison. Cook said he preferred to complete his term rather than have his relatives learn he was in prison. He is a model prisoner.

Big Wheat Crop in Kansas.

Kansas City, March 20.—"Kansas expects to harvest more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year and the crop may run to 150,000,000 bushels," said Henry Lassen, a miller of Wichita, Kan., at the opening here of the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' league. One of the things to be considered is a protest against a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates east of the Mississippi river. The millers say if this increase goes through there will be a similar rise west of the Mississippi next.

BACKACHE-RHEUMATISM QUICKLY VANISHES

Even Most Chronic Sufferers Find Relief From Few Doses of Croxone.

Croxone soon relieves such conditions because it reaches the very roots of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering cells and glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles to scratch and irritate and cause rheumatism; heals the inflamed membranes of the bladder, and cleans out and strengthens the stopped-up, lifeless kidneys so they can filter and sift all the poisons from the blood, and drive it out of the system.

So sure, so positive, so quick and lasting, are the results obtained from the use of Croxone, that three doses a day for a few days are often all that is required to end the worst backache, regulate the most annoying bladder disorders, and overcome the numerous other similar conditions.

Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it without results.

An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give desired results, regardless of how old you are, how long you have suffered, or what else has failed.—Adv.

Aluminum-soled shoes are made for laborers compelled to work on damp ground or wet floors. They have leather tops.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Woman's Precious Gift.

The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

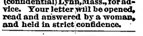
If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Many cows die every year, and many become unprofitable for want of a little medical attention at the proper time. Cows can be kept in healthy, productive condition by using

KOW-KURE

the great cow medicine—not a food, but a medicinal preparation for the cure and prevention of diseases of cows. Cures Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water and Scouring. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 package from your dealer.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt.



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FOR YOUR FUTURE HOME or for a MONEY MAKING $$$ INVESTMENT! $$$$

SAN DIEGO—FIRST HARBOR NORTH OF PANAMA—A CITY FULL OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS ON THE COAST. NEW RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The Prize Soil and Climate of All the World

¼ ACRES or more OLIVEWOOD TERRACE

Highly Developed Suburban Property, with City Improvements. Electric Car Service, Schools and Churches, etc. LOTS LARGE ENOUGH FOR A WONDERFUL CALIFORNIA GARDEN. EASY PAYMENTS EVERY SIX MONTHS! [illegible] THE EXPOSITION YEAR.

GROW LEMONS AND OLIVES! OLIVEWOOD TERRACE [illegible]

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THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WEST. [illegible]

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TIMKEN BLDG. SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

GALL STONE VICTIMS STOMACH SUFFERERS Our Liver-Gall Book sent FREE. Cure yourself at home. Write GALLSTONE REMEDY CO. Dept. 796, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Saskatchewan Improved Farm Equipped machinery, horses, seed, fodder, etc. Snap. Write owner 645 WILTON, TORONTO, CANADA

Fountain Pen Free for hour's work. J. MAHOGAN, 643 S. Park, Buffalo, N.Y.

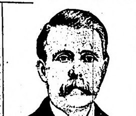
Eats Freely But Has No Dyspepsia

A Little Pepsin in a Mild Laxative Promptly Corrected a Bad Indigestion.

Fortunate is the one who can eat "anything" without suffering the tortures of dyspepsia, but as few are so fortunate, care should be taken in the matter of diet. Eating slowly, masticating the food thoroughly and taking a short walk after the heavy meal of the day will do much towards assisting digestion. Any grown-up person ought to know the peculiar foods that do not agree, and these should be avoided.

When these common-sense aids fail, the next thing to do is to take a mild digestive tonic with laxative properties, and there is none better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains the greatest of all aids to digestion, good pepsin. It has other ingredients that act mildly on the bowels, which together form a combination for the relief of dyspepsia or indigestion that is unsurpassed.

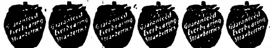
Its action is to tone and strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that they can again do their work naturally without outside aid, and when that happy moment comes all medicine can be dispensed with. It is the best remedy obtainable for any disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headaches, drowsiness after eating, gas on the stomach, etc. Thousands of users will testify to this, among them Mr. J. W. Goucher, Stites, Idaho, who for several years had all


J. W. GOUCHER

the worst symptoms of chronic dyspepsia. Since taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin these have all gone, and although Mr. Goucher says he is 64, he does not look more than 40.

Syrup Pepsin is sure in its results, and a vast improvement over chewing or swallowing tablets and mints, or taking cathartics, salts, etc., all of which are harsh and nauseous and at best do but temporary good. You can obtain Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.



Guaranteed Everbearing Strawberries

The new everbearing strawberries are now an established commercial success. We have over 40 acres set solidly to **Superb, Americus, Perpetual Motion, Productive, Progressive, $1,000 sorts** and other new seedlings of our own breeding. We have all sizes, shapes, colors and flavors of the common strawberries, except that instead of only fruiting a few days during regular strawberry time, our **Everbearers** bear a good crop during summer and fall of same year set. Then the following year at regular strawberry time these Everbearers will produce an extra large crop and continue fruiting all through the summer and fall months.

Now is the time to get started with these new berries. People are very fond of strawberries and we find these luscious Everbearers sell over all other fruits during the summer and fall months. They are very hardy and not subject to damage by frosts. Their deep root system enables them to produce fine, large berries during the hot, dry summer weather.

Get Acquainted Offer. Send us 10c for mailing expense and we will send to you at planting time, 6 high quality, everbearing strawberry plants (worth $1) and guarantee them to fruit through summer and fall months, or money refunded. Catalog with complete history of these wonderful berries, free—write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, Box 171, OSAGE, IOWA

Its Kind.

"My boy, are you studying profane history?"

"Oh, in a cursory way."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

Happiness depends half on what we do and half on what we don't.

WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began Business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the prices to you remain the same.

Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that W.L. Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

You Simply Can't Let This Chance Get By 3 new Canadian towns ready to open for merchant, settler and investor—snap up business center lots quick: double and triple in value. For information, maps, terms, write Canadian Townsite Co., Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis.

His "Melody" Unappreciated.

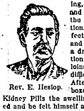
Early during his struggle for fame, Al Jolson, musical comedy star, was a member of a small opera company.

"I had a pretty fair voice," says the comedian, "and to give volume to our rather small chorus I would stand in the wings and help out. One night just as I was cadenzing my best, the manager of the troupe tripped up behind me and heard me sing."

"Say," he said, "don't do that. They're liable to hear you out front."

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.


Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Full Hand.

Brown—That man's face reminds me of a stacked deck of cards. It's full of grim aces.

Jones—Yes, and they tell me he's quite a joker also.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Summary Punishment.

Mr. Dullcop—I see that Huerta has executed a coup d'etat.

Mrs. Dullcop—Did he have the poor fellow hung or shot?

A food for sore lungs. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. Cure coughs, by relieving the soreness—5c at Drug Stores.

More than one-half of the money derived from England's income tax is collected from Londoners.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color in cold water. Adv.

Talk is cheap, but the less a man says the less he has to take back.

A "Helping Hand" Extended to the Middle Aged Woman

THERE comes a time in every woman's life when her organism undergoes an important change. This is a critical period. It is a time when a woman needs her full health and strength. For your own sake you should anticipate this turning point.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

has been recommended for over forty years as a tonic for women who are about to experience "the turn of life." It is helpful in the equalization of the circulation of the blood and in regulating the action of the bowels. Nervousness and low spirits disappear. Happiness and contentment take their place.

Sold in tablet or liquid form by Medicine Dealers—or send 50 cents for sample box

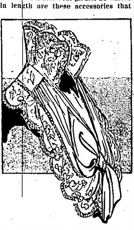
The latest in medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—new and revised edition of 1008 pages, only 31c. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo

NEW NECKWEAR STYLE

GREATER VARIETY NOW THAN FOR MANY SEASONS.

Taffeta, in the Prettiest of Colorings, as Popular as Ever—High Standing Medici Collar Also Much Liked.

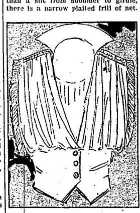
Even to give a general description of the new neckwear is difficult, because there is such a wide range of styles. One might say that the list starts with the plain flare collar and ends with a soft vest girdle. So varied in length are these accessories that they may finish with only an ordinary collar, or they may lengthen until they verge into a soft girdle at the waistline.


Princess Lace, Ribbon Bow.

Taffeta, as in dresses and coats, is much in evidence in the latest neckwear. It is seen in pompadour weaves with their lovely colorings, as well as in the shaded weaves and solid colors.

Taffeta ruches and Medici collars of the same silk will in a measure take the place of the ostrich feather and malines neckpieces which have been in favor so long, and which are worn in the early autumn and in the first warm days of spring when neckpieces of fur would be too clumsy and warm. One of the most attractive of the taffeta neckpieces introduced this season consisted of a high standing Medici collar of pompadour silk softened by frills of cream-tinted lace. The taffeta had a black ground strewn over with large, red roses and green leaves in soft tones. The wide lace frills were placed inside next the neck and fell over the high standing collar of taffeta, extending in jabot effect down each side of a V front.

There is quite a vogue for waistcoats this spring. They are fashioned from all sorts of material, including taffeta in every shade, pique, linen, crepe and net. White net combined with white chiffon taffeta formed the materials used for one of the smartest vests seen this season, and which is shown in the illustration. The body of the vest is made of fine net shirred on the shoulders and again shirred at the bottom into a waistcoat or high girdle which fastens at the front with three crystal buttons. At the armholes of the body of the vest, which is nothing more than a slit from shoulder to girdle, there is a narrow plaited frill of net.


Waistcoat of Net and Taffeta.

The soft crush collar is of the white taffeta. There are also exquisite little waistcoats formed of pompadour taffeta in light or dark tones to suit the fancy of the wearer.

Shadow lace, chiffon, net and crystal buttons are effectively utilized in the development of the popular fichu. These materials are used alone or in combination, and any combination seems to be successful if it is cleverly worked out.

MARY DEAN.

Arm Coverings.

Sheer long sleeves continue good.

FASHIONS AND FADS

Check and plaid cotton ratines are in demand.

Black and white china frocks are seen in the shops.

Both high and low coiffures are in fashion at present.

There is a revival of cross-stitch in artistic needlework.

Beads in flaming yellow pink color are called tango beads.

Rice cloth is a sheer cotton, with and inwoven knotted yarn.

Multicolored stripes are seen even in wash silks and crepes.

Even Turkish towels nowadays are embroidered on their ends.

White crystal beads and jet beads are much used together.

Taffeta two and three piece suits are coming in for spring wear.

An immense tulle scarf to match the dress is pretty for evening.

The newest of the high hats have their crowns altogether of tulle.

Albatross wrappers have trimmings of black and white stripes.

Colors in silk petticoats are either very vivid or very delicate.

TO PROLONG LIFE OF PLANTS

Abundance of Fresh Air Is the First Necessity for Those Kept for Indoor Adornment.

Many persons are unsuccessful with house plants because they do not give them enough fresh air. The atmosphere of the ordinary living room is both too dry and too warm for the average potted plant, and the room is usually kept so tightly closed during the cold months that the air is seldom pure.

Plants of all sorts, whether they are raised indoors or outside, must have an abundance of fresh air. Two or three times a day open some of the windows and allow new air to enter the room. Lower one or two windows an inch or more every day when the outside temperature is not very low. On all mild days in winter throw open all of the doors and windows. You will be surprised at the difference it will make in the vigor, color and growth of the plants when they do have all the good air they need. Good air, good light, good soil and plenty of moisture are the living requirements of all plants.

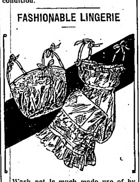
Keep a box of rich earth in the house for repotting plants during the winter. Fresh earth added is always beneficial to plant life. When preparing, heat the earth to kill worms. If you want sturdy house plants give them plant food. Ammoniated bone meal is a good fertilizer for house plants. Beware of the fancy jardiniere. It is responsible for many decayed roots. All plants with shiny surfaces can be washed with soapsuds containing a little olive oil.

Instead of carrying potted ferns through winter after winter, so that they get worn out, give them an occasional rest. Cut them down close and you will be surprised to see how they will reward you in the spring by leafing out with renewed vigor.

To keep a rubber plant in condition, it must have plenty of earth, plenty of water and a shower bath once a week. When it has dried, after the bath, wipe the leaves and sponge them with milk.

If your palm is infested with scales, wash the leaves in a weak solution of soapsuds. After several washings, at intervals of a few days apart, you will find that the scales will disappear, the palm will look fresh and green, and make a new growth. An occasional bath of this sort will keep it in fine condition.

FASHIONABLE LINGERIE



Wash net is much made use of by the makers of lingerie. This combination underbodice and petticoat in the illustration, made of batiste, is edged with a net ruffle, and a narrow plaited frill of net heads the tucked flounce. Blue shoulder straps, a blue band of satin ribbon, to hold the bodice frill of lace in place, and a band of blue ribbon, ending in a bow under the net frill, complete this slip. The underbodice of flesh-pink chiffon, is much beribboned in pale blue and is strengthened by a band of wide malines lace about the top.

REALLY A FORM OF SANDAL

Lace Top Shoes Highly Desirable Accessories Worn With Stockings of a Different Shade.

Lace top shoes sound alluring, don't they? They are really high shoes, cut in every way like ordinary dress shoes—but the vamp is of colored satin, the top of linen lace, fitting as snugly as a gaiter.

One pair, particularly pretty, showed top and heel of cloth of gold, with top of Plauen lace. Sometimes colored satin and lace colored to match is seen, a combination that shows up well when stockings of a different shade are worn beneath. One pair, a little more extreme than the others, has merely the toe part of satin—the heel of the stocking being allowed to show through the meshes of the lace. Here indeed we come back to the sandal, since nothing could exceed this lace shoe for transparency.

Cheviot Skirt.

Your summer wardrobe will require at least one separate skirt that does not demand constant laundering. For this purpose Vogue recommends black and white checked cheviot as well as the new cotton cheviot in Scotch plaids, which is wonderfully smart and effective.

Centerpiece Insets.

It's rather an unusual but very pretty idea to have little filet lace or cluny insets in centerpieces. Sometimes in a whole large centerpiece there is but one small diamond-shaped inset. It is usually placed where the embroidery is most scarce. The diamonds are buttonholed into the centerpiece. Sometimes on a particularly large centerpiece there are three insets about equal distances apart and about an inch or so from the edge, forming a huge triangle. So far the uneven numbers of one and three seem to be most used, the two insets being considered perhaps too commonplace and conventional to be artistic. These insets can be bought in art needle-work stores. If the centerpiece to be ornamented with the insets has a cluny edging, the insets themselves should, of course, be of cluny.

To Clean Black Lace.

Take some boiling hot green tea, hold the lace over it so that it can be completely steamed, pull it out well with the hand during the process, and at once iron it out between papers.

HIS MOTHER'S COOKING

SAVOR OF HER DOUGHNUTS LINGERS IN MAN'S MEMORY.

Here Are Some Recipes for Housewife Willing to Admit That Her Method of Making Delicacies Can Be Improved On.

"My mother used to make doughnuts that were worth while," remarked a man the other day; "not a sign of a hole in them. She cut out a long strip of dough, brought the ends around together, gave the cake a twist clear around and then dropped in into the lard. My! That was a great deal better than any fried hole I have ever eaten since. She used to say that the frying was the most important. You must not have the lard too hot, or the doughnuts will brown on the outside before they are fully cooked through. On the other hand, the lard must be hot enough so that when you have put them in the fat they will sink to the bottom and then rise quickly to the top. If possible, buy the real New Orleans molasses. It will give a wonderfully rich, light color to the doughnuts. Here is her recipe:

"One cup of sour milk, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, one even teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg, four cups of flour and a dash of nutmeg."

Another doughnut expert says that they will be much lighter if you put a teaspoonful of vinegar into the grease in which you fry them. They will not then soak up the grease, or they may be prevented from soaking up the grease by glazing the dough with the white of an egg before cutting.

Recipe No. 2.—Take one egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of real sour milk foamed with a level teaspoonful of soda, a pinch of salt and flour enough to roll soft. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Recipe No. 3.—Two cups of mashed potatoes, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, three eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of sugar. Mix quite stiff and add three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a dash of salt and half a nutmeg.

Raised Doughnuts.—When making bread it is easy to put some dough aside to be made into doughnuts, for raised doughnuts are very good. To three cups of bread dough add one-fourth cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs and one-fourth teaspoonful of cinnamon or nutmeg. Mix thoroughly with the hands, let rise until doubled in bulk, then roll into a thin sheet, cut into rings, let stand until doubled in bulk again and fry in deep fat. Drain on soft paper and roll in sifted, powdered sugar.

Crullers.—One-half cup of butter, two and a half cups of sugar, one cup of sour milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, beaten separately, and stir in the other ingredients and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll out thin and fry in hot lard. The fat should be of a temperature to cook the crullers brown in about a minute's time. Sift powdered sugar over them while they are hot.

German Coffee Cake.

Set a sponge with one pint of lukewarm milk, a two-cent cake of yeast, a half-teaspoonful of salt and a half-pound of flour. Let rise by the stove for two hours, then stir in a half-cupful of melted butter, one cupful of raisins, one-quarter of a cupful of finely cut citron, one cupful of sugar and three eggs. Knead in enough flour to make a stiff dough, about one pound, then part the dough in three even pieces, roll them out separately long and thin, then braid together and form round in the pan. Let rise again and bake a good half-hour. Frost.

Chocolate Tartlets.

Four eggs, one-half cake grated chocolate, one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in milk, three tablespoonfuls of milk, four of sugar, a half teaspoonful of vanilla, a half teaspoonful of cinnamon, a small pinch of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of butter. Rub the chocolate smooth in the milk, heat over the fire and add the cornstarch wet in milk. Stir until thickened and then pour out. When cold beat in the yolk of eggs, sugar and flavoring. Bake in tart shells; cover with meringue. To be served cold.

Hot Potato Salad.

Put into a frying pan one-fourth of a pound of bacon, cut into dice; when light and brown take out and saute in the fat a small onion cut fine. Add one-half as much vinegar as fat, a few grains of salt and cayenne and one-half as much hot stock as vinegar. Have ready the potatoes boiled in skins. Remove the skins and slice hot into the frying pan enough to take up the liquid. Add the diced bacon, toss together and serve.

Do Not Fasten.

Fireless cooker kettle covers should always be left unfastened while the food is boiling on the stove, says Good Housekeeping. Turn the burner down very low, or, better still, remove the kettle from the flame before fastening the cover, for the food will do just as well when placed in the cooker just at the boiling point instead of in the actual act of boiling, as most people seem to think is necessary.

Dark Bath Mats.

Some dark cotton bath mats have appeared, that have the merit of not being spotted as the light ones. These new mats are made from chenille, woven hit or miss in shades of blue, gray or brown, and they have poster ends, depicting a bit of shore, rocks and a lighthouse. They are very effective, and best adapted to a blue bathroom.

French Stew.

Cut into pieces three pounds of lean beef; peel and slice two quarts ripe tomatoes (or one can); put the whole into a stewpan and season with salt and pepper. Cover closely. When the tomatoes are soft, stir in three ounces of butter rolled in flour and stew a little longer until the meat is tender. To be reheated.

CANADA WINNING CHAMPIONSHIPS IN AGRICULTURE

The Latest Is Winning Championship for Oats a Third Time.

Recently was published the fact of remarkable winnings by Canadian farmers in several events during the past three or four years. The latest is that of Messrs. J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, who won in a hard contest for the oat championship over Montana. At the National Corn Exposition at Dallas during February, Montana oats were awarded the championship for the United States. Waiting for the winner of this to be announced was a peck of oats belonging to the Canadian growers above mentioned, and alongside of these was a like quantity belonging to a Minnesota grower, who was barred from the regular competition because he was at one time the winner of the trophy—the prize. The three entries were side by side on the judge's bench. It would not be possible to bring together three more likely samples. The Montana and Saskatchewan entries were of equal weight—50 pounds to the bushel. The Minnesota sample was some three pounds lighter. The award was unanimous in favor of the Saskatchewan oats. A remarkable feature and one greatly to the credit of the Canadian product was that the oats, grown in 1913, were grown and shown by those who had competed during the past two years, winning on each occasion. This, the third winning, gave them for the third time the world's championship and full possession of the splendid $1,500 silver trophy contributed by the state of Colorado.

The oats which have thus given to Western Canada another splendid advertising card, were grown 300 miles north of the international boundary line, proving that in this latitude, all the smaller grains can be grown with greater perfection and with more abundant yield than further south. In all this country are to be found farmers who produce oats running from 42 to 48 pounds to the bushel, and with yields of from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. Wheat also does well, grades high, and yields from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The same may be said of any portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, famed over the world not only as a country where championship grains are grown, but where cattle and horses are raised that also carry off championships and where wild grasses are abundant yielders, cultivated hay and alfalfa are grown, thus giving plenty of feed, and with a good climate, sufficient shelter and plenty of water, bring about results such as western Canada has been able to record. Thousands of farmers from the United States who have their homes in Canada bear ample testimony to the benefits they have derived from farming in western Canada.—Advertisement.

Suspicious.

"My husband has aroused my suspicions."

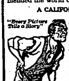
"How?"

"He hooks up my dress with wonderful skill."

MAKES HARD WORK HARDER

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A CALIFORNIA CASE


"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Louis C. Wardwell, 1550 Pacific St., San Bernardino, Cal., says: "I had so much pain in my back I could hardly get off and on the wagon. The jarring I got while riding brought on the trouble. The kidney secretions were filled with sediment. I tried many remedies, but Doan's Kidney Pills were the only one that cured me. They drove away all the pain and lameness and fixed my kidneys up in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a speedy, reliable remedy for lameness in horses and farm stock. Here's proof.

Lameness Gone

"I had a horse sprain his shoulder by pulling, and he was so lame he could not carry foot at all. I got a bottle of your Liniment and put it on four times, and in three days he showed no lameness at all, and made a thirty mile trip besides."—*Walter B. Alersford, La Salle, Col.*

For Splint and Thrush

"I have used Sloan's Liniment on a fine mare for splint and cured her. This makes the third horse I've cured. Have recommended it to my neighbors for thrush and they say it is fine. I find it the best Liniment I ever used. I keep on hand your Sure Colic Cure for myself and neighbors, and I can certainly recommend it for Colic."—*S. E. Smith, McDonough, Ga.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is a quick, safe remedy for poultry roup, canker and bumble-foot. Try it.

For Roup and Canker

"Sloan's Liniment is the speediest and surest remedy for poultry roup and canker in all its forms, especially for canker in the windpipe."—*E. P. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.*

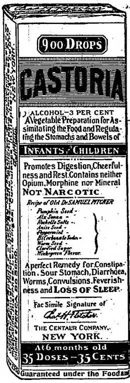
At all Dealers. 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Read Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry; sent free.

Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Boston, Mass.

FOR ALL EYE PAINS Pettit's Eye Salve



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CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
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Rochelle Salts
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Peppermint
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Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

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CASTORIA

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Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Market Day

We will make a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent on all goods sold in our store on Market Day.

David Lazar

SHOES SHOES

A complete line of Stillwater shoes, just received. Call and see them, when in need of shoes.

OLE MATHESON

Notice to Ladies

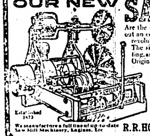
The rest rooms in my store will be in readiness for all those coming from the country on Market Day. Make yourself at home on that day.

Come in and see

The bargains in my store on Market Day

A. H. Pitkin

OUR NEW SAW MILLS



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Are the sensation of the year. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the World. Original in design, result of over 30 years painstaking experiments, observation and practical tests. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up.

Write today for Catalog B and Prices

We manufacture a full line of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Etc

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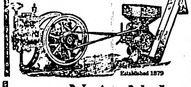
Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



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MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N.A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

YOUR BOOK.

Books of conscience, books of memory, books of character, we all are writing, making up a library of life that shall surely be for our reading by and by.

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday March 21, 1914.

Ole Sageng is being advocated as a possible candidate for the governorship on the Democratic ticket. Ole is a mighty good man and should he consent to run, Minnesota will have a Democratic governor, this fall.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin, and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Thief River Falls High School Extention Department

Many inquiries are received by the Thief River Falls High School for reliable seed corn raised in this section of the state. The school has some guaranteed seed corn of standard varities for sale, and also a list of farmers with good seed to spare. All successful corn growers and corn experts earnestly advise against the moving of seed corn more than 100 miles north, and even suggest that corn cannot be safely moved further north than 50 miles a season. In view of the importance of using local seed, the High School desires to serve as a medium for bringing the seller and buyer together. All persons having seed corn to sell are requested to add their names to the list already on file at the school stating the amount and variety of seed they offer, and buyers may in like manner register their needs. All corn will be tested free of charge. As reliable see corn of local growth is now held at $4.00 per bushel, it behoves both sides to get busy at once.

In addition to the work already accomplished along development lines by the High School, it is essential that farm clubs and farming organizations be perfected in every town in the Pennington county. During the month of March the territory immediately about Thief River Falls will be organized. The co-operation of all interested persons is requested, that this foundational work may be promptly and successfully accomplished in order that more important matters may be considered later. The High school can secure organizers and entertainers and also supply experts and lecturers from abroad and at no cost to anyone. In addition to the efforts which may originate at the school, it might be added that club or community movements initiated by the farmers themselves will have the active support and assistance of the school people.

Any correspondence directed to the High School will receive prompt attention.

Thief River Falls High School.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charly Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Anna Lundstrom and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Charly Lundstrom being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying tha said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Charly Lundstrom of Thief River Falls, Minn.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 14th day of March 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) Judge.
CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. Red Lake Falls m2-3t

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Forestalled

By JOHN G. LARNED

During the reigns of Louis XIII., XIV. and XV. of France dueling was so prevalent that at one time it began to appear that all the bravest men in France would be killed. While Louis XV. was on the throne a young graduate of the College of New Jersey went abroad for the purpose of finishing his education by travel.

Paris in those days was a favorite resort for the few colonists of North America who ventured to cross the Atlantic, and young Mathewson made quite a sojourn there. The principal reason for his doing so was Mlle. Hortense de Boyer, a dashing girl, who was setting the young bloods of the capital wild. She was considered the most graceful dancer and the best horsewoman in Paris and had so far practiced the art of self defense as to stand well as a handler of the foil.

One evening after a ball, at which Mathewson had paid marked attention to Mlle. de Boyer, he was addressed by a young army officer as follows:

"I am the bearer of a challenge to you from Count Gaston Vaudelais, you having during the evening brushed against him in the dance."

Mathewson knew very well that the charge was but a pretext for the challenge and concerned himself only about the latter. Moreover, he knew that he must either accept it or leave Paris, followed by the contempt of all who had favored him by their good will. He suspected that the true reason for being called out was that he had paid marked attention to Mlle. de Boyer. He replied by referring the officer to a friend, then went to his apartments. The friend joined him soon after, and upon consultation it was determined to put off the meeting so long as possible in order that the American might prepare himself by practice, for he had no skill whatever with any weapon. The best, however, that could be done was to defer the encounter for ten days. Then Mathewson began to practice shooting with a pistol.

The next evening after the ball while Count Vaudelais was dining at the cafe where he was used to taking his dinner a lady handsomely dressed, but wearing a veil that she did not raise, entered the place and took a seat near him. No lady was in those days ever seen to enter a cafe unattended by an escort, and the veiled woman at once arrested the attention of every one present. Presently she spoke in an indignant tone to Vaudelais, accusing him of staring at her, threw a card on his table bearing the name of Albert du Plessis and left the cafe.

Vaudelais, astonished, picked up the card, supposing it to bear the name of the lady's husband. Since its being given him was tantamount to a challenge, he waited for a friend of the gentleman to appear. Presently a man entered and said that he represented Du Plessis and made arrangements for the duel to take place the next morning at sunrise.

Vaudelais now had two duels on his hands on successive mornings. This did not trouble him, for not a year passed that he fought fewer than half a dozen. But he did not like fighting the husband of a woman on a charge that he had stared at her, and he was not satisfied as to the status of the woman herself, since she had been in a public cafe unattended. He belonged to the court circle and to fight any one except a gentleman would detract from his social standing. He endeavored to discover who was M. du Plessis, but found no one who had ever heard of him. However, thinking to suffer less by fighting a man of the people than by declining to fight, he concluded, so long as the affair would not interfere with his meeting with Mathewson, to let it proceed.

He was on the ground the next morning waiting for M. du Plessis, who had not arrived, when a carriage drove up and out stepped a lady attended by a maid. She drew aside her veil and revealed the features of Mlle de Boyer. Vaudelais was thunderstruck.

"How long, M. le Count," she said, "since you constituted yourself my guardian, with the right to say who shall and who shall not pay me attention?"

"Hortense, what do you mean by such words?"

"I mean that I have heard that you, whose brains are in your limbs, have, under pretext, challenged a man whose brains are in his head because he danced with me several times at a recent ball. I propose that you shall first settle with me for accepting his invitations, after which you may settle with him for giving them."

Throwing off a long cloak, she revealed a fencing costume. Vaudelais did all in his power to avoid fighting a woman and succeeded only by pledging himself to withdraw his challenge to Mathewson, admitting the true reason for having given it, with an abject apology.

Mathewson was in a shooting gallery when he received the count's withdrawal. He endeavored to discover the reason for its reception, but Mlle. de Boyer had pledged every one concerned not to reveal the truth. When Mathewson left for America he would have taken Mlle. de Boyer with him as his wife, but she was related to the royal family, and to marry a commoner and go to the American wilderness was not to be thought of for a moment.

Right In His Line.

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "I've had a good deal of trouble with my eyes lately, but the other day I went to an optimist, and he told me that he thought they'd soon be all right again."—Christian Register.

The Way of Favorites.

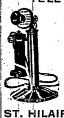
"How did your favorite son do at college?"

"Finished last."—Detroit Free Press.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

House for Sale

Fine six room house in excellent condition situated on corner lots, good woodshed and well on the place, will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of 30 days. Time will be given on bankable paper. If you are renting and wish to purchase a home of your own here is your oppurtunity. Inquire at the Spectator office

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.83
Wheat, No. 2	.81
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.29
Barley	.36
Rye	.42

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 100 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary.

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES.

No One Should Be Without

A Checking Account

It is not only good business but SAFE, as your canceled checks from the bank will save you from paying a bill the second time. DO IT NOW

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Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

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Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Published in Pennington County, the LAND OF THE BIG RED CLOVER

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914. NUMBER 37

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Rolland Fairbanks was at Thief River, Thursday.

Mrs. A. Jacobson left for Grand Forks today, to consult a specialist.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde returned Monday from a short trip to Gatzke, Minn.

R. Fairbanks was a passenger on the south-bound train, Thursday.

Chas. Patterson was at Thief River Falls, between trains, Tuesday.

C. C. Elliott, the land man, came up from the cities, Wednesday.

Robert King arrived Wednesday to spend a few days visiting with his parents.

A carload of horses belonging to P. Lee, was shipped in here from the woods, Monday.

Mrs. J. Bahan visited at the Krueger home at Red Lake Falls, from Wednesday to Friday morning.

Josephene Branum returned Monday from Crookston when she has visited with friends and relatives.

M. Weld of Thief River Falls, was in the village on business matters, Monday and Tuesday.

Larson & Anderson have been busy this week, shingling and repairing the John Follstad residence.

Mrs. C. A. Pitkin of Thief River Falls, was in this village Friday and returned to Thief Saturday.

A. Gunstad came down from Mavie, P. O., Tuesday, to spend a couple of days at home.

Clara Olson, who has been employed at the home of Rev. Gjerde, left Tuesday for home.

Henry Olsen was host to a number of friends at a "stag party" at his home, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinhauer of Holt, Minn., spent the last week-end at the home of A. Severson in this village.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley via Soo Line, Sunday evening after spending the week-end at her home here.

A right start in life means success. Then start in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Henry Olsen received another shipment of Kimball instruments and has been bury delivering them this week.

Huldah Gigstad returned to Fosston, Sunday evening, after spending Saturday and Sunday at her home at this place.

Kolp Bros. have moved the O'Rouke building this week. The fall of snow Wednesday made it possible to move the house on sleighs.

Oscar Doble returned Thursday from Austin, Minn. where he has attended a traction engineering school, the past five months

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Miss Lena Peterson came up from Crookston Tuesday, where she has been employed. She intends to remain at home during the summer

Mrs. J. Follstad returned Tuesday evening from Holt, where she has spent a week with Mr. Follstad, who is section foreman at that place.

Henry Goergen has let a contract to Larson & Anderson for the erection of a cottage on the lots north of his store. The erection of such a building will add materially to the appearance of north Main Street.

Frank Dann shipped in a carload of settlers effects, last week, which was taken out to the Dr. Dann farm east of town. Mr. Dann will make his home at Crookston for the present but expects to remove here in the near future.

Rev. Wm. Torgstad, missionary from Madagaskar, will preach at the United Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. In the evening at 8 o'clock he will deliver a lecture at the same church. All are invited to attend. In the forenoon the annual mission offering will be taken up and in the evening a collection for travelling expenses.

G. Konikson came down from Ktatka in Friday.

Sheriff W. LaBree was in the village attending to business matters, Friday.

C. Pitkin was transacting business in this village, Thursday.

Nettie Lang left today for Grand Forks where she has accepted a position.

Frank Hunt of Red Lake Falls, attended the Market Day auction sale in this village, Friday.

Henry Katke and Odin Sundsang who have attended the Agricultral College at Crookston, came in on the train, Friday and drove out to their home near Wylie.

Has Bought Building

A. H. Pitkin has closed a deal whereby he becomes the owner of the store building he has occupied the past five years.

It is Mr. Pitkin's intention to remove his stock and put the building in first class condition. A new foundation, floors and other improvements will be made as soon as possible, after which a larger and more complete stock will be carried.

Thimble Bee

The young ladies of the Thimble Bee were pleasantly entertained by Miss Kate Patterson, Monday evening.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

124-8 DAN WHALEN.

The Market Day

Market Day held in this village yesterday was a grand success. The greater part of the forenoon was taken up arranging the exhibits which were many and varied. In the afternoon the auction occupied the time until four o'clock when the addresses of Hon. W. E. Lee and D. P. O'Neill were given at the Imperial Hall. Plans are now being made to hold another Market Day in the near future.

Emerson's Breakfast Pie.

Emerson's period of literary production might have been considerably longer had he followed the light breakfast regime advocated by the London Lancet. In one of Mr. H. J. Warner's letters to his wife he writes: "We are all human, and we all need cheering cups, but no pie at breakfast! It was pie at breakfast that broke down Emerson prematurely. No human being, however well, can live long and keep his mind unclouded on pie at breakfast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory—at a much earlier period than he would have been likely to lose it owing to the vicious habit of pie at breakfast."

The Making of a Song.

"I understand you have taken to song writing."

"Yes," replied the versatile man. "I'm told that there is a demand for something in accord with the tendency of the time: something simple and homely that shows the dominant force of the feminine nature, and which nevertheless depicts woman as claiming deep devotion."

"Have you done anything in those lines?"

"Yes: I have the finish of the chorus. It is as follows:

"'She hit me with a fence rail, but I love her just the same.'"—Washington Star.

Well Powdered.

Jack—I hear that Mabel is an occasional contributor to magazines. Edith—Judging from the quantities of powder she is purchasing, I should think she is the chief of ordnance.—Town Topics.

Prudence.

Cholly—I know a nice little house for $3,000 cash. There's a $2,000 mortgage on it! His Fiancee—Now, dear, don't get a place with a mortgage on it. Suppose we should want to buy a car?—Puck.

Plenty of Means.

Dinks—I see Rouge has bought an automobile. I didn't think he had sufficient means to do that. Winks—Oh, he has all sorts of means of borrowing money and just as many means of spending it.

It is Coming

In a recent issue we stated that a building boom was probable the coming summer.

Since that time several parties have signified their intentions to build and others will do considerable repair work. A. H. Pitkin will remodel his place, making it a credit to the village. H. Goergen will erect a cottage, the Swedish Lutheran Church will erect a new parsonage. Mrs. Sherva will make extensive repairs on her property on Water Street.

The Commercial Club should be re-organized and made a live issue.

The coming summer will witness a great influx of settlers from Illinois, Iowa and other states into northern Minnesota, and if our village presents a good appearance there is no reason why we should not recieve our share of them.

A little boosting and a little apreciating of the efforts of those who are trying to do something, will serve to make this, and ideal place in which to live.

The residence portion of the village is fast coming to the front and it is expected that the business blocks will be greatly improved this summer as several deals are pending for their purchase.

The matter of street lighting should be taken up by the incoming council as it is the general opinion that such lights are necessary.

This village has entirely recovered from the reaction caused by the removal of the sawmill and we can now look forward to a healthy growth.

A Drawback

One of the greatest drawbacks to any town is petty jealousy among its leaders and the throwing of cold water upon any object commenced by one man by others who had not the honor of bringing it to the notice of the other citizens. No village can progress where the green eyed monster is allowed to force itself into civic affairs and the betterment of living conditions. The town that "gets there" is the one which has for its citizens men of broad caliber, who jump in and farther anything, no matter what, that, is suggested with the town's advancement as its object.—Chisholm Record-Herald.

School Meeting

At the regular meeting of the school board last Wednesday evening, the following list of teachers were elected for the coming year:

E. O. Burkee, principle.
No selection 6th and 7th grades.
Mrs, A. F, Hall, 4th and 5th "
Gladys Konzen, 2nd and 3rd "
Mae Barragy, primary grades.

Hard Luck.

"You look annoyed. What's the matter?"

"Elsie told me a secret the other day and now I can't tell you what it is."

"Why not?"

"I've forgotten it."—Exchange.

Said the Owl to the Quail.

A quail, being shot at by a hunter and narrowly escaping with her life, tremblingly took refuge in a thicket.

From a tree overhead an owl looked down upon her sardonically.

"You are very silly," he remarked, "to allow yourself to be hunted so when you have the means of defense ready at your hand. If you were to stop killing the insects that prey on the wheat and the corn man would speedily perish of starvation."

The quail thanked him civilly for his advice. "However, if you don't mind," said she, "I think I prefer to go on doing what is so evidently my duty, let others do as they may."—Farm and Fireside.

DO IT WELL.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Not giving your whole, undivided attention to the task in which you have invested your life and money means that you are wasting your own precious time and that of others. Whatever you do, do it with your whole heart and mind or get out and try something else. It takes pretty nearly all of a man's time to perfect an undertaking, provided it be a big and worthy one to begin with.

Prize Winners

Following is a list of prize winners for exhibits on Market Day.

Wheat-1st, A. Mortenson.
" 2nd, N. E. Beebe.
Oats 1st, J. S. Roy.
" 2nd E. Lind.
Barley 1st, A. Bjornquist
" 2nd, J. S. Roy.
Flax 1st, H. Haupt.
" 2nd, E. H. Stephens.
Corn red dent 1st, F. Dodson.
" white " 1st, F. Dodson.
" " " 2nd, E. Lind.
Flint corn 1st. E. Pearson.

POTATOES

Potatoes 1st, R. H. Allen.
" 2nd Boden.
Clover 1st, Geo. Hanson.
Squash 1st H. Blaska.
Beets, H. Allen.
Butter, Mrs. J. W. Kolp.

CHICKENS

Leghorns J. Almquist 1st.
" H. Blaska 2nd.
Plymouth Rocks H. Blaska 1st.
" " H. Allen 2nd.

TURKEYS

Bronze Turkey J. S. Roy.
Geese R. J. Mc Kelcher.

CAKES and BREAD

Graham Bread Mrs. R. Wallen.
White " Mrs. P. W. Peterson 1st.
" " Lydia Anderson 2nd
Cake-Mrs. F. Soderberg 1st
" " " 2nd.

More Winners

Following is a list of winners of prizes in the misc. class.

Wm. Parrin, newest settler.
Heaviest woman, Mrs. Erick Olson, weight 250 lbs.
W. Adams, oldest settler.
Gust Konickson, came greatest distance.
John Norman, largest cream receipt for Friday.
Ed Crown, longest cream haul.
J. S. Roy, heaviest man weight 270 lbs.
Jens Almquist, lightest man.
Mrs. Rubert Nelson, lightest woman.
Largest family, Swan Johnson.
Best matched team E. H. Stephens 1st.
N. E. Beebe 2nd.
Heaviest Team Ed. Enright.
Best 1 year old colt, J. S. Roy. 1st.
" 1 " " " J. S. Schulz. 2nd.
" 2 " " " G. Konickson 1st.
" 2 " " " J. S. Roy 2nd.

Do Your Buying at Home and Help Build Our Town Up—It,s Your Duty

I buy at home because my interests are here.

Because the community which is good enough for me to live in is good enough for me to buy in.

Because I believe in transacting business with my friends.

Because I want to see the goods.

Because I want to get what I buy when I pay for it.

Because my home dealer carries me when I run short.

Because every dollar I spend at home stays at home and works for the community in which I live.

Because the man I buy from stands back of his goods.

Because I sell what I produce here at home and I buy here.

Because the man I buy from pays his part of the town, county and State tax.

Because the man I buy from helps support my schools and church.

Because when ill luck, misfortune or bereavement comes, the man I buy from is here with his kindly greeting, his words of cheer and his pocket book, if need be.

Because every dollar I spend at home gives me another chance at that dollar.

He I live and here I buy.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of February 1914.

Total cream received	39895
" average test 26 per cent	
" butter fat from same	10333
" butter made	12,654
" money received	$3,616.27
DISSBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons	32c
Paid to patrons by checks	$3,147.31
" " " salt butter and oil	87.03
Paid into sinking fund	77.36
Paid into expense fund	304.57

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

Mexican Hats.

A hat such as is worn by Mexicans may cost anywhere from 5 cents to $500. The better ones weigh from six to eight pounds and carry many dollars' worth of silver and gold trimming.

A Wonderful Man.

"Eh, doctor," said a gillie of a small Scotch town to a friend, "he maun hae been an extraor'nary man, that Shakespeare. There are things hae come into his head that never would hae come into mine at a'."

DAIRY CATTLE AS A HOG FARM ADJUNCT

The handling of a few good dairy cows makes a splendid side line to go with the hog business, says the Kansas Farmer. Since a large amount of skimmilk is a very important item in handling hogs the Jersey would not be as satisfactory a dairy animal as the Holstein from the viewpoint of the writer. It would seem that it would be desirable to secure the largest amount of milk possible from a comparatively small number of animals. The use of dual purpose cows for this purpose would mean that more cows would have to be milked to get the same amount of milk, and a third line of business would be introduced on the farm—namely, the handling and disposing of beef animals.

Pure bred cows will, of course, cost two or three times as much as high grade cows and perhaps merely from the standpoint of milk production would not be much if any more profitable than carefully selected high grade animals. When it comes to the disposition of the surplus the registered animals will command higher prices than grades. This is especially true as regards the male calves. There is a strong demand for good dairy stock, even grade cows bringing comparatively high prices. There will be little difficulty in disposing of heifers from a well selected dairy herd, even though this herd be high grade only. Of course a high class registered sire must be owned or available, even if the cows of the herd are not registered.

Holstein cows continue to make good at the pail and in butter production. According to the Advanced Register, nineteen cows of this breed have produced 1,000 pounds or more of butter in 365 days. Records of 271 cows recently accepted to enter the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, of which over half were heifers with first or second calves, show that they produced in seven consecutive days 100,788 pounds of milk containing 3,475 pounds of butter fat. This is an average of 3.45 per cent of fat. Dingle DeKol Princess, here shown, is a pure bred Holstein.

If the labor of the farm can be so adjusted as to properly handle a few carefully selected dairy bred animals it would seem that the adding of this project to the well established hog business of the farm might be especially desirable from the standpoint of securing larger returns from the farming operations.

River Falls

The Misses Ruth and Tecla Anderson gave a farewell party to some of their young friends, Sunday.

Mrs. M. B. Jenson and children left last Friday for their future home at Neche N. D., after an extended visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peterson.

B. Brevig spent Sunday afternoon with Albret Nelson.

Mrs. P. Peterson recieved word last week of the death of her brother G. G. Olson of Wegdahl, Minn.

Ed. and Leonard Erickson, B. Brevig and E. Peterson called at the Hogquist home Saturday.

A. S. Anderson shipped his household goods to Bemidji this week, at which place he will make his future home.

Ed. Peterson, Ed. Erickson, L. Erickson, Chas. Samulson, and Hjalmar Peterson left Thursday for Fort Fancis, Canada, where they will be employed in the sawmill, the coming summer.

Bray

Mr. and Mrs. Selmer Olson called at N. K. Anderson Sunday.

Sam Person and Gust Scholin drove to Thief River, Monday.

John Hanson autoed out to Akerlund brothers Monday on a business trip.

Alfred Olsen went to Thief River on a business trip Wednesday.

Albert Sevre drove to Thief River Falls, Monday.

Gold Coin.

Seventy per cent of the gold in civilized man's possession is in the form of coin.

Hon. Wm. E. Lee Opens Campaign in St. Hilaire

Makes initial speech to 700 interested listeners.

Hon. Wm. E. Lee, anti-machine Republican candidate for the nomination as governor, made the opening speech of his campaign in this village on Market Day, March 27th.

Mr. Lee made an excellent address to an audience that filled the Imperial Hall to overflowing. Hon. D, P. O'Neill, candidate for the nomination as senator from this district, also addressed the gathering from the same platform.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

EXCELLENT FOR THE LAMBS

Wheatbran Is Good Feed for Youngsters to Begin On—Give Abundance of Pasture If Possible.

A good flockmaster holds that for young lambs wheatbran is most excellent to begin with, and after they become stronger the bran should be mixed with corn meal in equal quarters. He says that oat meal, or oats when they can eat it, should be added to balance the ration, for oats is nearly a balanced food itself. After growing a little they will shell their own corn, if given to them on the cob. The lambs that are to be raised on the farm should not be forced so fast. They need plenty of food, but the grain ration should be small and no corn should be used. They should be given plenty of exercise and an abundance of good pasture if possible.

Corn tends to fatten and will produce uncertain breeders of short season. Wheat bran and oats are probably the two safest materials of food that can be used. When the grass becomes stronger and good in the spring, grain feeding is not needed for those lambs that are to remain on the farm, and only the corn will remain as the dry feed ration for the market lambs.

The grass is better than any other nitrogenous food.

Money and Talk.

If money was the only thing that talked some men would have quieter homes.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss-rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Goverment but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affaire. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

Feeding Dry Cows.

During the eight or ten weeks that cows go dry and are not milking their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds of bran or oats or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or cornmeal makes a proper feed for a cow near calving. Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are also very good. Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and cornstalks, is not good at this particular time. Such feeds, with cold water, cold drafts or lying out at night on damp or frozen ground, are the chief causes of caked udder or garget.

Right in His Line.

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "I've had a good deal of trouble with my eyes lately, but the other day I went to an optimist, and he told me that he thought they'd soon be all right again."—Christian Register.

The Way of Favorites.

"How did your favorite son do at college?"

"Finished last."—Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

The senate lobby committee has postponed further inquiry into the alleged activities of O. W. DeKnight, in connection with the passage of the Panama tolls law.

• • •

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Judson United States engineers, recently relieved as a member of the Panama canal commission, was ordered to Chicago to take up duty in river and harbor work.

• • •

A new treaty has been signed between the United States and Venezuela by which all questions not capable of settlement by diplomacy shall be submitted to investigation by an international commission of Secretary Bryan's peace treaties.

• • •

The federal employers' liability law of 1906, declared unconstitutional as to the states, was held valid by the supreme court as to territories. Harry S. Friday, a railroad brakeman, was permitted to recover $7,500 for loss of an arm in New Mexico.

• • •

Plants, seeds and cuttings may go through the mails at fourth class rates in packages weighing more than eight ounces, by a bill which passed the senate and now goes to the house. A rate of 1 cent for two ounces was provided for packages of eight ounces and less.

• • •

President Wilson was much pleased over the peaceful settlement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad dissolution. The president said he had assurances of cooperation from Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, and expected that the state's part would be carried out along lines of the agreement between the railroad officials and Attorney General McReynolds.

DOMESTIC.

Indictments were returned at Chicago against Henry Siegel and Frank S. Vogel, department store bankrupts.

• • •

In two opinions rendered the Oregon supreme court upheld the Oregon minimum wage law and the ten-hour law, both passed by the last legislature.

• • •

Cash gifts of $4,428,000 were made to the libraries in the United States during 1913, according to a statement by George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library association, at Washington.

• • •

After several weeks of negotiating the department of justice and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad announced that they had reached an agreement for a dissolution of the New Haven.

• • •

Louisville was chosen as the next convention city and officers were elected at the last day's session of the Association of Reserve City Bankers at Cincinnati. Edward Seiter of Cincinnati was elected president.

• • •

Charged with obtaining money under false pretences from the Fidelity Trust company of Tacoma, Wash., J. B. Tonder, formerly of that city, was arrested on the steamer Alastian, which arrived at Halifax.

• • •

Chicago's registration list was reduced to below 670,000 by striking off the names of approximately 20,000 persons who failed to respond to "suspect" notices. More than 25,000 of these notices were mailed, 1,655 in the First ward where there are a large number of cheap lodging houses.

Under a silken black banner, bearing in blood-red letters the inscription, "demolitions," 1,000 men and women—anarchists, the unemployed and members of the industrial workers of the world—marched up Fifth avenue in New York for miles without waiting to ask the city authorities the permit required by ordinance.

• • •

Arguments favoring a bill to give the government supervision over irrigated lands under the Carey act were presented to the house irrigation committee by F. J. Murfin of Lincoln. The hearing was held on a bill which would empower the secretary of the interior to virtually force states having irrigation projects under the Carey act to insure the success of all irrigation projects.

• • •

An anonymous cash gift of $50,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

• • •

Miss Ellen Gates Starr, one of the founders of Hull House and widely known as a settlement worker, was placed on trial in Chicago on the charge of resisting an officer. Miss Starr's arrest was one of the incidents connected with a strike of waitresses at a Chicago retaurant.

• • •

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

• • •

The federal grand jury at Council Bluffs, Iowa, returned an indictment against Harry H. Woodling, proprietor of a Council Bluffs mail order house, charging misuse of the mails by circulating misleading advertisements.

Kansas last year produced 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

• • •

Gold filled teeth have been found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed in Pompeii.

• • •

Six indictments were returned at Peoria against Newton C. Dougherty, former superintendent of schools of Peoria, charging him with forgery of school script.

• • •

Six indictments in connection with the blackmailing cases which caused terror for wealthy residents of Ogden, Utah, last fall have been reported by the Ogden federal grand jury.

• • •

In a battle with a sheriff's posse near Shawnee, Okl., Joseph Patterson, who, it is charged, robbed the State bank of Newella, Okl., recently of $1,200, was shot and killed and Clarence Hawk, chief of police of Shawnee, and Frank Timmons, a deputy sheriff, were wounded.

• • •

It would be better to leave the present anti-trust statute unchanged than to risk losing the advantage gained through years of judicial interpretation, in the opinion of William H. Taft, as expressed in his closing lecture before the law school of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

• • •

Holding that the title of Indians to the submerged lands of Lake Michigan had never been recognized, and further, that what rights they had had were relinquished when the aborigines voluntarily left the land, Federal Judge Carpenter in Chicago, ruled adversely to Indian claims on filled-in land along the lake front in Chicago.

• • •

A judgment for $75,000 has been filed in New York against John G. A. Leishman, ambassador to Germany, in favor of Raymond Pynchon & Co., New York Bankers and brokers. The amount was due on a judgment recovered in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, for money loaned and stocks bought and sold in New York City.

• • •

Among indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Detroit, was one against Edward R. Kiger, alias R. E. Jordan, who is charged with operating a wholesale mail order swindle in Trenton, a suburb of Detroit. Kiger obtained orders for motorcycles from all parts of the county, and it is alleged the orders were not filled although payments were often sent in advance. Kiger was held with bail fixed at $25,000.

FOREIGN.

British municipally owned street railway last year carried 8,920,120 pasengers and averaged $1,714 in daily receipts.

• • •

The Turkish government has decided to admit women to the university, where special lectures in hygiene, domestic science and women's rights will be delivered for their benefit.

• • •

Madame Caillaux, in her preliminary examination before Magistrate Henri Bouchard at Paris, recounted the motives which induced her to kill Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro. She was taken from Saint Lazare.

• • •

John Lind, President Wilson's envoy, may make a trip of observation over that portion of the Mexican republic controlled by the federals, as a result of the conference at Vera Cruz with the Mexican foreign minister, Jose Popez Portillo y Rojas. The recommendation was made by the minister, who said Mr. Lind appeared to be favorably impressed.

• • •

The situation which Great Britian is facing as a result of the shooting of William S. Benton in Mexico, not only is not novel, but even almost unimportant compared to the event of 1859-62. A number of outrages was committed during those three years before the British government joined France and Spain in the intervention which led to the seating of Maximilian of Austria upon the Mexican throne.

• • •

The outstanding feature of the news from Ireland is the disaffection among the officers of the regular army under orders to proceed to Ulster with their regiments. The actual number of resignations among them was still problematical, but that it was considerable was evident from the earnest consultations of cabinet ministers in London regarding the best means of counteracting the movement.

• • •

Legalized gambling in France has increased so enormously that the government has decided it ought to get a greater share of the profits. Under an act passed in 1907 the state has been getting 15 per cent of the gross receipts. A parliamentary commission has brought in a recommendation that from the gross incomes of gambling casino the state should have 3 per cent on incomes less than $2,000 up to 45 per cent on incomes exceeding $1,000,000, according to a graduated scale.

• • •

The rebel net about Torreon and vicinity was drawn closer and General Hererra fought the most important engagement of the advance near Hacienda Santa Clara, twenty-two miles north of Torreon.

• • •

King George of England has assumed the role of peacemaker in an effort to prevent threatened trouble in Ulster. Just what the result of his majestey's conciliatory move will be is a matter of conjecture, but it is known that the king is using every influence to avert the bloodshed.

• • •

Announcement of the death in Madrid, Spain, of Adolph Francis A. Bandelier, one of the foremost authorities on archeology in the United States, is contained in a cable message. He was 74 years old.

• • •

A brief, defending slavery for the colonies, declaring that its immediate abolition would deal to native uprisings, is handed in by the governor of German East Africa, Dr. Schnee, in response to a resolution passed by the reichstag last year, calling for the termination of household slavery.

PRESIDENT ON SELF

WILSON DRAWS INTIMATE WORD PICTURE OF HIMSELF AT NATIONAL PRESS CLUB.

POSE OF DIGNITY IS IRKSOME

Chief Executive Tells Newspaper Men of Washington How Difficult It Is for Him to Imagine Himself Head of the Nation.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Telling them in a frank, conversational way how he felt as president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson unbosomed himself to the members of the National Press club at Washington Friday. He told how difficult it was for him to imagine himself as the chief executive, with the formal amenities of the position, and how he had struggled to be as free as the ordinary individual without the restraints of his office.

It was an intimate picture of Woodrow Wilson—the man—drawn by himself, on the occasion of the "house-warming" at the Press club's new quarters.

The president did not intend to have his remarks reported, but later, at the request of the club, the speech was made public.

Wilson, as He Sees Himself.

"I was just thinking of my sense of confusion of identity sometimes when I read articles about myself," the president said. "I have never read an article about myself in which I recognized myself, and I have come to have the impression that I must be some kind of a fraud, because I think a great many of these articles are written in absolute good faith.

"I tremble to think of the variety and falseness in the impressions I make—and it is being borne in on me so that it may change my very disposition—that I am a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine inside which he adjusts to the circumstances—which he does not allow to be moved by any winds of affection or emotion of any kind—but turns like a cold searchlight on anything that is presented to his attention and makes it work.

Feels Responsibility Keenly.

"I am not aware of having any detachable apparatus inside of me. On the contrary, if I were to interpret myself, I would say that my constant embarrassment is to retain the emotions that are inside of me.

"You may not believe it, but I sometimes feel like a fire from a far from extinct volcano, and if the lava does not seem to spill over it is because you are not high enough to see into the basin and see the caldron boil. Because, truly, gentlemen, in the position which I occupy there is a sort of —I do not know how else to express it than to say—passionate sense of being connected with my fellow men in a peculiar relationship of responsibility of office, but God knows there are enough things in this world that need to be corrected.

Fear He'll Disappoint People.

"I have mixed first and last with all sorts and conditions of men—there are mighty few kinds of men that have to be described to me, and there are mighty few kinds of experiences that have to be described to me—and when I think of the number of men who are looking to me as the representative of a party, with the hope for all varieties of salvation from the things they are struggling in the midst of, it makes me tremble.

"It makes me tremble not only with a sense of my own inadequacy and weakness, but as if I were shaken by the very things that are shaking them, and if I seem circumspect it is because I am so diligently trying not to make any colossal blunders.

"If you just calculated the number of blunders a fellow can make in 24 hours if he is not careful and if he does not listen more than he talks, you would see something of the feeling that I have.

Always Eager to Get Advice.

"I was amused the other day at a remark that Senator Newlands made. I had read him the trust message that I was to deliver to congress some ten days before I delivered it, and I never stop 'doctoring' things of that kind until the day I have to deliver them.

"When he heard it read to congress he said: 'I think it was better than it was when you read it to me.' I said: 'Senator, there is one thing which I do not think you understand. I not only use all the brains I have, but all I can borrow, and I have borrowed a lot since I read it to you first.'

Often Feels He's Masquerading.

"I really feel sometimes as if I were masquerading when I catch a picture of myself in some printed description.

"In between things that I have to do as a public officer I never think of myself as the president of the United States, because I never have had any sense of being identified with that office.

"I feel like a person appointed for a certain length of time to administer that office, and I feel just as much outside of it at this moment as I did before I was elected to it. I feel just as much outside of it as I still feel outside of the government of the United States.

"No man could imagine himself the government of the United States; but he could understand that some part of his follow citizens had told him to go and run a certain part of it the best he knew how.

"That would not make him the government itself or the thing itself. It would just make him responsible for running it the best he knew how.

Office So Great; Man So Small.

"The machine is so much greater than himself, the office is so much greater than himself; the office is so much greater than he can ever be, and the most he can do is to look grave enough and self-possessed enough to seem to fill it.

"I can hardly refrain every now and again from tipping the public the wink, as much as to say, 'It is only me that is inside this thing. I know that I will have to get out presently. I know that then I will look just my own proper size, and that for the time being the proportions are somewhat refracted and misrepresented to the eye by the large thing I am inside of, from which I am tipping you this wink.'

"For example, take matters of this sort. I will not say whether it is wise or unwise; simple or grave, but certain precedents have been established that in certain companies the president must leave the room first and people must give way to him. They must not sit down if he is standing up.

Finds Customs Embarrassing.

"It is a very uncomfortable thing to have to think of all the other people every time I get up and sit down, and all that sort of thing. So when I get guests in my own house and the public is shut out, I adjourn being president and take leave to be a gentleman. If they draw back and insist upon my doing something first I firmly decline.

"There are blessed intervals when I forget by one means or another that I am president of the United States. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story, get after some imaginary offender, and chase him all over—preferably any continent but this—because the various parts of this continent are becoming painfully suggestive to me.

"The postoffices and many other things which stir reminiscences have 'sicklied them o'er with a pale cast of thought.' There are postoffices to which I wouldn't think of mailing a letter, which I can't think of without trembling with the knowledge of the heartburnings of the struggle there was in connection with getting somebody installed as postmaster.

Knows Little of Capital Sights.

"Now, if I were free, I would come not infrequently up to these rooms. You know I never was in Washington but a very few hours until I came last year and I never expect to see the inside of the public buildings in Washington until my term is over.

"The minute I turn up anywhere, I am personally conducted to beat the band. The curator, and the assistant curators, and every other blooming official turns up, and they show me so much attention that I don't see the building. I would have to say, 'Stand aside and let me see what you are showing me.'

"Some day, after I am through with this office, I am going to come back to Washington and see it. In the meantime, I am in the same category as the National museum, the monument, the Smithsonian institution, or the Congressional library, and everything that comes down here has to be shown the president.

"If I only knew an exhibition appearance to assume—apparently other appearances that do not show what is going on inside—I would like to have it pointed out, so that I could practise it before the looking glass and see if I could not look like the monument.

"Being regarded as a national exhibit, it would be much simpler than being shaken hands with by the whole United States.

Plain Citizen, His Ambition.

"It would be a great pleasure if, unserved and unattended, I could be knocked around as I have been accustomed to be knocked around all my life; if I could resort to any delightful quarter, to any place in Washington that I chose. I have sometimes thought of going to some costumer—some theatrical costumer—and buying an assortment of beards, rouge, coloring, and all the known means of disguising myself, if it were not against the law. You see, I have a scruple as president against breaking the law and disguising one's self is against the law.

"But if I could disguise myself and not get caught I would go out, be a free American citizen once more, and have a jolly time. I might then meet some of you gentlemen and actually tell you what I really thought."

His Father's Experiences.

The class had been exchanging proverbs. When the teacher began, "Where there's a will—" Sammy interrupted eagerly. "Say, teacher, I know dat. Me fadder says it. 'W'ere der's a will dere's always a bunch of poor relations.'"

When Love Is Young.

Bridegroom—"Good-bye, darling. I hate to leave you, but I simply must run down and attend to the furnace." —Life.

Carry Nourishment in Tail.

There are several bands of the Persian fat-tailed sheep on the national forests of Southern Utah. The large fat tail sometimes weighs as much as forty pounds, and, like the hump on the camel, is a reserve supply of nourishment when food is lacking.

One View of Patience.

"Patience," said Uncle Eben, "is what some men takes credit fur when dey's waitin' foh de sun to come out an' do de work of de snow shovel."—Washington Star.

If Glasses Stick.

If two glasses are wedged together they can easily be separated, says the Christian Science Monitor, by tapping the outer one around where they are together with a third tumbler. This also applies to a glass stopper in a glass bottle.

Old English Pack of Deerhounds.

Founded in 1598, the oldest pack of deerhounds in England is kenneled at the picturesque old village of Dunster, Somerset.

To Drive Moths Away.

The odor of printer's ink and cedar is not agreeable to moths. An ordinary trunk lined with clean newspapers, under which a number of small pieces of wood from cigar boxes have been laid, makes almost as safe a storage place for clothing as an expensive cedar chest.

Ants Transmit Disease.

Sanitarians in tropical countries are beginning to understand that ants are among the insects which transmit diseases.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

WANTS TO SELL HIS BODY

Man Who Expects Death Shortly Tries to Relieve Himself of Poverty.

Minneapolis.—Locked in the city jail because he wanted to sell his body, Nick Christa, 27 years old, made the following remarkable statement:

"I know I am dying. I do not think I can live more than six months, but I want to live the best I can in that time. I am unable to work because I'm sick, and I owe room rent. I want to get enough money to square up my debts and to keep me until I die.

"I will sell my body to any doctor or medical institution for $150, and I will sign a contract to deliver it within six months after date, or refund the money. I am not crazy, just sick."

FUNERAL ACCIDENT; 1 DEAD

Women in Runaway and Three Are Hurt in Addition to Fatality.

St. Paul.—One women is dead, two women are very seriously injured, and a fourth slightly hurt as the result of a runaway accident at a funeral here.

Mrs. A. Clemens died at the City hospital. Her skull was fractured. Mrs. Charles L. Martin of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Joseph Slama, this city, are seriously injured. Mrs. J. O. Cedarburg, jumped from the carriage and escaped with a shaking up and minor injuries.

The four women were returning from the funeral of Mrs. Florentina Snow. The horse became frightened at a piece of paper blown by the wind, and bolted. Mrs. Clemens leaves nine children.

BANKERS LEND FOR STOCK

Thief River Falls Financiers Try to Encourage Breeding.

Thief River Falls.—At a recent meeting of the bankers of this city it was decided to loan money to farmers of this section at 6 per cent for the purchase of blooded sires, to the end that more and better stock may be secured for this territory.

The dairying interests have received a decided impetus the past few months, and the farmers are showing a lively interest in the bettering of their herds. A mass meeting of farmers was held in this city Saturday when T. A. Hoverstad, agricultural extension worker for the Soo; W. F. Schilling, the well known stock man of Northfield, and other speakers were present.

Hurl Eggs and Cabbage.

White Earth.—Rioting resulted when federal officers attempted to arrest Harry Shears, a saloonkeeper, in the village of Ogema. The saloonman protested against arrest, maintaining that a warrant from county authorities should be produced. His sympathizers gathered in the saloon and pelted the the federal officers with eggs and garbage. Shortly before train time the mob again gathered at the depot, and when the officials started to go aboard the train they were pelted again.

Dam Soon to be Opened.

Winona.—The official opening of navigation on the Mississippi river south of here will be marked by the opening on April 1 and steady operation thereafter of the Keokuk dam. The steamer Morning Star will make its first trip of the season in its weekly runs between Davenport and St. Paul and Stillwater by starting from Davenport on June 6. Prior to that time it will make a long southern trip, leaving Davenport on May 9 for Florence, Ala.

Saloon Free Lunches Barred.

Mankato.—Responding to petitions from restaurant men and saloonkeepers to abolish the free lunches the city council passed an ordinance by a close vote making them unlawful. The council wanted the saloonkeepers to abolish the free lunches voluntarily, but the dealers seemed unable to agree to this.

Sabin.—Fire destroyed the home and its contents of Edward Kuehl, a farmer. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Women Promise to Purge Tango.

Minneapolis.—A strong charge to the women of Minneapolis to wipe out the suggestiveness of the theatre, the vaudeville performance, and above all the tango and its kin, was given in strong invective by Dr. H. P. Dewey. Boycott was the means suggested. So insistent was the appeal that a number of women assured Dr. Dewey that the Minneapolis situation would be purged if the Woman's club and similar organizations had the power.

Lewiston Physician Under Knife.

Rochester.—A delicate operation was performed upon the base of the skull of Dr. Conrad Neumann, a young Lewiston, Minn., physician, in this city, in an endeavor to cure a case of blood poisoning which started from an infection. An incision was made and the affected part drained of a quantity of pus, after which a specially prepared serum was injected. The patient is resting comfortably and his chances for recovery are considered about even.

MINNESOTAN TELLS OF MEXICO

Fergus Falls Man Says Peons Are Happy Now That They Have Guns.

Fergus Falls.—E. J. Evans, who has held a responsible position with one of the leading Mexican railway systems for seven and a half years, has returned to this city to make his home. Mr. Evans has lived in Mexico City and in San Luis Potosi. He says that Americans are still fairly safe in Mexico City and other large cities controlled by Huerta, but not in the rural districts nor in the north, where the constitutionalists leaders have less control of their forces. He is confident that the revolutionary movement will wear itself out in time.

"The peon is having the time of his life," remarked Mr. Evans. "He has got a gun now. Up to this time he has never had anything but a knife. The large landowners have had the guns.

"Four families own pretty nearly all of Northern Mexico. One of these is the Madero family, from which the late President Madero came, and another is the Terrezza family, about which we have heard a good deal lately.

"It is amusing sometimes to hear the talk of fighting the United States. I have heard Mexicans declare they would have no trouble in whipping the United States if they could once get by the Texas rangers. The rangers are the mounted police of Texas. Wherever they have clashed with the Mexicans, the Mexicans have got the worst of it, and they are afraid of them, but they think they would have no trouble in defeating all of the other Americans."

TRUST LAW ADEQUATE—TAFT

Former President Holds That It Would be Dangerous to Change Present Statute.

Minneapolis. — Former President William H. Taft's conclusion of the federal anti-trust law, announced in his final lecture before university law students, was that "the present law reaches every possible combination that any reasonable person would wish to strike down in the interference with interstate trade," and that it would be better to leave the law unchanged than to risk losing the advantages gained through years of judicial interpretation.

"It may be possible," he said "that the investigating and prosecuting machinery of the government may be properly added to, but I think any change of the present anti-trust law, and especially of the first two sections, so as to require another 20 years to interpret the meaning of the amendments, would interfere with its useful effect, would throw a doubt into business circles and would not inure to the public benefit."

STEPHEN A. CLEWELL DIES

Veteran Editor of the Stillwater Messenger Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

Stillwater.—Stephen A. Clewell, a veteran newspaper man of Stillwater, died at his residence here. He was in his eightieth year. He has been ill a week with heart trouble. The day before he was stricken he got out his paper, the Weekly Messenger, the oldest paper in this city.

Mr. Clewell was engaged in newspaper work in Hudson, Wis., from 1857 to 1875, when he came to Stillwater and engaged with H. A. Taylor in publishing the Lumberman. The Messenger was founded in 1856. He left the Lumberman in 1882 and bought the Gazette from A. B. Easton in 1883. He was engaged with W. E. Easton in publishing the Gazette until 1896, when he sold his interest to W. C. Masterman. In 1900 he bought the Messenger. He is survived by a widow and a daughter, Miss Mary Clewell.

Two Officers Indicted.

Grand Rapids.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against Deputy Sheriff George Wood of St. Louis county and Deputy Game Warden Joseph Cummings, charging them with having broken into the house of David Cameron in Carpenter township in the absence of the owner for the purpose of securing evidence of game law violations. The men appeared before Justice C. L. Pratt here about a month ago, Cummings being released and Woods being held in $300 bail to the grand jury. That body, however, indicted both.

Robber Tortures St. Paul Woman.

St. Paul.—Beaten into a state of insensibility by a robber to whom she refused information as to where her money and jewelry were hidden, Mrs. Alanson Campbell was found unconscious and bound up in bath towels, when her son, Loren, returned to the home. Miss Bonnie Hanson, 17, had a similar experience Saturday night when a fashionably dressed intruder attacked her, but failed to obtain anything of value.

Luverne Taxpayers Will Appeal.

Luverne.—The judge of the district court refused to grant a temporary injunction against the city council and the Northwestern Telephone company at the instance of twenty-eight taxpayers of Luverne. The new ordinance, permitting an increase of rates of almost 50 per cent for a term of twenty years, has been passed by the council. The taxpayers have, however, decided to appeal the case to the supreme court and the matter will be heard at the April term.

Body of Woman in Ruins.

St. Cloud.—The charred remains of Mrs. Betsy Parsons, age 89 years, were discovered in the ruins of her home in Waite Park, two miles west of here, that was destroyed by fire. The aged woman was living with her son and daughter-in-law. She was alone in the house and there were no eye-witnesses to the tragedy. The supposition is that she was lying on the cot sleeping when a hot coal flew out of the stove and ignited the carpet.

"BOUND FOR WESTERN CANADA"

A PRAIRIE SCHOONER SLOGAN, THAT STARTED FROM NEBRASKA.

Four horses abreast attached to a red painted prairie schooner, with windows and a protruding stovepipe, with the words, "Bound for Canada," on the schooner's side, was the object of considerable interest as it passed on the way northward from Nebraska a short time ago through the towns in Nebraska, South and North Dakota. After some weeks of strenuous traveling in this way, Mr. J. F. Jensen made the overland trip from Jameson, Nebraska, and with his little family made the regular customs entry at North Portal, in the province of Saskatchewan. Their destination was Willow Bunch, a district that Mr. Jensen had selected as one in which it was possible for him to work out his fortune. He located on a good half section of land, and intended putting on it some cattle that would fatten on the wild prairie grass that grows so luxuriously in that district. In addition to this his purpose was to cultivate a portion of it and raise wheat, oats, barley or flax. In short, a life devoted to mixed farming was what he had in view and it is easy to understand that he will make a success of it, and in a year or so will attach some more land holdings.

Although his beginning may be small, it may safely be said that Mr. Jensen, like thousands of others who have begun life in western Canada on no more and with probably much less, will prosper. He will not be far from a line of railway. Schools will be close at hand and other social conditions so necessary in a new country are available.—Advertisement.

Vote on Socialism.

Under the British trade union act, 1912, it was laid down that before any union could contribute from its funds to the support of a political party it must take a ballot of its members. Provision was also made safeguarding the minority from being compelled to pay towards the support of political opinions from which they differ. Trade unionists of the United Kingdom have just balloted on the proposition of paying Socialist members of parliament. The vote as announced was: For, 464,473; against, 324,316.

ENDS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS

Croxone Helps Lifeless Organs Regain Health, Strength and Activity.

It is useless, dangerous and unnecessary to be tortured with the digging, twisting pains of backache or suffer disagreeable kidney and bladder disorders when Croxone is guaranteed to promptly and surely relieve all such misery.

Croxone masters these troubles because it quickly reaches the cause of the disease. It soaks right into the stopped-up, inactive kidneys, through the membranes and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands; neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid and makes the kidneys filter and sift from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that clog the system and cause such troubles.

It does not matter whether you have but slight symptoms or a chronic, aggravated case, it is practically impossible to take Croxone without results.

An original package of Croxone costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied the very first time you use it.—Adv.

Non-Inflammable Movies.

Neptune, being the god of the Seven Seas, very properly comes to the aid of the moving picture in banishing the menace of fire, but he does not offer water—sea-weed is the thing. From this an English experimenter has found that a product called "algin" can be extracted. It is used in the manufacture of non-inflammable films and in the treatment of paper to make it waterproof, flame-proof and germ-proof.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Ample Explanation.

"Hello, Mike, where did you get that black eye?"

"Why, O'Grady's just back from his honeymoon an' 'twas me advised him t' get married."

Bought It for Cash.

Marks—What did you gain in your deal with Brown?

Parks—A great deal of respect for Brown's business ability.

A Blow at Women.

Mrs. Church—I see under the new German rules, no local telephone conversation may last londer than six minutes and no long-distance conversation longer than nine.

Mrs. Gotham—Why, the idea! I think it is time the women insisted on their rights over there.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Locating a Quarrel.

"And when you were abroad on your honeymoon trip did you visit the Palace of Peace at The Hague?" asked the girl friend of the bride just home from abroad.

"Oh, yes," was the reply; "we had our first quarrel there."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, what is light fiction?

Paw—Gas and electric light bills, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Half and Half.

Hon. Horace E. Stanton, apropos of the mismanagement of a railroad that had gone into a receiver's hands, said:

"The calm and bland excuses offered for their mismanagement by the road's various heads remind me of Smith.

"Smith, last Sabbath, put in a strenuous day cleaning up his garden for the spring planting.

"But Jones, his next door neighbor, tackled him indignantly in the smoker the following morning and said:

"'Look here, Smith, do you think I want all your tin cans and bones and old shoes thrown over into my garden?'

"'You haven't got 'em all, old man. You've only got half,' said Smith calmly. 'Brown, on the other side, got the other half.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

Where He Gets Off.

Bacon—He's living on Easy street now, isn't he?

Egbert—No; he's living on Get-Up-in-the-Morning-and-Light-the-Fire street.

Some people would never be happy unless they felt they had more happiness than anybody else.

A Message To Women

Those of Middle Age Especially.

When you have found no remedy for the horrors that oppress you during change of life, when through the long hours of the day it seems as though your back would break, when your head aches constantly, you are nervous, depressed and suffer from those dreadful bearing down pains, don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the safest and surest remedy, and has carried hundreds of women safely through this critical period.

Read what these three women say:

From Mrs. Hornung, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"I am writing to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I failed terribly during the last winter and summer and every one remarked about my appearance. I suffered from a female trouble and always had pains in my back, no appetite and at times was very weak.

"I was visiting at a friend's house one day and she thought I needed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and have gained eight pounds, have a good appetite and am feeling better every day. Everybody is asking me what I am doing and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may publish this letter if you wish and I hope others who have the same complaint will see it and get health from your medicine as I did."—Mrs. A. HORNUNG, 91 Stanton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Was A Blessing To This Woman.

SO. RICHMOND, VA.—"I was troubled with a bearing down pain and a female weakness and could not stand long on my feet. Of all the medicines I took nothing helped me like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now regular and am getting along fine. I cannot praise the Compound too much. It has been a blessing to me and I hope it will be to other women."—Mrs. D. TYLER, 23 West Clopton St., South Richmond, Va.

Pains in Side, Could Hardly Stand.

LODI, WIS.—"I was in a bad condition, suffering from a female trouble, and I had such pains in my sides I could hardly move. Before I had taken the whole of one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt better, and now I am well and can do a good day's work. I tell everybody what your medicine has done for me." —Mrs. JOHN THOMPSON, Lodi, Wisconsin.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Your Great Chance to get a California Farm is NOW

In the great San Joaquin Valley, California, are chances today for money-making in fruit-growing, in dairying, in poultry-raising, that appeal to the man who wants to make his effort count for most.

Your markets are unlimited. There are the hungry big cities of the Pacific Coast, two of which are to have great expositions next year. Thousands of mines and lumber camps never get enough farm products. The rest of the world is glad to pay good prices for California fruit.

You will find a well developed country. You will find good roads and rural delivery. A neighborly, get-together and work-for-the-benefit-of-all spirit makes a success of co-operative effort in getting the profit for the grower.

Ambitious, progressive farmers are wanted to settle this wonderful valley. I know where the opportunities are, and I will gladly point them out. I can save you time and travel, because you need not duplicate the investigations my staff has made.

Our books, "San Joaquin Valley," "Dairying" and "Poultry," will give you a great deal of information. Then if you will write me what more you would like to know, I will tell you. The books are free. So is all the assistance and information which I can give you.

Santa Fe agricultural demonstrators will assist new settlers in selecting the right crops to get best results. One of these men will help you if you wish.

Just say "Send California books."

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
are Railway Exchange, Chicago

DOUBT EXISTS AS TO TORREON FIGHT

MEAGRE ADVICES FROM FRONT AND FEDERAL CLAIMS CONFLICT.

REBELS SAID TO BE ROUTED

Mexico City Report States 2,000 Constitutionalists Were Killed—Assert Enemy Is Retreating Northward.

Mexico City, March 27.—The war department makes the claim that the rebels under Villa were routed at Torreon with great slaughter Wednesday.

Federals Have Inning.

Eight hundred men under General Maas and General Javier De Moure, it is announced, arrived opportunely from Saltillo in time to add greatly to the federal victory. The rebels are said to be retreating northward, with the federals pounding at their rear.

It is admitted that Villa's men entered Lredo, a suburb of Torreon, but it is explained that this was a ruse on the part of General Velasco to ambush them. As soon as they were well into that territory the federal artillery shelled them out, the cavalry charging as the rebels started to retreat.

Use Armored Autos.

Generals Maas and DeMoure are reported to have made the distance between Hipolito and Torreon in 50 armored automobiles the railroad having been cut at Hipolito.

The rebel losses in dead and wounded are reported to be 2,000.

Definite News Not Available.

El Paso, Tex.—Meagre advices from the front were mixed in character, but out of the medley, schooled observers drew the conclusion that the rebels met at Torreon and Gomez Palacio an enemy in no wise inferior and that their attack had been checked at the onset of the battle proper.

Rebel officials at Juarez, as well as refugees in this city, place more reliance in dispatches from legitimate correspondents at the front than in so-called official dispatches. One of the correspondents wired: "Villa says wires will be open when he reaches Torreon."

Inference Is Drawn.

In the course of the day no other press dispatches were received, but this one plainly carried the inference that the attack on Torreon had only begun.

Rebel advices here were that Villa was attacking the outskirts of Torreon and that two-thirds of the rebel army under the direct command of General Benavides were thus engaged.

Unconfirmed rumors had it that Villa had executed 200 federal prisoners and that in one assault 58 federals were killed and 200 wounded.

Constitutionalist sympathizers place a gloomy construction on the failure of detailed newspaper dispatches to get through.

An authoritative telegram was received here stating that all foreigners in the battle zone at Torreon were safe.

Federals Lose All.

Laredo, Tex.—The battered remnants of the army of 1,200 federals with which General Guardiola set out to attack the eastern headquarters of the constitutionalists at Matamoras, Mex., returned to Nuevo Laredo, having lost ammunition, supplies, and a large part of their active force in Monday's battle at Guererro, which ended in the rout of the federals.

Preparations are being made to resist a possible attack on Nuevo Laredo.

EXPENSES OF PRIMARY RACES

Upper House Gives Out Amount Spent by Candidates in Senatorial Contests.

Washington, March 27.—First reports of campaign expenditures in senatorial primaries under the new direct elections amendments have just been made public by the senate.

Representative Hobson of Alabama sent in a detailed account of expenditures aggregating $5,367.24 of which $2,174 was spent in traveling and $2,618.19 in newspaper and other advertising.

Contributions to his fund amounted to $1,825, of which $600 came from the National Women's Temperance union. Representative Underwood, Mr. Hobson's opponent, has not made his report.

From South Dakota, Senator Crawford, who was defeated by Representative Burke, reported spending $2,055, while Representative Burke's list totaled $3,328.10. Senator Clark of Arkansas reported $360.30 and his opponent, William F. Kirby, $1,631.50.

Senator Shively of Indiana reported that he had spent nothing.

Mrs. Gunness Possibly Found.

Laporte, Ind., March 26.—For the fifth time the authorities of this county have been persuaded to appropriate railroad fare for investigation of a report that Mrs. Belle Gunness has been "found." Clint Cochrane, a marshal when the Gunness "murder farm" sensation was being exploited, in 1908, has been sent to Neville, Sask., where the Northwest mounted police have under surveillance a woman homesteader who, they suspect, is the woman poisoner.

Banking Reform Bill Passed.

Albany, N. Y., March 27.—The Van Tuyl bill, which would radically revise the state banking law and regulate and restrict private banking business, passed both houses of the legislature, under emergency messages from Governor Glynn.

Costa Rica Peace Pact Ratified.

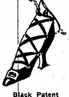
Washington, March 27.—The senate has ratified the treaty with Costa Rica extending for five years the arbitration convention with that country, concluded in 1909.

TO MATCH THE GOWN

FOOTWEAR ELABORATE AND OCCASIONALLY STARTLING.

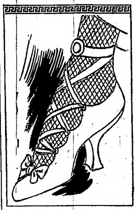
With the Prettiest of Shoes, Conspicuously Embroidered Stockings Are Worn—Some Charming Fancies Seen in City Shops.

To meet the requirements of the fashionable woman, whose faultless appearance necessitates the wearing of specially matched shoes to each gown, manufacturers offer the most alluring footwear. They realize that never before was there so great an opportunity for making money as at present. Even the most conservative dressers insist upon pretty footwear, for with the short, tight skirts an otherwise faultless costume will be ruined if the shoes are not in keeping.



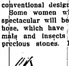
Black Patent Leather.

Stockings are as much a factor in the scheme of dress as shoes. A few years back women disdained the thought of conspicuously embroidered stockings, but today nothing is too elaborate. For instance, a pair of dull blue suede slippers are accompanied by a pair of dull blue silk hose, elaborately embroidered in soft tones, with shaped medallions encircling a small bouquet of miniature roses. Another pair of green suede slippers, ornamented with soft colored bows and laced with ribbons of a matching color, are fastened with a jade buckle, set in a heavy rim of dull gold and are accompanied by a pair of latticework silk hose of the same shade. Another pair of dull green suede slippers fastened with straps over the instep have pearl buttons, and are accompanied by sheer silk hose of the same shade embroidered on the ankle with a flower and leaf design. Another pair of black and white slippers with black heels and black bows are perforated in order to show ribbons. A pair of dainty stockings with scroll design on the ankle are worn with these. Still another pair of slippers of black suede are accompanied by a pair of pale green stockings. The shoes have cameo buckles set in a dull gold rim. This time the stockings are embroidered in dull gold, in a conventional design at the ankle.



Green Suede.

Some women who go in for the spectacular will be interested in the hose, which have gayly colored animals and insects inset with semi-precious stones. For instance, one pair of hose seen in a New York shop window was ornamented at the instep with a tiny chameleon in imitation emeralds. Another pair of hose in black silk showed on the instep a scarlet lobster embroidered with red silk thread. Still another pair of silk hose in a dainty shade of gray had a tiny gray mouse with pink eyes. Many are the hose embroidered in flower designs, self-tones or natural colors. One pair was decked with morning glories in all the lovely shades of the flowers; another with forget-me-nots, and a third pair of black silk stockings was adorned with yellow daisies.



White Suede, Black Velvet Ribbon.

Hat Trimmings.

A new substitute for aigrettes in the spring will be built up of wheat heads. Wheat trimming has been used for a long time on hats, of course, but to replace the aigrette it is to be subjected to some new treatment. Artificial flowers for hats are to be more used than ever before, say the milliners in the know.

New Shapes for Spring.

Flowers will certainly be much used as trimmings on the spring hats, for the Watteau and Begere shapes are returning to favor, most of them being crownless and worn tilted upwards at the back.

One of these picturesque hats is carried out in black satin, lined with pink and trimmed with pink roses and black over pink tulle.

Another hat is made of copper colored moire with curious folds and pleats wired up to a considerable height at one side, while its sole decoration is a single orange flower on the edge of the brim in front.

In Blue and White.

For one of those pretty mahogany-framed serving trays there is nothing prettier than a centerpiece of white worked in delft blues. If the oval piece of linen so worked is tightly framed, there is little danger of the dust's creeping through and soiling the white ground. If one's breakfast set is of blue and white, this blue-worked tray is most appropriate. The mahogany frame makes a pleasing contrast. However, if the dining room is furnished in oak, the frame of the tray should also be in that wood. A conventional design of blue cornflowers worked in lazy-daisy stitch on a ground of white linen is effective. Such a design is quickly worked up. The heavier the strands of floss used the more effective is the completed design.

GUEST ROOM MADE RESTFUL

One Hostess Insists on Harmony in Color, Even to the Tint of the Soap Used.

A hostess who is noted for her congenial week end parties, which are given all through the summer at a delightful country house out on Long Island, makes a practice of picking up her guestroom soaps while in Paris on shopping bent early in May. There is something about the delicate, elusive fragrance of a French soap which no American made soap seems to emulate, and though, of course, the French varieties cost a good deal more, the distinction imparted to a guestroom in this manner is incontestable.

This particular hostess selects four kinds of soap, in four colors to harmonize with her various guestrooms, done in rose pink, pale green, pale buff and violet and rose. Blue this hostess debars as too chilly and austere for a bed chamber. The four soaps selected are violet, rose cylamen and verveine. The violet soap is in a beautiful shade of lavender, the rose soap in pink, the cyclamen in white and the verveine in delicate green. Each soap has the fragrance of the flower it typifies and on one side of the cake is stamped the name of the flower.

This hostess keeps also in each guestroom a dainty silk kimono and inexpensive, heelless kid boudoir slippers in the color of the room, so that the overnight or week-end guest who brings only a suitcase is provided with a pretty negligee for breakfast in her room.

'MAGPIE' EFFECT MUCH LIKED

Combination of Black and White, Skillfully Draped, Is Proving Popular for Evening Wear.

Black and white are still worn, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, for evening. A dress of black chiffon won due meed of admiration. It had over it a most uncommon tunic, consisting of three flounces of white gauze.

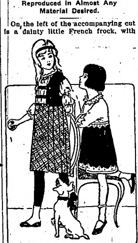
From these flounces fell, as if accidentally, long jet tassels. The corsage was of white gauze, crossed, and finishing in wings which served as sleeves. These wings had long points, terminating in long jet tassels. Around the waist was a deep jet corselet.

A detail which is quite charming is to have the bust simply veiled with white tulle, over which run chains of black or colored beads. A striking effect was produced by a black and gold skirt with a corsage of this description outlined with jet. Another corsage of white tulle had a sort of Indo-Chinese corselet of many-colored beads, which had a sumptuous and strange effect.

MODELS POPULAR IN FRANCE

Child's Frocks That May Easily Be Reproduced in Almost Any Material Desired.

On the left of the accompanying cut is a dainty little French frock, with a plaid skirt, a black velvet bodice and a tulle guimpe. It could easily be reproduced at home in plaid and plain blue serge—the skirt of the plaid—in dark blue, green and a little red—the bodice of the plain blue serge. The guimpe could be made of mull.



The puffs in the sleeves can be effected by means of tapes, run through casings in an ordinary full guimpe sleeve, pulled up and tied on the wrong side. When the guimpe goes to the laundry, the tapes can be removed.

On the right is a frock of blue and white taffeta. A band of white taffeta, embroidered with blue, is used about the bottom of the skirt and the same embroidery is used on the waist. The frock could be reproduced in yellow or blue or pink, and white linen with fine edging, embroidered in color, for trimming.

To Clean Black Jet.

First brush the jet free from dust, then apply a little olive oil with a brush and polish with chamois.

For the Small Room.

If you wish to write or sew and have no space for a table in the tiny hall bedroom get a board of proper size, pull out a dresser drawer, place the board on top, and you have a table without having to remove everything from the dresser. A heavy board is best, and a leaf from an extension table would be just the thing, and it could be hidden in the closet when not in use.

To Fnish Armholes.

An excellent way to finish armholes in a fine lingerie blouse is to sew the sleeves in by machine, then buttonhole around the edges with either a coarse thread or soft floss.

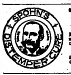
A Human Churn

"WHEN the food reaches the stomach it is subjected to a peculiar churning movement by the muscular walls of the stomach"—(See Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, page 45). In the liver, kidneys and skin, the blood is purified of its waste materials—these organs act as human filters, leaving the blood pure and clear—unless liver, digestive tract and kidneys are clogged.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is a stomach, liver and kidney tonic—by assisting the stomach to assimilate, the liver to filter, the kidneys to act—the poisons are removed, the red blood corpuscles are increased and one feels light, fresh and active instead of logy, dull and heavy. The "Discovery" stimulates the stomach, increases action of heart and arteries and is a most satisfactory alterative in blood-taint of any character. The refreshing influence of this extract of native medicinal plants has been favorably known for over forty years. Everywhere some neighbor can tell you of the good it has done.

Sold by all medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form; or send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., and a trial box will be mailed you.



Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence,

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The Secret.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is known to give the most sumptuous and the most beautiful dinners in the world. She is also known as the possessor of a trenchant wit.

It is said of Mrs. Fish that the remarkable success of a rich but ill-favored New York girl's marriage with a spendthrift nobleman was recently discussed in her presence. No one could understand the happiness of this marriage, which had seemed to bode so ill. But Mrs. Fish shrugged and said:

"The girl won't let her husband touch a penny of her principal—and that you see, keeps up the interest."

PIMPLES ON FACE AND ARMS

411 Howard St., Dayton, Ohio.—"About a year ago my face, neck, arms and back were beginning to become afflicted with pimples and blackheads. My pimples would get very large and appear to come to a head. If I tried to open them the pain would be terrible, but nothing could be taken from them. They itched very badly; I suffered terribly from itching. After scratching, the pimples would swell and after the swelling was gone my face would become very red and remain so for some time. My clothing caused the itching to be worse. When it was warm it was utterly impossible to sleep.

"I used a cream and the more I used the worse they got. Shortly after, I read the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and determined to use them. The itching stopped almost immediately. This was about three months ago and I am entirely cured now." (Signed) Miss Marguerite E. Jacobs, Jan. 13, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Modern War Fireworks.

The most elaborate fireworks in the world are those reserved for use in time of war. The possibilities of signaling for long distances and of illuminating the enemy's position by night have been carefully studied and fireworks of unprecedented size and brilliancy have been constructed.

Let another great war be fought and the fireworks display would completely eclipse our most elaborate Fourth of July celebrations. One of the most beautiful of these fireworks is the star shell. By means of a large rocket arrangement these stars are sent to great altitudes, and on bursting throw a powerful white light over a considerable radius.

The war rockets are the largest ever constructed, measuring eight feet or more in length. On exploding at great altitudes combinations of colored stars are set free which will signal widely scattered troops.

Believed in Daylight Saving.

The late King Edward practiced daylight saving on lines similar to those proposed in the daylight saving parliamentary bill. For many years and Sandringham he caused his clocks to be advanced 30 minutes during the summer months, and in the last two years of his life he caused the same rule to be observed at Windsor and Balmoral, and said that he was favorably disposed towards the bill.

Style.

Mrs. Styles—To be in style the papers say one must have something slim about them.

Mr. Styles—Well, I'm in style, all right, then.

"How so?"

"Why, my pocketbook looks that way, all right."

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy the meal at noon time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Another Proof.

Representative Henry, whose objection to American girls marrying earls and counts is well known, said at a recent dinner in Waco:

"Take the Cinderella story. The prince, you will remember, rejected the two old and ugly sisters, and then the beautiful Cinderella slipped on the glass slipper and the young man made her his bride."

Mr. Henry paused, then he added:

"This story is but another proof that the girl who marries a title puts her foot in it."

Doctor up that Cough—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops are a sure relief for all coughs and colds—5c at Druggists.

Mean Thing.

Belle—Why, I actually changed countenance.

Nell—I don't see any improvement.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands. Adv.

The End of Them.

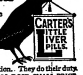
"Has Brown told you his last hard luck story?"

"I hope so."—Exchange.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

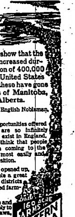
Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessable a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent



160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

OWN LAND IN CALIFORNIA
FOR YOUR FUTURE HOME or for a MONEY MAKING $$$ INVESTMENT! $$$$
1/4 ACRES OR MORE
OLIVEWOOD TERRACE
GROW LEMONS AND OLIVES!
SAN DIEGO SECURITIES Co.
TIMKEN BLDG. SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Western Canada Lands

The richest Mixed Farming lands in Western Canada are in the Battleford District. The soil is a deep black loam on clay subsoil and lands can be purchased at from $10 per acre up. Excellent water in abundance, and railroad facilities and good markets. Write for list of selected properties to L. H. GOOD, Secretary, Board of Trade, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY New Western Canada main line Railway Townsite opens in spring to merchant, settler, investor. Buy business centre lot quick—easy terms. Canadian Townsite Inv. Co., Nat'l Hotel, Minneapolis

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

25 CTS

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

YOUR

Easter Suit is ready for you at

David Lazar

SEEDS

A full line of garden seeds, clover, alfalfa and fodder corn seeds. Buy the Northrup, King seeds, the guaranteed to grow kind at

OLE MATHESON

Caught With the Goods

I need the room and frankly the money, so must reduce the stock of goods that I am caught with now. What is my loss is your gain. Come in April 1, prepared to buy and you will not go away disappointed.

A. H. Pitkin

St. Hilaire
Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve, in 10, 20, or 60 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until 4 P. M.

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CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
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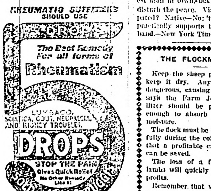

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
"5-DROPS"
The Best Remedy For all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
164-166 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Between Friends.

Betty—I shall not wed until I can marry a hero. Alice—Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one.—Boston Transcript.

A Sinking Fund.

"John," said the member of the Housewives' league, "what's a sinking fund?"

"A fund that isn't big enough to keep you afloat," answered John gloomily.—Buffalo Express.

Depravity.

Native—Yes, sir, he may be the richest man in town, but he does a lot to disturb the peace. Visitor—Is he dissipated? Native—No; 'tain't that, but he practically supports the village brass band.—New York Times.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

Keep the sheep pen level and keep it dry. Any moisture is dangerous, causing snuffles, etc., says the Farm Journal. Dry litter should be put in often enough to absorb every bit of moisture.

The flock must be watched carefully during the cold months, so that a profitable crop of lambs can be saved.

The loss of a few sheep or lambs will quickly knock off all profits.

Remember that when you are feeding for the lamb crop you are also feeding for wool. A well fed, well nourished ewe will shear a heavy fleece.

Sheep need salt in winter as well as in summer.

To make it pretty sure that no ewe will turn off her lambs, see to it that when the lambs are born she is in condition to furnish milk for two.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday March 28, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at regular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon

When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel, with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of boiling water and after cooling cover the meat with it. Bacon strips should remain in the brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe, and has given the best of satisfaction.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm St. Paul.

Farmers' Clubs

There were 625 farmers' clubs in Minnesota February 1, 1914. These clubs are simply local organizations started by farm families who desire to improve their social conditions. Most of these meet once a month to present a program. Part of this program is made up of literary work, but, the larger part is given to the discussion of farm and home topics. Consequently these farmers' clubs are quite a force in educating the farmers in better methods of farm practice. Anyone desiring to start one of these clubs in his community can get help by writing to the Agricultral Extension Division at University Farm, St. Paul, or by calling on his local agricultural instructor in the high school, his county agent, or his county superintendent. All these men are interested and will do all they can to help organize a farmers' club in any rural community.—H. M. Bush, Farmers' Club Specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charly Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Anna Lundstrom and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Charly Lundstrom being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Charly Lundstrom of Thief River Falls, Minn.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 14th day of March 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET.
(SEAL) Judge.
CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, Red Lake Falls] m21-3t

Memory.

Dear as remembered kisses after death.

All our sensations are memory, some say. It may be. It may not be. But this we know: The perfume that is the finest is the perfume of reminiscence. It may be a vagrant fragrance from the woods or in the city's air. The song neglected, but remembered, is the most appealing. The taste acquired in childhood is that that tickles most our older palate. A friend is a composite of our memories. Sometimes that part of us that is the bud and leaf seems the whole tree. But we would die without the roots. Memory is the roots and sap of us.—Kansas City Star.

Witty Sayings.

W. S. Gilbert said of Beerbohm Tree's Hamlet that it was "funny without being coarse."

During an Englishman's lecture in New Haven the usher said to a late comer: "Please, sir, take your seat as quietly as possible. The audience is asleep."

A Philadelphia woman said: "Of course, there will be no marriage in heaven. There will be plenty of women there and a few men, but none any one would care to marry."

A Marvelous Escape

By RYLAND BELL

During the French revolution at first the people thought only of getting a constitution from the king, and many of the best men and women of France were interested in the movement. But it is easier to start a rebellion among those who get the least of the good things of the world than to control it after it is well under way. The movement soon fell under the control of the lowest, most oppressed classes, and their prime object was to eradicate by the guillotine the royal family and the nobility, whom they considered their natural enemies. By this time, maddened by the taste of blood, they were bent on executing those who would not follow them in their passion for murder, and from that time till the end many a good man and woman fell under the ax.

Jean Odinow was walking in the Champs Elysees in Paris, moaning, weeping and wringing his hands. Through the trees he could see a crowd, above which towered the guillotine that was doing its work in exterminating the nobility of France, in the Place de la Revolution. The crowd, curious to see the horrible work, encircled the instrument, the executioner, the condemned and the soldiers whose business it was to keep the victims in place.

Jean could neither bring himself to join these onlookers nor could he keep far away. He knew that his sweetheart, Julie Le Brun, was standing among the condemned, waiting her turn to be executed. He could hear the knife drop every few minutes and wondered whether or no it had released her from suffering. There were many to be dispatched that day, and since the work was not commenced till late in the afternoon, though the day was ending, it had not been finished.

Near the guillotine stood the victims, with their hands tied behind their backs, arranged in three lines, Julie Le Brun, a girl of eighteen, in the second. The first line had been nearly exhausted when the ax got caught above and would not come down. No one of the officials present was capable of fixing it, and a mechanic was sent for.

Waiting causes disorganization. The soldiers lowered their muskets to the pavement and stood at rest. Behind them stood the crowd. Now and again some curious person would push or be pushed forward toward the prisoners. The soldiers would order these intruders back. There was considerable delay in finding a mechanic, and when one came he did not seem familiar with the contrivance by which the ax was suspended and dropped. All this took time and the day was fading into darkness.

The lines of prisoners became somewhat confused. The soldiers behind them also become disordered. The prisoners, the soldiers and the rear line of prisoners at times were lapped. Julie dropped back into the third line and was at the end of it. An artisan in a blue blouse, anxious to see the death of an aristocrat, pushed forward between Julie and the next prisoner. By this she found herself as much a part of the crowd as of the prisoners. A woman of the former was next to her, and Julie sidled behind her. The girl's heart stood still with a wild hope. A soldier was within a few feet of her, but he was endeavoring to force back a man who was trying to get forward to a place where he could see the guillotine. Julie backed farther out, the gap before her being immediately filled with those who were pushing forward. Turning, she slowly forced her way to the rear. The crowd pressing against her, no one noticed that her hands were tied behind her. At last she reached the rear of the crowd and was free. Then she ran like a deer toward the trees in the Champs Elysees.

"Monsieur," she said to one she met, but whose features she did not distinguish in the gloaming, "have you a knife in your pocket?"

"Mon Dieu!"

"Oh, Jean!"

"Is it you, Julie, in the flesh or in the spirit?"

"Cut the cord! Be quick!"

He then saw that her hands were bound behind her, and, recovering from the shock and with a wild joy in his heart, he released them. Then both hurried away. Julie fled, feeling that it could not be possible that she could get away without being followed. Even if not missed before, her escape was sure to be known when her name was called for execution. When she became exhausted Jean begged her to rest, but so great was her terror that she ran on till she could go no farther.

They were by this time near the summit of the rise on which later Napoleon built the arch to commemorate his victories. Jean, taking Julie in his arms, carried her into a side street. Dreading least some of that class that was crying for blood would suspect and stop them, they crawled unobserved under the front steps of a house and there remained till the night had fully settled and Julie had recovered from her exhaustion. Then they sallied forth and walked leisurely till they had reached one of the city gates and, having satisfied the guards that they were ordinary persons going home, went forth free.

The lovers walked all the way to Boulogne, where they succeeded in persuading the captain of a vessel about to cross the channel to England to take them aboard.

Mother's Fault.

Mother—What! Novel reading again, Mary? Daughter (pulling up the heel of her slipper)—Well, my darling mother, there is nothing for me to do. You do everything about the house, don't you?—Boston Gazette.

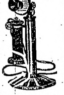
Punctuation.

Full stops were introduced into English literature in 1520, colons in 1580 and semicolons in 1590.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.29
Barley	.26
Rye	.44

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of
The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - - Minn.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible] Meets at their hall every [illegible] Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1794 Modern Brotherhood of America, meets at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Have You Ever Formed
The Habit of Having a
Bank Account

Send your money out through this bank thereby getting a receipt for every bill paid

Merchant's State
Bank

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Published in Pennington County, the LAND OF THE BIG RED CLOVER

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914. NUMBER 38

THE LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. John Foilstad went to Holt, Saturday.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

O. Hegstrom moved into his residence on Water Street, this week.

English services in the Synod church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ella Jackson left Saturday for Grand Forks where she has accepted a position as teacher.

Gus Fellman has run his new Ford car continually since March 12. This is setting a new record for this section of the country.

[illegible] Jackson made a brief visit [illegible] parents in this village Sunday. [illegible] by auto, to Red Lake [illegible] afternoon.

[illegible] Amble left Wednesday for Grand Forks where he will remain [illegible] three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin came [illegible] from Thief River, on the [illegible] train Monday.

Myrtle Blaine has finished her [illegible] school at Rhoda, Minn. and is now at her home here.

G. P. Cross of McHenry, N. D. arrived Tuesday to spend a few days visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Paterson.

[illegible] Hanson, who is attending the Crookston College, visited with his brother, J. Hanson in this village, between trains, Monday.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best [illegible] they on the market. [illegible] is the local agent. adv

J. P. [illegible] of Gilmore City Iowa, had shipped to this village last Saturday, a large gasoline breaking outfit which will be used to break the school [illegible], otherwise known as section 36.

Lyman Peck, who has occupied the Hooper farm, has rented the E. E. Anderson place on the eastside and [illegible] until Mr. Larson completes his house on South Main Street.

[illegible] D. Converse, formerly connected with the Spectator, and now [illegible] of the Grygla Eagle, was in this village calling on friends, Monday. We acknowledge a fraternal call at this office.

O. F. Post removed from the Hegstrom residence last Monday. Mr. Post will store his household goods until he can acquire possession of the Engerbretson house, which his has rented.

Synod. Elim Mission Church services by Rev. Olson in town of Black River at the home of Mrs. M. Miller Friday April 3, at 7:30 and in the church of St. Hilaire Sunday April 5, at 10:30 a. m. and in east side school house in the evening at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

An excellent line of the best aluminum ware, containing 93 per cent pure aluminum and 7 percent of pure copper, will wear 20 years under ordinary circumstances. Also a good line of granite, galvanized and tinware, all sold at very reasonable prices.

1-1-p1. Jackson Bros.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The A. H. Pitkin sale is well attended this week.

Ella Skete is assisting at the Lazar store, this week.

Gladys Konzen entertained the Thimble Bee, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Thursday morning.

Miss Esther Palmer went to Crookston, Wednesday to consult an occulist. She returned Friday morning.

Julius Nelson was in the village Friday and hauled out a fine organ which he purchased from Henry Olson.

Marie Hooper who is teaching at Wylie, came in last evening to spend the week-end with her parents.

Miss. Agnes Bjorn of Crookston came up Tuesday and will have charge of the switchboare at the local phone exchange.

Mrs. C. Biglow and children arrived Tuesday morning and are now settled in their home, west of town.

A right start in life means success. Then start in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Supt. E. A. Mostue visited the schools in this village Thursday morning and returned to Thief River on the morning train

C. Biglow, the enterprising farmer who recently moved onto the Hooper farm, which he has purchased, is hauling out lumber and will erect a new barn.

Chas. Strom, who formerly resided west of this village and who is now located at Spooner, Minn., was in the village attending to business matters Thursday and Friday.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

Mrs. Duncan McAllister and daughter arrived Wednesday from Balfour, N. D. and will spend the next two weeks visiting with Mrs. McAllister's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson

Services at the United Church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The ladies aid society will meet with Mrs. A. S. Wilson next Wednesday. Services at the Lunstad church tomorrow at 17 o'clock a. m.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

f14-8 DAN WHALEN.

For Sale

Three year old heifer with with three weeks old heifer calf by side.

a-1-t.f. ALBERT SEVERSON

Have You Ever Formed
The Habit of Having a
Bank Account

Send your money out through this bank thereby getting a receipt for every bill paid

Merchant's State
Bank

A New Settler

C. Biglow of Gilmore City. Iowa, who purchased the Hooper farm last fall, arrived Saturday with two car loads of horses, cattle and household goods.

He moved out to the farm, which is an exceptionally fine one, adjoining the village on the northwest.

Mr. Biglow comes well supplied with cattle and machinery and expects to commence work on his place at once.

I. O. O. F. Party

The third I. O. O. F. Party of this season was given at I. O. O. F. Hall, Saturday evening. Progressive whist was the diversion of the evening after which a delicious lunch served.

Alice Hall and E. Smith captured the high scores, each recieving a deck of cards as a prize.

Marie Hooper, as a consolation prize, won a chamois "what you may call it" and O. Gunstad for the men's consolation prize, recieved a genuine corncob pipe and a package of real "Badger".

A new shipment of Easter Hats will be received next week.

Mrs. L. HOLMES.

A full line of Kimball instruments is now on display at my warehouse. If you contemplate buying an instrument come in and see this line.

HENRY OLSON.

Land Seekers

C. C. Elliot, the land man has had a number of prospective buyers up this week.

New Engine

Dr. E. F. Dann recieved a new Rumley gas tractor this week, which he intends to set at breaking on his ranch, east of town.

More Settlers

The party that purchased the Doble farm west of town passed thru here this week enroute to Wylie, with his immigrant effects.

Will Build

Mr. Edgington, the owner of sec. 36 in Sanders, is having lumber hauled out to his place and will commence the erection of farm buildings. He also unloaded his Rumley tractor and breaking outfit, which will be taken out later.

H. O. Kjomme in the Race

In this issue will be found the announcement of H. O Kjomme the popular young attorney of Thief River Falls, as a candidate for county Attorney, at the primaries June 16 th.

Mr. Kjomma is well qualified in every way for the office and should make an excellent campaign.

Mark Twain Liked Girls.

Mark Twain, although the creator of the most lovable boy in literature, Tom Sawyer, was really more interested in little girls, says Marion Schuyler Allen in the Strand Magazine, and it was through his interest and affection for my little daughter Helen that we came to know him so well and to share the last months of his life. He used to pretend that only girls were interesting; that boys ought not to exist until they were men. The fact was he really was interested in any young creature. In one of the books he gave Helen he wrote, "It is better to be a young June beetle than an old bird of paradise."

Standing by His Colors.

The box office man in a Broadway theater was called away for ten minutes and had to leave things in charge of a greenhorn. Before departing he explained in detail the prices of the various tickets, and the new man said he understood.

No sooner was the novice left alone than a woman appeared at the window.

"How much are the tickets here?" she inquired.

"Well," said the greenhorn, remembering his instructions, "the blue ones are $2, the red ones are $1.50 and the yellow ones are only $1."—New York Tribune.

The Boarders.

Neighbor—How many men are boarding at your house now, Elsie? Small Elsie—Only two. Neighbor—Who are they? Small Elsie—One of them is a gentleman and the other is papa.—Chicago News.

The New Road

We stated some time ago that the road between here and Thief River had been surveyed with a view of gravelling it. Since that time a scheme has been railroaded thru and is now before the Board of Commissioners, to extend the road around this village. The proposed route of the road which will run from Thief River to Red Lake Falls, is along the same route now used, until the town line north of town is reached, where it will run west two miles thence due south into Red Lake Falls.

There are no grades or bridges established along the proposed route which in itself, is a powerful argument against the move.

There is no reason why the road should not follow the old route. Under the law by which the proposed improvements are to be made, it is said to be impossible to appropriate any monies for grading inside of corporate limits.

If necessary, the village can grade inside of the limits to connect with the state road, thereby doing away with the necessity of placing the road out in the swamp.

It behooves the village officers to get busy before this deal goes too far.

Too Commercial.

"This is indeed a very commercial age," said a senator. "Take this artist's experience. A picture dealer entered a well known artist's studio in Boston the other day and bargained for a large canvas—a landscape of meadowland and cattle. When the price was agreed on and paid, the dealer took out his knife and, to the artist's horror, with one sweep of the blade, cut the canvas in two.

"'There now,' said the dealer complacently, 'I have two pictures, one of beautiful meadowland and a lake, the other of an interesting group of cattle. I can get for each about what I paid you for the whole canvas. Now sign this half, too.'"—Washington Star.

Wolsey and His Orange.

Oranges were first brought to England about the middle of the sixteenth century and found ready favor with those who could afford them. Curious use was sometimes made of the fruit soon after its introduction. Cavendish describes Cardinal Wolsey as entering a crowded chamber "holding in his hand a very fair orange, whereof the meat or substance within was taken out and filled up again with the part of a sponge, wherein was vinegar and other confections against the pestilent airs, the which he commonly smelt unto passing among the people or else when he was pestered with many suitors.—London Globe.

Nature and the Prairies.

Long and lovingly did brooding nature hover over the western prairies. Long ages ago she planed off the angles of them. While the Pharaohs built pyramids the prairies yet bided their time. Robed in thick carpets of grass and flowers, they gathered year by year their riches of vegetable mold. Richly brown is the good earth of the prairies, yielding readily to plow and harrow. Now we see everywhere the snug homestead, tree embowered, and near by a red barn. Here on the prairies is found the true and ancient democracy of America, the aristocracy of worth, high appreciation of the nobility of earnest endeavor and great friendliness of men.—Breeder's Gazette.

A Mountain of Alum.

In China, twelve and a half miles from the village of Liouchek, there is a mountain of alum which in addition to being a natural curiosity is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it yearly tons of alum. The mountain is not less than ten miles in circumference at its base and has a height of 1,940 feet. The alum is obtained by quarrying large bocks of stone, which are first heated in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes out and forms a layer about six inches in thickness. This layer is subsequently broken up into blocks weighing about ten pounds each.

Keep Away From Them.

The world is full of vice and temptation and pitfalls, as the pessimists say, but somehow or other none of these things really bother the man who has made up his mind to be decent and succeed.—Detroit Free Press.

KNOW THYSELF.

The highest purpose of intellectual cultivation is to give a man a perfect knowledge and mastery of his own inner self, to render our consciousness its own light and its own mirror; hence there is the less reason to be surprised at our inability to enter fully into the feelings and characters of others. No one who has not a complete knowledge of himself will ever have a true understanding of another.—Novalis.

Wyandotte

B. Holback was a St. Hilaire visitor Monday.

Mrs. A. Sundahl visited a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. A. Peterson.

Albert Anderson of Crookston is a guest of George Peterson this week.

Neva and Roy Sumpter called at P. W. Peterson's Sunday.

Wm. Donhart and family visited at the Keller home Sunday.

Gina Finstad who is teaching here visited at the parental home Sunday.

Chas. Lindahl and daughter Grace, of Bemidji, visited Thursday evening and Friday at the M. Peterson home.

Mrs. McCash returned Saturday from Bemidji, where she has been visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Peterson and daughter Luba were at St. Hilaire on Friday.

Mrs. O. Peterson visited a few days this week at the Wm. Lindahl home.

Oscar Johnson, Roy and Charley Sumpter and Albert Johnson attended the dance in St. Hilaire Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter were at St. Hilaire Friday.

Mrs. P. Engelstad visited Sunday at Martin Peterson's.

Quite a few from this neighborhood attended the Y. P. S. at the Hazel Hall Sunday evening.

P. W. Peterson and son Frank attended the Market Day Auction at St. Hilaire Friday.

George, Julius, Elias and Miss Lena Peterson attended the I. O. G. T. lodge meeting Sunday.

Charley Sumpter drove across to Wylie Saturday.

Mr. Keller was in St. Hilaire Tuesday.

Miss Martha Albin visited at the P. W. Peterson home Sunday.

River Falls

Oscar Thyren visited at the parental home Sunday and left again for Crookston Monday.

Ruth Anderson, Nancy Hedlund, Agnes Swanson, and Walter and Arthur Swanson visited at the new home of Mr and Mrs. Paul Thyren Saturday evening.

A large crowd attended the Y. P. S. at Hazel Sunday evening and all report a splendid time.

Mrs. E. Klemesrud returned from Crookston Tuesday after a weeks visit with friends and daughter Carrie.

Ruth Anderson left Monday for her new home at Bemidji.

B. Brevik and Luba Peterson, attended the show at Hazel Tuesday.

John Hogquist is now at G. B. Peterson's where we think he will remain for the summer,

Gems In Verse

OLD FAVORITES.

THE CONQUERED BANNER.

FURL that banner, for 'tis weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it; it is best.
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it,
And its foes now scorn and brave it.
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

Take the banner down! 'Tis tattered,
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered
Over whom it floated high.
Oh, 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard that those who once unrolled it
Now must furl it with a sigh!

Furl that banner, furl it sadly.
Once ten thousand hailed it gladly,
And ten thousand wildly, madly
Swore it should forever wave,
Swore that foeman's sword should never
Hearts like theirs entwined dissever
Till that flag should float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it, for the hands that grasped it
And the hearts that fondly clasped it
Cold and dead are lying low,
And that banner, it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it,
Love the cold dead hands that bore it,
Weep for those who fell before it,
Pardon those who trailed and tore it,
And, oh, wildly they deplore it,
Now, to furl and fold it so!

Furl that banner! True, 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story
Though its folds are in the dust,
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages,
Furl its folds though now we must.

Furl that banner softly slowly,
Treat it gently—it is holy—
For it droops above the dead.
Touch it not—unfold it never—
Let it droop there furled forever,
For its people's hopes are fled.

—Abram Joseph Ryan.

A Different View.

"Health is wealth," quoted the sage. "No, it isn't," replied the stranger. "I'm a doctor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hanson paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate, I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary

election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support.

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develod ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Banker Files for Legislature

Red Lake Falls.—John A. Duffy, a banker of this city, has filed for house member from the sixty-first legislative district, comprising the counties of Red Lake, Pennington and Clearwater.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

He Didn't Know.

The curious pedestrian stopped where a man was working in his garden, and wishing to be friendly, he said:

"I say, my friend, how deep is your lot?"

The man looked up from his work.

"I really don't know, stranger," he said. "I never dug down fur enough to find out."

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election, to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good

Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities, especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss-rulers, are political "Yeggmen", robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non-Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Government but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affairs. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

AUCTION SALE

I will sell at public auction on my farm, 2½ miles north of Wylie and 7 miles west of St. Hilaire, on April 7, 1914, the following described property:

LIVE STOCK

1 bay mare, age 6 yrs, weight 1500.
1 sorrel " 5 " " 1500.
1 bay horse " 6 " " 1400.
1 gray mare " 14 " " 1400.
1 gray mare colt.
5 fresh milk cows.
2 cows coming fresh soon.
1 shorthorn bull 1 year old.
4 calves.
100 chickens. 4 turkeys.

FARM MACHINERY

1 double disc drill nearly new.
1 new 14 inch gang plow.
1 Champion mower.
1 Deering hay rake.
1 McCormick binder.
2 sets of work harness.
1 Economy cream separator.
1 wide tire wagon.
1 narrow tire "
1 set bobsleighs.
1 " lightbobs.
1 double buggy.
1 3 section steel drag.
1 springtooth drag. 1 cultivator.
1 fanning mill, 1 grindstone.
1 14 inch breaking plow.
1 walking plow.

And other articles to numerous to mention.

Said commences at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Free lunch at noon.

TERMS: All sums of $10.00 or under, cash. On all sums over that amount, time will be given to Nov. 1, 1914 on bankable paper.

CHAS. SANDBERG, OWNER,
R. J. McKercher, Auctioneer.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and In Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

The senate passed without division a compromise bill to regulate trading in cotton.

• • •

Senator Cummins announced that he will address the senate on the financial condition of the railroads of the country and the result of governmental regulation of transportation.

• • •

The state department has been notified that the Haitian government has paid the defaulted interest for February on the national railroad bonds, with the addition of the interest to March 21. The report did not say how the money had been raised.

• • •

Secretary Daniels favors Senator [illegible] proposal to have a line of fast naval [illegible] carry mails, passengers and freight between the United States and South American ports. The [illegible] on the preliminary inquiries to determine the feasibility and cost of such a plan.

• • •

Wade H. Cooper, a local bank president, who recently lodged charges at the White House against Justice Daniel T. Wright of the district supreme court, was indicted by the grand jury on charges of criminal libel. The charges were referred to the house judiciary committee and dismissed.

• • •

Regulations issued by the immigration bureau to govern the admission and return of Chinese participating in the Panama-Pacific exposition provide that careful record shall be kept of all such Chinese, that they shall leave the country within thirty days after the close of the exposition and that once each week an immigration inspector shall ascertain by personal observation whether they are still employed at the exposition.

• • •

Trust legislation was again considered by the senate committee on interstate commerce, and it was announced later that regulations of holding companies was the only feature on which agreement had not been reached. Senators Robinson of Arkansas and Cummins of Iowa were named as a subcommittee to draft a section of the proposed anti-trust bill relating to this phase of big business.

• • •

Secretary Daniels reported to congress that coal from the Bering river fields in Alaska was unsuitable for use by the navy. Tests by the geological survey, by officials at Annapolis and aboard the naval cruiser Maryland, he said, all were unfavorable except that the Alaskan coal made less smoke. The report stated that the Bering coal was incapable of generating sufficient steam and could produce only 50 per cent efficiency of power.

DOMESTIC.

Colonel George W. Goethals and his wife have arrived at Colon from the United States. With them were Dr. Marshal Guthrie, chief quarantine officer, and W. H. May, the newly appointed marshal of the Canal zone.

• • •

Two hundred and fifty hotel proprietors of San Francisco agreed in an executive session of their association not to raise their charges above the rates now prevailing during the year of the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

• • •

Increase on freight rates on cement ranging from 1 to 2 cents a hundred pounds, proposed by railroads operating throughout the middle west and northwest have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington until July 30. The proposed advances average about 15 per cent.

• • •

Under a silken black banner, bearing in blood-red letters the inscription, "demolitions," 1,000 men and women anarchists, the unemployed and members of the Industrial workers of the world marched up Fifth avenue in New York for miles without waiting to ask the city authorities the permit required by ordinance.

• • •

Charged with obtaining money under false pretences from the Fidelity Trust company of Tacoma, Wash., O. B. Tender, formerly of that city, was arrested on the steamer Alsatian, which arrived at Halifax.

• • •

Chicago's registration list was reduced to below 670,000 by striking off the names of approximately 20,000 persons who failed to respond to "suspect" notices. More than 25,000 of these notices were mailed, 1,655 in the First ward where there are a large number of cheap lodging houses.

• • •

An anonymous cash gift of $50,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

• • •

The government's regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are so strict that the violations of the law charged against John F. Jelke and others were impossible, it was argued at their trial in the Chicago federal court by their attorney, John Barton Payne.

• • •

The federal grand jury at Council Bluffs, Iowa, returned an indictment against Harry H. Woodling, proprietor of a Council Bluffs mail order house, charging misuse of the mails by circulating misleading advertisements.

Kansas last yeor produced 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

• • •

Gold filled tooth have been found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed in Pompeii.

• • •

The bill providing for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition was killed in the Maryland house of delegates.

• • •

President Ellen B. Pendleton announced at Wellesley, Mass., that arrangements made since the recent fire which destroyed college hall assured the resumption of sessions at Wellesley college on April 7.

• • •

E. R. Kiger, alias E. R. Jordan, pleaded guilty in federal court at Detroit to operating a wholesale mail order swindling business at Trenton, a Detroit suburb, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and spend five years in prison.

• • •

A plea for half a million dollars more to provide for retired Methodist ministers and their families was made by Rev. Dr. L. C. Clemens of Des Moines at the formal opening of the seventy-fourth annual session of the New England southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Williamantic, Conn.

• • •

A strong stand for prohibition was taken at Bangor by Maine progressives at their first state convention to nominate candidates. Their platform advocated the submission of the question of national prohibition to the people of every state and pledged the party to a strict state-wide enforcement of the prohibition liquor law.

• • •

Indictments growing out of the recent street car rioting at Terre Haute, Ind., have been returned against Chief of Police Edward Holler, Edgar L. Brown, a labor leader, and Hilton Redman, an attorney and politican, who are charged jointly in one indictment with conspiracy to cause the riots for the purpose of causing injury to the property of the traction company.

• • •

The new Massachusetts law prohibiting employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age more than eight hours a day resulted in the discharge during the first year of 4,000 out of between 25,000 and 30,000 employed, according to a special report filed with Governor Walsh by the Labor and Industries commission at Boston.

• • •

Mrs. John T. Sterling, a former vice president general of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who was largely instrumental in getting double steps put on open trolley cars in Connecticut in place of the single high steps, is dead at her home at Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of 56. Death occurred from cancer.

• • •

Charles Kenlock, who shot Ora Griffin, a waitress; killed Mrs. Anna S. Phillips and then attempted to end his own life in a Philadelphia restaurant February 21, has been held to await the action of the grand jury. Both Kenlock and Miss Griffin have practically recovered their wounds which it was at first thought would prove fatal.

• • •

The Michigan motor car tax law, passed at the last session of the legislature providing for a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on motor vehicles, has been declared unconstitutional by the Michigan supreme court of Lansing. It was said at the secretary of state's office that approximately $226,000 has been collected under the new law and this money will now be returned to automobile owners with the exception of $3, which was the tax under the provisions of the old law.

FOREIGN.

Madame Caillaux, in her preliminary examination before Magistrate Henri Bouchard at Paris, recounted the motives which induced her to kill Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro. She was taken from Saint Lazare.

• • •

John Lind, President Wilson's envoy, may make a trip of observation over that portion of the Mexican republic controlled by the federals, as a result of the conference at Vera Cruz with the Mexican foreign minister, Jose Popez Portillo y Rojas. The recommendation was made by the minister, who said Mr. Lind appeared to be favorably impressed.

• • •

Legalized gambling in France has increased so enormously that the government has decided it ought to get a greater share of the profits. Under an act passed in 1907 the state has been getting 15 per cent of the gross receipts. A parliamentary commission has brought in a recommendation that from the gross incomes of gambling casino the state should have 3 per cent on incomes less than $2,000 up to 45 per cent on incomes exceeding $1,000,000, according to a graduated scale.

• • •

The rebel net about Torreon and vicinity was drawn closer and General Hererra fought the most important engagement of the advance near Hacienda Santa Clara, twenty-two miles north of Torreon.

• • •

King George of England has assumed the role of peacemaker in an effort to prevent threatened trouble in Ulster. Just what the result of his majestey's conciliatory move will be is a matter of conjecture, but it is known that the king is using every influence to avert the bloodshed.

• • •

Announcement of the death in Madrid, Spain, of Adolph Francis A. Bandelier, one of the foremost authorities on archeology in the United States, is contained in a cable message. He was 74 years old.

• • •

A brief, defending slavery for the colonies, declaring that its immediate abolition would deal to native uprisings, is handed in by the governor of German East Africa, Dr. Schnee, in response to a resolution passed by the reichstag last year, calling for the termination of household slavery.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

"JAG FARM" PROVES COSTLY

$385,823.79 Invested—Since Opening December 31, 1912, Attention Has Been Given 182 Inebriates.

St. Paul.—The state has invested $385,823.79 in the Farm for Inebriates, commonly known as the "jag farm," at Willmar, according to a report of the financial condition of that institution submitted to Governor Eberhart by Andrew E. Fritz, public examiner. The report was written by O. H. Havill, assistant examiner.

The farm was opened on December 31, 1912, and from that time up to March 1, 1914, twenty-six women and 156 men had been admitted.

The number at the institution on March 1 last was eighty-nine, ten being women. Patients have been admitted from forty-three of the state's eighty-six counties.

Many Doing Well.

Up to February 1 last, eighty-eight patients had left the hospital and the report shows thirty-nine are doing well, eleven have gone back to drinking, thirteen have failed to report, eight are insane and six not proper subjects.

Of the investment represented by the buildings at the institution the municipalities of the state through the 2 per cent tax on liquor licenses have contributed $307,012.23 and the state has issued certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $61,000.

1857 SETTLER IS STRICKEN

Pioneer Woman of Sauk Center Narrowly Escaped New Ulm Massacre.

Sauk Center.—Mrs. Eliza H. Boobar, who had lived in Minnesota since 1857, died at her home here at the age of 98 years. She had been blind for many years, but otherwise retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. She was widely celebrated for her good works and unfailing spirit of optimism.

Eliza H. Merrill was born March 1, 1816, at Auburn, Me. She was married to Calvin J. Boobar in November, 1836, and in 1857 came with him to Minnesota, stopping at St. Anthony until April, 1858, when they moved to a homestead near Sauk Center, but were forced to abandon it in August of that year and take refuge in a fort on Maine prairie, because of the hostile attitude of the Indians. The day the Boobars left their homestead occurred the massacre at New Ulm.

Remaining in the fort some six weeks, they turned their footsteps toward Minneapolis, remaining there until the spring of 1864, when they returned to Fair Haven and established a home in which both spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Boobar died in December, 1872.

GEN. ROBERT CATTERSON DIES

Believed to Be Last of Brigade Commanders in March to Sea.

Minneapolis. — Brigadier General Robert F. Catterson, who was a former resident of Minneapolis, is dead in San Antonio, Tex. General Catterson was a native of Indiana, and his record in the civil war, beginning with his enlistment as a private soldier in the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry in 1861, was one of the most brilliant of all Union officers.

When Sherman began his famous march to the sea, General Catterson had risen to command of a brigade under "Old Tecumseh," and participated in the march and its enlargements, being present finally at the surrender of General Johnson. In the course of the war he was in 41 battles, and he was wounded five times.

General Catterson is believed to be the last of the brigade commanders who made the march with Sherman to the sea, surviving his comrade, General Robert Adams of this city, only a few days.

Hurls Baby; Infant Uninjured.

Minneapolis.—Crazed by a sudden attack of some mental ailment, Mrs. Ida Lundin hurled her 5-months-old baby over the gates of a street car at Patrolman Frank Munson, who was waiting to arrest her as she stepped off the car. The baby, asleep at the time, was not awakened and was not injured when the policeman made a flying catch of it.

$200,000 Worth of Dogs.

St. Paul.—Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of dogs were assembled at the Auditorium Wednesday for the three-day exhibition, under the auspices of the Northwestern Kennel club. Nearly 500 dogs were entered and most of these were benched. Many of the entries were international champions and are valued at thousands of dollars. The aggregate value of the 475 canines posing for St. Paul three days was estimated at $200,000 by John Selb, secretary of the club.

Minneapolis.—Thomas Gardiner, for fifty years a resident of the house which he built, is dead at the age of 81 years. Mr. Gardiner, who was a pharmacist, had been in ill health a year, and for two weeks had been in bed. Mr. Gardiner was born in Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 12, 1833, and came to Minneapolis in 1857. At the time of the Minnesota Indian uprising in 1862, Mr. Gardiner joined a party of 100 horsemen headed by Captain Anse Northrup of St. Anthony and rode out to aid the refugees from Fort Ridgely.

MUTUAL COMPANIES' RECORD

Township Insurance Organizations Prosperous, According to State Commissioner.

St. Paul.—Township mutual fire insurance companies, which insure farm property in Minnesota alone, are having a most remarkable record in the state. According to Insurance Commissioner J. A. O. Preus last year the amount of business in force increased $25,133,378.

Since the year 1880, the insurance in force has progressed as follows: 1880, $1,704,210; 1890, $24,931,347; 1900, $121,999,087; 1912, $317,126,656; 1913, $342,260,034.

At the end of the year 1913 there were 158,283 policies in force, and there were 157 township mutual companies doing business in the state. The cost per hundred of insurance was on an average 19 cents. The joint receipts during 1913 were $696,731.55, and during the year the losses paid were $501,420.82. The total assets of the companies at the end of last year were $446,115.50.

No such company has failed since these companies have been subject to supervision by the Department of Insurance. These companies are able to furnish insurance at anywhere from one-third to one-four the price of other insurance companies, it is asserted.

DITCH QUESTION TO JUDGE

Injunction Suit Being Tried By Stanton Would Stop Project.

Grand Rapids.—The hearing of an injunction suit against the construction of Judicial Ditch No. 2, came up Wednesday before Judge Stanton.

This proceeding was instituted by Senator Daniel M. Gunn of Itasca county and is directed to A. J. Anderson of St. Paul, George A. Ralph and others, who were the petitioners for the ditch.

The ditch, as contemplated, would run from a place west of Bear lake in Itasca county southward and empty into La Prairie river, a short distance from Grand Rapids. The principal ground on which Senator Gunn bases his claim for an injunction is that the ditch would drain Bear lake to the south and thus stop the flow of water from it through Bear river into Little fork creek to the north.

This would damage the territory north of Bear lake as a timber country, for logs could not then be sent down Bear river to market.

Planting 1,000,000 Trees.

Brainerd. — Planting of 1,000,000 pine trees, the first reforestation work by the state on a large scale, has been begun under the direction of D. P. Tierney, assistant state forester, in Itasca state park, Pillsbury forest near here, and Burntside forest. Most of the trees planted are white pine. W. T. Cox, state forester, said the state has done some experimental reforesting in Itasca park and Cloquet reserve, which has shown the work will be a success. Cutover and burned over land will be replanted. The work will be done with a $10,000 fund appropriated by the legislature.

$30,000 For Good Roads.

Fergus Falls.—Otter Tail county is planning extensive road work for this summer. Over $30,000 is available of which $17,000 comes from the state and the remainder from the county. Arrangements have been made to hire five crews of six men and six teams each, the men signing a contract to work throughout the entire summer. They will secure camping outfits and move from place to place under the general supervision of Martin Aalberg, engineer. The men and teams will cost $5 a day and extra men who will be employed with each crew will be paid $2.50 a day.

Officer Wrestles With Burglar.

Minneapolis.—A man giving his name as Harry Blenkarn was arrested by Patrolman O'Malley, after a desperate fight on roof of a rooming house. The patrolman, answering a burglar call, found Blenkarn on the roof, tampering with the skylight. Blenkarn drew a knife and there was a struggle. Finally the patrolman knocked the knife out of the man's hand and pushed him toward the stairs. A wrestling match at the head of the stairs resulted in both tumbling down the two flights, O'Malley landed on top.

Fever Prolongs Vacation.

St. Paul.—Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in St. Paul, the St. Paul school board has ordered the city schools to close for two weeks, instead of for the usual Easter vacation of one week. They will resume on April 20. Dr. Howard Lankester, health commissioner, also conferred with Archbishop John Ireland and induced him to order the parochial schools closed for the same period. It is possible that an order will be issued prohibiting all persons under 21 from attending motion picture theaters.

Gustavus Adolphus Wins.

St. Peter.—Arguing for the adoption of the literary test as a means of restricting immigration, Gustavus Adolphus college defeated Luther college of Decorah, Iowa, in debate. Gustavus Adolphus was represented by Bernard Wennerberg, Emil Johnson and Henry Norrgard. The visiting team took the negative side. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of the affirmative. Gustavus Adolphus had won before this year.

Minneapolis. — Mrs. Louise von Klein was granted a divorce from Edmund E. C. von Klein, Minneapolis diamond broker, who is serving a 4-year term in the Oregon state prison on charge of polygamy preferred by Miss Ethel Newcomb and whose career has attracted nation-wide attention. Coincident with the granting of the divorce decree, the plaintiff, who now assumes her maiden name of Louise Ida Illstrup, was made defendant in actions started in behalf of von Klein to declare himself owner of the home.

RESERVE SYSTEM HAS $100,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF 7,494 BANKS IN IT ABOUT $1,788,000,000.

STATEMENT IS PROMISING

National Institutions Are in Excellent Shape to Meet Demands of New Law—Loans and Discounts Increase.

Washington, April 3.—The new federal reserve banking system will start business with a total authorized capital of about $100,000,000 for all reserve banks, no matter how many institutions the organization committee decides to set up.

This fact became apparent when figures were made public from all national banks responding to the last call of the comptroller of the currency, made March 4.

$1,788,000,000 Represented.

The statement issued giving these figures will be the last of the kind before the formal launching of the system, unless the organization changes its present purpose and delays the announcement of the reserve districts and cities. The total capital and surplus of the 7,494 national banks reporting was given at about $1,788,000,000.

Under the reserve act each national bank must subscribe 6 per cent of its capital and surplus to the capital of the reserve bank in its district, and 6 per cent of this total would be about $107,000,000. There were only 7,465 national banks who signified in the legal time their intention to enter the system, so that the total would be somewhat reduced, but the entrance into the system of state banks and trust companies will tend to offset this, and it is possible that with these institutions figured in the capital of all reserve banks will be near $110,000,000.

Banks in Excellent Shape.

The statement showed that national banks are in excellent condition to meet the demands of the new law.

Some observers were surprised by the fact that loans and discounts have increased instead of being curtailed. Loans and discounts on March 4, 1914, amounted to $6,257,535,898, a gain over Jan. 13, 1914, the time of the last call, of $182,130,936. According to the statement the resources and liabilities of the national banks were $11,564,497,260, their capital stock $1,056,482,120, and their individual deposits $6,111,328,457. Their reserves were put at $1,547,592,375, an average of 20.62 per cent, and $47,529,429 above the amount required by law. The cash in banks decreased since January, 1914, about $14,000,000, but increased over April, 1913, about $80,000,000.

During March 10 new banks were authorized to begin business and since the currency act was signed there have been 184 applications for conversion into national banks or for entrance into the new system as state institutions.

"RUBE" WADDELL IS DEAD

End Comes at San Antonio Hospital Where Former Baseball Player Was Being Treated.

San Antonio, Texas, April 3.—George Edward Waddell, the famous "Rube," as he was known wherever baseball is played, died at the Grace Lutheran sanitarium here, a victim of tuberculosis, after a long fight for life. He came to west Texas four months ago, already weakened by pulmonary trouble, but buoyant and hopeful that a few months would see him restored to health and "back in the game."

He located on a ranch near Boerne, but instead of improving he grew weaker from day to day until his condition became so serious last month that he was brought to a sanitarium here.

Colonel Roosevelt is Safe.

New York, April 3. — A dispatch sent from Manaos, Brazil, by Anthony Fiala, a member of the Roosevelt exploring party, forwarding reports that have reached him of the safety of Colonel Roosevelt and the section of the party he heads, was published by The Times today. The Fialo despatch seems to dispose satisfactorily of a report from Buenos Aires, which reached here Tuesday, which told of alarming rumors concerning Mr. Roosevelt's safety.

La Follette Introduces Bill.

Washington, April 2. — Senator La Follette has introduced a bill to make unlawful any attempt to influence any proceeding before the inter-state commerce commission except in accordance with its regulations.

Oldest Union Printer Stricken.

Denver, Colo., April 3.—Robert R. Freund, 93, said to be the oldest union printer in the United States, died at the home of his son here. Freund came to Denver about a year ago from his home in Chicago.

Actress Undergoes Operation.

London, April 3. — Miss Pauline Chase, the actress, underwent an operation for appendicitis here. The attending surgeon said that she had passed through the operation satisfactorily.

Fredrick Weyerhauser Is Gaining.

Pasadena, Cal., April 2.—Continued improvement is reported in the condition of Fredrick Weyerhauser, multimillionaire lumberman of Minnesota. He contracted a secere cold a week ago and symptoms of pneumonia followed. Despite a relapse two days ago he now is said to be recovering.

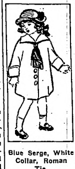
Torpedo Boat Sinks; All Rescued.

Toulon, France, April 2.—The French torpedo boat, No. 358, struck a rock near Cape Lardie and sank. The crew was rescued.

LARGE HAT IS GONE

VERY SMALL MODES DECREED FOR TOTS THIS SEASON.

Models on Exhibition Surely Sufficient to Tempt Any Proud Mother to Strain Her Buying Power to the Utmost.



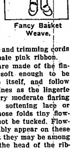
Blue Serge, White Collar, Roman Tie.

The bonnets of fine straw and lingerie material for the little tot are comparatively small this season. The old large crowned wide brimmed affairs which made even the prettiest of baby girls look top-heavy have been superseded by smaller snugger shapes in better proportion to the small wearer's head, and, though there may be a frill or flare around the face for finish, this is merely wide enough to be becoming and make a soft, fluffy frame.

For the baby girl the tiny close-fitting caps are, of course, the thing, and such delightful little caps there are, in surprising variety, too, when one considers the narrow scope allowed to the designer. Some of the prettiest are made entirely of narrow real Valenciennes insertion set around the face by little frills of Valenciennes lined with soft silk of very delicate pink and trimmed with tiny bows of narrow pink liberty silk matching the ties.

Others are made of fine sheer lingerie material in minute shirred tucks, alternating with frills of the narrowest real Valenciennes, while a two-inch border all around the face is fashioned entirely of closely set lace frills. Then there are exquisite hand-embroidered lingerie caps with lace frills merely around the edge.

Even after the first baby stage is passed the round, close caps may be worn, but for the child of two or three years and from that age to six years there is much variety in the line of headwear.



Fancy Basket Weave.

One extremely pretty lingerie bonnet with a double frill of delicate shadow lace next the face was headed by an inch band of fine net, shirred on cords, above which the crown was slightly fulled in. At one side of the crown there was a flat bow of pink silk ribbon, while the trimming on the other side of the hat, extending down on the lace frills which shaded the face, were flat roses made of pink chiffon.

Another attractive lingerie model was a close-fitting cap made of fine net lace, lace frills and trimming cords made of twisted pale pink ribbon.

Straw bonnets are made of the finest lacy braids, soft enough to be handled like lace itself, and follow much the same lines as the lingerie bonnet, with a very moderate flaring brim, faced with softening lace or chiffon, among whose folds tiny flowers may or may not be tucked. Flowers almost invariably appear on these straw bonnets, but they may be among the ribbon or at the head of the ribbon ties over the ears.

MARY DEAN.

Stringing Necklaces.

There is quite a cult for exercising self-ingenuity in the stringing of bead necklaces now, and girls who can induce their relatives to give them the old clear amber ones are finding them to their liking as a change from the clouded kind generally seen. They eke out a limited quantity of the beads by threading and knotting them upon colored string, and produce a barbaric appearance by mingling yellow, green and scarlet, the first the color of the large beads, the second of the string and the third of the small beads.

Yellow and scarlet look exceedingly well, and that combination of color is newer than the amber and amethyst chains already much admired.

Velvet the Style.

Velvet is to be in force for summer clothes. It forms girdles, hems, buttons, cuffs and collars on many lingerie frocks, and is used as well for evening gowns, coat trimming and hats. A charming afternoon frock of white voile and cluny lace shows wide cuffs at the elbows, buttons for trimming and a folded girdle of golden brown brocaded velvet.

BEAUTIES OF THE ORIENT.

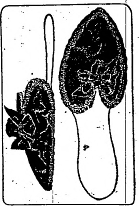
Women There Spare No Pains in Efforts to Preserve Their Health and Good Looks.

The belles of the far East make a fine art of beauty culture. These oriental beauties spend most of their days in preserving their health and good looks. On awaking in the morning a very hot bath is prepared, and in this they remain for several hours. Various unguents are used, but not soap, and these render the skin as soft as silk.

Oriental families guard as secrets the making of certain subtle perfumes. One family has its method of capturing the scent of the rose; another that of the jasmine, and the skin, hair and clothes of the women of these families are always saturated with delicious scents.

After the hot bath each morning the scalp is massaged, and for this an oil made of aloe wood or cocoanut is used. Next the hair is dressed in a manner to suit the contour of the face. Cosmetics are used for the eyebrows and skin, and night and morning a complexion beautifier, supposed to be infallible, is employed. This consists of milk, into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

COMFORTABLE MULES



They may be easily made from half a yard of red satin and finished with a narrow border of quilled satin ribbon and a jaunty red bow.

WASHING CREPE DE CHINE

By No Means a Hard Task, Though That Impression Seems to Be a General One.

Washing crepe de chine is no more difficult than washing a dress of colored muslin. If tepid water and good soap are used with care it will come from the laundry as triumphantly as a piece of linen. Do not let it lie in the water longer than is necessary, rinse thoroughly, and when half dry press on the wrong side with a medium hot iron. If of a delicate color the garment must be dried in a shady place.

Black crepe should be cleaned with alcohol, as this does not injure the color and give that grayish hue which is so undesirable.

The best way to clean white chiffon is to wash it in warm soapsuds. Be sure that the water is only tepid not hot, and add a pinch of borax to soften it. Then make a suds with a good white soap. Let the chiffon soak for a while, then squeeze or work it gently with the hands until quite clean, but carefully avoid wringing or twisting it. Rinse thoroughly, lay smoothly on a towel and press with a moderately-hot iron before quite dry. A very hot iron or hot water will turn white chiffon yellow.

Harmonious Baskets.

Scrap baskets are very often only a disfigurement in a room, but there is no reason why they should not be as pretty as any other piece of furniture.

It is quite an easy matter to cover one of the oblong scrap baskets, both inside and out, with a soft silk, lightly plaited to give a suggestion of fullness, the color to be in harmony.

Over the upper portion of the outside of the basket should be draped some very pretty fine lace, which should also extend about one inch inside the basket. Across this lace some garlands of tiny flowers can be hung, caught up at each corner and at the center of the back and front with pretty tassels.

Some fine embroidery just at the top of the stand, to keep the folds of the silk in place, and a very narrow edging of lace right at the bottom, will give the basket just the final touch that is required to finish a most useful and decorative piece of furniture.

Creases in Silk.

Marks of plaits remain in soft taffeta silk after washing and pressing. Unfortunately nothing will remove these folds. Dressmakers have tried every means without avail. It is one of the drawbacks of silk.

CHARMING ROBE DE NUIT

Seems to Exhaust Color Combinations in Producing Almost Perfect Garment.

A lovely robe de nuit shows the newest idea in color combinations for such garments.

A kimono bodice of ninon de sole extends to an Empire waist line, and is printed with tiny rosebuds in pastel shades. Valenciennes lace edges the V-shaped neck, open to the waist, where a deeper frill of lace is set on as a finish with blue satin ribbon-run beading. Ribbon and lace trim the elbow sleeves. The skirt of the gown is of dainty white mull. To wear with this very pretty gown there is a boudoir cap to match the flowered material, which is also trimmed with lace and blue ribbons.

The frill of lace being narrowed to a point in the center, and the material gathered low at the back, beneath which is a deeper ruffle of lace that hangs low on the neck, small clusters of rosebuds ornament either side. The effect of gown and cap when worn by a woman who isn't even a pretty one is charmingly picturesque.

Long Sleeves Win the Day.

It is prophesied that by midsummer, elbow sleeves will be the thing; but at present all gowns of distinctly formal day character have sleeves to the wrist. The leg o' mutton sleeve is cut long enough to wrinkle—or mousquetaire—slightly on the forearm, but fits very snugly at the wrist. Sometimes the seam is opened so that the hand may pass through and snap-buttons close the opening. Sometimes the sleeve-opening is large enough to admit the hand, and is then pleated under and fastened back with a snap-button after the sleeve is on.

Effect of Lines.

In planning for remodeling or decorating it is well to remember that vertical lines on a wall increase the apparent height of the ceiling, while on the other hand horizontal lines on the walls will bring the ceiling down, says the New York Press. When the ceiling is too high striped papers and all vertical lines are to be avoided.

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

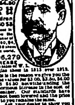
Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began Business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the prices to you remains the same.

Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

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Western Canada Lands

The richest Mixed Farming lands in Western Canada are in the Battleford District. The soil is a deep black loam on clay subsoil and lands can be purchased at from $10 per acre up. Excellent water in abundance, and railroad facilities and good markets. Write for list of selected properties to L. H. GOOD, Secretary, Board of Trade, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada

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READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

HANDS DISCLOSE your future prospects. Send 10 cts. for trial chart. Prof. Julius Zahl, Box 255, Los Angeles, Calif.

FREE SAMPLES of our superfluous hair remover. Hairy faces look bad. Consumers Co., 940 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California

CORN CAN BE GROWN ON CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Manitoba is now commencing to produce considerable corn, chiefly for feeding purposes. In some cases, where the crop can be matured into the dough stage, silos could be used and would be a profitable investment. According to the Farm and Ranch Review, a correspondent visited a field of corn in southern Manitoba on September 28. The corn then was untouched by frost and it stood on an average eight and nine feet in height. The corn had developed into the dough stage, and the crop would easily exceed 20 tons to the acre. At many experimental farms, the same favorable showing of the corn crop has manifested itself. At the Brandon experimental farm this year several varieties, all very good yielders, matured into good silo corn.

Considering the success with which corn can be produced, and the advantages to be gained by so producing it, should not it receive the serious attention of the western agriculturist?

Corn is successfully grown in the northern part of Minnesota in similar soil and under the same climatic condition, and there does not appear to be any reason why like results should not be secured in western Canada. It is the opinion of many American farmers of experience that the corn belt is extending northward. The prairie provinces must gradually take up with mixed farming. More stock on the farms must be raised, and in consequence farming must to some extent be diverted from grain growing to other necessary crops. If crops suitable for wintering cattle and especially dairy stock are to be grown, why should not corn be one of these crops? In Ontario and in the United States we find it forms the main bulky food for wintering beef and dairy cattle. They would not be without this profitable plant. In fact, since its introduction almost twice as much stock can be retained on the same amount of land, besides considering its great value for keeping the land clean. Some may say that many crops that can be grown in Ontario and the States cannot be grown here, but not so with corn, even now we find scattered fields of corn in Alberta and Saskatchewan.—Advertisement.

JESTS BROUGHT UP TO DATE

Two That Have Their Origin in the Financial Problems That Confront the Housewife.

From the cost of living two jests are evolved for us.

The first is about a young couple who have discovered how to make both ends meet. They begin dinner with oxtail soup and end with headcheese. You'll have to study quite a while to get this one.

The other is about another young couple who have tried to economize by "going back on the soil." Their ten acres and freedom was at the edge of a virgin forest. They lived on vegetables they raised—meat was too dear to be thought of. But one snowy day the husband took his gun and started for the woods.

He had been gone two hours when his wife heard his cheery shout. She rushed to the door—he was coming with the carcass of some creature he had slain.

"Meat—meat at last!" he shouted.

"What sort of meat?" she cried.

"Venison!"

She sank to the ground in a state of utter collapse. "We can't eat it!" she sobbed over and over again. "Venison is deer too!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

King George in France.

During the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Paris his majesty will be present at the annual spring review of the Paris garrison on April 22. The review will be held, as in previous years, at Vincennes. The review is generally held in March, but out of compliment to King George it has been delayed this year.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

Definition of a Crisis.

"Pa, the paper says there's a crisis in Mexico. What's a crisis?"

"A scarcity of news, my boy."—Life.

HE WAS DIFFERENT

By RUBY DOUGLAS.

Billy Robinson swung onto a Crosstown car. He handed the conductor a dime and would have passed inside but for some one obstructing the entrance.

The conductor handed Billy a nickel in change, but Billy pushed on inside, saying, "Two—I'm paying for two."

There was no other passenger whose fare was unpaid, but a detail did not bother the conductor, and he murmured something about the fact that he should worry and went on making change and registering fares.

Billy's one eccentricity, the only thing that made him different from any other good-looking, prosperous young man was this habit he had acquired of always paying for two. Sometimes he was considered a little bit non compos mentis, but this was not often. In every other way he was perfectly regular.

Never to pay one fare, never to buy one theater ticket, never to order one meal was Bill's eccentricity. If he was with a companion there was no need of displaying his mania. But alone, he always exhibited it.

Billy had conceived the idea when he was not more than voting age. In a moment of introspection he discovered that he was just like every other man of his age; he was scarcely an individual, he was so perfectly normal.

To be sure he had much to tolerate in the way of chaffing from his friends, but even that made him a topic of conversation. Fortunately, Billy had the money to pay for a companion on all his jaunts.

For more than three years he had been airing his eccentricity and today as he sat on the Crosstown car it came to him suddenly that it was a rather foolish way of trying to be distinctive among his fellow men. Was his brain so shallow, were his talents so meager that he must depend on so senseless a habit to make him stand out as a man with a personality? And yet, he argued, it gave him many a moment's good fun.

At an odd little eating house behind a building on the cross street, Billy, this day, halted, alone.

"Coffee Cup Inn," was the sign over the door and it was a place frequented by persons who had little to spend on what they ate and yet were choice in what that little paid for. A few newspaper reporters, a few art students from the academy nearby, a few musicians and now and then a group of girls who would be Bohemian and with Bohemians mingle, were the patrons of the shop.

Billy slid back the great walnut door and sought a table for two in an obscure corner of the dimly-lighted room. A waiter handed him a card detailing the menu and left him to his selection.

"Today," declared Billy, "I will not only pay for two, but I will order for two and have it served. Perhaps," he added, in his mind, "I'm really getting 'cracked,' as the fellows say. It might get to be a monomania—this dual stunt of mine! And even that thought is paradoxical. If I'm not careful I'll be a long-haired genius myself—a humorist, perhaps."

With this comforting prospect, Billy selected two luncheons and ordered them, letting the waiter infer, as he told him to set this and that dish opposite, that there was some one else to join him.

He was about to attack his first oyster and immerse it in the cocktail sauce that accompanied the shell fish when a young woman sat down opposite him. She was reading a manuscript and had not noticed that the table was set for some one; neither had the waiter observed her—waiters in the Coffee Cup Inn being too few to have much time to stand around for mere observation.

Presently the young woman folded the manuscript—apparently having finished it—and looked casually at Billy. Then, as she sought a place for her bag and gloves, she observed the half dozen blue-points before her.

"Oh—really, I beg your pardon," she exclaimed, rising.

Billy, too, arose. "Don't—the place is not occupied—nor will it be unless you occupy it—I—"

The girl was looking about for an empty table. There was not a place in sight. "But you have ordered for some one," she said, perplexed.

"No—no, assuredly not. Sit down. I will explain and—people begin to look at us," Billy remonstrated, stepping to the other side of the table and assisting the girl to remove her coat. "It is the only way to be inconspicuous now," he urged.

The girl sat down. Billy had eaten one oyster. She took up her fork. "Very well—but, I assure you, it is most irregular."

Billy laughed and the girl knew that she liked him, regularity or no regularity. "I have no argument to refute that statement,' he confessed. "It is irregular—quite, but you are in no way to blame. There is no other seat; the luncheon is ordered—and partly served. You sit before it; you are expected to eat it and—there you are!" concluded Billy.

For a moment nothing happened but the material dipping of oysters into a reddish concoction; but the girl was thinking. Likewise, Billy Robinson was thinking. How far could he carry this situation for the mere sake of studying the girl's behavior in said situation? She was well bred; he had gathered that at once. If he had not, he was now convinced of it, for Billy's definition of good breeding was one's ability to carry himself in all situations—one's self-control in the face of trial.

"I'll explain," he said, at length, "and while I do so please accept the luncheon I have ordered. It has been ordered down to the coffee."

The girl looked her astonishment. "You—expected some one, of course?"

Billy shook his head. "No," he confessed.

The girl's eyes were two question marks. The waiter removed the plates and set down cups of some sort of puree with dabs of whipped cream on top.

"But something supernatural must have told me I wanted to linger over a long luncheon," he said, "for I've included every course they have in this unostentatious place. No—" he interrupted what he knew were her thoughts—"I'm not a lunatic. I'm as sane as you are. But I have one eccentricity and you have come right down into my life in the midst of it. I don't blame you for thinking I've escaped from Matteawan. But—perhaps it'll be a case of the worst foot forward for me in our acquaintance and not at all a case of saving the faults to inflict on the riper friendship."

"I'm interested—if only from a practical standpoint," the girl laughed. "You're good enough to put in a story and it's by story-telling that I am able to eat at all—not, oh, believe me," she protested, "not this elaborate sort of luncheon. You were about to remark that I must be a great story-teller, were you not?"

Billy now began to feel the real reason for his adoption of this mode of eccentricity. He was a great believer in the saying about a destiny and of how it shapes our ends and all that sort of thing.

Thereupon, he told her the whole story—except the one last intuition he had received; he felt that it would be rather premature to tell the girl now that she was his fate—his finish—his—just his.

"Of course, it is interesting to be mysterious," the girl was saying when the waiter had at last poured coffee into tiny cups for them, offered Billy matches and betaken himself to a distant corner of the now nearly deserted room; "but how many men—or women, either, for that matter—realizing that they had no God-given talents to make them so, would have gone to such effort to make themselves so?"

"Not many, perhaps," Billy admitted.

"Even there lies your individuality," the girl said, forgetting that she was talking as to an old friend.

Billy bowed modestly. "Even there lay the kindly path that led me to—to this table," Billy hastened to say. He had intended to make it more personal, but thought better of it. "I will walk out with you—for appearances, may I?" he asked, as he summoned the waiter.

"Oh, yes, by all means," the girl laughed. "As well be killed for a sheep as a lamb," she added, merrily.

"Lambs, you know, are free to gambol and frolic where they choose," Billy said, profoundly. "When a lamb becomes a sheep it cannot gambol and frolic freely. Its days are not so carefree; it has taken on responsibilities of life. Do—do you get me? Do you still want to accept your fate as indicated in that thoughtless remark—'as well for a sheep as a lamb?'"

The girl looked squarely at him as he held her coat, taking it from the waiter, who would have done it. "I am not quite sure at present what I want to do. I—I'd like to get away and view the situation from a standpoint not warranted to have been born of false understanding. I want to think."

"Think! It's inevitable, so I dare to let you go—and think," Billy had the temerity to say. "A knot that's been as long untangling as this knot of my fate has been is—"

The girl raised a protesting hand. "Never mind—tell me more tomorrow. I lunch here every day."

And on the morrow Billy lunched at the Coffee Cup Inn with the girl who had happened into his life—to stay.

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Chicago in the Lead.

Up to a few years ago London and Paris were the great harp-making centers. Now London has lagged far behind Paris, while Chicago is making and selling about three times as many harps as Paris. Orchestras in the royal theaters in nearly all the capitals of Europe are equipped with harps made on the West side of Chicago.

Jefferson Davis' Dueling Pistols.

Two dueling pistols, a double-barreled pistol, and appurtenances belonging to Jefferson Davis in Civil war times, seized by Union troops near the close of that contest, and which have been in the custody of the war department nearly fifty years, will be turned over to Joseph A. Hayes of Colorado, whose wife is the eldest daughter of the former president of the confederacy.

What They Lacked.

Two men on a train were apparently old acquaintances, and they were in a jovial mood. Both were gray, but each had a luxuriant growth of hair. Near them sat a stout party with a shining dome that was almost destitute of hirsute covering.

The two friends exchanged facetious remarks about silver locks, then indulged in some pleasantries about the "thinning of the thatch," with casual references to doorknobs and billiard balls, much to the amusement of the passengers, but to the evident discomfort of the baldheaded man.

The talk finally developed into an argument of the cause of baldness, and after considerable jocularity the pair turned to the pearly-pated stranger and one said:

"My friend and I have been discussing the cause of baldness, but we can't seem to agree. Would you mind telling us what you regard as the real cause of baldness?"

The stranger wheeled about, eyed his questioner fiercely, and snorted: "Brains!"

New Battleship Features.

An interesting innovation will be made in the designing of the battleship New York, which is now under construction at the Brooklyn navy yard. This is a large and commodious room in a location very accessible to visitors, which is to be used as a library and reception room for the members of the crew. In this room is to be the crew's library, and the room is to be fitted with reading tables, writing desks, paper and magazine racks and chairs. Adjacent to this room are to be lavatory facilities for the use of guests of the crew. This provision is new in warship design.

FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Polarine

The Standard Oil for Motors

POLARINE is the oil for all types and makes of motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats, for winter and summer driving—*maintaining the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature and flowing freely at zero.*

It is the "cream of motor oils"—the result of fifty years' experience in the manufacture of perfect lubricants. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

(183)

Uric Acid is Slow Poison

Every Picture Tells a Story

"I don't know what ails me."

Unseen in its approach, hard to detect in its early stages, and cruelly painful in its later forms, uric acid poisoning is a disease too often fatal.

Bright's disease is one of the final stages of uric acid poisoning. It kills in our country every year more men and women than any other ailment except two—consumption and pneumonia. Bright's disease and uric acid poisoning usually start in some kidney weakness that would not be hard to cure, if discovered early, so it is well to know the early signs of kidney disease and uric poisoning.

When uric acid is formed too fast and the kidneys are weakened by a cold, or fever, by overwork, or by over-indulgences, the acid collects, the blood gets impure and heavy, there is headache, dizziness, heart palpitation, and a dull, heavy-headed, drowsy feeling with disturbances of the urine.

Real torture begins when the uric acid forms into gravel or stone in the kidney, or crystallizes into jagged bits in the muscles, joints or on the nerve tubings. Then follow the awful pains of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuritis, lumbago or kidney colic. It is but a further step to dropsy or Bright's disease.

Be warned by backache, by sediment in the kidney secretions, by painful, scant or too frequent passages. Cure the weakened kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a medicine made just for weak kidneys, that has been proved good in years of use, in thousands of cases—the remedy that is recommended by grateful users from coast to coast.

SCREAMED ALOUD

In Agony With Awful Kidney Ailments

Mrs. Clara Brasch, 200 N. 16th St., Lexington, Mo., says: "My whole system was filled with uric acid poison. I had terrible, sharp, shooting pains in my head and sometimes I was so dizzy, I staggered and nearly fell. The poisoning affected my whole body and my hands, arms, limbs and ankles were swollen and sore. The pains got so bad I screamed and I thought I would die. I was nervous and languid and at times I had blinding spells. Remedies and physicians' prescriptions did me no good. In 1911 I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and had some procured for me. After I had taken them a few days, the soreness and pain began to ease up and I felt a little stronger. In almost no time, I was up and around, in good health. Doan's Kidney Pills purified my whole system and there is no doubt that they saved my life. *Since I was cured, I have had no further trouble.*"

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors

HIS MIND ON HIGHER THINGS

Scholar Unable to Sit Down and Reason Quietly on Matters of Everyday Life.

A monument was recently unveiled to the memory of Henri Poincaire, the famous mathematician and physicist, who was a cousin of the president of France. The occasion recalls a story or two of his remarkable absent-mindedness.

Almost every day Poincaire left his money lying about somewhere. Finally his mother sewed his purse into the pocket of his coat. But one day, when he had dressed in a hotel, he put on his overcoat without the coat, and left that lying on a chair. Needless to say, he never saw the purse again.

One evening he was looking in a closed bookcase for a manuscript. During the search he set the lamp on a shelf in the case, and in a moment of abstraction closed the door of the cabinet, and sat down in darkness. After he had pondered for a time on the disappearance of the light, he came to the conclusion that he had suddenly become blind. That seemed to him quite possible, since his eyes were weak, anyway, and he groaned at the thought of his deplorable condition. Suddenly, to his surprise, a stream of light appeared, coming from the adjoining room, and he remarked, with much satisfaction: "My sight seems to have come back again." Not even then did he think of the lamp in the bookcase!—Youth's Companion.

A Century Ago.

One hundred years ago saw the end of the Chatillon congress which had been endeavoring to settle upon terms of peace between France and the nations allied against her. From the beginning of the negotiations little hope had been entertained on either side that an agreement would be reached. Napoleon consented to give up Westphalia, Holland and Spain, to restore the pope of Rome and Ferdinand VII to Madrid. He agreed to give up Malta to England, as well as most of her colonial conquests. But he remained steadfast in claiming for France her natural limits, the Rhine and the Alps. The plenipotentiaries, deciding that further discussion would be useless, declared the negotiations at an end, and the allied armies prepared to resume their march on Paris.

Just So.

"How about you and that telephone girl?"

"She has sent me back my solitaire."

"Ring off, eh?"

Dubious.

"Is that fellow quick to see an opening?"

"Well, he's always in a hole."

CLEVER WIFE

Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Gifted Princess Sophia.

Princess Sophia, wife of the ruler of the new state of Albania, is said to be a highly gifted woman. She is the mother of two children and quite a musician. She plays the harp, mandolin and guitar, singing to her own accompaniments. She writes poems and paints and has collected about her in Potsdam a charming circle of artists. She grew up in the country, in Roumania, and can ride any kind of a horse. Her husband, Prince William of Wied, is a great student, an athlete, and also is said to be a man of great intellectual force.

DRY SCALE COVERED HEAD

2760 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—"My little daughter's head began with a dry harsh scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scab with pus under it. Her hair came out in less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time, it looked so badly. She was so sore and had such big brown scabs on her head that the teacher would not let her attend school.

"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every third day and the Cuticura Ointment at night. In three weeks her head was well of sores. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Nothing Doing.

"So you demanded an apology. Well, and what happened?"

"The supply wasn't equal to the demand."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the kettle. Adv.

And many a toothless person indulges in biting sarcasm.

1913 RECORD

Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada, or to

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160 ACRE FARMS in WESTERN CANADA FREE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 14–1914.

Nature Never Intended Woman to be Sickly

As a matter of fact it is **her right and her duty** to enjoy perfect health and strength—to be just as strong and healthy as man—perhaps more so—in view of the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring.

Every woman can be strong and healthy. Don't resign yourself to a delicate life.

If you suffer from headaches, backaches, nervousness, low spirits, lack of ambition, or have lost all hope of being well again—it's more than an even chance that you will speedily regain your health if you will try

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

This famous remedy is the result of years of patient research by a physician who has made women's peculiar ailments a life study.

Since its introduction—more than forty years ago—thousands of women in every part of the globe have testified to its wonderful merits. You, too, will find it beneficial. Try it now. Your dealer in medicines will supply you or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels.

Rheumatism, Sprains Backache, Neuralgia

"Yes, daughter, that's good stuff. The pain in my back is all gone—I never saw anything work as quickly as Sloan's Liniment." Thousands of grateful people voice the same opinion. Here's the proof.

Relieved Pain in Back.

"I was troubled with a very bad pain in my back for some time. I went to a doctor but he did not do me any good, so I purchased a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and now I am a well woman. I always keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house."—*Miss Matilda Cotton, 364 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Sciatic Rheumatism.

"We have used Sloan's Liniment for over six years and found it the best we ever used. When my wife had sciatic rheumatism the only thing that did her any good was Sloan's Liniment. We cannot praise it highly enough."—*Mr. Pariga, Des Moines, Iowa.*

Sprained Ankle Relieved.

"I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for putting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—*Mrs. Chas. Rouse, Baltimore, Md.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers—25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sloan's instructive book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry sent free.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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YOUR Easter Suit is ready for you at

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SEEDS

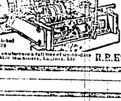
A full line of garden seeds, clover, alfalfa and fodder corn seeds. Buy the Nordhrup, King seeds, the guaranteed to grow kind at

OLE MATHESON

Caught With the Goods

I need the room and frankly the money, so must reduce the stock of goods that I am caught with now. What is my loss is your gain. Come in prepared to buy and you will not go away disappointed.

A. H. Pitkin



OUR NEW SAW MILLS

Are the sensation of the year. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting and easiest mill to handle in the World. Original in design, result of over 30 years pains-taking experiments, observation and practical tests. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up.

Established 1879

We manufacture a full line of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Etc.

Write today for Catalog B and Prices

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little [illegible] or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds [illegible] and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED

Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co. MANUFACTURERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N.A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Growing Alike.

"Don't you think little Elsa gets more and more like me?"

"Certainly; soon we shan't be able to distinguish the difference between you. She grows older and you grow younger."—Fliegende Blatter.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.29
Barley	.36
Rye	44

Scattering It.

"When old Richleigh died he left a request that his dust be scattered to the winds."

"Well, his spendthrift son is attending to that matter all right."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Spectator.

EUKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday April 4, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Incubator vs. Hen

Incubators are used for one of three reasons. First, they offer an opportunity for much more extensive operations; second, they are under the control of the operator, and can be operated as well one time as another, that is, they release the poultry man from depending upon the inclination of the hen to set, and third, many have become disgusted with the hen and will depend upon her no more.

Of these three reasons, the first and second are perfectly sound and valid but as to the third, something must be said in justice to the hen. Failures with setting hens are not so much due to the hen as to the person setting the hen. Allowed her own sweet will as to the time, place and conditions, a hen seldom fails to produce good returns for the confidence imposed in her. We must all, if we are candid and fair, admit that about this one particular line of business the hen knows more than the most enlightened poultryman that has ever lived. Furthermore, she has designedly or otherwise neglected to reveal many of those mystifying secrets, the knowledge of which means success instead of failure. Man has, however in endeavoring to set a hen according to his notions or precepts, made some mistakes so glaring yet so simple, as to be incredible if we were not almost daily eye witnesses to these occurrences.—A. C. Smith, Poultryman, University Farm, St. Paul.

Commercial Club and Farmers Start Town and Country Club.

The Commercial Club of Osseo recently invited the farmers of the surrounding country to meet in the City Hall of Osseo for the purpose of organizing a Town and Country Club. About 150 farmers responded. The enthusiasm ran high and a good live club was started. Farmers were elected as officers, but business men are on some of the committees which will arrange the work of the club. A lunch was served by the Commercial Club after the meeting. This club is organized for the purpose of considering any matter which comes up that is of interest to the entire community.

One of the first things they intend to take up is lengthening the sidetrack to hold more cars when the rush of potatoe-shipping is on in the fall. The club has the use of the town hall with heat and light free. This club intends to meet once a month and will accomplish much in bringing the farmers and business men closer together and in improving the general conditions about Osseo.—H. M. Bush, Farmer's Club Specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota, }
County of Pennington } ss
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, decedent.

The state of Minnesota to Hilda Lundstrom, Charly Lundstrom, Nels Lundstrom, Anna Lundstrom and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Charly Lundstrom being duly filed in this court, representing that John Lundstrom, then a resident of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, died on the 28th day of January 1914, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying tha said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Charly Lundstrom of Thief River Falls, Minn.

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls, county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, judge of said court, and the seal of said court this 11th day of March 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET,
(SEAL) Judge.
CHAS. E. BOUGTON, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, Red Lake Falls m21-3t

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Inga Turnwall.
State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent;

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Inga B. Young.

It is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 5th day of October 1914, at eleven (11) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, as provided by law.

Dated March 28, 1913.
(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
s27-3t Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Ole H. Seeland.
State of Minnesota, }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Seeland Decedent.

Letters administration this day having been granted to Oscar Seeland.

It Is Ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday the 3rd day of July 1914 at eleven o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Rooms at the court house at the City of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator as provided by law.

Dated April 1, 1914.
[COURT SEAL] Wilhelm Michelet,
a-4-3t Judge of Probate.

Summons

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington } ss
District Court.
Fourteenth Judicial District.
Ida B. Waring, Plaintiff
vs
Fred S. Waring, Defendant.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated this 24th day of March 1914.
Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota. a4-3t

The Thief River News-Press was sharply criticised by the Sunbeam in its last weeks issue for the stand it takes on the County Commissioner question.

If a man wants to get acquainted with human nature, let him edit a newspaper for a short time. He knows nothing of the ups and downs of life until he has served in this capacity. He may have preached, conducted a bank, sold goods, traded horses, practised law, sawed wood, or operated a pop factory, but he needs a few month's experience as an editor-in-chief of a country newspaper to complete his knowledge of the eccentricities of human nature.—Grove City Times.

The Human Banknote.

"A poor girl," said a New York society woman, "married an aged millionaire.

"'Oh, how could you do it?' a friend asked her. 'Such an old fellow too!'

"'My dear,' the young bride replied, 'if you were starving and somebody gave you an enormous banknote—a banknote for a million—would you bother to look at the date?'"

Vocal Chaos.

If a fellow stutters and then tries to sneeze, what's the answer?—Philadelphia Ledger.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE "5 DROPS"

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

5 DROPS STOP THE PAIN Gives Quick Relief No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Marquis Wheat

We are taking orders for Marquis Seed Wheat.

Timothy, Clover, Millet, Fodder Corn, and Seed Corn on hand.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have a supply of the best grades of coal. We make prompt delivery.

And don't forget we handle the Gold Seal and Ada flour The very best

Farmer's Elev. Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of
The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 137—Meets at their hall every Thur[illegible]. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. E. POST, Sec J. A. JOHANSON, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 2559 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President
N N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

PURE BRED STALLIONS

Bell Maker, American Trotter, 52,189 and Marlo, Black Percheron, 73,151

Commencing the first of April, will stand at Remmen's barn, west Third street, all day Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday forenoon of each week, and the balance of the time on the farm in section 35, town of Rocksbury, between Hazel and St. Hilaire, 6 miles south and 1 and ½ miles east of the Greenwood cemetery at Thief River Falls.

Terms of Service—$15 payable on birth of foal, provided, however, that if any attempt is made or contemplated to remove the mare so served from the county in which the mare was owned at the time of such service and before the birth of such foal, that said sum shall immediately become due and payable.

Parties breeding mares and disposing of mares, the fee will become due and payable at once,

Provided further that no parties breeding mares to either of my horses shall breed to another horse before such foal is born without first obtaining a release in writing from me. In case the owner of a mare does so breed to another horse without first obtaining a written release from me, then the fee for breeding shall immediately become due and payable.

The best of care will be taken of mares while in my possesion, but in case of accidents at time of breeding I shall not be held liable.

Each mare served shall be properly tried before the owner thereof shall be released from liability for such service.

I refer you to any of my neighbors as to my ability to properly handle horses

G. W. Eastman & Son

Local phone from St. Hilaire will be installed at the farm in a short time.

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Published in Pennington County, the LAND OF THE BIG RED CLOVER

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914. NUMBER 39

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

R. J. McKercher cried the auction sale at Chas. Sandberg's last Tuesday.

Charlie Carlson came in from his reservation home, last week, to do some trading.

Mr. and Mrs Hogstrom are now nicely settled in their home on Water street.

Theodore Roy arrived Monday from Grand Forks where he is attending the U. of N. D.

Miss Ann Patterson came up from Moorhead, Monday, to spend her spring vacation at home.

Agnes Burkee, who attends the Normal School at Moorhead, came up Wednesday to spend her spring vacation with her parents.

Mrs. O. F. Post left Saturday for Little Falls where she will spend the next two weeks visiting at the home of her brother George Olson.

Mr. Edgington moved the old house from the northwest quarter of sec. 36 down to where he will erect his new buildings and will use t as a tool house.

Mrs. L. Peck and Mrs. E. F. Dann were at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Hans Rod was a passenger on the north bound train, Thursday.

K. O. Gigstad was a business visitor at Thief River, Thursday.

Miss Jane King came up from Fargo, Thursday morning and is visiting this week, with relatives.

Kate and Ethel Patterson were at Thief River, between trains, Tuesday.

Mrs. John Peterson returned Monday from Lansford, N. D., where she has spent the winter with her daughter Mrs. J. Kinney

Henry Olsen disposed of a fine mahogany piano-cased organ at the P. A. Ekstrom home, this week.

Clara and Lillie Gunstad were at Thief River Falls between trains, Thursday.

Aug. Berglund and Tudy Brink were at Thief River, Thursday.

G. W. Hooper returned from Crookston, Thursday, where he has attended a conference of the Red River Independent Telephone Cos.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin left Tuesday evening for Crookston where she will spend a week visiting with her daughter, Mrs. I. B. Fisher.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

The American Premier Colored Jubilee Concert Co. will give a musical entertainment in the Imperial Hall, Wednesday eve. April 15th at 8 p. m. Prices: adults $.50; children $.25. Don't fail to hear them, it will surely be a treat. adv.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A good education opens the door to paying positions. Secure your education at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectetor

Services at the Synod church Easter Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

Miss Fanny Salow of Fargo N. D. is visiting with her sister, Mr. D. Lazar.

Mr. J. Salow of Fargo and H. Salow of Grand Forks, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lazar Wednesday and Thursday, this week.

Myrtle Blaine and Hazel Wilson were visitors at the upper Falls, between trains Thursday.

Services at the United church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mabel Patterson, who is employed as instructor in the public schools of Fargo, N. D., came Friday to spend Easter with her parents.

E. O. Burkee, principle of the Verndale, Minn., schools, arrived Friday to spend his Easter vacation at the parental home.

Swedish Luthern Church

Services Easter Sunday at 10:30 a. m. The Y. P. S. will meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall Wednesday evening April 15, at 8 o'clock. The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Anton E. Anderson on Friday afternoon April 17th.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Do'nt forget we are laying out fresh bargains every day on our counters. Our store is so crowded with goods we can not display all the snaps. Come in ask for what you want and we will make prices that will suit you.

A. H. Pitkin

For Sale

Three year old heifer with with three weeks old heifer calf by side.

a-4-t.f. ALBERT SEVERSON

Basket Social

There will be a basket social in the school house in Dist. 94 Black River township Sat. evening April 11th, Everybody is cordially invited.

Committee

Easter Sunday

Sunday school at 10 a. m Rev. S. L. Parish, Dist. Supt. will speak at 11 a. m. Following the service, Communion Service will be held.—Special Music. Sunday school Easter Program at 8p. m.—All Welcome.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. **$1** starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Leave for Norway

Knute and Peter Kolstad leave today on an extended trip to Norway.

Their destination is Skattebo, in Valders, where they will visit their father, Andrew Kolstad formerly a well known resident of this village who now makes his home at that place. Knute has consented to keep the Spectetor posted on various things incident to the trip and we are looking forware to some very intresting letters for the benefit of our readers.

Move to Thief River Falls

Carl Steen was in this village this week, making arrangements to move his family and household goods to Thief River Falls.

The Steen family have made many friends, during their stay in this place, who, while viewing their departure with regret, wish them all success in their new home.

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar $1.00

Monday April 13th I will give 22 lbs. granulated sugar for $1.00 when taken with $2.00 worth of other goods.

A. H. Pitkin.

Bray

Fritz Nelson returned home Friday, from Clementson, Minn. where he has been employed.

Gena Broten called at G. A. Lindquist's the latter part of the week.

Emil Larson, Charley Englund, and Henry, and Arthur Lindblom drove to Crookston Sunday morning.

Mary Schalz returned home from Sevre's Monday where she has been working and Clara Simonson came up Sunday to take her place.

The Ladies Aid of the Lanstad Church met with Mrs. Alfred Olsen Thursday.

Hilda Fossum and Gena Broten were callers at H. Hanson's Saturday.

N. Schlz was a business visitor at Red Lake Falls, Saturday.

A large number attended the Y. P. S. at the Swedish Church Sunday evening.

Mr. Hooper was seen here this week.

Emma Johnson was visiting at Halvor Hanson's last week.

There was a large number at C. Sandberg's sale Tuesday.

Elmer and Delica Hanson, Frank Hoppe and Mary Schals called at Alfred Olson's Saturday evening.

Easter is at Hand.

Easter, the day of unbounded rejoicing throughout all Christianity, comes Sunday, April 12. It ties with Christmas for importance in the Christian calendar. It marks the glorious victory of the risen Christ and is universally celebrated in true festival manner. Its importance should never be ignored, and with that end in view, we are are publishing in this issue special matter and illustration pertain to this impressive Holy Day.

Sunday School Supt. Powell of St Paul gave a very interesting lecture at the M. E. Church, Wednesday evening.

Granite and Tinware

Don't forget to buy what kitchin utensils you will need this summer, while they are cheap, at;

A. H. Pitkin's Hardware Store.

Horses! Horses!

I have on hand, several head of good work horses to be sold at very reasonable figures for quick sale. Live stock of all kinds, bought, sold, or exchanged at any time at Branum's barn.

f14-5 DAN WHALEN.

Thoughtful and Saving.

When a well known comedian was appearing at a music hall in one of the Scottish cities the prices were put up. A man explained to a friend that he had gone to the hall with his wife intending to go into the pit and had found that 18 pence was being charged instead of a shilling. "Of course you didn't go in?" said the friend. "Oh, yes: I went in, but I paid them out for their greed. I sent my wife home, so they lost sixpence by it."—London Mail

State Road

There has been some talk going on in the village the past few days relating to the proposed state road between Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire and connecting with the state road leading north from Red Lake Falls.

The road as now proposed strikes the north boundary of St. Hilaire and then turns west for a distance of one and one half miles then south until Red Lake County is reached. While this route has been laid out on paper it is by no means something that can not be changed. No money has so far been expended so that absolutely no damage has been done.

The proposed route was taken, not because of its avoiding St. Hilaire nor because it would be the cheaper and more logical course to take, but more on account of an opinion that it would be illegal to pass through the Village with such a road. The law however appears to permit such a road through a village when it connects with two parts of a state road entering and leaving a village.

The route through the Village is by far the cheaper course to take. Here we would have the benefit of old established grades which would probably save at least $2,00.00 on a distance of two miles. The turn which would be necessary to meet the Red Lake Falls road could be made south of the Village and thus the same country would be opened up as by the original state road, but with this advantage that the people would reach St. Hilaire from the south instead of having to travel all around the Village and reach it from the north.

There will probably be nothing done to that part of the road in question for at least another year. The change can be made at any time before money is expended.

River Falls

Miller Peterson and Berent Brevick, called at G. B Peterson's Friday.

Carrie Klemesrud came up from Crookston Saturday to spend the Easter vacation with her parents here.

Ed Burstad made a trip to St. Hilaire Saturday.

Robert Stephens called at Brevick's Saturday.

Mrs. Herman Burstad called at the Burstad home Sunday.

Aug. Erickson is putting the finishing touches on his new barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thyren are busy moving into their new home this week.

John and August Lundberg were out and looked after things on their farm here Tuesday.

Carrie Hogquist called at the Erickson home Monday evening.

A. Satterberg visited at the parental home Wednesday evening.

G. B. Peterson visited in Plummer Wednesday.

John Elde left for Thief River Falls Monday.

Peter and Oscar Hogquist bought eighty acres of land in River Falls last week.

The young couple that have moved into their cozy little home have a smile on that won't come off.

Ethel Palmquist and Mary Klemesrud, who are attending the Normal at Moorhead Minn., came down Wednesday to spend the Easter vacation with their parents.

John Hogquist and Berent Brevick drove over to Thyren's Sunday.

Oscar Hogquist and Peterson the "bronco busters" had their buggy smashed Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Misses Emma, Ida, Esther, and Florence Johnson, Mr. Gust Johnson Misses Amanda and Annie Johnson and Mr. Oscar, Severt and Albert Johnson visited at Mr. and Mrs. John J. Johnson's Wednesday evening, the occasion being Mr. Johnson's birthday. All reported a good time.

Mr. C. A. Melin and Mr. R. C. Melin visited at the J. D. Johnson home on Wednesday.

Mr. J. D. Johnson purchased a horse of Mr. Carl Person on Wednesday.

The Careful Scots.

A Scot and his wife came to London, and the worthy pair were in a hundred fears concerning the diabolical ingenuity of London thieves.

As they took their first walk down the Strand the husband whispered of a sudden hoarsely in her ears, "Janet, wumman, hast thou got thy teeth feexed feermly in thy gums?"

"Na, na," she answered: "A'm no sich a fule! I've left 'em safely lockit awa' in the portmonty!"—London Chronicle.

MORAL STRENGTH.

Our times of greatest pleasure are when we have won some higher peak of difficulty, trodden under foot some evil and felt day by day so sure a growth of moral strength within us that we cannot conceive of an end of growth.—Stopford A. Brooke.

Easter Vacation

The village schools closed Thursday for the annual Easter vacation.

Prof. R. Boehm will spend his vacation at Pierz, Minn., Miss Konzen at Hallock, Miss Barragy at Bagley.

Mrs. Harriet O'Brien and daughter Helen, left Thursday for southern Minnesota points to visit with friends and relatives during Easter vacation.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held April 6, 1914.

Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except Olson.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed:

Dr. C. Swanson, clerks salary last quarter etc......	22.75
St. Hilaire Spectator, pub. proc. March etc........	9.25
O. H. Peters, judge village election........	2.00
B. E. Burkee, 2 percent on 6,237.79 as treas. compensation......	100.00
A. H. Pitkin, as per bill....	2.75
John Forseen, salary month of March........	15.00
Adolph Satterberg, as per bill...	4.25
N. A. Nelson, salary as council man last half........	5.00
J. C. Dahl, salary as president last half........	5.00
H. A. Olson, salary as councilman in last half, bd. of health	9.00
R. J. McKercher, salary as councilman last half........	5.00

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held April 7, 1914. Meeting called to order by Pres. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion duly made and carried A. J. Hed was appointed member of board of health.

On motion duly made and carried John Maakrud and G. I. Fellman were appointed on the road bridge committe.

On motion duly made and carried John Maakrud and Dr. C. Swanson were appointed on the finance committee.

On motion duly made and carried A. J. Hed and G. Fellman were appointed on the poor committee.

On motion duly made and carried the recorder's salary was fixed at $75.00 for the insuing year.

On motion duly made and carried the bond of B. E. Burkee for $5,000.00 as village treasurer, with K. O. Gigstad and Daniel Patterson as sureties, was approved.

On motion duly made and carried the bond of Cephas Swanson, for $500.00 as village clerk, with K. O. Gigstad and A. S. Wilson as sureties was approved.

On motion duly made and carried the St. Hilaire Spectator was allowed $75.00 for the insuing year for publishing the proceedings of the village council and the annual statement of treasurer.

Motion made and seconded that we designate Broadway from the north limits of the village of St. Hilaire leading north as far as the section line and then the section line due west to the village limits as a part of the state road with which it connects on the north and south. Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly made and carried Dr. Swanson, Daniel Patterson and J. C. Dahl, were appointed as a committee to interview the county commissioners and to obtain their consent to the proposed change in the state road.

On motion duly made and carried the president was authorized to appoint a committe of three including himself to look into the question of street light. The president appointed A. J. Hed and Dr. Swanson.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

Dr. C. Swanson, clerk J. C. Dahl pres.

A Gentle Husband.

Woman (to her husband, busily engaged writing) — My dear, correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Husband (crossly)—Derived from dent, French for teeth, a man who pulls teeth. (Husband settles down to writing again.) Wife—My dear, you said this morning that linguist was derived from the Latin lingua, a tongue. Husband (crossly)—Yes. Wife—Well, dear, is a linguist a man who pulls out tongues? Husband- No, madam, but I wish he did.—London Answers.

Two Points of View.

"I can't understand," she said, "how a man can let his wife and children go away for months while he remains at home."

"I can't understand how a man can't," he replied.—Exchange.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914, and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develodment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends, I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge my self to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully,
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Boy Wanted:

In every town to sell the St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press; the best sunday newspaper in the Northwest. Splendid inducements to right boy. Reference required. Liberal supply of sample copies and full particulars upon request. Address CIRCULATION DEPT.

ST. PAUL SUNDAY PIONEER PRESS
TS. PAUL, MINN.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

HANS O. KJOMME.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimiuation in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss-rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non-Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Goverment but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affaire. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Open war was declared in the United States senate against the time-honored rule of secrecy relating to proceedings in executive sessions, following the defiance expressed by several senators in closed session against suppressing debate on the confirmation of Winthrop M. Daniels.

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Plans for the opening of hearings in the inquiry at Washington into the relationship of capital and labor have been completed by the United States commission on Industrial Relations. Through a nationwide investigation the commission hopes to devise means whereby future grievances arising between the two elements of society may be eliminated and more satisfactorily adjusted.

• • •

[illegible] of the reserve bank organization committee continue silent [illegible] criticism of their selection of [illegible] cities and their division of the country into banking districts was [illegible] in congress. No official [illegible] was forthcoming in defense of the committee choice, of [illegible] view here was [illegible] of the criticism has a political [illegible].

• • •

[illegible] of state department [illegible], their compensation, the [illegible] toils fight, Secretary [illegible] and his chautauqua [illegible] half a dozen other subjects occupied the house during consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriations bill. The committee included provision for a coachman and footman for the Bryan carriage, which provoked comment.

DOMESTIC.

Foreclosure proceedings, against the Pere Marquette railroad, which defaulted in the payment of its semiannual interest of $5,000,000 bonds, have begun in Detroit federal court.

Jean Gianini, who is held in jail at Herkimer, N. Y., on a charge of murdering his former school teacher, Miss Lida Beecher, was indicted for the crime by the Herkimer county grand jury at Little Falls, N. Y.

Work has been resumed in the general shops of the Norfolk & Western at Norfolk, Va., 900 men being returned to work on reduced time. The order affects shop men throughout the system. The shop had been closed since March 14.

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The price of gasoline in St. Louis was cut to 13 cents a gallon by the Standard Oil company. This cut is the fifth made by the Standard Oil company since November 4, when it began a fight, it is said, against other dealers in the St. Louis field.

• • •

A movement seeking a pardon for members of the structural bridge and iron workers convicted at Indianapolis of illegally transporting dynamite in interstate commerce has begun at Chicago. Petitions to President Wilson, charging that the men were rushed through their trials, were circulated at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

• • •

Unless dissatisfaction with action of scale committee of United Mine Workers in withdrawing demands for higher wages should unexpectedly develop among the ranks of the miners and the referendum vote to be taken April 14 should repudiate that action, high officials at the mine workers' headquarters at Indianapolis believe the other differences between the miners and operators in the bituminous fields will be amicably adjusted, with the possible exception of Ohio.

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The 600 members of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' union, who struck at the Kansas City Bolt and Nut company of Kansas City, will return to work. Alleged discrimination on the part of the company in discharging members of the union was the cause of the strike. The company will take the discharged men back.

Five hundred city police and detectives swept from all sides into a mob of men and women in Union square, New York, when union and non-union labor opposed one another at mass meetings.

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Governor Ammons of Colorado at Denver sent a telegram to Representative Scott Ferris at Washington, protesting in the name of the "majority of the people of Colorado" against the proposed bill, providing for federal leasing of mineral-radium lands in Colorado.

• • •

William Howard Taft will be the principal speaker at the dedication at Augusta, Ga., of a memorial bridge to Major Archibald Butt on April 14, the second anniversary of Major Butt's death in the Titanic disaster.

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T. H. Musgrove, a wealthy planter, was shot to death near Blytheville, Ark., and John Walker, a 16-year-old youth, whose father Musgrove was charged with having killed fifteen years ago, surrendered to the sheriff of Blytheville to answer for the killing.

• • •

An anonymous cash gift of $50,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

Pittsburgh this year will spend $2,281,000 for new school buildings.

Springfield, Mo., has for the second time within a year defeated commission government proposition.

• • •

Charges that E. F. Green, former president of the Pacific Coast Casualty company of San Francisco, embezzled at least $30,000 from his company and tied up approximately $20,000 more by questionable transactions were made to the San Francisco district attorney's office by E. C. Cooper, California state insurance commissioner.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Duncan, her daughter, Elizabeth and five of the latter's guests at a children's party were hurried to a hospital at Pittsburgh when it became known that two Pekinese dogs, by which the seven had been bitten, showed signs of rabies. The dogs, valued at $1,000, attacked one of the little girls and the others were bitten while trying to drive them off.

• • •

The Rockefeller Institute for medical research in New York has announced that John D. Rockefeller has added $1,000,000 to the general endowment fund of the institution, to be devoted to the study of animal diseases, and that James J. Hill has pledged $50,000 to be used specifically for the investigation of hog cholera.

• • •

A local shoe company, acting for the Kansas Retail Shoe Dealers' association, has filed an injunction suit at Topeka to prevent the enforcement of the pure shoe law enacted by the last legislature. The law requires that all shoes that contain substitutes for leather must be stamped to show the adulteration. It was to have gone into effect April 1.

Organized baseball won a victory in Hot Springs, Ark., when Chancellor J. P. Henderson gave a decision in the injunction proceedings between the Federal league and the Pittsburgh National league club, making permanent the injunction granted previously to the National league club against interference by the Federal league with players under contract with the Pittsburgh club.

• • •

More subpoenas have been served by federal marshal at New Haven, Connecticut, in furtherance of the plan of the Interstate Commerce commission to obtain the books and papers of the New Haven Railroad company, which will show details of the sale of the Boston and Maine railroad to the Billard company formed to take over that property. Subpoenas were served on A. S. May, treasurer of the New Haven company, and Arthur W. Bowman, his assistant.

FOREIGN.

The widow of Thomas Henry Huxley, the celebrated English biologist, died at East Bourne, England.

Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse, German poet and novelist, died in his eighty-fifth year. He was awarded the Noble prize for literature in 1910.

• • •

The Italian chamber of deputies and senate has reassembled. The new cabinet under the premiership of Signor Salandra made known to both houses its legislative program.

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Wireless trans-Atlantic service under the system developed by Dr. Valdemar Poulsen of Copenhagen will be open early in June. The station in Canada is ready for service and the station at Bally-bunian, in Ireland, is nearing completion under the direction of an American engineer.

• • •

When General Villa took Torreon he took only thirty prisoners alive and unwounded, according to information at Chihuahua. Whether this means that many were executed, or that General Refugio Velasco, the crippled but valiant federal commander, succeeded in escaping with practically all of his army not dead or disabled, could not be learned.

• • •

Queen Mary of England is a poor conversationalist, according to her most recent critics. On someone being brought up to her, it is said she will begin to talk with remarkable felicity, setting the other at ease and delighting him. Then, all of a sudden, she suddenly ceases, an acute silence supervenes, the other does not know whether to break the pause or slip away.

• • •

Last week closed with two important political events in England, both of which tended to clear the air and show where the two great parties stand on the home rule issue. The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, opened his campaign for re-election with a speech at the village of Ladybank, Scotland, while many thousands of unionists of London and the provinces assembled in Hyde park for a demonstration of protest.

• • •

Nuremburg, Germany, and its adjoining city of Fuerth have a combined population of 430,000. Their street railways last year carried 49,000,000 passengers over thirty-six miles of track.

• • • •

The Briton has a common law right to hiss a play, provided he does so within bounds. This right, first affirmed in a case reported in 1810, has been reaffirmed by a Dublin magistrate, who discharged a man charged with hissing a play recently imported from the continent.

• • •

It is estimated that there are in France at the present time 1,350,000 celibates, 1,800,000 families without children, 2,650,000 families with two children and 2,400,000 families with only one child.

• • •

Albert Ballin, shipper, "the man who could be minister," is seeking new worlds to conquer. At least so says Hamburg writers. They, and the anti-Ballin press generally, put down the new Atlantic rate war to Ballin's consuming ambition, which requires always some new sacrifice.

F. WEYERHAEUSER, LUMBERMAN, DIES AT WINTER HOME

END COMES AFTER MILLIONAIRE WAS THOUGHT TO BE OUT OF DANGER—PNEUMONIA WAS AILMENT.

MADE VAST FORTUNE BY BUYING TIMBER LANDS

Started Life As Poor Lad But Early Demonstrated His Shrewd Ability At Recognizing Money-Making Possibilities of Milling Business.

St. Paul, April 6.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul lumberman, one of the wealthiest men in the world, died at his winter home in Pasadena, Cal., after a brief illness from pneumonia. He was 79 years old.

Began As Poor Lad.

Beginning as a poor German immigrant boy to pile slabs in a Rock Island, Ill., sawmill at $1 a day, by industry and wonderful business foresight, Frederick Weyerhaeuser rose to be the dominating figure in the lumber world of the west, and leaves a deep impress on the business life of the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast.

Dominated Everywhere.

Dominating everywhere, but in every field associating himself with men of capital and brains, Mr. Weyerhaeuser's interests were scattered through a score of states. The various Weyerhaeuser corporations are credited with controlling 30,000,000 acres of timber lands, valued at about $1,500,000,000, but no definite estimate of the Weyerhaeuser fortune has ever been made. Secrecy was a business rule with him, and the extent of his holdings can only be estimated.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser died just as he was thought to be on the road to recovery. Sunday noon Mr. Weyerhaeuser's body was sent aboard a limited train bound for Rock Island, Ill., the old home, for interment beside the body of Mrs. Weyerhaeuser, who died in November, 1911.

Result of Cold.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser caught cold Sunday, March 22, while attending church. On the following Wednesday his condition become so alarming that his children were sent for. Three physicians were called and remained in attendance day and night. They managed to overcome recurrent sinking spells.

His sons, John P., Frederick E., Rudolph M. and Charles A., and his daughters, Mrs. Margaret Jewett, of Chicago; Mrs. W. B. Hill, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Mrs. S. S. Davis, of Rock Island, were at the bedside at the time.

Up to the day that he was taken ill, Mr. Weyerhaeuser had been giving active attention to more important questions connected with his business, but he had relinquished control of the business more and more to his sons and other business associates of late years, and had been spending nearly all his time in Pasadena since the death of Mrs. Weyerhaeuser.

Sons Active in Affairs.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser's four sons all are actively engaged in the business in Minnesota. John P. Weyerhaeuser and Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, Charles A. Weyerhaeuser, of Little Falls, and Rudolph M. Weyerhaeuser, of Cloquet, all are interested in the various companies. The headquarters of the syndicate are in St. Paul, but Weyerhaeuser & Co., the corporation under which the offices are maintained in St. Paul, is not a holding company and has no relation directly with any of the numerous manufacturing and timber owning concerns. It is a retail lumber company owning nine yards in as many southern Minnesota towns.

The secret of the Weyerhaeuser fortune, lumbermen say, was in his farseeing faith in the possibilities of timber lands as an investment. He never paid high prices for timber lands, but bought where there were no logging operations at the time and where the timber could be had for almost nominal prices, holding it patiently until the country developed and a demand arose for it. Then he would, as a rule, build mills and market the lumber. From his earliest operations he bought timber as fast he could raise the capital for it.

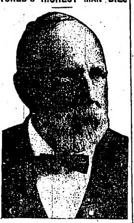
How He Lost Money.

Associates say he once was asked the question: "What do you think of timber lands as an investment?"

"Well," he replied, "I have lost lots of money on timber lands, lots of it, but all the lands I lost money on were lands I didn't buy."

Mr. Weyerhaeuser was proclaimed

WORLD'S RICHEST MAN DIES



Frederick Weyerhaeuser.

"richer than Rockefeller" by Charles P. Norcross, a magazine writer, back in 1906 in an article. This article was [illegible] a gross exaggeration, but the size and value of the Weyerhaeuser holdings never has been made public in any way. The Norcross article also contained an appraisal of Weyerhaeuser, the man.

Appraisal of Man.

"As silently and as patiently as one of the giant trees on his land grew to its majestic maturity, Weyerhaeuser has grown," said Mr. Norcross. "He is master of vast reaches and wonderful forests extending from the cluttered drives of Wisconsin lakes and rivers to the Pacific coast. He has behind him fifty years of unremitting toil along lines of telling organization. Patient, shrewd and far-seeing, he has given his life to bringing underneath his dominion the great forest tracts of the northwest.

"It seems astounding that such an enormous accumulation could be effected without the whole world knowing it; but Weyerhaeuser is a man of mytesry."

In Many Corporations.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser was a heavy owner in the following corporations and, at some time or other, president of nearly all: Mississippi River Boom & Logging Company, Potlatch Lumber Company, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Weyerhaeuser Syndicate, Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, Cloquet Lumber Company, Tacoma Lumber Company, Little Falls Lumber Company, Mississippi River Logging Company, Northland Pine Company, Pine Tree Lumber Company, Musser-Sauntry Company, St. Croix Lumber Company, Shell Lake Lumber Company, Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company, Chippewa Valley Lumber Company, Bonners Ferry Lumber Company, Superior Timber Company, Weyerhaeuser & Denckmann, Weyerhaeuser & Rutledge Lumber Company, Duluth & Northeast Railway, Mesabe Southern Railway, Atwood Lumber Company, Rutledge Lumber Company, Nebagamon Lumber Company.

A Native of Germany.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser was born at Nieder-Saulheim, on the German Rhine, Nov. 21, 1834. His father was a thrifty German farmer, owning 15 acres of land. There were 11 children, but only Frederick and four sisters lived to maturity.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

TOLLS VOTE IN THREE WEEKS

Exemption Repeal Bill Cannot Be Disposed of in Shorter Period of Time.

Washington, April 7.—With the scene of activity on the issue of Panama toll exemption repeal shifted to the senate after the triumph of the administration in the house last week, plans still remain in the formative stage for the final struggle in the great controversy.

Leaders in the fight do not expect speeches to change any votes, but that there will be a flood of oratorical effort which will far exceed in length and intensity the 20-hour debate on the bill in the house.

No one in close touch with the situation will predict how long the controversy in the senate will continue, but the most optimistic proponents of repeal do not look for a vote for three weeks. The repeal bill and attendant measures will be in committee at least a week and general debate cannot begin until some sort of a report is made or a motion is offered to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill.

Wilson-McAdoo Wedding Soon.

Washington, April 7.—The wedding of Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will take place in April, according to friends of Miss Wilson, although the White House still declines to indicate any date.

Surviving Convict Explains.

Sacramento, Cal., April 7.—Percy Barnes, the only survivor of the five convicts who battered their way from their cells into Folsom prison Saturday, only to fall before a rain of bullets from the guards, declares that he and his comrades were not trying to escape. Barnes declares that the only object of the 12 "incorrigibles" in the plot was to create a disturbance that would result in their being taken back to the dungeon. Barnes is expected to recover.

Left Dog Big Income.

Boston, April 6.—The luckiest of lucky dogs would seem to be Pete Crafts, the will of whose late master, John Chancellor Crafts of Brighton, is now being contested by four cousins, Frank W. and Henry W. Crafts, Mrs. Jessie B. Loewing and Miss Minnie Randolphs. He didn't leave them a cent, but he left Peter, his famous dog, an income of $1,200 a year. Crafts thought so much of the dog, it was testified before Judge George, that he always gave the animal a big birthday party.

Dynamiters Are to Petition.

Chicago, April 7.—A movement seeking a pardon for the members of the structural bridge and iron workers', convicted at Indianapolis of illegally transporting dynamite in interstate commerce, has begun here. Petitions to President Wilson, charging that the men were rushed through their trials, were circulated at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The petitions will be submitted by the delegates to their local unions for signatures.

Predicts Abandonment of Tampico.

Washington, April 6. — Following closely upon the official advices from George C. Carothers, the American consular agent at Torreon, of the flight of the federal troops from that city, came a prediction from Rear Admiral Fletcher that the important Gulf port of Tampico probably would be abandoned by the federals without a fight. Administration officials made no comment upon the result at Torreon, and official sentiment is not likely to crystallize until more is known.

SPRING FEVER IS HEALTHY

It Indicates Fresh Hopes and Renewed Buoyancy of Spirit.

How wonderfully tight the spring wander-lust for the countryside grips one!

Spring fever, with all of its healthfulness, is the harbinger of fresh hopes and a buoyancy of spirit.

I noticed a passenger on a Detroit-Chicago train the other day who had started out on his trip with the evident intention of becoming deeply taken with one of the best sellers, that he might shorten the trip between the two cities. You have done the same thing yourself.

But his book had been cast aside. He had read only a few pages. His interest in it had lagged.

From the car windows he was counting the fields now bared of snow. The ditches were carrying away the water and the still less sluggish creeks were now streams bearing the overflow to the rivers. The farmer, in his shirt sleeves, was repairing the fences after the winter drifts; the cattle showing proof of a winter's stabling and now heading here and there toward the meadows, seeking the new-green patches of grass; the farm help, in field and stubble, was putting into repair this and that necessary feature, here looking after his plow and there his harrow, and on all sides were scenes which reminded the traveler that spring was here, at last!

As the train sped onward and glimpses of the painter as he worked on the weather-beaten buildings were revealed, the interest of the tourist was aroused and, when I asked him the reason, he answered: "Spring is here and I feel its blood flowing!"

The truth was, that like many others, he was planning the work he was to do the coming summer. He was going out to the farm—his farm in Western Canada. He had his wells to dig, his horses to get into shape, his grain implements to fix up, his seed grain to prepare, and other details for the land that was ready to receive it. His was what might be termed an "unrest"—to get to the farm!

Thousands in Western Canada today are making the preparations that this interested man contemplated. Their summer fallows are ready for the wheat, their spring plowing is being attended to, fences are being rebuilt or being put into repair; indeed, the entire country is one great hive of industry.

Railroads are in readiness to take care of a great rush of settlers, those charged with the reception of whom are prepared to extend every courtesy and thus meet the rush with judgment and without the least friction. Thus, the enjoyment of the opening of spring is fully met.

At many of the stations throughout many of the middle western states, trains of settlers' effects are in readiness to move to Western Canada. Not only in these states are scenes of this kind to be witnessed, but, also, on either coast and throughout the eastern states there is the same activity among those going to Western Canada this spring. The crops have been heavy and all reports are that the winter was enjoyable; also, that the prospects for a satisfactory year were never better. There is plenty of land yet to be had by homesteading or otherwise. Adapted, as Western Canada is, to small grain farming, it is especially adapted to cattle raising and many of the farmers are placing small and large herds, as their individual means will permit.

The illustrated literature sent out by the Canadian government agents tells the truth clearly and the inquirer should send for a copy and if you be one of those who has an ambitious interest, you may be the gainer by a perusal of such information—straight, cold facts in themselves.—Advertisement.

A Change.

"Did Caesar's disposition change much during his life?" asked the professor.

"Well," answered the bluffing student, "he had a lot more Gaul when he died."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

Bell Never Stops Tolling.

A bell in a temple in North China has been kept ringing for a century. A tax is levied in the district for paying relays of ringers to work incessantly day and night.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes are the brightest and fastest. Adv.

Good advice will not discount a note in the bank.

Backache Warns You

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys.

AN OKLAHOMA CASE

John T. Jones, 213 S. Pine St., Pauls Valley, Okla., says: "I was confined to bed for days with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains through my back and got dizzy and exhausted. The doctor prescribed for me, but nothing helped me. I had almost given up hope when a friend brought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. In three days they relieved me and four boxes made me well. I am today in the best of health."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Mankato.—A contract has been awarded to the J. B. Nelson Construction company of this city for erecting a pavilion at Minneopa state park.

Jackson.—Mankato presbytery, including sixty-four churches in southwestern Minnesota, will hold its annual meeting in this city, April 14 and 15.

Winnebago.—A fourth dividend was paid last week to the depositors in the defunct State Bank of Commerce. The depositors have now received a total of 80 per cent.

Springfield.—Brooding over domestic troubles, Mrs. Wolfgang Schoenberger committed suicide by hanging. She is survived by a husband and seven small children.

St. Paul.—In acordance with a statement issued last week announcing his candidacy, Governor Eberhart has officially filed for the Republican nomination for governor. At the same time he made public his platform, the chief burden of which is reduced taxation.

Winona.—A large delegation representing the jobbing interests of Winona went to Caledonia to be present at a meeting of the railway and warehouse commission there to protest against the proposed action of the Milwaukee railway in removing a train from its Reno-Preston branch.

Lewisville.—Persons coming to Lewisville found a horse standing on the body of Mark Davies, a farmer. The body was so crushed and mutilated that identity was not known until it was brought to the village. Mr. Davies had been exercising the horse and it had apparently reached around and pulled him off and then trampled upon him.

St. Paul.—Dr. Howard Lankester, city health commissioner has issued orders to proprietors of the motion picture theaters in the city that no children under 12 years old be allowed to attend their performances unless accompanied by parents or guardians. This measure will be in force until April 20, when the Easter vacation ends.

Virginia.—The newly appointed police and fire commission at its first regular meeting went on record for strict law enforcement here. The resolution that was adopted makes the police and fire department members individually responsible for the enforcement of the ordinances and the state laws, and decrees the tightest "lid" the city ever has had.

Thief River Falls.—The third car load of dairy cattle shipped into this city this spring reached Thief River Falls, Saturday, from Winneshelk county, Iowa. The shipment was comprised of Holstein and registered Durham cows. Never before has such interest in dairying been exhibited. Farmers predict that the county's output of milk, cream and butter the coming year will be the heaviest ever known.

Hibbing.—Struck by a Great Northern locomotive at a crossing, near here, Frank E. Christmas, 54 years old, superintendent for the Sweigert Construction company, was killed instantly and the auto in which he was riding was demolished. Louis Jeanette, the chauffeur, who was thrown clear of the track, is seriously injured. Christmas is survived by his wife and two children, living near Neillsville, Wis., where he owned a farm.

Kasota.—The action against Chris Marsh, a traveling salesman for the Illinois Oil company, charged with filling farmers' tanks and barrels from a car without measuring the fluid, has failed. Marsh stood trial last week and was acquitted. He was arrested on complaint of a state inspector of weights and measures. The court held that Marsh did not need a measure, as the capacity of the tanks and barrels was known, being of standard size.

Lake Crystal.—Burglars entered the M. E. Slattery restaurant and confectionery store and took about $17 in small change. Entrance was made through a window in the rear of the building. The sheriff at Mankato was notified, and the bloodhounds belonging to the county were sent up with their keeper. The hounds took the trail from the back window and led their keeper about a half mile to the city limits where they lost the scent. At that point the burglars had climbed into a buggy, their tracks being plainly visible.

Pine Island.—The family and friends of Mr. Thomas Parkin joined with them in celebrating their golden wedding anniversary last week. Mr. and Mrs. Parkin have lived nearly all their married life on a farm near Pine Island. Mr. Parkin was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America when 4 years of age. Mr. Parkin and Miss Anna Eliza Ross of Green county, Wisconsin, were married April 3, 1864, the groom leaving immediately to join his regiment. He was a member of Company C, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

Barnesville.—W. A. Mathew, a farmer living northwest of here, and his housekeeper, Hazel Schummer, were overcome with coal gas Sunday evening. Mathews lay unconscious nearly twelve hours and all efforts at restoration at first seemed futile. Children awoke in pain and going downstairs discovered the rooms filled with coal gas.

Crosby.—Plans for a ferry across the Mississippi to tap a rich agricultural section which is now cut off by the river, were advocated at a meeting of the Cuyuna Range Good Roads association here.

Virginia.—Professor J. L. Johnsrud of Spring Grove, Minn., former agricultural instructor in the La Crosse County Agricultural school at Onalaska, Wis., has been elected head of the new agricultural department in the Virginia public schools. Teachers for the coming year will be elected by the board Wednesday night.

St. Paul.—Governor Eberhart has sent letters to the governors of all states bordering on the Mississippi river, asking them to co-operate with him in the waterways meeting arranged by the Business Men's League of St. Louis for April 28 in that city.

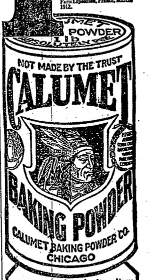
1st

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Western Canada Lands

The richest Mixed Farming lands in Western Canada are in the Battleford District. The soil is a deep black loam on clay subsoil and lands can be purchased at from $10 per acre up. Excellent water in abundance, and railroad facilities and good markets. Write for list of selected properties to L. H. GOOD, Secretary, Board of Trade, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada

BOTH VERSATILE AND STRONG

Young English Author Especially Gifted With Talent Along Many Lines Other Than Writing.

Eldrid Reynolds, the young English woman who is the author of the novel "Whispering Dust," belongs to an old Yorkshire family, and numbers among her ancestors Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer, the poet Bloomfield and James Ward and George Moreland, both noted as painters. Miss Reynolds spent her childhood on the wide, heather-covered Yorkshire moors and the wild Cornish coast. The passion for space, freedom and the immensities which she voices in "Whispering Dust" is doubtless the result of her early environment.

The book itself is the result of a winter on the Mediterranean and in Egypt, but the heroine, who after thirty years of cramping duties as "a niece" longs to accomplish something, can by no means be identified with the author. Miss Reynolds has accomplished a great deal in less than thirty years. She created stories before she could read; wrote, acted and produced plays for home and school before she reached her teens; published her first story at sixteen and her first novel, "Red of the Rock," at twenty. She has a decided talent for drawing and singing and her favorite recreations show that she can be by no means a dreamer. Among them are riding, sailing, fishing, dancing, winter sports, caravaning, amateur theatricals, photography, painting, drawing and singing.

A bachelor never knows whether to call a baby he or she, so he says "it."

A Sure Favorite

—saves the housewife much thankless cooking—

Post Toasties

The factory cooks them perfectly, toasts them to a delicate, golden-brown, and sends them to your table ready to eat direct from the sealed package.

Fresh, crisp, easy to serve, and

Wonderfully Appetizing

Ask any grocer—

Post Toasties

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Marston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and sides until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Marston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

BACKEASE TROUSER SUSPENDERS CURE **BACKACHE**

They relieve the spine of all pressure or strain. Support and reduce the stomach and assist in an upright, healthful and graceful poise. Simple, comfortable and restful. Can be worn over the shirt or outside as desired. [illegible] Write today. Give height, waist measure and distance from end of spine to top of pants. BACKEASE SUSPENDER COMPANY, 29 W. 3rd St., Duluth, Minn.

Pettit's GOOD FOR **Eye** SORE EYES **Salve**

Hands Disclose Your Future Prospects Send 10c for trial chart. PROF. [illegible] Los Angeles, Cal.

UNREASONABLE THING TO ASK

Thirsty Tourists Inclined to Be Finicky Should Visit Ireland During the Winter Months.

Two New York men were touring Ireland last summer by automobile. On a hot July afternoon they came to an inn. Stopping, they went into the bar. A red-cheeked peasant girl was the barmaid. The travelers ordered Irish and soda. The girl served them and went on with her interrupted work of wiping the bar. One of the men tasted his drink and found it tepid.

"I say, my girl," he said, "won't you please put some ice in these drinks?"

Her mouth went wide open and the mopping cloth was poised in mid-air. Amaze held her silent for a moment. Then she found tongue in a hurry.

"Ice, is it? And who the — ever heard of ice in July?"

Whereupon she fell to polishing again.

RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

400 South Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was attacked with a breaking out on the inside of my arms. It was a small rash or pimples and it itched and burned, especially at night, so that before I knew it I had made myself sore. I had to wear the finest kind of cotton underwear, no woolen at all, because the least thing irritated it and made it much worse. The rash itched and smarted until at times I got no sleep at all.

"I had this trouble and took treatments for about one year, but they only gave me relief while taking them. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I got relief right away. In three months I was a well man again." (Signed) H. W. Foley, Nov. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

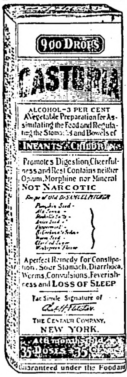
Canal Comment.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "they are having a great deal of agitation about the big canal, aren't they?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know, I sometimes think it might have been better if we had been content with the old-fashioned canals where all the talking was done by the man who was driving the mule!"

Every man is above the average—according to his own belief.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses — 35 Cents
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Making Farm Kitchens Comfortable

To cook over a stifling, exhausting hot coal range during the summer is misery that no woman need endure. The NEW PERFECTION *Wick Blue Flame* cook stove does the work of any stove ever made, while keeping your kitchens comfortable and cool.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Burns *clean, convenient, economical oil,* no dirt, work or trouble. Soon saves its cost in fuel bills. Operated exactly like gas without the expense, none of the dangers of gasoline.

The NEW PERFECTION *Wick Blue Flame* cook stove has a fine cabinet top with warming shelves, and a portable oven that does the best baking and roasting you ever tasted. Special patented broiler *broils on both sides at once,* increasing tenderness and flavor.

Let your dealer show you the different sizes—two, three and four burner. Ask especially to see the NEW PERFECTION Range with THERMOS oven, which gives you a splendid range and a fireless cooker combined.

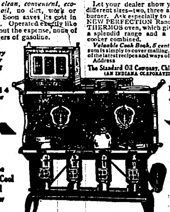
Valuable Cook Book, 5 cents. This sum is simply to cover mailing. 72 pages of the latest recipes and ways of serving. Address (180)

The Standard Oil Company, Chicago, Ill. (AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

Makes the Heavy Summer Cooking Easy

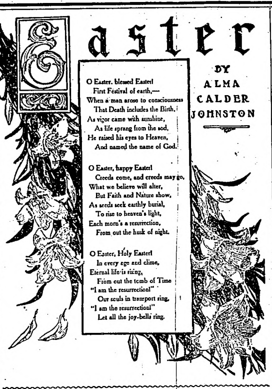
2, 3 and 4 Burner Sizes

No Dirt or Trouble



Keeps the Kitchen Cool and Fuel Bills Low

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil



Easter

BY ALMA CALDER JOHNSTON

O Easter, blessed Easter!
First Festival of earth,—
When a man arose to consciousness
That Death includes the Birth,
As vigor came with sunshine,
As life sprang from the sod,
He raised his eyes to Heaven,
And named the name of God.

O Easter, happy Easter!
Creeds come, and creeds may go,
What we believe will alter,
But Faith and Nature show,
As seeds seek earthly burial,
To rise to heaven's light,
Each morn's a resurrection,
From out the husk of night.

O Easter, Holy Easter!
In every age and clime,
Eternal life is rising,
From out the tomb of Time
"I am the resurrection!"
Our souls in transport sing,
"I am the resurrection!"
Let all the joy-bells ring.

Celebration of Easter in History

NEXT to Christmas, Easter is the greatest festival of the Christian church. In primitive times it was usual for Christians to salute one another on the morning of this day by exclaiming: "Christ is risen," to which the saluted person replied: "He is risen, indeed," or "And hath appeared unto Simon"—a custom retained in the Greek church.

The common name of this festival in the East was the paschal feast, because kept at the same time as the Jewish passover, and in some measure succeeding to it. In the sixth of the Ancyran canons it is called the "Great day."

The term "Easter" is derived from "Eastre," a Saxon diety, whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring, the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed. Easter is in name, as well as in reality, the feast of the resurrection.

Although there has never been any difference of opinion in the Christian church as to why Easter is kept, there has been a good deal as to when it ought to be kept. It is one of the movable feasts—that is, it is not fixed to one particular day, like Christmas day. Easter moves backward and forward, according as the full moon next after the vernal equinox falls nearer or farther from the equinox. The accepted rule for ascertaining the day upon which Easter falls is as follows: Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after.

The paschal controversy, which for a time divided Christendom, grew out of a diversity of custom. The churches of Asia Minor, including many Judaized Christians, kept their paschal feast on the same day that the Jews kept their Passover, the 14th of Nisan, the Jewish month corresponding to our March or April. But the churches of the West, remembering that the Lord's resurrection took place on a Sunday, kept their festival on the Sunday following the 14th of Nisan. By so doing they hoped not only to commemorate the resurrection on the day of the week on which it actually occurred, but also distinguish themselves more effectually from the Jews.

For a time this difference was borne with mutual forbearance and charity. And when disputes began to arise, Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, went on a visit to Rome, and conferred with Anicetas, bishop of that city, upon the question. Polycarp pleaded while Anicetas adduced the practice of St. Peter and St. Paul. Concessions were made by neither side, and so the matter was dropped, or rather held in abeyance, but the two bishops continued in Christian friendship and concord. This was in A. D. 158.

Toward the end of the century, however, Victor, bishop of Rome, resolved to compel the eastern churches to conform to the western practice, and wrote an imperious letter to the prelates of Asia, commanding them to keep the festival of Easter at the time observed by the western churches. They naturally resented this, and declared that they would keep the day at the time they had been accustomed to observe it. From this point the dispute gathered strength, and became the source of much bitterness.

At the commencement of the fourth century matters had gone to such a length that the Emperor Constantine thought it his duty to take steps to stop the controversy, and to insure uniformity of practice. For this purpose he had a canon passed in the great ecumenical council at Nice, A. D. 325, "That everywhere the great feast of Easter should be observed upon one and the same day, and that not the day of the Jewish Passover, but, as had been generally observed, upon the Sunday following."

And, to prevent all further disputes as to time, the following rules were laid down: That March 21 shall be accounted the vernal equinox. That the full moon happening upon or next after the 21st of March shall be taken for the full moon of Nisan. That the Lord's day next following that full moon be Easter day. But if the full moon happen upon a Sunday, Easter day shall be the Sunday after.

As the Egyptians at that time excelled in astronomy, the bishop of Alexandria was appointed to give notice of Easter day to the pope and patriarchs. But it soon became evident that this arrangement could not endure. It was too inconvenient and liable to interruptions. The fathers of the next age began, therefore, to adopt the golden numbers of the Metonic cycle, and to place them in the calendar against those days in each month on which the new moons should fall during that year of the cycle. The Metonic cycle was a period of 19 years. It had been observed by Meton, an Athenian philosopher, that the moon returns to have its changes on the same month and day of the month in the solar year, after a lapse of 19 years, and so, as it were, to run a cycle. He published his discovery at the Olympic games, B. C. 433, and the cycle has ever since borne his name. The church hoped, by this cycle, to be able always to know the moon's age, and, as the vernal equinox was now fixed to March 21, to define Easter forever.

But though the new moon really happened on the same day of the year after a space of 19 years as it did before, it fell an hour earlier on that day, which, in the course of time, as will be seen, created a serious error that had to be reckoned with and caused much confusion.

A cycle was then framed at Rome for 84 years, and generally received by the western church, for it was then thought that in this space of time the moon's changes would return, not only to the same day of the month, but of the week as well.

Their Easter Offering

During the time that Easter was kept according to this cycle Britain was separated from the Roman empire, and the British churches for a time after the separation continued to keep Easter according to this table of 84 years. British and Irish churches adopted the Alexandrian rule, according to which the Easter festival could not begin before March 8. About 100 years later the English churches conformed to the Roman rule. The Roman system now prevails the world over, and Easter is celebrated on the same day everywhere.

Whence Came the Word Easter?

There is some doubt as to the derivation of the word "Easter." Some have thought that it comes from "Eostre," an old Saxon deity, whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring, the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed. According to the Edda, it was "Eostra," the Goddess of the Dawn, who opened the rosy portals of Valhalla to receive Baldur—called the "White-God," because of his purity; also the "Sun-god" because his brow supplied mankind with light. Others suppose the word "Easter" to be derived from "Oster," signifying rising. In the earlier days of the Christian church it was the regular custom for Christians to greet one another on Eastern morn with the Eastern salutation: "Christ is risen indeed!" to which the person addressed responded, "Christ is risen indeed!" or "And hath appeared unto Simon!"—a custom still retained in the Greek church.

If Sealed in a Bottle it couldn't be more Dust Proof, Dirt Proof, Impurity Proof!

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
CHICAGO

The new **"SEAL OF PURITY"** keeps out dampness—water—even the air. Everything undesirable is kept completely away from the fresh pure beneficial dainty inside.

So give constant and delicious aid to your teeth, digestion, breath and appetite with the gum with the "Seal of Purity."

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
CHICAGO
W. Wrigley Jr. Co.

BUY IT BY THE BOX for 85 cents at most dealers. Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. They stay fresh until used.

Chew it after every meal

Be SURE it's *clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S. Look for the spear. 14

It is Still Fashionable.

"Pa, what's poetic justice?"

"The former president of a bachelor club being married to a woman who makes him feel that he would rather lose his job than be late for dinner furnishes a pretty fair sample of it."

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

Judge Miller.

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

He Understood.

"And observe that we never let him play except in the minor."

"I understand; he is so young!"—Le Rire.

It is easy to distinguish cut glass from the other kind; the other kind is found on bargain counters.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

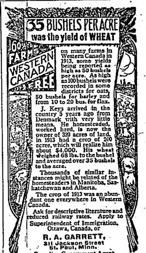
If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY **THERAPION** No.1 No.2 No.3 and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FREE SAMPLES of our superfluous hair remover. Hairy faces look bad. CONSUMERS CO., 940 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

VITAL FORCE

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

Strengthens the weak stomach. Gives good digestion. Enlivens the sluggish liver. Feeds the starved nerves. Again full health and strength return. A general upbuilding enables the heart to pump like an engine running in oil. The vital force is once more established to full power.

Year in and year out for over forty years this great health-restoring remedy has been spreading throughout the entire world—because of its ability to make the sick well and the weak strong. Don't despair of "being your old self again." Give this vegetable remedy a trial—Today—Now. You will soon feel "like new again." Sold in liquid or tablet form by Druggists or trial box for 50c by mail. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound, sent for 31 one-cent stamps.

$3.00 A DAY and Over Paid Men and Women (over 21 years of age) for distributing advertising matter in their districts. If you have had any kind of selling experience we can make you A BIGGER OFFER. Write immediately for territory. Address Room 1550, Great Northern Building, Chicago, Ill.

Beautiful Bobbenett Lace Curtains with edging and insertion Renaissance effect, 2½ yards long. Value $1.15. Will send free at $1.50 a pair. Send money order. Slattery & Breen, 25 East 14th Street, Room 3, New York City.

Rubbers.

Spring time is rubber time.

A full line of rubbers and wet weather goods is carried at

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

Reduction Sale Continued 10 Days.

Owing to the poor roads and bad weather I have decided to continue the sale for ten days, giving those who have not been able to get in, a chance to get some of the bargains.

A. H. Pitkin

LIST your real estate and village property at THE SPECTATOR.

St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamery Association

MANUFACTURES OF THE

Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10. 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until 4 P. M.

O. L. LARSON, President NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
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CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
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RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO.
SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-164 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.29
Barley	.36
Rye	44

Nicely Steered.

Briggs—Say, can you lend me five or ten— Braggs—No— Briggs—Minutes? I think I can show you how to make some money. Braggs—Trouble at all. You can have twenty if you want. —Stanford Chaparral.

Badly Expressed.

Clergyman—You can, however, comfort yourself with the thought that you made your husband happy while he lived.—Widow—Yes, indeed! Dear Jack was in heaven until he died.—Exchange.

TRUTH.

Truth must be ground for every man by himself out of its husk, with such help as he can get indeed, but not without stern labor of his own.

The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday April 11, 1914.

The county political pot is beginning, to boil. Several announcements will be found in this issue and more will follow.

Bernhard Knudson of Thief River has filed as a candidate for county treasurer. Knudson is going to make a mighty strong race for the nomination.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

The Kitchen Cupboard

WHY NOT TRY MUSSELS?

SUPPER MENU.
Mussel Salad.
Sliced Ham With Chili Sauce.
Baking Powder Biscuit Sandwiches.
Chocolate Cake.
Canned Berries.
Tea.

MUSSELS are called the "poor man's oysters," and in communities where they can be obtained they make an economical and palatable addition to the menu.

With Worcestershire Sauce.

Mussel Salad.—Mussels are excellent as a salad. They should be washed carefully and boiled for fifteen minutes, then drained and taken from the shells. The hot mussels are put in melted butter, salt, pepper, lemon juice and a little Worcestershire. They are served hot, with salad.

Steamed Mussels.—Steam the mussels until the shells open; then put them, with their juice, in a bowl with butter, salt, pepper and paprika. In a pan fry some chopped onion, garlic and parsley with a bay leaf and some thyme. Put the mussels in this mixture and let them simmer for twenty minutes. Thicken with a little flour if desired.

Served on the Shell.

Mussels With Hollandaise Sauce.—Steam three dozen mussels as above. Take them from the shells with their own juice and a good pat of butter, half a pinch of salt and the same amount of pepper. Parboil for three minutes, adding half a pint of hollandaise sauce. Stew well together for two minutes without boiling and add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and the juice of half a lemon. Serve each mussel in a half shell, with gravy.

Mussels With Rice.—Wash the mussels well, set them in a saucepan at the side of the fire, cover closely and shake them from time to time. They will gradually open and give out their liquor. When they are well opened turn them out on a sieve and let them drain thoroughly. Take the mussels out of their shells and separate them from the weed attached to their inside. Boil some rice as if for curry. When drained let it dry well. Add a lump of butter to it, about a gill or more of the liquor from the mussels, season with pepper, salt and nutmeg. Add the mussels, heat all up together and serve very hot.

Anna Thompson.

Also Lid, Dicer, Etc.

Among the slang synonyms for "hat" is "cady," which is supposed to have a Hebrew origin, and has been long in use in Whitechapel in London, as witness a popular song of 1880, in which the refrain supplies one of the few rimes to "lady: "Met a lady, raised my cady." It is doubtful whether any article of apparel has so many slang alternatives as a hat. A by no means exhaustive list would include "tile," "golgotha," "canister," "castor," "chimney," "colleger," "cock and pinch," "cow shooter," "david," "digget's delight," "fantail," "gomer," "goss," "mushroom," "pill box," "stove pipe," "thatch," "truck" and "weejee."—London Chronicle.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Inga Turnwall.
State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Inga Turnwall, Decedent:

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Inga B. Young.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 5th day of October 1914, at eleven (11) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, as provided by law.

Dated March 28, 1914.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
a4-3t Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Ole H. Seeland.
State of Minnesota, }
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Seeland Decedent.

Letters administration this day having been granted to Oscar Seeland.

It Is Ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday the 3rd day of July 1914 at eleven o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Rooms at the court house at the City of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator as provided by law.

Dated April 1, 1914.

[COURT SEAL] Wilhelm Michelet,
a-4-3t Judge of Probate.

Summons

State of Minnesota } ss
County of Pennington }
District Court.
Fourteenth Judicial District.
Ida B. Waring, Plaintiff
vs
Fred S. Waring, Defendant.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated this 24th day of March 1914.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota. a4-3t

Statment of Ownership, Management, Circulation Etc.,

of St. Hilaire Spectator published weekly at St. Hilaire, Minn., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, O. Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Managing Editor, O. Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Business Editor, O Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Publishers Burkee and Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn

Owners: E. O. Burkee, St. Hilaire, Minn.
O. Gunstad, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. H. E. Ives, Thief River Falls, Minn.

O. Gunstad

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of 1914,

(Seal) K. O. Gigstad

My commission expires Jan. 21, 1918.

Reynard the Fox.

Renard, or, as it is more usually written, Reynard, is the name given to the fox in a famous German epic of the fourteenth century called "Reynard the Fox." The book is really a satire on the state of Germany in the middle ages, the different animals, each of which are given a special name, typifying different institutions. Thus Reynard the Fox stands for the church, Isengrim the Wolf for the barons and Nodel the Lion for the emperor. Other characters are Tibert the Cat and Bruin the Bear. Both in the last named case and that of Reynard the personal name given by the author has passed into common speech.

The Life of the Wasp.

With the coming of winter the life of the wasp ceases, but until that time they are most exemplary creatures. There are no lazy folk in waspland. They are most industrious and ambitious—quite as much so, in fact, as their more celebrated relatives the bees and the ants. Labor and effort are evenly divided in a nest of wasps. For instance, some of them assume the duty of plunderers, going out in search of food, while others act as policemen and stay at home and guard the place.

A Force Proportioned to Its Frame.

The war of 1812 has proved that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its frame and that the union of these states, the guardian of the freedom and the safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test. —James Madison.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100lb.
Alsike clover $.12 a pound.
Mid Red " $.17 a "
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100lb.
All kinds of seed at hand from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer,

Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 1 [illegible] at their hall every Thur Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec J. A. HANSON, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

PURE BRED STALLIONS

Bell Maker, American Trotter, 52,189 and Marlo, Black Percheron, 73,151

Commencing the first of April, will stand at Remmen's barn, west Third street, all day Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday forenoon of each week, and the balance of the time on the farm in section 35, town of Rocksbury, between Hazel and St. Hilaire, 6 miles south and 1 and ½ miles east of the Greenwood cemetery at Thief River Falls.

Terms of Service—$15 payable on birth of foal, provided, however, that if any attempt is made or contemplated to remove the mare so served from the county in which the mare was owned at the time of such service and before the birth of such foal, that said sum shall immediately become due and payable.

Parties breeding mares and disposing of mares, the fee will become due and payable at once,

Provided further that no parties breeding mares to either of my horses shall breed to another horse before such foal is born without first obtaining a release in writing from me. In case the owner of a mare does so breed to another horse without first obtaining a written release from me, then the fee for breeding shall immediately become due and payable.

The best of care will be taken of mares while in my possession, but in case of accidents at time of breeding I shall not be held liable.

Each mare served shall be properly tried before the owner thereof shall be released from liability for such service.

I refer you to any of my neighbors as to my ability to properly handle horses

G. W Eastman & Son

Local phone from St. Hilaire will be installed at the farm in a short time.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Published in Pennington County, the LAND OF THE BIG RED CLOVER

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914. NUMBER 40

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent, adv

Alton Jackson was up from Red Lake Falls, between trains Friday.

Miss Mabel Patterson, left for Fargo Monday after spending Easter Sunday here.

Glen Martz was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday

The oil-shed in the rear of the furniture store has been torn down and removed.

Mary Anderson was at Thief River, between trains, Monday.

S. O. Barkee returned to Verndale, Monday morning, after a short visit at home.

Mrs. Lyman Peck and daughter visited with friends in Crookston this week, returning Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Elliot were at Thief River Falls, between trains Thursday.

Nettie Foilstad and Lydia Andersen were Thief River visitors, Thursday.

The ladies aid of the Scand. Elim Mission church will meet Saturday afternoon April 25th at home of Mrs. G. Erikson, east of town. All are invited.

Engebretson and Aaseby, are busy repairing their sawmill and expect to start sawing, next week.

Emil Sedlacek and family, of Thief River, passed thru this village in their new Mitchell car, Sunday morning, bound for a cross-country trip to California.

Norwegian Communion Services at the Synod church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Also a short business meeting of the voting members.

Miss Selma Hoff went to Crookston Tuesday, for a short visit with friends.

Oscar Helm, of Red Lake Falls, was in this village doing some auto repairing, Thursday.

Mrs. Tom Hovet returned, Thursday, from Crookston, where she has been to consult a specialist.

J. A. Duffy of Red Lake Falls, was in this village looking over the political situation, Thursday.

G. I. Fellman sold his span of bay mares this week to K. Torvilson, the consideration was $400.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Kalland.

The young people's society of the Hamar church meet their evening at the home of K. Finstad.

The ladies aid society of the Hamar church will meet next Wednesday, with Mrs. Netteland.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

A good education opens the door to paying positions. Secure your education at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

Hazel Wilson returned to Red Lake Falls, Monday evening,

R. Wallin is building a barn on his place near the the bridge.

Esther Palmer and Leone Baban were at Thief River, Tuesday.

Ralph Roy and Selmer Benson were passengers on the southbound train Monday.

Miss Francis Alfson entertained the Thimble Bee, Tuesday afternoon,

Miss Huldah Gigstad returned to Fosston last Sunday after a short visit at home.

Misses Esther and Edith Johnson of Red Lake Falls, visited with friends in this village, Saturday.

Work has been commenced on the new Swedish Parsonage, on Water street.

N. E. Beebe, who had the misfortune to run a rusty nail in his foot last week, is able to be around again

Mrs. A. F. Hall, who teaches in the Bagley Public schools, is spending her spring vacation at her home in this village.

Mrs. Sherva is having a new foundation laid under her residence on Water Street. Larson and Anderson are doing the work,

Agnes Burkee, Ann Patterson, and Grace Hall returned to Moorhead, Minn., Monday, to resume their studies, after a short visit at their respective homes.

Aug. Berglund left Monday morning for Fort Francis, Ont., where he will be employed during the coming season at the Shevelin Lumber mill.

For Sale

Three year old heifer with with three weeks old heifer calf by side.

a-4-tf. ALBERT SEVERSON

A. P. Sandberg returned, Friday, from Crookston, where he has attended the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. P. Sandberg.

C. J. Johnson of Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hagglund of Holt, Minn. and Mrs. C. Juhl of Mahnomen were present at the funeral ser- for the late John Hagglund Wednesday.

The Riley family who have made their home in the H. A. Johnson house, on the westside, during the past winter, left Monday for Wis., where they will make their future home.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Wedding Bells

On Sunday, April 12th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams, occured the marriage of their neice, Etta B. Woodcock, to John Mortenson, Rev. Palmer officiating. Miss. Esther Palmer played the wedding march as the young couple entered.

The bride was attired in a gown of cream silk and carried a boquet of roses, carnations, and lillies of the valley. Miss Amelia Mortenson, a sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid and the groom was attended by his brother Joseph Mortenson.

After the ceremony, a dainty four course dinner was served to those present.

Mrs. Mortenson was formerly Miss Etta Sargent and is well known in this village, having resided here for several years, but has for the past three years, made her home with her mother who now resides in Minneapolis. Mr. Mortenson is a well-known and popular young farmer.

The happy couple, who will make their home on the groom's farm southeast of town. have the best wishes of many friends for a happy and prosperous journey thru life.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Patterson are the proud parents of a baby girl that arrived Friday morning. Both mother and child are reported as doing well.

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar $1.00

Monday, April 20th I will give 22 lbs. granulated sugar for $1.00 when taken with $2.00 worth of other goods.

Do'nt forget we are laying out fresh bargains every day on our counters. Our store is so crowded with goods we can not display all the snaps. Come in ask for what you want and we w'll make prices that will suit you.

A. H Pitkin

Notice

All parties having hay on Sec. 36, Sanders, are hereby notified to remove same before May 1st, as the meadow will be burned over at that time.

a-18-1t J. P. Edgington.

Laundry

After this date, the laundry basket will leave on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Jackson Bros,
Agts Model Steam Laundry.
m-21-tf.

Granite and Tinware

Don't forget to buy what kitchen utensils you will need this summer, while they are cheap, at,

A, H. Pitkin's Hardware Store.

Short Shrift.

"Poor Bill has only two months to live."

"Sure, these doctors make mistakes, ye know."

"But it wasn't a doctor said it. It was a judge."—New York Times.

Well Guarded Treasure.

Electric burglar alarms surround the treasury at Washington and are tested every fifteen minutes, day and night.

Jennie M. Makinson

Jennie M. Makinson, of St. Paul, died at the home of her daughter at Minneapolis, April 11th and was laid to rest at the Oakland Cemetery in St. Paul April 14th.

For the past two years she has made her home in this village with her daughter, Mrs. H. J. O'Brien, and on March 30th, was taken to Minneapolis in hopes that the change might be beneficial, but, she was in so frail a condition that she grew steadily weaker until her death.

John Hagglund

John Hagglund, well known in this village and vicinty, where he made his home with his parents until four years ago, passed away at Fergus Falls last Monday. The remains were shipped here and funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon in the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. A. Olsen officiating. Interrement was made in the cemetery, east of town.

River Falls

Mr. and Mrs. Klemsrude, Maria Klemsrude and Ruth Anderson and Mrs. Anderson called at the Brevig home Sunday evening.

A number of young people visited at Paul Thyren's Sunday.

Maria Klemsrud and Ethel Palmquist returned to Moorhead Monday.

Martha Satterberg returned to Crookston, Monday, after spending the Easter vacation with her parents.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller Peterson, Wednesday, a baby boy.

Mrs. Gust Fellman and daughter Mildred returned home Sunday after haing spent a few days here with Mrs. Fellman's parents.

E. Burstad called at Palmquist's Sunday.

Hans Hogquist and son Henry came home from Liegaard, Sunday.

Johannes and Oscar Hogquist have decided to build on the southwest corner of their farm.

Those who were expecting Erick Thyren out with his car were disappointed, as the roads are not in good condition.

The Bronco Buster had bad luck last Sunday, when a colt upset the buggy and broke out of the harness.

A good time was reported by all who attended the surprise party at Oscar Johnson's last Saturday evening.

Ole Henderson from Plummer called at G. B. Peterson's Wednesday.

The spring work has already started in the fields. All those who have been out report that with few days warm weather the frost will be out.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

HANS O. KJOMME.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Three Drown in Squall

April 11.—Three men were drowned at Emo, east of Beaudette, yesterday, because their impatience overcame their prudence and tempted them to try to cross the Rainy river in a canoe in the face of a strong wind.

Carl Haglund, Erick Erickson, and Albert Weeks met death and their bodies are still in the river. George Smart, the fourth man in the canoe, clung to the craft and called for help, He was heard by a party of men and was rescued.

Erick Erickson is the son of Tollef Erickson, a prominent farmer residing six miles east of this village.

Bray

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Naplin were visitors at Swan Scholin's Sunday.

Arthur Lindblom made a pleasant call at Swanson's Sunday afternoon.

Delia Hanson called at Herman Ortloff's Sunday.

Halvor Hanson called at E. Larson's Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Crown was a visitor at A. E. Anderson Monday.

E. Akerlund drove to Wylie, Monday.

A. Olsen and daughters, Clara and Ila called at Ole Anderson's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Olsen drove to St. Hilaire Monday.

Quite a few from here attended the dance at Wylie.

O. K. Sevae made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

G. P. JONES

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Government but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affairs. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hanson paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for development of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will help compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules,

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics,

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends, I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge my self to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am,

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours,
J. A. Swore

Boy Wanted:

In every town to sell the St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press; the best sunday newspaper in the Northwest. Splendid inducements to right boy. Reference required. Liberal supply of sample copies and full particulars upon request. Address

CIRCULATION DEPT.
ST. PAUL SUNDAY PIONEER PRESS
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by J. A. Duffy

To the voters of the New 65th District, composed of the counties of Pennington, Clearwater, and Red Lake.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Representative for the said District. I solicit your support and votes at the primaries to be held June 16th, 1914.

I have been a resident of the District for the past thirty two years and have, I believe, grown to know the wants and needs of the citizens of the District, and as political platforms have been eliminated by the Non-Partisan Election Law, I therefore hold it to be the duty of all persons seeking legislative honors to declare themselves upon public questions affecting the welfare, health, and morals of the people of the State.

If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following Legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in State Administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the taxpayers of the State.

I favor putting the telephones of the State under the supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and compelling physical connection of lines and regulation of rates.

I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initiative Referendum Amendment.

Equal suffrage for women.

I favor the sale of foreign bonds held by the State of Minnesota and the investment of the permanent funds of the State in improving our own state, instead of loaning them to other states at a low rate of interest. The money should be used to finance our Counties, Cities, Drainage Projects, School Districts, and Loans on resident farm property.

I favor the increase in the royalties paid the State when the present mineral leases expire.

I favor Consolidation and Reduction of the State Board Commissions in the interests of economy.

I favor the submission of the liquor question to the vote of the people to the end that communities where they are of the opinion that right living and higher morals may be attained by the elimination of liquor, may at least have an opportunity of putting their views to the test, that is, I favor County Option and if elected will vote for its adoption.

I also favor liberal allowances for advertising the resources of the State with a view of inducing immigration.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of the condition in the rural communities.

Hoping you will give my platform due consideration and favor me with your franchise, I am, most.

Respectfully,
a-18-1t John A. Duffy.

Whenever a man abuses his town he owes the town something. Whenever he abuses his neighbor he probably owes his neighbor. Whenever he abuses anything, a withdrawal of the mystic curtain will quite likely reveal some enmity or spite. If you can't say a good word of your town or your neighbor, don't say anything, and if you can't say a good word of your town, move out of it. You help to make the community in which you live, and when you curse it, you curse yourself.

Talk up your town; don't run it down. If you do not like it, leave it; but don't stay here and abuse it. As long as you choose to reside here you are a component part of the place and are very foolish to see your own disparagement. Talk up your town, write and speak in its praise, and show yourself worthy of your home and friends.

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100lb.
Alsike clover $.19 a pound.
Mid Red " $.17 a "
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100lb.
All kinds of seed corn on hand from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, exchanged ratifications of the arbitration treaty which will continue for another five years.

* * *

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, introduced an administration bill to raise the legation to Chile to an ambassy. A similar bill is pending in the house.

* * *

Consideration by the senate committee on interoceanic canals of the proposed repeal of Panama canal toll exemption for American ships, was interrupted by lack of witnesses and further formal discussion of the issue was postponed.

* * *

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, sent out to school superintendents all over the country a letter indorsing the student military instruction camps to be held during the coming summer. He alludes to the fact that these camps have the hearty indorsement of President Wilson and that ex-President Taft as well as leading educators.

* * *

The joint congressional banking and currency rural credits subcommittee began considering the first tentative complete draft of the rural credits bill. H. Parker Willis of New York, expert employed by the committee to draft the bill, is meeting with the committee and the measure probably will be made public next week.

* * *

The only standard gauge railway ever built and operated by the United States government was run at a profit in 1913. Figures given out by the reclamation service show the road—The Boise and Arrow Rock of Idaho—earned net earnings of $9,721 last year. It is twenty miles long and is run in connection with the Arrow Rock dam, which is to be the highest in the world.

* * *

Democrats of the house were denounced for extravagance by Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriation committee, when over the protest of the committee, an item was added to the pending legislative appropriation bill to continue the assay office at Helena, Mont. He reviewed the expenditures of congress this year and declared "whenever I think of the horrible mess I shall be called upon to present to the country I feel like quitting my post."

* * *

Secretary of Labor Wilson is opposed to some features of the safety at sea convention recommended favorably by Secretary of State Bryan and now pending before the senate foreign relations committee and as a result the question will be discussed by the cabinet next week. The convention is being fought by the Seamen's International union and other labor organizations, representatives of which argue that if the convention is adopted the United States will be prevented from building up its merchant marine.

DOMESTIC.

Four hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the New York state's participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition became available when Governor Glynn at Albany signed the bill appropriating $200,000 and reappropriating a like sum for the purpose.

* * *

A record breaking winter wheat crop is in prospect this year, the Department of Agriculture estimating on a conservative basis that the yield may exceed 551,000,000 bushels. The condition of the crop April 1 was 95.6 per cent of a normal or 11.5 per cent better than the average April 1 condition for the last ten years.

* * *

Recommendations that the rural school teacher be employed for life or during good behavior and that each be furnished with a house and plot of land for his own and experimental uses were made by P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, at a session at Louisville of the Conference for Education in the south.

* * *

Governor Dunne of Illinois, in overalls will work with pick and shovel on the Aurora-Elgin highway, the first state aided road, April 15, with hundreds of distinguished men as fellow laborers.

* * *

Wellesley college at Wellesley, Mass., received a gift of $750,000 from the Rockefeller foundation toward restoration of facilities lost in the recent destruction of College hall by fire, conditional upon the raising of $2,000,000 before the first of next January.

* * *

Five hundred city police and detectives swept from all sides into a mob of men and women in Union square, New York, when union and non-union labor opposed one another at mass meeting.

* * *

Government financial aid, state, federal or both combined, for the relief of irrigation projects in the west was help up as a crying need by speakers at the first day's session of the irrigation conference called by Secretary Lane of the Interior department at Denver.

* * *

An anonymous cash gift of $60,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

Pittsburgh this year will spend $2,281,000 for new school buildings.

* * *

Springfield, Mo., has for the second time within a year defeated commission government proposition.

* * *

The seventh annual conference of governors will be held at Madison, Wis., beginning June 9.

* * *

Dr. Edward F. Lake, a physician of Denver, and past grand master of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was operated on at Baltimore in an effort to prevent death from cancer. It was said that it would be some time before the result could be determined.

* * *

The Rockefeller institute for medical research in New York has announced that John D. Rockefeller has added $1,000,000 to the general endowment fund of the institution, to be devoted to the study of animal diseases, and that James J. Hill has pledged $50,000 to be used specifically for the investigation of hog cholera.

* * *

A movement seeking a pardon for members of the structural bridge and iron workers convicted at Indianapolis of illegally transporting dynamite in interstate commerce has begun at Chicago. Petitions to President Wilson, charging that the men were rushed through their trials, were circulated at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

* * *

Harry Erz pleaded guilty at Chicago to using the mails to operate—in the words of Federal Judge Humphrey—"One of the meanest swindles invented." Erz told the court he watched newspapers for reports of deaths of ministers or priests and would send bills for books on religious subjects which he asserted he had sold the relatives. A false bill was paid in nearly every instance, a postal inspector said.

* * *

Unless dissatisfaction with action of scale committee of United Mine Workers in withdrawing demands for higher wages should unexpectedly develop among the ranks of the miners and the referendum vote to be taken April 14 should repudiate that action, high officials at the mine workers' headquarters at Indianapolis believe the other differences between the miners and operators in the bituminous fields will be amicably adjusted, with the possible exception of Ohio.

* * *

Nearly 300 grain dealers, members of the association convened in the fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers' association at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Deliveries on futures was a subject which occasioned great interest, the association taking the stand that futures should not, for convenience, be required to be unloaded on the last day of the month, but had better be left on track, to avoid hints of a corner, which are prevalent at the last of each month.

FOREIGN.

The widow of Thomas Henry Huxley, the celebrated English biologist, died at East Bourne, England.

* * *

Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse, German poet and novelist, died in his eighty-fifth year. He was awarded the Noble prize for literature in 1910.

* * *

The Italian chamber of deputies and senate has reassembled. The new cabinet under the premiership of Signor Salandra made known to both houses its legislative program.

* * *

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, is steadily recovering at Cario from his attack of bronchitis and expected to leave soon for Alexandria. At that port he will board his yacht Lysitrata and sail for the Riviera.

* * *

Emil Schwyer, an animal trainer in a circus, was attacked and torn by a leopard at St. Louis while trying to make the animal perform. The leopard tore the flesh from the trainer's left arm and shoulder. Circus attaches beat off the leopard with iron bars.

* * *

M. L. Woods, former vice president of the State National bank of Fort Worth, charged with wrecking that institution, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in federal court at Fort Worth. Woods' defalcations, which extended over several years, amounted to $165,000.

* * *

The guillotine has made its appearance in Mexico and a new form of execution confronts tht enemies of the constitutionalists in the state of San Luis Potosi, it has been learned. At Concepcion Deloro, a home-made guillotine has been erected. It was built by rebel mechanics in the corps commanded by General Eulalie Gutierrez. Already the new instrument has been tested, and, as the general says, "It works splendidly." The test was made with a lamb as the victim.

* * *

Four of the statutes in the celebrated Avenue of Victory in the Tiergarten at Berlin were mutilated, among them that of Frederick The Great. In each case the beaks of the eagles surrounding the pediments were broken off.

* * *

Wireless trans-Atlantic service under the system developed by Dr. Valdemar Poulsen of Copenhagen will be open early in June. The station in Canada is ready for service and the station at Bally-bunian, in Ireland, is nearing completion under the direction of an American engineer.

* * *

Nuremburg, Germany, and its adjoining city of Fuerth have a combined population of 430,000. Their street railways last year carried 49,000,000 passengers over thirty-six miles of track.

* * *

Albert Ballin, shipper, "the man who could be minister," is seeking new worlds to conquer. At least so says Hamburg writers. They and the anti-Ballin press generally, put down the new Atlantic rate war to Ballin's consuming ambition, which requires always some new sacrifice.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS TO UPHOLD NATION'S DIGNITY

HUERTA WARNED AS U. S. FLEET HURRIES SOUTH

PACIFIC BLOCKADE OF BOTH MEXICAN COASTS IS THREATENED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC SQUADRONS ARE EN ROUTE

Dictator Says Hague Should Arbitrate Subject, But America Will Not Permit Further Temporizing Ruses—May Take Southern Ports.

Washington, April 17.—With a majority of the ships of the American navy proceeding to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico, the United States government has given General Huerta final warning that unless a salute is fired to the stars and stripes within a reasonable time to atone for "repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States," serious eventualities will result.

Huerta Suggests Hague.

It was learned last night that General Huerta, when apprised by Charge O'Shaughnessy of the proposed demonstration of the Atlantic fleet, argued that the episode growing out of the arrest of the American bluejackets at Tampico was a fit subject for arbitration at The Hague and that he would appoint a commission to investigate the incident.

President Wilson in an emphatic reply through Charge O'Shaughnessy, is understood to have told General Huerta that the time for delay and evasion had passed and that the American government would temporize no longer. Administration officials hold that insults to the flag and questions of national honor are not subjects for arbitration.

Thinks U. S. Bluffing.

All information, otherwise that reached Washington from Mexico City tended to show that General Huerta was unconvinced that the United States was in earnest and thought the Washington government was bluffing. Some anti-American demonstrations at Vera Cruz and other points were reported.

Developments here show clearly that a determined and forceful policy has been adopted by the president, which has been backed up by congress and will be enforced if necessary by the army and navy.

While expressing earnest hope for peace, the president unequivocally told members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs that the offenses of the de facto government at Mexico City to the dignity of the United States could no longer be tolerated and that unless Huerta complied with the American demands, the seizure of the customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz and even the declaration of a Pacific blockade, shutting off commercial intercourse with the United States would be fully justified by the precedents in international law.

Further Steps Up to Congress.

It was established that no aggressive act, such as the landing of marines or the shelling of any towns or of the seizure of any ports would be undertaken without authorization from congress after President Wilson had personally delivered a message on the subject. The practically unanimous approval which Republicans and Democrats alike gave the administration's initial steps made it apparent, however, should Rear Admiral Badger find it necessary to act vigorously in an emergency congress would back up the American navy without hesitation.

Upon General Huerta depends the next developments. He has practically a week to decide the question for the warships will not reach Mexican waters for several days. In the meantime all foreign governments have been notified by the United States of its attitude toward the Tampico incident and of the dispatch of the fleets to Mexican waters.

Huerta Takes Steps.

General Huerta submitted to an executive session of the Mexican senate the demands of the American government. No answer has been received by the Washington government of the result of the deliberations.

Although no definite information was available, the fact that General Huerta had submitted the case to the Mexican senate which is especially charged with the conduct of foreign relations and not to the entire body of congress, led to the belief here that he had sought authorization from the senate for the arbitration of the question under dispute.

Rear Admiral in Command of U. S. Fleet Sent South

Rear Admiral Badger is the man in command of the Atlantic fleet, now steaming towards Tampico to enforce the demands of the United States upon Huerta.

LONDON PRESS SYMPATHETIC

Most English Papers Think President Wilson Has Pursued the Proper Course in Mexican Crisis.

London, April 17.—Most of the London morning papers in their editorial comment on the Mexican situation express sympathy with President Wilson in the difficulties which have arisen with Mexico, at the same time contending that those difficulties were largely brought about by his idealistic policy.

Much curiosity is expressed over the intentions of the United States, because although it is generally believed Huerta will yield, it is pointed out that should he remain obdurate the mere occupation of Tampico would not have much practical effect and that the blockade of Vera Cruz would be the only measure that would deal a serious blow to the Huerta regime.

The Daily Mail says:

"If President Huerta has the sense with which he is generally credited in Europe, he will lose no time in making his amend honorably to the United States. That he should deliberately provoke war with so formidable a power on the question of a salute seems unthinkable."

The Mail thinks that in the event of war and the ejection of Huerta, a temporary protectorate of Mexico is inevitable and adds:

"President Wilson is too wise and humane a ruler to consign a vast country to the sheer anarchy which is bound to follow the collapse of such a government as now exists in Mexico."

Vessels Just Sent to Tampico.

Vessel—	No. of Guns	Officers and man
Arkansas (flagship)	33	1,036
South Carolina	30	805
Michigan	30	805
New Hampshire	44	953
Lousiana	44	953
Vermont	44	953
New Jersey	36	910
Tacoma	10	309
Hancock (transport)	..	...
Nashville	14	182
Already at Tampico.		
Connecticut	44	953
Minnesota	44	953
Chester	10	373
Des Moines	18	309
San Francisco	8	125
Dolphin	2	115

U. S. Army Is Ready.

Washington, April 17.—"The army is prepared," said Secretary Garrison, "but has not been ordered to cross the Mexican border or to go to any Mexican port." Incidentally, the chartering of the Ward liner Esperanza at Vera Cruz, with orders to proceed to Galveston where four army transports and thousands of troops are located, is understood to be only one of the measures of preparations being made for the transportation of troops if necessary.

Convict Leaps Off Train.

Rockford, Ill., April 15. — While Thomas Kinnans, deputy warden of Leavenworth prison, slept in a berth beneath him, Carl Miller, also known, it is said, as August Brunkman, serving a 10-year sentence for forgery, crawled from his berth and leaped from a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train and escaped. Miller, who wore a 20-pound "Oregon boot," was being taken to Madison, Wis., to be resentenced. It was said there was a flaw in his former sentence.

Relics of General John Burgoyne Lost.

New York, April 17.—Relics of General John Burgoyne, who fought in the revolution, were destroyed in a fire which burned the house of his great-grandson, Stephen H. Burgoyne, at Elm Point, Great Neck. The Burgoyne family and their servants escaped from the house safely. The loss is estimated at $35,000. Another summer home on Long Island burned was that of Mrs. P. F. Collier, widow of the publisher at Southampton, causing a loss of $50,000.

Warships to Test Canal.

San Diego, Cal., April 14.—United States warships of the Atlantic fleet will steam through the Panama canal early in July, speed up the Pacific coast to San Diego and return to Hampton Roads by the same route, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, who inspected San Diego harbor and made preliminary arrangements for the reception of the battleships. The purpose of this early jaunt through the canal, he said, was to prove that the big waterway was even now ready.

STATE NEWS

Resume of Important Happenings of Past Few Days.

DAWSON EXPLOSION; 2 DIE

Third Man Dying and Two Others Hurt in Blast That Resulted in $60,000 Loss.

Dawson.—Chief Elmer Thompson and Herbert Farmen, a member of the local volunteer fire department, were killed and a third man is dying as the result of a terrific explosion which shook the town in the course of a $60,000 fire here.

The dead are: Fire Chief Elmer Thompson; Herbert Farmen.

Martin E. Jacobson was fatally hurt, Arthur Kreisel was struck in head by falling stone, and John C. Hanson had his wrist nearly severed by broken glass.

A small explosion in the basement of A. G. Holtan's restaurant was the original cause of the fire. Matt Wier, with his wife and several children, occupied an apartment above the restaurant. The floor of the entire side of his room was lifted by its force, but Wier managed to get his family to the street.

Four thousand dollars' worth of glass was scattered in the immediate neighborhood.

STATE DEMONSTRATION FARM

Arrangements Completed for Station in Pennington County—Will Be Twenty-eighth Established.

Thief River Falls.—Arrangements have been completed for establishing a state demonstration farm in Pennington county about three miles southeast of this city.

The owner of the farm has signified his willingness to enter into a contract with the state for the use of the farm for a term of five years. The farm will be under the direct supervision of the college of agriculture of the state university which will have a representative in charge.

This will be the twenty-eighth demonstration in the state established for the purpose of teaching practical agricultural methods to farmers. It will also be the furthest north of any demonstration farm yet established.

Largest Crop in Years.

Minneapolis.—According to early indications, farmers of Minnesota and of the Northwest generally are assured of yields this year that will equal or surpass the bumper crops of 1913. Agricultural experts of St. Paul, who are conversant with the situation in farming sections, are satisfied with weather and soil conditions. Protracted mild autumn weather made it possible for many farmers to do their plowing last fall, with the result that the spring season finds them ready for operations. In many sections seeding is already finished or well under way, especially in the light soils.

Pioneer Minnesota Publisher Dies.

Albert Lea.—H. G. Day, one of the Nestors of Southern Minnesota editors, died at his apartments here after an illness of several weeks. He was 70 years old and had been engaged in publishing the Freeborn County Standard, the oldest Democratic paper in point of continuous publication in this part of the state. He came here from Lanesboro thirty years ago. A widow and two sons survive. He was a brother of Frank Day of Fairmont, secretary of the late Governor Johnson. The funeral was held under Masonic auspices.

Seeding Is Practically Done.

Albert Lea.—The advent of warm weather brought farmers into the fields, and most of the seeding of small grain has been completed. The greater part of the seed corn to be planted was tested. Alfalfa was sown in large quantities, and Freeborn county bids fair to take a leading part in growing this valuable forage crop. The drop in the price of butter has turned the attention of some dairymen to beef.

Minister to Sweden Resigns.

Duluth.—In a letter to a local newspaper, Charles H. Graves, United States minister to Sweden, announced that he had resigned and his resignation had been accepted by President Wilson. Colonel Graves resigned on account of ill health. He has been on a leave of absence in California for some time. Colonel Graves' home is in Duluth.

Fire Losses Increase.

St. Paul.—State Fire Marshal Chas. E. Keller reports that in March $553,175 went up in smoke in 287 fires in Minnesota, and that the comparison is not favorable, the figures for March, 1913, showing 198 fires and a total loss of $370,098. The increased loss was almost entirely outside the larger cities, Mr. Keller's report shows. In March the marshal's office inspected 274 buildings including forty-six schoolhouses and fifty-one motion picture theaters.

Mankato Wants Lower Gas Rate.

Mankato.—Lower rates on gas are forecast in the report of the utilities commission, appointed last fall to pass upon the reasonableness of the charges made by the local company. The charge is $1.50 a 1,000 feet, with 25 cents off for prompt payment. Two members of the commission submitted a majority report, favoring a reduction to $1.10, while the third member filed a minority report, finding in favor of dollar gas. The city council has taken the matter under consideration.

MAY REVERSE "WET" VICTORY

Worthington.—Judge L. S. Nelson held a special term of court here to take up the contested election case from the village of Adrian.

When the annual village election was held in Adrian the official returns showed a majority of two votes in favor of license. Rev. John H. Hanson, Charles F. Steffen and L. W. Marston and others of Adrian are contesting the election in behalf of citizens who oppose the granting of license.

On the convening of court, counsel for the contestees filed objections to further proceedings on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Nelson overruled the objection. The attorneys for the contestees then asked to reserve the right to introduce further evidence at any time. This the court overruled also.

The contest is brought on the ground that four votes were cast illegally. The contestants assume that these four persons voted for liquor license. If this contention is proved and sustained by the court Adrian will be "dry."

The four persons whose votes are asserted to have been illegally cast are Eli Olson, Frank Sundstrom, John Kern and Enos Hunt.

Judge Nelson reserved the right to pass his opinion until after he considered the evidence more fully.

PROGRESSIVES TO NOMINATE

State-Wide Conference Will Pick Full State Ticket in St. Paul.

St. Paul.—A state-wide conference of the Progressive party will be held Friday at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul.

At that conference it is proposed to select a full state ticket with a strong gubernatorial candidate at its head. The refusal of Ole Sageng to be the Progressive candidate in no wise dismays the party leaders. Mr. Halbert expressed confidence that every blank on the state ballot would be filled with the name of a live candidate.

Already several names are bobbing up as possible gubernatorial candidates. Frank M. Nye of Minneapolis, O. J. Larson of Duluth and of Hugh Halbert are already being discussed. Mr. Halbert was offered the Progressive nomination two years ago, but refused, and says he will not consider it this time. He does not, however, anticipate any difficulty in obtaining a strong candidate.

Davis for Senator; Others File.

Pipestone.—E. W. Davis, president of the Pipestone State bank, has announced that he will be a candidate for state senator from the Pipestone-Murray-Lincoln district. Severt Duea, present senator from the Pipestone-Rock district, and Burt I. Weld, senator from the Murray-Nobles district, have announced they will not be candidates in the new Pipestone-Murray-Lincoln district and Mr. Davies is the first to file. Sigrud Pederson, of Ruthton, has filed for the legislature to represent Pipestone county. So far he is the only candidate. A. L. Finke, of Hills, who represented the Pipestone-Rock district at the last session, will seek the Rock county nomination this year, it is stated and will be opposed, in all probability, by O. Thornsen, of Hardwick.

Bede Drops Off at Winona.

Winona.—J. Adam Bede of Pine City, on his way home from a lecturing tour, stopped off in Winona and addressed the Winona Association of Commerce on "Modern City Problems." Mr. Bede said that municipal government was pretty simple in the old days when there was nothing to do but keep the peace. He declared himself heartily in favor of the city manager plan of government.

Sends Gift Books From China.

Winona.—President A. J. Bowen of Nanking university, at Nanking, China, who was in Winona in January and visited many of the classes at the Winona Normal school, has presented several interesting Chinese books to the school to show the adoption of modern educational methods in China. Among the books presented are ancient and modern novels and primary and advanced geographies.

Mankato Losses Very Light.

Mankato.—Fire losses in Mankato for the year that closed last week were light. The annual report of Chief Phil Leas shows that the losses on buildings were $25,600, and on contents $17,825, while the insurance carried was $40,740 on buildings and $10,500 on contents. There were eighty-six alarms. The cost of the fire department aside from new equipment was $8,810.

New Ulm.—The city council has under consideration an application from John Kennedy of Virginia, Minn., for a ten-year gas franchise. He purposes to put in a complete plant, at an estimated cost of $100,000, and agrees to sell it to the city at the end of ten years if the city wishes to buy.

More Deaths Are Expected.

Dawson.—Two more deaths are expected as a result of the explosion and fire here which claimed the lives of Fire Chief Elmer Thompson and Herbert Farmen. Mrs. A. P. Holton, wife of the restaurant proprietor who confessed today to setting the fire, has been confined to a local hospital suffering from leakage of the heart. She was informed Thursday of the catastrophe and of her husband's confession and arrest. It is feared the shock will kill her.

Rescued After Two Hours.

Minneapolis.—Elmer Sorenson was tipped from his canoe on the river near the Lake street bridge, clung to it for nearly two hours, and was rescued, exhausted, by policemen after he had floated more than a mile. The pulmotor of the police department revived him and he was taken home.

Dentists Hold Convention.

Mankato.—After a successful session the annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Dental society adjourned.

TWO WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Chicago, Ill.—"I must thank you with all my heart for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I used to go to my doctor for pills and remedies and they did not help me. I had headaches and could not eat, and the doctor claimed I had female trouble and must have an operation. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it and feel fine. A lady said one day, 'Oh, I feel so tired all the time and have headache.' I said, 'Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,' and she did and feels fine now."—Mrs. M. R. Karschnick, 1438 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Other Case.

Dayton, Ohio.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of pains in my side that I had for years and which doctors' medicines failed to relieve. It has certainly saved me from an operation. I will be glad to assist you by a personal letter to any woman in the same condition."—Mrs. J. W. Sherer, 126 Cass St., Dayton, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DIDN'T GET THE SITUATION

Well-Meaning Man Not Exactly Wise to the Methods Peculiar to Up-to-Date Femininity.

"I don't live in this town," he said, as he halted before a policeman on the corner.

"Well?" was queried.

"I think I made a mistake back there."

"What's the matter with your chin?"

"A woman bit me, and that's why I think I made a mistake."

"How was it?"

"Down on the next block the sewer is stopped up and there's lot of water over the crossing. A woman stood with her toes in the edge of it, and thinking she wanted to cross I picked her up and carried her over."

"And she bit you in return?"

"She bit me and called me names. Can you see where I made a mistake?"

"Um! I can. She didn't want to cross."

"But she stood there?"

"Yes, but she was simply getting her feet wet."

"What for?"

"That she might go home and tell her husband that she had got to have $8 to get a pair of the spring and summer style of shoes, or go into quick consumption!"

Had the Right Idea.

Small Chris had been given a toy bank and was told to save all his pennies. The next day he said: "Mamma, please give me a quarter."

"What do you want it for?" she asked.

"I want," replied the young financier, "to get it changed into pennies to save."

UPWARD START

After Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee troubles and a Tenn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat — felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Good Cheer Aids Digestion of Food

Dyspeptics Can Make the Rest of the Family Happy by Using a Laxative-Tonic.

The temper of the family and the good cheer around the table depend so much on the good digestion of each individual present that the experiences of some former dyspeptics who overcame their trouble should be of interest to those now suffering in this way.

The best advice one can give—but it is advice that is seldom heeded—is to eat slowly and masticate each mouthful carefully. However, if slow eating and careful mastication fail the next aid is one close to nature, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This remedy is an excellent digestant, and in addition to helping in the digestion of the food, acts gently on the liver and bowels, ridding them of the accumulation of waste that should long ago have been passed off. It is safe, reliable, pleasant tasting, and results are guaranteed.

Maj S. Martin, of Joplin, Mo., now 77, thinks Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has helped him to a longer and happier life. He has not felt so good in years as he has since taking this excellent medicine, and in spite of his 77 years he says he feels like a boy.

It is the ideal remedy for indigestion, no matter how severe; constipation, no matter how chronic, biliousness, headaches, gas on the stomach, drowsiness after eating and similar annoyances.

MAJ. S. MARTIN

You can obtain Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar, the latter size being bought by heads of families already familiar with its merits. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

When you use Syrup Pepsin you will see the fallacy of chewing mints and tablets or of taking cathartics, salts, pills and similar drastic medicines. Unlike these, Syrup Pepsin does not lose its good effect, and by automatically training the stomach and bowel muscles to do their work, soon restores these organs to normal.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

Neuralgia

sufferers find instant relief in Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the painful part—soothes and quiets the nerves. No rubbing—merely lay it on.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

For Neuralgia

"I would not be without your Liniment and praise it to all who suffer with neuralgia or rheumatism or pain of any kind."—*Mrs. Henry Bishop, Helena, Missouri.*

Pain All Gone

"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgic headache for 4 months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since."—*Mr. J. R. Swanger, Louisville, Ky.*

Treatments for Cold and Croup

"My little girl, twelve years old, caught a severe cold, and I gave her three drops of Sloan's Liniment on sugar on going to bed, and she got up in the morning with no signs of a cold. A little boy next door had croup and I gave the mother the Liniment. She gave him three drops on going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—*Mr. W. H. Strange, Chicago, Ill.*

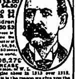
At all Dealers. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's Book on Horses sent free.

Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES



Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50

Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4

Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,275 INCREASE in the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PAYMENT OF DEBT DEFERRED

Borrower Willing to Live Up to Conditions Made, but the Time Had Not Arrived.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo heard all sorts of tales about the country going to the bowwows because of the decision to put out fifty million dollars in southern and western banks to help move the crops.

"To hear the tales of calamity that was to befall the United States," said the secretary, "one would think there was nothing to it. It reminds one of Tom and John.

"Tom, who had lent John five dollars, one day asked, 'John, ain't it time you paid me that five dollars?'

"'Tain't due yet,' said John.

"But you promised to pay me when you got back from New York.'

"'Well, I ain't been thar yit.'"—Sunday Magazine.

PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

1413 E. Genessee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.—"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me of a very bad disease of the face without leaving a scar. Pimples broke out all over my face, red and large. They festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and caused me to scratch them and make sores. They said they were seed warts. At night I was restless from itching. When the barber would shave me my face would bleed terribly. Then scabs would form afterwards, then they would drop off and the so-called seed warts would come back again. They were on my face for about nine months and the trouble caused disfigurement while it lasted.

"One day I read in the paper of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I received a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it was so much value to me that I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment at the drug store. I used both according to directions. In about ten days my face began to heal up. My face is now clear of the warts and not a scar is left." (Signed) LeRoy C. O'Brien, May 12, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

His Future Abode.

In a Great Western railway carriage on the way up to London, a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish remarks during a great part of the journey. As the train passed Hanwell lunatic asylum he remarked:

"I often think how nice the asylum looks from the railway."

"Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will probably have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum!"—London Chronicle.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In the Garden.

"Say, sis, do the flower fairies ride on the horse chestnuts?"

"Yes, dearie, and they use larkspurs."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes will last until the goods wear out. Adv.

Switzerland's wood-working establishments produce great quantities of excelsior.

Wives! Mothers! Daughters! } **Just a Word With You!**

A woman's organism is a very delicate thing—it very easily gets out of order—just like a delicate piece of machinery, it requires more than ordinary care and attention.

There are many signs which point to disorder, such as headaches, unaccountable pains in various parts of the body, listlessness, nervousness, irritableness, dizziness, faintness, backache, loss of appetite, depression, and many others.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

has been the means of restoring thousands of suffering women to natural health and strength. For more than forty years it has been successfully carrying on this great work. Today it is known throughout the length and breadth of every land. Women everywhere look upon it as a helpful friend. Let it aid you.

Sold in liquid or tablet form by druggists, or trial box mailed you for 50 cents from Dr. Pierce's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels

MEANT FOR TRAVELER

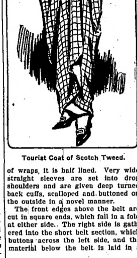
DESIGNERS HAVE SUPPLIED ALL SORTS OF APPAREL.

One of the Handsomest of the Tourist Coats, in Tweed, Is Shown—Shepherd Checks and Plaids Also Popular.

No department of woman's dress is more complete than that of traveling apparel, and most of the garments are, like the modeled sketch, suitable for general touring purposes, whether by motor, steamer or rail.

Here the material is tan Scotch tweeds with a hair-line check in black. Plain tan cloth is used for the collar, cuffs and belt sections back and front, and plain covered buttons for further trimming.

The coat is comfortably large enough to get over a suit and its lines are exceedingly graceful. Like the majority of wraps, it is half lined. Very wide straight sleeves are set into drop shoulders and are given deep turned back cuffs, scalloped and buttoned on the outside in a novel manner.



Tourist Coat of Scotch Tweed.

The front edges above the belt are cut in square ends, which fall in a fold at either side. The right side is gathered into the short belt section, which buttons across the left side, and the material below the belt is laid in a few folds, lifted and draped up from the hem.

Some scant fullness in the back is caught under another high belt section, buttoned to the coat at either end.

Shepherd checks and plaids are quite as much to be considered as ever, for they, like navy serge, never actually go out of style; but this year they are entirely dependent on cut and graceful hanging from the shoulders for success. All coats, whether for separate wear or accompanying skirts, are hung from the shoulder blades instead of the top of the shoulder. It is an important note, since it at once stamps the design as modern, and, moreover, is much more graceful than the latter.

Three-quarter lengths are very much in order and are smart looking. All variations of the Norfolk are popular. Most of them are quite high in the neck, with good-sized turnover collars and long and very moderate-sized sleeves that finish with turnback cuffs or bands. There are always pockets in these, but instead of the patch variety, they are made inside with the outside flap serving a purely decorative purpose.—Washington Star.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE SKIN

Bathing Face, Neck and Arms With Hot Milk and Water Is One of the Best Known Processes.

You will enjoy a wonderful skin restorative if you bathe the face, neck and arms every night with hot milk and water, which is a wonderful skin restorative, dry gently, with a very soft and fine face towel, and then apply a very little good face cream, with circular and upward massage movements of the finger tips.

Smooth the eyebrows and lashes with a modicum of pure white vaseline.

In the morning again bathe the face with hot milk and water, then rinse with cold distilled water to which a few drops of toilet vinegar or lait virginal have been added.

Dry thoroughly, always using upward movements, apply a little toilet cream, wiping off any superfluity with a soft handkerchief, dust on some good powder and smooth with a fine wash leather.

This simple treatment has really astonishingly beneficial effects in a very few days if persevered with. Ailing ones must, of course, be very careful to build up the general health; not by "cosseting," but by common sense precautions. A nourishing but digestible diet, including plenty of milk, eggs, fish, poultry and beef once a day, as much fresh air and sunshine as possible, judicious but not strenuous exercise and plenty of rest in between, provide an excellent restorative regime to those below par.

A Few Large Hats.

Some of the newest hat models are large and flat and very elaborately garnished with flowers, lace and ribbon. Maline is a very important factor in the construction of these models, black and the most delicate tones of pink and amber having the preference. Ostrich plumes of contrasting color are favored by this designer, who also achieves remarkably beautiful results by brightening up her black models by giving them exquisitely tinted tapestry or chiffon crowns.

HOPE FOR RAIN-SOAKED HAT

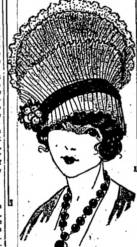
Generally May Be Trimmed Freshly and Worn for Second Best, at the Least.

Because you are disgusted with the wretched appearance of your unfortunate rain-drenched hat, don't throw it away. Having allowed it to dry gradually by placing it on a flat surface out of reach of the sun's rays, study it carefully and see what can be done to make it wearable—if not for best—at least for general running about. If the trimmings are of flowers and ribbons, they won't be worth the saving and the chances are that the crown will be dented and discolored. But as the brim of a hat rarely gets badly injured by a drenching rain you can face it freshly and then cover the crown with a length of broad sash ribbon. Beginning at what is destined to be the low side of the hat, tack one edge of the ribbon close to the joining of the rim and the crown, then draw it in soft rippling folds all about the top and toward the high side, where the two ends of the ribbon may be shaped and wired to form a pair of rabbit ears. Join these under a bow of narrow velvet ribbon.

Bead Necklaces Very Popular.

Attention at the present time is principally focused on bead necklaces, says the Dry Goods Economist. These are being offered in an almost endless variety of styles, colors and materials. The latest offerings in this line are extremely long bead necklaces, ranging in length from 72 to 90 inches. When placed about the neck these reach almost to the hem of the gown. Various materials are employed for these chains, including wood, glass, etc. One of the foremost types is constructed entirely of extremely small beads in braided or rope effects.

FRILLY SPRING CHAPEAU



Made of horsehair lace, with blue velvet band and quaint bouquet of flowers in Chinese design.

PAJAMAS GROWING IN FAVOR

Especially Is the Younger Generation Taking to This Comfortable Sleeping Garment.

There are a few of us women who have been sensible enough to take to pajamas, but the rest of us cling to our nighties with a tendency worthy of a bigger cause. Pajamas are sensible, you know, because their trousers can't get up and wrap about one's waist as the skirt of the old-time nightgown always did, always does and always will. Besides, pajamas are becoming if they are pretty and fit fairly well. Especially do boarding school girls like them. They are so much warmer than the night robe, when one is running about from one room to another to surreptitious spreads and the like. So, when you have occasion to give a boarding school girl or a college girl a present, why not give her a pair of embroidered pajamas? They may be very plain, with just a briar stitching about the places where there must be hems and a monogram over the handkerchief pocket, with silk frogs to fasten the coat, or they may be quite elaborate and feminine, with a much embroidered coat, and may even have a touch of embroidery about the bottom of the trouser legs. Pajamas with turn-back shawl collars are somewhat newer than the coats with a simple collarless V. Cream silk pajamas with a wild rose pattern or forget-me-not pattern down the front of the jacket, about the shawl collar and the turnback cuffs are fascinating. There are any number of other collars, and also other materials besides silk. Pajamas should never be, of course, a dark color. Daintiness must be their keynote, and, therefore, we must adhere to the pastel shades.

Maline Neckbands.

The fancy for jet has led to the designing of striking combinations of white maline neckbands with slides and ornamental motif of cut jet. Similar decorations of jet have also been used on neckbands of malines in various pale shades to match certain gowns.

TO BEGIN THE MEAL

DAINTY APPETIZER IS ALWAYS IN ORDER.

Almost Any Number of Delicate, Tempting Titbits Are at Command of Housewife—Should Be Mere Morsel.

A good many of us think that unless we can keep a butler an hors d'oeuvre regularly served is out of the question. To be sure, we serve oysters on the half shell and clams and grapefruit. But we seldom venture beyond these things, unless we entertain formally.

The middle-class French housewife understands the true value and economy of an hors d'oeuvre. Poor French housewife! How often she is used to illustrate the housewifely virtues! She must tire of her popularity. But the fact remains that she does make use of the hors d'oeuvre in the proper fashion.

What she understands is this: That a dainty titbit to begin the meal puts the diners in a pleasant frame of mind. It whets their appetites and at the same time soothes them and puts them in a mood to enjoy, and, moreover, to assimilate the dishes that follow.

The hors d'oeuvre need not be expensive. Caviar is not essential to any one's happiness. But it must be delicate, tempting.

A skinned and boned sardine, laid neatly on a narrow strip of thin, hot buttered toast and garnished with a sprig of crisp parsley is an easily prepared and inexpensive tidbit. A few chilled, red radishes, with a thin, round sandwich of white bread and butter, makes a good luncheon appetizer. A little fish paste, which is sold in tubes, spread on a toasted wafer, is another appetizing morsel.

These suggestions show that the planning of an appetizer need not be very troublesome. If radishes are in market, if they look unusually good, make use of them. If they aren't in market, go to the supply closet and get down a can of sardines.

The hors d'oeuvre, be it remembered, is only a morsel to tempt the appetite—a soothing taste to put us in a mood for soup and the other good things to come. In this guise it is a valuable addition to our hurried American meals.

It is never more than a morsel, a tickler to the palate, a sample. It is never a substantial dish that in any way appeases the fury of the appetite. In making it too substantial, some cooks err.

It should always be no more than a tantalizing taste.

Bread Without Kneading.

Here is the recipe for cooking four loaves of bread without kneading: To a quart and a half of lukewarm water and two quarts of flour add two cakes of yeast and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir in a pinch of salt and then add two more quarts of sifted flour. Stir the dough until stiff and shape into loaves with the tips of the fingers. Handle the dough as little as possible, for this lessens the danger of concentrating the raw starch in the center. The loaves should stand until about half raised, and then should be baked in the usual way.

Potato Hillocks.

Whip boiled potatoes very light. To a pint of mashed potatoes add a scant tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of hot milk or cream, a half teaspoonful of salt, and pepper to taste. Beat in a raw egg, shape into small conical heaps; put in a greased pan in a hot oven and as they brown glaze them with butter. Have the oven very hot; also have a hot platter. Slip a cake turner under each one and transfer to the hot dish.

Jellied Meat.

One cupful of beef which has been cooked and put through meat chopper, one-half cupful of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and sage to taste. Mix well, then stir into this two-thirds cupful of boiling water which has had half an envelope of gelatin dissolved in it. Pack in a cocoa can and set in a cool place. This makes a delicious cold meat and is a good way to use up the scraps.

To Clean White Silk.

An easy way to clean white silk without using gasoline is to lay it on a sheet of soft, white tissue paper, cover it thickly with flour, lay another sheet of tissue paper on top and roll it all up as tightly as possible. Leave it for a few days, and then take it out and shake it well. Be sure to use white tissue paper and not colored for wrapping the silk.

Palatable Meat Loaf.

Leftover meat may be chopped and mixed with leftover potatoes. Seasoning and a raw egg are added and the mixture formed into a loaf, which is covered with crumbs and baked with frequent bastings of hot water until it is brown. The result is a real treat.

Mock Cauliflower.

Chop together one-half small head of cabbage and one stalk of celery.

Cook 30 minutes, or until tender, in just enough water to cover.

When done add one cup of milk, season with salt and pepper, add a small piece of butter and thicken a little.

Graham Pudding.

In mixing bowl, one cup milk, one cup molasses, one level teaspoon soda dissolved into molasses; sift two cups graham flour, little salt, add to the above mixture and one cup raisins, steam four hours, serve with whipped cream. Delicious and inexpensive.

Soup From Corner Beef.

The hot liquor from very freshly corned beef is a very fine soup stock, but the over salted and long pickled or saltpetered corned beef is practically spoiled for use as meat and the water in which such meat is boiled is absolutely worthless for soup stock.

HAYNES

Exposition Chief Buys Haynes Car

Chas. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has purchased a Haynes four-cylinder car equipped with the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift.

Worthy of note is the fact that this car is the twenty-seventh owned by Mr. Moore. It is in constant use—much more so than were any of its twenty-six predecessors, and, due largely to its simplicity of control, Mr. Moore frankly admits that only now is he deriving the real pleasures of motoring. No doubt about it—the hand shift method suffers by comparison.

Before you buy, look over other cars at the price you want to pay, compare the specifications, part for part with those of the Haynes. Here are a few facts regarding the

HAYNES

America's First Car

The Haynes motor has a bore of 4¼ in. and a stroke of 5½ in.; cylinders cast in pairs; L-head design; valves enclosed; with a dynamometer rating of 65 and 48 horsepower on the "six" and "four," respectively. Ignition is provided by the American Simms Dual High Tension Magneto; carburetion, by the Stromberg device; electric lighting and starting, by the Leece-Neville separate unit system; and cooling by centrifugal pump, pressed steel fan and cellular radiator.

Other Haynes specifications are the splash and gravity lubrication system; contracting band clutch; Timken and McCue full floating rear axles; twenty-one gallon gas tank on rear of chassis; motor-driven tire pump; extra demountable rim; and Collins curtains. Shock absorbers on the "six."

The Haynes "Four"	$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six" 130 inch wheelbase	2500 and 2700
The Haynes "Six" 136 inch wheelbase	2585 and 2785

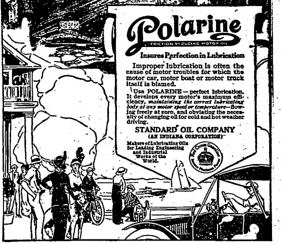
"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co. and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."
Name..........
Address..........
I expect to buy a car about..........



Polarine

FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Insures Perfection in Lubrication

Improper lubrication is often the cause of motor troubles for which the motor car, motor boat or motor truck itself is blamed.

Use POLARINE—perfect lubrication. It develops every motor's maximum efficiency, *maintaining the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature*—flowing freely at zero, and obviating the necessity of changing oil for cold and hot weather driving.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World.

Too Much.

Booth Tarkington was asked recently for an original sentiment by way of autograph. He replied:

"If you had asked me for my autograph, I would have sent it to you gladly. But to ask for a specimen of my work, that is a little too much. Would you ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Its Kind.

"How shall I play this pathetic coal-mine song?"

"In a miner key."

Have You a Bad Back?

Whenever you use your back, does a sharp pain hit you? Does your back ache constantly, feel sore and lame?

It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered too, passages scanty or too frequent or off color.

In neglect there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills which have cured thousands.

A Texas Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. B. F. Benson, Anderson Ave., Houston, Tex., says: "Two operations failed to relieve my kidney trouble. I had hemorrhages of the kidneys and passed pure blood. The pain and suffering in my back was terrible. I was nothing but skin and bones. When I had given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills came to my rescue and cured me. Today I am in better health than ever before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

GO TO

WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada Lands

The richest Mixed Farming lands in Western Canada are in the Battleford District. The soil is a deep black loam on clay subsoil and lands can be purchased at from $10 per acre up. Excellent water in abundance, and railroad facilities and good markets. Write for list of selected properties to L. H. GOOD, Secretary, Board of Trade, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FREE SAMPLES of our superfluous hair remover. Hairy faces look bad. CONSUMERS CO., 940 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hands Disclose Your Future Prospects Send 10c for trial chart. PROF. JULIUS ZAHL, Box 263, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

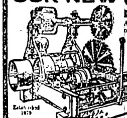
When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

Reduction Sale Continued 10 Days.

Owing to the poor roads and bad weather I have decided to continue the sale for ten days, giving those who have not been able to get in, a chance to get some of the bargains.

A. H. Pitkin



OUR NEW SAW MILLS

Are the sensation of the year. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the World. Original in design, result of over 30 years painstaking experiments, observation and practical tests. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up.

Write today for Catalog B and Prices

Established 1879

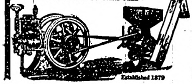
We manufacture a full line of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Etc.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N.A. Nelson

St. Hilaire - - - Minn.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Turned Them Away.

It was morning in Grassville. An old citizen and a young one met and this conversation took place:

"How're you making out at the opera house?"

"We turned 'em away last night."

"G'wan."

"Fact. Sixteen of 'em. Manager said it was no use burnin' gas for a dime dollar house."—New York Globe.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.29
Barley	.36
Rye	.44

Chinese Flat Noses.

"The Chinese mother," the ethnologist explained, "carries her babe in a sack on her back. The babe's nose is pressed against her. Day in and day out, all through its babyhood, the little thing's soft and malleable nose is pressed against its mother's back. Hence it is no wonder, is it, that the Chinese are a flat nosed race?"

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday April 18, 1914.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Inga Turnwall.
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Inga Turnwall, Decedent:

Letters of administration this day having been granted to Inga B. Young.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 5th day of October 1914, at eleven (11) o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms in the court house in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, as provided by law.

Dated March 28, 1914.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
a4-3t Judge of Probate.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of Ole H. Seeland.

State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Seeland Decedent,

Letters administration this day having been granted to Oscar Seeland.

It Is Ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Friday the 3rd day of July 1914 at eleven o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Rooms at the court house at the City of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator as provided by law.

Dated April 1, 1914.

[COURT SEAL] Wilhelm Michelet,
a-4-3t Judge of Probate.

Summons

State of Minnesota
County of Pennington } ss
District Court.
Fourteenth Judicial District.
Ida B. Waring, Plaintiff
vs
Fred S. Waring, Defendant.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated this 24th day of March 1914.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota. a4-3t

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Summons

State of Minnesota In District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress, Plaintiff,
vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppin, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Bailey, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

STATE OF MINFESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDATS, AND EACH OF THEM:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscribers, at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn,

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS

TAKE NOTICE, That no personal claim is made against you, or any of you, in this action and that the object thereof is to obtain judgment that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the premises described in said complaint and that you, and each of you, have no interest or estate therein, or lien thereon.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesota in District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress; Plaintiff.
vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks, (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law, G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppen, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Baily, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an action has been commenced and is now pending in the above named Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, and that the title to that certain real property lying and being in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West Half of the North West Quarter ($W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$) and Lots numbered Three, Four and Five (3-4-5) of Section numbered Thirty Two (32) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) North of Range Forty Three (43) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, containing One Hundred Sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government Survey thereof, is affected, involved, and brought in question thereby, and that the object of said action is to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants; and each of them, in and to the said real property; and to confirm plaintiff's title in and to the same as against the defendants, and each of them.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minn.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 1.00 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book 2 of Mortgages on page 373.

(Seal) N. J. Anderson
Register of Deeds.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Quite So.

"Here's a girl says college students should be treated as if they were weak minded."

"There goes the old mistake of judging a man by his clothes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer,

Two Doors North of The Bank.

St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. . . at their hall e . . Visiting mem . . dially invited to attend
O. P. POST Sec J. A. HANSON. N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 3560 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1701 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal , Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

PURE BRED STALLIONS

Bell Maker, American Trotter, 52,189 and Marlo, Black Percheron, 73,151

Commencing the first of April, will stand at Remmen's barn, west Third street, all day Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday forenoon of each week, and the balance of the time on the farm in section 35, town of Rocksbury, between Hazel and St. Hilaire, 6 miles south and 1 and ½ miles east of the Greenwood cemetery at Thief River Falls.

Terms of Service—$15 payable on birth of foal, provided, however, that if any attempt is made or contempiated to remove the mare so served from the county in which the mare was owned at the time of such service and before the birth of such foal, that said sum shall immediately become due and payable.

Parties breeding mares and disposing of mares, the fee will become due and payable at once,

Provided further that no parties breeding mares to either of my horses shall breed to another horse before such foal is born without first obtaining a release in writing from me. In case the owner of a mare does so breed to another horse without first obtaining a written release from me, then the fee for breeding shall immediately become due and payable.

The best of care will be taken of mares while in my possession, but in case of accidents at time of breeding I shall not be held liable.

Each mare served shall be properly tried before the owner thereof shall be released from liability for such service.

I refer you to any of my neighbors as to my ability to properly handle horses

G. W Eastman & Son

Local phone from St. Hilaire will be installed at the farm in a short time.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

LATEST REPORTS OF MEXICAN SITUATION ON PAGE 2

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914. NUMBER 41

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Services at the United church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Ed. Hauske left Tuesday evening for western Canada where he has a homestead.

Christ Bjerk came down from Strathcona, Tuesday.

Inez Patterson entertained the Thimble Bee, Friday evening.

The monthly business meeting of the creamery board was held last Monday.

Albert Nash was a Thief River Falls visitor, Thursday.

Ed. Carlson, John Stockey and Alma Carlson came up from Biwabik, Monday.

Miss Lily Rux returned to Grand Forks, Thursday evening.

Gertrude Hooper returned, Friday, from St. Paul where she has taken a course in dressmaking.

O. H. Olson was at Red Lake Falls, between trains, Wednesday and Thursday.

Cornelius Anderson is making some improvements on his property on south Main street.

Anton Anderson, of Wylie, was in this village, Tuesday.

Joe Edgington was at Thief River Falls, Tuesday,

Mrs. A. F. Hall returned to Bagley, Monday, after spending her spring vacation here.

Mrs. H. O'Brien and daughter Helen, returned from Minneapolis, Friday.

Henry Goergen is having the lumber hauled for his new cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hogstrom and Mrs. J. Lindquist were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Edward Erickson of Black River purchased a new Ford auto this week from Nelson and Fellman.

Christ Peterson left Friday, with a carload of building material, for western Canada where he will build on his homestead.

T. K. Hovet is adding materially to the appearance of his property by cleaning up the rubbish left after the removal of the shed.

Prof. R. Boehm, Miss Barragy, and Miss Konzen returned Saturday to resume their duties in the public schools, after spending the spring vacation at their respective homes.

Joe Edgington unloaded his new eight plow breaking gang last Tuesday. He expects to commence operations on Sec. 36 as soon as weather conditions will permit.

The ladies aid society of the United church have decided to give a supper on the evening of May 16. It will be a real "17 Mai festmaaetid.

Esther is "Not Guilty".

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Ed. Aubol and Andrew Hall were at Thief River, between trains, Friday.

Rabbi S. Levin of Fargo N. D. was a visitor at the D. Lazar home, Tuesday.

Mrs. Engber and children, of Red Lake Falls, were guests at the D. Lazar home, Tuesday.

Cleo Amble left Tuesday, for Grand Forks where she will visit with her sister.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

We have on hand, some very fine Early Ohio seed potatoes. Good seed potatoes will be scarce this spring so place order early.

D. Lazar.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Salow visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lazar, this week. They returned to their home at Grand Forks, Thursday.

P. Lindblom returned, Friday, from Crookston where he has been a patient at one of the hospitals. His condition is greatly improved.

Rev Theo. Grytling left Monday for an extended tour throughout Norway. He expects to attend the Centennial Exposition in Christiana and will also visit other European points of interest before returning.

To win, one must known, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, returned Thursday morning from Crookston, where she has for the past two week, visited with her daughter, Mrs. I. B. Fisher.

J. C. Dahl, Dr. C. Swanson, D. Patterson, N. A. Nelson, and R. J. McKercher were at Thief River Falls, Thursday, presenting arguments to the County Board in favor of a change in the route of the proposed state road.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Wanted

Stock for pastureing.

S. E. ¼ of section 2, ½ miles from Hazel, is being fenced in with woven wire. Horses $1.25 per month; Cattle 75 cents a month.

James Gilbertson.
a-25-1t

Scand. Elim Mission church services by Rev. C. W. Olson in the eastside school house Friday May 1st at 7:30 p. m. and in town town of Black River at the home of Lorentson Bros. Sunday May 3rd at 1:30 p. m. And in church of St. Hilaire Sunday evaning at 7.45 p. m. All are welcome.

Nohtong Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Wedding

The L. A. Carlson home on Water Street, was the scene of a pretty wedding, Wednesday when their daughter Alma was married to John Stockey of Biwabik, Minn., Rev. A. C. Olson officiating. Miss Lily Rux of Grand Forks and Manda Carlson, a sister of the bride acted as bridesmaids while Ed. Person and Ed. Carlson attended the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockey will leave Monday for a trip to Minneapolis after which they will make their home at Biwabik, where the groom is engaged is in railroad work.

The Minnesota State Fair is looking for eighty-six of the keenest wide-awake farm boys in the State, from sixteen to nineteen years old. It wants to give them a free trip to the State Fair, Sept. 7-12. Eighty six boys are wanted because there eighty-six counties in Minnesota, only one from each county can go.

The boys who aspire to go to the State Fair will not have very long to think this offer over. After May 1, there will be no chance to get a free trip, nom atter how bright the boy may be. To obtain the trip the lucky boy from Pennington, County must write the best essay on Corn, Clover, Alfalfa, or Livestock, submitted to County school Superintendent, E A. Mostue at Thief River Falls, by all the boys competeing for the prize. The essay be from 400 to 700 words long, and may discuss the subject in a way the writer may desire. All essays must be sent in by May first.

Application blanks and instruction can be had by applying to E. A. Mostue at Thief River Falls.

Prof. T. A. Erickson, Rural School Specialist from the University will speak at the Imperial Hall, May 1st at 1 o'clock.

As County Supt. of Schools of Douglas Co., Prof. Erickson has achieved great success in his work for industrial and domestic science in his schools and is perhaps the best versed man on these subjects in our state today.

He will offer expect advice and instruction on these subjects and all who are interested should make it a point to attend

Myles Jackson left Wednesday for Ada, where he has accepted a position as edgerman in the sawmill. Lily Boehm will complete his term of school, west of town.

Clara J. Amble

Clara Jennie Amble, the daughter of J. J. Amble a prominent farmer residing northwest of this village died Tuesday morning from a complication of diseases.

Funeral Services were held at the Synod Church at Thief River Falls, Rev. Aastad officiating. Interrement was made at the Greenwood cemetery at Thief River.

Carl Johnson

Carl Johnson, a well known pioneer farmer, who made his home 10 miles southeast of this village, died Sunday morning after an illness of two days duration, from pnuemonia.

Funeral services were held at the Clearwater church, Tuesday afternoon.

Arnold Gjerde

Arnold Sivert, infant son of Rev. and Mrs. Gjerde, after a lingering illness, died April 19th aged 2 months 9 days.

The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the United Luthern Church, Rev. Roseland of Thief River Falls, officiating. Interrment took place at the Riverside Cemetery.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our hearty thanks to the many friends for the sympathy shown us during the illness and death of our little son Arnold. Especially will we thank those who aided us and those who took part in the funeral and for the floral contributions.

Rev. and Mrs. M. S Gjerde.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Minn.

Giving Happiness.

To make some nook of God's creation a little fruitfuler, better, more worthy of God, to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed—it is a work for a God.—Carlyle.

Sure Cures.

The only sure thing about a sure cure for anything is that it isn't.—Chicago News.

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

G. P. JONES.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise; I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss-rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Government but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affairs. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that will tend to build up the social conditions of our rural communities.

G. P. JONES.

Summer School

A summer training school will be held in Thief River Falls for five weeks, beginning June 22nd. The faculty will be composed of the following persons, some of whom are well known here:

Prof. J. H. Hay, Conductor.
Miss. Edith Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn., instructor of primary method work.
Prof. Chalgren of Cokato, Minn.
Miss Plapp of Alexandria.

One week instruction will be offered in Agriculture and domestic science.

Bray

Henry Lindblom made a flying trip to Wylie, Monday.

Hilda Fossum visited at the Charley Lindquist home the latter part of the week.

Andrew Simonson visited at O. K. Sevre's over Sunday.

Andrew Johnson is seeding the O. K. Sevre land which he has rented,

Mrs. Ed. Crown is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Fogel, the latter being seriously ill.

Ray Lindquist closed a successful term of school in the C. A. Nelson district, Friday.

Willie Crown was at Thief River between trains Wednesday and left for Crookston on a busines trip.

Emil Larson made a trip to Crookston this week.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clearwater, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary

election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develoment of state lands by the state:

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs:

Equal suffrage for women

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

WORDS OF KINDNESS.

A pleasant word spoken in the morning may change the aspect and even the events of the whole day for the person who receives it. If words of kindness were more frequent at home and abroad, how much happier the world would be! We may say of a kindly temper that it is like lighting another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its light by what the other gains.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16: If nominated and elected I pledge myself to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am:

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen:

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden:

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914:

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

River Falls

Ben. Brevig attended the Y. P. S. at Gustaf Johnson last Thursday.

The Grace Union Sunday School, was organized at the Eastside school house last Sunday. The following corps of teachers were elected:—Mrs. Sumpter, Mrs. McCosh, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Thyren and Miss Sumpter. Mrs. Wallace was elected superintendent. The first session will be held next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Children of all denomination are expected to atttnd.

Mr. Max Reich from Howard Lake, was up looking after his land Friday.

Paul Thyren was elected to the office of Road Overseer in the town of River Falls.

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lb.
Alsike clover $.19 a pound.
Mid Red " $.17 a "
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 lb.

All kinds of seed corn on hand from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.

White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

East African Highlands.

The young Englishman, be he officer or settler in the east African highlands, cuts a hardy figure. His clothes are few and far between. A sun hat, a brown flannel shirt with sleeves cut above the elbow and open to the chest, a pair of thin khaki knickerbockers cut short five inches at least above the knee, boots and a pair of puttees comprise the whole attire. Nothing else is worn. The skin, exposed to sun, thorns and insects, becomes almost as dark as that of the natives and so hardened that it is nothing to ride all day with bare knees on the saddle—a truly Spartan discipline from which at least the visitor may be excused.—Strand Magazine.

Miraculous Foresight.

Englishman (reading)—"Keep Out—This Means You!" Bah Jove, how did they know I was coming?

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring In Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sells of the Indian office and Lieutenant Boyd of the navy are preparing for their trip to the Oklahoma oil fields to investigate the feasibility of the government lease of lands and pipe line to the gulf to conserve a fuel supply for the navy.

• • •

Advocates of prohibition by constitutional amendment had a hearing before the senate judiciary committee, where such a proposal is fathered by Senator Sheppard. The testimony followed the lines of that given before the house committee on a like resolution by Representative Hobson.

• • •

Southern democrats, filibustering against the confirmation of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as municipal judge in the District of Columbia, kept the senate in executive session for more than three hours without reaching a vote. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi said he would continue the struggle "until the last ditch."

• • •

A resolution reported to the house by the elections committee declared that it was not a violation of the federal criminal code for a senator or representative to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other senators and representatives, or to solicit such contributions by letters written in the senate or house office building.

• • •

Hearings on so-called scientific shop management systems were closed by the industrial relations commission with the testimony of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston. Mr. Brandeis told the commission that if organized labor set itself squarely against the introduction of these systems into industry, instead of demanding a part in them, it would lose the greatest opportunity which has ever presented itself to aid labor. Mr. Brandeis asserted that industrial unrest would continue as long as America was a "political democracy and an industrial absolutism."

• • •

A bill to provide for the opening to homestead entry of "stock raising lands" in the public domain was reported to the house by the public lands committee. It was agreed upon after conferences between the house and senate members and officials of the interior department. The measure would authorize the secretary of interior to designate as subject to entry in tracts of not more than 640 acres, "lands, the surface of which is in his opinion, chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, and which, in his opinion, do not contain merchantable timber and are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply."

DOMESTIC.

The Hotel Maryland at Pasadena, California, was destroyed by fire. The guests escaped. The loss is several hundred thousand dollars.

• • •

Three cadets, students of St. John's military academy at Delafield, Wis., were drowned when their racing shell capsized in a storm on lake Nagawicka.

• • •

The University of Illinois won major honors at the Drake relay meet, and demonstrated in winning the two-mile event in 8 minutes flat that its team will be a factor in the race at the University of Pennsylvania's relay meet.

• • •

A proposal for a referendum vote on a proposition to amalgamate the railroad workers of the country into one organization was voted down at the session of the employes' department of the American Federation of Labor at Kansas City.

• • •

The defeat of Congressman Maguire for reelection and the appointment of F. W. Brown as postmaster is the prediction made by members of the Nebraska delegation in congress, who declared that Representative Maguire and Secretary Bryan had locked horns over the Lincoln appointment.

• • •

Eighty men saved their lives by jumping through windows when trapped by a fire in the saw mill of the Northland Pine company at Minneapolis. Several were injured, but none seriously.

• • •

At Nashville the republican Tennessee state convention renominated Ben W. Hooper for a third term as governor. The convention referred to a committee the national committee's plan for changing the representation at national conventions and endorsed the national prohibition amendment.

• • •

The supreme court has approved the order of the Iowa railroad commission directing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to accept cars loaded loaded with coal for transportation over its lines within the state.

• • •

Government financial aid, state, federal or both combined, for the relief if irrigation projects in the west was help up as a crying need by speakers at the first day's session of the irrigation conference called by Secretary Lane of the Interior department at Denver.

• • •

An anonymous cash gift of $50,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

Mexicans May Unite to War on America

NEW CRISIS IS SEEN AS RESULT OF REBEL STAND

IF CONSTITUTIONALISTS SHOULD ENTER EMBROGLIO WHOLE POLICY WOULD HAVE TO BE CHANGED.

SIX BLUEJACKETS KILLED. 30 HURT: 150 MEXICANS DIE

Will Act Slowly Giving Huerta Opportunity to Capitulate if He Will—Charge O'Shaughnessey Given His Passports at Mexico City. Fear Felt for Americans.

Washington, April 24.—News that General Venustiano Carranza, constitutionalist chief, regards the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces as an act of hostility to the Mexican nation, fell like a bombshell in official circles.

Has Hoped Otherwise.

President Wilson had especially declared an act of hostility to the Mexican people, particularizing General Huerta as the object of the American operations to secure reprisal for offenses at Tampico and elsewhere against the American flag. Consequently the Washington government had hoped the constitutionalists would remain silent and not interject themselves in the imbroglio.

General Carranza's note to President Wilson declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces, and suggesting that the constitutionalist government should receive demands for reparation of offenses committed by Huerta stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis.

Carranza agreed with President Wilson that Huerta did not represent the Mexican nation, but on the other hand feared the Mexican people might be inflamed and drawn into a conflict which would make them sacrifices to the usurpations of Huerta.

Says Huerta is Being Crushed.

General Carranza described the Constitutionalist successes, saying that Huerta was slowly being crushed and that the Constitutionalists soon would be in possession of the Mexico City government. When they triumphed, he pointed out, ample reparation would be made for all offenses. In the meantime he wished the United States to take no steps which would excite the Mexican populace.

The note, it was admitted by many officials, was capable of a friendly construction, but there was some doubt expressed that the subordinate officers under General Carranza might not be so conservative. Apprehension over this situation was manifest in many quarters.

Developments of Day.

Officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the promptness of Rear Admiral Fletcher's forces in taking possession of Vera Cruz and restoring order there. Future steps are uncertain. The president has determined that his course shall be gradual. No orders have been issued to seize the customs house at Tampico. It is the purpose of the administration to keep order in Vera Cruz and await the full effect on Huerta of the first act of reprisal by the American government.

U. S. to Police Railway.

There is every reason to believe that the railroad running inland from Vera Cruz for 20 miles, together with a valuable trestle, will be policed by American marines and bluejackets. This section of the railroad is of supreme importance should future developments require a movement on Mexico City.

The house promptly passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to care for refugees. The fact that nothing had been heard from Charge O'Shaughnessy for nearly 48 hours made President Wilson and Secretary Bryan very uneasy.

Charge O'Shaughnessy has just been handed his passports by Huerta.

Volunteers for service in Mexico will not be called for unless there is a formal declaration of war by congress.

General Villa is at Chihuahua.

Juarez, Mex., April 24. — General Villa did not arrive here as was expected, and it was stated his visit might be indefinitely postponed. Villa is at Chihuahua and had announced he was coming here to visit his wife. No explanation of the change in his plans was available. Only a few refugees arrived, but a general exodus is expected in a day or two. Americans employed at Parral and Santa Barbara, Mex., were instructed to come to the border.

Mexican Federals Make Ready.

Laredo, Texas, April 23.—Regular troops of the Mexican Federal garrison at Nuevo Laredo entrained hurriedly for Saltillo, where it is understood General Joaquin Maas, Jr., military commander of the northern Mexican states, has ordered all Huerta forces in northern Mexico to concentrate. Less than 500 irregulars and volunteers were left at Nuevo Laredo to hold the town. It is reported that strong Federal forces under Velasco, Demoure and Hidalgo are near Saltillo.

Rebel Leader is Opposed to U.S. Mexican Policy

© HARRIS & EWING.

General Carranza.

AUTHENTIC STORY OF OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ BY U.S.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 24.—The investment of Vera Cruz by the United States forces was completed with a total American loss of 6 killed and about 30 wounded.

Mexican Loss Speculative.

The number of Mexicans killed is estimated at 150, with many wounded. The Mexican loss is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

American troops took complete possession of the city later. At a conference on board the battleship Arkansas, Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher decided to complete the investment.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal hotel. The entire city is strongly patroled and quiet prevails. Rear Admiral Fletcher is now in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, has brought his flag into the harbor on the Minnesota.

Rear Admiral Fletcher ordered a general movement for the occupation of all the town. A column of bluejackets advanced to pass the uncompleted market place and naval college.

Met Terrific Fire.

When they had reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roof and the windows. The bluejackets were helpless to return the fire against the stone walls and scattered. The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco opened with their five and six-inch guns and shattered walls.

The bluejackets reformed and advanced against fire which had diminished greatly. Within two hours there was only desultory firing from the inshore side of the tower. Battalions of bluejackets had made their way along the waterfront to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the sniping from houses continued at intervals.

The scout cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch shells, firing over the heads of the men ashore and showing almost perfect markmanship.

Rear Admiral Badger organized a landing force composed of 3,000 marines and bluejackets and before daybreak Wednesday these had all been sent ashore.

Custom House Catches Fire.

The big custom house warehouse caught fire during the fighting, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Britishers Cheer Yankees.

The British bluejackets crowded to the bows and vociferously cheered the American marines as they proceeded inshore for the landing.

"Huerta, Dead or Alive."

Washington, April 23.—"Huerta, dead or alive." That will be the order issued to the army should eventualities in Mexico force the president to use that branch of the service in the present Mexican crisis. The army general staff admits this. They expect that orders must come before very long, despite the hope of the president and his advisers that after Vera Cruz is pacified Huerta will agree to make amends for past insults.

To Bring Dead Home.

Washington, April 23.—The navy department is arranging to bring to the United States the bodies of sailors or marines killed at Vera Cruz and either forward them to relatives or make final interment in a national cemetery as the families desire.

Chaplains Ordered to Mexico.

Washington, April 23.—Secretary Daniels has issued orders for all chaplains on duty at shore stations to proceed immediately to Mexico by the first available ship.

CONGRESS BACKS UP THE PRESIDENT

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION AFTER ALL NIGHT DEBATE ON SUBJECT.

REJECT ALL SUBSTITUTES

Justification of Chief Executive Is Insisted Upon and Secured—Huerta's Name Not Mentioned—Large Audience in Chambers.

Washington, April 23.—The senate, by a vote of 72 to 13, passed the administration resolution declaring that "the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States" in Mexico.

House Immediately Concurs.

Without debate and without the formality of a roll call, the house concurred in this resolution. On the viva voce vote the "ayes" were in pronounced majority. A few negative votes were heard here and there on the Republican side when Speaker Clark put the question.

The signed resolution was then sent to the president, thus removing all possibilities of delay.

The senate at 2:40 Wednesday morning, had by a vote of 47 to 35 rejected the substitute Mexican resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. It would have based the "justification" of the use of force in Mexico upon the general conditions there instead of upon the Tampico incident alone.

An amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger "justifying the president in the use of forces to protect American citizens in Mexico" as well as to demand reparation for the Tampico incident was defeated 43 to 40.

Many Visitors in Senate.

As the shuttle of debate was thrown back and forth, a full quorum of the house of representatives crowded the rear of the senate hall. Secretary Bryan himself, often referred to in debate; Secretary of War Garrison Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and secretary to the president Tumulty, sat about the chamber.

They listened eagerly and held whispered conferences as the discussion progressed. The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the foreign corps, with Ambassador Spring-Rice of Great Britain at their head. As the hours dragged along and the news from Vera Cruz spread through Washington, throngs of fashionably gowned women and spectators of every walk of life packed the galleries and thronged the corridors of the senate wing of the capitol.

The Republican Demands.

The Republican side of the senate, led by Senator Root, demanded that the "justification" proposed in the resolution for a movement in force against Mexico be founded not on the Tampico incident but on the long series of outrages against American citizens and their property, including the outrages in northern Mexico, where the Constitutionalists are in control.

Senators Reed and James vigorously defended the committee resolution, declaring that the insult to the flag at Tampico justified all the resolution provided for.

As the night wore on and senator after senator demanded an opportunity to be heard, the atmosphere in the chamber grew more and more tense. Senator Fall made a lengthy plea for a campaign that would cover the length and breadth of Mexico.

Would Accept Apology.

A new resolution to accept the apologies already offered by Huerta as "sufficient reparation" for the Tampico incident, was introduced by Senator Works, Republican.

Williams Supports Resolution.

Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat, took the floor in support of the committee's resolution.

"If the president had overlooked this insult to the flag he would have been condemned from every hill and valley in the United States," said Mr. Williams. "Therefore, with the world semi-barbaric, semi-civilized, I must support the president. I don't want to kill any Mexicans. I don't want any Mexicans to kill me."

Report Border Patrol Captured.

Douglas, Ariz., April 23.—A special to the Douglas, Ariz., International from Tombstone says, "News reached there that 15 members of Troop B, Tenth cavalry, are being held by Constitutionalist troops at an point just below the border between Naco and Hereford, Ariz.

A denial that any United States soldiers had been captured was later issued by Colonel John C. Gresham, commander of the American soldiers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Ready to Put to Sea.

Pensacola, Fla., April 21.—The battleship Mississippi, with a fleet of 8 hydro-aeroplanes on board, and the United States torpedo flotilla here, consisting of 22 destroyers and two tenders, the Birmingham and the Dixie, await the flash of the wireless from Admiral Badger on the flagship Arkansas, telling them to put to sea to join the fleet on its way to Mexico. It was thought probable that only 14 of the destroyers would sail, and that the others would be held in reserve

STATE NEWS

Resume of Important Happenings of Past Few Days.

ANOTHER WIDOW ASKS SHARE

New Complications Promised In Tangle Over $700,000 Estate of Man of Mystery.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Evelyn Mitchell of St. Louis, who claims she is the widow of Frank J. Mitchell, man of mystery, who died recently in St. Paul, leaving an estate of $700,000, already a subject of controversy, announces that she will file a claim as a widow for her share of the estate.

She says they were married in Chicago in 1898, and that a little more than a year later he left her. He wrote once from Canada after two years, but she had never heard from him since until she read the story of his death. She never got a divorce and says she never knew of his securing one. Mitchell secured his property when he married Mrs. Meta Tozer of Minneapolis at St. Paul in 1909. His will left her one-fourth of the property. Her attorneys are claiming the entire estate for the woman, who is incurably ill and unconscious of her surroundings in St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul.

Mrs. Meta Mitchell was brought up in Minneapolis and is the daughter of J. A. Lessing. Frank J. Mitchell's real name was John Santens. He changed his name to Mitchell when he ran away from his parents' home at Edinon, Mo., when he was 17 years old.

LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT POLICY

New Police Commission at Virginia Announces Administration Plans —New $75,000 School.

Virginia.—The new city administration has organized. F. J. Moilan will be president of the council; C. W. Lundstrom, vice president; A. E. Bickford, city clerk, re-elected; R. J. Montague, city attorney; J. R. Krogdahl, assessor, re-elected; Dr. J. H. Crowe, health officer, re-elected; Fred King, poundmaster.

The new police and fire commission organized with P. A. Coffey as chairman, O. A. Poirier and J. E. Hansen being the other members. The commission is on record for strict enforcement of the liquor laws, and will hold each member of the force responsible for violations of the laws in his district.

Bids are being advertised for a new fireproof school building to be erected on the southside, to cost about $75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS MILL BURNS

Sash and Door Plant Destroyed Endangering Other Buildings—$15,000 Loss.

Minneapolis.—A fast-burning fire, visible all over the city, destroyed the sash and door plant of the Crassweller & Nelson Manufacturing company.

It leaped across an alley and partially destroyed a full ice house of the Cedar Lake Ice company, Twenty-ninth street and Grand avenue. The residences of W. C. Sheffer and Fred Hoaglund, were slightly damaged. Hoaglund was burned carrying out his four small children.

The origin of the fire at the sash and door plant is unknown, and was to be subject of an investigation of the fire marshal's office. The loss will be within $15,000.

On Way to Join Villa.

Virginia. — John Harju, fourteen years old, wearied of the dilatory tactics of President Wilson and congress in the Mexican situation, and is on his way to Mexico to intervene. He left his home last Tuesday with a suitcase containing his belongings and a sum of money which he appropriated. Before leaving he told his playmates he was going to Mexico to join the army of General Villa.

Hammond Files for Governor.

St. Paul.—W. S. Hammond of St. James, recently selected at the Democratic elimination convention as its choice for governor, has just filed for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Hammond was in some doubt as to the method of filing as required by the election laws, and in his letter from Washington he said he hoped by hard study to be able to understand the law.

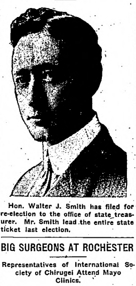
Redwood Falls Men Nearly Perish.

Redwood Falls.—John Porter and Michael Morley of this city, well diggers, narrowly escaped death when a heavy wagon which they were driving crashed through a bridge near Delhi, drowning the team of horses, wrecking the bridge and leaving the well-digging apparatus a tangled mass in the Minnesota river, thirty feet below. The men fell between the horses and were held fast in the water until nearly dead. Both were badly kicked and are suffering internal injuries.

Train Kills Armless Man.

Waseca.—A crippled pencil vender, minus one arm near the shoulder and the other at the wrist, was fatally injured by a Minneapolis & St. Louis train in this city, while walking to Waterville. He was identified by papers in his pockets as Louis Hanson of Fergus Falls. The only wound found was a gash back of the ear, supposed to have been inflicted by the corner of a car as he walked along the track. He was about 60 years of age.

State Treasurer W. J. Smith Out For Re-election



Hon. Walter J. Smith has filed for re-election to the office of state treasurer. Mr. Smith lead the entire state ticket last election.

BIG SURGEONS AT ROCHESTER

Representatives of International Society of Chirugei Attend Mayo Clinics.

Rochester.—About 100 of the foremost surgeons of Europe came to Rochester in a special train and spent two days attending clinics. The party was met by Rochester surgeons.

The party represented the International Society of Chirugei, a French organization, and in the group are surgeons from France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Russia, Servia, Switzerland, Roumania, Belgium, Denmark and Holland.

Special entertainment was arranged for the distinguished group. While the surgeons attended clinics, their wives were entertained at numerous social affairs.

Thursday forenoon the women visited St. Mary's hospital, followed by a luncheon at the home of Mrs. H. S. Plummer, and the visiting surgeons will be entertained at a luncheon by Dr. W. J. Mayo.

After the staff meeting Thursday evening, the party returned to Chicago. The entire group of foreign surgeons attended the International Society of Surgeons' convention in New York, and while in this country they are visiting the most important American clinics.

TWENTY-ONE FARM CLUBS

Northfield Communities Are Well Organized for Co-operation.

Northfield.—In no other part of Minnesota has the farmers' club movement taken root so deeply and so widely as in the Northfield community. There are twenty-one such clubs within a ten-mile radius of Northfield and they have been apportioned so well that there is a chance for every farmer and his family in this territory to receive the benefits. And the farm people are taking to the idea with an enthusiasm that is infectious. The attendance increases with succeeding meetings.

Such continued interest in the much-studied farm movement by those who themselves are the object of so much concern is in some respects unusual, even in these times of better farming leagues and development organizations. The farmers are of the kind who ask questions and want to know the why and the how, and with such a class of people to work among, the public school men, who have fathered the country club movement, have a fertile and ready field.

EVOLVE NOVEL ROAD PLAN

Winona May Pave Only Half Road, Leaving Dragged Dirt on Other Side.

Winona.—If a new plan considered by the county board is adopted, the farmers of Winona county will bring their wagon loads of products to market over macadam pavement and will return over dragged surfaces on the same highway, which will be made thirty feet wide in order to have the two adjacent avenues of travel.

When the dragged way is dry and hard most farmers would take it both ways in order to save wear and tear on the macadam, which, were it placed in the center of the road, would have constant use, it is argued.

Moreover, for the $450,000 that it is proposed under the plan of building a macadam and brick pavement for eighty miles, ten or fifteen more miles of macadam could be laid under the new plan.

Or, if only eighty miles is laid, a large saving in expense will be possible.

Navigation Season Opens.

Duluth.—The navigation season on the Great Lakes opened here when the America of the United States & Dominion Transportation company, started for Canadian ports. The America was the first licensed passenger steamer to leave Duluth last year and has the same distinction this year. Her initial trip this spring is seven days earlier than last year. Unless orders come at once it is not probable any ore shipments will be made until May 1.

Grand Rapids.—At the farmers' institute here, A. D. Wilson of the state university spoke on co-operation. He has been making a thorough study of co-operative organizations and is a firm believer in this plan for placing the farming interests on a plane of equality with all other lines. Short addresses were made by farmers. C. K. Mundy, who resides near Lake Pokegama, a successful sheep raiser, was called upon. He asserts that sheep can be raised in the northern part of the state as profitably as cattle.

SAD ENDING OF GREAT IDEA

Action of Young Couple That Really Looked Like a Piece of Rank Ingratitude.

"There is a young couple in our apartment house," he remarked, "that my wife and myself took quite a fancy to. They used to come in occasionally, and we got very fond of them."

"Quite so."

"I used to sit and think of how I'd like to do something handsome for them if I ever got rich. You know how a fellow will dream about those things. Ever sit and speculate on what you'd do for your friends if you ever got hold of any money?"

"Oh, yes!"

"Well, I'm quite a hand for dreaming that way. For one thing, I was going to give this young couple a fine party. They are both musical, and this was to be an event of some magnitude. I figured I'd have Caruso to sing and Paderewski to accompany him. Some class, eh?"

"Yes, indeed!"

"I used to dream by the hour of the big party I was going to give this young couple if I ever got rich. But they dished the whole scheme."

"How was that?"

"Gave a big party and left us out of it."—Judge.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Rev. E. Heslop.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Never Got That High.

Speaking of the new French dresses now on exhibition in the large department stores throughout the country, Eleanor Gates said in Boston:

"I am glad to see that the slit skirt is abolished. The slit was too immodest, especially when it was a shockingly long slit. How those long slits drew all eyes!

"A Philadelphia debutante, provided with a beautiful wardrobe in which the slit skirt in its most exaggerated form figured extensively, spent the winter at Palm Beach.

"One morning, in her white serge gown from Callot, slit almost to the knee, she was leaving her hotel for the beach when her sister called her back and said:

"'Oh, Mary, you've got a big black smudge on your nose!'

"With an indifferent toss of her head the debutante answered:

"'What difference does that make? Nobody ever looks at my face when I've got on one of my slit skirts.'"

Poor Consolation.

A vicar and his church warden were playing a round of golf. The man of the cloth was completely off his game, and after foozling most of his shots and suffering from the disadvantage of being unable to use the common expletives which give comfort to the ordinary golfer, he gave up in despair.

"Cheer up, my friend," consoled the layman. "There's one thing—you'll get your own back when you have to bury me."

"That's all very well," was the gloomy reply of the vicar, "but even then it will be your hole."—London Tit-Bits.

When He Gets "His."

"A man seldom gets what he is looking for," observed the old fogy.

"Unless he is looking for the worst of it," corrected the grouch.

Smiles

Usually show up with Post Toasties.

And why not, when the famous "toastie" flavor begins operations!

There's a deal of skill required in cooking and toasting these thin bits of corn so that every one of the millions of crinkly flakes has the delicious Toasties taste that invites one to call for more.

Post Toasties come in sealed packages—fresh, crisp and appetizing—

Ready to eat with cream or good milk, and a sprinkling of sugar if you like.

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.

Supplement to THE SPECTATOR, St. Hilaire, Minn., Saturday, April 25, 1914.

THE MACHINE OR THE PEOPLE--WHICH?

WM. E. LEE DELIVERS HIS KEYNOTE SPEECH

Anti-Machine Candidate for Governor Pledges to Give State Business Man's Administration.

INTERESTING MEETING AT OWATONNA

Insists Brewery Control and "The Interests" Must be Banished From Capital—Declares For Broad Policy of Conservation and Future Development of State's Resources.

Two weeks ago there gathered in the armory at Minneapolis a notable assemblage, representative of the righteous indignation of a people long suffering in its patience. That day a new page in political history was inscribed. Baffled, hopeless, almost helpless, the good citizens of the state, led by a courageous group of patriotic men, arose and asserted their right to peaceful, public asemblage. Gathering courage against misrepresentation, ridicule and villification, the representatives of 100,000 taxpayers assembled for the purpose of concentrating the strength of the mighty arm of the people into one effective blow. How well they have so far succeeded is shown by the magnanimity and patriotism of Mr. Peterson, Mr. Iverson and Mr. Elwell in their gracious and enthusiastic approval of the result of the conference. My profound and sincere gratitude goes out to these gentlemen. A great people whom they have thus served through their sacrifice joins me in doing honor to these good citizens.

May I be pardoned if I at this time assume to express also the honor and gratitude which the people bestow upon those leaders who fought down discouragement and changed despair to hope—J. F. Jacobson, Gunner B. Bjornson, Edward T. Young and the many other modest but determined optimists.

I stated before that great conference that I was at their disposal—to serve in the ranks or to lead the fight. They chose me as the instrument of their will. In that capacity I come to you tonight. Thus, I greet you.

The pleasure which I feel in meeting with you to commune together is only equaled by the great burden of responsibility which has been laid upon me. The silver tongue of oratory I have not; of wisdom I possess little; of faith, and hope, and charity, my heart abounds. I am a plain citizen of the commonwealth whose desire is that the commonwealth shall become the common glory of her citizenship. As such I address you.

Co-operative Farming.

Nearly thirty years ago I had the good fortune to sit at the feet of one of Steele county's honored citizens. He told me of a new movement; of how the farmers were co-operating in the manufacture of butter, and of the beginnings of diversified farming. I went home determined to study these matters. At that time there weren't enough cows in Todd county to supply one creamery. One was established, but failed. The farmers were following the usual course—clearing the land and planting grain. The more grain they raised, the more impoverished the land became. It was the old routine of selling farms by the bushel instead of by the acre. Finally the idea of diversity of crops and co-operation in marketing, began to take hold. Today our farms are fertile, our farmers are prosperous, and a community of interest has developed that means much for the state. In 1913 the co-operative creameries alone in Todd county paid more than $1,200,000 for butter fat.

Farming Basis of Prosperity.

Scientific farming is the basis of the prosperity of the state. Every encouragement should be given it, and the people of the state should hold up the hands of Dean Woods and his associates in the School of Agriculture in spreading information that will preserve and improve the productive qualities of the land, increase the quantity and quality of live stock, and make farming more attractive and profitable.

As a result of co-operation and diversified farming, we have not only a great improvement in the farms and in the financial condition of the farmers, but there is an improvement in the homes, in the schools and churches, and in the public roads; and, what's better than all, the people are better citizens than they were. The time was when they were interested in local questions only. They are now interested in world questions.

Chance No Longer Factor.

Formerly they planted their seed and depended upon chance and rain and good luck for a crop. In diversified farming they use skill, and instead of looking at things from a local or provincial standpoint, they have a larger view of public questions. They not only study the question of raising crops, but they study the question of marketing the crops. They study the question of where their crops are to go and who are to consume them, and the cost of carrying them from the farms and creameries to the consumers. They also study the question of the consumer's ability to buy and his capacity to absorb the products of their farms. The farmer has been transformed from "the man with the hoe" to the man of affairs.

Boys and Girls Best Products.

The best products of the farm are the boys and girls that are raised and educated there, and my experience as an employer of a large number of young men who come from the farm, is that the boy who is raised upon a farm that is up-to-date in its management is a better boy, he gives better satisfaction to his employer, is more intelligent and takes a broader view of every question than he could if he had been raised on the "all work and no profit" grain raising farm of former years.

I believe that it was Josh Billings who said, "If you want the boy to stay on the farm, don't bear down too hard on the grindstone." My own judgment is that he can best be kept on the farm by the farmers' engaging in diversified and co-operative farming. There is no better influence upon the life of a boy or girl than to look an honest old cow in the face every day and to see to it that she is properly taken care of.

Good Farmers Make Good Citizens.

I said that diversified farming made better citizens. It bears the same relation to the development of citizenship in the country that diversified industries bear to the development of good citizens in the cities. I have studied the glassblowers of Venice, the lacemakers of Malta and the silk weavers of Bayrout. They are surrounded by those only who are engaged in the same task, and I have been impressed by the monotony of their lives and the utter hopelessness of their outlook. Work in an American city, like work of a Minnesota farm, is surrounded by diversity, full of stimulative optimism that develops American citizenship of the highest order. This fact is evidenced by the marked improvement in city government, the evidence of their capacity to elect good men to office and to manage their local affairs wisely and well.

Natural Resources of State.

In extent and almost limitless richness of territory, in the wealth of her productivity, in the rapid extension of her industrial life, her peerless distributing and transportation systems, her matchless natural resources, both in stored riches and aesthetic beauty of lake, wood and stream, Minnesota has outstripped her older neighbors and stands as the guiding northern star of the sisterhood of states. The recent establishment of one of twelve regional banks in our metropolis is but recognition of Minnesota's financial importance and she easily assumes her place among the financial centers of the country.

Watched State Development.

I have watched her career from the time when, as a little boy treking across her virgin soil, I wended my way to the heart of the wilderness. This state and all her interests are my heart's love to me—her skies are bluer, her air purer, her grass greener, and her people dearer than I have ever found on any spot on earth. It is forsooth my home. A great surge and thrill of love and patriotism wells through me at the inspiring strains of "Minnesota, 'Tis to Thee," that majestic war song of the athletic field. May we all join in proclaiming that we will guard her fame and protect her name, our northern star.

The character of Minnesota's citizenship has never been questioned.

(Continued on reverse page.)

OLE SAGENG REFUSES TO RUN

Says His Candidacy Would Injure Wm. E. Lee and Aid Breweries' Interests.

In declining to run for governor, Ole Sageng issued the following statement:

"In his opening speech at Owatonna, Mr. Lee made a clear and unequivocal declaration in favor of county option. The democratic candidate for governor, whether it be Hammond or Lawler, backed by a stronger party sentiment on this question is certain to be as acceptable to the liquor interests as Governor Eberhart and in that situation, assuming Mr. Lee's nomination, I would not consent to continue in the field and be responsible for a division of the county option forces which would make a triumph of the breweries easy and certain.

"In addition to this consideration, my filing for governor on the progressive ticket would have a tendency to lessen the interest in Mr. Lee's candidacy and to that extent help the breweries in their efforts to renominate Governor Eberhart.

"For these reasons I shall not be a candidate for governor, but shall ask the people of Ottertail county for reelection to the state senate.

"The domination of the saloon and brewery influence in our legislative and political affairs has for years been so notorious and disastrous to the best interests of the state that when an opportunity presents itself to strike an effective blow against such influence, the fortunes of men and parties should not be considered.

"Ole O. Sageng."

PROMINENT MEN INDORSE LEE

All Unite in Declaring Anti-Machine Candidate Right Man in the Right Place.

"Under W. E. Lee's splendid leadership the 1893 Legislative Session was marked by the most rigid economy, and more valuable reform legislation was enacted than at any session I ever attended. Let us elect Mr. Lee, who will devote his energies to real and not promised reform."—J. F. Jacobson.

"In Wm. E. Lee the voters of Minnesota have a man they can safely trust. A study of his record will show conclusively that every Minnesotan who is in favor of good government must select Wm. E. Lee as his choice for governor."—E. T. Young.

"I am for Wm. E. Lee for Governor, The people of Minnesota are fortunate in having the prospect of electing for governor a man of sound business knowledge and methods."—Samuel G. Iverson.

"We are going to elect Wm. E. Lee next November. I will stand by the choice of the conference as I said I would, and I purpose doing all within my power to help nominate and elect Mr. Lee."—J. T. Elwell.

"It is either Eberhart and the Smith machine or Mr. Lee; there is no middle ground, and all anti-machine republicans should get behind his candidacy and boost."—Sam. Y. Gordon.

"I think Mr. Lee is a good man and the best thing for all who are in favor of good government, is to support him. I shall do all in my power to secure his nomination and election."—James A. Peterson.

WM. E. LEE, Candidate for Governor.

As a result of co-operation and diversified farming, the people are better citizens than they were.

The best products of the farm are the boys and girls that are raised and educated there.

As citizenship improves, government will improve in character and usefulness.

Government is simply a matter of carrying on the people's business.

The need of state government today is an energetic and competent business direction. It is a business man's job.

Real civil service reform would be impossible if the people did not prefer political purity.

The state business organization is the laughing stock of every business man in Minnesota.

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but the chief executive of Minnesota has outfiddled Nero.

Minnesota has enough useless boards to wall up the state and roof it over.

Money spent on the public schools pays the largest dividends.

I believe in county option and in every way reducing the power of the brewery in politics and curbing the sinister influence of the liquor traffic.

The right kind of legislature and governor working in harmony can regenerate the political conditions of the state.

The brewers contribute to the campaign fund and violations of the law are winked at in return.

The machine has but one issue—control of the government.

If we are to reform the state government, the first thing to do is to get rid of the man at the top.

Good government performs its duties in the most efficient manner, and at the least cost to the taxpayers.

A thorough investigation would reveal opportunities for saving that would make possible the abolition of the general tax levy.

We should have a civil service law to apply to all offices other than heads of departments where service and efficiency would thereby be promoted.

A comprehensive and workable program of state development is of large import to the future of the state. I favor a roads policy that takes into consideration first the needs of the farmer.

No unnecessary expense should attach to the product of the farm. Unnecessary tolling stations and the middleman's profits must be eliminated.

I believe in the matter of public utilities, the principle of home rule and local control should govern in a system that will recognize as paramount the rights and powers of local government.

Like the spider in his web, feeding upon the degradation of mankind, plotting enticements and allurements for innocents, sits the astute and cunning manipulator. He collects tribute and dictates appointments and policies.

FERRYBOAT "CAPTAIN" TO COUNTRY BANKER

Wm. E. Lee's Life a Remarkable Story of Pluck, Optimistic Perseverance and Hard Work.

HANDS KNOTTED BY TOIL IN WOODS

Insists Best Job Was to Raise Three Sons and Teach Them to Work—Gets Education in School of Hard Knocks — Always Interested in Good Government.

From Minneapolis, Journal, April 2, '14.

From the ownership at fourteen of a little current propelled ferry-boat to the control and direction of four thriving banking institutions at 62; to have been an important factor in the political and commercial upbuilding of a great state epitomizes in a word something of the history of William E. Lee, candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Minnesota.

The advancement was not achieved without a long series of struggles in a new country where opportunity had to be made. There is much in the career of William E. Lee that should be an inspiration to the young Minnesotan of today, for it again emphasizes that pluck and perseverance, plus integrity and high ideals, are still the dominant factors of character construction.

Reads Like Adventure.

The story of the successful rise of the candidate from obscurity to leadership, if fully written, would read like a narrative from the pen of the late Oliver Optic, whose books thrilled the youth of a generation ago, and would include pictures of a boy of fifteen trudging thirty miles a day through the wilderness with a pack of United States mail upon his back; the same lad working as a cook for a gang of woodsmen in a north Minnesota lumber camp, where by the light of a pineknot fire, he worked out the intricacies of geometry on the mess-house table, his tutor being, strange to say, the foreman of the camp, and stranger still, a university graduate; the opening of a little general store on the banks of Long Prairie creek in Todd county, Minnesota; the gradual development of the little store into large commercial enterprises; an active participation in the political life of the newly formed state; and through it all, a constant ideal of bigger and better things.

Nature gave Mr. Lee a tremendous asset in the way of physical and mental vigor, and at manhood he faced his career with six feet of height and 200 pounds of bone and sinew. Today, although his hair is threaded with gray, he walks with shoulders thrown back and the swinging stride of a young man.

In appearance the candidate presents a curious mixture of the pioneer and thoughtful and successful man of business. His head is large and his forehead high; his eyes gray, deep set, wide apart and observing; his mouth is well moulded and his chin square and aggressive, and his hands, like his feet, are large, the fingers knotted with the toil of the woods.

Mr. Lee's speech is slow, distinct and deliberate, and although educated mainly in the school of hard knocks, with the lumber camps of a generation ago as his campus, his address is that of the studious, scholarly man. His public utterances show thoughtful preparation, and a thorough knowledge of governmental affairs. Three terms were spent by him in the legislature of the state, one as the speaker of the house. He assisted in the organization of the state's first board of control, and has further served the commonwealth in many important capacities. If hobbies he had but one, and that is thoroughness and system in his business affairs, for of procrastination he knows but little. His recreations are two—travel and reading.

Pride in Three Sons.

"The best job I have ever accomplished in my career," Mr. Lee declared the other day when asked the question, "from my way of thinking, has been to raise my three sons, all of whom I have taught to work."

"What would I do if elected governor?" he continued after a moment's pause. "I would see to it that the state got 100 cents' worth for every dollar. I would endeavor to obtain the same degree of efficiency in state service that exists today in all of the large industrial institutions. I would handle the business of Minnesota in a business-like manner and would do all in my power to bring about the development of our many natural resources.

"I would attempt to educate the farmer to market nothing he could not drive there on foot; sell nothing but the finished product; to get the most possible from an acre; to sell his farm not by the bushel but by the acre. I would see Minnesota farmed scientifically.

"I would enforce the law. I would bring the state government to the high plane of the morality of her people. I would drive the brewer and the special privilege seeker from the council chambers of the state. I would be on hand, looking after the people's business as I do my own."

William E. Lee's life is a story of hard work, plus pluck, with a tinge of romance here and there, but more of plodding and perseverance than of favoring fortune and good luck. Born in the little river town of Alton, Ill., in January, 1852, at 7 the embryo candidate came to Minnesota with his father and mother, four brothers and an equal number of sisters. The father, a millwright, settled near Little Falls, and it was there the candidate for Minnesota's highest honor—the governor's chair—attended the village school, and received what book education he has save that secured at night between the long days of toil.

Between 13 and 14 years of age, the Lee lad embarked his first ship of financial venture, and the craft was a little old-fashioned flat-bottomed ferry boat, its stream the swift-flowing Mississippi, near the mouth of what was then the Swan river. An older brother, Sam, was the partner in the enterprise, and the boat, with capacity but for two teams, was built by the boys. Its motive power was the current of the river, a plan often employed in the old pioneer days, when a cable across the stream did not interfere with navigation. Twenty-five cents per team and 10 cents for each foot passenger was charged. The business netted an average of $40 monthly.

A Bit of Romance.

Not content with one enterprise, the Lee lad, a year later, took a contract from the government, and carried the mail afoot to Long Prairie, a distance of thirty miles. Once a week the round trip was made, and from eleven to twelve hours were used each way in the task. It is not unlikely the journey could have been completed in less time, but midway on the road, tucked away on the banks of a little stream, stood a roughly hewed log schoolhouse. Old-fashioned hollyhocks grew in the schoolyard and morning glories climbed over its door. In the school, attended by half a score of children, who for the most part trudged a mile or more through the woods to be taught the three old-fashioned R's, there presided a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little schoolma'am—Eva Gibson by name.

Here it was the youthful mail carrier usually "happened" along about noon time. While the children ate their lunches and romped away the hours, he chatted with the little teacher, lagging until school "took up" again. Often he passed, and as often he paused "just to see if there was anything she wanted from the store." And that was a long time ago, and it might be as well at this time as any, other, to say Mrs. Eva Gibson Lee lives now in Long Prairie, Minn., and her husband, also at this time, is a candidate for governor.

In between other tasks, young Lee now a man almost grown, worked with his father and learned the millwright trade and something about carpentering. The elder Lee built many of the early-day sawmills of that section, assisted by his boys. The Northern Pacific station now in Brainerd is of Lee family construction, and son "Will" one of its builders.

Then came the desire to get out and see something of the world; so the young man journeyed up to the Elk river lumber country, and got a job as camp cook. The foreman of the camp was Lyman W. Ayer, a man of "learning." Quick to take advantage of this, when the supper's tin dishes were washed and stowed away, the youthful cook would get out a well thumbed geometry, and under the tutelage of the foreman learn something of mathematics.

About forty-three years later, or a week ago, to be exact, Lyman W. Ayer,

(Continued on reverse page.)

THE MACHINE OR THE PEOPLE--WHICH?

WM. E. LEE DELIVERS HIS KEYNOTE SPEECH

(Continued from reverse page.)

The evil days that have befallen us politically are not due to lack of quality in our citizenship, but to a failure to recognize the necessity for united action against the organized forces who look upon the power of government as opportunity to despoil. As citizenship improves, government will improve in character and usefulness. Government is simply a matter of carrying on the people's business, and it requires the same kind of talent, ability and honesty of purpose that successful private business must have. No man should be entrusted with the responsibility of public business unless he has had the same experience and training that would warrant him in applying for a similar position in the management of a private business.

Value of System.

System is of no value unless there is a man at the head who will use the system to get results. An antiquated and bunglesome system, with the right kind of manager in charge, will show better results than a modern, scientific system manned by incompetents. The need of our state government today is an energetic and competent business direction. It is a business man's job. One of the first requirements of good business direction is that the manager of the business shall be on the job, and that he shall keep everyone else connected with the business on the job. I am that kind of a business man, and if elected to the office of governor I shall consider that the people have employed me to see that their business is conducted promptly, efficiently and economically.

One of the first duties that befalls a newly elected governor is an examination into the qualifications of those who are to work under his direction. I pledge myself to make appointments solely on merit and ability to do the specific work for which the appointment is made. No man has or will have any different pledge from me.

To Be Personally Accessible.

I shall be accessible during reasonable working hours every working day to any citizen who has business to transact with the state or who is interested in any feature of the state's business.

The members of the state boards, heads of departments and of state institutions are the governor's official family. By law they are required to make reports of the condition of their departments. They are responsible for the conduct and results of the work done. They are in a position to know the needs of the divisions over which they preside. If elected governor, I shall make it my business to co-operate with them and shall ask their co-operation in remedying evils and in promoting efficiency. I shall endeavor to familiarize myself with these matters that I may be able intelligently to make recommendations to the legislature.

All matters of legislation are matters of political policy, to be determined by the majority of the people as their sense of the public welfare dictates. But the organization and conduct of the departments of administration are problems of business and ought to be entirely divorced from consideration of political policy or expediency.

When legislation is turned over to those who are to put it into action, the policy is settled for the time being, and it becomes a business problem that ought to be dealt with according to the three cardinal principles of successful business administration, certainty, efficiency and economy.

The enforcement of the law is of the first importance. The duty of the governor in this regard is clearly defined and he is given no discretion; the laws of the land must be executed, and upon him rests the responsibility of seeing that they are enforced.

The various heads of departments should be held to strict accountability for the affairs under their charge. The rights of the state should at all times be zealously guarded. In the great domain of taxation and regulation, the state must not be permitted to sleep on its rights. In criminal matters I am for simplicity of procedure and speedy hearings so as to insure prompt justice.

The anti-trust laws should be most strictly enforced, to the end that monopolies may not oppress the people. The liquor laws are being persistently violated all over the state and my earnest endeavor shall be to compel the observance of all such laws.

I believe we should have an effective civil service law to apply to all administrative offices other than heads of departments, in all instances where service and efficiency may be thereby promoted. Civil service is demanded both by public economy and public morality. A good civil service law honestly and effectively administered is essential to honest, efficient, economical government. To secure the maximum of service for its public expenditures, the state of Minnesota must put into effective practice the four-fold principle of (1) public appointment only for superior efficiency for the public service to be rendered; (2) reasonable and adequate compensation for public service; (3) promotion to be given for efficiency and service in public office or employment, and (4) security of tenure in public office or employment dependent only upon honest and efficient performance of duty. The people of this state, I believe, demand clean politics and honest government, and upon this I am willing to stand or fall.

Business System Antiquated.

Two years ago I called attention to the complicated and antiquated governmental organism and to the imperative need for a complete overhauling and reorganization of the administrative machinery of the state government.

When members of the last legislature attempted to pass a bill providing for a commission to make investigations and recommendations for a reorganization of the governmental system, the present executive blocked it. Later, however, realizing that he had blundered politically, in an endeavor to recoup himself he appointed a commission of thirty citizens of the state to find some way to protect the commonwealth from his own derelict administration.

I know several of the gentlemen on this commission to be high-grade, capable business men. There are indications that they have asserted themselves in its deliberations, and I express the hope that the work they are engaged in, which has been too long delayed, will result in a report that will be of value in the work of reorganizing and correlating the executive departments of the state government.

This commission so far as it has made public its findings has arraigned the inefficient business organization of the state in more severe terms than anyone else has ever used. They have held up to the public gaze such a multiplicity of boards and bureaus and disorganized and disconnected offices as to make our state's business organization the laughing stock of every business man in Minnesota. They have found enough useless boards to wall up the state and roof it over. This condition has grown up while the chief executive has been engaged in the pleasurable pastime of travel, oratory, tango dancing and song writing.

The governor now is complimenting himself on the appointment of this commission, and boasts that in his first message to the legislature he recommended a reorganization of state departments. It might be pertinent to ask, why, if he recognized this need nearly four years ago, he did not during that time do something to focus attention upon it. Some of the time spent in "advertising Minnesota" might have brought better results if he had been applying himself to this problem. Are you willing to continue entrusting this great task to a man who says he has recognized the need for four years and yet has done nothing?

State Expenditures Increase.

In the last campaign I discoursed upon the enormous increase in the expenditures of our state government. The governor produced some irrelevant figures dealing with comparative per capita cost in an effort to show that other states were worse off than we. My contentions now are generally agreed to, and the state auditor recently has issued a statement confirming them. The governor no longer disputes them, but takes refuge in laying the blame on the legislature.

You will get some idea of how the expense of our state government has increased when I tell you that the disbursements from the revenue fund alone have increased from $3,734,310.06 in the year 1902 to $10,733,703.74 in the year 1912, and the increase for the years of 1913 and 1914 will greatly exceed the average for the ten years here named. This has been out of all proportion to the increase in wealth or population. This enormous increase has been provided for not only through an increase of more than 100 per cent in the tax rate, and a marked increase in assessed valuation, but the needs of the machine have been so great that cunning minds have been strained in devising every conceivable means of special and indirect taxation, amounting to millions of dollars annually. If you as citizens and taxpayers are not aware of this condition, pay your taxes and compare your tax receipt with that of a few years ago. I warrant you will be on the firing line in fifteen minutes.

I have said that if I were governor I should see to it that the state got a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.

It is said in behalf of the administration that "there is bound to be waste and useless expense; the governor cannot help it, the state officers cannot and the legislature can but will not"; and that "the people themselves do not expect 100 cents' worth for every dollar."

This is about the most important admission that has yet been made by the administration. The excuse offered is the same that has been offered by extravagant and pleasure-seeking officials since the dawn of history. Do you agree when they say that you do not expect 100 cents' worth for every dollar? If so, vote for my opponents; if not, give me a chance to demonstrate.

As evidence of what an effort at economy will bring about, I wish to compare the expense account of the 1911 legislature with that of the legislature of 1913, as follows:

Senate—63 members: 1911 session, $60,022.94; 1913 session, $49,068.69; decrease, $10,954.25.

House—120 members: 1911 session, $74,958.47; 1913 session, $52,190.41; decrease, $22,768.06.

Total: 1911 session, $134,981.41; 1913 session, $101,259.10; total decrease, $33,722.31.

No doubt this effort at economy was brought about by the publicity given the extravagance of the 1911 session and there was saved to the people $33,722.31. Not a large sum, but if every department of our state government would make an honest effort to manage the state's business as a private business is managed, the burden of taxation now resting on the productive energy of the people would be considerably relieved. Information, agitation and letting in the daylight are the remedies the people must use to protect themselves from the waste of public money.

In the last legislature, a committee of the house made an examination of some of the departments of the government, and made recommendations which, if put into effect, would make a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I am convinced that a thorough investigation all along the line would reveal opportunities for savings, without impairing efficiency (rather increasing it) that would make possible the abolition of the general tax levy, and the support of the state from special and indirect taxes already provided.

Conservation and State Development.

I believe in the conservation and development of natural resources; by continued public ownership, development and protection of all remaining timber and mineral lands and water-power; by reforestation and reclamation, and by control and development of the waterways of the state.

A comprehensive and workable program of state development is a matter of large import to the future of the state and profound study and vision are necessary. As governor, I would gladly co-operate in the labor of preparation and adoption of such a plan.

Good roads are necessary to the development of any country. I favor a road policy that takes into consideration, first and foremost, the needs of the farmers and which will make more accessible the numerous local centers of the different communities of the state. Roads are primarily a local utility and I believe should therefore be under direct local control and supervision as far as compatible with a broad policy of state improvement.

Free and Open Markets.

The people all over the state are interested in free and open markets. All fair-minded persons will agree that no unnecessary burden or expense should attach to the product of the farm, the factory or the shop in its way from the producer to the consumer. Unnecessary tolling stations and middleman's profits must be eliminated to the end that the producer may receive proper reward for his toil and the consumer have his needs supplied without unnecessary cost.

I am in full accord with the world movement to better protect lives, health and welfare of the people, by prohibiting excessive hours of labor and improving conditions under which labor is performed, with rigid restriction of hours and conditions of the employment of women and children. The minimum wage and workman's compensation laws are movements in the right direction and should be so developed that exact justice will be done. I know from experience what it is to earn by the sweat of my brow and I can be depended on to use my influence to this end.

Another economic problem that is receiving world-wide consideration, not only by governments, but by large employers of labor, is that of provision for the declining and non-productive years of those employed on salary. Railroad systems and large industrial establishments see this economic need. It is but just that he who performs the public service faithfully throughout his virile years should have freedom of mind as to his material welfare in old age. I believe all agree with this, and that the state should provide a service pension system to include school teachers, nurses in our state hospitals, and others who might become eligible through long and arduous service.

The citizen is the best product of the state, and money spent on the public schools pays the largest dividends. I believe that the public school system of the state ought to be developed to the highest point of efficiency and practical service to the whole people of the state; that vocational training ought to be correlated to the best advantage; and that the terms, sessions and courses of study ought to be arranged so as to enable the children of the poor to continue until they have completed a chosen course of study.

The school system of the state should be entirely free from political entanglements, and should be kept on the highest possible patriotic, moral and intellectual plane.

Favors Popular Government.

We hear much these days of direct, popular government. In the coming election the people have an opportunity to vote upon a number of proposed amendments to the constitution. Important are those providing for an initiative and the referendum. The last legislature adopted these amendments by large votes. They should become a part of our constitution.

I believe in the primary election law. With the experience of two years ago and this year the legislature should be able to cure any defects by amending it. Under our form of government a minority should never be given the power to nominate or elect officials. The present governor is a minority candidate. He received only 62,402 votes as against a vote for his opponents of 101,665. I am satisfied from recent developments that the people of Minnesota will never permit such a thing to happen again.

The question of the elective franchise for women is challenging our attention. No one should object to permitting the people to express their will upon this question. The legislature should submit the necessary constitutional amendment.

Probably the most important question affecting the right of the people to govern that has arisen in recent years is that concerning the control and regulation of the service and charges of our public utilities. It is important not only in that it affects us economically, but because it involves our political and social well-being.

The last legislature, which has many things to its credit, passed a law requiring telephone companies to make physical connection, so that people living upon one line could talk to people living upon any other line. It was known as the Minette bill. The governor of the state vetoed this bill. No one can find any reason for his doing so except that it was desired by the Northwestern Telephone company.

This law, if the governor had not vetoed it, would be helpful to a hundred thousand families scattered all over Minnesota. The people who have gone to the expense of constructing local telephone lines connecting neighbors and neighborhoods, are now robbed of one-half their value and efficiency because they cannot get connections with local exchanges and trunk lines. The telephone companies are common carriers, and the same principle is involved in securing physical connection of lines as was involved in the famous 'Jacobson Railroad Wye" case, which was passed upon and sustained by the courts. The Minette bill passed both houses by almost unanimous votes, and the governor's action in vetoing it is indefensible. I believe the people will see to it that such action will not recur.

People Paying Veto Penalties.

This legislature also passed by an overwhelming vote a bill known as the Nolan bill, the purpose of which was to permit the city of Minneapolis to manage its own local public utilities. The governor vetoed that also. Now, the only reason for his doing so, so far as anyone has been able to learn, was that the public utility corporations of Minneapolis desired to keep out from under local supervision. The governor's excuse for this action was that he desired a state commission of his own appointing that would have supervision over all the public utilities of the state. The people are paying the penalty of his vetoes through excess charges and inconvenience.

In his veto message and in public addresses he asserted that the people were not competent to manage their own affairs; that municipal officials were incompetent and dishonest, and he declared that their opposition to a state commission rested on their desire to hold on to these sources of corruption.

I think I need not remind you of the great improvements in the personnel of our municipal officials in recent years, or that a state commission was not heard of in Minnesota until the utility companies found that these officials were not only honest, but were capable of looking after the people's interests. The governor threatened and repeatedly asserted that he would call an extra session of the legislature to pass such a law, but, after a campaign of several months, the governor found public sentiment so strongly adverse to his utilities bill that he abandoned the attempt.

I am unalterably opposed to such a commission for such a purpose. I believe that in the matter of public utilities the principle of home rule and local control should govern, and if elected I shall exert my influence for the creation, development and perfection of a system of utility supervision and control that will recognize as paramount the rights and powers of local government.

Believes in County Option.

I believe in county option and that the people of any governmental unit should have the legal machinery provided for the expression of their will upon the liquor question. In addition to providing a county option law, I believe in further reducing the power of the brewery in politics and curbing the sinister influence of the liquor traffic by preventing brewery ownership of saloons or buildings occupied by saloons, by enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of beer or liquor to any but legally licensed retailers, thus doing away with blind pigs and other illicit places whose existence depends upon the illegal sale of liquor, and by such other legislation as may be necessary to destroy the power of the liquor traffic.

The vital importance of a legislature representative of the best thought and aspirations of the people cannot be too strongly emphasized. The responsibility for governmental policies rests equally upon the legislative and executive branches of our government. The last legislature recognized its responsibilities in a marked degree. The right kind of legislature and governor working in harmony can regenerate the political conditions of the state. I urge you to give thoughtful consideration to your representation in the legislature.

Nearly all of the matters so far discussed were embodied in my platform in the last campaign. My position upon them is well known. Limited time forbids detailed discussion on this occasion. I shall enlarge upon them in my several addresses between now and primary election day.

The machine has but one issue—control of the government. Recent events show that the good people of Minnesota have come to realize that the great big issue of this campaign is to find out whether or not we have a government we can control and through which we can act. When we have wrested the control of government from bossism and greed we can move forward. Until then we are impotent. The instruments of good have been turned to evil; the government of the people has become a government by bosses for the few who spoliate the state and charge the cost thereof back to the people.

The issue then is: The people against the machine. What constitutes the machine?

First, there are the large brewery and allied interests. Then there are some corporations whose owners desire to get more out of the public than they are entitled to for the service they render. Then there is the multitude of officeholders, mostly appointive officers, scattered all over the state, and then there is the "boss."

Political Boss a Spider.

Like a spider in the center of his web, feeding upon the degradation of mankind, plotting enticements and allurements for innocence, and sucking the life blood of industry, sits the astute and cunning manipulator of our destinies. Under the pseudonym of attorney at law, he collects tribute, exhales the poisonous breath of innuendo and dictates appointments and policies. Each of these constituent parts has its share to contribute and each receives recognition and compensation for the services rendered. The brewers contribute to the campaign fund and violations of the law are winked at in return. The privilege-seeking corporations contribute liberally and as compensation are permitted to extort liberally from the people.

The officeholders are the molders of public opinion, the managers of local campaigns, the chore boys who do the running about for the "boss." They are scattered all over Minnesota and if you examine them closely you will find that each one has a string tied to him. When the "boss" pulls the string he dances.

Attacks System of Inspection.

A political machine could not exist if it did not have public patronage to feed upon and it gets this only through the executive department of the state government. I have never been able to find out, and I doubt if anybody except the political "boss" or the state officers who pay the salaries know, how many officers, examiners and inspectors there really are scattered over Minnesota. These inspectors and examiners are appointed upon the theory that they are necessary for the protection of life and property.

We have boiler inspectors who do not know a steam boiler from "the kettle on the hob" and who go about the state issuing certificates of inspection upon payment of the fees required. Oil inspectorships have been doled out to certain country newspapers as a cheap method of bribing them to support the administration or at least to sing fulsome praise of Adolph. If we are to reform the state government, the first thing to do is to get rid of the man at the top.

No Quarrel With Big Business.

Now, I have nothing against big business. I have no quarrel with corporations, large or small. I am a business man myself and believe that was one reason why I was selected as the anti-machine candidate for governor. It is the corporation that maintains a political department and keeps a "yellow dog expense account" that I feel needs the attention of the good citizens of Minnesota.

Good government performs its duties in the most efficient manner and at the least cost to the taxpayers. Poor government is lax administration of the law at the greatest cost to the people, and bad government consists in surrendering the power of the government to special privilege-seeking interests to be used for exploiting the natural resources of the country and burdening the people with excessive charges for services rendered.

Says Machine Is Doomed.

I stand for good government. I know you stand for good government. All good citizens do. The people of Minnesota have never been found wanting in a crisis. From village and city, from farm and mine, from shop, mill, counting house, office and store, from pulpit, press and pen, from all over this broad empire of ours comes the voice of determination, the pledge to arms.

The machine is doomed. For the confidence reposed in me, I am deeply grateful. Your aid and co-operation in this great contest I earnestly solicit. God giving me strength, I shall not fail you.

FERRYBOAT "CAPTAIN" TO COUNTRY BANKER

(Continued from reverse page.)

white-haired and venerable, came to Minneapolis from his Morrison county home as a delegate to the anti-machine conference which selected his old pupil, William E. Lee, as the gubernatorial candidate for the primaries.

Opens General Store.

From camp cook to woodsman, driving logs down the Sandy river and to clerking in a Long Prairie store, he progressed until he began merchandizing on his own account by opening a small general store in Vurnhamville, Todd county. Shortly after the youthful merchant was elected to his first public office—that of justice of the peace.

And then one day Squire Lee took a trip in the direction of the old log schoolhouse with the hollyhocks and the morning glories, and when he returned there came with him the rosy-cheeked little school-ma'am as Mrs. William E. Lee. The couple lived in the struggling hamlet of Vurnhamville for two years and then moved to Long Prairie, where a new and larger store was opened.

The steady, quiet, methodical and genial manner of the young merchant must have impressed the Todd county citizens, for when the fall votes were counted that year, it was discovered William E. Lee was the new register of deeds.

Elected to Legislature.

In 1885, after a hotly contested election, Mr. Lee was elected to the Minnesota legislature, serving also through the sessions of 1887 and 1893. At the latter term, Mr. Lee was selected as the speaker of the house. During his earlier term of legislative work, the young lawmaker was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and had much to do with the enactment of laws for official inspection of grain and grain warehouses, and later a railway commission.

The year following Mr. Lee got his first insight into educational work through an appointment from Governor William R. Merriam as a member of the state normal school board, which was probably more or less responsible for the interest he has taken in school matters ever since. In 1894 Mr. Lee was appointed superintendent of the state reformatory in St. Cloud, resigning in 1895. This work gave the new incumbent a new idea of boys, and he made a careful study of penal institutions and reformatories throughout the country that he might better his own methods. This interest in boys' welfare he still retains, and in all of his many journeys, both throughout the United States and Europe, Mr. Lee has never failed to visit and study the reformatories of other states and countries.

At this juncture, Governor Samuel R. Van Sant, having the appointment of a board of control to supervise the state's public institutions, asked Mr. Lee to serve as its chairman. He accepted, remained on the board for two years and then after it had been thoroughly organized, resigned to look after his growing commercial interests.

In 1881, Mr. Lee organized the first bank of Todd county, the Bank of Long Prairie, a state institution which he still controls. The candidate organized and controls a majority of the stock in the First National Bank of Browerville; the First National Bank of Eagle Bend, and the State Bank of Bertram, all in Todd county.

In addition to his banks, Mr. Lee has large lumber yard interests in his section of the state, and is at the head of a manufacturing plant in Long Prairie, with a branch in Winnipeg. It manufactures what is known as the Hahnman device, a series of patented appliances for extending the usefulness of traction engines in farming. Orders have been shipped from the Long Prairie plant to Russia, Roumania, Argentina, Equador, Australia, Austria, Germany, and Hungary. The device is shipped throughout Canada from the Winnipeg branch.

An Inventor Unrewarded.

It is not generally known, but the candidate is the inventor of the machine now used throughout the country for cleaning grain. Not having the capital to properly secure his patents, the device was seized by others and placed in general use. Later Mr. Lee brought actions against the infringers and in each recovered damages, but the amounts, he declares, were just about sufficient to pay for the litigation.

Mr. Lee has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, and everywhere has made a study and comparison of civic conditions. A banker, he has naturally made a close study of the currency and the tariff, and has followed both state and federal legislation with more than a passing interest. Mr. Lee has been closely identified with the development of Todd county from the erection of the first log school house to the building of the new $40,000 high school building recently completed. The public park and library of Long Prairie are gifts to the village from Mr. Lee.

The candidate has three sons, Rudolph, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and editor of the Long Prairie Leader; Harry, cashier of the Browerville bank, and Raymond, a graduate of Hamline university, and vice president of the Long Prairie bank.

The Hyena.

Prof. Henry Corson Taylor said in an address in Baltimore of the new claims for radium:

"These new claims for radium as a medicine are ridiculously inaccurate. They remind me of a circus I once visited.

"In the menagerie of this circus there was a man who led us from cage to cage, describing the animals in each. When he came to the hyena's cage he said:

"'And in this here cage, ladies and gents, we have a remarkable specimen of the laughin' hyena. The laughin' hyena lives on garbage, he is despised and rejected by all the other ferocious denizens of the jungle, he is a hopeless coward, and what he's got to laugh about I can't think.'"

Certainly Not.

"I don't waste any time on anything I don't understand."

"Then you never eat hash."

TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles joints and on the nerve casings. Torturing pains dart through the affected part whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

A SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

W. R. Smart, Belle Fourche, S. D., says: "Rheumatism caused me terrible suffering. I had to give up work. I had to be lifted around and was perfectly helpless. Doan's Kidney Pills acted like magic in driving away the rheumatism. It soon left me entirely and I haven't had an attack since."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's FOR SORE Eye WEAK EYES Salve

GOT INFORMATION TOO LATE

Probably Station Master Laughed a Little Before He Knew He Had the Best of the Joke.

"Look here," said the traveler to the railway station master, "don't you think that thing is rather dangerous where—"

"Ah!" interrupted the official, who had just been promoted, "you've noticed that barrow, have you, sir? You're going to make a suggestion about the place where it ought to stand, I suppose? Might I go on, sir, and ask your opinion about the position of the ticket office? Do you think the signal box is in the right place? Shouldn't the station master's house be shifted a few yards farther west? Any opinion you would like to express, sir, shall have immediate attention."

The traveler went away, and the station master turned round triumphantly to the conductor of a train waiting in the siding.

"Ha, ha!" he laughed. "Did you see the sport I had with that old nuisance? I soon shut him up."

"I'm not so sure of that," replied the conductor. "You see, he's the traffic manager."—London Tit-Bits.

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Gives Credit to His Wife.

A woman is said to have drawn the designs for Canberra, the new capital of Federated Australia, says a Melbourne correspondent. Mr. Griffin, the American architect whose plans were adjudged in open comptition to be the best, has declared in public that his wife is practically the designer of all the works that have emanated from their house. "My wife is the genius. I am only the business man," said Mr. Griffin, who is returning shortly to America to bring out his domestic genius to Australia.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Just Wait.

Cholly—I don't see anything so bally attractive about Miss Lines.

Charley—You should see what she has in the First National bank.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

More Convenient.

"Did the baby take his prepared food with avidity, nurse?"

"No'm; he took it with a spoon."

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 199 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNIE AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 25 Gordon St., South Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

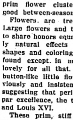
LYDIA E. PINKHAM

SEASON OF TAFFETAS

PLIANT MATERIAL IN HIGH FAVOR WITH MILLINERS.

Possibility of Its Becoming Over-Popular Is Something to Be Reckoned With—Trimmings Are of All Shapes and Designs.

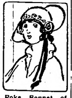
The milliners have taken up taffeta, particularly the changeable colorings, so enthusiastically that they are very likely, like the manufacturers of readymade frocks, to overdo the matter. If a woman wants to buy a taffeta hat she will be wise if she buys one and wears it at once, for the taffeta model bids fair to become too popular, though a hat made by a master hand, whatever the material, is easily distinguished from an ordinary model and retains its smartness, no matter how popular the style.



Hat of Taffeta and Leghorn.

The first taffeta hats shown in the importing houses and worn by women of taste have been draped models with some simple feather ornament or some form of fuller crown with narrow brim. There are little hats, too, shirred and corded into small shapes popular during the winter and very simply trimmed with brush, or cockade, or flat motif, or single feather ornament, or prim flower cluster, which makes good between-season hats.

Flowers are tremendously used. Large flowers and tiny flowers seem to share honors equally, and amazingly natural effects vie with flower shapes and colorings that are never found except in millinery, yet are lovely for all that. There are stiff button-like little flowers of silk, obviously and insistently artificial and suggesting that period of artificiality par excellence, the time of Louis XV and Louis XVI.



Poke Bonnet of Leghorn.

These prim, stiff little buds and flowers are posed stiffly on some of the smartest hats and have a certain attractive quaintness in addition to their undoubted value as color notes; but they are used singly or in little nosegays or stiff little wreaths, rather than in masses, as, for instance, wreaths of the flowers surrounding the crown of one of the new small sailors made of Belgian straw. Or little bouquets placed at intervals around the crown of some one of the new shapes, interwoven with narrow velvet or taffeta ribbon in some of the new shades.

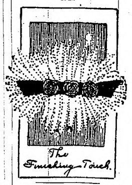
Violets of all kinds, from the tiny wood violet and johnny-jump-up to the big Russian and Parma violets, are as popular as ever, and often one sees these violets combined with a huge American Beauty shade.

The hat is of the new sailor shape, trimmed around the crown with a wide band of brown velvet ribbon. Directly at the front of the crown is a high upstanding loop of brown velvet ribbon, which is held at the crown by a cluster of violets and a single large American Beauty rose.

The bonnet is with us again, and many of them are charming, some are flower trimmed, others are feather trimmed, with little clusters tucked among the feathers. One of the hats shown among the smaller cuts is an attractive little bonnet of leghorn trimmed with a black velvet ribbon ruche around the top of the crown, from under which extend small pink moss-roses, leaves and buds. A hat of fine leghorn, trimmed with pink ostrich feathers, with a slight yellowish tinge running through and at either side of the bonnet, extending out to and over the edge of the narrow brim, with cluster of small pink and yellow roses, also is shown this season.

MARY DEAN.

NECK ORNAMENT



The Finishing Touch.

SHOW CHECKS ON STOCKINGS

Rich and Variegated Designs Are the Most Approved for Wear During Spring and Summer.

Checks on your stocks instead of in them is the latest edict of fashion.

French lisle or ingrain lisle checked stockings are even more popular than the silk ones, but there is very little economy in this, as the new designs in lisle are by no means inexpensive. The new checked patterns are sold for $1.45 a pair.

The checked patterns come in green and white, brown and white, maroon and white, intense orange and white, as well as in black and white.

In evening stocks there are many ornamented with rhinestones and colored paste stones.

The patterns in these brilliant stones are very open and light, spreading well over the instep and up the ankle for some distance.

Paste amethysts, jet, topaz, sapphires and pink amethysts, as well as brilliants and pearls, are used for this embroidery, but as the designs are so delicate the effect is not too striking.

There are clocked stockings in black and white, the clocks made of fine stripes of the black on the white or white on black. Stockings of solid colors to match gowns have white silk clocks. There are some very neat looking stockings with small black polka dots, and there are other stockings with two-toned backgrounds which have stripes of white set quite far apart. Not all would find this last named fashion becoming.

DICTATES OF FASHION

In buttons Chinese effects are very popular.

The proper afternoon blouse is of white satin.

Belts will again be used to a considerable extent.

All bodices affect vest, bolero or peasant lines.

Yokes are a feature of many of the new garments.

All gowns show an increasing fullness in the skirts.

All bodices will be very loose fitting and bloused.

Hats with flower trimmings and edges of fur are worn by many smart women.

For southern wear the white panamas are trimmed simply with white chiffon and wings.

All manner of bindings are making their appearance in connection with dresses, suits and coats.

ADDS TO EFFECT OF LACE

Decoration That at First Seems Superfluous Is One of the Features of the Season's Fashions.

It seems like gilding the lily to embroider good lace flounces with wreaths of tiny silk flowers, or to pick out their dainty design with gold, silver or metallic threads. But more inexpensive laces are sometimes curiously beautified by this simple means, the embroideries carefully introduced to tone in with the color of the belt or gown. Needless to say, in order to be successful, these must be deftly and lightly touched in. A filmy tunic of exquisite black chantilly is decidedly not improved by outlining its prettily patterned flowers with a surrounding of weirdly shaped small jet beads, though, en revanche, another overdress of tambour lace has the charm of its feathery design most effectively heightened by an outlining of dull gold thread. A tunic of imitation black Spanish lace is by no means unpleasing, with its big round flowers worked in heavy white floss silks, and we have seen a flounce of fine embroidered net successfully pen-painted with wreathlets of tiny red roses and their green leaves. A "tango" colored charmeuse gown that made quite a sensation at a recent dance owed half its charm to a looped-up tunic of mellow-tinted imitation Limerick lace, its leaf design outlined with fine gold thread and worked with tiny iridescent jeweled beads.

Fashionable Coiffure.

The rage of the hour is to brush the whole of the hair back from the face and to dress it as high as possible on the crown. Save for one small lock the forehead is entirely uncovered. This lock may be in the middle or at one side, and it is kept in countenance by that other little lock which is worn in front of the ears, now left partially visible according to the behest of fashion. There is great exaggeration in the height of some of the coiffures. The hair is carried up over a light framework.

Hair Dressing.

Whatever the coiffure, the hair is loosely waved.

About the Bath.

Friction means a healthy skin and good complexion. Unless the pores are kept open by manual labor, it is necessary to resort to artificial means to keep the skin in good condition.

A flesh brush, loofah or friction glove, should form part of every bathing equipment.

A rough towel, used vigorously after the bath, can also accomplish much.

First the arms should be rubbed down from the elbow. Then a rotary stroke be used on the upper arm and shoulder.

The tender skin between armpits and wrist should be rubbed more gently.

In addition to invigorating the arms, the hands themselves are beautified by this treatment.

The legs should be massaged in the same fashion from waist to knees, and from knees to ankles.

A brisk friction of the feet, particularly of the soles, stimulates the circulation and soothes the nerves.

For between the shoulder blades and the back a long-shaped loofah, covered on one side with Turkish toweling, should be used.

Such treatment constantly carried out will keep the skin smooth, soft and youthful looking.

Wall Paper Cleaner.

Take one heaping cupful of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of coal oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia and one-half cup of warm water. Mix in a small kettle. Boil until the flour is thoroughly scalded and the moisture is used up, stirring constantly. Now take it out and knead it with the hands, and it is ready for use. Rub the wall paper with balls of this rubbery substance as you would clean paper with an eraser.

To Avoid Fading.

Although Japanese toweling is said not to fade it will when put through the laundry in the usual way. As it is used for so many decorative purposes, some women may be glad to know that if soaked in salt water half an hour before being placed in the tub it will come out as bright as new.

FIRST OF VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS IS HEARTILY WELCOMED AS A DISH OF SPRING.

Time and Care Expended In Its Preparation Is Well Repaid by Succulent Properties if It Is Properly Served.

Asparagus is one of the things that make us glad when spring comes. Its flavor, like the first warm winds that blow out of an April sky, is a delicate forerunner of the richer gifts of summer. And, yet, is there one of all the many vegetables that the warm suns of summer bring out that is more toothsome than asparagus?

From the housewife's point of view, the best thing about asparagus is that it is so simple to prepare for the table. In fact, with a little boiling in a little water with a little salt and butter you have a dish fit for a king.

The matter of boiling, however, is sometimes a stumbling block. We all have seen asparagus come to the table with decapitated heads. This difficulty is due to the fact that the heads are so much tenderer than the stalks that when the stalks have been boiled sufficiently the heads have been boiled to pieces. One way to obviate this trouble is to take pains to put the bunches of asparagus after they have been washed and scraped into the boiling dish with the stalk end down. The boiling water should be poured over the stalks as far as the heads, but not to cover them. Then, as the stalks boil the heads are gently steamed, and if handled carefully will not break.

Another way to obviate this difficulty is to use a wire basket which is made especially for asparagus. This basket holds the stalks while cooking and the bottom opens easily, so that when the asparagus is cooked it can be put on a plate or serving platter without breaking the ends. It costs 75 cents.

Asparagus should always be cooked with salt in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water. No rule can be laid down as to the length of time to cook asparagus. When it is young and very tender 15 minutes will suffice. When it is somewhat older it will be improved by cooking up to 30 minutes or more.

In choosing asparagus from the market it matters little whether it be small and highly colored or thick-stalked and white. If it is young and fresh it is sure to be good. Asparagus is like fish in this, that you don't really know its flavor until you have eaten it very fresh; just caught from the water or just cut from the asparagus bed. But the next best thing to do with respect to asparagus is to buy it on market day and get it home and in the icebox early in the morning before it has been exposed to the air and heat many hours.

The custom of sending asparagus in as a separate course is a good one, for nothing is more satisfactory as a separate vegetable course than this succulent spring stalk. It can be served with the heads resting on a tiny strip of buttered toast, dressed with pepper and salt and butter or with a good cream sauce or it can be served in any of a dozen more elaborate ways.

Served simply with butter or cold, with a vinaigrette sauce, it is a good accompaniment of any roast meat.

Various sauces make various dishes of asparagus and although connoisseurs insist that the delicate flavor of this vegetable cannot be improved on by the addition of flavoring, other than pepper, salt and melted butter, still sauces can be depended on by the cook for variety.

Celery Croquettes.

Cook together a rounding tablespoonful of flour and one of butter. When they bubble pour upon them a cupful of milk. When this is thick and free from lumps pour it gradually upon the beaten yolks of two eggs. Now add a cupful of celery cut (not chopped) into tiny bits, season with celery salt and white pepper and turn out to cool. When cold, form with floured hands into small croquettes. Roll these in cracker dust and set them aside for an hour before frying in deep, boiling fat.

Calla Lilies.

One egg, half cupful sugar, half cupful butter, half cupful flour. Put a small amount in a coffee can cover, bake in slow oven until light brown. Sprinkle with cocoanut or powdered nut meats before baking if liked. Drop each cake in a cloth and shape like a lily while warm.

Just before serving fill with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, or with jelly or jam.

Buttered Apples.

Pare and core eight tart apples, Put them in a baking dish and fill the hollows with sugar and a tiny pinch of cinnamon. As they cook baste them with a tablespoonful of butter in a half a cupful of hot water. Cover the apples. Boil a half cupful of sugar and a blade of mace five minutes. When the apples are tender, not broken, pour this over them.

Baked Peas.

Soak over night the dry peas and bake as you would beans. If you have no pork convenient or other suitable meat, they will be very good if you use a little sausage or bacon fat. For a change you will probably like them fully as well or better than beans. You will save much by having beans or peas regularly once a week and then warmed over twice.

Use for Pickle Vinegar.

Never throw away vinegar in which pickles have been preserved. Keep it to use in salad dressing instead of the ordinary vinegar. This gives the dressing a delicious flavor and one that cannot be obtained in any other way.

To Get Rid of Mice.

To rid the cupboard of mice sprinkle camphor around it, as mice dislike the smell and leave the place where they find

HAYNES

Motorists Who Drove Haynes Cars in the Early Days Still Drive the Haynes

Twenty-one years ago, Elwood Haynes built the "horseless carriage"—the little machine that gave birth to the American automobile industry. Ever since then, Haynes cars have been built, year in, year out, without interruption.

And during these twenty-one years, Haynes owners have been demonstrating in "road races," "reliability runs," in "hill climbs" of every description, under all conditions, in this country and abroad with themselves the only "competitors," that the

HAYNES
America's First Car

is a good car, and that given ordinary care and attention, the Haynes remains a good car, a mighty good car—indefinitely.

That's why these owners, after years of service, again purchase a Haynes. That's why such a large percentage of the Haynes annual production is sold every season to owners of old Haynes cars. That's why you should investigate the Haynes before you buy any car.

Elwood Haynes was ahead of the times when he built the first Haynes, back in '93. He is ahead of the times now in adopting the greatest automobile refinement in recent years—the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift. This device eliminates the hand-shift lever entirely, and so simplifies the control of the Haynes that anyone may readily drive it. With it, the Haynes is electrically controlled throughout, inasmuch as gear-shifting, starting, lighting and ignition are accomplished by electricity.

The Haynes "Four" 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118 inch wheelbase.....$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six" 65 dynamometer horsepower, 130 inch wheelbase.....$2500 and $2700
The Haynes "Six" 65 dynamometer horsepower, 136 inch wheelbase......$2585 and $2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co. and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."
Name..........
Address..........
I expect to buy a car about..........

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND IN SOUTHERN OREGON

Do you Scandinavian people of the middle west know that the U. S. Government has recently opened 12,000 acres of land in southern Oregon and is now giving it away under the Carey Act and that already over 300 tracts have been taken by the best class of Scandinavians? Consider the fact that *you* can get from 10 to 160 acres of some of the finest irrigated, fruit and alfalfa land on the Pacific Coast, by paying for *only* the cost of a perpetual water right, which varies from $23 to $59 per acre, easy terms. THE LAND IS FREE. All the Government requires of you is that you build or have built a small house, cultivate ¼ of the land, fence same and live there seven days. You do not need to even go to the land until the last month of the year 1917. Think of owning a fruit and alfalfa farm in Summer Lake Valley on land ½ mile from the modern town of Paisley, located near thriving farms which have been cultivated for the past 30 years. Think of living in an ideal climate, where the summers are pleasant, the winters mild and where a delightful average exists. If possible plan to join the excursion which leaves Minneapolis, May 5th and May 19th; reduced rates. For information write in Swedish, Norwegian or English to

C. F. PALMBORG, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence,

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Selfish Optimist.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, at a dinner to the earl of Kintore in New York, was declaring gravely that the bill which grants free canal tolls to American coastwise shipping must be repealed under pain perhaps of war, when a coastwise shipper shouted jocularly:

"Oh, be an optimist, doctor."

"Be an optimist, eh?" said Doctor Depew. "Well, there's too much optimism already—too much optimism of a certain kind.

"'What is an optimist, sir?' a little boy once asked me.

"'An optimist, sonny,' I replied, 'is a man who doesn't care what happens, so long as it doesn't happen to him.'"

Sacrifice.

"You are not willing to give up the slightest selfish pleasure!" said she.

"You wrong me," replied he. "I used to be very fond of bicycle riding and I gave it up years ago."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes are the easiest to use. Adv.

Both Ways.

"That was a raw deal he got."

"Yes, but you must confess it was well done."

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 17–1914.

Are You Suffering From Auto-Intoxication?

The dictionary says that Auto-Intoxication is "poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body." This is a condition due to the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, or pores of the body failing to throw off the poisons. More than 50% of adults are suffering from this trouble. This is probably why you are suffering from nervousness, headaches, loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and many other symptoms produced by Auto-Intoxication. Your whole system needs stirring up.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

will remedy the trouble. It first aids the system to expel accumulated poisons. It acts as a tonic and finally enables the body to eliminate its own poisons without any outside aid. Obey Nature's warnings. Your dealer in medicines will supply you, or you may send 50c for a sample package of tablets by mail. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The latest edition of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser should be in every family. No reason why you should be without it when it will be sent free to you if you will remit cost of wrapping and mailing—31 one-cent stamps—to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

Reduction Sale Continued 10 Days.

Owing to the poor roads and bad weather I have decided to continue the sale for ten days, giving those who have not been able to get in, a chance to get some of the bargains.

A. H. Pitkin

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

THE

DULUTH HERALD

IS THE

BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

Send for sample copies—after you've read them you'll surely want to join The Herald's happy family of satisfied readers.

DAILY BY MAIL—THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00
ADDRESS--HERALD, DULUTH, MINN.

Boys!

No Money Needed

Do you want this dandy BICYCLE ?

This is not a Prize Contest. Every boy who fills out and mails the corner coupon can earn this high-grade Bicycle for very little effort during spare time. ASK "The Bicycle Man." Mail this coupon TO-DAY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

"The Bicycle Man"
℅ The McCall Co.
236 W. 37th Street
New York City

Dear "Bicycle Man":
Please tell me how to get one of your high-grade Bicycles, without money, and for very little effort.

Name

Address

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

A Neat Selection.

"That's a nice umbrella you have there."

"Ain't it? Reflects credit on my taste, doesn't it?"

"It certainly does. Where did you get it?"

"Picked it out of a bunch of seven that were standing in the boarding house hall this morning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.41
Flax, No. 2	1.38
Oats	.28
Barley	.34
Rye	.44

A Lively Play.

"I heard one man," said the playwright, "who attended the premier of my new play last night complain that it was so late when he got out."

"Yes?" queried the critic.

"Yes, and yet the final curtain fell before 10:45."

"Ah, perhaps he overslept himself!" —Philadelphia Press.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday April 25, 1914.

When a man tells you that the big city weekly is worth more then your home paper, ask him how much the big city has ever done for your locality; if it has ever spoken a good word for it; if it had ever mentioned what he and you were doing to improve the condition; it it had ever noticed him or his friend when sick or dying—in short, if all his dealings with the metropolitan weekly have not been entirely one sided, in which his dollar only was recognized by the other party; while he and all his individual interests were completly ignored.

If do we not rid the world of temptations and snares, how can we expect our own household to be preserved from them.

The pleasant things in the world are pleasant thoughts and the act of life is to have as many of them as possible.

Nothing but good character will stand the test of time and good character is no accident.

Our brighter joys come to us when we do things angels would like to do.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

CHOICE SWEETBREAD RECIPES.

To prepare sweetbreads for cooking soak in cold water for an hour, changing the water often. This is so that the blood will be extracted. They will then be white. Place on the fire in cold water. Let them simmer for twenty minutes, when they should be blanched. Take out pipes, strings, etc., without breaking the sweetbread any more than is necessary. When cold tie each in a piece of cheesecloth. Place under a light weight.

Browned In the Oven.

Baked Sweetbreads.—Split parboiled sweetbreads in halves and brush them with melted butter or olive oil. Season them with salt and pepper and dip them in well beaten egg. Then roll them in fine breadcrumbs. Put them in a buttered baking dish and bake brown, uncovered, in a hot oven. Garnish with parsley and serve hot.

Scalloped Sweetbreads.—Cut parboiled sweetbreads in small dice. Have ready some thick, well seasoned cream sauce. Butter a baking dish, put in the bottom of it a layer of breadcrumbs, rather coarse; then a layer of sweetbread, then enough cream sauce to moisten the sweetbread and crumbs. Fill the dish with alternating layers of crumbs, sweetbread and cream sauce, topping the dish with fine buttered crumbs sprinkled over the last layer of cream sauce. Bake brown.

With Hot Sauce.

Broiled Sweetbreads.—Cut a pair of blanched and parboiled sweetbreads into halves. Brush them with a tablespoonful of olive oil and dust them with salt and pepper. Broil them over a clear, brisk fire for five minutes on each side. Have ready a few tablespoonfuls of clear hot stock or gravy, season it with salt and pepper, add a few drops of lemon juice and a little chopped parsley. When the sweetbreads are broiled lay them on a hot dish and pour the hot sauce over them.

Mixed With Chicken.

Sweetbread Croquettes.—Mince a cooked sweetbread and add enough minced cooked chicken to measure two cupfuls. Melt a quarter of a cupful of butter and add half a cupful of flour. When this bubbles add gradually a cupful of chicken stock well seasoned and cooked until thick. Stir and when it is smooth add a third of a cupful of cream. Add the sweetbread and chicken and when it is hot add a beaten egg and salt and pepper. Cool and form into croquettes. Roll each croquette in fine breadcrumbs, then in beaten egg and then again in fine crumbs. Fry brown in deep fat. Serve with cream or mushroom sauce.

Anna Thompson

GOOD SENSE.

Good sense is a fund slowly and painfully accumulated by the labor of centuries. It is a jewel of the first water, whose value he alone understands who has lost it or who observes the life of others who have lost it. I think no price too great to pay for gaining it and keeping it, for the possession of eyes that see and a judgment that discerns.—Charles Wagner.

BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Summons

State of Minnesota In District Court County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress, Plaintiff,

vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppen, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Bailey, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

STATE OF MINFESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDATS, AND EACH OF THEM:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscribers, at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS

TAKE NOTICE, That no personal claim is made against you, or any of you, in this action and that the object thereof is to obtain judgment that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the premises described in said complaint and that you, and each of you, have no interest or estate therein, or lien thereon.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesota in District Court County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress, Plaintiff,

vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks, (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law, G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppen, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Bailey, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an action has been commenced and is now pending in the above named Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, and that the title to that certain real property lying and being in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West Half of the North West Quarter (W½NW¼) and Lots numbered Three, Four and Five (3-4-5) of Section numbered Thirty Two (32) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) North of Range Forty Three (43) West of the Fifth Principal Meridien in Minnesota, containing One Hundred Sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government Survey thereof, is affected, involved, and brought in question thereby, and that the object of said action is to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants, and each of them, in and to the said real property; and to confirm plaintiff's title in and to the same as against the defendants, and each of them.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minn.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 1.00 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book 2 of Mortgages on page 373.

(Seal)

N. J. Anderson
Register of Deeds.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

The Unchanging Flesh.

Interviewer—May I ask why you paint nudes exclusively? Celebrated Artist—Certainly. Styles in women's clothing change so fast that a costume picture would be out of date before the paint was dry.—Puck.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. meets at their hall every Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. Post. Sec. J. A. Swanson, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 3620 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1794 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. Steen, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. C. Swanson, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

PURE BRED STALLIONS

Bell Maker, American Trotter, 52,189 and Marlo, Black Percheron, 73,151

Commencing the first of April, will stand at Remmen's barn, west Third street, all day Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday forenoon of each week, and the balance of the time on the farm in section 35, town of Rocksbury, between Hazel and St. Hilaire, 6 miles south and 1 and ½ miles east of the Greenwood cemetery at Thief River Falls.

Terms of Service—$15 payable on birth of foal, provided, however, that if any attempt is made or contemplated to remove the mare so served from the county in which the mare was owned at the time of such service and before the birth of such foal, that said sum shall immediately become due and payable.

Parties breeding mares and disposing of mares, the fee will become due and payable at once,

Provided further that no parties breeding mares to either of my horses shall breed to another horse before such foal is born without first obtaining a release in writing from me. In case the owner of a mare does so breed to another horse without first obtaining a written release from me, then the fee for breeding shall immediately become due and payable.

The best of care will be taken of mares while in my possession, but in case of accidents at time of breeding I shall not be held liable.

Each mare served shall be properly tried before the owner thereof shall be released from liability for such service.

I refer you to any of my neighbors as to my ability to properly handle horses

G. W Eastman & Son

al phone from St. Hilaire will be installed at the farm in a short time.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914. NUMBER 42

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

J. Hanson returned from Badger, Tuesday, after an absence of three weeks.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls, was in this village, between trains, Monday.

Gust Soderman is on the sick list this week.

Rolland Fairbanks was at Thief River Falls between trains, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan Johnson were passengers on the north-bound train Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Anderson was at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Services tomorrow at the United Luthern church at 11 o'clock a. m.

Ed. Carlson returned Tuesday to Biwabik, Minn., after a week's visit with his parents, at this place.

The Engerbretson sawmill commenced it's seasons work Monday.

Mons Swenson was a county seat visitor, Thursday.

Chas. Pitkin was a passenger on the north-bound train, Friday morning.

C. C. Elliot came up from Minneapolis, Friday.

Miss Ragna Loberg returned Friday from from Crookston.

Bennie Mathson arrived Thursday from Blackhawk, Ont., and is visiting at his home near Hazel.

Tomina Wilson of Crookston visited with her parents in this village between trains, Thursday.

John Hanson left Friday to visit a few days with his brother at Badger.

G. P. Jones of Bagley, candidate for representative from this district, was in this village, Friday.

Swed. Elim Mission Church service by Rev. C. W. Olson Sunday May 3rd in Black River at the home of Lorentson Bros. at 1:30 p. m. and in church 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Oscar Carlson sold a fine team of horses, Friday, to John Johnson, the consideration being $400.00

Oscar I. Peterson, a prominent farmer residing in the town of Smiley, has filed as a candidate for County Commissioner from the 5th district. Mr. Peterson who is an honest capable hard working man has a host of friends in his territory and we predict, for him, an easy victory.

Mrs. J. Edgington accompanied by Mrs. Edgington, Sr came from Gilmore City, Iowa, Tuesday morning. They will make their home on Sec. 36, where Mr. Edgington is erecting a set of buildings.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

The Alfson family have moved into the Orvick cottage, recently vacated by O. Seeland and will occupy it until their farm buildings are completed.

Services at the Hamar church tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m. The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with with Mrs. S. Benson.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mrs. S. Richards came from Sprague, Minn., Tuesday, to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

H. D. Cammack, of Minneapolis, representing the Kimball Musical Instrument company, transacted business with H. A. Olson, the local Kimball agent, Tuesday.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectetor

Te win, one must known, and to know, take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato,

Theo. H. Liden of Thief River Falls, candidate for County Treasurer, called on the voters in this village, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Irving Wallace, Katherene Patterson, Miss Tice, and Echo Olson were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Thursday.

For sale,—A good as new Henney top buggy, at a reasonable price.
M-2-tf Annie J. Fellman

Anderson and Larson have finished the foundation under the Sherva property and will commence work on Henry Goergen's cottage, next week.

Ebba and Ellen Wahlback were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Friday.

Mr. G. Mellem came up from St. Paul this week to look after his large farming interests near Wylie.

H. A. Olson disposed of three Kimball instruments this week. Mr. Olson has been very active with this line and expects to close a half dozen deals during the next ten days.

Mrs. S. Stadsvold returned last evening from St. Hilaire, where she has been a guest of relatives for the past couple of weeks. Mrs. Ina Johnson, of St. Hilaire, accompanied her home and will remain until Saturday as a guest at the Stadsvold home.—Crookston Times, April 30.

Large Meeting

Prof T. A. Erickson, Rural School Specialist from the University and Supt. E. A. Mostue addressed a large and appreciative audience, on matters pertaining to rural school works, at the Imperial Hall, Friday.

A Contradiction.

"That young doctor is a queer contradiction."

"In what way?"

"He has an exceedingly good temper, and yet he is lacking in patients."—Baltimore American.

Nohtong Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Jennie A. Stranahan

Mrs. P. Stranahan, formerly a resident of this village, died at the home of her daughter at Berkeley, California on April, 25th, aged, 74 years 4months and 25 days.

Mrs. Stranahan was born at Stockholm, Sweden on Jan: 1, 1840 and came to this country May 12th 1858. She was married to P. Stranahan in 1863. Mr. and Mrs Stranahan were among the earliest settlers in this village, where they made their home until the death of Mr. Stranahan on March 28, 1899. Since that time she made her home with her children until she left for California several years ago.

The remains will be shipped to this village and are expected to arrive Monday.

Short funeral services will be held at the Swedish Cemetery after which, the remains will be interred beside that of the husband.

The surviving members of the family are; Mrs. J. Danard, Fargo, N. D. Mrs. F. Kellogg, Berkley, California. Mrs. J. Nelson Bagley, Minn. Elmer H. Stranahan Fargo, N D. Levi P. Stranahan Calagary, Alberta. L.J. Stranahan, Fargo, N. D W. C. Stranahan, Macon, Georgia.

Bread-Making Contest

Boys between the ages of 10 and 18 have for several years been taking part in the acre-yield corn growing contests held in Minnesota. This fall, there is to be a Girls' Bread-Making Contest in which any girl in the state, whether country girl or city girl, who is over ten years and under eighteen, may take part.

Prizes amounting to $500 have been provided for use as premiums and besides this the girl who wins first place in the state will be given a trip to Washington, D. C., with all expenses paid. The counties will send their representatives to the state contest in September.

Full particulars concerning the contest may be had by writing to your county superintendent of schools or to the Agricultral School at Crookston.

Every girl in this part of the state of Minnesota should enter this contest with a will, determined to show her ability as a maker of "the staff of life."

Base Ball

The first ball game of this season was played on the local grounds last Sunday between the Thief River Athletes and the local Gophers. Neither team was in good condition, the lack of practise being apparent. The score at the close of the game was 10 to 3 in favor of the Thief River team.

A game later in the afternoon between the 8th grade teams of the Thief River and local schools, was won by the Thief River team by a score of 8 to 7.

Got the Candy.

"Sis, gimme some o' that candy o' yours?"

"No, Bobbie, I won't. That's my best candy, and it was given to me, and you shan't have a bite of it."

"If you don't gimme some I'll tell on you."

"What do you mean? What have you got to tell on me, silly boy?"

"That Mr. Humber, that mother don't like, called on you last night, didn't he? An' you sat in the den, where there's only two chairs, didn't you? Well, I put a hunk of chewing gum on one of the chairs, and it's there yet this morning. Do I get a piece of candy? Thanks, sis!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

China's Great Wall.

Few people realize what an almost perfect condition prevails along a large part of the great wall of China. The bricks of the parapet are as firm as ever and their edges have stood the severe climatic conditions of North China with scarcely a break. The paving along the top of the wall is so smooth that one may ride over it with a bicycle, and the great granite blocks with which it is faced are smooth and as closely fitted as when put in place over 2,000 years ago. The entire length of this wall is 1,400 miles, it is twenty-two feet high and twenty feet in thickness. At intervals of every 100 yards or so there are towers some forty feet in height.—Popular Mechanics.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Finn.

TEMPTATION.

In Old Calabar there is a saying which applies to all climes and people—"The rat enters the trap, and the trap catches him, but if he did not go into the trap the trap could not do so." There is the whole philosophy of temptation in this simple proverb.

G. P. JONES

Political Announcement

Paid advertisement authorized by George P. Jones, paid for by him at regular rates

To the voters of the Sixty Fifth Dist., composed of the Counties of Pennington, Clearwater and Red Lake. Having recently filed as a candidate for Representative for this district, I herewith announce my candidacy through the public press.

In solicitating your support and votes at the coming primary election to be held June 16, 1914. I deem it incumbent upon me, under the present non-partisan primary, to submit a platform for your consideration covering the most important issues now before the people of this state and district If nominated and elected I pledge to use my best efforts and ability to work for the following legislation.

Legislation for economy and efficiency in the state administration of business affairs for the purpose of lightening the burden of the present high taxes. Road Laws, known as the "Dunn Good Road Laws" Legislation that will prevent discrimination in the enforcement of our tax levies. Also I will favor legislation giving both sexes an equal franchise, I shall encourage the adoption of the Revolving Fund Amendment, known as House File No. 1242. Also the Initative Referendum Amendment.

Realizing that the people in the Sixty Fifth Dist., are dependent upon the Agricultural products of the soil, and their wealth must come therefrom I shall favor all legislation that will tend to benefit rural communities especially the farmers and laborers. I am opposed to "Boss" rule, Boss-rulers, are political "Yeggmen," robbing the voters out of their inherent rights of a free ballot, debarring them from a free choice of their legislators Legislators;—therefore, I favor our present Non—Partisan Primary Law and will support all legislation that will tend to make our Primary law more efficient. I am opposed to the centralization of the power of Government but firmly believe in the rule of the people in governing all their local and domestic affaire. If nominated and elected I shall support every measure that will tend to increase the power of the people in local and state government and all measures that wil end to build up the social conditions f our rural communities.

o G. P. JONES.

River Falls

The Grace Union Sunday School will meet at the Eastside school house Sunday May 3, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Minnie and Nancy Hedlund visited at the Brevik home Sunday.

Carrie Hogquist is staying at the I. Wilson home.

Roy, Charley, Neva, and Ruth Sumpter, Elmer and Aleck Mabel attended the Y. P. S. at the Auton Lee home Sunday afternoon.

Miller Peterson is busy passing around the cigars this week with a broad smile on his face.

Roy Sumpter and Elmer Eastman had a horse race Sunday, which was won by Mr. Sumpter.

Albert Johnson attended the Y. P. S. at Lee's Sunday.

The Bronco Buster called at Erickson's Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Tice called at the Stephen's home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Peterson and Tilda Brevig were in Thief River, between trains, Friday.

Miss Tice from Pella, Iowo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, this week.

Ben Brevig called at G. B. Peterson's Sunday.

Miss Bertilda closed her school in district 133, last Friday.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clear water, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develop ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women

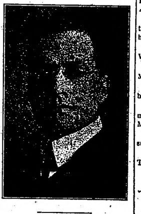
The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.



For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A. Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Showed Her Skill.

"My wife is one of the best managers in the world."

"I heard her saying the other day that she didn't believe there was another woman alive who could manage you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Strenuous Life.

"Heah about Chawlie?"

"No. What's wrong with him?"

"Brain fevah."

"My word! What caused it?"

"Trying to roll a cigarette in a high wind."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate, for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For COunty Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reglar advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Bray

Halvor Hanson went to Crookston on business Wednesday, returning Friday.

Miss Hilda Fossum and Gena Broten drove to Thief River to do some shopping Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mork visited at Albert Sevre's Sunday.

Clara Anderson entertained the Busy Workers Sewing Club Saturday afternoon.

Miss Annie Wiken from Thief River Falls, is visiting with her sister Mrs. Albert Sevre.

Edith Lindquist came home Friday to spend the week-end at the parental home.

Charley Lindquist was a caller at Wylie Saturday.

Will Crown returned from Crookston Monday.

Swan Scholin was appointed road boss in town of Bray.

Bray Township recieved their road machinery from the Russel Grader Mfg., Co.

It is reported that all the wheat is seeded.

Gena Broten closed her school Thursday.

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.10 a pound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 lbs.
All kinds of grass seed on hand from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.85 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Fame.

"Who was James Boswell?" asked the teacher of the class in English literature.

"He was Dr. Samuel Johnson's press agent," answered the young man with the bad eye.—Chicago Tribune.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WAR NOTES.

One hundred constitutionalists were killed and 200 wounded in the recent attack on Monterey, which ended in the complete rout of the federals. Federal casualties are stated to have been 300.

• • •

Indorsement of President Wilson's stand in the Mexican crisis is contained in a telegram sent him and signed by fifty Mexican citizens of the United States residing in San Antonio. They offer their services if war is waged against Huerta.

• • •

Chicago will pay tribute to Samuel Meisenberg, a private of marines, who was killed at Vera Cruz. The city council has passed a resolution providing that his body shall lie in state in the city hall, and that all city and county offices shall close during the funeral.

• • •

Resolutions expressing the thanks and appreciation of American motherhood for the fortitude and forbearance shown by President Wilson in his efforts to preserve peace between the United States and Mexico were adopted at the closing session of the International congress on the welfare of the child.

• • •

The Tampico situation continued precarious, according to a wireless message reaching Galveston that two torpedo boats have been sent up the Panuco river at Tampico to get Americans. Refugees arriving from Tampico said they were saved from rioting Mexicans early Wednesday morning by German sailors.

• • •

That General Huerta deliberately planned the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico and other offenses against the United States, with a view to bringing an armed intervention and uniting all the Mexican factions behind him, was the substance of a letter received by a high government official from an authoritative source in Mexico City.

• • •

William P. Poinsett, a retired business man of Philadelphia received a letter from his son, George, who was one of the sailors written the morning of the day he was killed at Vera Cruz. The young seaman in his letter expressed joy at the thought that he would seen see active service. His mother recently was injured in an accident and is in a serious condition.

• • •

Admiral Badger has reported from Vera Cruz he was extending his lines of bluejackets and marines further beyond the city. The battalion of marines from the South Carolina are well entrenched, two and one-half miles west of the city. No contact has been had wth the Mexican forces and none was expected in the immediate future.

• • •

News of the arrival in Vera Cruz of twenty-six Americans and a large number of other foreigners from Mexico City has been communicated to the State department. The train flew German and English flags. Among the Americans were A. H. Turnhill, San Francisco; James Punshon, Salt Lake City; R. Chatman, San Francisco; W. E. Crawford, San Joe, and Arthur Law, Los Angeles.

DOMESTIC.

Grape juice is a popular summer drink in Hong Kong.

• • •

Mrs. Anna M. Bruen of Belvidere, N. J., who celebrated her ninety-second brithday recently, has been a Sunday school teacher for eighty years.

• • •

Jacob Riis, uplifter, lecturer and chum of Theodore Roosevelt, is dangerously ill at a sanitarium in Michigan. Enlargement of the heart is the trouble diagnosed by physians, who hope to prolong his life if he abstains from all activities.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Schermerhorn of New York City have been married fity-five years and have never been separated a day in that time. As a result neither one has ever received a letter from the other.

• • •

Four robbers blew open the vault in the Farmers' State bank at Phillippsburg, Mo., and escaped with $3,000. More than a hundred shots were fired by the robbers at persons who attempted to interfere.

• • •

Alberta Goodman, chief surgeon of the Mexican National railroad has been appointed health officer of the city under the naval organization of the municipality. The former city officials definitely refused to resume their duties owing to their fear of personal consequences.

• • •

The supreme court has approved the order of the Iowa railroad commission directing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to accept cars loaded with coal for transportation over its lines within the state.

• • •

Government financial aid, state, federal or both combined, for the relief if irrigation projects in the west was help up as a crying need by speakers at the first day's session of the irrigation conference called by Secretary Lane of the Interior department at Denver.

• • •

An anonymous cash gift of $50,000 has been received at New York by the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be added to the permanent fund for the care of retired missionaries.

Transvall gold output for 1913 is valued at $185,000,000.

• • •

In 1913 over 240,000,000 barrels of petroleum were produced in the United States.

• • •

An effort is being made in Germany to unify the forty systems of stenography now made use of in that country.

• • •

W. M. Paxton, 91, Platte City, Mo., has won a prize for attending Sunday school for more than sixty years without missing a Sunday.

• • •

Thomas J. Lincoln, a cousin of President Abraham Lincoln, died at his home in Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois. aged 92 years.

• • •

James Connaughton, principal keeper, of Sing Sing prison, New York state, is taking, in a hospital, his first vacation in thirty-eight yeas.

• • •

Fire destroyed the big plants of the Atlantic Fertilizer company and the United States Fertilizer company. The total loss is estimated at $1,550,000, covered by insurance.

• • •

Hearings on the bill to repeal the free tolls provision of the Panama canal act have been closed and the senate canal rommittee will begin consideration in legislative session of a report to the senate.

• • •

Ignorance and inefficiency among the country's farmers rather than big business make up the fundamental cause of the high cost of living, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, said at a dinner of the American Cotton Manufaturers' association.

• • •

An order issued by the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington instituting two investigations, one into the operations of the Pere Marquette Railroad company, and the other into operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company.

• • •

The scout cruiser Salem, one of the fastest vessels in the navy, has left the Philadelphia navy yard for Mexican waters. The Salem is attached to Rear Admiral Winslow's squadron, which includes the battleships New York and Texas. The cruiser will carry a crew of 350 men and 76 marines.

• • •

Oxford university of England won the four-mile college relay championship of America from the University of Pennsylvania in the most sensational finish ever seen in that event in the seventeen years the race has been run on Franklin field. The English team had to fight all the way and won the remarkable race by a scant eight inches.

• • •

Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, in an address before the international congress on the welfare of the child at Washington, appealed for a solution of the problem of how to get children to spend some of their time alone in concentration. He suggested community agreements whereby during certain hours all children would set themselves to quiet tasks at home.

• • •

Following a conference between Adjutant General Chase and officers of the United Mine Workers of America, John R. Lawson addressed a mass meeting of strikers at Trinidad, Colo., and urged them to abstain from any act of violence, untill a conference is held in Denver in which state officials and citizens will endeavor to effect a settlement of the coal miners' strike.

FOREIGN.

The business ection of Brison, Quebec, county seat of Potiac, Canada was wiped out by fire. A hotel and twenty-eight stores were destroyed.

• • •

King Victor Emmanuel intends to nominate William Marconi a senator at an early date. Marconi has now reached the age of forty years, which makes him eligible for that position.

• • •

Marquis di San Giuliano, the minister of foreign affairs, has been interrogated by Deputy Federzoni as to what protection was being extended to Italian subjecs and interests in Mexico.

• • •

A stormy scene was created in the house of commons when Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, demanded a judicial inquiry into the naval and military movements recently contemplated by the government in Ulster. The unionists charge a plot to provoke a rising in Ulster.

• • •

Angus McLeod, president of the Newport R. I. Trust Co., died, aged 64. Ferdinand Griffin, president of the Fall River National bank, died in Fall River, Mass., aged 70. Both men had been prominently identified with New England financial institutions for thirty years.

• • •

The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is not so satisfactory. The doctors said: "His majesty's rest was disturbed by fits of coughing. The catarrhal symptoms show no signs of abatement.

• • •

Most of the London papers, in the editorial comment on the Mexican situation, display sympathy with President Wilson in the difficulties which have arisen with Mexico, while at the same time contending that those difficulties were largely brought about by his idealistic policy.

• • •

Premier Asquith was greeted with an inspiring ovation on his return to the house of comons. His progress from the entrance of the chamber to the chair of the speaker was accompanied by volleys of cheers.

• • •

A formidable revolutionary movement has been launched in southern China, according to a dispatch from Shanghai. The regular troops at Sian Fu, capital of Shen Si province, are said to have mutinied and are believed to be in league with the notorius brigand, White Wolf.

Arbitrators Very Busy

* * * * * * * * *

Solution Is Anxiously Awaited

MEDIATORS TASK BROADENED; NOW IS ALL-INCLUSIVE

CARRANZA ACCEPTS OFFICES OF ARBITRATORS THUS MAKING THE INTERNAL WAR AN ISSUE.

WILL TRY TO RESTORE PEACE BY ARBITRATION

South American Envoys Ask Armistice of All Parties in Order to Increase Their Chances of Reaching a Settlement —Present Situation.

Washington, May 1.—The scope of mediation plans for the settlement of the Mexican crisis was suddenly broadened so as to include the entire range of Mexican affairs—not alone the critical issue between the United States and the Huerta regime, but also the conflict between the elements of northern and southern Mexico which have rent the republic for many months.

Rebel Chief Accepts.

This signal enlargement of the mediation program followed the receipt of a formal acceptance by General Carranza; chief of the constitutionalist force, of the principle of mediation as proposed by the ambassador from Brazil and the ministers from Argentina and Chile.

Already the United States and General Huerta had formally accepted the good offices of these South American envoys and now, as a further step, General Carranza has been brought into the deliberations so as to draw every element and faction within the range of any settlement which may be attained.

Armistice to Result.

The mediators made another decisive move in asking the United States and General Huerta to agree to an armistice by which all military plans would be suspended pending the outcome of the mediation. The mediators confidently expect both sides to accept the armistice proposed. A separate proposal for an armistice as between Huerta and Carranza will also be made and with its acceptance all of the warring factions, as well as the American forces, would maintain a military status quo. The American government, in its formal reply to the armistice proposal, will expressly stipulate that any untoward act toward Americans would be regarded as an infraction of the armistice.

Up to the time of their adjournment they had progressed steadily on their plans and foresaw a definite statement within the next few days of their contemplated action.

The patriotic unity of all Mexico and all Spanish America was expected to give a signal evidence to the world-at-large and particularly to Europe, of what the American republic could do for the tranquillity of the western hemisphere at a time of supreme crisis.

Carranza Wires Acceptance.

Word of General Carranza's acceptance of the tender of good offices looking toward mediation came in a telegram directly to the three South American envoys, who informed Secretary Bryan, the announcement being formally made at the state department.

It had generally been supposed that the intermediaries would confine their efforts to a settlement of the differences arising between the United States and the Huerta government as a result of the arrest of American marines at Tampico and the seizure of Vera Cruz. But it developed that while they were prepared to concentrate their attention to averting hostilities between General Huerta and the United States, the envoys were quietly endeavoring to include in the scope of their mediation the Constitutionalists so that all elements might be brought into harmony for a pacific settlement. In this connection it was recalled that the American government's reply to the tender of good offices made this significant statement:

"This government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent settlement."

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were pleased at the entry of General Carranza and the Constitutionalists in the peace plans, their hopes of a broad and satisfactory adjustment of the present crisis being raised to a degree of confidence which they have not hitherto felt.

To Include Carranza.

Carranza's answer had not been received and it is inferred that since acceptance of the mediation principle the proposal for an armistice will be extended to the Constitutionalist forces.

It is suggested in some quarters that the question of eliminating Huerta need not be raised by the U. S. as this is a question between the two Mexican factions now.

The South American envoys were in session throughout the day at the Argentina legation. They suspended their night session, however.

Two Distinct Phases.

Throughout, two distinct branches of activity were manifest here. The envoys to Argentina, Brazil and Chile formulated a plan of adjustment to be submitted to the United States and the Huerta regime. The military and naval forces of the United States continued to go forward steadily in preparation for any eventuality.

WHAT OUR GUNS DID TO VERA CRUZ

Because scattered bands and individuals would not cease firing at the Americans in Vera Cruz, Admiral Fletcher was compelled to order that the city be shelled by the warships. The photograph shows how the buildings were battered by the naval guns.

UNIT OF ARMY IN VERA CRUZ

Forces Under Funston Will Be Sufficient to Advance on Mexico City After Saturday.

Galveston, Tex., May 1.—A complete unit of the United States army, prepared to advance on Mexico City, will be under command of Brigadier General Frederick Funston when the troops of the Sixth cavalry, regimental headquarters of the field artillery and the horses and mules of both the cavalry and field artillery, which sailed on the converted transport San Marcos, reach Vera Cruz Saturday.

The San Marcos carries the advance of artillery, while the 350 mules aboard will pack the mountain guns already en route to Vera Cruz. Other troops and great quantities of supplies are here ready to be sent to Vera Cruz.

Col. Lucien G. Berry of the Fourth field artillery, was senior in command on the San Marcos, which carries 17 officers, 300 enlisted men and 360 horses and mules.

American Boat Is Halted.

Mexico City, April 30.—The Mexican foreign office received a dispatch stating that an American warship had arrived in the harbor of San Blas in the territory of of Tepec on Tuesday and taken on board a number of refugees from the state of Sinaloa. Another dispatch from Acupo said the Commander of the American cruiser South Dakota asked permission to land there, but this was refused by the Mexican authorities.

AWFUL CONDITIONS REVEALED

U. S. TO RELEASE PRISONERS FROM TERRIBLE DUNGEONS.

Fletcher So Decides After Inspecting Fortress of San Juan de Ulua—Army Takes Charge of Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, May 1.—Rear Admiral Fletcher's decision to remove all prisoners from the fortress of San Juan de Ulua was reached after an inspection had been made by Commander H. O. Stickney, inspector of the port and the customs, who occupied the place, and by officers especially detailed for that work.

The inspection verified the tales told for generations of the terrible conditions prevailing there.

Many dungeons were below the water line when the tide was running in, at which time the inmates, many of whom were half blind on account of their long incarceration in semi-darkness, were drenched.

Other dungeons were so constructed that it was impossible for the victims to lie down. Ancient devices of torture were discovered and there was evidence that these recently had been in use.

Among those held in confinement were men once of prominence but whose names now have been almost forgotten, men who had been there so long that their minds were blank and men so enfeebled by the treatment they had received as to insure their transfer to hospitals instead of to prisons.

The appearance of the prisoners was pitiable. Emaciated creatures stumbled forward to thank the inspection officers for their delivery.

Each succeeding administration perpetuated the use of this ancient fortress as a prison—a use to which it was put by the Spaniards. The late Francisco I. Madero inspected the prison and was horrified by what he saw. He declared that his first official act would be the removal of the prisoners and the conversion of the fortress into an arsenal, but he neglected or found impossible to keep this pledge.

The providing for the poor of Vera Cruz was also taken in hand. The poor were beginning to suffer slightly for want of food. Not desirous, however, of pauperizing them, work of a public character has been provided for the majority.

Government Changes Hands.

The government of Vera Cruz was handed over by the United States navy to Brigadier General Funston of the American army with formal ceremony at 2 o'clock. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, who hitherto has been in charge of all operations on shore, and Brigadier General Funston, together with their staffs, were present at the function.

U. S. Seizes British Owned Property.

London, April 29.—The seizure by Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher of the property of the British owned Terminal Company at Vera Cruz is accepted by the British foreign office as quite within the admiral's rights. Officials here regard the admiral's action as coming within the ordinary routine of such circumstances. It was stated that if the Terminal Company presents a claim to the British foreign office it will be forwarded to Washington in the ordinary course.

Cavalry Arrives in Colorado.

Trinidad, April 30. — The Second squadron of the Fifth United States cavalry, ordered to the Colorado strike zone, from Fort Leavenworth arrived this morning. The troops, 300 strong, under command of Captain C. C. Smith, traveled without mounts.

Cremated in Portland Fire.

Portland, Ore., April 30.—Four bodies were recovered from the ruins of a block of old frame dwellings on the East Side which were burned. A number of persons are unaccounted for.

2,270 Americans Leave Tampico.

Tampico, Mex., April 30. — The American exodus from Tampico, which began Wednesday, April 22, virtually reached its end with the departure for Vera Cruz of about 60 American refugees on board the tank steamer Cahfield. The total number of refugees sent from here to American ports since the movement began is officially given at 2,270. There are a number of Americans stil in Tampico. These number a score or more. They have all lived here for many years.

American Red Cross In Charge.

Washington, April 30. — Active charge of relief operations at Vera Cruz will be assumed by the American Red Cross. This decision was reached as a result of a personal cablegram received by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the national relief board of the Red Cross, from Rear Admiral Fletcher. The Red Cross cabled authority to General Funston and later transferred that authority to the newly appointed civil governor. Robert J. Kerr, to draw on Red Cross funds to the extent of $55,000 for relief work.

Confederate Veterans at Reunion.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 29.—The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans opened here today and will continue through Friday. The old soldiers of the South, who are here by the thousands, are being cared for in hotels and boarding houses instead of camps as heretofore, and in the grand parade they will ride in automobiles and carriages instead of walking. The program includes many interesting social events. Gen. Bennett H. Young is the commander-in-chief.

Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

Boston, April 29.—Leading textile makers from all sections of the country gathered here today for the two-day session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held in Paul Revere hall. It is the ninety-sixth annual meeting.

Rome, April 29.—King Victor Emmanuel intends to nominate William Marconi, the inventor of the wireless, a senator at an early date. Marconi has now reached the age of 40, which makes him eligible.

SAYS HUERTA WILL FIGHT TO FINISH

War Correspondent Describes Mexican Dictator as a Man of Iron Will.

MORE INDIAN THAN SPANISH

Perhaps the Strongest Man in the Republic, Though Not Military Genius—Willing to Take Gambler's Desperate Chance.

By N. C. ADOSSIDES,
War Correspondent in Mexico and Student of Conditions There.

During my stay in Mexico Victoriano Huerta was the head of Madero's federal army, and so exceedingly hostile to the representatives of the press was he that he issued orders for the arrest of many and used means at his command to hamper the efforts of others.

One correspondent, Gerald Brandon, was imprisoned and sentenced to death, but was released.

At Torreon, where I first met him, the commander-in-chief's quarters at the Hotel Francia were two doors away from my room; I dined at his table and, unwelcome guest that I was, found him exceedingly suave and polite.

I saw him so intoxicated that officers had to assist him to his apartments, and sober, reticent and frigid, I saw him in the brotherly embrace of Pancho Villa, praising him for his fidelity.

I once asked a highly educated Mexican officer if Huerta were a really able military man. "Do you know," he answered me, "the French proverb, 'Dans le royaume des aveugles le borgne est le roi?' (In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is the king). Well," he continued, "we have no great strategist nor great military genius in Mexico. Victoriano Huerta is, however, the best officer in our army; he is a man of great tenacity and strength of character, and he possesses the qualifications necessary to a successful dictator."

Something Like Diaz.

Huerta is much the same type as Porfirio Diaz, more Indian than Spanish in blood, appearance and traits. Educated in the military academy of Chapultepec and having no influence at his back, he advanced slowly to the foremost rank of Madero's revolutionary army. In that capacity he shone, undoubtedly, for he could inspire his forces with confidence and fighting spirit.

And now when he is provisional president of the Mexican republic it would be unfair to consider him as a puppet and figurehead. He is perhaps the strongest man in that republic and a man who will strain every nerve to retain his position and solidify his achievements. He is a man with a keen sense for a crisis, and he is a clever manipulator of possibilities.

With the vision of his crushed armies and his own power depleted by the successful constitutionalists in the North, hampered by the nonrecognition of this country, he is the kind of man to take a gambler's desperate chance.

He sees his own salvation in a war with the United States. He hopes to behold his present enemies, the constitutionalists, rallying to preserve the national honor. With the united factions he hopes to resist the hated "Gringo."

He hopes for the time when there will no longer be federals and constitutionalists, but Mexicans defending Mexico and Huerta.

It almost seems that he is more afraid of Villa's victorious army than of an imminent blow from the exasperated American nation.

Thinks Victory Will Be Easy.

Chicago.—Coming direct from Tampico, the scene of the insult to the American flag, Don B. White, a wealthy oil operator, who has lived in Mexico for twenty years, arrived in Chicago. Mr. White knows personally both Victoriano Huerta and Zapata, the rebel terrorizing the south of the devastated country. He talked graphically of conditions in Mexico and the possible outcome of the war.

"If the United States acts quickly and sends a large army down there at once," said Mr. White, "then the war won't last long, because they will lay down their arms with fear. But there must be decisive action and it must be done quickly.

"Huerta—I know him personally. He can't possibly raise more than 5,000 real soldiers and to conquer him would require scarcely more than mere toying.

"But the hardest fight the United States army will have will be in the state of Morales, which is controlled by Zapata. Zapata is the Aguinaldo of Mexico. Brutish, ignorant and inhuman, he is an Indian about thirty-five years old, who will stop at nothing.

"Zapata will have to be killed. That will be the only way he can be dealt with. I have ridden on trains with him many times. He is a robber bandit of the worst type, although if you do not antagonize him he will not bother you.

"There will never be a union of the forces of Huerta, Carranza and Zapata. That's out of the question. Each band will fight this country to the last ditch.

"The better class of Mexicans—those whose haciendas and property have been torn from them by the robbers—welcome intervention. It is only the peons, or the poor working people, who are fighting, and they are so ignorant that they do not know who they are fighting for. The Mexicans won't stand up and fight. They are treacherous, deceptive and sneaky. They are all cowards—and their word is no good."

Routes to Mexico City.

Washington.—If invasion of Mexico should be ordered, it is believed Mexico City again will be the chief goal of the American troops, as in the former war with Mexico, and Vera Cruz will be the starting point.

There are two routes from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. One is the Jalapa route, taken by General Scott in his advance in the former war. The other is the Orizaba route, used by the French when Maximilian invaded Mexico.

The Jalapa route has a narrow-gauge railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. The distance is approximately 300 miles. The Orizaba route has a standard-gauge railroad and is 280 miles long.

There is only a small force of federals in Vera Cruz today, under General Maas.

The Mexican army hardly would be able to withstand the march of the Americans from Vera Cruz to Mexico City by either route, according to high military officials here. The largest number of men Huerta could handle would be about 30,000.

The march probably would be featured by a number of engagements, each one marking a further advance by the Americans.

In the fighting at Vera Cruz, in the center of the inner harbor San Juan de Uloa, an ancient stone fortress, flew the Mexican flag throughout the attack. Captain Stickney of the Prairie sent word to the commandant of San Juan de Uloa that he would blow him to pieces with the Prairie's guns if he opened fire against the Americans, but that otherwise he would not be disturbed. The commandant replied that he would answer with his cannon if fired on, but that he would not begin hostilities.

Fired on Tars at Tampico.

Galveston, Tex.—American sailors were fired upon by a Mexican gunboat at Tampico on two or three different occasions, and once German and English sailors were fired upon, according to Chief Engineer Murray of the steamer Herbert G. Wylie, which arrived here today from Tampico.

Murray said he had seen the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz take "pot shots" at cutters flying the United States flag. He said on one occasion cutters from an American man-of-war and from German and English boats went ashore without their flags flying, their occupants landing and starting afoot toward the village of Dona Cecelia. The Vera Cruz dropped a shell near them.

Occupants of all three boats then hurried back to the water front, where they hoisted their flags in their respective boats, and there was no more firing.

"No Desire for Conquest."

New York.—William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's unofficial investigator of affairs in Mexico, has contributed to the World's Work an article upholding the president's Mexican policy and pointing out an important development in the character of American diplomacy. This, he explains, is an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine that establishes the suzerainty of the United States only as an effective source of moral inspiration over the nations of Central America and the West Indies.

"Our Moral Empire in America" is the title of the article. Discussing the possibility of intervention in Mexico (the article was written before the fleet was ordered to Tampico), Dr. Hale says:

"An American army would have no physical difficulty in getting back out of Mexico; nobody would use it up before it got away; the difficulty would be that greed and a false sense of national honor would do their utmost to keep us there permanently in occupation."

If armed intervention should be forced upon the government, he continues:

"I predict that our forces will be ordered home just as soon as constitutional order has been restored, and that, so far as the power and influence of President Wilson can bring it to pass, nothing in the nature of an indemnity, either in money or land, will be asked or will be accepted.

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES MENTIONED IN MEXICAN WAR NEWS.

Huerta—Oo-ER-tah.
Torreon—Tor-ray-OWN.
Villa—VEE-yah.
Hidalgo—Ee-DAHL-go.
Zacatecas—Zac-ah-TAY-cas.
San Luis Potosi—Sahn-Loo-EES-Po-to-SEE.
Tamaulipas—Tahy-mo-LEE-pas.
Queretaro—Kay-RET-a-roh.
Coahuila—Co-a-WEE-lah.
Jalisco—Hah-LEES-co.
Aguas Calientes—AH-gwas Cah-leh-EN-tess.
Guanajuato—Gwah-nah-HWAH-to.
Oaxaca—Wah-HAH-kah.
Guerrero—Gher-RARE-o.
Texcoco—Tes-CO-co.
Tlaxcala—Tlas-KAH-lah.
Tehauntepec—Tay-WAHN-tay-pec.
Tuxpam—TOOS-pam.
Tampico—Tam-PEE-co.
Chihuahua—Chee-WAH-wah.

Cleaning Mirrors.

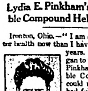
Take a soft sponge, cleaned of everything gritty, dip it into water and squeeze it almost dry. Dip it into some spirit of wine, and then rub it over the glass. Next, dust the glass with some powder blue or whitening sifted through muslin; wipe the powder lightly and quickly off again with a cloth; then take a clean cloth and rub the glass well once more, and finish by rubbing it with a silk handkerchief.

If the glass be very large, clean one-half at a time, as otherwise the spirit of wine will dry before it can be rubbed off. If the frames are not varnished, the greatest care must be taken not to touch them with the sponge, as this will discolor or take off the gilding.

To clean the frames, take a little cotton wool and rub the frames with it. This will take off all the dust and dirt without injuring the gilding. If the frames are well varnished, rub them with spirit of wine, which will take out all spots and give them a fine polish.

WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP

Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.



Ironton, Ohio.—"I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the remedies a year and I can do my work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

Daughter Helped Also.

"I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—Mrs. RENA BOWMAN, 161 S. 10th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

HIRES MEN OF MATURE YEARS

Chicagoan Decidedly of Opinion That Worker Is at His Best in the Neighborhood of Forty-five.

A Chicago man, a leader in the commercial life of that city, is quoted as saying: "Among the men I hire nine out of ten are better workers at forty-five years of age than are the men of twenty-five or thirty." This man firmly believes that the man of forty-five or thereabouts is at the prime of life, physically and mentally. He also holds that men of mature years are more reliable and less apt to become restless after a year or two in a position and to seek new fields. The average young man, he says, is seeking a "soft snap," and is not the sort of employe who will stick by his employer through thick and thin until his services become highly valuable and, in many cases, indispensable. We often hear young men complain of their inability to get settled. That is largely because they do not settle, do not seek to adjust themselves to work and make the most of their opportunity. Opportunity seldom knocks at our doors. We must knock at the door of opportunity and be prepared to push the door a little if necessary.—The Living Church.

Not Very Tired.

Mamma—Aren't you tired, dear, after playing so hard all day?

Jimmy—Naw, not much.

Mamma—Well, mamma is as tired as a dog.

Jimmy—Well, I'm 'bout as tired as a little dog.

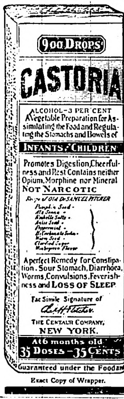
On Her Tootsies.

Customer—I wish to get a cure for corns.

Drug Clerk—Hard or soft, madam?

Customer—Medium, please.

While the heart of the elephant is beating 30 times that of a human is pulsating 70.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Pointing the Way.

Rosemary—Mrs. Shimmerpate says she fears the world will some day find out they have a family skeleton.

Thornton—If she wishes to keep it a secret why doesn't she wear thicker clothes?—Youngstown Telegram.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

There is but little hope for an old bachelor who can't induce a spinster on the shady side of forty to marry him.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods than others. Adv.

Selma Lagerlof is the only woman who ever received the Nobel prize for literature.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

1913 RECORD **Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada**

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Two Versions of Scripture.

"Bathhouse John" and Raymond Robins evidently gathered the material for their public speeches from the same source. Each had a different interpretation, however, of the following well-known episode:

Mr. Robins, speaking before the Sunday Night club, referred to the Pharisees past and present. By way of illustration, he cited the story of the Magdalene, quoting the phrase: "He who is without sin among you."

On the same day Alderman Coughlin assured his constituents of the First ward that "these stiff-necked reformers went butting in two thousand years ago the same as they do now."

"You remember Mary Madeline," he said, "and what she done. They was about to revile her when Christ said: 'Let the feller what's never done nothin' sling the first rock.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Extra Special.

Guest (in New York restaurant)—What's good today, Henry?

Waiter—You ought to try the Cave Cuddle, sir. It's got the Hesitation positively stopped!—Puck.

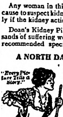
Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A NORTH DAKOTA CASE



"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Mrs. C. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "For years I had kidney trouble. My feet and limbs swelled and I couldn't sleep more than two hours at a time. In the morning I was all worn out. My back was lame and I had sharp pains when I stooped. Doan's Kidney Pills have removed all this trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

FIRST DISTRICT JURIST DIES

Judge Hodgson Succumbs at Hastings, Following Operation.

Hastings.—Judge William Hodgson of the First Judicial district died here at the Latto hospital, following a year's illness due to a fall. He underwent an operation recently.

Judge Hodgson was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, May 29, 1847; settled with his parents on a farm in Dakota county in 1855; enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Second Minnesota cavalry and served until the close of the war.

He attended Hamline university and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Red Wing, Minn. He located in Hastings shortly afterward and practiced his profession there for more than 40 years, being associated at different times with men prominent in the legal profession, among them the late Judge Seagrave Smith of Minneapolis. He was county attorney of Dakota county for fourteen years. He was appointed judge of the First district in 1910, following the death of Judge F. M. Crosby, and in 1912 was elected for a six-year term without opposition.

He had been mayor of Hastings, and for many years was commander of Peller post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was prominent in Republican politics in the earlier years of his life. He was a member of the Masonic order.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY

Agricultural Agent in Iron Country Says "Strippings" Can Be Reclaimed.

Virginia.—A. B. Hostetter, district agricultural agent, has found that almost any variety of grass, trees or plant life can be grown on strippings, another term for overburden which is removed from open cut mines. He investigated the strippings at the Alpena mine near Virginia and discovered blue grass, cedars and clover growing in abundance on a dump that had been pronounced worthless. Mr. Hostetter's discovery is considered important in this district as many acres are covered with the overburden.

N. E. Chapman, poultry expert of the state dairy and food department, has been investigating the egg market here. He found that several merchants are disposing of a poor grade of eggs for "strictly fresh," also that one merchant had been victimized by a twin city produce house that sold him rotten eggs for storage product. Prosecutions are expected in this case.

A. D. Heritage Takes Seat.

Virginia.—A. D. Heritage was elected alderman at large to fill the unexpired term of Charles Lundstrom, whose resignation was presented to the city council. Mr. Heritage has served two terms on the council as alderman from the fifth ward. Dr. M. F. Guidinger was appointed veterinarian and will have charge of city milk inspection. H. K. Maitland was appointed assistant city engineer. Mayor Boylan declared the city abattoir a disgrace. He urged more careful attention to meat and milk inspection and the erection of a new detention hospital. The council could not agree on a choice for sanitary and meat inspectors. N. A. Heidberg of St. Paul, formerly connected with the state dairy and food department, and now a government pure food inspector, had 4 votes on the final ballot.

Albert Lea Firms Swindled.

Albert Lea.—A man with bogus Wells Fargo express checks transacted business here and Nelson & Sorenson got one for nearly $20. The man bought some goods and paid for the check, securing several dollars in change. Two other firms were swindled. A good description of the man is in the hands of the police and an arrest is expected soon.

Winona Candidates File.

Winona.—Samuel Knopp, who was a representative in the last legislature has filed for the Winona county senatorial nomination. Henry Steen, a representative, seeks renomination from the city district, and two are after the nomination for representative from the country district—Chester J. Johnson of Stockton and James Ferrier of Saratoga.

Throws Self Before a Train.

Pipestone.—Requesting an early dinner at the home where he was staying on the pretense that he wished to take a walk, A. O. Sterns, 80 years of age, residing at Chandler, went to the Milwaukee railroad yards, where he awaited the approach of a passenger train. When the train came along he walked upon the track and was instantly killed. Investigation by the authorities disclosed the fact that it was a clear case of suicide, Stearns the day before having made a will.

New Ulm Bank Organized.

New Ulm.—Business men and farmers have organized a fourth financial institution in this city under the name of the Farmers and Merchants State bank of New Ulm. The capital stock is $500,000 and can be increased at any time to $100,000. The first officers, who will serve until next January, are: President, Fred Aufderheide; vice president, C. F. Ruemke; cashier, Arthur L. Boock; assistant cashier, John W. Haas. The bank will erect a substantial two-story bank building.

NEW LAW IS INTERPRETED

"Piece Work" Laborers Held Entitled to Benefits of Compensation Act.

Duluth.—Laborers employed by lumber corporations and others at "piece work" are not "independent contractors" within the meaning of the statute, but come within the terms of the workingmen's compensation act, according to an opinion handed down by Judge Bert Fesler in district court here.

The decision gives judicial interpretation of the new employers' liability law in a large number of cases. The point was raised in two cases heard before Judge Fesler on April 13 on the contested claims of two so-called "independent contractors" injured in lumber mills.

"The decision is a very important one," declared Martin Cole, of the state labor department. "There are thousands of men who hire out in the woods and in other lines of work every season who are paid for, what they do under the so-called "piece work" system and it has always been the contention of the labor department that they were entitled to the same rights under the workingmen's compensation law as other workmen."

LABORER GETS A FORTUNE

Toiler Is Heir to $10,000—Is Robbed While on His Way to Claim It.

Bemidji.—"Your sister, Vanda Konkolika, is dead in Austria and you have $10,000 coming from her estate." This is in substance the message that John Keller, for eleven years an employee of the Minnesota & International railroad, received recently while at work near Northome.

Soon afterward the news was confirmed by the Austrian consul at St. Paul, who sent Keller $150 in cash so that he might proceed to Austria to claim his riches. He came to Bemidji on his way to St. Paul and the old country, but was robbed here of $135 of his money. He is waiting instructions from St. Paul before proceeding farther.

Otter Tail Road Campaign.

Fergus Falls.—For the first time in its history, Otter Tail county is tackling the road problem in earnest. Five road crews are being engaged to spend the summer grading and improving the state roads of the county, and the commissioners have just held a special meeting and voted to employ nine district foremen, each with a team, a road drag and a light scraper, to keep the loose stones picked up, the small ruts filled in and to look after the maintenance of the roads generally. Each overseer will be paid $100 a month.

Killed by Jumping from Train.

Alexandria.—The east-bound local of Great Northern No. 12 picked up the body of an unconscious man, lying at the side of the track, two miles west of this city. The man proved to be George Sexton, a bachelor of about 40 years of age residing alone in the locality of the accident. It was found that his skull had been fractured, the injury evidently having been inflicted in jumping from a freight train going west a few hours earlier. He died at a local hospital.

State in Cocaine Raid.

Virginia.—Arrests of some range druggists on the charge of selling cocaine are expected to follow the arrest of a Virginia druggist, who was fined $50. Evidence was obtained by L. R. Gorman, a St. Paul detective, said to be in the employ of the State Board of Pharmacy. The warrant for the arrest of the Virginian was sworn out by Louis O'Malley of the United States district court in St. Paul.

Boy Stumbles, Shoots Two Others.

Fergus Falls.—While Howard Ollam, John Wellbrock and two other boys were fishing on the river six miles north of this city, a neighbor's son came to join them. He carried a loaded shotgun and as he neared the river bank he stumbled and fell. The gun was discharged and the Ollam and Wellbrock boys were wounded.

Woman Dies by Roadside.

Crookston.—Mrs. Lottie Atkinson, 50 years old, of Beadle, Sask., was found dead by the roadside four miles south of Crookston. She was canvassing near Beltrami for a Baptist church, and started to walk to Crookston, twenty-one miles, through the rain. It is believed she died from exhaustion.

Idle Plant Will Be Operated.

Albert Lea.—The Albert Lea Brick and Tile company plant that has been idle several years will be started soon under a reorganized company known as the Nelson Brick and Tile company, and the immense beds of clay lying just outside the northwest limits of the city will be made into tile and brick.

Rain Does Great Good.

Minneapolis.—While rain that measured into hundreds of millions of dollars in potential value was still coming down over the entire commercial territory of Minneapolis, making a crop outlook never before equalled May 1, the first direct evidence of what it will mean to the city was presented when a local threshing machine company loaded out the largest unit shipment of the kind ever made from here, seventy-six cars of agricultural machinery of approximate value of $250,000.

Tries to Ease Conscience.

New Ulm.—Bingham brothers received a letter inclosing a check for $260, which they have credited to their "conscience fund." The letter was from a major of the Salvation Army at Los Angeles, Cal., who wrote on behalf of a conscience stricken man, who said that a few years ago he appropriated some of the funds left in his care while working for the Binghams. This had ever since haunted the man's life, until the thought had become unendurable.

THREE SWEET DISHES

RECOMMENDED TO THOSE WHO ARE FOND OF BANANAS.

Puree Flavored With Vanilla Is Excellent—Recipe for Banana Sponge—Good Mixed With Other Fruit and Frozen.

Peal as many bananas as desired and rub them through a fine sieve into a basin. Mix with this fruit puree a pint of thick cream flavored with vanilla, then pass the whole once more through the fine sieve. Turn into a freezer and leave till thickened, then beat three-fourths of a pint more of cream till thick, sweetening to taste, and mix with the frozen cream; adding also one wineglassful of wine. Arrange the cream, rock-shape, on a folded napkin or dish and serve.

Or you may like banana sponge: Dissolve three-fourths of an ounce of powdered gelatin in a gill of boiling water. Make a boiled custard of one pint of flour, four eggs, one-half pound of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add the dissolved gelatin. Strain and set aside until cold and beginning to thicken. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and eight bananas rubbed through a sieve. Now add a pint of whipped cream and pour into a wet mold, decorated with bananas, cut in rings and set in a cold place to become firm.

Banana surprise is also an excellent dessert. Scald a quart of cream with the yellow rind of a lemon and have a pound of sugar. Allow to cool and partially freeze; then add three-quarters of a pint of banana pulp mixed with a sirup mixture of candied fruit, cherries, pineapple, greengages, etc., and the strained juice of half a lemon. Now finish the freezing. Have ready chilled, fresh-looking banana skins, injured as little as possible in removing the pulp. Fill these with the frozen mixture, putting one tablespoonful of the fruit mixture in the center of each. Press the strip of skin buried in equal parts of salt and ice for an hour and a quarter. For the fruit mixture cut the fruit in very small dice and mix with a little thick sirup flavored to taste. When serving tie each banana with a bow of narrow ribbon.

Braised Tongue.

Wash three pounds fresh tongue, cover with boiling water and cook slowly two hours. Remove from water, blanche in cold water and remove skin and roots. Cook one-fourth cup each of diced carrots, turnips and onions in butter five minutes and remove them to a deep braising pan. Brown tongue in fat and place on vegetables in pan. If desired add clove, cinnamon and sweet herbs, salt and pepper, one clove, bit cinnamon, bouquet of sweet herbs, one teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper. Cover tongue one-half way with stock and bake in covered pan two hours. At the last half hour the juice of a lemon may be added. When tender remove to a hot platter. Thicken stock for gravy and pour around tongue on hot dish.

Delicious Cocoa Crullers.

Beat two eggs and two-thirds cupful of sugar till light; then add two tablespoonfuls melted butter and one cupful of milk. Sift together three cupfuls pastry flour, one heaping tablespoonful dry cocoa, one-half teaspoonful salt, two rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder and one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Combine the liquid and dry ingredients and add flour to roll out. Cut in strips and twist slightly. Fry in hot lard and when cold roll in powered sugar. They can be cut in rings, but the worked-over trimmings are apt to be tough. Roll and cut all the crullers; then fry in the order of cutting.

Pickle Lime Chowchow.

One dozen thin-skinned pickle limes soaked for 24 hours in cold water, changing the water two or three times. Put over the fire in a saucepan of cold water and boil till a straw can penetrate easily. Let cool, remove seeds and put through the food chopper. Make a sirup of one and one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful vinegar and one-half cupful water to which has been added a little bag of spices. Cook 15 minutes. Add the chopped limes and cook about five minutes. Excellent with fried or escalloped oysters.

Apple Roll.

Mix and sift two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rub in two tablespoonfuls butter or lard. Make a stiff dough by adding milk. Roll thin, about twice as long as the dough is wide. Brush over with melted butter, spread evenly with chopped apple and add sugar and cinnamon to taste. Roll like jelly roll, cut in slices an inch thick and lay cut side up on a greased baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven about half an hour and serve hot with sugar and cream.

To Hem Napkins.

In hemming napkins put the hemmer attachment on the machine, but do not thread; run the goods through the hemmer, turning on even hem, then hem afterward by hand, following the line of accurate perforations. In hemstitching, draw the threads and baste the hem neatly; with the sewing machine, regulated to the stitch desired, without thread, stitch close to the edge as in ordinary hemmings.

Mexican Codfish.

Saute a small onion chopped fine in three tablespoonfuls of butter, then add two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a green pepper minced and a cupful of stewed and strained tomato. When the sauce reaches the boiling point add half a pound of flaked codfish that has been freshened in cold water and parboiled. Simmer slowly for ten minutes and serve very hot.

Kid Glove Hint.

To make new kid gloves easier to slip on, and also, in the case of colored kid, to prevent them from staining the hand it is best to powder the inside of them before putting on.

HAYNES

Where *Safety* Is *First* Consideration Haynes Is *First* Choice

The foremost feature on the Haynes car is the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, without doubt, the greatest safety device ever applied to the automobile.

It has so many advantages that you will *never* go back to the old-fashioned, hand-lever method of changing gears, once you have *driven* the electrically controlled

HAYNES

America's First Car

The electric gear shift permits you to *retain your hands on the steering wheel while changing gears.*

You can *keep your eyes on the road ahead,* at all times.

You can change speeds silently and simply, without physical effort and without danger of stripping a gear.

You can shift gears with the speed of lightning, and worm your way through congested city traffic with *perfect safety.*

You can *anticipate* your speed changes, so that shifting gears on the Haynes merely resolves itself into *touching a button* on the steering wheel for the desired speed, then, when you want the gears *actually* shifted *mere pressure* on the *clutch pedal* does it.

If you are looking for *safety* in an automobile, as well as comfort, convenience and service—you will *find* it in the Haynes, America's First Car.

The Haynes "Four," 48 dynamometer horsepower—118 inch wheelbase	$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower—130 inch wheelbase	$2500 and $2700
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower—136 inch wheelbase	$2585 and $2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

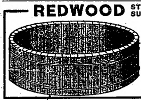
THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co. and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."
Name……
Address……
I expect to buy a car about……

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS



LAST A LIFETIME—CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

His Business.

"That man is a denizen of the underworld."

"I'm sure he doesn't look like such a character."

"His character's got nothing to do with it. He's a miner."

It All Depends.

"Everything depends on the point of view—even the weather."

"How do you make that out?"

"All weather is fare weather, to a street car conductor, or fowl weather to a poultry man."

ECZEMA ON BACK AND CHEST

Pierson, N. Dakota.—"The eczema started on my scalp. It finally went on to the back of my neck, then on to my back, arms and chest. It broke out in pimples first and then seemed to run together in some places, making a sore about the size of a dime. At times the itching and burning were so intense that it seemed unbearable. The more I scratched it the worse it became, and there would be a slight discharge from it, especially on my scalp, so as to make my hair matted and sticky close to the scalp. The hair was dry, lifeless and thin. My hair was falling so terribly that I had begun to despair of ever finding relief. My clothing irritated the eruption on my back. The affected parts were almost a solid scab.

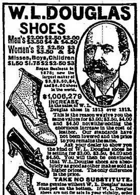
"I had been bothered with eczema for about a year and a half. Then I began using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them daily for two months and I was cured." (Signed) Miss Mildred Dennis, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Putting on Airs.

O'Hara—"Since Callahan has inherited money, he's puttin' on all kinds of style." O'Reilly—"Yis, Oi've heard that he's changed the name of his goat to Nanette."

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES



Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began Business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

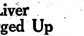
This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same. Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature Brent Good

Pettit's Eye Salve MAKES SORE EYES WELL

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

LINES IN THE FACE Make Women Look Old

and they show the effect of unnatural sufferings—of headaches, backaches, dizziness, hot flashes, pains in lower limbs, pains in groins, bearing-down sensations.

These symptoms indicate that Nature needs help. Overwork, wrong dressing, lack of exercise, and other causes have been too much for nature—and outside aid must be called upon to restore health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The Vegetable Remedy for Woman's Ills that relieves nervous exhaustion and irritability and removes other distressing symptoms due to disturbed conditions of the delicate feminine organism.

For over forty years it has been used with more than satisfaction by the young, middle-aged and the elderly—by wives, mothers and daughters. You will find it of great benefit. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 one-cent stamps for trial box by mail.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve constipation, regulate the liver, and bowels. Easy to take as candy.

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

Reduction Sale Continued to Days.

Owing to the poor roads and bad weather I have decided to continue the sale for ten days, giving those who have not been able to get in, a chance to get some of the bargains.

A. H. Pitkin

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

THE

DULUTH HERALD

IS THE

BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

Send for sample copies—after you've read them you'll surely want to join The Herald's happy family of satisfied readers.

DAILY BY MAIL—THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00

ADDRESS—HERALD, DULUTH, MINN.

Boys!

Do you want this dandy BICYCLE ?

No Money Needed

This is not a Prize Contest. Every boy who fills out and mails the corner coupon can earn this high-grade Bicycle for very little effort during spare time. ASK "The Bicycle Man." Mail this coupon TO-DAY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

"The Bicycle Man"
c/o The McCall Co.
238 W. 37th Street
New York City

Dear "Bicycle Man":
Please tell me how to get one of your high-grade Bicycles, without money, and for very little effort.

Name ____________

Address ____________

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.41
Flax, No. 2	1.38
Oats	.30
Barley	.31
Rye	.50

His Bright Idea.

Not many years ago a well known dealer was visited by a would be seller who had in his hand an envelope containing seventeen signatures of Samuel [illegible] first [illegible] he had [illegible] the value of his property by nearly £200.—London Opinion.

More Needed.

Common sense would do a lot more good if it were common.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Hidden Future.

The veil which covers the face of futurity was woven by the hand of mercy.—Bulwer.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday May 2, 1914.

Free Range for Incubator Chicks

When incubator chickens are from 8 to 10 weeks old, we give them a free range, and feed them from hoppers, which are filled once a week. These hoppers have two compartments, one for the meal mixture and the other for the cracked grains. Some poultrymen water their chicks only once a week. They use a good sized barrel, fill it with water, and haul it to a shady place where it will keep cool. The barrel is fitted with a tap, which is set so as to let the water drop into a pan just fast enough to keep up the supply without waste. This plan is followed till the time for rounding up the chicks for the winter.—C. E. Brown, Poultryman, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, Office of County Auditor } s.s No. 241.

To Adele Ashall.

You are hereby notified. That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot seven (7) of Block 35 of the original townsite of the village of St. Hilaire Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 14th day of May A. D 1906 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1904, for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of seventy-six Cents, that upon the 7th day of April A. D 1914, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State, together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to six Dollars and ninety-seven Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Adolph Satterberg said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninety-seven cents and interest on seven dollars and one cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 25th day of April A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 25th day of April A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota M-2-3t.

Dorothy Dix says the woman demands of the man she loves that he be a cash register, sweetheart, philosopher and slave. Hence the increasing numer of divorces.

The old-time mother used to wonder where her boy was. Now, according to Abe Martin, she has a grandson who wonders where his mother is.

When a man declares he hasn't any good neighbors and you wish to see the reason for it, just look straight at him.

Have you noticed that when the weather just exactly suits some folks they are sure that it will not last long?

It is just plain foolishness to borrow trouble when it is so easy to make it.

Rural School Notes

The next High School Board examinations will be held May 25, 26, 27 and 28 teachers are requested to report the names, ages and addresses of pupils wishing to take these examinations. Eight grade common school graduations will be held for such pupils as will pass in four common school subjects. Teachers will kindly report to me the wishes of children having the required number of certificates and arrangements will be made for proper graduation exercises.

Respectfully,
E. A. Mostue.

Too Suspicious.

"Why are you so angry with the doctor?" asked Mr. White of his wife.

"Because," he replied, "when I told him I had a terribly tired feeling he told me to show my tongue."—Lippincott's.

A Fighting Chance.

"Is it true that when a man marries he's sure to get the worst of it?"

"That's rather overdrawn," replied the one with a quarrelsome wife. "I should say he has a fighting chance."—Town Topics.

Caustic.

Chollie—I figured out this morning how many ancestors I really had and found there were several thousand.

Miss Blunt—And just think of the insignificant result of all those ancestors.—Boston Transcript.

Summons

State of Minnesota In District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress, Plaintiff,

vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppen, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Bailey, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

STATE OF MINFESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDATS, AND EACH OF THEM:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscribers, at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS

TAKE NOTICE, That no personal claim is made against you, or any of you, in this action and that the object thereof is to obtain judgment that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the premises described in said complaint and that you, and each of you, have no interest or estate therein, or lien thereon.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens

State of Minnesota In District Court
County of Pennington Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mike McAndress, Plaintiff.

vs

George Crocker and Bell Crocker, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Hans Nelson and Mary Nelson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Christ Linder and Anne G. Linder, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Anna Kretzschmar; the St. Hilaire Lumber Company (a partnership), its successors and assigns; A. C. Rhinehart and —— Rhinehart, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. W. Howes, also known as Joseph W. Howes, and Clara M. Howes, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; H. L. Whithed and —— Whithed, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; the Second National Bank of Grand Forks, (a corporation); Frank L. Adare, as an individual and as agent for the Second National Bank of Grand Forks; Morrisey Brothers, a partnership, their successors and assigns; C. E. Sawyer and Elsie J. Sawyer, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Ida G. Ness, if dead, her heirs at law; Charles S. Spendley and —— Spendley, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Edward Kulos and —— Kulos, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; J. P. Armstrong and —— Armstrong, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law, G. F. Bushee and —— Bushee, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Karie N. Reppen, if dead, her heirs at law; Louis S. Dalen and —— Dalen, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; August E. Amundson and Lydia Amundson, his wife, if dead, their heirs at law; Nelson B. Bailey, if dead, his heirs at law; Jas. E. Morrisey; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein.

Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an action has been commenced and is now pending in the above named Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, and that the title to that certain real property lying and being in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West Half of the North West Quarter (W½NW¼) and Lots numbered Three, Four and Five (3 4-5) of Section numbered Thirty Two (32) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) North of Range Forty Three (43) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, containing One Hundred Sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government Survey thereof, is affected, involved, and brought in question thereby, and that the object of said action is to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants, and each of them, in and to the said real property; and to confirm plaintiff's title in and to the same as against the defendants, and each of them.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1914

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minn.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1914, at 1.00 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book 2 of Mortgages on page 373.

N. J. Anderson
(Seal) Register of Deeds.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

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Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
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John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 6 at their hall ev . Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec J. A. HANSON, N. G

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 2704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th, Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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McGinn Block
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MINN.

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Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

$40.00 PHONOGRAPH FREE!

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Lodges,
Churches,
Sunday Schools,
Literary Clubs,
Social Clubs,
Commercial Clubs

In the Northwest,
If Quick Action Is Taken.

The Instrument is the

Regal

Made by the Columbian Graphaphone Co.,
And Retails for $40.00.
Ask Any Columbian Dealer.

THE "REGAL" stands upright and independent of any table, cabinet or other piece of furniture: not too bulky for easy removal. Unobtrusive in design, fitting consistently into the plan of any room.

The height of the "REGAL" is 35¾ inches—convenient for winding and for replacing records and needles. The top is 16¾ by 17¾ inches. The finish is perfect. The motor is driven by a double spring, playing three records at one winding. The tone quality and tone volume produced by the Columbia reproducer, tone arm and continuous tone chamber regulated at will by means of the tone-control shutters, are beyond comparison with the best results possible not so long ago.

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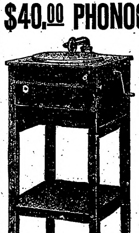

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Please send full particulars of your phonograph offer.

Name of organization..............................

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Rural Route.......... State..............................

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914. NUMBER 43

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

S Engrebretson was at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Anton and Ole Anderson were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Tuesday.

Services in the Synod Church tomorrow evening by Rev. T. T. [illegible]

[illegible] Amble returned from Grand Forks, where she visited her sister, Saturday.

[illegible] Amble returned from Grand Forks, Saturday.

[illegible] Ekstrom was a passenger on the south-bound train, Saturday.

Hazel Wilson, who is attending school at Red Lake Falls, visited at the parental home, Saturday.

C. C. Elliot was a passenger on the north-bound train Saturday evening.

A class of ten will be confirmed at the [illegible] Church Sunday May 17.

Miss Mabel Alfson left last week to commence a term of school near [illegible]

Albert Nash was at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Don Whalen went to Greenbush, Monday, on a business mission.

Mesdames Chas. Patterson, G. I. Fellman and C. C. Elliot were at Thief River Falls, Friday.

Warm supper at the I. O. O. F. building Saturday evening May 16.

S. J. Amble and son James went to Thief River Falls, Monday, to make their annual spring delivery of [illegible] stock.

Chas. Sandberg has moved into the [illegible] residence on Railway Ave. and will make his home there during the summer.

Mrs. A. F. Hall came from Bagley Friday evening for a short visit. She returned via Thief River Sunday evening.

Miss Killand, who recently completed a term of school at Dante, arrived here Wednesday to spend the summer with her parents.

Special "Mothers' Day" services under the auspices of the Union [illegible] Class at the M. E. Church tomorrow evening.

John Drager of Red Lake Falls, visited with friends in this village, between trains, Tuesday.

Miss Francis Alfson, who is teaching near Hazel, spent the week-end with her parents in this village.

Mrs. J. Salow left Tuesday, for her home at Fargo, N. D., after spending the past ten days with her daughter, Mrs. D. Lazar.

In a letter today, J. Hanson, the jeweler states he is at Badger and that very little hopes are entertained for the recovery of his brother, who is ill with the typhoid fever.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Nora Johnson entertained the Thimble Bee, Monday evening.

Dr. E. F. Dann and N. A. Nelson were at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Miss Hazel Wilson came up from Red Lake Falls, Friday.

Jens Sorlein was a passenger on the north-bound train, Friday.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

For sale.—A good as new Henney top buggy, at a reasonable price.

M-2-tf Annie J. Fellman

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Bees for Sale

Twenty colonies of bees in patent hives, must be sold for half price. A splendid chance to make your own honey. Inquire of Mrs. E. E. Fletcher, Red Lake Falls, Minn. m-9-2t

Mrs. J. Harry and children of Crookston, who have visited at the home of L. Peck, returned to Crookston, Tuesdsy.

Mrs. J. Nelson, Mrs. E. Stranahan, Mrs. J. A. Dainard and L. J. Stranahan were guests at the D. Patterson home Tuesday.

The young people's society of the Scan. Elim Mission Church which was announced last Sunday evening has been postponed until a week later May 23rd.!

White carnations will be worn in the buttonhole all over the United States next Sunday, the decoration being in honor of Mother's day.

Mrs. D. McAllister and daughter who have made an extended visit with Mrs. McAllister's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson, left Tuesday for her home at Balfour, N. D.

Mrs. O. F. Post returned last Saturday from a months visit with relatives and friends at Little Falls, Twin Cities, and Red Wing. While away she enjoyed the Grand Opera season at St. Paul. She was accompanied by her son Curtis.

The ladies aid society of the United Church will serve supper at the I. O. O. F. building on Saturday evening May 16, beginning at at 5:30 o'clock. Among the many good things to eat will be "flodegrod", "lefse", and "kjodballer". Price $.25, children under 12 years $.15.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Surprise Party

Rev. M. S. Gjerde, who leaves on June 6th for Norway to spend a well-earned vacation, was surprised last Thursday evening by the members of his congregation and was presented with a substantial sum of money that will go a long way towards paying the expenses of his contemplated trip. A fine time is reported by all present.

Geo. Bakko is making some improvements on his residece, this week.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin entertained the Ladies Sewing Club. Thursday.

A. Satterberg is building an addition to his livery barn office.

G. Sandberg of Crookston, came up Friday morning and is visiting at the home of his brother, Chas. Sandberg.

Mrs. C. Swanson entertained Tuesday evening in honer of Mrs, J. Harry of Crookston.

Mrs. L. Holmes, who has been very ill, the past week, is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wilson entertained Sunday evening in honor of their daughter, Mrs. McAllister who left Monday for her home at Balfour N. D.

In our last issue we unintentionally omitted an account of a surprise party, a week ago Saturday, at the I Wallace home, the occasion being Mr. Wallace's 28th birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in various amusements and a delicious lunch was served at 11.30 to the some thirty guests present. The guests departed at a late hour after wishing the host "many happy returns."

Eastside School Services.

Through the efforts of T.M Herber, Sunday School Missionary, regular services have been arranged for the Eastside school. Rev. Thos. Smith of Thief River will conduct services tomorrow at 11-45 A.M.

Miss Alice Hall receved a letter a few days ago from L. R. Bramsness, formerly of this village, stating that Mrs. Bramsness had passed away at Rochester, Wash, April 23rd. Mr. and Mrs. Bramsness were pioneers in this section and will be remembered by many of the older residents.

Last Saturday evening a large number of friends surprised Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Larson with a neat sum of money. The evening was spent in reading, singing, and conversation. At 11:30 o'clock lunch was served after which all departed having had an enjoyable evening.

A deal was completed this week in which the Rainy River Timber company sold its interest in the grocery department to Tollef Thomson, who takes possession next Monday morning. Mr. Thomson has been in business here for several years, but sold out last year to the Spooner Merchantile company.

Nick Skeie, who has been holding down his homestead at the mouth of the river the past winter, spent a couple of days here this week having his gasoline boat overhauled for the season.—Northern News.

Beards and Armies.

The German emperor is not the only tyrant in the matter of whiskers. A British army regulation reads: "The hair of the head is to be kept short. The upper lip is not to be shaved, and the chin and under lip are to be shaved." Marbot tells in his reminiscences how when he joined the First hussars at Nice a false mustache had to be painted on his upper lip with shoe blacking before he dared to appear before the regiment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Life Insurance Policy.

William Gibbons, who deserves to be better known, was the first man to insure his life. This policy was made in June, 1583, and was for the sum of £383 6s. 8d. for twelve months, sixteen underwriters dividing the risk. And this first policy also produced the first insurance law case, for when William died in the following May the underwriters attempted to maintain that twelve months meant twelve periods of twenty-eight days and had to be taken into court before they would pay up.—London Graphic.

Pay Last Tribute To Mrs. Ornes

The funeral of Mrs. Mabel Hannay Ornes, wife of Frederick Ornes, publisher of the Mount Vernon Argus, took place at the home on Ninth street Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Outside the world was bright, the soft, sweet fragrance of spring was everywhere, the sunshine warmed the verdant earth, birds broke forth in song and flowers lent a brightness all about. Within the home were gathered those who knew and loved the one whose life had been a typical of the days of spring. Always of a nature that looked upon the bright and pure and good; whose love of the beautiful was a trait; and whose tenderness was a cardinal characteristic, Mrs. Ornes held an abiding place in the affections of her friends. For them the shadows hung about and the melody of song was hushed. But always will be left to them the memory of a sweet, generous, unaffected life that made those about her happy in her love. Her nature hated every sham and hypocrisy and nurtured deep within the eternal truths of real religion.

Rev. A. W. Wilson spoke feelingly of the beautiful traits that had endeared Mrs. Ornes to all who knew her.

The music was rendered by a quartet composed of Mrs. W. L. Brickey, Mrs. Paul Singer, Miss Marston and Miss McMeekin, and Miss Mabel Anderson sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought.

Following the services at the home, the interrement was made at the cemetery on Vernon heights.—Mt. Vernon Argus.

Funeral Services

Funeral services for the late Mrs. P. S. Stranahan were held at the Swedish cemetery last Tuesday, Rev. P. Palmer officiating.

After the simple, but beautiful services, the remains were laid to rest beside that of Mr. Stranahan.

Those present from out of town were; Mrs. J. Nelson, Bagley, Minn.; Mrs. J. A. Dainard, Fargo, N. D.; Mrs. E. Stranahan, Fargo, N. D.; Mr. L. J. Stanahan Fargo, N. D.

Build A Silo

All stock raisers know the value of the silo as a means of storing feed for stock. It is not too early for farmers to begin to think about building a silo for next winter's feed. It will first be necessary to plant fodder corn. One acre will yield from 8 to 12 tons of silage. For a 14x35 silo, holding approximately 130 tons, about 13 acres should be planted. A 14x35 silo will provide feed eight months for about 30 head of stock. Enough silage should be provided to give feed up to pasture time the following spring. Many farmers have a summer silo, also, feeding silage all the year around.

There are many kinds of silos that give satisfaction. A silo of permanent material is to be preferred, however, but the main emphasis should be placed on planning to build a silo this summer, and of getting the corn ground ready now. A bulletin on silos giving an account of the two silos at the Experiment Station, Crookston, may be had upon application to the N. W. Experiment Station. Questions regarding silo construction will be gladly answered. All interested in real development of farming will push corn and alfalfa growing; the builing of silos and increasing the dairy and beef herds on Minnesota farms.

Frenchwomen In Business.

If the Englishwoman fails in business that proves her inferior in one respect at least to her sisters across the channel. Frenchwomen succeed as shopkeepers, and many large businesses are entirely under feminine control. The difference between the two nationalities in this respect is indicated by the name above the shop doors. Who ever saw "Mr. and Mrs. —" above an English shop? In Paris, however, "M. and Mme. —" and even "M. — et femme" are quite common.—London Opinion.

SWEET CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content.
The quiet mind is richer than a crown.
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent.
The poor estate scorns Fortune's angry frown.
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbors quiet rest,
The cottage that affords nor pride nor care,
The mean that 'grees with country music best,
The sweet consort of mirth and modest fare—
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss.
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.

—Robert Greene.

River Falls

The Misses Ellen, Agnes, and Mabel Swanson visited at the J. Hedlund home, Sunday.

Peter Burstall visited at the parental home Wednesday.

Cornelia Brevik returned home from Grand Forks, Friday, where she has been staying this winter.

Esther Person was a caller at Thief River, Saturday.

Mrs. P. Peterson and daughter Berthilda were at Thiob River, Friday.

Nick Rohr called at the F. H. Stephens home Monday.

The farmers in this visinity are now almost out patience with this rainy weather.

Installs Light

G. I. Fellman, the liveryman, has installed a fine 400 candlepower gas light in front of his place of business. The light is hung over the barn door in such a manner as to light the the entire buggy and auto room and will no doubt be appreciated by patrons who have occasion to drive in after dark.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held May 4, 1914.

Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read with the following corection that the name Dr. Swanson be inserted in place of A. J. Lied as a member of the board of health.

Motion made and seconded that we rescind the motion allowing the Spectator $75.00 a year for publishing proceedings of Village Council and annual statment of treasurer, same having been found illegal. Motion carried.

The following bills were on motion duly made and carried allowed as read.

E. R. Bessler, cleaning well	$1.00
Albert Nash, cleaning well	$1.00
Everret Smith, Judge of Village Election........	$2.00
~~John Forseen, salary for April~~ etc........	$16.50
O Gunstad, $6 25 for publishihg proceeding for April allowed at........	$2.83

On motion duly made and carried the village clerk was instructed to notify the railroad company that we shall expect them to keep sidewalks across right of way in repairs.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

CHANGED.

From the outskirts of the town,
Where the old milestone stood,
Now a stranger, looking down,
I behold the shadowy crown
Of the dark and haunted wood.

Is it changed or am I changed?
Ah, the oaks are fresh and green!
But the friends with whom I ranged
Through their thickets are estranged
By the years that intervene.

Bright as ever flows the sea,
Bright as ever shines the sun,
But, alas, they seem to me
Not the sun that used to be,
Not the tides that used to run!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

A POETICAL ENIGMA.

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed.
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder;
'Tis seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder—
'Twas allotted to man from his earliest breath;
It assists at his birth and attends him in death;
It presides o'er his happiness, honor and health;
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound;
It prays with the hermit, with monarchs is crowned.
Without it the soldier and sailor may roam.
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir.
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned.
'Tis lost to the eye, and, though deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear.
But in shade let it rest like a delicate flower.
Oh, breathe on it softly; it dies in an hour!

(Answer.—The letter "H.")

—Katherine Fanshaw.

Looking For Publicity.

"George," she said, "before we go any further I must insist that the word obey be dropped from the marriage service."

"Oh, pshaw!" he replied. "Why bother over that? It's a mere formality. Nobody expects it to be binding any more."

"That's all very well. But if we have it dropped the papers will give us a much more extended notice than they would otherwise."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate, I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clear water, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval;

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for development of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will help compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

County Option.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Bray

John Nelson is on the sick list this week.

Mr and Mrs Andrew Johnson called at O.K.Sevre's Sunday.

Nora Hiberg was pleasanty surprised on her 23rd birthday anniversary Saturday evening by a number of relatives.

O. Sevre drove to St. Hilaire, Tuesday.

Gena Broten and Clara Olsen called at Chas. Lindquist's Tuesday.

Halvor Hanson was at St. Hilaire, Wedneseay.

Fritz Felson left Monday for Wylie. where he will be employed at Lewis Fretska's for some time.

Esther Crown has been visiting with her cousin Nora Hiberg a few days.

The Y. P. S. met Sunday night at Swedish Luthern Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Larson called at Iver Johnson's Sunday afternoon.

Garcia's Method.

Mesdames Viardot-Garcia and Malibran, the wonderful daughters of Manuel Garcia, who was perhaps the greatest vocal teacher of all time, literally "learned in suffering what they taught in song."

The discipline of the Garcia home was extremely severe. According to Henry T. Finck, who writes in the Musician, it was said that he used to beat his unfortunate daughters till they screamed.

The neighbors, however, did not confuse methods with madness, and on such occasions they quaintly said, "It is only M. Garcia teaching his girls to sing."

Out of the Usual.

"I have something novel in the way of a melodrama."

"State your case."

"The blacksmith is a rascal, while the banker is as honest as the day is long!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knudsen

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge my self to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16t 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

There is no work so humble that faithfulness in it will not be noticed and rewarded.

Good appearances may be pleasant but solid realities are safer and more comfortable.

Our achievements are less than our intentions are usually. Let us aim high.

Keep a close eye on the man whose wife is afraid to ask him for money.

The plant of happiness cannot thrive without an air of cheerfulness.

It is noble to live for others, but it is a crime to neglect ourselves.

Parents are land marks and little ones copy them.

Men's Evening Clothes.

The masculine dress suit, if not beautiful, is democratic. It puts all men at a social function on a level with one another and saves them from the bitter rivalry of dress. You never find a man dejected and bad tempered because the fellow sitting opposite has a better tailor than his or has been able to spend more money upon his dress tie or shirt. The vanity of male youth must express itself in socks or his ordinary attire. The democratic dress suit is sacred.—Exchange.

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.19 a bound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 bs
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Interstate commerce subcommittee agreed on Cullop bill for uniformity of railroad freight classification.

• • •

Representatives have agreed to give right of way to general dam bill without interfering with appropriations bill and special days.

• • •

Grain Dealers' National association urged certificates of grain inspection, [illegible] as evidence of the grade of [illegible] at hearing before agricultural committee.

• • •

The house judiciary committee subcommittee has begun hearings on charges against Associate Justice Wright of the District of Columbia supreme court.

• • •

Hearings have began before the elections committee in the contest of John I. Carney, democrat, for seat occupied by Representative Morgan of Oklahoma.

• • •

The senate refused to reconsider the vote by which it approved the conference report on the agricultural extension bill. The measure now goes to the president.

• • •

Baker bill to create a national park bureau in the Interior department is being urged before public lands committee by Assistant Secretary Adolph Miller.

• • •

Senator Thomas, in a speech urged senators to refrain from expressions as to who is to blame for the Colorado strike situation that "inflamed sentiment may be allayed."

• • •

Hearings are being continued in the house on public lands committee on the water power bill and by the agricultural committee on anti-futures and grain standardization legislation.

• • •

The senate woman suffrage committee has voted to recommend favorably the senate and Shafroth constitutional amendment requiring a state to vote on woman suffrage when 8 per cent of the voters petitioned for such a vote.

• • •

By a vote of thirty-seven to twenty, the senate defeated the bill of Senator McCumber, providing for the federal inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and designed to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain.

• • •

Negotiations with Great Britain and Canada for transfer of southeast Alaska to Canada, by sale or exchange or both, with "repeal of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as one of the conditions of the transfer," has been proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Smith of Maryland.

• • •

The house bill to repeal toll exemption for American ships passing through the Panama canal, with the amendment proposed by Senator Simmons, declaring that by repealing exemption the United States waived no sovereign rights over the canal, was reported to the senate without recommendation by the committee on Interoceanic canal.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Anna M. Bruen of Belvidere, N. J., who celebrated her ninety-second birthday recently, has been a Sunday school teacher for eighty years.

• • •

Absolute responsibility for the fatal battle of Ludlow Monday, April 20, was placed upon the Greeks of the strikers' colony at Ludlow by the military board investigating the trouble.

• • •

After hiding from the Mexican federals in Monterey for several months, Benjamin Madero, brother of the late Francisco Madero, came out of seclusion when the constitutionalists captured the city, and arrived with a party of thirty-five American refugees in Brownsville, Tex., with his family.

• • •

A regulation of trans-continental railroads limiting the application of commodity rates from California terminals to eastern destinations to articles shipped in boxes "made entirely of wood or of wood and metal," was held by the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington to be unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory.

• • •

The navy department has sent orders to the naval recruiting stations to accept no more applications for enlistment in the navy except from those who have been honorably discharged.

• • •

The New York Stock exchange officially announced the default of the semi-annual interest payment on the 4 per cent gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company and the General lien 5 per cent bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company.

• • •

Alberta Goodman, chief surgeon of the Mexican National railroad has been appointed health officer of the city under the naval organization of the municipality. The former city officials definitely refused to resume their duties owing to their fear of personal consequences.

• • •

The supreme court has approved the order of the Iowa railroad commission directing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to accept cars loaded [illegible] with coal for transportation over its lines within the state.

There are 56,527,000 cattle on United States farms.

• • •

One factory in Ohio makes 360,000,000 bungs yearly from 10,000,000 feet of poplar and oak.

• • •

Democrats have named 15,316 new fourth-class postmasters since coming into power.

• • •

Chairman Harlan of the Interstate Commerce commission announced on resumption of arguments in the advance rate case that discussion must conclude soon.

• • •

The bodies of ninety-six of the 172 miners entombed in mine No. 5 of the New River Collier's Co., wrecked by an explosion last week have been brought to the surface.

• • •

While King George was driving in a motor car through Cambridge a suffragette approached his automobile and threw at his majesty a petition calling for votes for women. The package struck the chauffeur.

• • •

The body of Porfirio Laurel, an American ranchman, who disapeared last November, has been recovered from a grave near Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Laurel had been arrested by Mexican federals who persistently denied reports of his execution.

• • •

On information brought by refugees that James Byington, an American imprisoned nine months at Cumpas, Sonora, Mexico, without a trial, was slowly dying of neglect, another protest was sent to the constitutionalists authorities at Cumpas, demanding his immediate release.

• • •

The anti-trust legislative program in the house was made up when the judiciary committee favorably reported its omnibus bill designed to cover the administration recommendations, and Chairman Clayton introduced a resolution proposing one of the most ironclad rules on record to rush the measure through.

• • •

Suffrage day was celebrated in Chicago. Thousands of women, several of them past seventy, many of them not yet twenty-one, marched down Michigan avenue in ten divisions. Formally the parade was a means of thanking the state legislature for voting suffrage to women and as Chicago's part in a national demonstration.

• • •

The three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of pacifying Mexico by diplomacy made another decisive move in their plan by requesting the United States government, General Huerta and General Carranza to appoint representatives to confer with them in Washington. Ambassador de Gama of Brazil and Ministers Naon and Suarez of Argentine and Chile, respectively, called on Secretary Bryan asking him to designate the United States representative to attend conferences of the mediators.

FOREIGN.

The situation in Mexico City has every appearance of becoming serious for the administraton, and in well informed circles it was expected that Provisional President Huerta might resign at any moment.

• • •

A Berlin dispatch, says an official, who has arrived in Berlin from South America says he met Colonel Roosevelt and that the latter is very anxious to get into the Mexican fray at the earliest possible moment.

• • •

Medical men and sanitation experts are taking a great interest in the problem as to whether a person can become infected with a cancer through living in a house in which a cancer victim has lived. Investigation in England has followed the report of Dr Armande, who found that in a village of 400 inhabitants in France eleven deaths from cancer occurred in seven years, all being located in the same block of houses.

• • •

The governorship of Vera Cruz has been handed over by Robert J. Kerr, who was recently appointed civil governor, to Brigadier General Funston. The ceremony was wholly formal. The military government of the city which has now been established, it is understood, is to follow closely the lines of the civil government hitherto in existence, and as many Mexican officials as desire to accept or continue office are to be employed in the administration.

• • •

The situation at Tampico and the effort of the Mexican governor of the state to cut off the food supply at Vera Cruz divided attention in that city. The reported massing of the rebel forces against Tampico is regarded as important because it is felt to be certain that the fall of the city will have some bearing on the immediate policy of the United States. Many persons who are well informed of the federal preparedness in Tampico are skeptical of the predictions of an early rebel success.

• • •

Marquis di San Giuliano, the minister of foreign affairs, has been interrogated by Deputy Federzoni as to what protection was being extended to Italian subjects and interests in Mexico.

• • •

Ernesto Nathan, former mayor of Rome, who has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to represent Italy at the Panama-Pacific exposition, will sail from Rome May 13 for New York. He will go to Washington to visit President Wilson and then proceed to San Francisco.

• • •

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, during his journey through the unexplored regions of Brazil, discovered a tribe of savages hitherto unknown. The tribesmen, who were named Pauhates, were unclothed.

• • •

Most of the London papers, in the editorial comment on the Mexican situation, display sympathy with President Wilson in the difficulties which have arisen with Mexico, while at the same time contending that those difficulties were largely brought about by his idealistic policy.

ELEANOR WILSON BECOMES MRS. M'ADOO

Washington, May 8.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, and William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, were married at the White House at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton, N. J.

The wedding procession proceeded from the main stairway into the corridor, through the north door of the blue room, to the platform erected in the south bay window of the room.

Miss Sallie McAdoo led the procession, followed by Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson. Miss Nancy Lane directly preceded the bride, who was escorted by the president. The groom, with Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, met the wedding party at the altar. Mr. McAdoo wore evening clothes and Dr. Grayson wore his uniform. Rev. Sylvester W. Beach performed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the red room, where they received congratulations and good wishes of the company. The Marine band furnished the music. Supper was served at small tables in the state dining room. The decorations of the blue room were lilies and ferns, and the decorations in the dining-room were pink and white roses.

Handsome Wedding Presents.

In spite of the small list of invited guests the wedding presents were numerous. Prominent among them were the beautiful silver tea service, given by the members of the house of representatives, a piece of jewelry from members of the senate, twelve silver plates and a platter from the cabinet members and their wives, and a handsome gift from the justices of the Supreme court. From the diplomatic corps, no member of which was invited, came flowers and good wishes.

The bride's bouquet was of orange blossoms, white orchids and lilies of the valley. The flower girls carried white chip hats, hung by ribbons, filled with flowers.

Miss Margaret Wilson's gown was of soft blue crape with panniers and waist of blue tulle. The neck was finished with a cream lace ruff and a flowered sash completed the costume. With this costume was worn a blue lace hat, trimmed with pink roses and touches of black. Mrs. Sayre's costume was exactly like Miss Wilson's except that the color was pink. The gowns of the little flower girls were white, with blue and pink ribbons.

Beautiful Wedding Gown.

The wedding gown worn by Miss Wilson is made of ivory-white satin and trimmed with real old point lace. The bodice is softly draped with satin, which crosses in front and is brought to a point below the shoulders, front and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of soft tulle. The long mousquetaire sleeves are made of tulle. The real old point lace is gracefully draped over the right shoulder to the left side of the waist and is fastened with a spray or orange blossoms; the lace then continues as a border to the long transparent tunic of tulle, which graduates to the side of the skirt at the train. The sweeping train is three and a half yards in length.

A cap effect bridal wreath, with orange blossoms and long draped veil was very effective.

The old point lace used on the grown is a masterpiece and a work of art in lace making. It is a part of a world-famous collection.

Her Going-Away Dress.

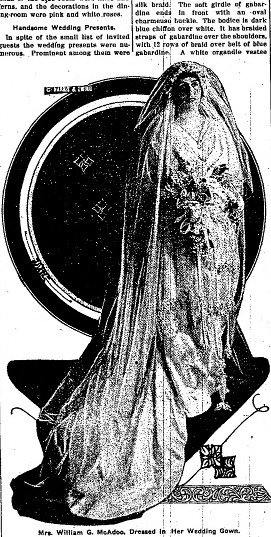
The bride's going-away dress is a three-piece dress made of corbeau-blue gabardine. The coat is made of corbeau-blue charmeuse and gabardine. The front and upper part of bock of coat is made of charmeuse. The back is gathered at collar. The three-quarter sleeve of gabardine is toppd with the blue charmeuse, the edge of the sleeve being bound with a flat black silk braid. The soft girdle of gabardine ends in front with an oval charmeuse buckle. The bodice is dark blue chiffon over white. It has braided straps of gabardine over the shoulders, with 12 rows of braid over belt of blue gabardine. A white organdie vestee and collar are edged with a rose and green flowered narrow ribbon, fastened in front by three ribbon buttons. Long blue sleeves over white chiffon end in wide cuffs of 16 rows of narrow black braid.

The short skirt is of gabardine, with three circular flounces starting at sides of skirt. These are fastened at back with a strap of gabardine attached to which are four small black silk tassels. Between the flounces, corbeau charmeuse, to which they are attached, showing about one inch of charmeuse between each flounce. Flounces and bottom of skirt are edged with black silk braid.

Sketch of Mrs. McAdoo.

Mrs. McAdoo is the only one of the three daughters of the president who has evidenced no inclination to pursue an accomplishment or perfect herself in any branch of study. Like her mother, she has talent as an artist in oils and has spent two seasons at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. She has a keen sense of humor, and is much of a diplomat. She is the only member of the White House family who has a nickname. She is called "Nell."

In appearance, Mrs. McAdoo is tall, slender, with a girlish figure, and a light, swinging gait.



Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Dressed in Her Wedding Gown.

Cultivating Shrubbery.

It may be said that shrubbery is the lazy man's garden. Once planted about your home in cool spring weather, it stand its own sturdy ground, calling neither for hoe nor backache. It defies frost and blossoms perennially, independent of your watchful care. . . . It makes a kind of nest of verdure about a home, sheltering and screening it, and offering its romantic sense of seclusion. It turns a house into a home!—Rushville Republican.

Unreasonable Attitude.

"The people," wrote the court historian of Louis XVI, "are always subject to the criminal error of considering that when justice is denied them they may do it themselves, and have recourse to force when their prayers are of no avail. This is the cause of almost all seditions."

Life's Scales.

When a strong brain is weighed against a true heart, it seems like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Runs 30 Miles an Hour.

The ostrich is the largest bird, unable to fly, but possessed of great speed, being capable of 30 miles an hour and more, and weighing on the average three hundred and seventy-five pounds. During the breeding season they become quite vicious, but cannot harm one provided he stays to the side or rear of the bird; and when in a corral one can walk in among them without fear. They are very timid, and in fright will run blindly into anything.

Removing Cinder From the Eye.

To remove a cinder from the eye take a small piece of white blotting paper and let one corner or edge rest against the eye so as to absorb the fluid. As the paper draws the fluid it draws the particle with it, and the offending piece sticks to the blotting paper.

Happiness.

Happiness is a matter of opinion—of fancy, in fact; but it must amount to conviction else it is nothing.—Chamfort.

REBELS REPORT GREAT VICTORIES AROUND SALTILLO

MANY FEDERALS TAKEN PRISONERS AND ARMS AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED, GEN. CARRANZA REPORTS.

CONVERGING CAMPAIGNS TO CLOSE IN ON MEXICO CITY

General Obregon With 15,000 Men Already Threatening Capital.—U. S. Officials Make All Plans to Meet Funeral Ship With Dead Heroes Aboard.

Washington, May 8. — While the Mexican situation is outwardly calm pending the formal opening of the conference of South American Mediators at Niagara Falls on May 18, there continues an active undercurrent of discussion and preparation for the peace plans.

Constitutionalists Winning.

At the same time definite reports reached the constitutionalist headquarters here of sweeping victories of their forces near San Luis Potosi and other points south of Saltillo, where it was thought their next big battle would occur.

The news of Constitutionalist successes reached here in dispatches from General Carranza to Raphael Zubaran, minister of the interior in the Constitutional cabinet, who had a direct wire set up to the headquarters of General Carranza in Chihuahua.

Three Converging Campaigns.

General Carranza's messages showed that three converging campaigns were in active operation, each within 300 miles of Mexico City. General Obregon, with 15,000 men, operating from the Pacific coast side, had captured all the intervening territory, was besieging Mazatlan, and was threatening Mexico City from the west.

Another division, General Carranza reported, had fought a battle at Penzacos, near San Luis Potosi, which is 300 miles north of Mexico City. This is the southernmost point which the Constitutionalists have reached in central Mexico, and with the army now attacking Tampico, they declare that the general advance on the Mexican capital is to be made shortly from three sides.

Capital Attack Soon

Rafael Zubaran, minister of the interior in the Constitutionalist cabinet, after his conference by telegraph with General Carranza in the city of Chihuahua on the military situation in Mexico estimated that within one month their forces will have reached Mexico City. Mr. Zubaran made public the following message from General Carranza on the military successes of the Constitutionalists:

Carranza Sums Up.

"General Pablo Gonzales informs me that on May 5 General Carrera Torres defeated 3,600 Federals at Penazcos, near San Luis Potosi, capturing General Arzamendi, with all the officers of his staff, three military trains, 1,800 prisoners and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

"General Obregon, operating on the west coast, informs me that he has captured Acaponeta, 100 miles below Mazatlan, in the vicinity of Tepec, the whole Federal garrison having surrendered, composed of more than 1,700 men. We captured 2,000 Mauser rifles, three field pieces, and several machine guns, and what is best of all, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

"General Obregon has completed the siege of Mazatlan, the gunboat Morelos having grounded at the island Piedra and has been put out of commission by our artillery.

"The forces of General Pablo Gonzales overtook the column which fled from Monterey to Saltillo, capturing six field guns and much artillery and rifle ammunition.

(Signed):

"VENUSTIANO CARRANZA."

Mission Yet Unannounced.

Mr. Zubaran has come to Washington on a mission as yet unannounced. Secretary Bryan said he had received a statement from Mr. Zubaran, but declined to reveal its contents beyond saying it did not concern mediation. It is believed to relate to a means of facilitating communication between the Constitutionalists and the state department in matters of routine which hitherto have been presented by American consuls to local authorities.

The significance of these constitutionalist successes lie in the fact that San Luis Potosi is far south of Saltillo and only 300 miles from Tampico on the west and Mexico City on the south.

To Meet Funeral Ship.

A notable official assemblage will meet the funeral ship Montana when it arrives at Brooklyn Monday with the dead sailors and marines from Vera Cruz. Besides the president and the secretary of the navy 21 members of the house of representatives will be designated to attend the ceremony under a resolution of the house adopted yesterday. A similar resolution probably will be adopted by the senate.

Funston to Extend Lines.

Washington, May 7.—Orders have gone from the war department to General Funston authorizing him to extend his lines about Vera Cruz as far as "in his judgment it is necessary." This gives the American commander virtually a free hand in dealing with the situation at Vera Cruz and it was said that the American lines would at once be extended and heavy fortifications thrown up. General Funston reported that he had no definite information regarding movements of Mexican troops.

Bryan Makes Announcement.

Washington, May 7. — The three South American envoys who have undertaken by diplomacy to settle Mexico's civil strife as well as her international difficulties announce that the first formal conference with representatives of the "different parties interested in mediation" will be held at Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., on May 18.

Secretary Bryan made the announcement for the three diplomats in a brief statement which reads as follows:

HAYNES

We do not ask *you* to do *our* experimenting

During the twenty-one years in which we have been building motor cars, we have *never* asked the public to do our experimenting. Every unit of the Haynes car is designed, checked and thoroughly tested before receiving its final O.K.

The American Simms Dual High Tension Magneto is positively the most simple dual ignition ever devised. It was recommended by the Haynes engineers after careful speed and compression tests *proved beyond doubt* that it was unusually efficient and absolutely dependable.

The Leece-Neville Starting and Lighting Separate Unit System was chosen in 1910 because of its high efficiency and has been used on the Haynes car *ever since*, although numerous other starting and lighting systems have been tested in our laboratories from time to time. This system is dust-proof and has proven itself 100% efficient in every instance. There is no apparatus, however, on the

HAYNES

America's First Car

that has been subjected to a more severe test than the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift. This device is even a greater improvement than the starting and lighting system, because it not only simplifies the control but positively prevents stripping of gears.

While the electric gear shift is a great invention, it is not radically new, being just a natural development of the electro-magnet, which has been in use since 1820. The same principle is used by steel companies to lift tons and tons of metal; the electric railways adopted it long ago to shift switches automatically, and the little hammer that strikes the bell in your telephone is actuated by the impulse of a similar magnet.

The Haynes car is *not an experiment*. It represents the height of refinement, convenience and reliability in motor car design. It's the year-ahead car.

The Haynes "Four," 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118 inch wheelbase....$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower, 130-inch wheelbase....$2500 and $2700
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower, 136 inch wheelbase....$2585 and $2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co., Minneapolis, and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book "The Complete Motorist."
Name..........
Address..........
I expect to buy a car about..........

Polarine
FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

5,918,098
Gallons Polarine
Sold Last Year

1,536,232
Gallons More
Than in 1912

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency.

It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats.

POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other motor oils, in that it lubricates perfectly at extremes of temperature.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

218

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY. Minneapolis, Minn.

Shrewd Elopement Trick.

The newest elopement trick was recently worked in Switzerland, where the parents of the couple went on a trip to the top of a mountain. While they were there the couple got a bobsled, coasted down the mountainside and were away on an express before the parents could get down the mountain on the railway.

The Test.

"He has a born teacher's eyes."

"I suppose you can tell that by the pupils in them."

No Chances for Him.

A dealer selling cloth in a small town asked an Irishman who was passing if he would buy a suit length, and added: "You can have it for ten bob." To which Pat replied: "Begob, sir, if tuppence would buy the makings of a topcoat for an elephant I couldn't buy the makings of a pair of a pair of leggings for a canary this minute."

The chap who keeps everlastingly at it accomplishes a lot of things that are not necessarily worth the effort.

Is Your Stomach Wrong?

Sooner or later you will be wrong in every organ of your body. It is a well known fact that over 95% of all sicknesses are caused by ailments of the digestive organs. If you have the slighest suspicion that your stomach requires treatment, don't delay a moment. Little ills soon grow into serious ills.

DR. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical Discovery

soon rights the wrong. It helps the stomach digest the food and manufacture nourishing blood. It has a tonic effect and soon enables the stomach and heart to perform their functions in a natural, healthy manner, without any outside aid.

As Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains neither alcohol nor narcotics there is no reaction. For over forty years it has stood the test of both use and abuse and is today the greatest remedy of its kind in the world. Begin now. Take it home today. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send 50c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial box.

For 31c you can get the Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages—cloth bound—to pay cost of mailing. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

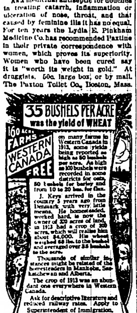
SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 60 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.,
Canadian Government Agent

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

WORMS.

"Wormy", that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Time to Change.

Charlie had been born in the city and in all of his four years had never worn overalls until they went to a country place for the summer. As he came out of the house wearing them for the first time and gazed down at them dubiously a horse in a nearby field lifted his head and neighed. Back to his mother he rushed, exclaiming: "Take 'em off, take 'em off! They made a horse laugh!"

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six sent express paid for $1. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Praiseworthy Duty.

You may sum the duty of your life in the giving of praise worthily, and being yourselves worthy of it.—Ruskin.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

One of the most pretentious town planning scheme ever meditated is to be undertaken at Delhi, India.

Good intentions will often steer a fellow into a lot of trouble.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Have You a Bad Back?

Does your back ache night and day, making work a burden and rest impossible? Do you suffer stabbing, darting pains when stooping or lifting? Most bad backs are due to hidden trouble in the kidneys and if the kidney secretions are scant or too frequent of passage, proof of kidney trouble is complete. Delay may pave the way to serious kidney ills. For bad backs and weak kidneys use Doan's Kidney Pills—recommended the world over.

A KANSAS CASE

Charles Cole, 204 N. Buckeye Street, Iola, Kan., says: "My back was so weak and painful that the least exertion made me miserable. My feet and limbs swelled and the kidney secretions were scant and filled with sediment. I was in awful shape, when a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the first and I kept on until I was cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

"Standard Time" Lock Treasure Box

Necessary in every household and office. Safety insurance, at small cost, for silver, heirlooms, legal documents, private correspondence, etc. Easily carried in event of fire. Extra heavy steel. Guaranteed non-breakable. Keyless combination lock. Made in 12 sizes. 8 inch size, $2.50, 12 inch, $3.50. Sent prepaid in U. S. on receipt of price. Miller Lock Co., 4418 Tacony St., Frankford, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYE ACHES

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

HAD LETTERS ON THE ICE

Maid Meant Well, But She Misunderstood Instructions Given Her by Mistress.

Minnie, the new maid, admired her young mistress exceedingly, and was very willing to obey all her orders, however incomprehensible they might be to her.

"Minnie," said Mrs. Lane one morning, "I have just ordered come lettuce. When it comes I want you to put it in the ice-box right next to the ice. Can you remember?"

"Oh, yaw, meesis," replied Minnie, with seeming understanding, "my feex heem all gude."

Mrs. Lane was very popular socially and it was several days later when she realized that she had received no letters from home, nor indeed any other mail. She looked in the letter box, but found nothing there.

"Minnie," said Mrs. Lane, going to the kitchen, "have you taken any letters from the postman or out of the post-box lately?"

"Oh, yaw, meesis," beamed Minnie, rushing to the ice-box. "My bring heem for you. My do like you told me the other day, meesis."—National Monthly.

The Best Course.

At the Lambs' club one night a player whose conceit is in inverse ratio to his ability was complaining to William Collier that, by reason of the curious hostility of the critics, he was unable to obtain a lucrative engagement.

"What do they say?" asked Collier.

"That's just it—they don't say anything about me. I tell you there is a conspiracy of silence."

"Join in," advised Collier.

Why Is This Thus?

Every married man knows how much easier it is for his wife to discover a hole in his pocket than that a button is missing from his coat.—Exchange.

HAPPY NOW

Family of Twelve Drink Postum.

"It certainly has been a blessing in our home" writes a young lady in regard to Postum.

"I am one of a family of twelve, who, before using Postum, would make a healthy person uncomfortable by their complaining of headache, dizziness, sour stomach, etc., from drinking coffee.

"For years mother suffered from palpitation of the heart, sick headache and bad stomach and at times would be taken violently ill. About a year ago she quit coffee and began Postum.

"My brother was troubled with headache and dizziness all the time he drank coffee. All those troubles of my mother and brother have disappeared since Postum has taken the place of coffee.

"A sister was ill nearly all her life with headache and heart trouble, and about all she cared for was coffee and tea. The doctors told her she must leave them alone, as medicine did her no permanent good.

"She thought nothing would take the place of coffee until we induced her to try Postum. Now her troubles are all gone and she is a happy little woman enjoying life as people should."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

SNELLING MAN MADE PROVOST

Succeeds Kerr as Ruler of Vera Cruz —Left Minnesota 15 Months Ago.

Minneapolis.—Colonel Edward H. Plummer, 28th United States infantry, who was in command of Fort Snelling when he was ordered to the Mexican border 15 months ago, has been made civil ruler of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

He bears the title of "general provost in charge of civil affairs" and supplants Robert J. Kerr, first civil governor of Vera Cruz.

Colonel Plummer was selected as provost, according to dispatches from Washington, and at once assumed his duties.

The replacing of Kerr by a military provost followed friction between the governor and the war department at Washington, which came after Kerr had expressed opinions in opposition to the Mexican policy of the administration.

Colonel Plummer was appointed general provost by General Frederick Funston, in command of U. S. army forces in Mexico.

With 1,000 soldiers who had been stationed at Fort Snelling, Colonel Plummer left for the Mexican border, Feb. 24, 1913, following reports of disturbances along the boundary, which came as the result of upheavals in Mexico City when Francisco Madero was put to death by adherents of General Victoriana Huerta. The 28th had done duty near the border for nearly fourteen months, until recently hurried to Vera Cruz.

That he realized the seriousness of the Mexican situation more than a year ago was evinced by a short statement made by Colonel Plummer before he left Minneapolis.

"I don't know how long we will be gone," he said. "Nobody can tell. I believe the situation to be grave."

NURSES HOLD CONVENTION

Elect Officers at Close of Two-Day Session at Rochester—150 Attend.

Rochester.—The state convention of the Minnesota Graduate Nurses' association and the State League of nursing was held here, the visiting nurses attending clinics.

One hundred and fifteen nurses from out of the city were present, including two from New Zealand. A feature of the session was a reception at the new nurses' home at St. Mary's hospital.

Officers of the nurses' association elected were: President, Mrs. E. W. Struber; vice president, Miss Louise Powell; secretary-treasurer, Miss Augusta E. Mettel, all of Minneapolis; assistant secretary, Miss Mary Wood, St. Paul; corresponding secretary, Miss C. Pankiellor, Minneapolis; directors, Misses Mamie Peterson, Helen Wadsworth, Mary Crowf, all of St. Paul. The next convention will be in St. Paul.

$75,000 MINNEAPOLIS FIRE

Thousands Watch Spectacular Fight By Firemen as Medical Block Burns.

Minneapolis—Fire of unknown origin swept the upper floors of the Medical block, 606-612 Nicollet avenue, with an estimated loss of $75,000. Thousands of persons watched a spectacular fight by firemen, while police struggled to keep the fire lines clear. Tons of water were poured into the structure.

Firemen who braved a sheet of flame at the south wall confined the fire not merely to the upper floors, but to the building. Flames leaped high at times. Explosions punctuated the progress of the fire, and now and then a safe crashed through floors. Because the fire was high in the building, it was a difficult one to fight. Firemen did circus-like work.

Apparently the blaze originated in W. J. Miller's photographic studio.

German Methodists Confer.

Nerstrand.—The annual district conference of the German Methodists of the St. Paul district was held here. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. E. P. Christ of Lake City, secretary. Rev. J. J. Hoffman, district superintendent, had devised a program on "The Development of the Kingdom of God." Ten of the papers presented dealt with "Prophecy." The remainder were of a historic and practical nature.

Two Ships on Rocks.

Duluth.—While creeping slowly along in the fog the passenger steamer America of the Booth line ran on the rocks off Fisherman's Point, about a mile east of Two Harbors, Minn., and 10 minutes later the steamer O. M. Poe of the Pittsburgh fleet, poked her nose on the rocks scarcely 50 feet away from the America. Both boats are hard aground and considerable damage done, but the passengers were taken off and brought to Two Harbors.

Letter to Wounded Boy's Mother.

Winona.—Mrs. Julia Biskup, mother of Teofil V. Biskup, who was wounded in the taking of Vera Cruz, has received a letter from Secretary Josephus Daniels of the navy department, in which he says: "The department is glad to inform you a radiogram from the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet reports that all the wounded are doing surprisingly well and that the critically and seriously wounded are improving rapidly."

MUCH STATE MONEY HANDLED

Aggregate Volume of Business of State Treasurer's Office Breaks All Records.

St. Paul—The aggregate volume of business of the state treasurer's office for the past nine months was $5,861,112.95 more than for the same period last year. In other words, from August 1, 1912 to April 30, 1913 a total of $27,615,878.52 passed through the hands of State Treasurer Walter J. Smith in the way of receipts, disbursements, etc., while during the nine month period just passed this volume total has been increased to $33,476,991.47.

How Volume is Affected.

During the last nine months the state paid in the permanent school fund out of its general revenue fund, the sum of $400,000 in payment of certificates due on the new state capitol building. This item is referred to in particular to show how it affects the volume of business done by the state. First it is a disbursement from the revenue fund, then a receipt into the permanent school fund, then a disbursement in the way of loans from the permanent school fund—altogether creating a volume of business of $1,200,000.00.

Volume Has Grown.

Total volume for 1910..	$28,133,907.60
Total volume for 1911..	31,976,838.00
Total volume for 1912..	32,126,368.12
Total volume for 1913..	36,769,163.37

Total volume for 1914 for first nine months is $33,476,991.47, so that it will be over $40,000,000.00 by the end of the year—July, 13, 1914

PURE SEED CONVENTION HELD

Moose Lake Has Good Attendance at Agricultural Meeting—Governor Speaks.

Moose Lake.—A pure seed convention was held in Moose Lake. The Majestic theater, which has a seating capacity of about 300, was filled to capacity and all the aisles were crowded. C. Fossum acted as chairman and introduced C. F. Mahnke, who made a few remarks and then introduced Governor Eberhart, who spoke on development. The governor was cheered when he took the platform and several times throughout his address.

Mark Thompson, superintendent of the experiment farm at Duluth, talked on the growing of seed and W. L. Oswald of the seed laboratory of the university farm explained the pure seed law and advised the planting of pure seed upon the farm. County Agent H. F. Plughoeft made an address and a resolution was passed indorsing the Carmen No. 3 as one of the varieties of potatoes to be grown in this section.

Governor Eberhart was entertained at luncheon at the Rex hotel by the Moose Lake Commercial Agricultural club and taken on an auto trip around the country.

PLAN 4-COUNTY SANATORIUM

Wadena, Todd, Douglas and Morrison Asked to Contribute for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Wadena.—Dr. Bosworth, traveling representative of the Minnesota Tuberculosis society, spent a day in this city interviewing the county commissioners with a view to inducing them to give favorable consideration to a request for an appropriation for a tuberculosis sanatorium. Wadena, Todd, Douglas and Morrison counties will be asked to unite in building and maintaining a sanatorium, the state agreeing to supply as much money as is furnished by the four counties.

Large Strawberry Crop Predicted.

Albert Lea.—H. F. Hansen, one of the largest strawberry and raspberry growers in southern Minnesota, says the prospects for a bumper strawberry crop never looked better, but the red raspberry plants suffered severely on account of the dry winter. None of the blackcap raspberry vines was injured, and he expects a full crop.

April Serum Output Largest.

Minneapolis.—Two hundred and fifty thousand cubic centimeters of hog cholera serum, the largest amount ever manufactured in one month at the agricultural college, was produced in April, according to a statement by Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, who is in charge of the serum plant.

Flittie to Run for Congress.

Mankato.—Judge J. A. Flittie practically has decided to file for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second district. He was indorsed at a Democratic conference.

Hundred Settlers in Year.

Bemidji.—Fred Sherman, immigration commissioner, has issued a report that shows 100 settlers have located in Beltrami county during the last year.

Young Lutherans Choose Fjelstad

Northfield.—One of the most successful conventions ever held by the young people's societies of the Minneapolis district of the United Norwegian church came to a close with a sacred concert. Officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. Rudolph Fjelstad of Elim congregation, Minneapolis; vice president, Ludwig Roe of Northfield; secretary, Miss Hannah Fjelstad of St. Olaf college; treasurer, Glenn Munson of Bethel congregation, Minneapolis.

Sellwood Estate Fight Begins.

Duluth.—With an array of legal counsel present, hearing of the triangular court proceeding over the millions left by Joseph Sellwood, who died Feb. 24, began before Probate Judge Gilpin here. The estate is said to be worth $4,000,000. Mrs. Martha M. Sellwood, the widow, is contesting the will on the ground that the antenuptial agreement with her husband is void since it deprives her of her statutory rights in the estate.

5¢
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE FLAVOR LASTS
W. Wrigley Jr. Co.
CHICAGO

"I Spend My Hard-earned Nickels for WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

I get the most *pleasure* for the longest *while*."

You *can't get* a bigger buy for a nickel. It is as delicious as economical—as beneficial as delicious—as popular with your family as with you.

It's as clean as it's fresh. It's *always* clean and *always* fresh because the new air-tight, dust-proof seal *keeps* it so. Every sealed package is *personal* to you.

Look for the Spear

Purify your breath, preserve your teeth, harden your gums and keep your digestion good with this mouth-cleansing pastime.

Chew it after every meal

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

Excusable Delay.

Twenty-five minutes after her divorce from one husband a Wellsburg (W. Va.) woman was married to her second. The delay was caused by the need to have a marriage license properly filled out.—Puttsburgh Gazette-Times.

SCALP ITCHED AND BURNED

Greenwood, Ind.—"First my hair began to fall, then my scalp itched and burned when I became warm. I had pimples on my scalp; my hair was falling out gradually until I had scarcely any hair on my head. I couldn't keep the dandruff off at all. My hair was dry and lifeless and I lost rest at night from the terrible itching sensation. I would pull my hat off and scratch my head any place I happened to be.

"For several years I was bothered with pimples on my face. Some of them were hard red spots, some were full of matter, and many blackheads. I was always picking at them and caused them to be sore. They made my face look so badly I was ashamed to be seen.

"I tried massage creams for my face and all kinds of hair tonic and home-made remedies, but they only made things worse. Nothing did the work until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed my face with the Cuticura Soap, then put plenty of Cuticura Ointment on. Three months' use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment has made my face as smooth and clean as can be." (Signed) C. M. Hamilton, Sept. 24, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Tapestry Mode.

The Millionaire (declining to purchase post-impression creation)—Noth'n' doin'! Why, my maiden a'nt cud darrn a better picture 'n that.—Punch.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Real Meaning of Leisure.

"Leisure," says Deacon W. C. Palmer, "is no time to loaf. It's a time to do those things you've been wanting to do."

Putnam Fadeless Dyes guarantee satisfaction. Adv.

Living straight is like building a railway—there are a lot of cuts and fills to be made.

His Characteristic.

"There goes a man of decision."

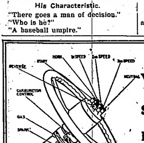
"Who is he?"

"A baseball umpire."

Worth Blowing About.

Bacon—I see it is said that whales are estimated to live 1,000 years.

Egbert—No wonder they blow.



Haynes Steering Wheel Showing Selector Switch.

You can readily sell this season's most popular car, Mr. Dealer—

the HAYNES

America's First Car

which represents the height of refinement, convenience and reliability in motor car design. It's the year-ahead car, with feature after feature that appeals to dealer and consumer alike.

The Haynes is equipped with the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift—the greatest safety device ever applied on the automobile—which makes it

Electrically Controlled Throughout,

since starting, lighting, ignition and *gear-shifting* are accomplished by electricity.

Our twenty-one years' experience in motor car construction is your assurance of quality. Compare the Haynes part for part, with other cars, and you will appreciate its wonderful selling features. Here are a few facts that should interest you:

The Haynes motor has a bore of 4¼ in. and a stroke of 5½ in.; cylinders cast in pairs; L-head design; valves enclosed; with a dynamometer test of 65 and 48 horse-power on the "six" and "four," respectively. Ignition is provided by the American Simms Dual High Tension Magneto; carburetion, by the Stromberg device; electric lighting and starting, by the Leece-Neville separate unit system; and cooling by centrifugal pump, pressed steel fan and cellular radiator.

Other Haynes specifications are the splash and gravity lubrication system; contracting band clutch; Timken and McCue full floating rear axles; twenty-one-gallon gas tank on rear of chassis; motor-driven tire pump; extra demountable rim; and Collins curtains. Shock absorbers on the "six."

The Haynes "Four" 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118-inch wheelbase......	$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six" 65 dynamometer horsepower, 130-inch wheelbase......	$2500 and $2700
The Haynes "Six" 65 dynamometer horsepower, 136-inch wheelbase......	$2585 and $2785

If you are in open territory, we have something *interesting* to tell you. Write us now.

The Haynes Automobile Co., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

FILL OUT COUPON TODAY

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

I am interested. Send me Elwood Haynes' great book, "The Complete Motorist," describing your latest models and send particulars of your dealers' selling agreement.

Name..

City and State..

I handle the..

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

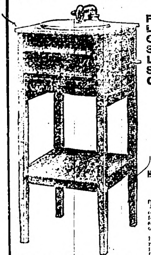
OLE MATHESON

The Round Oak Line.

We carry in stock, a full line of the famous Round Oak stoves and ranges.

A. H. Pitkin

$40.00 PHONOGRAPH FREE!



—TO—

Farmers' Clubs,
Lodges,
Churches,
Sunday Schools,
Literary Clubs,
Social Clubs,
Commercial Clubs

In the Northwest,
If Quick Action Is Taken.

The Instrument is the

Regal

Made by the Columbian Graphaphone Co.,
And Retails for $40.00.
Ask Any Columbian Dealer.

THE "REGAL" stands upright and independent of any table, cabinet or other piece of furniture: not too bulky for easy removal. Unobtrusive in design, fitting consistently into the plan of any room. The height of the "REGAL" is 25½ inches—convenient for winding and for replacing records and needles. The top is 16¾ by 17¼ inches. The finish is perfect. The motor is driven by a double spring, playing three records at one winding. The tone quality and tone volume produced by the Columbia reproducer, tone arm and continuous tone chamber regulated at will by means of the tone control shutters, are beyond comparison with the best results possible not so long ago.

THIS IS NOT A CONTEST.
Write Today for Full Particulars.

Farm, Stock & Home Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Phonograph Dept.
Please send full particulars of your phonograph offer.

Name of organization..........

Officer or member..........

Post Office..........

Rural Route.......... State..........

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

White Turkeys.

Did you ever hear of a white turkey? There is such a bird, though he is not often found. Perhaps you would imagine he would make extra good eating because of his being different from the general run of turkeys. But his flesh tastes no better than that of his bronze brothers. His feathers, however, are worth three times as much as the bronze ones.—Detroit Free Press.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.41
Flax, No. 2	1.38
Oats	.30
Barley	.31
Rye	.50

The Underdog.

The underdog usually gets $50,000,000 worth of sympathy and 2 cents' worth of assistance.

Retaliation.

Barber—Your hair needs trimming.
Victim—I suppose it does. You trimmed it yesterday.—Judge.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday May 9, 1914.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption
State of Minnesota, } s.s. No. 24.
County of Red Lake }
Office of County Auditor }

To Adele Ashall,

You are hereby notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot seven (7) of Block 75 of the original townsite of the village of St. Hilaire Minnesota, is now assessed in your name:

That on the 14th day of May A. D 1906 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1904, for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of seventy-six Cents, that upon the 7th day of April A. D 1914, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to six Dollars and ninety seven Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Adolph Satterberg said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninety-seven cents and interest on seven dollars and one cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 25th day of April A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 25th day of April A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota
M-2-3t.

Geo. P. Jones.
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th. Legislative District.

No investment pays better than a purchase of space in a live newspaper. This is another fact which has not been disputated to date. These hard facts ought to count with sensible people. Choose a real newspaper that is wide awake, progressive, up-to-date, has a healthy circulation and enjoys the the confidence of the people. Prudent buyers are constantly on the lookout for enterprising merchants. Enterprising merchants are the ones who advertise. The ones who advertise are the ones who sell the goods. No one on earth will dispute this fact. It it hard to get around cold facts.

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

As He Saw It.

"What's most liable to get broke about your automobile?" "The owner," replied Cluggins.—Livingstone Lance.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Finn.

Gastronomic Clock.

An ingenious Frenchman once devised a clock that would tell him the time in the dark, not through his eyes but through his mouth. Beside his bed he placed a large flat clock dial on which every hour was marked by a small cavity. In each of these he placed a different spice: the figure 12, for instance, held quinine and the figure 6 cloves. To find the time he felt for the short hand with his fingers and dipped them into the cavity to which it pointed, then tasted his fingers. This gave him the hour. To get the minutes he felt for the long hand and tasted the spice to which it pointed. If he tasted pepper and then nutmeg, for instance, he knew it was half past 3.

Unprofitable Gain.

Pink—What did you gain in your deal with Brown? Green—A lot of respect for Brown's business ability.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
160-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Rough on Both.

"We all think our own job the hardest," observed the humorist on his vacation.

"Yew bet," agreed the farmer. "I hev to talk like this and yew hev to spell it."—Puck.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.
CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North to
The Bank.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 6 at their hall every Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1764 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Flicker, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationary, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

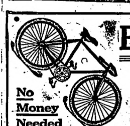
JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR
—THE—
DULUTH HERALD
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

Send for sample copies—after you've read them you'll surely want to join The Herald's happy family of satisfied readers.

DAILY BY MAIL—THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00
ADDRESS—HERALD, DULUTH, MINN.



Boys!

Do you want this dandy BICYCLE ?

No Money Needed

This is not a Prize Contest. Every boy who fills out and mails the corner coupon can earn this high-grade Bicycle for very little effort during spare time. ASK "The Bicycle Man." Mail this coupon TO-DAY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

"The Bicycle Man"
c/o The McCall Co.
236 W. 37th Street
New York City
Dear "Bicycle Man":
Please tell me how to get one of your high-grade Bicycles, without money, and for very little effort.
Name
Address

Minnesota Historical Society
ST. PAUL

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914. NUMBER 44

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Mrs. J. [illegible] was at Thief River, Monday.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Guillane autoed up from Red Lake Falls, Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Patterson autoed to Thief River, Wednesday.

Chas. Engelund returned Saturday from Crookston where he has been [illegible]

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have [illegible] seed. adv.

[illegible] Gode [illegible] Gonenerske [illegible]

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co. adv.

Myron Elliot went to Duluth to attend to some business matters, Tuesday.

Sheriff W. Lalley was in the village on business matters, Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid of the Clara church will meet at the home of Anton Peterson on May 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mortenson left Monday for Minneapolis where they will visit friends and relatives.

[illegible] midget [illegible] I. O. O. F. [illegible]

Miss [illegible] Benedicts, was a passenger on the southbound train, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Patterson autoed to Maple Lake, Wednesday to attend the [illegible] at their summer home.

Mothers' Day was fittingly observed by an excellent program at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. I. Wallace and Miss Tice were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Miss Ethel Hanson of Warren, Minn., has been visiting a few days at the Rev. Larson home.

H. E. Ives was down from Thief River, with his new auto, Friday.

Albert Larson was at Thief River Falls, Friday.

J. A. Swore, candidate for County Treasurer, called on the voters in this village, this week.

C. L. Hanson of Thief River, was in the village attending to business matters, Wednesday.

Miss Esther Palmer entertained the Thimble Bee, Tuesday.

J. A. Duffy and Chas. Folkner of Red Lake Falls, were in this village, Friday.

Anton Anderson of Wylie, Minn., has been awarded the contract for the construction of Ditch north northwest of town.

Mrs. A. F. Hall came over from Bagley, Friday evening to spend the week end.

A. Setterberg, has had a coat of paint applied to the metal roof of his barn which adds materially to its appearance.

I. Dahlin is having a coat of paint put on the front of his place of business.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.60.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Sever Hoff, who is holding down a homestead near Little Forks, Minn., came Saturday to spend the summer with his family.

Good warm supper this evening at the I. O. O. F. building, from 5:30 o'clock on. Good singing will be furnished

The Ladies Aid of the Scand. Mission church meet with Mrs. Solomon Swenson Thursday afternoon May 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin went to Crookston, Wednesday and will spend a few days there visiting relatives and friends.

There will be confirmation services and communion at the United Church a week from tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

George Biskey has recieved a new motorcycle with a side car attachment which he will use for delivery purposes on his mail route.

James Amble has secured employment with a contracting painter at Grand Forks, and left Wednesday to take up his new duties.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

For sale,—A good as new Henney top buggy, at a reasonable price.

M-2-tf Annie J. Fellman

What does education mean to you? Write Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., and they will tell you.

The Y. P. S. of the Scand. Elim church meet in church Saturday May 23rd at 7:45 p. m. A good program will be rendered.

Girls Wanted

Kitchen girls wanted at Hotel Crookston, Crookston, Minn. 3t

The business meeting of the Scand. Elim Mission church will be held Friday May 22nd at 1 p. m. All members are asked to be present.

Glenn Maltz, R. Wallin, G. Naplin, Ole Braaum, and A. H. Pitkin were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Maurits Brink came over on his new motorcycle, from Plummer, Wednesday.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Do not forget your real estate taxes. Ten percent penalty is added June 1, 1914.

Andrew Trovaten,
m-16-2t Co. Treasurer.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. **$1** starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Development Meeting

The Northern Minnesota Development Association will meet at Thief River Falls, June, 3, 4, and 5th. A fine program has been arranged and the meeting promises to be the largest ever held since the organization of the Association.

Plan Picnic

The members of the St. Hilaire Creamery Ass'n are planning a midsummer picnic to be held at the grounds near the south bridge.

Mr. J. Winkjer, State Dairy and Food Inspector will deliver an address. The exact date and further particulars will be published as soon as the arrangements are completed.

New Orchard

Richard Wallin is busy setting out trees in the new orchard he is starting near the north bridge. Mr. Wallin has had considerable experience in fruit raising and his experiments will be watched with interest. Mr. Amble the local nurseryman is furnishing the trees.

Bees for Sale

Twenty colonies of bees in patent hives, must be sold for half price. A splendid chance to make your own honey. Inquire of Mrs. E. E. Fletcher, Red Lake Falls, Minn. m-9-2t

A Fine Program

A packed house greeted the program given by the pupils of the local school, at the Imperial Hall, Saturday evening. The entire program which was very good showed that no pains had been spared in preparation for the event, and was a credit to both pupils and teachers.

Michelet Files

Wilhelm Michelet, the Judge of Probate, has filed as a candidate for reelection.

Jurymen Selected

Following is the list of Grand and Petit Jurymen who will serve at the June term of court.

Alfred Olson	Bray
C. A. Lindquist	Bray
Ole Holmen	Clover Leaf
William Vaughn	Highlanding
Julius Olson	Hickory
C. P. Brorby	Kratka
Swen Carlson	Kratka
Wie O Sande	Numedal
Hans B. Stephens	Numedal
P. E. Soderberg	Norden
C. A. Melin	Polk Centre
James Gilbertson	River Falls
Severt Nelson	Mayfield
Hogen Hanson	Sanders
L. C. Fevig	Star
G. O. Gustafson	Smiley
Peder Omundson	Silverton
John Baner	Silverton
Sander Engerbretson	St. Hilaire
W. W. Prichard	Thief River Falls
F. A. Protx	Thief River Falls
I. J. Foss	Thief River Falls
Henry Amble	Thief River Falls
PETIT JURORS	
Albert Anderson	Black River
Gust A. Lindblom	Bray
Emil Larson	Bray
T. T. Kvale	Hickory
P. P. Palmer	Highlanding
R. M. Johnson	Kratka
Arne Gunderson	Kratka
Hans Baardson	Numedal
Louis Dimon	Norden
Henry Kaushagen	North
Wm. Crown	Polk Center
A. Bjornquist	River Falls
Rupert Nelson	River Falls
Andrew Halvorson	Reiner
Henry Blaske	Rocksbury
Ole Larson	Sanders
James Turnwall	Sanders
Lewis Stenseth	Smiley
O. Odegard	Star
Lars Loberg	St. Hilaire
A. Setterberg	St. Hilaire
C. F. Carlsen	Wyandotte
Louis Lonson	Thief River Falls
Ben Christianson	Thief River Falls

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude to our many friends in St. Hilaire, who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement.

Mrs. J. A. Dainard.
Mrs. Jens Nelson.
Mr. L. J. Stranahan.
Mr. E. H. Stranahan.

◆◆◆

Hints Plentiful.

Gibbs (with newspaper)—Here's an article entitled "Hints About Taxes." Care to read it? Dibbs—No, thanks. The hints given by the regular collectors are quite sufficient.—Boston Transcript.

ST. PAUL WANTS FARMERS' GRAIN

Equity Co-operative Exchange May Move From Minneapolis.

ORGANIZATION GROWING FAST

Expects to Handle Large Percentage of Northwestern Crops Within a Few Years.

Indications are that the Equity Co-operative Exchange, the farmers' terminal grain marketing agency, will move from Minneapolis to St. Paul. Business organizations of St. Paul are negotiating with the farmers and if present plans are carried out the headquarters of the farmers' co-operative grain marketing movement will locate in the Saintly City. This means also that St. Paul will be headquarters for the co-operative marketing movement in various other products in which farmers are interested.

The many Northwestern farmers who are back of the farmers' co-operative marketing movement feel that their terminal grain marketing agency has never received a fair deal from business men of Minneapolis. The Equity Co-operative Exchange has made steady progress since it was organized in August, 1912, but it has had the fierce opposition of the combined grain interests in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce right from the start. The Chamber of Commerce interests are closely affiliated with banks and other business institutions of Minneapolis.

At the big co-operative marketing convention held in Minneapolis a few weeks ago, St. Paul business men invited the farmers to locate their co-operative exchange in that city. The fact that the large volume of grain handled by the Equity Co-operative Exchange is sold almost entirely to mills and buyers outside of Minneapolis, which would make it possible for the farmers' exchange to establish its headquarters in either city, gave St. Paul its opportunity. St. Paul business men see in the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Exchange an opportunity to get for St. Paul a good share of the grain trade.

Movement Grows Rapidly.

It is predicted by men who have given the matter careful study that the Co-operative Exchange will be handling a large percentage of the Northwestern grain crop in a comparatively few years. The farmers of Western Canada entered the terminal grain markets with their own agency only a few years ago and are now handling almost one-half of Canada's annual grain crop. The Equity Co-operative Exchange has shown that it can build up a market for grain outside the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Duluth Board of Trade, and with adequate terminal elevator facilities and fair treatment in banking accommodations the volume of grain handled by the Farmers' Co-operative Exchange is expected to increase rapidly. This business cleared through St. Paul would add mightily to the Saintly City's trade totals and subtract just that much from the business of Minneapolis.

Farmers Want Open Market.

The farmers interested in the co-operative marketing movement are determined to secure better terminal marketing conditions. The recent co-operative marketing convention in Minneapolis took steps to carry on the fight for an open public grain market and to reform abuses which they say have grown up in the grain trade. Some of these abuses they propose to reform by legislation, others by creating an open board of trade, which will be established in St. Paul in case the Equity Co-operative Exchange moves to that city.

Exchange Entirely Co-operative.

The Farmers' Equity Co-operative Exchange is entirely a co-operative organization. It is owned by farmers. The men in charge of the exchange work on salary. The profits, over and above the 8 per cent dividend on capital stock, are shared among patrons according to the amount of grain shipped to the exchange.

The movement to establish a farmers' co-operative grain exchange in the terminal markets originated among Equity farmers in North Dakota, but the movement rapidly spread to other states and there are now on the board of directors of the exchange representatives of the principal farmers' operative organizations of Minneso North and South Dakota and Montana. The exchange has the endorsement of the genuine farmers' co-operative organizations of those four states.

The farmers' co-operative terminal grain marketing movement is the outgrowth of the farmers' co-operative elevator movement, which established the farmers' elevators as important factors in the local grain markets at hundreds of points in the Northwest. These farmers' co-operative elevator companies are now carrying their co-operative marketing of grain into the terminal markets with the purpose of controlling the marketing of their grain from the fields to the actual consumer.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Wyandotte

Roy Sumpter and Elias Peterson attended the play in St. Hilaire, Saturday evening.

Mrs. O. Peterson was a St. Hilaire visitor, Friday.

Mabel and Elmer Erickson and Roy, Charley, Ruth, and Neva Sumpter called at the I. Wallace home Thursday.

Mrs. A. P. Sandberg and son Henry were at St. Hilaire, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sumpter were to Thief Tiver, Saturday.

Mr. Nels Alfsen of St. Hilaire called at M. Peterson's Saturday.

The Y. P. S. of the Clearwater church was held at the P. Kolseth home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe and Rev. and Mrs. Smith visited at the Wallace home Sunday.

Mr. Anton Peterson and daughter Selma were St. Hilaire visitors, Monday.

Miss Louisa Frestad is the guest of Anna Alberg this week.

Mr. T. D. Tice left Thursday for Lancaster, He returned Saturday.

Elmer, Mabel, and Aliek Erickson; George, Julius, Lena, Ellen, and Fred Peterson visited at the Sumpter home, Sunday,

River Falls

Mr. and Mrs G. B. Peterson and Tilda Brevig were at Thief River, between trains, Friday.

Miss Bertilda Peterson left for Brooks, Friday, to visit with friends.

Oscar Hogquist was a visitor at Thief River, Thursday.

Several of the young men in this neighborhood must have been appointed road inspectors as they seem to be doing much of that work during there fine evenings.

The school board is planning on putting cushions and lazy-backs on the school house porch.

JOHN ANDERSON.

JOHN ANDERSON, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent.
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw,
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo!

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi ane anither.
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo!
—Robert Burns.

NONE ABOVE HER.

SHE was good as she was fair—
None, none on earth above her—
As pure in thought as angels are.
To know her was to love her.
—Samuel Rogers.

Facts About the Suez Canal.

The Suez canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red sea, shortening the route to India from England and America more than 5,000 miles. It was commenced in 1859 and completed in 1869. Length, 100 miles; average breadth, 329 feet; depth, 26 feet. Cost in gold, $65,000,000. Distances: English channel to Calcutta via Cape of Good Hope, 13,000 miles; via canal, 8,000; New York to Calcutta via Cape of Good Hope, 14,560 miles; via canal, 9,500.

Moving Pictures.

"How true to life the moving pictures are!" "Yes, indeed. They're the reel thing!"

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clear water, Red Lake and Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for development of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will help compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

County Option.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Bray

Fredolph and Arvid Anderson made a business trip to Thief River Falls, Saturday.

John Nelson returned from Warren, Friday, where he has consulted a physcian.

Mrs. C. P. Swanson and family, Hildor, Ernest, and Oscar Akerlund Hilda Fossum, and Mr. and Mrs. Gust Scholin and daughter called at P. A. Lindblom's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Crown were at Thief River Falls last Friday, returning Saturday.

Emil Larson was around assessing last week.

Henry Lindblom and daughter Mabel and Mrs Gust Scholin and Ila drove to Thief River, Monday.

Andrew Johnson called at John Olson's Sunday.

Christ Person called at Sam Person Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Borgen from Thief River Falls, came home this week to visit at the parental home.

A large number attended the Y. P. S. at Nels Johnson's Sunday evening.

It s reported that seeding is all done except the flax, and most of the corn is planted.

Miss Nora Anderson came home Friday after an extended trip to New York and other cities. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. N. K. Anderson from Gilby N. D. where the latter has visited with her daughter Mrs. Dan Johnson.

Alma Anderson came from Thief River Falls to spend the week-end at home.

For County Treasuror

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge my self to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16t 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools.

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reglar advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by O. A. Naplin at the regular advertising rates.

To the voters of Pennington County:

I hereby announce myself as nonpartisan candidate for the office of County Attorney. At this time I consider it unnecessay to state my position for I am no stranger in this county. Your vote will be appreciated at the coming primary election, and if nominated, your further support during the campaign is solicited.

Respectfully yours,
O. A. Naplin

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.10 a bound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 s
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Wanted

We wish to know the personal experience of anyone in this county, who is interested in BOOSTING his District. Tell us just what YOU have done since coming to this County. Send a picture of yourself and farm if possible. Give your Post Office address.

Write,
W. R. Mackenzie, Secretary
Northern Minn., Development Association.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Cheering Him Up.

Little Elmer—Grampa, why do you look so sad? Grandpa—I was just thinking. Here I am, sixty years of age, and I have never done anything that will be likely to make posterity remember me. Little Elmer—Oh, well, don't worry. Mebby you'll still have a chance to live in history as somebody's grandfather.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, introduced resolution to investigate the character and value to the general public of the river and harbor project "to which the government is now committed, aggregating $305,000,000."

• • •

Democratic leaders in the house anxious to get congress out of Washington by July 10, have called a party caucus, through which they hope to expedite consideration and passage of the anti-trust bills on the administration program.

• • •

Representative Keating of Colorado has introduced a bill to provide for retirement of Philippine scouts and officers who served in civil war, Spanish war or Philippine insurrection or five years in the regular United States army.

• • •

Establishment of a parcel post system between the United States and Greece, to become effective at once has been announced. Twelve cents a pound will be the rate from the United States. Packages must not weigh more than eleven pounds.

• • •

Hereafter the second Sunday of May will be National Mothers' day. The senate has agreed to the house resolution requesting the president to issue aproclamation naming next Sunday as Mothers' day, designating as Mothers' day in the coming years the second Sunday each May.

DOMESTIC.

Payments of compensation to Wisconsin workmen injured through industrial accidents passed the million a year mark in April. This is shown in the tabulations of the industrial commission just completed for the month.

• • •

Eight members of the Chicago Board of Education, including its president, were sentenced to thirty days in jail for contempt of court for refusing to obey the order of Circuit Judge Foell reinstating four members of the board.

• • •

Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Philippines since 1901, was unanimously elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey at the annual convention of the clergy and laity of the jurisdiction at Trenton.

• • •

A train on the newly completed trans-continental Grand Trunk Pacific railway was ditched near Westrose Lake, in British Columbia. C. Van Ardsol, divisional engineer; Mrs. Marion Patterson, Vancouver, and twelve others were injured, those named seriously.

• • •

One provision of the administration anti-trust bill threatens to put an indirect tax on the American people of $10,000,000 a year, according to a statement made before the senate interstate commerce committee by E. W. Shaw, editor of a business magazine.

• • •

Mine No. 6 of the New River Colleries company at Eccles, W. Va., was sealed after 158 bodies had been removed. Fourteen of the men killed in the explosion the afternoon of April 28 remain in the workings and will not be taken out until the mine has been cleared of debris.

• • •

Strikers in the Trinidad district, which included the big tent colony at San Rafael Height, surrendered seventy-two arms of all character to the federal army officers. Among the lot were some with broken stocks, bursted barrels, broken hammers and many small caliber guns and pistols.

• • •

The first big memorandum of expense on account of the Mexican crisis sent to congress was submitted when the house received estimates aggregating $2,701,327 for pay, subsistence, supplies, horses, barracks, transportation and engineering work for the troops on the Mexican border.

John F. Jelks, oleomargarine manufacturer, was fined $10,000 and sentenced to two years in jail at Chicago for conspiracy to defraud the government of taxes on illicitly colored oleomargarine.

• • •

As a sequence to the acquittal Thursday at Terre Haute, Ind., of Mayor Don M. Roberts of the charge of conspiracy in primary and election frauds, Special Prosecutor Roach dismissed all the cases in which the mayor had been indicted for alleged election frauds.

• • •

The navy department has sent orders to the naval recruiting stations to accept no more applications for enlistment in the navy except from those who have been honorably discharged.

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B. J. Matsen, assistant general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, who returned to Trinidad after visiting the Heurfano county field, estimated the total damage done by strikers to the mines in southern Colorado in the last two weeks at at least $500,000.

• • •

Flat City, in the Iditarod district, Alaska, was almost wiped out by fire, according to wireless advices received. Twenty buildings were destroyed, including the Arctic Brotherhood club house.

Havana is to have a capital building to cost $1,000,000.

• • •

The silver alone stored in the United States treasury at New York weighs 2,500 tons.

• • •

An appeal of the state of New York from the decision of Federal Judge Edgar Aldrich, granting Harry K. Thaw's petition for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his extradition to New York, has filed at Concord, N. H. The appeal contends that the court erred in nine particulars.

• • •

A six-hour day is the ultimate demand of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, according to the statement of John Williams of Pittsburg, president of that organization, in an address before the annual convention which convened at Columbus, Ohio.

• • •

John Agnew, an inspector in the city building department, has just completed sixty-two years of continuous service for Chicago. His fellow workers recognized his long service by presenting him with a gold watch. Agnew is eighty-two years old and holds the title of being the oldest man on the municipal pay roll.

• • •

A coroner's jury which investigated the suicide of Charles W. Post, the cereal food millionaire, returned a non-committal verdict, simply finding that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound. Dr. J. C. Bainbridge, his physician, testified that Post unquestionably was suffering from temporary insanity when he shot himself.

• • •

Judge J. M. Lowe of Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected president of the National Old Trails Road association at its annual convention at Indianapolis. The 1915 meeting of the association will be held at Grand Canyon, Ariz. Other officers elected are: Rev. Harvey M. Shields, Dawson, N. M., vice president, and Frank A. Davis, Herrington, Kan., secretary-treasurer.

• • •

At a joint session at Memphis of the National Conference on the Education of Backward Truant, Delinquent and Dependent Children and the American Association of Officials of Charities and Corrections, Miss Julia P. Lathrop, chief of the government's children's bureau, made a plea for coöperation between official and volunteer agencies in child welfare work.

FOREIGN.

Countess Edmond de Pourtales, who was famous in the court of Napoleon III on account of beauty and social power, died at Paris, aged 78.

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Much has been written about the capitals of Europe, their situation, attractions and individual charms and those who journey abroad make it their religious duty to at least pay homage to London, Paris, Berlin and Rome.

• • •

An earthquake brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Etna. The number of dead is officially given as 139, with about 350 injured, but as yet a large portion of the devastated territory has not been inspected.

• • •

Nicholas II is having a new wall built to the north of Peterhof park, where he dwells every summer, and he will shortly have the high gates of Tsarskoe Selo made still higher. These are signs and symbols of his latest hermit-like phase.

• • •

The Russian government has decided to send steamers Hertha and Andromeda and the motor ship Tatiana to search for the Arctic explorer Lieutenant Sedoff, who started for the North pole two years ago, supposedly attempting the use of polar bears as draught animals.

• • •

The moving picture operator is playing an important part in the effort of Pancho Villa to overthrow Victoriano Huerta in Mexico. In fact, "reel life" may prove the undoing of Villa, proclaimed by some as a simon-pure, blown-in-the-bottle, sure enough brand of patriot, and execrated by others as a villain of the most villainous type.

• • •

All attention on the Mexican situation has turned to the condition of affairs in Mexico City, where the next scene in the international drama is looked for by many American and foreign observers. The outside world knows little of what is really going on there. It is impossible for any correspondent in the capital to send any but a closely censored report.

• • •

James W. Gerard, United States ambassador at Berlin, has received instructions from the State department at Washington to make a formal expression of thanks to the German government for the energetic assistance given by the commander and crew of the German Dresden in rescuing American refugees at Tampico.

• • •

A Berlin dispatch, says an official, who has arrived in Berlin from South America says he met Colonel Roosevelt and that the latter is very anxious to get into the Mexican fray at the earliest possible moment.

• • •

By order of General Fidel Avila, chief of arms at Juarez, the duty on flour entering Mexico has been suspended. This action was taken to relieve the distress among the poor of the state of Chihuahua who were thrown out of work when American mining properties were closed.

• • •

The archbishop of Quebec, Monsignor Begin, recently created a cardinal by the pope, has left Quebec for New York, en route to Rome, where he will attend the consistory on May 25 and receive the cardinal's hat.

• • •

Lieutenant Saint Lague was killed and Pierre Ronnenanu received slight injuries when the French army aeroplane flying at Rabat, Morocco, capsized and fell from a height of 1,200 feet. The aviators were returning from a long scouting expedition over country occupied by hostile Moros.

DESPERATE REBEL ATTACK CAPTURES CITY OF TAMPICO

TROOPS OF MEXICAN FEDERAL GARRISON FLEE BY RAIL, SAYS REPORT OF REAR ADMIRAL MAYO.

HARDEST BATTLE COMES AS PORT TOWN CAPITULATES

Rebel Army Occupies Town—Huerta's Gunboats Go Out and Anchor Near Foreign Ships—No Details Concerning Loss of Life.

Washington, May 15.—Evacuation of Tampico by the Mexican federal garrison came late Wednesday, according to a relayed wireless despatch to the navy department from Rear Admiral Mayo. The federal troops left by the railroad.

Gunboats Forced to Flee.

Rear Admiral Mayor reported that the Mexican federal gunboats, Bravo and Zaragoza, steamed out of the Panuco river and anchored near the foreign warships outside.

The gunboats had been the chief support of the garrison, and their flight was accepted by naval officers as meaning that the constitutionalists were about to occupy the town.

That the rebels encountered desperate resistance in their final attack on Tampico and that they were compelled to carry their fight to the heart of the town, was indicated by Rear Admiral Mayo's report. He stated that when it was reported that rebels had occupied Tampico, there was heavy rifle firing in the plaza and that the big gun firing continued.

Details are Lacking.

Advices received by constitutionalists here told of the federal evacuation of Tampico, but details were lacking.

The federals were retreating by way of the railroad leading to San Luis Potosi and it was assumed they hoped to reach Pachuca, the terminus of a railway line that leads indirectly to Mexico City.

The railroad out of Tampico to Monterey is held by the constitutionalists.

Heavy Firing Reported.

Galveston, Texas.—Advices from Vera Cruz received here state that the fighting has about ceased at Tampico and the federals are evacuating the city by way of the railroad line. There was said to be heavy firing in the city of Tampico near the close of the battle.

Loss of Life Not Known.

Juarez, Mex.—Word was receved by constitutionalists officials here that the constitutionalists forces, under General Pablo Gonzales, were occupying Tampico. No details as to the loss of life or damage to property have been received.

GEN. MAAS IS SUPPLANTED

Mexican Officer in Command Outside Vera Cruz Loses Place Which Causes Speculation in Washington.

Washington, May 15.—News reached Washington through official sources that Gen. Garcia Pena, one of the highest ranking officers in the Mexican federal army, had taken command of the forces outside Vera Cruz, superseding General Maas.

This news caused all manner of speculation around the state, war and navy departments. Some officials were inclined to attach special significance to the move, seeing evidence of Huerta's intention to strengthen his position around the port occupied by Americans and possibly to assume an offensive attitude. On the other hand it was suggested that General Maas' conduct had displeased the dictator and that his removal probably had nothing to do with the international situation.

Those who took the less optimistic view thought the fall of Tampico yesterday might have had effect of making Huerta desperate and leading him to take some steps that might force the hand of the United States without waiting the outcome of the pending mediation negotiations.

Great Throngs View Remains.

Chicago, May 15.—The return of the body of Samuel Meisenberg, the Chicago boy who was among the first of the American marines to lose his life in the occupation of Vera Cruz, was marked by panic in the city hall where the body lay in state for three hours. So great was the crush to view the catafalque in the rotunda of the municipal building that scores of women fainted while men, caught in the smothering press, cried for air.

British Boats Sink; 17 Die.

London, May 15.—The steam collier Turrethill has sunk, owing to the shifting of her cargo, off South Wold, in the North sea. The chief engineer, who was picked up by a passing steamer, said that the steamer turned turtle, heeling over so rapidly that there was no chance to launch the boats. The remainder of the crew, numbering 12, are believed to have been drowned. A steam pilot cutter was sunk by a steamer in Bristol channel. Five men were drowned and 16 saved.

Mediators Will Arrive Saturday.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 14.—The South American mediators will arrive in Buffalo, en route to this resort at 8:25 a. m. Saturday, according to a message from Washington received by the management of the hotel where the mediation congress will be held. The party will be taken from Buffalo in automobiles. A cablegram from Vera Cruz stated that the Mexican delegates arrived in Key West Wednesday and will reach here late Sunday night.

CITY OF MEXICO PLACE OF TERROR

Medill McCormick Tells Perils Met in Huerta's Capital.

AMERICANS KEPT IN PRISON

Correspondents Are Arrested and Insulted—Trade Is at a Standstill and All Feel Dictator's Government Is Doomed.

By MEDILL M'CORMICK,
Special Correspondent in Mexico of the Chicago Daily News.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 12.—Americans are in prison in Mexico City, held incommunicado in places unknown to the Brazilian legation. I do not know how many are so held by the police. When I left Mexico City on a French special train for Puerto Mexico, Walter Whiffen of the Associated Press was under arrest for the second time within 24 hours. Mr. Doster of the International News service was in jail, and so was Mr. Sutton of the Washington Post. An American named Schuler and a locomotive engineer who had returned from Cuba looking for his family were also in prison.

Luis d'Antin, interpreter for the American embassy, dares not leave the precincts of the Brazilian legation, while his wife is afraid to leave the house in which she is hiding. The Mexicans would have taken d'Antin, but for the intervention of the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the mediating powers.

Americans Are Not Safe.

The City of Mexico is inarticulate, dazed, afraid. Americans are not safe there and they ought to leave. Other foreigners are alarmed. Mexicans do not speak aloud the names of conspicuous men or of strategically important places. There are Mexican spies everywhere and everywhere they are looking for American spies. The Mexican authorities hold that war exists, but that there is an armistice by virtue of the mediation of the "A.-B.-C." powers. Yet no American is permitted to send a cable message or telegram. I had to get a foreign friend to inform my family and the Daily News of my release a second time and he doubted whether the message had passed the censor.

Press messages by correspondents who are not Americans are censored so that they are valueless. Although Americans are not safe and are forbidden to cable home, they cannot go to the British or German legation for protection. There may be reasons of high diplomacy why Brazil should represent our interests in Mexico, but it is a fact that although he does his best, Senor Cardoso do Oliviera is unable sufficiently to protect our fellow citizens in Mexico City if there be rioting. Even if there is none I am afraid we shall be sorry that the care of American interests was taken out of the hands of Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister.

Suspicion and Menace in Air.

When Richard Harding Davis and I reached Mexico City after our trip from Vera Cruz we went about looking for lodging and food. Suspicion and menace were in the air. Rurales and police with firearms patrolled the streets, which by day were almost as bare of life as by night. Every automobile bore the flag of its owner. Many flags hung from the windows for the protection of the houses and gave the city a sardonic look, like that of a horrid old woman dying with a painted face and decked with finery.

Saturday morning I set about my mission to see certain well-informed foreigners and Mexicans, to bring out of the city the news of conditions which the censor refuses to pass and which, indeed, it would be dangerous for a resident to go about collecting. I saw important members of the French, German and English colonies, as well as Americans. I have reason to believe that no correspondent for weeks has been able to receive such important expressions of opinion.

Huerta Government Doomed.

The Huerta government cannot advance against General Villa, starved as it is for revenue and ammunition, and presently it must fall. How long it can resist Villa's advance is problematical. There is now talk of General Huerta's overthrow by local revolution and of his assassination. I saw him out automobiling. Many people think that he wishes to provoke intervention and that he sent General Navarett toward Vera Cruz for that purpose.

Trade is at a standstill. No freight is moving on the railroads and oil fuel is becoming so scarce that the number of passenger trains has been radically reduced. Control of the Mexican railway has been taken by the government from its English owners. People fear a sacking of the city by the victorious Villa forces or its looting by the mob if General Huerta is killed or overthrown by a local revolution.

They Advocate Intervention.

Thus it happens that some Mexicans and nearly all foreigners now advocate intervention. Everywhere, I asked two questions:

First—"If General Huerta resign and the Carranzistas consent to a compromise, are there enough elements out of which a reasonably representative government can be constituted?"

"Yes," was the answer most frequently given, "if they and the mediating powers give to the United States their moral authorization to intervene. If the Huertistas and Carranzistas refuse to compromise their differences, no."

Second—"Is a single presidential autocrat necessary to the preservation of order in Mexico?"

"No, if a compromise government is assured of American military support in the event of further revolution."

Pessimism Is General.

But none of those with whom I talked was sanguine. All considered compromise possible rather than probable. I shared their pessimism as I went past the battered American club to the beleaguered and worried little Brazilian minister. What hope is there for a people whose government builds an opera house more beautiful than any such building in the British empire or the United States, while the majority of the people have neither letters in their heads nor shoes on their feet?

Henry Rice, who used to live in Chicago, took me to the general of police. We drove past cabmen who looked and dressed like blanket Indians and past officers as smartly uniformed as the French artillery staff. The general gave us permission to leave the city. We hurried pass the boulevard ed Y. M. C. A. building to the French special train, on which we had been invited to go to Puerto Mexico, lest the general of police change his mind.

Describes His Experiences.

I do not like to give too much space to our own experiences, but I must relate them in so far as they illustrate conditions and the attitude of the Huertistas toward Americans. Twice we were arrested and once held incommunicado a short time and searched as spies for incriminating documents. Thursday morning Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer and I left Vera Cruz by train for the gap in the railway where the Mexicans cut the track April 22. It is not surprising that we were stopped. It is surprising that two of us got to Mexico City and back again with so little delay.

Palmer has the appearance of an American man of letters. Davis says the farther we advanced into the interior the more I looked like a shaven Uncle Sam. Davis himself looked to me like a mixture of John Drew and Theodore Roosevelt shaken well before using. He and I, anyway, seemed selected for defeat. Adam Weimar, a German-American employed by the Banco National, who started with us from Vera Cruz, did what he could to help us. Davis had letters from the Brazilian consul to his minister in Mexico City. I had a personal letter from the French consul introducing Davis and me to General Maas, while in addition I had a certificate which showed that I represented a great English newspaper. Our credentials, like Mercutio's, were not much, but enough, but Palmer had only a visiting card.

Men Placed Under Arrest.

From the gap we rode by rail to Paso del Macho, where we stopped for luncheon.

It was very hot and the platform was packed with waiting Mexican refugees from Vera Cruz. Suddenly I saw Davis going through the crowd with a shabby little officer at his elbow. As I started to his rescue another officer, still shabbier, tapped me on the arm and invited me to follow him. I did. As the guard closed around us we turned to welcome Palmer's solemn accession to our ranks.

Off to the jail we marched, little sandaled soldiers shuffling along on either side. They drove a crowd of men and women out of the jail court into the jail, and asked us for our papers. They read the papers and then offered a chair first to Palmer, not to sit on, but to facilitate the removal of his boots to see if his socks contained dispatches. They searched us, but I politely refused to give up my letter to General Maas, which saved us. I unlimbered my Spanish. They put us in a nice cell and sent for another officer.

Sentinel Loads His Gun.

Meanwhile a lieutenant, who looked like a doorkeeper in a "movie" show, put a sentinel over each of us and ostentatiously loaded his gun. Davis said something by way of condolence. "Silencio!" said his sentinel.

So we sat, cross, hot and mum—above all, mum. Presently came a lieutenant who could speak French. I unlimbered that language, too, and out we were sent without a guard. General Maas was very civil. He did not ask Davis or me about our nationality, but Palmer's visiting card would not do. He had to go back to Vera Cruz.

We had no more adventures. A drunken brakeman said he was death on Americans, but if we were English we could give him a few centavos for beer. At Orizaba we spent a comfortable night in a hotel kept by a Frenchman. Friday we left for Mexico City. It was not until we were leaving the railroad station for our hotel in the capital that anything befell us. Then a young man with the manners of a hotel runner stopped us. We discovered that he was a detective.

Accompanied by this man and a half a dozen of his colleagues, we went to the office of the inspector of police. With us went E. T. Oakley, resident correspondent of the London Times, to see us through. There we found Walter Whiffen, who had been confined for twenty-four hours without a bed, linen or sanitary facilities. Sutton also was there. Oakley vouched for us and presently we were taken to the Brazilian legation and after an hour's parley were released upon our agreement to leave the city within twenty-four hours and to send no news by mail or cable during our stay there.

Effect of Wireless on Birds.

Observations made in sections of the world where there are many wireless stations indicate that birds are disturbed in a singular way by the wireless waves. It is stated that gulls are apparently the principal sufferers, but that also large numbers of doves are in some way prevented from finding their way home when there are wireless stations in the line of flight. This strange phenomenon is attributed to some effect of the ether waves not yet understood.

"Meant Sarcastic."

A lady in a town lying under the Rockies was much distressed at hearing a small clique in her town refer to themselves as the "smart set." She appealed to an ex-United States senator and asked him what he understood by the term "the smart set." He replied: "I think I can give you an inkling. In the eastern part of Colorado and in the western part of Nebraska there is a large tract of land known as the 'rain belt.' It never rains there.'"

TWO SPLENDID NEW CANDIES

Country Ginger a Substitute for the Present Variety—Preparation of Cherry Morsels.

Country Ginger.—This is an excellent substitute for the ordinary preserved ginger, and it is quite easy to prepare at a comparatively little expense, carrots being the chief ingredient. White carrots are preferable, but in their stead small yellow ones will answer equally well. Select a pound of carrots of fine texture and boil them for ten minutes, scrape off the outer rind, remove the points and the core and cut into pieces about a quarter of an inch thick. Boil these until they are quite tender, changing the water several times. Add two pounds of sugar, one quart of water, two ounces of green ginger root cut very fine, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Boil the mixture for 15 minutes. Allow it to stand overnight and boil again; repeat this process for three days until the sirup is very thick. Finally heat the sirup and strain it, leave it to harden, cut into cubes, roll them in granulated sugar and place them on a tray in a warm oven to dry. The oven must be just hot enough to dry the cubes quickly.

Cherry Morsels.—Boil together in an enamel saucepan two cupfuls of sugar, a quarter of a cake of chocolate grated fine, a cupful of cream and two tablespoonfuls of butter, stirring all well together until a drop of the mixture tried in cold water hardens into a soft ball. Add to this one teaspoonful of lemon extract, one teaspoonful of almond extract and a cupful of preserved cherries chopped fine. Finally, take the saucepan off the fire, stir the mixture until it is smooth and creamy and drop into paper cases or tiny tins. When nearly hard decorate each ball with quarters of preserved cherries and a little granulated sugar.

HINTS FOR BUSY HOUSEWIFE

How to Give Cauliflower a Better Flavor—Softening Shoe Polish—Smoking Oil Stoves.

To give cauliflower a better flavor cook it in milk and water—it will also look whiter than when just cooked in water.

To insure the bluing being evenly distributed in making blue rinse water for clothes, add a little salt to it.

To soften shoe polish that has become quite dry in keeping, moisten it with a little turpentine. This softens the polish, making it usable at once, and also gives a good gloss to the leather.

To prevent oil stoves from smoking, dissolve one tablespoonful of common salt in every pint of paraffin oil that you use. This gives a much cleaner light, and prevents the stove from rusting when stored away.

Snowflake Fritters.

Beat two eggs well, add one and one-half cupfuls flour and knead well. Flour the breadboard thoroughly and roll out very thin as for vermicelli. Cut into oblong strips about five inches long and in center of each cut a cross. Throw into boiling lard or rendered butter, fry quickly, turn and remove. Sprinkle them with powdered sugar and serve on platter. They look very dainty and are all curled up. Serve with side dishes of any kind of fruit.

Rice Reringue.

One cupful of rice boiled until soft. Drain off the water and let the rice cool. Then add a quart of milk and the well-beaten yolks of three eggs. Flavor with vanilla; three tablespoonfuls of sugar and grated nutmeg, and bake for about half an hour. When slightly cool, beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread over the top. Brown this meringue and serve either at once or when cold, with a side dish of jelly.

Pineapple Pie.

Grate a large pineapple and mix it with two cupfuls of sugar. Add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one and one-half cupfuls of sweet cream. Bake in a rich crust, add a meringue made with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, with six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and flavored with pineapple extract. Return to the oven to brown.

Boneless Birds.

Take a piece of round steak, cut in pieces three inches wide and three or four inches long. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, a little onion, pepper, salt and butter; then roll this in the pieces of steak. Put together with toothpicks and fry in lard. When both sides are brown, pour boiling water over and simmer about two hours. Serve hot.

Home Chili Sauce.

A dozen tomatoes, eight green peppers, two onions, a half dozen small chili peppers. Will make two or three bottles or about a quart.

Boil three cups of good vinegar and put into it the vegetables fine chopped and salted to taste. Boil an hour and a half and bottle without straining. More may be made but proportions are the same.

Peppermint Drops.

To make peppermint drops take two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of water, two teaspoonfuls peppermint, pinch of cream of tartar. Boil hard in a saucepan for about three minutes and add peppermint. Take from fire until white and creamy. Drop on paraffin paper. Twist the spoon to make round.

Cocoanut Pudding.

Mix one and one-half pints of milk with three level teaspoonfuls of cornstarch and four teaspoonfuls of sugar. Add the beaten whites of three eggs and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and heat in a double boiler until nearly set. Add half a grated cocoanut and turn into a mold. Chill before serving.

For the Sink and Drain.

To rid the sinks and drains of an offensive odor pour a strong solution of borax and hot water into them.

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 623 Monroe St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Pettit's Eye Salve SMARTING SORE LIDS

ANCIENTS KNEW OF GLAZING

Proof That Early Inhabitants of Mexico Used Process in the Manufacture of Pottery.

The discovery by Henry C. Mercer of Daylestown, Pa., that the ancient inhabitants of Mexico used a glazing process in the manufacture of their pottery has revolutionized the views of ceramic experts at the University of Pennsylvania, and may lead, says American Art News, to the discovery of beds of clay suitable for use today.

Mr. Mercer, who is an expert on tiling, and a former curator of the University museum, during a recent study of Mexican potteries at the museum, had his attention called to the variance in workmanship in certain collections. He promptly classified the potteries as possessing two different kinds of clay, and was surprised to find that a distinct glaze was still apparent.

The ancient Egyptians, says Mr. Mercer, did not glaze their works, the Chinese adopted this precaution at a later date to make their vessels impervious to water. Civilization had been established by this time, however, and the use of the glazing art by prehistoric Mexicans may unfold interesting ceramics.

Without a Doubt.

Willie—Paw, what is an end man?
Paw—The undertaker, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Simplified Breakfasts

Make for good days

From a package of fresh, crisp

Post Toasties

fill a bowl and add cream or milk.

Then, with some fruit, a cup of Instant Postum, and a poached egg or two if you like, you have a simple breakfast that is wholesome and satisfying.

Toasties are bits of corn carefully cooked, delicately seasoned, and toasted to an appetizing "brown" without being touched by hand. They look good, taste good, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers—Everywhere!

A Boon to the Farm Housewife

The kitchen loses its terrors with the NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame cook stove. Does exactly the work of the coal range without the terrible exhausting heat and the dirt and trouble. Burns clean, convenient, economical oil; almost saves its cost during the season.

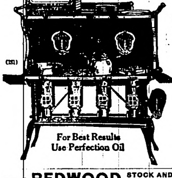
Makes the heavy summer cooking easy, the kitchen pleasant. None of the dangers of gasoline; no smoke, no odor.

Note, in the picture, the cabinet top, the fine, big oven, the shelves and the towel racks. Roasts, bakes, toasts and broils to "perfection."

NEW PERFECTIONS come in 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes, which your dealer can show you. Ask him to explain the special burner construction, how the broiler broils on both sides at once, and about the patented fuel reservoir, refilled without turning off your fire.

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

Be sure and see the latest model with the new THERMOS oven, an invention that gives you a range and fireless cooker combined. Don't forget that fuel saving soon makes up the price of the stove. That a cool kitchen makes cooking easy, especially when striking a match gives you your fire.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LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

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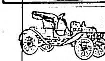

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The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began Business in 1876, now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No.1 No.2 No.3 and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Doing beats wishing, but it's more like work.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes make no muss. Adv.

Where one man throws his whole soul into his work another man is satisfied to put his foot in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

Great Story State.

Wright—I see Indiana in 1912 produced minerals to the value of $42,239,193.

Penman—To say nothing of the serials.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Restful Exercise.

A hint for the tired housewife when there's no time for napping: Lie flat on the floor—a bed or couch won't do—for 15 minutes.

Exhale and continue to relax and, when the time is up you'll feel altogether different.

Do not put a pillow or anything else under the head.

Sun for a Blotter.

It is only within recent years that we have been able to obtain any reliable information regarding the social, political and religious conditions that surrounded the great founder of the Hebrew race while he dwelt in Ur. Here he married Sarah and here he was surrounded by his friends and relatives, including Lot, his nephew who was his companion in his later journeyings. Here he was surrounded by a heathen population worshiping Bel (Baal) and Beltis, his consort, and other gods. Here he must frequently has seen the splendor of Babylonian royalty and the idolatrous worship of heathen gods. Here also he must have been conversant with Babylonian literature and familiar with the wedge-shaped cuneiform writing in which all business and official correspondence was then conducted. These writings were done with a stylus of hard wood or metal with a square end. This was pressed on the soft clay, which was then hardened either by sun-drying or baking. These tablets were the standard writing materials—the stationery—of that far-off age.—Christian Herald.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

NORTH COUNTIES PROGRESS

Development Association's Meet at Thief River Falls to Boost Section.

Minneapolis.—Every man that attends the annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development association at Thief River Falls, June 3, 4 and 5, will see proof that the twenty-six northern counties of the state offer the best opportunities in America for the farmer of limited means, in the opinion of C. A. Allbright, president of the association, who is in Minneapolis, attending to convention preliminaries.

The story of land that produced more than $100 an acre in alfalfa, and where five cleared acres will support a family until more land can be cleared and the story of a fight for arterial roads that has been won will be told in detail, Mr. Allbright said.

"I do not believe any other section of the country can show such rapid progress and our progress in the matter of good roads alone sets a pace for other sections," he said.

"Five counties alone will spend more than $2,000,000 for good roads constructed under the Elwell act alone and a larger fund for ordinary repairs and new construction under the old system."

Mr. Allbright believes that with these three roads in good condition, the northern states will make greater strides in the next three years than in the last ten years, for while the arterial highways are being opened up the lateral roads will be constructed by townships and in a few years marketing of crops will be more economical.

MOTHER SPANKS CHILD HERO

Eight-Year-Old Hero Gets Sound "Licking" After Saving Life of Playmate.

Duluth.—The fact that Theodore Trudel, aged 8, saved the life of his companion, Harry Nyberg, aged 4, did not save him a "good, sound licking" when he went home with his clothing soaked with water.

The Nyberg boy fell into St. Louis bay while playing near the Northern Pacific railroad bridge on Rice's point. Theodore heroically jumped in and dragged his playmate ashore. Harry was badly frightened and had become strangled. Men heard Theodore's cries and after working with Harry, succeeded in bringing him back to his normal state of health.

Theodore hastened home. His mother saw the wet clothes and despite Theodore's explanations, gave the boy a sound trouncing.

"Didn't she know Theodore went in the water to save his playmate's life?" John Trudel, father of Theodore, was asked.

"Sure, she knew it. But she didn't want the boy to go in the water this time of year. It's too cold."

Bulletin Boosts Alfalfa.

Minneapolis. — Minnesota crops would be increased in value by nine and a quarter million dollars annually, or on an average of $60 a farm, if the acreage under timothy were replaced by alfalfa, according to figures on the value of hay crops given in a bulletin just issued by the college of agriculture. The statement is that observation has shown alfalfa to be worth approximately $12 per acre more than timothy. The bulletin was written by Professor A. C. Arney, assistant in the department of agriculture, and contains a chapter on seed testing by W. L. Oswald, who has charge of the seed laboratory of the agricultural experiment station.

Extensive Alfalfa Experiment.

Caledonia.—The most extensive experiment in this section in raising alfalfa as a forage crop is in progress on the E. A. Sprague farm, where a field of twenty acres was planted a year ago. The crop is about one foot high. It was planted on high ground, where alfalfa is said to make a good growth as a volunteer crop.

Five Candidates for Senatorship.

Faribault.—Rice county has five candidates for senator at the primary election. Senator Gletzbach, a candidate for re-election, is opposed by George D. Reed, F. L. Klemer, Dr. M. L. Mayland, all of Faribault, and Frank A. Kolling, a prominent farmer.

Doctor Accused of Malpractice.

Minneapolis.—Dr. Charles H. Hunter, formerly a member of the medical college faculty of the University of Minnesota, and well-known as a physician in Minneapolis for thirty years, is on trial in the Hennepin county district court on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Dr. Hunter is charged with performing an operation that resulted in the death of Nima Pickhl, 20 years old, of Dopelius, Minn. William Mattie, engaged to the girl, was jointly indicted with Dr. Hunter.

Family Held for Arson.

Grand Rapids.—Joseph Allen and his wife and Herman Evers, a cousin of Mrs. Allen, have just been arrested here charged with second degree arson. Evidence upon which the warrants were sworn out was obtained, it is said, by Robert J. Martin, deputy state fire marshal. These developments follow the burning of the Allen dry goods store a short time ago. State Fire Marshal Keller and Judge Nethaway came to investigate the case.

HEADS PROHIBITION TICKET

W. G. Calderwood, of Minneapolis, is the gubernatorial candidate for governor of the Prohibition party.

EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET SOON

Delegates From Hundred Churches Will Attend Faribault Meeting, May 27.

Faribault.—The fifty-seventh council of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota will be held in Faribault Wednesday, May 27. The diocese includes the southern half of the state and delegates from over 100 churches will be present to discuss plans for the coming year and read reports from the parishes. Bishop Edsall of Minneapolis will conduct the services, assisted by Suffragan Bishop McElwain of Faribault.

The services will open Wednesday forenoon in the cathedral of the Merciful Savior with a celebration of the holy communion and a procession of all the clergy and vested choir. Bishop Edsall will make his annual address with records and reports of the past year and recommendations for the future. Wednesday afternoon a general business meeting will be held in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Women's Missionary auxiliary, of which Mrs. Hector Baxter is president.

Among matters that will be discussed will be plans for a meeting of the Episcopal church, which will be held in St. Paul Oct. 9 to 11. This will be the largest meeting of the Episcopal church in Minnesota since the convention in 1895. The sixth province includes Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, and delegates from all these states will be present.

MAY IMPROVE ROOT RIVER

Estimated It Would Cost $105,000 to Straighten Stream and Deepen Channel.

Caledonia.—Engineer Eugene Ralph of St. Paul, after a recent trip to inspect Root river in Houston county, with a view to straightening it, estimates that 1,200,000 cubic yards of dirt will have to be moved and that it will cost about $105,000. This would give a channel sixty feet at the bottom and eighty feet at the top, twelve feet deep.

It is estimated it will take a year to complete the channel and Mr. Ralph is of the opinion that the state might be prevailed upon through the legislature to pay one-half of the cost. The county would pay one-fourth and the remaining fourth would be assessed to the farms benefited.

The farmers favor the construction of the channel and those in touch with the situation feel there will be very little objection made by the legislature.

Sleepy Eye Socialist Candidate.

Sleepy Eye.—Dr. J. R. Hollister of this city has again filed for the socialist nomination for congress in the second district. Two years ago he made the race against Hammond and Ellsworth and polled approximately 1,600 votes. Mayor Albert Hauser filed for the office of representative at large from the fourteenth district, composed of Redwood and Brown counties, and will oppose Joseph R. Keefe of North Redwood. Otto Friton, a farmer, has filed for representative from Brown county. He is a socialist.

Town Overrun by Rats.

Hibbing.—Some action will be taken by the board of health to abate the rat nuisance here. The rodents are pouring into the village by the hundreds and authorities are at a loss to know what to do. A proclamation probably will be issued asking all citizens to provide themselves with traps.

Litchfield Creamery Is First.

Litchfield.—The Litchfield creamery is the first to comply with an act of the last legislature and has been awarded a brand for use on its butter. It will be known as the "B Brand."

Sen. Clapp Opposes President.

Brainerd.—Senator Moses E. Clapp, replying to resolutions adopted by the Booster club of this city urging support of the stand of President Wilson for repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption clause, has just written, stating that he cannot agree with the club, and that he doubts whether the people of Brainerd will favor the repeal when they understand that the same interests that demand such action are "just as anxious to abolish, if they could, free tolls at the Soo."

Autoist Guilty of Manslaughter.

Winona.—Ralph H. Babcock, who is a son of J. H. Babcock of Minneapolis, in district court, at Wabasha before Judge A. H. Snow of Winona entered a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree in connection with an accident on the streets of Red Wing last May 30, in which Mrs. Alfred Anderson was run down and killed.

Glendive.—Glendive will have a crack brass band. G. M. Jones is the leader.

RETURN TO CHOCOLATE

AGAIN FAVORITE BEVERAGE FOR AFTERNOON TEAS.

Better Than Coffee, and Women Have Grown a Little Tired of Tea—May Be Served With Wheat Biscuit or Muffins.

Ten or a dozen years ago chocolate served with a dash of whipped cream was the great American beverage—as far as afternoon teas, receptions and bridge parties were concerned. Everybody served chocolate and in a round of afternoon calls one might partake of half a dozen hospitable cupfuls of the inevitable chocolate-and-whipped-cream, the chocolate varying from a rich, thick brown mixture suggesting the Mexican chocolate beaten with a wooden spoon to a thin concoction made of prepared cocoa and hot water.

Women became a bit tired of the eternal chocolate after a while—and also found that it was fattening. Then afternoon tea with lemon, or a dash of rum, became the fashionable afternoon drink. For the last few years, since every housekeeper has yearned to possess one of the fascinating copper percolators that have such a cozy hum—next best to the song of a kettle on the hearth—coffee has been the beverage served in the late afternoon. But coffee, with sugar, cream and sweet cakes, is quite as fattening as chocolate, and not nearly so nourishing. In fact, a good many women have been realizing lately that their "nerves" and attendant depression and irritableness with children and servants may be blamed on the strong coffee and sweet cakes taken almost every day just before dinner time.

Chocolate, served with crisp, whole wheat biscuit, or buttered muffins, is becoming more and more popular, and attractive new chocolate sets are appearing in the china departments.

Delicious Small Cakes.

Life is too hard to make lady fingers these busy days. The recipes are very like sponge and angel cakes, only beaten for one or two hours, then put through a forcer. Use sponge cake or cream sponge cake. Sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar, bake and put together with sirup, just ready to harden, fondant or icings. Darky fingers are made from chocolate or dark marble-cake batter. Tiny cream-puff shells, with berries or peaches, and whipped-cream filling, peanuts, cocoanut, almond or plain cookies, cut in long, narrow strips or fancy, are very satisfactory. For rich cakes use pound, gold, sunshine or angel cake, bake in individual fancy tins, ice and decorate. You can cut these cakes in squares, rounds or diamonds. With skewers, dip each piece in frosting. Have mocha, chocolate, pistachio, almond, rose, vanilla, and a cherry or nut on top. Slice one or one and a half inches thick, very evenly.

Sauce With Lamb.

Chop fine a half handful of green mint. Put into a bowl, add a little lemon juice and rub into a paste. Chop fine one large green pepper. Put into another bowl, add a little lemon juice and rub to a paste. Empty the bowl of mint into the bowl of green pepper. Put into another bowl, add a saltspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of fine white sugar and more lemon juice until a thick green liquid is produced. Stir this constantly, then pour into a shallow dish and serve. This sauce must be served as soon as it is prepared or the piquancy will be lost. It is an excellent sauce for cold meats, fowl or game.

Fried Chicken, Georgia Style.

Cut up a young chicken; season with salt and pepper; dip in beaten egg and cracker crumbs. Have in frying pan butter and pork drippings good and hot. Fry chicken slowly until tender; brown well on both sides. Place chicken in covered dish. Stir into gravy left a large tablespoonful of flour; have it smooth; add one cup sweet cream, season with salt and pepper and boil up. Pour over chicken. Serve hot.

Cauliflower au Gratin.

Cut a large cauliflower in eight pieces and boil until tender in salted water. Drain. Lay in a deep pudding dish first a layer of cauliflower, then a layer of cream sauce, and then a layer of grated Eastern cheese. Continue in this way until the dish is full. Sprinkle the top heavily with grated cheese, and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Dutch Hotchpot.

Boil six carrots with six onions (medium size) until tender. In another kettle boil six medium-sized potatoes. Drain all the water from both, put them together, mash them well, add one teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, one-half cupful of butter and one-half cupful of milk or cream. Beat well and serve hot.

Shrimps on Toast.

Toast the required number of slices, make a cream sauce of one pint of milk thickened and seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. Just before coming to table drop a can of shrimps in sauce. I always put my shrimps to soak in cold water for 15 minutes, as this hardens them. This make a nice luncheon to serve in a hurry.

Apple Slump.

Pare one-half dozen apples, put in kettle that can be covered tightly to keep in steam, pour over them one cupful boiling water, a little sugar, whatever spice you like. Then make a light dough such as you make for dumplings. Spread over top, cover tightly and steam three-quarters of an hour; serve hot with butter or sauce.

Peaches and Cream.

Cut choice, ripe peaches in halves, remove the stones, fill the cavities with sugar, arrange on a pretty serving dish, cover with whipped cream, and serve.

HAYNES $1785 Big, Roomy, Powerful HAYNES $1985

Is the Haynes "Four"

Here's a car that will appeal to you, if you are in the market for an *economical* "four." The motor, built in the Haynes factory, is of the same quality as the Haynes "Six."

Unlike other fours, the Haynes "Four" is practically free from vibration; in fact, we can prove to your satisfaction that it is as flexible and smooth-running as the average six. Its ample cylinder dimensions, 4¼ x 5½, provide a reserve power which gives unusual *pick-up ability* and makes it exceptionally well adapted for use in mountainous sections of the country where *endurance* and *hill-climbing ability* are prime considerations. The

HAYNES
America's First Car

is designed *correctly*. Sincerity and our twenty-one years experience are built right into the car itself—*that's why* it develops more than its rated horsepower.

Economical operation and *minimum upkeep* are pronounced features of this car. The Haynes "Four" *weighs several hundred pounds less* than other fours of the same horsepower.

Our nearest dealer will be glad to show you this big, beautiful car, with 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118-inch wheelbase, electric starting and lighting system, pressure gasoline feed, tire air pump, demountable rims and other features—completely equipped, $1785. With Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, $1985.

Ride in the Haynes "Four" before you buy, and judge for yourself whether it is all we claim. Or if you prefer to read about it first, send for our complete catalog and detailed specifications showing over five hundred items which comprise the Haynes, America's First Car.

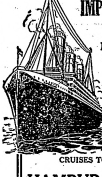
"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co., Minneapolis, and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Dealers: If you are in open territory, write us today and we'll tell you why the Haynes literally sells itself.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 28 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.
Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."
Name..........
Address..........
I expect to buy a car about..........



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Largest Steamships in the World
NEW YORK TO
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Sailing alternately every 10 days in addition to the large transatlantic steamers KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, VICTORIA LUISE, MOLTKE, PRESIDENT GRANT, PRESIDENT LINCOLN, frequent sailings.

STEAMERS SAILING TO HAMBURG DIRECT

For those of moderate means wishing to visit Europe, the large well-known steamers PENNSYLVANIA, PRETORIA and GRAF WALDERSEE offer exceptional accommodations at low rates.

From BOSTON to LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
By the well-known transatlantic steamers, AMERIKA, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND.

CRUISES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Write for full information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York, or local agents

Instinct of Thrift.

"Your income tax will amount to several hundred thousand dollars."

"My! My!" exclaimed Mr. Dustin Stax, "what a beautiful chance to economize!"

ERUPTION ON CHILD'S BODY

R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Mo.—"Our daughter who is ten months old was suffering from an eruption all over the body. In the beginning they were small red spots and afterwards turned to bloody sores. We tried all sorts of ointments but they did not procure any relief for our child. She cried almost day and night and we scarcely could touch her, because she was covered with sores from head to foot.

"We had heard about the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made a trial with them, and after using the remedies, that is to say, the Soap and the Ointment, only a few days passed and our child could sleep well and after one week she was totally well." (Signed) August F. Bartels, Nov. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Point of View.

Patient—This is an ill day's work.

Doctor—To me, it is well done.—Baltimore American.

Obstinate.

Fred—What kind of a fellow is he?

Ned—If you should tell him that seeing was believing, he wouldn't look.—Judge.

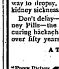
STOP THAT BACKACHE

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

A TEXAS CASE


"Every Picture Tells a Story"

J. H. Lee, 412 W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Texas, says: "For four years I had intense pains through the small of my back. I could hardly pass the kidney secretions and morphine was the only thing that relieved me. I had gravel, too. Finally, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they permanently cured me. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADDRESSED TO WOMEN

In the Expectant Period

Before the coming of the little one—women need to be possessed of all their natural strength. Instead of being harassed by forebodings and weakened by nausea, sleeplessness, or nervousness—if you will bring to your aid

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

you will find that most of the suffering will not make its appearance.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of a life study of ailments, disorders and irregularities peculiar to women. Its continued supremacy in its particular field for more than forty years is your assurance of the benefit to be derived from its use.

Neither narcotics nor alcohol will be found in this vegetable prescription, in liquid or tablet form. Sold by druggists or a trial box will be sent you by mail on receipt of 50 one-cent stamps.

Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate liver and bowels

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

The Round Oak Line.

We carry in stock, a full line of the famous Round Oak stoves and ranges.

A. H. Pitkin

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

THE DULUTH HERALD IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

Send for sample copies—after you've read them you'll surely want to join The Herald's happy family of satisfied readers.

DAILY BY MAIL—THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00

ADDRESS--HERALD, DULUTH, MINN.

Boys!

Do you want this dandy BICYCLE ?

No Money Needed

This is not a Prize Contest. Every boy who fills out and mails the corner coupon can earn this high-grade Bicycle for very little effort during spare time. ASK "The Bicycle Man." Mail this coupon TO-DAY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

"The Bicycle Man"
c/o The McCall Co.
236 W. 37th Street
New York City

Dear "Bicycle Man":
Please tell me how to get one of your high-grade Bicycles, without money, and for very little effort.

Name............

Address............

Trousers? That's Different.

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself? Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say, "Lo! I made these trousers"—Mary Leal Harkness in Atlantic.

Cupid's Hearty Appetite.

"You know," said the soulful youth, "music is the food of love"—

"Nonsense!" replied the practical fellow. "My love prefers lobster salad, terrapin and other expensive fodder."—Philadelphia Press.

Local Market's

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.83
Wheat, No. 2	.81
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.40
Oats	.30
Barley	.34
Rye	.46

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Saturday May 16, 1914.

Are you engaged in business?

If you are, you know the meaning of competition. You known what it means to have men in the same lines of business seeking out the trade and traffic you desire to secure.

This is an age of competition; an age of keen competition and is getting keener. Business houses are continually seeking up and down the highways and byways for men who can devise ways and means of producing more business.

And as there is a competition between business houses, so also is there competition between communities and and quite as keen too. Cities and towns are applying to their development the same principles that successful business houses are applying to theirs.

As the conditions of any business in a given community is more or less, generally more than less, measured by the general conditions in that community, community competition becomes a personal and a vital matter to you.

Therefore, you as a business man cannot afford not to join with your business competitors in meeting the competition your community is experiencing with other communities.

The local commercial Club is the means through which community competition is met. Every live active community must work through its organization and a commercial club is therefore, a modern necessity, for the city which wishes to grow and develop

---

Thief River Falls has provided an excellent program and also some good "between the acts" stunts to be pulled of at the N. M. D. A. meeting in that city on June 3, 4, and 5. Every man woman, and child who can get away, should make it a point to attend. There will be something doing all the time.

Wilhelm Michelet has filed as a candidate for re-election as Judge of Probate. Mr. Michelet has been an able and efficient officer and the people can do no better than to re-elect him.

The Farmers' Promotive Club of Clearwater County has passed resolutions against O. T. Stenwick who is a candidate for the Legislature from this district. Copies of the resolution have been sent to all newspapers with a request to publish and we notice some papers have done so. It would be well for the Farmers' Promotive Club to give some definite reasons for their action before requesting the publication of their resolution. There may be reasons why Mr. Stenvick would not make a suitable representative, and in justice to him and the people of the district, these reasons, if there be any, should be published with the resolution.

To relieve the anxiety of the many dark horses, we will state that we are not a candidate for governor and have no intention to yield to the pressure that is being brought upon us.

When a manufacturer looks for a change in location he usually selects a place where the business men and people are alive and up to date. The advertising pages of the home paper always tell the story.

Want your memory kept green after you reach the sunset end of life? Then remember that monuments are never erected to men who did nothing in life but make money.

Ahem! We seem to have overlooked any mention in the daily press of our distinguished senators and congressman and lesser political lights offering their own anointed persons as human targets for the Mexican sharpshooters. But while there is time there is hope.

The president of the United States receives a salary of $75,000 a year, a house and living expenses, a little praise, millions of kicks, insomnia, a bad temper and nervous prostration. And yet they always want another whack at the job.

Many people do not realize, but poultry properly handled is one of the most profitable side lines on any farm. The wonder is that more attention is not paid to this industry.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T. Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenuously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Minn.

Geo. P. Jones
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th, Legislative District.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption No. 21.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake } ss
Office of County Auditor

To Adele Ashalk

You are hereby notified. That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot seven (7) of block (5) of the original townsite of the village of St. Hilaire Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 11th day of May A. D 1916 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1916 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1914, for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the state of Minnesota for the sum of seventy-six Cents, that upon the 7th day of April A. D 1914, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to six Dollars and ninty seven Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Adolph Satterberg said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of six dollars and ninty-seven cents and interest on seven dollars and one cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 25th day of April A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 25th day of April A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota M-2-3t.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, Decedent:

Letters of Testamentary this day having been granted to Charley Lundstrom.

It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 16th day of November 1914, at (1) o'clock p. m., in the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated April 29, 1914.

(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge of Probate.
m16-3t

Kindred Pursuits.

Jack—Talk about trials and tribulations! I was having a fine time in kindred pursuits and I had to come back to college. Jill—Kindred pursuits! What do you mean? Jack—Oh, fussing my pretty cousins.—Yale Record.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

"5-DROPS"

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

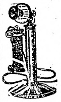
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES

DROPS STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
160-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specially.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Eggs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Their Failures.

Facetious Doctor (to artist)—The pictures on the walls are your failures, I suppose? Dyspeptic Artist—Yes. That's where you doctors have the pull over us. You can bury yours.—Glasgow Record.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

For Portraits
CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer,
Two Doors North of The Bank.
St. Hilaire, - - Minn.

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 3

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationary, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Shattered Hopes.

He (anxiously)—I understand your father speaks very highly of me? She—Yes, but he doesn't mean a word of it. He—Are you sure of that? She—Certainly. He does it just to torment mother.—Chicago News.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

Women Immigrants.

Women form about 35 per cent of the total immigration into the United States.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914. NUMBER 45

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

John [illegible] Hansen has an intresteng "ad" in this issue

The Ladies aid society of the United Church will meet next Friday with Mrs. T. M. Brevig.

A confirmation class of ten will be confirmed at the Scand. Elim Mission Church on the day of Pentecost May 31 at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs J. Kinney autoed over from Landford N. D., Thursday and spent the week-end with Mrs. J. Peterson.

What does education mean to you? Write Monkato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., and they will [illegible].

A new floor has been laid in the J. [illegible] Bros. grocery, this week

[illegible] Frank cycled over from [illegible] and spent Sunday with his [illegible]

The split-log drag has been in [illegible] this week and the streets are now in fine shape

T. Anderson, candidate for county auditor, T. Liden and J. A. Swore candidates for County Treasurer called on the voters in this village Thursday

Geo. [illegible]an is the proud possessor of a [illegible] new Overland car which he drove down from Thief River Falls last week. The new car is equipped with all the new improvements.

Henry Olson, the hustling Kimball agent, closed a deal on another instrument, this week.

The village schools will close next week and the pupils are all disconsolate over the prospect.

Editor T.H.Smith of the Thief River Falls Times, was in this village, Thursday evening

The Alfson family removed, this week, to their farm east of town

Frank Dann has moved in with his family from Crookston and is occupying the [illegible] residence on south Main Street

The Swedish Ladies Aid wil meet at Mrs. E. E. Anderson's Tuesday afternoon, May 26th.

L. [illegible]'s place of busines has been greatly inroved by a coat of paint.

The land office building is receiving a coat of paint, this week.

G. Bakko has sided and painted his residence and made several other improvements.

For Sale

Residence on Water Street two lots six-room house, good location. At this office.

Henry Goergen's new cottage, now in the course of construction, is rapidly nearing completion and Mr. Georgen expects to occupy it about June 15th.

A Mr. Gustafson of Gainsboro, Sask. Canada, who puschased land south-east of town last fall, arrived Thursday with his stock and moved out the farm.

Rev. J. B. Smith and Attorney G. Halvorson of Thief River Falls, ssoke on campaign issues to a small crowd at the Imperial Hall, Thursday evening.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.--adv.

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have fodder corn seed on hand.—adv.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

Walter Berg spent last Friday evening at home, returning via Thief River Falls to Warren on Saturday morning.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

Miss Inez Patterson entertained the 8th grade graduating class at her home Tuesday evening. The rooms were prettily decorated in red and white, the class colors.

A benifit basket social was held at the Hackett farm Thursday evenibg. The sum of $35.00 was realized from the sale, Those present report a good time.

For sale.—A good as new Henney top buggy, at a reasonable price.

M-2-tf Annie J. Fellman

A number of local people autoed to Thief River last Sunnay to attend the 17th of May celebration and the the Thief River-Grand Forks ball game.

Girls Wanted

Kitchen girls wanted at Hotel Crookston, Crookston, Minn. 3t

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Hayland for Sale

Will sell 1914 grass privilege on SE¼ 16-152-44 for $35.00 cash.

Healy Land Company.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

There will be confirmation services tomorrow, at 10:30 a. m. at the United Church. The members of the class are Paul Gilbertson, Walter Aubol, and Nellie Ensrud. Holy Communion will be administered immediately after the service.

Do not forget your real estate taxes. Ten percent will be added June 1, 1914, and as the 30th of May is a legal holiday, and May 31, is Sunday, your remittance for taxes must be in this office Friday, May 29, 1914, the latest to avoid the penalty.

Andrew Trovaten.

Mr. Louis Geese and Miss Ella Jackson of Grand Forks, autoed over, Sunday, and spent the afternoon at the Jackson home.

C. C. Elliot, the landman, was up from the cities, this week.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

On board the Cunard Steam Ship "Alaunia"

We were well pleased with our special train from the Grand Trunk Railway which took us over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail Road from Minneapolis to Chicago and thence over the Grand Trunk to Portland, Maine.

We were more than two hundred Norwegians bound for Norway from Minneapolis and 31 in the Per Stromme party making the route through England, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. We left Minneapolis, the 22 nd of April, at 8:30 p. m.

Our special train went across the Detroit River into Canada on a ferry at Detroit. The reason for crossing at Detroit instead of making the general route by Port Huron was that our special train was too big for the tunnels.

Along the road from Toronto to Montreal we saw rocks and cliffs, snow and ice, also culivated land. We stopped in Montreal three hours to get a good view of the city. We went up on top of Mount Royal several hundred feet above the city. The city is located on the St. Lawrence River and when we went out agate for Portland, Maine, we crossed on the famous Victoria Jubilee Bridge, one and and three fourths miles long.

The one thing which struck us more than anything else, while riding through Maine was the peculiar way which the people have of constructing their habitation. They build the dwelling house, granary, and barn together, or all three buildings attached, forming one continuous buiding. They say that they have severe winters in that country.

We arrived at Portland, Maine, about eight o'clock in the morning or 9 o'clock a. m. central time. We left on the Steam Ship "Alaunia" on the Cunard line at noon 12 o'clock. Our captain is the well known A. H. Rostron who was captain on beard of the Carpathia when they picked up the survivors of the Titanic wreck. On the "B" and "C" Decks, first cabin, where the Stromme party is located, there are one hundred thirty-seven passengers, in third cabin one hundred seventy-nine; two hundred ninty employes.

We had a pleasant trip across the the Atlantic as the weather bas been tolerably good. Although some wind and rough sea, now and then, caused considerbale sea sickness, especially among the ladies.

We arrived at Plymouth at midnight Sunday evening and arrived at London six o'clock Monday morning 4th of May. England looks very much like a beautiful garden this time of the year.

Respectfully,
T. L. Gryting.

Motorcycles

I have secured the local agency for the Harley-Davidson make of motorcycles and am prepared to furnish any of the styles and sizes on short notice. I have a sample cycle in daily use on Rural Route No. 1, from St. Hilaire.

Geo. Biskey,
m-23-tf St. Hilaire, Minn.

Buys Building

Hans Wilson has purchased the restaurant building and is fitting it up for a combination, grocery, confectionery and restaurant.

East Side School

The political situation will be discussed at the Eastside schoolhouse Wednesday evening, by speakers from Thief River Falls. All are welcome.

Small Blaze

A small blaze, of unknown origin, caused damage to the extent of $65.00, at the Henry Olsen home last evening. The fire started in a closet upstairs and might have resulted seriously but for its timely discovery.

A Word Breaker.

"Fine looking old gentleman."

"Yes, but he was never known to give a man his word that he did not break it."

"Dishonest, eh?"

"Nope; he stutters."—Houston Post.

Commencement Exercises

The Eighth Grade Commencement Exercises will be given Thursday evening May 28, 1914 at the Imperial Hall. It is especially requested that on account of the limited seating capacity, the invitation to attend is cordially extended to all members of the school board, pupils of the 6th grades and above, the alumni and all persons interested in school work but it is especially requested that small children and babies be left at home.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	$0.25
4 boxes corn flakes	$0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	$0.10
2 large cans Hominy	$0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb	$0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	$0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	$0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	$0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	$0.25
6 cups and saucers	$0.40
6 dinner plates	$0.40
large glass water pitcher	$0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	$0.20
6 white sauce dishes	$0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	$0.25

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

For sale

- 1 cook stove.
- 1 wood heater.
- 1 center table.
- 2 kitchen chairs.
- 1 small rocker.
- 1 solid oak dining table.
- 1 set New Universal Encyclopedia, 12 volumes, Twentieth Century Edition.
- Mason fruit jars and jelly glasses.

Harriet J. O'Brien.

Gems In Verse

OLD FAVORITES.

"HOW CYRUS LAID THE CABLE."

COME, listen all unto my song.
It is no silly fable.
'Tis all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic cable.

Bold Cyrus Field he said, said he,
"I have a pretty notion
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic ocean."

Then all the people laughed and said
They'd like to see him do it.
He might get half seas over, but
He never could go through it.

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able.
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic cable.

But Cyrus was a valiant man,
A fellow of decision,
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Twice did his bravest efforts fail,
And yet his mind was stable.
He wasn't the man to break his heart
Because he broke his cable.

"Once more, my gallant boys!" he cried.
"Three times—you know the fable—
"I'll make it thirty," muttered he,
"But I will lay the cable."

Once more they tried—hurrah! hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The Lord be praised! The cable's laid
Across the Atlantic ocean!

Loud ring the bells, for, flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old Mother England's benison
Salutes her eldest daughter.

O'er all the land the tidings speed,
And soon in every nation
They'll hear about the cable with
Profoundest admiration.

And may we honor evermore
The manly, bold and stable
And tell our sons, to make them brave,
How Cyrus laid the cable.

—John G. Saxe.

THE VETERAN.

AYE, sell him now the old time fire
Burns feebly in his breast!
Forget the past, the proud desire
To do his level best.
He's willing yet, but sinews fail
When years a number flock.
He'll bring a pittance at the sale.
Aye, send him to the block!

FORGET the day you drove him home
Lest memory loose a tongue—
The burst of speed, the flying foam,
The burst of strength unwrung.
No retrospection, if you please.
Pass all that's gone before.
The wine is drunk. Who wants the lees?
Go spurn him from your door!

WHAT matter though his faithful heart
Shall mourn the homely stall?
Why fear his shrinking sides may smart
Beneath the lash's fall?
Pull up the roots and chance the blow.
Waive sentiment, I say.
He's but a chattel. Let him go
For what the crowd will pay.

HE has no words wherewith to plead,
Did he the purpose rate,
Nor knows the menace of the steed
That paws without the gate.
Hail, then, the young with life awing.
Let useless age make room.
The king is dead. Long live the king!
Aye, send him to his doom!

—Thomas J. Taylor.

Wyandotte

Mr. P. W. Peterson and son Richard were in St. Hilaire, Monday.

Misses Ellen, Luba, and Mabel Peterson visited at Johnson's Sunday.

Mr. Albert Johnson was in St Hilaire, Friday.

Mises Ingerberg and Manda Peterson visited at Sumpters, Sunday.

Roy, Chas., and Neva Sumter visited Sunday, at the M. Peterson home.

Mis Ethel Keller visited over Sunday at the parental home.

Marten and Nina Peterson called at O. Wilson's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Peterson were Thief River Falls visitors Friday.

Ruth McGilvrey was the guest of Ethel Sumpter, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Peterson moved into their new house this week.

The Ladies aid society of the Clara church met Wednesday at Mrs. Anton Peterson.

Bray

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Crown of Thief River Falls, called at Edwin Crown's Sunday.

Nora Anderson left for Grand Forks on the south bound train Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hogstrom visited with Mr. and Mrs J. Lindqui st Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Crown attended the funeral of Mrs. Lloyd Crown's sister near Thief River Falls, Tuesday returning Wednesday evening.

Alma Person is staying with her aunt Mrs. Crown this week.

Agnes Lindquist returned home last week after a few months stay at Crookston.

Ernest Akerlund, Hildor and Hildah Fossum were auto riding Sunday afternoon.

Delia Henson is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Myrom and family visited at N. K. Anderson's over Sunday.

George Nelson, of Wylie, was a caller in Bray Sunday.

Political Announcement

Paid Advertisement. In behalf of and authorized by T. P. Anderson and to be paid for by him at regular rates.

I wish to announce to the votes of Pennington County that I am a candidate for the office of County Auditor and respectfully solicit your influence in behalf of my candidacy and your vote at the primary election, June 16.

If elected to this office, I pledge my entire time to its duties, and will endeavor to conduct them in an efficient and business-like manner in the best interests of the county.

Very respectfully yours,
T. P. Anderson.

His Bright Idea.

Not many years ago a well known dealer was visited by a would be seller who had in his hand an envelope containing seventeen signatures of Samuel Pepys, which, he said, he had just cut off the original letters to save trouble! By so doing he had diminished the value of his property by nearly £200.—London Opinion.

Cheering Him Up.

Little Elmer—Grampa, why do you look so sad? Grandpa—I was just thinking. Here I am, sixty years of age, and I have never done anything that will be likely to make posterity remember me. Little Elmer—Oh, well, don't worry. Mebby you'll still have a chance to live in history as somebody's grandfather.

Heavy Cost.

"How much does it cost your husband to run his automobile?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Chuggins, "the language I heard him use leads me to fear that it is going to cost him his eternal salvation."—Washington Star.

GRADADTIM.

HEAVEN is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I COUNT the things to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and a broader view.

WE rise by the things that are under our feet—
By what we have mastered of good and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

WINGS for the angel, but feet for men.
We may borrow the wings to find the way.
We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

—J. G. Holland.

Marshall County Man Kills Three Women and Commits Suicide.

Family Troubles Given As Cause of Tragedy

A terrible murder took place at Torgerson P. O. in Rainer township Thursday morning. Louis Gilsoul a Canadian homesteader, shot and killed Mrs Ludvick Larson, Helen and Inga Olson and mortally wounded Mrs. O. K. Olson as result of a jealous rage.

After finishing his bloody work the murderer committed suicide in a clump of brush near the scene of his crime.

One of the women, Helen Olson, had lived with Gilsoul on his homestead in Canada, but through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Ludvick Larson, was induced to leave him and return to the home of her parents. This together with their refusal to allow him to see her, is given as the motive for the crime.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clear water, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for development of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women.

County Option.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Register of Deeds

Authorized and paid for by N. J. Anderson at regular rates.

Having filed for Re-election for Register of Deeds of Pennington Co. Minn. If my Service for the past term meets with your approval I respectfully solicit your Vote and Support at the coming election.

N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds,
Pennington County,
Minnesota.

For County Auditor

Inserte cby A. H. Fasel and paid for at regular rates.

To the voters of Pennington County.

Having filed as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Auditor I wish to express my appreciation of your confidence and favors in the past, and trust that my services have met with your approval. I have given all my time and used my best efforts to conduct the affairs of the office in an honest and efficient manner; and if you believe that I can and will serve you faithfully and efficiently during another term I shall be grateful for your confidence and support at the Primary Election, June 10, 1914.

Respectfully yours,
A. H. Fasel.

Frenchwomen In Business.

If the Englishwoman fails in business that proves her inferior in one respect at least to her sisters across the channel. Frenchwomen succeed as shopkeepers, and many large businesses are entirely under feminine control. The difference between the two nationalities in this respect is indicated by the name above the shop doors. Who ever saw "Mr. and Mrs. ——" above an English shop? In Paris, however, "M. and Mme. ——" and even "M. —— et femme" are quite common.—London Opinion.

Get Busy.

If you are going to save up for a rainy day don't wait until the clouds begin to gather.—Detroit Journal.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge my self to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16t 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by O. A. Naplin at the regular advertising rates.

To the voters of Pennington County:

I hereby announce myself as nonpartisan candidate for the office of County Attorney. At this time I consider it unnecessay to state my position for I am no stranger in this county. Your vote will be appreciated at the coming primary election, and if nominated, your further support during the campaign is solicited.

Respectfully yours,
O. A. Naplin

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.19 a bound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 s
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Formal steps to start the administration anti-trust legislation through congress were taken by the house rules committee when it met to formulate a special rule for the expeditious passage of the three bills which make up the anti-trust "program."

• • •

The United States legations in Argentina and Chile will be raised to the rank of embassies under bills passed by the house. The Argentine bill already has passed the senate and needs only the president's signature. The Chilean bill now goes to the senate.

• • •

It has become apparent that the senate cannot reach a vote on the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act for at least ten days or two weeks unless democratic leaders make an extraordinary effort to speed up the pro[illegible]

• • •

The controversy between the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company and the [illegible] Railroad company of New Mexico over a right of way from [illegible], New Mexico state line to [illegible], N. M., down the Animas [illegible] decided by the supreme court in favor of the latter.

• • •

Reports filed in the senate showed that Senator Chamberlain of Oregon spent $[illegible] in his campaign for renomination and R. A. Booth, his republican rival, spent $1,136.45. The primaries are to be held May 15. Senator Chamberlain received no contributions while Mr. Booth's amounted to $1,[illegible].

• • •

Carrying a total of $37,273,279, an increase over the house provisions of [illegible], the senate appropriations committee reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The bill is $914,551 over the act of 1914, but nearly $2,500,000 under the estimates. The Indian appropriation bill, carrying $12,049,576, an increase over the house bill of $2,403,[illegible], also was reported.

• • •

President Wilson has signed the bills passed by congress raising the status of legations in Argentina and Chile to embassies. Minister Naon of Argentina and Minister Suarez of Chile, who are conspicuous figures in Washington just now as two of the mediators in the Mexican difficulty, were present, together with Secretary Bryan and other high officials of the government.

• • •

A supplemental appropriation of $[illegible] for army medical and hospital supplies "to meet emergency conditions now existing or likely to arise in the near future," was asked in an estimate sent to the house of representatives at Washington by the War department. Secretary Garrison said the money was needed to cover extraordinary expenditures incidental to the occupation of Vtra Cruz, and to the mobilization of troops for service abroad.

DOMESTIC.

Testimony was given in the trial at Herkimer, N. Y., of Jean Glashini, 16 years old, by his father and a physician to the effect that the youth was insane when he killed his school teacher, Lida Beecher, for whose murder he is on trial.

• • •

Thomas Ryan, a millionaire land owner, who disappeared five years ago from his home in Marion, Ariz., has been located in a Winnipeg hospital. For many months search for him has been conducted by detective agencies along the Pacific coast, in the Rockies and finally across the prairies.

• • •

Colonel James Lockett, commander of the federal forces in the Trinidad district of Colorado are adjusting cases growing out of the order barring miners. Eight men were allowed to work at the Oakdale mine and sixteen were barred. At the Primero mine one of five was permitted to work.

• • •

Indefinite terms of sunshine, fresh air and honest work were declared the only way to reform society's immoral and diseased citizens by speakers before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Memphis.

• • •

Henry Siegel, under indictment in New York charged with grand larceny in connection with his dry goods establishments and also for receiving deposits of money after he had knowledge that his private bank was insolvent, landed at Plymouth, England, from New York.

• • •

The navy department has sent orders to the naval recruting stations to accept no more applications for enlistment in the navy except from those who have been honorably discharged.

• • •

The first big memorandum of expense on account of the Mexican crisis sent to congress was submitted when the house received estimates aggregating $2,701,327 for pay, subsistence, supplies, horses, barracks, transportation and engineering work for the troops on the Mexican border.

• • •

Will Siler, convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. McFadden Siler, of Junction City, Kan., has escaped from the jail at Mountain Home, Ark.

Havana is to have a capital building to cost $1,000,000.

• • •

The silver alone stored in the United States treasury at New York weighs 2,500 tons.

• • •

William Wainwright, first vice president of the Grand Trunk railway, died at Atlanta, Ga., of a complication of diseases.

• • •

Two tanks, containing approximately 50,000 barrels of oil, the property of the Pierce Oil corporation near Tulsa, Okla., were fired by lightning and efforts to extinguish them have been abandoned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

• • •

Strung up with a log chain to the rafters of a barn near Farmington, Utah, the body of John S. Morrow, a Salt Lake City laborer who had been employed on construction work, was found recently, the man's head having been crushed in with a hatchet.

• • •

Protesting his innocence, "Handsome Jack" Koetters was taken from Chicago to the Illinois state prison at Joliet, to serve a life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Emma Kraft, the Cincinnati widow, who was beaten to death in Chicago with a hammer in November, 1912.

• • •

Special prayer for the success of the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, looking to an adjustment of differences between the United States and Mexico, will be offered by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session at Oklahoma City.

• • •

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company in New York it was voted to petition the holders of the $25,000,000 three-year notes maturing June 1 to extend the time of payment for one year, increasing the rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent.

• • •

Thirty-one states of this country and several sections of Canada were represented at the second annual conference of grand masters of the Masonic Order of the North American Continent which opened in St. Louis. The grand lodges of Missouri and Iowa conferred the third degree on new applicants.

• • •

A coroner's jury which investigated the suicide of Charles W. Post, the cereal food millionaire, returned a non-committal verdict, simply finding that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound. Dr. J. C. Bainbridge, his physician, testified that Post unquestionably was suffering from temporary insanity when he shot himself.

• • •

Mrs. Mary Bonnemore, known as the cattle and sheep queen of the west, died at Salt Lake City. Mrs. Bonnemore came to Utah from Scotland in 1865 at the age of 20 years and immediately engaged in the cattle and sheep business with great success. Later she became identified with the real estate business in Salt Lake City, which with her cattle ventures netted her a fortune computed at $2,000,000.

FOREIGN.

The military aviator, Semichkura, fell from an aeroplaneat Sebastopol and was killed.

• • •

The London newspapers are making a renewed complaint over Premier Asquith's delay in dealing with the question of British participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

• • •

Tuxpam, in the oil fields south of Tampico, has been evacuated by the federal garrison and occupied by the constitutionalists.

• • •

In spite of the efforts of the American authorities to get all Americans out of Mexico there are still about 1,000 in the Mexican capital who appear determined to remain there.

• • •

The tomb of Aristomenes, the celebrated Messenian hero of the second Spartan war in the Seventh century before Christ, was discovered at Rhodes by Italian excavators. Numerous antiquities were found in the sepulchre.

• • •

Nicholas II is having a new wall built to the north of Peterhof park where he dwells every summer, and he will shortly have the high gates of Tsarskoe Selo made still higher These are signs and symbols of his latest hermit-like phase.

• • •

At a woman suffrage meeting at Rome, which was attended by 3,000 women and a few men, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was warmly applauded during a speech in which she outlined the basis of the demand of woman for enfranchisement. Dr. Shaw said suffrage for woman was opposed by Italian and other Latin men because they believed that in giving woman the vote it would make her less attractive. This idea was ridiculed by the speaker.

• • •

Two army airmen, Captain F. D. Anderson and a mechanic named Carter, were instantly killed and Lieutenant C. W. Wilson was gravely injured when two biplanes collided in the air at Aldershot.

• • •

The famous yacht, Princess Alice formerly owned by the prince of Monaco and used by him in his deep sea researches, has been purchased by Lord Inverclyde, who will take a party of friends on it to San Francisco for the opening of the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

• • •

Premier Asquith in the house of commons pledged the government to introduce an amending bill to the home rule measure in the hope of passing it by agreement between parties.

• • •

Not since its supposedly invincible battalions were rolled back by the Bulgarian advance at Lule Burgas has the Turkish army experienced a greater shock than the order issued by the new secretary of war, Enver Bey, that hereafter all Turkish soldiers must eat with a knife and fork

WESTERN CANADA'S PROSPECTS FOR 1914

Excellent Spring for Work and Wheat Seeding About Finished.

The writer has just returned from an extensive trip through the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in Western Canada. The crop conditions are the very best, and no one locality seems to have an advantage over another in this respect. The uniformity in growth is remarkable, and in all parts of the three provinces spring wheat at the time of writing, May 10th, is well above the ground from two to three inches. Considerable fall plowing was done last year, and this, with the summer fallow, is already seeded, so that practically wheat seeding is over by this date. Everywhere the farmers are busy and the whole country presents one great scene of activity—three-horse, four-horse and five-horse teams are busy preparing land for barley, oats and flax. On some of the larger farms batteries of steam and gasoline outfits are at work, but in a great many districts where these have been operated in the past they are being displaced by horses, owing no doubt partially to the difficulty of securing experienced men to operate them. Anyway, there is being put into agriculture in Western Canada, greater effort with more promise than for some years past. The soil is in the best possible condition; moisture has been sufficient, there have been no winds to dry out the soil, and if the farmers have had to lay up for a day or so now and again, it was merely that the ground might have the advantage of the rain and an occasional snow, which promise so much for the growing crop. With some warm weather the grain will come along in a manner that will equal the best years Western Canada has ever had.

It must not be thought from this that the farmers are full bent on securing a grain crop alone. In nearly every district there is more and more the indication and inclination to go into mixed farming. Herds of cattle now dot the plains that up to the present had been fully given up to grain growing, hogs and sheep are in evidence. New buildings are to be seen on a great many places, these being pig houses and cow stables, although protection of cattle is not regularly required, excepting for calves and such cows as it may be necessary to house from time to time.

The growing of alfalfa and other fodder grasses is an industry that is being rapidly developed.

During this spring a splendid class of new settlers have gone in, many of them from the eastern states. These have seen what success the western and central states man has achieved in Western Canada, and are now going in in hundreds. The movement from Montana, Oregon and Washington to Canada continues without any abatement as to numbers and value of effects, while the central and eastern states are still sending an excellent class of farmers with means sufficient to begin farming on a scale that will pay from the start.

Those who contemplate visiting the Panama Exposition next year will find that one of the most interesting trips they can make will be via the Canadian West. There will be three lines of railway they can use—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, all of which will have through to coast lines completed. Thus will be given a view of prairie, woodland and mountain scenery unexcelled in America.—Advertisement.

Couldn't Blame the Pump.

A lumberman having awakened on a Sunday morning in a "dry town," after a big spree of the night before, searched his pockets in vain. Being very thirsty, he remembered stumbling over a pump in the alley back of the hotel.

He hastened to the pump and began pumping, but without results, as the pump had not been primed. He slowly backed away and, eyeing the pump, said: "Well, I don't blame you for not working, anyhow. I wouldn't patronize you when I had money."

FACE ITCHED AND BURNED

883 No. Union St., Aurora, Ill.—"My ailment started with a little pimple and it always itched and burned terribly. I scratched it and in a few days my face was all covered with sores. It ran up to my eyes and the day after I could not see out of my right eye. I was unable to get any rest. I couldn't go to bed, being afraid of getting the clothing all soiled, although I had my face all bandaged.

"I was given two jars of salve but it kept getting worse. It was something like a running sore because every time I used some of the salve I had to wrap bandages around my neck to keep the water and pus from running down my body. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days I received these and washed my face with the Cuticura Soap and put on some Cuticura Ointment and the next morning my face felt cool and somewhat relieved. After using the sample I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I followed this treatment just twenty-six days and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was cured." (Signed) George Miller, Jan. 1, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Consolation.

Yeast—It is said that one-fifth more milk will be given by a cow which is sung to as she is milked.

Crimsonbeak—After all, there seems to be some good reasons why a man should thank his lucky stars that he was not born a cow.

Natural Conflict.

"What on earth is all that racket in the next room about?"

"I guess it is because Nan is trying to put a green bow on her new orange straw hat."

HORRIBLE CRIMES OF PANCHO VILLA

Murder, Plunder and Outrage Have Been Specialties of Rebel Leader.

HE BEGAN AS CATTLE THIEF

Shocking List of Homicides, Robberies and Tortures Perpetrated by Carranza's General—Frequent Massacres of Prisoners and Citizens.

Murder, plunder and outrage have marked the career of Gen. Francisco Villa, commander of General Carranza's constitutionalist armies in northern Mexico. His record is one of almost continuous crime and is worth studying in view of the fact that if the constitutionalist cause triumphs he will at least be second in power to Carranza.

"Pancho" Villa has shown himself, in the past year, to be possessed of considerable military skill and the fame of his victories has to a great extent overshadowed the infamy of his crimes.

Villa's Start in Life.

A biography of Villa compiled by the Boston Transcript and read by Senator Lodge in the United States senate supplies the following facts:

Francisco Villa was born at Las Nieves in the state of Durango about the year 1868. He is wholly uneducated, being unable to read and barely able to sign his name. About the year 1882, when only fourteen years of age, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for cattle stealing. On his discharge he settled in the mining camp of Guanacevi, where a few months later he underwent another sentence of imprisonment for homicide. When he came out of prison for the second time he organized a band of robbers, which had their headquarters in the mountainous region of "Perico" in the state of Durango, and were the terror of all that district.

In the year 1907 he was in partnership with one Francisco Reza, stealing cattle in Chihuahua and selling them in the United States, and then stealing mules and horses in the United States, and selling them in Chihuahua. In consequence of some disagreement he shot and killed Reza in broad daylight, while sitting in the plaza in the City of Chihuahua. During the early part of November, 1910, he attacked the factory of a Mr. Soto, in Allende, state of Chihuahua, and killed the owner. By threatening the latter's daughter he forced her to show where she had hidden a sum of $11,000, which he stole and used for arming a considerable force. He then joined Madero's revolution, uniting his band with Urbina's column. In January, 1911, he was at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, where he killed Carlos Alatorre and Luis Oritz for refusing to pay him the money he demanded for their ransom. At Batopilas, state of Chihuahua, in February of the same year he tortured a lady named Senora Maria de la Luz Gomez until he made her pay him $30,000. She died from the effects of the barbarous treatment she received.

Gen. Francisco Villa.

Outrages at Juarez.

When Ciudad Juarez was taken from the federals in May, 1913, he killed Senor Ignacio Gomez Oyola, a man of over sixty years of age, under the following circumstances: Having sent for him, Villa asked whether he had any arms in his house, and on saying he had not, Villa, "who was seated on a table," drew his revolver and shot him dead. After rifling the corpse of money and valuables it was thrown into the street.

After the triumph of the revolution, Villa, in November, 1911, obtained a monopoly from the then governor of Chihuahua for the sale of meat in the city of Chihuahua, which he procured by stealing cattle from the neighboring farms. Suspecting one of his subordinates, Cristobal Juarez, of stealing on his own account, he killed him one night in the latter part of November in the Calle de la Liberadad.

In the early part of May, 1913, Villa, with 75 men, assaulted a train at Baeza, state of Chihuahua, that was carrying bars of gold and silver valued at 100,000 pesos, killing the crew and several passengers, including Messrs. Caravantes and a Senor Isaac Herrero of Ciudad Guerrero.

Murders in Cold Blood.

Late in the same month he entered the town of San Andres, Chihuahua, and assaulted the house of Senor Sabas Murga an haciendado, who, with his two sons, tried to defend themselves. Two of his nephews were killed, but the Murgas got away. Villa than got hold of two sons-in-law of Murga who had not taken any part in the fight, and after torturing them to say where their father-in-law had hidden his money, he had them killed.

Towards the end of the month Villa's band took the town of Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua, shooting all prisoners and treating the principal officers with terrible cruelty. Colonel Puebleclta was shot and his body dragged along the streets of the town. The commercial houses of Messrs. Visconti, Sarli, Cia Harinera, Sordo y Blanco (Spaniards) and many others were totally sacked. Many private persons were murdered, one of the worst cases being that of a Spaniard, Senor Montilla, cashier of the house of Cordo y Blanco, who was shot over the head of his wife, who tried to defend him. Villa personally kicked her in the face as she lay on the dead body of her husband. He also himself killed a Senor Ramos, secretary of the court of first instance.

Massacre at Casas Grandes.

In July, 1913, Villa took Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and shot more than 80 noncombatants, violating several young girls, amongst them two young ladies named Castillo.

He attacked and took the town of San Andres, which was held by the federals, in September, 1913, shooting many peaceable residents and more than 150 prisoners, many of these being women and children. In shooting these people, in order to economize cartridges, he placed one behind the other up to five at one time, very few of them being killed outright. The bodies of the dead and wounded were then soaked with petroleum and thrown into bonfires prepared for the purpose. The prisoners were forced themselves to make the bonfire and cover with petroleum the rest of the victims.

After this he went to the small town of Carretas, where he took prisoner a man of more than seventy years of age, named Jose Dolores Moreno, demanding from him a ransom of $200. As he could not pay Villa killed him with his own hand.

All His Prisoners Shot.

On September 29, 1913, Villa, having overpowered a force of over 500 federals commanded by General Alvirez at Aviles, fifteen kilometers from Torreon, had every prisoner shot.

Villa has shot in Chihuahua 150 noncombatants, the greater number being poor people who could not leave for want of means or because they thought they ran no risks, as they took no part in politics, for all the people in any way connected with the government had left before Villa entered the city. Special mention may be made of the case of Senor Ignacio Irigoyen and Senor Jose A. Yanez, who, though, in no way connected with politics, were taken by Villa and tortured for several days with threats to shoot them until they paid ransoms of $20,000 each. Having obtained from Villa himself safe conducts to leave by train for the border, the train in which they were was caught up at Montezuma by a locomotive in which were several officers in Villa's confidence, headed by an ex-Maderista deputy called Miguel Baca Ronquillo, who took them from the train and shot them in the presence of the passengers.

Live Far Under Earth.

The lowest human habitation is said to be that of the coal miners in Bohemia; some of whom make their dwellings at a point more than two thousand feet below the level of the sea.

A Paradox.

"Did you ever notice one thing about a ship?"

"What's that?"

"She can't make knots when she's tied up."

Working His Face.

"What a pathetic face that young fellow has! His eyes seem so reproachful." "Yes. In the lunch room where he worked he pulled in more tips than all the other waiters combined."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Seen Through.

"I am really shocked. That young widow whose husband left her so much money did not even wait for her year of mourning to pass before becoming engaged to another man." "And not to you?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Town's Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment has just been made by the ladies of the Tulle (France) Red Cross society, who made a house-to-house visitation of every dwelling, rich and poor, asking how much each inhabitant would be disposed to contribute in time of war in money, clothes, furniture, etc., for wounded who might be brought into Tulle hospital.

It was understood that any surplus would be given back to the donors, if no use was found for it. The very poorest insisted on adding their mites, even if it was only a blanket, a pair of shoes or a cotton nightcap. When they had finished the ladies added up the result of their original quest, and found that the hospital was not nearly large enough to contain all the articles promised. This, at any rate, is encouraging, for in actual wartime the offerings would certainly be more plentiful than for a fictitious case.

Not a Spendthrift.

Ferdie—"I understand that Jimsie is pretty close with his money." Claude—"Well, I should say so! He can bust a nickel to buy a morning paper and have spending money the rest of the week."—Illinois Siren.

An Illustration.

"Do you think two can get along as cheap as one, George?"

"In some instance, dearest. Suppose we have one glass of soda water with two straws."

Don't Believe It.

When a man tells you what he said to somebody who was rude to him, don't believe half of it. He is only telling you what he thought afterward would have been great to say if he had thought of it and had dared.

Seeking Information.

Little Edith, on seeing a fire engine in operation for the first time, regarded it attentively for some time, then turned to her father and asked: "Papa, why do they have to heat the water before they squirt it?"

HAYNES "FOUR" 48 H. P.

Why the Haynes develops *more* than its *rated* horsepower

HAYNES "SIX" 65 H. P.

The Haynes motor is built in the Haynes factory. Elwood Haynes, President of the Company—inventor, metallurgist—passes on all metals used in its construction.

The crankshaft, camshaft, cylinders, and, in fact, all vital parts are made by Haynes experts; each part is subjected to the most rigid test and inspection before being built into the car.

All moving parts on the

HAYNES

America's First Car

including the pistons, connecting rods, crankshafts and flywheel, are accurately balanced.

The scleroscope is used to test all parts that have been heat-treated, to insure the proper degree of hardness and to detect defective material.

Every magneto, every carburetor, every starting motor and lighting generator—every unit of the car—receives a careful, scrupulous test.

The transmission shafts are mounted on Timken bearings, which give a sturdy construction and reduce friction to the minimum. The axles likewise are designed to overcome friction without sacrificing strength.

The design is so well balanced that the car weighs practically the same at each wheel.

That's why the Haynes develops more than its rated horsepower.

That's why it has unusual hill-climbing ability.

That's why the Haynes has enjoyed uninterrupted success for twenty-one years.

The Haynes "Four," 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118 inch wheelbase...$1785 and $1985
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower, 130 inch wheelbase...$2500 and $2700
The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower, 136 inch wheelbase...$2585 and $2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
28 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by the Northwest Haynes Auto Co., Minneapolis, and by dealers throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

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"Not long ago," relates ex-Speaker Canon, "a young couple came in from the suburbs to New York city to see the Hippodrome. They arrived very early and decided to have a lunch. They visited a tearoom and had the place all to themselves.

"In serving them the waitress omitted to supply a teaspoon and the fair young bride whispered the fact to her husband.

"Summoning the waitress, the young man asked:

"'May we have a spoon?'

"'Why, certainly,' replied the girl. I am just tidying up, and you can have the whole room to yourselves in a minute or two.'"—Lippincott's.

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"What are you making such a fuss about? I thought being executor of an estate was a soft thing."

"Perhaps it is sometimes. But I have to wind up the affairs of a clockmaker."—Judge.

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"They say that girl can lead anybody by the nose."

"The story is miss-leading."

Alfalfa seed $5.50. Farms for sale on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.—Adv.

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Mrs. Binks—On Monday.

Mrs. Winks—Oh, of course. I might have known. Monday is bargain day.

New Modern Dancing

The leading Expert and Instructor in New York City, writes: "Dear Sir:—I have used ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years. It is a blessing to all who are compelled to be on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE keeps my feet cool, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all my pupils."
(Signed) E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE.
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"What do you mean by kissing the housemaid?"

"It was an excusable mistake, my dear. The hall was dark, and she had on your face powder and your beautiful golden hair."

Literally.

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"What is?"

"About this coal business."

Some men are troubled with temporary deafness; it all depends on who is talking and what is wanted.

Anybody can dye successfully with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Adv.

It takes two to make a bargain—a lawyer to get the best of it.

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Are "Danger Signals"—the human system's method of giving warning that the blood has become impoverished and circulation poor. In this condition the human body is almost powerless to resist the more serious illness. Don't delay. You need

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Golden Medical Discovery

It gets to work immediately at the seat of your trouble—the Stomach. It lends a helping hand. Helps to digest the food. Tones up the stomach. Soon brings back normal conditions. Food is properly assimilated and turned into rich, red blood. Every organ is strengthened and every tissue re-vitalized.

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You can have the complete "Medical Adviser" of 1008 pages—cloth bound—free—by sending Dr. Pierce 31c for wrapping and mailing.

Supplement to THE SPECTATOR, St. Hilaire, Minn., Saturday, May 23, 1914.

Vote for Eberhart and Retain the Primary!

EBERHART SAYS PRIMARY LAW IS THE BIG ISSUE

People of the State Should be Permitted to Nominate Own Candidates for Public Office--Disappointed Politicians Seek Selfish Interests.

GOVERNOR DELIVERS HIS KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT ST. CLOUD, MAY 15

Proposes the Adoption of a Budget System Under Which Every Appropriation Must Be Carefully Itemized—Emphasizes the Importance of Reorganizing State Departments in the Interest of Economy.

EFFICIENCY SHOWN IN WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF MINNESOTA

Campaign for Betterment of Rural Schools and Country Life Started Five Years Ago—Advancement of State During this Time Has No Parallel—Strongly Favors Strict Law Enforcement—Civil Service and Regulation of Public Service Corporations.

After two strong endorsements of my administration by the people of this state at the general elections and after extensive consultation with the people from every section of the state, I have again decided to become a candidate for governor. I am prompted to such action by a general demand to continue the present policies of state development which have secured for Minnesota the recognized leadership in agricultural, industrial and educational activity and which have brought unparalleled prosperity to the state. It is with the fullest realization of the duties and responsibilities of my office and the opportunities for still greater service, that I briefly review the achievements of my administration and submit the same to the people for approval. I shall make a fair and frank presentation of all the issues in this campaign. Grateful to the people of the state for the cordial reception at their hands and encouraged by these renewed expressions of confidence and esteem, I therefore submit my candidacy directly to the people under the primary law.

The State-Wide Primary Law and Corrupt Practices Act.

The most important issue in this campaign is whether or not the people of the state shall be permitted to nominate their own candidates for public office. At the last republican convention held at Minneapolis, May 16, 1912, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention at Chicago, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that in all future contests for nomination to public office, the people shall be allowed to express their preference in such manner as shall give each individual an effective voice in the affairs of government; and therefore be it further

"RESOLVED, That the republican state central committee be instructed to provide suitable means for each voter to express by ballot his individual preference for governor of Minnesota at the coming republican primaries."

When I announced my candidacy for governor I stated that I would at the proper time present the same to the people for their approval at the primary election to be held on the 16th day of June. My candidacy is not the polished product of cunning manipulators assuming to act for the people in cut and dried mass conventions, but is based on the belief that my service in public office has met with the approval of the people of this state. I base my claim for consideration upon my record of service in the past and upon my ability to do things in the future.

I was called to the office of governor by the death of John A. Johnson, whose memory we all love and of whose fame we are all justly proud. I served out his unexpired term. At the republican state convention of 1910, I was the unanimous nominee and after a campaign of unexampled bitterness I was elected by sixty thousand majority, carrying every county in the state, something no candidate for governor had ever done before in the history of the state. In 1912 a combination of politicians, each anxious to be governor himself, proclaimed themselves tribunes of the people and opened their mud batteries on my administration. They denounced the convention system and by resolution demanded a direct primary on the governorship. To the surprise of some of the promoters of this resolution, I immediately announced that I would convene the legislature in extra session for the purpose of enacting a direct primary law. I believed then, and believe now, that no man should be afraid to submit his candidacy directly to the people, and that any man, who so far distrusts the people as to spend much time and large sums of money in getting up pretended mass conventions to dictate to the people whom they shall select, is wholly unfit for the office of governor. The legislature met in extra session in June, 1912, and enacted a direct primary law. Under that law I became a candidate for governor and again received a strong endorsement at the general election in November. No one will dispute the fact that I am largely responsible for the direct primary law in Minnesota. It was reluctantly passed by a legislature openly hostile to me and in the law itself were inserted provisions with the declared purpose of defeating me. All this is recent and familiar history, but I call your attention to the primary law at this time because it is the settled purpose of certain politicians in this state to repeal it. The first step in the program to repeal is to discredit the law. Hence we have the conferences and mass conventions called by a few disappointed politicians, ostensibly in the interest of the people, but in fact to advance the selfish interests of a few.

If unsuccessful in the repeal of the primary law itself, the plan is to amend it so that the people shall not be permitted to act on nominations until some self-constituted convention has determined whom the people shall have a right to support.

The people of this state have emphatically approved the state-wide primary law and they will not vote for men who are secretly scheming to repeal it. Few of these conspirators have the courage to openly advocate the repeal of the primary law, but actions speak louder than words. They have pledged themselves to amend the law in various ways, and if the people are not alert, it will be amended to death. A man with a long purse can get up a mass convention for any purpose. There is no law restricting the use of funds therefor. He can spend $100,000 in framing up county and state mass conventions and in paying hotel and traveling expenses of delegates.

There is no law controlling the expenditures for such purposes. A man can spend $100,000 in entertaining and persuading the delegates to such a gathering without subjecting himself to any legal penalty. Such a candidate, bearing the indorsement of such a convention, is therefore unworthy of support.

I hold the office of governor today, not because I am the choice of a hand-picked convention of defeated office-seekers, but by the direct vote of the people at the primary and regular elections. Our system of government guarantees to the people the right to elect their own officials. The right to nominate is just as important as the right to elect and as long as I am governor I shall oppose every effort to destroy the direct primary law.

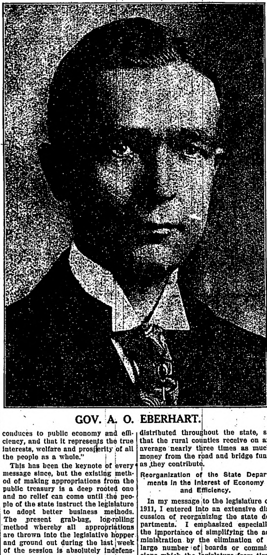
It is therefore of utmost importance that every voter attend the primary election on the 16th day of June next, and express his choice for governor. It is important that the best man should be selected and it is also of the highest importance that the man chosen—whoever he may be—should be nominated by the people themselves. Being forewarned we should be forearmed, and decide the question so emphatically at the coming primaries that it will forever put a stop to such manipulation as marked the control and domination of the elimination meeting.

Greater Care and Economy in Making Appropriations So As to Reduce Taxation.

Another very important issue in the coming campaign is an intelligent method of appropriating public funds. In my first message to the legislature, 1911, I made the following recommendations:

"I believe that the time has arrived in the history of this state, when the public good demands a radical modification and reform in certain phases of out state administration.

"In the shaping of our state government, and the administration of our institutions and public resources, we are entitled to the best principles and most efficient methods. Before the installation of any reform, however, we wish to assure ourselves that it can stand the test of experience as practical and businesslike, that it conduces to public economy and efficiency, and that it represents the true interests, welfare and prosperity of all the people as a whole."



GOV. A. O. EBERHART.

This has been the keynote of every message since, but the existing method of making appropriations from the public treasury is a deep rooted one and no relief can come until the people of the state instruct the legislature to adopt better business methods. The present grab-bag, log-rolling method whereby all appropriations are thrown into the legislative hopper and ground out during the last week of the session is absolutely indefensible.

Under the constitution of the state, the governor is authorized to strike out or veto items in the appropriation bills but he has no authority to reduce them in amount. Under that authority, I vetoed in the last appropriation bills, $225,000 unnecessary expenditure and had I been permitted to reduce items, I should have saved at least $500,000 more to the taxpayers of the state.

Instead of the old method, I propose the adoption of a budget system under which every appropriation must be carefully itemized and presented to the taxpayers of the state at least one month in advance of every legislative session. This budget is to be printed and distributed to the taxpayers of the state so that they can examine it and instruct their representatives in the legislature what expenditures should be authorized. It should state in detail the needs of all departments, and institutions, giving the reasons therefor so that the people could act with full knowledge of the needs of each department.

Distribution of State Funds.

In the collection and distribution of school and road funds, the country sections are favored as compared with the large cities. This is a just provision because the rural sections in return contribute to the wealth of the cities.

Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties paid into the state treasury in all forms of taxes during the year 1913, $3,433,338.69 and received as their share of the state allotment for school and road purposes in the aggregate only $788,895.85. This is less than one-third of the amount paid. The other two-thirds was distributed as school and road aid among the other eighty-three counties. As a result, eighty of the eighty-six counties in the state received back from the state nearly twice as much money as they pay in all forms of taxes, while Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties, including the large and prosperous cities, receive less than one-third of the amount paid.

The greatest increase in state taxes this year is caused by the one mill road tax which was passed in accordance with the constitutional amendment adopted by the people at the last general election. In the distribution of this fund the country shares exceptionally well. Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties pay into the state road and bridge fund $694,227.00 and receive as their share of the allotment only $105,000.00. These large counties pay nearly $7.00 for every dollar they receive in return, and the $589,227.00 surplus paid by them is distributed throughout the state, so that the rural counties receive on an average nearly three times as much money from the road and bridge fund as they contribute.

Reorganization of the State Departments in the Interest of Economy and Efficiency.

In my message to the legislature of 1911, I entered into an extensive discussion of reorganizing the state departments. I emphasized especially the importance of simplifying the administration by the elimination of a large number of boards or commissions which the legislature from time to time had created for the purpose of keeping step with the rapid progress of the state. I cited a number of instances to show that the old system was not only expensive but impracticable, because it lacked the two essential elements of successful business administration, namely: co-operation and definite fixing of responsibility. After a very careful consideration of this matter I recommended the division of the state administration into four great subdivisions or departments, namely: public domain, public health and safety, education, and revenue and accounting. In my message to the legislature of 1913 I again strongly urged this reorganization.

My experience in discussing these questions with the members of the legislature convinced me that the first step to be taken was the development of favorable public sentiment. I therefore concluded to appoint a voluntary commission of thirty-one public spirited, broad minded, earnest and patriotic men, without party distinctions, and without reference to personal friendship, who would without compensation consider the entire problem of reorganization and present

(Continued on Reverse Side.)

ONE OF BEST GOVERNORS MINNESOTA HAS EVER HAD

Adolph O. Eberhart's Administration Has Covered a Period of Tremendous Activity in the Growth and Development of the North Star State.

HIS LIFE ONE OF ROMANTIC INTEREST IN OVERCOMING ODDS

George F. Authier, Political Writer, Gives Reasons Why He Believes in Governor Eberhart—He is True to Himself, True to His Friends and True to the Highest Ideals of American Citizenship.

Judgments of men require the perspective of time. This is especially true of men who have been active in political life. When the prejudices and misrepresentations of a continuing political battle shall have worn away, the present executive of the State of Minnesota will have reason to be proud of the judgment that will be accorded him. That judgment will be that Adolph O. Eberhart has made one of the best governors the State of Minnesota has ever had.

Other governors have had qualities which the present executive may lack, but taken all in all, and judged by his performances three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, and with the test of service applied, Governor Eberhart will be acknowledged a clean-cut, upstanding man, whose administration covered a period of tremendous activity in the growth and development of the State of Minnesota.

The writer of this sketch has enjoyed the honor of Governor Eberhart's acquaintance and friendship for the past six or seven years. Closer association with him in a political and official way has increased the admiration which he felt for him as a newspaper man and political writer, when it was his duty to record the history of the administration, which commenced at the time of the death of the late and deeply lamented John A. Johnson.

When a man has served the state in a succession of elective offices, as state senator, lieutenant governor and governor, as has the present executive—when during that time he has won the loyal friendships of men in various walks of life and has held them—such a man must have characteristics which will appeal to all who admire men who do things.

Exemplification of Americanism.

Governor Eberhart is typical of the possibilities that are offered to men of ability in the great melting pot of America. Today, he is executive of one of the greatest states in the Union, and as ardent an exemplification of Americanism as ever lived. It was only a few years ago that as a small boy he came to the promised land of America from Sweden unaccompanied by parent or guardian and with only a tag upon his sleeve to indicate where he was going. His soul was filled with wonder and enthusiasm for the great country to which he was coming, and it is natural that even today he cannot speak without emotion of the thoughts that came to him as the new country pressed upon his view from the decks of the emigrant ship at Castle Garden.

A few months ago relatives of a little German emigrant boy wired Governor Eberhart to the effect that this boy was detained at Ellis Island and invited the governor's aid in giving the boy a chance to come to America. It was typical of the executive that he dropped everything and used every influence possible to secure the admission of the boy into America so that he might be given his chance in the great new world.

The entire life of the Governor has been one of romantic interest in which he has struggled against odds and difficulties and has overcome them. In spite of that struggle he has retained a cheerful optimism and a kindliness and tenderness of spirit that makes his mind incapable of harboring rancor or cherishing revenge or thinking ill of any one until they have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that they are not entitled to his good opinion.

Life On the Ranch.

The ideal of education as an instrument of accomplishment dawned in the mind of the emigrant boy immediately upon his arrival. His people had gone to Nebraska in advance of his coming and lived on a farm. He joined them there and his first experience in life was that which comes to every boy on a farm. Later he lived on a ranch, riding the range, developing the robust physical constitution which is the marvel of those who know him and which enables him to endure hardships under which other men would sink in utter exhaustion.

Pursuing his ideal of education he attended school at Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, in Minnesota, a school which later became his alma mater. He studied law in the office of Judge Loren Cray, of Mankato, finding time to fall in love with and marry Adele Koke, a girl of German parentage, to whom Governor Eberhart loyally accredits the finest inspiration of his life. They have built up an ideal American home and five splendid children have blessed their marriage. It was from Mankato that Governor Eberhart was elected to the state senate and later to the lieutenant governorship, from which he succeeded to his present position. During these years of public service Governor Eberhart has grown and developed under responsibility as few men have been fortunate in doing. Lacking at the outset some of the qualities which make an eloquent speaker, he has developed them, until today he is generally acknowledged as one of the best single handed campaigners in the United States, and is in constant demand as the chief speaker at important gatherings from one coast to the other.

Constructive Legislation.

While Governor Eberhart has preserved the kindly instincts which in most cases make him liked, and in some cases disliked, close observers of the executive have observed a distinct change in his general attitude on questions. There has been a ripening of judgment and a greater positiveness of convictions as a result of fuller experiences and with this firm grasp on affairs the executive has devoted himself more and more to constructive legislation. His conception of the efficiency commission is an example in point. Others talked about a reorganization of the state government. The Governor had urged it upon the legislature, but nothing had been done. Taking the matter in his own hands the Governor quickly organized a voluntary commission and asked them to undertake the task of evolving a scheme for the reorganization of the state departments.

In connection with the subject of taxation, the Governor penetrated all of the mists with which the subject was surrounded and prescribed a remedy for extravagant appropriations so simple and yet so effective that now every one is wondering why some one else had not thought of it before. That remedy is the budget system as a means of giving the people an opportunity to pass on their own appropriations.

Speaker Controls Legislation.

Under the present system of the organization of the legislatures, the speaker is the czar of the house. He controls all of its legislation to a large extent and is the master of the situation. This results from the power of the speaker to name committees with its resulting opportunity to formulate an interlocking system of committeeships with two or three important committees at the head and with all the others dependent upon them. Under such a system of organization the committee on appropriations is the biggest club which the speaker can use. The chairman of the committee on appropriations is usually selected because of his willingness to be subservient to the speaker. With such a tremendous power in his hands, no matter how well intentioned the speaker might be, he could hardly refrain from the use of such power in order to further ends which his organization approves.

The appropriations come in at the last of the session, and, although the

(Continued on Reverse Side.)

He Stands for Minnesota. Stand for Him!

EBERHART SAYS PRIMARY LAW IS THE BIG ISSUE

(Continued from reverse side.)

a definite plan to the legislature of 1915.

Membership of Economy and Efficiency Commission.

C. P. Craig, Duluth, Chairman.
C. A. Congdon, Duluth.
Theo. Wold, Minneapolis.
W. W. Smith, Sleepy Eye.
F. E. Putnam, Blue Earth City.
Thomas Kneeland, Minneapolis.
Elias Jacobson, Montevideo.
H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea.
Judge J. F. McGee, Minneapolis.
Frank J. Lang, International Falls.
Thomas T. Hudson, Duluth.
George F. Authier, Minneapolis.
O. B. Nelson, Spring Grove.
W. B. Parsons, Winona.
Hugh J. Hughes, Minneapolis.
D. A. Wallace, St. Paul.
Dean A. F. Woods, State Agricultural College.
Prof. John H. Gray, University.
John A. Hartigan, St. Paul.
Frank Lycan, Bemidji.
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, President State Federation of Labor.
Alfred Rustad, Wheaton.
Dr. O. J. Hagen, Moorhead.
A. G. Anderson, Fergus Falls.
L. C. Spooner, Morris.
John Moonan, Waseca.
J. A. Stoneburg, Cambridge.
J. D. Sullivan, St. Cloud.
Jos. Chapman, Jr., Minneapolis.
John H. Hohmann, Mankato.
E. L. Ogilvie, South St. Paul.

The report of the commission is now practically completed and will be published for general distribution. It presents to the people and the legislature in concrete form the results of a careful and complete investigation of the entire reorganization problem. This will furnish a definite basis for action. As outlined in various press dispatches this report will recommend the adoption of every principle advocated in my first message to the legislature. While it has increased the number of departments somewhat, as compared with the number recommended in my 1911 message, it has adopted the three most vital principles, namely:

1. Abolishment of unnecessary boards and commissions and the definite fixing of responsibility in a few heads of departments.
2. Strict civil service regulations as to all subordinate officials and employees.
3. A budget system for making appropriations.

State Development and Publicity.

The watchword of my administration has been efficiency. This is fully demonstrated in the wonderful development which the state has attained. I am certain that I can say without contradiction from any one that Minnesota has achieved greater success than any other state in the Union with regard to agricultural and industrial development. I have not been sitting in the executive office waiting for it to come, but have urged the importance thereof before the people of the state on every occasion. No part of this development presents a stronger argument than our rural life betterment exemplified in our industrial schools with their centers of social and civic life.

When I started the campaign for betterment of rural schools and country life in general, five years ago, it was not as popular as it is today. In fact, it was quite generally unpopular, but what is the result? We have today in this state forty-two agricultural high schools, ninety-six other industrial village and city schools and one hundred consolidated rural schools, making in all two hundred thirty-eight schools in which are taught agriculture, home economics and manual training to about fifty thousand boys and girls, who five years ago had no such advantages. These schools are keeping the country boys and girls at home on the farm. Within that period of time the number of first and second class rural schools has more than doubled and training departments for training of rural teachers have increased from ten to eighty. Qualifications of teachers, school buildings and equipment have reached a higher standard. In educational development from an industrial standpoint, the advancement of Minnesota during the last past five years has no parallel.

Co-operative Organizations.

Farmers' co-operative organizations have accomplished great good and should be given the fullest opportunity to reduce the cost of distribution of farm products by bringing producer and consumer more closely together.

This extraordinary industrial development has given to Minnesota an inestimable amount of very valuable publicity. Not only has this state held the greatest gatherings in the interest of conservation and rural life betterment which have attracted the attention of the entire nation, but it has been my fortune to represent the state at the largest gatherings of this kind throughout the whole country. On each occasion I have presented the wonderful resources and opportunities offered by Minnesota. The records on file with the immigration commissioner show that Minnesota has received more actual settlers from Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois than all the surrounding states put together and has even far outstripped Canada in its success to attract settlers. These records are based on reports received from the railroads showing the transportation of "immigrant movables" and are substantiated also by the reports from nearly all the real estate offices in the state, showing definitely the name of the settler, where he came from and where he settled, as well as the price paid for the land.

The records of the Minnesota Transfer Company for 1913 show that approximately 25,000 actual settlers were located on Minnesota farms. During that year the transfer company handled 2,343 carloads of "immigrants' movables" destined for Minnesota points, whereas Canada altogether received only 1,453 cars. Montana came next with 807 cars and other states follow with a comparatively small number of cars. However, the records for 1914 far surpass those of 1913. During the first three months of this year about 1,500 cars are registered for Minnesota, a record which far surpasses Canada and all the surrounding states put together. These settlers came prepared to equip and develop our farm lands and have contributed largely to our unprecedented agricultural development. As a result, the unusually large demand for Minnesota lands has caused a great increase in farm values and it is a matter of common knowledge that practically all the agricultural lands of this state have increased in value from fifty to one hundred per cent within that time. The importance of this work to the people of the state cannot be over-estimated and it must not be forgotten that the continuation of this policy is an issue in this campaign.

Dairying and Stock Raising.

Some time ago I called a meeting of several leading bankers of the state and suggested to them the importance of co-operating with the farmers in securing at a low rate of interest the necessary funds for improving the livestock of the state. This request met with a ready response and the co-operation of the bankers and business men throughout the state with the farmers through the county agricultural agent, has resulted in securing for Minnesota a very large amount of improved farm stock. In some counties there have been shipped in for distribution among the farmers almost a dozen carloads of graded and thoroughbred stock. This movement has emphasized the importance of securing a county agricultural agent for every county in the state, and I shall urge the coming legislature to provide the necessary aid therefor. Upon the recommendation of the agricultural agent the stock is purchased, distributed to the farmers at actual cost, and their notes drawing a low rate of interest taken for the amount. The value of this method of co-operation between the business men and the farmers is inestimable. It has already brought millions in value to the state not only by improving the stock itself, but by adding great values to the farms. Thus the question of rural credits in this state has been at least partly solved by the co-operation between the bankers, merchants and farmers.

Hog Cholera.

Last year an epidemic of hog cholera raged throughout the state which resulted in a loss to the farmers of this state, aggregating several millions of dollars. After consulting with a large number of farmers' clubs throughout the state, I concluded to inaugurate a state-wide movement for the purpose of ridding the state of this plague, and appointed the week of April 17th to 25th as a special week during which the numerous farmers' organizations held local meetings and discussed this question, creating a state-wide interest therein. With the aid of the state experts, the agricultural press, as well as the daily and country press, I am satisfied we can protect the farmers against future losses. Our serum plant at the experimental station should be increased, the serum sold to the farmers at actual cost and the treatment should be administered by experts employed by the state.

Strict Law Enforcement.

It is entirely proper at this time to express my sincere appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the various local officers throughout the state in the enforcement of our laws. While violations of law have been committed in the past, and always will be committed in the future, it is a fact, as the records of this office will show, that whenever such violation has been called to my attention, I have immediately taken the matter up with the local law enforcing officer and have always been accorded an earnest as well as effective co-operation in the enforcement of the law. The attorney general has always been ready to give his assistance and Minnesota is one of the few states concerning which it can be said that crime has been reduced and a stricter observance of the law established. Since the abolishment of capital punishment, there has been no increase in crime, but the records show that in cases of murder the percentage of convictions has increased approximately fifty per cent.

I am in favor of strict law enforcement. If a law does not work out well it should be repealed, but while it is on the statute books it should be enforced against all, without fear or favor.

County Option.

When the state county option convention was held in St. Paul four years ago I was invited to go before it and explain my views on that question. My position at that time was, and still is, that when the people of this state, in the selection of a legislature or otherwise, have acted upon any question, such action should and would be binding upon me, because I believe in the authority of the people and that any instructions coming directly from them should be supreme. If in the selection of a legislature county option prevailed and the law passed, I should not only approve it, but would see, too, that it was strictly and impartially enforced. That is all any governor could do. A demagogue might promise more in order to secure votes and then conveniently forget his promise. All that he possibly can do is to approve and execute the law.

There never was a period in the history of the state during which so much temperance and social welfare legislation was enacted and enforced. I wish to call your attention to the following important laws enacted and enforced during my administration:

1. Prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors on railway trains.
2. Preventing anyone from inducing minors to enter saloons.
3. Authorizing the recovery of damages for injuries by intoxicated persons from those causing such intoxication.
4. Extending local option to cities of the fourth class.
5. Regulating public dance halls and prohibiting the sale of liquor therein.
6. Prohibiting soliciting in dry territory.
7. Providing severe penalties for inducing young girls to enter houses of ill fame.
8. Adoption of the Iowa abatement law, the strongest law ever enacted against the white slave traffic.
9. Establishing the separate industrial school for girls.
10. Establishing a state hospital for the treatment of crippled and deformed children of poor parents.
11. Prescribing hours of labor and meals for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing plants.
12. Controlling and providing for dependent, neglected and delinquent children.
13. Pensions for dependent mothers.
14. Making desertion of wife and family a felony.

These and many other laws have been enacted in the interest of social welfare and uplift and all of them have received my active support both in enactment and enforcement.

Civil Service.

The highest and best test of an executive officer is determined by the character of his appointments. No governor before me in the history of this state has had occasion to fill so many important offices of trust and responsibility. I cannot take time to enumerate very many, but it is important to determine the efficiency of an administration from this standpoint. The appointments to the offices of attorney general, supreme and district courts, board of regents and heads of the various departments are sufficient for this purpose. Not even my bitterest enemy has found any fault with them, and it has been the greatest pleasure of my official life to receive so many favorable commendations. The statement of President Vincent that there is not a university in America which can boast of a more efficient board of regents, is a commendation that I prize very highly.

I strongly favor civil service, and while only the dairy and food department was under civil service regulations when I became governor, there are now several departments successfully operating under this rule. Appointments and promotions should be based on merit only, and I am willing to submit my case to the people upon the record made.

Regulation of Public Service Corporations.

That public service corporations should be regulated so as to secure reasonable rates and adequate service for all is conceded. Nearly all the states of the Union have adopted regulation by the state instead of by the local communities. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, Justice Hughes, of New York, and President Wilson, of New Jersey, succeeded while governors in securing for their respective states such a law as I am trying to secure for Minnesota. If all these states that have adopted state regulation were in error, and if Senator LaFollette, Justice Hughes and President Wilson were the tools of public service corporations in securing the enactment of these laws for their respective states, I am willing to concede that state regulation is wrong. With them I contend that state regulation is the only kind of regulation which has been found successful.

Municipal ownership is not inconsistent with state regulation, and I will not approve any law which does not specifically authorize any municipality to purchase, own and operate any public utility, and when so owned and operated, the municipality should be given absolute control thereof, submitting only to a uniform system of reports and accounting to the state so that the real cost of the service may be easily ascertained.

Protection of Labor.

The adequate protection of labor is one of the important duties of the state. Woman and child labor requires special attention and the latter should be reduced to a minimum. No state can be truly prosperous unless those who work are not only protected against the aggressive seekers of wealth, but also given a fair share of the returns. I take this occasion to acknowledge a most hearty co-operation both from the leaders of labor and capital in the enforcement of labor laws, in the settling of disputes and in creating that friendly co-operation between labor and capital which is so essential to all true progress.

Prevention of Crime and Disease.

The excellent management of all charitable and penal institutions of this state is recognized everywhere. Of this we can very justly be proud, but there is another achievement which entitles Minnesota to still greater recognition. Minnesota is actually doing more and securing better results in preventing crime and disease than any other state in the Union. I have already called attention to our progress in providing industrial training for the children in our public schools and the development of these schools as social and civic centers. This work is without a parallel anywhere. In the cities, parks, play grounds and wholesome amusements of various kinds are being rapidly provided and effective measures are being taken to safeguard the young folks from error and crime.

A Clean and Dignified Campaign.

In entering upon my campaign for renomination I am going to conduct the same in a clean and dignified manner. I am confident the coming campaign will determine that personal abuse, slander and villification will not avail anything and that such methods will be condemned most emphatically by every fair-minded voter of the state.

ONE OF BEST GOVERNORS MINNESOTA HAS EVER HAD

(Continued from reverse side.)

most important work of the legislature, the adoption of the appropriations bill is usually the most carelessly performed. After making these appropriations, it is naturally customary for the house organization to throw the responsibility upon the governor, notwithstanding the fact that he has little or practically no time to examine the multifarious ramifications of the different appropriation bills, and neither has he the power to reduce the appropriations. It is accordingly customary for clever chairmen of appropriation committees to so frame their bills that the Governor cannot veto them entirely without subjecting himself to criticism, because of the result of that absolute veto, and under the constitutional provision which makes it impossible for him to reduce or cut down an appropriation, his hands are tied.

Voters Study Appropriations.

It was wise statesmanship which prompted Governor Eberhart to recommend the budget system of appropriations so that the preliminary items of appropriations should be published and the voters of the state themselves could have the opportunity to study them and instruct their representatives. Such a course will not only be helpful to the taxpayers, but helpful to the member of the legislature himself. Under the present system he has no opportunity to exercise his own prerogative in the matter as a legislator. He is compelled to vote as he is told to vote on all questions or is threatened with a loss of the appropriation which he may need for his own community. This is especially true of men representing institutional cities; where an appropriation or failure to secure one represents the difference between political life and political extinction. His constituents will ask him why he has not obtained his share of the money that seems to be floating around in the air, and his effectiveness is measured accordingly.

The budget system seems to be the answer, and if Governor Eberhart had done nothing else but urge this important reform for the people of the state, he would be entitled to thanks and the earnest gratitude of every taxpayer of Minnesota.

Throughout all his career Governor Eberhart has lost none of his naturalness and the almost boyish enthusiasm which is the characteristic of a perfect physical equipment. He belongs to the modern school of executives. The old school which was wont to constantly attire the executive in a frock coat and owlish dignity has never appealed to him. He is the most accessible governor who ever sat in the executive offices at St. Paul. Realizing that comparatively few of the people could reach the chief executive at the capitol, he has felt it his duty to take the governorship to the people, and today there is scarcely a man in Minnesota who has not had the opportunity to shake his hand or secure his attention for anything in which that man might be interested. Those opposed to him and seeking an opportunity to criticise have questioned this on the ground that he should hold himself more aloof. To this the Governor has always returned the smiling response that in his opinion the people of Minnesota want a man in the governor's office who could be reached by them when they want to see him, and not one who was inaccessible through an assumption of artificial dignity. He has realized that the highest form of dignity is that which comes from naturalness and genuineness.

Minnesota's Advance Agent.

At the very beginning of his administration Governor Eberhart expressed the opinion that the office he held involved an obligation of service on behalf of the state. He realized that this is essentially an agricultural state and that its prosperity depended to a very large degree upon the development of our agricultural industry. He immediately constituted himself the advance agent of Minnesota development. From one end of the state to the other, he preached intensified farming, better agricultural methods, vocational and agricultural training, and higher development of agricultural communities and farm homes. He places special stress on the matter of education and consolidated rural schools became his hobby. Even today there will be found skeptical ones who little realize the value of the work the Governor has done along these lines. They sometimes scoff at the consolidated rural school, but those who are familiar with the problem of education know the value of the schools and their accomplishment of the purpose of bringing about a higher ideal of education throughout the state. Many of those not so familiar with what has been done along this line will be numbered among those who came to scoff but remained to pray. The Governor's reply to those criticisms was one of invariable optimism. "The idea is right," he would say, "and accordingly I shall not be deterred because there are those who do not understand the importance of this movement." As a result of the activity of the Minnesota Governor today there are in Minnesota one hundred consolidated schools, and 138 vocational schools, and agricultural high schools, and following his agitation for development and conservation there has been a distinct quickening along lines of agricultural development and training throughout the entire state. All of the geographical sections of the state have their development associations. The county agent is at work disseminating newer agricultural ideas and methods among the farmers. Bankers and business men have become interested; farmers are increasing their high grade dairy stock; and today Minnesota is a better and richer state because its executive had the courage of his convictions and was willing to face ridicule because he knew he was right. By no means is the Governor entitled to sole credit for what has been done. His has been the role of agitator. The office which he has held has given him a hearing and he has accordingly been able to awaken a sentiment with which others have been able to accomplish much.

Advertising the State.

It is not only in Minnesota that the Governor has been the advance agent of development for his home state. He has felt it his duty to sing the praises of Minnesota outside of the state as well as within it. It was only a few days ago that an advertising man of national reputation, Mr. Franklin Hobbs, of Chicago, Illinois, stated in the public press that, as an advertiser of the State of Minnesota, Governor Eberhart was worth $100,000 a year to the people of the North Star State. This program has also subjected him to criticism from some who apparently entertain the idea that the Governor of the state should check in and out of his office by the time clock, and who have professed to believe that the efforts which the Governor has made to advertise the state were pleasurable outings for him. During his administration, Governor Eberhart has addressed something like 200 important gatherings outside of the state. He has reached practically every newspaper reader in the United States. This has been the hardest work which the Governor has done, and any one who thinks this duty has been a pleasant one has little realization of the physical fatigue and inconvenience involved. He has had invitations to go on the Chautauqua platform but has declined them, feeling that his duty for the time being was to the state. In every one of these addresses he has taken occasion to recite the splendid resources of Minnesota and the wonderful opportunities that obtain here.

During the past few years there has been a general trend of sentiment along the line of human welfare legislation. The Governor on this subject, as on others, has been genuinely progressive. He has interested himself in stamping out disease; he has waged war against the scourge of tuberculosis and other forms of preventable disease; he has urged and supported legislation of interest to the men who toil, and today Minnesota has one of the best and most effective labor departments of any state government in the United States. A minimum wage commission is engaged in the work of fixing a minimum wage, whose special object is to see to it that women who toil will not be compelled to suffer because of the meagre living wage offered. He has urged the fight against child labor with special enthusiasm. The mother's pension law was signed by him, and the Governor has been found favorable to every human welfare law that would stand the test of wise and friendly criticism.

Believes in Direct Primary.

Governor Eberhart believes in the direct primary. He believes in the principle of direct nominations and it is characteristic of him that when the opportunity was given him to secure a state-wide primary for the State of Minnesota, he acted promptly and with sureness. In this connection it might be well to recite a little bit of political history, which will explain a good many things in the present campaign. The office of governor is one to which men naturally aspire and there are those whose disposition it is to allow disappointment to cloud their judgment and to destroy their proper perspective on things. From the time Governor Eberhart became chief executive there has been a disposition on the part of some to secure his office and "to put him in a hole." This has been so apparent that "putting the governor in the hole" has become a popular and almost humorous pastime. But in each instance that this has been tried those who dug the pit for him have fallen into it themselves. In the last campaign, men opposed to the Governor secured control of a convention which gathered in Minneapolis and it was determined by men at the head of the committee on resolutions to make one last effort to dig a pit in which the Governor should be buried. The Governor had expressed his opposition to primaries not regulated and controlled by law on the ground that they were as susceptible of manipulation, or even more so, than the old convention system itself. Men opposed to him, judging his methods by their own, believed that he was insincere in expressing his belief in a state-wide primary and accordingly passed a resolution asking the Governor to provide for a primary for the selection of a nominee for governor. This was the opportunity for which the executive had been waiting. It placed his opponents on record in favor of a primary and he promptly called a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting such a law for all state officers, together with a stringent corrupt practices act to control and regulate it. There was consternation among those who had insincerely urged the primary upon the Governor. They knew his popularity and feared the result. A second choice feature was attached to the law, but in spite of this and everything else the law was passed and Governor Eberhart signed it. It became a law and the present executive became the first beneficiary of the law giving the people the right to nominate their candidates.

Having been nominated and elected under the primary law it was natural that men who had been loudly for it when they thought they would not secure its enactment have turned against it, and by the use of discarded machine methods, under the guise of conference, etc., have apparently entered into a conspiracy to secure its defeat. The Governor has consistently refused to have anything to do with conferences or other manipulating methods in advancing his candidacy. He stands for the primary and will carry his candidacy directly to the people. He is not only urging his own candidacy, but is urging a fight against the sinister influences that seem to be at work for the purpose of bringing about a revival of the old and discarded convention system.

The writer has no disposition to criticize the judgments of those who disagree with him. The purpose of this article has been to show why he as one individual believes in Governor Eberhart and stands for him. Summarized, these reasons may be grouped as follows:

Authier's Twenty-four Reasons.

Because his life has shown him to be worthy of the opportunities offered by America.

Because as a boy, as a young man, and in his maturer years he has always been true to the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Because as State Senator, Lieutenant Governor and Governor he has always had the best interests of the state at heart.

Because he is true to himself, true to his friends and true to his ideal of public service.

Because his heart remains young and his optimism is that of a man with a healthy body and a clean mind.

Because he has placed Minnesota on the map.

Because he responds to the tendency of the times and is genuinely progressive in all things.

Because he is genuine, sincere and incapable of hypocrisy.

Because he knows where he stands and has the courage to assert it.

Because, as a Minnesotan, he has given this state its greatest impetus in the line of development and because he has sacrificed his comfort, his time and his limited means to tell the world what we of Minnesota have to offer.

Because his agitation for agricultural development and the improvement of rural life and rural educational facilities has placed Minnesota in the forefront of commonwealths interested in the conservation and development of resources and in the training of men and women.

Because his heart always responds to appeals for sympathy, because his handclasp is hearty and because his eye is clear.

Because he is too busy to indulge in hatred, malice, or rancor and because he is never too busy to listen to the appeal of the unfortunate.

Because, through his agitation, the entire state has become a school of development.

Because he has had sufficient clearness of vision to detect the hollowness of hypocrisy and to entertain a quiet scorn for those who wear the livery of heaven to do the devil's work.

Because He Is Big Enough.

Because he is big enough and broad enough to interest himself in every line of business or social endeavor within the confines of the state.

Because he has given the state an efficient administration and while others have talked, he has performed, and in this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that through his personal efforts a reorganization of the State Government is being formulated which will eliminate some of the archaic forms of governmental machinery that have grown up chaotically in the progress of fifty years of uncorrelated development.

Because his viewpoint is sufficiently big to enable him to think in terms of state rather than of locality and is also large enough to see the state in its relationship to the Union of states.

Because he has urged the necessity of the budget system of making appropriations so that the people may have an opportunity to judge in advance of the burdens of taxation that are to be placed upon them.

Because in making appointments, he has chosen men for their merit and is today credited with some of the best appointments ever made in this state.

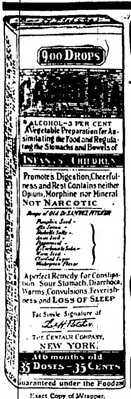
Because he has contributed more than any one else to bring the city and country nearer together.

Because he is a human, kindly, sympathetic man, with ability to enter into the lives of other men, to recognize and feel the aspirations of the human heart in whatever walks of life they may be found.

Because he stands for a bigger and better Minnesota and has devoted himself with never lessening enthusiasm to the task of making this state what it ought to be, the greatest, the richest and the most progressive state in the Union.

Because he has made absolutely good by any tests that may be applied.

He stands for Minnesota, stand for him.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Bankruptcy Decision.

The supreme court of New Jersey holds in Bolton vs. Bolton that when a wife goes into bankruptcy the trustee in bankruptcy is entitled to take possession of arrears of alimony due her for the benefit of the creditors. The court said:

"When it is considered that during the period of nonpayment the wife has in all probability been contracting debts for her support on the faith of recovering these payments, and that alimony is awarded for the express purpose of her support by paying in cash as she goes along, and when it is considered further that by her discharge in bankruptcy these debts are wiped out it seems manifestly unjust that the creditors should have no recourse to the very fund that the divorce court provided to pay them."

Easy Payments.

"Please, sir," said the maid to the head of the house, "there's a gentleman here to see you on business.'

"Tell him to take a chair."

"Oh, he's already taken them all, and now he's after the table. He's from the installment house."—New York Herald.

Suitable Match.

"That girl has shocking ways."

"Maybe that's the reason she married an electrician."

Every Picture Tells a Story

Are Your Kidneys Weak?

You may have kidney trouble and not know it. The only signs may be occasional twinges in the small of the back, constant lameness, dizzy spells or some annoying irregularity of the kidney action.

But no sign of kidney trouble can be safely ignored. Kidney disease moves rapidly. It leads to dropsy, gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism.

If you suspect that your kidneys are sluggish, use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have relieved thousands.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. Anna Dossard, 71 Sycamore St., St. Paul, Minn., says: "My body was racked with pain and I didn't think I would recover. My kidneys had given out and my nerves were unstrung. My back and hips ached so badly, I couldn't straighten. I was confined to bed and lost weight. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills put me on my feet and before long, I was cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 21-1914.

JUST SAVED THE SITUATION

British Royalty's Narrow Escape From What Might Be Called "Simply Awful" Position.

When truth gets a fair inning she rarely fails to be much funnier than fiction. Strange to say, old England, where truth is supposed to be always dismally sober, now and then makes quite a merry record. A rector of the Church of England, in a remote parish in Wiltshire recently discovered among his parishioners a fine old figure of a woman, age one hundred and four, the widow of an innkeeper. This ancient dame has eight sons living, six of whom have served in either the army or the navy. The rector wrote informing King George of these things, and the king ordered a warm congratulatory telegram to be sent to her.

Just as the telegram was sent off, the rector, having received additional testimony concerning the "old un," wrote again, explaining that she had been twice divorced, and had not gone through the marriage ceremony at all with the man of her latest household. Another wire was promptly set at work at the king's command, ordering the postmaster at the other end to stop delivery of the royal congratulations, and that functionary had barely time to grab the coattails of the messenger with the bicycle as he was about to make delivery.

Curtain Lecture.

Miss Polly—When I was in the city I attended a vaudeville show, and it was just grand.

Villager—What were the names of the pieces?

Miss Polly—I don't remember all, but the curtain said the first piece was "Asbestos."—Buffalo Express.

Overexertion.

"You frown like a pessimist."

"Well," replied the patient man, "that's what I get for worrying myself half to death trying to think of something to be optimistic about."

LIVING ADVERTISEMENT

Glow of Health Speaks for Postum.

It requires no scientific training to discover whether coffee disagrees or not.

Simply stop it for a time and use Postum in place of it, then note the beneficial effects. The truth will appear.

"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a Tenn. lady. "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia.

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth.

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything.

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170 and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my present good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

MEDIATORS EXPECT HUERTA TO RETIRE

PLANS FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF EMBROGLIO DEPENDS ON THIS.

REPORTS ARE CONFLICTING

Believed Dictator Will Quit at Last Resort Although Late Dispatches Deny All Such Reports.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 22.—Marking a new era in the relations of the nations of the western hemisphere, delegates from the United States, Mexico and three great South American republics are well started on their mediation work which they hope will bring peace to Mexico.

All Are Confident.

Confidence in the amicable settlement not only of the differences which have arisen between the United States and the Huerta government, but in the ultimate pacification of all Mexico through the avenues of diplomacy is reflected here by the mediators.

A distorted dispatch from Mexico City to the effect that General Huerta was ready to retire, although contradicted by corrected dispatches, which stated that he had given his delegates no instructions to offer his resignation, was received with interest. It was stated that an error in transmission had given rise to the first statement.

Authentic advices through diplomatic sources several days ago stated that the Mexican commissioners were clothed with full power to act and had been authorized to agree to the elimination of Huerta if necessary to bring about a settlement of their country's internal and international troubles.

This last step, it was said, would be taken only after it was apparent to the commissioners that there was no hope of a settlement on any other basis.

Announcement "Premature."

The attitude of all the Mexicans in attendance upon the diplomatic council was similar to that displayed when they were informed in New York a few days ago that the German ambassador in Washington had received a dispatch from Mexico City that General Huerta had expressed his willingness to retire under conditions honorable to himself, or if necessary to a solution of the Mexican problem. Their feeling was that the reported announcement was "merely premature." This phrase was taken from the expression of one of the diplomats when he was informed of the correction in the dispatches.

It was indicated in statements made here that if an announcement of willingness to retire comes from Huerta in the near future it would be welcomed as making more remote any possibility of the resumption of hostilities between the United States and Mexico.

Elimination is Expected.

It was argued, also, that with Huerta out, the mediators might entertain hopes that Carranza and his Constitutionalist followers would be brought into the conference or become parties to any agreement reached. Speaking of the erroneous dispatch, one of the principals of the conference said he regretted that the news proved premature.

He said he felt certain that the announcement soon could be made with confidence that it would stand.

"Had it been true," one of the mediators said, "it would have made our work so much easier, as it would have paved the way to an early understanding."

During the day the Brazilian ambassador received a message from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City couched in the most hopeful terms about mediation and indicating, it is understood, that General Huerta was prepared to relinquish his office.

View of Mexican.

Another of the Mexican delegates based his hopes for the solution of the entire Mexican problem upon the ability of all parties concerned to come to some agreement on the complexion of a provisional government, which would be able to give sufficient guarantees for the preservation of law and order and which could solve the land question and other problems considered to be peculiarly fundamental in the Mexican embroglio.

The sentiment of disinterestedness which the Mexican delegates profess in their talks was entirely emphasized in the opening speech of Ambassador Da Gama, at the first conference of the mediation board during the day, in which he referred to the "clear and persuasive voice of reason counselling the sacrifice of persons in favor of the collective interests of the people and spreading the gospel of peace and justice."

Rockefeller Worth $300,000,000?

Cleveland, O., May 22.—John D. Rockefeller partly surrendered to the demands of the deputy state tax commissioners when Attorney Buss, one of his counsel, appeared at the office of the commissioners and requested them to send assessors to Forest Hill. Attorney Buss notified the commissioners that no return would be made for taxation of Mr. Rockefeller's intangible property. Mr. Rockefeller's property will be valued at $300,000,000 by the commission. This will be contested by Rockefeller.

Penrose Won by 160,000.

Philadelphia, May 22.—Complete returns received from Tuesday's statewide primary show that Vance G. McCormick of Harrisburg received the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, defeating Michael J. Ryan, city solicitor of Philadelphia, by about 20,000 majority. Returns from most of the counties in the state indicate that Boies Penrose's majority over J. Benjamin Dimmick for the Republican senatorial nomination will be about 160,000.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

REDWOOD IS A STOCK COUNTY

Nineteen Carloads of Stock Shipped to Eastern Markets in Day Represent May Offering.

Redwood Falls.—A special train of seventeen cars leaving this city carried the May offering from this county to the Chicago market. With one exception the cars carried the cattle fattened on Redwood county corn. The exception was a car of hogs. All in all, the cargo was enough to justify the pride of the owners and to warrant the belief that as a stock county Redwood is not to be beaten.

Single carloads and trains of five or six cars have carried stock from this county at intervals of two or three weeks all winter and there have been prophecies that the county was being sold out of its live stock. But those who are in a position to know, predict that next fall will see many more large shipments from Redwood Falls and vicinity.

Of the seventeen cars, twelve were loaded at Redwood Falls and the remaining five at Clements. The shippers from Redwood Falls were Robert Stewart, William Sweigart, Delhi; Charles Hammerson, Delhi; C. W. Lussenhop, Bnaker & Dennistoun, Winn Brothers and Charles Frank. The Clements shippers were: C. Fredrickson and Luscher & Baldwin.

Two carloads were also shipped from Morgan to South St. Paul, making a shipment of nineteen cars from Redwood county in one day.

STATE DEATH RATE VERY LOW

Minnesota Is Second Healthiest in Union—St. Paul Fourth in List of Fifty Cities.

St. Paul.—Minnesota in 1913 had a lower death rate than any other registration state with the exception of Washington.

St. Paul stood fourth in a list of the fifty largest cities, closely followed by Minneapolis.

This information is obtained from a statement issued by Director William J. Harris of the census bureau at Washington, D. C.

The death rate in the registration area of the United States, consisting of twenty-four states and forty-one cities in non-registration states was 14.1 per 1,000 population. There were 890,823 deaths in this area and the population was 63,299,164, or 65.1 per cent of the estimated population of the United States.

The Minnesota death rate was 3.7 per 1,000 less than the average, or 10.4. In 1912 it was 9.5 and in 1911, 10.5.

The St. Paul rate for 1913 was 11. In 1912 it was 10.2 and in 1911, 10.9. The average from 1906 to 1910 was 11, and from 1901 to 1905 it was 10. There were 2,558 deaths in 1913, and the census bureau estimates the population at 231,533. St. Paul stood fourth from lowest in a list of fifty cities.

RESERVE BANK INCORPORATED

Took Incorporators Very Little Time to Sign the Articles.

Minneapolis.—The Minneapolis district regional reserve bank became a reality Monday when representatives of five national banks in the district met at the Northwestern National bank in this city and signed certificates of incorporation. Similar action was taken in the other 11 districts of the federal reserve system.

Immediately following the signing of the articles, E. J. Decker, president of the Minneapolis Clearing House association, wired M. C. Elliott, secretary of the organization committee at Washington, that the incorporation had been effected.

The signed articles of incorporation were mailed to Washington.

The incorporation was accomplished in record time.

Computes Values of Cows.

Grand Rapids.—E. C. Buell, a farmer of La Prairie, has just had computed his sales to the Itasca co-operative creamery for the last five months from four cows and has found that they amounted to $233.88. Last year his average from five cows was $90 a cow and he has been desirous of selling as much from four cows this year as from the greater number last season.

Prominent St. Cloud Man Dies.

St. Cloud.—A telegram received here announces the sudden death of Colonel William Westerman, one of St. Cloud's most prominent citizens, which occurred at Los Angeles. Colonel Westerman left here a year ago, but he made arrangements recently to return to this city, intending to arrive here by May 25 to spend the summer months. No particulars as to the cause of his death were given in the message. Colonel Westerman was a resident of St. Cloud over a quarter of a century.

Panama Essays Win Prizes.

Sleepy Eye.—The essays on the Panama canal have been judged and cash prizes awarded the winners. Two sets of contests were held, one in the city schools and one in the country schools. The prizes in both contests were $5, $3 and $2. Following are the prize winners: City schools, first, Arnold Christensen; second, Hazel Moll; third, Annie Hillesheim. Country schools: first, Jennie Foster; second, Arthur Wiltscheck and third, Lauret Frantz.

PLAN NORWEGIAN MEMORIAL

Funds Collected in Three-Day Celebration to Be Used for This Purpose.

Minneapolis.—As one result of the three-day Norwegian jubilee celebration that closed Monday plans will begin at once for the construction on the campus of the University of Minnesota of a Norwegian memorial, in the form of a library and museum building that will cost $100,000. That it will now be possible fully to finance the construction plan within a year, is the expectation of Secretary A. A. Trovaten of the jubilee committee.

While yet 10,000 people were on the state fair grounds Monday, where 40,000 assembled Saturday and 50,000 Sunday, and while the downtown streets were crowded with visitors notwithstanding the departure of many thousands, the committee was figuring up accounts. Despite big expense and admission charges only to the fair grounds and to the concerts, somewhere between $5,000 and $10,000 is left, Mr. Trovaten estimates, as a foundation fund.

RECORD PRISON POPULATION

Penitentiary and St. Cloud Institution Have Most Inmates in History of State.

St. Paul.—The population of the Stillwater penitentiary and the St. Cloud reformatory is increasing so rapidly that Warden Henry Wolfer of the prison wired Attorney General McReynolds at Washington asking that no more Federal prisoners be sent to the Minnesota institutions until further notice.

The last report to the State Board of Control showed 1,139 persons confined at Stillwater and 517 at the reformatory. This is the largest prison population in the history of the state.

Of the number at Stillwater, 225 are Federal prisoners, whose terms, for the most part, will expire within the next year. The new prison will not accommodate more than 1,200 comfortably and the warden does not feel like taking care of those sent here by the Department of Justice by crowding the state wards.

Insurance Tax Nets Half Million.

St. Paul.—The state 2 per cent tax on insurance premiums for 1914 totals $458,959.66, as certified for collection by J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner. The 1913 collections amounted to $45,688.02. In addition, the state will collect this year $28,351.35 from fire insurance companies for the fire marshal's department, compared with $19,187.69 in 1913. The 2 per cent tax is collected on the following items: From level premium life insurance companies, $197,462.06; stock casualty companies, $68,683.51; stock fire and marine companies, $181,231.29; mutuals and Lloyds, $9,223.52; hail and cyclone companies, $2,016.52; inter-insurers, $342.76.

President Wires Norwegians.

Minneapolis.—President Woodrow Wilson Monday telegraphed to the arrangement committee of the Syttende Mai fest his regret at having been unable to attend in person and to extend congratulations to the Norwegian Americans in the name of the government of the United States. Just before this message was received, Governor Eberhart had proposed to the audience in the state fair grand stand the dispatch of a telegram of good will to the president, and it had been directed with zest, thus becoming one of acknowledgement as well as of greeting.

Improvements for Moorhead.

Moorhead.—Responding to suggestions made by women of the Civics club, the city water and light commission will install several sanitary drinking fountains along main business streets. A charter amendment to be submitted to the voters proposes that the $150,000 high school building be not erected until the summer of 1916, by which time two-thirds of the money required will be on hand.

Saves by Borrowing from State.

Grand Rapids.—The village of Grand Rapids has secured $15,000 from the state with which to pay a bond indebtedness of that amount which had been running twenty years. The old obligations drew 7 per cent interest and the state will loan the money for 4 per cent, making a 3 per cent gain for the village.

Cloquet Fire Loss $10,000.

Cloquet.—Fire starting from a kerosene lamp destroyed the homes of Odin Engdahl and E. W. Carlson, with two barns and damaged seven other residences before it was checked by the combined efforts of citizens. The loss will reach $10,000. For a time the town was threatened.

Second District Bankers to Meet.

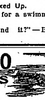
Fairmont.—The annual meeting of the Second district group of bankers will be held here June 3 and 4.

State Inspector Is Fined.

Hibbing.—Twelve alleged violators of the fishing laws have been taken into custody by George Wood, a game warden, who was deposed but is now back in the service. The arrests were made at Vermilion lake. Eleven, including C. A. Carlson, state tie inspector, and Fred Bendi, a tie inspector for the Duluth & Iron Range road and several foreigners charged with catching undersized pike, were fined $10 and costs; Lasso Teuomi, charged with netting, received a fifteen-day jail sentence.

Autoist Fined; Plead Guilty.

Wabasha, Minn., May 19.—Ralph H. Babcock of St. Paul, who pleaded guilty here a week ago to manslaughter in the second degree because an auto driven by him ran over and killed Mrs. Olga M. Anderson at Red Wing a year ago, appeared before Judge Snow in district court and received sentence. The court imposed a fine of $1,000 and costs of about $120 which Babcock immediately paid. No statement in court by the presiding judge of the defendant and the proceedings were soon over.



Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

And this one from Mrs. Haddock:

UTICA, OKLA.—"I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others."—Mrs. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DID REALLY MEAN IT ONCE

Newspaper Man's Flowery Compliments Not Altogether a Complete Case of Bunk.

William D. Hassett, one of the sharks on diplomacy and international affairs in Washington, covers the state department for a big news association. One day another reporter covering the same run rushed up to him with this request:

"Bill, fix me up a nice little story about this affair for my paper. You know more about this than anybody."

Hassett, not being particularly busy at that time, complied with the request.

Half an hour later the same man came back and requested:

"Bill, please fix me up another little story. You know you're the best informed man in regard to this particular subject."

Bill again wrote the story. The other man came back the third time.

"Look here," said Bill dryly. "I'll write this third story for you, but I hope you don't think it's because I'm falling for this bunk of yours about how much I know."

"Well," said the other, rubbing his chin, "it was on the level the first time."—Popular Mechanics.

The Patriotic Play.

"That Mexican comedy of yours is a scream."

"Yes; an Eagle's scream."

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

Many a friendship has been cut short by a long tongue.

She Knew What She Meant.

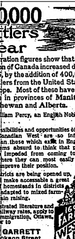
"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean—I've known you long enough to drop the 'Miss,' haven't I?"

She fixed her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—Catholic Citizen.

Mixed Up.

"I was trying for a swimming record."

"Did you land it?"—Baltimore American.


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

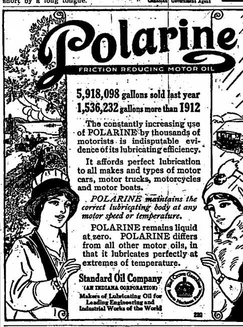
Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessable a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent



5,918,098 gallons sold last year
1,536,232 gallons more than 1912

The constantly increasing use of POLARINE by thousands of motorists is indisputable evidence of its lubricating efficiency.

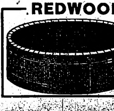
It affords perfect lubrication to all makes and types of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and motor boats.

POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLARINE differs from all other motor oils, in that it lubricates perfectly at extremes of temperature.

Standard Oil Company
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Makers of Lubricating Oil for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World

220



REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 63 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Spring Coats.

We have recieved our spring line of waterproof coats for ladies and gents. Call and inspect this line which is being sold at very reasonable prices.

David Lazar

Seeds Seeds

When planting, use the old reliable Northup King seeds. We handle all kinds of grass seeds, fodder corn and garden seeds. A trial will convince you of their superiority.

OLE MATHESON

MOVING DAY

Monday, June 1st

I will commence to move my stock of goods across the street into the I. O. O. F. building, and from now on you can get all kinds of bargains at my store as I still have too much goods to handle and can use the cash. Come in and get the benefit.

A. H. Pitkin

W. J. LaBree

Sheriff

Candidate for Re-election

Respectfully Solicits your vote and Support

Paid for by W. J. LaBree, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Hints Plentiful.

Gibbs (with newspaper)—Here's an article entitled "Hints About Taxes." Care to read it? Dibbs—No, thanks. The hints given by the regular collectors are quite sufficient.—Boston Transcript.

Shattered Hopes.

He (anxiously)—I understand your father speaks very highly of me? She—Yes, but he doesn't mean a word of it. He—Are you sure of that? She—Certainly. He does it just to torment mother.—Chicago News.

THE SWINEHERD.

Your boar should be strongly built and compact.

Pigs thrive best when they are in small herds.

Cement, covered with wooden slats, then well bedded with straw, makes an ideal floor in a hog house.

Don't feed the brood sow heavy rations of corn when within a month of farrowing.

If a hog misses a feed watch him. If he misses the second feed remove him from the herd and thoroughly disinfect where he has been.

The farmer who is raising hogs even for market purposes can well afford to pay the price of a registered sire in the improvement which it will bring to the later litters.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.83
Wheat, No. 2	.81
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.40
Oats	.30
Barley	.34
Rye	.46

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

CHANGED.

FROM the outskirts of the town,
  Where the old milestone stood,
Now a stranger, looking down,
I behold the shadowy crown
  Of the dark and haunted wood.

IS it changed or am I changed?
  Ah, the oaks are fresh and green!
But the friends with whom I ranged
Through their thickets are estranged
  By the years that intervene.

BRIGHT as ever flows the sea,
  Bright as ever shines the sun,
But, alas, they seem to me
Not the sun that used to be,
  Not the tides that used to run!
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday May 23, 1914.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

The followsng sub head is carried by one of the Thief River Falls papers, this week.

Louis Gilsoul Commits Triple Murder and Then Kills Self Near Torgerson Post Office.

Immediately Thereafter Blows Out Own Brains.

In Chicago one of the haeds of a mail order house has confessed that he has an income of $1,320,000 a year and yet he is supposed to be at the head of an institution which is working and selling goods for the benefit of the poor man who has thought and been made to believe he has been oppressed by his local mer chant

As an Advertising Medium

Arthur Brisbane,,who is said to be the most highly paid newspaper man in the world and whose genius is everywhere recognized, understood the truth of this statement when he said:

"The local newspaper in proportion to its circulation is, in my opinion, infinitely the most valuable advertising medium we have. The value of the country newspaper is based largely upon the fact that the man who reads it looks upon it as a neighbor and a friend, a personal acquaintance, and ttaches to the printed statements and advertisements of the country newspaper far greater importance than the big city attaches to the statements and advertisements in the big city newspapers. As a friend talking to another about a certain kind of goods can influence a friend more than a stranger, so a country newspaper, standing on a footing of friendship with its readers can talk to them about goods for sale or any other topic and impress upon them more strongly than the big metropolitan newspaper, which is really a stranger."

Build Up Our Town

There seems to be quite a jealously amoung some busines men, a disposition to try to break down their adversary in order to build themselves up on their opponent's downfall. This petty feeling among rivals in business is all wrong. The best way to build up a town is to stand by every man in the place, who does right. Whenever a man is doing well do not tear him down. All residents should be as partners, not opponents. In all livelihoods the more business your rival does the more you will do. Every business man who treats his customers honestly, courteously, and fairly will get his share, and the more business that can be secured by united efforts the better it will be for all. When a town ceases to grow it begins to die, and the more people try to kill each other's business, the more readily will utter rusn come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows ability to prosper do not pull him back through jealousy or weigh him down through cold indifference.

For Sheriff

Inserted and paid for by J. O. Thorstad at regular advertisement rates.

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county that I am a nonpartisan candidate for sheriff and respectfully solicit your vote and support for my nomination at the Primaries to be held here June 16, 1914.

I have been a resident and farmer of the Township of Sanders for the past ten years,

Before settling in this county, I resided in Mitchell county, Iowa, where I represented the people in various positions of trust including postmastership for a period of eight years.

If nominated and elected I shall pledge all my time and attention to the office and shall seek to give you honest and efficient service toward the positive enforcement of the law.

Sincerely yours,
J. O. Thorstad.

Cheap Wives.

Among the Alnus the price of a wife is a bear ham. The Kaffir price varies from four to eight oxen. In Uganda a wife can be obtained for a score of cartridges. The Australian black obtains his helpmate for her weight in butter, and in Turkestan the Tartars can buy as many wives as they please for a box of matches each.

Sympathy.

Young Actor—My "Faust" seems to be a failure. Poor Goethe!—Fliegende Blatter.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T. Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Minn.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Geo. P. Jones.
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th. Legislative District.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington } In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, Decedent:

Letters of Testamentary this day having been granted to Charley Lundstrom.

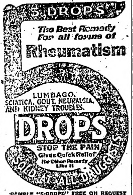
It Is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 16th day of November 1914, at (1) o'clock p. m., in the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated April 29, 1914.
(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET, Judge of Probate.
m16-3t.

Prosaic Poetry.

"Ellen, I love but thee alone!" Thus sighed the tender youth. "Oh, dear one, then, my precious own! With trembling lips and earnest tone, I swear I speak the truth!" He paused. A blush o'erspread her cheek. She let him draw her near. Scarce for emotion could she speak. Yet she did ask, in accents meek, "How much have you a year?"



RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5-DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160-166 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELF. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Two Kinds of Bonds.

Briggs—I'm going to my broker. I want to get rid of some bonds. Where are you off to?

Griggs—To my divorce lawyer. I want to get rid of some bonds too.—Boston Transcript.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1794 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec.

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Rakish.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine tooth comb to discover a fault could find one with considerable less trouble by going over their own character with a horse rake.—New Orleans Picayune.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

Uniform Not to Blame.

"Is he a member of your local cavalry troop?" "Oh, no! He's just naturally conceited."—Buffalo Express.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Northern Minn., Development Ass'n at Thief River Falls, June 3-4-5. Don't miss it.

VOLUME XXXIII, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914. NUMBER 46

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Leonard Holmes was at Thief River, Monday.

D. Patterson autoed to Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Special Memorial Day services in the M. E. Church, Sunday evening.

Lizzie Jacobson returned Thursday from Crookston.

Chas. Lindquist and O. F. Post were County Seat visitors, Thursday.

The ladies aid society of the United church will meet next Friday with Mrs. R. L. Hauge.

I will have all kinds of bargains on display at the I. O. O. F. building on June 3rd. adv.

A. H. Pitkin

Ida Waring came Wednesday, from Crookston, to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanson.

Several auto loads of local people attended the Thief River-Plummer ball game at Plummer last Sunday

Leonard Holmes has built a new barn on his farm west of town.

Joe Edgington and Everett Smith were at the county seat, Wednesday.

Elmer Hackett was at Thief River, Monday.

At the last meeting of the School Board, Miss Ethel Collins of Badger was elected as teacher of the 7th and 8th grades, for the coming term.

The Swed. Luthern Y. P. S. will meet June 6th, at Anton Anderson's three miles east of of town.

A. S. Wilson has a fine field of rye heading out, on his farm west of town.

A prairie fire this week destroyed the grade bridge near the Holmes farm.

May Anderson came, Monday evening, from Brooks where she has finished a term of school.

Supt. E. A. Mostue was in this village attending to business matters, the fore part of the week.

A confirmation class of ten will be confirmed at the Sem. Elim Mission church on the day of Penticost May 31, at 10:30 a. m.

Hilda Hauge came Friday evening from Bemidji and will spend the next three weeks with her parents.

Lost—Small Waterbury watch Kindly leave at this office. m30-tf

Dan Whalen lost one horse of his valuable gray team, Tuesday,

Huldah Gigstad of Fosston and Mrs. A. F. Hall of Bagley, came over Friday evening to spend the week-end.

The Ladies' Aid of the Swedish Luthern church will meet at the home of Mrs. O. W. Brink, June 5. All are invited.

What is success but to attempt still higher things. Attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ives, accompanied by Mrs. Fred Gobler of Thief River autoed down for a visit with friends, Tuesday evening.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have fodder corn seed on hand.—adv.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

The young people society of the United church will meet Saturday evening June 6 at the the home of T. M. Brevig.

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

In order to close surplus stock, before raising my building I am offering special prices on every article in our line. adv.

A. H. Pitkin.

For sale.—A good as new Henney top buggy, at a reasonable price.

M-2-tf Annie J. Fellman

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl, Mr. and Mrs. F. Soderberg, Mrs. A. P. Hogstrom, And. Bjornquist, and A. Erickson were at Thief River, between trains, Wednesday.

Girls Wanted

Kitchen girls wanted at Hotel Crookston, Crookston, Minn. 3t

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Mr. and Mrs. B. Fisher and family accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandberg, came up in Mr. Fisher's new car from Crookston last Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Hayland for Sale

Will sell 1914 grass privilage on SE¼ 10-152-44 for $35.00 cash.

Healy Land Company,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Services at the United church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. This will be last service conducted by Rev. Gjerde before he leaves on his trip to Norway.

Mrs. Ina Johnson has made a deal with a party from Crookston whereby she disposed of her interest in the Scadia Hotel. The new party is expected here Monday to take charge.

Candidate of Theology, Olaf Holen from St. Paul will preach at the Synod Church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. He will also preach at the St Pauli Church at 10:30 a. m. and at the the Clear Water Church at 3 o'clock p. m.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts ot Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Graduation Exercises Held Thursday

The commencement exercises of the 8th grade graduating class was held at the Imperial Hall, Thursday evening. The hall was decorated in the class colors, crimson and white and with numerous penants, which presented a fine appearance.

Dr. C. Swanson made the address of the evening, taking for his subject, "Education" which he handled in an able manner. A. S. Wilson, president of the board, presented the diplomas. After the presentation of diplomas, the class play, "The Rescue of Prince Hal" a four act comedy was given. This provoked much laughter and was greatly appreciated by the large crowd of interested people present.

Following is a list of the graduates:

Cora Eckstrom.
Julia Erickson.
George Fricker.
Ruth Gigstad.
Alice Hauske.
Benjiman Jacobson.
Nettie Johnson.
Ethel Keller.
Edith Lindquist.
Rosetta Loberg.
Olive Patterson.
Christina Pederson.
Edith Scholm.
Agnes Simenson.
Od Skeie.

The local Home Talent Company presenting "Diamonds and Hearts" had a record-breaking house at Wylie last Saturday evening. A number of local people autoed out to attend the performance and dance.

Ida Kalland went to Crookston, Thursday to meet her sisters Manda and Helga who came Friday from Winnipeg, for a visit at the parental home.

Mrs. Annie Borgie.

Last Monday evening at her home in Hazel, occured the death of Mrs. Paul Borgie from blood poisoning following the birth of a baby daughter a few days previous.

Mrs Borgie was the daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Englestad and was twenty-seven years of age at the time of her death.

She was a favorite amoung the young people and was respected by all who knew her. She was married to Paul Borgie a year ago The funeral services were held at the Englestad home Thursday, Rev, A Roseland officiating.

Mrs. Tom Sletten.

Mrs. Tom Sletten, formerly of this village, died of heart failure, at the home of A. Lundemo, near Badger, May 14th. and was buried at that place, Monday, May 18th.

Further reports are unobtainable at this time.

THE IMPORTANT THING.

"IT'S not so important," said he,
"That I should grow wealthy today.
There is joy in the shade of this tree."
So he rested awhile by the way.

"I might gain a step on my goal
If I kept right on doing my best,
But here at the old fishing hole
I'm going to lie down for a rest.

"If I worked every minute I might
Be there where the old highway bends,
But I should lose all the delight
Of the time that I spend with my friends.

"A dollar or two more or less,
A foot or two farther ahead,
A lap in the race for success,
Mean nothing the moment I'm dead.

"So I'll rest in the shade of this tree
And bask in the joys that men crave.
It is far more important to me
That success doesn't make me its slave."

—Detroit Free Press.

TO A CERTAIN MAID.

HER eyes are of a purple hue;
Her nose is tilted saucily;
I think she beads her lashes, too;
Her hair is fixed so flossily—
Her charm in only one thing fails—
The little girl who bites her nails.

'TIS but a flaw that goes to make
Her beauty the more ravishing,
Lest all the charms by some mistake
The gods on her were lavishing.
Who in her fairness Venus pales—
The little girl who bites her nails.

FOR were perfection there displayed
She'd be too fair to look upon,
A goddess not for men's eyes made,
For bards to write a book upon,
The human touch one's heart assails—
The little girl who bites her nails.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap.	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.25

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

For sale

Residence on Water Street two lots five room house, good location.

1 cook stove.
1 wood heater.
1 center table.
3 kitchen chairs.
1 small rocker.
1 solid oak dining table.
1 set New Universal Encyclopedia, 12 volumes, Twentieth Century Edition.
Mason fruit jars and jelly glasses.

Harriet J. O'Brien.

Motorcycles

I have secured the local agency for the Harley-Davidson make of motorcycles and am prepared to furnish any of the styles and sizes on short notice. I have a sample cycle in daily use on Rural Route No. 1. from St. Hilaire.

Geo. Biskey,
m 23-tf St. Hilaire, Minn.

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle on or before June 3rd.

m-30 Mrs. Ina Johnson.

AGENTS WANTED

For ideal summer work. Highest cash paid weekly with part expenses. Home territory. Outfit free. Experience unnecessary. Write today. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., Wauwatosa, Wis. m-30 4t

Bargains! Bargains! at the I. O. O. F. building on Wednesday, June 3rd. You will find all kinds of bargains, come in.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

THE GRANGE FIELD.

Interesting Notes on the Work and Workers in Various States.

In February another grange state was organized, making thirty-two all told. It was the state of North Dakota. The first annual meeting was held at Bismarck, when sixteen granges were represented and the organization perfected. National Master Wilson was present, as also was Governor L. B. Hanna, who addressed the meeting. L. D. Wiley of Solon was elected state master, Mrs. C. F. Schick of Lark lecturer and Ray McKnig of Fort Rice secretary. A full complement of officers was chosen.

The state grange of New Hampshire, and not less the state itself, has been honored by the appointment of State Overseer Andrew L. Felker as commissioner of agriculture under the new regime. Heretofore there has been a state board of agriculture, but this office was abolished by the last legislature and the office of commissioner of agriculture was established. The position carries with it a salary of $3,500. He has been an active member of the grange for seventeen years.

National Master Wilson has commissioned Walter E. Morris of Medfield, Mass. a national organizer and sent him to Minnesota, where he will undertake extensive organization work. He will have a hard field to till in Minnesota, but he will get returns if any one can.

Out in Roseburg, Wash., Patrons have formed the unique plan of holding a weekly conference on Saturdays of members of the grange who come to town to trade. A thirty-five cent lunch is served at noon in one of the hotels, after which the conference is held.

Above Circumstance.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.—Irving.

Wylie

The home Talent Company of St. Hilaire gave a performance in Wylie, Saturday evening May 23rd. The play was very good and was well recieved. Every available seat in the house was taken and standing room was at a premium. After the play, the benches were removed and the St. Hilaire Orchestra furnished music for a dance which continued until 2 o'clock a. m. Everyone was well satisfied with the play and a warm welcome awaits the Home Talent Company should they appear here again.

Mr. P. E. Smidesang is laying a new cement sidewalk in front of his store.

The program of the Wylie School was held last Tuesday evening at the hall. The children did very well and the program was fine. Miss Palmer of St. Hilaire furnished the music.

Anton Anderson has commenced operations on county ditch no. 60 in Pennington County.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Smidesang and Mr. and Mrs. Gothre were at Red Lake Falls, Tuesday.

Henry Schneider, has purchased a new car from Jos. Helm of Red Lake Falls.

Ms. and Mrs. G. W. Hooper, Rev. Palmer, and Miss Hooper of St. Hilaire attended the school program.

P. Hensel is making some improvements at his place.

The village school closed Friday, and Miss Marie Hooper, the teacher, returned to her home at St. Hilaire.

A political meeting was held in the hall Friday evening. Several speakers from Thief River were present.

Ordered and paid for by M. Widsten, Sec'ty Steenerson personal campaign committe

HALVOR STEENERSON

Congressmen from the Ninth Minnesota District and Candidate for re-election. He is one of the ablest men in congres and one of the chief opponents of those who seek ship subsidy and other special privileges.

D P. O'NEILL
Candidate for
REPRESENTATIVE
65th Legislatile District.

A New Management

I have purchased Mrs. Johnson's intrest in the Central Hotel and will conduct it in the future. I have hed many years experience in the business and will conduct a neat, clean and up-to-date place.

As soon as possible, after taking charge, June 1st, I will start a short order department where meals will be served at all hours, in addition to the regular meals.

Futher announcements will be made later.

Mrs. J. Carlson.

Two Kinds of Bonds.

Briggs—I'm going to my broker. I want to get rid of some bonds. Where are you off to?

Griggs—To my divorce lawyer. I want to get rid of some bonds too.—Boston Transcript.

Political Announcement

Inserted by C. L. Hansen paid for by him at regular advertising rates

Having been urgently requested by many friends to become a candidate for the state Senate. I have decided to comply with their request and offer myself for that important position

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Clear water, Red Lake an Pennington Counties, at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914 and if nominated and elected. I pledge my best efforts to the honest and efficient service of the people of my District and State.

I hereby submit my platform for your consideration and approval:

I advocate and if elected will support

Legislation for greater state aid for roads and bridges.

Legislative provision for develod ment of state lands by the state.

Any legislation that will held compel proper business-like economy and increase the efficiency of administration of the State's business affairs.

Equal suffrage for women,

County Option.

The enactment of laws that will do away with the spoils system in all departments of state, and the placing of all state departments under civil service rules.

Corporations, in my opinion, should be regulated so as to insure to the public the best possible service in every instance, and should be permitted reasonable returns only, for service rendered.

I am unalterably opposed to "Boss Rules" in politics.

I firmly believe in the rule of the people and if elected shall support every measure which may tend to increase the power of the people in State government and all measures which may tend to the betterment of conditions in the rural communities.

Yours very truly,
C. L. HANSEN.

Register of Deeds

Authorized and paid for by N. J. Anderson at regular rates.

Having filed for Re-election for Register of Deeds of Pennington Co. Minn. If my Service for the past term meets with your approval I respectfully solicit your Vote and Support at the coming election.

N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds,
Pennington County,
Minnesota.

For County Auditor

Inserted by A. H. Fasel and paid for at regular rates.

To the voters of Pennington County.

Having filed as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Auditor I wish to express my appreciation of your confidence and favors in the past, and trust that my services have met with your approval. I have given all my time and used my best efforts to conduct the affairs of the office in an honest and efficient manner; and if you believe that I can and will serve you faithfully and efficiently during another term I shall be grateful for your confidence and support at the Primary Election, June 16, 1914.

Respectfully yours,
A. H. Fasel.

Political Announcement

Paid Advertisement. In behalf of and authorized by T. P. Anderson and to be paid for by him at regular rates.

I wish to announce to the votes of Pennington County that I am a candidate for the office of County Auditor and respectfully solicit your influence in behalf of my candidacy and your vote at the primary election, June 16.

If elected to this office, I pledge my entire time to its duties, and will endeavor to conduct them in an efficient and business-like manner in the best interests of the county.

Very respectfully yours,
T. P. Anderson.

William Michelet

JUDGE OF PROBATE

Candidate for re-election

Your vote and support is solicited

Paid for by Wm. Michelet, at regular rates.

DIAMONDS AND HEARTS

See the Home Talent Company present this pleasing drama at the Imperial Hall tonight.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knutson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am,

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16t 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reqular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by O. A. Naplin at the regular advertising rates.

To the voters of Pennington County:

I hereby announce myself as nonpartisan candidate for the office of County Attorney. At this time I consider it unnecessay to state my position for I am no stranger in this county. Your vote will be appreciated at the coming primary election, and if nominated, your further support during the campaign is solicited.

Respectfully yours.
O. A. Naplin

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.19 a pound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100 s
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of April 1914.

Total cream received	58270
" average test 26 per cent	
" butter fat from same	12512,9
" butter made and sold	15436½
" cash rec'd for butter, and salt and oil	$3684.43
DISBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons for butter fat	28c
Paid to patrons by checks	$3,332.22
" " " salt butter and oil	93.07
Paid into expense fund	164.70
Paid into sinking fund	94.44
	$3684.43

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The house passed the Rucker resolution, which in effect, exonerates the democratic congressional committee of charges that it violated the corrupt practices act in assessing senators and representatives for campaign contributions.

• • •

Bearing proposals of a plan for settlement of the labor strife in southern Colorado coal fields, and an appeal to President Wilson that federal troops be maintained in the distrubed district, Judge Ben S. Lindsey of Denver has arrived at Washington.

• • •

The frequency with which American farmers move from one farm to another, or the instability of occupancy of farms, according to the census bureau, "very likely forms one of the chief causes for the decline of rural prosperity, or a hindrance to greater prosperity."

• • •

The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books when the house, with the legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington Trade Commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage.

DOMESTIC.

Motormen and conductors of the Cleveland, O., street car lines on a victory in their fight for better working conditions.

• • •

A seat on the New York stock exchange sold for $15,000, a decrease of $5,000 from the last previous sale and $10,000 under the highest price of the year.

• • •

Arrival of the steamer Tampico at Vera Cruz with 170 refugees from the Yucatan coast has been reported to the navy department.

• • •

Women delegates sat in the annual convention of the Olympic diocese of the Episcopal church at Seattle for the first time in the history of the Episcopal church.

• • •

President Wilson will be satisfied with nothing less than the passage through both houses of congress at the present session of the anti-trust legislation recently agreed upon. This was made clear by officials close to the administration.

• • •

Granting of the Saturday half holiday as a means of a stricter observance of the Sabbath was urged in the report of the committee on Sabbath observance, made to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States.

• • •

At the request of the American Red Cross, Secretary Lane granted leave of absence to Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, to become a member of the board of engineers which the Red Cross is sending to China.

• • •

To all appearances Theodore Roosevelt had recovered entirely from the effects of his trip into the South American jungles. Four days at Sagamore Hill have brought back his full measure of strength and chased away the lines which furrowed his face when he returned.

• • •

A man who claims to be the Rev. Louis R. Patmont, a prohibition advocate, who had been missing since he addressed a "dry" meeting at Westville, Ill., March 31, was found in an abandoned farm house near Columbia, Ill. The man was found in the house by farm hands who were working about the place.

• • •

Asserting that its order was made necessary by the "plundering" of the United railroads of San Francisco of upwards of a million dollars by the corporation's former president, Patrick Calhoun, on the authorization of directors and stockholders, the California railroad commission gave reluctant consent to the borrowing of more money by the United railroads for the purchase of rolling stock.

• • •

Formal announcement was made by former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of his candidacy for the congressional nomination in the Eighteenth Illinois district at a meeting of the republican congressional committee.

• • •

The Niagara Falls conference and its developments is receiving the close attention of official in Washington. While neither white house nor state department officials discuss the progress of negotiations, an evident absence of tension and a general air of hopefulness prevailed among officials.

• • •

Under guard of United States cavalry, Ludlow, the striking coal miners tent colony, which was destroyed in the fatal battle between miners, militia and mine guards on April 20, has been reestablished.

• • •

Practically every department store in the country and every trade journal is owned by New Yorkers, according to W. J. Pilkinton, representing a trade journal at Des Moines, Ia., who spoke during the journalism week celebration by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

• • •

The navy department has sent orders to the naval recruiting stations to accept no more applications for enlistment in the navy except from those who have been honorably discharged.

There are [illegible] organized workers in Missouri.

• • •

Former site of the United States mint in Philadelphia sold for $31,000 in 1830.

• • •

Iowa farm mortgage dealers met at Des Moines to perfect a permanent state organization.

• • •

The clubhouse of the Riverside golf club at Riverside, a Chicago suburb, burned with a loss of $90,000.

• • •

The strike in Minneapolis of the 300 ice wagon drivers and their helpers, in progress during the last week, has been settled.

• • •

Australia avoids orphan asylums by sending parentless children to private families, which are paid for their care until they are 14 years old.

• • •

Announcement of his candidacy for re-election has been made at Denver by United States Senator Charles H. Thomas of Colorado, democrat.

• • •

It is reported that Marion F. Fletcher, United States consul at Chihuahua Mexico, has requested the state department that he be transferred.

• • •

Life imprisonment as the sentence imposed at Opelousas, La., on W. C. Walters, recently convicted of kidnaping five-year-old Robert Dunbar.

• • •

For a week New York will engage in its second annual clean-up campaign, and each day it is planned to rid 560 blocks of rubbish and refuse.

• • •

Forest fires that broke out along the Tamarack river in Minnesota lumber camps out of existence. Rangers from Robinson and Ely were summoned to fight the flames.

• • •

After a search of two years, federal officers at Chicago arrested James Gruenbaum, accused of embezzling $25,000 in Nome, Alaska. Gruenbaum was agent for a St. Louis distillery in Nome. He as held on $10,000 bond.

• • •

Another exchange of telegrams between General Carranza and Emilio Zuzaran, minister of the interior in the constitutionalists cabinet, left the question of representation of the Carranzaistas at the Niagara conference undetermined.

• • •

An avalanche of claims for refund of income taxes paid under protest and in excess of the legal amount due is expected by the treasury department in the near future. This is the intimation given by William E. Andrews, auditor for the treasury department, a former member of congress from Hastings, Neb.

FOREIGN.

The first bill to become law under the operation of the British parliament act was the Welsh disestablishment bill.

• • •

The Dutch Dockers' union has proclaimed a general strike of the workmen employed by the Holland-American line at Rotterdam.

• • •

The speech of Arthur Balfour in the recent debates in the house of commons on home rule, wherein the former leader of the unionist party admitted the failure of his long life efforts toward maintainance of the unionist party was one of the most eloquent in the recent history of parliament.

• • •

Stoppage of the Tehauntepec railway route across Mexico has so increased traffic across the isthmus of Panama that the Panama railroad is almost unable to cope with the situation. Practically every car the railroad owns is in service and still mountains of freight at the terminals show no signs of diminution.

• • •

A merry, dark eyed, dainty little English girl of twenty-two has just returned to London after spending a year in the Balkans, watching the closing phases of the war and the disturbed times that followed, taking more than a soldier's share of hunger, disease and bullets, riding hundreds of miles alone through country swarming with irregular troops bent on pillage, and altogether crowding a man's lifetime of adventure into a short year.

• • •

Although she traveled through a district where Europeans had recently been murdered and over country that often were strewn with headless corpses, Mrs. Beartix Bulstrode has come back to London without a scratch and now is eager to go back and try to cross the Gobi desert —Was made a prisoner in a native temple and took a big chance by "butting in" on a Buddhist rite which no European ever before had witnessed—Toured south China in a Sedan chair and traveled 1,200 miles up the Kagtse-Klang river in a native "sampan."—Lama's bride mistook her for a man and tried to get up a flirtation.

• • •

After a conference with President Huerta, the minister of the interior, said: "The president is highly gratified with the latest news from Niagara Falls. It seems that we are near a satisfactory arrangement."

• • •

Brought to a halt in his march to the south, Gen. Morelos Zaragoza, the defeated federal commander of the Tampico garrison, will have to face in battle once more the constitutionalist who drove him out of this place, or enter the wilderness of mountains in the Huasteca district to the west.

• • •

Army circles of Honolulu are stirred over the reported theft from army headquarters of complete maps and information concerning the island of Oahu. The theft is said to have been discovered on the morning of May 9.

• • •

The famous yacht, Princess Alice, formerly owned by the prince of Monaco and used by him in his deep sea researches, has been purchased by Lord Inverclyde, who will take a party of friends on it to San Francisco for the opening of the Panama Pacific International exposition.

MEDIATORS SETTLE ALL MAIN ISSUES

THOSE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH AFFAIR PREDICT SIGNING OF PROTOCOL WITHIN WEEK.

ARE RETICENT AS TO HUERTA

No Intimation of How Dictator Is to Be Eliminated—Pointed Out That Constitutionalists Have Been Considered in Plans.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 29.—Disposition of the Mexican problem by mediation has so far advanced that it is predicted by those in close touch with the deliberations that a protocol will be signed within a week.

Main Issues Worked Out.

The main issues are said to have been satisfactorily worked out in principle and it now remains to be determined whether certain issues of comparatively minor importance shall be included in the scope of the negotiations.

Issues of this nature were understood to have been the subject of the conference held in Toronto between the mediators and the American delegates before attending the garden party given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the mediation colony.

Conference Aboard Train.

En route from Toronto back to Niagara Falls the mediators communicated the views of the Americans to the Mexican delegates in informal discussions aboard the special car provided for the trip.

The points yet to be taken up, it is understood, relate chiefly to internal problems and it is known to be the disposition of the mediators, if it is decided to seek an agreement on them at all, to treat them only in the broadest manner and in the form of recommendations for the guidance of the new provisional government, which it is hoped to establish in Mexico.

Question of Elimination.

As to precisely what disposal has been made of the question of elimination of General Huerta, other than the intimation that his dignity will be upheld, the mediators remain reticent. Emphasis is laid on the fact that although the Carranza element has not been represented at the conference, the plans formulated by the mediators comprehend the expectation of bringing Carranza in accord and to the support of the scheme for a provisional government.

The mediation colony are buoyant in spirits over the present outlook.

FIND EXPLORER'S BALLOON

Airship Lost by Andree in Dash for Pole in 1897 Discovered in Siberia.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 29.—What is believed to be the remains of the balloon in which Prof. Salamon A. Andree ascended from Dane's Island, near Spitzbergen, July 11, 1897, in an attempt to reach the North Pole, was found in a forest in eastern Siberia, according to a telegram received at the Swedish foreign office from Yakutz.

A thorough investigation of the reported discovery has been ordered by the government.

The arctic explorer was accompanied by two scientists and after leaving Dane's Island no report ever was received from the party.

Although traces of Andree's balloon have been reported from time to time and while even the body of the famous Swedish arctic explorer was said to have been discovered on the coast of Labrador, nothing has ever been established definitely as to what actually happened to the expedition or what became of the balloon.

Intense Heat in East.

Washington, May 29.—A wave of intense, mid-summer heat, accompanied by enervating humidity settling over the Atlantic states, the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys brought the temperatures near record-breaking points and caused suffering in densely populated centers of many cities. Slightly cooler weather is promised the East by the bureau experts, but the indications are that no real relief will come until after Friday, when a disturbance swooping down from the northwest may bring general thunder showers.

Three Burns Men Are Fined.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—Three detectives, W. W. Rogers, C. C. Tedder and L. C. Whitfield, operating as representatives of William J. Burns, were fined $100 each in the city court here after having been found guilty of working on the case of Leo M. Frank without being approved by the local police board.

Big Storm in New York.

New York, May 29.—The heat wave which for some days past had sent the mercury in this city and vicinity to unwonted heights for May was broken by a violent thunder and wind storm. Two men were killed by lightning and several persons were hurt by falling timbers or other objects blown about by the gale. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 84 miles. Two deaths Wednesday were attributed to the heat and there were more than a dozen prostrations.

25 Buildings are Destroyed.

Towanda, Pa., May 28.—Two persons were probably fatally injured and property was damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars as the result of a severe wind and electrical storm. Lightning caused many fires and about 25 buildings were destroyed by fire and wind.

Sarah Bernhardt Is Ill.

Paris, May 28.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, who is on tour, is reported seriously ill at Liege, in dispatches received here.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota, Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

TO PROMOTE STOCK RAISING

Breeders Arrange Meetings for Willmar, Waterville and Taylors Falls.

Minneapolis.—To stimulate interest in the raising of better stock the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' association has arranged three large meetings to be held in three towns during the month of June. A fourth meeting to be held in Duluth will have for its special purpose the advancement of the dairy industry. The plan for holding the sectional meetings was decided on at the annual meeting of the association at the college of agriculture in February. It is the most elaborate campaign to reach and interest stock growers ever undertaken by the organization.

The first of the series of meetings will take place at Willmar, June 11 and 12, when the Swine Breeders' association, which is a section of the Live Stock Breeders' association, will present a program devoted primarily to the interests of growers of hogs. A half day will be devoted to discussions of methods of controlling and eradicating hog cholera. Dr. S. H. Ward of the live stock sanitary board will speak. There will be several other speakers, among whom will be a representative of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

The Short Horn Breeders' association will meet at Waterville June 17 and 18. A feature of the meeting will be a stock judging contest for boys, prizes for which will be given by the association and by business men. The Waterville Commercial club will take the breeders at the meeting on an automobile trip to surrounding farms, where the leading shorthorn herds are raised.

At Taylors Falls, June 19 and 20, there will be a joint meeting of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' associations. Recognized live stock experts from both states will be on the program, which will be in Interstate park.

The series will close with a meeting in Duluth, June 25. Dairying will be the principal subject for the discussions. Henry Wallace, editor of a farm paper at Des Moines, Iowa, C. A. Clover, a publisher at Fort Atkinson, Wis., and several others will discuss the various phases of the dairy industry. The meeting will be at the Duluth Commercial club and will be presided over by John G. Williams, regent of the university.

CONDITIONS BEST SINCE 1908

Record Crop Due, Says General Manager of Railroad After Inspection Trip.

Minneapolis. — C. W. Huntington, vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, who bases his expectation on the condition at this time of the crops along the company's lines, makes the prediction that the biggest fall business ever handled by the railroads will be this year, in southern and western Minnesota, northern Iowa and South Dakota. That Minneapolis will feel the stimulating effect is certain, he said.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis, as the crops now stand along its western lines, has the prospect for $500,000 of increased gross earnings. Mr. Huntington who has been over the road to its wester terminus at Le Beau on the Missouri river found a condition the like of which has not existed for six years.

Minnesota Guard to Camp.

Minneapolis.—The First and Second regiments of the Minnesota national guard go into camp this summer with the regulars at Sparta, Wis., according to Adjutant General F. B. Wood, upon his return from a trip to Washington, D. C. He announced that the artillery will go into camp at Lake City, June 6, remaining ten days, and the Third infantry will follow for ten days from June 17. Dates have not been fixed for the other two infantry regiments, and it is possible they will go to Sparta instead of Lake City.

Albert Lea.—The stranger who stole $105 from the Minnesota Lumber company in this city, was caught after an exciting chase as he was leaving the city on a freight train. The money was found in the top of a boxcar where it had been secreted.

"Drys" Aid in Saving Brewery.

Preston, Minn., May 25.—The Preston brewery, operated in a prohibiton town and county, took fire and incidentally was the cause of breaking up the dry faction's picnic held in celebration of the result of the recent election at Preston, when the city voted to continue without saloons. While the sale of liquor is forbidden by law at Preston, its manufacture is not and the brewery is a large one. The dry picnic broke up and those attending it fought valiantly beside the city fire department.

Trying to Exterminate Fly.

Mankato.—An active campaign against the fly has been carried on by the Mankato Civic Improvement league, which is largely composed of women. The league offered 5 cents a dozen for all dead flies delivered before June 1. Speakers appeared at all the public schools and normal school and talked to the pupils on how to exterminate flies. The league will especially insist on proper screening of all stores and other places where food of any kind is exposed for sale.

ARRESTS AFTER 14 YEARS

Two Men Held for Murder of Minnesotan in 1900—Robbery Was the Cause.

Thief River Falls—Joe and Fred Lacount, residing in this city and a man named Proveau, living near Crookston were placed under arrest by Sheriff Kelley of Crookston to answer to a charge of murder in connection with the slaying of J. Land in Polk County 14 years ago. Land, who was mysteriously slain in 1900 is said to have had the receipts of the sale of a farm on his person at the time, and robbery is alleged to have been the motive of the crime.

The Lacounts are accused of having done the actual killing while the man Proveau is accused of having been a witness to the crime and to have shared in an equal division of the spoils for keeping the matter secret.

He is alleged to have told the whole thing, while intoxicated, to a relative of the deceased. Fred Lacount was arrested at his home and taken to Crookston where he is said to have refused to discuss the case. Joe Lacount was served with a warrant while at work in this city. He turned pale when arrested and declined to say anything.

PLUCKY ALBERT LEA SENIOR

Works Way Up Through 210-Foot Smokestack to Float Flag and Outwit Juniors.

Albert Lea.—In order to defeat the junior class of the Albert Lea high school from placing the class colors higher, John Haupt of the senior class went to the high school at 5 a. m., gained access to the heating plant and with the colors in his teeth crawled into the smokestack and worked himself to the top of the 210-foot stack, where he nailed up the flag, making a safe descent through the sooty walls.

The juniors tried to shoot the colors down with a shotgun, but failed after a dozen or more attempts.

40,000 EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Immigrants Coming Into Minnesota In Large Numbers, Report Shows.

St. Paul.—Two reports drawn up by the Minnesota Transfer company show that 25,000 people settled in Minnesota in 1913 and that fully 40,000 more were expected in 1914.

The increase of immigration to Minnesota in 1913 was larger than any other in the history of the state.

It is thought by Fred D. Sherman, state immigration commissioner, that fully 2,000 farmers will be added to Minnesota this year.

CHILD IS BURNED TO DEATH

Stubble Fire Overtakes Westbrook Farmer's Daughter and She Suffers Fatal Injuries.

Westbrook.—The 3-year-old daughter of Nels Mickelson, a farmer, was overtaken by a fire in a stubble field. Her clothing was burned off, and she suffered burns from which she died.

She and two brothers had taken a lunch to their father, and were playing near a burning straw stack when the flames ignited the stubble.

Freed of $7,700 Judgment.

Red Wing.—Judge Johnson of the district court has entered an order, after some months during which the case has been under advisement, setting aside the verdict awarded by a jury to Dr. M. H. Cremer of this city against John H. Rich and the Forest Products company for $7,700. The plaintiff claimed damages of $20,000 under allegations that stock in the Forest Products company, which suspended operations several years ago and is now in liquidation, was sold to him under misrepresentations as to the assets of the company, which were principally timber lands along the bottom of the Mississippi between St. Paul and Winona. The decision is against the allegations of the plaintiff, and relieves President Rich and the company of the damages awarded at the trial.

Minneapolis Pioneer Passes.

Minneapolis.—Paul D. Boutell, Minneapolis business man for more than 40 years, died here Tuesday. He was 77 years old, as age is measured, but he was young in interest and enthusiasms. Mr. Boutell had been a resident of this city for 42 years; he was the founder of the present business house of Boutell Brothers.

Winona Students Suspected.

Winona.—Burglars broke into the high school building and secured some small change and stamps after ransacking drawers in the offices and classrooms. Superintendent Voorhees is of the opinion it was the work of high school students who were trying to find the questions for the examinations now near at hand. The work does not look like that of professionals.

Many Lutherans Attend.

Grand Forks.—About 400 Lutherans of northeastern North Dakota attended the annual convention of the Grand Forks and Park River district of the Young People's league of the United Lutheran church of America, which was held in Grand Forks. One of the features was a joint chorus of over 200 voices, which included the singing societies and choirs of many of the Lutheran churches in the district. A concert was given Sunday by the big chorus.

Zumbrota.—The Goodhue County Farmers' association held its annual meeting and the following officers were elected: A. B. Kjos, president; Louis Starz, vice president; L. J. Gjemse, secretary; H. M. Waldron, treasurer. An effort will be made to organize farmers' clubs in the townships that are not yet represented in the county association.

Bemidji.—J. L. George, county auditor, has issued warrants, paying to the state of Minnesota $17,402.16 as the interest and principal on state loans used for judicial ditches.

BOTH FOOD AND RELISH

GREEN PEPPERS SHOULD ALWAYS BE ON MENU.

Many Combinations in Which They May Be Employed—Stuffed With Beef, Veal, Chicken or Fish They Are Delicious.

Green peppers are used with equal success as a decoration and as a foundation. There are numberless combinations that may be worked out with peppers, and they should be used in some form every day during the season.

A pepper relish may be made by chopping the peppers quite fine, either alone or with cucumbers, onions or green tomatoes. After being seeded and all scalded the chopped peppers are salted very slightly and covered with boiling vinegar. A little horseradish may be added.

To make pepper vegetable hash run through a food chopper sufficient cold boiled potatoes and uncooked seeded peppers to make three-quarters of a pint each. Add a quarter of a pint of chopped onion and the pepper juice. Mix and season with salt. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, then two tablespoonfuls of milk or stock. Cook until browned on one side, then turn it over like an omelet and brown on the other side.

Almost anything may be used for filling in peppers. Finely shaved peppers are a good addition to almost any salad, and a particularly good sandwich is made from any sort of coarse flour bread well buttered and with a filling of shaved peppers, over which a little olive oil has been dripped. Peppers are also very good when fried in olive oil and served with beefsteak. They may be mixed with onions and piled around the steak in a covered dish and left to mellow.

Stuffed With Beef.—Take one onion, eight green peppers, one pound of lean raw beef, one egg one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of onion grated or chopped very fine. Cut off the tops of the peppers and remove the seeds. Mix the meat with the egg and the seasoning and fill the peppers with this mixture. Put the onion in the stewpan and just cover with water. Put the peppers in this and stew until they are done.

Stuffed With Veal or Chicken.—Take some large peppers, soak them a few days in salt and water, changing the water constantly to make them less pungent. Cut out the vein that makes them so hot and stuff them with finely chopped veal or chicken seasoned with salt, butter, a little onion and parsley, some sweet herbs and crumbs of bread. Stuff the peppers and fry in butter. Serve with a rich gravy.

Stuffed With Salmon.—Cut the stem end from green peppers and scoop out the seeds. Make a salad with one can of salmon, one teaspoonful of pepper seeds, one cupful of chopped celery and sweet pickles. Mix with thick mayonnaise. Stuff the pepper shells and serve on lettuce leaves. A stuffed olive or piece of parsley may be tucked in the end of the pepper as a garnish.

Stuffed With Oysters.—Remove the stems and seeds from six green peppers. Parboil twenty-five oysters in their own liquor and season with salt. Chop fine half of a large pepper and one very small onion, and fry in butter. Mix the fried pepper and onion and oysters together, and add bread crumbs until the stuffing is of suitable consistency. Stuff the peppers, dot with butter and bake until brown. These may be served with tomato sauce or with cream sauce.

Baking Powder Biscuits.

Three cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful salt and one of sugar and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix dry ingredients thoroughly, then work in well one heaping tablespoonful of lard. Mix, not too soft, with milk; shape with the hands, put into pan and bake 20 to 30 minutes in quick oven.

Prune Roly Poly.

Cook one-half pound of prunes until tender, stone and add a cup of sugar and juice of half a lemon. Make a dough from two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Roll out half an inch thick, cover with the prunes, roll together, steam one hour and serve.

Buttermilk Bread.

Sift four cupfuls flour, add one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one well-beaten egg and enough buttermilk to make a soft dough. Knead lightly, lay on a buttered tin and bake in hot oven 35 minutes. This makes one loaf.

Tomato and Anchovy Salad.

Peel tomatoes, scoop out inside carefully, sprinkle inside with salt and allow to stand in a cool place half an hour or longer. Fill tomatoes with a mixture of finely chopped celery and mayonnaise, adding a little caviar, if desired. Place on lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise and two anchovies placed across the top.

Lemon Tarts.

Mix well together the juice and grated rind of two lemons, two cupfuls of sugar, two eggs and the crumbs of sponge cake, beat it all together until smooth, put into 12 pattypans lined with puffpaste and bake until the crust is done.

When You Boil Cabbage.

When boiling cabbage try placing a small vessel of vinegar on the back of the stove. The odor of the cabbage will not be so unpleasant if this is done.

To Remove Iodine Stains.

If iodine is spilled on linen or cotton, pour boiling hot starch over stain. Repeat twice within an hour, and the stain will disappear.—Mother's Magazine.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

A bunch of women don't seem to be having a very good time unless three or four are talking at once.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

Stating It Correctly.

"Owens says it costs him $6,000 a year to live."

"Costs him? Costs his creditors."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Robbers Work a Clever Scheme.

A few days ago a suburban friend received by post two tickets for a popular play. "You will never guess who sends you these," ran the anonymous note accompanying them, "but go and have a good time."

They obeyed, enjoyed themselves immensely, and returned home to find their house ransacked. — London Chronicle.

The World's Library.

It is computed that the total number of printed books in the world is no less than 11,638,810, and that about 8,714,000 of these have been published subsequently to the year 1800. From 1500 to 1525 the number of books produced annually average only 1,250. It was not until 1700 that the annual average passed 10,000, and it was not until 1887 that it reached 100,000. From 1900 to 1908, however, the annual output average 174,375—exactly 140 times the average output between 1500 and 1535.

Great Shooting.

Smith and Jones were walking along the boulevard one afternoon when Brown was incidentally mentioned.

"Speaking of Brown," thoughtfully remarked Jones, "I understand he is something of a shot."

"He is a wonder," was the prompt rejoinder of Smith. "We were out in a field practising the other day when he hit the bullseye the first shot."

"Fine for Brown!" commendingly returned Jones. "Tickled him almost to death, I suppose?"

"Don't you believe it!" answered Smith. "He had to pay for the bull."

Toastie
Flavour
A Winner

Every day many are finding out that

Post Toasties

are different from other "ready to eat" foods. It's in the making.

Toasties are carefully cooked bits of choicest Indian corn toasted to an appetizing, golden-brown crispness.

Care and time in toasting and the delicate flavoring make this crisp corn-food delightful.

Post Toasties—ready to eat direct from the sealed package, with cream and sugar to taste.

—sold by Grocers.

CANADA'S PLACE AS A PRODUCER

Canada Is Getting a Great Many Americans.

"Three young provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta," says a New York financial journal, "have already made Winnipeg one of the greatest primary wheat markets of the world. In 1904 they raised 58,000,000 bushels of wheat. Five years later they produced 150,000,000 bushels. In 1913 the crop approximated 200,000,000 bushels. At the present rate of progress Canada must soon pass France and India, and stand third in the line of wheat producers. Ultimately it will dispute with Russia and the United States for the first position. Wheat has been the pioneer of our development. Undoubtedly it will prove the same with Canada. In the last calendar year our trade with Canada amounted to 497 million dollars. Only with two countries—the United Kingdom and Germany—is our trade greater. No vivid imagination is needed to see what the future development of Canada means to the people of the United States.

The influx of American settlers to the Canadian prairies is now in full swing. Within the past few days over 80 of those arrived at Bassano carrying with them effects and capital to the value of $100,000. Fifty settlers from Oregon arrived in Alberta a few days ago; while 15 families of settlers from the state of Colorado arrived at Calgary on their journey northwards. The goods and personal effects of this party filled 20 box cars. Of live stock alone they had 175 horses, 15 cows and 1,000 head of poultry. Another class of settler has arrived at Peers, 110 miles west of Edmonton, where no fewer than 200 German farmers have taken up land. These are from good farming families and brought with them a large amount of capital.

Then in South Western Saskatchewan, there are large numbers settling, these from the United States predominating, while in the northern and central portions of all these provinces, the settlement of new people is going on steadily. Early in April, Peter Goertz arrived in Cardiff after a six-day journey from McPherson, Kansas. Mr. Goertz who had purchased land here was in charge of a party of 38 people from the same part of Kansas and they came through with a special train which included all their stock and implements. The equipment was all Rock Island cars, and was the first full immigrant train ever sent out by that railroad. The farms purchased by the members of the party are amongst the best in the district.

When the Panama exposition opens next year any of the three transcontinental lines in Canada will make convenient means of transport for those going to visit, and in doing so agricultural districts of Western Canada can be seen, and ocular demonstration given those who have heard but not before seen, of that which has attracted so many hundreds of thousands of American settlers.—Advertisement.

Prudent Youth.

A young society woman was having a chat one evening with a young man whom she had just met. They were in the conservatory.

"Which do you admire the greater," inquired the young belle, "black eyes or blue?"

"Well, really, replied the young fellow, slowly, "the light is so dim here I can't say just now."—Monthly Magazine.

Results Wanted.

"Who is that young man that calls on you, daughter?"

"A budding poet, father."

"Well, tell him to come around when he has blossomed and is able to show the fruit of his labors."

Cigar-Box Heroes.

The Leading Opinion Molder (tearing his hair)—I can't for the life of me remember the name of that latest Mexican bandit! What in the world is it?

The Smart Office Boy—Say, th' foreman has got a lot o' slugs in old cigar boxes in de composin' room. I'll just run up an' copy a few names from de boxes for you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Appearance.

"The craze for the stage is what makes all the trouble," said Mr. Growcher.

"That's a rather general statement."

"It's true. The sorrows of the human race started in the Garden of Eden when Eve undertook to give a performance as a snake charmer."

Plumed.

Neighbor—Tommy, how is your little brother?

Tommy—He's been ostracized.

Neighbor—Ostracized?

Tommy—Yes, mam, he went to the zoo Sunday and an ostrich pecked him.

Palpable Proof.

"Scientists say that anger causes sugar in the blood," remarked his wife.

"I believe it, my dear. You always seem sweeter when we make up after a fight."

Beginning Young.

Mrs. Grammercy—Do you think she's bringing up her daughter right?

Mrs. Park—Indeed she is, my dear! She gave the little thing a stuffed bulldog to play with instead of a doll.—Judge.

She Explains.

"I thought you women met to study history, not to gossip?"

"Well, after discussing Henry VIII and his numerous divorces it seemed squeamish to balk at the details of a few divorces in our more immediate circle."

A Touch.

Mrs. Flatte—I expect we'll have a touch of spring, soon.

Mr. Flatte—All right, dear; it might as well come right away. How much do you want?

ONE with OLD GLORY

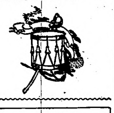
Don't you hear the tramp of soldiers?
Don't you hear the bugles play?
Don't you see the muskets flashing
In the sunlight far away?
Don't you feel the ground all trembling
'Neath the tread of many feet?
They are coming, tens of thousands,
To the army and the fleet.

They are Yankees, they are Johnnies,
They're for North and South no more;
They are one, and glad to follow
When Old Glory goes before.

From Atlantic to Pacific,
From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They are gath'ring 'round Old Glory,
And they're marching to the war.

Don't you hear the horses prancing?
Don't you hear the sabres clash?
Don't you hear the cannons roaring?
Don't you hear the muskets crash?
Don't you smell the smoke of battle?
Oh, you'll wish that you had gone,
When you hear the shouts and cheering
For the boys who whipped the Don!

There'll be Yankees, there'll be Johnnies,
There'll be North and South no more,
When the boys come marching homeward
With Old Glory borne before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They'll be one beneath Old Glory
After coming from the war.



WHEN REYNOLDS FELL

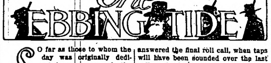
THE tragic death of Gen. John F. Reynolds occurred less than an hour after the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg. The best account of this has been given by a member of the Union army signal corps. He was watching from the tower of the Theological seminary on the edge of the town. "The engagement was desperate," he declared, "and the Union forces seemed to be getting the worst of it when I suddenly saw the corps flag of General Reynolds. I had no one to communicate with, so I sent one of my men to Buford, who rushed up and seized my glasses, and on seeing Reynolds said, 'Now we can hold this place.' Very shortly after this General Reynolds and his staff came up and, seeing Buford in the cupola, he cried out, 'What's the matter, John?' 'The devil's to pay!' and going down the ladder he met General Reynolds, who said, 'I hope you can hold out until my corps comes up.' 'I reckon I can,' was Buford's reply. Reynolds then suggested that they ride out and see about it. 'General, do not expose yourself too much,' said Buford, but Reynolds laughed and moved nearer still. After giving some directions to Buford, which showed his determination to concentrate and to fight, General Reynolds again mounted his horse and rode away to meet the head of his column. The woods at this time were full of Confederate sharpshooters who were picking off men here and there. When General Reynolds, accompanied by his aids, Captains Mitchell and Baird, and Orderly Charles H. Veil, rode up one of the Union regiments was approaching the woods. Reynolds exclaimed, 'Forward, men; forward, for God's sake, and drive those fellows out of the woods!' He turned to look for his supports and to hurry them on, but before he could speak again the bullet of a sharpshooter had penetrated his brain and he fell forward, dying, upon his horse. His fall was not noticed by the troops, who swept on and compelled Archer's brigade to surrender. General Reynolds' horse carried the body a short distance, when it was borne to the rear in a blanket just as Archer himself was being brought in a prisoner." The death of General Reynolds was a severe blow to the Union forces, and no casualty of the war brought more widespread mourning. His monument is one of the finest on the field today.

FOR BENEFIT OF ORATORS

THE time is again at hand to pay tribute to our honored dead, to indulge in Marathon runs, to enter contests for silver cups and to secure tickets that will admit us to the double-headers at the baseball grounds, so that we may show how deeply and sincerely we cherish the memory of those for whom the garlands are twined. It will be necessary for some men to make speeches and for others to listen. For the benefit of the listeners as well as of the speakers, a recipe for a Memorial day address, furnished by one who may be a bit cynical, is given.

Take three stories, strictly fresh. Add one tablespoonful each of ancient and mediaeval history; allow to come to a boil, and settle with a chip of Plymouth Rock. Add slowly 15 drops of Webster's extract of American revolution (tea flavoring). Pour over one quart Appomattox apple sauce. Stir in rapidly six gallons solid facts—the heavier the better. Beat up thoroughly four or more modern problems, first being careful to separate them from their solutions. Then put both mixtures together and beat to a froth. When well mixed, add the following slowly: One cupful politics (with extreme care, or it may curdle). One quart milk of human kindness. (The genuine article is extremely rare, but a substitute recommended by many public men, and closely resembling the pure variety, may be obtained anywhere. Use the condensed form.) Tincture of religion—a small quantity, to taste. One-half cupful premonitions of national disaster. One and one-third cupfuls hope. One sprig sage (advice). If in danger of becoming heavy and falling flat, add quickly a pinch of gunpowder. Three drops each of pathos and wit. These are scarce and hard to procure; but a very little, well diluted, you will find will go a long way. Laurel and bay leaves may be substituted for pathos, if necessary. Stir the whole until thoroughly tired, then place in a cold oven and let warm up gradually. When done brown garnish with firecrackers and flowers of rhetoric, and serve hot, on a large American flag.

HENRY HOWLAND.



The EBBING TIDE

SO far as those to whom the day was originally dedicated are concerned, the crest has been passed. The tide is ebbing. The army of stalwart men who once marched with measured tread and upright shoulders is today the thin blue line that wavers at times in spite of the heroic attempts to throw off the weight of years. This is the pathetic feature of Memorial day. The broken ranks, the faltering footsteps, the snowy locks, the stooping shoulders, the halting gait, the shortening line that each year brings bear silent testimony to the fact that it is only a matter of a few years until the thin blue line will have become a blessed memory—when the last of the boys of '61 will have answered the final roll call, when taps will have been sounded over the last gallant defender of the Union.

However, there is little to fear because of the possibility that Memorial day will be permitted to die, that the memories of that mighty host will not be preserved. Another and a younger generation of patriots is filling in the gap occasioned by the passing of the G. A. R. The Spanish War Veterans, the stalwart line of brown, the khaki-clad young heroes who emulated the example of their fathers and went forth to fight for the freedom of an oppressed race, are the coming mainstay of Memorial day. Memories of a later but no less glorious struggle, even if on a less extensive scale, are awakened in them by the day, in whose observance they unite with their elders.

Frightful Cruelty to Dog.

Death at the stake was the fate which William Mortimer of South Yorkshire, England, tried to inflict on his dog. Mortimer was tried at Thorne and fined £15 for causing unnecessary suffering to a dog. It was alleged that defendant took his Scotch sheep-dog to the foreshore of the River Don, fastened it to a stake, and left it there for the tide to come up and drown it; but the wretched animal was not sufficiently near the river's edge, and three tides rose and fell without killing it, although the water rose to its head. The dog was unable to move in the boggy marshland, and remained barking, moaning and howling all one day, all night and the next day, when it died from exhaustion. Defendant denied fastening the dog to a stake, stating that he tied a brick and a heavy lump of asphalt on it, and put it in six feet of water.

You have a right to think a lot of things you have no right to say.

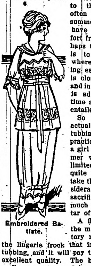
MOST PRACTICAL FROCK

BEST TO CHOOSE ONE THAT WILL STAND FREQUENT TUBBING.

Will Be of Good Service Both as Graduation Gown and for Summer Wear Soft Mulls and Batistes Are Favored.

It should not be a difficult problem to find a frock suitable for graduation purposes this year, for there are quantities of adorable youthful models and exquisite materials that are available for the young girl graduate.

The most practical of graduating frocks is of course the one that will stand tubbing. Fine lingerie gowns are nowadays more often sent to the cleaner than to the laundress, but the young girl as a rule is not overcareful of her clothes, and if a frock must go to the cleaner often during a summer one will have little comfort from it. Perhaps the summer is to be spent where no cleaning establishment is close at hand, and inconvenience is added to the time and expense entailed.



Embroidered Batiste.

So the frock actually fitted for tubbing is the practical frock for a girl whose summer wardrobe is limited, and it is quite possible to take this into consideration without sacrificing too much upon the altar of utility.

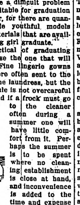
A fine linen is the most satisfactory material for the lingerie frock that is to endure tubbing, and it will pay to obtain an excellent quality. The batistes and mulls are softer and launder well if carefully handled, but the linen will outwear them every time.

Various other sheer cottons have come into popularity. Swiss and organdie are of course the old favorites, but their crispness, once their chief merit, has made them yield place somewhat to the softer mulls and batistes and linens, though they are still liked. The cotton nets, voiles and crepes are more recent arrivals and have achieved decided popularity, a very large percentage of the cotton graduating frocks this year being made up in these materials.

They launder well, are easily handled, and are very soft, graceful and durable, despite their sheerness, and they lend themselves admirably to simple forms of trimming.

The cotton nets come in varying meshes, in wide widths and are not extremely expensive. Frequently one sees a frock made entirely of the net and quite devoid of trimming save for scalloped or picot edges or edges hemstitched. One expensive but remarkably attractive frock of net was finished around the edge with scallops. The skirt was made over a silken foundation. There were two full ruffles of the net shirred on two cords with a two-inch beading encircling the skirt. The ruffles were finished at the upper and the lower edge by deep scallops. The lower part of the skirt was drawn in closely at the bottom and widened gradually toward the hips.

The sleeves were finished at the lower edge with shirrings and a scalloped frill. Across the shoulders the sleeves were again shirred on two cords and headed by an upstanding scalloped frill. The frill was met at the back and front by scalloped edged revers, also of net. Folds of the plain net filled in the V at the back and front. The lower part of the bodice was formed of delicate shadow lace.



Embroidered Voile.

Another expensive frock, which, however, is not an imported model, is of embroidered voile. This is pictured. It is made on the familiar lines of a simple full blouse with peplum or tunic, a plain, slightly draped skirt, slightly rounded away at the skirt bottom at the front. But the distinctive feature, as in the one first described, is the amount of hand embroidery which ornaments it. Net frills finish the long sleeve at the wrist and an upstanding frill of the net encircles the neck and extends down the front of the blouse.

Stitchery for Children.

The quaint embroidery patterns of cunning little animals, birds or figures depicting Mother Goose rhymes, offer possibilities for the mother to teach the first steps in embroidery, as all these designs are done in a simple outlining or cross stitching. These patterns will hold the interest of a child and if used to decorate some of her own belongings, will not only keep the little fingers busy, but will implant a love of needlecraft as well.

Aprons, a scarf for the dressing table, covers for school books, bibs and rompers for the small sister or brother can all be ornamented in simple but fascinating patterns. Bean bags with an animal figure in cross stitch on each side will add to the fun of the work.

Mercerized c[illegible] which will stand any amount of washing, can now be secured and the embroidery should be done in the mercerized colors.

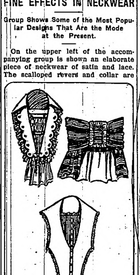
Linen Embroidered Sets.

Among the hand-embroidered accessories being worked by clever needlewomen are sets for summer frocks, including collar, cuffs and sash or girdle of colored linen worked in oriental embroidery. One notable design was worked on one side of the front, with ends reaching below the knees. These ends were scalloped and embroidered in dull blues, rose and yellow to correspond with the turnover collar and elbow cuffs. The whole was intended for wear with a white linen morning dress, or perhaps a sheer muslin.

FINE EFFECTS IN NECKWEAR

Group Shows Some of the Most Popular Designs That Are the Mode at the Present.

On the upper left of the accompanying group is shown an elaborate piece of neckwear of satin and lace. The scalloped revers and collar are



of white satin piped with wistaria satin and trimmed with buttons covered with the same. Around the outer edge of these revers cream lace is plaited and a frill of chiffon falls from the bottom. The little vest is made of shirred chiffon crossed by straps of the satin. Fine batiste was used for the little shirt front effect shown. The outer portion was of the plain batiste finished with a narrow ruffle of "Val" lace. The little chemisette is of the tucked batiste. The girdle and peplum combined shown on the upper right was of Roman striped ribbon, buckle covered with the same.

Uses for Benzine.

Buy one gallon of benzine. Collect all the kid gloves, white kid shoes or slippers, silks and coat collars that need cleansing with benzine. Put some benzine in two basins, one for washing (washing the most delicate articles first) and use the other for rinsing. When the dirt has settled in the basins, carefully pour off into a jug, and break up into it a ten-cent cake of ice camphor. Let this stand a day or two until thoroughly dissolved, and use in an oil feeder to hook over the beds, picture frames, mop boards and any furniture around the bed. The benzine will quickly dry, leaving no trace or stain.

New Note.

Crocheted belts are coming into fashion again. The shops are displaying fascinating samples having long ends and an unusual trimming of a few colored beads. Women who do crocheting will find pleasure in making these pretty trifles for gifts.

Groups of Buttons.

Little square buttons covered with silks are ranged in groups on blouse sleeves and fronts. Some shaped hip yokes, below which tunics fall in fulness, have these sets of squares at the front and at the back.

FOR WORKERS IN EMBROIDERY

Raffia Effective for Almost Any Purpose to Which It May Be Applied.

Something very new, easy to accomplish and giving delightfully satisfactory results is raffia embroidery. It is effective when worked on plain white material in soft shades of blue raffia, including dark blue, pale blue and a third shade of a decidedly greenish tint to lend variety to the work.

This effective embroidery is used on screens, trays, fancy boxes, cushion covers and other articles too numerous to mention. For a foundation any loosely woven white material answers well. Cotton crepe serves the purpose admirably, but as it stretches considerably during the process of working it is necessary to use an embroidery frame.

The design you wish to transfer should be placed behind the material, which is semi-transparent, and traced through. Blue water color paint makes a nice outline, a fine brush being used for the work. The raffia must be soaked in water for a short time before using to render it soft and pliable. When used damp it is not so liable to split.

Crewel needles are the kind to use for this work. The method of working is extremely simple, satin stitch being employed for the most part, though many outlines are formed of strands of raffia laid on the surface and couched down with narrow threads of raffia of the same color.

Hats With Two Brims.

The two-brimmed hat is becoming to many pretty faces. White duvetyn is chosen for the top brim, which is so flat as to almost do away with the appearance of a separate crown. A frill of lace hanging from the top brim is a fancy that veils the wreath of roses that connects the two.

For Oily Hair.

If your hair is very oily try dipping your brush in water and passing it through your hair two or three times a week. This will prevent superfluous oil.

Nervous Women

Are troubled with the "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feeling may or may not be accompanied by backache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form and be a well woman!

Mrs. Eva Tyler of So. Geneva St., Ithaca, N. Y., says, "I have been in a run-down condition for several years. Suffered from nervousness and a great deal of pain at certain periods. Have taken several different medicines but found your 'Favorite Prescription' has given the most relief of anything I have ever tried. Am very much better than I have been in some time. I gladly recommend this remedy to any woman in need of a tonic." Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In Girlhood
Womanhood
Motherhood

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

The man who sets out to acquire money and experience at the same time always gets the experience.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color in cold water. Adv.

A quick way to get through a crowd is to go around it.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

A Terrible Blow.

"What's the matter with your husband? He seems to have met with a severe loss. Get caught wrong in the market?"

"No; I merely gave away the straw hat he was saving for next summer."

ERUPTION SPREAD ON FACE

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face it burned so. It disfigured my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

"At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Extraordinary Forced March.

A wonderful feat of pedestrianism has been performed by 62 men of the London Rifle brigade, who completed a forced march from London to Brighton—52½ miles—in the record time of 14 hours 23 minutes, the previous best march having been 50 miles in 15 and a half hours, made by the French Foreign Legion. The men's ages averaged twenty-two years. Not a single one dropped out during the whole distance, although they were in full marching order, carrying overcoat, mess tin, saucepan, frying-pan and plate, pickax, shovel, and trench tools, haversack, water-bottle and rations for the night, rifle, etc., a total weight of 46 pounds.

Found No Bottom.

When John Findlay, the actor, was revising the scenes of his parents' childhood and youth, Kerry county, Ireland, he was shown the famous Devil's Punch Bowl. "That there bowl is so dape, me boy, that nobody iver sounded the bottom of it," said the old man. "Only one man iver attempted to pinitrate its depths. He took off his clothes at the idge, and thin doived down into the Devil's Punch Bowl. He never found the bottom. The next day we received a telegram from Canada which said, 'Ship over me clothes.'"

If more persons would look gift horses in the mouth, fewer equines would be bestowed as gifts.

DID THE WORK

Grew Strong on Right Food.

You can't grow strong by merely exercising. You must have food—the kind you can digest and assimilate.

Unless the food you eat is digested it adds to the burden the digestive organs have naturally to carry. This often means a nervous breakdown.

"About a year ago," writes a Mass. lady, "I had quite a serious nervous breakdown caused, as I believed, by overwork and worry. I also suffered untold misery from dyspepsia.

"First I gave up my position, then I tried to find a remedy for my troubles, something that would make me well and strong, something to rest my tired stomach and build up my worn-out nerves and brain.

"I tried one kind of medicine after another, but nothing seemed to help me.

"Finally a friend suggested change of food and recommended Grape-Nuts. With little or no faith in it, I tried a package. That was eight months ago and I have never been without it since.

"Grape-Nuts did the work. It helped me grow strong and well. Grape-Nuts put new life into me, built up my whole system and made another woman of me!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

Began Business in 1876; now the largest maker of $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 shoes in the world.

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.

This is the reason we give you the same values for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same. Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. You will then be convinced that for style, comfort and service they are absolutely as good as other makes sold at higher prices. The only difference is the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

None genuine without W. L. Douglas' name stamped on the bottom. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

1913 RECORD
Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Fifty Transfer Fancywork Patterns

with complete illustrated course of twenty-seven working stitches, accompanied with our money saving magazine bargains, all prepaid by mail for 12c in stamps. Postal Subscription Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Land Agents Wanted—N. Minnesota land. Empire Farms Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

Accommodating.

Muggins — Young Goldspoon has money to burn.

Guggins—That's why so many girls' mothers are trying to make a match for him, I suppose.—Springfield Union.

Alfalfa seed $6.50. Farms for sale on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.—Adv.

Wrinkles are little ruts made by the wheels of time.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

FOR EYE DISEASES Pettit's Eye Salve

Speaking of Suits

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

We have a new bunch of ADLERS suits on our racks that will suit both your fancy and pocketbook. We invite you to call and inspect them.

David Lazar

Shoe Values

Real shoe values at reasonable prices is our aim. For that reason we have bought and now carry a full line of the Bradley-Metcalf shoes, the "everwear" kind.

OLE MATHESON

MOVING DAY

Monday, June 1st

I will commence to move my stock of goods across the street into the I. O. O. F. building, and from now on you can get all kinds of bargains at my store as I still have too much goods to handle and can use the cash. Come in and get the benefit.

A. H. Pitkin

W. J. LaBree

Sheriff

Candidate for Re-election

Respectfully Solicits your vote and Support

Paid for by W. J. LaBree, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.43
Oats	.30
Barley	.38
Rye	.48

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Men's Evening Clothes.

The masculine dress suit, if not beautiful, is democratic. It puts all men at a social function on a level with one another and saves them from the bitter rivalry of dress. You never find a man dejected and bad tempered because the fellow sitting opposite has a better tailor than his or has been able to spend more money upon his dress tie or shirt. The vanity of male youth must express itself in socks or his ordinary attire. The democratic dress suit is sacred.—Exchange.

HOPE, THE CHARMER.

At summer eve, when heaven's ethereal bow
Spans with bright arch the glittering hills below,
Why to yon mountain turns the musing eye,
Whose sun bright summit mingles with the sky?
Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscape smiling near?
'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Thus with delight we linger to survey
The promised joys of life's unmeasured way;
Thus from afar each dim discovered scene
More pleasing seems than all the past hath been,
And every form that fancy can repair
From dark oblivion glows divinely there.
—Thomas Campbell.

A FRAGMENT.

When to their airy hall my fathers' voice
Shall call my spirit, joyful in their choice;
When poised upon the gale my form shall ride,
Oh, may my shade behold no sculptured urns
To mark the spot where earth to earth returns,
No lengthen'd scroll, no praise encumber'd stone!
My epitaph shall be my name alone.
If that with honor fail to crown my clay,
Oh, may no other fame my deeds repay!
That, only that, shall single out the spot,
By that remember'd or with that forgot.
—Lord Byron.

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days.
None knew thee but to love thee
Nor named thee but to praise.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday May 30, 1914.

For Sheriff

Inserted and paid for by J. O. Thorstad at regular advertisement rates.

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county that I am a nonpartisan candidate for sheriff and respectfully solicit your vote and support for my nomination at the Primaries to be held here June 16, 1914.

I have been a resident and farmer of the Township of Sanders for the past ten years,

Before settling in this county, I resided in Mitchell county, Iowa, where I represented the people in various positions of trust including postmastership for a period of eight years.

If nominated and elected I shall pledge all my time and attention to the office and shall seek to give you honest and efficient service toward the positive enforcement of the law.

Sincerely yours,
J. O. Thorstad.

Delinquent Notice

Great Northern Railway Company.
Land Department.
St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1914.

To George E. Duis,
Grand Forks N. D.

You will please take notice that default has been made in the payments on your Land Contract No. 25621 for the purchase of the following land, viz: Lots 2 and 3 of Section No. 5 in township No. 151 N. of Range No. 45 W 5 P. M.; that there is now due and payable under said Contract the the sum $945.00 principal, and $265.50 interest, amounting in all to $1210.50; and you are hereby required to pay the sum of $1210.50, together with costs of serving this notice, within thirty days after the service of the same upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case you fail to make payment within the time aforesaid said Railway Company will cancel your Contract and declare the same null and void.

James T. Maher, Land Commissioner.
m-30-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, Office of County Auditor } s.s No. 235.

To Sigrid Roeestvedt.

You are hereby notified. That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot fourteen (14) of Block 5 in Knox's addition to Red Lake Rapids, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 8th day of May A. D 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1911 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1909 for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of one dollar and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A. D. 1913 said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one Dollars and ninty-one Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one dollar and ninty-one cents and interest on two dollars and eight cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of May A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 22th day of May A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota M-30-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake State of Minnesota. } No. 235

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.
To Reeves and Co. (Columbus)

You are hereby notified, that the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 15, in Block 5 in Knox addition to Red Lake Rapids to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 8th day of May A. D. 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1909, for the said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of one Dollar and twenty cents; that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913 said land still remaining unredemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one dollar and ninty-two cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statues in such case made and provided:

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one Dollar and ninty-two cents and interest on two dollars and nine cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of May A. D, 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof and the time of redemption of said piece or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 22nd day of May A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. M30-3

Snubbed.

"Did she make you feel at home?"

"No, but she made me wish I was."—Brooklyn Life.

He Didn't Care.

Wife—John, John! The ship's going down! John (sick unto indifference)—Well, never mind; it isn't ours.

OSCAR T. STENVICK

Political Announcement

Authorized and paid for by Oscar T. Stenvick at regular advertising rates.

Having filed as a non-partisan, as required by the new Primary, for election as State Representative from the 65th District, I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Pennington, Red Lake, and Clearwater Counties, promising, if elected, to give the duties of the office my best service and to support all measures that I deem are for the rural communities, assesment of the state lands for local improvements, elimination of useless State Boards and offices, equal sufferage for women, better markets for the products of the farm by the elimination of the middleman, conservation of the State's natural resources, an efficient civil service law for state employees. I shall strenously oppose all attempts that will increase the burden of the tax payers, I favor county option and shall support and work for the measure.

Respectfully,
OSCAR T. STENVICK,
Bagley, Minn.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

Geo. P. Jones,
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th, Legislative District.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon

Estate of John Lundstrom
State of Minnesota
County of Pennington }
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Lundstrom, Decedent:

Letters of Testamentary this day having been granted to Charley Lundstrom.

It is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court be, and the same hereby is, limited to six (6) months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 16th day of November 1914, at (1) o'clock p. m., in the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House in the city of Thief River Falls in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice thereof be given by the publication of this order in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated April 29, 1914.
(COURT SEAL) WILHELM MICHELET,
Judge of Probate.
m16-3t

Extremes.

The optimist tells who won the game. The pessimist tells who lost it.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Egg Yolks.

Eggs of different species of birds greatly differ in shapes, but the yolks are invariably spherical.

The Old School.

There aren't enough gentlemen of the old school left to have a class reunion.—Lippincott's.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Thought and Action.

Thought is never helpful unless there is coupled with it some form of vigorous action.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council, No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasuerr, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Not For Long.

On the level, did you ever see a woman who was speechless with rage?—Chicago News.

The Bible.

The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 783,748 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

Greedy Birds.

Why are birds the most greedy creatures? Because when they eat they take a peck at a time.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914. NUMBER 47

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Mrs. Lyman Peck entertained the Ladies Sewing Club, Thursday afternoon.

Lost—Small Waterbury watch. Kindly leave at this office. m30-tf

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson and family were at Maple Lake, Friday.

Miss Gladys Konzen left Wednesday evening for her home at Hallock, to spend her vacation.

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have fodder corn seed on hand.—adv.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co. adv.

New Laepher hat, probably [illegible] of town. Leave at D. [illegible]

[illegible] Bliot, the land man, is up [illegible] cities with his Peerless [illegible] week.

[illegible] Waring was a passenger to [illegible] on the north-bound train, [illegible]

[illegible] Strom of Spooner came [illegible] Thursday to look after his [illegible] interests at this place.

[illegible] D. Patterson and family autoed [illegible] to attend the N. M. [illegible] Wednesday evening.

[illegible] is moving his stock [illegible] into the I. O. O. F. building [illegible] will occupy while his [illegible] being remodeled.

[illegible] went to Crookston [illegible] to visit with her parents [illegible] She returned Tuesday morning.

[illegible] Burkee who has completed [illegible] principle of the Vern- [illegible] returned Saturday to [illegible] summer vacation at home.

[illegible] to attempt [illegible] Attend Mankato [illegible] College, Mankato, [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. D. Patterson, Kate [illegible] son and Nora Johnson [illegible] summer Sunday and [illegible] home of Julius [illegible]

[illegible] A. E. Pirkle went [illegible] Tuesday, to attend [illegible] of the late P. C. Mosner. [illegible] returned Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall left [illegible] evening for an extended visit with friends and relatives in the southern part of the state.

[illegible] Simonson arrived Tuesday from Cass Lake where she has attended high school during the past term.

[illegible] has finished his term of school at Halstad and is [illegible] enjoying his vacation at his [illegible] near this village.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist of [illegible] is expected to arrive here Saturday June 13th. He will have charge of the Scand. Elim church at this place.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for one dollar per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

The four performances of the Diamonds and Hearts company, for the benefit of the school piano fund, netted $146.00 above all expenses. This splendid showing is largely due to the efforts of Prof. Boehm who organized the company.

AGENTS WANTED

For ideal summer work. Highest cash paid weekly with part expenses. Home territory. Outfit free. Experience unnecessary. Write today. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., Wauwatosa, Wis. m-30-4t

FOR SALE

1 Tower, surface corn cultivate, with umbrella, in good shape.

6-6-4t Dan Whalen.

Norman Patterson of Dodge Center, Minn., arrived here Monday and will spend the summer with his brother, Chas. Patterson.

Theo. Roy who is attending the "U" of N. D. came up Friday to spend a few days at home.

The mid-summer picnic planned by the members of the Creamery Association, will be held in Benson's grove on June 24th. Joel Winkjer, State Dairy Inspector, will be present to deliver an address.

The members of the Diamonds and Hearts home talent play and their friends enjoyed a six o'clock picnic dinner in "Fairyland" Sunday evening.

Unprofitable Gain.

Pink—What did you gain in your deal with Brown? Green—A lot of respect for Brown's business ability!

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Ruth and two sisters of Mrs. Fairbanks arrived Saturday from their winter home in Illinois and expect to spend the summer here, with Rolland Fairbanks.

Arne and Elmer Loberg returned Saturday from points in Canada where they have been in search of homesteads. They found nothing that compared favoranly with Minnesota so did not decide to stay.

Mission meeting of the Scand. Elim Mission church will be held in the Black River school house Wednesday June 10th at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p.m.; and in the eastside school house, Thursday June 11th at 2 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.; in St. Hilaire Friday June 12 at 8 p. m. Saturday June 14th at 10:30 a. m. 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. All are welcome.

The local ball team journeyed to Plummer last Sunday and trimmed a similar organization at that place to the tune of 15 to 8.

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Depot Burns

The G. N. depot, warehouse, waiting rooms and offices at Cass Lake were completely destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon entailing a loss of $30, 000.

Leaves for Norway.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde left today for an extended trip to Norway and other European countries. He expects to return in the early fall.

Played at Brooks.

The members of the St. Hilaire home talent play, orchestra, and a number of their friends autoed to Brooks Monday afternoon. On their way they stopped at Red Lake Falls, where they witnessed the All American Girls base ball game, after which they proceeded to Brooks where they gave their performance in the evening to a small but appreciative audience. The attendance would have been greater had it not been for commencement exercises at Red Lake Falls and Terrebonne. Everyone was highly pleased with the entertainment, declaring it to be the best ever given in Brooks.

Pinch the Speeders

The driving of automobiles and Motorcycles through the streets of the village at a rate of speed far in excess of that allowed by law, seems to have become a popular pastime lately.

The R. L. F Gazette says, "Imposing penalties and more penalties and making them more severe seems to be the only remedy." It would be well to erect warning signs at the outskirts of the village, stating thereon, the limit allowed by law and cautioning drivers of motor vehicles to observe the speed limit.

Regrets over accidents caused by reckless driving will not mend broken bones nor are they a just compensation for injuries recieved. Laws are made to be observed and inforced; let us inforce them.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

For Sale—The building now occupied by the drug store will be sold cheap for cash or will trade for land.

2t The Spectator

ESTRAY

There came to my place in Wyandotte, 9 miles east of St. Hilaire, four calves, 3 brown and 1 black, Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

J-6-tf Nels Alfsen.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND LOST IN SHIP WRECK

Nine hundred and sixty-nine persons lost their lives when the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland sank in the St. Lawrence River. A full account of the disaster and exciting stories told by survivors appear on page 2 of this issue of the Spectator.

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle on or before June 3rd.

m-30 Mrs. Ina Johnson.

Motorcycles

I have secured the local agency for the Harley-Davidson make of motorcycles and am prepared to furnish any of the styles and sizes on short notice. I have a sample cycle in daily use on Rural Route No. 1, from St. Hilaire.

Geo. Biskey,
m-23-tf St. Hilaire, Minn.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

A SNOWFLAKE is so very small
We scarcely think of it at all,
And yet enough of them will make
A barrier we cannot break.

A DROP of water is so slight
That as it falls it fades from sight,
And yet enough of them will be
A torrent or a raging sea.

A WORD is but a breath of air.
'Tis heard or spoken without care.
Yet words in fierce profusion hurled
Upset the history of the world.
—Washington Star.

Retaliation.

Barber—Your hair needs trimming. Victim—I suppose it does. You trimmed it yesterday.—Judge.

Teachers Leave.

Miss Gladys Konzen and Mae Barragy have returned to their respective homes at Hallock and Bagley.

As teachers in our schools the young ladies have put forth every effort to make their work of a high standard and have been successful. While here they have been very prominent in social circles and have made a host of friends who loath to see them depart, but happily anticipating their return, both of them having accepted here for the coming year with a handsome raise in salary.

Prof. R. Boehm Leaves.

Prof. R. Boehm left Thursday morning for his home at Pierz, Minn. For the past two years he has filled the position of Principle of our schools, and has proven himself an efficient and able man in his line of work.

Much credit is due Mr. Boehm for what he has accomplishd in his work here and especially for his efforts in securing a manual training department where the work for the short space of time has been astonishing. He will be greatly missed in the musical circle.

His many friends in the place wish him every sucess at Carver where he has accepted a position in the schools. Carver is to be congratulated on securing so capable a young man.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.25

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

Efficiency on the Farm

One of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is the insufficient returns from work hores.

Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest, depreciation, and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing.

It costs $100 annually to keep the average horse, in Minnesota, but this horse works only a little more than three hours each working day. This makes the horse labor cost approximately 10 cents an hour.

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor, but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horge by feeding less or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

Farm work done with fewer horses means a saving of $100 a year for each horse not needed.—A. H. Benton, Assistant Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Dividing the Flock.

The best results are secured if the pullets and cockerels are seperated when eight or ten weeks old. The pullets must be kept growing and developing for early laying to bring the most profit. Early hatched pullets should begin laying when five or six months old. Unless the cockerels are of exceptionally fine stock they may be forced or sold as broilers or roasters and will often bring more per head in early summer than they would if kept until autumn. The chicks should be kept growing and developing from birth to sale or maturity to give satisfactory returns.—N. E. Chapman, Poultry Specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

More Needed.

Common sense would do a lot more good if it were common.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

River Falls

A lawn supper was served at the I. Wallace home Sunday evening to about forty guests after which games were played.

Martin Paterson is breaking with his tractor for Paul Thyren this week.

The social held at the East Side School House was well attended.

Roy and Charlie Sumpter were Thief River Falls visitors, between trains, Wednesday.

Rev. Smith of Thief River will conduct services at the east side school house Sunday, June 7th at 11 a. m.

The Ladies Aid of the Swedish Luthern church will meet June 10, at the home of Mrs. A. A. Erickson. All are cordially invited.

The Swedish Luthern Y. P. S. will meet June 9 at 8 o'clock at John Sjobergs.

Mr. G. B. Peterson and M. Brevig were in Plummer, Thursday.

Mrs. Post Entertains.

Mrs. O. F. Post was hostess Wednesday evening to the members of the Diamands and Hearts, home talent play and orchestra and to a few other friends who accompanied them to Wylie, Brooks and Plummer where their play was also given.

Appropriate to the occasion, the rooms were prettily decorated with red diamonds and hearts and red and white carnations a gift to the hostess from the members of the play as appreciation for her services.

The Diamonds and hearts idea was also carried out in score cards and in finding partners.

The principle game was Norwegian whist in which Miss Hazel Wilson and Mr. Glenn Martz carried away the honors for high scores and Miss Mary Anderson and Mr. Tudy Brink for low.

In a contest taken from the play Miss Gladys Konzen won head prize and Mr. Richard Boehm the consolation. An excellent lunch was served at midnight.

HALVOR STEENERSON

Congressmen from the Ninth Minnesota District and Candidate for re-election. He is one of the ablest men in congres and one of the chief opponents of those who seek ship subsidy and other special privileges.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for
SENATOR
65th Legislative District.

CAUTIOUS COMMUNICATION.

SPEAK gently. It is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Besides, a lot of things there are
That few should overhear.
Speak gently. It is more polite
To voice your thoughts that way,
But never telephone or write
The things you have to say.
—Washington Star.

C. L. HANSON
candidate
FOR SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

Register of Deeds

Authorized and paid for by N. J. Anderson at regular rates.

Having filed for Re-election for Register of Deeds of Pennington Co. Minn. If my Service for the past term meets with your approval I respectfully solicit your Vote and Support at the coming election.

N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds,
Pennington County,
Minnesota.

For County Auditor

Inserted by A. H. Fasel and paid for at regular rates.

To the voters of Pennington County.

Having filed as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Auditor I wish to express my appreciation of your confidence and favors in the past, and trust that my services have met with your approval. I have given all my time and used my best efforts to conduct the affairs of the office in an honest and efficient manner; and if you believe that I can and will serve you faithfully and efficiently during another term I shall be grateful for your confidence and support at the Primary Election, June 10, 1914.

Respectfully yours,
A. H. Fasel.

Political Announcement

Paid Advertisement. In behalf of and authorized by T. P. Anderson and to be paid for by him at regular rates.

I wish to announce to the votes of Pennington County that I am a candidate for the office of County Auditor and respectfully solicit your influence in behalf of my candidacy and your vote at the primary election. June 16.

If elected to this office, I pledge my entire time to its duties, and will endeavor to conduct them in an efficient and business-like manner in the best interests of the county.

Very respectfully yours,
T. P. Anderson.

William Michelet
JUDGE OF PROBATE

Candidate for re-election

Your vote and support is solicited

Paid for by Wm. Michelet, at regular rates.

For sale

Residence on Water Street two lots five room house, good location.

1 cook stove.
1 wood heater.
1 center table.
2 kitchen chairs.
1 small rocker.
1 solid oak dining table,
1 set New Universal Encyclopedia, 12 volumes, Twentieth Century Edition.
Mason fruit jars and jelly glasses.

Harriet J. O'Brien.

SLAVES.

YOU are slaves to custom and vogue;
Too timid to speak or to move.
You have worshiped the moneyed rogue;
You are walled in your narrow groove.
And the men with the noblest hearts who have aimed at the highest good;
You have trampled them under your feet—unheard of and misunderstood!
For the spirit of old remains
That nailed the Christ to the tree;
That brought Galileo to chains
And Bruno to tragedy;
For the Philistine altereth not—unchanged since the world began;
He hath hindered the car of progress and murdered the thinking man.
—Sydney Bulletin.

Egg Yolks.

Eggs of different species of birds greatly differ in shapes, but the yolks are invariably spherical.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knudson

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

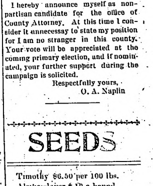
Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at regular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.



O. A. NAPLIN.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by O. A. Naplin at the regular advertising rates.

To the voters of Pennington County:

I hereby announce myself as nonpartisan candidate for the office of County Attorney. At this time I consider it unnecessay to state my position for I am no stranger in this county. Your vote will be appreciated at the coming primary election, and if nominated, your further support during the campaign is solicited.

Respectfully yours,
O. A. Naplin

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.19 a pound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100
All kinds of grass seed on hand from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

One Himself.

Gertrude Vanderbilt had been lunching with a friend at Murray's. As they left the restaurant a seedy-looking mendicant approached Miss Vanderbilt and held out his hand.

"Can't you give me a few pennies, lady?" he pleaded. "I'm hungry and a broken-down sport myself."

Miss Vanderbilt had coughed up a quarter before the full impact of his remark struck her, then she began to laugh.

"I suppose I should have given him a dollar," she observed. "At least the man was brave."

Well Paved.

It's a good thing the way of the transgressor is hard, or it wouldn't stand the heavy traffic.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

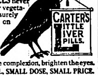
MRS. LYON'S ACHES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the aches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS LYON, Terre Hill, Pa.

It is true that nature and a woman's work has produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known. From the roots and herbs of the field, Lydia E. Pinkham, forty years ago, gave to womankind a remedy for their peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is recognized from coast to coast as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 60 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

WILLOW RIVER CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

[illegible] in three directions—400 miles. Located on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, [illegible] Great Eastern and other rail[illegible]. Coming industrial center for [illegible] [illegible]

Energetic Agents Wanted.
Write today for literature and maps.

PACIFIC LAND & TOWNSITES COMPANY, Ltd.
307 RICHARDS STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

1024 DROWN IN ST. LAWRENCE

Collision Wrecks Great Ocean Liner Empress of Ireland—Rivals Titanic Tragedy.

Rimouski, Que., June 1.—Sinking in 90 feet of water within 15 minutes after being rammed amidships in the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence river, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland carried down with her just about 1,024 of her passengers and crew.

Looming up through the river mists as the Empress of Ireland was lying to, waiting for the fog to lift or day to break, the Danish collier Storstad crashed bow on into the side of the big Canadian liner, striking her about midway of her length and ripping her side open clear to the stern.

Crash Close to Shore.

The crash occurred not far from the shore off Father Point, 150 miles from Quebec, which the Empress of Ireland left Thursday afternoon bound for Liverpool, and ten miles from this point on the St. Lawrence. In reality therefore although the liner was heading for the sea and the collier coming in from it, the disaster was not one of the ocean but of the river.

Unlike the Titanic's victims, the Empress of Ireland's lost their lives within sight of shore—in land-locked waters.

S. O. S. Calls Sounded.

Immediately the ship's crew recovered from the shock of the collision and it was seen that the liner had received a vital blow, a wireless "S. O. S." call was sounded.

The hurried appeal was picked up by the government mail tender Lady Evelyn here and the government pilot boat Eureka at Father Point and both at once set out to the rescue. So deep was the hurt of the Empress, however, and so fast the inrush of water, that long before either of the rescue boats could reach the scene, the liner had gone done.

Accounts agree that in the brief space of time—not more than 14 minutes—between the shock of the collision and the sinking of the liner, there was little chance for systematic marshalling of the passengers. Indeed, everything indicates that hundreds of those on the steamer probably never reached the decks. Very few women were among the saved, not more than a dozen, the lists make it appear.

"It all happened so quickly that we did not really know what was going on and nobody had time to even cry 'Women first,'" one of the passengers told Captain Bellinger of the rescue boat Eureka.

"The stewards did not have time to rouse the people from their berths," the survivors added. "Those who heard the frenzied calls of the officers for the passengers to hurry on deck, lost no time in obeying them, rushing up from their cabins in scanty attire. They piled into the boats, which were rapidly lowered and were rowed away. Many who waited to dress were drowned."

A Tremendous Explosion.

The horror of the interval during which the Empress of Ireland was rapidly filling and the frightened throngs on board her were hurrying every effort to escape before she sank, was added to by a tremendous explosion which quickly followed the ripping and tearing given the liner by the Storstad's bow. According to one of the rescued, the explosion, probably caused by the water reaching the boilers, bulged the liner's sides and catapulted people from her deck into the sea.

The Empress of Ireland was built in 1906. It was a twin-screw steamer, 581 feet long, with all modern equipment, including wireless and submarine signaling.

Kendall Laid Blame.

Captain H. G. Kendall of the Empress of Ireland, in his testimony before the coroner at Rimouski, placed the blame for the crash upon the collier, declaring the Norwegian steamer had been amply warned by signals of the Empress' presence, but had run the liner down while the Empress was virtually stationary.

He also charged that his plea that the collier keep her bow in the gash it had made in the side of the liner had been disregarded with apparent deliberation, causing the Empress to fill rapidly and sink within a few minutes.

According to the captain of the Empress of Ireland, the Storstad did not back away after the collision. On the contrary, it now is stated, she steamed ahead in an effort to keep her bow in the hole she had dug into the side of the Empress.

The Empress, however, according to the Storstad's officers, headed away and bent the Storstad's bow over at an acute angle to port. After that the Empress was hidden from the view of the Storstad, and, despite the fact that the Storstad kept her whistle blowing she could not locate the Empress until the cries of some of the victims in the water were heard.

Captain Anderson absolutely denied that he moved a mile or so away from the Empress after his vessel struck the liner. The Storstad had not moved. It was the Empress, which had changed position, he declared.

MORE ABOARD THAN SAID

Quebec, June 4.—The confusion as to the number of persons who perished in the Empress of Ireland disaster has been one of the distressing features of the tragedy, and the uncertainty was further emphasized when figures, declared by the Canadian Pacific railway steamship company to be official, raised the death list to 1,024 from 969 on Sunday—55 more.

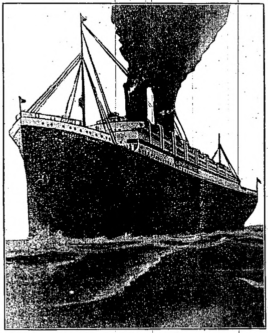
More Aboard Ship.

The company had stated at its Montreal office that the Empress of Ireland carried 1,387 persons when she weighed anchor on her final and uncompleted voyage. It was upon that figure that the list of survivors and missing was based. Now, however, the company asserts that the Empress carried 1,476 passengers, officers and crew. As a partial off-set, the figures giving the number of rescued were raised.

Of the bodies recoverd only 103 have been identified—22 first cabin, 31 second cabin, 38 steerage and 12 officers and crew.

While arrangements were being completed for the public funeral of the 12 of the crew, inquiry is proceeding with a view to fixing the responsibility for the Empress' collision with the Norwegian collier Storstad.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND, SUNK IN COLLISION



Fourth Commission Member.

The third member of the Royal commission, the official investigating body, will be Lord Mersey, of England, who presided over the British government's inquiry into the loss of the steamship Titanic. The two other members are Ezekiel MacLeod, chief judge of the admiralty of the province of New Brunswick, and Justice Sir Adolph Routhier, judge of the court of admiralty of Quebec. George Vaux, of the legal staff of the British board of trade, will sit as an advisory member.

There will be two nautical assessors, a naval architect and a marine engineer appointed to assist the commission.

Collier Is Badly Damaged.

Montreal. — The collier Storstad, which rammed the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence has completed unloading her cargo of coal, and it is possible to make a thorough inspection of her bow, shattered by the shock of the collision.

It is seen that her stem was twisted so much to starboard that it almost formed a half circle. Some of the lowermost plates in her bow were also twisted to starboard and torn away. There is a large indentation on either side of the stem and the rivets are torn clear.

Upholds Captain's Claim.

The condition of the Storstad's stem is pointed to in connection with Captain Anderson's claim that when the collision with the Empress of Ireland occurred it was impossible for the collier's stem to remain in the hole because it was twisted by the forward movement of the Empress.

The Storstad is still in the possession of the bailiff, who seized the vessel on the Canadian Pacific company's claim of $2,000,000 loss against the collier.

Much Mail Is Lost.

According to the statement of Montreal postoffice officials the heavy registered mail, something amounting to 1,903 packages, which went down on the Empress is a total loss and there will be no compensation for the senders or addressees of those packages. The postal regulations provide that the department is only to the extent of $25 for each package.

The Empress of Ireland carried 159 bags of newspapers, 51 bags of letters, eight baskets containing 301 parcels, and 1,903 registered articles.

Explosion and Wreckage Killed Most.

Quebec, June 3.—More than nine-tenths of the victims of the Empress of Ireland disaster, whose bodies have been recovered, were not drowned, but were killed, in most cases instantly, by injuries received either when the collision occurred or subsequently by falling wreckage and debris. This statement, made after investigation by undertakers, accounts for the large number of dead bodies which survivors have repeatedly maintained were floating all about.

Northwest People Likely Lost.

Mr. and Mrs. William Forstrom, 3120 Twenty-fifth street east, Minneapolis.
Waldo Forstrom, four years old, Minneapolis.
Tano Forstrom, six months old, Minneapolis.
Reinholdt Bach, Rochester.
Eva Kavniske, Duluth
A. Carlson, Houston, Minn.
John Gustafson, Houston, Minn.
Alfred Johnson, Houston, Minn.
Charles Swan, Barron, Wis.
James Johnson, Sherburn, Minn.
Mrs. James Johnson, Sherburn.
Mrs. Peter Matsen, Sherburn.
Miss Tillie Johnson, Sherburn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dab, Sherburn.
Anton Larson, Sherburn.
Mrs. Anton Larson, Sherburn.
Magnus Luren, Beardsley, Minn.
Mrs. Magnus Luren, Beardsley.
John Engstrom, Gladstone, Mich.
Gust Nelson, Gladstone.
Mrs. Albin Anderson, Barron, Wis.
Mrs. J. Fieflet, Barron.
Mrs. Sofia Markkula, Negaunee, Mich.
Miss Aino, Negaunee.
Taini and Eero Markkulay, Negaunee.

Great Ocean Disasters.

Other Great Ocean Disasters.

The loss of life on the Empress of Ireland has been equaled or exceeded only by four marine disasters in the last century. These were:

The Rhone, Wye and other vessels at St. Thomas, Oct. 29, 1867, 1,000 perished.
The excursion boat General Slocum, East River, New York, June 15 1904, 1,000 perished.
The Titanic, April 14, 1912, 1,490 lost.
The Kickemaru, Sept. 28, 1912, 1,000 lost.

Other disasters approximated in loss the fatality list of the Empress of Ireland were:

The Princess Alice, Sept. 3, 1878, 700 lost.
The Ertograul, Sept. 19, 1890, 540 lost.
Utopia, March 17, 1891, 574 lost.
Norge, June 25, 1904, 600 lost.
La Bourgoyne, July 4, 1893, 571 lost.
Japanese battleship Mikasa, Sept. 12, 1905, 599 lost.

Captain Kendall Famous.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Captain Kendall, commander of the Empress of Ireland, won lasting fame in the annals of crime detection in 1910, when he was the hero of the capture of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, American dentist, wanted in London for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore. The arrest of Crippen was accomplished by Captain Kendall by the use of keen perception and judgment, aided by the wireless apparatus on the steamer Montrose, of which he was captain at that time.

396 Rescued Reach Quebec.

Quebec, June 1.—A train with 396 survivors from the sunken steamer Empress of Ireland reached here. The rescued on board numbered 29 first class, 29 second class and 101 third class passengers and 237 of the crew. Thirty-seven survivors were left at Rimouski, which would make a total of 433 saved. As revised figures show 1,367 persons to have been on the steamer, this makes the probable number lost 954. A medical corps was waiting to give aid to the injured.

Salvation Army Mournful.

Montreal, June 1.—With memories of the tune which was played on the Titanic until it went down, heart heavy with the loss of their many comrades on the Empress of Ireland, the Salvation Army of Peterboro passed through the streets of Montreal with brass band playing "Nearer My God to Thee." The little band have been despatched to replace their comrades who perished on their way to attend the International Salvation Army congress in London.

Wreck Inquiry Halted for Week.

Quebec, June 2.—Investigation into the responsibility for the wreck of the Empress of Ireland, begun Saturday before a coroner's jury at Rimouski, has been adjourned for a week after Captain Henry G. Kendall and the chief engineer of the Empress of Ireland gave testimony placing the blame for the collision on the Storstad and declaring that the sinking of the liner was hastened by the seemingly deliberate withdrawal of the collier's prow from the hole it had made in the Empress' side.

Anchor Like Great Can-Opener.

Montreal, June 2.—The sharp point of an anchor projecting from the twisted bow of the collier, Storstadt, may explain why that vessel did such terrible execution when it rammed the Empress of Ireland. An examination of the collier's shattered plates revealed the anchor jammed in a position where it could have ripped through the hull of the Empress like a great can opener. The anchor point and portions of the battered steel surrounding it bore stains of blood.

Survived Wreck; Is Insane.

Minneapolis.—A woman thought to be Mrs. Magnus Luren of Minneapolis was found wandering insufficiently clad and insane on the river bank near Rimouski, the scene of the Empress of Ireland disaster. Her incoherent talk indicated that she is Norwegian and bits of her talk gave the belief that she is the wife of Magnus Luren, 127 East Fifteenth street, who survived the wreck and has been frantically searching for the body of his wife, whom he believed dead.

The New Dances.

Billy Sunday, the remarkable evangelist, was asked after his successful Philadelphia season what he thought of the new dances.

"What do I think of the new dances?" said Mr. Sunday, with a laugh. "Well, let me tell you a story.

"A young man and a girl in evening dress sat in a conservatory. A fountain trickled and gurgled in a marble basin before them. Palms drooped their long leaves over them.

"The light was dim. Distant music sounded softly.

"Suddenly the young man, overcome by the girl's beauty, seized her in his arms and crushed her madly to his breast.

"'Why, Mr. Trevanion,' she said, putting her white hand on his shirt bosom and pushing him coldly away, 'you forget yourself. This sort of thing isn't proper—here.'

"So saying, she took his arm and they went out on to the ballroom floor and indulged in a maxixe."

SUCCEEDS IN CANADA

An interesting and successful American farmer, Lew Palmer, of Staveley, Alta., passed through the city today. Mr. Palmer came from Duluth, Minn., just ten years ago, and brought with him four cows and three horses—and that was his all. He homesteaded in the Staveley district, and today has 480 acres of land, $3,000 worth of implements, 34 Percheron horses, made $1,000 out of hogs last year, raised 7,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, 12 acres of potatoes, and 18 tons of onions. His farm and stock is worth $30,000, and he made it all in ten years.—*Exchange.*—Advertisement.

At 11:30 P. M.

"Wife, why does that young cub stay out so late?"

"I believe he's pleading with Mabel for a good-night kiss."

"Well, if that is the only way to get rid of him, authorize her to bestow it."

Attractive.

"What's that crowd of men after?"

"You mean the tough crowd over there?"

"Yes."

"They're trying to get into our new uplift jail."

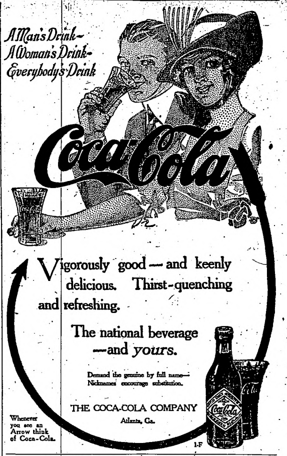
LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for dancing. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. Adv.

Washerwomen in Alabama are compelled to register their names with the city health departments.

Alfalfa seed $5.50. Farms for sale on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.—Adv.

No man can talk quite so eloquently as his money.



A Man's Drink—
A Woman's Drink—
Everybody's Drink

Coca-Cola

Vigorously good—and keenly delicious. Thirst-quenching and refreshing.

The national beverage —and *yours.*

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

1-F

Anxious Moment.

Lucille (earnestly)—Karl, I want to ask you one question.

Karl (also earnestly)—What is it, sweetheart?

Lucille (more in earnest than ever) —Karl, if you had never met me, would you have loved me just the same?—Life.

Queer Fact.

"Truth lies at the bottom of a well, they say."

"What of it?"

"Yet you can't raise it by any hot-air system."

Love is considered the ruling passion, but occasionally the almighty dollar administers a terrific jolt.

Thought He Was at a Christening.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I bought one of those new things to suspend a milk bottle against the side of a house instead of leaving it on the doorstep.

Mrs. Yeast—How does it work?

"It was a failure. My husband came home late the other night and thought the house was a new battleship to be launched, and in the morning we had no milk."

Getting Rid of Indigestion.

Church—Has she done anything to improve conditions in her home?

Gotham—Oh, yes; she's given away her chafing dish.

The curiosity of some enables others to live without working.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
W^m Wrigley Jr. Co.
CHICAGO
THE FLAVOR LASTS

Let's Have a Porch Party with WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

It's the ideal offering to guests or family, especially after dinner. It's the hospitality gum—so perfectly packed that it stays perfectly fresh and clean.

It costs almost nothing but people like it better than much more costly things.

It relieves all "over-eaten" feelings—refreshes the mouth—cleanses the teeth beautifully.

Chew it after every meal.

EVERY PACKAGE TIGHTLY SEALED!

Remember—the new seal is air-tight and dust-proof! It's the best *gum* in the best *package.*

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S. Look for the spear.

And Wood Wouldn't.

Marks—I hear that the Woods have separated. What was the trouble?

Parks—It seems that Mrs. Wood wanted him to dye his white hair to match her new lavender wig.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Maw Has the Last Word.

Willie—Paw, is there a man in the moon?

Paw—No, my son. It is a woman.

Willie—But maw says there is a man in the moon.

Paw—Your maw is wrong. If it was a man it wouldn't change so often.

Maw—You go to bed, Willie.

SCALP ITCHED AND BURNED

833 South Scioto St., Circleville, Ohio—"My little girl's trouble first started on her head in a bunch of little pimples full of yellow-looking matter and they would spread in large places. In a short time they would open. Her scalp was awfully red and inflamed and the burning and itching were so intense that she would scratch and rub till it would leave ugly sores. The sores also appeared on her body, and her clothing irritated them so that I had to put real soft cloth next to her body. She would lie awake of nights and was very worrisome. At times she was tortured with itching and burning.

"I tried different remedies with no benefit for months. I had given up all hope of her ever getting rid of it, then I concluded to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The second application gave relief. In a short time she was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Alice Kuhn, Nov. 4, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

French Women Lawyers.

Mdlle. Verone, who with Mdlle. Grumberg is to assist in the defense of Mme Caillaux, has the largest practise of any of the woman advocates admitted to the Paris bar, having been notably successful when in the defense in criminal cases. She has outstripped the senior "advocate," Mlle. Chauvin, whose appearances in the courts are now few and far between. The latter won her doctorship of laws so far back as 1892 with a thesis on the subject, "Professions Accessible to Women." After five years as a professor, Mdlle. Chauvin determined to become a barrister. Her application was strongly contested, but the judges decided that the law was on her side and she was duly sworn in in 1897, being the first woman admitted to the bar in Europe.

Incubation of China's Eggs.

In its present form the constitution of China abolishes the cabinet and converts its members, with a single exception, into department chiefs. The exception is that of secretary of state, who is continued in charge of foreign affairs under the title of "kuo-wuching," and whose office is to be organized after the model of the United States. Other clauses debar the legislature from participation in the making of high appointments or the negotiation of treaties and establish a consultative board, with which the president is to determine all financial matters. Last but by no means least, the president is declared the supreme ruler.

Not That Stingy.

"Hogan," propounded Schmidt, "if a hen unt a half laidt an egg unt a half a day, how long vouldt it dake a hen to lay half an egg?"

"A bit!" promptly responded Pat. "I wud scorn to short change her owner by lain' half an egg. An' nobody but a [illegible] wud iver think av such a thing."—[illegible]

Wants But Little.

First Girl (at seashore)—I don't care what kind of a husband I get.

Second Girl—Gracious!

First Girl—So long as he's rich, [illegible] and generous.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW
Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a good friend in her mother-in-law, notwithstanding. She writes:

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

TOLD BY SURVIVORS

Vivid Stories of Awful Disaster to Liner Empress of Ireland.

Montreal, Que., June 1.—Exciting and vivid stories of their experiences are told by survivors of the disaster that overtook the liner Empress of Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freeman of Wisconsin at the Chateau Frontenac told of their dash for safety after the Empress was smashed by the collier. Mr. Freeman jumped from his berth, and, seizing a sweater, he threw it around Mrs. Freeman. In the dark they struggled up the companionway and made their way to the port side, where the unmanageable lifeboats were.

The boat keeled, and, determined to die together, they jumped into the water. They were separated, but both could swim. Whirled about the water, they finally were picked up by a boat from the Storstad.

Woman Tells of Rescue.

"Following the sinking of the ship," Mrs. Freeman said, "we were both dragged down. We became separated, but we were fair swimmers and thought we could help ourselves a little bit. When we came up I could not see my husband and he could not see me.

"Just before the collision I had a premonition that something dreadful was going to happen. I lay there thinking of it, and then I heard the whistles going and the men running on deck. That woke my husband up, too. We saw that we were going to be swept off the liner and we locked arms and jumped into the black cold water just before the boat turned.

"When I felt my husband's hands torn from mine I thought we never would see each other again. But we were picked up by boats from the same vessel."

Bellboy Tells Vivid Story.

Charles Spencer, a bellboy on the Empress of Ireland, told of the manner in which Captain Kendall saved him. Still hysterical from the suffering he endured, he cried as he told of his experience.

"When the crash came I ran down to the steerage to wake up the boys there and get them to go to the bulkheads and turn them. They are closed by hand wheels. I did not have much time, because when I reached there the water was two feet deep and I could hardly get through it. I know two of the boys were drowned there. I and another, Samuel Baker, were the only bellboys saved out of the dozen on the vessel.

"After I woke up the boys below I ran up to boat deck where men were trying to put the lifeboats overboard. The Empress had a list to starboard and the top deck was down to the water. It was going very fast. One of the funnels toppled into the water and almost fell on a lifeboat. When the boat made a final lurch I dived into the water because I felt I could get somewhere.

Saved by Captain Kendall.

"When I came up Capt. Kendall was near me. He caught hold of me and helped me along. Harry Baker was near us and the captain took him, too. He helped us along. We were in the water about 20 minutes, when we were picked up and taken to the coal boat. We were not far away when the port side blew out.

"They took care of us when they put in at Rimouski. They did not have enough clothes for us, so we took bags and cut holes in them for our arms and legs. They gave us all kinds of socks and old slippers and old shoes that could not be matched, but we were glad to get anything to keep us warm.

"The bulkheads were closed forward. After I yelled to the boys to close the bulkheads, I saw Harry Baker and Charley Turnstall, two of my chums, standing by, and closing the doors. They were both lost as they never got on deck."

Volturno Hero Among Saved.

J. H. Price, ordinary seaman, who was recently awarded a medal for gallantry for jumping into the water from the Devonian to save a Volturno passenger, told this story:

"We had just put the pilot off in his boat. He had climbed down the starboard gangway into his tender and I had just got the sea ladder ready for carrying forward for stowage.

"As I reached the break of the deck under the bridge I saw the Storstad bearing down on our starboard bow. I could see its masthead lights then, but neither of its side lights. Its course was somewhat across ours, and I heard our bridge signal it to starboard its helm. He did the same with our engines and stopped our headway.

"Then I saw the Storstad sheer away and its starboard light showed. But it kept coming on, and it was clear it was going to hit us. It struck up just about the starboard gangway. I should think it went into us by the No. 1 forward stokehold and then ripped aft in the engine room.

"As the crash came I heard an order from the bridge, 'all hands.' I dropped the sea ladder and ran up to the bridge to clear the emergency boat, which swung overboard ready for lowering. That was the only boat I think that really got launched from the Empress if Ireland and there was no one there to get into it.

Hard to Stick to Ship.

"The ship was listing away over. It was swung over more and more, and, with the first officer, I clung to the combing of the Marconi house. There was some boat gear lashed on top there and its lashings got away and carried the first officer overboard.

"Terrible confusion followed. Everything gave way. I saw two or three men carried overboard as great winches broke their lashings and lurched into the sea. People were scrambling up from below and trying to get to the port side to keep away from the water. It was all I could do to hang on to the Marconi house. Finally I saw the ship was going. It was on its beam ends, and made a dive for it. I got it and just then the ship gave a wallow and went under. The spar and I were carried under the water.

"The surface of the water, when I came up, was all covered with people, dead and alive; some struggling and some bobbing in the water. The only light came from the flare of some of the automatic life buoys which got free when the ship sank. They sort of made a creepy light over it all. It was like bugs on a pool."

Price found a collapsible boat floating nearby. He crawled into it and other men followed him. Finally they came across two women swimming. They were pulled aboard, followed by the chief steward. All these persons were taken in by a boat from the Storstad. Price was picked up by the pilot boat Eureka.

Arthur Ferraday, chief steward of the third-class, sat in the little seaman's mission, one arm was bandaged and an injured leg was helpless.

Pulled From Bunk by Mate.

"The crash did not wake me," he said. "One of the mates pulled me from my bunk in the 'glory hole' and told me the ship was sinking. He went up to the deck. While I was crawling out the ship gave a sudden lurch and boxes and trunks fell upon me, tearing my wrist and landing on my back.

"I ran up to the boat deck where the men were trying to get the boats over. A lot of us tried to put over No. 12 boat on the port deck, but could not do it because the vessel had such a list to it. It was to starboard.

"Then we went to No. 11 on the starboard side. We got that off and let it down carefully and it reached the water safely. Then we ran to No. 16 on the port side. The officers were with us helping to get the boat over. While we were at it, the ship took a sudden lurch and threw us down the side of the ship, or rather down the slanting deck. The first officer was caught in the boat gear and carried overboard to his death.

Saw Many Women Drowned.

"We tried another boat on the port side, and as the ship rolled it filled with women. The turning of the ship made it impossible to get the boat away and the women saw another boat near and jumped out to run to the other over the ship's side. They did not reach the other lifeboat, and all of them, I think, were drowned.

"As the vessel rolled over I jumped and swam around for half an hour, when I came across a barrel and held on until I was saved by one of the boats from the Storstad.

"There was no panic. It all happened so quickly that no one had a chance to be frightened. They had no chance to get to the upper decks. Many of the people were killed by the rafts sliding down the deck of the vessel. They were loose on decks and crashed into the people and smashed them against stanchions or swept them overboard."

Lawrence Irving's Heroism.

Lawrence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving and well-known on the English and American stages, lost his life while he was trying to save his wife.

F. E. Abbott of Toronto was the last man to see Irving alive.

"I met him first in the passageway and he asked calmly, 'Is the boat going down?'

"I said that it looked like it.

"'Dearie,' Irving then said to his wife, 'hurry, there is no time to lose.'

"Mrs. Irving then began to cry, and as the actor reached for a life belt the boat suddenly lurched forward and he was thrown against the door of his cabin. His face was bloody and Mrs. Irving became frantic.

"'Keep cool,' he warned her, but she persisted in holding her arms around him.

"He forced the life belt over her and pushed her out of the door. He then practically carried her upstairs. I said, 'Can I help you?' and Irving said, 'No, yourself first old man, but God bless you all the same.'

"I left the two—man and wife—struggling. I got on deck and dived overboard. I caught hold of a piece of timber and, holding on tight, looked around. Irving was by this time on deck. He was kissing his wife, and as the ship went down they were clasped in each other's arms."

Chief Operator's Story.

Chief Operator Hayes of the Empress told of the sinking of the vessel.

"As soon as I felt the shock of the collision," he said, "I was ordered to sound the danger signal, and the flash of my S. O. S. was immediately picked up by the operator at Father Point and answered. But I could not talk with him for five minutes after the impact my dynamos failed me and 17 minutes after the collision our boat sank."

The noise of the water rushing into his cabin awoke W. Davis of Toronto and his wife. They fled upon deck, but in the rush of passengers became separated. Mr. Davis was saved. It is feared his wife sank with the boat.

Sing "God Be With You," on Ship

Montreal, Que., May 30.—When the liner Empress of Ireland steamed away from here Thursday, she carried 165 members of the Salvation Army from the United States and Canada, bound for the world convention in London. To the accompaniment of the army band, they were singing, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

This prelude to the accident in the St. Lawrence made the disaster a near parallel to the sinking of the Titanic, whose passengers sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as the White Star liner went down.

Remarkable Balancing.

Norah, fresh from old Ireland, stared at the baby's toy balloon, which wavered at a place two or three feet higher than her head, and was anchored to the back of a chair. "Tis quare and wonderful entirely!" she said, raising her hands. "To see it up—and balancin' its own self—and it shtandin' on a string!"—Youth's Companion.

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY **TANKS**

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 63 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

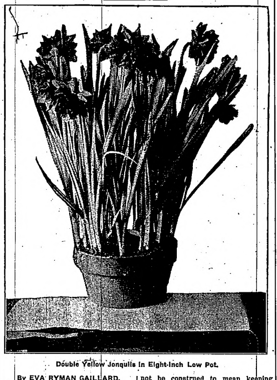
Fish Bite Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 108, St. Louis, Mo

STOP—LOOK—READ Tango, Pearl or Coral necklaces 49c, sterling silver stickpins 15c, penknives 49c, gold filled penknives 74c, gold filled pencils 30c.
H. A. TAYLOR COMPANY, 68 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 23-1914.

COLT DISTEMPER
Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

POINTS IN POTTING PLANTS



Double Yellow Jonquils in Eight-Inch Low Pot.

By EVA RYMAN GAILLARD.

Plants grown for the beauty of the foliage should be given rather large pots holding plenty of rich soil, while those grown for blossoms should be in smaller ones.

Root-bound plants seem to produce more and finer blooms, but this should not be construed to mean keeping them so tightly root-bound that they starve to death. When the pot is full of roots shift the plant to one an inch or two larger and fill the space with good soil.

Never fill a pot so full of soil that the water runs off the top instead of settling into the soil. Leave a space vacant in the top of the pot, an inch or more, according to the size of the pot and the amount of water needed by the plant.

For plants having hard, woody stems the soil may be level on the surface and no harm is done, and the water standing around the stem will not injure it; but for soft crown-centered plants like the primrose the soil should be higher in the center than at the edge.

It is well, too, to avoid pouring water into the crown of the plant, as the manner in which the leaves come up makes them drain the water down into the crown of the plant and produce what is known as "crown-rot," which kills all buds that form.

Much is said of using "thumb pots" in which to root cuttings, but (after rooting hundreds) I prefer three-inch pots to smaller ones. If tiny seedlings are to be potted off, then the thumb pot may be best for the first transplanting; but even here I would use small, shallow boxes for "flats" until the third transplanting would bring the plants up to where they are ready for the three-inch pot, or the open ground.

TRITE REMARK STIRRED HIM

Superfluous Remark Unwelcome to Man Who Knew Very Well That It Was Raining.

"It's quite a heavy shower we're having," he said, cheerily, to the man who had entered with his clothes soaked and his umbrella dripping.

"Yes, sir," replied the stranger, testily, "it is a heavy shower; but you have failed to remark also the interesting facts that the shower is falling downward from above, that it's a wet shower, and that it is raining on both sides of the street. Also you have neglected to observe that this is the year 1914, that the earth is round, and that there are four seasons each year. But I'm obliged to you for your information about the weather."

And the stranger walked away, with a glitter of vindictive triumph in his eye.

Language Not Likely to Last.

Mistral, the great Provencal poet, whose death was announced lately, has been likened to Robert Burns for the work he did. But Burns' task was child's play compared with Mistral's. The Scottish poet found his language fully grown and completely alive; Mistral had to create his means of expression. Provencal had lost every resemblance to a literary tongue, and the new poet-patriot had to mold it alfalfa, to recreate and to build up on the ruins left by the vineyard and the farm. "Our Provencal," said Mistral, "was a country lass, ragged and wild." She is now a wonderfully beautiful creature; but it is doubtful whether all the genius of Mistral can keep her alive. The educational reformer in France does not like such irregular beauty.

First Thing in Nature.

Every investigation which is guided by principles of nature fixes its ultimate aim entirely on gratifying the stomach.—Athenaeus.

Misfortune is no respecter of persons—and neither is fortune, for the matter of that.

Good Cause for Alarm
Deaths from kidney diseases have increased 72% in twenty years. People overdo nowadays in so many ways that the constant filtering of poisoned blood weakens the kidneys.

Beware of fatal Bright's disease. When backache or urinary ills suggest weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, drink water freely and reduce the diet. Avoid coffee, tea and liquor.

Doan's Kidney Pills command confidence, for no other remedy is so widely used or so generally successful.

A Minnesota Case
"Every Picture Tells a Story"
"From childhood, I suffered from kidney trouble," says Anthony P. Kern, of Faribault, Minn., "and my life was a burden. I had terrible dizzy spells and my heart was badly affected. My back was lame and I kept getting worse steadily until I was a wreck. I happened to read of Doan's Kidney Pills and gave them a trial. The first box benefited me and one by one the ailments left until I was well. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease on life."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GET AFTER SUMMER PESTS

This Is the Time to Wage War Against the Deadly Fly and the Annoying Mosquito.

Let us bear in mind that one of the prime objects of a spring cleanup is to eliminate the fly and the mosquito. When we are exercising our muscles and our ingenuity ridding our dwellings and neighborhoods of dust and filth, it will be worth our while to give these twin winged pests serious attention.

The first spring fly, of course, came some time ago, though she is still pleasantly modest and retiring. It is not reassuring, however, to reflect that the little insect is keeping carefully out of our sight and the reach of our swatters while she lays a few myriads of eggs, which presently will hatch out into a whole flying regiment of nuisances and disease-carriers.

The shy and unobtrusive mosquito is making the best use of her time for the same purpose. When the open season on human beings arrives she hopes to have a whole army corps of her progeny to lead to the attack.

Now is the time to get busy if we want to preserve ourselves from the pests a few months hence. The swatter and the kerosene can are fully as important household implements at this season as the broom and the scrubbing brush.

A Better Plan.

"The people next door play the graphophone incessantly."

"Still they seem kind-hearted. They have offered to loan us any records we like.

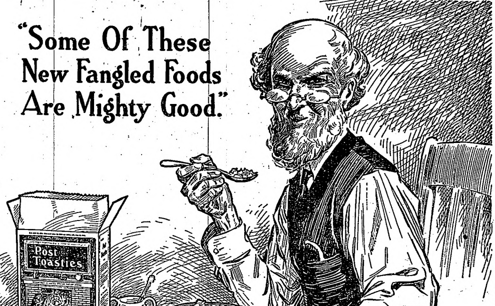
"I should prefer to borrow some of those we don't like, and thus get them out of commission for a few days."

Practises Watchful Waiting.

"How often do you cut your grass?"

"Every time my neighbor has his lawnmower sharpened."

As a matter of fact, one woman is as anxious to pay another woman's car fare as one man is to pay another's gas bill.



"Some Of These New Fangled Foods Are Mighty Good."

Post Toasties
A Compound of Indian Corn, Sugar and Salt
Postum Cereal Co., Limit

People are sometimes slow to change—even in summer—from the old-time heavy breakfast of fried bacon or ham and eggs.

But the "world moves," and in thousands of homes a wise change has been made to the new-time breakfast—

Post Toasties

—with cream.

These sweet flavoury flakes of corn, toasted crisp and ready to eat direct from the package, are "mighty good" from every angle. Labor-saving—nourishing—delicious!

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Speaking of Suits

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

We have a new bunch of ADLERS suits on our rack: that will suit both your fancy and pocketbook. We invite you to call and inspect them.

David Lazar

Shoe Values

Real shoe values at reasonable prices is our aim. For that reason we have bought and now carry a full line of the Bradley-Metcalf shoes, the "everwear" kind.

OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.
Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

W. J. LaBree

Sheriff

Candidate for Re-election
Respectfully Solicits your vote and Support

Paid for by W. J. LaBree, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1 45
Flax, No. 2	1 43
Oats	.30
Barley	.36
Rye	.48

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

CHANGED.

FROM the outskirts of the town,
Where the old milestone stood,
Now a stranger, looking down,
I behold the shadowy crown
Of the dark and haunted wood.

Is it changed or am I changed?
Ah, the oaks are fresh and green!
But the friends with whom I ranged
Through their thickets are estranged
By the years that intervene.

BRIGHT as ever flows the sea,
Bright as ever shines the sun,
But, alas, they seem to me
Not the sun that used to be,
Not the tides that used to run!
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Miraculous Foresight.

Englishman (reading)—"Keep Out—This Means You!" Bah Jove, how did they know I was coming?

A POETICAL ENIGMA.

'TWAS whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed.
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder;
'Tis seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder—
'Twas allotted to man from his earliest breath;
It assists at his birth and attends him in death;
It presides o'er his happiness, honor and health;
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound;
It prays with the hermit, with monarchs is crowned.
Without it the soldier and sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir.
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned.
'Tis lost to the eye, and, though deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear.
But in shade let it rest like a delicate flower,
Oh, breathe on it softly; it dies in an hour!
(Answer—The letter "H.")
—Katherine Fanshaw.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday June 6, 1914.

For Sheriff

Inserted and paid for by J. O. Thorstad at regular advertisement rates.

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county that I am a nonpartisan candidate for sheriff and respectfully solicit your vote and support for my nomination at the Primaries to be held here June 16, 1914.

I have been a resident and farmer of the Township of Sanders for the past ten years,

Before settling in this county, I resided in Mitchell county, Iowa, where I represented the people in various positions of trust including postmastership for a period of eight years.

If nominated and elected I shall pledge all my time and attention to the office and shall seek to give you honest and efficient service toward the positive enforcement of the law.

Sincerely yours,
J. O. Thorstad.

Delinquent Notice

Great Northern Railway Company.
Land Department.
St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1914.
To George E. Duls,
Grand Forks, N. D.

You will please take notice that default has been made in the payments on your Land Contract No. 2621 for the purchase of the following land, viz: Lots 2 and 3 of Section No. 5 in township No. 151 N. of Range No. 45 W 5 P. M.; that there is now due and payable under said Contract the the sum $915.00 principal, and $295.50 interest, amounting in all to $1210.50; and you are hereby required to pay the sum of $1210.5, together with costs of serving this notice, within thirty days after the service of the same upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case you fail to make payment within the time aforesaid said Railway Company will cancel your Contract and declare the same null and void.

James T. Maher, Land Commissioner.
m-30-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, Office of County Auditor } s.s No. 225.
To Sigrid Rogestvedt.

You are hereby notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot fourteen (14) of Block 5 in Knox's addition to Red Lake Rapids, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 8th day of May A. D 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1909, for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of one dollar and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one Dollars and ninty-one Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one dollar and ninty-one cents and interest on two dollars and eight cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of May A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 22th day of May A. D. 1914.
(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota M-30-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption
Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota. } No. 235

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.
To Reeves and Co. (Columbus)

You are hereby notified, that the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 15, in Block 5 in Knox addition to Red Lake Rapids to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name; that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1909, for the said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of one Dollar and twenty cents; that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913 said land still remaining unredemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one dollar and ninty-two cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statues in such case made and provided;

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one Dollar and ninty-two cents and interest on two dollars and nine cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per anuum from the 22nd day of May A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof and the time of redemption of said piece or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 22nd day of May A. D. 1914.
(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. M-30-3

Rakish.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine tooth comb to discover a fault could find one with considerable less trouble by going over their own character with a horse rake.—New Orleans Picayune.

One of our citizens who occasionally wipes the dishes for his wife, became tired of the job and refused, saying that "it is not a man's work." Not feeling disposed to loose his help she brought the Bible to convince him of his error and read as follows from II Kings, 21:13: "And will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." It is needless to say that he is still doing his occasional stunt.

It is all fol-de-rol to be everlastingly hankering to live in a large city because of larger opportunities. Of course a man who has really out-grown his native village has a moral right to seek larger opportunity elsewhere, but that man is as rare as a pearl in an oyster. Thousands of our youth, however, are annually rushing to our larger cities believing themselves to be talented and capable to become famous and financially successful in the midst or the large and dazzling opportunities of the city. Alas! only to be compelled to turn the grindstone for sharpening the tools of others.

Now is a good time to take a glance over your back yards and devise some plan to ostracize the fruit cans and rubbish which have accumulated since the last installment was removed. You can generally judge of the occupants of a house by the condition in which the front and back yards are kept. In a general sense we all pride ourselves on being cleanly and tidy. Home and its surroundings above all places in the world should be scrupulously guarded against contaminating influences.

Pull together, brethren. We are all here for the same purpose. Then live and let live. The best way to build up a town is for each and every man to pull together and not to strive to rend and tear down.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT SOLICITED

OSCAR T. STENVICK
candidate for
REPRESENTATIVE
65th Legislative District

Geo. P. Jones,
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th, Legislative District.

Military Substitutes.

Wealthy Belgians pay a little over $300 to substitutes in order to avoid military service.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE "5-DROPS"
The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Not For Long.

On the level, did you ever see a woman who was speechless with rage?—Chicago News.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.
CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11
Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Heavy Cost.

"How much does it cost your husband to run his automobile?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Chuggins, "the language I heard him use leads me to fear that it is going to cost him his eternal salvation."—Washington Star.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1504 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected, to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

As He Saw It.

"What's most liable to get broke about your automobile?" "The owner," replied Chuggins.—Livingstone Lance.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914. NUMBER 43

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post autoed to Thief River, Thursday.

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have fodder corn seed on hand.—adv.

D. Patterson and son Donald were at Thief River Falls, Friday.

New potatoes and cabbages at — adv. J-15 Jackson Bros.

The Bergland and Sherva residences are receiving a coat of paint, this week.

Dr. Swanson's new house recieved it's first coat of paint last week.

Henry Olsen and K. O. Gigstad were at Thief River, Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid of the United Lutheran Church will meet at the home of Gabriel Peterson, June 19.

The Swedish Ladies aid will meet at Sam Wiberg's on Friday, June 19th.

Miss Hilda Hauge and Miss Johnson returned Tuesday from Halstad, where they have visited with friends.

Chas. Anderson who is attending the "U" of N. D. came home Friday to spend his vacation.

Communion services at the Swedish Lutheran church tomorrow forenoon.

N. A. Nelson is dismantling the old building north of the harness shop and will erect a new warehouse on the site.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

N. E. Beebe is improving his residence by the addition of a fine porch.

J. Balan has rented the O'Brien residence and will occupy it with his family, in a short time.

Mrs. Carrie Simonson, who recently graduated from the Cass Lake High School, came home Tuesday to spend her vacation.

J. P. Edgington, of Gilmore City, Iowa was a visitor at the home of his son, Joe Edgington, west of this village, Monday.

Mrs. A. F. Ittner and Mrs. A. Potvin of Cass Lake, arrived here Tuesday and are visiting at the P. Simonson home.

Miss Hannah Gigstad has finished her term of school at Fosston and is now enjoying her vacation at her home in this village.

Mrs. Gust Berg of Bemidji came Saturday to spend a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hauge.

T. K. Hovet who had the misfortune to lose three fingers in the edger at the local sawmill some time ago will soon be able to attend to his usual duties.

Mrs. Harriet O'Brien and daughter left Monday evening for St. Paul where they will make their home in the future.

Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., is in session the entire year. Now is the time to enter.

Lost.—New Laupher hat, probably east of town. Leave at D. Lazars. J-6-tf.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

We are in receipt of a card from Rev. M. S. Gjerde, dated June 10th, saying he was leaving Chicago on his trip to Norway and that he would make the eastern trip by the way of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Edstrom and children accompanied by a sister of Mr. Edstrom's of Randolph, Minn., came up Friday and will spend a few days at the K. O. Gigstad home.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent, adv

Dr A. F. Blomburgh, a former resident of this village, who now located at Minneapolis, spent a few hours here as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Holmes, Thursday evening.

A. H. Pitkin has moved the bulk of his stock into the I. O. O. F. building and is preparing to remodel his own building as soon as possible.

Theo. Roy returned to the "U" of N. D at Grand Forks, Thursday evening to take part in the graduation exercises which will be held Wednesday. Theodore graduates from the School of Mining Engineering.

The Y. P. S. of the Clara Church will hold an outdoor meeting at the Burstad home tomorrow afternoon. Refreshments will be served,

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv

Mrs. Kruse of Bemidji, Minn., is visiting at the H. O. Jackson home, this week. Mrs. Kruse is well known to the older residents of St. Hilaire, having made her home here for several years during the sawmill days.

Hans O. Kjomme, the enterprising young attorney of Thief River who is busy nailing down the County Attorneyship for the coming fall, was in this village calling on friends, Thursday.

Mission meeting will be held at the Scand. Elim Church Saturday June 13th at 8 p. m. and Sunday June 14 th at 10.30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. All are welcome,

Rev. P. Palmer left for Fergus Falls to attend the District conference of the M. E. Church. There will be no services at the church tomorrow.

O. B. Nelson of Bode, Iowa arrived Monday to look after his real estate interests near this village, Mr. Nelson expresses himself as being well satisfied with this particular section. He returned to Bode, Wednesday evening.

AGENTS WANTED

For ideal summer work. Highest cash paid weekly with part expenses. Home territory. Outfit free. Experience unnecessary. Write today. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., Wauwatosa, Wis. m-30-4t

Nothing Speaks Better of a Young Man Than a

Bank Account

It stamps its owner as a young fellow of brains, ambition, thrift and economy: in fact, as the possessor of the qualities that stand for

SUCCESS

We particularly solicit the Accounts of Young Men. $1 starts one with the

Merchant's State Bank

Guy-Johnson

Announcements of the marriage of Esther N. Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson of Red Lake Falls, to Colie P. Guy of St. Cloud, on June 3rd, have been recieved by several local people. The bride is well and favorably known in this place, having made her home here with her parents before their removal to Red Lake Falls.

FIRE AT PLUMMER

A fire at Plummer, Wednesday night completely destroyed the home of Frank Davis, publisher of the Plummer Pioneer, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Mr. Davis has been a resident of Plummer but a short time; moving there from Thief River where he was interested in the Times.

Arm Wrenched

While making some repairs on the porch at the Pitkin residence last Tuesday, Henry Peterson had the misfortune to slip and fall heavily on the cement sidewalk. Although no bones were broken, Mr. Peterson will be compelled to carry his arm in a sling for a time.

J. A. Swore of Thief River was in this village Thursday.

Mussey Buys Grygla Eagle.

Harvey E. Mussey, founder of the Thief River Falls Times, last week purchased of F. D. Converse the Grygla Eagle and expects to take possession in the near future. Mr. Mussey has a large circle of friends in this section of the state and is a newspaper man of wide experience. The News-Press joins in welcoming him back into the ranks of the scribes and wishes him exceeding prosperity.—Thief River News-Press.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle on or before June 26th.

m-30 Mrs. Ina Johnson.

Motorcycles

I have secured the local agency for the Harley-Davidson make of motorcycles and am prepared to furnish any of the styles and sizes on short notice. I have a sample cycle in daily use on Rural Route No. 1, from St. Hilaire.

Geo. Biskey,
m 23-tf St. Hilaire, Minn.

ALVA R. HUNT.

Alva R. Hunt of Litchfield is a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court. Mr. Hunt is a native of Illinois. He located at Benson, Minn., in 1886. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar at Montevideo, where he practiced law until the fall of 1890. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1891, having covered the entire course in one year. He practiced in St. Paul eight years, removing to Litchfield in 1899. He served Litchfield as city attorney six terms. He is the author of several law books of merit, the last one published in 1912, and also a contributor to "Cyc," the well known encyclopedia of law. His close study of law questions, as well as his varied practice, enable him to quickly analyze and decide legal problems, which especially fits him for a position on the bench.

THE CYNIC.

A LOT of toil, a little play,
A heap of gloom, a moment gay;
An ounce of peace, a ton of strife,
And there you have the dish called life.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Midsummer Picnic June 24th

Given Under the Auspices of the St. Hilaire Co-Op. Creamery Ass,n.

The picnic will be given in Benson's grove east of the village.

The speakers of the day will be Hon. Joel G. Winkjer, State Dairy and Food Commissioner and Prof. C. G. Selvig, Sup't of the State Experiment Farm, Crookston.

A program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, athletic sports etc is being arranged and no effort will will be spared in an endeavor to give you all a good time.

The program will commence at 11 o'clock and continue thruout the day. Autoes will be run between the park and village for the conveience of of those who wish to attend. Refreshments of all kinds will be on sale at the grounds.

Arrange to be there and don't forget to bring your baskets filled with a good old fashioned picnic lunch.

River Falls

Walter Swenson called at the Hedlund home, Sunday.

Back From Fargo

Miss Mabel Patterson, who has been employed during the past school year, as instructor in the Public Schools of Fargo, N. D., came here Saturday to spend her vacation with her parents. Miss Patterson has made an excellent record at Fargo and was re-elected for the coming year, with a substantial raise in salary.

From Moorhead

Agnes Burkee, Ann Patterson and Grace Hall arrived Friday from Moorhead where they have attended the State Normal School. Miss Patterson graduated from the Normal this week, finishing the three year course in the incredible short time of two years.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.25

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

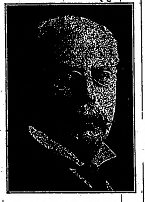
Those Seven-year-old Calves.

The best method of dealing with some propositions is to ridicule them, and this was neatly done by the New York state grange regarding the so called veal law now before congress, which declares that no veal calf under seven years of age shall be killed, etc. The committee on trusts hadn't much to do this year, so it produced a resolution "making it a misdemeanor for any person to offer for sale any chicken less than eight, any fowl less than fifteen, any goose less than twenty-five, any beef cattle less than twenty, any hogs less than eighteen, any sheep less than fifteen and any eggs less than three years old." The grange "adopted" the report with all the dignity at its command at the time, which wasn't much.

THE SIMPLE NEEDS.

FAME is but a fleeting thing;
Money oft is quickly spent;
Conquests do not always bring
Happiness and real content.
Heroes die and are forgot;
Great men's graves are thick with weeds.
He lives longest who has not
Scorned to do the simple deeds.

MEDALS often gather dust.
Men have reached the highest goals
And have been afraid to trust
Unto God at least their souls.
Cheers are heard, then heard no more.
Some new youth each day succeeds
To the robes another wore.
Lasting, though, are simple deeds.
—Detroit Free Press.



HALVOR STEENERSON

Congressmen from the Ninth Minnesota District and Candidate for re-election. He is one of the ablest men in congress and one of the chief opponents of those who seek ship subsidy and other special privileges.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for
SENATOR
65th Legislative District.

THEOLINE B. GOODWIN

Political Announcement

Inserted by Theoline B. Goodwin and Paid for at reular advertising rates.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate at the primaries for the office of Superintendant of Schools of Pennington County. Your support is respectfully solicited.

Theoline B. Goodwin.

ASPIRATION.

I WOULD not be, I freely own,
The trombone by your father blown;
Nor do I long to be the drum
On which your brother goes tum-tum;
Neither would I that banjo be
And have your mother pick on me,
And as for envying the flute
Your gran'pa toots—there's nothing to't.
But, oh, to be the violin
That snuggles underneath your chin!
—Exchange.

ORION.

OUT of the ancient east he comes,
The radiant hunter, clad in stars.
Nor noise of war, nor beat of drums
The deep supernal stillness mars.
Above the shadow of his eyes
A starry helmet circling lies.

Infinite suns about him gleam—
Bright Bellatrix, with warlike ray,
And Betelguese, whose sullen beam
Was crimsoned in aeonian fray,
And Rigel, flashing at his feet
In fierce, white lightning, young and fleet.

Stars gem the bright sword at his side,
Forged in the fire of seething suns,
And round his strong loins, circling wide,
A starry girdle flaming runs,
And, leashed in silence, star with star,
There follow him his dogs of war.
—M. E. Buhler.

C. L. HANSON
candidate
FOR SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

Register of Deeds

Authorized and paid for by N. J. Anderson at regular rates.

Having filed for Re-election for Register of Deeds of Pennington Co. Minn. If my Service for the past term meets with your approval I respectfully solicit your Vote and Support at the coming election.

N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds,
Pennington County,
Minnesota.

For County Auditor

Inserted by A. H. Fasel and paid for at regular rates.

To the voters of Pennington County.

Having filed as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Auditor I wish to express my appreciation of your confidence and favors in the past, and trust that my services have met with your approval. I have given all my time and used my best efforts to conduct the affairs of the office in an honest and efficient manner; and if you believe that I can and will serve you faithfully and efficiently during another term I shall be grateful for your confidence and support at the Primary Election, June 16, 1914.

Respectfully yours,
A. H. Fasel.

Political Announcement

Paid Advertisement. In behalf of and authorized by T. P. Anderson and to be paid for by him at regular rates.

I wish to announce to the votes of Pennington County that I am a candidate for the office of County Auditor and respectfully solicit your influence in behalf of my candidacy and your vote at the primary election, June 16.

If elected to this office, I pledge my entire time to its duties, and will endeavor to conduct them in an efficient and business-like manner in the best interests of the county.

Very respectfully yours,
T. P. Anderson.

Jubilee Picnic

The Scand. Elim Mission Church will have a 25 years Jubilee and picnic on the lawn at F. L Larson's June 21st. The Brass Band and choir will furnish music and singing for the day. A lecture will be given by Rev. O. J. Lommquist of Chicago.

The first program commences at 12 o'clock a. m. and the second in the afternoon. Ice cream, lunch, and dinner will be served all afternoon. Adults 25c, children 15c. Everybody welcome.

THE WILLOW WHISTLE.

THE city streets are drab and dry,
No matter where I look,
And memory travels back along
A brown and babbling brook
Where catkins on the bending boughs
Were fuzzy, green and new
And in the springtime long ago
The willow whistles grew.

An ancient knife with half a blade,
Dull, too, and nicked and bent,
Was all I needed when I wrought
My simple instrument.
I chose a straight and sturdy twig
And slipped the bark away
Till smooth and white as ivory
Upon my palm it lay.

I cleaned it of the pearly pith
And cut the notch with care
And played upon my sylvan flute
A wild impromptu air—
So piercing sweet the silver strain,
So long and loud and shrill,
The dulcet pipes of Pan replied
From every rock and hill.

I hear the operatic stars
In all their glory now.
Their music lacks the witchery
Within the willow bough.
And when the purple lilac shakes
Its feathers in the rain
The willow whistle calls to me
Across the years again.
—Leslie's Weekly.

For County Treasurer

Inserted and paid for by Bernhard Knudsen

Having been urged by many friends I have decided to become a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington county subject to the approval of the voters at the primaries June 16. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to devote my entire time to the efficient management of the county's affairs in interest of the citizens and taxpayers.

Soliciting your support and vote, I am.

Very respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen.

For County Treasurer

Ordered and paid for by Theodore H. Liden.

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of treasurer of Pennington County, and respectfully ask your vote and support at the primary election to be held June 16th 1914.

If nominated and elected, I shall use all my efforts and to the extent of my ability, render my services honestly and efficiently to the best interest of the people of Pennington County.

Theodore H. Liden.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Appreciating keenly the honor and trust accorded me in the discharge of my duties the past years I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination for the office of superintendent of schools,

I respectfully solicit the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington County at the approaching primary, June 16th.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. Mostue

William Michelet

JUDGE OF PROBATE

Candidate for re-election

Your vote and support is solicited.

Paid for by Wm. Michelet, at regular rates.

O. A. NAPLIN.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by O. A. Naplin at the regular advertising rates.

To the voters of Pennington County:

I hereby announce myself as non-partisan candidate for the office of County Attorney. At this time I consider it unnecessay to state my position for I am no stranger in this county. Your vote will be appreciated at the coming primary election, and if nominated, your further support during the campaign is solicited.

Respectfully yours,
O. A. Naplin

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.19 a pound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Summary of Most Important News Events

Washington

Application was filed in the Supreme court at Washington by counsel for Harry K. Thaw for his release on bail until decision by the court on the extradition case in which the state of New York is seeking to remove him from New Hampshire.

• • •

The Supreme court at Washington affirmed the decree of the Missouri supreme court ousting the International Harvester Company of America from the state and fining it $25,000 for violation of the state anti-trust law.

• • •

The house at Washington passed the three Democratic measures on the president's trust program. The trade commission bill was passed almost unanimously and without a roll call. The Clayton bill, supplementing the Sherman anti-trust act and containing the much disputed labor provision, was put through by a vote of 275 to 54. The Rayburn bill, giving the interstate commerce commission control over the issues of stocks and bonds by railroads went through, 325 to 12.

• • •

A defense of the legislative policy of the Democratic party since it assumed control of the national administration and a bitter denunciation of "calamity howlers" and those who speak of business depression and lay it at Democracy's door marked a speech in the senate at Washington by Senator Reed of Missouri.

• • •

Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee reported to the house at Washington the sundry civil bill, one of the largest of the annual budgets, which carried for the next fiscal year $107,696,759.20.

• • •

Domestic

The executive committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in secret session in Chicago, voted unanimously upon a resolution indorsing equal suffrage. This notable victory for woman suffrage was announced by Mrs. William B. Williams, the national treasurer, a member of the executive committee.

• • •

The annual convention of the Travelers' Protective association was held at Houston, Tex., with 576 delegates, their wives and other visitors. Thirty-five states were represented.

• • •

A verdict in favor of Governor Hughes, who was sued for $2,310 damages by Mrs. Luella West, was returned by a jury in the district court at Topeka, Kan. Mrs. West alleged that the executive attacked her when she tried to take copies of letters from his office. The jury deliberated one minute.

• • •

"Fearless" Charley Blake, one of the best known motorcycle riders in the world, who has dared death thousands of times while multitudes gasped with horror, met with death in Chicago on the Hawthorne track. He was trying out a new machine and, blinded by dust, rode into a steam roller at work on the track, crushed in his skull and died in an hour.

• • •

The body of George W. Strauss, formerly of Chicago, general agent in New York for the New England Mutual Life Insurance company, who had been missing from his Riverside drive home for a week, was found floating in Lake Mohegan in New York. A reward of $1,000 for information concerning the agent was offered.

• • •

Indictments were returned at Des Moines, Ia., against 36 officials and members of the National Association of Master Plumbers and officials of state organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa by the federal grand jury. The indictments charge conspiracy in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

• • •

President Wilson told 154 graduates of the Naval academy at Annapolis, many of whom leave shortly for Mexican waters, that the mission of the United States is one of service to humanity, not of aggrandizement or conquest. He spoke at the annual academy graduation exercises.

• • •

Former President William H. Taft spoke at New Harmony, Ind., at the centennial celebration of the founding of the town of New Harmony. Addresses were also delivered by Governor Ralston and Senators Kern and Shively.

• • •

Richard L. Metcalfe, vice-chairman of the committee to arrange the formal opening of the Panama canal, has decided to accept the petition filed in his behalf for the Democratic nomination for governor of Nebraska.

• • •

Three persons were drowned in Lake Wichita, near Wichita Falls, Tex. L. J. Minnick and Frederick Scott lost their lives when their boat was overturned. The other victim, Junius Froman, was a member of a swimming party.

• • •

Chief of Police Williams of Newcastle, Ind., is reported fatally injured and Sheriff Bouslog and Chester M. De Witt are slightly injured as the result of the overturning of an automobile driven by Bouslog.

• • •

A message to Seattle, Wash., said the Canadian government at Ottawa had overruled the chief of the provincial police of British Columbia, who caused "Mother" Mary Jones to be excluded from Canada.

July 3 has been agreed upon as the date and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Newport home, Marble house, as the place for a "get-together meeting" of the woman suffrage leaders of the United States in an effort to concentrate support for the suffrage measure in congress.

• • •

Seventy-five passengers, including a number of women and children, were rescued from the steamer Northland, which was driven ashore on Bartlett's reef, six miles southwest of New London, Conn., in a gale.

• • •

Mexican War

Rear Admiral Badger cabled the navy department at Washington that the Mexican federal gunboats Gravo and Zaragoza left Tampico for Puerto Mexico. This followed the order of General Huerta earlier in the day that the blockade had been terminated.

• • •

General Carranza will address a note to the A.-B.-C. mediators at Niagara Falls, Ont., in which he will announce that he is sending delegates to the mediation conference. The instructions of these envoys will preclude their acceptance of any protocol or other agreement which provides for the settlement of Mexico's internal affairs.

• • •

The announcement that the Huerta government at Mexico City had countermanded the order for the blockade of the port of Tampico was scarcely of greater significance than the disclosure that the United States government had accepted in principle the plan of pacification for Mexico drawn by the American and Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls, Ont.

• • •

Arms and ammunition for the constitutionalists were disembarked at Tampico from the American ship Sunshine, commanded by Captain Brown, who carried out the operation without opposition.

• • •

The next clash at arms between the Americans and the forces of Huerta is likely to take place at sea. Seizure of an American ship bearing arms to the constitutionalists at Tampico is threatened by the federals.

• • •

Foreign

"Let them die" is becoming a rather popular slogan in connection with the "hunger striking" suffragists in London since the public has become so profoundly resentful of the actions of the militant women.

• • •

Senator Alexander Felix Ribot of Paris accepted President Poincare's invitation to form a ministry.

• • •

Suffragists for the first time invaded Catholic churches in London, and created scenes by attempting to harangue the congregations. Worship was disturbed in both Westminster cathedral and the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. The women were finally ejected and severely beaten before being rescued by the police.

• • •

Seventeen Salvation Army victims of the foundering of the Empress of Ireland were buried at Mount Pleasant cemetery at Toronto, Ont., in the presence of Commissioner McKie, representing the army's supreme chief, General Booth, and a large assemblage of army people.

• • •

The London Daily Express asserts that Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, has notified President Wilson in friendly but unequivocal terms that if General Villa should become president of Mexico the British government would demand and exact satisfaction for the murder of William S. Benton, who was killed last February by the constitutionalists.

• • •

The king and queen held court at Buckingham palace, London, and a militant suffragist gained access to their presence and caused an interruption to the presentations. As she was passing the king the suffragist dropped on her knees and shouted: "Your majesty, for God's sake do not use force."

• • •

Col. Joseph E. Willard, United States ambassador, and Mrs. Willard had King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain as their guests at luncheon at the American embassy at Madrid, Spain. Kermit Roosevelt and the British and German ambassadors also were guests.

• • •

Personal

Harry Baker was killed and Bertha Kester, twenty-one years old, was terribly injured when Baker's automobile turned turtle when the steering gear broke at Rochester, N. Y.

• • •

Adlai Stevenson, former vice-president of the United States, remains in a critical condition at the Presbyterian hospital at Chicago. Physicians admitted there was little hope of recovery.

• • •

Gov. Francis E. McGovern of Madison made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator. He will make his fight mainly on the tariff issue.

• • •

The engagement was announced at Philadelphia of Miss Mary Morris Vaux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Vaux of Bryn Mawr, to Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. No definite date has been set for the wedding.

• • •

George Crosin, nineteen years old, a messenger for the Corn Exchange National bank of Philadelphia, was robbed of over $5,000 in cash, drafts and checks in a crowd on Market street.

• • •

Hundreds of Confederates and Union veterans attended the unveiling at Arlington national cemetery at Washington of Sir Moses Ezekiel's monument to the Confederate veterans who lost their lives in the Civil war. President Wilson accepted the statue on behalf of the United States.

U. S. BALKS AT PLAN MEXICANS SUGGEST

DETAIL BECOMES A SNAG TO MEDIATION AT THE NIAGARA FALLS CONFERENCE.

WAY OF NAMING PRESIDENT

Huerta Seeks Recognition by Being Permitted to Name Man Chosen by Arbitrators—Two Hours' Arguing Ends in Flat Disagreement.

Niagara, Falls, Ont., June 11.—The United States is unwilling to extend recognition to a new provisional president if named according to the method prescribed by the Mexican delegates, which is that General Huerta would appoint as minister of foreign affairs the man who is agreed on here to head the new government.

Contention of United States.

The Washington administration contends that if General Huerta is permitted to name the foreign minister, who by constitutional succession would be elevated to the presidency, even though the selection be made here, such an act would be construed as recognition of the Huerta government.

On this issue the mediating plenipotentiaries came to a flat disagreement at a conference held for consideration of the exact method by which the new provisional government in Mexico would be created.

For more than two hours the mediators and American delegates argued in vain and it was apparent when the conferences ended that what hitherto had been considered a matter of detail had suddenly developed into a snag.

Mediators May Not Insist.

The Mexican delegates had not discussed the point at any length with the mediators when the latter took it up with the Americans. Although the three South American diplomats argued strongly from the Mexican viewpoint, there is good reason to believe that the Mexican delegates will not insist upon htis arrangement if they find the United States absolutely determined against it.

One of the Mexican delegates insisted that they regarded the form of transition as a technicality which could be dispensed with if the American government found it impossible to agree to the method suggested by the Mexican delegates. The mediators contended with vehemence that the forms of the Mexican constitution should be preserved in the present instance.

Americans Remember Rebels.

The American delegates are understood to have pointed out that the Constitutionalists certainly would never agree to a plan of transition which legalized Huerta's status. Also the American government, it was declared, could not, consistently with its previous course, extend what would be tantamount to recognition if Huerta actually appointed his own successor.

There is a possibility that a compromise method will be agreed upon.

Pedro Lascurain, who was minister of foreign affairs when President Madero was assassinated, could be reappointed to the cabinet and succeed to the provisional presidency and then appoint as foreign minister the man agreed upon by all parties for the new provisional executive. Lascurian is persona non grata with the Constitutionalists, but it is not believed there would be objection from them to his brief tenure of office in order that the transition might be constitutionally effected.

Will Take Time.

The divergence of opinion which developed over the method of succession illustrated the difficulties before the mediation principals. Predictions that an agreement would soon be reached were abandoned in quarters hitherto optimistic for a quick conclusion. The counter proposal of the American government to the Mexican plan has not yet been taken up with the Mexican delegates, though they received them from the mediators earlier in the day.

A point which gave the Mexican delegates much satisfaction was that no war indemnity would be demanded by the United States as a result of the occupation of Vera Cruz. The American government has taken the position that the only reparation it desires for past offenses is the establishment of a sound and stable provisional government which all factions will accept.

Tire Explodes; Man Is Killed.

Minneapolis.—Returning from the funeral of his brother-in-law at Montgomery, Minn., John F. Murphy, saloonkeeper, was killed when his automobile went over an embankment near Jordan. A front tire exploded as the car was rounding a curve, it shot off the road and turned over, pinning Murphy underneath.

Plan to Settle Colorado Strike.

Denver, Colo., June 11.—The legislative committee appointed to advise with Governor Ammons regarding means of ending the Colorado coal miners' strike, has met here to formulate its report. It is expected that the recommendations of the committee would be submitted to the governor in about three days. While no official statement is forthcoming on the subject, it is generally understood that the report will embody a plan for settlement of the strike.

Perfection.

A man is one whose body has been trained to be the ready servant of his mind; whose passions are trained to be the servants of his will; who enjoys the beautiful, loves truth, hates wrong, loves to do good and respects others as himself.—Anon.

Melting the Heart of Anger.

Is thy friend angry with thee? Then provide him an opportunity of showing thee a great favor. Over that his heart must needs melt, and he will love thee again.—Richter.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Ada.—Fire destroyed the farmhouse of Rasmus Bersagel in Anthony township.

Gilbert.—Mrs. J. Ronda of Virginia was drowned in Cedar Island lake Sunday when a boat capsized.

Grand Rapids.—Merchants have decided to celebrate July 4. A fun subscription fund of $600 is promised.

Storm Lake.—A class of thirty-four, the largest in the history of the school, was graduated from the Storm Lake high school.

Winona.—The school year at the Winona normal came to a close Friday evening with the fifty-fourth commencement exercises.

Bemidji.—M. F. Corrigan, a switchman for the Minnesota & International, was knocked from a car in the yards here and badly injured.

Crookston.—Alexander Laplante, who confessed to setting fire to the Grand theater in this city has been sentenced to from one to seven years in the Minnesota penitentiary for arson.

Luverne.—The only contest at the primary election in this county will be for representative for which four candidates have filed. August Finke, E. T. Thorson, C. H. Baldwin and Andrew Jensen.

Mankato.—That the rebel forces will be in complete control of Mexico within two months is the prediction of Julius Paulson who, with his wife and four children, has just arrived from Vera Cruz.

Crosby.—Crosby's only saloon in the Spalding hotel, following the dry decision by Judge W. S. McClenahan, has been closed by the village authorities. It is said the hotel will be discontinued.

Grand Rapids.—The bid of George S. Williams has been accepted for the construction of the two new buildings to be erected at the Itasca county fair grounds this summer. The poultry building will be built for $330 and the stock pavilion for $319.

St. Cloud.—At a special school election the voters in the newly created independent district in this city voted a bond issue of $75,000 for the erection of a new high school, also $10,000 for an addition to the east side ward building and $15,000 for the purchase of a site for the new high.

Owatonna.—The Owatonna High School Alumni association decided at its twenty-first annual meeting to raise funds for the purchase of the Dartts' park to furnish a permanent athletic field and picnic grounds for the Owatonna high school. The matter was brought to the attention of the association by A. L. Sperry.

Winona.—William Hutchinson, 45 years old, a resident of Plainview, sat down upon the North-Western track a mile north of Eyota Sunday night. The excessive heat had fatigued the trespasser, who missed the train and was walking home. He fell asleep and a passenger train killed him. A widow and family survive.

Waseca.—"We have been educating for idleness rather than efficiency," said Professor A. V. Storm of the University of Minnesota, here. Professor Storm was one of the speakers on the third day's program of university week here and chose for his subject "Common Sense in the Common Schools of the Comon People."

Breckenridge.—James A. Valentine of the First National bank, has accepted the position of treasurer of the Quigley Furnace and Foundry company of Springfield, Mass., and is to enter upon his new duties on Sept. 1. C. F. Krueger, cashier of the Breckenridge National bank, has announced his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915.

Aitkin.—State Jail Inspector Foley met with the Aitkin county commissioners and condemned the county jail, informing the commissioners that unless steps were at once taken to erect a new jail, the old one would be closed and the county put to the expense of taking care of their prisoners elsewhere. The old jail is unsanitary.

Fairmont.—While exhibiting a newly purchased automobile to a party of friends, William H. Rosenberg, a farmer of Manyaska township, was instantly killed. He was showing how easily he could increase the speed, when he became confused in the use of the levers, and the car got out of his control, turned over twice and landed upside down.

Cass Lake.—Watchers on the housetops saved Cass Lake from a serious conflagration when the Great Northern station burned. A strong wind carried sparks and embers over the residence district and six fires were started. All of them were promptly extinguished by buckets of water in the hands of householders on the roofs. The residence of Fred Smith, the Lydick barn and the Williams company steam laundry suffered slight damage. Many of the buildings were set on fire several times.

Chisholm.—Revised estimates of the amount of ore under the lake beds in northern Minnesota, to which the state claims title in opposition to the rights of Riparian owners, bring the total close to 400,000,000 tons instead of 40,000,000 estimated four years ago and the people of Minnesota thus stand to win or lose $100,000,000 in a test suit which will be argued in the supreme court June 30. The brief is being prepared by Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith and his assistant, C. Louis Weeks, who have spent more than a month on it. It will be finished some time next week.

Caledonia.—The rural mail carriers of Houston county held a meeting here and organized a county association. The following officers were elected: President, W. S. Rollins; vice president, D. E. Danielson; secretary, Benjamin Fladering; treasurer, D. Feymann. Nine delegates were elected to attend the state convention to be held at Mankato from July 10 to 14.

Duluth.—L. H. Whipple, 56 years old, formerly county treasurer and a prominent Duluth citizen, dropped dead of heart disease near Beaver. He was starting on a fishing trip.

HYPNOTISM FOR THE AILING

Famous French Physician Claims to Be Able So to Cure Many of the Ills of Mankind.

Dr. Bertillon of Paris asserts that psychotherapia, or soul-culture, is the medicine of the future.

He does not put his patients into hypnotic trances, but places them in an environment which creates an appetite for sleep. He invites them to repose on their beds and think of nothing. Then he leaves them, and they gradually succumb to the "ticktack" of a metronome.

When a patient is in a hypnotic slumber, if it is desired that he shall be cured of a tendency to excessive indulgence in alcohol, the psychotherapist suggests to him that he cannot raise a glass of absinthe to his lips, and repeats the suggestion until the prohibition is so engraved upon the brain that if the patient would he could not do so.

Dr. Bertillon is frequently consulted by those who have had unhappy love affairs, and it is said that through hypnotism they obtain release from their unrequited passion.

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times.

"I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Commas and the Law.

The comma in the British act of parliament which has caused a dispute between Monmouthshire miners and their employers recalls the fact that such marks of punctuation were introduced into law only half a century ago. Down to 1850 all acts of parliament consisted, in theory at all events, of one sentence. In that year a special statute was passed to allow the text of legislative enactment to be punctuated and pointed by full-stops, etc. They are so easily interpolated and altered that lawyers know their danger and avoid them in legal documents.

Make floral offerings to your friends before they reach the point where they are unable to sniff the fragrance.

Alfalfa seed $5.50. Farms for sale on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.—Adv.

Some good people judge the value of a picture by the beauty of the frame.

SINGS PRAISE OF "BIGNESS"

Writer in Leslie's Weekly Sees Good in Everything That Has Qualification of Size.

Big! It is said that the soil that produces big crops is found where big men abound. After all bigness is something of which every one is proud. California boasts of its big trees, Oregon and Washington of their big apples, Texas of its big territory, Oklahoma of its big oil wells, Colorado of its big mines. New England of its big mills, Alabama of its big iron deposits, Pennsylvania of its big steel industry and New York of its big banks. Everywhere bigness is the boast of civilization. Nations vie with each other to command the biggest part of the world's trade. In this great struggle for commercial supremacy the United States, during the past decade, has been among the foremost because of its big men in the industrial, the railway and professional fields. The product of this bigness of men has been a big country with big wages.

Let us stop cavilling and finding fault. Let us put an end to busting and smashing, and give the widest opportunity for individual effort. Encourage bigness of the factory and the pay envelope alike. Give big brains a chance, whether in bank, counting room or workshop. Bigness pays.—Leslie's Weekly.

Discovering the Real Mexico.

Some of the correspondents with the army at Vera Cruz are acquiring a knowledge of Mexico which they are imparting to their readers to the benefit of the public. They are learning that cities founded by the conquering Spaniards before Jamestown or Plymouth began are not mere adobe villages, but are architecturally reminiscent of Spain in its heroic age. One correspondent admits that all the public buildings in Vera Cruz are good "and compare favorably with what we have at home."

If the scribes to whom real Mexico is a revelation keep on with their journeyings they may come to Puebla and see the great professional library of one hundred thousand volumes attached to the medical school. In the City of Mexico there are many structures that delight traveling architects. Mexico is not all "militaristas" and "peons," though its trouble has always been too many of the former. There are cultured people in Mexico who find in culture a refuge from the turmoil of their disturbed republic.—Boston Transcript.

Long-Delayed Postcards.

During the removal of an enamel plate from a letter box outside the post office at Stanley Road, Teddington, England, three post cards dated October, 1891, were found wedged between the plate and the frame of the letter-box.

Although the cards were much discolored after their 23 years' rest, the addresses on two of them were decipherable, and they have been delivered.

Pointed.

Gibbs—So they have abolished liquor in the navy.

Bibbs—Yes, and I suppose the bayonet will soon be taken from the army. It used to make a punch, you know.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1642 Juniata Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRIL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

CARTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY No.1 No.2 No.3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

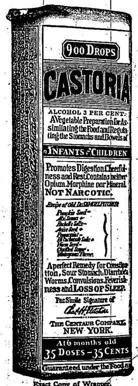
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 26 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

15 DAYS OF A GRAND MONEY RAISING

OPPORTUNITY SALE

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, we inaugurate our Great and Orginal Opportunity Sale. A great monster merchandise movement of extraordinary importance in which Price Cutting and Value Giving will surpass anything of its kind ever attempted by this or any other store. A Gigantic Bargain Feat of enormous Benefits such as the people of Thief River Falls and the surrounding country have never had an opportunity to share in---offering our Entire Magnificent and Meritorious Summer Stock at genuine reductions as we have to Raise Money. No one with the least taste for economy should or can afford to stay away. All will come and anticipate their needs for months to come. Read carefully every item. Hundreds, yes, thousands of Bargains are here piled high on every table, counter and rack in every nook and corner of this great Underselling store. Come to compare. Come, if only to look. Read This Bill Through Carefully.

The most eagerly awaited money saving Event of the year==We have bills to pay

Sale Begins SATURDAY JUNE 13

Store Under Lock and Key All Day Friday, June 12th to Mark Down Goods. No Goods Sold at Advertised Prices until Saturday June 13th at 8:00 a. m. Every item of Our Magnificent Stock Sacrificed. Prices Cut Nearly to the Give Away Point. All Records Surpassed. Chance of a Life Time to Save Money. Come in and Find Out.

25c Men's Hose	15c Men's Hose	10c Men's Hose	75c Men's Union Suits	$1.50 Men's Union Suits	$2.00 Men's Union Suits	65c and 50c Underwear, Shirts and Drawers	65c and 50c Work Shirts	100 Porasknit 2 piece and Union
18c	**9c**	**6c**	**38c**	**$1.08**	**$1.38**	**35c**	**38c**	**75c**

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$3.50 at **$2.65**

$4.00 at **$3.19**

$4.50 at **$3.39**

$5.00 at **$3.75**

One Big Job Lot at from **50c** and up

Men's Pants

$1.25 at **82c**

$1.50 at **$1.10**

$2.00 at **$1.39**

$3.00 at **$1.99**

$4.00 at **$2.75**

Men's, Boy's, Children's Suits and Coats at Matchless Prices

Not prices with a few cents chopped off here and there, but deep generous cuts on every item of our magnificent high grade stock. It's the best chance you ever had on the choicest products of the best makers. Positive sale of our entire stock; you'll never get another opportunity to get such wonderful values.

$16.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits	**$8.48**
$18 Men's, Young Men's Suits	**10.48**
$20 Men's, Young Men's Suits	**12.48**
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$25 Men's and Young Men's Suits	**$17.48**
$27 Men's, Young Men's Suits	**19.48**
$28 Men's, Young Men's Suits	**20.48**
$30 Men's, Young Men's Suits	**22.48**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits worth up to $20.00 Going at **$7.48**

The House of Kuppenheimer

Big Savings to You on Men's Furnishings

10c Men's Handkerchiefs **4c**

Men's Dress Shirts

75c at **38c**

$1.00 at **75c**

$1.50 at **$1.19**

Boys Suits

$3.00 at **$1.49**

$3.50 at **$2.29**

$4.00 at **$2.99**

$5.00 at **$3.75**

Men's Hats

$2.00 at **$1.25**

$2.50 at **$1.75**

$3.00 at **$2.28**

KORSTAD BROTHERS

Thief River Falls, Minn. **Gents Furnishing Store.**

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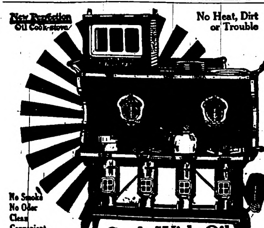


New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

No Heat, Dirt or Trouble

No Smoke
No Odor
Clean
Convenient
Money-Saving

A NEW PERFECTION is an investment that pays because of the big saving in fuel cost. Oil, the most convenient of all fuels, the cleanest and one of the safest, is also by far the most economical. Soon saves the price of the stove.

Strike a match and your fire is ready, turn it off when you are through. Filling the patented supply reservoir is practically all the care required. No smoke or smell, none of the dangers of gasoline.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil.

Cook With Oil and Keep Cool

Don't put up with your coal range another hot summer when a NEW PERFECTION *Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove* will keep the kitchen cool and make the heavy summer cooking easy.

Has a cabinet top, with warming shelves, a splendid portable oven, while the special odorless broiler broils on *both sides at once.*

Does everything a coal range can, without its suffocating heat. A blessing on washing and ironing days. No coal or ashes to carry.

2 million NEW PERFECTIONS are now in use in comfortable Middle West kitchens, many all the year 'round. And the number increases, each season, by scores of thousands.

Your dealer can show you the different sizes—two, three and four burner and explain their exclusive features. Ask about the newest PERFECTION with Thermos oven. See him before the first warm day, no need to endure an hour's discomfort.

72-Page Cook Book Free for 5 Cents to Cover Mailing

The Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 63 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY. Minneapolis, Minn.

Man's Life Outlays.

An eccentric personage has just died in a town in the west of France at the age of seventy-seven. When he was eighteen years of age he began to keep a book of personal expenses. For 52 years he jotted down every item.

During this period he smoked 628,713 cigars. Of this number 43,692 were presented to him by friends. For the remaining 585,021 he spent the sum of £2,040.

He had bought 86 pairs of trousers, which cost him £92; 75 jackets and waistcoats for £160, and 63 pairs of shoes for £66. He used 300 shirts and 354 collars, for which he paid £53. His omnibus and tram fares came to £52. In 15 years he drank 28,875 bocks and 40,303 small glasses of liquor, and spent on them £1,104 plus £249 in tips.—Glasgow Evening News.

Quiet Desired.

Wife—Do you love me still, dear?

Hubby—When I'm trying to read the paper I do.—Boston Transcript.

Don't follow your inclinations unless you know where they are leading you.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agt.

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 $4 & $4.50
Women's $2 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4
Misses, Boys, Children $1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing the W. L. Douglas Shoes because for 31 years I have guaranteed their value by having my name and price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. I also protect you against high prices for inferior shoes. There are a few reasons why I am the largest maker of $3.50 and $4.00 shoes in the world.

Take No Substitute

$1,006,279 INCREASE in the sales of the W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912. The reason for the enormous increase in the sales of the W. L. Douglas shoes is because of their extra value, excellent style, easy fit and long wear.

Ask your dealer to show you the kind of W. L. Douglas shoes he is selling for $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 24-1914.

FLED FROM ENRAGED WOMAN

Bear Proved More Than Match for Husband, but Ran When Attacked by Victim's Wife.

A. B. McCloskey, a farmer near Hyner, was attacked by a she bear in his barnyard and so seriously wounded that it is feared he may die. The bear came into the yard in search of food. McCloskey shot at the animal with a small caliber target gun and wounded it. The bear threw him to the ground and badly mangled his left arm and leg. The animal was driven off by Mrs. McCloskey, who beat it with a club. A party of farmers started in pursuit of the animal over the mountains later in the day.

The experience of McCloskey is unique in this section of the state and caused great excitement in the vicinity of Hayner, where the party of farmers quickly gathered and started out in pursuit of the bear, under the leadership of B. B. McCloskey, the Pennsylvania railroad station agent at Hyner, who is the wounded man's brother. They hunted over the mountains near McCloskey's home during the greater part of the day, but were unable to find any trace of the animal. The same bear is believed to have carried off a live calf from a neighboring farm several days ago.—Williamsport (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Quite True.

The vicar of an English mining village sent a pair of boots to the cobbler's for repairs, but Bill, who had been imbibing rather freely, felt no inclination for work, so the boots were not touched that day. Next morning his nerves were rather shaky and he longed for "a hair of the dog that bit him." His own boots were rather dirty, so he thought there was no harm in putting on the parson's, which he accordingly did, and turned off into the village pub. for a big "reviver." He had not gone very far when whom did he meet but the vicar, who said:

"I sent my boots down for repairs, William. Are you not finished with them yet?"

"Wey, mistor," answered Bill, calmly, "they're not mended yit, but they're on the road."

Ancient Calf.

Awkward mistakes occur sometimes through falling into certain mannerisms of expression. A parson had a habit of frequently saying "for years and years and years," in the course of a sermon. He was preaching on the Prodigal Son, and spoke of him sitting down in that far-off land thinking of the home that he had not seen "for years and years and years."

This was all right, but presently he spoke of the welcome to his old home, and of the calf which his father had kept in anticipation of that happy day.

"Yes," said he, dropping into his favorite cadence for the winding up of a sentence: "Yes, the calf which he had kept for years and years and years!"

Then somebody laughed!

In Difficulty.

A newly-married young woman had a gas cooker fixed in her kitchen. The gas company sent her a card of rules, with instructions to study them well, and what she couldn't understand they would explain to her. Imagine the clerk's surprise the next morning when he read the following note:

"Dear Sir—I can understand all the rules except the one at the bottom of the card— 'See other side.' It's impossible to see the other side; the man has fixed it against the wall."

Horn Jewelry.

Billby—I note that Paris is wearing sandals and rings upon the toes.

Willby—Hope we will soon adopt the style. I have a magnificent bunion that I can parade as a cameo.

A woman who has horse sense in other ways will wear a $1,800,000 string of pearls and imagines nobody knows she got them at the 10-cent store.

IN SEPARATE WAISTS

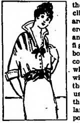
MOST PICTURESQUE STYLES ARE OFFERED.

Essentially Feminine, and the Materials of Which They May Be Made Are Practically Innumerable —The Kimono Shoulder.

By MARY DEAN.

Separate waists are a feature of the smart wardrobe this season—not the shirtwaist type, but a picturesque blouse. Not even the plainest and most severe models could possibly be called shirtwaists, for they have no semblance whatever to the masculine style of chest, but rather go to the other extreme, and are very feminine.

The materials used for their development are almost innumerable—cottons, silks and linens sharing alike in popularity; but the soft sheer and clinging weaves are given the preference. Printed and embroidered figured goods, both in silk and cotton, are lovely when combined with plain fabrics, the plain material usually forming the vest and collar and cuffs. The popularity and desirability of the crepy weaves of silk and cotton are too well established to dwell upon. The fact that cottons of this class do not require ironing, places them at the top of the list of materials for warm weather wear.

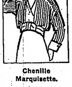


White Linen.

Linens are more used for blouses this season than they have been for a long time. The soft fine French weaves are the ones selected, and they are charming in the vivid colorings now in vogue. Smart high rolling collars of the same weave of white linen usually complete blouses of this style, which are especially intended for street and business wear.

Even for these linen waists, which as waists go today are of rather severe type, the V neck and three-quarter length sleeves hold good. This year Mrs. Grundy has either forgotten to speak or her warnings of propriety are not heeded, for the most conservative dressers dare this style of blouse for wear on all occasions.

A charming little linen blouse is shown in the new shade of tango red, the linen being of the sheerest weave, and it is made perfectly plain, save for groups of tiny pintucks across the shoulders, which gave the necessary fulness to the blouse. There is a high standing Medici collar, vest and turnback cuffs of sheer white linen, with hemstitched edges. A black velvet ribbon encircled the neck and is tied in a bowknot below the V opening.

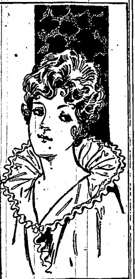


Chenille Marquisette.

Most attractive little organdie blouses are also made upon the same lines, and come in all the delicate tints—pink, blue, lavender and green; and they all have collar and cuffs of white, with hemstitched or picot edges.

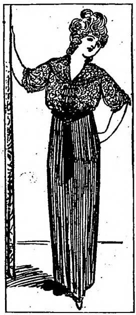
Of course, the kimono shoulder is the rule, whether the whole sleeve is cut in one with the waist, or whether the shoulder is draped and a short square sleeve is set in.

MEDICI COLLAR



No costume is complete without some sort of collar and the dress, the blouse or the coat, be it ever so simple, is bare looking enough as far as style goes, if this accessory is omitted. These collars may be bought in the shops ready made and ready wired, or may be put together quickly from pieces of lace, or organdie, of batiste machine embroidery and fitted into a band to be basted to the garment. Here is one in the flaring Medici effect that frames the face becomingly and can be wired with collar wires or with fine millinery wires.

GRACEFUL NEGLIGEE



This is a pretty negligee combining neatness, daintiness and grace. The blouse portion was of cream shadow lace over cream net. The revers and sleeves are finished with lace edging and a little double ruche of lace is held at the back of the neck by a strand of pale blue and pink chiffon roses. These same little flowers combined with green silk cord are used as frogs across the front and catch up the sleeves. The skirt portion is of plaited pink crepe de chine. The girdle of pink satin ribbon is looped in a bow at the front.

Pearl Rose.

A single flower worn at the waist proved such an attractive fancy that in London and Paris designers have perpetuated the dainty custom by introducing a jewel rose. A rose made of pearls is very pretty indeed, and, though the material is strange, the effect is good. It is a big blossom and the pearls are used in different sizes and tints.

WEAR A KISS-ME-QUICK CURL

Any Kind of Fluffiness That May Be Desired, Is the Order of the Day.

"And every tendril of her hair is curled about my heart," sang the poet, but if the tendrils today curl about men's hearts there must be a great many hearts, for it is a season of curls—temple curls, cheek curls, little bobbing curls at the nape of the neck, and alluring little ringlets fluffing out under the hat brim.

First in favor are the flat stiff curls that now adorn the cheek or the temple of the up-to-date woman. These curls can be made with care—and brilliantine—from one's own hair, but the hairdressers who are, of course, up to the minute in such affairs, are supplying these curls in any shade, and these false ones have the advantage of having a sort of mucilage on one side so they can be pasted down—like a false mustache, and these are always in one place, no matter how hard the wind may blow!

The popularity of the high coiffure, sweeping away from the brow, has in the natural sequence of events brought about the temple curls, for there are but few women who have a forehead sufficiently low and beautiful to wear their hair in this fashion.

These temple curls are no more than fluffy little curls that tumble with seeming abandon down over the eyes, softening the lines and lending a delightful girlish effect to the coiffure even of the older woman.

The return of the knot high on the head is in the same way responsible for the curls at the nape of the neck. These are held in place by the new wide combs which are set at an angle at the back, breaking the line of the hair from the throat to the high knot.

FURNISHINGS FOR THE PORCH

Comparatively Easy to Make It Most Comfortable of Summer Living Rooms.

Oriental rugs, hand-made willow sleepy-hollow chairs, traveling tea wagons and swinging settes are not within the reach of many women who yearn for luxurious porch furnishings, but anybody who possesses a home with a porch may possess a fiber rug in gray, green or other neutral color; several low, restful chairs; some bright cushions and a magazine table—which should also be low. Cheap porch chairs and tables for some occult reason are usually too high for grace and comfort, but a determined woman armed with a good saw can soon make them low enough to fit the porch chair. All the chairs should be cushioned alike to match the rug; and if there are awnings along the porch, rug and chair cushions should match the awnings.

On the table should be a shallow tray in which glasses of lemonade, or other refreshing beverage served to guests, may be set. Large, low willow chairs with broad arms and reed chairs are graceful and luxurious. A porch swing may be bought at small expense and will pay for itself many times over in the comfort it will give.

If new porch furniture is impossible, gather together all the old porch rockers, tables and chairs, and treat them to a coat of dark green or brown enamel, fitting the chairs with turkey red or blue denim cushions. It is surprising what new cushions and a fresh coat of enamel paint will do in making the summer living room attractive and restful.

Name Card Plants.

Small potted artificial plants are still used effectively for place favors. A tiny card can be tied to these little plants for a name card. Artificial rose trees in square little porcelain tubs are pretty. Flowering violet plants are also good.

It has been asserted by many eminent specialists that there is no doubt that by the beat of the pulse alone the sex and age of a person could be told.

GLADIOLUS EASY TO GROW

By M. BENNINGTON.

Gladiolus are easy to grow and ever beautiful; anyone with a few square feet of garden can have them. They grow well in almost any soil, requiring no especial preparation to obtain fairly good results. Better care, better flowers, of course.

Gladiolus are free from insect enemies, require no spraying and it is the one flower that makes a good showing with little care.

Gladiolus can be planted from the middle of May up to June 15 for a succession of blooms. Small bulbs should be set about two inches deep and the larger ones, three times as deep.

Gladiolus Peace.

In planting remove the soil to the required depth and then spread about an inch of sand over the surface exposed. Set the bulbs on the sand with pointed side up. Replace the soil and firm thoroughly.

Ancestral.

Mrs. Farthingale was going out and was wearing—it was not quite altogether spring-time yet—the wonderful red fox furs that her mother had given her as a birthday present. Little Walter, Mrs. Farthingale's eldest hope, was amusing himself by playing somewhat roughly with the tail that had belonged to the fox.

"Be careful, child," said his mother, "that came from your dear grandmamma."

To which little Walter, surprised and puzzled, replied:

"Did grandma use to have a tail then, mother?"

Nature's Wonders.

Swipes—Say, Chimmie, I wuz out in de country yesterday.

Chimmie—Wha'd'yeh see dere?

Swipes—Lots o' grass what you needn't keep off'n, by jing.—Puck.

Worry is part of the price a man pays for living.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

AN OUTDOOR SITTING-ROOM

By MRS. A. J. WILDER.

Many of us are not yet able to have all the conveniences of modern homes, such as hot and cold water in the house, electric lights, etc., but if we cannot have the pleasures of city life, all the more reason why we should not allow ourselves to put up with city discomforts.

The only place that many a tired farmer's wife has in which to rest is a stuffy sitting-room, a room that is kept closed and darkened most of the time, to keep out flies and the dust.

Of course, the room is clean and quiet, and in the winter, with a cheery fire, is a very good place to rest, but in the summer there is nothing so restful to jangled nerves and tired muscles as the fresh, sweet, outdoor air.

We in the country have in abundance free of charge, this life-giving, health-giving fresh air, which people in the cities spend money and make journeys to reach.

When the work in the house is done and you have a few moments to read, or sew, or do some dainty fancy work, do this outdoors.

Anyone can have an outdoor sitting-room, like the one I have in mind. Yes, it is my own, and so I thoroughly appreciate it.

There is an old oak tree in front of the house, with large, spreading branches. To one of these is hung an old-fashioned rope swing, with a board for a seat.

Grouped near it in the shade of the same tree are camp chairs, a porch swing chair, two or three home-made rocking chairs, made of hickory saplings twisted into shape while green, and a small table, made from the roots and a short piece of the body of a small oak tree, the roots serving as legs, and a board top fastened to the sawed-off trunk.

There are cushions everywhere, in the chairs, on the grass, and close to the foot of the old oak tree, whose trunk makes a good back to the cushion seat.

The covers to these cushions are of pretty calico, gingham and lawn, just pieces left over from the sewing basket, and are easily washed.

In place of a canary in a cage, we have a pair of redbirds, who have built their nest among the oak leaves, and a little further away, in another tree, is the home of a pair of bluebirds, who often come "a-visiting." No birds are ever killed on the farm, and they seem to know they are safe.

Rain, or dew, or dust will hurt nothing in my outdoor sitting-room, except the cushions, which are brought into the house at night and taken out again the next morning, with a white cloth to cover the table.

This is the pleasantest place on Rocky Ridge farm, and the Sunday supper served from the little table at five o'clock on Sunday afternoons has become quite an institution.

The supper consists of cold meats, fresh fruits, with sugar and cream, bread and butter, and tea, and is served picnic fashion.

Often neighbors and friends drop in for this picnic meal, and many a merry party gathers here in the cool shade.

If you have no outdoor sitting-room, by all means make one. If you have no large tree for a roof-tree, build a grape arbor.

The vines will soon cover it, and make a cool shade, and it can be made very attractive.

The Sergeant's Resource.

Now the United States has sent a military expedition to Mexico we shall hope to hear something of Sergeant Murphy, says London Tit-Bits. During some maneuvers in the Philippines the sergeant was in charge of a patrol. The men, when getting tired of the day's operations and eager to get back to camp and supper, came to a mountain torrent spanned by a bridge which was unluckily placarded "Destroyed." Much averse to a long detour, Sergeant Murphy did a little reconnoitering, and, finding no sign of an enemy in the neighborhood, led his men to the bridge. Half-way across they were surprised by a galloping officer.

"Hi!" he shouted. "Can't you see that this bridge is supposed to be destroyed?"

"Sure, I do, sir," answered Murphy; "but this detachment is supposed to be swimming."

It's difficult to account for the bright remarks of some children after hearing their parents talk.

They say that happiness is a habit. Well, here's hoping you'll get the habit!

Post Toasties
A Compound of Indian Corn, Sugar and Salt
Postum Cereal Co., Limited

"Johnny on the Spot"

When breakfast has to be prepared in a hurry—
When something appropriate is wanted quick for afternoon lunch—
When thoughts of a hot kitchen appall one—
Whenever the appetite calls for something deliciously good and nourishing—

Post Toasties

—with cream, and, say—berries or peaches!

These sweet flakes of corn—toasted crisp—satisfy summer needs. Ready to eat from the package—no bother—no work—no fussing. A food with delightful flavour.

Grocers everywhere sell Post Toasties

Speaking of Suits

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

We have a new bunch of ADLERS suits on our racks that will suit both your fancy and pocketbook. We invite you to call and inspect them.

David Lazar

Shoe Values

Real shoe values at reasonable prices is our aim. For that reason we have bought and now carry a full line of the Bradley-Metcalf shoes, the "everwear" kind.

OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.

Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

W. J. LaBree

Sheriff

Candidate for Re-election

Respectfully Solicits your vote and Support

Paid for by W. J. LaBree, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Geo. P. Jones,
Candidate For
REPRESENTATIVE
65th, Legislative District.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.82
Wheat, No. 2	.80
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.30
Barley	.38
Rye	.47

CENTRAL HOTEL

Under New Management

Everything new clean and up-to-date.

Meals served at all hours.

Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.

Your Patronage Solicited

MRS. J. CARLSON

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Fraternity.

The thought that inspired the founding of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry originated with one who had experienced the blessings of fraternity in other orders. His great central thought at the inception of the grange idea was brotherhood. Fraternity was the cornerstone upon which the grange structure was built.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday June 13, 1914.

For Sheriff

Inserted and paid for by J. O. Thorstad at regular advertisement rates.

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county that I am a non partisan candidate for sheriff and respectfully solicit your vote and support for my nomination at the Primaries to be held here June 16, 1914.

I have been a resident and farmer of the Township of Sanders for the past ten years,

Before settling in this county, I resided in Mitchell county, Iowa, where I represented the people in various positions of trust including postmastership for a period of eight years.

If nominated and elected I shall pledge all my time and attention to the office and shall seek to give you honest and efficient service toward the positive enforcement of the law.

Sincerely yours,
J. O. Thorstad.

Delinquent Notice

Great Northern Railway Company.
Land Department.
St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1914.
To George E. Duis.
Grand Forks N. D.

You will please take notice that default has been made in the payments on your Land Contract No. 25021 for the purchase of the following land, viz: Lots 2 and 3 of Section No. 5 in township No. 151 N. of Range No. 45 W 5 P. M.; that there is now due and payable under said Contract the the sum $945.00 principal, and $265.50 interest, amounting in all to $1210.50; and you are hereby required to pay the sum of $1210.50, together with costs of serving this notice, within thirty days after the service of the same upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case you fail to make payment within the time aforesaid said Railway Company will cancel your Contract and declare the same null and void.

James T. Maher, Land Commissioner.
m-30-3t.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption

State of Minnesota, } s.s · No, 235.
County of Red Lake }
Office of County Auditor }
To Sigrid Ronestvedt.

You are hereby notified, That the following described piece or parcel of land situated in County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot fourteen (14) of Block 5 in Knox's addition to Red Lake Rapids, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name;

That on the 8th day of May A. D 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year of 1909, for said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of one dollar and twenty Cents, that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913, said land still remaining unredeemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the State together with all the subsequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one Dollars and ninty one Cents having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns, said land was assigned and conveyed to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one dollar and ninty-one cents and interest on two dollars and eight cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of May A. D. 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time of redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale, will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness, my hand and official seal this 22th day of May, A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont.
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota 51-30-3t

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Forfeited Tax Sale

Office of County Auditor, }
County of Red Lake } No. 235
State of Minnesota. }

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.
To Reeves and Co. (Columbus)

You are hereby notified, that the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 15, in Block 5 in Knox addition to Red Lake Rapids to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name: that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1911 at the sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Red Lake, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1909, for the said County of Red Lake the above described piece or parcel of land, was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of one Dollar and twenty cents; that upon the 5th day of September A. D 1913 said land still remaining unredemed, and the amount for which the same was so bid in for the state, together with all the subequent delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, amounting in all to one dollar and ninty-two cents, having been paid into the treasury of said County by Geo. L. Sterns said land was assigned and conveyed to him to him by the Auditor of said County, pursuant to the statues in such case made and provided:

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of one Dollar and ninty-two cents and interest on two dollars and nine cents, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of May A. D, 1914, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof and the time of redemption of said piece or parcels of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 22nd day of May A. D. 1914.

(Seal) George Dupont,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota. 5130-3

Rakish.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine tooth comb to discover a fault could find one with considerable less trouble by going over their own character with a horse rake.—New Orleans Picayune.

A. O. EBERHART
For Governor
Candidate for Re-Election.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson, congressman from the Ninth Minnesota District, is a candidate for re election. He has served the the district long and faithfully and a vote for him is a vote for the betterment of Northern Minnesota,

Miss Theoline Goodwin candidate for superintendent of Schools is making a whirlwind campaign thru the northern part of the County. Miss Goodwin is Scandinavian and speaks the language fluently, which is greatly to her advantage. Miss Goodwin has had charge of the Normal department of the Thief River Falls schools for several and is well qualified to hold the position to which she aspires. Indication at the present time are that she will recieve a large majority in and around St. Hilaire.

JOHN A. DUFFY
—CANDIDATE FOR—
REPRESENTATIVE
65TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

OSCAR T. STENVICK
candidate for
REPRESENTATIVE
65th Legislative District

J. S. ARNESON
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner

THE EXPATRIATE.

Thy country, friend, is where it suits thee best,
Where life's a fairy day, a springtide song.
Thy kin, when tempests threat and hardships throng,
Are those that make their hearts a shelt'ring nest.

—From the Arabic.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

5 DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
164-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A.S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

Not For Long.

On the level, did you ever see a woman who was speechless with rage?—Chicago News.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1504 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 169 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visiting members cordially invited.

GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

For County Treasurer

Authorized and paid for by J. A Swore

Being a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, I respectfully ask the voters of Pennington county for their support at the primary election June 16, 1914.

Should I be nominated and elected I pledge my best efforts and honest services to the people of Pennington county.

March 11 Sincerely yours
J. A. Swore

Heavy Cost.

"How much does it cost your husband to run his automobile?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Chuggins, "the language I heard him use leads me to fear that it is going to cost him his eternal salvation."—Washington Star.

Political Announcement

Inserted and paid for by H. O. Kjomme

I wish to announce to the voters of Pennington county, that I am a candidate for the office of County Attorney

HANS O. KJOMME.

at the primary election, to be held on June 16, 1914.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county, and I pledge my best efforts, if nominated and elected to the honest, intelligent and efficient service of the people in this important position.

HANS O. KJOMME.

Want State Meeting.

The cities of Oswego, Oneonta, Binghamton and Malone have expressed a desire to have the next meeting of the New York state grange in February, 1915.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914. NUMBER 49

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

New potatoes and cabbages at—
adv. J-13 Jackson Bros.

The Farmers' Elev. Co. have fodder corn seed on hand.—adv.

Mrs M. Fricker was at at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Buy your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv.

J. Hanson, the jeweler, returned from Badger, Minn., Tuesday.

"Casey" Brink came over from Plummer on his motorcycle, Tuesday.

A. Setterberg made an auto trip to Grand Forks, Wednesday morning.

The baseball club have been very busy this week preparing their new grounds, north of the elevators.

Mr. and Mrs. A S. Wilson and son George autoed to Grand Forks, Saturday, returning Sunday.

C. C. Elliot, the land man was up from the cities with a party of land seekers, this week.

Ed. Peterson is making some improvements on his residence, on south main street.

H. A. Johnson of Red Lake Falls was a visitor in this village, Thursday

Mrs. A. F. Ittner is visiting with relatives at Red Lake Falls, this week.

Lost—New Laupher hat, probably east of town. Leave at D. Lagays. J-6-tf.

Don't forget to order your fodder corn seed from the Farmers' Elev. Co.—adv

Tudy Brink and Nels Nelson were at Red Lake Falls, Thursday evening.

Leonard Aogard, of Kimball, Minn., has secured a position at Ole Mattson's store for the summer.

Miss Eda Brink, of Crookston, visited with her parents, near this village, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Carl Johnson has been busy assessing the real and personal property of the village during the past week.

T. H. Smith of the T. R. Times, and H. W. Smith of the New Folden Review were in this village, Sunday.

Miss Hilda Hauge, who has been been visiting at the parental home the last two weeks, left for Bemidji Wednesday, via the Soo Line.

Mrs. Julin, who has visited with friends in this village the past ten days, returned to her home at Red Lake Falls, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson and family left, Tuesday, for Maple Lake where they will spend the next two months at their summer home.

Miss Annie Fellman left Wednesday for Midland and other points in Michigan where she will make an extended visit with friends and relatives.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Alton Jackson of Red Lake Falls was in this village between trains Wednesday.

Several Ford car owners attended the Ford picnic at Crookston, last Sunday.

Mesdames C. Bigelow and J. Edgington were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Lee Bryson, who is located on sec., 35 of Sanders, is able to be up and around, after a weeks illess.

A. R. Jones was a passenger on the south-bound train, Tuesday. Mr. Jones has taken charge of the Hanson and Barzen lumber yard and elevator at Holt, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roy and Mr. and Mrs. A. Setterberg autoed to Grand Forks Wednesday to attend the graduation exercises at the "U" of N. D.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscriptions $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., is in session the entire year. Now is the time to enter.

Henry Peterson left Wednesday evening for Northfield, to represent the St. Hilaire Lodge at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Minnesota, which convenes this week.

Edith Dahl returned, Tuesday, from Minot, N. D. where she has completed a term of school. She has accepted a fine position at Spiritwood, N. D, for the coming fall.

A. M. Edstrom was around shaking hands with old friends, Saturday. "Al" will be remembered as a member of the firm of Otterness and Edstrom formerly in the land and hardware business at this place.

This paper is anxious each week to issue a spicy and interesting local page. If each of our subscribers would hand us in one news item, what a newsy paper we could issue. Try it for a few weeks and mark the change.

A. M. Edstrom left Sunday evening via the Soo Line, for Randolph after spending a few days at the K. O. Gigstad home. His family and sister will remain for a week.

To the observing one it is plain to be seen that the old farm is the best place in the world for the average young man and never fails to bring a happier and more useful life than the city. Young men, you who till the soil and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, we are proud of you, our latchstring is always out to you and you will always have a friend in this paper. Come and see us and give us the news from your neighborhood.

In No Hurry.

A lecturer one torrential night addressed an audience which might have been much larger without taxing the seating capacity of the hall. Naturally he was willing to curtail his address, and, having reached what he considered the psychological moment, said, "I'm afraid I've kept you too long."

Whereupon a voice replied. "Go on; it's still raining."

BANKING SCHOOL

PARENTS: While your children are getting their education, don't forget that one of the requisites of success is the lesson of economy and saving. Teach the child the way of economy when he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it. Start your child with a account and he will not only get the saving, but will grow accustomed to business ways. We always give careful attention to our youthful customers and give all information possible which will lead you to proper understanding of modern business methods. :: :: :: ::

Merchant's State Bank

Jubilee Picnic

The Scand. Elim Mission Church will have a 25 years Jubilee and picnic on the lawn at F. L. Larson's June 21st. The Brass Band and choir will furnish music and singing for the day. A lecture will be given by Rev. O. J. Lommquist of Chicago.

The first program commences at 11 o'clock a. m. and the second in the afternoon.

Dinner will be served at noon. Ice cream and lunch will be served all afternoon. Adults 25c, children 15c. Everybody welcome.

Many back yards are abominations to the eye and nose. One finds in them all sorts of litter from an oyster can to old boots. Here the slops of the kitchen are poured to increase odors which aught to warn every thotful person of the malarial influence breeding there, to break out eventually in fevers or diphtheria.

Here From Tacoma.

Oscar Johnson, a former St. Hilaire boy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson of Red Lake Falls, was in this village renewing acquaintances, Wednesday. He will visit with his parents at Red Lake Falls for a week before returning to the coast.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Good four room house, well, wood shed, and two lots; for sale at $235.00 cash, if sold in 30 days. Call at Spectator office.

BUYS HOME

A deal was closed this week whereby R. L. Hauge becomes the owner of the E. E. Anderson place near the north bridge. This is one of the finest small tracts in the village limits and will make an ideal home. Mr. Hauge will have possession October 1st.

Entertains Bible Class.

Gertrude Hooper, Mary Anderson, and Agnes Bjoin entertained the Union Bible Class, at the G. W. Hooper home, Tuesday evening.

AGENTS WANTED

For ideal summer work. Highest cash paid weekly with part expenses. Home territory. Outfit free. Experience unnecessary. Write today. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., Wauwatosa, Wis. m-30-4t

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Back from Canada.

P. Burstad and Joe Hauge returned Saturday from points in Western Canada. They saw considerable country and were well satisfied with it, but did not take any homestead land

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle on or before June 20th.

m-30 Mrs. Ina Johnson.

Motorcycles.

I have secured the local agency for the Harley-Davidson make of motorcycles and am prepared to furnish any of the styles and sizes on short notice. I have a sample cycle in daily use on Rural Route No. 1, from St. Hilaire.

Geo. Biskey,
m-23-tf St. Hilaire, Minn.

THE OLDER SISTER.

All the days o' my life I've sat by while the others
Was havin' their fun.
I was oldest, you see, of the sisters and brothers.
'Twas me that looked on
While I helped with the washin' and ironin' and bakin',
The mendin' maybe,
Or I'd have to run up 'cause the baby was wakin'
And cryin' for me.
When the girls and the lads, would be strollin' come May time
In the moonlight,
With a joke how they'd be a sad sight for the daytime,
Their love locks turned white
With the fall o' the blossoms the orchard was sheddin',
I waited inside.
Oh, the nearest I've ever come near to a weddin'
Was dressin' the bride,
And the nearest to home was the hot and the oven—
The day's bite and sup—
And the nearest I've come to the children was lovin'
And takin' 'em up.

—Anne W. Young.

Communication.

Washington, D. C.
June 11, 1914.

It may interest the readers of the Spectator to hear some news from our capital city.

Our special train from Chicago left that city yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m., and arrived in Washington today at noon.

Automobiles were ready for us at the station which took us direct to a hotel near the capitol. In the afternoon the greater number of us went out on a sightseeing trip in automobiles around the city, which certainly is a beautiful place.

We saw all the government buildings. I will mention a few of them.

The capital is large but not beautiful compared with some of the others. It is 751 feet long and 350 feet wide. Both the house and senate were in session. After the trip around the city, I went and visited both places. In the house they were quarreling about a parliamentary rule, if they had to call the roll a second time on a measure they just had voted. In the Senate they were discussing an amendment to the Panama Canal bill.

A little ways from the capitol are two large buildings, the senate office building and the house office building, each costing three million dollars. Of the treasury all of us took notice. It contains over two billion dollars in silver and and gold and costs eight million.

The naval building costs eleven million. The most beautiful building not only in Washington but in the world is the congressional library. The inside decorations are indeed grand. It costs several million dollars, but it does not cost as much as one might think compared with the other buildings. It contains forty miles of shelving. We also saw the residences of a number of the noted men such as the newly married Secretary Mc Adoo, Admiral Dewey and many others. When our guide pointed to the residence of the president of the whiskey trust most of us turned the other way A plain square tower erected in the honor of George Washington can be seen over a large part of the city, it being 525½ feet high.

The Union depot which our train leaves at 10:30 o'clock this evening compares with the rest that I have seen in Washington.

Yours truly,
M. S. Gjerde.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the St. Hilaire Farmer's Co-Operative Elevator Co. for the purpose of electing officers and for the transaction of other business, will be held in the village Hall in St Hilaire on June 26th.

R. J. McKercher, Sec'ty.

Heaven's best gift is a hopeful heart, which rises superior to every adverse element and stems every opposing tide One such a spirit in a family is a blessing beyond estimate and if a whole family would give out all the sunshine it could generate by continually striving to outshine every other other member there would be few cloudy days in the year.

IN THE VAN.

I would march in the van of the thinkers,
Bear the brunt in the front of the fray
That is waged with the dogma tinkers
Whose thought is the thought of Cathay.

For to me are the roar and the rattle
Of the conflict of error and truth
As the thrill of the din of the battle
To the fiery spirit of youth.

Yea, and sweet are the clash and the clamor
When the new thought throttles the old
As the ring of the Argonaut's hammer
On a new found mountain of gold.

I would march on my mission attended
With the soul of the Christ and the wraiths
Of the dauntless martyrs and splendid
Who have died for the deathless faiths.

For the faith that the man is supernal;
For the faith that the purpose, the plan
Of the father, inerrant, eternal,
Is the growth and the glory of man.

So I march in the van of the marchers,
Bear the brunt in the front of the fray,
In the thick of the fight, with the archers
Whose darts are the doom of Cathay.

—Robertus Love.

Confirmed.

"I heard his bachelor dinner was a very dry affair."

"Yes, extra dry."—Buffalo Express.

River Falls

A delicious lawn supper was served at the John J. Johnson home Sunday evening to about 25 guests, after which games were played. A fine time is reported by all who attended.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

During the last week of June:

Keep the cultivator going.

Elms and other shade trees may be pruned.

Starwberries ought to be plentiful.

Many of the flowering annuals should be in bloom.

A final planting of Golden Bantam sweet corn should be made.

Rutabagas may be planted. Sow on new land for best results.

Currants will be almost ready to pick. They make the best jelly when about half ripe.

Perennial seed may be sown now and wintered over in a cold frame or protected place.

Set out late celery. Choose a location that is near water as it is often needed early in autumn.

It is a good plan to nip the new shoots of black rasberry when eighteen inches high. This makes a more bushy plant.

As soon as the strawberry crop is off mow the bed and burn or rake the dry foliage. Plow up all but a few young plants in the rows. Cultivate these and another crop may be taken off next year.—LeRoy Cady, Associate Horticulturist. University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Election Results

In the three contests for county offices, Liden heads the list for treasurer with Knudsen second; LaBree for sheriff and Theoline Goodwin, for Sup't of Schools, were walkaways in each instance. Returns for the legislature indicates that J. A. Duffy heads the list with Stenvick a close second.

Lee Wins Nomination.

William E. Lee has won the Republican nomination for governor over Eberhart. A full account of the election together with halftone cuts of the nominees appear on page 2 of this issue. When it comes to giving the news you may always depend on the Spectator. Read every page every week.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap.	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.2

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

Gems In Verse

THE EASTER BONNET.

What is this in the morning news
Causing the wife to don her shoes,
Sending the daughter, gaze afar,
Wildly hailing the passing car?
What is this that their glad eyes see?
"Grand Spring Opening! Millinery!
Easter Fashions! A Fine Display!"
And Easter fully a month away.

Wild excitement around about;
Tones of longing, and tones of doubt;
Exclamations: "A perfect dream!"
"So becoming!" (Hats, hats the theme!)
Faint objections: "I can't afford"—
Conversation a monochord;
Brains but ribbons and blossoms gay,
And Easter a fortnight still away.

Hastenings down and toilings back.
Can't get suited, alack, alack!
Not a thing for the price is seen—
"Save that hideous one in green!
How would it look retrimmed, you think?
Wouldn't you have a touch of pink?
Then 'twould match with my new pique."
And Easter only a week away.

Frantic messages to and fro;
Dark forebodings of rain or snow;
Anxious peerings adown the street;
Doorward rushing on eager feet;
Rustle of tissue—cries of "Ah!"
"How do you like it now, mamma?"
"Don't you think it becomes me, May?"
And Easter dawns with the rising day.

—Edwin L. Sabin.

A Midsummer PICNIC

Will be given by the St. Hilaire Co-Operative Creamry Association,

WEDNESDAY JUNE 24

PROGRAM

A program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, athletic sports, speeches, etc. is being arranged. :: :: :: ::

The speakers of the day will be Joel Winkjer, state dairy and food inspector, and C. G. Selvig, Sup't of the state Experiment Farm, Crookston.

The Black River Band will furnish music at the grounds during the day.

Refreshments of all kinds will be on sale at the grounds. :: :: ::

Autoes will be run between the park and village.

Big parade, headed by the band leaves the depot at 10.30 a. m. Everyone bring your picnic baskets and come.

The Program commences at 11 o'clock and continues thruout the day.

Dance! Dance! Dance!

The Gopher Base Ball Club will give a dance WEDNESDAY EVE., JUNE 24th

Everyboby come and have a good time and help the ball team.

Committee

SEEDS

Timothy $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Alsike clover $.10 a bound
Mid Red " $.17 apound.
Siberian Millet $2.50 per 100
All kinds of grass seed on hond from $2.25 to $3.00 per bu.
White Elephant fodder corn at $1.35 per bu.

Do not forget the Farmers Ele. Co. when you want grass seeds, seed corn, or fodder corn. We can also get seed oats, flax, barley and Marquis wheat in short notice at reasonable prices.

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Growth of Eucalyptus.

In a period of ten years the eucalyptus tree will grow twelve inches in diameter and ninety feet in height, while it will take white oak and hickory 90 to 100 years to attain the same growth, and other hard woods, such as walnut, will take fifty to sixty years to attain the same size. This in itself is a tremendous advantage, and together with the fact that it reproduces itself from the same stump makes it of special commercial value. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Gems In Verse

COULDN'T BE DONE?

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that—
At least no one ever has done it!"
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure,
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you,
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it.
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

—Anon.

Japan's Goldfish.

An old goldfish breeding station in the outskirts of Tokyo, Japan, has a pond area of 44,000 square feet and an annual output of about 500,000 goldfish, in addition to which golden carp and common carp are grown. Ten persons are employed in the branches of the work, and six varieties of fish are handled.

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What Is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON.

Representative J. Harry Covington of Easton, Md., has been nominated by President Wilson to be chief justice of the District of Columbia supreme court. He is a democrat.

• • •

The policy of the federal government in closing all saloons in the Indian lands ceded to the United States in 1855 and now constituting a greater portion of the state of Minnesota north of the forty-sixth parallel has been upheld by the supreme court.

• • •

United States Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina was unanimously renominated and the position taken by President Wilson for repeal of the Panama tolls exemption clause was endorsed by the democratic state convention at Raleigh, N. C. The convention pledged the party to enact a statewide primary law.

• • •

A joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to appoint a commission of five persons, distinguished in experience, discretion and integrity and free from any personal interest in the controversy, to settle the Colorado strike, was introduced by Representative Keating, and an identical measure has been introduced by Senator Owen.

DOMESTIC.

In Nuremburg, German, 800 workmen are employed in making lead soldiers and lead toys.

• • •

Less than a dozen survivors of the Mexican war, 1846-1848, attended the national association of Mexican war veterans' annual reunion which opened at Chillicothe, O.

• • •

Announcement is made that Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Connecticut will sail in a few days for a tour of Asia and Europe to awaken interest in a proposed international conference on Christian faith and orders.

• • •

Four state banks in Chicago, with aggregate deposits of $6,411,997 and reported cash means of $1,434,692, have been taken charge of by the state banking department, which has closed the banks' doors and has started an examination of the banks' affairs.

• • •

Death by accidental drowning was the verdict of a Sapulpa, Okl., coroner's jury as the result of the investigation of the deaths of Miss Nina Reynolds, 18 and Bertie, Zulah and Vina Sanders, 9, 11 and 14. The bodies of the girls were recovered from a creek near their home. It is believed one of the girls got beyond her depth and the others were drowned while trying to rescue her.

• • •

The United States government has started search of a cantaloupe trust by summoning numerous commission merchants to testify before the grand jury relative to an alleged close control of the crop. The inquiry is directed against commission merchants in New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, Colorado and California and may form the basis of action under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

• • •

That the eastern organizers of the United Mine Workers of America may remain in the strike district with the understanding that "nothing will be done by them to irritate or influence the situation," is the text of a telegram received by Colonel J. Lockett, in command of the federal troops at Trinidad, from Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, who acted in the absence of Secretary Garrison.

• • •

Administration senators are holding conferences at the White house to lay the lines for the next legislative battle—the enactment of President Wilson's trust program. With the Panama tolls repeal out of the way after weeks of long debate, the administration forces will bend their energies toward passage of the trust bills, already approved in the house and now awaiting action in the senate judiciary and interstate commerce committees.

• • •

Five of the eight persons who were shot at Neon, Ky., by William Day, a mountaineer, are not expected to recover. Victor Stampher, one of Day's victims, died shortly after being shot and Day himself was killed.

• • •

Mrs. Pauline Fisher, wife of "Bud" Fisher, the cartoonist, was seriously injured in New York when two motor cars collided. Mrs. Fisher was pinned beneath one of the cars. She was taken to a hospital, where later it was reported that her condition was much improved.

• • •

The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred on Frederick W. Lehmann, American representative at the Niagara Falls mediation conference by Washington university at St. Louis.

• • •

The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books when the house, with the legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington Trade Commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage.

• • •

The transport Prairie, whose three-inch guns played a conspicuous part in the occupation of Vera Cruz, has arrived at the Philadelphia navy yard and will be prepared again for sea.

Piedemont, Italy, exports clover and alfalfa seed to the United States.

• • •

At Portsmouth the strike of shoe workers, inaugurated March 20, has been formally called off.

• • •

An automatically governed, electrically driven air compressor has been invented for filling automobile tires in garages.

• • •

George Fred Williams, the American minister to Greece, has left the Grecian capital for Albania, according to a special dispatch received from Athens, to offer his services as a disinterested mediator to the conflicting clans of Albania.

• • •

In an effort to concentrate support for a suffrage measure in congress, suffrage leaders have issued a call for a meeting of all leaders in the movement in the United States, to meet at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's New York home, Marble House, on July 3.

• • •

The resolution of the chosen freeholders of Hudson county, New Jersey, under an act of the New Jersey legislature in 1799, fixing fares for single and round trips to New York on the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry was upheld as constitutional by the supreme court.

• • •

That sex of children may be predetermined is the conclusion reached by Dr. Israel Bram of Philadelphia, after a study of thirty of his patients, upon whom he experiments with special diet and medicne. The conclusion was given in the current number of a medical journal.

• • •

In recognition of the services of the French people in the construction of the Panama canal, first steps have been taken to present to France the steam launch Louise, used in constructing the canal and to give to the little ship bearing the French flag the place of honor at the formal opening.

• • •

Orson Adams, former president of the Mesa County National bank of Grand Junction, Colo., has gone to the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to serve six years for misappropriation of the bank's funds. Adams pleaded guilty to forty-nine of the eighty-two counts.

• • •

An adequate system of rural credits and co-operation between farmers in the buying of supplies and the selling of products was advanced as the solution to the high cost of living by speakers at the annual spring pilgrimage and consecration exercises at the National Farm school near Boylestown, Pa.

• • •

The annual meeting of the National association of Junior Republics was held at the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., and the secretary reported movements looking to the establishment of Junior Republics, either through private or state action in Oregon, California, Arkansas and Iowa.

• • •

Richard B. Miller, one of the keepers at the Nassau county jail in New York, was sent to prison from three to six years for participating in orgies there last fall involving prisoners of both sexes. The trial of William Clifford, the other keeper, was begun, but as soon as sentence was pronounced upon Miller, Clifford admitted his guilt.

FOREIGN.

Vera Cruz is in urgent need of foodstuffs, according to an official report of the United States consul in that city.

• • •

Albanian government troops routed 5,000 insurgents near Tirana, east of Durazzzo, according to a despatch from the Albanian capital. The insurgents after a recent victory over government troops, had threatened the capital.

• • •

A determined attempt was made by militant suffragettes to burn the ancient church of St. Margaret's at Chipstead, fourteen miles southeast of London. Three distinct fires, fed by fire lighters, composed of squares of felt saturated with oil, were set by the "arson squad."

• • •

An official dispatch from Mitylene, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, says that Turkish regulars with machine guns and a force of Bashi-Bazouks, have commenced an attack on the town of Aivalik on the coast of the mainland. As the town is inhabited by 25,000 Greeks, a massacre is feared.

• • •

King Christian X. of Denmark placed an unexpected obstacle in the way of the plan of the Danish cabinet to dissolve the upper house of parliament and thus break the deadlock in electoral reform. The king objected to the inclusion of the dissolution of the twelve members of the upper house nominated by himself and said he wished only the other fifty-four members to be affected.

• • •

The new French cabinet, of which Senator Ribot is premier, was defeated in the first division taken in the new chamber of deputies by a vote of 30 to 262. The premier immediately resigned.

• • •

In Ancona, Italy, four persons have been killed as a result of the rioting which broke out in an attempt by anarchists to prevent the celebration of a national fete. During the rioting the caribineers fired several volleys, and the mob replied with stones and bullets.

• • •

Orders were issued by the Treasury department at Washington that customs department officials along the entire Mexican border exercise vigilance to prevent the passage of arms into Mexico.

• • •

In Paris Senator Alexandre Felix Ribot accepted President Poincare's invitation to form a ministry. He has already obtained promises of adhesion from Leon Bourgeois for the foreign office. Theaphile Delcasse for the department of marine and Jean Depuy for public works.

WILLIAM E. LEE WINS OUT BY NEARLY 10,000

Belated Returns Swell Lead of Long Praire Candidate.

EBERHART LOSES OUT IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS AND IN MINNEAPOLIS—CONGRATULATES VICTOR.

Minneapolis, June 18.—William E. Lee is the republican nominee for governor. The anti-machine candidate won a notable victory in the primaries.

Lee Lead Likely 10,000.

Mr. Lee's plurality is expected to come somewhere near 10,000. The light vote in the country districts kept it down, and with a full vote his victory would have been much more decisive. He ran better than expected in Hennepin county, but a 4,000 plurality for Eberhart in Ramsey county more than offset the lead in Hennepin. St. Louis county with an Eberhart plurality cut down Lee's lead somewhat, but the country districts generally reported in favor of Lee. Returns were slow coming, but as they were received Lee's plurality grew steadily.

W. S. Hammond.

Lee Strong in South.

Southern Minnesota, as a rule, showed up strong for Lee, and while he carried a number of counties in the north, he did not run as well in the ninth district as his friends expected.

The rural vote was light, according to the fragmentary returns, but almost everywhere favored Lee. The farmers had been kept out of their fields by rains and improved the fine day to cultivate their corn.

Judge Elliott ran strong in Minneapolis for associate justice of the state supreme bench, but country returns soon displaced him. Judge Bunn immediately went into the lead and stayed there. Albert Johnson of Red Wing got the other nomination.

Lawler-Hammond Fight.

It is impossible to say whether Winfield Scott Hammond or Daniel W. Lawler is the choice of the Democrats of Minnesota as an opponent next fall to Lee.

For a long time it was also almost as hazardous to guess who is to be the Republican nominee for state auditor. But J. A. O. Preus now seems quite certain of victory over Henry Rines.

Democratic Returns.

The returns from 1,617 precincts, including Hennepin and Ramsey counties, give Lawler 18,569 and Hammond 17,134. Mr. Hammond has been reducing the lead of his opponent but slowly as every once in a while Mr. Lawler carries a country precinct or two.

Daniel W. Lawler.

Brighter for Preus.

Mr. Preus is confident that he has as many or more second choice votes than his opponents and, with his lead on first choice, he feels sure he will be found the winner.

Lee Increases Lead.

William E. Lee increased his lead over the governor steadily. Of 1,488 precincts outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul the governor polled 46,476 and Mr. Lee 55,874. This would indicate a lead of about nine thousand for Mr. Lee but it is considerably less than that, as, while the governor lost Hennepin by a trifle more than 2,000 he carried Ramsey by about 4,000 so the correct lead on precincts is now stated to be in the neighborhood of 7,000.

William E. Lee.

Lawler Runs Hammond An Exceedingly Close Race--In Doubt.

With Some Outlying Districts to be Heard From St. Paul Man Is Ahead—Rines-Preus Result Doubtful—Smith Beats Manahan.

A bit of fright was thrown into J. A. A. Burnquist early in the returns, for they showed Elias Steenerson, candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor, running a trifle ahead of Mr. Burnquist. But that was overcome as the compilation shows that of 1,117 precincts outside Ramsey and Hennepin Burnquist has 36,465 and Steenerson 32,872.

Smith An Easy Winner.

The victory of Lyndon A. Smith over James Manahan is more decisive than ever, 1,233 precincts showing Manahan 34,523 and Smith 45,587. O. P. B. Jacobson is a sure winner for railroad and warehouse commission.

Returns from 1,280 precincts outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis give Bunn 17,550, Johnson 25,360, Elliott 11,059, Watts 10,443 and Morrison 10,466 in the contest for the two nominations for the supreme bench. But these figures are unfair to both Judge Bunn and Mr. Elliott because they do not include the two big cities.

Caswell Runs Well.

I. A. Caswell, clerk of the state supreme court, ran easily against G. D. McCubrey. 1,233 precincts give Caswell 40,357 and McCurbrey 21,525. This does not include Hennepin and Ramsey.

Walter Smith found no trouble in keeping well in the lead of R. L. Johnson for state treasurer.

It is now definitely settled that James D. Williams lead all mayoralty candidates in Minneapolis. Mr. Nye was just a trifle behind and Charles D. Gould was thousands of votes in the rear of the pair.

Official Returns Received.

1,280 precincts outside Minneapolis and St. Paul give Bunn 17,550; Elliott 11,059; Hunt 7,876; Johnson 25,360; Morrison 10,466; Watts 10,443.

1,488 precincts outside Minneapolis and St. Paul give Eberhart 46,476; Lee 55,874; Raab 3,822.

1,117 precincts outside St. Paul and Minneapolis give Burnquist 36,465; Steenerson 32,872.

1,617 precincts including Hennepin and Ramsey counties give Hammond 17,134, Lawler 18,569.

1,242 precincts outside Minneapolis and St. Paul give Manahan 34,523; Lyndon A. Smith 45,587.

1,233 precincts outside Minneapolis and St. Paul give Caswell 40,357; McCubrey 21,525.

1,799 precincts including all of Ramsey, 120 in Hennepin and 37 in St. Louis county give Block 33,057; Preus 50,274; Rines 47,363.

1,091 precincts outside Minneapolis and St. Paul county give Johnson 29,549; Walter J. Smith 43,581.

Congressmen are Re-nominated.

Nearly all the members of Minnesota's congressional delegation who were candidates for nomination, were successful at the polls. In the Second district Winfield Scott Hammond, incumbent, was a candidate for governor and a new man was nominated. Also in the new Tenth there was a new name to go on the ballot this fall.

Walter J. Smith.

In the Fifth district, which takes in all of Minneapolis but the Fourth, Third and Tenth wards, George R Smith is 1,304 votes ahead of Ernest Lundeen who served several sessions in the legislature. Madison C Bowler seems to have the Democratic nomination, having defeated John H. Long.

J. A. O. Preus.

Swenson in Tenth.

Democrats in the tenth district showed more vigor in sending in returns, and it seems certain that Harry Swenson, two years ago a candidate for county attorney, defeated A. S. Dowdall, Jr.

The run which Ernest Lundeen made against George R. Smith was just another of the surprises of this primary. It was thought that Mr. Smith would not have the slightest difficulty.

In the first district Sydney Anderson of Lanesboro, incumbent, seems to have defeated his former private secretary and campaign manager, Ole M Levang, also of Lanesboro, for the republican nomination.

Julius Schmahl.

PRIMARY ELECTION CHOICES

REPUBLICAN STATE CANDIDATES.

Governor—William E. Lee, Long Prairie.

Lieutenant Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, St. Paul.

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Redwood Falls.

State Auditor—J. A. O. Preus, Minneapolis. (In doubt.)

State Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, Eveleth.

Attorney General—Lyndon A. Smith, Montevideo.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—O. P. B. Jacobson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—I. A. Caswell, Anoka.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CANDIDATES.

Governor—Winfield S. Hammond, St. James. (In doubt.)

Lieutenant Governor—C. M. Andrist, Minneapolis.

Secretary of State—N. N. Bergheim, Little Falls.

State Auditor—Andrew J. Rush, Mankato.

State Treasurer—E. M. Engelbert, Benson.

Attorney General—Neil M. Cronin, Minneapolis.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Loren A. Smith, Truman.

JUDGES DISTRICT COURT.

J. H. Steele, J. W. Molyneaux, Daniel Fish, Charles G. Laybourn, W. B. Anderson, Frank Healey.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

First District—Republican, Sydney Anderson, Lanesboro; democrat, H. H. Witherstine, Rochester.

Second District—Republican, Julius E. Haycroft, Madella; democrat, J. A. Flittie, Mankato; socialist, J. R. Hollister, Sleepy Eye; progressive, Paul F. Dehnel, Worthington.

Third District—Republican, Charles R. Davis, St. Peter; democrat, Carlos Avery, Hutchinson; progressive, J. Q. Mackintosh, Stillwater.

Fourth District—Republican, Fred C. Stevens, St. Paul; democrat, C. C. Van Dyke, St. Paul; socialist, William Maloney, St. Paul; progressive, C. E. Learned, St. Paul.

Fifth District—Republican, George R. Smith; democrat, John H. Long; socialist, Thomas Van Lear; progressive, Fred M. Powers.

Sixth District—Republican, C. A. Lindberg, Little Falls; democrat, J. A. Du Bois, Sauk Center; socialist, O. M. Thomason, Brainerd; progressive, T. J. Sharkey, Staples.

Seventh District—Republican, A. J. Volstead, Granite Falls.

Eighth District—Republican, Clarence B. Miller, Duluth; democrat, Andrew Nelson, Duluth; socialist, W. E. Towne, Duluth; progressive, O. H. Higbee, Chisholm.

Ninth District—Republican, Halvor Steenerson, Crookston; socialist, M. A. Brattland, Ada.

Tenth District—Republican, L. E. Jepson, Minneapolis; democrat, Harry S. Swenson, Minneapolis; progressive, T. D. Schall, Excelsior.

Sees Fiance Drown.

Grand Forks. — While his fiancee stood on the shore powerless to help him, Simon Whalen, son of Con Whalen of this city, was drowned in the Red Lake river. The drowning occurred south of East Grand Forks, near the Kimball farm. Ray Clinworth, a friend, barely escaped drowning in hurrying to Mr. Whalen's rescue, only the prompt action of Bert Clinworth, his brother, saving him. Ray Clinworth had gone down twice, when his brother reached him.

45 Escape From Sinking Ship.

Seward, Alaska, June 18.—Forty-five men of the crew of the cannery ship Paramita, wrecked May 13, in Lost Harbor, arrived here on the steamer Dora and were transferred to the steamship Northwestern, which is taking them to Seattle. The Paramita, which was carrying 176 men and supplies and machinery to the plant of the Bristol Bay Packing company, was caught in a gale off Biorka island, near Unimak Pass, and went on the rocks. The loss was $90,000 worked off the The loss was $90,000.

Senate Personnel to Change.

Bismark. — Interesting changes in the personnel of the state senate will be worked by the elections of this year, twelve of the members of the upper house having retired voluntarily, while others probably will join the list of absentees by virtue of the primaries of June 24. Several of the prominent senate members are candidates for re-election without opposition, but others are being given hot fights for nominations within their respective parties.

Rate Decision Expected Saturday.

Washington, June 18. — The 5 per cent advance freight rate decision of the interstate commerce commission will probably be given out Saturday, according to the general impression. Speculation, having generally taken it for granted that an increase would be granted, is now attempting to figure out how much it will be. It is generally believed that the 5 per cent horizontal advance asked by the railroads will not be sanctioned by the commission. A 5 per cent increase means to the railroads $50,000,000 a year.

Fires At German Diplomat.

Champaign, Ill., June 18. — Count Johann von Bernstorff, ambassador from Germany to the United States, narrowly escaped death when a special policeman fired point blank at the automobile in which the ambassador was being driven to the commencement exercises of the University of Illinois. The shot went wild and was not repeated. Count von Bernstorff was riding to the campus in an auto and his chauffeur refused to stop when ordered.

Low Fares for Harvest Hands.

Washington, June 17. — Secretary Wilson of the department of labor has asked the interstate commerce commission whether it would approve of regulations of railroad companies for the establishment of excursion rates to Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota, where thousands of men are needed to help harvest grain crops. Labor commissioners of the four states have informed the department that about 400,000 men are required. Bulletins in postoffices have met with general response.

Three Drowned in Well.

Driftwood, Pa., June 18. — While playing near his home here Harold Jordan, aged 11, fell into an abondoned well. His cries attracted the attention of Rodney Ives, aged 17, who climbed into the well in an attempt to save him. Finding he could not bring the boy to the surface, Ives called for help and was answered by John Jordan, Harold's uncle. When the uncle reached the boys they clung to him so that his hold on the rough sides was broken and all were drowned.

Maine Democrats Contest.

Portland, Maine, June 17. — Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of Portland led his three competitors for the Democratic nomination for governor with half the returns in from the state primaries. The only contest in the primaries was among the Democrats: Governor William T. Haines was renominated without opposition by the Republicans. The Progressives and the Prohibition parties have already made their nominations in convention. There were no contests among the Socialists.

MEXICANS' NOTE EXPLAINS STAND

HUERTA DELEGATES CRITICISE U. S. AND SET FORTH POSITION.

AMERICAN REPLY IS READY

Villa-Carranza Estrangement Seems to Be as Reported—Disrupts Constitutionalist Forces.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 19.—The Huerta delegation to the mediation conference issued a statement charging that the insistence by the United States on a Constitutionalist for the provisional presidency as opposed to a "neutral" was "tantamount to abetting and even exacting fraud and violence at the elections."

Unexpected by Americans.

The publication of this statement was unexpected by the American delegates. When they learned of it their attitude was that the Huerta delegates were acting entirely within their rights when they criticised the American plan for establishment of a provisional government in a communication addressed to the Americans themselves but they were greatly surprised by the Mexican delegates' action in giving it out.

Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann read the statement issued by the Mexican delegation and determined to make public their reply.

Outlines Previous Memorandum.

The Mexican statement outlines the substance of a memorandum dated June 12, which the Huerta delegates gave to the American delegation and to which the latter have since replied. The preface of the statement explained that publication was made because knowledge of the criticism already had reached representatives of the press.

In the statement are set forth reasons for the attitude of the Mexicans, chief of which is the declaration that in placing a Constitutionalist at the head of the government it would put the revolutionists in power. Further the Mexicans contend that this would mean the then rebel government would sway the whole country Constitutionally, the assertion being made that where the government in the United States and some European countries has little or no influence at an election, the reverse would be the case in the Latin-American republic.

El Paso, Tex.—General Villa failed to deny that the relations between himself and General Carranza had reached a breaking point. A statement was issued by a Villa agent here to the effect that his chief had authorized him to issue a general denial of the reported estrangement. The statement was found later to have been made without authority.

The employes of the Juarez custom house and telegraph office were sent South on a special train. They were reported as having been placed by Villa's officers in the state penitentiary at Chihuahua City.

H. Perez Abreu, who was in charge of the Constitutionalist information bureau, disappeared with the rest.

Alberto Pani, Carranza's agent in charge of the treasury department at Juarez escaped to this side, although all his fellow employes were arrested.

U. S. HOLDS REBEL REFUGEES

Disposal of These Prisoners Is Discussed in Diplomatic Circles.

Washington, June 19.—A new problem for American diplomacy was injected into the Mexican situation when it became known that Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the American squadron in Pacific Mexican waters had taken aboard his vessels at Topolobampo, Constitutionalists who sought safety when their vessel, the Tampico, was sunk by the Federal gunboat Guerrero.

As it would be impracticable to keep these prisoners long aboard the American warships they probably will be brought to the United States and interned. It was pointed out that to succor the wounded or to rescue the drowning and then put them ashore to rejoin their rebel commands, would be a clear violation of neutrality.

Would Pacify Rebel Leaders.

El Paso, Tex., June 19.—Carranza and Villa adherents here issued a joint appeal to both the Constitutionalist commander-in-chief and the Chihuahua leader. They asked that both desist from what they considered a condition that would ruin the chance of the revolution both internally and internationally.

Woman Is Beheaded.

Strassburg, Germany, June 18. — Magdalene Wendel, 41 years of age, was the victim of Germany's antiquated mode of capital punishment. She was beheaded, together with H. With, a laborer, for having poisoned the Wendel woman's husband.

Veterans Have Bean "Bake."

St. Louis, June 18.—An army bean "bake" attended by approximately 1,000 men closed the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, department of Missouri.

Iowa Town Has Fire.

Burlington, Iowa, June 18. — Two business blocks at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, were destroyed by fire. Included in the buildings burned are the Christian church, two groceries, a lumber yard, drug store and several other business houses.

$750,000 Ore Mills Burned.

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 18.—Fire caused an estimated loss of $750,000 in the ore mining plant of the Witherbee Sherman company, at Port Henry. Three large mills were destroyed.

Libby's Luncheon Delicacies

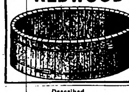
Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, Hickory Smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember.

Vienna Sausage—just right for Red Hots, or to serve cold. We suggest you try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts. Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, and lay on the bread. Place on the top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with the other slice of bread and press lightly together. Arrange on plate and serve garnished with a few parsley sprays.

Libby's
Vienna Style Sausage
Libby's Wafer Sliced Dried Beef

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS



LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Described.

Gabe—What kind of a fellow is Titephist?

Steve—He's the kind of guy who charges interest when he lends his moral support.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Real Things.

Mrs. Uplift—My dear madam, what do you think are the best methods for instituting sweeping reforms?

Mrs. Downrite—Plenty of elbow grease with a broom.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, Tender, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes dancing a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Golf Crank.

"Devoted to golf, isn't he?"

"I should say so! Why, his walk in life is mainly around the golf course."

The Source of Uric Acid

Eating too much is a common habit that does a lot of harm. Meat, especially, forms uric acid and the constant filtering of acid-laden blood weakens the kidneys. Uric acid causes rheumatic and nervous trouble, weakens the eyes, forms gravel and leads to dropsy and Bright's disease. Kidney weakness gives early warnings, however, such as backache and urinary disorders and can be stopped by prompt treatment. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended and most widely used kidney remedy.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

"I suffered terribly from kidney trouble and rheumatic pains," says Mrs. Anna Bossard, of 71 Sycamore St., St. Paul, Minn. "I was so helpless that I couldn't move in bed. I got this and had awful dizzy spells and headaches. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me and I kept getting better until I was able to get up. The pain, stiffness and lameness left and I was restored to good health. Doan's Kidney Pills were a Godsend to me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

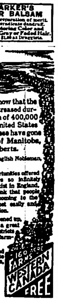
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

400,000 Settlers a Year



Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position.

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessable a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Ambition seldom gets beyond the age of indiscretion, proving that this is a sad world.

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Patriotic.

"Do you know," asked the impertinent boarder, when the landlady had passed him a stingy dish of strawberries, "why all this reminds me of old glory?"

"I can't imagine," she replied.

"The berries are red, the dish in which you serve them is reasonably white and the milk is blue. I congratulate you on your patriotism."—Judge.

Something Had Happened.

Grace (age six)—Mamma, cud a little girl as little as me be arrested for playing suffragette and breaking a window?

Her Mother—No, dear; certainly not! Why do you ask?

Grace (relieved and gleeful)—Oh, I shud worry!

New to Her.

"Can your baby brother talk now, Jamie?"

"Yessum. He can say lots of words."

"What are they?"

"I don't know. They're words I've never used before."

Abstruse Question.

"Is politics singular or plural?" asked the man who pays attention to grammar.

"I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum, "but in my recent personal experience it seems distinctly singular, owing to a conspicuous lack of plurality."

EYE STRAIN
Relieved by Quitting Coffee.

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty. Tea contains the same drug, caffeine, as coffee.

A N. J. woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago and he has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die at any time.

"Medicine did not give me relief and I was almost desperate. It was about this time we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Albert Lea.—The annual convention of the Freeborn county Sunday schools was held in Gordonsville.

Barnesville.—The third annual old settlers' picnic will be held in the Baumgardner grove, near Baker, on June 25.

Bemidji.—The body of Leonard Pettit, 7 years old, was found in the road. The supposition is he was killed by an automobile.

Red Wing.—Bradford Grow, 14 years old, was caught in a cave-in of sand and had a narrow escape from being smothered to death.

Grand Rapids.—William Burns was placed in jail here charged with having robbed the saloon of J. F. O'Connell of Swan River of $37.50.

Winona.—The local branch of the letter carriers and postoffice clerks has extended an invitation for the state convention to come to Winona in 1915.

Duluth.—While working in an elevator shaft in the new Palldeo building, Fred Keisel, aged 35, was struck by a drill that fell five stories. He died on the way to a hospital.

Madelia.—Papers were signed yesterday by which Charles Russell retires from the firm of Russell & Hale, Desmond Hale purchasing his share in the partnership. The new firm will be styled Hale & Son.

Winona.—The Woodlawn Cemetery association reports the gift of legacies from the estates of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Martin and Colonel and Mrs. A. K. P. Crockett, increasing the endowment fund by $11,400. This brings the endowment fund up to a total of $71,000.

Bemidji.—Persons interested put in circulation a petition to Franklin E. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, asking the non-enforcement of the treaty of 1855 prohibiting the sale of liquor in a district of 160,000 acres, of which this is a part.

Le Sueur.—This city is to remain "wet" the coming year, by a decision filed by Judge P. W. Morrison of Norwood. At the spring election in March several blank votes were cast, which, if counted for the "drys," would have made the town "dry." The decision was in favor of the "wets."

Brainerd.—Quarreling with his companion, Charles Star, also known as Carl Tahtinen, stabbed Nestor Ranta with a shoemaker's knife he had picked up at his home, inflicting seven cuts, one of which was four inches long and two inches deep. None of the wounds were vital. Star was arrested.

Ada.—The last log drive of the Wild Rice Lumber company has reached the mill here. These will be the last logs floated down the Wild Rice river, as the company intends to abandon its sawing operations here as soon as it has finished the logs now in the lake. The mill has been in operation twenty years.

Detroit.—The Park Region G. A. R. association will hold its annual encampment at Detroit July 2, 3 and 4. The association takes in the northern part of the state and enrolls over 1,000 veterans. The program of the encampment will consist of campfires, boat rides and trips around the lakes. The veterans will march in the July Fourth parade.

Albert Lea.—The state teachers' training school for Freeborn county will be held here. Miss Grobel of Minneapolis will have charge of the primary work; Miss Perry of St. Paul will supervise the grammar department, and Professor Harding of West Concord, Minn., will teach in the mathematical department. About 200 teachers are expected.

Brainerd.—At a picnic held by the Maple-Platte farmers, on South Long lake, 500 persons were present, including representatives from the Southeast Long Lake Farmers' club, the Klover Leaf Farmers' club of Crow Wing, the Maple Grove Social club, and many visitors from Brainerd. E. C. Davis of the extension division of the state agricultural college, urged organization, and co-operation on the part of the farmers. Other speakers were C. A. Russell of Brainerd, Col. C. D. Johnson, George H. Gardner and S. F. Alderman.

St. Cloud.—Petitions demanding the recall of Commissioners C. J. Metzroth and L. J. Rocholl have been presented to the city clerk. The petitions charge incompetency and failure to devote all of their time to city business. Simultaneously were filed papers naming J. F. Stevens and H. C. Block as candidates to oppose the recalled commissioners. Unless the commissioners named in the recall petitions resign within five days, the commission is compelled under the charter to call a special election within forty-five days. Failure to resign causes the commissioners automatically to become candidates to succeed themselves.

Duluth.—The passenger steamer Noronic arrived here with the members of the National Association of Circulation Managers. They and their families, about 600 altogether, chartered the Noronic and held their convention on shipboard. Duluth was their principal visiting point.

Jackson.—The Des Moines river is resuming its normal course. Farmers in the flooded section lost a large amount of poultry. Residents living near the river found many fish in their cellars. The fish had been washed through the windows. The damage to the corn crop is heavy.

Little Hope for Balloonists.

Portland, Ore., June 18.—Little hope is held out that Roy Donaldson and Wilbur Henderson, who left here last Thursday in the balloon Springfield, in a race with three other balloons will be found alive. Mindful of the narrow escape from deaths of the crews of the Uncle Sam, Million Population club and Kansas City III, searching parties vigorously pushed their exploration and arrangements have been made for even more extensive operations immediately

Drink Coca-Cola
Here!
Drink this and be refreshed!
Coca-Cola

Sip by sip here's pure enjoyment—cool comfort—a satisfied thirst—a contented palate.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

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Catarrhal Fever

3 to 6 doses often cure.
One 50-cent bottle SPOHN'S guaranteed to cure a case.
Safe for any mare, horse or colt.
Dozen bottles $5. Get it of druggists, harness dealers or direct from manufacturers, express paid.
SPOHN'S is the best preventive of all forms of distemper.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

EASY MATTER TO "CHOOSE"

Pat Rose Nobly to the Occasion When Variety of Drinks Were Offered to Him.

Private Pat O'Flynn, one of a fatigue party, had just finished taking in the colonel's baggage when, that omnipotent person's lady questioning him, he made it appear that he had been the only one engaged in the work.

"You must be quite exhausted," she cried. "What will you have to drink—a glass of sherry, a glass of port, or some hot rum?"

"Why, plaze yer ladyship," answered Pat, as a mark of decorum, "I'm not thirsty."

"That may be," rejoined her ladyship; "but a man of my husband's distinguished regiment rendering a service must drink with me."

"Sure, in that case, yer honoress," replied Pat, "it's rude to be backward, so I'll have the sherry now, and will be drinking the port while yer honoress is mixing the rum."—London Answers.

Flirting With Fame.

"Nell is just crazy over Ibsen."

"So he's her latest, is he? Where'd she meet him?"

A man should believe everything he says, even if it is only for the purpose of setting a good example for others.

Capitalizing a Weather Report.

One day a fruit dealer in Iowa roused the curiosity of the local weather observer by a telephone inquiry about the weather prospects in the grape belt of Western New York which, at that season, supplied a large part of the demand from the territory just west of the Mississippi river.

"Rain," was the answer. "It's going to rain there tomorrow and probably the day after."

A week or two later the observer met the merchant and asked what use he made of the information.

"It was worth to me," replied the fruit man, "about $200. You see, grapes can't be picked in wet weather so I knew if it was going to rain out there grapes would be scarce here. As soon as I got your answer I ordered a double shipment—two cars instead of one. It rained in New York for three days running, and the price of grapes here rose to a figure that let me sell my shipment at a fine profit. The only mistake I made was in not ordering four cars instead of two."—World's Work.

Good Guess.

Bill—I see King George of England is in the hands of his dentist?

Jill—Crown work, I suppose?

A Promoter.

"You say that Selfridge is a promoter. What does he promote?"

"His own interest, chiefly."

HINTS FOR FLOWER LOVERS

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

Do not make the mistake of putting seeds in the ground while it is cold and damp. You will surely lose both time and seeds, if you do not wait until the earth is warm and dry.

Do not think that a great variety of flowers is always pleasing, but try massing a single showy flower, like the salvia, and note the pleasing effect.

See that you try a new flower every year, but fight shy of the high-priced novelty.

The dianthus or carnation is easly raised from seed, and blooms the first year, if started early in the house or in the hotbed. However, it does not want too much soil or it will run to grass.

Whatever you do, do not plant a flowerbed, tree or shrub in the center of the lawn. Place large trees and shrubs to one side and back of the house, and mass the small shrubs, rose bushes and large perennials along the outer edges of the lawn.

Flowers may bloom about the base of the house to advantage.

The ideal home should have the house in the middle of the picture, surrounded with sweeping stretches of lawn, which in turn is framed by shrubs and trees.

Well rotted manure would be a perfect fertilizer if it did not produce so many weeds. Apply a pint of bonemeal to each two square yards of surface and work well into the soil.

Prepare thoroughly the perennial bed. Dig the soil deeply, and manure generously, for it may be years before you have the opportunity to spade or fertilize thoroughly. Do not be afraid of getting the soil too fine or mellow—that is scarcely possible.

Do not forget the grace and beauty of the vines, but plant them freely. If there be an unsightly pile of wreckage anywhere on the farm that cannot be removed, plant vines around it. Gourds are useful for this purpose.

The shasta daisy should be in every garden. It is a hardy and beautiful perennial, and easy to grow. The flowers grow on long, wiry stems a foot or more in length, making it a desirable bouquet flower. These daisies frequently measure six or seven inches in circumference, and the petals are pure white in three rows, making the flowers seem double.

Another very satisfactory and desirable perennial, having all the virtues of the shasta daisy, is the redhot poker plant tritonia. It is a stately plant, and a clump surrounded by daisies would be very attractive.

For an attractive novelty, that will prove interesting to all, grow a few cotton plants. Secure, if possible, seeds of the improved flowering sort, and sow them in the window-box or hotbed. About corn-planting time transplant to a sunny border.

Puzzled Wallie.

When Wallie went to a restaurant with his father he was told they would have something which mother did not serve—pie a la mode, in fact. This quite common dessert was a revelation to the youngster, who talked about it for some time. A couple of weeks later he and his father went to a restaurant once more. Father, needing something solid, ordered beef a la mode.

"Say, pop," said Wallie before the meat was served. "This is a funny world, isn't it? One time we get ice cream on pie, and now we're going to have ice cream on beef."

But when the meat was brought on he marveled greatly at the gastronomic versatility of the language.

Broke.

"Did he remain in New York long?"

"I don't know about that, but I know he came away short."

HOW WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

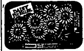
By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio—"My left side pained me so for several years that I expected to have to undergo an operation, but the first bottle I took of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of the pains in my side and I continued its use until I became regular and free from pains. I had asked several doctors if there was anything I could take to help me and they said there was nothing that they knew of. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. Griffith, 7305 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hanover, Pa.—"I suffered from female trouble and the pains were so bad at times that I could not sit down. The doctor advised a severe operation but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it. What joy and happiness it is to be well once more. I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Compound."—Mrs. Ada Wilt, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHE HAD TRIED ELECTRICITY

Naturally Mrs Carter Had Little Faith in That as a Cure for Rheumatism.

Mrs. Carter had suffered from rheumatism until she declared that she had "no patience with it," but she was always eager to hear of possible remedies, and when her sister wrote that she knew of a cure that had been tried with great success, and would tell her all about it on her next visit, Mrs. Carter was all excitement.

"Now, Ellen," she exclaimed eagerly, a few minutes after her sister had reached the house, "do tell me about that cure for rheumatism! I am so anxious to hear about it that I could hardly wait for you to get here."

"Well, Carolina," began her sister, "it's electricity—"

Before she could continue Mrs. Carter interrupted her.

"Caroline Smith! The idea of suggesting that to me! Don't you remember that only last summer I was struck by lightning, and it didn't do me a mite of good?"—Youth's Companion.

In England.

Grandmother-elect—Well, doctor?

Physician—A girl.

Grandmother-elect (to servant)—Mary, hang a "Votes for Women" card at the window.

Their First Breakfast

It's a wise bride that doesn't attempt too much for that breakfast.

She can escape cooking in a hot kitchen, avoid rich, greasy foods, and have a good breakfast just the same, by serving

Post Toasties

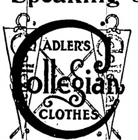
Toasties are choicest bits of Indian Corn perfectly cooked, delicately flavoured, rolled paper-thin and toasted to a crisp, appetizing brown.

This food comes in tightly sealed packages, ready for instant serving with cream and sugar—also delicious with fresh berries.

Light, wholesome, nutritious and temptingly good for the "first breakfast" and the countless meals that will follow—

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Speaking of Suits



We have a new bunch of ADLERS suits on our racks that will suit both your fancy and pocketbook. We invite you to call and inspect them.

David Lazar

Shoe Values

Real shoe values at reasonable prices is our aim. For that reason we have bought and now carry a full line of the Bradley-Metcalf shoes, the "everwear" kind.

OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.

Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

Boys!

Do you want this dandy BICYCLE?

No Money Needed

This is not a Prize Contest. Every boy who fills out and mails the corner coupon can earn this high-grade Bicycle for very little effort during spare time. ASK "The Bicycle Man," Mail this coupon TO-DAY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

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236 W. 37th Street
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Dear "Bicycle Man":
Please tell me how to get one of your high-grade Bicycles, without money, and for very little effort.

Name..........
Address..........

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Famous Gold Medal Butter

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CONFECTIONERY
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SOFT DRINKS
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Keeping Their Word.

"I have your new book on the counter."

"My friends said they would all go buy it."

"Well, they all go by it."—Kansas City Journal.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.80
Wheat, No. 2	.78
Flax, No. 1	1.48
Flax, No. 2	1.45
Oats	.30
Barley	.38
Rye	.47

The Remedy.

"Doctor, I'm troubled with a terrible buzzing in my ears."

"Get a divorce."—Boston Transcript.

The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise, paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday June 20, 1914.

The Treasure of Tu'penny Cay

It Wasn't Quite What They Expected

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"Elsie," said Captain Charlie Bunce as he stumped into the house one bleak November morning. "I believe I've got a cold on my lung." He uttered a hollow cough.

"Hem!" commented his sharp tongued wife. "Which lung?"

Captain Charlie coughed again, ending with an alarming strangle that required a vigorous pounding on the back from the stout fists of Mrs. Bunce. Incidentally Elsie appeared to derive much satisfaction from this robust treatment of her little husband.

"Avast there!" roared the captain at last.

Elsie ceased her efforts. A thin smile curled her lips. "Your lungs ain't suffering none," she remarked dryly as she returned to her pumpkin pies.

"By all signs I got to look out for myself," he said, with dignity, when he got his breath. "Being as there's no one to take no interest in my health, I can go and seek a balmy climate all alone."

"What wild goose chase are you off on now?" Elsie demanded sternly.

Captain Charlie blushed to his leathery little ears, but his mouth was obstinate.

"I'm going to the sunny south," he announced defiantly. "You can come along, too, if you want to."

"Oh, thank you," retorted Elsie sarcastically. "I guess I'll stay at home and not go and catch malaria and yellow fever. I might as well be a widder woman as to be deserted off and on whenever you and Lem Peters take it into your head to fit out the schooner and take a voyage."

"Me and Lem Peters has earned many a dollar carrying freights on the Rosy Dawn," replied Captain Charlie. "This time it's more than a load of potatoes or coal or oysters."

"I thought maybe I'd get to the truth of your lung trouble," said Elsie dryly. "Where you off to now?"

Given this opening, Captain Charlie launched forth into an enthusiastic description of a certain island among the Florida keys—Tu'penny cay it was called down there—where bubbled the traditional fountain of youth, the one described by Ponce de Leon, and it developed that it was the firm intention of Messrs. Bunce and Peters to sail the schooner Rosy Dawn down to Tu'penny cay and fill innumerable bottles with the precious liquid, which was to be brought north and sold at a fabulous price to those who desired the boon of eternal youth.

"And you believe all that trash?" demanded Mrs. Bunce, ignoring the fact that her pies were burning to a crisp.

"I certainly do," was Captain Charlie's firm reply. "I got so much faith in it I'm willing to risk $50 on the venture, and Lem Peters he's going to do the same."

"Good thing that Lem's wife is a popular dressmaker," cut in Elsie.

Two weeks later Captain Charlie sailed away, with Lem Peters and a negro boy as mate and crew of the Rosy Dawn. The name of the old schooner perhaps typified the many hopes cherished by her owner and master, for since his retirement from the sea Captain Bunce had led many a vain search in quest of fortune.

He had not told Elsie the most incredible part of his story. She heard it from Sadie Peters after the Rosy Dawn had sailed toward the southland.

Besides the fountain of youth, Tu'penny cay was said to be the repository of golden treasure buried by that famous pirate, Black Duffy, just before he made his last appearance in the sensational act of walking the plank.

So the indignant Elsie wrote a letter to Captain Charlie—such a letter as that redoubtable sailor had never before received in his adventurous life—and she sent it to Savannah, which was to be the Rosy Dawn's first port of call.

Weeks passed and no word came to the two women, although Elsie subscribed to the Herald and read every word of the shipping news. Christmas came and went, and Elsie Bunce and Sadie Peters spent it together. It was not strange that the two women became very intimate, for it was their mutual desire to keep a secret hidden from their neighbors in Little Bay—the secret of their quarrels with their respective husbands and the fact that they did not correspond with them.

"So long as they was bound to go, anyway, I s'pose I might as well have let Lem go in peace," worried Sadie Peters one January day.

"If I didn't have great faith in Charlie's seamanship I'd get worried," remarked Elsie, her needles flashing dizzily.

"I'd go down myself if I hadn't said what I did to Lem," admitted Sadie.

Elsie Bunce said nothing, but now she knitted so fast and so incoherently that her wools became hopelessly tangled, which might be a token that Captain Charlie's wife was in "a state of mind."

* * * * * * *

January on Tu'penny cay. Overhead a cloudless blue sky and below a snow white coral island lapped by a blue sea. Feathery palms rustled in the spice laden breeze, and a few bright colored birds flashed among the trees.

Half hidden in a tiny lagoon was the schooner Rosy Dawn, her sails neatly furled and smoke curling from her galley stack. Sitting on the beach smoking morosely were two men. One was Captain Charlie Bunce, and the other was Lemuel Peters.

"How much did you pay that Portugee for the information?" growled Captain Charlie after awhile.

"My job in the shipyard," admitted Lem Peters sheepishly.

There was a long silence, broken after awhile by the little captain.

"Seems like that there Portugee sailor has got the best of the bargain," was his remark.

"I ain't got a word to say," said Lem humbly.

There wasn't much to say from the point of view of the two adventurers. They had arrived at the tiny island full of enthusiasm. The hold of the Rosy Dawn was freighted with empty gallon bottles to receive the golden flood of youth from the immortal fountain.

But unfortunately the fountain could not be located. Some inhabitants of an adjoining island laughed rudely when guardedly questioned and said the reason the little island received its disparaging name was because it was a "tu'penny sort of island." The swamp in the middle was malarious, indeed, and, as for Black Duffy's treasure, that had been found fifty years ago by an Englishman who had the ingratitude to bestow the ignominious title upon the bit of coral rock which had made him rich.

So with the original $100 investment reduced to $20 in cash, with supplies running low and two angry women waiting there in that Long Island village for their inglorious return, it is no wonder that Captain Charlie Bunce and his companion were depressed.

Suddenly a shout came from the schooner. It was the negro boy, Frank.

"Dinner," said Captain Charlie without enthusiasm, as he rose and went toward the landing plank.

They sat down at the table in the cabin.

"Beans again!" moaned Lem Peters as Frank passed him the steaming dish. "I wish I knew the man who invented canned beans!"

"It would be justifiable homicide if anything happened to that fellow!" growled the captain, making a wry face at the concoction of hot beans and tomato sauce.

"It's on'y 'cause youse eaten' em free times a day, Cap'n Charlie," soothed Frank. "I reckon yo' all can eat some canned peaches. I made a batch ob griddlecakes to eat wiv 'em."

"All right," said the captain, tasting his weak coffee. "Seems like I'd rather have my coffee strong once a day, Frank, than for you to spin it out so weak like to last three meals," he complained.

"All right, cap'n," was Frank's cheerful reply.

"Elsie was baking punkin pies when I left home," observed the captain gloomily.

"Dried apple pies are my fav'rite," said Lem Peters sadly.

"I don't ever expect to see no more punkin pies," lamented Captain Charlie. Then, with a sudden burst of confidence, he added, "Elsie, she wrote me a letter, and she dared me to come home ag'in without that there treasure!"

"Seems like Sadie said something similar to that remark," mused Lem.

Absorbed in the gloomy meal, neither one had heard the chug, chug, of an approaching steam launch. Neither had they heard the sounds of an arrival on board. So they were quite unprepared for what followed Captain Bunce's next remark.

"So it looks like we'll not be wanted back there in Little Bay," he said gloomily.

Then it was that some one laughed uncertainly, and a large, yellow pumpkin pie was placed on the table before the astonished treasure hunters. From the other side of the table another hand placed a dried apple pie, baked in a square tin, beside the first one.

"Elsie!" yelled Captain Charlie, jumping up to receive his wife in his arms.

"Sadie Peters!" choked Lem as his wife flung her arms around his lean neck.

The two women cried over their unfortunate adventurers.

"We was worried to death," confessed the redoubtable Elsie, wiping away some tears. "So I took the money I'd been saving for a plush coat next winter, and Sadie she had a streak of luck with her Cousin Benjamin leaving her a bit of money, so we come down to see where you was, and we found you. We just come over from the mainland. You're going to take us home on the Rosy Dawn."

"We ain't found no fountain of youth and no treasure," confessed the treasure seekers in unhappy unison.

Across their disconsolate heads Elsie Bunce and Sadie Peters smiled understandingly at one another. It was Elsie who spoke:

"Oh, yes; I guess you found the hidden treasure, all right. But 'twasn't just what you thought it would be. Guess you've found there ain't no place like home. That's a treasure some folks never find out."

And the two hardy treasure hunters meekly assented that it was so, and they believed it. But the blood of adventurers ran strong in their veins, and no one would be surprised, their wives least of all, if some day they set forth on another wild goose chase in the Rosy Dawn.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

ALL DRUGGISTS

"SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
[illegible] Rheumatic Cure Co.,

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

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SEE
Hans Wilson
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Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

PREPARING CAULIFLOWERS.

In selecting a cauliflower be sure that it is firm and white. A pinch of soda dropped into the water in which it is boiled will neutralize the odor in cooking.

With White Sauce.

Cauliflower and Tomato Souffle.—Wash the cauliflower well, tie in cheesecloth and boil in salted water until tender. Drain and separate the tufts. Butter a baking dish well and put in a layer of tufts, then a layer of canned tomatoes. Sprinkle salt, pepper and little celery salt over the tomatoes. Fill the dish up in this manner until all the cauliflower is in, having tomatoes for the top layer. Make a cupful of white sauce. Add to it, when removed from the fire, the beaten yolks of two eggs, then add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and last of all fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Pour this over the cauliflower and tomato and lightly cover with a layer of dry breadcrumbs moistened with butter. Bake half an hour in a very moderate oven. Serve as soon as done.

Novel Way of Cooking.

Cauliflower Fritters.—Cook a cauliflower in the usual way and when quite cold separate the flowerets. Make a sauce as follows: Two tablespoonfuls of flour, two of butter, about the same quantity of chicken broth and cream, the beaten yolk of an egg, seasoning of pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of gelatin, which should be softened by water. Stir all well together, and when it thickens dip the pieces of cauliflower in it until thoroughly coated, then stand them away to cool. When firm dip into prepared batter and fry a nice brown. These can be served alone as a vegetable entree. To make the batter beat up one or two eggs with a quarter of a pint of milk and use one or two tablespoonfuls of flour. Season with a little salt.

Baked Until Brown.

Cauliflower au Gratin.—Take four cupfuls of cauliflower, one and a half cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, five to six tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, salt and pepper as needed. Cut the cauliflower in sections, leaving only enough of the stems to hold each flower together. Wash, then cook in a kettle of boiling water until tender, then drain. Place milk in double boiler, rub butter and flour smooth with a little of the hot milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Stir the flour and butter into the milk and cook until thickened. Place cauliflower in pudding dish, pour the milk over, cover with grated cheese and bake until a golden crust has formed.

Anna Thompson

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

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first class
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BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils

Good values---reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office over M. R. Hage's Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

His Interpretation.

"What is your alma mater, Mr. Nurich?" "Well, if you insist I'll take a cigar."—Buffalo Express.

CENTRAL HOTEL
Under New Management
Everything new clean and up-to-date.
Meals served at all hours.
Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.
Your Patronage Solicited
MRS. J CARLSON

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.
Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.
Sausages a specialty.
Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

ST. HILAIRE WILL CELEBRATE THE 4th OF JULY THIS YEAR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914. NUMBER 50

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

New potatoes and cabbages at--
adv. J-13 Jackson Bros.

Glenn Martz was a passenger on the north-bound train, Thursday.

A. Setterberg is doing jury duty at the county seat, this week.

J. Hanson went to Badger Thursday, to attend a picnic at that place.

A new barn is being erected on the Ole Burstad farm, east of town.

Mrs. O. F. Post was at Thief River Falls, Friday.

Erick Hogquist was at Thief River Falls, Friday.

Maurits Brink was over from Plummer, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hens Wilson and family autoed to Thief River Falls, Thursday evening.

Henry Randolph served on the petit jury at Thief River, this week.

Chas. Johnson, of Wylie, met some visitors at the train, Friday morning.

Ruth Gigstad left Friday with Mrs. Edstrom for Randolph, to spend the summer.

Miss Katherene Patterson spent the week-end at Thief River Falls as a guest at the H. E. Ives home.

Miss Martha Setterberg came up from Crookston, Monday, to spend a few days with her parents.

Chas. Sandberg left for Crookston, Monday, to visit with his parents.

J. Winkjer left Thursday morning for Badger, where he is scheduled to speak at a creamery picnic.

Herman Burstad has purchased a quarter section of fine land adjoining the Setterberg farm in River Falls.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Mr. C. Simonson, went Monday evening, to Nelsville, Minn., to look after his real estate interests at that place.

T. J. Sumper, the enterprising Hazel liveryman, is building a fine residence on his farm east of this village.

Mrs. Henry Blaska returned Monday from New Hampton, Iowa, where she has made an extended visit at the parental home.

Mrs. S. J. Amble and daughter Cleo, returned Friday from Grand Forks where they have spent the past two weeks with friends.

Miss Tomina Wilson, who is employed at Crookston, spent this week with her parents, in this village.

The Ladies Aid of the United Luthern Church will meet with Mrs. Aug. Rollund, Thursday, July 2nd.

Mrs. A. M. Edstrom and children, who have visited at the K. O. Gigstad home for some time, left Friday for their home at Randolph.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Lost.--New Lanpher hat, probably east of town. Leave at D. Lazars. J-6-tf.

Christ Moe, a prominent Rocksbury farmer, purchased a fine Kimball organ from Henry Olsen, last week

Mrs. Chas. Fellman, who has visited with friends in this village since last week, returned to Red Lake Falls, Thursday.

H. M. Babcock returned Friday morning via Warroad, from a trip to Duluth and points on the Iron Range.

Ed. Enright, A. Anderson, and Miss Dahlstrom were among the Thief River Falls, visitors, Friday

O. Thyren of Kilther, Minn., came in on the passenger Thursday and drove out to the home of his parents, near Plummer.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Beebe and family accompanied by O. Gunstad, autoed to Maple Lake last Sunday and spent the day as guests at the D. Patterson home.

At a meeting of the school board, Wednesday evening, Miss Lily Johnson was chosen as teacher for the 7th and 8th grades of the local schools for the coming year.

Miss Francis Edstrom left for her home at Cannon Falls, Friday evening, after spending two weeks here as a guest at the K. O. Gigstad home.

John Larson, a former mill man who is located at Spooner, came down Wednesday to visit relatives. He will leave July 1st on a trip to Norway and Sweden.

Hazel Olsen a daughter of Geo. Olson of Little Falls, came Friday evening to visit at Henry Olson's home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl left Tuesday, via the Soo, for Shaunavon, Canada, where they will make an extended visit with their sons, Neal, Ed. and Andy, who have homesteads at that place.

Each of the following purchased Kimball instruments from Henry Olsen, this week:

Herman Ortloff—Organ.
Fred Landman—Piano.
E. Lanager, Plummer,—Piano.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Mission Church.

Service will be held in the Scand. Elim church Sunday night at 7:45. Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

J. O. LONNQUIST, Pastor.

BANKING SCHOOL

PARENTS: While your children are getting their education, don't forget that one of the requisites of success is the lesson of economy and saving. Teach the child the way of economy when he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it. Start your child with a account and he will not only get the saving, but will grow accustomed to business ways. We always give careful attention to our youthful customers and give all information possible which will lead you to proper understanding of modern business methods. :: :: :: ::

Merchant's State Bank

A RUNAWAY

While Curtis Post, George Wilson and his baby brother were driving the Wilson single rig down town Thursday, the horse became frightened at some object in the road and ran away. In turning the corner by the I. O. O. F. block the buggy was upset and the children thrown out on the cement walk. The older boys were unhurt but the baby received some bruises about the face.

Aside from a broken cross-bar on the shafts, no damage was done to the rig.

SMALL FIRE

The fire department was called out Thursday, to Wm. Olson's blacksmith shop where a small blaze had started between the walls behind the forge. A few minutes use of the chemical extinguished the blaze before any damage had been done.

Expression of Appreciation.

I desire to say to the people of the 65th., Legislative District that I sincerely appreciate the endorsement as represented by the excellent vote of the primary election. A continuation of this cordial support which I invite and hope to merit cannot fail to result in my election as your Representative.

John A. Duffy.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Good four room house, well wood shed, and two lots; for sale at $235.00 cash, if sold in 30 days

Call at Spectator office.

FOR SALE

1 ditching machine and capstan with 85 rods of cable all in good repair. 1 new seme b der with truck. Also a few good draft horses.

J-27 Dan Whalen.

Acknowledgement

I desire thro the columns of the "Spectator" to the extend thanks to my friends, voters of Pennington county, for the suport and vote accorded me at the Primary election.

Respectfully,
E. A Mostue.

Here From Fargo

Mr. Ed. Gistie and son, Emery, of Fargo spent Monday and Tuesday in this village as guests at the Carl Johnson home. They returned home, Wednesday.

Picnic

The Swedish Luthern congregation will have picnic at the grounds tomorrow, June 28th. Several good speakers will be present.

From the Lake

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson and daughters Kate, Ethel, and Olive, autoed up from Maple Lake, Monday to attend the Midsummer Picnic. They, accompanied by Mildred Fellman, returned to the Lake, Thursday.

Marsh Fly Eggs a Delicacy.

The Indians of Mexico eat many curious foods. One of the most remarkable of these is made of the eggs of a species of marsh fly. This fly deposits its eggs in incredible quantities upon flags and rushes. The eggs are gathered and made into cakes, which are sold in the markets. The Indians call the eggs water wheat. They resemble fine fish roe and when mixed with cornmeal and fowl eggs form a staple article of diet, particularly during Lent. The insects themselves, which are about the size of the housefly, are captured, pounded into a paste, boiled in corn husks in much the same fashion as tamales and in this form are eaten.--National Geographic Magazine.

TO LIVE LONG.

Virchow, the German scientist, said the way to live long is to "be born with a good constitution, take care of it when you are young, always have something to do and be resigned if you find you cannot accomplish all you wish." It is easier to live long with a poor constitution than to violate the other conditions and reach old age.

Picnic A Success

The first annual Mid-Summer Picnic given by the St. Hilaire Co-Op. Creamery Ass'n at the Benson grouds last Wednesday, was a decided success. The excellent weather and fine roads brought out the largest gathering of its kind ever held in this village.

During the picnic dinner the the crowd was entertained by several very fine selections rendered by the Black River Band after which appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Joel Winkjer and Sup't Selvig.

In the afternoon the gathering witnessed the Thief River-St. Hilaire ball game. A large number of the young people attended the dance at the Imperial Hall in the evening.

Being as the first picnic was so well attended, it is hoped that the Mid-Summer gathering will become a permanent fixture with the Creamery Association.

Fine Ball Game

An excellent exhibition of the of the national game was witnessed at the local ball park Wednesday when the Thief River Falls team crossed bats with the St. Hilaire Gophers.

The locals were in good form but a few errors in the later part of the game gave the visitors a lead that could not be overcome. The final score was 5 to 3 in favor of Thief River.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of April 1914.

Total cream received	65022
" average test 26 per cent	
" butter fat from same	16939.0
" butter made and sold	20887
" money rec'd for same	$5133.30
DISSBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons for butter fat	28c
Paid to patrons by checks	$4512.63
" " " salt butter and oil	120.18
Paid into expense fund	375.97
Paid into sinking fund	124.52

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

Big Railroad Show Coming

Don't forget to come to St. Hilaire, Tuesday, June 30. Everybody will be here; so will Stone & Murray's big spectacular shows. They will give two performances one in the afternoon and one at night, under acres of waterproof canvas. This is a highclass moral, refined and amusing as well as an educational exhibition. They have all kinds of wild animals; a brilliant array of lady and gentleman performers, the best trained dogs, ponies, monkeys, goats, elephants, and lions, that do do everything but talk. An army of the funniest clowns to amuse the old as well as the young. See Madam Roberta the Human Butterfly. The Leondarts, famous tango dancers. The boxing monkeys and Capt. Herbeck fight the big lion. Don't miss the big free outside exhibition at 2 and 8 p. m. Everybody come; bring the children and have a good time.

The Honeymoon.

The honeymoon has no definite duration, but is longer or shorter according as the temper of the high contracting parties determines, or their relatives, or the weather, or the mode, or the comparative cost of traveling and staying at home. Briefly, it is that interval during which the man, going out in the morning, remembers his kiss and forgets his overshoes as distinguished from the interval during which he remembers his overshoes and forgets his kiss.--Life.

Personality and Character.

There is a difference between "personality" and "character." Personality is the larger thing and includes character. By personality is meant the mysterious entity going to make up one's being, or nature. It is equivalent to self consciousness, or individualized being. Character, on the other hand, strictly defined, means the attributes of the individual, as the "character" for intelligence, judgment, moral rectitude, and so forth. In a word, personality is more metaphysical, character more ethical.—New York American.

Plain Talk.

"I think she's double faced."

"Oh, don't say that! One face like hers is bad enough!"

St. Hilaire Will Celebrate 4th

The celebration of the glorious Fourth, this year, will be given under the auspices of the Gopher Ball Club. Following are a few of the good things planned:

Big Parade
Horse Races
Foot Races
Other Contests
Base Ball Game
Big Dance.

TAKE A DAY OF AND ENJOY THE FUN

See large bills for further particulars and list of priezs.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held June 1, 1914.

Meeting called to order by Pres. J. C. Dahl. All members present except Fellman.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

John Forseen, salary etc. for May	$19.00
Gustaf Aanderson, labor	1.00
Engebretson and Aaseby, timber	6.25

On motion duly made and carried the poll tax was fixed at one dollar or one days work and the dog tax at one dollar for males and three dollars for females.

On motion duly made and carried O. H. Peters was appointed poll and dog tax collector at a compensation of 25 percent of the amount collected.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J. C. DAHL, Pres.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:--

22 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.2

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada
Gold Coin

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Papua Island.

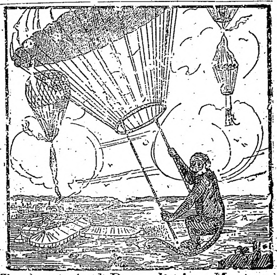
Papua Island was so named by the Malays, and the word means "frizzled," in reference to the hair of the inhabitants. It is generally supposed that Papua or New Guinea was originally part of the mainland of Australia. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526, though it was probably sighted by A. Dabreu during his voyage fifteen years earlier. The Australian government, realizing the danger that would arise if an enemy seized land so near their coasts, frequently urged England to annex the eastern portion of the island, and after two or three unauthorized annexations a British protectorate was established there in 1884.

Big Holiday
AT
ST. HILAIRE MINN.,
Tuesday, JUNE 30
COMING IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

Stone & Murray's Railroad Shows. One Day only. Afternoon and night.

Presenting Feats, Features, and Wonders From Every Known Land.

30 Big Feature Acts by the World's greatest lady and gentlemen performers.



The best trained Dogs, Ponies, Monkeys, Goats, Elephants, and Lions.

DON'T MISS THE BIG FREE OUTSIDE EXHIBITION ON SHOW GROUNDS AT 2 and 8 P. M.

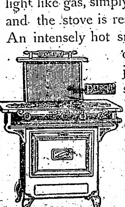
Mr. Jones Insisted That His Wife Try a

"Detroit" Vapor Kerosene Stove

Now SHE is Glad That He Did.

She did not believe it possible that this stove would do all that was said it would do. She did not think that „Detroit" Vapor Kerosene stoves light like gas, simply light the burners and the stove is ready to cook on. An intensely hot smokeless fire that cooks and bakes just splendid. Now she is delighted. We invite you to call on us and we will be pleased to show you this stove.

Holmes Bros,



FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

A bill for federal regulation of cotton and grain will probably be pushed through the house.

• • •

Secretary McAdoo again stands ready to lend a hand to western and southern banks in case they need money for crop moving purposes. The plan used last year was so successful that it will be adopted this year if the necessity arises.

• • •

Treasury agents are making ready to take the trail of income tax dodgers. Just now only incidental attention is being given violations of the new law, but evidence is being accumulated, and when the commissioner of internal revenue and his assistants have checked up collections on income returns next month, there will be a general movement against offenders.

• • •

President Wilson is expected this week to announce a decision on the petition of Frank M. Ryan, former president of the structural iron workers' union, and the other twenty-nine defendants in the dynamiting conspiracy who have asked for executive clemency. The convicted men are at liberty on bail, but unless the president intervenes they must go to jail this fall.

• • •

Secretary Wilson of the department of labor has asked the interstate commerce commission whether it would approve of arrangements with railroad companies for the establishment of excursion rates to Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota where thousands of men are needed to help harvest bumper grain crops. Labor commissioners of the four states have informed the department that about 400,000 men are required.

DOMESTIC.

The American typewriter has been adapted to Bengalese.

• • •

More than 41,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals were sold last December, according to a report just issued.

• • •

Cincinnati captured the next convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, by a vote of 89 to 61.

• • •

An experiment in navigation in the fog will be carried out by the Canadian Northern steamer Royal George, which left Avenmouth for Quebec.

• • •

A fact not generally known is that Maine is the greatest gem-bearing state in the union, producing every variety of precious stone except the diamond.

• • •

Greater authority for treasury agents who soon will be placed on the trail of the income tax dodgers was sought from congress by Secretary McAdoo.

• • •

Governor Glynn, in an address to the graduating class of the College of the City of New York, urged upon the seventy-two young men that each blaze his own individual way in life.

• • •

George Fred Williams, the American minister to Greece, has left the Grecian capital for Albania, according to a special dispatch received from Athens, to offer his services as a disinterested mediator to the conflicting clans of Albania.

• • •

All pickets in the Westinghouse strike at Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been carrying revolvers, have been disarmed by leaders of the union, according to an announcement. This action was taken when it was learned the guards at the electric works had discarded their rifles and were armed only with night sticks.

• • •

The gift of $400,000 to the Yale medical school announced as from an "announcing giver," by President Hadley at the dinner of the alumni, following observance of the centenary of the department is from the members of the Lauder family of Pittsburgh and Greenwich, Conn., it was announced at New Haven.

• • •

The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America reelected A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, Neb., head consul of the society for the fifth consecutive time, together with all the administration candidates.

• • •

Reports of maple syrup yields from North Farmington, N. H., show that from 1,450 trees one man made 590 gallons; from 1,500 trees another company made 500 gallons, while two others together made 2,100 pounds of maple sugar candy and 215 gallons of syrup.

• • •

The International Circulation Managers' association, which left Detroit for a tour of the upper lakes, holding its annual convention while en route, concluded its business session by electing officers.

• • •

The aviator-policeman, patrolling a beat in the air will be an addition to the forces of metropolitan cities before many years. Charles Sebastian, chief of police of Los Angeles, declared in a speech before the international association of chiefs of police at Grand Rapids, Mich.

• • •

The estate of James Campbell, the later railway financier, the vaue of which is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, is left in equal shares to his widow, Mrs. Flora A. Campbell, and their only child.

American talking machines are finding their way to Ceylon.

• • •

Mediators at Niagara Falls believe they see a possible solution of existing problem.

• • •

Seceders at Butte launched a new union of miners.

• • •

Trained lions at Chicago killed a man who entered their car.

• • •

The launching of a third major baseball league is still unsettled.

• • •

John W. Goodnow approves of changes made in the Chinese constitution.

• • •

With tolls exemption repeal out of the way, senate leaders expect to begin the anti-trust debate this week.

• • •

If you must have a pet get a pig Dr. D. T. Quigley of North Platte Neb., says they're healthier than any other pets.

• • •

Defeat of one American team in the first of the matches for the international polo trophy has cast a gloom over the American followers of the sport.

• • •

Harley Beard, 19 years old, was sentenced to die in the electric chair on October 2, for the murder of Mrs. Nancy Mussie and her daughter and son, Mary and Robert, at Greasy Ridge, near Ironton, O.

• • •

Western yellow pine cones, to the amount of 6,377 bushels, obtained in the Bitter Root national forest, Montana, yielded 9,452 pounds of seed. The average cost of the extracted seen was 41 cents per pound.

• • •

Turkish naval officers have arrived in England to purchase coal and transport vessels in preparation for a possible war between Turkey and Greece. The Greece-Turkey situation, however, has improved.

• • •

Hal Chase, the star first baseman of the Chicago White Sox, has jumped to the Buffalo team of the Federal league. Pres. Comisky of the Sox says he will secure an injunction against Chase playing outside of his team.

• • •

Thomas McGuire was captured and his two confederates escaped when they were surprised while burglarizing Kemp & Fink's store at Fairmont, Neb. Watchmen and the burglars engaged in a revolver battle.

• • •

Captain Joseph Griffiths, U. S. A., accused of embezzlement of $8,000 of government funds, admitted before the San Francisco court martial he had used government funds to compensate fellow officers who had sunk money in his lumber ventures.

• • •

The inventory filed by his executors at Philadelphia shows that George F. Baer, late president of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, left personal property worth $3,055,000 and real estate valued at $100,000. Mr. Baer left his estate to his family.

FOREIGN.

Agents of Carranza seek the return of officials ousted by Villa.

• • •

Suffraget baiting has become a regular Sunday amusement at London.

• • •

Fighting has been resumed at Zacatecas, with Villa pushing the attack.

• • •

Operating expenses of American railroads in 1913 amounted to $2,164,851,000. Gross revenue, $3,118,829,000; net, $25,027,000.

• • •

The American singer, Mme. Alma Gluck and the Russian violinist, Efram Zimbalist, have been married in London. The engagement was announced last February.

• • •

Paris continues to suffer from the effects of the great storm, which swept over the district and sixty feet of the sidewalk in the Rue De Belleville collapsed.

• • •

Although the existence of natural gas in Hungary has been known for several years it was only recently that the first pipe line for its utilization was constructed.

• • •

Wealthy Parisians have purchased an entire block of residences in that city and will tear them down to hunt for Roman and Gothic treasures believed to be buried beneath them.

• • •

The annual Marathon race from Windsor Castle to the Chelsea football grounds for a trophy valued at $2,500, was won by Djebelia, a Frenchman. His time was 2:40:50 4-5. Forty-three competitors started.

• • •

"White Wolf," the notorious Chinese brigand, together with 1,000 of his followers, has broken through the circle of regular troops, which had surrounded him on Lily mountain, 100 miles to the south of Lanchow, since June 4.

• • •

Final articles were signed in London by Willie Ritchie of California, world's lightweight boxing champion, and Fred Welsh, the British lightweight champion, for their twenty-round bout for the championship of the world, to be fought at Olympia, Tuesday, July 7.

• • •

Two hundred coal miners were entombed in the Vielle-Marihaye colliery, near Liege, Belgium, when fire broke out. Two hundred of their comrades escaped when the alarm was given.

• • •

Some of the unionists who have been the strongest supporters of the Ulster volunteers, including Andrew Bonar Law, Robert Cecil and Leopold Charles Amery, attacked the government in the British House of Commons for its failure to suppress the nationalist volunteers.

• • •

An official dispatch from Mitylene, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, says that Turkish regulars with machine guns and a force of Bashi-Bazouks, have commenced an attack on the town of Aivalik.

HAMMOND NOSES DAN LAWLER OUT

CONGRESSMAN FINALLY WINS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION BY ABOUT 1,000 VOTES.

PREUS DEFEATS HENRY RINES

No Contests Result From Two of Closest Fights in State's History—Lee Has 15,000 Plurality.

St. Paul.—Official returns from 81 of the 86 Minnesota counties, as reported by the state canvassing board at the state capitol give William E. Lee a plurality of 16,480 over Governor A. O. Eberhart for the republican nomination for governor, and Congressman W. S. Hammond a leader over over D. W. Lawler of 953 for the Democratic nomination.

The Missing Counties.

The missing counties are Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching and Rice. Three of these are known to favor Eberhart, while Rice was carried by Lee and will nearly offset the others. Cook is so small as to have little effect on the result. The Lee plurality will be in excess of 16,000. The remaining counties will increase Hammond's lead over Lawler, and it probably will exceed 1,000.

On account of the lack of complete returns the board adjourned, subject to call. It consists of Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state and chairman; Chief Justice C. L. Brown and Justice Andrew Holt of the supreme court, and Judges W. L. Kelly and H. R. Brill of the Ramsey county district court.

Block May Protest.

Julius H. Block of Duluth, former state treasurer, who ran a strong third in the republican contest for state auditor, sprang a surprise on the board with a telegram protesting against his elimination from the race. "I have reason to believe," said the telegram, "that I have received enough second choice votes to insure my nomination. These votes should be counted. I protest against my being dropped arbitrarily on the returns from the first choice votes."

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Republican.		Democrat.	
Counties—	Eberhart.	Lee.	Hammond.	Lawler.
Aitkin	482	1,002	85	63
Anoka	532	754	91	58
Becker	1,050	1,088	118	78
Benton	570	483	243	176
Big Stone	453	667	115	128
Blue Earth	1,494	1,850	1,181	180
Brown	758	790	880	181
Carlton	450	627	100	50
Carver	750	345	144	246
Cass	647	782	78	43
Chippewa	480	909	112	63
Chisago	715	803	58	38
Clay	1,180	1,280	150	66
Clearwater	315	476	28	8
Cottonwood	380	918	93	20
Crow Wing	1,096	988	97	146
Dakota	859	738	313	780
Dodge	256	575	60	12
Douglas	780	1,236	106	58
Faribault	383	694	195	17
Fillmore	1,036	1,513	135	98
Freeborn	1,003	1,088	191	67
Goodhue	1,022	2,113	166	154
Grant	432	732	85	24
Hennepin	14,751	17,281	2,856	2,526
Houston	804	874	154	141
Hubbard	456	624	90	58
Isanti	496	671	24	4
Jackson	419	778	218	34
Kanabec	335	618	21	14
Kandiyohi	742	1,536	73	26
Kittson	453	806	94	46
Lac qui Parle	466	1,116	31	14
Lake	302	207	29	14
Le Sueur	803	1,225	527	672
Lincoln	316	542	68	106
Lyon	300	1,195	116	58
McLeod	301	438	225	183
Mahnomen	200	283	63	46
Marshall	778	1,122	114	69
Martin	524	860	301	42
Meeker	776	1,316	169	150
Mille Lacs	377	578	40	23
Morrison	759	754	468	465
Mower	973	1,210	130	84
Murray	480	616	308	86
Nicollet	560	690	105	73
Nobles	339	645	209	66
Norman	383	1,042	84	25
Olmsted	1,017	1,532	229	211
Otter Tail	948	2,198	234	102
Pennington	480	875	95	22
Pine	396	702	102	78
Pipestone	490	542	106	54
Polk	1,490	2,090	202	104
Pope	605	1,032	40	28
Ramsey	8,103	4,014	1,755	6,258
Red Lake	393	250	67	58
Redwood	553	903	228	81
Renville	820	1,423	128	131
Rock	320	427	186	9
Roseau	803	655	92	56
St. Louis	7,670	5,230	1,104	683
Scott	550	313	342	588
Sherburne	485	701	40	13
Sibley	640	715	178	254
Stearns	1,528	1,123	857	777
Steele	504	921	450	212
Stevens	267	381	68	163
Swift	505	885	157	111
Todd	817	1,895	198	98
Traverse	324	479	124	68
Wabasha	722	875	627	544
Wadena	348	491	55	51
Waseca	706	1,003	278	334
Washington	1,030	770	101	234
Watonwan	519	743	239	23
Wilkin	308	593	70	46
Winona	1,411	1,534	840	968
Wright	1,028	1,811	177	111
Yellow Med.	509	1,300	64	42
Total	82,131	98,611	21,137	20,184

Returns on all other candidates for state office have not change the results. Lyndon A. Smith, attorney general, leads James A. Manahan by thousands of votes.

Justice Bunn of the supreme court and Judge Johnson of Red Wing, are the nominees for the office of associate justice.

To Prevent Corners in Grain.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—The fourth attempt of cash grain receivers to bring about the legalizing of the delivery of grain in cars on contracts during the last three business days of the month was carried to a successful conclusion when members of the board of trade, by a vote of 294 to 271, adopted an amendment to the by-laws. This, it is believed, will prevent the skyrocketing of prices in futures during the last day of the month and also will prove a preventive against corners.

Kansas Rivers Out of Banks.

Kansas City, June 24.—Swollen by the heaviest rains in years, dozens of creeks and rivers in northeast Kansas have left their banks and flooded the surrounding country. In the vicinity of Potter, Kansas, 14 inches of rain is reported and at Valley Falls the precipitation amounted to 9⅜ inches. Railroad traffic has been demoralized and many towns are isolated as the result of water-covered tracks and destroyed bridges. Whole wheat fields were swept away, corn damaged, and live stock lost south of Atchison.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

ITASCA TO HAVE GOOD ROADS

Contracts Awarded Which Assure Completion of Duluth-St. Vincent Highway in County.

Grand Rapids.—The commissioners of Itasca county have awarded the contracts which practically complete the Duluth-St. Vincent road. That portion of the highway from Wawina eastward to the St. Louis county line was awarded to Louis Leimer of Cloquet at a contract price of $8,000.

The road from Spring Lake to Rice Lake, a distance of nine miles, was awarded to A. A. Mitchell for $13,000. This road connects at the east end with the Deer River-Northome road, and at the western terminus with the International Falls road. The letting of the work from Wawina to the St. Louis county line finishes the contracts for the Duluth-St. Vincent line through Itasca county.

Of the $300,000 bond issue of last year for the purpose of constructing highways in the county, there now remains unappropriated the sum of $50,000. The disposition of this sum was provided by stipulation in the bonds sold, as follows: Twenty thousand dollars to be expended on the Ardenhurst Moose Park road, $20,000 on the Taconite-Keewatin road, and $10,000 on the Effie-Busticogin road. According to the terms of the bonds sold this $50,000 cannot be used in any other manner.

ANOTHER MINE FOR CROSBY

Property to Be Worked Adjoins Platted Portion of the Village.

Crosby.—Rumors that a shaft would be sunk and active mining operations pursued on the Hans Anderson property, adjoining the platted portion of the village of Crosby, have been confirmed and Crosby will have another large underground mine within its limits before another year.

Officials of the Merrimac Mining company, which has leased the Hans Anderson and Chisholm & Williams forties and the south half of the southwest quarter of section one, say that as soon as the Northern Pacific Railway completes a spur track into the properties, work will be commenced on the sinking of a shaft and the mine will be put on a producing basis as early as possible.

John A. Savage, for seven years general superintendent of the Shenango Furnace company's mines in the Lake Superior district, but who recently resigned to organize the John A. Savage company, is president and treasurer of the Merrimac Mining company, and associated with him are men who have the financial backing to develop the new mine on a broad basis.

LAKEFIELD IS IMPROVING

Much Building in Progress—Market Day Feature Also Taken Up by Progressive Town.

Lakefield. — Lakefield is experiencing another year of heavy building and improvements. William Mueller's brick block, Sokolik's store building and James Rost's implement warehouse are recent additions.

Lakefield is just beginning to hold market days, under the management of the Commercial club. An automobile parade, baseball games, street sports, speaking and music with a special feature of the affair being a street auction of farm products.

The continued wet weather had a depressing effect on business, as all lowlands are under water, and creeks, ponds and lakes are very high. The prospects for a good crop have not been bright under these conditions.

The public school playground and the improvements to the city park under the direction of the Ladies' Civic club are progressing nicely. The work is being done by free donations of time and material by the business and laboring men of the town, all of whom seem to be taking a strong interest.

Saloon Men Get Rehearing.

Washington.—Saloonkeepers in Minnesota counties formed from Indian lands have been given a rehearing on the supreme court's decision, which upheld the government's authority to forbid the sale of liquor there. Rehearing acts as a stay of execution.

Endeavorers Close Sessions.

Hastings.—Rev. John Pollock of Belfast, Ireland, president of the European Christian Endeavor union, was the principal speaker at the closing sessions of the state Christian Endeavor convention here Sunday. At the meeting presided over by J. C. Thomas of Minneapolis, Dr. Pollock spoke on "Sabbath Observance." At the evening service he described the growth and present place of the Christian Endeavor in the British Isles and on the continent.

5,000 Finns at Picnic.

Virginia. — Nearly five thousand Finnish people from upper Minnesota, Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin, gathered at Ely lake for their annual summer picnic. A parade moved from the city to the lake, over three thousand participating. Concerts, in which musical organizations from the peninsula, Manitoba and Ontario took part, added to the affair. "Daniel Hjort," a Finnish play, was presented at the auditorium and Monday evening the "Poor Shepherds" was put on.

SMALL VILLAGE IS INUNDATED

Cloudburst in Southern Minnesota Turns Streets Into Mill Races —No Fatalities.

Winona, Minn., June 23.—Large damage is reported from various portions of Southern Minnesota, as the result of heavy rains Sunday. The most serious, and at the same time attended with the most miraculous escape from serious loss, was at Minnesota City, a village of some 200 people six miles north of here.

Rollingstone creek, on which Minnesota City is located, overflowed its banks following a cloudburst about 5 o'clock, causing a mill dam half a mile above the town to go out. The water in the creek is said to have raised at the rate of more than three feet an hour.

Two great channels were cut through the streets of the village, each from 20 to 25 feet deep and from 75 to 100 feet wide, yet not a building was damaged.

One is a raging river more than 20 feet deep and nearly 75 feet wide.

Farmers throughout this part of the state report considerable loss to stock by the storm.

LULL COSTS STATE $250,000

Revenue From Ore Mines to Be Short This Year Because of Inactivities.

St. Paul.—The lack of activity on the Iron Range this season, due to the small demand for iron products at the Eastern mills, will cost the state at least $250,000.

Last year the state mines produced nearly 3,000,000 tons of ore, the royalties amounting to nearly $750,000. This year the production will not exceed 2,000,000 tons, which will bring in only $500,000 in royalties to the permanent school fund.

These estimates were made by J. P. Funk, mineral lands clerk in the office of State Auditor S. G. Iverson.

Mr. Funk's records show that up to June 7 the total shipments from state mines amounted to only 250,000 tons, while at the same period last year they had reached the 500,000 ton mark.

Only five state mines are being operated, while last year on June 7 there were twelve from which ore was being dug.

FIVE KILLED IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis.—An increase of the death list from two to five is a strong probability now many hours after Tuesday night's 70-mile gale that swept the Minneapolis park lakes, destroying $300,000 worth of property and injuring scores.

Charles Finn, 21 years old, is the addition to the missing. He was to have gone canoeing at Harriet Tuesday night with an unidentified St. Paul girl. She, too, may have perished.

Louis Grams and Margaret Kelly, whose overturned canoe was found, are still missing. Parents of each believe them drowned.

The body of Loretta Grams of Jordan, Minn., was recovered 15 minutes after dragging of the lake started.

Brothers Lost in Swamps.

Grand Rapids.—Two brothers by the name of Shaffer have been lost for a week in the swamps of Busticagon township. Deputy Sheriff Charles Gunderson went to direct a search for them. The men but recently moved into the section, which is sparsely settled and full of swamps. They are known to have left home over a week ago, and as no trace or word has been received from them, it is feared they are unable to find their way back.

600 Attend Summer School.

St. Cloud.—With over 500 on the opening day and an increase in the enrollment daily since the first class was called a week ago, the St. Cloud normal summer school enrollment is near the 600 mark and establishes a new attendance record for summer. The students are chiefly teachers in the rural schools who are taking advantage of the opportunity to advance themselves toward a higher grade teachers' certificate.

Auto Upsets; Couple Pinned.

Fairmont.—Lester Hite, a young man of Estherville, Ia., was killed in an auto accident at Sherburne. He was riding with a Miss Tenhoff, who asked for permission to run the car. Hite consented and after running the machine about town at pretty high speed, the girl lost control and it turned turtle, pinning the occupants underneath. Hite was crushed to death and Miss Tenhoff seriously hurt.

Trobec Resigns as Bishop.

St. Cloud.—Rt. Rev. James Trobec, bishop of St. Cloud, one of the oldest and best known Catholic prelates of the Northwest, received word from Rome today of the acceptance of his resignation. He desired to retire in favor of a younger man. He is 76 years old.

Reward for "Bearded Bandit."

Minneapolis, June 23. — The bold hold-up man, known locally as the "bearded bandit," who has robbed a dozen or more stores in the outlying districts within the past two months during early evening business hours, is still at large.

Every city detective is detailed to find the man who shot and killed John E. Erickson in the John E. Erickson & Son shoe store, Saturday night and $600 reward is offered for his capture.

Terrier Carries Dismembered Body.

Brainerd.—A fox terrier, carrying the dismembered body of a baby girl from a swamp, brought to light a murder in Byron township, 12 miles northeast of Staples. Later the dog brought to the 2-year-old son of a farmer an arm which had been chopped from the body.

Winona.—Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, bishop of Winona, will leave Winona soon for his second official trip to Rome, where he will have audience with Pope Pius X.

WISCONSIN STORM COSTS LIVES OF 12

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF MILLION DOLLARS AND FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN

Watertown, S. D., Gradually Recovering From Tornado That Swept Three States With Disastrous Results.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26. — Five dead, seven fatally hurt and from 25 to 50 seriously injured, besides a property loss amounting to $1,000,000, is a result of the tornado and storm that swept through Wisconsin Wednesday.

Wire Lines Down.

Telegraph and telephone wires were down in the northern part of the state and it is impossible to secure a detailed account of the storm. Many cities are still isolated from civilization and no reports have been received.

Following is a partial estimate of the damage:

Damage in Wisconsin.

Winnebago county fair grounds, $50,000; buildings in Outagamie county, $20,000; buildings at La Crosse, $25,000; Pewakee Ice company0, Tower, $4,000; buildings near Green Bay, $25,000; property damaged at Oshkosh, $20,000; property about Rio, $5,000; property in and near Green Lake, $20,000; loss in city of Fond du Lac, $50,000; damage at Watertown, $25,000; casino in Sheboygan harbor, $2,000; property near Waukesha, $5,000; Rock county damage, $10,000; vicinity of Portage, $50,000; estimated loss in Milwaukee, $50,000.

Wild Animals Escape.

When the storm struck Milwaukee it carried away the tents of the Beverung Bros. circus and the animals escaped. A panic ensued in the near part of the city and it was several hours before the animals were finally captured. The owners of the circus say they will be compelled to drop the business because of their loss.

No rain accompanied the storm in Milwaukee. It came up suddenly and lasted only 20 minutes. Signs were blown down and windows were broken in the down town district. A new school house in course of construction and several houses were thrown in the street.

The damage done to crops cannot be estimated.

Results of Storm.

At Berlin the court house was blown down and two men taking refuge underneath were injured by falling timbers.

At Oconomowoc the hands were blown off the town clock.

At Oshkosh no reports of deaths have been received.

The grounds of the Winnebago fair association and the Wisconsin base ball grounds were badly damaged. One man was killed Wednesday night cleaning up the debris by grasping a live wire.

Reports from Tomah and Sparta are to the effect that one of these cities suffered greatly from the storm. It is known that at Sparta a large grain elevator was blown down and its contents distributed over the country for a distance of 10 miles.

Watertown Is Recovering.

Watertown, S. D.—Watertown is gradually recovering from the shock of the storm. A district 16 blocks long and three blocks wide in the residential portion in the southern part of city, which was razed by the storm is being patrolled by police.

The sight is an appalling one by daylight. Beautiful homes lay in huge masses of wreckage or have been hurled hundreds of feet away. When the full force of the storm could be seen it was miraculous that but one life had been lost. Buildings were hurled about in a most promiscuous manner while in one or two instances telephone poles were driven into homes.

C. J. Sly, a brakeman for the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, found two Ford automobiles in his front yard.

House Blown Across Street.

The home of Clinton Coe, exalted ruler of the Elks, was lifted from its foundation and hurled across the street a mass of ruins. Family had taken to basement for safety and were left standing there without protection from heavy rains which followed.

The Commercial club and city commissioners have started a relief fund of $10,000 with which to care for those who lost everything and the money is coming in rapidly, not only from business men of that place, but from others about state at large.

Webster in Storm's Path.

Webster, S. D.—Eight horses were killed, 15 barns destroyed and 12 buildings badly damaged in the tornado that struck this town.

Four "Dynamiters" Freed.

Washington, June 25.—President Wilson commuted to expire at once the sentences imposed on Michael J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa.; Frank H. Painter of Omaha, Neb.; Fred J. Mooney of Duluth, Minn., and William Shupe of Chicago, all convicted in the "dynamite conspiracy" cases. Clemency for John H. Barry and Paul J. Norris, both of St. Louis, was withheld, while they have opportunity to submit separate petitions. The other defendants out on bail must go to the federal penitentiary today.

Calls Bacteria Animals.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 25.— Bacteria cannot be classified as belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Contrary to all text books on the subject and established opinion, bacteria are more akin to the animal kingdom, according to Dr. Victor Vaughn, president of the American Medical association, who spoke at the largest of the many symposiums held by the physicians here. Experiments, Dr. Vaughn said, show that bacteria do not contain cellulose cells, which are always present in vegetable organisms.

FOR THE BEST SHORTCAKE

Recipe From New England, Where It Is Said the Delicacy Was First Made.

It is said that strawberry shortcake originated in New England and wild strawberries were first used in it. If you have eaten such a shortcake, made where "the wild strawberries grow," you know how superior it is to the ordinary kind. However, we must content ourselves with cultivated berries. Reserve enough of the finest berries from two quarts to cover the top of your cake. Cut the remaining berries in half, or slice if large; sugar well and stand for an hour, at least. Make your cake with three pints of sifted pastry flour, three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and a teaspoonful of salt sifted in. Rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of lard. Mix it with a pint of milk with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Three teaspoonfuls of baking powder may replace the cream of tartar and soda. Roll or pat out half an inch thick, and bake in either one or two cakes in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. Split the cake open—do not cut it—as soon as baked, as cutting while hot will make it heavy. Butter both top and bottom portions and spread each with a thick layer of berries; put together and serve with good rich cream—plain. Use whipped cream only for sweet strawberry cake.

FOR BUSY HOUSEWIVES

Knives which have been used for onions and smell of them can be cleaned by drawing them through a piece of carrot two or three times.

To remove hot-water marks from japanned trays use sweet oil. Rub it in well till all marks disappear, then polish the tray with dry flour and a soft cloth.

When gilt frames or molding of rooms have specks of dirt from flies and other causes upon them they may be cleaned with white of egg applied with a camel-hair brush.

Peel onions from the root upward and they will not make your eyes smart.

Save cold tea left from supper and use in place of water on your house plants.

Starch should be mixed with soapy water, for thus the linen will have a more glossy appearance and be less likely to stick to the iron.

Silver teapots that have not been used for some time get musty and so give a peculiar flavor. This can be prevented by putting a lump of sugar into the pot before putting away.

Poor Man's Mushrooms.

Radishes have always been considered good only to eat raw. Try the following when mushrooms are at a premium: Peel and slice large radishes, and when you put your steak in the pan turn in the sliced radishes and allow them to cook in the juice of the steak until quite brown. Before taking them out put in a generous piece of butter. Season with salt and pepper. They can hardly be detected from the real article.

Radishes are always very good when boiled as turnips. Boil until very soft, season, mash and cream.—Delineator.

Cornstarch Fig Pudding.

Three cupfuls milk, one-half cupful cornstarch, one-fourth cupful sugar, one-fourth level teaspoonful salt, whites two eggs, six figs sliced and cut in small pieces. Scald the milk in double boiler. Mix cornstarch, sugar and milk. Add to the hot milk and stir until thick and smooth. Add the figs, cover and cook for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat the whites of eggs stiff and add the hot mixture gradually, beating it in. Pour into mold wet with cold water and chill. Serve with cream. May be served hot if desired.

Scalloped Mutton.

Cut cold mutton into thin little pieces. For each cupful of meat add one-half teaspoonful of salt and bit of pepper. Butter a baking dish, cover bottom with bread crumbs, then a layer of meat, with a little gravy or tomato sauce. Continue until dish is full. Cover top with thin slices of raw potato, dot with butter, cover close and bake 45 minutes; uncover and brown 15 minutes.

Baked Sliced Ham.

Place in baking pan a slice of ham cut one inch thick; if the ham is not mild it should be soaked in cold water an hour. Sprinkle on top a little powdered mustard, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, add little water and bake about forty minutes, basting often. Add a little boiling water to the gravy, but do not thicken.

Fat on Broth.

To remove the fat from broth or soup it is not necessary to allow it to become cold as is usually done. Instead place a fine wire sieve on ice until it is thoroughly cooled, and pour the liquid through this. If the liquid is partially cooled the fat will solidify on the cold wire and the broth will be ready for immediate use.

Strawberry Punch.

Hull and wash one quart ripe strawberries and half a pint raspberries. Crush together and strain juice through a sieve. Make a sirup of two cupfuls sugar and 1½ cupfuls water. Mix with the juice and sirup a large tumbler port wine. Keep on ice for several hours. Serve in small glasses, with lady fingers.

Hickory Nut Cake.

Beat well together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and one-half cupful of butter. Add three-quarters of a cupful of milk and the white of two eggs, two cupfuls of flour in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been mixed. One cupful of floured and coarsely chopped nuts. The more nuts the richer the cake.

Grapefruit Salad.

To use grapefruit as a salad remove the pulp from the rind and add to lettuce leaves with chopped nuts or celery. Serve with either mayonnaise or French dressing.

MRS. WINN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be Restored to Health.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The doctors told me I would never be a mother. Every month the pains were so bad that I could not bear my weight on one foot. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and had not finished the first bottle when I felt greatly relieved and I took it until it made me sound and well, and I now have two fine baby girls. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for what it has done for me. I always speak a word in favor of your medicine to other women who suffer when I have an opportunity."—Mrs. H. T. WINN, 125 Freemont Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Read What Another Woman says:

Cumming, Ga.—"I tell some suffering woman every day of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for me. I could not eat or sleep, had a bad stomach and was in misery all the time. I could not do my housework or walk any distance without suffering great pain. I tried doctors' medicines and different patent medicines but failed to get relief. My husband brought home your Vegetable Compound and in two weeks I could eat anything, could sleep like a healthy baby, and walk a long distance without feeling tired. I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did, and you are at liberty to use this letter."—Mrs. CHARLIE BAGLEY, R. 3, Cumming, Ga.

BUSINESS AND THE TARIFF

Secretary McAdoo Tells a Little Story to Illustrate What He Thinks Effect Will Be.

Since both the tariff and the currency bills came within the scope of the treasury department, it is natural that newspaper men should go there to query the chiefs with questions about their probable effect on business.

"Boys," said Secretary McAdoo recently, "there's nothing to it. The country has been subjected to revisions before, and always has survived them successfully. Generally speaking, the attitude of business is of receptive indifference toward the changes that have been made, because business men have made up their minds not to let such things interfere with their business. It is just like Freddy. Do you know about him?

"One day Freddy's mother said: 'Freddy, if you are not a good boy tonight you'll go to bed without your dinner.'

"'Ma,' shouted businesslike Freddy, 'what we goin' to have for dinner?'"—The Sunday Magazine.

No More.

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy's daring presence at the wedding of Huerta's son is only another proof of a brave woman's pluck.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, at the Colony club in New York, derided one day the idea that woman was weak, or cowardly, or that she need ever play a limited part in the world's affairs.

"Well," said a lady of the old school, "I know one thing woman can't do. She can't reform a man after marriage."

"No?" Mrs. O'Shaughnessy said. "No? And yet I know many a married man who in his bachelor days smoked 25-cent cigars."

There are 140 savings banks in New York state.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Domestic Hostilities.

"So Mrs. Finnerty's man has enlisted and gone to the front to fight?"

"Sure; it was the only way the poor man could think of to get any peace and quiet."

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentgood

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

1913 RECORD **Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada**

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 26–1914.

Modern Femininism.

Two girls were sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes through long tubes of gold and amber.

The first girl said pensively, swaying her pretty foot in and out of her slashed skirt:

"Do you believe, dear, that we should work for our husbands?"

"You bet I do!" the second girl answered. "You just bet I do!"

"I mean after we're married," said the first girl.

"Oh," said the other "after we're married, certainly not!"

ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Lock Box 35, Maurice, Ia.—"In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, age five years, had a breaking out on her lip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly, made worse by her scratching it. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at night. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone.

"I wrote and received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which we used according to directions, and they gave instant relief, so we bought some more. It gradually grew better. We kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in three or four months the child was entirely cured." (Signed) Mr. Henry Prins, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Their Class.

"Pop, who are the underworld?"

"My son, they are the rest of the world to aviators."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Apple wood is the favorite material for ordinary saw handles, and some goes into so-called brier pipes.

Libby's Pork and Beans

Delicious - Nutritious

Plump and nut-like in flavor, thoroughly cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appetizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either hot or cold.

Insist on Libby's

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Libby's
Pork and Beans

SLIPS FOR FURNITURE

ARE NOW MADE WITH AN EYE TO ARTISTIC EFFECT.

In This They Differ From Those in General Use in the Past—General Directions for Making Them Successfully.

Do you remember the slips that mother used to make? Brown they were, with little narrow red stripes and sometimes alternating twills! How ugly they were! And with every year's doing-up they got uglier—with their yoke all ironed out of shape and their flounces askew and their buttons gaping in the back!

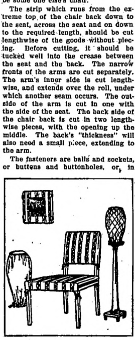
They were the kind mother used to make, writes Ethel Davis Seal in the Washington Star. She is making a different kind now, and with such great success that she has passed the secret on to me!

First of all, they virtually are made on the furniture. A piece of the material is pinned on the part of the chair one has decided to start with, and after it is carefully fitted, it is cut the shape, leaving plenty of allowance for seams. In this way one should carefully do the whole chair, sewing the various pieces together as one gets them cut and trying on many times, in order to insure a perfect fit. Sometimes it is found easier to do all the basting before any part is removed; for others, working with a preliminary paper pattern may seem easier.

It is especially necessary to have looseness in a slip cover; there must be plenty of "give" to it. Otherwise, when one sits on it, it is apt to burst open, which would be most disconcerting, particularly if it happened to be some one else's chair.

The strip which runs from the extreme top of the chair back down to the seat, across the seat and on down to the required length, should be cut lengthwise of the goods without piecing. Before cutting, it should be tucked well into the crease between the seat and the back. The narrow fronts of the arms are cut separately. The arm's inner side is cut lengthwise, and extends over the roll, under which another seam occurs. The outside of the arm is cut in one with the side of the seat. The back side of the chair back is cut in two lengthwise pieces, with the opening up the middle. The back's "thickness" will also need a small piece, extending to the arm.

The fasteners are balls and sockets, or buttons and buttonholes, or, in some instances, little bows. The balls and sockets are used for the back openings or for little tabs when seam openings are used.



SEEK COMFORT IN BLOUSES

Women This Season Refuse to Wear Anything Heavy During the Heated Season.

Blouses of flesh color net or chiffon are worn as the season advances. Plain linings of flesh color are worn under colored or lace blouses.

Blouses become more and more ethereal as summer approaches, and, while many vivid hues are noted, the fabrics are more and more cobwebby; two or three of this sheer material must be worn, one over the other, or the camisole beneath must have some substance for decency's sake, but, even so, these lingerie combinations are delightfully cool and comfortable.

The rejuvenated blouse reintroduced this season is finished with an elastic band around the waist line, which has the advantage of distributing the fulness properly and taking away the "tail" of the blouse, which would be top bulky to suit present requirements below the waist line.

Combinations of Crepe de Chine.

The upper part of these little garments is of lace and is jointed to the lower part with a crepe de chine covered cord. The lower part of the crepe is made with a seam in the front, one on each side, and in the back. The seams are jointed with hemstitching and the bottom is finished with lace. The shoulder straps are of wash ribbon.

BLOUSE NOT A SHIRT WAIST

There Is Much Distinction Between the Two, Though It Seems to Be Seldom Recognized.

Have you noticed that we rarely speak or read of a shirt waist? In illustrated advertisements of ready-made clothing we see pictured some simple, washable waists, but we learn that they are "blouses." There is a real distinction, though, besides the name. The blouse may have all the engaging plainness of the shirt waist, yet there is a difference, unobtrusive, though decided. For one thing, the shirt waist was always starched, while the blouse is quite guiltless of any stiffening whatever, unless it be a little weak gum water, enough only to replace the finish that gives voiles and lawns the look of goods fresh from the manufacturer, says the Woman's World. Even this weak solution of gum arabic is not used for cotton crepes, so popular this year.

Sleeves are a sort of date-mark on a waist, for it is here fashion begins to make her changes. The sleeve that has had an unusually long lease of life is the kimono. Though we are willing to change, we part with it reluctantly, and its immediate successors are modifications of the same idea, though none of them is so easily or so quickly made.

Handsome Waistcoats.

White kid waistcoats are very smart looking, especially when the buttons are sealing-wax red and the fronts and points piped in the same color. Beautiful bits of brocade are made into waistcoats. In fact, it seems as though one had but to find a nice "bit" for the vest or front of one's gown or costume and work the rest up to it. For this reason pieces of fine colored needlework or antique embroidery are in much demand.

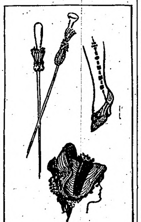
Matching Hairpins.

For women whose hair is neither blonde nor brunette but of a between shade the ordinary shiny, black hairpins or gilt pins are too conspicuous. For their use there has been put on the market a bronzed pin.

MEANT FOR THE BRIDESMAID

La Tosca Sticks Have Returned to Favor With the Pompadour Silks and Quaint Draperies.

One of the prettiest touches of the modish toilet for the bridesmaid are the dainty La Tosca sticks which have returned to us with pompadour silks and quaint draperies. They are usually white, as the ones shown in the drawing, and are decorated with arrangements of silk and flowers. One of the sticks shown has a plaiting of pink silk girdled with a wreath of tiny pink roses. A knot of the roses holds a loop of blue silk cord on the other stick. Something new in hosiery is shown here. This may be obtained in white with pink, blue or black with white. The quaint hat is a plateau shape of white Neapolitan trimmed with broad pink ribbon and pink flowers.



EASY TO ATTACH OR REMOVE

Clever Girl Has Devised Scheme That Will Add Materially to Life of Slipper Bows.

"What are you doing today, Sally?" I asked. Sally Carver, who is twenty, is much interested in "wearables." Now she was on the piazza, enjoying the June air, while she worked with some footwear.

"Summer is here and I am getting my low shoes and my white and tan stockings ready to wear. The hose are all mended and now I am fixing up a 'stunt' to make the ornamental bows on my slippers easy to put on and take off. Otherwise the ribbons are in the way when polishing the tan low shoes or whitening these canvas pumps.

"See? I am sewing two little snap fasteners on the back of each bow. And sockets to match on each pair of shoes.

"Then tan low shoes are a little loose at the heel and the rubbing quickly wears holes in the heels of the stockings. I am not crazy about darning and a mended heel is so conspicuous! So I have cut these narrow strips of felt, each about two inches long. I shall glue a strip inside the back of each shoe. The shoes will fit more snugly and cease rubbing. Velvet could be used just as well."—From the Housewife's Calendar in Woman's World.

Youth's Silver Threads.

Gray hair is now the fashion. I have noticed many women on the fashionable promenades with young, fresh complexions and gray or white hair.

But the great problem is whether the hair should be dressed high or not.

This is the question both women and hairdressers are asking, and this query is now being decided in Paris, whither the best hairdressing experts have gone.

"The high hairdressing is very difficult to arrange," I was told yesterday. "It is almost impossible to dress the hair oneself, and a frame and a quantity of hair are necessary, also.

"Matrons have welcomed the high pompadour coiffure, as the low hairdressing with the flat design over the forehead is really not suitable for them—it is not sufficiently dignified.

"All the hairdressing now shown is high, but by this time next week it may all be altered, if Paris decides otherwise."

Women are taking a pride in gray hairs. There is practically little dyeing of the natural hair nowadays, and gray hair is very fashionable.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Yellow and Red.

Amber beads and amber buttons are used on red gowns a great deal just now, and though the combination does not sound particularly pleasing it is astonishingly attractive in reality. The amber seems to bring out the warmth of the red and it reflects a sort of firelike glow.

THOUGHT HER A FOREIGNER

Mrs. Petrowsky Was Unused to Words Employed by Volunteer Social Worker.

The trained social worker was "breaking in" a volunteer, and so she escorted her on her first round of visits.

"Ask questions about their husbands and children," she prompted, outside of Mrs. Petrowsky's door. "They can understand those, and they like to answer, and we get the information we need at the same time."

So, as soon as the preliminaries were over, the volunteer turned to the lady of the house with her best society smile.

"Has your husband regular employment at present, Mrs. Petrowsky?" she inquired.

Mrs. Petrowsky looked blank. The volunteer raised her voice, and spoke more slowly:

"Has your—husband—regular—employment—at present?" she reiterated.

"Huh?" asked Mrs. Petrowsky, stupidly.

"Has—your—husband—" began the volunteer for the third time, still more loudly.

The social worker interrupted with a friendly smile. "The lady wants to know," she explained, quietly, "has your old man got a steady job?"

Mrs. Petrowsky beamed with delight. "Oh, ya! Oh, ya!" she assented, with many nods of relief. "Steady job by railroad, ya. What land she come off, her?"—Youth's Companion.

Sawing the Wood.

It was only on rare occasions that Mrs. Cutler, a kind-faced old lady, accepted invitations to dine out. Upon repeated invitations of her friends, the Joslins, however, she consented to attend a little informal dinner they were giving, accompanied by her daughter.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Cutler was quite deaf and consequently could not enter into the general conversation. She was engaged in cutting a piece of steak when her daughter turned to her and said:

"Mother, dear, why are you so quiet?"

"I'm all right," responded mother, with a sunny smile, "while you talk, Mabel, I say nothing but saw wood."

Mistaken in the Portrait.

Menzel, the German artist, was a regular patron of a certain Berlin wine shop. One day a man and wife came in and sat down at his table; and presently Menzel noticed that the woman was making fun of him.

Calmly he drew out his sketching book, gazed at the woman awhile, as if to study her face for a portrait, and then commenced to draw. Her husband immediately took notice: "I forbid you to draw a picture of my wife. Stop it!" he exclaimed, angrily.

Menzel made a few finishing touches and then passing the sketching book over to the man, he inquired, with a laugh, "Is that your wife?" He had drawn a goose.—Youth's Companion.

Concession.

"Is this a first-class restaurant?" asked the haughty individual. "Oh, yes," answered the waiter; "but we will serve you."—Los Angeles Times.

Side Lines.

"So your husband is a shoe salesman? What does he carry on the side?"

"A porous plaster."

Drink
Coca-Cola
The thirsty one's one best beverage.
Delicious, Refreshing
Coca-Cola

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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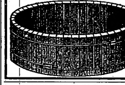

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We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY. Minneapolis, Minn.

MONARCH'S ACT SURPRISES

Old Lady Thought It Undignified That British Monarch Should Blow His Own Nose.

When King George of Great Britain came to the throne there were wild rumors that he took so little interest in horse-racing that the turf would suffer. This year, however, his majesty has attended a number of the big race meetings.

One recalls the story told of an earlier royal visit to Doncaster. An old Yorkshire woman had gone on the course for the sole purpose of seeing royalty, and she called out excitedly: "Which is the king? Which is the king?"

"There he is," said some one near. "That's him with the handkerchief in his hand."

"Ah!" gasped the old lady, a touch of reverent awe in her tone.

Just then his majesty, who had a cold in the head, performed a commonplace little operation.

"Goodness me!" the old lady exclaimed aghast. "He—he blows his own nose!"

Practical Reasoning.

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depths of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.—Delineator.

Quite Different.

"Is that girl fixing records on the phonograph, affected?"

"No; merely putting on airs."

Many a fellow paints the town who wouldn't even whitewash his own fence.

Valuable Land in Egypt.

The presence in this country of Sir William Willcocks, of Assouan dam fame, and now engaged on the flood control of the Tigris-Euphrates river, is an event of more than ordinary significance, because of its bearing upon the question of the control of flood water, says the Wall Street Journal. The Nile valley irrigation works, according to Sir William, has enabled 11,000,000 people to live on 6,000,000 acres. Land, he says, in the vicinity of the Assouan dam is worth from $750 to $1,000 an acre, and they raise five hundredweight of cotton on it, which is worth $100. His view of our methods of controlling the Mississippi is of much value because of his experience in Asia and Africa. No foreigner has more studiously read the reports of our river and harbor engineers. His main suggestions are that the levees be made wider and that relief channels be provided to mitigate the strain when waters at their maximum might be carried off as a means of safety.

Shades of Mendelssohn!

In the Liverpool (England) diocese a few weeks ago a very popular wedding took place, the contracting parties being a young clergyman and the daughter of a widely known vicar.

As the happy pair left the church to the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the following remark was pathetically uttered by one working woman to another: "Just think of Miss —— having ragtime played at her wedding."

Married Men Outlive Bachelors.

The latest statistics issued by the city of Berlin show, among other things, that married men there live considerably longer on the average than bachelors. The percentage of deaths among wives, on the other hand, is greater than among spinsters, owing principally to mortality attending childbirth.—New York Times.

Post Toasties

For That Bedtime Snack

The kiddies need something that is dainty and appetizing, don't they? And you want to be sure that they have a food that is easily digested—one that will not disturb their sleep.

Post Toasties are surprisingly good at any time.

They are made of the hearts of the finest Indian corn, perfectly cooked, delicately sweetened and salted, rolled into thin, ribbony flakes and toasted to a crisp, golden brown.

They have that indescribable flavour—sweet and delicious, that so delights the taste.

Just pour from the package and add cream and sugar, or sprinkle over fresh berries or fruit.

Easy to serve and mighty good.

"The Memory Lingers"

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Speaking of Suits

ADLER'S Collegian CLOTHES

We have a new bunch of ADLERS suits on our racks that will suit both your fancy and pocketbook. We invite you to call and inspect them.

David Lazar

Shoe, Values

Real shoe values at reasonable prices is our aim. For that reason we have bought and now carry a full line of the Bradley-Metcalf shoes, the "everwear" kind.

OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.
Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

THE

DULUTH HERALD

IS THE

BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

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CIGARS
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"Doctor, I'm troubled with a terrible buzzing in my ears."

"Get a divorce."—Boston Transcript.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.77
Wheat, No. 2	.75
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.42
Oats	.29
Barley	.34
Rye	.46

The Spectator.

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Saturday June 27, 1914.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, June 24, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Targo Froisnes, of Thief River Falls, Minn., who, on April 20th., 1909, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 04741, for SW¼, Section 23, Township 153 N., Range 42 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 11th. day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tollef J. Sordal, Oscar J. Peterson Alfred Va'tinson, and Fred Dahlberg all of Thief River Falls, Minn.

—Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

First publication June 27.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA

For all classes of animals except horses, alfalfa should be cut for hay when the new shoots or stems begin to appear at the crown. These are easily seen just as they come up among the old stems at about the beginning of blossoming time. Cutting earlier than this is not desirable or profitable, since the yield will be smaller and the hay more difficult to cure. It should not be allowed to get much beyond this stage for two reasons: (1) Altho a somewhat heavier first cutting of hay can be secured by allowing it to stand longer than the time recommended, the hay is neither as palatable, nor as nutritious. (2) Leaving the first crop after it is at the proper stage to cut delays and reduces the second crop since the new shoots coming from the crown are cut off with the first crop. When alfalfa is to be fed to horses, it may be allowed to grow slightly longer than when it is to be fed to cattle, but it should never be left until the second crop is injured in cutting the first crop. —A. C. Arny, Assistant Agriculturist, University, Farm, St, Paul.

Garden Notes

For the green cabbage worm use dry Paris green dusted on cabbage when wet, or a spray made by mixing three pounds of Paris Green with fifty gallons of water and adding two or three pounds of soap. For cauliflower white hellebore should be used instead of Paris green.—Division of Entomology, University Farm, St. Paul.

The potato beetle appears in June and the plant should be sprayed immediately with a mixture of one pound of arsenate of lead, half a pound of Paris green, and twenty-five gallons of water. Respray as often as necessary. —Division of Entomology, University Farm, St. Paul,

Early Methods of Curing Skins.

The original process of curing skins was probably the simple one of cleaning and drying them. Removal of the hair by maceration in water seems to have been common among the very early tribes, and one writer has suggested that the idea was obtained from the natural process of depilation. They must certainly have been familiar with it in the case of drowned animals, where maceration can be plainly observed. Following this smoke, sour milk, oil and the brains of the animals themselves were found efficacious. Many of these primitive methods are employed in remote places at the present time.

India Ink.

In both India and China there are thousands of people who manufacture India ink as a side line to their regular business, working at it in the winter at night and on days when they are not otherwise employed. It is made by burning some kind of oil in a lamp with a very long chimney, usualy made in joints which can be taken apart for greater convenience in cleaning out the soot which makes the ink. Almost any kind of vegetable oil will answer, and in districts where petroleum is found even coal oil is used in making the cheaper grades. The best kind is made from sesame oil.—Argonaut.

Shy on B'ar Meat.

Following Frank Mayo's wonderful success in "Davy Crockett" in this country, he took his play to London, where, because it dealt with rural characters of western America, it failed to succeed. After the first night performance in London Mayo was approached by an English theatrical man.

"I say, old chap," he began, "you said something in the play about b'ar meat. In this country the bar is made either of wood or iron. What, may I ask, do you mean?"—Chicago News.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

It's the Tramp That Can a Tale Unfold.

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1913, by Associated Literary Press.

At 11 o'clock at night he stood leaning against a lamppost at an angle of forty-five degrees. Only a tramp could have maintained it a minute.

"Where I'm going to sleep tonight the devil only knows—right here, mebbe, if this old lamppost don't get tuckered out.

"Say, this touring the country hain't half bad. I wouldn't go so far as to recommended the heir to a million dollar estate to turn tramp, but at the same time I wish to say that enjoyable events are constantly happening in this profession. Perhaps the leading one is being suspected of murder. It has happened to me some five or six times, and I now look forward to it as a part and parcel of the season's program.

"There has been a murder committed in a city, a village or out in the country, and the murderer has got away. The first thing the police do, failing to find the guilty party within a few hours, is to lay the crime to tramps. Their own records would show them that the tramp class is more clear of capital crimes than almost any other, and yet the first instinct is to go for it. The call goes forth in city and village to round it up, and country constables for fifty miles around are warned to be on the lookout.

"I am plowing along a country highway or taking a nap under a tree beside the road when the heavy hand of the law is laid upon me. The constable may have five or six men at his back, all armed and all regarding me as a most desperate character. I am bound hand and foot. There is much rejoicing.

"The procession heads for the county jail and makes a triumphal entry into the town.

"If I have been captured for a murderer outside the county I am taken away after three or four days. If it is in the county I am kept in jail until the examination comes off.

"In the course of a week one of two things is sure to happen. The officers either get the right clew and I am set free or I am arraigned for examination. In the former case the sheriff comes to my cell and calls out:

"'Here, you miserable old tramp, get out of this!'

"'What for?'

"'Because I say so. You are discharged from custody. Why in the devil didn't you say you weren't guilty?'

"'But I did.'

"'Don't lie to me! Get out of this jail. People are calling me the biggest ass in the state. Get a hump on yourself!'

"Let me tell you that the dilapidated gentleman reasoned things out long ago. He is no more a criminal by instinct than any other man. He doesn't want to lose his life or liberty. He is too greedy for gain. Not a tramp in ten would quit the road if he got a legacy of $5,000. Give him sufficient for today and the morrow may go hang. He may hit back if you hit him, but he has no cause to want to murder any one. He may steal to assuage hunger, but not for profit. Now and then you hear of some tramp robbing a farmhouse. He is either drunk or a fool. No pawnbroker will take anything from him because he is a tramp. No person will buy any of his plunder for fear of being compromised. The tramp with sense in his head knows this, and if a dozen farmhouses were open to him there would be no temptation.

"Suppose that a tramp stole $25 in cash from a house. If he struck a town and went to buy a suit of clothes he'd be suspected. If he even bought a new hat or a new pair of shoes it might be made the grounds for his arrest. How would it profit him, then, to take the money?

"I have worked for a farmer for six weeks on a stretch and taken the road with $30 in my pocket. I have been arrested a day later and had to send for him to prove that I wasn't a thief. If I had a ten dollar bill in my pocket I might walk 200 miles and not find anybody to change it for me. I once found a twenty dollar bill on the streets of a town. I carried that bill with me for four months and then at last gave a tin peddler $2 premium to change it. He felt sure that I had stolen it, but decided to take chances.

"Three years ago in Connecticut a farmer's barn was robbed of fifty bushels of oats one night. His own bags were used to sack them up. The team used to draw them away was followed for six miles. I was within ten miles of the site of the robbery that night and next day I was arrested as the robber. I was held in jail for a week before being examined to allow of the sheriff working up the case, but when things finally came to a head you ought to have heard the justice score him. He was a man of sense, he was, and he made the sheriff out a born fool within ten minutes. If I stole the oats I must have stolen a team to draw them away. Who had lost a team? It would have taken two men to sack and load the oats. Where was the other man?

"Oh, yes, there are events in the life of every dilapidated gentleman on the road, and the moral lesson to be drawn from most of them is in his favor. He does less lying than any salesman, less stealing than confidential clerks, and, as for immorality, your millionaire is convicted of it oftener than your tramp."

INDOLENCE.

If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature do you imagine I shall answer pride or luxury or ambition or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest.—Johann von Zimmermann.

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You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

THE POPULAR BANANA.

BREAKFAST MENU.
Steamed Apples. Maple Sauce.
Cereal With Cream.
Poached Eggs. Ham Toast.
Coffee.

BANANAS, being cheap and wholesome and praised for their food values, the fruit should be more popular than it is. Several delicious ways of serving it are described here.

Banana and Pineapple.

Banana Meringue.—Place in a dish several bananas peeled and cut lengthwise then across. Pour over them lemon and pineapple juice, one part of lemon to two parts of pineapple. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake for one-half hour. Take from the oven, cover with meringue and brown delicately in a cool oven.

Bananas In Gelatin.—Dissolve one box of gelatin in a cup of water. Scald a quart of milk and add two cups of sugar. Thin the gelatin with some of the hot milk. Strain and let simmer ten minutes; pour into a bowl to cool. Peel five bananas, break into pieces and stir into the mixture when it begins to set. Serve with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Served on Sponge Cakes.

Banana Fluff.—Slice six large bananas, sprinkling them with sugar and grated cocoanut, and then mash them to a pulp. Fold in the well beaten whites of two eggs. Turn into the freezer, turning the crank about five minutes; then add a half pint of whipped cream; the juice of one orange may be used. Freeze very hard and pack in small molds and serve on small squares of sponge cake that have been spread with red currant or bar le duc jelly.

Chartreuse of Banana.—Peel six bananas and cut into disks. Prepare some lemon jelly and dip the banana slices into this. Arrange them on the sides and bottom of a mold and sprinkle pistachio nuts between the banana rounds. When the jelly is about to set fold in a quarter pint of whipped cream. Add the remainder of the bananas sliced. Pour into the mold and when thoroughly set turn out on a glass dish.

Anna Thompson

The Greater Need.

"And now they've started a company to insure people against lack of employment."

"H'm! What we need is a company to insure against having to work."—Lustige Blatter.

A Comparison.

A diamond with a flaw is better than a common stone without any imperfections.—Chinese Proverb.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visiting members cordially invited.
Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

**Groceries, Confectionary
Stationery, Kitchen Utensils**

Good values—reasonable prices and prompt service is our aim

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

CENTRAL HOTEL

Under New Management

Everything new clean and up-to-date.
Meals served at all hours.
Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.

Your Patronage Solicited

MRS. J CARLSON

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

His Interpretation.

"What is your alma mater, Mr. Nurich?" "Well, if you insist I'll take a cigar."—Buffalo Express.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914. NUMBER 51

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

New potatoes and cabbages at —
adv J-13 Jackson Bros.

Miss Mabel Alfson was a Thief River visitor, Tuesday.

Chas. Pitkin was a passenger on the north-bound train, Saturday.

Mrs. A. F. Hall was at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Jens Sorlein left Thursday evening for his home at Bode, Iowa, to spend the Fourth.

Mrs. A. S. Wilson and daughter Hazel, were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

John Sjoberg, of Wyandotte, was a passenger on the north-bound train, Thursday.

Elmer Brink has accepted a position as helper in a barber shop at Middle River.

Chas. Patterson left Monday to attend a grain dealers convention at Duluth.

Olga Swenson came up from Duluth, Saturday, to spend a few days with her mother.

Aug. Swenson and L. M. Rolland were passengers to Thief River Falls, Saturday morning.

C. C. Elliot, the land man, was up from Minneapolis with a party of landseekers, Wednesday.

Rev. Lennquist, R. S. McKercher and S. Thomson were at Thief River Falls, Monday.

John Hansen and E. O. Burkee autoed to Warren and returned, Tuesday.

Mildred Fellman returned, Monday from Maple Lake, where she has visited at the Patterson cottage.

Henry Olson, John Hanson and C. G. Simonson autoed to Rosewood and returned, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Richards of Sprague, Minn., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

Mike Ford and Andrew Mortenson of the Farmer's Co-Op. Elev. Co., are at Duluth attending a grain dealers convention, this week.

A. F. Hall is busy decorating the enterior of his residence on Water Street and expects to occupy it soon.

R. J. Bell, of the Roseau Co. Times, passed thru this village on the north-bound passenger, Tuesday.

Mrs. N. Eckstein, of Wylie, left Wednesday for a visit with friends and relatives at Kansas City, Mo. and points in Illinois.

Mrs. D. Epstien and son, of Fargo, N. D. came Wednesday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar.

Ella Jackson and Mary Anderson went to Crookston, Wednesday to attend the summer school at the Agricultral College.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Chas. Patterson returned Friday morning from Duluth.

James Amble of Grand Forks, came up Friday for the Fourth.

Marie Hooper came up from Crookston Friday morning to spend the week-end with her parents.

Hjalmer Johnson, accompanied by his brother, Rev. H. P. Johnson drove to Thief River and returned, Friday.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A., for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Mrs. John Dargen and son, of Bovey came Friday and are visiting at the Dargen home at Wylie.

Ed. Peterson evidentlp takes an optimistic view of the future of this village as he is making extensive improvements on his residence on South Maine St.

Hans Wilson is remodeling the restaurant building and will occupy it with his stock of goods about July 20th.

Miss Carrie Simonson, who is attending Summer School at Thief River Falls, came home Friday to spend the Fourth.

Oscar J. Peterson went to Crookston, Saturday, to be present at the bedside of one of his children who is to undergo an operation at the Crookston Hospital.

Mr. anads. A. F. Hall returned Saturday morning from a three weeks visit with friends and relatives at Clearwater, St. Paul, and Keewatin.

Mrs. E. McClellen of Thief River and Mrs. May Early, of Detroit Minn., who have visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams, left Tuesday for their respective home.

After spending a few days here renewing acquaintances and visiting with relatives, Ray Sorsoleil, a former St. Hilaire boy, left Tuesday for Souix Falls, Iowa.

L. A Carlson, who has been ailing for some time, left Wednesday evening for Rochester to consult a specialist. He was accompanied by Arthur Jacobson.

C. G. Simonson, who holds down a responsible position with a land concern at Williston, N. D., came Monday to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simonson.

Marie Hooper accompanied by Miss Lottie Schaefer of Lancaster, Minn., came up Saturday from Crookston, where they are attending the Summer School at the A. C. They returned to Crookston, Monday evening.

BANKING SCHOOL

PARENTS: While your children are getting their education, don't forget that one of the requisites of success is the lesson of economy and saving. Teach the child the way of economy when he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it. Start your child with a account and he will not only get the saving, but will grow accustomed to business ways. We always give careful attention to our youthful customers and give all information possible which will lead you to proper understanding of modern business methods. :: :: :: ::

Merchant's State Bank

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Draeger of Badger, came down Friday evening to spend the week-end at the Draeger farm near Wylie.

Heavy dark clouds, similar to those containing hail, passed south-west of this village, Friday afternoon. Thor Smidsang, the elevator manager at Wylie, reports the falling of a single hailstone at that place.

Art Ituer of Cass Lake and Peter Simonson, who is employed at Bemidji, came Friday to spend the Fourth.

What can you do? Can you keep books or write shorthand? If not Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Mrs. Erickson Dead

Died—Mrs. Emil Christina Erickson—Born in Sweden in 1862, came to America with her husband Swen Erickson, 27 years ago, settled at Wylie, Minn., and have lived near Mudd's River since 1902. Her funeral was held last Sunday at the home of her son Oscar Erickson by Rev. Ordahl. Interement in Woodmen cemetery at Middle River.—Middle River Pioneer.

Acknowledgement

I desire to extend my hearty appreciation to the voters of Pennington county, for the good support given me at the primary election. I am deeply gratified for the allowance of a second commission as a candidate for treasurership, and a repetition of your cordial support on the 3rd of Nov. 1614, will be heartly appreciated.

Theo. H. Liden.

Mission Church

Services will be held in the Scand. Elim Church Sunday night at 7:45. Special songs by the choir and a quartette. Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

All the members are requsted to meet in the church the 17th of July at 2 o'clock p. m. for a bussness meeting. Service will also be conducted in Aug. Erickson school house, east of St. Hilaire Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

J. O. Lonnquist, Pastor.

Returns from Norway

Knute Kolstad returned Saturday from his trip to Norway. His brother, Peter Kolstad who accompanied him on the trip across, decided to make a longer stay and is not expected back until the coming fall.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Good four room house, well, wood shed, and two lots; for sale at $235.00 cash, if sold in 30 days. Call at Spectator office.

FOR SALE

I ditching machine and capstan with 35 rods of cable all in good repair. 1 new acme binder with truck. Also a few good draft horses.

J-27 Dan Whalen.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Epworth League at 2 p. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Made the Queen Proud?

The Duke of Argyll, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, was the first nobleman in recent years to marry into the royal family. That was small claim to disfiuction in the eyes of his highland clansmen in comparison with the fact, that he was a descendant of the great MacCallum More, the founder of Clan Campbell. Their feeling was aptly expressed by the London Punch, which thus recorded a conversation between a returned highland fisherman and a friend on shore:

Donald—Did ye hear that the son of MacCallum More is married to the queen's dochter?

Dugald—The queen maun be a prood wumman this day.

Ready For It.

Young Wife—Don't you admire a man who always says the right thing at the right time? The Spinster—I'm sure I could if I ever have the pleasure of meeting such a man.—London Illustrated Bits.

Swanson–Dobson

On Jue 30th at the home of the bride s parents near Wylie occured the wedding of Marcia Dobson to Chas. O. Swanson, Rev. A. Olson officiating. The happy young couple will make their home on the groom's farm near Wylie. Their many friends wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

Elevator Meeting

The annual meeting of the St. Hilaire Farmers' Co. Op. Elev. Co, was held at the village hall last Eriday. The entire board of Directors was re-elected to serve for the coming year. C. Patterson, who has managed the elevator the past two years was re-elected. Several important matters were left for consideration at the first meeting of the new board, two weeks hence.

A Maharajah's Revenge.

A maharanee of Nepaul committed suicide in horror at the disfigurement which an attack of smallpox had caused in her features. The maharajah, who was passionately attached to her, first wreaked his vengeance on the physicians who had attended her in her illness. Then he flew at higher game. Out of the great temple he brought the idols, placed loaded cannon before them and bade gunners fire. In terror at the proposed blasphemy they refused. Thereupon the maharajah hanced several of them. The survivors then submitted, and the guns were fired and the idols blown to pieces.—London Mail.

Yellow Fever on the Amazon.

Iquitos is a town on the Amazon river within four degrees of the equator. An equatorial swamp not only surrounds the place, but thrusts invading swales into the city itself. Open sewers run the length of the principal streets, which are quite innocent of paving. Yet an American surgeon, loaned from the public health service and loyally supported by the Peruvian government of the place, has driven out yellow fever even under such disadvantages as these and reduced the general death rate from forty-nine per thousand per year to twenty-eight. In the face of such an achievement, what excuse has any American city for harboring preventable disease?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Haggis as the Scotch Make It.

To make haggis take the heart, tongue and small liver of the sheep, one pound of bacon, four ounces of crumbs of bread, the rind of one lemon, two eggs, two anchovies (sardines may be used), a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Chop the heart, tongue, liver and bacon, mix thoroughly, add the breadcrumbs, the anchovies, chopped fine; the lemon rind, grated; then the pepper and salt. Beat the eggs and pour them over. Pack this into a kettle or mold, cover and boil or steam continuously for two hours. Turn it on a dish and serve very hot.

An Unsettled Question.

"Is this town on the map?"

"We don't know, stranger. There ain't nobody here rich enough to buy a map to find out."—Detroit Free Press.

A Bitter Disappointment.

"When I was in Paris," remarked the collector of curios, "I discovered in a bookstall a volume which I knew at first glance to be of extraordinary value. I could scarcely believe my good luck. Breathless, I inquired the price of the dealer. Just think of it! I could have had that treasure for a song!"

"Well, why didn't you get it?"

"Never could sing a note in my life," cried the collector, bursting into tears. —New York Times.

The African Elephant.

Shunning man and, as a rule, fleeing at his approach, the African elephant when attacked often shows fight and is dangerous prey. Kongo specimens have very large ears that even stretch back beyond the neck and cover part of the flank. In color the Kongo elephants are of a grayish blue, almost slatelike tint. No one has ever reported seeing specimens of the sacred white elephant of India there. In size Kongo elephants have been killed that were more than fourteen feet high at the withers and reckoned at more than eight tons in weight. Tusks obtained are sometimes more than 200 pounds in weight and six feet and a half in length.

Worse Than the Ancient Mariner.

"Your must have had a terrible experience, with no food and mosquitoes swarming around you," said a friend to the shipwrecked mariner who had been cast away upon a tropical island.

"You just bet I had a terrible experience," he acknowledged. "My experience was worse than that of the man who wrote, 'Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.' With me it was bites, bites everywhere, but not a bite to eat."—London Tit-Bits.

For A Short Time Only

In order to reduce stock we are making the following prices:—

20 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$1.00
1 box 100 bar Laundry soap.	$2.50
6 box Laundry starch	.25
4 boxes corn flakes	0.25
One $.25 can Old Country soap	0.10
2 large cans Hominy	0.25
Choice peaberry coffee per lb.	0.25
$.25 can dill pickles	0.18
$.25 bottle Snyders or Van Camps catsup	0.20
$.25 can Calumet bkg. powder	0.20
3 pkg. mince meat	0.25
6 cups and saucers	0.40
6 dinner plates	0.40
large glass water pitcher	0.15
6 glass sauce dishes	0.20
6 white sauce dishes	0.25
1 doz. jelly glasses	0.2

We are making very low prices on shoes, clothing, and underware. Remember that my entire stock is to be moved and above are only a few of the bargains offered.

A. H. Pitkin.

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada

Gold Coin

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Contrasts in Mexico.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a country so full of contrasts as Mexico. Here you will see a Mexican halfbreed barefooted wearing a dollar pair of trousers, a fifty cent shirt and a ten dollar sombrero. There at a single glance and within the length of a single city block you may see an Indian cargador, a donkey cart, an oxcart, a carriage, a railroad train, a street car and a motorcar—almost every type of locomotion since Adam. You may tread the burning sands of a tropical desert with a wet of perpetual snow of towering mountains still upon your shoes. You may take a single railway journey of thirty-six hours in which the people you see at the railroad station will be dressed in four different weights of clothing. Everywhere you turn there is contrast, high lights and deep shadows.—William Joseph Showalter in National Geographic Magazine.

To Multiply by Division.

Everybody knows that learning the tens in the multiplication table is as easy as "pie" and that the fives are not much harder; but, slight as is the mental effort required in multiplying any number by five, it may be lessened still more by discarding the multiplier entirely and substituting a divisor instead. This may sound paradoxical, but by experimenting you will find that dividing by two will bring the same result as multiplying by five, provided you add a cipher to the quotient if the dividend be an even number or five if it be odd. For instance, if you multiply 2,734 by five the product is 13,670. What is still easier, divide 2,734 by two, which is done almost instantaneously; then tack on your naught and you have 13,670.

Where Women May Not Pray.

In some parts of the world the women are not even allowed to pray. Certain Hindu congregations deny their women this privilege, and among the Ainus women can pray only in very rare cases as the deputies of their husbands. The natives of Madagascar, however, stretch a point and permit their women to intercede with the powers of evil, but prayer to their supreme being is strictly a masculine prerogative.

Some German Taxes.

Among the curious taxes imposed in Germany on various objects are those on baby carriages, where the amount is 40 cents each and $1.50 tax on caged nightingales, of which there have not been any for many years, and tourists for whom the hotel keeper is taxed 2½ cents, which is added to the bill.

He Had the Bill.

Tom (in restaurant)—Excuse me, old man, but would you mind paying my check? I haven't anything but a forty dollar bill. Jack—A forty dollar bill! Why, I never heard of a bill of that denomination. Tom—Here it is—a bill from my tailor!—Chicago News.

Speaking of Eyes.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Kittens are not much use until they get their eyes open, are they?"

"No, my boy."

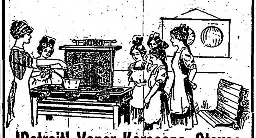
"Well, pop, is it the same with potatoes?"—Yonkers Statesman.

BALL GAME

TODAY

July Fourth

St. Hilaire VS Terrebonne



School Children

Everywhere are learning to Cook On

'Detroit' Vapor Kerosene Stoves

We believe our community is progressive enough to start cooking classes. We could have a cooking class formed at once if the mothers who wished their girls to learn to cook would say so. You could have one of these stoves in your own kitchen and enjoy the convenience of a city gas stove without dust, dirt, smoke and ashes. We will tell you how they work. Simply light the burners and you have a hot smokeless fire ready to cook on at once without waiting a moment. They cook and bake to perfection. We will be pleased to show this stove to any member of the school board (Better bring your wife along) or any woman who would like city gas stove convenence right in her own kitchen. Cost much less than a good cook stove.

HOLMES BROS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Prospects for peace in Mexico are again looking up.

• • •

The Standard Oil company lost out in a supreme court pipe line decision.

• • •

Sale of the American battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece for about $12,000,000 was approved by the house, which accepted by a vote of 174 to 87, a senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill to authorize the transaction and the building of a dreadnought with the proceeds.

• • •

The annual protest against the use of government automobiles for personal purposes by public officials was made in the house and as a result the sundry civil appropriation bill was amended so as to provide that two electric automobiles assigned the public printer shall not be used for passengers.

• • •

A proposal to re-name Culebra Cut, Gaillard Cut, in honor of the late Colonel David D. B. Gaillard, the army engineer, who chained the foot of the mountain there and by his untiring devotion to duty contracted a malady which caused his death, was laid before President Wilson by Representative Finley of South Carolina.

• • •

The senate last night passed the Indian appropriation bill carrying about $12,000,000. The sundry civil, general deficiency and rivers and harbors appropriation bills are the only supply measures left for senate action. The rivers and harbors bill probably will be taken up next and is expected to bring on a fight.

• • •

Attempts by German interests to outbid the United States for rights to construct an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua were revealed to the senate foreign relations committee by Nicaraguan Minister Chamorro. The minister said Germans had urged that the $3,000,000 offered by the United States for canal rights and other concessions was not enough.

• • •

President Wilson is expected this week to announce a decision on the petition of Frank M. Ryan, former president of the structural iron workers' union, and the other twenty-nine defendants in the dynamiting conspiracy who have asked for executive clemency. The convicted men are at liberty on bail, but unless the president intervenes they must go to jail this week.

• • •

House leaders are said to have about agreed not to force a vote at this session on the Hobson resolution to amend the federal constitution so as to provide a nation-wide prohibition. Many of the democrats in the house have protested strongly against immediate action on the resolution on account of the effect it might have upon their fall campaigns for re-election.

• • •

Seventeen railway companies, constituting transcontinental freight routes, are liable under the decision of the United States supreme court in the so-called intermountain cases for many millions of dollars in reparation on shipments made since the institution of the cases. The precise amount involved in claims already filed with the interstate commerce commission has not been estimated, but it approximates $12,000,000.

• • •

Railroads are not liable for injury to interstate employes or members of their families riding on passes which contain stipulations that the passenger assumes all riskak while being so transported. The United States supreme court so decided, and held that a pass is not to be regarded as part of the compensation for which the employe works, but is in reality free and subject to any conditions the railroad may impose.

DOMESTIC.

John W. Goodnow approves of changes made in the Chinese constitution.

• • •

The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America reelected A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, Neb., head consul of the society for the fifth consecutive time, together with all the administration candidates.

• • •

T. P. Artraud, supervisor of land appraisals for the Interstate Commerce commission, has gone to San Francisco to begin an inspection of the various districts apportioned by an act of congress for the physical valuation of the railroads of the United States.

• • •

The International Circulation Managers' association, which left Detroit for a tour of the upper lakes, holding its annual convention while en route, concluded its business session by electing officers.

• • •

The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books when the house, with the legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington Trade Commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage.

• • •

Mayor Dan M. Roberts of Terre Haute, Ind., charged with conspiracy to corrupt elections, was found not guilty by a jury in the Terre Haute circuit court. The jury was out thirty five minutes.

Seceders at Butte launched a new union of miners.

• • •

Mediators at Niagara Falls believe they see a possible solution of existing problem.

• • •

Trained lions at Chicago killed a man who entered their car.

• • •

The fourteenth international Sunday school convention has opened in Chicago with 4,000 delegates from the four corners of the earth in attendance.

• • •

A score of persons injured, two of whom are expected to die, and about fifty homes either totally or partially wrecked, are the results of a tornado which struck Watertown, S. D.

• • •

Governor Glynn, in an address to the graduating class of the College of the City of New York, urged upon the seventy-two young men that each blaze his own individual way in life.

• • •

The Aero club of America announced that it had received advices from the Massachusetts institute of technology that it will offer a course in aeronautics, beginning with the next academic year.

• • •

A forty-year feud over timber land ended when Charles Harris, a farmer, was instantly killed by a bullet fired from the revolver of his brother, James. The slayer gave himself up. He said his brother had attacked him with an ax.

• • •

Shots fired into a crowd of insurgent miners by sheriff's deputies stationed in miners' union hall in Butte, Mont., killed a bystander, wounded two others, one fatally and led to three partially successful attempts to dynamite the building.

• • •

Announcement has been made that on July 1, W. Averill Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, will succeed W. V. S. Thorne as vice president and director of purchasers of the Union Pacific railway. Mr. Thorne will remain on the board of directors.

• • •

A minimum weekly wage of $9 for women and girls employed in laundries and dye works in Washington has been recommended to the state industrial welfare commission by the conference of employers, employes and interested citizens called to fix a wage for that industry.

• • •

Forced to leave Mexico, they claim, because their property was confiscated and their stock stolen, seventy-five Kickapoo Indians, who migrated to the southern republic from Oklahoma several years ago, are encamped at Eagle Pass, Tex., awaiting aid from the United States government.

• • •

The gift of $400,000 to the Yale medical school announced as from an "announcing giver," by President Hadley at the dinner of the alumni, following observance of the centenary of the department is from the members of the Lauder family of Pittsburgh and Greenwich, Conn., it was announced at New Haven.

• • •

An appeal to strengthen the Irish volunteers and "enable them to confront adequately this audacious attempt of British aristocracy and an Irish minority to put down by force the liberties of the Irish people" was declared by Michael J. Ryan, president of the United Irish League of America, at Philadelphia, in a cablegram from John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party. The cablegram was sent from London.

FOREIGN.

Agents of Carranza seek the return of officials ousted by Villa.

• • •

A revolutionary plot and a plan to assassinate President Leonidas Plaza and proclaim the rebel leader, Col. Carlos Concha, provisional president of Ecuador, was discovered by the government at Quito. The leaders in the plot were immediately arrested.

• • •

An unexploded bomb was found in the porch way of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Reading, Eng., apparently placed there by militant suffragets. The machine consisted of a tin can full of explosives, with a fuse attached. The fuse had been lighted but had gone out.

• • •

Seriousness of the Haiten revolution has caused President Zamor to take the field in person. During the president's absence from the capital the government will be in the hands of a commission, which will act with the cabinet. Conditions in Port Au Prince are reported quiet.

• • •

According to information received, the constitutionalist army commanded by General Alamillo, has captured the city of Zopotlan, a large railroad center in the state of Jalisco, ninety miles south of Guadalajara. The occupation of Zapotlan is regarded as an important step in the campaign against Guadalajara.

• • •

Two hundred coal miners were entombed in the Vielle-Marihaye colliery, near Liege, Belgium, when fire broke out. Two hundred of their comrades escaped when the alarm was given.

• • •

The British challenger for the America's cup, Shamrock IV, has had her first hard weather trial with the older Shamrock and acquited herself well. In a stiff northwesterlly breeze, necessitating reefed mainsails, the challenger worked out a lead of three minutes in a run of five miles.

• • •

The new French cabinet, of which Senator Ribot is premier, was defeated in the first division taken in the new chamber of deputies by a vote of 30 to 262. The premier immediately resigned.

• • •

Some of the unionists who have been the strongest supporters of the Ulster volunteers, including Andrew Bonar Law, Robert Cecil and Leopold Charles Amery, attacked the government in the British House of Commons for its failure to suppress the nationalist volunteers.

ARCHDUKE AND WIFE VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN

Heir to Throne of Austria and His Consort Are Murdered in Bosnia.

BOMB AND PISTOL ARE USED

Anarchists Make Death Sure in Two Attacks in Capital of Bosnia—Duke Slain While on Way to Visit Aid Injured in Earlier Attempt.

Sarayevo, June 29.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the Austrian throne, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, his morganistic wife, were assassinated yesterday in this city, the capital of Bosnia.

Two attempts were made on the lives of the royal party. A bomb was thrown at their motor car, which was warded off by the archduke, and his car passed before it exploded under the next car, which contained two of his aids, who were slightly injured.

Later on a man, said to be a young Servian student, fired two shots at the royal car, and the archduke and the duchess were killed.

With them at the time was the governor of the city, who escaped injury. The bodies of his murdered companions collapsed across him and protected him.

Latest of Many Murders.

This adds another sad chapter to the life of the aged emperor, Francis Joseph, during whose reign many grim tragedies have occurred.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg started out this morning in their automobile to attend a reception in their honor at the town hall.

Suddenly a man named Gabrionovics, who was standing among the crowd on the sidewalk, threw a bomb at the royal car.

The archduke saw it coming and warded it off with his arm, and the bomb fell to the street. It did not explode until after the archduke's car had passed.

Colonel and Count Wounded.

When the explosion occurred it resulted in the wounding of Col. Morizzi, aid de camp to the archduke, and Count Boss Waldeck, who occupied the car immediately behind that of the archduke.

Six persons among the spectators were more or less seriously injured.

The bomb was filled with nails and lead filings, and the explosion was violent. The iron shutters on many shops were pierced by flying fragments and iron railings were shattered.

The archduke immediately ordered his chauffeur to stop the car. He made inquiries as to what had happened and gave orders to have the injured attended to.

Gabrinovics sprang into the river Miljachka in an effort to escape, but witnesses of his crime plunged after him and seized him.

Duchess Pleads in Vain.

Following the explosion of the bomb the duchess tried to dissuade the archduke from venturing in the motor car again. To allay her fears M. Potiorek, governor of Bosnia, said:

"It's all over now. We have not more than one murderer in Sarayevo."

Whereupon the archduke decided to go on, and the procession to the town hall was continued. Here the town councillors, with the mayor at their head, were awaiting the royal party to bid them welcome.

Rebuke to Burgomaster.

The royal party entered the hall and the mayor was about to begin his address when Archduke Francis Ferdinand interrupted him, and in an angry manner said:

"Herr Burgomaster, it is perfectly scandalous. We have come to Sarayevo on a visit and a bomb is thrown at us."

Here he paused a moment and then said:

"Now you may go on."

Assassin a Good Marksman.

After making the rounds of the town hall, which occupied half an hour, the archduke and the duchess started for the garrison hospital to visit Colonel Morizzi, who had been taken to the hospital in a carriage after being wounded by the bomb.

As the royal car reached the corner of Rudolf street, a man named Gavrio Prinzip, who was on the sidewalk, fired two pistol shots at the archduke and the duchess.

The man, who was only a short distance from the car, was a good marksman. The first shot struck the duchess of Hohenberg low down on the right side, while the second bullet hit the archduke in the neck, near the throat, and pierced the jugular vein.

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ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND

Assassin Well Coached.

The fact that the assassin aimed directly at the archduke's head leads the police to believe that the killing is the result of a well planned plot. Francis Ferdinand always wore a bullet-proof jacket under his outer garments. This was supposed to be a closely guarded secret known to only those within the immediate circle of the archduke. If this fact was not known to the assassin, the police believe, he would have aimed for the body of his victim instead of at the smaller target, the archduke's head.

The duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband. The archduke lost consciousness in a few seconds after he was hit.

Murder Result of Plot?

The murders occurred with such rapidity that many persons near the scene did not even hear the shots.

According to some accounts, Prinzip fired several shots, but only two were effective. These witnesses said he was hiding behind a house and darted forth as the royal car passed. He actually climbed onto the car, according to one story, and the fact that no one stopped him is taken to indicate that the assassination was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy.

This theory is supported by the fact that a few yards from the scene of the actual assassination of the archduke and duchess an unexploded bomb was found. It had evidently been thrown away by a third assassin after he had seen the success of the second attack on the royal couple.

Prinzip was seized by police almost as soon as he had fired the fatal shots. Only protection by the officers prevented him from mobbing by the great crowd which had collected.

The assassins were interrogated by the police and both seemed to glory in their exploit. Prinzip said he had studied for a time at Belgrade. He declared he had long intended to kill some eminent person from Nationalist motives.

He was awaiting the archduke at a point where he knew the automobile would slacken speed, turning into Franz Josef strasse. The presence of the duchess in the car caused him to hesitate, but only for a moment. Then his nerve returned and he emptied his pistol at the imperial pair. He denied that he had any accomplices.

Prinzip is eighteen years of age. Nedeljo Gabrinovics is twenty-one. He told the police he had obtained the bomb from anarchists at Belgrade whose names he did not know. He denied also that he had accomplices, and treated the tragedy with cynical indifference.

Warned Against Visit.

The assassination took place during the first official visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Bosnia. Before his departure from Vienna on Wednesday M. Jovanovitch, the Servian minister to Austria-Hungary, called on the archduke and expressed doubts as to the wisdom of his journey.

The minister said the country was in a most turbulent condition and the Servian part of the population might organize a hostile demonstration. He added that even if the archduke went himself he ought not to take his wife, as Bosnia was no place for women in its present condition.

As a matter of fact, the people of Sarayevo displayed Servian flags when the announcement was made of the proposed visit of the archduke and duchess and the local authorities had great difficulty in removing them before the state entry of the royal party.

Anger Turns to Sorrow.

The murder, however, changed this feeling to one of sorrow and regret, and anti-Servian demonstrations began. The crowds knelt in the streets and sang the national anthem.

Throughout the day weeping women were to be seen in groups, while great crowds surrounded the spots where the bomb exploded and where the fatal shots were fired.

The president has sent a message to the emperor expressing the grief and horror of the whole population at the ruthless crime and assuring his majesty of the people's unalterable devotion to the ruling house.

Places Blame on Servians.

The mayor of Sarayevo issued a proclamation to the residents of the city denouncing the crime and declaring that by the confessions of the assassins it was shown beyond all doubt that the bomb thrown at the archduke's car came from Belgrade.

There was a special session of mourning of the Bosnian diet this afternoon. Four national members of Servian nationality who attended were ostentatiously dressed in light clothes.

The officials of Sarayevo make the excuse for their lack of precautions to prevent such a tragedy by saying that they had not received sufficient notice that the visit of the archduke was of an official character, and therefore they had not taken the same care as when the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the place.

Until the emperor's wishes are known the bodies will lie in state at the palace here. They doubtless will be interred in the Hapsburg vaults in the Capuchin church at Vienna.

Spared Nothing, Says Emperor.

Vienna, June 29.—When news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was imparted to Emperor Francis Joseph, he exclaimed:

"Terrible! Terrible! I am spared nothing."

Great fear is felt of the effect which the assassination of his nephew and heir may have on the health of the aged emperor. For several months the emperor's condition has been anything but reassuring, and, although obeying his physicians in many ways, he has consistently refused their advice to seek a warmer climate for a time.

Another Dynamiter Gives Up.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 29.—Eugene Clancy of San Francisco, one of the labor leaders convicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases, arrived at the federal prison here. Clancy, the thirteenth to arrive in two days, walked to the prison gates alone and asked to enter. He would make no statement.

Queen Carried Her Parcels.

Laden with parcels as the result of very extensive purchases at the Home Arts and Industries' association's exhibition, Queen Alexandra looked the picture of bustling activity the other day.

"Shall we pack them and send them on to your majesty?" the stallholders at the Albert hall asked.

"No, thank you," was her reply to nearly all. And so the crowds of old people who had gathered outside the building in token of their unfailing affection for her were overjoyed to see the smiling queen mother carrying her parcels just as any ordinary housewife.

She patronized every stall in the exhibition—teacloths, embroidery work, beaten copper and brass work, carpets, lace and toys. She showed a great interest in the wooden toys made by the Kingston Boy Scouts, and included a miniature scout in her purchases. Her own stall of home handicrafts from Sandringham proved very popular to the visitors.—London Chronicle.

A New Horror.

First English Statesman—In other times, the women in political campaigns gave kisses for votes.

Second Ditto—Heavens! Suppose the militant suffragettes take to reviving the plan!

Strange Failure.

"It's a wonder automobile thieves are so hard to detect."

"Why so?"

"The gasoline ought to furnish a scent."

Queen Dislikes Modern Fashions.

"Carmen Sylva," the queen of Roumania, has been telling a Vienna newspaper her opinions of modern fashions. "To me," she says, "all fashions are repellant, just because, being fashions, they are followed by everybody. Woman is the most mysterious of all creatures. Mysterious she should remain, her body hidden and her heart closed. The fashion that is prettiest is that which is the simplest, that which leaves the woman to be guessed at and clothes her really, not with half-hearted make-believe."

Universal Musical Instrument.

In order to make sure that the records when completed will produce music in exactly the proper tempo for the popular dances, one of the large phonograph companies engages professional dancers, who execute the steps while the band plays. The resulting dance records are shipped to every part of the world, for the phonograph has, in the space of a few years, become the one absolutely universal musical instrument. Its popularity among the savage Filipinos is no less than with the natives of Africa, India, China and South America, as indicated by an illustration in Popular Mechanics magazine. Several large manufacturing plants devote their energies exclusively to the production of phonographs and phonograph records for the export trade.

Workmen in China's egg canneries receive ten cents a day.

COLONEL'S STAND UNCOMPROMISING

NO INDICATION THAT ROOSEVELT WILL QUIT PROGRESSIVE FOR REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CRITICISES WILSON POLICIES

Ex-President Lacks Former Strength and Vigor—"Government by Convulsion," Is New Term Coined in Pittsburgh Speech.

Pittsburgh, July 2.—Former President Roosevelt made his first speech here in the 1914 campaign. He spent five hours in Pittsburgh and was welcomed enthusiastically.

Attacks Boise Penrose.

In his address before the Pennsylvania Progressive league he criticised the policies of the Wilson administration, attacked Senator Boise Penrose and appealed for support of the Progressive ticket.

It was apparent as soon as Colonel Roosevelt began to speak that he did not possess his former strength and vigor. There was a noticeable change in his manner as compared with that of two years ago when he was engaged in his previous campaign. Colonel Roosevelt made the trip to Pittsburgh against the advice of his physician and it was expected the result would go far toward indicating to what extent he would be able to take part in the Progressive party's battle during the next two months.

Spoke With Ease.

He spoke with comparative ease after the first few sentences, but there was a huskiness in his voice which showed that his throat was still troubling him. Persons at the rear of the building found it difficult at times to hear him. His gestures were less rapid and vigorous as of old, and as he neared the end of his speech he plainly was weary.

Colonel Roosevelt publicly recognized the difficulties under which he was laboring.

Coins New Phrase.

Colonel Roosevelt coined a new phrase when he spoke of "government by convulsion." By this he said he meant the passing back and forth of power between the Republican and Democratic parties, which, he said, would happen unless the people intrusted the power to the Progressive party.

The former president's speech was regarded by Progressive leaders here as an indication of the line of attack the party would follow in this year's campaign. It was an uncompromising speech. Before he made it the report had gone out that he would hold out the olive branch to the Republican party, but there was no hint of such a thing in his remarks. He appealed to individual Republicans to support the Progressive ticket, but suggested no dealings with the Republican party as an organization. He denounced the Republican leaders, who, he said, had misrepresented the people. He attacked Senator Penrose unsparingly.

Castigates Wilson Policy.

The Wilson administration's policies, Colonel Roosevelt said, were responsible for backward business and unemployment. No progress had been made, he said, toward solution of the trust question, and on this point he went into what he later said was the most comprehensive statement of his position he had ever made.

Judging from appearance, it might have been thought that the campaign was in full swing and that it was October instead of June. All of the 4,000 seats in the hall were filled and every foot of standing room space which the police did not hold clear was crowded.

Bandanas Are Waved.

When Colonel Roosevelt entered the hall he was cheered for several minutes. Bandana handkerchiefs, relics of the 1912 campaign, were waved in the air and the weird "Bull Moose call" again sounded. The band blared away at a tune often heard in the first Progressive campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt looked entirely happy as he stood on the center of the platform, waving his hand at the crowd and smiling his broadest smile.

After he had finished his speech, Colonel Roosevelt was told that a crowd at an overflow meeting in Exposition hall adjoining was awaiting for him. He did not feel like making another extended speech and stopped merely long enough for a word of greeting.

Line of Argument.

The administration's tariff laws Colonel Roosevelt hailed as a colossal failure, particularly hard upon the farmer. Its anti-trust program he branded as an economic absurdity. Its foreign policy he styled as "wretched," but upon this he did not elaborate.

The Democratic tariff, he insisted, had brought distress upon the nation, had not lowered the cost of living and had chiefly benefited foreign rivals of American business. The solution rested, he argued, in support of the Progressive movement and the enactment of laws providing for tariff revision by a non-partisan commission.

Henry Denison Very Ill.

Tokio, July 2.—Henry Willard Denison, legal adviser to the Japanese department of foreign affairs, is critically ill with paralysis in St. Luke's hospital.

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200 Killed in Serb Riots.

Rudapest, July 1.—More than 200 persons were killed and wounded in Mostar, Herzegovina, in desperate battles between Serbs and Mohammedan Croats as a result of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Serajevo, according to specials received here. Mostar is reported burning. Special correspondents of the Budapester Hirlap in Mostar telegraphed that the Moslem Croats attacked the Serb quarter of the city, bearing banners inscribed "Death to the Murderous Serbs."

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Caledonia.—Roy Fitzpatrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzpatrick of Brownsville town, was fatally injured when he fell from a tree.

Alexandria.—Alexandria has installed a "white way" on six of the principal business blocks of the city, and has the lights turned on for a week's celebration. A Chautauqua opened here on Tuesday to continue over the Fourth.

Bemidji.—Twenty-four cases of pneumonia may result from exposures to which the 24 members of the "See Minnesota First" party of University of Minnesota students, under the direction of Prof. Lehnerts, were subjected. While lost on Red lake during a storm members of the party were subjected to exposure to which they were not used in university quarters. The party was taken to International Falls.

Middle River.—Because the Lana Construction company could not furnish the required bonds to guarantee the dredge work on the Moose river system, the state again advertised for bids and the contract was let at Bemidji to the Northwestern Drainage company at 12 cents a yard. The bid of 9½ cents by the Lana company was considered too low by all surety companies and they refused to bond.

Waseca.—Farmers' clubs of Waseca county have taken concerted action to guard against hog cholera this year. Each club member has ordered a supply of serum from the state plant at the agricultural college and had it shipped in one order in the name of the club. Drs. Whitcomb and McDonald of the state live stock sanitary board were here and vaccinated over 600 hogs in one locality. Other sections of the county will be handled in a similar manner.

Duluth.—Under a decision by District Judge Cant, hospitals, elymosynary and semi-philanthropic corporations are held liable for injuries to employees under the workmen's compensation law, just as are other employers of labor. Blanche Trepanier, a laundry worker at St. Mary's hospital, had the tips of two fingers amputated by a laundry mangler, April 24. There has been a diversity of opinion whether such corporations were included in the provisions of the statute because of their peculiar nature. The court, however, holds that they are liable.

Duluth.—While a family slumbered on the second floor burglars broke into the grocery of M. M. Gasser & Co., smashed in a heavy safe and got away with $400. The safe crackers showed entire familiarity with their work and with the lay of the land. The robbery was not discovered until Olaf Mulvold, the shipping clerk, made his rounds at 8 o'clock in the morning. One side of the heavy safe door had been taken entirely to pieces, which necessitated the chiselling of 27 rivets. The police believe a wooden mallet was used to deaden the sound.

Minneapolis.—A party of 55 South African farmers will be in Minneapolis this fall to study grain handling and the elevator system here, with a view to inaugurating similar conditions in South Africa. Johannes Adrian Neser, a member of parliament from the Union of South Africa, is in charge of the tour, which will cover the entire United States and Canada. At present the party is in London. After a trip over the British Isles and Holland the members will sail for New York. The Transvaal farmers will arrive here early in November, when the wheat crop is being threshed and shipped in to Minneapolis, the largest wheat terminal in the world. John G. McHugh, secretary of the chamber of commerce, said that the delegation would be shown every detail of the grain system here and that guides would be furnished.

St. Paul.—The state supreme court has just heard arguments in the famous lake-bed ore land suit, which involves royalties to the state of 25 cents a ton on probably 200,000,000 tons of iron ore lying beneath Minnesota lakes. The action was brought by Annie and Eliza Korrer, daughters of a homesteader, who own property on the bank of Longyear lake, near Chisholm. They leased their land for mining purposes and the Euclid Mining company stripped it and emptied the earth into the lake. The company then began mining on the made land. Work was stopped by an injunction obtained by the state. The case was tried before Judge W. A. Kent of St. Louis county, who ruled against the state. Appeal was then taken to the supreme court. The suit involves title to all the mineral beds under Minnesota lakes. The state contends that Longyear lake, being navigable, is a public body of water, and that inasmuch as there has been no natural recession of the water the ore mined by the Euclid company belongs to the commonwealth.

Bemidji.—Agents of the Indian bureau of the department of the interior are coming to Bemidji to investigate conditions contained in the treaty of 1855, according to word from Congressman Lindbergh. Since the enforcement of the treaty has been stayed, following the dissolution of the injunction restraining its enforcement, the only thing that the agents of the government are expected to do is to investigate. Attorney E. E. McDonald, attorney for the liquor interests of Bemidji, has gone to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the clients in this case.

Waseca.—The summer school for teachers opened here with a large attendance. Professor L. H. Pryor of Hinckley is conductor; Professor R. H. Gray of the Minneapolis East Side high school, and Miss Louise Thompson of the Rochester high school, assistants. In addition to the usual courses, Professor Olson of this city will give a course in agriculture and Miss Mullins of Wabasha will teach home economics.

Bingham Lake.—Raylost Paradis, aged 16, while spearing fish from a home-made raft on Cottonwood lake, fell in and was drowned.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

SHIP YOUR WOOL
Hides, Pelts, Furs, etc.
to McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
Minneapolis, Minn. Write for Circular.

To Kill Dandelion Plants.

The best way to kill individual dandelion plants is to cut off their tops and put a pinch of salt (about a thimbleful) on the surface of each exposed roots. As salt if generally applied ruins soil, the salt should be used sparingly and applied only to the root-tops of the dandelion. The United States department of agriculture has for some time been testing various poisons to discover the most efficient means of eradicating this troublesome weed from lawns, but, although others have been found satisfactory, the common salt is best for general use, as there is no danger accompanying its application.

Inventor From the Hub.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Who invented the bean-shooter?"

"I'm not sure, my boy, but I presume it was some Boston man."

London has only one mile of tramways to every 30,000 of her population; Manchester has one to every 5,600.

MUST DRAW THE ATTENTION

In This Day of Expert Advertising Only Extraordinary Effects Are to Be Considered.

In order to make signs attractive nowadays they must not only be electrically illuminated, but must be spectacular or novel in construction or action. At an exhibition held recently in Chicago one of the lumber associations attracted attention to its booth by displaying an immense cypress log having a legend cut in relief in its side and illuminated from within. The sign, which was suspended aloft, had been quartered, hollowed out and fastened together again so that it had the appearance of a solid piece of timber. Electric lamps fastened in the interior made the legend stand out in bold relief and caused the spectators to wonder at the ingenuity with which the light sources were hidden. — Electrical World.

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

R. F. D. No. 2, Seymour, Mo.—"My scalp broke out with fine pimples at the start. They itched and burned so much that I was compelled to scratch them and they would fester and come to a head and break out again. The trouble was attended by such burning and itching I could not sleep, also when I sweat it burned the same. My hair fell out gradually and the scalp kept rough and dry with itching and burning. After about two years the pimples broke out between my shoulders. My clothing irritated them. I was troubled with that eczema five or six years.

"I tried everything that was recommended without any benefit until I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment according to directions, and Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me sound and well in two weeks." (Signed) S. L. Killian, Nov. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Shepherd Dog Led Coyote Pack.

When the leader of a coyote pack was killed recently in Sligo, Colo., it was found to be a shepherd collie dog with a brass collar about its neck. This explained partly the boldness of the pack, which had often come up into the very yards of the settlers.

The average girl may have a horror of robbers, but still not be averse to having a kiss stolen occasionally.

Libby's Picnic Specialties

The picnic is incomplete without Libby's good things to eat. Ready to serve—no fuss and bother. There are a number of Libby Luncheon specialties at your grocer's. Get acquainted with them.

Veal Loaf Pickles Deviled Ham Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Insist on Libby's

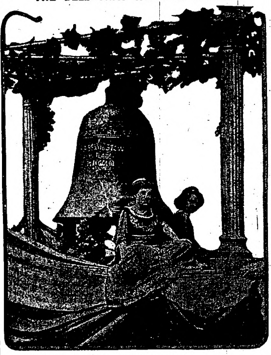
REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BELL THAT RANG IN LIBERTY



Photograph by Frank Fournier, Staff Photographer.

Beneath the banner of the free
We gather to our nation's breast
The pilgrim and the refugee
By cruel destiny oppressed.

BOY'S POOR FOURTH

For Various Reasons Bobby Didn't Enjoy Day That Is Meant to Be Enjoyed.

Declaration of Independence and Tea Played a Part Last Year, But This Year Youngster Has Determined to Make Another Declaration.

JULY 3, 11:20 p. m.—Long past bedtime, and I'm awful, awful sleepy. Asked Aunt Jane long ago if I couldn't go to bed, so as to be up early on the Fourth, but Uncle Habakkuk he just raised his eyebrows, and Aunt Jane she said: "Pretty soon, Bobby; keep awake a while longer, dearie; then you can sleep right through until breakfast time, and the unseemly sounds which erroneously are linked with the birth of our independence"—this is a regular Aunt Jane talk, this is—"will not disturb your rest." Hope they give me some crackers tomorrow. They will, I guess—not. What did pop send me up here for, anyway?

July 4, 8:20 a. m.—Darn it! Slept right through till breafast time, just as Aunt Jane said I would. Looked out the window and saw Uncle Habakkuk. He was calling a boy down for firing off a cap pistol just outside the gate. I can see myself getting crackers out of him!

8:35 a. m.—What's this coming? Aunt Jane just knocked on my door and said it was high time we were celebrating. Maybe they've got some firecrackers for me, after all; a few packs of those unseemly sounds which are errone-what-d'yer-call-it linked with the birth of our independence would come in mighty handy now. Told Aunt Jane I'd be down in a second.

8:45 a. m.—Well, we've been celebrating all right. We'd begin the day, Aunt Jane said, with patriotic songs, so we went in the parlor and Aunt Jane sat down at the melodeon—pop says he remembers that melodeon when he was a boy. Aunt Jane sang "America;" she and Uncle Habakkuk duetted on "The Star Spangled Banner," and then they made me sing that crazy song in our school book, "How can—I serve—my coun—try best? Is it by taking—sword in—h-h-hand?" I could see a crowd gathering outside the fence, and somebody threw a lighted cannon cracker on the porch. Also, it blew six branches off the honeysuckle and made an awful unseemly sound.

9:15—a. m.—Breakfast. After it was over, Uncle Habakkuk kept me half an' hour at the table while he talked about William Pitt's part in parliament's repeal of the hated stamp act.

10 a. m.—Out on the front lawn. Uncle Habakkuk read the Declaration of Independence to Aunt Jane and me, and Aunt Jane told me how once, when she was a girl, she went to Faneuil hall, Philadelphia, and saw the very pen that Benjamin Hancock wrote with when he wrote the words: "By the, infernal! The Union must and shall be preserved!"

10:50 a. m.—Some boys down the street set off four packs of giant crackers in an old tin washboiler. Uncle Habakkuk saw me looking at them, so he said: "Bobby, come in the house with me, I've something I want to show you."

11:30 a. m.—Uncle Habakkuk has been reading me some statistics he calls them. They show that since the Fourth of July, 1776, there have been 1,605,443½ fingers blown off by celebrations, 863,401 eyes blackened, 5,300,062 eardrums ruined, and do you think, Bobby, in the face of these eloquent facts, it is wise to encourage boys in such—er—pernicious folly? No, sir; I—I guess not, sir. Sensible lad! I thought you would agree with me!

12:30 p. m.—Lunch; somehow I hadn't much of an appetite. When Aunt Jane said I should take a nap immediately after eating, I had less.

4:25 p. m.—Well, I've had my nap. Once, when I was awful sick, they gave me something or other to make me sleep. Wish I had some here. I'd take a pound of it. Say, but this is a glorious Fourth.

5:30 p. m.—What do you s'pose I found when I got downstairs again? Three sticks of punk and a box of safety matches. Aunt Jane said she'd talked it over with Uncle Habakkuk, and she didn't think that a boy, brought up as I had been, should be deprived entirely of the amusements he had been used to—this is more of Aunt Jane kind of talk—so Uncle Habakkuk got the punk and the matches. Yes, and I've been sitting on the porch lighting matches with punk and punk with matches for over an hour. Maybe tonight, if I behave myself real well, and don't make unseemly sounds, Uncle Habakkuk 'll let me throw his cigar stump in the gutter and play it's a cannon cracker or a roman candle.

6:15 p. m.—Aunt Jane says we won't have tea tonight—only a bite on the porch—out of respect for the patriots who refused to drink it at the time of the Boston tea caddy.

7:05 p. m.—Asked Uncle Habakkuk and Aunt Jane if I couldn't go to the town park and see the rockets. They said no; I might be hit by a stick. Ain't it the limit?

8 p. m.—Well, we've had our bite, and we've been singing, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," in the parlor. Felt like cheering. I did.

8:50 p. m.—Aunt Jane read the Declaration of Independence. Her eyesight's bad and there was something matter with the lamp, so it took her 'most an hour to read it. Uncle Habakkuk's asleep in the shiny black armchair, making unseemly sounds with his nose. I can hear a whole lot of unseemly sounds down at the town park—bully ones.

9:15 p. m.—In bed. I sneaked there by myself. Uncle's asleep yet. So's aunt. The parlor lamp went out ten minutes ago. Next time pop wants me to come up here for the Fourth, I'll read a Declaration of Independence and beat Benjamin Hancock's declaration all to toothpicks!—Puck.

PAY TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Virtues of the "Father of His Country" Have Been Recognized by People of All Nations.

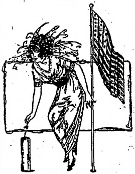
By James Bryce, former ambassador to the United States from England:

"Washington stands alone and unapproachable, like a snow peak rising above its fellows into the clear air of morning, with a dignity, constancy and purity which have made him the ideal type of civic virtue to succeeding generations. No greater benefit could have befallen the republic than to have such a type set from the first before the eye and mind of the people."

Inscription on the stone placed by China in the Washington monument:

"In devising plans Washington was more decided than Ching Shing or Woo Kwang; in winning a country he was braver than Tsau Tsau or Ling Pi. Wielding his four-footed falchion, he extended the frontiers and refused to accept the royal dignity. The sentiments of the three dynasties have reappeared in him. Can any man of ancient or modern times fail to pronounce Washington peerless?"

SAFE, SANE AND NOISELESS.



Oh, see the girl the flag unfurl!
The band plays "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
Look out! that bomb will jar things some.
No? Shucks! it's only filled with candy.

WESTERN CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, COAL AND FARM LANDS.

The developments that have taken place recently in the oil and gas fields of Western Canada have but added another to the many previous evidences that have been produced, showing the great wealth that has been an unknown asset for so many generations.

The latest reports from the oilfields at Calgary show that there is a production there that would appear to equal the best paying fields on the continent. Experts have been on the ground for some time. It is said that one of the wells is able to produce 2,000 gallons an hour. If this is so there are but about a dozen wells in the world of greater production. During the past week discoveries of surface indications have been made which show that oil exists over a considerable portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba there have also been showings. At Battleford, Saskatchewan, a few days ago discoveries were made which led to the filing for leases on twenty thousand acres of land, all having strong surface indications. Companies were formed to carry on immediate work, and in a couple of months, or probably less, the story will be told whether oil exists in paying quantities.

But there are also the coal deposits and the natural gas deposits that are helping to make of Western Canada one of the wealthiest portions of the continent.

With the grain fields covering these hidden riches it is no wonder that a continued range of optimism is to be seen everywhere. Early reports of seeding of all grains being successfully completed all over the country are followed by reports of excellent and strong growth everywhere. During the first week in June most of the wheat had reached a growth of from twelve to twenty inches, with the most even appearance, almost universally, that has been seen for years. Oats appeared equally well, and covered the ground in a way that brought the broadest kind of a grin to overspread the farmer's countenance.

Barley, a favorite with the hog raisers, had taken good root, and was crowding oats for a first place as to length of shoot. Cultivated fodder grasses are getting great attention, as a consequence of the inclination to go more largely into mixed farming, and the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. The weather is reported fine, just what is needed, and if present favorable conditions continue, the grain crop of Western Canada for 1914 will be the largest average in the history of the country.—Advertisement.

Era of Submarines.

The day is approaching when seagoing submarines of high surface speed will accompany the main fleet on the high seas. Large vessels of this type, of 21 knots speed, have been designed for the United States navy. Great Britain is building, in the Nautilus, the largest submarine in existence, which is intended to be as seaworthy while on the surface as the latest type of destroyer. Its surface speed will be not less than 21 knots, and it will have a submerged speed of from 15 to 16 knots; it will carry six torpedo tubes, and the surface displacement will be about one thousand five hundred tons.

A Special One.

"Terrible storm last night."

"That so? I didn't notice it."

"I guess you didn's come home late."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Folly is a man's worst enemy and discretion his best friend.

HOW TO COMBAT DISEASE

Teaching of Sanitary Ideas Among Indians Is a Problem for Government Agents.

Dr. John N. Alley, superintendent of the United States sanitarium for Indians at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, says he is convinced, after a study of the causes of death among the Nez Perces Indians for the last ten years, that 90 per cent of all the deaths are due directly or indirectly to tuberculosis. In the hundred years that have elapsed since the historic expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the Northwest, the Nez Perces tribe has diminished from 8,000 to 1,300. The present tuberculosis death rate is about 40 per thousand living or two and one-half times the rate in the United States as a whole. Doctor Alley traces the cause of the decimation to the change in the mode of living of the Indians from the open air life of the plains to the sedentary, settled life of the reservation. The latter has brought with it the danger of house infection which was automatically eliminated in the earlier days. "Ventilation," says Doctor Alley, "is completely foreign to an Indian's nature. It is with great difficulty that you can get them to pay any heed to this important part of sanitation. I have known twenty or thirty to gather in a small room where an advanced case of tuberculosis has been housed for months, and to close all the doors and windows, even plugging up the keyholes."

In a recent report of the office of Indian affairs, Commissioner Sells points out that there are approximately 25,000 Indians in the United States suffering from tuberculosis, and that the available government facilities for their care will not exceed 300 beds.

How It Began.

"Stephen," said Mrs. Masters across the supper table, "I almost had a quarrel with Mrs. Johnston today."

"About the cat?" he asked.

"No, sir. It was about a name. Our troops landed in Mexico, didn't they?"

"They did."

"At what place?"

"Why, at Very Kruzz-z, of course."

"Mrs. Johnston calls it 'Wehary Crewsa.'"

"Thne she's a fool!"

"That's what I almost told her. There is but one proper way of pronouncing the name."

"Of course and that is the way I pronounced it."

"No, it is not, Stephen. It is pronounced as if spelled. 'Wa-har-ry Krouz.'"

"You are as big a fool as Mrs. Johnston!"

"It's you who are the fool!"

At that moment their daughter, a high school pupil, came in, and being told the cause of the riot, she said:

"You are all wrong. The name is pronounced: 'Viehara Cruisah!'"

And then the American marines landed and took possession of the city!

Peculiar Furnishing of Bird's Nest.

A golfer who was playing over the St. Neots (Huntingdonshire, England) links the other day hit his ball into a hedge, and after searching for it some time without success, observed a bird's nest. From curiosity more than with any expectation of finding his ball there he looked into the nest and found not only his own ball, but three others as well.

New Modern Dancing

The leading Expert and Instructor in New York City, writes: "Dear Sir:—I have used ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years. It is a blessing to all who are compelled to be on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE keeps my feet cool, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all my pupils."
(Signed) E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE.
Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Not That Kind.

"Is this institution of an eleemosynary nature?"

"No, it 'tain't; it's a orphan asylum."

A Constant Fear.

"Didn't you say Tewkesbury enjoyed a large income?"

"No. I said he had a large income."

"What's the difference?"

"In Tewkesbury's case there is a great deal of difference. He has germiphobia and is incapable of enjoying anything."

Fortune seldom knocks at the door of a loafer.

WOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE

How Mrs. Hurley Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Eldon, Mo. —"I was troubled with displacement, inflammation and female weakness. For two years I could not stand on my feet long at a time and I could not walk two blocks without enduring cutting and drawing pains down my right side which increased every month. I have been at that time purple in the face and would walk the floor. I could not lie down or sit still sometimes for a day and a night at a time. I was nervous, and had very little appetite, no ambition, melancholy, and often felt as though I had not a friend in the world. After I had tried most every female remedy without success, my mother-in-law advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and gained in strength every day. I have now no trouble in any way and highly praise your medicine. It advertises itself."—Mrs. S. T. HURLEY, Eldon, Missouri.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it? Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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CASTORIA

Mothers may try new remedies on themselves but Baby's life is too delicate, too precious to try any experiments.

Genuine
CASTORIA
Always
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BECAUSE it has been made under his personal supervision for more than 30 years to the satisfaction of millions upon millions of Mothers.

Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk, or otherwise; to protect the babies.

The Centaur Company,
Chas. H. Fletcher
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The Clothes Shop

We carry a full line of gents furnishings, ----- Adlers Clothes, Gotzian Shoes, Lanpher Hats, and Olus Underwear. You can buy a complete outfit from us at the price usually paid for a suit elsewhere.

David Lazar

GROCERIES

We handle the very best of the best groceries. Our goods are always fresh----- Give them a trial.

OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.

Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

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SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

The Remedy.

"Doctor, I'm troubled with a terrible buzzing in my ears."

"Get a divorce."—Boston Transcript.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.77
Wheat, No. 2	.75
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.42
Oats	.29
Barley	.34
Rye	.40

The Spectator.

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Saturday July 4, 1914.

Dan Lawler's "broadside" fired after the primary makes it plain that the democrats did the right thing when they gave him second place in the race for governor.—Norman County Herald.

Colonel Roosevelt it seems, is going to smash the Wilson administration because the word "regret" appears in the Columbian treaty. Isn't it too bad that facts have come to light showing that that particular word was put in the treaty by former President Taft who is already smashed?

Can it be true that the wish is father to the thought amoung the numerous Republican newspapers who are continually discovering upon their very best authority that Bryan is going to resign from the cabinet? Really, we suspect it true; certainly nothing more substantial than a fine large wish justifies the publication of such stuff.

As a national holiday, July 4, independence Day is probably more generally observed by all the people than any day set apart as a holiday; and as it dates the period of American Independence and the establishment of principles on which has been founded the grandest and greatest republic the world has ever known, the patriotism of every loyal heart moves on him to commemorate the day by observing it in some way, either collectively or individually.

The Stock gamblers of Wall Street are a marvellously thick-headed lot. They tried to bluff the President from putting through free wool and free sugar—and failed. They were the Samsons who were going to pull the temple down upon the currency bill—and not a pillar tottered. And now they are yelling panic if the President insists upon giving business a solid underpining by forcing through the trust bills—but we understand.

Representative Bill Hinebaugh, of Illinois, barked an interview into a Washington paper the other day in which he said the tariff will never be adjusted satisfactorily "until Theodore Roosevelt reurns to the White House." For seven long years as many as seventy alert newspaper correspondents trudged to the White House every day; and never did one of them, nor anyone else who has yet testified on the subject, hear Colonel Roosevelt say beans about the tariff. In connection with this issue, the mention of Theodore Roosevelt stirs a recollection that not long since he discovered the River of Doubt.

Bright Prospects Ahead

From the managers of every railway system west of the Mississippi River comes news of the most brilliant prospects in production of the farms and orchards, and not a system in all the region from the Canada line to the Gulf and the Mexican border but estimates a notable increase in number of cars that will be required to transport the agricultural tonnage which is to be exchanged for the cash that returns to the farmers to enrich them and benefit the entire country.

Pessimists may seek to dwarf the results of the country at large, but facts and precedents are all against them.

Large harvests, ample supplies of money this autumn in the United States, prices as yet in many of our products not materially lower, surely will place the inhabitants of the farming districts in position to purchase largely of the outputs of our manufactories.

We have now the testimony of the heads of the railway systems as to what this tonnage means to their roads.

It necessitates the employment of more men, the purchase of more cars, of more motive power, and largely increased supplies of steel rails and all other material that enters into the transportation busines.—Washington Post.

What Napoleon Said of Washington.

They would have had me a Washington. The words cost nothing, and surely those who employed them with such facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things.

If I had been in America I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise.

But if Washington had found himself in France, with disintegration going on within and invasion menaced from without, I would have defied Washington to be himself. If he had tried he would have been nothing but a fool.

Where the Road Is Water.

Writing of a tour of Holland, Arnold Bennett in the Century says:

"After a few weeks I began to perceive that Schiedam and similar places, though thrilling, were not the whole of Holland and perhaps not the most representative of Holland. As the yacht worked northward Holland seemed to grow more Dutch until in the chain of shallow lakes and channels that hold Friesland in a sort of permanent baptism we came to what was for me the ideal or celestial Holland—everything done by water, even grass cut under water, and black and white cows milked in the midst of ponds and windmills over the eternal flatness used exclusively to shift inconvenient water from one level to another. The road is water in Friesland, and all the world is on the road. If your approach to a town is made perilous by a succession of barges that will obstinately keep the middle of the channel you know that it is market day in that town and the farmers are rolling home in agreeable inebriation."

Locating a Broken Wire.

When a telegraph wire is broken or damaged, say, several hundred miles away, how does the operator, sitting in his office, know exactly where the accident occurred?

The explanation is simple. It requires, as every one knows, considerable force to send electricity through a wire. The longer the wire the greater, of course, must be the force required. This force is measured in units, called by electricians "ohms." Let us suppose that a wire between a New York office and a point 150 miles away has broken somewhere. The telegrapher knows that when the wire was intact there were required, say, 2,100 ohms to facilitate the current, or fourteen ohms to the mile. He now finds that he can send a current with only 700 ohms. Dividing 700 by 14, he finds that the break in the wire is fifty miles from his end.—New York Tribune.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SPRING DESSERTS OF FRUIT.

THERE are so few fruits now available that a fruit dessert must at this season be planned with care. Some suggestions along this line are the following recipes, which include delicious combinations of the fruits now in the market:

With Fresh or Canned Fruit.

Pineapple Plombiere.—This is a frozen dessert which can be made from fresh or canned pineapples. To make it with fresh fruit, pare, remove eyes and cut into dice a ripe pineapple; put it in a bowl and pour over it two cupfuls of cold sirup made by boiling together equal parts of sugar and water for about ten minutes. Let the fruit stand in the sirup four hours; then put it in the ice cream freezer and freeze it until it is thick. Add a pint of stiffly whipped cream and let it stand in the freezer a little longer.

Made With Nuts.

Surprise Cream.—Many varieties of this dessert can be made. To begin, dip blanched and split almonds, candied cherries cut in halves or strips of candied fruit of various colors in uncolored jelly. This is gelatin dissolved and slightly sweetened. Place the nuts or fruit about the sides and bottom of the mold and pour in a thin layer of unsweetened jelly. Put the mold in chopped ice and turn it around until the jelly is hardened and the nuts or fruit are in place. Then put in a coating of jelly or cream, harden it in the same way, and finally fill the center cavity with cream of a different flavor.

A Fruit Medley.

Chartreuse of Fruit.—This can be prepared from such fruits as may be obtained. To make it, prepare a quart of lemon or orange jelly. Line a jelly mold which has a pipe in the center or an angel's food tin with glace fruits cut into neat pieces, quartered slices of bananas, orange sections with the thin connecting skin removed, skinned and seeded grapes cut in halves and candied violets and rose leaves. Pour in a layer of jelly. When it is set put in a layer of fruit and cover it with another layer of jelly. An occasional thin layer of plain jelly can be used. When the mold is full place it in a pan of cracked ice until it is solid. At serving time put the mold of jelly on a cold dish, hold a warm, damp cloth about the sides and bottom until the jelly is loosened and fit the hollow center with slightly sweetened whipped cream.

Anna Thompson

Seven Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of ancient times were the pyramids of Egypt, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Jupiter by Phidias, the mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes. Seven wonders of the modern world have been given as the wireless telegraph, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics, spectrum analysis and X rays.—New York American.

Good Advice.

"Opportunity has never knocked at my door."

"Then why don't you pay the first call? Go and knock at its door and walk right in if the door isn't answered immediately."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Often the Case.

"My wife believes that what is to be will be."

"Well?"

"And she believes it will all be my fault."—Kansas City Journal.

Raised a Doubt.

Servant (rebuked for bringing in a dirty cup)—Funny thing, mum; I always seem to hit upon this one when you have company.—London Punch.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, true supreme excellence is simplicity.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of Rheumatism

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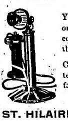

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Etc.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, June 24, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Targe Froisnes, of Thief River Falls, Minn. who, on April 20th., 1909, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 04741, for SW¼, Section 23, Township 153 N., Range 42 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 11th. day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollef J. Sordal, Oscar J. Peterson, Alfred Valtinson, and Fred Dahlberg all of Thief River Falls, Minn.

—Peter M. Ringdal, Refister.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

First publication June 27.

History as She Is Wrote.

A text book of history, written by one Ilujavski, for Russian schools, contains some extraordinary statements, among them these, which the London Star translates:

"Louis XVI. was a peaceable and gentle monarch, who, in the course of his long reign, showed himself particularly skillful in finding expert ministers of finance. Loved and honored by his people, the aged monarch died suddenly after a glorious reign as the result of a fit of apoplexy. He was succeeded by his son, Louis XVII., who was obliged to conduct several wars, wherein the captain of his hosts, the royal marshal, Napoleon Bonaparte, conquered a great part of Europe for his king. Napoleon, however, abused his power and made a public attempt to rebel against his liege lord and to compass his own ambitious ends. Under the leadership of Alexander I., king and autocrat of all the Russias, the general was deposed, deprived of all his honors and dignities and all claims to pension. He was banished to St. Helena."

First Omnibus.

"Omnibus" was an almost brand new word in its modern sense when Shillibeer took it from the French in 1829, and in France the name possessed a special significance for those who knew their history, for from 1672 to 1670 Paris had already seen a regular service of roomy public vehicles, "carosses a cinq sous." Only these predecessors of the modern bus were not "omnibus"—for all. The letters patent which instituted them for the benefit of middle class people laid down that they were not to be used by soldiers, lackeys or any other wearers of livery or artisans and laborers. These exclusive vehicles faded out of existence, and the new ones, which were started in Paris in 1828, were named "omnibus" expressly to signify their democratic character.—London Chronicle.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

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Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

CARL JOHNSON, V. C.

C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

C. STEEN, President.

N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.

GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

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Agents for Model Steam Laundry

Dr. C. Swanson

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies

Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.

Lunch room in connection.

M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH

Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

His Interpretation.

"What is your alma mater, Mr. Nurich?" "Well, if you insist I'll take a cigar."—Buffalo Express.

CENTRAL HOTEL

Under New Management

Everything new clean and up-to-date.

Meals served at all hours.

Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.

Your Patronage Solicited

MRS. J CARLSON

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXIII. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914. NUMBER 52

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

New potatoes and cabbages at - adv, J-13 Jackson Bros.

Miss Lillian Stearns of Grand Forks is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr A. S. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitkin of Thief River Falls, spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Mrs. M. S. Gjerde returned Saturday from a month's visit with friends at Neisville and Halstead.

C. C. Elliot the land man was up from the cities, this week.

O. S. Simonson of Grand Forks spent a few days here last week at the home Mr. and Mrs. M. Simonson.

Mrs. J. Carlson went to Warroad, Tuesday, to attend to business matters.

Joe Edgington returned from Bode, Iowa, Friday.

I. Dahlin was at Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Klemsrud went to Crookston, Friday evening.

Mrs. S. Fredrickson of Drayton N. D. is visiting at O. W. Brink's.

Albert Berg of Bemidji and Walter Berg of Warren, spent the fourth at their home in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall have moved into their home on Water Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McKercher on July 8th, a son. Mother and child are both doing well.

Miss Esther Palmer was at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carlson left for Halstad, Thursday evening to attend the funeral of Lars Hauge.

Mr and Mrs. Patterson, Kate, and Ethel Patterson autoed up from Maple Lake, Thursday.

A. S. Wilson is painting and otherwise improving his residence on Water Street. Otto Olsen is doing the work.

Louis Giese of Grand Forks spent the week-end at the H. O. Jackson home. He returned to Grand Forks, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hooper were host and hostess to about 60 of their friends, at a picnic dinner on the lawn at the Hooper residence, July 4th.

Gertrude and Marie Hooper left Wednesday evening for an extended visit with relatives near DesMoines, Iowa.

Edward Anderson of Argyle, is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Christina Anderson.

Mary Anderson and Ella Jackson returned to Crookston, Monday, after spending the Fourth at home.

Mr and Mrs. Ed Gistle and daughter accompanied by Mrs. Niel Diemer of Crookston autoed up and were guests at Carl Johnson's, Tuesday.

Myles Jackson who is employed as edgerman in the sawmill at Ada, spent the last week-end at the parental home. He returned to Ada Monday.

Mrs. H. W. Peterson and children are enjoying a vacation at the home of Mrs. Peterson's parents at New London, Minn. She is expected home next week.

R. L. Hauge left Thursday evening for Halstad, to attend the funeral of a nephew, Lars Hauge, who died at that place, Wednesday.

Mrs. Carry Berglund and Annie Stokkestad left Wednesday morning for Baudette where they will visit with friends and relatives.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent, adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

P. Simonson returned to Bemidji Tuesday, after spending a few days with his family.

Carrie Simonson, who is attending Summer School at Thief River, spent the Fourth with her parents in this village.

What can you do? Can you keep books or write shorthand? If not Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

R. J. Hauge brought in samples of Marquis wheat on July 1st that were headed and filled in fine shape. He has a fine field of the wheat north of the old ball park.

P. W. Peterson, Chas. Samulson and Anton Peterson returned Tuesday from Fargo where they went to complete the purchase of a new thrashing outfit.

Henry Olson, A. H. Pitkin, G. W. Hooper and John Hanson are to be commended on the good showing made by their floats in the 4th of July parade. All the floats mentioned, showed that no pains had been spared to make a good appearance.

To Washington

Mrs. Branum, Josephene Branum, and Mrs. M. Hoff left Thursday evening for the Pacific Coast. Mrs Hoff will visit with her father and brothers at Seattle while Mrs. Branum and Miss Josephene will visit relatives at Anacortes, Wash.

Leaves for Williston

Carl Simonson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Simonson of this village, who is connected with the E. J. Lander Land Co. left Thursday for Williston, N. D., after spending the past ten days here with his parents.

Maddening Snuff.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called parica, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff taking is determined on the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of parica is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time. Those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

Not Consistent.

"What was I saying when I dodged that automobile?"

"You were saying that life is not worth living. But if you think so why did you dodge?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Old Typewriter

"Would you like to get rid of your old typewriter?" "Not just yet. I only married her last week."—Judge.

Cramped.

Normandie—Can you dress within your income? Bart—Yes, but it's like dressing in an upper berth.—Exchange.

BANKING SCHOOL

PARENTS: While your children are getting their education, don't forget that one of the requisites of success is the lesson of economy and saving. Teach the child the way of economy when he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it. Start your child with a account and he will not only get the saving, but will grow accustomed to business ways. We always give careful attention to our youthful customers and give all information possible which will lead you to proper understanding of modern business methods. :: :: :: ::

Merchant's State Bank

OREGON HOMESTEADS

Large tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions anb a plat of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years a U. S. surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good free homestead near town and market.

Here From Cass Lake

A. F. Ittner, publisher of the Cass Lake Times, spent the 4th with friends and relatives in this village. He returned to Cass Lake Tuesday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Ittner and the children who have spent the past three weeks with Mrs. Ittner's mother, Mrs. P. Simonson.

Home From Chicago

Miss Ruth Martz, who has been employed as teacher in the schools of Chicago, the past year, arrived Saturday evening, via the Soo Line to spend the summer at her home.

FOR SALE

I ditching machine and capstan with 35 rods of cable all in good repair. I new acme binder with truck. Also a few good draft horses.

J-27 Dan Whalen.

School Meeting

The Annual meeting of the village school board for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business, will be held in the Village Hall on July 18th at 7.30 p. m.

Mission Church

Service will be held in the Scand. Mission Church Sunday night at 7.45. The Rev. J. Peterson of Uppsala, Minn., will preach. Rev. Peterson is the first pastor of the church. The choir will also sing.

A business meeting will be held in the church Friday, 17th at 2 p. m. All members are requested to be present. Service will be held at Black River Sunday morning at 10.30. You are cordially invited to attend.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10 a. m.

Morning service at 11 a. m.

Open air service on Main Street Sun. evening.

PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Hayland for Sale

Seven forties in the north half of Section 5 in the township of Black River. Good stand of hay. $100.00 for entire crop.

52-2t Apply to

R. A. Avelson.

Buys Residence

Nels Johnson of Black River has closed a deal with A. H. Pitkin, whereby he becomes the owner of the residence property now occupied by Chas. Patterson.

Ladies Aid

Mrs. R. Wallin will entertain the Swedish Baptist Ladies aid of Thief River Falls on Wednesday afternoon, July 15. All are welcome.

REV. ECKSTROM, Pastor.

Helper Wanted

The board of directors of the St. Hilaire Co. Op. Elev. will recieve sealed bids for an assistant in the elevator for a period of six months commencing Sept. 1st 1914. Bids will be opened July 24th 1914 at 10:30 a. m. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. J. McKercher

2t Sec'ty

The Better Way.

Little Sister—Oh, mamma! Georgie has just upset the tea table an' broken my dolly an' all your nice dishes. Little Brother (badly frightened)—Yes, mamma, an' let's be sorry, but don't let's be mad!—Harper's Magazine.

Communications

On board "The Kristianiafjord"
June 20th, 1914

To The Spectator:—

This is our eight day on the ocean and tomorrow at 3 o'clock we expect to be at Bergen:

The weather has been fine all the way and very few have been sick.

There are 1500 people aboard among which are about 200 singers of "Det Norske Sangerforbund I America". They practise twice a day which is enjoyed by all on board. Among the passengers is Gov. Hanna of North Dakota who is to present the Lincoln statue, N. Dakota's gift to Norway. The presentation of the statue takes place at Christiania on July 4th.

Last Sunday we had services on board at four different places at the same time. At 11 o'clock a. m. I had the opportunity to conduct services in the largest assembly room, which was well filled. A choir of about forty sang "Herre her er godt at vare" and other appropriate songs.

That Sunday will be one of the pleasant memories of the trip.

There are several people on board with whom I am acquainted, among which are Prof. W. P. Reglie and Miss Helga Fjelstad of Concordia College at Moorhead and L. Christianson of Fargo.

Everything is nice and clean on board ship, the food is good and there is plenty of it. The route which we are travelling from New York to Bergen is 3518 miles and today we had left only 450 miles. It will still take several days before I reach my childhood home as I am going by the way of Stavanger. I am anxious to reach there as I hope to recieve good news from the dear ones at home, at that place.

With best wishes to yourself and the readers of the Spectator

I am yours truly
Rev. M. S. Gjerde.

Bergen, Norway
June 23, 1914

To The Spectator:—

We anchord on Laxevaag, Bergen on Sunday evening June 21st at 7 o'clock.

We sighted land at about 4 o'clock p. m. and a little later entered through the "fjord". The city of Bergen had prepared a grand reception in honor of the singing society we had on board. One of the large coast boats came out thru the "fjord," to meet us, having on board a large male choir and band. The choir and band rended several selections in welcome, as the two boats sailed side by side. A number of smaller steamers also came and as we entered the harbor there must have been hundreds of row-boats, and the hillsides and shore were covered with people all extending a gladsome welcome. There were three English warships in the harbor, but they left this morning. We are to leave tonight at 1 o'clock and will be in Stavanger in the morning.

The nights are very short here now. I can easily read by daylight until 11 o'clock in the evening and I spoke to a man who has been up at 2 o'clok this morning and he said it was daylight then. Tonight a large number of us intend to stay up most of the time, as it is "St. Hansaften" and look at the "St. Hansveter. I may write some more later, about Bergen and my stay here.

Last Sunday forenoon I conducted services for the second class passengers. I am travelling third class and I conducted services for that class, the Sunday before. The rule is, that there shall be services conducted every Sunday forenoon unless the boat is in the harbor, and pastors on board are asked to conduct, and if there are none on board it falls to the captain to preform the service.

Yours,
Rev. M. S. Gjerde.

Milk in Egypt.

Natives of Egypt drink the milk of the camel as well as that of the cow, the goat, and the Nile buffalo.

Editors to Have Outing this Month

July 17-18-19 have been chosen as the dates for holding the annual outing of the Northern Minnesota Editorial association at Spooner, Minn. Secretary Rutledge, in announcing these dates, says that editors from all parts of the state are interested in this year's meeting to visit a part of Minnesota that hitherto has been foreign to many of them. A large attendance is expected. Several distinguished Minnesotans will be there and speak among them will be Governor Eberhart and several state officials, and President Vincent of the Minnesota State University.

Spooner in many respects is an ideal place for an outing offering access to the Lake of the Woods, the greatest natural playground of the state. Boat trips will be arranged for the delegates and those who have never visited the extreme northern part of the state have a treat in store for them that they little dream of.—Crookston Times.

The Celebration

St Hilaire had an excellent 4th. of July Celebration, this year.

A monster parade over three blocks long, headed by the band paraded the principle streets forenoon. In the afternoon a fine program of races and sports was carried out.

At 4 o'clock the baseball game between Terrebonne and the locals was called. The game was closely played, the score being nearly even until the eighth inning when the locals took the lead which they retained until the end of the game. The final score was 15 to 7.

The dance, given at the Imperial Hall, in the evening, was very well attended.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held July 6, 1914.

All members present except G. I. Fellman and J. C. Dahl. The president being absent motion was duly made and carried that A. J. Hed act as president pro tem until the return of president.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

St Hilaire Fire Dep't, H. Olson fire	19.00
St. Hilaire Fire Dep't Wm. Olson fire	12.00
A. J. Hed, clerk of election	4.50
Wm. Olson, assistant Marshall July 4th	1.50
John Slaakrud, Judge of election	4.50
Adolph Setterberg, draying etc.	15.30
K. O. Gigstad, to policy no 1377, Village Hall	45.25
Carl Johnson, for assessing	93.80
John Forseen, salary for June etc	18.20
Dr. C. Swanson, clerk's salary 1 quarter, day on equealization	21.75
St. Hilaire Spectator, proceeding as per bill	7.67
O. H. Peters, clerk of election	4.50

Motion made and seconded that we leave the matter of bringing mandamas proceedings against the G. N. R. Co. for railroad crossings and sidewalk across right of way to chas. Pitkin. Motion carried.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. A. J. HED Pres. Protem

Ball Game

The St. Hilaire Gophers journeyed over to Terrebonne last Sunday to play a return game with the fast team at that place. It is evident that the local "pill tossers" were some limbered up on the 4th as the game at Terrebonne went 14 innings with a score of 8 to 7 in favor of St. Hilaire.

Base Ball!!

-TOMORROW-

St. Hilaire

VS

Red Lake Falls

Everybody Turn Out!

Anderson-Dahlstrom

On Tuesday June 7th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dahlstrom in the town of Sanders, occured the marriage of their daughter Hilda Amelia to Albert Anderson of Black River. The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock p. m., the ring ceremony being used, Rev. O. J. Lonnquist of this village officating.

The young people were attended by the brides sister, Lydia Dahlstrom and Edward Erickson, Miss Josie Eckstrom and Fred Lorentson. The bride wore a dress of white crepe-de-chene trimmed with shadow lace and carried a boquet of roses. The wedding march was played by Miss Amanda Johnson.

The couple were recipients of many useful and valuable gifts.

A sumptuous wedding dinner was served to about 75 guests during which the Black River Band rendered a few selections. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will make their home on the groom's farm near Wylie.

Anders M. Eckstrom

Anders Eckstrom an old and respected resident of the Black River district, passed away at the home of his son, P. A. Eckstrom, last Tuesday. Mr. Eckstrom has enjoyed unusual good health until his last illness which was of only four days duration. He was born in Sweden, March, 20th 1830 and was 84 years and 3 months of age at the time of his death. The funeral which was in the charge of Rev. J. O. Lonnquist of this village, was held from the house, Thursday. Interement was made at the Rux cemetery.

Mr. Eckstrom is survived by four children, Mr. P. A. Eckstrom of Black River and three others who reside in Sweden.

EARNESTNESS.

Without hard work and earnest purpose all that is best in the world perishes. We cannot even have a proper game without earnestness.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program of Examinations

FOR

Common School Certificates

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, THIEF RIVER FALLS.

July 27 to 29, 1914

MONDAY, JULY 27th

(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.	8:00	Enrollment
	8:30	Professional Test
	9:30	Penmanship
	10:00	Arithmetic
P. M.	1:15	Geography
	2:45	Composition
	3:45	Reading
	4:40	Spelling

TUESDAY, JULY 28th

(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS CONTINUED)

A. M.	8.00	U. S. History
	9:45	English Grammer
	11:30	Music
P. M.	1.15	Physiology—Hygiene
	2;45	Algebra
	4;00	Agriculture

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th

(FIRST GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.	8:00	Enrollment
	8;30	Geometry
	10;15	Physics
P. M.	1;15	Algebra
	2:45	Physical Geography or General History.
	4;15	Drawing

If Professional Test consume less than 60 minutes, Spelling and arithmetic may begin not to exceede 30 minutes earlier.

If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow,

Applicants for renewal of certificates must have completed their Reading Circle reviews and be present to make their applications. A state fee of $.50 is charged for each applicant for a certificate or reneual. Applicants will take with them ink, pen, and pencils. Please note time for enrollment.

THE CROPS ARE RIPE

or nearly so. Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.

For Sale By **HOLMES BROS.**

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

Twenty-one naval officers were placed on the retired list, fifteen of the number having been selected by the plucking board, while the other six voluntarily asked retirement.

* * *

Favorable reports on three of the five federal reserve board nominations sent to the senate by President Wilson were agreed upon by the banking and currency committee.

* * *

Ulrich Duvivier, the minister from Haiti, informed Secretary Bryan that he had been recalled by his government and that he would be succeeded by Solon Menos, whom he replaced at Washington in 1913.

* * *

An item of $100,000 for the boring of artesian wells in arid districts for the purpose of discovering the existence of supplies of water available for irrigation purposes, has been dropped from the agricultural appropriation bill.

* * *

President Wilson will take no action in the strike situation at Butte, pending further developments. Federal troops will not be moved from Vancouver barracks to Fort Missoula to be in readiness in case of trouble, for the present.

* * *

The administration trade commission bill was further supported by Senator Cummins, republican, who continued his discussion of its constitutional phrases. He particularly defended the provision of the bill making "unfair competition" unlawful.

* * *

Senator Davilmar Theodore, the Haitien revolutionist leader has been killed in a battle with fifty of his followers near the dominican frontier. Captain Eberle of the cruiser Washington so reported his information from two members of the Haitien cabinet.

* * *

Letters of commendation for conspicuous gallantry during the occupation of Vera Cruz were written by Secretary Daniels to George H. Boyd, quartermaster, and Augustus J. Hallberg, gunner's mate, of the cruiser Chester. Both men have been advanced to the rank of petty officers.

* * *

An official intimation of the purpose of the United States to begin negotiations with Russia for a new treaty to replace the one abrogated a year and a half ago, was conveyed in a statement at the White house that George T. Mayre, the newly-appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, might take up that subject.

DOMESTIC.

America, the Rodman Wanamaker trans-Atlantic flyer, rose from the water in a recent test, with ten passengers, establishing another weight-carrying record for hydro-aeroplanes.

* * *

The germ which caused pyorrhea and a cure for the disease has been discovered by Dr. Michael F. Barrett of Philadelphia, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania state dental society.

* * *

Hope for an early settlement of the strike of the Westinghouse employes at Pittsburgh was checked by the decision of 7,000 of the strikers not to accept the terms made in signed statements by the heads of the affected industry.

* * *

Guy Phillips, associate secretary of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., shot and killed himself in the offices of the company on the eighth floor of a New York office building. His physician said he had been a sufferer recently from despondency.

* * *

The saloons in the Colorado strike district will not be permitted to open as long as the federal troops are in the field. The order issued by the federal commander upon entering the district last April is final. This is the word that came from the secretary of war, to whom the city and county officials recently appealed.

* * *

There are 293 railways in the United States, operating 120,901 miles of track which last year carried 409,808,188 passengers without a single fatality.

* * *

Dr. Holbrook Curtis, the throat specialist, has told Colonel Roosevelt he would have to rest six weeks. Then after the colonel had made a few speeches as a test, the doctor said, he would be able to tell more definitly just what Mr. Roosevelt could do in the campaign.

* * *

Joseph Burton, the negro who was recently captured in a spectacular attempt to blackmail the Cunard Steamship company in New York, was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing prison.

* * *

Estimates made based on the total amount of income assessments paid into the office of Charles W. Anderson, internal tax collector, indicate that in this one district, which includes the Wall street financial houses, 15,000 persons have a total annual income exceeding $1,000,000.

* * *

Advices have reached Galveston that the schooner Sunshine, which sailed from here with 2,050 cases of small arms and ammunition arrived safely at Tampico. The report said the cargo had been discharged.

United States in 1913 imported 3,267,333 pounds of mica.

* * *

The fourteenth international Sunday school convention has opened in Chicago with 4,000 delegates.

* * *

Walter W. Davis, jr., and his brother Fred, were found dead in a field on their farm near Peabody, Kan. It is believed they were struck by lightning in a storm.

* * *

Chief Wallace of the Charlotte, N. C. fire department and one fireman were killed and three others were seriously injured by a dynamite explosion in a small fire. The dynamite stored by a contractor was ignited by a fire in a barn.

* * *

What is claimed to be a record in walking recently from the summit of Pikes Peak to the cog station in Manitou was made by Maurice Kubby of Omaha Neb. Kubby walked down the mountain, according to timers, in an hour and thirty minutes. Three hours were required to walk to the summit from Manitou.

* * *

An aeroplane will be used by Prof. David Todd of Amherst college in observing the total eclipse of the sun, August 21, according to plans announced. Prof Todd will make his observations at Riga, Russia. With the aid of the flying machine he hopes to be able to rise above any clouds that may hinder observations from the earth.

* * *

A carload of beer and whisky billed as gravel was seized by state and federal officers at Bartlesville, Okla. It was the biggest seizure of intoxicating liquors ever made in this section. Twenty barrels of beer and twenty-five cases of whisky were seized. As no one claimed the shipment, it is to be destroyed. It was valued at nearly $1,000.

* * *

The Federal league will invoke the Sherman anti-trust law in its fight for the services of Marsans and Chase, according to a statement made by President Gilmore. Charges that Organized Base Ball is a combination operating in restraint of trade will be made by attorneys for the Federals when the next stage in the Marsans case, now in the federal courts, is reached.

* * *

The announcement that 400 Japanese laborers from California are coming to locate in Alger county, Michigan, has started an anti-alien land law agitation there and it is reported an attempt will be made at the next session of the state legislature to enact an anti-alien law similar to the one in California. The Japanese will engage in vegetable farming when they arrive in Alger county.

* * *

Six thousand baited rat traps are doing service in the infected zone of New Orleans, Fla., where they had been placed by direction of health authorities in their campaign to eradicate bubonic plague. Two hundred employes placed the traps, rat-proofed residences and business houses and are keeping a general surveillance in the prescribed area.

* * *

George McDuffey, a deputy sheriff of Heppner, Ore., fought a single-handed battle with train robbers in the middle of a chair car fifty miles east of Pendleton, Ore., killing one, and wounding another and missing death himself when the westerner's inevitable pocket comb in the upper left-hand pocket slowed down a bullet aimed at his heart. The car was Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation passenger train No. 5 westbound.

FOREIGN.

Moran was no match for Jack Johnson, and the black fighter retained his title after twenty rounds of easy fighting.

* * *

Simon W. Strauss, who has spent several months in Europe investigating for the American society for the promotion of thrift, will bring back to America many suggestions. He has found much material in Great Britain.

* * *

Nedeljo Gabrinovich, who threw a bomb at Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, while they were proceeding to the Sarayevo town hall, has made a complete confession, according to dispatches received from Sarayevo.

* * *

Emperor William abandoned his intended trip to Vienna to attend the funeral of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. It was announced that he was suffering from a severe cold attended with symptoms of lumbago.

* * *

The troubles of the American-Panama joint land commission, which is endeavoring to settle land claims, have grown serious, according to the legal officers of the canal, who made no secret of their expectation that the work of the commission would result in failure.

* * *

Two hundred coal miners were entombed in the Vielle-Marihaye colliery, near Liege, Belgium, when fire broke out. Two hundred of their comrades escaped when the alarm was given.

* * *

Counsel for the owners of the Storstad, in his opening arguments at the inquiry, stated that one of the vessels was to blame for the sinking of the Empress and that the inquiry would fix that blame. In other words, the catastrophe was an avoidable accident.

* * *

The new French cabinet, of which Senator Ribot is premier, was defeated in the first division taken in the new chamber of deputies by a vote of 30 to 262. The premier immediately resigned.

* * *

Some of the unionists who have been the strongest supporters of the Ulster volunteers, including Andrew Bonar Law, Robert Cecil and Leopold Charles Amery, attacked the government in the British House of Commons for its failure to suppress the nationalist volunteers.

KNOWS WOMAN WHO KILLED MRS. BAILEY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY POSITIVE WHO DID SHOOTING, HE ALLEGES.

WILL DEMAND INDICTMENT

Secret Witness at Inquest Into Freeport Mystery Says Gunman Supplied Weapon—Demand Indictment.

Freeport, N. Y., July 9.—The grand jury is ready to begin its investigation of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey at Mineola, the county seat, District Attorney Smith announced. He added that he would demand that an indictment charging murder be returned against a woman who, he said, he was positive shot Mrs. Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman.

May Ignore Demand.

Upon what evidence the demand for the indictment will be based the district attorney would not say. He admitted there was a possibility the grand jury might not heed his demand because of insufficient evidence.

"I believe, though," he went on, "that the indictment will be returned. If the unexpected should happen, the evidence at hand and any new facts that may be discovered, will be presented to the next grand jury. I intend to have this woman indicted if I have to present the evidence to every grand jury that meets in Nassau county for the next ten years."

The story told by the witnesses who were previously examined at the inquest has just been revealed.

Boldly Tells Story.

A half hour before the proceedings opened a man whose name remains a secret, walked up to Carl Darenburg, a captain of the local police department, and boldly informed him that he knew who killed Mrs. Bailey. He then told the captain the story he later repeated to the district attorney, his assistants, and several private detectives. Briefly, it is as follows:

"On the morning of murder of the woman suspect met him (the new witness) and a man whose name he gave and who, he said, is in Kansas City, in New York. The woman agreed to give them $50, each if one would bring a revolver and deliver it to her on the lawn at the side of Dr. Carman's home. The new witness and the man who, he declared has fled, came to Freeport from New York on the same train with the woman. The mising man had the revolver in his pocket.

Goes to Carman Home.

"At half past 7 o'clock that night he went to the Carman home and there met the woman who said she wanted to 'scare' someone inside. After a short talk the woman took the revolver, the man propped up the screen and broke the window, and then stood to one side while the woman thrust the weapon through the opening that had been made and fired. Then, according to the story, she handed the revolver back to her accomplice, who leaped over the low fence at the side of the house, and escaped, while the woman disappeared in another direction."

According to the story, the man who told it decided to inform the authorities when his companion failed to turn over the money collected for bringing the revolver from New York and carrying it away. It was at first decided to hold the man who told the story as a material witness. After detectives had taken him to several places in an attempt to verify his assertions and he had assured the district attorney that he would not go away, he was allowed to return to his home.

"I do not know whether to believe his story or not," said District Attorney Smith.

"According to the story he told, the first name of the man who carried the revolver is George and he is known in New York as a gunman.

BUBONIC PLAGUE KILLS TWO

Second Fatality Causes New Orleans Situation to Assume More Serious Proportions.

New Orleans, July 9.—The bubonic plague situation here became more serious with the confirmation of a second death and the discovery of a second focus of infection, three miles from the original one. John Jackson, a 9-year-old negro boy, who was found dead July 2, died from the plague, according to the announcement of Assistant Surgeon Charles Williams of the United States public health and marine service.

Charles Lundene, a Swedish sailor, was the first victim. W. W. Wilkinson, isolated 10 days ago, is recovering from the disease. No other cases have been reported.

No Ground for Tariff Fears.

Washington, July 9.—Foreign manufacturers sent into the United States during the first eight months of the new tariff system just 8.8 per cent more of their finished product than they did under the old. This was pointed to by Secretary Redfield as ample demonstration that there was no ground for the fears of American factory owners that they would be driven from business by the Democratic tariff. Importations of foodstuffs showed a large percentage of increase in the eight months which ended with May.

House Refuses Salem Aid.

Washington, July 8.—Members of the Massachusetts delegation in the house strove without success for favorable action on President Wilson's recommendation that $200,000 be appropriated to relieve homeless victims of the recent Salem fire.

$100,000 Auto Plant Is Burned.

Port Huron, Mich., July 9.—Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the plant of the Havers' Automobile company, in this city. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

CHILDREN WALK TO BIG RALLY

Little Girls Feted by West Central Minnesota Celebrators for Spirit Shown.

Wheaton.—Nina and Dena Benno, aged 7 and 12 years respectively, celebrated the Fourth by trudging six miles along a hot, dusty road, determined to take part in the West Central Minnesota picnic at Wilson's grove, Lake Traverse. When still nine miles from their destination, they were taken in by passing automobilists.

Arriving at the scene of festivities, the children were taken in charge by women of the entertainment committee, who, after giving them refreshments, delivered them over to President F. W. Murphy, who introduced them from the platform, explaining what they had done and asserting they typified the real West Central Minnesota spirit. Incidentally the girls became a part of the "movies" that will tell the people of the northwest about this great celebration.

When the children's parents questioned them sharply about how they had dared to come without permission, Dena promptly showed her mother the closing line on the picnic program bills which read: "Be there if you have to walk to get there." This ended the questioning and scoldings were omitted.

Evidently most of the other residents of Traverse county read the same advertising line. Over 5,000 men, women and children rode and drove and walked to Wilson's grove. They came early, and at midnight 500 were still there. The day was perfect. The program, including a ball game, dancing, music, fireworks and speeches which entertained, instructed and inspired, was attractive for all. It had been well advertised, and the get-acquainted and do-something spirit of west central Minnesota was never more strikingly demonstrated.

Probably the most impressive feature of the day was the unfurling of the flag of west central Minnesota.

Chippewas Will Meet.

Bemidji.—Twelve thousand Chippewa Indians of Minnesota will be represented by 100 Indians from ten tribes at a conference to be held in Bemidji on July 14. It will be the second annual general conference of the Chippewas, the first having been held at Cass Lake, when Edward L. Rogers of Walker was named chief. That the ten tribes may have greater representation and more prestige at Washington is the stated object of the organization. Tribes to be represented are Cass Lake, Red Lake, White Earth, Cloquet, Boys Ford, Grand Portage, Mille Lacs Lake, White Oak Point and Winnibigoshish.

Ask Treaty Enforcement.

Bemidji.—Thirty business and professional men organized an 1855 Treaty Enforcement league, with J. J. Opsahl president and Harry Reynolds, secretary and treasurer. Funds are being raised to carry on a campaign for the enforcement of the treaty. Petitions signed by 400 residents ask that saloons be closed. These have been forwarded to the Indian department. Many women are working for the success of the movement.

Co-operation Proves Profitable.

Waseca.—The annual meeting of the Farmers' Elevator and Mercantile association was held here. The company was very prosperous last year, about $200,000 worth of business having been transacted. The directors elected for the ensuing year are: John Papke, Albert Welters, J. M. Byron, Henry Lewer, Steve Krassin, Louis Priebe and August Priebe. The profits on the business for the year were nearly $12,000.

Misses Footing; Is Killed.

Winona, Minn., July 6.—Drilling with Pompier ladders at the Central fire station, Richard Einfeldt, 46, a fireman, missed his footing and fell 60 feet to the brick pavement and was instantly killed. He struck on his head and his skull was crushed. A few days before Einfeldt while the department was fighting a fire in a downtown building, was overcome by smoke and discovered by Chief Norton in a perilous place.

Minnesota Democratic Chairman.

St. Paul.—A. L. Sorter, of Minneapolis, was chosen at a conference at the state capitol, Thursday, as chairman of the democratic state central committee.

Fairmont Makes Good Showing.

Fairmont.—The tabular statement of the city assessor shows a startling increase in values. The total value of real estate is given at $1,065,110 and of structures $1,500,200, being a real-estate valuation of $2,565,310. The value of personal property is $511,746; the amount of personal property is nearly equaled by the moneys and credits returned, $395,011. It is probable that there is not another city in the southern portion of the state of 4,000 population that has increased in wealth as rapidly.

Racing Auto Kills Child.

Carver.—Clyde Myers, the little 8-year-old son of H. D. Myers, editor of the Carver Journal-Review, was instantly killed, and Leona, the 7-year-old daughter of R. J. Neunsing, a local hotel proprietor, was so seriously injured that it is expected she will die, when they were struck by an automobile, which, it is claimed, was racing with another machine on the main street of this village. R. N. Travis, colored, of St. Paul was arrested at Chaska, two miles from here, pending the result of a coroner's jury.

CONFESSED ROBBERY; FREED

Hazel Pollock Is to Be Sent to a Sanitarium—Stole to Get Education.

Chicago.—Hazel Pollock, the former Litchfield, Minnesota, young woman who wanted a musical education and who confessed having robbed a number of homes in which she was employed, will not go to jail, but will be sent to a sanitarium instead. And there is illustrated the difference between the courts of the old days and those of the Twentieth century.

In the eyes of the law, Hazel Pollock was a criminal; psychopathically she has been declared mentally irresponsible. The girl was arrested, and confessed to robberies. She told a story of a struggle for a musical education so that she could become self-supporting. She said she did not know why she had stolen and robbed. She was examined by members of Chicago's psycopathical laboratory that is now a part of the municipal court. In the old days there could have been no such examination.

A report from the psychopathical laboratory was read to the jury. This report said:

"That for months the girl had worked under a severe nervous strain in her efforts to earn money for her tuition fees and for her support; that she was on the verge of a serious mental collapse; that she was bordering on hysteria and epilepsy; that her life up to the time of her arrest had been morally pure; that unless she got the best of care and treatment she would become permanently mentally unbalanced."

The grand jury, after hearing this report, refused to indict the girl. A committee of women will look after Hazel Pollock and will see that she is sent to a sanitarium, where her health and her faculties may be restored.

$20,000 ARMORY AT MANKATO

City Presents Fine New Home for Company H of the Second Regiment.

Mankato.—The new $20,000 armory of Company H, Second regiment, of this city, was formally opened and dedicated in the presence of several hundred citizens.

In the absence of Governor A. O. Eberhart, who was to have made the principal address, George Authier of Minneapolis, his private secretary, and the members of the governor's staff and their wives were present. They were met at the station by Company H and the local band and were escorted to the Heinrich hotel, where they were guests over night.

When the dedicatory exercises took place George M. Palmer, former mayor of Mankato, presented the armory to the state, and it was accepted by Mr. Authier. Solos were sung by Miss Lora Lulsdorff and D. M. Jones. The armory was beautifully decorated, and a 10-piece orchestra furnished music for the reception and dance.

The armory is called one of the best that has yet been constructed in the state from the point of view of the purpose for which it is to be used. It is built of Mankato brick and concrete, and has quarters on the second floor for the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corp and the Spanish-American War Veterans. In the basement are lockers, drill rooms, kitchen, etc.

Free Storage Thing of Past.

Duluth.—The free storage of all freight in transit in railroad warehouses at Duluth, Superior and Gladstone will be abolished Aug. 1. The traffic commission of the Duluth Commercial club has been informed that its long fight for the abolition of the practice has been successful. A joint tariff of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo Line, making a charge for storage in transit, has been received. The storage charges provided are 20 cents per ton per month or fraction.

Elks to Travel by Special.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota Elks will go to the annual reunion at Denver, July 13-19, by special train, aboard which will be Elks from North Dakota and Wisconsin. La Crosse and Winona Elks will take the train at Omaha. The special will leave Minneapolis over the Omaha road at 9 a. m. July 12, and St. Paul at 9:30. The train will reach Omaha at 9:30 p. m. and will be in Denver at 12:15 p. m., July 13.

State Cash Balance Large.

St. Paul.—Minnesota had a cash balance in the state treasury at the opening of business July 1 of $2,518,878.86, a condition in marked contrast with July, 1913, when the state was getting ready to borrow money to keep the machinery in motion.

Cokato to Get Hospital.

Cokato.—Cokato will have a modern hospital by a deal by which Dr. A. O. Quallo buys the grounds and residence of Peter Stevenson, which will at once be remodeled and equipped with all requirements for a first-class hospital.

Stays in Water 3 Hours.

St. Cloud.—After swimming in Sauk river for over three hours, Nick Arm, aged 22, employed at the Great Northern shops here, was seized with cramps and was drowned within the sight of several companions. The body of Frank Sapoleck, a laborer, was found hanging to a tree near the railroad tracks eight miles south of here. It is presumed it had been hanging there nearly three weeks. Identification was made by an employment card bearing his name and giving Waukon, Minn., as the town.

"Blind Pig" Raid Successful.

Duluth.—A band of 17 men and women were arrested in "blind pig" raids at Virginia. Three of the men, Ente Opecis, Frank Wolnar and Andrew Kalakas, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge Carey. Another, John Koloski, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license and was fined $50 and costs or 60 days in jail. Three women and two men obtained their liberty on bail. The wholesale raid was the result of evidence of an unknown private detective.

ICED TEA FOR SULTRY DAYS

No Better Hot-Weather Beverage Than This Preparation Has Ever Been Devised.

There is probably no drink more refreshing and none that can be more attractively served than iced tea. It can be made before it is needed and kept on hand, always chilled, in the ice box, or it can be made at a moment's notice, provided there is plenty of ice, plenty of fresh boiling water and the right sort of tea on hand.

There are two methods of making iced tea and both have their exponents. One says to put cracked ice in a glass and then put in a slice or so of lemon and, sweetness is liked, a sufficient number of lumps of sugar. Then make tea, rather strong, with freshly boiling water. After the water has stood on the ground for four or five minutes pour the tea on the ice. A safeguard against broken glasses is to put a spoon in each glass. The spoon serves as a conductor of heat.

The other method for making iced tea is more economical, for, according to it the tea is made and poured into a big bottle, fruit jar or covered jug or pitcher, when it is sufficiently strong and then stood in the ice box until it is thoroughly chilled. Slices of lemon and sugar can be added before or after it is served, and a little chopped ice adds not only to the deliciousness but also to the sound of the tea—and nothing is more suggestive of refreshment when the mercury is climbing then the sound of tinkling ice and glass.

BEST WAY OF DOING THINGS

Trio of Useful Aids to Good Housewifery and Preservation of a Tranquil State of Mind.

To make candles last double the usual time, take each candle by the wick and give it a good coat of white varnish. Put the candles away a day or two to let them harden. The varnish prevents the grease from running down and so prolongs the life of the candle.

To remove scorch marks on linen (unless they are very bad) cut an onion in half and rub the scorched part with it; then soak in cold water. The marks will soon disappear under this treatment if they can be remedied at all.

To clean light colored or drab cloth spats or gaiters and shoetops, peel and wash some potatoes, then grate them into a basin, and while quite wet apply to the surface of the gaiters and shoetops. Put in the open air to dry and then brush the grated potato off with a clean brush.

To mend a coal scuttle that has holes in the bottom take a piece of cork lino or linoleum and cut as near as possible to the shape and size of the bottom of the scuttle; then scrape the bottom of the scuttle until it is quite clean. Next apply a moderate amount of glue, and also put some on the piece of linoleum. Place the lino or linoleum in the bottom of the coal scuttle, fill up with coal and allow to stand a few hours. It will then be firmly set, and the scuttle will last quite a long time, "as good as new."

Boston Favorite.

Cream one-half cupful of butter and add gradually while heating constantly one cup of sugar, then add the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Mix and sift one and three-quarters cupfuls of flour with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and add to first mixture alternately with one-half cupful of milk, then add the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff. Turn into a buttered and floured pan and bake in a moderate oven from 45 to 50 minutes. This recipe admits many flavors. One-half a teaspoonful of vanilla may be used, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of cinnamon or a combination of spices. Then again three-quarters of a cupful of raisins seeded and cut into pieces, or two-thirds of a cupful of currants, dredged with four tablespoonfuls of flour, of a pleasing variety; but it is at its best when made into a walnut cake, with the addition of three-fourths of a cupful of English walnut meats cut in pieces.

Boiled Peas and Beans.

My mother used to soak peas over night (otherwise it takes all day to boil them). In the morning wash them and put in a kettle with twice as much water as peas, a piece of salt pork, let boil steadily, but be sure to watch them, as the water boils away very soon. Add more, as you must keep them very moist. Salt and pepper to taste. They are very tasty, we think, and then again mother used to soak over night and in the morning wash and put in bean pot. Boil a little first to soften them, with a piece of pork (mixed), pepper and salt, and bake like beans, and they are fine. We often on Wednesdays boil some beans the same as peas, and they taste fine. Hope you will try and like them.—Mary Clare, in Boston Globe.

To Save the Hands.

Dutch women have a clever scheme for saving the hands when blackening the stove. Perhaps the American woman would like to try it. Before touching the stove they lather their hands with soap and allow the lather to dry before they begin the blackening process. The soap prevents the blackening from adhering to the fingers. Cold cream applied to the hands will have the same result.

Ginger Creams.

To one package of cream cheese add a dozen seeded and finely chopped table raisins. Take enough sirup from preserved ginger to make with one tablespoonful of whipped cream a spreading paste; one branch of the ginger may be added if chopped or ground very fine. Spread on rye bread and cut into rounds.

Pineapple Ice.

Peel and slice a pineapple and remove the hard center; chop fine, and bruise the pulp in a mortar, adding a little lemon juice, a pint of water, and eight tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix all together, pounding well, then strain and freeze.

Libby's Selected Olives

Every one from Seville, long famed as the home of the world's best olives. Only the pick of the crop is offered to you under the Libby label.

Sweet, Sour and Dill Pickles

Nature's finest, put up like the home-made kind and all your trouble saved. This extra quality is true of all Libby's Pickles and Condiments and there is real economy in their use. Insist on Libby's

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Across the Seas.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain unveiled a memorial at Weymouth, England, to her ancestor, John Endicott, first governor of Massachusetts Bay, and Richard Clark, who sailed from Weymouth for New England 300 years ago. Louis Cook, representing the town of Weymouth, Mass., was present.

ITCHED AND BURNED

Silverwood, Mich.—"My baby was about six months old when he first began to break out with little pimples on his head and face. Then they would run water and keep getting worse until his head was a regular sore eruption and water would run and stream from it and his face also. His whole body was affected. They were little white pimples which itched and burned something terrible. His clothing seemed to irritate him and it was almost impossible for him to sleep at night. They also disfigured him as they were on his face.

"We tried medicine but without success. The trouble must have lasted three or four weeks when I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I would bathe him with warm water, as warm as he could stand and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Cuticura Ointment. The very first time that I did this it seemed to relieve him as he slept well and inside of two weeks he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. White, Jan. 29, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Cause and Effect.

"She looked daggers at me."

"Then, naturally, you must feel considerably cut up."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Day of the Beaver.

Pat—Did you ever see a beaver at work?

Mike—Sure! On the 17th of March!

A Stitch in Time

Colds, fevers, congestion and germ diseases are pretty sure to overwork the kidneys and leave them weak. In convalescence, in fact at any time when suspicion is aroused by a lame, aching back, rheumatic pains, headache, dizziness or disordered urine, the use of Doan's Kidney Pills is a stitch in time that may avoid serious kidney disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills command confidence, for no other remedy is so widely used, so freely recommended or so generally successful.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

William Wasley, Seventh Ave., Faribault, Minn., says: "For two years I was troubled by backache. I suffered a great deal from pains all through my body and often I became nervous. I tried several remedies, but found no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They toned up my system and I was pleased to endorse them. I am only too glad to confirm my former statement."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 28-1914.

OLD SLEUTH'S STORY

By C. L. CULLEN.

(Copyright.)

The grizzled headquarters detective was strolling down from the Mulberry street office of the Tombs, where he was to pick up a pair of sentenced men, bracelet them together, and convoy them "up the river"—which is to say, the Sing Sing prison.

I fell into step with him, and after a while he told me casually what his job for that day was to be.

"Old-time lags, the pair that I'm pointing to stir (prison) today," he remarked. "But I'm glad of that. It's the first-timers, and the way they take it to heart when I'm packing them up the road, and the way their women folks at the station shrivel up when the gate closes on their man, that gets me around the neck-band.

"The two gumshoe stick-up men that I'm chaperoning to the pen today will be chattering all the way up on the train, figuring on what cell-tier they'll catch, what kind of a job the turnkey of their tier will be, whether they'll make the laundry or the stone-yard, how many of the old guns that were there the last time they came here and did a bit will still be there, and all the like of that.

"But when there's a little woman in on the blow-off, then it's me to keep my lamps glued to the station clock so that I won't be able to see the breakaway from the clinch of the girl and her boy.

"I've been a bull for 30 years, square enough, and know the smell of prisons as well as I know the whiff of ham-and.

"I've brought up and seen go their ways a whole houseful of young ones, which is why maybe I always try to con the chief into sick-listing me when I'm wised up to it that I'm slated to convoy one of the first-timers.

"But the chief always hands me the hoot when I try to pull that on him, and I've never yet been able to bull a chief into flopping me off one of those hard jobs.

"I steered one to stir last year about this time, that put the tacks so deep into my tonsils that I came near having to get 'em pulled out by a locksmith.

"And the finish of that steer-up was a little game of gulpiness that made me cancel the eats, and just sit around the house for three days, and smoke myself close to the pension list.

"He was a clean-faced, decent-looking young fellow; bookkeeper or collector, or something like that; and, from playing the ponies, I think it was, he'd nicked his firm for a few bum hundreds.

"His firm got after him like a traffic cop getting hunk with a chauffeur that he's laying for; and the boy, who'd never made a dip-in before in his life, and probably never would have again if the firm had given him a run for his taw marble, was soaked a five-specker for his first frisk of a little bundle of pungerino bones.

"He took the wallop steady enough, though when he caught the eye of the girl sitting alongside his counsel, I'm not saying that he didn't swallow a little cotton for himself.

"The girl just rested her arms on the table, and put her head in them, and you could see her shoulders shake, though she didn't make any sounds worth mentioning.

"She was a pretty little slip of a thing, and she and her man had only done the stand-up before the parson and settled into one of those installment-junk, quarter-meter flats about a year before.

"You could see that he was all the world and the milky way to her, and, says I to myself, when I saw her shoulders heaving that way when the boy was led off, 'Me for an acute case of housemaid's knee or lumbago if they try to spin me to the job of steering that one over the road.'

"For I knew that the girl would be at the station, and I'm getting too groggy around the Adam's apple to dish myself out any more dents of that kind than I have to.

"Did I get by with that little spiel to myself? Never a chance! I was doing most of the convoying of the lags to stir at that time, and when this boy was due to go up, the chief called me in and slipped me the assignment to take him.

"I squeaked and squirmed around, telling the chief that I had an ulcerated tooth and all like that, but he only eased me the eye-twink and then the laugh, and there was no ducking when he did that.

"I got the assignment the day before the boy was booked to go; and so I nudged down to the Tombs at the visiting hour, knowing that the girl would be there with him. Was she there?

"Was Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo? She was clinging to him in the reception room, which was against the rules at that; but all of the case hardened old key-swingers were letting the rules sprint for the end book in that case, and turning their heads away, because lamping a scene like that wasn't just the kind of stuff they felt they were on the city pay-roll for.

"At last the two had to pry loose. I caught her in the hall, trying to dry her eyes with a little wad of soaked handkerchief. I told her who I was, putting the muffler on the pipes for fear of scaring her; and says I when she had quieted down a bit:

"'Little girl, nobody knows any better than the old shield-flasher now talking to you what rough medicine this is that you're now taking; but it might be worse. It's in your poor little hands to make it worse.'

"'How is that?' she asked me in a gaspy kind of way.

"'Why, by being at the station tomorrow,' says I. 'Don't do that. It'll hurt all round. It always hurts. The boy is all right. He'll get his good time, and it won't be long before he'll be back at the flat, spick and span, and fighting for his head to make the new and fine start.

"'But don't be at the station tomorrow. That'd never do. It wouldn't do for anybody. How about it, little woman?'

"Oh, yes, she was there. She couldn't help it. She was sitting on a bench in the waiting room when we brushed through the swing door. I wicked her first, and I pulled a quick play in getting the handcuffs off our wrists—for the boy and I were, of course, coupled in the betting.

"It was against the regulation for me to unbracelet a con once I'd geared myself to him. But I knew he wasn't going to make any run for it; and somehow I couldn't pipe myself trudging up to that girl on the bench with her man rigged to me like that.

"When the boy saw the girl, and jerried up to why I turned him loose to go to her, he was there with a bit of a choke in telling me that he'd never forget that stuff in me, and all like that. Then he joined her.

"I ached to peek in the other direction. But I had to keep the off wick on that untied con, and there was nothing for me to do but watch their get-together.

"Never mind, pal. It was the worst I ever ran into, and I've taken a lot of timber of that kind. Train time came, and I had to stake him to the arm-tap and waft him the eye-signal that time was up. I didn't put the wristlets back on him and myself until after we'd got aboard.

"Last I saw of the girl she was pressed—little, fragile slip of a thing, I believe I told you—against the bars outside the gate, arm stuck through, and waving a wet handkerchief at him, and with a look in her eyes that I'd a heap rather have one of my own dead and buried than be wearing.

"The young fellow didn't have much of anything to say on the way up, and neither did I. There are times when you can't pull a chirp out of your frame with a derrick.

"I handed him over, got a receipt for him, gave him the mitt-squeeze and the pat on the shoulder-blade, and blew back to town, feeling like a woman what's been to see 'East Lynne.'

"Three months ago I was about to board the roller—me and another bull—with three old-timers bound up the stream, when the sight of a box being lifted down from the baggage car hitched to a train just in on the cross-the-way track sort of held me.

"I knew the shape and color of the box. It was the kind they ship cashed-in lags in, back to their folks, if their folks wants them.

"And then, taking a slant down the station to pipe if anybody was going to be on the job to receive the box containing the dead lag, I saw the girl. She was in black, and she had a baby in her arms.

"She was so blinded with the crying that she would have stepped off the platform on to the track if I hadn't done a quick waddle and caught her round the waist.

"She was about twenty-two, but she looked up at me out of the eyes of an old woman. The fat baby in her arms cooed and sang that improvised baby stuff, and the little mother lugged it along, tottering from one side of the platform to the other, me holding her up, while my matey watched our bunch of up-going lags.

"I hated to have her see the box. But that was what she was there for, and there was no flagging her. When she reached the box, she pulled out three little white carnations from inside the waist of her dress, and put them on the pine thing.

"Then I had to board my train to join my layout of old-timers on their way. I learned later that the young fellow had joined the quick-lunger outfit about as soon as he got there, and had whirled right down to a nine-months' cash-in.

"Yes, I'm glad it's a pair of pen vets that I'm leading up the road today. I'll enjoy their lag gabble about how many of the old push they're going to give the cell wigwag to when they zig in. And that lays all over having those gourds put into your throat, if you're asking me."

Passing Through Locks.

A vessel passing through the locks of the Panama canal will have all her movements controlled in much the same manner that the movements of a train are controlled in entering a complicated railroad terminal. At Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores an operator standing before a control board will open and close the gates, fill and empty the lock chambers and perform every other operation necessary for letting a ship through, simply by throwing a succession of switches, and will know at any instant just what is happening in the locks without ever having to look beyond the indications shown on the board before him. Furthermore, the mechanism is so interlocked that it will be impossible for him to set any machine in motion except in the proper order and at the proper time. The triple flight of locks at Gatun extends for a distance of 6,200 feet, while the operating machinery is scattered over about 4,000 feet of this distance. This is all controlled from a board 64 feet long, which is virtually a miniature of the locks and operating machinery, and is located in an operating tower at the foot of the upper flight of locks.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

"Kubisagari."

One of the strangest diseases is known as kubisagari. It is common in Northern Japan and in a small district on the Franco-Swiss frontier, but unknown elsewhere. Its symptoms are a sudden paralysis of certain muscles, loss of vision and vertigo. The attacks last about ten minutes and continue from May to November, recovery always coming in the autumn. Nothing is known about its cause, though Dr. P. L. Couchaud describes in the Presse Medicale a microbe he found in the cerebro-spinal fluid and the milk of persons suffering from the disease. The name kubisagari is Japanese, and means "drop-head."

No Notes.

Bill—I suppose your wife read the riot act to you last night when you got home late?

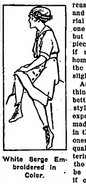
Jill—No, she doesn't have to read it to me. She knows it by heart.

WHITE SERGE FROCKS

INDISPENSABLE EQUIPMENT FOR THE SUMMER RESORT.

Cost Need Not Be Great, but Garment Will Be Found the Most Serviceable of Any That Can Be Devised.

For either a shore resort or yachting, white serge is indispensable, and two or three frocks of light weight white serge will be found exceedingly useful if one can afford to have them.



White Serge Embroidered in Color.

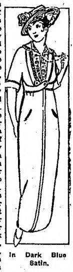
The expense need not be great, either, for delightful costumes of this sort are to be had ready made at reasonable prices; and so little material is needed for one of the chic but simple one-piece frocks that, if made by the home dressmaker, the cost will be slight.

As a usual thing, one will get better lines and style in the inexpensive ready-made frocks that in the home-made ones, though the quality of the materials used for the former may be inferior; and if one is willing to pay a fair price, either the white serge frock or the white serge suit may be satisfactorily bought in the shops.

An exceedingly chic little coat and skirt of fine white serge which would make an admirable suit for seashore wear has been chosen for description. The coat is made simple of line and reaches well below the hips. There is a wide belt of tan colored leather which buttons with the same colored leather buttons at the back. The coat also fastens at the back with large buttons of the white serge.

In one of the small illustrations is shown a modist little one-piece frock of white serge trimmed with colored embroidery at the collar and on the blouse fronts. The vest is of dull red cloth and is embroidered in harmonizing colors. The belt, cuffs, pocket and skirt are piped with dull red.

Another suit which would be a good investment for the seashore outfit is a severely tailored suit of dull blue, soft, basket weave woolen material. The upper part of the coat is made with a yoke running around the body of the coat underneath the armholes. To this yoke the lower part of the coat is attached with a wide overlapping seam. There is a stitched tailored collar also turn back cuffs. The coat has large patch pockets.

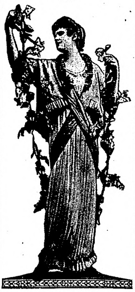


In Dark Blue Satin.

Linen is not an ideal material for seashore wear, because it musses readily when damp and loses the crisp freshness which is its chief charm. But it is much worn at the shore and every seashore outfit will have at least two or three of the simple one-piece linen tub frocks, even if it does not contain any linen coat and skirt costumes. The former are charming for fair weather, and a coat or cape of wool can readily be slipped on over such a linen frock if the air grows too damp or a fog rolls in.

Thin muslins and other sheer materials are not very practical for the morning or afternoon frock for the shore, though, of course, they are much worn. The cotton etamine and voiles, utterly devoid of stiffening, keep their freshness better than linen, batistes and other materials of similar character, but, of course, if one does not mind pressing the latter out after each wearing, they may be made to give excellent service.

CHARMING NEGLIGEE



The robe is of sheer box plaited mousseline and the jacket is made of embroidered taffeta.

COLLAR "MAKES" THE GOWN

Most Important Accessory May Be Fashioned in Short Time by Clever Woman.

A clever collar is made of lace that is merely graduated into shape when sewn on the bodice, while a few small wires at the back of the neck hold it in place. This is a very easy style to copy, though it must not be confounded with the real medici, which is more elaborate, and needs to be completed with sharp corners.

Other collars are made of soft white silk or satin, very much like those seen in the old paintings of Lord Byron.

Only these are slightly more exaggerated in style than the Byron collar of a few months ago. Many of these have a wire run in on either side to lift them well over the coat collar, and give that pretty "winged" effect which is so immensely becoming to many people. For summer wear there will be all kinds of muslin and embroidered neckwear, but on the whole the severe modes, after the old-fashioned Quaker and Puritan designs, will be most seen.

Any one with clever fingers is able to manufacture for herself the daintiest and most charming confections of this sort with very little expenditure of time or trouble, and, indeed, there is nothing like a fresh and becoming collar for making the plainest of gowns or blouses attractive.

EASY TO BE MADE RAINPROOF

Garments of Almost Any Material Worn Can Be Rendered Impervious to Moisture.

It is generally known that garments for rain, snow and dampness now can be made so that they are what might be called weatherproof. Raincoats of rubber are still seen, but they find a serious rivalry in the cravenette coats, suits and wraps that look, as far as material and cut go, like any other garment. Most materials now can be made rainproof. That is to say, fabrics can be treated by chemical processes known to certain manufacturers so that the rain or snow does not soak through.

Woolen material is not the only fabric that is so treated for travel clothes, but also silks, cottons and the new materials made of odd compositions that now are invented to get new lusters and textures that give us such variety in materials.

For the new outing capes there are plaid checks, called velour, check, in the strong color combinations that look so well out of doors. For these lovely mannish long loose coats that are invaluable winter and summer as loose, comfortable wraps and can go over other and lighter coats, there are the duffle fleeces with their striking block effects softened by the fleecy down on the surface.

Iridescent gaberdine is something new for travel coats, and is a reflection of the changeable silk styles. It is two-toned, shading from one color to another, as do the other changeable materials, and is of a texture that shakes the dust well.

One of the new capes made of cravenette material has the large hood that can be drawn over the hat or head, hangs in the full godet folds and has panel slits for the arms to pass and which can be buttoned into a smaller opening.

For the woman motorist there is a special bag with all the toilet needfuls for the road. Powder, cloths and hair brushes, nail file, mirror, cooling perfumes and other usefuls find their way into this tiny case. The bags come in leather and cretonne

DICTATES OF FASHION

Coral and lapis buttons or beads are charming, especially combined with pearls.

Some skirts are gathered to the knees, falling from there to the foot, like a wide flounce.

The trousered evening dress of chiffon is not half as bizarre as it sounds, but very few women can wear it successfully.

Most of the new fashions are very easy for home dressmakers to carry out, because fit seems to be the last thing thought about.

The closely fitting petticoats of jersey silk are the best with the present fashions—if one is going to wear any petticoats at all.

If you cannot afford a pair of shoes for each costume, have white or pale gray tops to those for day, and use pale pink shoes for evening.

DAINTY HEMS IS THE ORDER

Handkerchiefs, to Be in the Mode, Must Be Distinctive Both in Quality and Finish.

Although handkerchiefs are among the smallest accessories of a woman's wardrobe, they are an important factor in showing refinement in taste. Time has passed for the fancy handkerchiefs which were once so much admired, so it leaves the hem as the distinctive feature in the smart styles. Dainty hems are good form, and one of the popular novelties is a hem as narrow as it can be turned. Together with this style is the variation made by corded edges.

In contrast to these dainty hems are the ultra-wide styles favored by some who like the extremes. This latter width permits of the corner decorations in simple designs which continue in popularity to extend on to them. One corner effects, as initials or other simple designs, are much favored and cutting the hem of one corner in fancy design is a pretty novelty.

MENU FOR THE WEEK

COMPLETE LAYOUT OF MEALS TO SERVE SEVEN DAYS.

Ideas That May Relieve Housewife From the Tiresome Necessity of Considering "What Shall We Have for the Next Meal?"

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

SUNDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Broiled fish, sauce tartare.
Muffins. Coffee.
DINNER.
Cream of cheese soup.
Veal cutlets au gratin.
Mashed potatoes. Asparagus on toast.
Tomato mayonnaise.
Dandy pudding. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Green pea mayonnaise. Sliced tongue.
Strawberry shortcake. Iced cocoa.

MONDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Codfish cakes. Creamed potatoes.
Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Deviled ham loaf. Cucumbers.
Egg bannocks. Orange marmalade.
Iced tea.
DINNER.
Stewed hearts, French style.
Boiled potatoes. Spinach souffle.
Egg salad.
Little strawberry puddings. Coffee.

TUESDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Liver a la Bordelaise. Potato souffle.
Raised corn bread. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Macaroni, with cheese sauce.
Stuffed green peppers. Butter rolls.
Rhubarb sauce.
Ginger sponge cake. Tea.
DINNER.
Velvet soup.
Egyptian chicken. Mashed potatoes.
Creamed cauliflower.
String bean salad.
Lemon cream pie. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Ham toast. Potatoes, maitre d'hotel.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Baked shad roe, with bacon.
Radish and cucumber salad.
Grape fruit marmalade. Cookies.
Tea.
DINNER.
Baked shad. Spinach.
Potatoes a la Italienne. Peas.
Lettuce salad.
Orange ice. Brownies.
Coffee.

THURSDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Scrambled eggs.
Spring onions on toast.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Clam chowder.
Boiled rice, with orange compote.
Nut bread. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Asparagus puree.
Smothered steak, with red bananas.
Mashed potatoes. Cold slaw.
Sweet fruit salad.
Wafers. Cream cheese.
Coffee.

FRIDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Fried butterfish.
Creamed potato hash.
One-egg muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Swiss eggs. Stuffed tomatoes.
Old-fashioned strawberry shortcake.
Iced tea.
DINNER.
Asparagus soup.
Boiled sheepshead, sauce Hollandaise.
Boiled potato balls, butter and parsley.
New beets.
Cucumber salad.
Fruit ambrosia. Sponge cake.
Coffee.

SATURDAY—BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream
Creamed chopped beef.
Lyonnaise potatoes, cream
Toast. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Spiced salmon.
Potato and cucumber salad.
Raisin bread. Iced tea.
DINNER.
Fried veal cutlets, tomato sauce.
Boiled rice. Spinach, with egg.
Rhubarb and raisin pie. Cheese.
Coffee.

Lamb a la Russe.

Serve lamb very tenderly cooked with a brown gravy to which slices of lemon and cucumber (gherkin) have been added.

For the next course have ready a rich pastry dough and roll it very thin, a square in form. Spread this with a savory forcemeat of chopped cooked mushrooms, rice, hard-boiled eggs and cold veal, moistened with butter and broth, and roll it from edge to edge like a "roly-poly." Put into baking dish, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake one hour. It is to be sliced and served with a wine sauce.

Apple Omelet.

Beat into a cupful of sweetened apple sauce a tablespoonful of melted butter and flavor well with grated nutmeg. Whip the yolks of six eggs and stir gradually into them the cupful of apple sauce. Beat for three minutes then stir in lightly the stiffened whites of the eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of rich cream. Cook in a frying pan until set, and just before folding the omelet over, sprinkle with bits of chopped citron. This is a delicious dessert.

White Bean Soup.

Into a pot put two quarts of soup stock, a carrot, two onions, a small turnip, cut fine, and two cupfuls of white beans. Boil for an hour, add a little flour made smooth in a little of the stock, salt and pepper to taste and a little chopped parsley.

Drink Coca-Cola

And feel your thirst slip away. You'll finish refreshed, cooled, *satisfied.*

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
52

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY **TANKS**

LAST A LIFETIME—
CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAYS GET BACK TO YOUTH

Advice of Physical Director to Tired Business Men About to Take Vacation Worth Heeding.

Business men about to start on their summer vacations are advised to read dime novels, smoke cornsilk cigarettes and act like "kids" again, by Dr. Louis R. Weismiller, physical director of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York. His prescription for the rejuvenation of business-worn members of the association has been posted all over the association's building. It reads:

"Forget your dignity, throw away your staidness, and be a kid again—a wholesome, fun-loving, boisterous, dime-novel-reading kid—during your vacation. Many of you men, when youngsters, used to think it great fun to sneak out behind the barn, with a cigarette made of cornsilk and brown wrapping paper. It won't hurt you to try the same thing again. You won't be able to smoke enough to hurt yourself, and there's no danger of contracting the cornsilk habit.

"Dime novels make good summer reading. They are next to the Bible for vacation reading, but take the Bible along, of course. Many great men read Nick Carter, Jesse James and like writings for relaxation. Most of you men have come to New York and have made good. Help yourselves to make good again next winter by being a boy again on your vacation.

That Whiff of Violets.

"My! what a flowery whiff! That handkerchief must have been literally steeped in violets," exclaimed one girl to another who had just shaken out from its folds a fragrant square of linen. "Not steeped in violets, my dear," was the answer, "but boiled in orris water. The effect is the same. On washing day I supply the washerwoman with a good-sized piece of orris root, and she throws it into the water where my handkerchiefs are boiling. When they come up from ironing they are as redolent of orris as can be. Then I slip them between the folds of a sachet filled with violet powder, and they never lose their fragrance. Violets and orris scent together make a real violet odor."

Bands.

Bacon—I see a rubber band around the bell of an alarm clock will lessen its noise without impairing its effectiveness.

Egbert—And if you want more noise, try a brass band around it.

Gastronomic Revenge.

"He laughed and said my defiance was just pie for him."

"Then make him eat his words."

HIT THE SPOT.
Postum Knocked Out Coffee Ails.

There's a good deal of satisfaction and comfort in hitting upon the right thing to rid one of the varied and constant ailments caused by coffee drinking.

"Ever since I can remember," writes an Ind. woman, "my father has been a lover of his coffee, but the continued use of it so affected his stomach that he could scarcely eat at times.

"Mother had coffee-headache and dizziness, and if I drank coffee for breakfast I would taste it all day and usually go to bed with a headache.

"One day father brought home a pkg. of Postum recommended by our grocer. Mother made it according to directions on the box and it just "hit the spot." It has a dark, seal-brown color, changing to golden brown when cream is added, and a snappy taste similar to mild, high-grade coffee, and we found that its continued use speedily put an end to all our coffee ills.

"That was at least ten years ago and Postum has, from that day to this, been a standing order of father's grocery bill.

"When I married, my husband was a great coffee drinker, although he admitted that it hurt him. When I mentioned Postum he said he did not like the taste of it. I told him I could make it taste all right. He smiled and said, try it. The result was a success, he won't have anything but Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled—15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling—30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Only a Portion.

"You women are too extravagant," he stormed. "Last year $600,000,000 was spent in this country for frills and furbelows."

"Well, I didn't spend all of it," was her defense.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Tin Wedding.

"An' phwat's a tin weddin', Pat?"

"Shure, it's when ye've been married tin years."

I Want Some of
THE BLACK SHELLS

THE BLACK SHELLS are the modern, different ammunition that will give you a 5% better score at the traps and a 10% better bag in the field.

Why? First, our priming charge contains no fulminate of mercury mixed with ground glass. To get an *even* mixture in a pasty batch of heavy mercury and light glass is uncertain business. Also, glass absorbs heat (about one-sixth of the total), whereas our materials are combustible and so increase heat.

The Black Shells Primer is a strictly chemical composition, and our double size flash passage brings the whole fiercely hot primer flame directly into the main charge. Hence The Black Shells act with wonderful speed and deadly uniformity. The shot pattern is regular and bird proof. The penetration is phenomenal.

With no brass-eating mercury in the primer mixture, we escape the necessity of weak copper caps. Brass primers don't puncture and endanger your eyes.

The Black Shells are completely waterproof and crimped hard and even. They won't swell in foggy, rainy weather—always eject smoothly and "work" like a charm in a pump or automatic gun.

There are three Black Shells, Romax for black powder, Climax and Ajax for smokeless powder. All are loaded with the celebrated Tatham shot.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.
Makers of U. S. Cartridges
Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

SHIP TO THUET BROS.
ESTABLISHED 1887
Live Stock Commission Firm, South St. Paul
We guarantee best results and we also make a specialty of filling country orders. Write us for market reports. Our service deserves your patronage.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO
The Western Commission Co.
South St. Paul and Chicago, Ill.
Six salesmen at your service. Order buying a specialty. Money loaned to responsible parties.

Ship Your Live Stock to
FITCH & CO.
We also fill orders for stockers and feeders. Live Stock Commission Merchants, South St. Paul, Minn.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No.1 No.2 No.3 and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

The Clothes Shop

We carry a full line of gents furnishings, ----- Adlers Clothes, Gotzian Shoes, Lanpher Hats, and Olus Underwear. You can buy a complete outfit from us at the price usually paid for a suit elsewhere.

David Lazar

GROCERIES

We handle the very best of the best groceries. Our goods are always fresh===== Give them a trial.

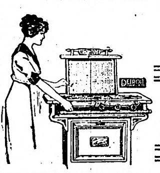
OLE MATHESON

NOW IS THE TIME

To get bargains at the I. O. O. F. building, where I have moved stock while my building is being remodeled and repaired.
Come in and see the remarkable values offered in all our lines.

A. H. Pitkin

Works Like Gas

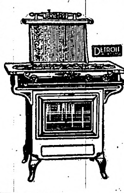


lights instantly

You simply light the burners, set the cooking on and the stove does the work without attention. So simple you can hardly believe it, yet with all the improvements in other lines, why should there not be improvements in kerosene stoves. There has been and

'Detroit' Vapor Kerosene Stoves

are the result. So simple. Not even a wick or asbestos ring used. These stoves will save you many gallons of kerosene during the year. You should have one in your kitchen. The prices are so reasonable that everyone can have one. Call on us as we will be pleased to show you these splendid stoves.



Simply Light the Burners
Works Like Gas
Lights Instantly

HOLMES BROS.

Obeying Papa.

Stern Father—Now, now, my boys, quarreling again—and for a miserable little halfpenny? One of the Boys—Well, you said, father, the less we quarreled about the better!—London Tit-Bits.

Enthusiastic Photographer.

Fair One's Father—Why did you bring that camera with you? Poor Lover—That I might catch your expression of astonishment when I asked you for your daughter's hand.—Fliegende Blatter.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday July 11, 1914.

Heard the latest Republican chirp? They're going to carry Louisiana, Wha they gwine with it?

To leave the trust bills in midair between Senate and House until the short session next winter would mean their defeat and another two years of business uncertainty.

By announcing that they propose to fight their campaigns for renomination by staying right here in Washington until the trust bills are passed, the Missouri delegation in the House played uncommon good politics.

In the short session the appropriations and a mass of routine legislations must be considered in less than three legislative months. The Senate reactionaries, though far in the minority, would easily defeat the bills by filibustering. To run such a risk when five months are now available in which to concentrate on this legislation, would be the height of politcal and economic folly. However, it is not necessary to consume five months; one should serve,

Evidences of popular approval of President Wilson's decision to complete trust legislation at the present session of Congress is fast accumulating. It is clear that a majority of the thinking business men of the country favor this course. Senators and congressmen who have returned to Washington recently after visiting their districts agree that the general public sentiment is supporting the President's firm stand in the matter. Fears of serious business effects have been, in large measure, allayed for several reasons. The early harvests have been excellent and the prospects for the later crops are the best; the industrial and commercial outlook is fast improving. Business cannot build on solid ground until the trust issue is disposed of,

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.77
Wheat, No. 2	.75
Flax, No, 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.42
Oats	.29
Barley	.34
Rye	46

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on June 30, 1914.
Date of call by Supt., June 30, 1914.
Date of report by bank July 6th, 1914.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$149,358.59
Overdrafts		842.21
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,000.00
Due from banks	14,802.18	
Cash on hand	6,445.35	
Total cash assets	21,337.53	21,337.53
Checks and cash items		1,490.22
Total		178,526.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock and Surplus		$12,000.00
Undivided profits, net		431.90
Deposits		166,094.65
Total		178,526.55
Amount of Reserve on Hand		$22, 827.75
Amount of Reserve required by Law		$8,430.34

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, C. L. Hansen, president, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. C. L. Hanson, President
B. E. Burkee. Cashier

Correct, Attest:
Daniel Patterson.
Leonard Holmes, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1914.
(SEAL) K. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

Punishment In Effigy.

Punishment in effigy was legally practiced in France and with great solemnity up to the time of the first revolution. If the man condemned escaped a dummy was put up in his cell and the entire routine of the law allowed to take its course. The warrant was read to it, and on the day appointed it was conducted to the scaffold in the presence of all the legal functionaries and with all the circumstances of the law. Sometimes the same person was executed in effigy simultaneously in several cities, but that did not exempt him from actual punishment should he be afterward caught. The scaffold was always ready.

Chlorine and Its Discoverer.

Chlorine is perhaps the most important of all gases in commercial chemistry. It is the great bleacher, without which we could have no white linen or white straw hats. It is also the best disinfectant known. It is essential to the manufacture of chloroform, and it is used extensively for the extraction of gold from its ores. Chlorine's value to the world has been incalculable, yet Scheele, the man who discovered it, lived hungry and died a pauper.—Stray Stories.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

EASTER HOT BREADS.

FOR Good Friday the indispensable hot cross bun must be considered, while for the Easter breakfast dainty muffins or biscuit are acceptable with eggs and fruit.

For the children charming gifts may be made by shaping the same dough as is used for hot cross buns into quaint animal figures. Rabbits may be cut out, currants being applied for the eyes and colored Easter eggs being inserted on the side of the body. Chickens and ducks may also be made and decorated, then baked in the oven.

Dainty Breakfast Muffins.

Cream Muffins.—Cream one-half cupful butter with one cupful sugar, add to two eggs well beaten, sift three cupfuls flour with three teaspoonfuls baking powder and add to the other mixture alternately with one scant cupful milk. Bake in buttered pans twenty-five minutes.

Buns For Good Friday.

Hot Cross Buns.—Take two pounds of flour and mix with a small teaspoonful of powdered spice and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in a quarter pound of butter. Make a hole in the flour and pour in a wineglassful of yeast and a half pint milk warmed and tinted with saffron. Mix the milk and yeast and the surrounding flour to from a batter, leaving dry flour to form walls for the mixture. Throw some of the dry flour over the batter and set the pan before the fire to rise. When it is light work into it a pound of currants, a little sugar and one egg. Then cover as before and let it stand for a half hour. Make the dough into buns. Mark them with the back of a knife, shaping a cross on each bun. Bake for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Crumpets For Tea.

Crumpets.—Take one cupful of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one egg and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Sift all dry ingredients, beat egg well and add to milk. Beat this and melted butter into flour, beating hard for a few seconds after all ingredients are in. Have muffin rings greased inside and placed on a hot griddle. Distribute the batter evenly into the rings. They should be about half full. Bake with moderate heat until batter has risen to top of ring; then with a flat knife turn ring and bake lower side until a toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. With a knife loosen crumpets from ring, set on hot plate and serve at once. They must never be cut; just tear apart delicately with a fork. Serve with butter and maple sirup or preserves.

Anna Thompson

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SOME SALADS WITH GRAPEFRUIT.

EASTER DINNER MENU.
Clam Broth With Whipped Cream.
Fried Brook Trout With Sauce Tartare.
Casserole of Chicken.
Fresh Mushrooms.
Canned Asparagus With Cream Sauce.
Grapefruit Salad.
Toasted Crackers. Coffee.
Ice Cream.

ON account of the acid which it contains grapefruit is an admirable fruit for salads. It combines well with other fruits and is an excellent appetizer.

Grapefruit Aids Digestion.

Grapefruit salad is an excellent digester at the close of a heavy meal. It is better with French dressing than with mayonnaise and should be marinaded for at least half an hour.

Grapefruit Cocktail.—The use of halves of grapefruit as receptacles for oyster cocktails is much favored. To prepare the grapefruit for this purpose first remove the seeds and core and then, having filled the center with small raw oysters, dress them as for a cocktail, with tomato ketchup, grated horseradish, tabasco sauce, etc., without, of course, the use of any lemon.

A Fruit and Vegetable Salad.

Grapefruit and Green Pepper Salad.—Take six green peppers. Cut slices from the stem ends. Remove the seeds and refill the pepper shells with pulp of grapefruit finely cut, minced celery and English walnut meats broken in small pieces, in the proportion of twice as much grapefruit as celery and two nut meats to each pepper. Arrange the peppers on lettuce heart leaves, and on each one put mayonnaise.

Mixed Grapefruit Salad.—First prepare the dressing as follows: Use one-half cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of sherry wine, two tablespoonfuls of grape juice. Shake well and often until the sugar is all dissolved. Take two small grapefruit and two oranges, pared, seeded and lobes cut in half inch pieces and all the juice; one-half pound of white grapes, halved and seeded; two red apples, pared, cored and cut into small dice and twelve or fifteen maraschino cherries. Pour over this fruit the dressing and serve very cold.

Anna Thompson

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of **Rheumatism**

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

CENTRAL HOTEL

Under New Management

Everything new clean and up-to-date.
Meals served at all hours.
Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.

Your Patronage Solicited

MRS. J CARLSON

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada
Gold Coin

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, June 24, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Targe Froisnes, of Thief River Falls, Minn. who, on April 20th., 1909, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 04741, for SW¼, Section 23, Township 153 N., Range 42 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 11th. day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tollef J. Sordal, Oscar J. Peterson, Alfred Va'tinson, and Fred Dahlberg all of Thief River Falls, Minn.

—Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.
First publication June 27.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3600 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery

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Barn 23 - Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

=CAN IT=

Can your surplus fruit and vegetables for next winter's use. Use only the best sealers thereby insuring perfect preserving. We handle the McDonald Perfect and the Atlas sealers, recognized every where as the very best. Also a fine line of jell glasses with covers.

—EXTRA SPECIAL—

20 lbs. of gran. sugar for $1.00 will be given with each $1.00 cash purchase.

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Kiss and Never Tell.

Hicks—You never can tell about a woman. Wicks—You shouldn't anyhow.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914. NUMBER 1

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

New potatoes and cabbages at— adv. J-13 Jackson Bros.

A. Anderson, R. Lorentson, and J. A. Hanson autoed to Argyle and returned last Sunday.

Geo. L. Austin, who now resides at Fergus Falls, was in this village Monday greeting friends and attending to business matters.

A transient printer was assisting at the Spectator office, this week.

Leonard Sogard is assisting Ole Mathson at the farm this week.

Ed, Aubol and Gust Naplin were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

With this issue, the Spectator enters upon its 34th year of existance.

Mr. Redner, of the Elliot land agency, was in town, Friday.

Mrs. J. Carlson went to Warroad on a business mission, Thursday.

Frank Cyrus of Howard Lake, Minn. has leased the barber shop from Tudy Brink and will conduct it this summer.

Mrs. C H. Martz and son Gorden left Friday evening to visit with friends at Felton, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Odegaard of Hazel, were passengers on the south bound train, Fridry.

Mrs. Frank Larson and Olga Swenson were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Thursday.

M. E Hoff has improved his residence on South Main Street, by a coat of paint.

I r C Swanson is having new eave troughing put up on his new house this week.

The ladies aid of the United church meets Friday with Mrs. John Follstad.

The signs of the time are, for you to take a course at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

H W. Peterson has joined the improvement procession in his block and is painting his residence, this week.

Clint Martz Vic Brink and Joe Martz returned Friday morning from Crookston where they have attended the Polk County Fair.

Hans Wilson is having shelving made in the restaurant building and will move in his stock of goods as soon as they are completed.

Mrs. Epstein and son who have visited with Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar returned to their home at Fargo, Wednesday.

A. S. Wilson commenced harvesting the fine rye crop on his farm west of town, on Wednesday, this week.

Chas. Englund and I. A. H. Johnson, two prominent farmers of the Black River district, were in town Wednesday.

Sarcastic.

"I'd like to take this hat, but 85 marks"—

"It's only 50 marks now. You see, madam has been trying on for three hours, and it is no longer so fashionable."—Ulk.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent, adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

Mrs. A. P. Pitkin accompanied Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson to Maple Lake last Saturday morning and is now visiting at the Misner cottage.

Geo. Biskey received a fine new Harley-Davisan motorcycle this week. After a few days demonstration, Mr. Biskey disposed of the cycle to Edwin Roy.

Torger Larson, who has visited at the Nels K. Anderson home the past ten days, left Friday evening for his home at Benson, Minn.

A. Aug. Erickson has been appointed agent of the Bray Mutual Ins. Co. for River Falls and Gervis to fill the term of A. S. Anderson, who has removed to Bemidji.

N. K Anderson, J. O. Swanson, and Aug. Erickson were in the town of Garnes last Sunday to adjust the insurance claims on a barn burned in that township.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hed, Walter Peterson, Huldah and Oscar Gigstad autoed to Crookston to take in the Fair, Thursday. They returned Thursday evening.

Mrs. H. W. Peterson and children arrived Wednesday morning from New London, Minn., where they have been visiting with Mrs. Peterson's parents.

Victor Brink went to Crookston this week to take in the races at the Polk County Fair. Vic's running mare is entered in several of the races and Vic expects to bring home the "bacon."

Miss Gena Broten, a sister of Mrs. O. K. Olson, came up from Crookston Wednesday to attend the funeral services for Lila Olson, She returned to Crookston Friday to resume her studies at the Summer School.

In our last issue we unintentionally omitted mentioning the A. S. Wilson float in our article on the Fourth of July parade. Mr. Wilson's float was a good representation of his business and was a credit not only to him but to the village as well.

A most welcome visitor, issue number 1 of volume 1 of the Northern Minnesota Booster, a monthly publication published by Sec'ty Mackenzie of the N. M. D. A., came to our desk this week. It is a real live booster and should be patronized liberally by all land men and others interested in Northern Minnesota.

Amateurish.

"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?"
"You are—I swear it!"
"I accept your apology."

BANKING SCHOOL

PARENTS: While your children are getting their education, don't forget that one of the requisites of success is the lesson of economy and saving. Teach the child the way of economy when he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it. Start your child with a account and he will not only get the saving, but will grow accustomed to business ways. We always give careful attention to our youthful customers and give all information possible which will lead you to proper understanding of modern business methods. :: :: :: ::

Merchant's State Bank

Lila Olson

Lila Agnes, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Olson, of this village, died last Tuesday after a lingering illness, The funeral services took place at Thief River Falls, Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Oats For Sale

600 bushels of good oats for sale at the Farmers' Elevator Co. at 33c per bu. in 50 bu. lots.

Here From Crookston

A. R. Jones of Crookston, called on friends and acquaintances in this village, Thursday. Mr. Jones has lately been transferred and will have charge of the Hanson & Barzen elevator at Holt, Minn. His family will remain at Crookston for the present.

Hayland to Let

I have several hundred acres of good hayland east of St. Hilaire that I will let on shares. Call on, or write to

Dr. E. F. Dann
J-18-2t St. Hilaire.

FOR SALE

I ditching machine and capstan with 35 rods of cable all in good repair. Also a few good draft horses.

J-27 Dan Whalen.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10 a. m.
Morning service at 11 a. m.
Open air service on Main Street Sun-evening.

Paul N. Palmer Pastor

Hayland for Sale

Seven fourties in the north half of Section 5 in the township of Black River. Good stand of hay. $100.00 for entire crop.

52-2t Apply to
R. A. Avelson.

Helper Wanted

The board of directors of the St. Hilaire Co. Op. Elev. will recieve sealed bids for an assistant in the elevator for a period of six months commencing Sept. 1st 1914. Bids will be opened July 24th 1914 at 10:30 a. m. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. J. McKercher
2t Sec'ty

RUNAWAY

A rather exciting runaway occured last Saturday when G. I. Fellman's dray team ran away near the depot. They came up main St. and in trying to turn into the alley near Gigstad's Land office, ran into Pitkin's flour shed: The pole of the wagon was broken and the team was bruised some but no other damage was done.

Mission Church

Services will be held in the Scand. Mission church Sunday night at 7:45 p. m. An open-air meeting will be conducted Sunday morning at 10. 30 at L. P. Thyren's farm, east of St. Hilaire. Dinner will also be served Service will be held in the Black River school the last Sunday of July. The Rev. J. F, Pahlharamar will preach.

Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

OREGON HOMESTEADS

Large tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions anb a plat of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years a U. S. surveyor and timberman An opportunity to get a good free homestead near town and market.

No Obstacle.

Father—But your fiance has no business. Daughter—That is a purely psychological lack.—New York Sun.

Communication

Stavanger, Norway
June, 27, 1914

To The Spectator:—

In my recent letter I promised to write more about Bergen. One of the most interesting points to visit in Bergen is the "Fiskebryggen" (the fish market) it is interesting to hear a fish dealer give a price on his wares and to hear the Bergenese try to get it down to about one half and in many cases it is done. Some times the fisherman gets impatient. Here is an example: An elderly, robust looking man had some fish on a table. A woman came up with a market basket, indicating that she wished to purchase fish. As she started to handle the fish the fisherman remarked, "Du maa la fisken vara, du veit vel de er varmt idag." Then she pointed first to one the other and asked the price but at last the fisherman became exasperated and burst out, "Du ska ikja ha fisk, gaa me deg, du e saa fornem du"

The historical museum at Bergen is a place of great interest.

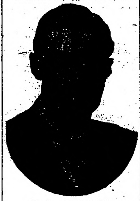
The last day we stayed in Bergen I visited Florfjeldet: This mountain is 1000 feet above sea-level and lays close up to the city. There is a fine driveway all the way up, going zig-zag up the mountain side: From the top we have a grand view of the city, fjords, valleys, and hills. It took me one hour and 15 minutes to walk up and 38 minutes to walk down. Walking down is not very pleasant if one has corns.

We arrived in Stavanger on the morning the 24th of June. Here the big steamers go clear up to the wharf. The Stavanger male choir were on hand to meet us when we arrived. Thousands of people were standing around.

I started out for home the same evening and arrived here at 1 o'clock in the night.

Yours,
M. S. Gjerde.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson



C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

Miss Ruth Fairbanks
Instructor of
PIANO and ORGAN
Tel. No. 10 St. Hilaire, Minn.

The Earth's Interior.

That the interior of the earth is intensely hot is proved by the increase in temperature observed in deep mines and in even deeper borings. It is proved also by the emission of lava, which is nothing more than molten rock, from the craters of volcanoes. But the scientists, who maintain that the earth's interior is not fluid but of the consistency of steel, are probably correct just the same. Matter, when under great pressure, may be rigid even at enormously high temperature. The interior rocks of the earth may be heated to several thousand degrees and still be solid. When pushed up to the surface by volcanic action and relieved from pressure these solid, though superheated, rocks would become immediately liquefied. The practical deep well borers, who find that their drills are softened by the heat of the lower strata, have not got the laugh on the theoretic savants.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Time Gas Charges.

The price of gas in the early part of the last century is shown by a schedule of charges issued by the Liverpool Gaslight company in the year 1817. Instead of so much per cubic foot being levied, each individual burner was charged for, and the price varied according to the hour at which the light was to be extinguished. Thus for using one No. 1 Argand burner up till 8 p. m. £3 per annum had to be paid. For the right to keep it alight until 9 £3 18s. was the figure, while those roistering blades who sat up till 10, 11 or 12 had to disburse £4 16s., £5 12s. and £6 8s. respectively. Imagine the gas bill at a house where ten or twelve burners are flaring away until the small hours if such a method of taxation were in force nowadays!—Liverpool Post.

River Falls

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stephens and family visited at the P. Peterson home Sunday.

Esther Thyren, John Hogquist, and Norman Freeberg called at the Paul Thyren home Sunday,

P. Burstad visited at the parental home Sunday.

Johannas Hogquist and Helmer Bjornquist took in the ball game at St. Hilaire, Sunday.

Carle and Marie Klemsrud and Eric Thyren were among those who took in the picnic at Martin Peterson and report a fine time.

Mable Bjornquist called at the home of her sister, Monday.

Nelsons of Clearwater called at the G.B. Peterson home, Sunday.

The "home tailors" have been busy cleaning and pressing the young mens' suits after the picnic at Peterson's. Even their hats had to be put out on posts to dry.

Bertilda Peterson took in the Welcome Social in the Mission church Saturday evening.

Mabel, Elmer, and Alec Erickson called at the Sumpter home Sunday.

B. Brevik called at the Stephens home Friday evening.

Tilda and Cora Brevik called at the Klemsrud home Tuesday evening.

G.B. Peterson and B. J. Brevik drove over to Martin Peterson's Tuesday evening.

The Ball Game

The ball game last Sunday between Red Lake Falls and the locals was postponed on account of rain; Only three innings were played before the rain set in and they were in favor of Red Lake Falls.

21 Years Ago Today

The train was an hour late.

G. F. Brown, the Crookston cigar man, was in town.

James Meehan, the Thief River lumber king, was a caller here.

The hay crop was reported short.

J. L. Johnson was elected a member of the School Board.

County division petitions were being circulated.

Johnny, the young son of Nels Swenson, was drowned at Crookston.

Wheat was 47 cents.

COMBATING THE FLY

Until quite recently we have been content simply to keep out flies by means of screens on windows and doors and have done little, or nothing to prevent their increase.

A stable should not be built near a dwelling house and manure should not be allowed to accumulate. Keep the manure covered or in a dark place if possible until removed. If not possible to do this the hauling away of manure every few days and spreading it over the field where it will, dry will lessen the fly evil. Spraying a manure pile with poison or other liquid is not practical. Keep your premises clean, as free as possible from filth of all kinds—slop, water, garbage, and refuse heaps. If you live in town and your neighbor allows such nuisancees upon his premises, complain to your board of health. Numerous other methods of combating flies are stated in extesion Bulletin 43, entitled Flies and Their Control.—F. L. Washburn, Entomolgist, University Farm, St. Paul.

COMRADES.

WHERE are the friends that I knew in my Maying,
In the days of my youth, in the first of my roaming?
We were dear; we were leal. Oh, far we went straying!
Now never a heart to my heart comes homing.
Where is he now, the dark boy slender
Who taught me bareback, stirrup and reins?
I loved him, he loved me, my beautiful, tender
Tamer of horses on grass grown plains.

. . . .

Oh, love that passes the love of woman!
Who that hath felt it shall ever forget,
When the breath of life with a throb turns human
And a lad's heart is to a lad's heart set?
Ever, forever, lover and rover,
They shall cling, nor each from other shall part
Till the reign of the stars in the heavens be over
And life is dust in each faithful heart.

—George Edward Woodberry.

THE HEART UNSEEN.

SO many times the heart can break,
So many ways,
Yet beat along and beat along
So many days:

A FLUTTERING thing we never see;
And only hear
When some stern doctor to our side
Presses his ear;

STRANGE hidden thing that beats and beats,
We know not why,
And makes us live, though we, indeed,
Would rather die.

MYSTERIOUS, fighting, loving thing,
So sad, so true,
I would my laughing eyes some day
Might look on you.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

Old Civil Service Examination.

Lady Dorothy Nevill in one of her books gave an amusing example of the style of examination for posts in the British civil service which prevailed before the advent of the competitive system. The young candidate was ushered into the room of the old chief clerk of the department, and this ordeal followed:

"Sit down, sir," roared a voice of thunder. Then after a painful pause: "Now, sir, attention. I shall examine you in arithmetic."

"Shall I not have pen and paper?"

"No, sir," thundered out the tyrant voice. "Attention! How much are two and two?"

Paralyzed by the voice and sudden question, the youth stared and then gasped out quite seriously:

"Four, sir."

"Quite right, sir," roared out the examiner, slapping him on the back. "You'll do, sir."

But the question surely should have been, "How many blue beans make five?"

The Very Ideal

"As a Boston manager, you ought to like this. This is a comedy of life in Boston."

"Sir, you are presumptious. How can there be any comedy about life in Boston?"—Judge.

A CHILD'S LOVE.

YOU send me your love in a letter;
I send you my love in a song.
Ah, child, your gift is the better,
Mine does you but wrong!

NO fame, were the best less brittle;
No praise, were it wide as earth,
Is worth so much as a little
Child's love may be worth.

WE see the children above us
As they might angels above.
Come back to us, child, if you love us,
And bring us your love.

—Swinburne.

POETRY.

IT is the chime, the cadence heavenly sweet,
Heard on the loftiest tablelands of thought—
The melody of large minds when they meet,
The vast perfections that their souls have sought.

—Selected.

It Wasn't Annie.

Auntie felt called upon to chide Annie for getting wet so often. One day mother and auntie were sitting by the dining table talking of Annie's still being out when it was beginning to rain.

Just then they heard the kitchen door open softly.

"Who has wet feet now?" called auntie.

An ominous stillness for the space of three seconds, then a gruff voice replied:

"The iceman."—Harper's Magazine.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program of Examinations
FOR
Common School Certificates

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, THIEF RIVER FALLS.
July 27 to 29, 1914

MONDAY, JULY 27th
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8:30 Professional Test
9:30 Penmanship
10:00 Arithmetic
P. M.—1:15 Geography
2:45 Composition
3:45 Reading
4:40 Spelling

TUESDAY, JULY 28th
(SECOND GRADE SUBJECTS CONTINUED)

A. M.—8.00 U. S. History
9:45 English Grammer
11:30 Music
P. M.—1.15 Physiology—Hygiene
2;45 Algebra
4;00 Agriculture

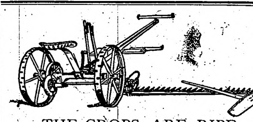
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th
(FIRST GRADE SUBJECTS)

A. M.—8:00 Enrollment
8;30 Geometry
10;15 Physics
P. M. 1;15 Algebra
2:45 Physical Geography or General History.
4;15 Drawing

If Professional Test consume less than 60 minutes, Spelling and arithmetic may begin not to exceede 30 minutes earlier.

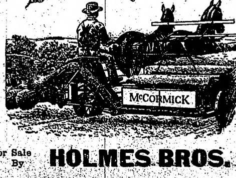
If Composition, Reading, Physiology-Hygiene or Civics do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow,

Applicants for renewal of certificates must have completed their Reading Circle reviews and be present to make their applications. A state fee of $.50 is charged for each applicant for a certificate or reneual. Applicants will take with them ink, pen, and pencils. Please note time for enrollment.



THE CROPS ARE RIPE

or nearly so Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season, by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.



For Sale By **HOLMES BROS.**

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

A bill adding 9,680 acres to Pike National forest in Colorado.

* * *

A joint resolution authorizing the president to raise the regular army to war strength.

* * *

A bill creating an aviation section in the army signal corps with sixty officers and 200 enlisted men.

* * *

A bill making it a misdemeanor to use the American flag or its coat of arms or other insignia as an advertisement, trademark or label.

* * *

A joint resolution authorizing the president to invite foreign nations to send representatives to the International Dry Farming congress at Wichita, Kas.

* * *

The sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho for use in the Greek navy was consummated by the delivery to Secretary Daniels of a check for $12,535,275.96.

* * *

Secretary Daniels has announced that he would advertise for bids for the construction of two new battleships on August 1. One of the three ships in this year's construction program will be built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

* * *

A party including members of the congressional naval committees and their wives and Mrs. Josephus Daniels left Washington aboard the dispatch boat Dolphin for Quincy, Mass., to attend the launching of the new battleship Nevada.

* * *

The $200,000 appropriation for the aid of the Salem fire sufferers, asked by President Wilson in a message to congress, was refused by the house appropriations committee. The majority of the committee contended that Massachusetts was able to take care of the situation.

* * *

After a lively debate between the Oklahoma and Mississippi delegations the house rejected a senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill which would permit the Mississippi Choctaws to present their claims for participation in the tribal funds of the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma.

* * *

The Japanese ambassador, Viscount Chinda, introduced to President Wilson Major General Gijuchi Tanaka, a member of the Japanese army general staff, who has been in Europe investigating military establishments. The general is accompanied by Dr. S. Ninagawa, a distinguished authority on international law.

* * *

President Wilson received a telegram from the Pan-Hellenic Union in America thanking him for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece. "We consider the transaction a great act of humanity in preventing the outbreak of a new war in the near east," telegraphed the president of the union.

* * *

Secretary Daniels announced that the latest four new dreadnoughts, beginning with No. 39, would be named Arizona, California, Mississippi and Idaho. The last two were so named in order that the states of Mississippi and Idaho might not lose their ships because of the recent sale of two battleships to Greece.

* * *

Senate clerks were busy preparing for the government printer bills which the senate disposed of in what is believed to have been a record session in so far as the amount of business transacted was concerned. In a little more than three hours the senate passed 122 miscellaneous bills and resolutions. Among the more important measures disposed of were:

DOMESTIC.

The statement of the Copper producers' association for June shows an increase in stock on hand of 12,768,022 pounds, compared with the previous month.

* * *

All the volcanoes along the Alaskan peninsula west of Seward to the Aleutian islands are in action, according to a report brought by Captain McMullen of the steamship Dirigo, which arrived from Dutch harbor.

* * *

Powerful champions went to the defense of the industrial relations commission in the senate and defeated, 46 to 19, an appropriations committee amendment to cut down to $50,000 the $200,000 provided for the commission by the house in the sundry civil bill.

* * *

American canoeists are preparing to defend the international canoe trophy and some excellent races are promised at the elimination trials to be held in Gravesend bay, July 17 and 18.

* * *

Orleans health authorities have announced that none of the several thousand rats examined for bubonic plague infection had shown traces of the disease. The work of rat extermination will be pressed vigorously, the object being to destroy the estimated 400,000 rats in the city.

* * *

Five coaches of the Dixie Flyer left the tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad at Wauhatchie, Tenn., and, according to railway officials, four persons were slightly injured.

United States mints last year produced 186,621,871 coins.

* * *

In April thirty-seven United States mining companies paid out $7,418,033 in dividends.

* * *

For the enactment of laws to reduce the state tax levy, a special session of the Ohio legislature was ordered by Governor Cox.

* * *

Maintaining the militia in the copper country during the strike last winter cost the state of Michigan $105,000, it is announced.

* * *

The body of William Kenehan of Denver, who fell or jumped from the steamer Helen Blair a week ago, was recovered near Huron island.

* * *

An official inspection of the navy yard and naval prison at Portsmouth was made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

* * *

Major General Wood bade official farewell to President Wilson before leaving the Governor's Island to take command of the department of the east.

* * *

Fred A. Busse, former mayor of Chicago, and for years a well known republican politician, died at his home there. He had been sick for many weeks.

* * *

Dr. Charles Francis Baxter, formerly a physician at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was sentenced to serve the limit sentence of one year in prison and fined $500 for selling morphine to prisoners. He pleaded guilty.

* * *

Traveling at the rate of seventy-eight miles an hour, Eddie Rickenbacher drove his car to victory in the three hundred mile automobile race at Sioux City and captured $10,000 of the $25,000 prize, $15,000 being divided among the other contestants.

* * *

A director of Kansas City Southern says: "We closed on June 30 the best year in the company's history. Gross earnings were approximately $10,980,000, compared with $10,700,000 in 1913; net earnings were approximately $50,000 larger than in 1913.

* * *

A. Dietz, of New York, a diamond merchant, and his son, Charles, have been indicted by a federal grand jury at New York on eleven counts as participants in an alleged conspiracy to smuggle diamonds into the United States. Diamonds valued at from $300,000 to $400,000 were smuggled from Canada in 1911 and 1912, it is alleged.

* * *

Federal legislation to be substituted for the "blue sky" laws of the various states, the elemination of private banks and the discouragement of the practice of issuing overdrafts were expressed in resolutions adopted by the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks at the closing session of their convention at Atlantic City.

* * *

The Norwegian collier Storstad, which collided with the steamship Empress of Ireland in May, with a loss of more than 1,000 lives when the Empress sank in the St. Lawrence river, will be sold at auction. The Storstad was seized after its arrival at Montreal, in connection with the suit for $2,000,000 damages brought against its owners by the Canadian Pacific railway company.

* * *

A Chicago jury awarded James B. Wilson, former conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, $75,000 for injuries received after he had been forced to work sixty-eight hours out of seventy-two. While switching a freight car to a side track at Peninsula, Pa., on the third day he became exhausted and fell between the car and an engine. His right arm was crushed and his spine badly injured.

FOREIGN.

Adolfo de la Lama, minister of finance, departed for France recently, presumably on a financial mission. A large number of Mexicans and French citizens will sail with the minister for France.

* * *

A world's altitude record for an aeroplane carrying only the aviator was made at Johannisthal by the German airman, Otto Linnekogel, who attained a height of approximately 21,654 feet in his monoplane.

* * *

In a boating accident on the Grand river, Ontario, Thomas Garnet, a wealthy farmer, his two children and a maid, lost their lives. The other occupant of the boat, a farm hand, swam to the shore and gave the alarm.

* * *

The Berlin police arrested the president and members of the Servian Students' club and searched their rooms for evidence of a pan-Servian conspiracy which was alleged to involve Servians living in various towns of Germany.

* * *

Two hundred coal miners were entombed in the Vieille-Marihaye colliery, near Liege, Belgium, when fire broke out. Two hundred of their comrades escaped when the alarm was given.

* * *

The sick report from Vera Cruz for the week ending June 3 shows a slight increase. The rate of 2.39 for army and marines of the preceding week increased to 2.47. Intestinal trouble is steadily decreasing and no further cases of malaria have developed.

* * *

The new French cabinet, of which Senator Ribot is premier, was defeated in the first division taken in the new chamber of deputies by a vote of 20 to 262. The premier immediately resigned.

* * *

Some of the unionists who have been the strongest supporters of the Ulster volunteers, including Andrew Bonar Law, Robert Cecil and Leopold Charles Amery, attacked the government in the British House of Commons for its failure to suppress the nationalist volunteers.

HUERTA'S FAMILY AND RELATIVES OFF FOR COAST

THREE MILITARY TRAINS AND MANY HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS FORM ESCORT FOR FLEEING PARTY.

FEW KNOW OF DEPARTURE; DICTATOR IS TO FOLLOW

Together With High Officials He Is Expected to Quit Mexico City Immediately—Constitutionalists Prepared to Enter Capital in a Few Hours.

Mexico City, July 16.—The family of President Huerta and other relatives and close friends have left the capital for Vera Cruz aboard a special train.

Train Well Guarded.

The train was composed of three sleepers and a baggage car. Running ahead of it were two military trains carrying 800 men. Following came another military train with 500 troops aboard.

The family of General Blanquet, minister of war, also left on the special.

Dictator Expected to Flee.

It is believed President Huerta, General Blanquet and other high officials will leave the capital immediately.

The party boarded the train at Villa de Guadalupe, a railroad station about five miles from Mexico City. Only a few persons were aware of their departure.

Rebels to Prevent Disorder.

El Paso, Texas.—In case of a sudden fall of the Huerta government, Constitutionalist troops are in a position to enter Mexico City within a few hours, according to revolutionary agents here. This would prevent, they declare, the much feared reign of disorder at the national capital before the Carranza government could be established to maintain order.

It already has been arranged, it is said, that the troops under General Candido Aguillar will be the first to reach the city. His 4,000 troops are between Tuxpan and Orizaba, in the Vera Cruz district, and it is asserted are in a position to reach Mexico City within 12 hours.

Obregon's Cavalry Ready.

Probably the second group of troops to reach the national capital would be the army under General Obregon, which recently took Guadalajara. Obregon's division of cavalry, commanded by General Lucio Blanco, could march to the capital within a few hours.

The division under General Villa, which has moved north into Chihuahua, could not reach Mexico City for several weeks.

Mexican Officials at Havana.

Havana.—The steamer Espagne arrived here from Vera Cruz with the Mexican finance minister, Francisco de la Lama, ex-Minister of Commerce Moheno, and Generals Joaquin and Mario Maas aboard.

GUARD REPRIMANDS EMPRESS

Scolds Widow of Napoleon III for Picking Flowers at Tuileries.

Paris, July 16.—A story is printed of an incident which occurred on the recent visit to Paris of Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III. She was walking in the Tuileries garden, where once stood her splendid palace, and picked a flower from the border. An attendant saw her and said: "Picking flowers is strictly forbidden. I must report you."

He demanded her name and address and she answered timidly: "Eugenie." The attendant was struck by the melancholy aspect of the aged lady and relented, saying: "That is not a name. However, never mind this time, but do not do it again."

Prefers Death to Prison.

Chicago, July 16.—Peter Ferguson, 60 years old, convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary a week ago, will not serve his term. His body was found in his cell in the county jail. He had hanged himself.

Fishing Pastor Drowned.

White Haven, Pa., July 16.—Rev. Walter A. Peterson, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, was drowned in the Lehigh river while fishing from a canoe.

Altitude Record Broken.

Leipzig, July 15.—Aviator Henrich Oelerich broke the world's altitude record, ascending 25,000 feet in his biplane.

Girl and Fiance Drown.

Chicago, July 15.—An unusually high wave carried Miss Florence Jordan and her fiance, Nathal S. Martin, bathers, into the lake, drowning both. The two swimmers were washed away to their death in sight of hundreds of bathers.

Russian Aviators Killed

Otchakov, Russia, July 15.—Two more Russian army aviators, Captain Jessapow and his mechanic, were killed by falling with their aeroplane which collapsed during a flight.

Rains Delay Flying Boat.

Hammondsport, N. Y., July 15.—Work on the transatlantic flying boat, America, was delayed by heavy rains so that Lieutenant Porte was unable to make the trials he had planned. He has postponed his departure for Newfoundland until July 25.

Sioux Falls Swimmer Drowned.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 15.—Charles Breytung, a 16-year-old boy, was drowned in the Sioux river here. The body was recovered. He was in swimming alone.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

28,600,000 BU. OF POTATOES

State to Exceed Records of Last Year By 3,000,000 This Year.

St. Paul.—Minnesota will produce this year nearly 3,000,000 more bushels of potatoes than it did last year, according to figures made public by the United States bureau of crop estimates. The total crop, it is estimated, will be 28,600,000 bushels. The average for the past five years has been 25,885,000 bushels.

The federal bureau estimates the total potato yield of the entire United States this year at 361,000,000 bushels. The five-year average is given as 356,527,000.

Minnesota's flax crop this year will be less than the average for the past five years. It is estimated at 2,940,000 bushels, while the average is 3,315,000.

Flax production throughout the country will fall off about 2,000,000 bushels, says the report. The crop is estimated at 17,700,000 bushels.

The condition of most Minnesota minor crops shows an improvement over last year, according to the report.

With the exception of apples and raspberries, the Minnesota percentages on crop conditions are far above those for other states.

BENSON FOR '14 EXPOSITION

West Central Minnesota Association Preparing for Second Corn Show.

Morris.—Benson will probably be chosen as the place to hold the 1914 corn and alfalfa exposition of the West Central Minnesota Development association. Representatives from there in attendance at the stockholders' meeting of the association here presented their claims, and it was decided to hold the exposition in Benson if the citizens show the proper amount of enthusiasm and back it by financial support.

The stockholders discussed matters of policy and finances, and it was the unanimous opinion that they were making progress in the work for better business, better living and better farming.

Some of the directors were not present and therefore association officers were not elected. This will be done at a later meeting to be called by President F. W. Murphy in a short time.

THREE GIRL BATHERS DROWN

Two Lose Lives in Lake By Going to Rescue of Third, It Is Presumed.

Moose Lake.—While they were in bathing, two daughters of A. Fiske, Hilda, aged 17 and Maria, aged 11, and one daughter of E. L. Fox, Irene, aged 17, were drowned in a small lake on the Morris Olson farm, about 15 miles north of here.

The accident, it is presumed, took place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The three girls had gone down to the lake to take a bath and Maria, the youngest, got in beyond her depth, and Irene went to her assistance. The hole proved to be deeper than expected and the two girls both sank. As they were going down, Hilda went in to help them and the three perished together. They came up once, but went down again, the three in each others' arms. A neighbor, passing, heard a call for help, but he reached the lake shore too late.

Bad Storm Sweeps Range.

Virginia.—Three persons were injured here Saturday night in the worst electrical storm in the history of the range region. A watchman at the Virginia and Rainy Lake mill was knocked senseless by a bolt of lightning. During the height of the storm an unknown girl was run down by an automobile. Lightning burned down the house of E. Sluke and paralyzed the foot of the owner. The Minnesota Dry Goods company suffered heavy damage when the roof of the store caved in. Electric lights were out of service for an hour. Heavy loss is reported all over the range.

Le Sueur Center on Boom.

Le Sueur Center.—Building operations totaling more than $75,000 are now under headway here. Work is being pushed on the high school and Catholic parochial school buildings, and they will be ready for use in the fall.

Head of Navigation Change.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis will be the head of navigation for Mississippi river steamers next spring, despite the recent collapse of the cofferdam last month, according to Captain George W. Freeman, engineer in charge of the high dam, who said that the work of opening navigation to Minneapolis would be completed in the spring of 1915 as scheduled. When the cofferdam went out, June 30, it was believed that the work would be delayed many months.

"Bearded Bandit" Is Identified.

Minneapolis.—A man the police arrested on a minor theft charge has been positively identified as the bearded bandit by one of the whiskered desperado's victims. The man is Norman Lee, arrested for stealing electric fans. Positive identification has been made by William Fisher, 14-year-old son of W. M. Fisher, druggist, whose place was held up April 9. "He is the man," said young Fisher. "I am certain of it. He has the same eyes and peculiar nose and answers in every other detail to the man who held me up."

ANTI-PHTHISIS CAMPAIGN ON

Minnesota Counties Urged to Make Provisions for White Plague Sufferers.

St. Paul.—County commissioners in every county in Minnesota which has not yet made provision for caring for those afflicted with tuberculosis are being bombarded with pamphlets, maps, statistics and arguments in other forms urging that an estimate for a county sanatorium be included in the county budget for 1915. The campaign of argument and education is being pushed by the state board of health, the new Public Health association and many other agencies.

"Tuberculosis is a problem of public health, not a private charity," is the slogan adopted by Dr. A. J. Chesley, director of the division of preventable diseases, in one of his circular letters. He makes comparison between the efforts of Massachusetts and Minnesota to suppress the disease. Massachusetts, with 1,100 beds in the state sanatoria and 2,800 in local institutions for the disease, has reduced the death rate from tuberculosis by 39 per cent, while Minnesota with 570 beds in one state sanatorium and a few local hospitals has made no appreciable reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis.

The responsibility for curbing the white plague now rests largely with the county commissioners, as the legislature in 1913 passed the sanatorium law, authorizing a county to build and maintain county hospitals for the cure of tuberculosis. The state, however, makes generous appropriations for the aid of such movements.

Accompanying some of the literature from the state board is a map showing how widely the dreaded disease is scattered. On this map each death from that cause in 1911 in a rural section is indicated by a black dot, each death in a village or city by a white dot, except when there were more than five deaths in one locality, when the fact is indicated by a red dot.

RURAL CARRIERS ASK PENSION

R. H. McKay Chosen President and Detroit Selected as Next Convention City.

Mankato.—The twelfth annual convention of the Minnesota Rural Letter Carriers' association chose Detroit as next year's place of meeting by an overwhelming vote.

The following officers were re-elected:

President, R. H. McKay, Rush City; vice president, A. C. Raether, Minneapolis; secretary, F. E. Hesselroth, Braham; treasurer, F. H. Hunter, Anoka; members of the executive board, H. F. Hines, Cannon Falls, and H. A. Petschew, Pipestone. J. H. Long of Detroit was elected to succeed M. E. Malone, Lake Elmo.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for the passage by congress of the Hamill bill which provides for the pensioning of superanuated and disabled government employes, favoring federal aid for building and maintaining post roads, opposing 1 cent letter postage on first class mail. Favoring preference of substitute carriers in filling vacancies, asking that congress allow each rural carrier $300 per year for the maintenance of the horse and vehicle he must use, favoring the enactment of a law by the Minnesota legislature to keep winter roads open at public expense, and requesting that the state board of health notify rural carriers whose patrons are quarantined for contagious diseases.

F. F. Ellsworth, republican nominee for congress, addressed the convention, declaring for the allowance by the government of the maintenance money desired by the carriers and also for the pensioning of rural mail carriers if it could be shown that their occupation was injurious to health and tended to shorten life.

Duluth Weeding Out Saloons.

Duluth.—Five saloons closed their doors in June here, bringing the total number existing down to 164. When the commission form of government came into authority on April 14, 1913, there were 184 saloons. Commissioner Hicken, in charge of the division of public safety, announced his policy to be the weeding out of undesirable places. He has made good his word. Twenty saloons have gone out of business in that time, some being refused licenses and others quitting because of loss of business with the restrictions caused by law enforcement. Several have had their licenses revoked by not living up to the law.

Auto Caravan Tours Range.

Virginia.—The first celebration of West Mesaba day was held Sunday when 70 automobileloads of Coleraine boosters headed by W. W. Hunter, commercial club secretary, left Coleraine on a tour of the range. They stopped at Hibbing, Eveleth, Gilbert, Mountain Iron and other cities and arrived in Virginia in time to witness the league game here. The trip was a "get-acquainted" tour.

Crops Good in North.

Minneapolis.—Never before were crop prospects brighter in Northern Minnesota, according to reports received by W. R. Mackenzie, immigration commissioner of the Northern Minnesota Development association, who issued a bulletin covering 24 counties. The hay crop in every county is the biggest known for years. In a few low spots the heavy rains have made cutting of the hay impossible. Small grains are good, but corn is backward in some of the counties.

Children Hurt in Explosion.

Duluth, July 14.—While his sister held a blasting cap in her hand, Carl Rapinatz of Nashwauk attempted to ignite the explosive, with the result that both children are in the hospital there, seriously injured. The girl will lose four fingers and the boy probably his eyesight. Both children were badly burned about the face and head and both will be badly scarred. The children had discovered several caps used in mining and drilling operations near their home. They will recover, according to physicians.

TRIALS OF ELDEST DAUGHTER

Her Position in the Family Sometimes Results in Making Her More or Less of a Drudge.

"I'm glad I'm not the oldest," remarked a pretty girl to her chum. "Why, Susan has to do almost everything at home; father thinks she ought to take the burden of housekeeping off mother's hands, and my brother wants her to wait on him as if she were a servant—he knows better than to ask me to do something for him—says I'm spoiled—and you just bet I'm glad I'm the youngest girl!"

Too often the oldest daughter is made a drudge, and there is not the proper amount of respect and regard for the girl whose labors take the place of a maid. She is expected to run errands, help with the care and amusement of the children, teach them lessons. What wonder that such a girl will take the first opportunity for work as a means to escape from these unpaid labors, or accept an offer of marriage in order to live apart from a family who do not even try to make her home life comfortable and pleasant.

But I am glad to say that not always is the position of "elder daughter" such an unappreciated one; in some households she is beloved and respected, at the same time expected to fulfil whatever duties may fall to her lot. Her sisters and brothers are taught that they must return any service she may perform for them with due appreciation, if nothing more, and they soon learn that her place is an honored one, instead of being unenviable.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Vocational Training.

Knicker—"Why did he propose to her?" Bocker—"He wanted to get points on how to refuse an office and yet be sure of having it offered again."

Incubators relieve old hens of a lot of responsibility.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Food in Scotland.

Now that the Scottish holiday season is just about to begin there is a controversy in the north as to the food provided by the boarding house keepers and landladies of Scotland for their patrons from England. It seems that the Scots do not alter their menus to suit the southerners and that some of the southerners resent this. They want more vegetables, for instance, and a greater variety of them. They demand turnip tops (a luxury rarely consumed north of the Tweed, save by sheep), and ask, "Why no spinach?" Also they want a heavy supper, likewise beer.

The complaining controversialists say it is a case of ham and eggs for breakfast, amidday dinner and a high tea to conclude the meals of the day. As for beer, they report that Scottish landladies at the coast resorts look askance at people who wish beer sent in. So far the only reply of Scotland to the fault-finders is that when they are in Scotland they should eat what the Scots eat and get their beer outside.—London Chronicle.

Improvement Over Netting.

Miss Audrey has come to spend the week-end with friends in a little New Jersey town and exhibited a keen interest in the much talked of "Jersey skeeter."

When the greetings were over and the party settled down the guest remarked to her host, after a careful survey of the porch:

"I don't see any mosquito netting around, William."

"No," answered he, "we're using mouse traps."—Everybody's Magazine.

WRONG BREAKFAST.

Change Gave Rugged Health.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes:

"I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything.

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful.

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast.

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much.

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my "new breakfast" I found I could do more work, felt better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Stayer.

"It isn't steadiness and humdrum regularity that win a man success in New York today. No, indeed. It is brilliance. It is audacity."

The speaker was Johnson Bowen, the successful Chicago promoter; the scene a banquet of advertising men in in New York. He went on:

"Two millionaire business men were lunching in Fifth avenue when an old graybeard stumped by.

"'That's Brown. He works for me,' said the first business man.

"'He's an honest looking chap. Has he got staying powers?' asked the second business man.

"'He has that,' said the first. 'He began in at the bottom of the ladder in '76, and he's stayed there ever since.'"

Nothing But the Truth.

"Mis' Anna," said old Aunt Milly, "dat yaller gal say she ain't never tole a lie. She say she allus tell de truf."

"Well, don't you believe her, Aunt Milly?"

"No ma'am, dat Ah don't! Ah knows dere ain't dat much truf in de world!"

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for dancing. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Quite a Contrast.

"Are Tompkins and his wife happy together?"

"Oh, yes. They are as happy as anybody could expect them to be, considering the fact that she was a Penfield of Penfield Manor, and he was just Tompkins of nowhere in particular."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

His Status.

"Young Coke thinks he's a legal light."

"Well, he is—a legal light-weight."—Boston Transcript.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

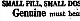
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

THE CALL OF DUTY

By HAZLE HALE.

It was the only thing to be done, and yet Carter hated to do it. He had been prepared for anything but the boyish, appealing eyes which looked up at him from the crevice between the two logs. But Duty, spelled with a flaunting capital, demanded it, and Duty had ever been the lodestar of Carter's life. It afterwards seemed to him that the thoughts of a thousand years crowded his brain between the time he identified the hunted man by the tell-tale scar upon his cheek and had seen the man's hand move, move toward his hip pocket—a movement which caused Duty to call upon Carter for the most extreme measures—and the time when, as the dogs strained at the leash, he pulled the trigger.

His orders had been to shoot at the least suspicious movement. Well, he had carried out his orders to the letter, and yet he felt as guilty as though he himself were thrice an outlaw. The smoking weapon fell to the ground with a dull thud—it had done its work though the aim had not been good. One quick look assured Carter of this, then he turned away to tie the bloodhounds where they could not be seen by the man they had just tracked to his death. Retracing his steps he dropped down on his knees beside the victim.

"God forgive me!" he cried as the eyes, more eloquent than ever in their suffering, again looked into his.

"Never mind," came in a whispered answer. "It—had to be, but I—I'm about done for I—think."

The outlaw lay with one hand pressed to his side, while through his fingers bright, fresh blood oozed. Carter had considered himself a strong man, but at this sight a sickening wave of weakness assailed him.

If it were only the bold desperado his imagination had pictured, instead of this frank-faced boy, who lay writhing beside him!

"God! I wish it hadn't have had to be me!" broke from him.

"And—I—" spoke the other with difficulty—"I only—wish your aim had been better."

"Isn't there something I can do to ease you?" inquired Carter, trying to pull himself together.

"Nothing—only—my head—"

Quickly divining, Carter moved nearer and raised the sufferer's head on his knee. Though elated to think it lay within his power to add, be it ever so little, to the wounded man's comfort, Carter was moved to reflect upon the strangeness of thus pillowing the head of the man he had just shot in cold blood.

"Better?" he asked a trifle hoarsely.

"Oh, yes—that is, I—don't mind—much."

"Would you like—whisky?"

The outlaw manrged to move his head in assent, and Carter after putting his hand carefully to his hip-pocket for his flask, held the liquor to his lips.

"I don't know—why I—should want to—prolong it—but I seem to," muttered the sufferer, as Carter set down the flask. "That eternal fight for life—why is it? If I'd been—a man I'd have given myself up after—after I—did it—instead of taking to the wilds—and then having—to kill that other in self-defense. That last was wrong—I admit it. But—no man can exactly—understand until—they are—up there and know that it is his life—or your's. There's no reasoning in it—we do that after. It's—simply the eternal fight."

Though the strong liquor had revived the dying man somewhat his breath still came in deep groans.

"But the first—Jones—you do not regret that?" Carter found himself saying.

"Regret? A thousand times—no!" His vehemence caused the sufferer a deeper pang of agony, and with blanched lips he subsided into silence. Carter pressed the flask again to his lips.

"Thanks," muttered the outlaw. Then as though with an effort he roused himself again. "I—I'd like to—tell you—before I go," he began, that I thank the Creator who made me with my dying breath for having given me the grace to send a bullet through that blackguard's brain! And—if only I'd—given myself up then. But I—remember thinking—that—I couldn't let her know—that I'd killed a man—she might not understand, and I thought perhaps this way—she'd never know. And—then, you know—the eternal fight."

Carter was silent before the glimpse of a sacred secret. But the other seemed disposed to speak out his thoughts.

"It's—it's rather good to talk when you know your talking days—are about over," he muttered grimly—"Good to talk—even when it costs you agony. But when—you get—to this point—some way—agony doesn't count—it tells you—you're living any way—and that's something. I—I'm not crying for favor—you understand—only—only wouldn't any man who deserved the name have shot him down when he said that—of her? Of course—they would. And then—afterwards—I thought it would be best to get away. You see—no one knew my name here—I went over to Fritz's about the first thing—where—where it happened, you know; and no one knew I was coming—except her—and she didn't know when. I—had them fooled all right. I hear they called me the Unknown—to be identified by the scar."

Carter nodded.

"I'm—glad the old name shan't be dragged in the dust—no one shall ever know," went on the sufferer. "And—I'll go down through history as the unknown outlaw—who came to your quiet village—killed a man—I wish they could know how he deserved killing—and then killed another, and was finally tracked to death—by dogs. Thank God! my mother's dead—and all the folks. But what will she—she will never know, never hear—My God! what will she think!"

Then through the trees, gladsome and gay as the twitter of the birds, came the sound of a woman's voice singing. It startled the silence of the woods, and a greater contrast to the tragedy which had just been enacted there could not be imagined.

The outlaw had raised a haggard face.

"Do you know what that means?" he cried hoarsely. "Do you know what that means, man? It means that she is coming—that I am going to see her once more—before it is too late!"

The trilling voice was becoming louder. Carter went from red to white as he listened. Then suspicion became certainty, and he broke out:

"It can't be—because—that is my sister's voice!"

"Then she is your sister. It is the song I taught her—over at Albany where I met her."

"She visited there—" murmured the other dully. "My God!" he cried as a clearer understanding of the situation was borne home to him.

The dying man's face had undergone a change. Already lined from the agony he was suffering, and damp with the dew of death, it became an awful sight to behold.

"Do you understand—don't you see?" The words fell from his stiff lips almost inaudibly. "For the love of God, man," he broke off—"don't let her know—keep it from her, and yet—and yet—let—me see her."

For a moment Carter stared, then the nearing voice warned him into action.

"She shall never know," he said, answering the eyes which looked up into his as trustingly as a dog might; "and yet you shall see her."

A little later, in answer to a whistle from Carter, there burst into the circle formed of fallen logs and undergrowth, and hidden by trees, the figure of a girl. She was bareheaded and flushed, and the love of life burned from her eyes. The concluding strains of her song trembled for an instant on her parted lips, then died there.

"Don't be alarmed, but there has been an accident," her brother was saying. "See, dear, he was coming to you. But he carried a weapon—the man-hunt, you know—and the weapon fell accidently to the ground. It went—off."

But even before he had finished speaking the girl had turned a deaf ear to him, and with the sublime courage of womanhood had pushed him aside until she herself pillowed the sufferer's head. Her hands were busy ministering the hundred and one little attentions a woman has at her command and of which a man knows nothing; only a touch, a caress, here and there perhaps, but only those of us who have experienced know.

Carter, after receiving the lightning look of gratitude from the dying man's eyes, had turned away. But fragments of the whispered colloquy reached him.

"Don't grieve, dear," murmured the woman, though grief had already burned its imprint in her own staring eyes. "It might be worse. Yes, dear think, for instance, if you were dying a death such as the poor outlaw you were tracking must die—think, too how much worse it would be for me You die respected of men, and loved—loved always—"

Carter never knew how long afterward it was—as time is counted—that he heard a faint gasp, then a woman's cry. But the sound told him that all was over and that to one more existence there had been written "Finis."

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Ambiguous.

She—"So sorry to hear of your motor accident." Motorist—"Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more." She—"Oh, but I hope not."—Boston Transcript.

Saying Nothing.

"We haven't been hearing much recently about trial marriages."

"No. Perhaps somebody has tried one."

Stock Manipulation Old.

That the idea of stock manipulation as a quick road to riches is not of modern origin is evidenced by the fact that a group of Englishmen, nearly all of them men of prominence and good standing, were found guilty of conspiracy to commit a fraud by making a false report on the death of Napoleon for the purpose of raising the price of the funds. At the head of the conspiracy was Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, who was a member of parliament. Sir Thomas was expelled from the house of commons and also expelled from the Order of the Bath. Several of his associates in the conspiracy were fined or imprisoned.

Beach That Changes Color.

There is an island in the Gulf of Mexico where the beaches change color twice a day with the tides. When uncovered the sands are purple, but the inflowing waters quickly transform them to gold.

The name of the island is the Snails' island, and this supplies the key to the remarkable phenomenon. The sands are really of a golden color, and when the rising tide spreads over the wide beach, the gilded bits of earth glisten in the sunlight; but when the tide ebbs, the golden sands are made purple by myriads of tiny purple snails, crawling in the wake of the ebbing tide.

Tug of War.

The well-dressed portly man stood for several moments watching the brawny drayman who was laboriously tugging at a large, heavy-laden box, which seemed almost as wide as the doorway through which he was trying to move it. Presently the kindly disposed onlooker approached the perspiring drayman and said, with a patronizing air: "Like to have a lift?" "Bet yer life," the other replied and for the next two minutes the two men on opposite sides of the box worked, lifted, puffed and wheezed but it did not move an inch. Finally the portly man straightened up and said, between puffs: "I don't believe we can get it in there." "Get it in?" the drayman almost shouted. "Why, you blamed muttonhead, I'm trying to get it out."—Life.

NEW HAVEN ROAD WASTED $90,000,000

COMMERCE COMMISSION DECLARES DIRECTORS "CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT."

CHARGES ARE MANIFOLD

Suit Will Be Begun Against Former Heads to Recover Millions Alleged to Have Been Squandered—Some of the Findings.

Washington, July 14. — "Criminal negligence" and "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading" were the terms the interstate commerce commission employed in reporting to the senate on its investigation of New Haven railroad financial affairs.

Conclusion of Commission.

The commission's conclusion may be summed up this way:

Losses to New Haven stockholders for the acts of their directors will range from $60,000,000 to $90,000,000. Suits to recover the money should lie in some cases.

Many of the transactions, characterized violations of the law of New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts and the federal anti-trust laws, have been reported to the authorities of the states and the federal department of justice.

When Depreciation Came.

The depreciation of the Boston & Maine began when the "Mellen-Morgan-Rockefeller management" came into control.

John L. Billard and the Billard company were merely agencies of the New Haven; Billard never used a dollar of his own money and burned his books and papers. It was not the understanding of the New Haven board that he should take profits of more than $2,000,000.

"All the assets of the Billard company belong to New Haven stockholders and a suit by the railroad against Billard and those who participated in the transaction should be maintained."

Dummy corporations and their use, which, the report says, in the New Haven was frequent, are condemned in unmeasured terms.

Score Interlocking Directorates.

The system of interlocking directorates is condemned as it existed on the New Haven, and in general the commission says it found most every other interest was better represented on the New Haven board than the average stockholders.

President Mellen's dealings with former Police Inspector Byrnes tof New York in the Westchester railroad transaction were branded as "corrupt and unlawful." The amount illegally expended should be recoverable.

The purchase of Rhode Island trolley lines and coastwise steamships were described as extravagant and wasteful.

All the transactions, the commission holds, were consummated with the object of setting up a complete transportation monopoly in New ngland in violation of the federal statutes.

All the commission's strictures were upon the management of the New Haven system under former President Mellen.

Elliott Is Commended.

In justice to the present management the commission says it is only fair to say that Chairman Howard Elliott and Walker D. Hines, special counsel, "have co-operated with the commission and rendered it substantial assistance throughout this investigation."

"Extensive use of a paid lobby in the matters as to which the directors claim to have no information," is another "significant incident," as are "the attempt to control utterances of the press by subsidizing reports.

Suit to Recover.

Boston, Mass.—A demand that the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad aid minority stockholders in the suit to recover about $125,000,000 alleged to have been wasted by the management, has been made by attorneys for the minority stockholders. The suit, which, it is said, will be filed this week, is to be directed against the estate of J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and others of the New Haven directorate at the time the transactions that have been the subjects of inquiry by the interstate commerce commission were made.

Celebrate 1300th Anniversary.

Dizentis, Switzerland, July 15.—The canon of Grisons celebrated the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Benedictine abbey here by St. Sigisbert, an Irishman who in 614 began his work of converting the wild hunters of the Alpine forest. The abbey is reputed to be the oldest in the world, except one in Rome.

Crippled Liner Safe in Port.

Havre, France, July 15.—The French line steamer Virginie, which broke down on her voyage from New York, whence she sailed June 27 for Havre was brought into port by the British freighter Etonian.

Rich Man Dies in Squalor.

Danville, Ill., July 15.—William Morrow, living alone and in a squalor, owner of 400 acres of valuable land, was found dead in his hut on his farm northeast of here. He had been dead several days.

Sioux City Elevator Burns.

Sioux City, Ia., July 15.—Fire destroyed the terminal elevator here, causing a loss of $120,000. The telegraph wires of the Associated Press and both commercial companies were destroyed, cutting the city off from communication for several hours.

Elks Meeting Is On.

Denver, Col., July 15.—The golden jubilee of the grand lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the 28th annual national reunion of the order is formally in session.

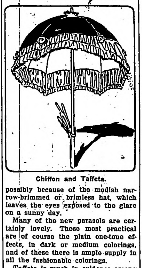
DAY OF THE PARASOL

SOME REALLY PRETTY EFFECTS ARE BEING SHOWN.

One May Select a Practical Shade and Formation, or, to Be Modest, One That Borders on the Eccentric—Each Is Permissible.

(By MARY DEAN.)

Parasol days are surely here. In fact a few promenaders have even carried them for the past few weeks, possibly because they gave the required color notes to the toilettes, possibly because of the modish narrow-brimmed or brimless hat, which leaves the eyes exposed to the glare on a sunny day.

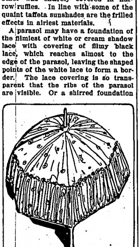


Chiffon and Taffeta.

Many of the new parasols are certainly lovely. Those most practical are of course the plain one-tone effects, in dark or medium colorings, and of these there is ample supply in all the fashionable colorings.

Taffeta is much in evidence among parasols, as it is everywhere, changeable taffetas, plain or shirred, being used for the cover, pinked frills, ruches or cordings and puffings forming the trimming. One taffeta parasol was trimmed with three larger puffs. Another was entirely covered in narrow ruffles. In line with some of the quaint taffeta sunshades are the frilled effects in airiest materials.

A parasol may have a foundation of the filmiest of white or cream shadow lace with covering of filmy black lace, which reaches almost to the edge of the parasol, leaving the shaped points of the white lace to form a border. The lace covering is so transparent that the ribs of the parasol are visible. Or a shirred foundation of soft silk may be veiled in chiffon caught here and there with little clusters of silken roses.



Printed Lawn Trimmed With Violets.

Others have a plain silken foundation covered with shirred chiffon and rose trimmed. One parasol, for instance, has a foundation of soft silk with a deep border of shirred chiffon shaped in deep points at the top. There are large roses of chiffon placed at the lower point of the shirred chiffon border.

Another tub shaped parasol has a deep border of chiffon and trimmings of narrow frills of chiffon. Taffeta is often used in combination with chiffon and maline.

One remarkably attractive parasol of taffeta and chiffon had the upper part of gray with a deep shirred border of soft rose chiffon which has a grayish tinge. At each rib, on the joining line of the taffeta and chiffon, there is placed a small flat rose of the rose chiffon. A chiffon frill edges the parasol.

Hand-painted motifs are shown on some of the handsomest parasols. One parasol of taffeta, for instance, has a wreath of roses in each panel painted in natural colors. There is a deep frill of chiffon finishing the edge of the parasol.

FOODS FOR HOT WEATHER

Matter That Is Worthy of the Most Careful Attention That Can Be Given It.

Much of the irritability of the human race is caused by overindulgence in unbalanced meals composed of badly cooked foods.

The modern, thrifty housewife plans her meals so as to secure the best diet for her family. During the hot months heat-producing foods—fats, sugar, starches, heavy puddings and pies and fried things should not be eaten, but rather those which are easily digested and cooling to the blood.

The business in which the breadwinner of the family is engaged must be considered when planning the meals. The man or woman leading a sedentary life requires foods easy of digestion and assimilation. This class of people does not require as much food as that engaged in muscular labor. The latter class needs heavier meals, but these should be less burdensome than in winter.

For both classes too much cannot be said about masticating one's food. The teeth were made for this purpose and many ills would disappear if food was not bolted into the stomach, which is too often overtaxed.

Salads rich with mayonnaise or boiled dressing should never appear at dinner, but be served for luncheon or supper. Green or fresh vegetable salads with a simple oil and vinegar dressing are the proper thing for dinner at all seasons. Potatoes can be eliminated from the menu some days and in their place substitute macaroni, rice, hominy, beans, peas and other starchy vegetables.—Woman's World.

COTTON GOODS IN THE TUB

Colored Materials May Be Washed Without Injury if Simple Precautions Are Taken.

To wash colored cottons, dissolve one-half a cup of salt in hot water, stirring thoroughly, then add cold water enough to cool it. Put the garment in and let it stay fifteen or twenty minutes, long enough to set the color. Then wring out and rinse in clear, cold water, changing the water often, until it is not discolored. When this has been done, the garment may be washed in the usual manner, with any pure white soap, and if ordinary care is taken and the garment is hung in a shady place to dry it will look clear and the colors will not fade or run.

Black silk may be cleaned by sponging with a tablespoon of vinegar to one of water, with a few drops of ammonia added, this mixture being applied with a sponge. Or you may sponge with one part of beer to two parts of water; also steep an old black glove in vinegar and dilute in water, and clean with this.

If you spill coffee on a colored wash dress, dip it quickly in clear, cold water and thoroughly rinse it. Then place it to dry between two towels.

White craquele mesh veils are an important feature.

EMBROIDERY A REAL ART

Practically Only Workers of the East Give to It the Required Care and Attention.

It is said that embroidery is the mother of all needlecraft. Some enthusiasts claim that it is as great an art as painting or sculpture. There is much in early history that has been handed down to us in embroideries, which have depicted upon them certain events embracing historical persons of olden times. When embroidery was more or less young, the embroiderer was his own designer. As many men were interested some of the embroiderers, including both men and women, frequently devoted their entire lives to the work which authorities have agreed in calling one of the finest of arts.

Now, however, in this rapidly twirling time, embroidery has degenerated into nothing more than a pastime, and rarely is there an embroiderer who works lovingly and with thought of posterity, except, perhaps, over a baby's layette. But for really artistic embroidery, which is made with the idea of its lasting more than one generation, there is practically nothing being made by occidental fingers. Japanese and Chinese embroiderers yet take their work seriously and labor patiently and lovingly, and there may be here and there a piece of occidental church embroidery, modern yet worthy of comparison with the wonderful art of medieval times.

The venetian stitch is a medieval stitch which works up beautifully, particularly when combined with punchwork. It is a stitch which was recently revived and finds much favor with those who can appreciate hand embroidery. It is not difficult.

The low, broad crowned derby is the best hat for riding, though some women wear sailor hats in summer.

Small panama hats are trimmed with scarfs of heavy white chiffon or richly colored ribbon.

Slip-on blouses are a little like middy blouses.

FOR THE SHORT AND STOUT

Long Tunics, Soon Forthcoming, Especially Adapted to Figures Which Are No Longer Slender.

The forthcoming long tunics is the friend of the stout and short woman. The prevailing hip draperies, panniers, bustle effects and tunics arranged at the hips are only suitable for young and slender figures. For the young girl and slender woman these bouffant styles are more becoming than are the tunics which reach well below the knees.

Several forms of the long tunic are seen, such as the box-plaited style, the side-plaited effects, those with plaited panels back and front, and the gathered overskirt, set on at a line about five inches from the waist. The joining of the skirt-yoke and of the overdrapery is often effected by means of a one-inch heading in the form of a ruffle.

The long apron drapery, which reaches the skirt edge in front and is slightly drawn up in the back, is one form of the long tunic. In some draperies the line is straight around the bottom. In others it extends in tapering outline from a point slightly above the knees in front to near the skirt edge in the back. Then again the line is reversed, the shorter line coming in the back, with a rounded point in front. The underskirt shows just enough to suggest a petticoat.

This underskirt may be of heavy material in matching or contrasting shade, or in net, lace, organdy, Roman striped silk or moire. Some start from a small, round yoke. Others are shirred in at the waist line. Some are plaited and others are made in straight circular effect.

Three-Piece Suits.

In every well-regulated wardrobe today the three-piece costume figures largely. Sometimes the blouse or corsage has a little basque, which gives it more hold and place in the scheme, or else the material of which the skirt is made is carried up in points that rest on the blouse somewhere, or in bretelles that go over the shoulders, or some device that combines the skirt and blouse.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

REDWOOD STOCK AND SUPPLY TANKS

LAST A LIFETIME—CAN'T RUST OR ROT—NO KNOTS

We manufacture the celebrated California Redwood tanks. They neither shrink nor swell and cannot rot. Our tanks are held in perfect shape by a patented appliance, not found in any other tank made. Redwood tanks have been known to stand 68 years without decay. Cost no more than others. Send for price list and mention size of tank wanted.

McVOY PAIL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

WHY NOT FUTURE GREATNESS

Two Qualifications Surely Entitled Young Mother to Fondest Hopes for Her Son.

Occasionally these days one finds a servant with a servile attitude of mind and an adoring, unselfish heart. Such a nurse maid was Pansy, and she lavished all the devotion of her simple heart on her young charge, Bobby. On his first birthday anniversary she sat looking at him in admiration and after a long silence she turned to her mistress:

"Mrs. Blank, do you think Bobby will ever be president of the United States?"

The young mother would not altogether pooh-pooh the idea of such glowing possibilities for her son's future, so she smiled and said: "Well, you never can tell, Pansy. He might. But why did you ask that?"

"Oh," came the ready reply, "I was just sitting looking at him, and he's so smart and bright already; and besides, I thought he'd make such a pretty president!"—Kansas City Star.

ECZEMA ON HANDS AND ARMS

1321 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.—"My trouble began from a bad form of eczema all over my hands, neck and arms. I could get no sleep for the itching and burning. The small pimples looked red and watery and my skin and scalp became dry and itching. The pimples irritated me so that I would scratch until they bled. I could not put my hands in water and if I once tried it they burned so that I could not stand it. I had to have my hands tied up and gloves on all the time for nearly two months. Sometimes I would scratch the skin off it irritated so and I could do no work at all.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did any good. Then I saw in the newspaper about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and got some. I was completely healed in five or six weeks. They have not troubled me since." (Signed) Joe Uhl, Jan. 31, '14.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Infected Rabbits Stolen.

Disease-infected rabbits, inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases of a most dangerous nature, have been stolen from the laboratory of Doctor Bonnefoy at Allauch, near Marseilles. It is feared that the thieves may have already disposed of the stolen rabbits to provision dealers. Doctor Bonnefoy as soon as he discovered that the rabbits were missing, informed the police and asked that the widest publicity should be given to the fact in the local newspapers so that persons should beware of eating rabbits coming from a doubtful source. It is probable that for some time the consumption of rabbits in Marseilles and neighborhood will drop considerably.

Adequate Provocation.

"Why did you beat Dobson so terribly?" said the judge, indicating the bebandaged figure of the plaintiff.

"I asked him why a horse had run away, your honor," explained the prisoner, "and he told me that it was because the animal had lost its equinemity."

"H'm," said the judge. "Discharged."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Mean.

Employer—Good morning, Robert. I hope all your family are well this morning.

Office Boy (unsuspectingly)—Yes, sir, thank you.

Employer—I'm glad to hear it, Robert. There is to be a baseball game this afternoon, and I was afraid it might have a fatal effect on some of them.

No Chance for an Argument.

"Walter, there's a green hair in this soup," said the diner.

"Yes, sir. Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "It's the very latest thing, sir."

Natural Affinity.

"How did that couple ever come together?"

"You see, he is a man of iron."

"Yes, I know."

"And she is very magnetic."

Quite Similar Origin.

"A lyric of ancient times was a story sung by a lyre."

"Like the modern fish story?"

Such a Difference.

"You say Funniman, the comedian, is very entertaining on and off?"

"No, I said off and on."

FATHER'S TURN TO THINK

Daughter's Somewhat Pert Observation Must Have Given Him Something of a Jolt.

"We oldsters set for the youngsters a higher standard than we set for ourselves. Forgetting that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, the stupidest and ugliest failures of parents expect their sons and daughters to grow up miracles of beauty, intelligence and success."

The speaker was Wilton Lackaye, the occasion the Lambs' Gambol in New York. He continued:

"Sometimes, though, such parents are called sharply to themselves. The jolt is unpleasant.

"A father said to his pretty daughter one evening with a scornful, angry laugh:

"'That young Jamson has the face to want to marry you! A mere bookkeeper!'

"'But, father,' said the girl, 'I love Mr. Jamson. What is your objection to our marriage?'

"'Why,' roared the old man, 'why, he couldn't support you decently.'

"'But, father,' said the girl, 'neither can you.'"

Woman of Mystery Dead.

The famous "white lady," who never missed a day of the Dreyfus trials, has just died at Hyeres, France, aged sixty. About a month ago she arrived at Bormes and complained to the mayor that people were endeavoring to abduct her with the view of ultimately securing her property. As there was no evidence of any such plot the mayor merely advised her to make a will, and sent a notary to her lodging, but when he reached it he found that the lady had departed with Doctor Petit for Hyeres. She took the Villa Mathilde, where she has just died. Her real name was Mme. Jouffroy d'Abbans. The procureur of Toulon immediately had seals affixed, and ordered a careful inventory of the objects in her traveling bag, which she always carried and which is supposed to contain about $50,000 in money and at least $150,000 in jewels. This, however, remains to be proved.

In Order to Escape.

One day a young man entered a studio to be photographed. In posing he hunched his back, as if it were broken and twisted his face into a dreadful mask.

"Here," said the photographer, "what's the matter with you? Are you crazy?"

"Go on," he said. "Take me just as I am. You see, I'm trying to get out of an engagement with a girl, and I've written her that I've been disfigured in a motor accident, and I want to send her this photo to show how I look."

Amateur Workmanship.

"He's a self-made man."

"I know. He surely made a mistake in not consulting an expert."

Keep Cool and Comfortable

Don't spend so much of your time cooking during hot weather; and your family will be healthier without the heavy cooked foods.

Give them

Post Toasties

They're light and easily digested and yet nourishing and satisfying. No bother in preparation—just pour from the package and add cream and sugar—or they're mighty good with fresh berries or fruit.

"The Memory Lingers"

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Clothes Shop

We carry a full line of gents furnishings, ----- Adlers Clothes, Gotzian Shoes, Lanpher Hats, and Olus Underwear. You can buy a complete outfit from us at the price usually paid for a suit elsewhere.

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, cash or eggs	$1.00
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

BASE BALL GAME

TOMORROW

TERREBONNE
VS
ST. HILAIRE

AT ST. HILAIRE

The Kitchen Cupboard

DELICIOUS EGG DISHES.

THE housewife who serves eggs often during Lent or desires to serve them in some novel way for the Easter breakfast would do well to study the following recipes:

Eggs au Gratin.—Boil them until hard. Slice them and cover them with cream sauce. Season well and put them into a casserole. Sprinkle the top with powdered crumbs and place bits of butter here and there; then bake until brown.

Baked In Potatoes.

Eggs in Potato Cups.—Bake any required number of large potatoes and when they are done cut a piece off the top of each and take out enough of the inside to make a cavity to contain a raw egg. Break in the egg, season with salt and pepper and cover each with a spoonful of cream sauce. Place the potatoes upright in a pan in the oven, cooking for fifteen minutes, and serve with a brown sauce.

Egg Fondu.—Allow two fresh eggs for each person to be served, grated Swiss cheese a third as much in quantity as the eggs, butter half the weight of the cheese. Put the butter and grated cheese into a saucepan and set over the fire. As they begin to melt break the eggs over them and stir briskly until well scrambled and incorporated with the cheese. A wooden spatula is best for this, but a fork or spoon will answer. Season with salt and pepper and serve hot.

A Savory Viand.

Egg Cutlets.—Boil half a dozen eggs for an hour, chill and take off the shell. Make a thick white sauce with two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of flour and a pint of milk. Simmer for three minutes, season with one teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of paprika, a dash of cayenne, one teaspoonful of onion juice and a dash of mace. Take from the fire, add the hard boiled eggs chopped coarsely and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Spread on a buttered dish and when cold form into cutlets. Dip each in slightly beaten egg, roll in fine dry crumbs and fry brown in deep smoking hot fat. Serve with a cream sauce.

Anna Thompson

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday July 18, 1914.

The abolition of the wool tariff didn't ruin the wool growing industry. Those who are selling wool in the Mineral Point market are receiving 22 cents per pound. At this time last year the price was 18 cents.—Mineral Point (Ia.) Democrat.

Indicating clearly the tremendous wave of prosperity that prevails in the Northwest, the June bank clearings at St. Paul showed an increase of $10,256,790 over June, 1913. This is an unprecedented figure.

Merchants, jobbers, wholesalers and railroads are preparing for bumper crops, which have already begun to show their effect. Wholesalers report business better in every way and the best indications of all is that collections are easy.

The Democratic Party has a program two-thirds of which it has accomplished. It is at the threshold of the remaining third, whose enactment will be effected before this Congress adjourns. For my part I thank God that we have at the head of this administration a man who knows his duty and, knowing it; is willin to take the responsibility of performing it; and I for one am glad to follow his lead hereafter, as I have followed it heretofore, whenever I can do so with a clear conscience. He has the wisdom to perceive and the courage to persue the pathway of public duty and has behind him the confidence of the public and the support of his party." — Senator Thomas, of Colorado.

In a spirit of irony our neighbor, the World quotes from a London, England cablegram that "the cotton cloth business at Manchester is the smallest for many years and the market is irregular," and then comments editorially "This, of course, is a deliberate and unqualified lie circulated by English cunning to deceive credulous Americans as to the real operations of the Underwood - Simmons tariff. The Manchester cotton trade was never so prosperous. Every Atlantic liner staggers into New York with the burden of Manchester cotton cloth, while billions of New England operatives are slowly starving to death and some of the less prosperous New England mills are barely earning 40 per cent dividends." The World's ironical quip does not fall far short of the pessimistic utterances of anti-administration organs in this city which are hard pushed to make their tales of woe jibe with the official trade reports, which tell a different tale.—New York Commercial.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.77
Wheat, No. 2	.75
Flax, No. 1	1.46
Flax, No. 2	1.42
Oats	.29
Barley	.34
Rye	.46

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Tea Table Etiquette.

A hundred years or more ago there was a quaint tea table etiquette. It was considered a lack of courtesy to take much cream or sugar in one's tea. Etiquette demanded that the tea should be tasted from the spoon and that the hostess should then inquire, "Is your tea agreeable?" Modern women would be shocked by a fashionable lady of those days who cooled her tea with her breath, yet Young wrote of a certain bewildering Lady Betty:

Her two red lips affected zephyrs blow
To cool the Bohea and inflame the beau,
While one white finger and a thumb conspire
To lift the cup and make the world admire.

—London Standard.

Waste.

By habit and false pride we are a wasteful people. Public and private extravagance is a national vice in which we glory while sermonizing about it. Honest thrift is an alien characteristic that we are apt to regard with lofty contempt. So we squander our resources heedlessly in the government of our cities and the conduct of the household and call ourselves a practical people with strictly modern business ideas. — New York World.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

How National Grange Secretary C. M. Freeman Became a Granger.

One day in a certain western college the professor in charge of the class in political economy made a slighting remark about the grange. Charles M. Freeman, secretary of the national grange, was a member of the class and also a member of the grange. Said he, "Professor, I happen to be a member of the grange and would like the privilege tomorrow of using twenty-five minutes of our recitation hour to defend the grange against your insinuations and explain what it is and what it is trying to do for the farmer." The request was granted, and Mr. Freeman went loaded with grange ammunition, which he fired in rapid volley and with considerable effect. "Ever afterward to that professor and to the class," says Mr. Freeman, "I was known as 'the granger,' and I considered it an honor."

Mr. Freeman thus early became a defender of the farm and the grange and has continued as a loyal advocate of both. For eight years he served as a farmers' institute lecturer in Ohio. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker. He was born March 7, 1862, in Rex township, Miami county, O., on the farm near where he now resides. His father, Isaac Freeman, was a farmer and extensive nurseryman and quite prominent in grange circles both in his county and state. Charlie Freeman attended the common school of his neighborhood till he was sixteen, then went to the normal at Lebanon, O., for one year and later completed a four year course at Northwestern Ohio university, at Ada, O. After leaving school he entered into partnership with his father, where he remained till he began business for himself on the farm where he now lives.

His grange history began when he was sixteen years old. In addition to holding various positions in his subordinate and Pomona granges, he was steward of Ohio state grange two years, lecturer four years, secretary six years and served on the executive and legislative committees several years. His forensic ability has made him a valuable member of the grange legislative committee. Jan. 3, 1903, he was appointed secretary of the national grange to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. John Trimble, who died Dec. 30, 1902. He went immediately to Washington to take up his duties and remained there until November, 1903, when he was re-elected by the national grange and permitted to remove the office to his farm home in Ohio. He has been re-elected at every national grange election since.—J. W. Darrow in Ohio Farmer.

IDAHO GRANGE.

Its Annual Session at Nampa Elects and Installs Officers.

Following the installation of officers on Jan. 22 the Idaho state grange adjourned its annual session, which was one of the most enthusiastic and successful ever held by the organization. H. Harland of Payette was re-elected state master, M. N. Webb of Weiser re-elected overseer, D. C. Mullen of Nampa re-elected lecturer, H. Villeneuve of Nampa elected steward, C. E. B. Roberts of Rupert re-elected chaplain, J. F. McBurney of Wendell elected assistant steward, George Cullens of Gooding treasurer, E. C. Preston of New Plymouth secretary, Guy Smith of Nampa gatekeeper, Mrs. H. Harland elected Ceres, Mrs. D. W. Rothrock of Weiser elected Flora, Mrs. J. P. Bates of Wendell elected Pomona and Mrs. T. A. Allen of Meridian elected lady assistant steward.

No changes were made in the executive committee, but a new legislative committee was elected, consisting of W. G. Scholtz of Boise, W. W. Deal of Nampa and the master ex-officio.

Michigan's Legislative Committee.

Michigan grangers through their legislative committee have been at work framing bills for the tonnage tax, the Torrens system of land transfers and the constitutional amendment providing for the recall of judges. Petitions will be circulated and an effort made to initiate these measures. Provided the necessary signatures are secured, it will be up to the legislature either to pass the measures or kill them within forty days after the opening of the session. These measures cannot be amended, and if the legislature refuses to act favorably the bill will go to a direct vote of the people. This is the first time the initiative has been used to promote legislation in Michigan, and it is being watched with interest.

Houlton grange of Maine still bears the palm for the largest membership. This grange has 1,100 members. Last year their co-operative work amounted to $300,000.

The grange is a good place to get ideas to help solve life's serious problems. It is a good place for recreation too.

Sparta grange, of Crawford county, Pa., is the largest grange in the Keystone State.

A Record of Service.

At the last session of the National grange Mrs. Eva S. McDowell was elected treasurer for the twenty-first consecutive year. What makes this more remarkable is the fact that she succeeded her husband as treasurer, he having served twenty-one consecutive years.

Birds In Winter.

Though birds have a much higher temperature than a man's—man's is 98, while theirs is 107—they suffer cruelly from the winter cold. In a mutton country it is not uncommon to find sheep with dead birds fastened on their backs. The little, cold creatures snuggle in the sheep's wool to get warm, their feet become entangled in the fleece, and they starve to death.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE
5 DROPS
The Best Remedy For all forms of
Rheumatism
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
DROPS
STOP THE PAIN
Gives Quick Relief
No Other Remedy Like It
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS
SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.
160-168 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELF. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

CENTRAL HOTEL
Under New Management

Everything new clean and up to-date.
Meals served at all hours.
Stock of fresh fruits and also cigars on hand.

Your Patronage Solicited

MRS. J CARLSON

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada
Gold Coin

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, June 24, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Targe Froisnes, of Thief River Falls, Minn, who, on April 20th., 1909, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 04741, for SW¼, Section 23, Township 153 N., Range 42 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 11th. day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tollef J. Sordal, Oscar J. Peterson, Alfred Vatinson, and Fred Dahlberg all of Thief River Falls, Minn.

—Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.
First publication June 27.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1764 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable prices
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

=CAN IT=

Can your surplus fruit and vegetables for next winter's use. Use only the best sealers thereby insuring perfect preserving. We handle the McDonald Perfect and the Atlas sealers, recognized every where as the very best. Also a fine line of jell glasses with covers.

—EXTRA SPECIAL—

20 lbs. of gran. sugar for $1.00 will be given with each $1.00 cash purchase.

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies.
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

Kiss and Never Tell.
Hicks—You never can tell about a woman. Wicks—You shouldn't, anyhow.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 25 1914

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914. NUMBER 3

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Peter Johnson made a business trip to Thief River, Wednesday.

Esther Palmer was at Thief River, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Carlson went to Warroad on a business mission, Tuesday.

Hans Wilson was at the Grand Forks Fair, this week.

Mrs. Ebighausen and son of Crookston are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. Larson.

Miss Tomina Wilson came Thursday from Crookston to spend a few days with her parents.

Miss Esther Palmer returned from Red Lake Falls, Thursday morning.

James Amble and Otta Skeie were passengers to Grand Forks on Thursday's train.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Aldrach and son, of Bemidji, visited at Matson's over Sunday.

Sever Hoff who has a homestead near Little Fork, Minn., is spending a few days here with his family.

Miss Olga Swenson and Hazel Wilson were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday

A. H. Pitkin has a crew of men at work repairing his store building.

Gordon Martz spent the week end visiting at the home of the Stephens boys.

Elmer Brink who is employed in a barber shop at Middle River, is spending a few days here with his parents.

The St. Hilaire Gophers are scheduled to "sink the harpoon" into the Thief River Falls team on their home grounds on Aug. 16th.

Jake Sieff, Hazel Wilson, Lawrence Wilson, and Vince Kolstad autoed to Grand Forks, Thursday to attend the Fair.

Miss Agnes Faust who has spent the past week here as a guest at the A. F. Hall home left Monday for her home at Long Prairie.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Miss Lilly Johnson returned, Saturday from St. Cloud, where she has attended the summer course at the State Normal School.

Francis and Pearl Dainard of Fort Francis, Ont., are visiting with friends and relatives in this village

A new Nichols & Sheppard threshing rig belonging to Peterson Bros. and Samuelson, was unloaded here Tuesday.

Mrs I. B. Fisher and children of Crookston are visiting with Mrs. Fishers parents, Mr. and Mrs. A H. Pitkin.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Fisher returned to Crookston Friday, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Stud are guests at the home of Aug. Swenson, this week.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

Mrs. Klemsrud returned Friday from Morris and Hendrum where she has visited with relatives. She was accompanied by a niece, Miss Gina Lee of Hendrum.

Miss Caroline Hodgson who was employed as teacher in the village schools a year ago, is spending this week here as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall.

Bernhard Knudsen, candidate for County Tresurer, was calling on friends in this village, Thursday.

Carl Steen, of Thief River, was here on a cattle buying trip, Thursday afternoon.

Joe Edgington, "Pug" Smith, Gust Fellman, and A. S. Wilson returned, Thursday from Grand Forks, where they have attended the fair.

FOR SALE

I ditching machine and capstan with 25 rods of cable all in good repair. Also a few good draft horses.

J-27 Dan Whalen.

Fair Next Week

The Pennington County Fair opens at Thief River Falls, next week. Everybody should make it a point to attend the County Fair. Some very good races are scheduled and there will be something doing every minute.

Scand. Mission Church

Service will be held Sunday night at 7:45

The Y. P. S. will meet at L. P. Thyren's place east of St. Hilaire, Saturday Aug 1st at 7.45 p. m.

Service will be conducted in the Aug. Erickson school east of St. Hilaire, Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

A picnic will be held at Lorentson's west of St. Hilaire, Aug. 9th.

Miss Ruth Fairbanks

Instructor of
PIANO and ORGAN
Tel. No. 10 St. Hilaire, Minn.

THE HARVEST TIME IT UPON US

'Whatsoever You Have Sown, That You Will Also Reap"

HAVE YOU OR ARE YOU INVESTIGATING

A Safe Place to Deposit Your Harvestings? IF SO REMEMBER

Deposits are Insured Against Loss from Every Cause : : : : Whatsoever in : : :

Merchant's State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. Hanson, President
D. Patterson, Vice President
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Leaves for Fargo

A. Holen, who has been teaching parochial school in this village, was compelled to give up his work on account of illness and left for his home near Fargo, N. D., Tuesday evening.

Horses For Sale

I have just recieved a carload of good work horses, most of them broke. If you are in the market for any good sound stock, I can make the prices right.

Dan Whalen.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicts the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

Social

The ladies of the Union Grace Sunday School met July, 22nd at the Irving Wallace home, and organized a club, The Willing Workers of the Union and elected the following officers:

Pres.	Mrs. Oliver Shill
Vice Pres.	Mrs. T. J. Sumpter
Sec. & Treas.	Mrs. I. Wallace

A social was planned to be held at the T. J. Sumpter home Saturday evening, Aug., 8th at 7:30 o'clock.

Chicken sandwiches, cake, coffee, ice cream, etc. will be served. Rev. Roseland and Rev. Smith of Thief River, will be the speakers. Rev. Roseland will speak in Norwegian and English. The Hazel Basket Ball teams will play at 7:30. All are invited to attend. Don't forget the date.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

OREGON HOMESTEADS

Large tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and a plat of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years a U. S. surveyor and timberman An opportunity to get a good free omestead near town and market.

The Land of Long Words.

Humboldt once said that nothing in Mexico strikes Europeans more forcibly than the excessive length of the words. This length, moreover, does not always depend on their being compounded, as in the Greek, the German or the Sanskrit. Thus the Mexican word for that simple thing, a kiss, is tetennamiquiliztli.

But that is nothing, says Mr. Charles W. Domville-Fife in his book on Guatemala, to what the Central American can do. His best efforts eclipse even Shakespeare's often quoted "honorificabilitudinitatibus," in "Love's Labour's Lost," for if you wish to call the boy who carries newspapers, you have but to murmur "amatlacuilolitquitcatlaxahuilli," and he may possibly come.

Steam and Gas.

True dry superheated steam has every property of a true gas save one—it is not permanent. When heat disappears what appeared to be gas soon becomes water. Heat oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen as hot as possible in any expansion container and they will become rare, occupy more space, but allow the heat to vanish and the gases will resume their original temperature volumes. Freeze these gases down to liquid or solid, when the cold is so intense that it cannot be imagined. Restore the heat and the solids or liquids will be gases again—that is, they are permanent gases at terrestrial temperatures. But steam is not permanent at these temperatures and is therefore a vapor of water.—New York American.

Built From the Coliseum.

Many of the important palaces of Rome are made from stone taken from the ruins of the Coliseum, which, in spite of the ravages of two earthquakes, remained intact until the eighth century. The Barberini, Farnese, and Cancellaria were all built from the walls of this edifice, but the spoliation is not so unworthy when we realize the stone had fallen from repeated earthquakes, thus suggesting its transportation.

St. Hilaire Gophers Defeat McIntosh

The St. Hilaire Gophers, one of the fastest teams in this part of the State, easily defeated the McIntosh team, in a hotly contested game on their home grounds, Sunday.

The McIntosh team is a fast one and has a record of 17 straight games without a single defeat, for this summer. They have lately laid claim to the championship of Northern Minnesota and have challenged the Thief River Falls team to play for a $200.00 side bet. But, sad to relate, they bumped up against a bunch of real ball players last Sunday who knocked a hole in their record.

Since trimming Terrebonne in three straight games and putting the "quietus on the McIntosh "Champs", Manager Pitkin of the Gophers, has had several offers to play teams that are made up of "league material".

A Note From the Club

On motion the Farmers' Promotive Club of Leon heartily indorsed the principles set fourth in C. L. Hanson's speech at their last meeting and requested the President to take this means of expressing sincere gratitude to Messers, C. L. Hanson, Paul Carpenter, and L. Jensen for their kind visit and interesting as well as instructing addresses.

Farmers' Promotive Club,
Edw. D. Rydeen, Pres.

Reports from the meeting of the Farmers' Promotive Club last Sunday indicate that C. L. Hanson's talk along good, better and constructive government won the strong approval, indorement and hearty consideration of the many farmers present. Mr. Hanson is a clean young man whom it is a pleasure to meet and seems to be making friends wherever he goes. Paul Carpenter's straight and able talk on the different topics was well recieved and will be stored for future use.—Clearbrook Journal.

26 Years Ago

Wheat was 64 cents

E. M. Hoff was at Crookston.

Ed. Whaley came back from N. D.

O. F. Buse opened a law office here.

O. F. Post returned from a trip to Chicago.

Several prominent citizens were arrested for selling liquor to the Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson were at Crookston.

P. C. Stranahan and family moved into their new dwelling.

"Bob" Younger died at the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater.

Modern Solomon the Prophet

The bright sunny harvest days were at hand and the cool nights were beautiful by their northern lights and the beautiful harvest moon.

"Solomon, in all his glory" was present and doled out "wisdom" to all who applied and in extra measure to those who did not apply. There was something of an organization known as "the Gophers" for whom Solomon had very little, other than ridicule and for which organization was predicted a disastrous failure and ruin. Mr. Gopher was something of a young person who was unwise, and heeded not the admonition of old Solomon, but went ahead with foolish things and last Sunday trimmed the fast McIntosh team for their first time in three years, whereupon old Solomon "arose in all his glory" and said, "I told you so". Moral: If the shoe fits, put it on.—Contributed.

Killing Two Birds.

Griggs—Your wife no longer objects to your staying out nights. How did you manage it?

Briggs—I began smoking in the house the cigars she bought to keep me at home.—Exchange.

Fitting.

"Jims is very good on dog stories."

"Yes, his tales do suggest a natural wag."—Baltimore American.

STATE ART EXHIBIT AT MINNESOTA FAIR

Eyes of Art World Focused on Gopher Exposition.

Five new spacious art galleries for the accommodation of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of art subjects from all parts of America have been built at the Minnesota State Fair. Experts declare the exhibit, Sept. 7-12, will be superior to any fine art exhibition held west of New York, with the possible exception of St. Louis and Chicago.

The Minnesota State Art Society is co-operating with the Fair in putting on the exhibit. Maurice I. Flagg, director of the State Art Society, declares the annual state art exhibition will be held at the Fair hereafter. The exhibit will include paintings and examples of industrial art, sculpture, handicraft, and other phases of art. There will be nearly 10,000 feet of available wall space.

An International Jury will award the prizes, which include $650 in cash and two gold medals. Lectures and demonstrations will be given each day of the Fair to explain to the thousands thronging the galleries the principles underlying the exhibit. In addition there will be shown twenty-seven farm home plans, thirty-five model farmyard landscape designs, and fifty excellent designs for model village houses.

CHAMPION HORSES ENTERED

Minnesota State Fair Horse Show Draws From Best Stables.

The Evening Horse Show at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, will be attended this year by more horses of national reputation than at any time previously. This is to result from a general increase in premium money in nearly every class.

The Show will be managed in the same way as the noted Horse Shows at Madison Square Garden, New York; Chicago and Kansas City. The Coliseum will be decorated elaborately, and every convenience and comfort possible will be arranged. It is expected that a large audience will be present each evening. Several high priced vaudeville acts will be placed on every program, and two noted bands will play.

Many noted horsemen from the East and South have signified their intention of entering their champion horses. There appears to be unusual interest among driving and riding horse owners in the Northwest.

C. L. Hanson Speaks at Clearbrook

C. L. Hanson, of Thief River Falls, candidate for State Senator from this district, addressed a meeting of the Farmer's Promotive Club at the Rydeen school near Clearbrook, last Sunday.

His views, on the present road laws, the State's method of loaning it's surplus monies and his definition of the duties of the State's officers were lucidly expressed and that they found favor among the gathering, was attested by the rounds of applause that followed his address.

Wylie News

Barn Burned

During the electrical storm last Saturday, the barn on the A. Morin farm was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Frank Morin and Otto Ulmer, who were in the barn, were badly shocked. They managed to get out all the live stock except two small calves which were burned. A number of neighbors gathered and formed a bucket brigade to save the residence and outbuildings.

Mr. Morin will commence the erection of a new barn at once.

Mrs. Peter Hansel and children were at St. Hilaire, last Friday.

Mrs. Peterson of North Yakima, Washington was a caller at T. P. Smidesang's last week.

Miss Hazel Hansel went to Thief River Falls last Friday for a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Jacob Thill.

Odean Smidesang and Otto Eckstein autoed to Viking Monday evening.

August Moren was to Red Lake Falls, Monday, on business.

W. Wahlback has stopped working at the ditch.

O. Dargan has begun working on ditch No. 60 for Anton Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Darnan returned Saturday from Thief River Falls.

Anton Anderson has two teams from Red Lake Falls, working at the ditch.

Dorthy and Wylie played ball at Dorthy Sunday, the score being 9 to 16 in favor of Wylie.

OLDFIELD TO TRY FOR WORLD'S RECORD.

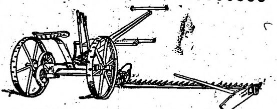
Barney Oldfield, one of the greatest auto drivers in the world, has entered his 200 horsepower Christie and Fiat Cyclone cars in the auto races at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 12. He has put up a forfeit that he will drive a mile one second faster than any other person. As he must compete against the greatest drivers in America, he will have his hands full.

Cash Prices For

Binder Twine

Pure Manilla	12c
Standard Manilla	10c
Standard & Sisel	9c

N. A. Nelson



THE CROPS ARE RIPE or nearly so. Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.

For Sale By HOLMES BROS.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

Raw Potatoes.

Few people are tempted to eat potatoes raw, yet those who have done so have been made to suffer for their rashness, for raw potatoes contain a poisonous alkaloid called solanine. This alkaloid disappears with cooking.

Queer Dream.

"Had a queer dream last night."

"Tell it."

"I dreamed that I made an appointment with myself and when I got to the place I was gone."—Boston Transcript.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

W. O. Mulkey has been sworn in for the Third Alabama district, succeeding Henry D. Clayton, recently appointed to the federal bench.

• • •

Ex-Congressman James Richardson, sovereign grand commander Scottish Rites Masons, southern jurisdiction, died at his home at Murfeesboro, Tenn.

• • •

Friends of W. J. Bryan have confirmed the report that after the close of the present administration he will move from Nebraska to North Carolina.

• • •

The resignation from congress of Representative William G. Sharp of Ohio, recently appointed ambassador to France, has been announced in a letter to Speaker Clark.

• • •

Money from the federal treasury will be deposited in national banks throughout the country again this fall to facilitate the movement of crops and promote business generally.

• • •

The doom of the germ-carrying fly is seen in a new discovery announced by the Department of Agriculture. Its use is declared to assure the complete extermination of the common housefly peril.

• • •

Members of congress are hearing from their constituents, urging them to get through with their legislative business as soon as possible and come home to look after their political fences.

• • •

President Wilson has nominated Clarence W. Ashford of Honolulu to be first judge of the first circuit court, and William E. Edings, also of Honolulu, to be judge of court of the second circuit in Hawaii.

• • •

Approximately 2,026,000,000 native field birds, exclusive of sparrows, inhabit the United States east of the great plains states, according to partial returns of the first bird census taken by the government just announced.

• • •

Spurred on by the democratic caucus, which has ordered a "hurrying up" of legislation, the senate interstate commerce committee favorably reported the revised railroad securities bill. The complete trust program is now before the senate.

• • •

Charles M. Johnson of Indianapolis has been designated by the State department, and accepted by the Dominican republic as a financial expert to untangle the complications which involve European interests and threaten American intervention.

• • •

Abolition of imprisonment for desertion from the navy in times of peace has been ordered by Secretary Daniels. Under the new regulations blue jackets who overstay their leave or commit similar breaches of discipline will be summarily dismissed.

• • •

The conference report of the Lever cotton futures bill was agreed to by the house by a vote of 146 to 79. It now goes to the senate. The bill would put a prohibitive tax on all contracts for cotton not based on government standard.

• • •

President Wilson has sent to the senate for ratification new peace treaties with twenty nations, providing for special investigation of disputes in all cases where the resources of diplomacy have failed. They are the treaties which Secretary Bryan has indicated the president wishes to have ratified before congress adjourns.

DOMESTIC.

"Home Run" Baker of Philadelphia has pounded his way into a tie for the batting leadership of the American league.

• • •

Albert Myer of Albert Lea, Minn., was unanimously re-elected president of the American Optical association at the seventeenth annual congress at St. Louis.

• • •

The failure of federal mediation to bind the ninety-eight railways west of Chicago and 55,000 members of their engine crews nearer agreement on the question of increased wages have been announced in Chicago.

• • •

The steamship Huron of Detroit, sailing from Cleveland to the sea through the north channel, with sixty passengers, mostly tourists, ran aground in a dense fog on a shelving rock a few miles from the lighthouse at Clapperton island, twenty miles west of Little Current, Ont.

• • •

Thirty-seven indictments charging murder, arson and riot were returned by the grand jury investigating the riots and destruction of five acres of the Bache-Denman coal syndicate at Prairie Creek, Arkansas.

• • •

Announcement was made at Philadelphia that a delegation representing through national associations, more than 1,000 wholesale houses which annually handle products, approximating $2,000,000,000, will be received by President Wilson to talk over business conditions.

• • •

The cruisers South Dakota and West Virginia, each with a submarine in tow, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, 2,200 miles distant, on what is said to be the longest towing voyage ever made of a submarine.

The Southern road is said to have been looted in much the same manner as the New Haven.

• • •

Fred D. Warren, for fourteen years editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist newspaper at Girard, Kan., resigned because of ill health.

• • •

The list of rats infected with bubonic plague was increased to seven at New Orleans when examination of a rodent captured showed that it harbored plague germs.

• • •

About 7,000 members of the Inside Iron Workers' union in New York City have gone on strike, demanding a wage increase of 20 per cent, a fifty-three hour week instead of sixty or sixty-five hours.

• • •

The Chicago divorce prevention bureau of the municipal court has opened its doors as the first branch of a court created solely to fight the divorce evil. The divorce prevention bureau is part of the court of domestic relations.

• • •

The supreme council of the Loyal Order of Moose, meeting at Milwaukee, decided that when an adjournment is taken here it will be to meet in Baltimore September 7 at the time of the Star Spangled Banner celebration, when the new Moose home will be dedicated by Vice President Marshall.

• • •

There is no foundation for much of the agitation about business conditions in the United States, George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, and John Shedd, president of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago asserted in their testimony before the federal commission on industrial relations.

• • •

Upon recommendation of the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway company of Kansas City, Mo., Federal Judge Hook ordered an increase of 1 cent an hour in the wages of the employes of the company. The increase will affect about 34,000 men and will cost the company between $110,000 and $125,000 a year, according to the estimate of the receivers.

FOREIGN.

The Canadian Pacific will electrify the five-mile tunnel now being bored through the Selkirk mountains, near Rogers Pass, British Columbia.

• • •

Yuan Shi-kai's government at Pekin, lenient for a while, has become so severe that the summary executions of sentences to death or exile for political offenses are again numerous.

• • •

With nine other cardinals, 200 archbishops and bishops from all parts of the world, Cardinal Farley of New York is attending the International Eucharistic congress being held at Lourdes, France.

• • •

The French Bankers' association announced that all stock operations would be suspended for the present on account of the international situation and of the closing of the bourses in Vienna, Brussels and other cities.

• • •

Mme. Henrrette Caillaux, whose trial for the killing of Gaston Calmette has provided many thrills for Paris, fainted while her husband's love letters written to her before his divorce from Madame Gueydam, were read in court.

• • •

The merchants of Havana have addressed a petition to the American legation requesting that arrangements be made with the American government to allow warships on the way to Mexico to stop at Havana.

• • •

Two London suffragettes belonging to the British nobility, Lady Barclay and the Hon. Miss Edith Fitzgerald, were arrested at Buckingham palace, where they made persistent and unsuccessful attempts to present to King George a letter written to his majesty by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

• • •

War Minister von Falkenhayn, whose tactless speech in the reichstag at Berlin on the occasion of the Zabern interpellation undoubtedly contributed greatly to the strength of the vote of censure against the government, is generally considered to have made another exhibition of bad political strategy by causing an action to be brought against Rosa Luxemburg for insulting German army.

• • •

Three men and one woman are dead and more than sixty persons are in the hospitals wounded as a result of a battalion of the king's own Scottish borderers firing into a mob in the streets of Dublin.

• • •

In compliance with the king's summons, which all speak of in accordance with the time honored tradition as "command," the eight party leaders most vitally concerned with a settlement of the home rule deadlock met at Buckingham palace in an effort to reach an agreement.

• • •

Two hundred coal miners were entombed in the Vielle-Marihaye colliery, near Liege, Belgium, when fire broke out. Two hundred of their comrades escaped when the alarm was given.

• • •

The darkest war cloud which has appeared on the European horizon since Germany sent warships to Agadirin in 1911, has arisen. The Servian government has refused to comply with Austria's demands, the most humiliating ever asked of an independent nation.

• • •

The strike situation in Russia took on a more serious aspect at St. Petersburg when armed conflicts occured in the streets and resulted in the wounding of many police, Cossacks and strikers.

• • •

The mystic peasant-born Russian monk, Gregory Rasputin, on whom a murderous attack was made by a woman while he was visiting his home in a Siberan village recently, is described by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Chronicle as "the absolute master of the Russias."

DECLARATION OF WAR IS FOLLOWED BY HOSTILITIES

AUSTRIA PUSHES ACROSS DANUBE; BELGRADE TAKEN

HOSTILITIES OPEN IN EARNEST AND WORLD STRUGGLE MAY NOT BE AVERTED, IT IS FEARED.

ADMIT PESSIMISM IS NOW DOMINANT NOTE

Attitude of Russia Considered Menacing Towards Germany and This Discouraged Peace Advocates—Sir Edward Grey Busy With Mediation Plans.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—An imperial ukase just issued by the emperor calls to the colors an immense number of reservists.

Men Called Out.

The men called out are:

First, all the reservists of 23 whole governments and of 71 districts in 14 other governments.

Second, part of the reservists of nine districts of four governments.

Third, the naval reservists in 64 districts of 12 Russian governments and one Finnish government.

Fourth, the time-expired Cossacks of the territories of Don Kuban, Terek, Astrahan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth, a corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to needful horses, wagons and transport services in the governments and districts thus mobilized.

War Seems Certain.

In Russian eyes the die is cast. Only a political miracle can prevent war.

Russia does not swerve from her determination to support Servia and partial mobilization has already been ordered. There is every indication that the whole vast military machinery of Russia will soon be set in motion.

Should Emperor Nicholas become generalissimo of the forces, as it is understood he will, an immense wave of enthusiasm will sweep over Russia.

The political parties have sunk their differences. The general attitude is not "jingoistic," but one of resolute confidence in the justice of the country's cause and readiness to make all sacrifices.

Vienna, July 31.—After a heavy

Vienna, July 30.—After a heavy bombardment by the Danube gunboats, Belgrade was occupied by the Austrian troops Wednesday.

The Austrian war office has just issued its first official war bulletin, reporting the blowing up of the railroad bridge between Semlin and Belgrade over the Save river. Unofficial reports of the destruction of this bridge by Servians were received Monday.

Austria is being stripped of its male population for the war with Servia. Shops are closed and business all but paralyzed because of the exodus of all reservists to the froont.

All Servians liable to military service residing in Austria-Hungary are being arrested and handed over to the military as prisoners of war.

Poles May be in Revolt.

Dispatches received here, dated, Warsaw, Poland, report that several powder magazines exploded in that city on Monday and that several bomb explosions occurred in the principle postoffice, many persons being killed or wounded.

Russian Troops Mobilized.

Partial mobilization of the Russian troops in the southern and southwestern districts was ordered by the Russian war office according to dispatches received here. It is argued in official circles that although this action dangerously diminishes the chances of maintaining European peace, it does not necessarily imply a rupture of relations between Austria-Hungarg and Russia. The hope is still expressed that some European power may yet succeed in bringing about an understanding between these two states.

German Frontier Not Affected.

The present mobilization order affects only the Russian frontier contiguous to Austria and not the German frontier. It is confined to the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. The peace footing of each of these districts is four army corps, each numbering 40, 000 men, or a total of 640,000 men. The command to mobilize doubles this total, so that 1,280,000 men are affected by the order.

CZAR OF RUSSIA

Nicolas, Czar of Russia, really will decide whether the present war will be confined to Austria and Servia or whether it will be a world conflict. If Russia interferes, all Europe will become involved.

The movement of the Austrian forces toward the Servian frontiers is proceeding steadily, but a strict censarship concerning the military movements prevents the exact destination of the troops from becoming known. All the Austrian and Hungarian railways were taken over yesterday for military traffic. Transportation for the general public was suspended.

London, July 30.—Events thus far bring no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievements to restrict the Austro-Servian war of those two nations. The feeling throughout England and the continental feeling as reflected by reports to the London papers is distinctly more anxious.

Make for Pessimism.

Two events have made for pessimism. Direct negotiations by Russia and Austria, which gave the other governments hope of a compromise, have failed and are ended.

Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontier four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,280,000 men. Russia's resolution to stand by Servia appears to be fixed and the Russian censor has approved dispatches declaring that Russian sentiment is all for taking up arms.

Awaited Statement of Czar.

A manifesto by the Russian emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives have not despaired. All say there is hope yet and base their beliefs on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy—the last two named most of all—do not want war and do not think the Austro-Servian quarrel important enough to justify it.

St. Petersburg messages say that Russia asked Austria for a direct exchange of views and that Austria refused this offer.

Berlin, July 30.—An important official conference on the Austro-Servian situation was held here. When it adjourned it was announced that nothing can change the conference or its results would have been made public last night.

It is understood that the conferees included, in addition to Dr. Von Bethmann Holweig, the imperial chancellor; Gottlieb Von Janow, the foreign minister; Admiral Von Tirpitz, minister of marine, and one of the emperor's aide-de-camps, and a number of the commanding generals of the German army.

the Austrian embassy that a mobilizaIt was reported in circles close to tion of the German forces was highly probable. No confirmation of this report was obtainable.

Information was anxiously awaited concerning telegrams exchanged between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas, but hopes were blasted. The public, nevertheless, still sees a favorable augury in the interchange of telegrams itself.

Meanwhile, news continued to pour into Berlin regarding Russia's military measures.

The French embassy professes to have assurances from the German government that Germany would not regard a Russian mobilization on the Austrian frontier as an absolute casus belli—assurances perhaps received since Emperor William's return to Germany.

German Fleet Concentrated.

Berlin, July 29.—The German admiralty ordered the concentration of the German fleet in home waters.

Russia Expects War.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—Russia is making every preparation for war. A strict military censorship has been established. All reserves are reported to have been called. Should Austria actually strike in the threatened invasion of Servia, immediate action by the Russian war office will follow, it was predicted. Although papers in the capital generally declare the nation is on the eve of war, some hope is held out because of reports that the kaiser and czar have been in communication.

War Boosts Wheat Prices.

Minneapolis.—Wheat went up 7 cents a bushel in the wildest bull market ever witnessed at the chamber of commerce. September wheat, which was 85⅝ cents early in the session, closed the day at high point, 93⅝ cents. The pit was in a lather of excitement, frenzied brokers fighting one another in efforts to fill orders. In the Chicago pit men went mad, and brokers unable to fill orders there sent them to Minneapolis. Not since the Fransco Prussian war of 1870 has there been os rapid an advance.

Cannon Announces Candidacy.

Danville, Ill., July 31.—Jos. G. Cannon, former speaker of the national house, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for representative of the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district.

Spain Assembling Fleet.

Gibraltar, July 30.—Spain has ordered every available warship to assemble at the Balearic isles in the Mediterranean.

Colorado Town Inundated.

Telluride, Col., July 29.—Two persons were drowned, 50 families were rendered homeless and 15 business blocks, comprising 100 buildings, were partially wrecked when a wall of water 10 feet high, originating in a cloudburst at the top of the range, descended through the dam and flooded the town. The damage is estimated at $150,000. Several hundred residents are encamped in public buildings. The town is partially inundated but the danger is believed past.

SERVIANS FIGHT IN DESIRE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Diplomats of World Have Long Foreseen That Struggle Was Bound to Come.

STANDS IN WAY OF AUSTRIA

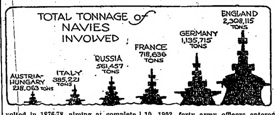
Dream of Statesmen of Dual Monarchy Has Been to Acquire Salonika and the Land Between That Port and Frontier of Bosnia.

While the immediate cause of Austria-Hungary's attack on Servia is the demand for reparation for the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, the ultimate causes are the movement of the Hapsburg empire toward the south and the desperate efforts of the entire Serb race to regain complete national existence.

Ever since the repulse of the Turkish army from Vienna in 1683 the Austrians have steadily fought their way southward, expecting ultimately to make their way to the Aegean over the ruins of the Turkish empire. Austria, like Russia, was not unwilling to see small buffer states set up to occupy the middle ground during the intervals of rest in her forward movement, and so most of the Balkan states of today came into being.

Of the Servian race, which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ruled a vast empire, extending over the western half of the Balkan peninsula and the eastern coast of the Adriatic, practically all had come under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century. The Serbs of the hinterland of Istria and Dalmatia were soon taken from Turkey by Austria, and Montenegro won its independence. This left the Serbs of Bosnia, the Herzegovina and Servia proper, as well as of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and Northern Macedonia, still under Turkish rule.

The Serbs of the present kingdom became autonomous in 1830, but revolted in 1876-78, aiming at complete freedom. With them joined their kinsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russo-Turkish war, which followed, made great changes in the Balkand. Servia proper obtained complete independence, but Bosnia and Herzegovina were left nominal Turkish dependencies, but really to be occupied by Austrian troops.



Austria's Seizure of Bosnia.

The consequence of this was a four year insurrection against the Austrians, the effects of which have never disappeared. The Austrians have spent large amounts of money on the country, but never allowed it autonomy; and in 1908-9, using as an excuse the constitutional revolution in Turkey, which would require delegates to the Turkish parliament to come from these two states, which were actually in Austrian hands, the Hapsburg monarchy formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany backed up her ally, and the protests of the Slav powers did not go to the extent of war. Meanwhile the Slavs of Dalmatia are under Hungarian rule; and here, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, promises of local self-government have never come to anything more than words. Thus the northern half of the Servian race is still under the Austrian empire.

Meanwhile the southern half was finally united by the victories over Turkey in the war of 1912. Not only did this reconquest by the Servians of the core of their old empire in western Macedonia give a tremendous impulse to the longing for complete national unity; it showed the Servian nation that its military organization could be relied on for hard work.

In the fall of 1912 the Servians mobilized 260,000 men in the first three weeks, and later added 145,000 more to the number; and while their losses in this war and in the struggle with Bulgaria in the summer of 1913 were heavy, the Servian troops fought brilliantly and proved themselves efficient and enduring.

Robbed of Fruits of Victory.

But the fruits of this war were in part taken from them by Austria, whose diplomatic activity was responsible for the ruling of the powers which compelled the Servians to give up part of their conquests in Albania. Thus Servia lost her chance to get a seaport and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean sea.

But the Servian victories in Macedonia, and the Greek capture of Salonika put an unexpected obstacle in the way of Austria's march to the south. No more could the dual monarchy hope to inherit Salonika and the land between that port and the frontier of Bosnia on the final downfall of Turkey; Servia was now squarely across her path.

So the Balkan wars left the Servians confident of their military ability, elated by victory, determined on complete national unity, and angered by Austria's continued hold on the northern part of the nation and by her action in depriving the nation of an outlet to the sea. These wars left Austria Hungary with increased difficulties in dealing with the Slav tribes, particularly the Servians, now in her dominions, and convinced that the march to the southward must be given up altogether unless Servia could be put out of the way.

To this were added minor irritations, such as the railroad question in Macedonia. The Servians wanted to add the railroads in the teritory conquered from Turkey to the state system, but the stockholders, most of whom were Austrians or Hungarians, objected. Moreover, there was constant friction in Bosnia, and the party in Servia which regretted the breakup of the Balkan league was inclined to attribute the discord between Bulgaria and her former allies to the operations of Austrian diplomacy.

Thirty years ago Servia was a catspaw for Austria in Balkan schemes, with Russia backing Bulgaria, but now the Servians can count on Russian sympathy, for their cause is indirectly the cause of the entire Slavic race in its double struggle to be free from German rule and to fight with the Germans for the heritage of Constantinople.

Peter Made King by Tragedy.

King Peter, under whose rule Servia has advanced to a strong position in southeastern Europe, came to the throne as the result of a crime that shocked the world.

Eleven years ago King Alexander of Servia and Queen Draga were assassinated in their palace at Belgrade. Half an hour after midnight on June 10, 1903, forty army officers entered the palace, burst into the apartments of the king and queen and killed them. Details of the tragedy vary, but the best authenticated is that the couple died in each other's arms. The same night several ministers were slain by the plotters. The total number of victims of the conspiracy is said to have been fifty-four.

At the time of the tragedy King Peter was in Geneva, living a secluded life, and, apparently, taking little interest in the politics of his native land. Ever since the terrible night of the assassinations he has denied that he had any foreknowledge of them. Nevertheless, suspicion has continued, justly or unjustly, to rest upon him, and it was some years after his accession to the throne before Great Britain and other powers recognized him formally as king of Servia.

King Peter as a young man led an adventurous life. He studied in Switzerland and then went to the French Military academy at St. Cyr. He took part in the Franco-German war as an officer of the Foreign legion.

For many years he is said to have engaged in conspiracies against King Milan of Servia, but for forty-five years he never set foot on Servian soil until he was elected king by the Servian parliament.

New Capital Easier to Defend.

Kraguyevatz, to which King Peter has moved his court from Belgrade, is about fifty miles due south of Semendria, on the Danube, and about sixty-five miles south-southeast of Belgrade. It lies on a branch spur of railroad about fifteen miles from the main line to Salonika and Constantinople, and is well adapted to defense. It is the third town in size in the old kingdom of Servia, with about 20,000 people. Its only superiors are Belgrade and Nisch.

The town was the first capital of the principality of Servia, after its partial liberation from the Turks, serving as the seat of the Obrenovitch princes from 1815 to 1842. After that the family of Karageorgevitch occupied the throne from 1842 to 1858, the Obrenovitches again from 1858 to 1903, and the Karageorgevitches since.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON MOVE

War Experts See Objective Point That Emperor's Generals Will Attempt to Seize.

Cuttinje.—Austrian troops are on the move in the vicinity of Ragus, Dalmatia, and 22 Austrian warships have assembled in the Bay of Cattaro.

Official circles here interpreted these movements as meaning that if Austria went to war with Servia, she would attempt to seize Mount Lovchen, overlooking Cattaro.

Public opinion here demands of the Montenegrin government joint action with Servia in these hours so fateful for the two Serb kingdoms.

Take to the Woods.

Mrs. Flatte—This paper says that the national forests in Chile cover about seven million acres.

Mr. Flatte—Well, the men of Chile certainly have some place to go in housecleaning time.

Mere Pretenders.

The gas grate is an upstart and a snare and no deceiver, declares a weary New Yorker who pines for the days that are gone. Its spitty blue and green flame smells always of gas bills and meteors. As an institution it is flavorless. It has no ash nor any dying coals. The dying coals of yesteryear, the soft flare of the embers our mothers used to have, where are they now when young love dreams its dreams? What castles may we hope young generation to erect when its points of light are strung in Broadway signs and not banked within the family hearth? The snoring radiator, the artificial log—what are these pretenders to a vital place in home life?

Jealousy.

Patience—When an English suffragette hacks a picture in one of the galleries, why is it always one of a beautiful woman?

Patrice—Because she dislikes to see another woman admired, is my guess.

FRANCE IS READY FOR WAR

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ARE PREPARING FOR CONFLICT.

Simply Await Decision of Russia—Troop Trains Ready and Instructions Issued.

Paris, July 30.—The French government and people appear to be quietly preparing for war. The government is simply awaiting the decision of Russia. Troop trains are ready and representatives of the army are in the telegraph, telephone and postoffices.

The average citizen has read in the newspapers his general instructions concerning mobilization; he long has had his order instructing him precisely when and where to report for service. Large posters on the bulletin boards in the postoffices, city hall and other buildings will apprise him exactly the hour when his instructions become effective.

The cabinet met and received the reports from ministers. If any decisions were reached they have been kept closely guarded.

Abel Ferry, under-secretary for foreign affairs, who took part in the cabinet council, was on his way to Dunkirk last night to meet President Poincare and Premier Viviani, who will arrive there at dawn.

According to what is believed to be responsible opinion, there remains the possibility that when Austria has occupied home Servian territory, she will, in a day or two, announce her intention not to proceed further, but to hold what she has taken until Servia gives competent guarantees that she will observe Austria's wishes.

Russia would not then be likely to intervene, it is argued, except diplomatically, and negotiations appear to be going on at the present time between Austria and Russia.

34,000,000 MEN FOR WAR

Triple Alliance and Triple-Entente Could Muster Enormous Armies.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—Thirty-four million men are ready, or can speedily be made ready, for service if the Triple Alliance and the Triple-Entente are finally brought into war over the Austro-Servian dispute. The Triple Entente, exclusive of Servia, has 20,000,000 available men, or about 6,000,000 more than has the Triple Alliance.

The strength of the combined navies of the Entente in ships, tonnage, armament and number of men would exceed the naval strength of the Alliance.

The latest report from Germany shows that the Berlin government has a war fund of $60,000,000 in addition to a gold supply of $327,770,000.

Russia has the largest gold reserve of any of the European nations, amounting to $882,500,000. France comes next with $808,500,000.

England's gold reserve amounts to $197,999,535. Austro-Huggary is well prepared for war with a reserve of $261,500,000. Italy has a reserve of $228,500,000.

WINS RACE AGAINST DEATH

Sick Engineer Carried on Stretcher by Friends Twenty-five Miles Overland.

Fort Smith, Ark., July 30.—Carried by 23 companions in an improvised stretcher a distance of 25 miles, through ranges of the wildest mountains in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, Johnson Young, 27 years old, of Mount Sterling, Ky., a civil engineer, employed by the United State geological survey, arrived here and won a race against death.

The trip began at Smithville, Okla., Monday evening, and ended at Hatfield, Ark., the nearest railway station, 25 miles away. For 31 days Young lay in the camp of his surveying party, suffering from typhoid fever. Monday his fever leaped to 104 degrees. A physician said he had 24 hours to live unless he reached a hospital and a trip by wagon would be fatal.

Big Appropriation Bills Pass.

Washington, July 30.—Congress passed the last two big general appropriation bills of the session, the sundry civil and general deficiency measures. Only two supply bills, the Indian and river and harbor, remain to be passed, and a final conference report on the former was adopted. Objection in the house cut out of the deficiency measure at the last moment, a senate amendment appropriating $175,000 for longevity pay claims of confederate officers who left the United States army at the outbreak of the Civil war.

Italian Squadrons Concentrating.

Rome, July 30.—It is reported that the first and second naval squadrons are forming to concentrate at Gaeta, 40 miles northwest of Naples.

Engineer Dead; Train Speeding.

Sterling, Ill., July 29.—Lou M. Van Vlack of Chicago, engineer on the Overland Limited of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, was found dead as his train sped through here today at 60 miles an hour.

Take-It-Back Week Coming.

Boston, July 29.—"Take it back week" will be observed in Massachusetts Aug. 3 to 8 to encourage public integrity. If you have borrowed anything from an umbrella up, take it back.

U. S. Naval Aeroplane Wrecked.

Washington, July 30.—Naval aeroplane AB-4 was wrecked while attempting to alight on the water of Hampton Roads. Ensigns Lamont and Captain Hart, operating the machine, were thrown into the water, but escaped uninjured. The machine attempted to alight when it suddenly swerved, side-swiped the surface and upset. The AB-4 is one of the Curtiss flying boats recently purchased by the navy and was successfully used last week in bomb throwing experiments.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

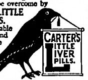
Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. P. W. LANSENG, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.


The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

IN NO POSITION TO PREACH

Stranger Lost the Confidence of Truthful Fishermen When He Made His Inquiry.

Representative Frank Clark, Representative Howard of Georgia, and Superintendent George W. Hess of the botanic gardens, were having a friendly argument at Washington.

"Howard," said Clark, banteringly, "I just want to illustrate to you in a story how little you know about this. There is in my district in Florida an attractive village named Callahan.

'One day a stranger walking along a road in the country near a creek saw a youth fishing.

"'Young man,' said the ministerial-looking individual, 'can you tell me the way to Callahan?'

"'Yes,' replied the boy, 'take the first road to your right.'

"Instead of proceeding on his journey, the stranger gazed intently at the boy a few moments and said: 'My young friend don't you know you are wasting your time in a way that is dreadful to contemplate? You are fishing, just fishing, when you ought to be a-studyin' of books to prepare yourself for life's struggle. My boy, you're sure on the road to perdition.'

"'Road to perdition,' replied the indignant youth. 'What in blazes do you know about roads? You don't even know the road to Callahan.'"

Late, but Good.

Miss Jinks—And where's your little brother today, Jimmy?

Jimmy (pointing to the snow-ball) —That's 'im, miss. He fell down at the top of the hill, and rolled down to the bottom.

Delays Sometimes Expensive

Business or social engagement—just a few minutes for lunch—can't wait for service. What can be had quickly?

Order

Post Toasties

with fresh berries or fruit and cream. They will be served immediately, they are nourishing and taste mighty good, too.

Sold by Grocers —everywhere!

HOLD UP STAGES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

TWO BANDITS ROB 165 PASSENGERS OF $3,000 NEAR SHOSHONE POINT.

GIVE DESCRIPTION OF MEN

Robbers Are Considered Old Heads at Game—Transportation Companies Offer Rewards of $500 for Their Capture.

Gardiner, Mont., July 31.—Twenty five coaches of four of the largest transportation companies operating in Yellowstone park were held up by two men. The 165 passengers on the stages were robbed of their money and it is expected the robbers secured a total of $3,000.

Hold-up Near Shoshone Point.

The hold-up took place near Shoshone Point, between Old Faithful Inn and the Thumb Lunch station. As each of the 25 stage coaches reached the point of the hold-up, all the passengers were forced to descend and place their money in a sack before one of the robbers. The other highwayman was stationed a short distance down the trail, preventing the coaches from retreating to Old Faithful Inn to give the alarm.

Put "Cash Only" in Sack.

The stage coaches belonged to the Yellowstone Park Transportation company, the Yellowstone & Western Stage company, the Wylie Permanent Camping company and the Shaw-Powell Camping company. They left Old Faithful Inn on their way to the Lake hotel.

When near Shoshone point one of the hold-up men, armed with a Winchester, ordered the drivers, one after another, to stop and the passengers to deposit "cash only" in a gunny sack which he had prepared for the purpose. The other bandit was stationed down the road a short distance to keep the last coaches from returning to Old Faithful Inn and reporting the hold-up.

Bandits Are Described.

The man who held the gun was about 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed about 145 pounds, while the other bandit was a larger man and on account of his keeping in the timber a good description of him could not be secured by the passengers.

Driver Frazier of the Yellowstone & Western Stage company, who was the driver of the last stage leaving Old Faithful Inn, on coming to the top of Shoshone point saw below him in the road the coaches all lined up and the passengers being robbed. He promptly turned around and beat a hasty retreat to Old Faithful Inn, where he reported the hold-up to the military authorities.

The men who pulled off the job are considered old heads at the game as the stages were only an hour late in getting to the Tumb Lunch station.

Colonel Brett, superintendent of the park, at once ordered all scouts and soldiers to the scene of the hold-up and threw out a screen of soldiers around the western and southern boundaries of the park.

There was no excitement on the part of the passengers. No shots were fired and no one injured.

Men Flee to Wyoming.

The men have been reported as heading toward the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming.

The transportation companies have offered rewards aggregating $500 for the capture of the bandits.

Passengers on the stage said the lone man who did the actual work of robbing held up each stage as it passed the canyon by pointing a gun at the driver.

The highwaymen had the advantage because government regulations prevent any person, except those with permits, from carrying arms in the park.

The following is a partial list of the passengers who were robbed:

Mrs. S. P. Kidder, Madison, Wis.; Martin Rutowsky and wife, Milwaukee: Frank Bole, Davenport, Iowa; Russel Bule, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. H. J. Baldwin, Joplin, Mo., and Mrs. H. L. Cawley, Kansas City, Mo.

A similar hold-up occurred several years ago near the scene [illegible]

Bread Cast Upon Water.

Miller, S. D., July 30.—An aged uncle in Kansas has left $13,000 to his favorite niece, Mrs. Della Schermerhorn of Ree Heights, who had been good to him years ago. It is expected that she will come into possession of $40,000 in all from the uncle later by inheritance.

Money for Red Cross.

Vienna, July 30.—The city council and communal council at a special war session voted large sums to start relief funds for the families of the soldiers at the front and for Red Cross purposes.

Carranza And Carvajal Agreeing.

Washington, July 30.—General Carranza and Provisional President Carbajal have agreed on a base for the arrangement of peace in Mexico, according to a message received here by Jose Castellot, personal representative of Carbajal. With respect to amnesty and guarantees, General Carranza, it is understood, will promise immunity to all except those directly responsible for the overthrow of Madero. Practically all those said to be guilty fled Mexico, and that exception will not be opposed.

Antwerp Business Paralyzed.

Antwerp, July 30.—Financial and commercial business in Antwerp is paralyzed as a result of the Austro-Servian situation. It is said business with the United States will increase enormously if a general war would ensue.

Spencer's Last Hour Near.

Chicago, July 30.—A final appeal for reprieve for Henry Spencer, convicted murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat was denied yesterday by Governor Dunne.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

LAST RITES OVER HIGHWAY

Nicollet County Declares Scenic Road Dead Issue by Refunding Local Appropriation.

St. Peter.—The Nicollet County Board of Commissioners has just performed the last rites over the defunct Minnesota valley scenic railway. The board withdrew its appropriation of $3,500 and directed the return of a contribution made by the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

Interest in the road was aroused first by an offer of the Federal government to set aside $25,000 for the construction of a model post road, provided any state would make an appropriation twice as large.

Word came from Washington in January that the Federal appropriation had been withdrawn.

The St. Paul Association of Commerce gave $5,000, which was apportioned among four counties, Nicollet receiving $1,250.

WILL MOBILIZE IN ST. PAUL

Austrian Reservists in Northwest Likely Will Not Assemble Before Next Week.

Minneapolis, July 30.—In Minnesota 17,000 subjects of the Austro-Hungarian empire are expected momentarily a call to arms which might require them to return to their native country to take part in the impending European clash.

Interest in the crisis among Twin City Austrians and Hungarians mounted to a fever heat and on street corners, in places of business and wherever Hungarians or Austrians gathered the topic of conversation was the declaration of war.

Nearly 30,000 Austrian reserves are in the district covered by Counsel Edgar Prochnik, stationed in St. Paul. This district is comprised of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and the Michigan peninsula. Call cards are being sent out to these reservists individually and they are to assemble in St. Paul.

HAS EYE ON STATE LEAGUE

Federal League May Finance a Minnesota Baseball Proposition.

Owatonna.—P. S. Jansen of St. Louis, representing Federal baseball league interests, visited Owatonna and began an investigation of the circuit of clubs known as the Interstate league, with announced intentions of next season establishing baseball farms in this territory. Jansen says the Federals propose establishing connections with Mason City, Austin, Owatonna, Albert Lea, Fort Dodge and Mankato, and to that end will finance a league here next summer.

He was much pleased with the parks and other conditions, running into a crowd of over 3,000 a game here.

As scout for the Federals, Jansen is watching the work of Wais, Catcher Lyndall Infielder, and Klein, outfielder, of Owatonna, and of Barrett, Owatonna, Gettins, Albert Lea, Crouch, Austin, all pitchers.

Unidentified War Veteran Killed.

Granite Falls.—An unidentified man was killed by an eastbound passenger train near Echo, Minn. Papers found in his pockets indicate he was a veteran of the Spanish war and that he served in the Philippine Islands. Receipts found in the clothing bear the name of C. H. Dutton as a member in good standing of the switchmen's union at Los Angeles, Cal. The coroner ordered the body buried at Echo.

Heir to Earldom Feted.

Redwood Falls.—Dr. John Sinclair, heir to the Caithness earldom in Scotland, was accorded a reception in the Presbyterian church in this city. Dr. Sinclair, whose home is in Boston, was pastor of the local church in the nineties before taking the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in St. Paul. He recently returned to this country after five years in South Africa. He will leave for St. Paul in a few days.

Observe Golden Wedding.

Mankato.—Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson of Belgrade township celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Boys Charged With Theft.

Duluth.—Elden Crary, who says he is the son of Vice President Crary of the Rapid City, Black Hills and Western Railway company of Rapid City, S. D., and Charles Prow, who says his home is in Minneapolis, were arrested in Chicago, charged with stealing from William White, a Duluth capitalist, a diamond pin, valued at about $300. The theft is alleged to have taken place recently in the Holland hotel where the boys were employed as bell-boys.

Saws Bars and Escapes.

St. Cloud.—James Fay, age 26, sentenced to the state reformatory here for grand larceny last spring, made his escape from the institution and has not been recaptured. He was employed in the kitchen and gained his freedom by sawing the bars from the window in the vegetable cellar. His absence was not discovered for several hours. Armed guards are searching for him, but they have not found any traces of the fugitive.

CHECKS UP STATE RANGERS

Government Agent Goes North to Points Where Federal Employes Protect Watersheds.

Minneapolis.—Twenty-five forest rangers are employed by the United States government to enforce the forest laws of Minnesota, and this anomaly arises from the provision of the Weeks bill, appropriating $100,000 for the protection of forests about the headwaters of streams. One-tenth of this sum goes to Minnesota, and on this basis the state engages twenty-five rangers, who, although they work for the state and enforce state laws, draw their pay from the federal treasury.

Jarvis Peters of Washington, inspector of federal forest patrolmen, passed through Minneapolis on his way to the northern woods, where he will check up the list of men appointed under the Weeks act, and ascertain if they are earning their money.

"The federal government by the Weeks act is committed to the protection of the forests at the headwaters of streams," remarked Mr. Peters. "It is well understood by this time even by laymen that preservation of forests on watersheds is an important element in regulating the flow of streams, as the forests tend on one hand to prevent sudden floods, and on the other, to prevent the drying up of the streams in dry seasons.

"It has repeatedly been shown that when the watersheds of rivers were denuded of trees every rain brought a sudden flood, uncontrollable in every way, and the streams ran almost dry in summer.

"In Minnesota our efforts are confined almost entirely to the prevention of forest fires, except on the national forests where reforestation work doubtless is carried on."

Mr. Peters praised the proposed constitutional amendment No. 9, which sets aside for forests all nonagricultural lands, and which will be voted upon by the people of Minnesota at the November elections.

"I have traveled northern Minnesota in all directions, and I know there are many thousands of acres, probably millions, which never can be tilled, but which, if turned into forests and protected, will in time yield a thousand fold to the state. The amount of revenue that the state could derive from such forests is incalculable."

ELOPEMENT AFTER DOG FIGHT

Father's Canine Whipped, Refuses to Permit Marriage, and Young Couple Run Away.

Winona.—A fight in which a stray dog that had followed him to the farm of his fiancee's father worsted a much prized canine living there led to the elopement from Elroy, Wis., to Winona of Edmund Custer and Miss Clara Smith. They were married here by Rev. Robert Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The bridegroom went two years ago to the Eli Smith farm to aid in husking corn. When the Smith dog was defeated by Custer's new found pet estrangement arose between the men and instead of husking corn Custer soon found himself working as a carpenter in Elroy. From a safe distance he conducted his courtship.

When Miss Smith's father refused consent to the marriage Custer got an automobile, drove to the house, she slipped into it and they rolled away, the daughter waving a farewell to her parent, pitching hay in a field.

Mr. and Mrs. Custer left for Elroy. They will reside in Jamestown, N. D.

Couple Face Fraud Charge.

Mankato.—United States Deputy Marshal Charles Kittleson brought Burt Rentz and wife of Wells, to Mankato on a warrant charging them with attempting to defraud the government under the bankruptcy law. They pleaded not guilty and were held to the grand jury. They were released on their own recognizance. It is charged that Mr. and Mrs. Rentz were in an alleged conspiracy to defraud certain wholesale jewelry firms throughout the United States by going into assumed bankruptcy and concealing the goods purchased.

To Try Ocean Trip Again.

Rochester.—Herman Kruse, former secretary of the Rochester Commercial club, and daughter, Miss Freda, who were among the survivors of the Empress of Ireland disaster while en route to Germany to visit Mr. Kruse's mother, have left Rochester to make their proposed trip. Miss Freda, who had a narrow escape and vowed that she would never board another ocean vessel, has recovered from the shock.

Duluth Dances for Warmth.

Duluth.—Spectators who had gathered on the lake front last Wednesday to witness Duluth's annual Lark o' the Lake, drew their heavy coats around them and tangoed to keep warm when a stiff northeast wind came up causing the postponement of the water carnival. Several thousand persons had assembled to see the decorated craft pass in review.

Corn Crop Is Bumper.

Sleepy Eye.—Harvest is well along in this section. The wheat crop has suffered from the black rust. The corn crop, however, will be one of the best ever harvested here from present indications.

Mankato.—Threshing is being carried on in this county and yields are good. George Kiffe has procured 26 bushels an acre from 25 acres of winter wheat. Robert Brown of Mankato township procured eighteen bushels to an acre.

Dives to Death in River.

Hastings.—To demonstrate his diving skill J. C. Bledsoe, 133 McLain place, Indianapolis, Ind., plunged down seventy feet to his death in the Mississippi river. While searchers were dragging the river C. F. Sanders, also of Indianapolis, took the dead man's clothes and boarded a special train for Red Wing, Minn. Apprehended at the request of the local police, Sanders was brought back. He told the officers that he was merely excited.

PUTTING UP FRUITS

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE NATIVE PRODUCT TO RIPEN.

List of Green Fruit Preserves as Extensive as the Ripe—Fascination in Trying Out New Recipes for Confections.

The woman who delights in well-filled shelves of home-made preserves, pickles and appetizing relishes does not wait for the native summer fruits to appear in their fully matured ripeness before beginning operations. The first contribution to her stores is several dozen each of orange and grapefruit marmalade. This must be made while the fruit is at its best and the prices reasonable. Pieplant should be used for jam and marmalade while the stalks are young and tender. Then follows closely green gooseberries, which many housewives like preserved in many ways. In fact the list of green fruit preserves is almost as extensive as the ripe, and the woman who loves to "preserve and jell and jam" finds it very hard to resist the fascination of the work, especially when it comes to trying some new recipe for a confection indorsed by a friend.

Grape Fruit Marmalade.—It is not too late to make a little of this delicious marmalade, though it should be prepared much earlier. It may be made without lemons, if you prefer; allowing four pounds of sugar to four pounds of the fruit pulp. When combined with lemons proceed in the following manner: Take half a dozen ripe, heavy grapefruit, wash them and cut in thin slices. Remove the seeds and as much of the white skin as possible. Cover with water and stand over night. Cook slowly for two hours, then add the sugar and let it simmer until thick. Fill glasses, seal and keep in a cool place.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—Wash and chop enough rhubarb to make a gallon; then steep it quite soft. To each pint of the rhubarb allow a pound of granulated sugar, a pound of seeded bunch raisins and a ripe pineapple minced fine. Boil and stir until smooth and thick. Fill glasses and seal and keep in a cool place.

Gooseberry Jelly.—Remove stem and blossom from the berries, and to each pint of berries add one and one-half cupfuls of water. Simmer until the berries are broken, then turn them into a jelly bag and drain over night. Measure the juice and boil quickly for 15 minutes; then stir in an equal measure of sugar and boil steadily for half an hour. It should be ready to pour into the glasses, but it is safest to try it first, same as other jelly. Be sure to remove all the scum while it is boiling. Nice to eat with cold meats.

Cherry Preserve.—Seed the cherries, washing them quickly in cold water to prevent the strong taste so often noticeable in cherry preserves. To every pint of cherries use one pound of sugar. Put the sugar in a porcelain-lined kettle with just enough water to dissolve it. Bring to a boil, add the fruit and boil to consistency desired.

Cherry Jam.—Wash and seed the cherries and mash through a colander. If they are a sweet variety, add half as much sugar as cherries; if sour kind, use from three-quarters to even quantity. Cook moderately fast in a large preserving kettle and stir almost constantly toward the last. Cook until quite thick.

Cucumbers Espagnole.

Take young, firm cucumbers; peel and cut lengthwise in thick slices. Dip each slice in flour which has been highly seasoned with salt and pepper and quickly fry to a rich brown in a little hot fat. Lift, drain and arrange in a shallow saucepan. In the meantime cook slowly one tablespoonful of minced onion in one of butter. When changing color add one tablespoonful of finely chopped ham or bacon and two scant tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until well colored, then add two-thirds cupful of thin strained tomato and one cup of beef gravy; stir until smoothly thickened; season with salt and pepper.

Creole Salad.

Cut off the tips of eight medium-sized sweet bell peppers, saving the top with the stem attached; remove all the seeds and white portion without breaking the pepper, then throw into ice water for 30 minutes. Mix together a cupful each of minced ham and chicken, four hard-boiled eggs and a bunch of celery, chopped, and a spanish onion. Moisten with dressing, fill the shells, replace the tops and serve.

A Baked Mince.

Mix together two cupfuls of minced cold lamb, chicken or veal, one cup of chopped ham and one cup of fine bread crumbs. Moisten well with highly seasoned soup stock. Turn into a greased bakedish and set in the oven until heated through. Bake upon the top of the mince as many eggs as will lie side by side on it, sprinkle with salt and pepper, return to the oven and bake until the whites are set firm. Send to table in a pudding dish.

To Clean Matting.

To clean a dirty matting: First shake it well to remove all dust, then wash it with salt and water. It must not be made very wet, and should be well dried after being rubbed with a coarse cloth, then hung over a rail in the sun. If there are any stains, spirits, such as gin, will remove them.

New Cleaning Cloth.

There is a cleaning cloth on the market that is a glove and duster combined for which is claimed exceptional qualities. It is softer than chamois, and this softness is not lost in washing.

This cloth is said to be particularly useful in preserving the luster on highly polished surfaces, such as those on the woods of piano boxes and records for various phonographs. The glove is stitched on in the center and the cloth consequently is very easily handled.

Drink Coca-Cola

And feel your thirst slip away. You'll finish refreshed, cooled, *satisfied.*

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
51

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Reverse Method.

"What did his wife do?"

"She nailed him on the spot, and then she hammered him."

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 55, Holland, Mich.—"My child's trouble began by getting red and sore around her neck, and her face, behind her ears, under her arms, and different parts of her body were affected. The eczema appeared in a rash first. It was wet and looked as if it was sweaty. It seemed to itch and burn so that she could not sleep or rest. It got so bad at last that behind her ears was one crust or sore so that I had to cut her hair. There was a hard crust covering her neck. She could not have her clothes buttoned at all. I could hardly change her clothes. It caused an awful disfigurement for the time. She would cry when I had to wash her.

"We had her treated for some time but without success. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and I had not used more than half of what I bought when she was all cured." (Signed) Mrs. G. C. Riemersma, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Revolutionary Patriot.

James Lovell, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, died 100 years ago in the town of Windham, Me. Mr. Lovell was born in Boston in 1737 and graduated from Harvard college at the age of nineteen. He delivered, April 2, 1771, the oration before the town authorities on the Boston massacre. Because of his display of patriotism he was imprisoned by General Gage immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently he was conveyed to Halifax with the British army, and remained in confinement until exchanged for Governor Skene in the latter part of 1776. From 1776 until 1782 Mr. Lovell was a member of the Continental congress. In later life he filled a number of public offices in Boston.

The Tango in Church.

Mother, like countless other mothers, had been doing much tangoing and hesitating of late. She had taken dancing lessons. She practiced the various steps at home with father. Little Frances had heard much of the lingo that goes with the tango, and the hesitation. She knew all of the phrases.

A few days ago Frances went to church with her mother. Frances had not learned all of the ceremonials of this church for, after the mother knelt outside the pew, Frances looked up at her and whispered:

"Mother, what did you do the dip for?"—Indianapolis News.

Outspoken.

Mrs. Smith's four sons made the life of her old colored servant a burden. One day Uncle Andy was busy in the garden, hoeing corn, and for half an hour Tom, the most mischievous of the quartette had amused himself throwing clods of dirt at him. At last Andy threw down his hoe and stamped indignantly down to the house.

"Miss Ella," he said to the little culprit's mother, "Ah jes' has to tell yu dat dat boy Tawm am de meanes' chile yu got—an' Ah tells yu fo' yo' face and tells you behine yo' back!"

You Never Can Tell.

Hicks—You never can tell about a woman.

Wicks—You shouldn't, anyhow.

PRIZE FOOD.

Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

These June Brides.

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."—Kansas City Star.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Mere Toy.

Silas—That city fellow follows his vocation closely and yet he spends all of his time at play.

Hex—How does he manage that?

Silas—He leads a string orchestra.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

Occasionally you meet a man who is so chivalrous toward women that he is actually polite to his own wife.

Libby's Luncheon Delicacies

Dried Beef, sliced wafer thin, hickory smoked and with a choice flavor that you will remember.

Vienna Sausage—just right for Red Hots, or to serve cold. Try them served like this: Cut rye bread in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and remove crusts. Cut a Libby's Vienna Sausage in half, lengthwise, lay on bread. Place on top of the sausage a few thin slices of Libby's Midget Pickles. Cover with other slice of bread, press lightly together.

Libby's
Vienna Style Sausage
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Libby's
Wafer Sliced Dried Beef
Libby, McNeill & Libby

NOTT'S "OLD STYLE" RUBBER ROOFING

The same HIGH QUALITY that sold on its merits 20 yrs. ago.
IT IS THOROLY DEPENDABLE.
REMAINS FLEXIBLE as it contains no cheap oil products.
Does Not Crack When Bent Double.

MADE OF

HIGH GRADE FELT & PURE GILSONITE ASPHALT

Compare it with others, you will quickly decide on NOTT'S OLD STYLE.

A BLIND MAN CAN TELL THE DIFFERENCE

Sample, Price, etc., mailed on request.

W. S. NOTT COMPANY
2nd Ave., No. & 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHEAP ROOFING HAS HAD ITS DAY.

GREASE SPOTS REMOVED FROM YOUR CLOTHING

"KLEENZIT"

WILL NOT BURN OR EXPLODE

Does not contain gasoline, benzine or naptha. Will not injure the most delicate fabrics or leave ring marks.

If your dealer does not carry it, send either 25c for a regular size or 50c for a large size bottle. Send coin or postage stamps. We ship by Parcels Post, charges paid.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COMMUNITY, LIBERAL COMMISSION.

Chemical Products Co., Dept. 5, Minneapolis, Minn.

References—Any Bank in Minneapolis

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Thorough Education, Moral Training.

Twenty-one courses leading to degrees in Classics, Modern Letters, Journalism, Political Economy, Commerce, Chemistry, Biology, Pharmacy, Engineering, Architecture, Law. Preparatory School, various courses.

For Catalogues address

BOX H, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PIANOS—ORGANS

$45.00 UP $10.00 UP

SEND FOR LIST

AMERICAN PIANO EXCHANGE
1023 Nicollet Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota

Highest Cash Prices Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

THE R. E. COBB CO., 14 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

The Clothes Shop

We carry a full line of gents furnishings, ----- Adlers Clothes, Gotzian Shoes, Lanpher Hats, and Olus Underwear. You can buy a complete outfit from us at the price usually paid for a suit elsewhere.

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, cash or eggs	$1.00
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at

A. H. Pitkin

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

The Greatest State Fair on Record! Such is the International Reputation of the Minnesota State Fair and Exposition. In a like way the Machinery Exhibit is the largest one staged anywhere. Over Seventy Acres at the coming Fair will be covered completely by mechanical devices of every type and description, all intended to decrease labor expense on farm and in factory. Gigantic Mogul Engines will compete with each other in contests of various sorts. Machinery Hill should be the Mecca of the Northwest.

LET'S GO!

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION
Hamline, Sept. 7-12.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.91
Wheat, No. 2	.89
Flax, No. 1	1 61
Flax, No. 2	1 61
Oats	2
Barley	3
Rye	5

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Growing Old by Degrees.

Growing old has many stages. You can remember the time when in reading your favorite author you were disgusted to find that he had made his hero forty years old, and you wondered how he could be guilty of imputing romance to such an unconscionable age. By and by, even though you found forty years to be the old age of youth, you were solaced by the thought that it was the youth of old age, and still later you will wonder where youth ends and old age begins.—Neal Brown in National Magazine.

One Way of Looking at It.

The perverted mind of Nero could enjoy the spectacle of Rome burning. Children and fools might naively delight in a conflagration that would consume for spectacular purposes a million tons of coal a week. We let the equivalent waste in water power go on at Niagara and hear it called saving beauty for the people.—Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday August 1, 1914.

Prosperity is Here

This year's wheat crop, estimated at 930,000,000 bushels, surpasses all previous records. This will give nearly six bushels for food for every citizen of the United States, leave enough for seed for next year and allow 330,000,000 bushels for exportation. Prices will continue good.

Exportations of foodstuffs, meats and oil surpass last year's record by nearly $10,000,000, according to figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Tariff and Sugar

Under the stimulus of the reduced tariff, consumption of sugar in the States of the East alone has increased practically 20 percent. To be exact, the consumption of sugar from March 1 to June 10 in the territory above mentioned was 893,000 tons in 1914, as compared with 748,000 tons in 1913. Thus the increase in consumption of sugar in those states has been 145,000 tons. This is one of the results of Democratic rule. The saving to the consumer by taking the duty off of sugar is .581 cents per pound, which, figured on the amount of sugar consumed in the United States last year, namely, 8,382,631,360 pounds, would be equal to $48,714,708.

The House Republicans voted unanimously for the trade commission bill. Fifty-seven Republicans and Progressives balloted for the Clayton anti-trust bill. Of the entire House membership, only twelve members were recorded against the Rayburn "water stock" bill, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate stock and bond issues. Thirty-six Republicans and Progressives supported the currency bill. Of the 154 Republicans and Progressives in the House, only 101 went on record against adopting the conference report upon the Underwood tariff.

Mr. Pou's point appears to be well taken. Politically speaking, the responsibility for the "ruinous legislation" is fairly well distributed.

STOCK SHOW TO BE BIGGEST EVER HELD

Animals Worth Million Coming to Minnesota State Fair.

There is every indication that the livestock show at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, will be the largest one ever held in the Northwest, even exceeding in size and aggregate value the one of last year.

Over one million dollars' worth of pure-bred stock from all parts of the world will be assembled. Beginning on Monday, the opening day, a score of judges of international reputation will begin judging in the Livestock Pavilion, the Swine Barn, and the Sheep Barn. In the evening of each day a gigantic livestock parade of horses and cattle from the leading studs and herds at the Fair will be held at the evening Horse Show in the Hippodrome.

Gigantic Horse Show.

As a result of an increase of $3,000 in the awards for horses, the very cream of the stables of America will be exhibited in both light and draft classes. There will be a large number of both native and imported horses shown. Among them will be some of the blue ribbon winners at the leading shows here and abroad last year. A special effort will be made to encourage local breeders to show.

Last year the Dairy Cattle Show was one of the largest held in the New World. There is such interest in dairy stock in the Northwest that an unusually large exhibit will be made this year. Local breeders will carry away much of the prize money. The Beef Cattle Show will include many animals certain to win highest honors at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. There will be a Fat Stock Show as usual.

A Large Futurity.

Due largely to the arrangement for a $600 Poland-China Futurity Show for Minnesota classes, the Swine Show will be the best ever held in the Northwest, unless something unforeseen happens. The Minnesota State Fair is to guarantee $150, while the American Poland-China Breeders' Association is to give the balance.

The Sheep Show has always been a large one. Minnesota farmers are paying more attention to sheep than ever before, and those in charge believe that this interest will result in an unusually large Show. The leading importers will exhibit the pick of their flocks. Generous premiums are offered to Minnesota classes.

BIG PUBLIC HOG MARKET AT FAIR

Breeders and Farmers Urged to Meet at Minnesota Swine Show, Sept 7-12.

Are you in the market for hogs? Are you looking around for a good boar to head your herd and cause the pigs you intend to raise to bring you more money? Listen!

You should attend the great Public Swine Market at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, where the best breeders in America will bring the animals they have for sale. Breeders are being urged to bring a large number of sale animals to the Minnesota Swine Show, as a greater opportunity will be presented to dispose of their stock than ever before. Farmers all over the Northwest in search of good breeding stock are being asked to give the State Fair Public Swine Market their attention.

Best Herds Coming.

At the State Fair prospective purchasers will not only be able to compare the best sale stuff of the leading herds of any breed, but buy a very good animal at no greater expense than usually incurred at a private sale. In addition, a chance is presented of spending several days at the greatest State Fair in America, with its million dollars' worth of pure-bred stock, seventy acres of machinery, unlimited agricultural exhibits, and entertainment features costing thousands of dollars.

FORTY COUNTIES AT FAIR

Agricultural Hall at Hamline Rammed to Roof With Exhibits.

Forty counties will send exhibits to the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12. Agricultural Hall will be rammed to the roof with products of field, mine and factory, from all parts of the state.

For many years the county exhibits have been a feature of the Minnesota State Fair. Many other fairs have attempted to imitate their Sister Fair, but have failed. Liberal prizes are offered for best exhibits from the Southern, Central, and Northern zones. There is no feature of the Fair that attracts more persons to the opportunities in Minnesota.

Horticultural Hall will be filled with exhibits of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Visitors will be impressed when they see the imposing exhibit of apples commercially packed, proving that Minnesota is bound to be one of the great apple states in the Union.

FARMERS' REUNION PLANNED AT FAIR

Representatives of Hundreds of Clubs are Planning Trip to Hamline.

A great Farmers' Club Reunion, where members of the 700 clubs in Minnesota, as well as those from other states, may meet in a social way and discuss their many problems, is to be held at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7 to 12. It is the first time that a reunion of this kind has been held at any fair in America.

The entire northwestern corner of the block occupied by Agricultural Hall is to be given to the Farmers' Clubs. A large tent is to be erected on this corner and used by club members who desire to rest, visit, or hold any programs. Eventually it is hoped that a permanent structure may be obtained to be called the Farmers' Club Building.

Uncle Sam Coming.

Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Agricultural College will be present to distribute literature on the organization of clubs and answer any questions asked regarding the progress of the movement in other states. No formal program will be given, as it is the desire of those in charge to make it an informal reunion.

Over fifty per cent of the clubs in Minnesota have indicated their intention of sending representatives to the Fair. Many of them are planning to send nearly the entire club.

BABIES FLOCKING TO FAIR

Prizes Aggregating $400 Will Be Given to Winners.

Hundreds of Babies from all parts of Minnesota will be entered in the Baby Health Contest at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12. It is expected to be one of the biggest Baby Shows ever held in the Middle West.

Valuable medals and ribbons worth $400 will be given as prizes. Babies will be shown in three classes: Country babies, babies from cities and towns between 1,000 and 5,000, and babies from cities over 5,000. Each class will be divided into four subclasses: Boys between 12 and 24 months, boys between 24 and 36 months, girls between 12 and 24 months, and girls between 24 and 36 months. The grand champion boy and girl will receive $25 each.

Only babies from Minnesota are eligible to enter. Entries close Aug. 29.

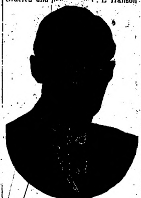
Once an Inland Sea.

It is the contention of geologists that the Mediterranean was once a great inland sea and that the mountainous rocks, separating it from the Atlantic were in the course of ages worn away by the force of the water.

Selling Out.

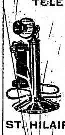
Every man has good reasons for selling. The trouble is to find out what they are.—Pittsburgh Post.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson



C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE



You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Citition for Hearing on Petition to Sell Mortgage or Lease Land.

Estate of Erick E. Anderson

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson

The State of Minnesota to Erika Wahlen, Mrs. Hans Anderson, Anton E. Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the sale of certain lands belonging to said Estate, The petition of Lydia Anderson as representative of the above named Estate, being duly filed in this court, representing that it is necessary and for the best interests of said Estate and all interested therein that certain lands of said decedent described therein be sold and praying that a license be to her granted to sell the same:

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in Thief River Falls county of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of August 1914, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said court, this 27th day of July, 1914.

WILLIAM WICHELET
(court seal) Judge of Probate Court.
Aug. 1-3t

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

-CAN IT-

Can your surplus fruit and vegetables for next winter's use. Use only the best sealers thereby insuring perfect preserving. We handle the McDonald Perfect and the Atlas sealers, recognized everywhere as the very best. Also a fine line of jell glasses with covers.

—EXTRA SPECIAL—

20 lbs. of gran. sugar for $1.00 will be given with each $1.00 cash purchase.

JACKSON BROS.

Agents for Model Steam Laundry

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Nobleness of Life.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 199 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGlun Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914. NUMBER 4

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Miss Laura Jacobson went to Crookston Thursday.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

Walter Peterson and John Hanson autoed to Highlanding Sunday.

P. Smidesang, the Wylie merchant, was in the village Sunday.

Miss Otto Skete returned from Grand Forks Monday.

Miss Wilstie is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall.

Mrs. Ebighausen and son were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Fallman was hostess to a number of ladies Monday afternoon.

"Grandma" Case came down from Thief River Saturday, and returned Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns of Grand Forks spent Sunday at the A. S. Wilson home.

L. Giese spent Sunday at the Jackson home. He returned to Grand Forks Monday morning.

Dr. Swanson and K. O. Gigstad autoed over to Plummer Saturday evening.

Rev. I. T. Aastad will preach in the Synod Church Sunday evening at [illegible] o'clock.

Miss Myrtle Fellman of Red Lake Falls visited with relatives here the fore part of the week.

Rev. Sand and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas Lindquist of Bray, Monday.

Miss Alice Thompson of New Richland Minn. is visiting at the Carl Johnson home.

Miss Olga Swenson has accepted a position as clerk at the Pitkin store. She began her duties Saturday.

Henry Goergen is making some improvements in the interior of his store building.

Mrs. Ed. Peterson left for points in Fillmore County Thursday, last week, where she is visiting with relatives.

At a meeting of the school board Monday evening it was voted that the public school will open Aug. 31.

Ambrose and Leslie Sterns of Grand Forks are visiting with the A. S. Wilson family.

The farmers have begun harvesting in this vicinity, and some rye has been threshed.

The Patterson family returned from Maple Lake Monday, where they have been spending the summer.

A number of young ladies are camping south of town this week. Aside from the mosquitoes and all the inconveniences that are common to camp life, they report a very plesant time—c. i. the mosquitoes.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

John Hedlund and And. Simonson were in Thief River Falls between trains, Wednesday.

Mr. Mrs. A. Anderson came up from Crookston Monday, returning Wednesday.

Peter Johnson, one of our prosperous farmers, has recently installed an acetylene lighting system in his house.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscription $1.50.

The Misses Gertrude and Marie Hooper returned from points in Iowa Thursday, where they have been visiting with friends and relatives for the past three weeks.

Work was resumed at the parochial school Monday morning with Miss Frances Alfson as teacher. The school will continue thru-out the month.

Scand. Mission Church.

Services will be held Sunday evening at 7:45 P. M. Song by the choir.

The Young Peoples' Society of East St. Hilaire will meet at John D. Johnson's home, Saturday Aug. 15th. at 8:00 P. M.

Services will be conducted at Aug. Erickson's school house Sunday Aug. 16th. at 2:30 P. M.

Scandinavians are all welcome to these services. J. O. Lonnquist Pastor.

OREGON HOMESTEADS

Large tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions anh a plat of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years a U. S. surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good free homestead near town and market.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicits the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Mostue.

THE HARVEST TIME IT UPON US

'Whatsoever You Have Sown, That You Will Also Reap"

HAVE YOU OR ARE YOU INVESTIGATING

A Safe Place to Deposit Your Harvestings? IF SO REMEMBER

Deposits are Insured Against Loss from Every Cause : : : : Whatsoever in : : : :

Merchant's State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. Hanson, President
D. Patterson, Vice President
D. E. Burkee, Cashier

Fair a Success

Exhibits Numerous and Attactive. Fast Race Program. Large Crowds.

The Pennington County Fair held at Thief River Falls Aug. 5, 6, and 7 was the best ever held in the history of the county. The weather conditions were ideal and it is estimated that over 5000 people were in attendance on Thursday. The grounds were in fine condition and the race track was especially fast.

The stock exhibit was excellent, as were the grain displays. Farm machinery and 1915 model automobiles displayed by enterprising dealers were in evidence.

The shows and the attractions of the carnival company were confined strictly within the fair grounds, instead of being lined up along the streets in the city as has been the custom of the preceding years. Among the features of the fair were the sensational flights made by Mickey M' Guire.

Gophers to take on Brooks

What promises to be the real article in the line of base ball will take place on the local grounds tomorrow when the Gophers cross bats with their old rivals from Brooks. The aggregation at Brooks claim to have the best bunch of pill tossers in that neck of the woods, having brought home the bacon in nearly every game this season. They defeated the Crookston Pickets last Sunday, and from other evidences of their playing capabilities they with out doubt will give our boys a stiff run.

Rural Carriers Salary Raised

The new salary schedule for rural carriers, setting a maximum of $1,200 a year instead of the old maximum of $1,100, went into effect on Aug. 1 in Minnesota as well as in all parts of the country, by virtue of an order promulgated by Postmaster General Burleson.

There are 1,622 rural carriers in Minnasota and of these 257 will be increased to the maximum salary of $1,200 a year.

Social

The ladies of the Union Grace Sunday School met July, 22nd at the Irving Wallace home, and organized a club, The Willing Workers of the Union and elected the following officers:

Pres. .... Mrs. Oliver Shill
Vice Pres. .... Mrs. T. J, Sumpter
Sec. & Treas. ..... Mrs. I. Wallace

A social was planned to be held at the T, J. Sumpter home Saturday evening, Aug., 8th at 7:30 o'clock.

Chicken sauw'ches, cake, coffee, ice cream, etc. will be served. Rev. Roseland and Rev. Smith of Thief River, will be the speakers. Rev. Roseland will speak in Norwegian and English. The Hazel Basket Ball teams will play at 7:30. All are invited to attend. Don't forget the date.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses For Sale

I have just recieved a carload of good work horses, most of them broke. If you are in the market for any good sound stock, I can make the prices right.

Dan Whalen.

A Forehanded Man.

Tramp—Would you give a poor, starvin' man something to eat, mum? Lady of the House—I might, but you are not starving. Tramp—I know dat, lady: but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, you know.—Boston Transcript.

The Boy and the Professor.

"I was mimicking Professor Bore yesterday, and he caught me."

"What did he say?"

"Told me to stop making a fool of myself."

Eye Colors.

The normal human eye is blue, say scientists, other colors being caused by the presence of different pigments in the iris.

Nature trips us up when we strut.—Emerson.

Man's Mistakes.

A wise man never makes the same mistake twice, but the supply of mistakes is so large that a wise man can make a lot without using any of them more than once.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WORLD'S RECORDS MAY BE BROKEN

Speed Kings of America Coming to Minnesota State Fair Auto Races.

The greatest auto racing program ever offered to the Northwest will be presented at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 12. Never in the history of Hamline have so many drivers of international reputation competed against each other.

Over $1,500 in prizes have been offered for world's records by the Minnesota State Fair. Four drivers, piloting the greatest cars ever built here or abroad, have entered the one-mile and five-mile exhibition time trials in an endavor to win this money. These four speed kings are Barney Oldfield, Louis Disbrow, Eddie Rickenbacher, and Bill Knipper. Some sensational driving is promised.

Lively Time Promised.

Oldfield, in his great 200 horsepower front-drive Christie and famous Fiat Cyclone, has put up a forfeit that he will drive a mile one second faster than any other driver. Louis Disbrow, holder of more world's records than any other man, is under forfeit to do the same. He will drive his 290 horsepower Jay-Eye-See and little Simplex Zip cars.

Eddie Rickenbacher, winner of the famous 300-mile Sioux City Speedway race, July 4, has entered his Dusenberg car used on the Fourth. At Sioux City he won over the greatest pilots in America. Bill Knipper has entered the Delage car piloted by Rene Thomas, the Frenchman who won the World's Speedway race at Indianapolis on Decoration Day. There are followers of the game who assert that the Delage and Dusenberg cars are the two best ever built.

Eddie Hearne Coming.

Eddie Hearne, the noted Chicago pilot, who posed as team-mate to "Wild Bill" Endicott last year, has entered the Hamline races. Johnny Raimey, driver of the Ohio 999 last year, is another entry. Others already entered are Fred Horey, of St. Paul, and Joe Cleary, of Chicago.

History will undoubtedly be written when all these men get together.

John A. Duffy

OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

(Paid Advertisment.)

CASPER. J. DALE

CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

Miss Ruth Fairbanks

Instructor of
PIANO and ORGAN
Tel. No. 10 St. Hilaire, Minn.

FAMOUS BAND AT HAMLINE

Liberati Concert Band and Grand Opera Company Is Coming.

There is no Concert Band in America as good as the Liberati Concert Band and Grand Opera Company, which is to play at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12. Organized for over forty years it has gained a reputation all over the world.

This great band consists of 45 players and eight singers. Liberati, himself, is one of the greatest cornet soloists in America. At the Portland Exposition the Liberati Band was chosen as the official band, despite the hundreds of other applications. It is said that it will be engaged at the Frisco Exposition. Thousands will visit the Fair to hear this band.

Signor Liberati.

Other bands include the First and Second Regimental Bands, Minnesota State Band, Zumbrota Concert Band, and Crookston Citizen's Band. Music enough for anyone!

140 FARM BOYS AT FAIR

About 140 farm boys from the four corners of Minnesota will be entertained at the Farm Boys' Camp at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12. These boys, the guests of the Fair, will have the times of their lives during the entire week of the big Exposition.

Wylie News

The Farmers elevator is being painted this week.

Otto Eckstein went to Sarles N. D. Wednesday. He reports cropsare fine.

Aug. Moren is busy building his new barn.

Odean Smidesang has purchased a new Ford car.

Mr. Provow and sister Emma were callers at Ed. Garceaus, Sunday.

Charley Moren is busy threshing his winter rye.

Odean Smidesang autoed to Crookston Monday, taking three passengers, Eva Garceau, Thomena Wilson and Provow.

Miss Mable Letvig of St. Hilaire and Eva Johnson of Red Lake Falls were in Wylie, Monday.

Earnesten Garceau who was home for visit with her parents returned to Crookston Wednesday.

Thomena Wilson of St. Hilaire was visiting friends here for a few days.

Dora Schneider has been carrying mail the past week.

Hazel Hansel returned home Friday from Thief River Falls.

Katie Thill of Thief River Falls is visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. T. P. Smidesang was at Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Peter Hansel is visiting her sis. Mrs. Thill of Thief River Fall.

Mr. Emil Peterson who has been setting up binders for Mr. Hansel went to St. Hilaire Wednesday.

The Farmer's elevator is busy taking in new grain. A car load of flour was also received on Wednesday.

A number of young folks gathered at Eksteins Sunday evening. Games were played until a late hour when ice cream and cake was served.

Mr. Provow was to Crookston and ordered a separator. It will arrive next week.

From Different Viewpoints.

"He is raving over his wife."

"She's enough to drive anybody crazy."—Town Topics.

THE INNER LIFE.

The inner life that is lived—the life of reading, thought, purpose, aspiration and prayer—dominates and determines the outer life and creates it. And when one feels helplessly drifting at the mercy of events his only safety lies in a more positive and abounding energy, in deeper purpose and a firmer grasp on his intellectual life, a higher and diviner trend to his thoughts and a closer clinging to the divine promises.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.

Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

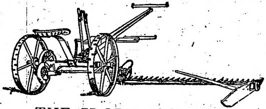
Telephone - - - - - - 38

Cash Prices For

Binder Twine

Pure Manilla	12c
Standard Manilla	10c
Standard & Sisel	9c

N. A. Nelson



THE CROPS ARE RIPE

or nearly so. Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.

For Sale By **HOLMES BROS.**

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

The Tragedies of Old Age.

With all its compensations, age has yet many tragedies hard to endure. The old man finds that many of his hopes have withered, that many of his ambitions are unsatisfied. He started out in life with great ambitions to become a prime minister, a president, to command the applause of listening senates, to achieve great riches. He slowly finds that his initial ambition can bear no fruit and that he must be content with little. He must learn to secure a degree of comfort in lowering his ambition to second place or to third place or to no place at all. But age brings the compensation of a better judgment of values.—Neal Brown in National Magazine.

When the Waiter Wins.

Two men were wrangling as to who should settle with the waiter for the luncheon. When the question had been finally decided and the contestants had gone the waiter said to one of his regular customers who was a witness of the scene: "That's what we like, for every time it happens we come in for an extra tip. The man who couldn't get the check has only one way to get even, and that is by giving the waiter something, and nine times out of ten he does it and makes the amount more than he would have given if he had paid the check. This one ordered extra cigars and left the change for me. We like the 'give me the check' quarrels."—New York Tribune.

An Economical Man.

A man we know is so economical that he could lead a double life on $6 a week.—Kansas City Star.

That Black Spot.

Always there is a black spot in our sunshine. It is the shadow of ourselves.—Carlyle.

GERMANS DEFEATED AND THOUSANDS KILLED; ULTIMATUM SENT TO ITALY

BELGIAN TROOPS DEFEAT GERMANS; KILL THOUSANDS

KAISER'S FORCES TAKE REVENGE BY DESTROYING VISE AND ARGENTINEAU — THOSE WHO RESIST KILLED.

GERMAN AVIATOR SHOT TO DEATH IN MID AIR

Invaders Numbering 100,000 Engage in Artillery Battle With the French—Holland and Switzerland Prepare to Oppose German Army.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgium forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse, under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Field Marshall Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war in the British cabinet and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany.

French Join Belgians.

The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the passage of Germany through Belgium and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The president of the United States has proffered his services as mediator to the European nations at war.

The German ambassador will leave England Thursday by dispatch boat. Both at St. Petersburg and Berlin the German and Russian embassies respectively have been attacked by mobs.

German Steamer Captured.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American line steamer Koeningen Luise, recently converted into a mine-layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany.

Trawlers returning from the North sea report that no hostile ships were seen.

Belgians Check Germans.

It was officially announced at Brussels that the Belgian forces have effectively checked the German advance. The attacking forces have suffered heavy loss, while the Belgian casualties were trifling. The country is aflame with the war spirit and even the women are demanding that hey be enrolled in defense of the nation.

The German army, having Cologne as its base, crossed the Belgian frontier at Gemmenich. Divided into two columns, it advanced against Liege and Namur.

The heaviest fighting was in the attack on Liege, where a German force of 50,000 was engaged by Belgians of half that number. The Germans attempted to carry the entrenchments beyond Liege by storm, but were repulsed by a withering artillery fire and the advance column fell back in confusion, leaving many dead and wounded.

Unable to Carry Position.

The Belgians had mounted machine guns along the railway line commanding the right of way and the military road that paralleled it and the Germans were unable to carry the position by storm.

After falling back the Germans hurriedly entrenched and mounted artillery with which they are now bombarding Liege from a half circular position extending for eight miles.

A German aviator flew across the Belgian defense outside of Liege. He was greeted with a storm of bullets and literally short to pieces, filing to the ground in the middle of the Belgian force. As a result of this, other German airmen who had been seen in the distance flew back to the German lines.

Germans Burn Towns.

In revenge for the defeat at Liege the towns of Vise and Argentineau have been burned by the Germans and scores of Belgians killed. A meager dispatch says the population of the villages was literally decimated.

The fight at Liege will be long continued, as this is the strongest point in all Belgium. The defenses comprise twelve forts on the outskirts of the city, all equipped with modern artillery. The garrison is strong, additional troops having been rushed there The war office is confident that Liege can hold out agains the German attack indefinitely and that the German movement through Belgium has now been rendered ineffective.

Destroyed Bridges Replaced.

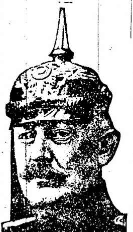
German troops are preparing a further forward movement across the river Meuse at Vise, Belgium. An engineering corps was at work today building a pontoon bridge to replace the permanent bridge blown up by retreating Belgians.

Vise is within a few miles of the Dutch border. It has been occupied by the Germans as a base for their operations. The Dutch province of Limburg, which extends in a narrow strip between Belgium and Germany, is just north of Vise. This is the section of Dutch territory that has been overrun with Germans.

Big Victory Won by Servians.

Paris, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Matin, says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy losses in a battle against the Servians near Semendria. Austrian infantry, comprising nearly 10,000 men, advanced against the Servians, but were repulsed, leaving many of their number dead and wounded on the field.

COUNT VON MOLTKE



Commander-in-chief of the German army, who is directing the movements in the field.

SENDS ULTIMATUM TO ITALY

KAISER THREATENS TO DECLARE WAR ON HER.

Germany Declares Nation Must Support Her Allies—Italy's Alliance With Austria Never Popular.

London, Aug. 7.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris states that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy, saying that unless Italy supports her allies war on her will be declared.

The Telegraph in a late edition yesterday, says it is believed in diplomatic circles that Italy is on the eve of declaring war on Austria. Italy's alliance with Austria was never popular with Italians. The two peoples, in their aims and aspirations as regards Asiatic affairs and the Balkans, are notoriously irreconcilable, the Telegraph says.

Belgrade, Via London, Aug. 6.—The Austrians renewed the bombardment of this city. They seriously damaged the royal palace, the national theater, the British legation and many private houses. The Servians did not reply to the fire. Three persons were killed and many injured.

FRENCH SHIPS WIN IMPORTANT BATTLE AT SEA

LONDON AND PARIS LEARN NEWS OF VICTORY OF FRENCH OVER GERMANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN ARE TAKEN AS PRIZES

News Is Accepted in Paris as a Happy Omen Coming So Soon After Success of French Over the German Uhlans on Monday.

London, Aug. 7.—Further news of how the German dreadnought Goeben and the cruisers Breslau and Panther were caught by the British and French squadrons in the Mediterranean, the first two captured and the last one sunk, has reached London.

Capture German Cruiser.

The French embassy announces that France has captured another German cruiser. It is believed that the French fleet cut off one of the German North sea cruisers and forced it to surrender.

Fighting of Scout Cruisers.

To date what fighting has occurred has been between scout cruisers of the rival powers and between destroyers. England has lost a mine-laying vessel.

After bombarding the French fortified towns along the Algerian coast, the German Mediterranean squadron steamed toward Gibraltar.

Head for England.

According to dispatches received here a British fleet which had put out from Malta headed them off and they doubled back toward Algeria. The French battle squadron which had been sent to protect Algeria, intercepted them and the battle followed.

The Panther, a small cruiser with minor armament, was riddled by the French fire, and a shell exploded in her magazine, practically blowing her to pieces, with the loss of most of her crew.

The Goeben fought for some time, but its machinery was finally disabled and it struck its flag. The Breslau attempted to escape, but was overhauled by two French cruisers and after a short, sharp engagement, also surrendered. The German casualties are reported heavy, but details of the French losses are withheld.

Paris Is Enthusiastic.

Announcement of the victory of the French fleet over the Germans in the Mediterranean was made at Paris late yesterday. It was the signal for an outburst of wild enthusiasm and for demonstrations throughout the day in the French capital. Coming immediately after the success of the French over the German Uhlans on Monday, the news of the victory was accepted by the Frenchmen as a happy omen.

The news of the initial French successes in the Mediterranean, when a German cruiser was sunk and two warships captured, is expected to stimulate the French to take daring risks.

Merchant Vessels Taken.

Many German merchantmen have been taken as prizes in British harbors. Others on the high seas are in danger of capture.

Specials from Cromarty, Scotland, say that a fleet tender with wounded from Tuesdays battle between German scout ships and a British mine laying vessel and accompanying escort of destroyers, have reached there. The mine laying vessel was sunk.

Sink Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk yesterday near Gedser lightship off South Gedser by the explosion of one of its boilers. Thirty men were drowned. A few of the crew were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

French Take German Prisoners.

Belfort, France, Aug. 6.—Several Germans have been taken prisoners and brought into Belfort. A squadron of the Eleventh French dragoons paid funeral honors at Joncherey to a German lieutenant, the first victim of actual conflict between France and Germany.

Belgian King in Command.

Brussels, via London, Aug. 6.—King Albert has assumed command of the troops and has issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, in which he declares the "perfidy of a haughty neighbor commands that Belgium shall defend her honor and independence. He bids the Belgium soldiers remember the army's glorious deeds in the past and to show themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. King Albert has placed his palace at the disposal of the Red Cross.

Germans Seize Russian Gold.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—German military officers at Stuttgart reported to the war office their seizure of $20,000,000 in gold, consigned to Russia. The gold was part of a shipment forwarded to Russian banks.

Japan Ready to Fight.

Tokio.—The Japanese foreign office issued a statement thit if the war extends to the far east and England is involved in it Japan may find it necessary to participate in fulfilment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Balkan War May Be Renewed.

Athens, Aug. 6.—The Greek army and navy are being mobilized. This action was ordered by the king following the announcement that Turkey was preparing to aid Austria against Servia. Indications are that the Balkan war will be renewed shortly.

Cabinet Discusses War Crisis.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The cabinet meeting was devoted almost entirely to discussion of the European crisis and the relief of Americans abroad.

Germans Execute Alsatians.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Seventeen Alsatians who were trying to enter France near Mulhausen in order to join the French army were captured by German frontier guards. They were summarily executed by a firing squad.

For Federal Reserve Board.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Confirmation of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago to complete the federal reserve board, was recommended by the Senate banking committee.

Issues of Currency Extended.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Amendments to the bank law, extending issues of currency to 125 per cent of capital and surplus of banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system, were finally passed in the House. More than a billion dollars will be available for additional circulation.

French Army Chief Leaves.

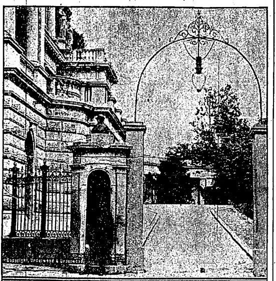
Paris, Aug. 6.—Gen. Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, left Paris for the frontier.

Fight for Mexico City Likely.

Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 5.—(Via Laredo, Tex., Aug. 6.)—Negotiations for the peaceful transfer of Mexico City to the constitutionalists have failed. The constitutionalists refused to entertain conditions imposed by the Carvajal commissioners. These commissioners did not even see Carranza

The Carvajal conditions embodied the peace proposals announced at Washington about three weeks ago The Carvajal commissioners are still here, but have made no announcement of what they intend to do.

PALACE OF THE KING OF SERVIA



Royal abode of the king of Servia, center of the trouble that plunged Europe into war.

SHOW THE TRUE AMERICAN SPIRIT AND FORTITUDE

United States Citizens Marooned at Various Points in Europe Remain Cheerful.

DIVIDE UP PROVISIONS

All Dangers and Discomforts in the European War Zone Met Bravely by Those Unfortunate Enough to Be Caught in the Maelstrom.

London.—Arriving on what probably will be the last boat for some time from the Hook of Holland, W. T. Metzrath of New Brunswick, N. J., reported that the harbor at the Hook was being mined and that countless Americans were stranded in the Netherlands. He said:

"At Hanover, Prussia, where I stopped while on my way to Berlin, I saw a woman and her two children with $2,500 in checks, but without any cash.

"Americans, however, are showing a splendid spirit and are dividing their last crust. We traveled for twenty-four hours without food, locked in the cars all night in cramped positions. There was great suffering, but the children and the women remained game.

Germans Anxious for War.

"The Germans," Mr. Metzrath continued, "are enthusiastic for war, the men and women joining patriotic demonstrations. A rumor that Russia had decided on peace was received with regret."

Wellesley Harrington of Albany, N. Y., saw a German who was said to be trying to escape service dragged from a railroad car by soldiers. Later it was reported that the man had been shot.

On leaving Berlin Mr. Harrington was on the train for thirty hours without food. He had hard work proving his citizenship. One American, he said, was arrested because he had a kodak, and he was detained until the films developed to show if he was a spy.

Many Get Funds.

Herbert C. Hoover, a Californian, opened an office today in the American consulate and advanced amounts of $25 and upward to persons unable to get money by other means. Altogether Mr. Hoover gave assistance to 300 Americans who were absolutely without cash and announced that he would continue to aid them as long as his currency lasted."

Hunger Menaces Paris.

Paris.—The scarcity of provisions in Paris and the withholding of money by the French banks increased the seriousness of the situation in so far as it affected Americans.

Henry W. Diedrich, the American consul general in Paris, sent a cablegram to Washington asking the state department to send a ship to relieve the distress of American citizens.

Elbert H. Gary and H. H. Harjes, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee formed to aid Americans in Paris, have issued a circular to their countrymen.

See No Cause for Alarm.

The committee asks that the Americans be "patient and calm, the committee having the assurance of the American ambassador, Mr. Herrick, that he will do everything reasonable in his power to promote and protect the interests of all Americans in Paris, which attitude we have reason to think is approved by the government at Washington. We believe there is no cause for alarm."

The French Line steamer, Chicago, sailed from Havre. Colonel Calvin Brown devised a plan to take passengers down the Seine to Havre in pleasure steamers.

Mrs. Herrick, wife of the American ambassador, planned to join the French Red Cross, but later changed her intentions at the suggestion of her husband, and will organize an American hospital here. Mr. Herrick is of the belief his wife can be of more service in attending the wounded this way than by going into the field as a nurse.

Ambassador Herrick has arranged with Premier Vivani that Americans leaving France will not be required to show passports or otherwise identify themselves, the simple declaration that they are from the United States being taken sufficient to pass them.

Take Mrs. Palmer's Auto.

Mrs. Herrick also is trying to arrange for Americans to leave for southern France with their automobiles, which are now being requisitioned by the military administration for war purposes. Mrs. Potter Palmer's machine was among those requisitioned, and Judge E. H. Gary was notified that his car was likely to be taken shortly.

Nearly two thousand Americans sailed for the United States on board the French liner France, whose officers have consented to give up their cabins in order to provide accommodation for passengers.

ALARM IN MARINE CIRCLES

Many Ships, Mostly German, Have Not Reported and Their Whereabouts Is Unknown.

New York.—With war formally declared between England and Germany, there was keen interest in marine circles regarding the movement of transatlantic steamships, particularly the German liners, which are scurrying to port to avoid possible capture by warships of hostile nations.

The arrival of the treasure laden Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Bar Harbor, Me., led to the belief here that another North German Lloyd liner which has been missing, the Kaiser Wilhelm II, may turn up unexpectedly in some other American port.

"Lost" Since Leaving Cherbourg.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II has not been heard from since touching at Cherbourg on July 29.

If it has not been captured, the agents suggested that it may not have defined its position by wireless for fear it would be taken, as the Cecilie's captain reported the proximity of French warships.

The German steamship agents here are taking every precaution to prevent any hostile movement being carried out against their vessels in this port.

Three British, two German, and two French cruisers are supposed to be near this port and a naval battle near here is regarded as not impossible.

NOW IN AMERICAN WATERS

England Has Seven Vessels and Germany Four Cruising Near United States.

Washington.—Following are the locations of foreign war vessels in American waters, according to the latest reports from the navy department:

German—Dresden, sailed from St. St. Thomas July 28 to coal and return to Port au Prince in five days; Karlsruhe, en route Havana and Vera Cruz; Nuernberg, San Francisco, Cal.; Strassburg, St. Thomas, W. I.; Leipsic, en route La Paz, west coast of Mexico.

British—Algerine, Mazatlan, Mexico; Berwick, en route Canada; Bristol, destination unknown; Suffolk, destination unknown; Shearwater, San Diego, Cal.; Essex, Tampico, Mexico; Lancaster, Tampico, Mexico.

French—Descartes, en route from France probably; Conre, from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

AUSTRIA OPEN TO CRITICISM

Many Experts of Opinion That Country Has Violated International Law.

Chicago.—It is thought by many lawyers who are versed in international law that Austria has violated the neutrality laws with this country when she advised her consuls to pay passage to Austria of former soldiers and sailors who are residing in the United States. It is said Austria had the right to inform her subjects through the diplomatic corps in the United States that their services were needed at home, but when she offered to pay their transportation it was a breach of neutrality.

"Such a thing has been done only once in the history of the United States and that was during the Crimean war," said General Leo Knott. General Knott was formerly a Baltimore University Law school lecturer on international law. He is now in this city.

UNITED STATES IS MOBILIZING NAVY AND ARMY

BATTLESHIP FLEET ORDERED FROM MEXICAN WATERS—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE TAKEN FOR NEUTRALITY.

RECALL OF TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ TO BE MADE

Ships Will Patrol Coast While Army Guards Strategic Points—Strong Detachment of Troops Will Be Sent to Protect Panama Canal.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Mobilization of the land forces of the United States is in progress. This mobilization is not intended for war or for defense from impending attack. The sole purpose of the preparations being made is to protect American neutrality. In this respect it is markedly different from what has been done in Europe.

Objects in View.

The measures under consideration by the government and partially taken contemplate:

The withdrawal of the entire battleship fleet from Mexican waters, its thorough repair and its location along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Re-enforcement of the 2,000 men now commanding the Panama canal, so that there will be a force of about 20,000 soldiers there.

Vera Cruz Troops.

Recall of the troops at Vera Cruz at the earliest possible moment and concentration of military forces at strategic points along the Atlantic coast.

Patrol of the coast by cruisers and revenue cutters in order to prevent any violation of the neutrality of U. S. waters by men of war of the belligerents.

Communication of the president's proclamation of neutrality to collectors at all ports of the United States and its outlying possessions, and strict instructions that the proclamation be observed to the smallest detail.

In making these preparations the government is actuated by a determined purpose not to permit anything to take place which will involve the country in the European conflict.

It is apparent that Mexico has ceased to have the supreme importance which it enjoyed in the eyes of the world prior to the Austro-Servian struggle. It has become a nut that can be cracked later. Therefore, to keep the battleships in Mexican waters, where they cannot possibly be of any service, would be not only useless, but might be fraught with grave consequences.

To Order Vessels Home.

The bottoms of the ships are covered with barnacles, which means that their speed has been reduced several knots, the coal consumption has increased, all of which means that their maneuvering ability has been impaired and their steaming radius decreased.

The general board of the navy, which is in session at Newport, understands the portentous possibilities of the European war. It has made a careful study of the entire situation, and it is its deliberate judgment that the battle fleets should be ordered North without delay, sent to the navy yards and put in ship shape order. With such a formidable command ready for action, either in the Atlantic or Pacific, no belligerent would dare invade United States waters or otherwise violate United States neutrality.

Here are the vessels which probably will be ordered home at once from Vera Cruz:

Battleships: First division—Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota. Second division—Louisiana, Vermont. Third division—Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey. Fourth division—Minnesota, Kansas. Special service squadron—New York, Texas.

Colliers Coming Back Also.

Accompanying these ships when they come home will be a large number of tenders, colliers and repair ships.

Cruisers and gunboats will be left in Mexican waters to protect American and other foreign interests in the disturbed country.

While the government outwardly has no concern in reference to the safety of the Panama canal, under the surface it is preparing to give it ample protection.

Servian Leader Falls Ill.

London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Servia announces that General Radomir Putnik, chief of the Servian general staff, has fallen ill and that his son was wounded in a recent battle.

American Tourists Trapped.

London, Aug. 4.—Hundreds of marooned Americans are arriving tonight from the continent. All are anxious to get home, but few have been able to secure accommodations. They report hundreds of Americans still in France and Germany and absolutely unable to get away from these nations. According to the stories told by the Americans arriving here the Europeans have taken advantage of their plight to gouge out of them every possible dollar.

Advance on Mexico City.

Juarez, Mexico, Aug. 4.—General Obregon's advance on Mexico City from Guadalajara, has actually begun, according to dispatches received at the constitutionalist headquarters. Obregon wired President Carbajal today, notifying him that his troops would be on their way to the capital and that they would give battle to any federals who offered resistance. All others, he wired, would merely be disarmed. Obregon's army expected to meet with little resistance in entering the capital.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

St. Paul.—William E. Lee, Republican nominee for governor, was in St. Paul for a short time. He visited his headquarters at the Merchants hotel, but refused to discuss the state situation.

Mankato.—Burglars robbed Fred Kron's department store of $265 worth of goods, including 25 jersey top petticoats, 10 black jerseys, 12 messaline petticoats in bright colors, 12 mercerized petticoats brocaded in blue, and eight cheaper petticoats. Also two white silk dresses.

St. Paul.—Frank G. Brady, former St. Paul politician and alderman, died in New York, according to word received in St. Paul. Mr. Brady left St. Paul for New York 12 years ago. He was engaged in the distillery business. He served several terms as alderman of the Fourth ward.

Virginia.—Henry Wuori, who was arrested yesterday in connection with the killing of his two daughters near Angora, is dead at a local hospital. Wounded in the head by three bullets from a rifle, Wuori was near death when found by a posse. It is said that he had attempted suicide.

St. Paul.—St. Paul stands little chance of getting a new $13,000,000 union station at the present time, according to Minneapolis railroad men who are in touch with the situation. They say that at present it would be impossible to dispose of $13,000,000 worth of bonds with every stock market in the world closed.

St. Paul.—State game wardens were directed by the game and fish commission to co-operate with the forestry service in posting notices, distributing literature, and otherwise urging public attention to the constitutional amendment, No. 9, to be voted on in November, setting aside non-agricultural state lands for reforestation purposes.

Pipestone.—Timothy Heffernan, aged 40, met instant death four miles from Pipestone when the automobile in which he was riding turned a double somersault, pinning him beneath it. The cause of the accident is not know, as Heffernan was riding alone. His home was at Ellsworth, Minn. He was a wealthy farmer and was enroute to Pipestone.

St. Paul.—State lands sold during the fiscal year ending July 31 brought $7.24 and acre. This is a few cents lower than the average price last year. The total amount sold was 110,511 acres. From these sales $799,708.21 was realized. For timber and improvements $27,192 was collected. The best price was paid in Faribault county where seven acres brought $250 an acre.

Duluth.—The large lumber-laden steamer Van Vleck was towed into the Duluth harbor with a fire raging in her cargo hold forward. The Van Vleck left Duluth Saturday night, and had reached Outer Island, 130 miles northeast of here when the fire broke out. In answer to distress signals, the ore steamer W. C. Agnew picked her up and towed her to Duluth. Fire tugs and the local fire fighting forces put out the flames.

Minneapolis.—A baby welfare exhibit will be held at the coming state fair under the joint auspices of the St. Paul Baby Welfare association and the Minneapolis Infant Welfare association. The exhibit was requested by Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, secretary of the state fair public health committee. Dr. W. R. Ramsey of St. Paul and Dr. F. W. Schultz of Minneapolis will have charge of the exhibit, with Mrs. M. B. Lettice of St. Paul and Miss A. E. Mettle of Minneapolis as supervising nurses.

Winona.—Planning to walk from Dayton, Ohio, to San Francisco, Nate Yasenoff and Max Weis have arrived in Winona. Both wear khaki uniforms bearing the insignia of the Loyal Order of Moose. They started from Dayton on June 27 to attend the Moose convention at Milwaukee and walked from there to Winona. They expect to hike all the way to the coast. They are following the Milwaukee railway from here to the Twin Cities and from there will go on the tracks of the Northern Pacific.

Stillwater.—Notwithstanding a strenuous appeal for his release from the state prison, J. W. Patterson, Washington, D. C., colored attorney, was remanded back to prison by Federal Judge W. F. Booth, who refused a writ of habeas corpus. Patterson was represented by C. B. Jack of Stillwater. Patterson said he was sent up by a judge who had promised to "soak him" and that his removal to Stillwater and the whole proceeding was in contravention of the constitution. He told Judge Booth that congress has taken his case up. Patterson was sentenced for four years on conviction of embezzlement. He represented to the court that he was simply carrying out the orders of the United States court and the United States attorney. J. M. Dickey, assistant United States attorney, represented the government.

Albert Lea.—Charles Tavis, a well-to-do farmer of Alden township, arose early and went to his pasture and hanged himself in a tree with a hitching strap. His wife discovered him an hour later and, climbing up in the tree, cut the strap. Tavis was 35 years of age and leaves, besides his wife, one child. Ill health was the cause of his act.

Winona.—Gilmore Todd, 14 years old, was thrown from a buggy when his team became frightened at a threshing outfit. The boy struck on his head and his skull was fractured. Physicians say he cannot live.

St. Paul.—The name of a St. Paul woman has been added to the list of Minnesotans whose whereabouts in Europe government officials at Washington have been asked to determine. She is Miss May Newport, sister of R. M. Newport, real estate dealer. She is believed to be in Paris and friends and relatives in St. Paul are alarmed concerning her safety.

Minneapolis.—The State department has been asked to locate John Washburn-Crosby, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling company of Minneapolis, who, with his family, is believed to be in Carlsbad, Austria.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name— Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

Light Weight Hammerless Repeating Shotguns

12, 16 AND 20 GAUGES, MODEL 1912

This is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. Although light, it has surpassing strength, because all the metal parts are made of Nickel steel, which is twice as strong as ordinary steel. It is simple to load and unload, easy to take down, and works with an ease and smoothness not found in repeaters of other makes. Look one of these guns over at your dealer's. They are

"THE MOST PERFECT REPEATERS."

Avoiding the Commonplace.

It was a gray winter afternoon; in fact, the street lamps were being lighted—the time known as entre chien et loup, when colors are undistinguishable. The hurried customer rushed into the ready-made clothing establishment and explained to the obliging proprietor that he wished to hire a black suit to wear at a funeral on the morrow. The next morning the mourner brought back the suit with maledictions on his lips. "I hired this suit for a black one last night," he cried, "and when I got it into the daylight, blessed if it wasn't a blue one! And I told you I wanted it for a funeral, too!" "Well, sir," said the philosophic and Semitic proprietor, "don't you know that there's nothing so ordinary at a funeral as black?"

Those Artists!

They were walking through the galleries with a growing air of disapproval. Before a painting of a woodland dell, with nymphs and fauns dancing, dressed informally as nymphs and fauns should be, the middle-aged unsophisticated couple paused. He peered through his glasses at the title while she stood back, her disapproval increasing.

"It says 'Barbizon School,' Mary," he announced.

"I guess it's one of them places for teachin' artists," she remarked. "I've heard they ain't strictly moral."

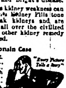
An Ounce of Prevention

Most people who enjoy a frequent drink of beer or liquor fail to realize it's weakening effect on the kidneys.

Kidney weakness sets up backache, headache, rheumatic pain, nervousness, and disorders of the urine and if neglected leads to dropsy, gravel, and Bright's disease.

In the early stages kidney weakness can be corrected. Doan's Kidney Pills tone and strengthen weak kidneys and are used with success all over the civilized world. There's no other kidney remedy so well recommended.

A Wisconsin Case



"Every Picture Tells a Story"

C. W. Allen, 107 E. Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis., says: "I was in such bad shape with kidney trouble that doctors gave me up. The kidney secretions were scanty and painful in passage and my feet and arms were swollen terribly. My knuckles and joints were twisted out of shape and the pains made me helpless. After I had spent hundreds of dollars without relief, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. The cure has lasted seven years."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Then He Told Her

Pat, who was in lodgings, was greatly annoyed by the landlady's helping herself to his provisions. She began by taking a piece of his butter, and when Pat came home she said:

"Pat, I am taking a little of your butter, but I'm not like other landladies—I'm telling you."

Next day it was an egg, and so on. Every day there was something taken and put off with the same remark:

"I'm not like other landladies—I'm telling you."

Of course there was never any reduction in Pat's bill. One Saturday his bill came to a larger amount than usual. Pat looked at it, bundled up a few things in his handkerchief, walked to the door and said:

"Landlady, I'm sloping. I'm not like other lodgers—I'm telling you!"—London Tit-Bits.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE

New Sharon, Iowa.—"Two or three years ago pimples began to come on my face and I had dandruff. The pimples made a very unsightly appearance. They were red and numerous, some came to a head and festered and the itching caused me to scratch them. The dandruff on my head could be plainly seen.

"I tried several remedies but they only temporarily relieved me. I had been bothered with the trouble two or three years when I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. So I sent for a free sample and I noticed relief from them, and I bought more. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and am now free from pimples and dandruff." (Signed) Clyde Firebaugh, May 11, '14.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

False Alarm.

Just outside Stockport on the Great Central railway, England, is a station named Hyde.

The other day an Irishman was somewhat startled on arriving at this station by hearing the guard shout "Hyde!" The stationmaster, in a raucous voice, also shouted "Hyde!" and several porters took up the refrain, "Hyde! Hyde!"

Wondering what could be the matter, but thinking discretion the better part of valor, Pat immediately got under the seat, and it was there the ticket collector found him when the train reached Stockport.

The Way It Was.

It was a cold day in December, and the superintendent of a charitable institution was examining a number of poor children as to their claims for more comfortable clothing. Margaret was under examination. She was pinned up quite securely in a thin shawl.

"Have you any clothes at home?" she was asked.

"No'm."

"What have you got on?"

"Please, this is my aunt's shawl, and me dress is next, an' then comes I."—Everybody's Magazine.

On Principle.

Stude—Don't you ever sweep under the carpet?

Janitor—Yes suh; I always sweeps everything under the carpet.—Yale Record.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Cobbling is the latest course to be introduced in the Oakland (Cal.) public schools.

Usually the possession of money represents frugality and old age.

EXPLANATION OF EUROPEAN CRISIS IS HARD TO FIND

Diplomats and Observers Unable to Understand the Attitude of Austria.

RECENTLY STRONG FOR PEACE

Count Berchtold, Only a Few Weeks Ago, Bitterly Criticized the War Party, and His Change of Front Has Not as Yet Been Explained.

"Confusion worse confounded" is the one phrase that aptly characterizes the war situation in Europe. The leading newspapers and the most experienced observers are unable to agree on any explanation of the crisis. And the reason is not far to seek.

Only a few weeks ago the foreign minister of Austria, Count Berchtold, was earnestly defending the pacific and moderate policy he had been pursuing toward the Balkans and Russia.

Berchtold for Peace.

In a speech to the delegates at Budapest he vigorously answered criticisms of spokesmen of the war party, particularly of a delegate who was supposed to be expressing the sentiments of the then heir presumptive, the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Count Berchtold spoke of the aged emperor's sincere and resolute devotion to peace; he gave arguments of his own, moreover, in support of a policy of patience and peace.

Feared Loss of Prestige.

The frankness and directness of that speech impressed everybody except those who feared that Austria might be accused of timidity and weakness, might be misunderstood and in consequence might lose political and military prestige.

There were some among these who thought, moreover, that Russia, whose recuperative power was wonderful—whatever might be said of its efficiency and actual strength when pitted against a more civilized and free power—was getting too mighty and too confident, and was enjoying too much opportunity for rehabilitation and consolidation of its financial and military-naval resources.

These vaguely favored a bold and aggressive policy even at the risk of war, which had better come sooner than later, they held.

Sweden Takes Up Cry.

But Count Berchtold's view prevailed for the moment and excellent observers concluded that Austria, at any rate, was not going to add to the troubles, complications and dangers of Europe by tempting fortune.

At that very moment Sweden was excitedly discussing "the Russian peril" and demanding new measures of defense, while a section of the German press was pointing to the "bear that walks like a man" as the foe to reckon with in the near future.

Yet the peace of Europe is broken not by Russia, not by a Balkan power desirous of revising the settlement imposed by Roumania and the concert of Europe at the Bucharest conference, but by Austria, and seemingly under Count Berchtold's direction.

What has happened in the short interval? If peace was necessary a few weeks ago, why is war inevitable today?

To understand the situation it is essential to distinguish between glittering generalities, fanciful aspirations, literature and rhetoric, on the one hand, and hard, grim, concrete facts on the other. It is essential to know what the conflict is not. It is not a war between Teuton and Slav. It is not a war between the Pan-German world party and the Pan-Slav world party. It is not war for the preservation of Hapsburg monarchy.

Move Is Anti-Austrian.

The Pan-German movement is anti-Servian and cannot fail to be so. The success of that movement would destroy Austria as a political entity. The Pan-German extremists have had to be rebuked and repudiated by responsible German statesmen. As allies of Austria they could not countenance a movement which assumed and labored for the disruption and disappearance of Austria.

The Pan-Slav movement in Russia is manifestly anti-Austrian, as well as anti-German. It dreams of Slav rule "from the Adriatic sea to the Pacific ocean." It dreams of Slav union or confederation under the gentle and benevolent sovereignty of Russia.

Czar's Interest in Servia.

Pan-Slavism is, however, in a limited sense, unmistakably in evidence in the czar's profound interest in Servia and Montenegro. The czar's ministers have often blundered in the Balkans and have at times caused estrangement, gravitation toward Germany, bitter feeling against Russia. But the blunders were personal blunders of bungling politicians. Russia has always posed and often acted as the patron, friend, and protector of the Slavs everywhere, and especially of the Balkan Slavs. It has had and still has its eye on its "estate in reversion," Constantinople, and it cannot hope to plant its flag there without the consent and support of the Balkan Slavs. It is good "Pan-Slavism" to support Servia.

But in facing Austria, Russia confronts not a German power, but a power that is itself largely Slav. Slav will thus be fighting Slav and the Germans, whatever their colors, will be fighting for Slavs and with other Slavs and postponing the realization of the Pan-German ambitions and dreams.

Jealousy a Great Factor.

Here, then, is a strange paradox, but not the only paradox in a situation full of anomalies—anomalies inseparable from the very nature and complexion of the Austro-Hungarian empire, an empire, to repeat, that has been held together quite as much by the jealousies and differences of outsiders as by the dynastic and personal influence of the Hapsburgs.

If Austria cannot and does not represent German interests and German culture in this fight, what is it fighting for? Pan-Servian agitation did not endanger its existence, while the war does. Its own Slaw elements at no time displayed an inclination to exchange its rule for that of the czar although they were not averse to using Pan-Slav slogans in order to secure better representation and larger recognition.

Danger to Dual Monarchy.

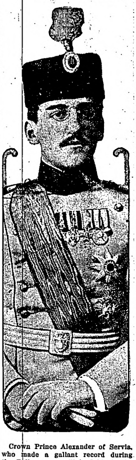
The opinion of the soundest students of politics has long been that if Austria-Hungary was to be preserved, only a policy of peace, liberalism, greater autonomy, and home rule, conciliation of the various races and elements by reform measures, political and social contained the promise of such preservation.

The war actually endangers the existence of the dual monarchy, for aside from the chances of defeat and disaster, there is the fact that the Slav subjects of the emperor cannot sympathize with it. The separatist and particularist tendencies feared by the court and government can only be deepened and strengthened by the conflict.

The army and navy may be loyal and obedient, as many assert. The army and navy may be "Austrian," if the nation is not. But popular sentiment is a potent factor in war and popular sentiment among the Austrian and Hungarian Slavs does not favor fratricidal strife.

No wonder the intelligent world is puzzled and utterly at a loss to explain Austria's course.

TO LEAD SERVIAN ARMY



Crown Prince Alexander of Servia, who made a gallant record during the Balkan war, will lead his battle-scarred veterans against the Austrians.

GREAT WARS' COST IN LIVES AND MONEY

Wars—	Duration in days.	Loss of life	Cost in money.
England-France, 1793-1815	8,168	1,900,000	$6,250,000,000
Crimean war, 1854-56	734	485,000	1,525,000,000
United States Civil war, 1861-65	2,456	656,000	3,700,000,000
Franco-German, 1870-71	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russo-Turkish, 1877-78	334	180,000	950,000,000
United States-Spanish war, 1898	101	2,910	*165,000,000
Boer war, 1899-1902	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05	576	555,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan wars	302	145,500	200,000,000

*United States only.

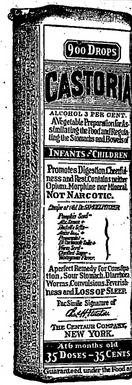
ECONOMIC WASTE OF WAR

Estimate Is That One Hundred Billion Dollars Would Be the Cost of the Conflict.

Paris, July 30.—The general European war means a frightful economic waste amounting to $100,000,000,000. The war of 1870 cost France $3,000,000,000 and Germany about half as much. Germany, after France had paid the indemnity of $1,000,000,000, was in a worse state than before the hostilities had actually commenced.

One can with perfect plausibility multiply the cost of the Franco-German war by six and arrive at the probable cost of this new conflict. It would not be an extravagant estimate to say $100,000,000,000 without taking into account the numerous and almost immeasurable private losses.

In view of the antagonism existing among the races inhabiting Franz Josef's empire, this forcing of a doubtful struggle on her part seems madness almost incredible.



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CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NO LONGER IN THE MARKET

Mr. Meeken Had Supplied Himself With a Letter Opener That Could Not Be Improved On.

A canvasser stepped briskly up to Mr. Meeken's desk and laid a small article close to his right hand.

"I have here a new letter opener," he said. "A handsome article to be kept on the table of your library, and—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Mr. Meeken, without turning his head, "but I have already the best letter opener and the quickest."

"How long have you had it?" persisted the canvasser. "You know there are constant improvements always being introduced."

"Mine couldn't be improved," responded Meeken. "I've had her for about two years now—anniversary of the wedding next month."

Religious Scruples.

A soldier is allowed to "change his religion," as it is termed, if he can convince his commanding officer that he has good reasons. On one occasion a man intimated his desire.

"Now," said the colonel, "what are your reasons? Have you conscientious convictions in regard to the matter?"

The man intimated that he had.

"And," continued the colonel, "to what denomination do you wish to be transferred?"

Said the ease-seeking Tommy: "I dis-remember the name, sir, but it's them as parades for church half an hour later than the others."

His Private Stock.

A few years ago, after an unusually pleasant evening, John Thornton, the vaudeville comedian, found himself at 5 a. m. lounging against a wall in Central Park, New York. In a few minutes a policeman came along and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

"Just watching the animals," said Thornton; "nothing more."

"Nonsense," said the officer, "the zoo where the animals are is several blocks from here."

"Not my kind," said the actor, slowly walking away.

In the Balance.

Mr. Rocks—So you want to marry my daughter. Well, young man, what are your prospects?

Young Man—Excellent—if you don't spoil them.—Judge.

NEW IDEA

Helped Wisconsin Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (Delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were free of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they made Postum according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Gallant Mayor.

From a small provincial town in the north of Italy comes an amusing little story. Queen Helena was visiting the town, to attend the unveiling of a statue of Victor Emanuel.

After the mayor of the town had made an elaborate speech of welcome, he handed the queen a glass of champagne, and asked to be allowed to drink her health. As their glasses clinked, a drop of champagne fell upon the queen's gown. She opened her pocketbook to take out her handkerchief, but the gallant mayor was not to be caught on any point of etiquette.

"Your majesty," he exclaimed, grandly, "there is no need of that! Everything is already paid for."—Youth's Companion.

Maybe It Happened.

A shabby-looking man and a thin little shaver of a boy were standing with their backs against a wall along the public way. The man had a shade over his eyes and a card hung in front of him, bearing the legend, "Blind and Deaf."

The boy had a smile on his face as he listened to the street organ over the way playing "Everybody's Doing It," and then started involuntarily to whistle the chorus.

The man turned savagely to him and hissed:

"Shut that warble off and slide that grin off your face, yer little monkey! D'yer want people ter think we're happy?"

The Thief in the Night.

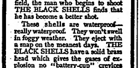
Representative Hughes of Georgia apropos of the seven-million-dollar grant for vocational training, said at a dinner in Danville:

"I hope this grant will go through, but who can tell? In this, as in all other propositions, it is necessary to remember the proverb:

"'Never count your chickens until after sunrise.'"

New Use for Germs.

An army officer may have to quit the service because he carries deadly germs, to which he is himself immune. It might be a good idea to keep him and let him be captured by the enemy the next time we have a war.



I Want Some of

THE BLACK SHELLS

The primer of THE BLACK SHELLS is known as the non-mercuric primer, to distinguish it from the mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury (which is heavy) and powdered glass (which is *not* heavy).

THE BLACK SHELLS primer is a strictly chemical combination and so is sure, quick and uniform—always uniform.

Our flash passage is *double* the usual size, allowing *all* of the fiercely hot primer flame to rush into the main charge. This develops the very utmost force from the powder and gives a long-distance killing power that will amaze you.

At the traps, and in the stubble-field, the man who begins to shoot THE BLACK SHELLS finds that he has become a better shot.

These shells are waterproof—really waterproof. They won't swell in foggy weather. They eject with a snap on the meanest days. THE BLACK SHELLS have a solid brass head which gives the gases of explosion no "battery-cup" crevices through which to leap backward.

THE BLACK SHELLS are loaded with the celebrated Tatham shot.

Send for our free book and learn why so many men are saying, "I want some of THE BLACK SHELLS." Ask for it on a post card.

Three Black Shells: ROMAX for black powder, CLIMAX and AJAX for smokeless.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

Makers of ⓊAMMUNITION

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Its City Shopping Service practically brings the most fashionable New York stores to your door.

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or 6 sent express paid for $1.00.

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Hunters' and Trappers' Supplies Guns, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, etc. KENNEDY BROS. ARMS COMPANY, CORNER ROBERT AND THIRD STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN. Send for Catalog.

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BANGS & WALSH LIVE STOCK DEALERS CATTLE BOUGHT ON ORDERS. 331 New Exchange Building, South St. Paul, Minn.

Ship Your Live Stock to FITCH & CO. We also fill orders for stockers and feeders. Live Stock Commission Merchants, South St. Paul, Minn.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO The Western Commission Co. South St. Paul and Chicago, Ill. Six salesmen at your service. Order buying a specialty. Money loaned to responsible parties.

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We guarantee best results and we also make a specialty of filling country orders. Write us for market reports. Our service deserves your patronage.

HUDSON & THURBER CO. MODOC DRY CELLS HERMIT HARD OIL STANDARD LITTER CARRIERS CARTON THRESHER BELTS Only Complete Stock of Implement Supplies MINNEAPOLIS and OMAHA

The Clothes Shop

We carry a full line of gents furnishings, ---- Adlers Clothes, Gotzian Shoes, Lanpher Hats, and Olus Underwear. You can buy a complete outfit from us at the price usually paid for a suit elsewhere.

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, cash or eggs	$1.00
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

Let's go!
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Food for Thought! Have You Given Any Thought to the Value of a Trip to the Great Minnesota State Fair this Year? Only a few weeks remain in which to make up Your Mind. Its clean entertainment and interesting educational features will certainly appeal to you. No other State Fair equals it. Coming? Don't Miss It!

LET'S GO!

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

Hamline, Sept. 7-12.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.89
Wheat, No. 2	.87
Flax, No. 1	1 50
Flax, No. 2	1 45
Oats	.27
Barley	.35
Rye	53

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Old Civil Service Examination.

Lady Dorothy Nevill in one of her books gave an amusing example of the style of examination for posts in the British civil service which prevailed before the advent of the competitive system. The young candidate was ushered into the room of the old chief clerk of the department, and this ordeal followed:

"Sit down, sir," roared a voice of thunder. Then after a painful pause: "Now, sir, attention. I shall examine you in arithmetic."

"Shall I not have pen and paper?"

"No, sir," thundered out the tyrant voice. "Attention! How much are two and two?"

Paralyzed by the voice and sudden question, the youth stared and then gasped out quite seriously:

"Four, sir."

"Quite right, sir," roared out the examiner, slapping him on the back. "You'll do, sir."

But the question surely should have been. "How many blue beans make five?"

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers
O GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday August 8, 1914.

After all, it is good to be a citizen of the U. S. A.

In the event of a shortage of cannon Servia might import our "Uncle Joe".

With Colonel Roosevelt maneuvering for a Bull Moose merger with the Republicans in New York and with the Democrats in Pennsylvania, it appears that he is in desperate need of succor from some quarter.

All Europe is embroiled in strife and rumors of strife while the United States rests in peace and garners the greatest yield in history.

Surely providence looks after its own.

The people of Plummer and vicinity are agitating the consolidated school proposition. A meeting was held on Saturday evening and the voters present seemed to fully realize the need of a better school for the country boy and girl.

The peolpe are coming to realize that the one room rural school house is not giving their children the proper advantages, and it is only a question of time when that old institution will be replaced by the modern consolidated school.

Someone has made the following suggestion to booze fighters: "To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, we suggest the following as a means to freedom from the bondage of the habit: Start a saloon in your own house. Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Go to your wife and give her $2 to buy a gallon of whiskey and remember there are 60 drinks in one gallon. Buy your drinks from no one except your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone she will have $8 to put in the bank and $2 to start business again. Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have money to bury you decently educate your children, buy a house and lot and marry a decent man and quit worrying about you." Mankato Free Press.

Last week we had the pleasure of an auto trip across the country through Clearwater County. We visited the thriving villages of Gully, Traill, Oklee Gonvick, Clearbrook and Bagley.

The magnificent crops, the beautiful farms and fine herds of cattle seen in that district will compare favorably with any in this part of the state.

Those who are under the impression that Clearwater County is a barren waste of cut-over land, should see the clover, some over four feet in length, grown there as well as all other kind of grains. The thriving, well kept villages also attest to the richness of the country surrounding them.

Dairying is the most important industry. Clover grows abundantly, making it an ideal country for that purpose. The farmers have learned the lesson and the advantages of co-operation and the numerous creameries, cheese factories, consolidated schools, and farmers' clubs give great strength to their efforts. The villages above mentioned, with the exception of Bagley, are located on the Duluth line of the Soo, giving them an excellent market for their products. Clearwater County will, in a not very distant future, take its place as one of the leading dairying counties in northern Minnesota.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of John A. Nelson.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. } In Probate court:
In the Matter of the Estate of John A. Nelson Decedant.

The State of Minnesota To Oscar Nelson Florence Reese and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Oscar Nelson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of said estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 8 th day of September, 1914, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal thereof this 3rd. day of August A. D. 1914.

(Seal)

WILHELM MICHELET
Probate Judge

Gray & Thompson
Attorneys for Petitioner.
a8-3t

Fitting.

"Jims is very good on dog stories."

"Yes, his tales do suggest a natural wag."—Baltimore American.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

NATIONAL GRANGE

Summary of Proceedings and Other Important Matter.

Compiled by Professor T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia For the National Grange Monthly—Patrons Should Preserve For Reference.

1. New state grange of Wyoming admitted.
2. Total assets of the national grange Oct. 1, 1913, $35,923.04.
3. Total expenses during the year, $46,545.34.
4. National legislative policies, federal aid for road improvement, conservation of our resources, a just and equitable system of financial co-operation, effective regulation and control of railroad and express companies, a rational and fair system of agricultural credit, international peace.
5. Seventh degree conferred upon a class of 5,459.
6. Memorial services for Founder O. H. Kelley and others held on Sunday.
7. Grange favored a steady increase in the graduated income tax, corporation taxes and other means of direct taxation.
8. Recommended to take steps promptly to co-operate with consumers' associations.
9. Favored the establishment of "free ports" at both ends of the Panama canal.
10. Unanimously indorsed President Wilson's Mexican policy.
11. Reaffirmed position of national grange in its persistent and effective support of education.
12. Requested agricultural colleges to establish courses in farm economics and science of marketing farm produce.
13. Recommended that, since any legislation for the purpose of bettering farm credits is a part of the great national policy of conservation of food supply, as such the government of the nation should itself carry out this policy, and it cannot properly be delegated to private capital for general exploitation and profit.
14. Recommended that any farm credit association which shall receive any privileges by or under federal or state law should be composed of farmers and not by capitalists of high finance, who have heretofore dominated agricultural credit and created conditions which now demand relief.
15. Recommended that a farm credit plan which does not include a direct reduction of the "prevailing rates" of interest, as well as a long term of small annual payment upon farm mortgages, will not meet agricultural requirement.
16. Recommended that the government of the United States should borrow money at a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent and lend the money at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent to the farmers upon long time farm land mortgages with such restrictions as may be necessary to make the government perfectly secure, and the profit of the government to be expended in road improvement or for some other object that will benefit the whole people.
17. Recommended that the governors of the several states appoint an annual health day.
18. Recommended that a standing committee of three be appointed to investigate plans of co-operation.
19. That each state grange use its influence toward securing legislation which will permit co-operative associations to be formed.
20. Rural conditions must be improved by rural people and not by professional "uplifters."
21. Recommend a greatly extended parcel post.
22. Better, more scientific and more effective protection for our dairy interests against fraudulent and unfair competition.
23. Expressed the opinion that the time has come when the government should own and operate the telephone and telegraph systems.
24. Favors government aid for road improvement, connecting the farms of the country with the railroads and markets.
25. Demand the conservation of the natural resources of the country consistent with the reasonable and economic use of the same.
26. Indorse the physical valuation of the railroads now provided for.
27. Demand a more effective railroad and express regulation.
28. Indorse a national plan of vocational education and agricultural extension.
29. Regard the improvement of country schools of paramount importance.
30. Favor the inauguration of a plan of mutual or co-operative life insurance.
31. The grange should everywhere exert its full force in securing more equitable tax laws.
32. Favored an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
33. Indorsed woman suffrage.
34. Demand the removal of all restrictions on the amount that may be deposited in postal savings banks.
35. Favors loaning money deposited in postal savings banks directly to farmers.
36. Urge upon congress and the legislatures of the several states the early enactment of laws to prevent water power monopoly.
37. Demand that congress enact a law that will prevent the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter.
38. Opposed to all forms of franchises for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the people.
39. Favor the elimination of the public lands except to bona fide settlers.
40. Opposed to the grabbing of the mineral wealth of the nation by syndicates.
41. Favor conservation generally of all national resources—the public lands, water power, coal lands and mineral deposits—by the federal government.
42. Legislative committee urged to use every honorable endeavor to secure first government aid for business roads that will serve the best interests of both the producer and the consumer.
43. Indorse the champions of pure food throughout the country.
44. Place of next meeting, Wilmington, Del.

Seventh Degree Members.

The nine states having the most seventh degree members are as follows. These figures include the big class of 1913: New Hampshire, 5,200; Massachusetts, 3,411; Maine, 2,283; Connecticut, 2,009; Ohio, 1,522; New Jersey, 1,430; New York, 1,050; Pennsylvania, 702; Michigan, 496.

Denies He's Dead.

In writing to his successor in office ex-Treasurer of State Grange Hon. S. E. Nivin says: "I see that the Philadelphia papers report that I am dead. I deny this."

The Very First One.

The visitors in the historical museum gazed curiously at a small feather pillow which nestled in a glass case.

"I don't see anything unusual about that pillow," remarked one of the visitors, turning to the guide.

"It's a very valuable pillow," replied the guide. "That is Washington's original headquarters."—Lippincott's.

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Citition for Hearing on Petition to Sell Mortgage or Lease Land.

Estate of Erick E. Anderson
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court:
In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson

The State of Minnesota to Erika Wahlen, Mrs. Hans Anderson, Anton E. Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the sale of certain lands belonging to said Estate, The petition of Lydia Anderson as representative of the above named Estate, being duly filed in this court, representing that it is necessary and for the best interests of said Estate and all interested therein that certain lands of said decedent described therein be sold and praying that a license be to her granted to sell the same:

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in Thief River Falls county of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of August 1914, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said court, this 27th day of July, 1914.

WILLIAM WICHELET
(court seal) Judge of Probate Court.
Aug. 1-3t

Flour

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 - Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
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Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Base Ball

St. Hilaire vs. Brooks

Tomorrow

Game called at 2:30

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

Nobleness of Life.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914. NUMBER 5

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Miss Eda Brink is spending her vacation at the parental home.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

A new granary is being erected on the Riverside Farm.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Emil Just has purchased a new Ford car.

Henry Olson closed deals for four Kimball instruments this week.

Edward and Marie Collins of Warren are visiting at the Beebe home.

Miss Esther Palmer gave a picnic for her Sunday school pupils, Tues.

Miss Huldah Gigstad went to Randolph Tuesday where she is visiting with relatives.

C. C. Elliott, the lead man, was up from Minneapolis with his two new Peerless cars, this week.

Robt. Jackson came up from Red Lake Falls Monday, to spend a few days at his home here.

John Hansen and Sever Skottum autoed to Dorothy, Tuesday.

O. E. Olson went to Crookston Monday evening, returning Tuesday.

Henry Olson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F Hall and Grace Hall drove to Wylie Tuesday evening.

"Umpire, how about it?" Safe! If you see the Bennett's Shows at St. Hilaire Thurs. Aug. 20th.

Henry Olson sold his driving horse to a party near Plummer, Tuesday.

Wm. Engle, Melvin Holten and Arthur Quinvolder of Fertile were guests at the Patterson home, Sunday.

Make a "HOME RUN" to the big tent St. Hilaire, Thurs. Aug. 20th, and see Billy Bennett's new base ball play.

The mysteries of THE HIDDEN HAND will be fully disclosed at Billy Bennett's Big Tent St. Hilaire Thurs, Aug. 20th.

The dredge that was shipped in here several weeks ago commenced operations on the ditch west of town Thursday morning.

Tomorrow the Gophers will journey to Thief River Falls where they will cross bats with the fast bunch of ball heavers of that place.

Inez and Mabel Patterson autoed to Maple Lake Monday to spend a few days as guests of Mrs J. Bishop of Thief River Falls. They returned Wednesday.

Misses Wilsie and Hodgson who have spent the past week here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall, left Monday morning for Bagley.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

J. Hanson, the jeweler, will be in this village, Monday.

Mrs. J. Freeberg and children are guests at the O. W. Brink home.

Frank Cyrus, the barber, left for points in the southern part of the state, Wednesday.

R. Hauge brought in an excellent sample of Marquis wheat that was threshed on his place this week.

Mrs. James Merritt and sons Glen and Gerald of St. Paul, are guests of Mrs. Martz at the Riverside farm

Miss Inez Patterson left Thursday evening for Fertile where she will visit with friends.

Mrs. E. Vonderbeck and daughter of Crookston are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. O. W Brink.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

R. Dale and Mr Stromme of the Scandia Investment Co. of Thief River were in this village, Wednesday.

The people who wrote on the state examinations in May, may secure their certificates by calling at the Spectator office.

A. H. Pitkin has laid a cement foundation under his store building and expects to commence laying the new floors early next week.

Mrs. J. Carlson, who has conducted the Central Hotel the past two months, left with her furniture and goods for Warroad, Wednesday.

The social given by the Willing Workers of the Union at the home of T. J. Sumpter Saturday evening was a decided success. Mr. Trovaten and Mr. Knudsen, both of Thief River Falls, addressed the audience A program was also rendered, after which lunch was served. The ladies of the Union realized over $34.00 for their efforts.

On Auto Trip

Dr. and Mrs F. E. Quire of Lynville Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Fay Longaker of Taintor Iowa are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wallace. They made the trip via automobiles and expect to spend some time visiting the different points of interest in the state before returning to their homes.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicits the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

Gophers Win Another

Last Sunday on the local grounds the Gophers again carried off the long end of the score when they defeated Brooks 5 to 1. The game was fast and full of pep from start to finish. Up to the sixth inning the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the home boys, when the visitors loosened up a trifle and the locals pushed three additional men over the pan before the game was called. Smith pitched an exceptionally good game and the support given him was air tight.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held Aug. 3, 1914.

All members present except J. C. Dahl.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

A. H. Pitkin, supplies	13.90
St Hilaire Spectator, pub. proceedings, July	3.00
Knute Kolstad, 45 hours labor	13.50
Ole Branum, labor	19.00
John Forseen, labor etc.	36.80
Gustat Anderson, labor	6.47
Wm. Olson, labor and supplies as per bill	8.85
Northern Culvert Co., Culverts	72.54

On motion duly made and carried the Village Marshall was instructed to stop all parties from allowing their horses to run at large within the village and from trespassing on private property.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. A. J. HED Pres. Protem

Scand. Mission Church

Services tomorrow at 7:45 P. M.

The Young Peoples Society will meet at John D. Johnson's place east of St Hilaire this evening at 8 o'clock.

Services will be held at Aug. Erickson's school house Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

Services will be conducted at the Black River school house Sunday, Aug. 23rd at 10:30 A. M.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. H. J. Hanson's home, north of town, Friday, Aug. 28th. at 2:30 P. M.

J. O. Lonnquist Pastor.

Miss Esther Wilson of Thief River Falls, who has been visiting with Miss Selma Hoff the past few days, returned to her home Thurs.

The Misses Agnes Gunderson of Crookston and Anna Sorter of Holt visited at the Hooper home the fore part of the week.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
5o-tf Henry Olsen.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor.

Horses For Sale

I have just recieved a carload of good work horses, most of them broke. If you are in the market for any good sound stock, I can make the prices right.

Dan Whalen.

Great Shooting.

Smith and Jones were walking along the boulevard one afternoon when Brown was incidentally mentioned in the conversation.

"Speaking of Brown," thoughtfully remarked Jones, "I understand he is something of a shot."

"He is a wonder," was the prompt rejoinder of Smith. "We were out in a field practicing one day when he hit the bullseye at the first shot."

"Fine for Brown!" commendingly returned Jones. "Tickled him almost to death, I suppose?"

"Don't you believe it!" answered Smith. "He had to pay for the bull."
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE HARVEST TIME IS UPON US

"Whatsoever You Have Sown, That You Will Also Reap"

HAVE YOU OR ARE YOU INVESTIGATING

A Safe Place to Deposit Your Harvestings? IF SO REMEMBER

Deposits are Insured Against Loss from Every Cause Whatsoever in

Merchant's State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. Hanson, President
D. Patterson, Vice President
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND.

Winfield Scott Hammond, the Democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota, was born in Southboro, Worcester county, Mass., Nov. 17, 1863. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1884, coming to Minnesota that year. He was made principal of the Mankato high school in 1885.

Mr. Hammond was superintendent of public schools of Madelia, Minn., from 1886 to 1890 and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Second district in 1892, when he met his one defeat. He was elected county attorney of Watonwan county in 1894 and re-elected by large majorities in 1900 and 1902.

Governor Lind in 1898 appointed Mr. Hammond a member of the state normal school board and he served in that capacity eight years.

Mr. Hammond was a delegate from Watonwan county to the Democratic state convention in 1904 and made the speech which placed John A. Johnson's name before the convention as a candidate for governor. In 1906 he repeated this office for Governor Johnson. Two years later he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Denver, where he made the speech nominating Governor Johnson for president.

In 1906 Mr. Hammond was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Second district. He was elected by approximately 1,200 majority. He has been re-elected in that overwhelmingly Republican district in each subsequent election, and is now serving his fourth term in congress. He is acknowledged to be one of its most influential members and is now serving upon the ways and means committee of that body.

At the Democratic state conference—a body composed of 1,140 representative Democrats—held in St. Paul on March 31, 1914, he was invited with practical unanimity to file for governor and in response to that invitation he filed and was nominated at the primaries June 16.

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Miss Ruth Fairbanks
Instructor of
PIANO and ORGAN
Tel. No. 10 St. Hilaire, Minn.

Faulty English.

A slipshod use of English has been a favorite charge against American writers by their English cousins. The latest accusation is that we have gone so far as to force the English themselves to use our slang. But Dr. Rossiter Johnson has no difficulty in showing that even classic English writers are guilty of clumsy and incorrect usages. If this is the case with makers of English in the slow and careful process of book writing the critic should not be quite so captious concerning the slangy or faulty English that creeps into the American newspaper and periodical produced under a degree of pressure entirely foreign to a writer of books. Dr. Johnson ranges over the field of literature and shows by striking examples how Macaulay, Ruskin, De Quincey, Tennyson, Lecky, Thackeray, Hallam and many others have split their infinitives, separated verbs by modifying words put in the wrong place and dotted their writing with various awkward, ill contrived and ambiguous expressions.—Leslie's.

FATE.

THERE is a rider—his name is Fate—
He rides early, and he rides late;
He rides for joy, and he rides for scorn,
For courage and fear and hope forlorn.

My men and I went on a raid.
One of my men was sore afraid.
He fell behind. The foe lurked near:
Then Fate found him—he is not here.

One of my men delayed for this—
To greet a maid with a soldier's kiss.
The maid was false, but sweetly fair.
Fate, attendant, found him there.

One of my men upheld a flag
Torn and dusty, a woeful rag.
Fate was there, and bunting and man
Grace the march of the foeman's van.

Shot and shell and the enemy's sword
Poor, brave band of men adored.
Forty, thirty, ten and three—
Finally Fate left only me.

What am I that he sees me not?
Waiting alone is the hardest lot.
He, fleet footed, comes so late!
Long am I ready. Ha, there, Fate!
—Alice Boise Wood.

(Paid Advertisment.)
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or nearly so. Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.

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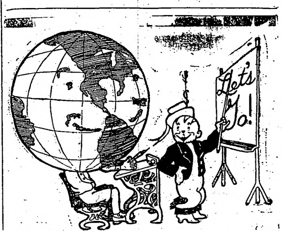

All the World Has Grown to Respect the Great Minnesota State Fair and Exposition. Each Year, when its gates are thrown open, people from all over the Middle West hasten to attend it. More the reason, then, why persons in the Northwest, at the very doors of the Fair, should take advantage of the opportunity. The Minnesota State Fair is educational, inspirational, and entertaining. It is a Fair for the children as well as the parents. It is an Exposition of Ideas. Whether you desire to be informed or entertained the Fair is sure to please you. Coming?

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MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION
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WORLD'S GREATEST CONFLICT BEGINS; TEUTON ARMY NUMBERS 1,000,000 MEN

FIRST ENCOUNTER IN GREAT BATTLE IS TAKING PLACE

MILLION GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS ALONG 200 MILE FRONT ARE IN CONTACT WITH THE FRENCH TROOPS.

HEAVY FIRING REPORTED NEAR TOWN OF TONGEREN

Main Battle Is Expected to Be Preceded by Several Days of Fighting—German Occupation of Brussels Is Anticipated—Cavalry Driven Back.

London, Aug. 11.—The first encounters in the greatest battle in history seem to be taking place along nearly the whole front of 200 miles. Allies or French troops are in contact with the Germans on almost the whole line.

Such news as has been received here confirms the view that the main German advance will be through central and southern Belgium and Luxemburg.

Germans Have Million Men.

The German concentration along the line of Liege, Luxemburg and Metz, now seems complete, and fifteen army corps with two Austrian corps, are within striking distance of the French frontier. The total strength of this force is estimated at 1,000,000 men with 700,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 4,000 field guns and howitzers and 1,200 machine guns. This is about double the strength and force that Moltke had at his disposal in 1870.

Drive Back German Cavalry.

In Belgian field operations, news comes from Maastricht of heavy firing at Tongeren, and Paris reports the German cavalry has been driven back. Before decisive success can be had in execution of the plans of the battling armies, however, there will be several days of fighting, probably the bloodiest in all time.

Private advices received in London this morning from Belgium intimate that a German attack upon and the capture of Brussels is regarded as imminent. Bruxellers themselves show no signs of panic, they having full confidence in the ability of their army to hold off the German attack, which, however, is not expected by them to develop in great force, owing to the necessity of the Germans pushing forward every available man to the French frontier.

Expect Occupation of Brussels.

Private messages which reached London, on the contrary, confidently anticipate German occupation of Brussels. An English woman, a well-known writer, who arrived in Belgium with a mission to report events from the woman's viewpoint for a London paper, was brusquely sent back to the seashore by the chief correspondent of the paper in question, who declared that it was the height of folly for any English woman, not bound to be in Belgium, to venture there.

English correspondents in the event of German occupation of Brussels, are most likely to be regarded as spies by the Germans and summarily shot.

Telephone messages from Venloo, in Dutch Limburg, also state that heavy firing is heard in the direction of Tongeren. The greatest anxiety prevails here as to the result of battle as, if the Germans are defeated they must have been driven into a corner, whence they can only escape into Holland.

Battle May Last Many Days.

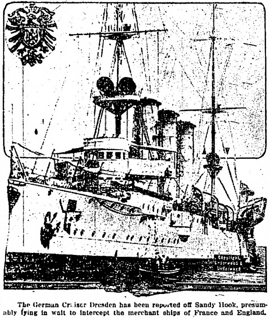
It must be remembered that the result probably will not be known for some days, as a long artillery duel is only a preliminary move in a modern battle and the decisive infantry attacks may not be delivered until the end of this week.

Repington Acourt, the Times military expert, says:

"We are on the eve of a great struggle on the Meuse. Surrounded as she is by powerful enemies, a great victory is very necessary for Germany at this moment. Will she strike by sea when she strikes by land?

"This is the only blow open to Germany which can do us mortal hurt, if it succeeds. The chances, however, are against her success, and with every day the war lasts her chances become less, because our land forces daily are growing in numbers and solidity."

GERMAN CRUISER DRESDEN IN ATLANTIC



The German Cruiser Dresden has been reported off Sandy Hook, presumably lying in wait to intercept the merchant ships of France and England.

EUROPEAN WAR SPOTLIGHTS.

Paris reports that the bombardment by the Germans of the important town of Pont-a-Mousson, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, has begun.

• • •

An important development in the situation is the preparations which the Austrian ambassador is making for his immediate departure from London. A London dispatch says that war between Great Britain and Austria is to be declared.

• • •

The German army is advancing into the heart of Belgium. The forces which have been investing Liege have moved to the north, and a new army corps has taken their place. Brussels reports that the French and British allied forces are concentrated at various important points in Belgium and are prepared to check the German advance.

• • •

From Berlin, German successes are announced at Muelhausen and Lagarde with the taking of many French prisoners and the clearing of German territory of the French.

• • •

Fighting continues around Tirlemont and other Belgian towns and the struggle for the possession of the Liege forts has recommenced.

• • •

The Russians are mining Vladivostock harbor.

• • •

The combined Montenegrin and Servian invasion of Bosnia has begun under the Servian general Jankovitch, who was commander of the Servian army corps at Prisrend in the Balkan war.

• • •

Prince George of Servia is reported to have been wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade.

• • •

The London Daily Mail learns that on Monday, following the battle at Liege, the German government approached Belgium, through Holland as intermediary, saying that Germany had no quarrel with Belgium. The latter government was asked, the newspaper says, to reconsider its refusal to allow the German soldiers to pass through Belgium. The request was again refused.

• • •

British and French warships are patrolling the Atlantic trade routes to keep them clear of German cruisers.

• • •

German-Americans have just launched "The League of 1914" with the dual object of obtaining fair and unbiased press reports and rendering aid to sufferers in Germany.

• • •

Germans escaping from Vladivostok say several Russian vessels are at work mining that harbor.

• • •

Western Union Telegraph company has no wire connections with Germany or Austria-Hungary. Messages to other countries within war zone are subject to rigid censorship.

• • •

The French steamer La Lorraine carrying 700 French reservists which sailed from New York Aug. 5, yesterday reached Havre.

• • •

The fight for the possession of the forts at Liege has been renewed.

• • •

The Belgians successfully checked an advance of Germans, this being the first open country fighting in which the Belgians participated.

Servians Invading Bosnia.

London, Aug. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph's Nish, Servia, correspondent says a combined Servian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia from Plevlje (Tashlija), northwest of Novi-bazar, has begun in three columns. General Radomir Patnik, chief of the Servian general staff, being ill, General Jankovitch of the Servian army has taken supreme command of the forces.

FLEET TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ

AMERICAN WARSHIPS COMING NORTH BY SEPT. 1.

May Be Needed to Insure Neutrality During Clash of European Powers.

Washington, Aug. 13.—All the big ships of the Atlantic battle fleet will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz and brought north by Sept. 1.

Secretary Daniels announced it was his intention to leave in Mexican waters only small craft capable of patrol duty, or which might necessarily be ordered across the gulf to Dominican or Haitien waters.

It is the plan to have Rear Admiral Fletcher take command of the fleet at Hampton Roads about Sept. 1 in succession to Rear Admiral Badger, who then retires. At the navy department it was said the movement of ships had no connection with the European situation, although some of them might be used in safeguarding neutrality.

GERMAN RELIEF ABANDONED

Sudden Change in Plans of Red Cross Society in London Is a Mystery.

London, Aug. 14.—The projected American relief expedition, headed by Dr. John H. Finley, has been abandoned.

Considerable mystery surrounds the sudden abandonment of the relief expedition, which was planned to enter Germany. It had been pointed out that the American relief committee's representative would discharge quasi diplomatic functions and would require credentials of some sort.

Dr. Finley explained his position by saying that when the committee asked him to go he demurred on the ground that he could not speak fluent German, but Oscar S. Straus told him that he would be all right.

When he agreed to go he was under the impression that Mr. Straus had already procured Ambassador Page's consent to the expedition.

ITALY'S DEMAND IS GRANTED

Austria Agrees to Recompense Nation For Buildings Destroyed in Bombardment.

Rome, Aug. 13.—Austria granted Italy's demand for reparation for the destruction of the buildings of the Puglia Wireless Company, which were wrecked when the Austrian fleet bombarded Antivari, Montenegro, despite the fact that an Italian flag floated over them. This action is expected to lessen the tension between Italy and Austria.

GERMANS INVEST NAMUR; 400,000 MORE ADVANCING

SOUND OF ARTILLERY IS HEARD FROM DIRECTION OF TONGRES, TO THE NORTH OF THE CITY OF LIEGE.

ARE MARCHING THROUGH THE HEART OF BELGIUM

Tremendous Losses Are Suffered By Germans at Hands of the French—Two Regiments Annihilated in Attempt to Recapture Muelhausen.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Two corps of German troops, numbering 80,000 men, are reported to have invested Namur, the strongly fortified Belgian city at the confluence of the rivers Meuse and Sambre. General von Pritzelwitz, head of the Sixth German army corps, is said to be in command of the investing force, which has heavy artillery.

The foregoing dispatch indicates that the German forces sent into the interior of Belgium were dispatched to protect the movement of the main army against Namur and toward the French frontier. It is unlikely that the Germans will storm Namur, but probably will attempt to pass around it as they did at Liege after investing it. Namur has already sustained numerous sieges. The citadel is supposed to be on the site of Caesar's camp. The city is 36 miles southeast of Brussels and has a population of about 35,000.

London, Aug. 13.—A Central News dispatch states that the German troops now advancing toward Namur number between 400,000 and 600,000.

Amsterdam (Via London), Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Maastricht to the Telegraaf says a terrific artillery firing was heard coming from the direction of Tongres to the north of Liege. The concussion was felt in Maastricht.

The second attempt of the German army to build a pontoon bridge at Herstal, over the Meuse, was successful, according to a dispatch from Maastricht to the Telegraaf. The bridge is intended for the passage of siege artillery, several pieces of which are being sent to Liege and others to Namur.

Shoots Wounded Frenchman.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The following official statement was issued: "A wounded French cavalryman at Mezieres declares he saw a German cavalryman shoot a wounded Frenchman. He says he heard five or six other shots and saved himself by feigning death. The Germans are wearing uniforms taken from Belgians killed in battle."

CAUSES OF WORLD CONFLICT.

June 28 — Archduke Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and his consort assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Servian members of the anti-Austrian propaganda.

July 22—Austria demands reparation. Servia's reply declared unsatisfactory.

July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Servia to make final answer by six o'clock, July 25.

July 24—Russia asks extension of time for Servia.

July 25—Servia agrees to all demands save that of permitting Austria to try Servian offenders.

July 26—Servian minister at Vienna given passports. Servian army mobilized. Czar sends warning to kaiser.

July 27—England proposes mediation by Germany at Vienna. Greece promises Servia aid.

July 28—Austria declares war against Servia and begins hostilities.

July 29—German troops massed at Russian frontier. Russians preparing to mobilize. Kaiser warns czar not to move troops. Austria invades Servia.

July 30—Kaiser sends czar proposal to mediate at Vienna.

July 31—Kaiser again demands Russian mobilization cease. Martial law throughout Germany. Czar replies it is "technically impossible" to suspend military operation.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. Italy declares neutrality. Kaiser mobilizes. France issues a decree of mobilization. Czar declares martial law.

August 2—Russians enter Germany. Germany sends troops through neutral Luxembourg to reach France.

August 3—Kaiser moves three German armies against France. Belgian king prepares to resist the German advance, refuses proffer of kaiser's protection and appeals to England. German troops take three Russian towns.

August 4—Great Britain sends ultimatum to kaiser. Germany declares war on France. France makes like declaration. Kaiser asks war appropriation of $1,250,000,000. German warship bombards French station in Algeria. England declares war on Germany.

August 5—Germans attack Fort Fleron, the chief defense of Liege.

August 6—Belgian reports of the battle between German and Belgian troops at Liege give the German casualties as 8,000 and those of the Belgians as relatively small.

August 8—Army of 100,000 Germans renews its attack on Liege with redoubled fury and takes two of the Belgians' outer forts. The Belgians are hard pressed, though fighting desperately.

NATIONS' POWER IN AIR COMPARED

Supremacy of European States in Newest Fighting May Be Decided.

FIGURES ARE OF INTEREST

France and Russia Said to Outclass Austria and Germany, to Say Nothing of Great Britain, Sure to Be Factor.

AERIAL WAR STRENGTH OF NATIONS OF WORLD.

	Dirigibles.	Aeroplanes.	Aero-hydroplanes.	Total.
France	15	745	35	795
Russia	15	680	25	720
Germany	13	540	20	578
Great Britain	1	85	140	226
Italy	12	210	45	[illegible]
Austria	8	130	12	150
China	..	43	6	49
Roumania	..	45	..	45
Greece	..	40	5	45
Spain	3	36	7	46
Belgium	4	39	2	45
Japan	3	24	8	35
United States	1	19	16	36
Turkey	2	18	..	18
Servia	..	18	..	18
Sweden	..	5	10	15
Norway	..	11	2	13
Holland	1	11	1	13
Denmark	..	4	7	11
Brazil	..	4	7	11
Bulgaria	..	8	..	8
Chile	..	7	..	7
Mexico (Const.)	....	6	..	6
Argentina	..	6	..	6
Portugal	..	4	..	4

fought in Europe. The supremacy of Europe, perhaps of the entire world, may be decided for many years to come before the conflict ends, writes E. Percey Noel, editor of Aero and Hydro. In this the aeroplane and the dirigible will play spectacular parts. To say that, combined, they can swing victory into defeat, or defeat to victory, would probably not be too extravagant, yet the real value of aero equipment of the most complete and efficient kind available remains to be learned by actual service. Which nation's aerial forces will prove the strongest can only be guessed.

Numerically, France and Russia combined are stronger aerially than Austria and Germany united. The great air battles will, undoubtedly, be between these countries: France and Germany opposed, Russia opposed to Austria and Germany, with Servia's small equipment on the defense against Austria. Great Britain's aero-hydroplanes, land machines and dirigibles probably will not cross the channel for land fighting.

England to Be a Factor.

In the naval battles we shall see the aerohydros of France and England united against the smaller equipment of Germany and Austria, with Russia's principal hydro equipment close to her own shores on coast defense duty.

France is, undoubtedly, supreme as far as her numerical strength of land machines is concerned. She could, within a few months, add to her present quota of 745 land machines, 250 to 400 others and the pilots to man them. But Russia's equipment of 680 land machines could not be increased by privately owned planes, as aeroplane ownership in Russia is a government monopoly. Germany could add 200 machines and pilots to her total of 450 land machines within a short time; but little increase could be made in Austria's 130.

Total Strength of Three, 1,443.

The total strength of France, Russia and Servia combined in land machines is at the present 1,443. Germany's and Austria's is less than one-half as great—670. It must be borne in mind that these figures include all flyable machines owned by the government, and many of them are old rebuilt machines that were new from three to four years ago, but they are none the less serviceable for some purpose. There are more old machines in the French equipment than in any other country. Russia's equipment being the newest.

Germany's dirigible strength is the greatest, and Austria's is very important. Ten Zeppelins were recently ordered by the latter country, but have not been delivered. Combined the dirigible forces of Austria and Germany total at least 26. These include two Zeppelins in Austria and eight in Germany, varying in cubic meter capacity from 17,700 to 22,000.

French Dirigibles Fast.

France has an excellent fleet of dirigibles, however, some of them being exceedingly fast, and besides holding the dirigible speed record, French military dirigibles hold the world's duration record—35 hours and 19 minutes. This record was recently made by the 9,000 cubic meter L'Adjutant Vincenot, breaking the record of 34 hours 59 minutes previously held by a Zeppelin of 22,000 cubic meters' capacity.

But France lacks the weight carrying dirigibles of Germany, having but one of the Zeppelin type—the Spiess.

Just how powerful the combined airship fleet of Germany and Austria will prove can only be a matter of conjecture, but the first spectacular event of the war, the destruction of a Zeppelin by Roland Garros, the pilot who flew in Chicago in 1911, augurs ill for the success of these monster dirigible balloons in actual warfare.

Needless to say, no one knows—even nations whose spies are supposed to get the information—how many military machines of one form or another are now in commission for actual war service. The only really practical way to estimate the aero strength of nations is to follow the aero-military progress of each country as close as possible through every available source of information for three or four years, week to week and day to day.

It is impossible to give the figures baldly after a few days' research. And it is very amusing to read the various statements on this gripping subject, and to note the guesses made in various quarters.

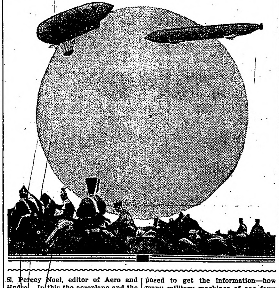
If we sum up the qualities of the various aeroplane fleets, we will find that France has the largest, but that a number of old machines are included. We will also find that she has

On the other hand we find in Germany an unusually high percentage of up-to-date machines in the aeroplane corps. The pilots are well trained, hardened men, if we are to judge them by their exploits and the tests that they must pass to obtain their brevets.

Russia has an equipment consisting of fully 90 per cent of machines, not more than two years old, and her daring officer-pilots fly like veritable Cossacks of the air.

Austrian aviators have recently distinguished themselves and won much credit for their excellent work, which previous to the Vienna meeting, was not highly appreciated. Yet Austria's pilots and aeroplane equipment are not considered to be of the highest class, but that they will prove potent in the present emergency is, however certain.

GERMAN WAR BALLOONS FOLLOWING ARMY



TRUST ORDERED DISSOLVED

Harvester Company to Fight St. Paul Decision in United States Supreme Court.

St. Paul, Aug. 14.—The International Harvester company was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade, and was ordered dissolved by the majority decision in the United States district court in St. Paul.

Unless the $140,000,000 corporation submits a plan for the dissolution of the combine into at least three independent concerns within 90 days, or in case of appeal within 90 days of the issuance of an appeal mandate from the United States supreme court, the decision announces that the court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporation.

One Judge Dissents.

The decision of the court was given by Circuit Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa, with which Judge William C. Hook of Kansas agreed, and from which Judge Walter A. Sanborn of Minnesota dissented.

The majority opinion held that the International Harvester company was from its organization in 1902 in violation of the Serman law. The original corporation, formed by five concerns, violated the first section of the Sherman act by restraining competition among themselves. The combined organization also tended to monopolize trade in contravention of the second section of this law.

The decision declares that while the International Harvester company and its selling organization, the International Harvester Company of America, control from 80 to 85 per cent of the trade in agricultural implements manufactured by them, their treatment of smaller competitors in general has been fair and just.

Two Actions Blamed.

The court finds fault with the actions of the corporation, aside from the technical violation of the Sherman law, for only two actions. The opinion declares that there was no excuse for the advertising of the products of D. M. Osborne and company as independent for two years after it had virtually entered the International Harvester company. This advertising was to induce purchasers, the court finds, from those who were opposed to buying from the combination.

The other act censured by the decision was the manner in which the five original concerns were turned over to the International company by William C. Lane, a New York banker, who contended that he had purchased the properties.

SERVIANS TAKE OFFENSIVE

Army Is Penetrating Bosnia—Belgrade Is Damaged by Austrian Bombardment.

Nish, Servia, Aug. 12.—The Austrian bombardment of Belgrade has continued for the past four days. The heavy guns caused severe damage to private property, but were less effective when the firing was from a greater distance.

The Servian army is being rapidly organized and has begun to take the offensive by penetrating Bosnia near Priboi and Visegrad.

The Montenegrin forces occupied Spizza, Pachtrovacz and Budua on the Dalmatian coast, and also carried by assault Netalka and Slenokos, surrounding heights.

SERVIAN PRINCE IS WOUNDED

Fragment of Shell Renders Him Unconscious While Watching Bombardment of Belgrade.

London, Aug. 13.—A central news dispatch from Nish, Servia, says Prince George of Servia was wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade.

The prince was standing on the walls of the fortress when a fragment of shell struck him on the head and rendered him unconscious. The wound is said not to be dangerous.

Moving Grain to Europe.

Washington, Aug. 13.—A notable assemblage of representatives of the banking interests and commercial organizations from all parts of the country will attend a conference at the treasury department on Friday to consider moving grain to Europe and restoring the market for foreign bills of exchange. Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Houston of the agricultural department, and members of the federal reserve board, will meet the delegations.

French Taken by Germans.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The German troops near Muelhausen have captured ten French officers, 500 men, four guns, ten wagons and many rifles. According to the report German territory has been cleared of the French. It is also stated that at Lagarde the German troops took more than 1,000 prisoners, about one-sixth of the two defeated French regiments.

Cremate Battle Victims.

London, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to the Standard from Maastricht describes the wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed at Liege. During three successive nights after the fighting at Liege, the Germans collected their dead in heaps of 30. Funeral services were held and military salutes were fired over each heap, which was then burned.

The officers explained to the men that this was necessary to prevent the bodies from becoming a menace to the living.

No General Engagements yet.

Paris, Aug. 11.—While the fighting in Alsace has been sharp, there has been no general engagement worthy of being called a real battle. After making their initial stand at Altkirch, the Germans fell back rapidly and it was not until Colmar was reached that any serious resistance was encountered by General Joffre's men. Mulhausen was taken without any long stand of the Germans. The capture of Colmar was reported to the war office. At Colmar there was severe fighting in which the French are reported to have overwhelmed the Germans.

Push Toward Brussels.

Brussels, Aug. 12.—German troops that crossed the River Meuse and moved west have cut off communication between Brussels and Liege and are pressing steadily toward Brussels. They have already arrived in the vicinity of Landen, seven miles southeast of Tirlemont. War office advices said several bridges had been blown up by the Belgians to halt the German advance. It is reported the opposing forces have engaged in an artillery battle.

Belgians Capture Uhlans.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—From the province of Namur comes the news of the capture of a patrol of German Uhlans by Belgian gendarmes who took them to Olvet, a strongly fortified town in the department of Ardenes, France. Sharp cavalry engagements are reported to have occurred south of the Meuse river between the French and Germans. It is understood the advantage rested with the French. French, British and Belgian flags have been floating since this morning over the town hall in Brussels.

German Cruisers at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The Leipzig, one of two German cruisers watching the harbor entrance, headed in toward the Golden Gate in order, it was said, to replenish her coal supply. Her subsequent movements were lost in a fog, which grew denser as the night advanced, and at a late hour she had not been picked up by the marine lookouts at the harbor entrance. Whether she would try to pick her way in before morning vesselmen could not say.

Attempt to Kill Crown Prince.

London, Aug. 13.—A Central News dispatch from Rotterdam says a newspaper there quotes German officers as declaring that an attempt was made to assassinate Crown Prince Frederick William at Aix-la-Chappelle.

Troops Guard Power Plant.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 13.—A military guard was placed at the Canadian power plants and at important stations in the system which supplies light and power to forty Ontario towns and cities.

Canadians Ready to Sail.

Welland, Ont., Aug. 11.—The Forty-fourth regiment of Niagara Falls, the Nineteenth of St. Catharines and the Second Dragoons of Hamilton, called out to guard the Welland canal, have been ordered to the Canadian mobilization camp at Val Cartier. The first contingent will sail for England or France within 10 days and will comprise 31,000 men. About 40,000 men will assemble at Val Cartier, those not sailing this month forming the nucleus of a second contingent.

Martial Law in Switzerland.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Charge Huebscher of the Swiss legation notified the state department that martial law had been declared in Switzerland. The charge is busy moving his nationals in this country, automatically recalled for defense by the declaration of the state of siege.

Both French and German troops are menacing the integrity of Switzerland with forces concentrated in the vicinity of Basel, which lies close to Mulhausen reported captured by the French.

Financial World Optimistic.

New York, Aug. 12.—Developments in the financial world were of a more cheerful character. The fortnightly report of idle freight cars revealed a decrease of nearly 30,000, bringing the number of unemployed cars down to the smallest since April 1. The United States Steel corporation's monthly report of unfilled tonnage showed an increase of 125,732 tons, the amount of business on hand at the first of the month being the largest for five months.

Reserve Board Active.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The federal reserve board, entrusted with control of the great banking system created by the new currency law, actually came into existence when the five members appointed by President Wilson took the oath of office at the treasury department. Plans for taking over the system set up by the organization committee and opening the reserve banks for business within the next few weeks, already are under way, though the first formal meeting of the board will not be held until Thursday.

REPROVED BY U. S. CONSUL

Selfish American Woman Has $3,000 for Passage Home and Demands Conveyance.

Paris.—There has perhaps been no better indication of the unselfishness and charity with which Americans generally have accepted the hard lot imposed on them than the exceptional conduct of one woman at the embassy and the retort which Major Henry felt himself justified in making to her.

The woman, of middle age and well dressed, stormed into the embassy and loudly demanded that some means be found immediately for her conveyance home. She announced that she had 15,000 francs in cash and insisted on it being used to insure her transportation.

"Very well," said Major Henry, "you can take your 15,000 francs and go outside and share it with those Americans who have not even the money to buy a piece of bread."

"AND WOMEN MUST WEEP."

In the streets of Paris and of Berlin and of St. Petersburg, along with the throngs of men, filled with what they fancied to be the spirit of patriotism and shouting wildly, were crowds of weeping women and children.

To them it means parting from husbands and sons, from brothers and lovers, possibly forever. It means heavy fear and dread; it means heartache and misery; to multitudes it means poverty and want and black despair.

It is greater and more bitter suffering than any ruler has a right to inflict upon them save for a most righteous cause, and no such cause exists in Europe today. When such a cause arises, as in our Civil war women are ready to make supreme sacrifices and to give up their nearest and dearest for their country's sake. But more and more they are coming to resent the wrong that is done them in wars for which there is no excuse but political ambitions.

Drink
Coca-Cola
The thirsty one's one best beverage.
Delicious, Refreshing
Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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BOX H, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

New Cures.

"Music is the latest cure for melancholia! What marvelous strides the science of medicine makes!"

The speaker was one of the leading boxers of the Chicago Athletic club. George Ade gave him a quizzical smile and said:

"Right you are, my boy. And they tell me, too, that a summer girl in a slashed skirt will cure a cold every time, while as for these new-fangled one-piece bathing suits like Annette Kellermann's—Well, there's nothing better going for sore eyes."

His Day of Rest.

"Well, Master Jackson," said a minister, walking homeward after service with an industrial laborer, who was a constant attendant. "Sunday must be a blessed day of rest for you, who work so hard all the week! And you make a good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church."

"Aye, sir," replied Jackson. "It is, 'deed, a blessed day; I works hard enough all the week, and then I comes to church o' Sundays, and sets me down and lay my legs up and thinks o' nothing."

Brides with sour dispositions are apt to spoil honeymoons.

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN

With CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. They afford complete satisfaction to all who rely upon them for a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair, and soft, white hands.

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Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 33-1914.

SIMPLY DEMANDING HER OWN

Recent Discoveries Show That Woman Has Retrogressed Since the Days of the Pharaohs.

In the days of the Pharaohs—no less than in the days of the Roman empire—woman was on a plane of equality with man. There is thus, perhaps, nothing exorbitant now in her demand for the vote. She is only asking for a little of her own back.

Sir Gaston Maspero has unearthed some Pharaonic papyri which throw an interesting light on the Pharaonic consideration of woman and marriage.

In those days mankind evidently favored a kind of trial marriage, and this marriage woman entered on terms of perfect equality, or even, perhaps on terms of superiority.

This was the usual Pharonic marriage contract, as deciphered by Sir Gaston Maspero:

"Thou takest me to be thy wife and thou givest unto me a dowry. If it so hap that I tire of thee or that I cast my eyes on another than thee, I will return unto thee a part of thy dowry and will go where good seemeth unto me."

Pining for a Companion.

A Buckinghamshire (Eng.) farmer once wrote to a distinguished scientific agriculturist to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir—I went yesterday to the fair at A—. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts; and I was greatly astonished at not seeing you there."

Another farmer wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition wrote as follows to the secretary of the society: "Dear Sir—Enter me also for a jackass."

The director of the zoological gardens was on his holiday. He received a note from his chief assistant, which closed thus: "The chimpanzee seems to be pining for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"

Five-Year-Old's Disapproval.

Five-year-old Herbert, born of a bookish family, had learned to read so early and so easily that he scarcely remembered the experience. When his little sister began her studies Herbert watched her progress with interest. One day he confided to his mother:

"Ruthie showed me her new lesson book today, and it's the queerest thing you ever saw! Why, it just says 'Is it a dog? It is a dog. Can the dog run? Yes, the dog can run,' and a lot of silly things like that. 'Course I didn't like to say so, but I don't think much of that book, mamma. It didn't seem to me that the style had a bit of juice!"

"Cheap Jack" Got Some Satisfaction.

A "cheap jack" was offering cheap clocks, finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front, to a lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it's beautiful," said the vender.

"Beautiful, indeed; a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady.

ing a bargain impossible, "you had better buy one that hasn't a looking glass."

Fish is no good as brain food unless it has something to assimilate with.

Being fond of cocktails is a feather in no man's cap.

We Do
the Cooking

You avoid fussing over a hot stove—

Save time and energy—

Have a dish that will please the home folks!

A package of

Post
Toasties

and some cream or good milk—sometimes with berries or fruit—

A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted—

Ready to eat from the package—

Sold by Grocers.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

ROBBERS FAIL TO LOOT SAFE

Take Money From Cash Drawer in St. Paul Road Ticket Office at Red Wing.

Red Wing.—The robbers who held up the St. Paul road's operator here escaped with $126.03.

"Open that door or I'll blow out your brains," said the first robber as he approached William Chayer, operator at the St. Paul road station here. He poked a revolver through the ticket window. At the same time a second man rattled for admittance at the door, which was locked.

Once inside the two men demanded that the operator open the safe. He convinced the yeggmen that he did not know the combination. The pair rifled the cash drawer of $126.03, moving slowly and deliberately, according to the operator.

Chayer says that when the two men had gathered all of the money available they forced him to march in front of them to the station platform, where a third man, who was hiding in the bushes across the tracks, joined them.

The trio then, according to the operator, compelled their victim to go back into the ticket office, where they tied him in a chair. Chayer liberated himself, he says, and notified the police. The authorities all along the line were notified. They have only a meager description.

The robbery took place soon after the early morning southbound passenger train passed and a few minutes after the station was deserted by all except the operator.

GOVERNOR VISITS CAPITOL

Eberhart Returns Home After Touring Southern States—Talked to Over 100,000 People.

St. Paul.—Governor A. O. Eberhart arrived at the state capital from Wisconsin, after a Chautauqua tour in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, lasting nearly a month. He will remain a day or two clearing up some state business, and then leave for a two weeks' tour in northern Indiana and Michigan, which will finish his summer engagements. "I have talked to over 100,000 people in less than a month," Governor Eberhart said. "I spoke everywhere on the subject of rural development, agricultural instruction, consolidated schools, social centers, and in general on making farm life more attractive. I found people in Tennessee and Kentucky especially receptive about Minnesota. They have had crop failures in the last two years. Many are discouraged and talk of seeking homes elsewhere."

Fails to Stop at Winona.

Winona.—John H. Bernhard's self-propelled steel barge passed Winona on her way up river without stopping, as there was no freight to be taken on or off here. Captain Blair of the Morning Star, which arrived at the same time, says the barge was at Davenport Friday and he doubts if many stops were made between there and Winona. He estimates Bernhard will lose several thousand dollars on the trip, as the freight carried was light on this section of the river. A reception had been planned for the barge, but her failure to stop caused the plan to be abandoned.

May Wait for Advance.

Albert Lea.—The volume of business with local merchants is greater than last year. The outlook is good, if sufficient funds can be obtained to finance operations and improvements. Money is a little close. Wheat is running from 8 to 12 bushels. Oats about average yield, barley good, and corn is in good condition. Farmers are in good circumstances and may hold wheat for an advance.

Thrown From Buggy and Killed.

Cass Lake.—Mrs. Caroline McGraw was thrown from a buggy, her neck was broken, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over her head, killing her, when the horse shied at some chickens in the road while she and her husband were returning from Remer where they had been shopping.

Appeal for War Sufferers.

Red Wing.—An appeal to commercial clubs, civic organizations and the people of Minnesota for funds to aid the National Red Cross society in alleviating suffering in the European war was received in Red Wing from Governor Eberhart.

Baby Drowns in Creek.

Red Wing.—Vernon Voth, the 15-months'-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Voth of Belvidere township was drowned in less than two feet of water in Wells creek, while its mother, making a futile effort to save her drowning babe, fell in a fit in the stream.

Falling Horse Causes Excitement.

Rochester.—A horse which fell down on the pavement created quite a bit of excitement. It was thought at first that the animal had been killed, but this proved not to be the case.

Sawmills of Virginia Start.

Virginia.—Sawmill No. 2 of the Virginia & Rainy Lake company, the biggest plant of the kind in the world, will start up, putting more than 400 men to work. All mills are now working and the production is over 1,000,000 feet a day.

Fire at State Asylum.

Hastings.—A blaze at the laundry department of the state asylum called out the fire department. No great damage was done and the flames were quickly quenched.

PROVIDE PROMPT PAYMENT

Red Men Vote Assessment and Elect Officers—Next Council Meeting in St. Paul.

Minneapolis.—An assessment to provide for the prompt payment of death claims was voted by the Minnesota Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men at its annual session in Richmond halls. This step was made necessary by the transfer of the so-called orphans' fund from the Great Council of the United States to the different state councils. The next Great Council will be in St. Paul in 1915.

The following officers were elected: Great Sachem, H. A. Finlayson, Minneapolis; Great Senior Sagamore, U. G. Holloway, Virginia; Great Junior Sagamore, C. R. Seevers, Minneapolis; Great Chief of records, Frank J. Hebl, St. Paul; Great Keeper of Wampum, George J. Fisher, Winona; Great Prophet, P. J. Seberger, St. Cloud; Great Trustees, three years, Harry Milnes, Duluth; two years, E. W. Grant, Stillwater; Great Representatives to Great Council of the United States, F. J. Hebl, St. Paul, two sessions; W. S. Wright, St. Paul, one session; P. J. Seberger, St. Cloud, one session.

At the close of the session the outgoing great sachem was presented with past sachem jewels.

WEDDING MAY BE POSTPONED

Miss Isabel Vincent, Daughter of President of University of Minnesota, Delayed in Europe.

Minneapolis.—Miss Helen Taft, the daughter of former President and Mrs. William Howard Taft of New Haven, Conn., has been chosen by Miss Isabel Vincent, the daughter of President and Mrs. George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, to be one of her bridal attendants at her wedding to Paul Vincent Harper of Chicago, the date of which has been set for Aug. 29. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Vincent, Miss Vincent and Miss Margaret Sweeney are in Russia, with no definite idea as to when they will be able to return to the United States, it is most probable that the wedding date will have to be changed. Mrs. Vincent, Miss Vincent and Miss Sweeney, have been on a trip to the Orient and were returning by way of Europe. They were in Moscow when war was declared and have not been heard from.

To Have Free Movies.

Rochester.—Rochester is to have eight days of free moving pictures of the Bible and stereopticon view slides at the Majestic. About 10,000 feet of films will be shown and 500 views. S. C. Oathous, the manager, arrived from Sioux City and will have charge of the exhibition during its eight days' stay here. The International Bible Students' association of Brooklyn is bringing the exhibition here and its aim is to interest people in Bible study by showing pictures of Biblical scenes.

Fire Marshal's Order Reversed.

Pipestone.—Judge L. S. Nelson, in the district court, has handed down a ruling in the case of State of Minnesota against Grace Keyes, ordering the vacating, setting aside and reversing of the state fire marshal's order issued last March in which the marshal ordered torn down a large business building here owned by Mrs. Keyes and rented by her as a restaurant. Mrs. Keyes resisted the order in the district court, contending that her building was not a fire hazard.

Three Ride on One Motorcycle.

Moorhead.—Three men on one motorcycle, a machine with a single seat and no side car, reached the city. They were E. W. Stubbs, J. Williams and W. Whitney, who started on their trip five days ago from Chicago. One man was on the seat, another on the rear stand, and the third astraddle of the tank. They said they seldom changed positions. If they do not find work in the North Dakota harvest fields, they say they will go on into Montana.

Children's Day at Madelia.

Madelia.—The Madelia boy who goes fishing and plays ball on Sunday is destined to feel great waves of envy on August 26, when an outing will be held here for members of Sunday schools exclusively. For the best decorated automobile and the most elaborate float in a parade that will be held, awards will be made. A pie-eating contest will be among other competitive events. August 22 will be "Go to Sunday School Day."

Two More Votes for Preus.

Stillwater.—The net gain of J. A. O. Preus for state auditor in Washington county, including the city of Stillwater, was two votes. There were varying gains and losses as the court proceeded. Eight exhibits were taken. Some had votes marked for Preus and Rines and there was one blank, a ballot for Preus with printing and figures on the back and another with straight marks opposite two names for state auditor.

Dies in Box Car.

Minneapolis.—Half an hour after he had complained that he was suffering from stomach ache, an unidentified man died in a box car in the Great Northern railroad yards at Fourth avenue N. and Fifth street. He told several switchmen that he was sick and was going to sleep in a car. Later the switchmen looked into the car and the man was dead. He was about 40 years old, slightly gray, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and wore dark work clothes. He had a mustache and light hair.

Shoots Himself in Head.

Minneapolis.—The body of a man believed to be Seth Warner, address unknown, is at the county morgue awaiting identification. The body was taken there after the man ended his life in the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company's yards at Second avenue S. and First street. Workmen who were leaving the milling district saw him shoot himself through the head. In his pocket was a letter addressed to "Dr. Mayo," Rochester, Minn., telling the physician he was ill.

WORTHY HIGH PLACE

ARTICHOKE AN IMPORTANT ITEM ON THE MENU.

Large Number of Dishes That Are Easy to Prepare, and Delicious—Should Be No Problem to the Home Cook.

But the ways of cooking the artichoke are legion. Some of these are genuine "creations" of celebrated chefs and are too elaborate for the practical housewife. Others are simple enough to be within the reach of any home cook, and the dishes that can be made from artichokes are so varied and delicious that we are glad to give some of the simpler of these recipes. Try them and see if you have not gained a delightful addition to your bill of fare.

Artichokes Hollandaise.—Boil artichokes in salted water. Drain; serve on platter garnished with parsley and lemon. Serve hollandaise sauce separate.

Artichokes in Combination Salads.—An infinity of combination salads may be made with the artichoke as the principal ingredient; artichoke hearts, with lettuce, chicory or escarolle and a few asparagus points, or with a little cauliflower, string beans, carrots and two or three anchovies; or chopped chicken and celery and peas or stoned olives and sardines boned, skinned, etc.; all are palatable if good dressing is used and everything well chilled.

Artichokes With Mayonnaise.—Boil the artichokes 20 minutes in well salted water. Serve hot, or thoroughly chilled, with mayonnaise. If it is desired that the artichoke should be of a bright green color when cooked, add one-half cup of vinegar to the boiling water when the artichokes are placed in it.

Artichokes Scrambled With Eggs.—Cut in very small pieces the artichokes from which have been removed the stem, points and hard outer leaves. Cook slowly in olive oil or butter. Season to taste; when cooked, break in eggs; mix all together. Cook and serve.

Artichokes (Popular Style).—Remove one-half an inch from the sharp points of the leaves. Cut the stalks close. Wash in vinegar and cold water to draw out any insects that may be there. Drain and lay artichokes in a pot of boiling salted water; boil gently until you can draw a leaf easily, but do not cook too much. Drain upside down till dry. Serve hot with sauce hollandaise or cold with plain french dressing, tartar sauce or mayonnaise. The time for boiling will take from 25 minutes to one hour, according to the size and age of the artichoke.

Artichoke Hearts With Cream Sauce.—Remove the hard outer leaves and the pointed ends of the artichokes, leaving only the tender parts; parboil these; cut each in four pieces; put them in a casserole with butter, pepper, salt, a little flour, cream or milk, and boil all together until the sauce is perfectly blended and reduced to the quantity needed to serve properly.—The Delineator.

Chicken Halibut Salad.

Cut three pounds of chicken halibut in one-inch slices and cook them in a court bouillon made from two quarts of cold water, one carrot, two onions, one-half a wineglassful of vinegar and seasoned to taste with thyme, bay leaves, parsley root, salt and whole pepper. Boil this bouillon 30 minutes, then allow it to cool before placing the fish in it. Cook to the boiling point for ten minutes, then remove from the fire and chill the fish on ice. Make a dressing from one soupspoonful of french tarragon mustard, one spoonful of vinegar, three spoonfuls of olive oil, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of minced chervil and chives and pepper to taste.

Bar-le-Duc.

The very choice preserve known as bar-le-duc is made from the large cherry currants. Remove the seeds, using for this purpose a quill or darning needle, taking them out from the stem end. To three pounds of these prepared currants allow four pounds and one-half of sugar and one cupful of water. Make a sirup of the sugar and water, stirring until the sugar is dissolved and the sirup makes a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Add the currants, bring to the boiling point, take from the fire, turn into hot, sterilized glasses and seal like jelly.

Russian Chicken.

The Russians have a delicious dish of stewed chicken which calls for a fat chicken, mushrooms, onion, cauliflower and one cupful of fresh or French canned peas. The chicken should be cut up as for fricasseeing, then stewed in boiling water, to which the raw vegetables have been added, the onions being added whole. Cook slowly till tender. Drain off the gravy and thicken with flour and cream, place the chicken on a platter surrounded with the cooked vegetables and covered with the gravy.

Dripless Tea Strainer.

Tea strainers that will not drip or stain a tablecloth are now being manufactured. The perforated mesh for straining the tea is on top of one end of a deep bowl-shaped spoon which forms the bottom when strainer is resting on the table. When in use the strainer is held sidewise over a cup so that the tea flows into the bowl and then back through the perforations. Any liquid that is left in the perforations drips back into the bowl when the strainer is laid down.—Popular Mechanics.

Lactene, or Artificial Buttermilk.

This is decidedly a health beverage, as the lactic acid ferment it contains acts as a prophylactic against the putrefactive bacteria. The tablets may be purchased at any drug store and contain full directions for making. This is more nutritious than buttermilk, as it is made of whole milk.

MADE THE CONDUCTOR SMILE

Dignified Lady Thought She Was Handing Man Her Ticket, but It Was Something Else.

With an air of satisfaction a dignified matron living on the South side settled herself in a section of the Pullman bound for Chicago—the first stage in a trip to Europe, relates the Kansas City Star. Presently came the conductor, and the woman handed him a small envelope. The conductor had grizzled hair and eyes that twinkled. He looked long and carefully at the object he drew from the envelope.

"Did you think, madam," he asked "that you could ride to Chicago on this?"

"Why, of course I did," said the woman.

"But I do not thing I can possibly accept this as transportation to Chicago," persisted the conductor, whose eyes were now frankly laughing.

The woman became very reserved, but her eyes snapped. "On, what grounds do you refuse my ticket?" she demanded.

At this the conductor could not restrain his mirth. He held up the object he had taken from the envelope.

"I didn't—no, I couldn't have given you my bunion plasters."

But she had.

KEPT THEM UNDER HIS EYE

Idea of Garden Party for Fanatics Proved Salvation of British Governor in India.

Lord Suffield went with the then prince of Wales to India in 1875. At the place the governor felt nervous because among his people there were a number of political and religious fanatics, who might be expected to make trouble when the prince passed through. He was strongly tempted to lock them all up, but this would have been a somewhat high-handed action, and the governor hesitated to enforce it.

He mentioned his difficulty to one of his daughters.

"But why not give a garden party, papa?" she replied at once. "Invite them all and keep them entertained until the prince had passed through."

So a fanatics' garden party was given with great success—in the grounds of the jail!—Peason's Weekly.

Early Strategy.

The origin and the local color of the following story is German. The spirit of it is one which is not, perhaps, entirely alien to American youth. Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans' overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coatroom person does not check your coat unless you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans did not have the penny. He was at a loss.

"Huh! It's dead easy," spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and say I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home you go to him and ask if anybody has turned a lost overcoat in to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."

Plain to Him.

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German, who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art beoples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture vould know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Its Nature.

"Auntie, what is a sad iron?"

"I guess it is what they press mourning suits with, dearie."

Tax on Credulity.

"Smithers said he paid over $5,000 income tax."

"Well, well! That's a rich joke!"

Don't think because a girl's complexion is a dream that all dreams are hand painted.

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMP, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs

are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

No Longer Strain on Her Nerves.

For a week after Mrs. Wakefield gave her colored cook an alarm clock the family was awakened each day at 6 a. m. by the clang of its resounding bell. At the end of this time it was heard no more in the early watches of the morning, but Mrs. Wakefield fancied several times that she detected the muffled sound of its alarm toward evening. When questioned on the subject Dinah said with a shake of her dusky head:

"Well, Miss Wakefield, mah nerves ain' bery strong, as yo' know, an' dat alarm clock jes' riled 'em all up. I kin stan' it in de ebenin' fust rate, but ter be woke up sudden upsets me; so I jes' sets it fo' de ebenin' 'stead ob de mawnin' an' it goes off an' doan' disturb nobody."

Answered.

Stella—What would happen if an irresistible body met an immovable body?

Bella—He would teach her to swim.

The Way.

"How do they round up the lambs in Wall street?"

"Same old way—with a crook."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

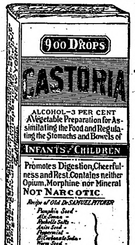
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Foodand

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

New Fall Clothes.

Our new fall line of the famous Adler Clothing has arrived. We have some very fine samples of up-to-the-minute suits and overcoats. - - -

Our lines of cold weather underwear etc. are also on display.

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

A BIG HOLIDAY IN ST. HILAIRE

Thursday, Aug., 20th.

Billy Bennett's Big Bunch OF Popular Players

Presenting for the first time outside of the large cities, The Famous Base Ball Comedy Drama:

"A HOME RUN" 2:30 P. M

Also presents on the same day, A Dramatisation of Mrs. Southworth's well known novel; - -

"The Hidden Hand" 8:30 P. M.

A REAL THRILLER FULL OF HEART INTEREST.

Supreme Vaudeville Between Acts.

Acrobats - Jugglers - Singers And Dancers.

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40 - People - 40

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Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday August 15 1914.

We have postponed our summer tour to Europe.

No, this gathering of the clans in Europe is not due to the arrival of Huerta.

Hammond clubs are now the popular thing. Fully a score have been started and the craze is spreading.

Millionaires sojourning in Europe might be of some practical benefit to humanity by volunteering their services in the mess tents.

It appers that Wm. Lee is not near as popular as was at first supposed and that the candidacy of W. Hammond is rapidly gaining in favor.

There is still hope for the Germans, providing the Pankhursts and their band of militant followers do not take a hand in the game.

If the European armies hit it up lively it will take about $5,000,000 a day to pay the piper. At "five per" that would buy a hundred million perfectly good smokes. Stop the war.

A Nabob.

"Rich as a nabob," is an expression not infrequently heard, but why a "nabob" should thus be associated with wealth and who he was precisely is not so generally known. Under the great moguls the provinces of India were administered by deputies known by the designation of "nawab," who commonly amassed much money and lived in great splendor. The office and the title continued under British rule in the orient, but gradually the word became corrupted into "nabob" and was applied generally to all natives who had grown rich. More latterly it was bestowed—often in a derisive sense—upon Europeans who, having made large fortunes in India, returned home and spent their money in a luxurious and ostentatious way.—London Tatler.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The gigantic Colossus of Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was erected in honor of the sun by Chares of Lindus, a disciple of Lysippus, and was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B. C. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg extended on each side of the harbor. A winding staircase led to the top of the figure, from out of the eyes of which were visible the coast of Syria and the ships sailing on the coast of Egypt. The colossi were the peculiar characteristic of eastern art and were of common occurrence, many of them being over sixty feet in height. The most celebrated is the statue of Memnos, on the plain of Thebes, described by the historian Strabo.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.90
Wheat, No. 2	.87
Flax, No. 1	1.43
Flax, No. 2	1.40
Oats	.31
Barley	.51
Rye	.62

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of John A. Nelson.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. } In Probate Court:
In the Matter of the Estate of John A. Nelson Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To Oscar Nelson Florence Reese and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Oscar Nelson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of said estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are here by cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 8 th day of September, 1914, at 10:00 o'clock A. M why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 3rd. day of August A D. 1914.

(Seal) WILHELM MICHELET
Pro bate Judge

Gray & Thompson
Attorneys for Petitioner
a8-31

Discouraging.

Mother—Why, Ethel, you mustn't be sad on your birthday. What is it? Ethel—Well, Tommy'll be eight next month, and then he'll be a year older than me again, and I've tried so hard to catch him up.—London Punch.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

FAVORITE WAYS WITH FISH.

LUNCHEON MENU.
Scallop of Fish.
Potato Cakes (a Leftover).
Cheese Toast.
Apple Turnovers.
Tea.

SOME especially delicious ways of preparing fish are the following:

Scallop of Fish.—Take a half pound cold cooked fish, a half teacupful of white sauce, a quarter of a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce and some browned crumbs. Remove all pieces of skin and bones from the fish; break this into flakes. Stir it into the sauce, adding a few shrimps. Butter well some scallop shells and fill them with the mixture. Sprinkle with browned crumbs. Put a few tiny pieces of butter on top and bake until the mixture is very hot. Garnish each shell with a little parsley.

A Seasonable Appetizer.

Fish and Vegetable Salad.—Prepare some cold cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, green peas and French beans by cutting the former into small pieces or dice. Flake some cold fish and mix with the vegetables. Arrange the salad in a salad bowl and pour over this some nicely seasoned mayonnaise sauce, mixed with a large tablespoonful of sauce. Decorate with quarters of hard boiled egg, endive and small groups of pickles.

A Savory Dish.

Curried Fish Croquettes.—Remove skin and bones from any kind of cold white fish, putting the pieces of fish into a bowl. To each half pound of fish add one ounce of butter, two ounces of breadcrumbs or cooked rice and one teaspoonful of curry powder. Season with salt and pepper and a little chopped lemon rind; then moisten with sauce and a well beaten egg. Mix all together and shape into neat croquettes, cork or ball shapes, dip them in egg, roll in breadcrumbs and grated cheese, place in a wire basket and fry to a golden color in hot fat. Take up, drain, garnish with fried parsley and serve.

A Novel Combination.

Fillet of Fish With Vegetables.—Skin and fillet two medium sized soles or flounders. Flatten each fillet a little; then fold over and trim neatly. Next roll each fillet round a cube shaped piece of raw carrot or potato and place in a small buttered timbale mold and fill with seasoned fish stock, to which have been added a little white wine and lemon juice. Poach the fish in the oven for about ten minutes. Have ready about half a pound of white grapes, peel them and remove the pips, mix them with a few slices of lemon cut into fine shreds and heat up in butter. Unmold the fillets of sole and fill each with the prepared grapes. Serve with sauce, to which a little grape juice and lemon juice have been added.

Anna Thompson

A Fashion Garrick Killed.

Women of England in the eighteenth century wore large hats. Samuel Rogers once traveled to Ranelagh in the same coach with a woman who was compelled to sit on a stool on the floor of the coach on account of the inconvenient height of her headdress. Hannah More, who was all for simplicity in costume, writes in her diary that she has seen women wearing on their heads "an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides slopes, grass plats, tulip beds, clumps of peonies, kitchen gardens and greenhouses." The credit of killing this fashion is given to Garrick. He appeared one night on the stage with a mass of vegetables on his head and a carrot suspended from each side, to the shame and confusion of many fair members of his audience.

Artillery.

Until the time of Charles XII. of Sweden the artillery was not considered a part of the army. The men serving in it were not soldiers, but regarded as mechanics. The officers had no army rank. Charles XII. gave artillery officers a rank and regularly organized the artillery into companies. The battle of Pavia demonstrated the superiority of the gun in the hands of the Spanish infantry. The musket carried a two ounce ball and sometimes brought down at one fire two or three mailed knights. The French sent a flag of truce to remonstrate against the use of such barbarous weapons.

Not the First.

Pat was servant of a farmer, and in his charge was a donkey, which was kept to amuse his employer's children. The donkey was following the farmer's wife round the yard one day, and the farmer, turning to Pat, said:

"I think that donkey is taking a liking to my wife."

"Och," said Pat, "shure, and it's not the first donkey that's took a liking to her, sir."—Exchange.

The Ready Nature Student.

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests.

"And now, boys," she said, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needle?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine."—London Standard.

Poor In Pocket.

"Indeed, sir, you are a very poor ladies' tailor."

"I know, ma'am, but I wouldn't be if all you customers paid my bills."—Baltimore American.

Nature Slips a Cog.

There is a screw loose in the eternal fitness of things when a man who wears a wig has to shave every morning.—Chicago News.

Corruption will never want a pretext.—Cato.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

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Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Citition for Hearing on Petition to Sell Mortgage or Lease Land

Estate of Erick E. Anderson
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. In Probate Court:
In the Matter of the Estate of Erick E. Anderson

The State of Minnesota to Erika Wahlen, Mrs. Hans Anderson, Anton E. Anderson, Hilda Gigstad, Lydia Anderson, Mathilda Anderson and all persons interested in the sale of certain lands belonging to said Estate, The petition of Lydia Anderson as representative of the above named Estate, being duly filed in this court, representing that it is necessary and for the best interests of said Estate and all interested therein that certain lands of said decedent described therein be sold and praying that a license be to her granted to sell the same:

Now Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in Thief River Falls county of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of August 1914, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said court, this 27th day of July, 1914.

WILLIAM MICHELET
(court seal) Judge of Probate Court.
Aug. 1-3t

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

ORGANIZATION WORK.

Compensation of Organizers as Approved by the National Grange.

In accordance with the action taken by the national grange at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 12 to 22, 1913, a sum not exceeding $2,000 was appropriated to be expended in each state entitled to representation at this session of the national grange by the master and executive committee of the national grange in co-operation and with the approval of the master of said state in which said extension fund is used in building up and extending the Order in said state.

A sum not exceeding $5,000 was appropriated to extend the Order in other states not now entitled to representation in the national grange, said money to be used by the master and executive committee when and where in their judgment the best interests of the Order will be served.

The above to remain in force provided that the amount used does not reduce the resources of the national grange below $100,000 at the end of the year.

Regulations.

First.—Organizers recommended by state masters approved by the executive committee of the national grange and devoting their entire time to organizing work as long as results are satisfactory to the executive committee of the national grange shall receive $3 a day, except Sunday, and expenses, which, in states of 3,000 members or less, shall be paid by the national grange and in states of over 3,000 members shall be paid one-half by the national grange and one-half by the state grange, the deputy fee of $5 per grange organized and paid by the national secretary as heretofore authorized to be deducted from bill before settlement.

Second.—The amount of $25 will be paid for each grange organized in states of 3,000 members or less and the amount of $15 in states of more than 3,000 members, organized by others than the especially employed organizers under regulation No. 1, which is in addition to the deputy fee of $5 paid the organizer by the national secretary as heretofore authorized.

Third.—All granges organized shall be visited at least twice after organization by the organizer for instruction in the work.

Fourth.—The basis for computing membership shall be the dues paid to the national treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1913.

Fifth.—Bills incurred under regulation No. 2 will be sent any officer of the state grange designated by the state master and based upon the report of the national secretary to be made to the executive committee monthly.

Seventh.—The sum of $5 in addition to the amount already provided by the national grange will be paid to each subordinate grange reorganized and reported to the national secretary, said amount to be paid as provided in regulation No. 6.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
O. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1704, Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery

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Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A. S. WILSON.

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MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Expensive.

"Yes," said the young wife proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.—Exchange.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1914. NUMBER 6

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
Jackson Bros.

Miss Inez Patterson returned from Fertile Monday.

Miss Idelia Holden of Thompson N.D. is a guest at Miss [illegible] Dahl.

Lost Part of bracelet. Finder please leave at Spectator office for reward.

Mrs. C. L. McC[illegible] and daughters, Lora and Bernice, of Grand Forks, are visiting at S. J. Amble's

Mrs. B. Vonderbeck who has been a guest at the Brink home returned to Crookston Monday.

Miss Berdie Haugen of [illegible] is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall this week.

Miss Frances [illegible] was in Thief River Falls between trains Saturday.

D. Hope transacted business in Red Lake Falls Tuesday.

Martin McAndrews of Thief River Falls transacted business in town Tuesday and Friday.

Mrs. Pete Samuelson went to Cass Lake Tuesday where she will visit for a few days.

Mrs. W. Ortloff was taken to the hospital at Warren Monday, where she will receive medical treatment.

Ed Gistie of Fargo and Alfred Twing of Crookston spent several hours in the village, Wednesday.

Harwood, the son of Mr. and Mrs Wm Olson, is ill with typhoid fever.

The Ladies Aid of the United Church meets Friday with Mrs. L. Loberg.

O. F. Post, S. J. Amble and Mrs. I. Johnson were at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Forsberg who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bank returned to her home at Crookston, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mc Donald came up from Crookston to day and are visiting at the Hooper home.

[illegible] Anderson of Devils Lake N.D., is visiting with his sister and brother Mrs. H. O. Jackson and A. P. Anderson.

Miss Agnes Wilson returned to Thief River Falls Monday after spending several days here visiting with friends.

Miss Mabel Letvig left for Grand Forks Tuesday, where she will be employed as stenographer for Swift & Co,

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market. Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
5-tf Henry Olsen.

Mrs. C. Edgington came up from Gilmore City, Ia. Thursday and is visiting with her son Joe.

Roland Fairbanks has purchased a 10 H.P. Case roadster car which he and Joe Edgington drove up from Fargo, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S F. Biglow of Gilmore City, Ia., are visiting at the home of their son, Chas Biglow of this village.

Mrs. L. Loberg and daughter, Mabel returned Monday from Crookston where they have visited with Mrs. Loberg's brother.

Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Just and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Northrup autoed up from Crookston Sunday, returning in the evening. They were guests at the Beebe home.

Miss Annie Fellman returned this week from points in Michigan where she has spent her summer vacation with relatives and friends.

Fall term begins Sept. 29. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low. Literature free.
North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

Miss Minnie Sogaard who has has been employed at the O. Mathson farm, left Wednesday morning for her home at Kimberly, Minn.

Ole Mathson is erecting a new store building, 24x80 ft. with a six foot basement, at Hazel. He will discontinue the store at the farm as soon as the Hazel building is completed.

A card dated at Washington D.C was received from Rev. Gryting, who has spent the summer in Europe, saying that he landed safely in the states, and that he expects to resume his duties here the first part of September.

Scand. Mission Church

Services tomorrow evening at 7:45.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. H. J. Hanson, north of town, Friday Aug. 28th. at 2:30 P. M.

Services will be conducted Sunday Aug. 30th. in the Knutson school house at 10:30 A. M. and at Aug. Erickson's school house at 2:30 P. M.

The Young Peoples Society will meet in the church, Friday Sept. 4 th., at 8:00 P. M. A good program will be rendered and lunch served. You are cordially invited.

J. O. Lonnquist— Pastor.

THE HARVEST TIME IS UPON US

'Whatsoever You Have Sown, That You Will Also Reap"

HAVE YOU OR ARE YOU INVESTIGATING

A Safe Place to Deposit Your Harvestings? IF SO REMEMBER

Deposits are Insured Against Loss from Every Cause : : : : Whatsoever in : : : :

Merchant's State Bank
St. Hilaire, Minn.

C. L. Henson, President
D. Patterson, Vice President
B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Mud Lake Land Will Be Opened

We have been informed by the U.S Land Office, as a matter of news, that the Mud Lake bottom lands will be opened for settlement in a short time but no rights can be gained until notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior as provided by the law under which the opening will be made.

Chicken Season Opens Sept. 7

The season for chickens opens this year Sept. 7th. This is the season for geese, ducks and chickens. The day limit for each man is fifteen birds. The limit that one man may have in his possession at one time is fifty ducks or geese and forty five chickens. The season for partridges and quail opens Oct. 1st.

Goes To St. Cloud

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Fisher autoed up from Crookston Sunday. Mr. Fisher left the same evening for St. Cloud where he will begin his duties as manager of a new clothing store recently opened at that place.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
Paul N. Palmer Pastor

Horses For Sale

I have just recieved a carload of good work horses, most of them broke. If you are in the market for any good sound stock, I can make the prices right.

Dan Whalen.

Swedish Luthern Church

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Aug. Sweeson, Thursday Aug. 27th.

A "Barn Fest" will be given at Gustaf Johnson's place in Black River tomorrow at 11:A. M.

The Young Peoples Society will meet at the home of Axel Berg, Sunday Aug. 30th., at 3 o'clock.

Bids for a School House

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 7:30 P. M. on Friday September 4th. 1914 for the construction of a one room frame school building, 32 feet square, a cottage roof, to lay a concrete foundation, to make the chimney and to plaster the building. The district will furnish all the material. Plans and specifications may be seen at the bank at St. Hilaire. The successful bidder must give a bond for $800.00. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Gust Erickson, Clerk.
St. Hilaire, Minn.,
6-2t Route 2 Box 61.

No Fresh Air For Him.

No doctor would ever have made Lord Brampton—best remembered as Sir Henry Hawkins—subscribe to the new theory that it is beneficial to sit in a draft. "Few people had a greater objection to fresh air than Hawkins," writes J. A. Foote, K. C. "At one time he had a sort of movable sentry box constructed for his use in court in order to prevent any possibility of a draft. He once expressed his preference for suffocation rather than chill on the ground that it was a slower death.—London Standard.

"One Eye Open."

Some years ago in London a Frenchman stepped into a hansom and was asked:

"Where do you wish to go?"

"One eye open," he replied.

"Right," said cabby, who understood nothing and drove off. After a time, same question, same reply. Finally the driver descended and demanded further information.

"One eye open," still was the answer. Cabby furious. A crowd assembled, a policeman appeared on the scene and demanded the whole story. Then the mystery was solved. The fare wanted to be driven to 1 High Holborn.

Murder Comparisons.

In Italy there are about 2,500 murders annually, Russia about 2,400 and Spain about 1,600.

Miss Ruth Fairbanks

Instructor of
PIANO and ORGAN
Tel. No. 10 St. Hilaire, Minn.

Gophers Loose To Thief River Falls

At Thief River Falls last Sunday the team at that place defeated the Gophers by a score 9 to 7. The game opened in brisk manner and the Gophers held the lead up to the fourth inning, when several bunched hits made by the Thief River boys gave them the lead which they retained thru-out the remainder of the game.

Battery: T. R. F.: Halbert, Prugh and Hofmeister.

Battery: Gophers, Owens, Smith and Nelson.

Tomorrow the Gophers will journey over to Brooks to give the team at that place a chance to even up a little matter which was pulled off on them several weeks ago on the local grounds.

John A. Duffy

OF RED LAKE FALLS.
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

(Paid Advertisment.)

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

Lucky He Was Saved.

"You can't convince me," said the little man with the ragged trousers, "that you can bring up children right by talkin' to 'em and lettin' it go at that. You've got to use the rod, or you'll spoil the child. I used to git about three lickin's a day on the average."

"It doesn't seem to have done much for you," replied the lady with the protruding jaw.

"It done a lot for me. If they'd let me go my own way I might almost of been a failure in life."—Judge.

Red Lake Falls Advertises Fair

Fifteen automobiles containing about seventy five people, including a number of band boys, representing Red Lake Falls drove into town Thursday noon. Banners were strung and advertising matter was distributed advertising the Red Lake County Fair to be held at Red Lake Falls, Sept. 1, 2, and 3. The band boys entertained the people with several selections. From here the party autoed to Plummer thence in order, to Oklee, Lambert, Brooks, Erskine, Mentor and Terrebonne.

Red Lake Falls is making extensive preparations to make the fair this year the biggest ever held in Red Lake County. Work was commenced on the city's new "White Way", Monday, and it is expected the lights will be switched on at the opening of the fair week. Many large purses are offered for the horse races besides attractive premiums for exhibits. From all indications Red Lake Falls will stage one of finest fairs ever seen in this sections of the country.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicts the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

"America."

A letter written by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," giving the circumstances of the writing of that anthem, says that the work "was stimulated into being by a collection of German music books, brought to this country by Mr. Woodbridge and handed to me by Mr. Mason with the request that I would adapt any of the pieces that struck me as favorably to English words. It is not a translation, though in German the words were patriotic. It was first sung at a children's Fourth of July celebration in Park Street church, Boston, in 1832 or 1833." Dr. Smith states that Lowell Mason was his chief encourager.

Insects and Flowers.

Experiments on showy flowers like the poppy tend to show that insects are not always attracted to flowers by the brightly colored petals, but rather by the perception—doubtless by means of smell—that there is honey or pollen. In these experiments the unopened flower bud is inclosed in a gauze net so as to protect it from insects, and when it expands the petals are carefully removed without touching the remaining parts with the fingers (for bees avoid a flower if the smell of human fingers is left on it), and the petalless flowers receive practically as many insect visits as untouched flowers do.

Lincoln's Religion.

I have never united myself to any church because I have found difficulty in giving my assent without mental reservation to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their articles of belief and confessions of faith. Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul.—Abraham Lincoln.

Stevenson's Whimsical Attire.

Here is a picturesque glimpse of Stevenson's whimsical attire as given in the "Collected Essays of Edmund Gosse:"

"Stevenson was not without a good deal of innocent oddity in his dress. When I try to conjure up his figure I can only see a slight, lean lad in a suit of blue sea cloth, a black shirt and a wisp of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie. This was long his attire, persevered in to the anguish of his more conventional acquaintances. I have a ludicrous memory of going in 1878 to buy him a new hat, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing then upon his head having lost the semblance of a human article of dress."

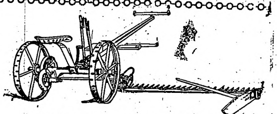
THE PRESENT.

We should be blessed if we lived in the present always and took advantage of every accident that befell us, like the grass which confesses the influence of the slightest dew that falls on it, and did not spend our time in atoning for neglect of past opportunities, which we call doing our duty.—Thoreau.

JACKSON BROS.

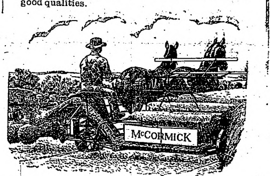
Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.
Telephone - - - - - - 38



THE CROPS ARE RIPE

or nearly so. Don't take chances on being laid up in the busy season by the use of inferior machinery. We handle the International line of binders and mowers; a line known for 30 years for it's good qualities.



For Sale By **HOLMES BROS.**

LET'S GO!
FUN
EDUCATION
EVERY SORT

Bushels of Fun and Volumes of Education Are Offered at the Great Minnesota State Fair and Exposition this year. Entertainment features costing thousands of dollars, and chosen from the best acts available here and abroad, will be seen for the price of admission. There will be a sensational balloon act where one man makes eight drops by parachute at one flight, polo played by autos and ponies, the greatest lady bareback rider in the World, the Powers' New York Hippodrome elephant act—and many others.

LET'S GO!
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION
Hamline, Sept. 7-12.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

Belgium Still Scene of Great World Conflict

GERMANY NOT TO MEET DEMANDS OF JAP'S ULTIMATUM

OFFICIAL RELATIONS ABOUT TO BE SEVERED—JAPANESE AMBASSADOR PREPARING TO QUIT BERLIN.

BOOM OF BIG GUNS HEARD FROM NAMUR TO DIEST

World's Greatest Battle in Progress, but No Actual News of the Fearful Struggle Is Allowed to Pass Censors—French Advance in Alsace-Lorraine.

London, Aug. 21.—An official dispatch from Berlin, via Rotterdam, states that Germany will not consent to evacuate Kiao-Chow or comply with the other demands of Japan. The officials in Berlin take the position that taking Kiao-Chow affects the issue of the war no more than taking Tegoland and that the ultimatum must be rejected.

Jap Ambassador Leaving.

A dispatch received at Copenhagen from Berlin says:

"The Japanese ambassador's departure from Berlin is approaching. The police are guarding the embassy. The Japanese club is empty. All Japanese students in German universities have left."

The Vossische Zeitung says, commenting on Japan's ultimatum to Germany: "One more declaration of war cannot frighten Germany and Japan's action is without importance."

Big Battle On.

Meanwhile the greatest battle in the world's history is raging with big guns booming from Namur to Diest, and even on the bloody field of Waterloo.

Obeying orders there of the grim war lord, 700,000 men of the great German army have hacked their way to, and probably are in, Louvain. This is the last gateway to Antwerp and Brussels. The Belgians are retreating to save the historic town, but the roads are blocked with German dead.

It is no use blinking the facts that although the kaiser's schemes were badly disarranged by the determined and unexpected resistance of the Belgians, his officers and men are moving forward to victory or to death.

A Sanguinary Threat.

For the order to advance was accompanied by the sanguinary threat "defeat means death in, or exit from Germany."

A dispatch from Brussels announces that "the Germans are advancing on us all along the line," which would seem to confirm a dispatch that Louvain has been taken. The capital of Belgium, if not captured, as rumored previously, soon will be occupied by the kaiser's legions.

A dispatch from Brussels says it is practically impossible to get news away from Brussels. However, it is certain the tremendous battle is in progress.

French Proceed in Alsace.

In another war zone, Alsace-Lorraine, the French army seems to be sweeping unresistedly onward and the scarcity of news from there last night indicates a general engagement may have begun there, too.

There is no doubt that Italy is straining at the leash and is ready to be in at the death, for here the belief is unshakable that even if the kaiser's magnificent troops should win the big battle now on in Belgium, in the end Germany will be beaten and bowed in the dust.

Killed Accidently.

The first list of British dead and wounded have just come trickling in. Three officers killed and two wounded as the result of accidents is the summary.

Coincidently with the publication of the list of victims came a stirring appeal from the board of trade to follow up the battles on land and sea by an industrial war as a result of which the trade mark "Made In Germany" or "Made In Austria," will never be seen again on goods in any English warehouse or ship.

This boycott is endorsed by the whole press, which calls upon the British merchants and manufacturers to organize a movement which will end forever Germany's supremacy in any branch of trade.

ENTHUSIASM ON PARIS BOULEVARDS

A Frenchman and a Servian carrying the flags of their respective countries along one of the boulevards of Paris after the declaration of war between France and Germany.

EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

Germany will not consent to evacuate the Far East, according to an official dispatch from Berlin. Japan's ultimatum will consequently be rejected.

* * *

The Japanese ambassador at Berlin is preparing to leave.

* * *

British and German cruisers exchange shots near Jamaica.

* * *

Big battle is raging from Namur to Diest.

* * *

The French army seems to be sweeping irresistably onward in Alsace-Lorraine.

* * *

Three officers killed and two wounded is the summary of the first list of British casualties.

* * *

Italian refugees who have just succeeded in reaching their native land claim German soldiers, after ill treating them for several days, fired upon them, killing one and wounding 30.

* * *

20,000 Americans to sail for home from London this week. The special relief committee turns its work over to London residents.

* * *

One thousand Italian volunteers from America, fully armed and now in Paris, are determined to fight the Germans with either of allies who will accept them.

* * *

Four German girls are arrested at Brussels as spies. Three spies, one a woman, apprehended at Louvain, have already been shot.

* * *

A Russian force was reported to have been defeated recently near Stallupohnen, in East Prussia, by the Germans, who captured a thousand prisoners and six machine guns.

* * *

English admiralty admits activity manifested in North sea and believed that Germans contemplate an attack on the British battle fleet with submarines and destroyers. Considered certain that British troops are now in action in Belgium.

* * *

French army in upper Alsace has occupied Saarburg, the Germans evacuating the garison town without a fight. Battle expected near Strassburg.

* * *

Government officials at Washington are determined that the United States shall steer clear of any entanglement in the troubles of war-ridden Europe.

* * *

Kaiser orders general forward movement of German forces.

* * *

The financial situation on Wall street is reported as gradually assuming normal conditions.

Germans take forts of Liege and invest Brussels.

* * *

The emergency shipping bill, providing for the registry of foreign built ships, by direction of the president, to sail under the American flag, while the several European nations are at war.

* * *

The waring European powers have politely declined Wilson's offer of mediation.

* * *

A naval battle between French and Austrian warships off Ilodun, Dalmatia, is said to have resulted in the sinking of two Austrian ironclads, while one was set on fire and another fled.

Official Russian war office statement says the Prussian frontier has been penetrated at six places and several hundred prisoners taken. Cavalry operating all along the Prussian-Austrian frontier line.

Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Germany withdraw her warships from the Orient and evacuate Kiau-Chau by August 23 or she will take action. War between these nations seems inevitable.

MUCH RELIEF WORK IS DONE

U. S. COMMITTEE IMPRESSES ENGLISH WITH ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

20,000 Americans Sail From London This Week—35,000 Came Home Last Week.

London, Aug. 21.—The American citizens' relief committee, organized during the financial and shipping panic the first few days of the war, has ended its existence after accomplishments which greatly impressed English observers.

Owing to the departure of Theodore Hetzler, Frederick I. Kent, William C. Breed and others of the leaders in the movement, for New York, the executive committee empowered Herbert C. Hoover, W. N. Duane and Joseph H. Day to prepare to turn over the work of the citizens' committee to the American residents' committee, which will continue relief measures in conjunction with the American embassy.

At Wednesday's meeting Mr. Day reported that 20,000 Americans would sail this week for home, as against 35,000 last week. On the vessels sailing this week are accommodations for 250 additional first class passengers which have not been sold. A majority of the inquiries for these reservations are coming from persons who had booked passage in the steerage when the rush began to get away from Europe.

The French steamship line has restored its service from Havre to New York. The steamer Espagne will sail on Aug. 22 and the Rochambeau on Aug. 29. These sailings will help relieve the situation on the continent.

The American residents committee handling relief funds is paying out thousands of pounds of sterling daily, chiefly as loans. Only a small percentage of this money is being extended as charity. The American embassy is being besieged by persons who were expecting money which had been deposited with the state department in Washington and which they believed would arrive on the United States cruiser Tennessee. Ambassador Page is trying to straighten out this tangle.

Two steamers sailed Wednesday and two will sail today, and eight on Saturday from English and Scottish ports for the United States and Canada.

American Italians Volunteer.

London, Aug. 21.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent says: "Captain Riciotti Garabaldi has arrived in Paris and his brother, General Giuseppi Garabaldi, is expected. They are in command of 1,000 Italian volunteers, fully armed, from America. If the French government does not accept their services they will try to join the British or Belgian forces."

Short War Is Predicted.

Paris, Aug. 20. A news dispatch from Tarbets quotes Count Witte, the Russian statesman, who is on his way from Biarritz to Russia, as declaring that the European war would not last more than two or three months.

To Operate Guns in Air.

Paris, Aug. 20.—George Breitmayer and Ruselel Dorcieres, two of the most celebrated swordsmen in France, have enlisted to work machine guns aboard air craft.

European Mail Service Good.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Mail for Europe is being dispatched several times a week now, the postoffice department announces. Mail for Germany and Austria-Hungary is sent by steamers landing at ports in Italy, Norway, Holland or Denmark.

Wheat Ships Set Sail.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—The British steamers Daybreak and Coleby and the French steamer Mississippi cleared for European points with cargoes totaling 663,000 bushels of wheat.

Germany May Checkmate Japs.

The Hague, Aug. 20.—The German emperor is planning to checkmate Japan. If possible, Japan's ultimatum will be made ineffective. Germany probably will voluntarily surrender to China, Germany's concessions on the Shan-Tung peninsula. In turning back to the Chinese republic Kiao-Chow and the German land and water leased territory, the kaiser is expected to emphasize that Germany has been an economic force in the orient that has made for improved conditions.

Ambush Two German Companies.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Brussels correspondent of the Havas agency telegraphs that a company of Belgian infantry ambushed two companies of German cyclists at Vessenach, northwest of Cumtich. According to this dispatch, the Germans broke and fled, leaving 50 dead. The Belgians suffered no casualties.

Train service has been suspended between Tirlemont and Landen, as German forces are reported to be in that region.

Condition at Namur.

London, Aug. 19.—A Namur dispatch to the Daily Telegraph describes conditions there as follows. "The grim stage setting for the war is the first thing that strikes the attention of the arriving traveler. Here soldiers patrol the streets, which are zig-zagged by numerous barricades and piled with sand bags. At the station we were stopped by the military and put through a rigid examination. The barricades along the principal thoroughfares have been made.

Swedish Parties United.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 20.—Patriotic fervor is sweeping the country uniting all parties into a single party, which is demanding neutrality in the present crisis and favoring the extension of obligatory military service to two years and increasing armaments in accordance with the plans of the most extreme militarists in the riksdag. Mobilization is proceeding perfectly. The people are calm and confident. The Swedes are determined to defend their neutrality and independence at any sacrifice.

BRITISH TROOPS HEAR STIRRING WORDS OF KING

FRANCE ABOUT TO BE INVADED, DECLARES MESSAGE FROM ENGLISH RULER TO HIS REGIMENTS ABROAD.

PARIS WILD WITH JOY OVER FRENCH ADVANCES

Reported Victories Over Germans in Alsace-Lorraine Causes Great Wave of Patriotism to Overspread Republic—British Force Estimated 120,000.

London, Aug. 20.—A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary forces just landed in France read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders was as follows:

Message of King.

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire.

"Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."

At Different Bases.

The troops had been assembled at different bases, one of the largest contingents embarking at Dublin, Ireland. Many other regiments sailed from Liverpool, while still others took ship at Eastbourne, Southampton and other ports along the coast of the English channel.

Although the war office withholds the details, it was learned that the expedition comprises seventy-two infantry battalions of about 1,020 men each, eighteen cavalry regiments of about 670 men each, twenty-four batteries of horse artillery with 144 guns, fifty-four batteries of field artillery with 624 guns and six howitzer batteries with twenty-four guns.

Estimated at 120,000.

New York.—Details of the assembling, embarkation and size of the British military forces at Plymouth for the scene of hostilities in Belgium and France were related by passengers who arrived on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam. The Nieuw Amsterdam took on about 100 passengers at Plymouth.

While in Plymouth the Americans estimated that from Aug. 5, when the concentration of forces began until Aug. 9, when the Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from the port, fully 120,000 men had been assembled.

Paris Is Overjoyed.

Paris.—Paris is wild with joy over the continued victories at Alsace. Day by day the war office is feeding to the populace stories of French valor and German disaster, the taking of towns and mountain passes, and the prospect of reclaiming the whole of the territory taken by Germany 44 years ago.

General Joffre, the commander-in-chief, reported to the war office that the French troops were in close pursuit of the Germans, who were retreating in Alsace.

French Holdings Given.

The war office immediately made public this report with comment of its own. It adds that the French now hold all the territory for 32 miles beyond the German border in Lorraine.

The intimation is plain that the French mean to attack Strassburg, the mighty German fortress two miles west of the Rhine on the Ill river. This is one of the most highly fortified places in Germany, and is the Port Arthur of Germany.

Americans to Stay in Berlin.

London, Aug. 20.—Most of the Americans resident in Berlin will remain there, according to Mrs. Lucille Salliburton of Charlotte, N. C., who left on the American ambassador's special train and arrived in London. The Americans, according to Mrs. Salliburton, feel secure in Berlin and do not fear a famine. Prices were slightly raised there, she said, but the banks cashed American travelers' checks without discount. English-speaking people were advised by the authorities not to use that language on the streets lest they be attacked by ignorant citizens.

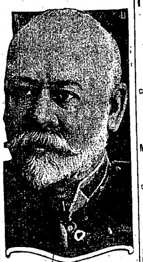
Russian Refugees Famished.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 20.—Fully 15,000 Russian refugees from Germany, most of them exhausted, famished and sick, have gone through Stockholm since the beginning of the war. From 1,500 to 2,000 have arrived daily. Hotels, barracks and schools have been used for their housing and are filled to capacity every night. These unfortunates are a heterogeneous gathering from all classes. There are wealthy women in furs and diamonds, and poor women in rags, with half naked children in their arms.

Value of Secrecy Known.

London, Aug. 18.—While Japan has borrowed most of her military science from Europe, she taught the west, in return, the enormous value of secrecy in warfare. All the powers engaged in the European death grapple have learned that lesson. Reports from Belgium say that the German prisoners have no regimental insignia on their uniforms, and have been instructed to refuse information as to what regiments they are attached. A shroud of mystery overspreads the actions of all.

GENERAL SUKOMLINOFF



Russian minister of war, one of the most influential men in the councils of the czar.

CARDINALS TO SELECT POPE

CONSIDERED CERTAIN ITALIAN WILL SUCCEED PIUS X.

Sacred College's Conclave to Elect May Be Delayed by European War—Sixty-five Will Make Choice.

New York, Aug. 21.—The sacred college, which will choose a successor to Pope Pius, consists of 65 cardinals, of whom 33 are Italians and 32 of other nations. Normally the college consists of 70 cardinals, but there were five vacancies at the time Pope Pius died.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, is the senior member of the sacred college in point of service. He was made a cardinal June 7, 1886. Ordinarily the sacred college meets within two weeks after the death of a pope to choose his successor, but it is not believed that this custom can be carried out just now because of the European war.

As it is conceded that an Italian will be selected, all speculation concerning the choice is limited to the consideration of the 33 which form the majority of the college.

One of the most popular of the Italian prelates—in this country at least—is Cardinal Falconio, former apostolic delegate to this country. Although his elevation is of comparatively recent origin, it is believed he has an excellent chance of succeeding Pope Pius. The European war makes the selection of cardinal Falconio the more desirable, it was urged by some prominent Catholics yesterday, because of his friendships in this country.

During the reign of Pope Pius there were 44 deaths in the sacred college, so that as it is now constituted it has almost been remade by Pope Pius. And last May he appointed 13 new cardinals, of which only five were Italians. At that time the Italians had a majority of two. Cardinal Lucari died about a month ago, thus reducing the Italian majority to one.

Excepting the pontifical coronation, the selection of a new pope by the college of cardinals, is perhaps the most impressive ecclesiastical ceremony of the Roman Catholic church. For days and sometimes for weeks at a time the cardinals are walled in without communication with the outside world. Mediaeval in some respects, the century old customs attendant upon the election coincide with and probably have inspired modern parliamentary procedure.

Immediately following the nomination of the new pope the other cardinals lower the canopies above their respective seats. the pope retires to assume the pontifical robes of white. His holiness then returns to occupy the empty throne in front of the altar. As soon as he has seated himself his former colleagues, led by the president of the conclave come in turn before the throne and swear their fealty and allegiance to the new pope. A few moments later the news is proclaimed to the world. The coronation usually takes place a few days after the election.

U. S. Offer Is Declined.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Polite declinations of President Wilson's offer of mediation between the warring powers of Europe have reached the state department, it was stated. All the powers approached, with the exception of Russia, have informed the president that, much to their regret, they cannot accept arbitration by the United States at this time.

Alfonso Meets Envoys.

Madrid, via Paris, Aug. 20.—King Alfonso, accompanied by Premier Dato, has returned from San Sebastian and will have important conferences with the French and English ambassadors in regard to Spain's attitude toward the European conflict.

Girls Held; May Be Shot.

Brussels, Aug. 20.—Four German girls were arrested here on the charge of spying. Three spies, one a woman, apprehended at Louvain, have been shot.

Fire On Italians.

London, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Rome to the Star says refugees from Madgeburg, Germany, report that German soldiers fired on 3,000 Italians confined in the barracks there, killing seven and wounding sixteen, because some of them shouted, "Hurrah for Italy!"

U. S. Destroyer Launched.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Nicholson, was launched from the Cramp shipyard in this city.

POPE PIUS DIES; WORRY OVER WAR HASTENS DEMISE

CONDITION OF AGED PONTIFF HAD BEEN MINIMIZED BY PHYSICIANS AT BEDSIDE UP TO THE VERY END.

MILLIONS MOURN LOSS OF HEAD OF CHURCH

Career of the Distinguished Leader Whose Influence Has Extended Throughout the World—Has Reigned Eleven Years As Head of the Church.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius is dead. For several days the pope's condition has been serious, although the doctors have endeavored to minimize his condition. He was ill from a bronchial attack and was in a greatly weakened condition, due to his great grief over the European war.

Concerned Over War.

For days before the war broke out Pope Pius was gravely concerned and notified all of the heads of the church throughout Europe to work for peace. Up until hostilities actually commenced he did not believe that war could come between civilized nations at this late day. When he heard that Germany had declared war on Russia and realized that the conflict had actually begun he was overcome. He swooned and was unconscious for several minutes. His physicians were called in and had to use powerful restoratives. There was a slight recovery and the pope was able to be about the vatican. He spent most of his time in praying that peace would come speedily.

Pius X. Was Born June 2, 1835.

Pope Pius X. was a native of the little village of Riese, in the Venitian province of Trevisco, which, in 1303, gave to the church a pontiff in Niccola Boccasini, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Benedict XI.

Born June 2, 1835, to a poor and humble family of the name of Sarto, Pius X. was christened Guiseppe (Joseph) and known throughout life by the dialect equivalent of Guiseppe, "Beppo."

On September 18, 1858, the young seminarist received his priest's orders in the Cathedral of Castel-France.

Became Parish Priest in 1867.

He was promoted as parish priest of Salzano in 1867, only a year after the cession of Venezia (Venice) to Italy, so that the future pope lived, for the first thirty-two years of his life, under Austrian regime in his native province.

The able discharge of his office recommended the pastor of Salzano to to the notice of Monsignor Zinelli, at that time the bishop of the diocese, who nominated him to a canonry in the Cathedral of Treviso. This promotion was supplemented by bestowal of the deanery on Father Sarto and his appointment as Episcopal chancellor. To him also was confided the delicate and important charge of spiritual director of the Seminary of Treviso, in which college he was likewise given a professor's chair and an examinership.

It was no light inheritance to succeed such a pontiff as Leo XIII., for in many ways Leo symbolized the old order, incarnating, as he did, the aristocratic ideal of the scholar and the diplomat.

Elected as Compromise Candidate.

When balloting began to choose a successor to Pope Leo XIII., the name of Guiseppe Sarto was hardly considered at first. As balloting continued, however, the roll of votes in his favor increased. He was then regarded as a compromise candidate, and, finally, on the sixtieth ballot he was elected August 4, 1903, and five days later he was crowned in St. Peter's cathedral, Rome, with all the magnificence and brilliance of ceremonies that distinguishes the coronation of each successor to the apostolic throne.

From the post of spiritual head of gondoliers and peasants, a work that he loved, to the throne in the Vatican was the career of Guiseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X.

Loved the Simple Life.

And he never had been ambitious to be the head of the Catholic church and the successor of St. Peter. He loved the simple life among his friends, his relatives, and his proteges in the parish he first held. The grandeur, the pomp, the great power of the Vatican did not appeal to him.

There was a great difference of opinion as to the qualifications of Pope Pius X. for his office. His election, a compromise, was particularly pleasing to Austria, Germany and France, and in these countries, with the exception of France in recent years, he was highly commended for wisdom and strength.

While at first he was referred to an apostle, executive and reformer, in the later years of his reign there were many reports of dissatisfaction among cardinals and factions in the church because of a lack of strength of commanding power and iron will.

Pope Pius' policy was the simplest. His election resulted because a majority of the cardinals had wearied of diplomacy and its barren results, and longed for a pontiff who would build up the units of organization—that is, the dioceses they ruled by bishops. In France, Italy and Spain those units were either paralyzed or directed by the hostile or indifferent states.

There was a show of life, but not such teeming and varied life as is seen in the dioceses of America, Canada and Ireland. It was known that Pius would desert diplomacy and try to make all dioceses as they are in English-speaking countries.

That diplomacy found no place in Pius' mind was evidenced by many of his acts. His action toward the French government was perfect indifference. Therefore, France had all the trouble and the pope was out of it.

Brought Church and State Together.

As to Italy, he increased the cordial understanding between church and state, which was not thought wise by Italian churchmen. However, his action resulted in an uplifting of the church in Italy.

One great reform Pope Pius accomplished, and it promises to be ever remembered in history. He proved that diplomacy in church matters is a thing of little importance compared with the direct teaching and preaching of the gospel to the poor.

Opposed to Woman's Suffrage.

Compared with the policies of his predecessors of recent times, the leaning of Pope Pius X. have been held to be ultra-orthodox in purely ecclesiastical principles and ultra-conservative in temporal relations.

An instance of his well-known uncompromising attitude against advanced tendencies was afforded in his opposition to woman suffrage as voiced by the pope upon the occasion of his reception of a delegation of Italian Catholic ladies.

His now famous Apostolic constitution was considered as embodying the most sweeping reform ever attempted by a Roman pontiff since the celebrated council of Trent. In the years from 1545 to 1563, in that it dismissed the entire congregation of the council, a committee of cardinals charged with the interpretation of the council Trent and placed all affairs in the hands of separate tribunals and courts of appeal

By virtue of one of his documents, known as the "Sapienti Consilio," the congre composing the Roman Curia of the Catholic church have been completely reformed and the American hierarchy has been accorded a recognized voice in the government of the church. In fact, all Catholics outside Italy have been granted a new political standing by the order here under 200 bishops, 25,000 priests and 30,000,000 Catholic laymen in the English speaking countries will have their affairs examined and passed upon according to the general law of the church and by ten different congregations, instead of one, as heretofore.

Another reform was that effected by the papal bull requiring the return of sacred music in use by the Roman Catholic churches throughout the world to its austere and suave purity.

Pope Pius was in every respect a man of peace, and the clerical troubles in Spain and Portugal during the latter years of his life greatly affected his health. When Spain and Portugal, following the lead of France broke away from the church, he refused to take any decisive action against them.

This campaign of peace has earned for Pope Pius X. the love of the church's devotees the world over and will make his memory one that posterity will honor as that of the great prelate in the history of Catholicism.

Austrian Army Inactive.

London, Aug. 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "The inactivity of the Austrian army is widely commented on by the Russian newspapers. Their army must be fully mobilized, but all reports agree that actual warlike actions by the Austrians have been confined to minor raids across the frontier. The newspapers remark that Austria's delay greatly favors Russia because each day gained renders the possibility of Austrian success more reomte."

Thinks Germany Should Submit.

Washington, Aug. 19.—To prevent terrible slaughter of Germans in Kiao-Chow, Charge Haniel von Haimhausen of the German embassy said he believed the best thing Germany could do would be to cede the province back to China. Charge von Haimhausen was greatly concerned after a conference with Secretary Bryan over the Japanese ultimatum, although he said he had no advices from Berlin. He said Germany had only 3,000 soldiers at Kiao-Chow and could not resist attack.

Crown Prince Hurt.

London, Aug. 19.—Reports from The Hague, printed in the London newspapers, say it is persistently rumored there that Crown Prince Frederick William has been wounded in the fighting in Belgium and has been taken to Aix-la-Chappelle, where the kaiser will join him. These reports are at variance with the news received from Berlin by way of Rome, which said that the crown prince had been summoned from the front and had joined the kaiser and the general staff at Mainz.

English-German Clash.

London, Aug. 19.—News from the British Gold Coast of Africa says the British forces of that colony, whose capital is Accra, have had brushes with the German troops in Togoland, and that they have taken some German prisoners and captured two trains.

Russians Wreck Aircraft.

Paris, Aug. 19.—A German aeroplane has been destroyed in Russia, near Samno and four German aviation officers have been killed, according to an official announcement.

I Want Some

US CARTRIDGES

Test after test after test of ammunition has proved the value of the U. S. non-mercuric primer. No mercury in the primer means no harmful, corrosive fouling of the barrel, no destroying action on the brass cartridge case, no varying time of ignition. The U. S. primer is a strictly chemical compound that acts with perfect uniformity.

Where fulminate of mercury is used, ground glass is also used. Ground glass is difficult to mix with mercury and its effect is not only to wear down the rifling, but also to cool the primer flame by absorbing about 16% of the heat.

World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

Send a postal for Free Historical Booklet, "American Marksmanship"

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Makers of THE BLACK SHELLS
Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

Properly Resented Insinuation.

It was his first pair of long trousers, and he felt very pleased with himself as he swaggered boldly into the local shoe emporium.

"I want a brand-new pair of shoes," he announced as a smart young man came to attend to him.

"A pair of kids, I suppose?" asked the ever-obliging salesman, referring to the quality of the leather.

The youngster turned his nose up coldly, swelled his chest to its full proportions, and, fixing a stony stare on the young shopman, replied, indignantly:—

"A pair of kids, indeed! A pair of small men's, thank you!"

Ill-Mannered Genius.

Francesco Berger, the composer and piano teacher, in his "Reminiscences, Impressions, and Anecdotes," speaks of Hans von Bulow as "a very eccentric man." Invited to dine with the directors of the Philharmonic, Von Bulow answered: "What have I done that, besides playing at your concert, I should also be expected to dine with your directors?"

Backache Is a Warning

Nature always gives fair warning whenever anything is going wrong inside the body. When warned of kidney weakness by an aching back or disordered urination, give the kidneys prompt help and avoid more serious troubles.

Kidney trouble is a dangerous thing, because the kidneys are the blood filters, and weak kidneys soon upset the healthiest system, causing rheumatic attacks, gravel, dropsy and Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills is a most reliable kidney remedy. Doan's are used successfully all over the civilized world and publicly recommended by thousands of grateful people.

A Minnesota Case.

Mrs. Mary J. Miller, Elm St., Norwood, Minn., says: "For eleven days I was laid up in bed with pains in my back. My sides swelled and the doctor said an operation on my kidney was necessary. I kept getting worse and could hardly stand the agony. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. Doan's Kidney Pills saved me from a serious operation which might have resulted fatally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only.
Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

QUICK THINKING SAVED DAY

Too Small Boy Was Allotted Necessity for Preserving Family Reputation, and He Did It.

At a banquet of the ministers of New York, Doctor Johnston of the Morrisania church, told this story:

"One of the members of my church has instilled into his family the belief that the collection is a vitally important part of the service.

"Consequently his little boy Thomas never comes to church without his contribution.

"One Sunday, as the elders began to take up the collection at the morning service, Thomas looked along the pew to see if the various members of the family were provided with a contribution.

"Noticing a guest of his sister's empty-handed, he whispered:

"'Where is your money?'

"'I have none,' was the reply.

"Time was short and the necessity great. In a flash the little fellow met the emergency by saying:

"'Here take mine. That'll pay for you, and I'll get under the seat.'

"And, flinging his own coin into her lap, he disappeared under the pew, where he remained until the elder had gone by—and the reputation of the family was saved."—Popular Magazine.

HUMOR WORSE THAN WASTED

Probably in the Future Madge Lessing Will Be Wary of Joking With German Newspaper Men.

Miss Madge Lessing, who is now appearing in The Blue Mouse, has been playing in Berlin for some time, remarks Pearson's Weekly.

She was telling us the other day that soon after she went to Germany she was interviewed by the representative of a Berlin newspaper.

The interview complimented her on being able to speak her lines in the piece without a trace of a foreign accent.

"Oh," replied Miss Lessing frivolously, "I play in five languages—German, French, American, English and Irish."

Poor Miss Lessing expected at least a smile at her little joke, but the interviewer wrote it down quite seriously, and in due course the statement appeared in print.

Almost immediately another newspaper chided her, solemnly informing her that American, English and Irish were practically one and the same language. "Miss Lessing," it pointed out, "should know better than to make a mistake like this!"

ERUPTION OVER CHILD'S BODY

Route No. 3, Box 67, Little Falls, Minn.—"Our little boy was taken sick with a fever and after the fever he broke out with a sore eruption all over his body. We could get nothing to help him. The sores were large and red and bleeding. They started with blisters as if he were burned and when they broke they would bleed and they itched so that he could not sleep for some time. We had him all tied up with bandages and then we had to soak them off every day.

"We bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which soon gave him relief. Now he is as well as can be for in three weeks he was all healed by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) George Wolters, Jan. 29, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Excellent Thing in Woman.

While the opinion so general abroad as to the horrible shrillness and general unpleasantness of the voices of American women is, without a doubt, foolishly exaggerated, there can be no question but that the really beautiful voice in this country is a rarity. Of not one woman in 50 can it be truthfully said "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman." Women of refinement polish their finger nails, visit their hairdressers regularly, pay scrupulous attention to all the details of their toilet—and utterly neglect what should be their greatest charm—their speaking tones. The low, sweet voice throws all shrill, high-pitched demonstrations into the background, and makes them infantile and ridiculous. Listen, just for an enlightening experiment, to a nervous, overwrought woman arguing in a shrieking tone with another who is calm, self-possessed and low-voiced. And then, if you are a typical American shrieker, go to your home and make a vow to think twice before you speak once.

All-Embracing.

"I was listening to the outpourings of a Socialist orator in Chicago on one occasion," says "Jim" Mann, the Illinois representative, "and I derived therefrom some amusement, if not instruction."

"'When,' yelled the orator, 'these principles are triumphant, we shall have comfort and happiness from Canada to Mexico, from Atlantic to the Pacific, from Alpha to Omaha!'"

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Almost every man has his price; but the denominations of the currency differ.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WILSON APPROVES SHIPPING PROJECT

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS MAPPED OUT FOR U. S. TO BUILD UP SEA TRADE.

TO SEND GRAIN TO EUROPE

Contemplated to Expend About $25,000,000 for Purchase of Vessels — Will Insure Same.

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Wilson has approved a plan to have the government buy a number of ships to use in taking American foodstuffs abroad.

It was tentatively agreed at a White House conference that an appropriation of $25,000,000 would be asked of congress for the purchase of the ships.

Following the White House conference, Chairman Alexander, of the house merchant marine committee, introduced the administration bill to provide war risk insurance for American shippers and vessels during the European war.

Senator Gore introduced a bill for government licensing of grain warehouses. A bill for licensing cotton warehouses is pending. Both are designed to facilitate loans on farm products, particularly during the European war.

Government Insurance.

Government insurance of American ships and cargoes against the risks of war would be provided for in a bill submitted to congress after it had been approved by the president. The bill, another of the emergency measures designed to aid in moving exports, was introduced in the senate by Senator Clarke of Arkansas and in the house by Representative Alexander. It would create a temporary bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department, and would appropriate $5,000,000 for the payment of losses and $100,000 for the operation of the bureau.

The plans agreed on for the purchase by the government of ships include the creation of a shipping board to be composed of the president, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and the postmaster general, to have charge of securing the needed ships and fitting them out.

For Foreign Trade Principally.

It is proposed to use the ships principally in the foreign trade, and it is the hope of the administration that through this medium great impetus will be given the trade between South and Central America.

The present plan is to secure the necessary money to carry out the project by the sale of Panama canal bonds. It is expected by administration leaders that the venture will prove profitable, although the question of gain played no part in the discussion. It was decided that it might take some time for sufficient ships to take advantage of the recently signed amendment to the Panama canal act, allowing foreign built ships to register under the American flag and the necessity for moving the crops of the United States is so pressing that extraordinary steps were decided upon.

It is planned to organize a company similar to the Panama railway company, controlled by the government for the actual operation of the ships after they have been purchased.

WILSON WARNS AMERICANS

Washington, Aug. 19.—Addressing the American people, President Woodrow Wilson issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partizanship, out of passionately taking sides."

Prior to the issuance of the statement, officials close to the president made it clear that Mr. Wilson was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the far east. While the German-Japan question was not referred to in the statement, it became known that the president regarded with disfavor efforts he believed were being made to embroil the United States in the controversy in the far east or in Europe.

Czar to Take Field.

London, Aug. 19.—The czar is to take the field with his army and remain with the troops throughout the campaign, a news dispatch from St. Petersburg declares.

Exporters See Daylight Again.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—Wheat was up more than eight cents a bushel, due to the fact that exporters are beginning to see daylight again.

Relief Boats Chartered.

Paris, Aug. 17.—American Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, on behalf of the United States government contracted with the French Compagne Generale Trans-Atlantique for the steamship Espagne to sail on Aug. 19 from Havre for the United States with 950 Americans aboard. Four hundred of these passengers were placed by the American relief committee. Mr. Herrick also arranged for the liner Rochambeau to leave Havre on Aug. 28 with 1,200 Americans.

Increase in Living Cost.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—A special session of the federal grand jury was called by John W. Preston, United States attorney for the northern district of California, to inquire into the rise in the cost of foodstuffs. Representatives of the American Beet Sugar company, the Western Sugar Refining company, the California Hawaiian Sugar Refining company and a number of the largest jobbing houses which deal in foodstuffs have been subpoenaed.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

CHIPPEWAS HOLD COUNCIL

Business Carried on in the Indian and English Languages—Progressives Lead Way.

Bemidji.—With between 80 and 100 delegates present, representing the Chippewas of Minnesota, the second annual council is proving to be of much interest and importance. The sessions have proceeded in an orderly manner under parliamentary procedure, with evidences that the younger and progressive members are in the saddle. Business is carried on both in the Chippewa and English languages, all matters being interpreted before the delegates.

A special session of the council was held at the city hall and the delegates were formally welcomed by Mayor McCuaig and City Attorney Russell. The visitors were taken for a ride in automobiles around Lake Bemidji. The council will close after a legislative committee has been named and officers elected. It is probable the next meeting will be held at Cass Lake.

Resolutions were passed requesting that the ceded lands be offered for sale at a minimum of $10 an acre; that immediate payment of the per capita interest of the 1889 act be made; that an immediate and thorough accounting of the tribal funds be made; that the right to bring suit in the United States courts be granted; that congress provide for an immediate distribution of all funds, and make an investigation as to how tribal funds are being expended, especially on the White Earth reservation.

LEFT LIEGE BEFORE WAR

Minnesotan Was in Besieged City Just Before Attack by the Germans.

Crookston.—Otto I. Bergh, agronomist of the Northwestern experiment station, was one of the European tourists this summer who returned before war actually broke out. Mr. Bergh, who has been assigned the experiment station at Grand Rapids, as agronomist, combined his honeymoon trip with business and visited more than two score experimental stations in the European countries.

He visited Liege, Belgium, and surrounding country just before the fighting there. At the time he passed through the valley the harvest was on, and Mr. Bergh says that the fields were alive with men and women gathering the crops, which a few days later were trampled by the soldiery of Germany. At that time Mr. Bergh says he had heard of no serious thought of war.

Mr. Bergh made the trip in order to study the work being done by the experiment stations in the more progressive European countries.

OLMSTEAD GROWING TOBACCO

Heavy Yield Is Expected From Fields Around Rock Dell and Salem.

Tobacco raising in Olmsted county has made rapid gains the past year. Many farmers are becoming enthusiastic over the weed as a profitable crop for this part of the state. The early ventures in raising tobacco proved it would thrive in this section. A few acres of the plant nets hundreds of dollars.

Hundreds of acres in the vicinity of Rock Dell and Salem, this county, are under cultivation and the growers are looking for a heavy yield. Sheds have been erected by growers for drying and curing purposes. The tobacco is planted about the middle of June and harvested about the last of August. It is ready for the market in December or January.

Plans are being discussed for the erection of a large storehouse, and if this is done it is expected many more farmers will grow the crop. The warehouse, in all probability, will be erected in Rochester.

Business Conditions Normal.

Mankato.—Local business conditions are normal, tending to conservative. Little threshing is done and it is too early for farmers to market crops. Spring wheat runs 8 to 12 bushels; winter wheat, 25; rye, 35; barley, 30; oats, 35, and corn, 45 bushels to the acre. Farmers here will market early, owing to good prices. Recent rains have helped late potatoes and corn.

Investigating Asylum Charges.

Hastings.—Members of the state board of visitors investigated conditions in the state asylum here, following a conference with George Authier, secretary to Governor Eberhart. Uncleanliness and presence of vermin is charged. The board members began their investigation by interrogating employes in the asylum. They decline to say what the scope of their investigation will be and what has been learned. The results of the probe will be made known later.

Three Drown in Cass Lake.

Cass Lake.—Arthur Isted and his wife and Roy Hallum were drowned in Cass lake about 6 p. m. Sunday. Hallum was bathing and got beyond his depth. Isted went to the rescue and reached the boy, but was seized with cramps and called for help. Mrs. Isted procured a plank and made an effort to reach the drowning persons, but also was drowned. Isted and wife moved here last spring from Minneapolis and Hallum was visiting them.

TORNADO KILLS 1, INJURES 2

Hancock Farmer Dead and Herman Woman Dying as Result of Storm in West Minnesota.

Morris.—One man was killed, another was injured, numerous buildings were blown down and heavy damage was done to crops by a storm of wind and hail Sunday night. Donnelly suffered from severe wind and dust, while Morris and Hancock barely escaped the twister, which followed a course the shape of a letter "S" around the two towns.

The storm started in the vicinity of Herman, Minnesota's model town. It cut a swath about a mile and a half wide, sweeping everything in its path. Stacks of grain ready for threshing were blown down and strewn about the fields, while shocked grain was leveled for miles. One church about seven miles from Morris was lifted from its foundation and tipped over.

M. P. Durkee, a farmer, was killed about six miles south of Hancock. He was driving on a hayrack when the tornadic storm overtook him. He was blown from the wagon and carried some distance. His body was found in a slough. Both legs were broken and the head was crushed.

At the farm of E. Borkhofer, six miles north of Morris, the storm played a prank. Four children were at home alone when the storm struck and they narrowly escaped death. A large barn was demolished and several other large buildings were toppled over. A valuable horse was killed when the barn was destroyed, but the house was untouched.

When the parents returned home the children were nowhere to be found and it was feared they had perished. A search was made, but they could not be found until Mrs. Borkhofer went to the cellar, where she found the four asleep on the floor.

Lightning and heavy rain accompanied the storm and later a sudden change of temperature brought hail. Reports were brought in that chunks of ice from three to six inches in diameter were picked up.

Woman Likely Will Die.

Herman.—Mrs. William Handschaw, whose home is six miles south of town, is said to be dying from injuries sustained in a storm of wind and hail which swept this section late Monday.

"VETS" TO INSPECT PAINTING

Memorial to Eighth Minnesota Will Be Seen at Annual Reunion Sept. 9—Depicts Sioux Defeat.

St. Paul.—Survivors of the Eighth Minnesota volunteers will meet in annual reunion, Sept. 9, in the representatives' chamber, state capitol. The matter of particular importance at this gathering will be the inspection of the large painting depicting the crushing defeat of the Sioux at Killdeer mountain, North Dakota, by troops under General Alfred Sully. This picture is the work of Carl L. Boeckman, Minneapolis artist, who has been at work on it for several months.

Mr. Boeckman recently visited Killdeer mountain in company with William H. Houlton, Elk River, historian of the regiment and chairman of the commission appointed to obtain a memorial for the Eighth Minnesota and others present at the battle, which is believed by many to have been the greatest of all engagements between Indians and whites. General Sully had 2,200 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the Sioux, who had fled from the scenes of the massacre in Minnesota, numbered between 5,000 and 6,000. The savages were routed and dispersed through the Bad Lands, their villages and supplies were destroyed and many of their horses were taken.

The painting, for which the state has appropriated $3,500, is the only regimental memorial with the scene laid in the northwest, and on that account will be in marked contrast to the subjects of the six other battle paintings in the state capitol.

Since his return from Killdeer mountain, Mr. Boeckman has worked night and day on the large canvas, and expects to have it completed, or nearly so, by the time the old Eighth has its reunion.

TONS OF STEEL CRUSH MEN

One Minneapolis Man Dead and Another Dying—Horses Are Killed.

Minneapolis.—Gilbert Mahawold is dead, George Kanoris is believed to be fatally injured as a result of the falling of a ten ton load of steel girders from the nineteenth story of the First National-Soo line building, which is under course of construction. The boom which was hoisting the great load gave way, causing the accident.

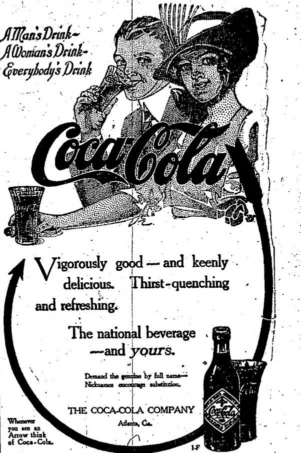
A car on the Fourth avenue line was stopped just in time to save the lives of some fifty passengers, who were panic stricken when they heard the awful crash. The impact of the iron on the paved street was so terrific as to knock the motorman insensible for a time.

Back After 52 Years.

Minneapolis.—After an absence of fifty-two years, Samuel McAuliff, now of Rochester, N. Y., visited Minneapolis, probably holder of the record for the man who has stayed the longest away. With the love of the old soldier and fighter to revisit an old battlefield, Mr. McAuliff, a quiet-spoken and white-haired man of 74, has made the journey west to look once more over the little city of New Ulm, where on Aug. 18, 1862, he was one of the men who defended the little log-cabined settlement.

Insurance Men at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Delegates to the nineteenth convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents met at the Radisson Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. More than 400 delegates from all parts of the country attended. Mayor Wallace G. Nye opened the opening meeting Monday, preliminary to the address of C. F. Hildreth, president of the association. Reports of the national committees were read at the opening. A program of entertainments was carried out Wednesday.


A Man's Drink—
A Woman's Drink—
Everybody's Drink
Coca-Cola

Vigorously good — and keenly delicious. Thirst-quenching and refreshing.

The national beverage —and yours.

Demand the genuine by full name— Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

WINCHESTER
"Repeater" Smokeless Shells.

If you want a good low-priced Smokeless powder "load," Winchester Factory Loaded "Repeater" Shells will surely suit you. They are loaded with the standard brands of powder and shot, good wadding and with that same care and precision which have made the Winchester "Leader" the most popular and satisfactory high-grade shell upon the market. Some shooters insist that Winchester "Repeaters" are better than other makers' highest grade shells. A trial will tell the tale. Don't forget the name: Winchester "Repeater,"
THE YELLOW SHELL WITH THE CORRUGATED HEAD.

NAMES CAUSE OF CONFUSION

Incident That Was Embarrassing Alike to Newspaper Man and Lady He Was Sent to Interview.

Names can produce sometimes a great deal of confusion. As when Florence D. White, now one of the head men of the New York World, went to a hotel in St. Louis when he was a reporter on the Post Dispatch to see a woman on business.

His card read, "Florence D. White," and the woman naturally inferred that Florence was of her own sex. Therefore she asked the visitor to come up. And as she was not dressed to receive one of the other sex, the climax was embarrassing.

A visitor from Columbus was telling a story of Ireland, the clever cartoonist of the Columbus Dispatch. Ireland's work is known to every man, woman and child in Columbus, and to a great many outside that city.

Last spring Ireland went on a vacation trip to the South. A few days later a teacher of geography in one of the schools of Columbus said to her class: "Can any little girl tell me where Ireland is?"

A little hand went up and a little voice replied: "He's down in Florida."

The Way It Impressed Him.

"Has this town ever experienced a reform wave?" asked the ministerial looking person.

"Oh, yes," answered the frank individual. "For about four years life in this town wasn't worth living."

DISAPPEARED

Coffee Ails Vanish Before Postum.

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia, and many other obscure troubles vanish when coffee is dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

A Phila. man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in my mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed in spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because since I quit it and have drank Postum I feel better than I have for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs. and the symptoms have disappeared—vanished before Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Perpetual Lettuce Plants.

To have fresh lettuce all summer from one planting, instead of pulling it up, as most people do, take a sharp knife and cut all the leaves as you need them, just leaving the stalk. In a short while it will again be covered with leaves.

For interior finishing of your house use
Rock Board
An improved wall board, in the place of lath and plaster.
If your dealer does not have it write to us and we will give you an estimate to cover your home call on or write you.
Rockford Paper Box Board Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

VICTOR BARBER COLLEGE
Last class at reduced rates before winter season. Write at once for this proposition and our new catalogue. It's free. Tools furnished. Positions waiting. 124 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

AT LAST THE BEST SELLER FOR AGENTS has been found. The most marvelous invention of the age. Brand new positive proposition. Particulars Free. BOX 325, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MINNESOTA DIRECTORY

Look! Land! Central Wisconsin. SOIL producing improved. Write right now. Hauser, Box 862, Minneapolis

FOR SALE [illegible] Minn. and Wis. farms [illegible] WILKINSON LAND CO. WHITE BEAR, MINN.

KODAK FINISHING AND SUPPLIES Developing any size roll, 6 exposures, 10c; [illegible]

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO Rogers & Rogers [illegible] for stock cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BARGAINS USED PIANOS
Schaffer $145—King $110
Others $40, $60, $70, $90, up
Write or call BERKLAND PIANO CO.
Kimball Pianos Est. 1857
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Save Your Hogs From Cholera by using National Anti-Hog Cholera Serum produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 66.
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YOUNG ARTIST EARNS $200.00 IN FOUR DAYS
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Federal Schools/Commercial Designing
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HUDSON & THURBER CO.
MODOC DRY CELLS
HERMIL HARD OIL
STANDARD LITTER CARRIERS
CARTON THRESHER BELTS
Only Complete Stock of Implement Supplies
MINNEAPOLIS and OMAHA

New Fall Clothes.

Our new fall line of the famous Adler Clothing has arrived. We have some very fine samples of up-to-the-minute suits and overcoats.

Our lines of cold weather underwear etc. are also on display.

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

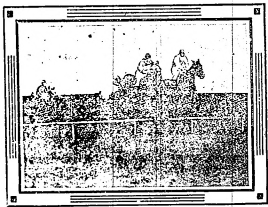
OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More roomor a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

FIGHTING NECK TO NECK AT LAST BARRIER.



A steeple chase, in which horses will hurdle barriers placed all around the big race track, will be a feature at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept 7 to 12. Some of the greatest jumpers in America will compete in this chase. When horses stumble, riders often take dangerous tumbles.

BIG ROLLER COASTER BUILT

Thrilling Dips and Dives at Great Minnesota State Fair.

Did you ever take a ride on a big roller coaster about half a mile long and find yourself fairly gasping for breath, though thrilled by pleasure, as you [illegible] deep dips and sharp turns? [illegible] have experienced the [illegible] why some persons [illegible] it that they refuse [illegible] have taken a dozen [illegible]

[illegible] roller coaster has been [illegible] at the Minnesota State Fair [illegible] this summer that is said to [illegible] one of the largest ever built in the [illegible] West. It will please thousands [illegible] Fair, Sept. 7-12. A cable car [illegible] car to the top, [illegible] high that a view of all the [illegible] is afforded. Then the car is [illegible] released, and a long deep dip [illegible] that leaves a great empty [illegible] in your stomach. You shoot up [illegible] take a sharp turn, another dip, [illegible] more ascents, dips, and dives, [illegible] you are again ready for an[illegible]

[illegible] the coaster a big Carousell, [illegible] to several merry-go-rounds put [illegible]ether, is being built that will prove to be an attraction of considerable importance. It is to be a permanent structure. Going?

The Good Roads Exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, is [illegible] to compare good and bad methods of road building. Going?

COME ON KIDS! LET'S GO!

Minnesota State Fair Admits Children Free On Opening Day.

C'mon Kids! It won't cost us a cent to see the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, if we go on Monday, the opening day, and have a grown-up with us. There is nine kids in our fambly, and Pa says we are all goin'. Hooray!

Children's Day is to be one of the biggest days of the Fair. Boys and girls always take keen delight in the machinery, agricultural and livestock exhibits. Everything is strange and interesting to them. The music of the bands, the cry of the venders, the sight of balloons, the smell of lemonade—all of them stir the boys and girls.

A big clean amusement program has been arranged for the young folks. The World at Home, with its menagerie of wild beasts, model of the Panama Canal, and other educational features, will interest them. The descent of the balloon man in eight separate parachute drops from one balloon will thrill them. The racing hounds, the hurdling horses, the big elephant act from New York, the big fireworks display before the Grandstand each evening, and the dozens of other features, will stir them as they never were stirred before.

C'mon Kids! Let's Pa and Ma and I's all Go!

The good old days of the Three R's will be revived at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7 to 12, when over 100 children will spell for the championship.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday August 22 1914.

Siamese women are allowed the same privileges of voting as men. In time we may hope to attain an equal degree of enlightenment in this country.

In all the merger talk somehow no one, not even the Colonel himself, has said anything lately about the recall of judges, popular review of court decisions or other indigestibles supposed to be indispensable to the Bull Moose.

With loud acclaim, the Republican standpatters are pointing to a loss of customs revenue under the Underwood Tariff. Not even a word about the income tax, however—not a word. Not a syllable about the transfer of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the poor to the shoulders of the rich—not a single syllable.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No. 1	.95
Wheat, No. 2	.93
Flax, No. 1	1 43
Flax, No. 2	1 40
Oats	.31
Barley	.48
Rye	64

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

Estate of John A. Nelson.
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington. } In Probate court:
In the Matter of the Estate of John A. Nelson Decedent.

The State of Minnesota To
Oscar Nelson Florence Reese
and all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Oscar Nelson having been filed in this court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of said estate granted in this state, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this court:

Therefore You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 8 th. day of September, 1914, at 10:00 o'clock A. M why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said court, and the seal therof this 3rd. day of August A. D. 1914.

(Seal)
WILHELM MICHELET
Pro bate Judge
Gray & Thompson
Attorneys for Petitioner
a8-31

Widows' Caps.

The widow's cap is a survival of an old Roman custom. Widows were obliged to wear their weeds for ten months, and the bereaved woman shaved her head as a token of mourning. Naturally the widow could not very well appear in public with a bald head, so dainty caps were made in order to hide the disfigurement. The cap still remains, though the immediate necessity for its existence has long passed away.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Financial Genius.

"Pa, will you please tell me what a financial genius is?"

"A financial genius, my child, is a man who can spend money that he has never had and which the people who think they are getting it will never see."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Had Noticed.

Father (who is always trying to teach his son how to act while at the table)—Well, John, you see, when I have finished eating I always leave the table. John—Yes, sir, and I notice that is about all you do leave.—London Mail.

Appealing.

Mrs. Muggins—Does your husband appeal to you as a vocalist? Mrs. Buggins—Not exactly. In fact, it's the other way. When he begins to sing I appeal to him.—Philadelphia Record.

Extremes.

Teacher (severely)—What will your father say to your low average? Youngster (with hesitation)—When dad sees I'm down to zero, he'll "warm me up," I guess.—Judge.

Happiness.

"What is your idea of happiness?" asked the unsophisticated youth.

"Being 'next' in a crowded barber shop," replied the Miamisburg sage.—Dayton Herald.

Pirates.

"Father, are all the pirates dead?"

"No, my son. They now run the coat checking privileges at the hotels and restaurants."—Town Topics.

Some Class.

"I'm afraid the new cook will be a little too lofty for us."

"Why?"

"She came in a taxicab."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

English Mosses.

Two hundred and ninety different kinds of mosses, it is asserted, have been found in England.

A Band of Velvet Ribbon

By JOHN Y. LARNED

At a summer hotel in the Adirondack mountains, where there were the usual quantum of young girls and the usual deficit of young men for them to flirt with, Albert King, who needed recreation after too much work, found himself in demand. But King was not a ladies' man, and he demurred.

Nevertheless, there was one girl who attracted him. She was not one of the rocking chair brigade, as the ladies who sat on the piazza were dubbed, for she was not admitted to their charmed circle. Why, King did not know.

King made her acquaintance and was thereafter taboo by the patrician girls, who had no use for a man who would divide his attentions to them with one of another caste. But he did not mind this, for Ellen Bickford, the young lady in question, interested him and relieved the monotony of his stay in the mountains. Besides, he discovered her superiority in one respect, courage, for when a large party were caught out on the lake in a terrific squall and it looked as if their boat would be swamped Miss Bickford displayed no terror whatever, while other girls were desperately frightened.

Miss Bickford never wore short sleeves to her dresses except at the hotel dances, when she displayed a well rounded neck and arms. But at such times her right arm was invariably encircled with a broad strip of velvet. The fact that this part of her arm—midway between the shoulder and the elbow—was never exposed soon began to excite comment. That there was something on her arm to be concealed was evident; curiosity stepped in and would know what it was. But there was a dignity about Miss Bickford that caused curious persons to abstain from making inquiries, so the matter remained unexplained.

King was ignorant of the gossip concerning what kind of blemish was hidden under the velvet. He had noticed the fact of Miss Bickford's wearing it, but had not troubled himself as to the cause. If he thought of it at all he very likely set it down to the concealment of a scar, probably caused by vaccination. But one day the rumor reached his ears that Miss Bickford was the daughter of a common sailor who, when she was a child, had tattooed on her arm an anchor. Since King had been smitten with the young lady this report naturally interested him.

Whatever he may have thought of Miss Bickford's origin, it seemed to him unlike her to conceal any mark of it. He would rather expect her to permit the whole world to know her for exactly what she was.

Miss Bickford, it seems, was as much attracted by Mr. King as he was by her. Moreover, she noticed that after a certain period he seemed disposed to draw away from her. She knew that what she was concealing was causing a smothered commotion among the young ladies of the hotel and inferred that some one of the many stories that were floating about concerning it had reached him. One day she frankly said to him:

"Mr. King, have you heard the story that I am the daughter of a common sailor who tattooed an anchor on my arm?"

"I have."

"You are the only person in this house whose opinion I care for, but I do care for yours and do not wish, so far as you are concerned, to sail under false colors. My father is or was a landsman and had nothing to do with what is under the circlet I wear. But I do wear it to conceal something that has been tattooed on my arm."

"Thank you very much for the preference you have shown me and your frankness. For the first time my curiosity as to that ribbon has been excited, and since you have caused it I look to you to gratify it."

"I assure you that it is nothing to be ashamed of."

"Is it anything to be proud of?"

To this she assented haltingly.

"In that case I insist upon seeing it."

After some persuasion she pulled the ribbon down toward her elbow, and there in blue ink under the skin were the letters "Heroine."

King looked at the word, then up at the girl's face and, with a smile, said:

"Come; tell the story. I am dying to hear it."

"It is not much of a story. For years my family had a cottage on the seacoast. My summers were spent there from the time I was six years old. I learned to swim like a duck and could handle a boat as well as a boy. Our cottage was on one side of a neck of land, and a life saving station was on the other side. One day on our side a ship came ashore. The life men did not know of her being there, and there was not time in which to tell them. There were six men about to drown. I pulled out in my boat and saved them. I was but thirteen years old and didn't know enough to refuse to permit one of the life savers to tattoo my arm."

"You have hurried through your story," said King, "as though it was something to be ashamed of. I'm glad what you are is indelibly written on your person, and if you were mine I would never consent to an attempt to eradicate it."

In time she became his, and there was nothing he was more proud of than the proud title his wife continued to conceal.

Equine Evolution.

Ages ago the horse was an animal no larger than a fox terrier. Today the species has gone so far ahead that the elephantine horses seen on the Liverpool docks are the wonder of everybody who has seen them, and one of these horses is able to do as much pulling as three ordinary horses which have not been bred in a similar manner.—London Answers.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

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Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

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If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

Pennsylvania Grange Matters.

Pennsylvania is, as all grangers know, one of the most progressive and aggressive of the grange states. The Pennsylvania state grange is always actively interested in what is going on at the state capital that has a bearing on the farmer. State Master "Farmer" Creasy is entirely familiar with the methods of the legislature, having himself been a member for several terms, and his watchful eye is never off farm legislation. The state grange is looking to a more equitable distribution of taxes. At present real estate pays 16⅞ mills, while corporate and personal property pays 3 mills. The grange also favors state aid for township roads and an increased school appropriation as one means of reducing rural taxation. Along the lines of community service Pennsylvania granges always take much interest. State Master Creasy has recently said that the grange is the one real live body to create a healthy community, socially, morally and financially.

Always Leap Year.

A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizrees, a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and India—a female prerogative that has no parallel among any other people of the earth. The women, in fact, choose their husbands and not the husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased with a man she sends the drummer of the camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap with a pin she has used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity and does this in public, naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry if he can pay the price to her father.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

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Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

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CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

Marvelous Coincidence.

The following story was told by a famous New York wit recently: A party of skaters were once progressing at considerable speed down a certain frozen river in Canada when, to the horror of his companions, one of the party was seen to skate straight into a hole in the ice. Before he could stop himself he had fallen through it, and the sharp edge of the ice cut his head clean off his shoulders. The speed at which he was going, however, caused his head to skim along the top of the ice, while the rest of his body traveled at an equal speed beneath it, until, by a stroke of good luck, the severed portions met at another hole farther down and joined so exactly that the unfortunate man came out of his accident with nothing worse than a severe cold.—London Strand.

Elephant and Tiger Enmity.

One of the most interesting employments of the elephant is in hunting tigers. From the lofty back of his elephant, at a height which, increased by the howdah, may be twelve or fourteen feet above the ground, the hunter can take his aim at a tiger with a coolness that he would not possess if facing the animal on terra firma. If, as sometimes occurs, the tiger makes a leap for the elephant he seldom succeeds in attaining the man in the howdah, although the driver in his exposed position on the elephant's neck, is in greater danger.

There seems to be a natural enmity between elephants and tigers, although an elephant will not attack a tiger unless cornered or compelled to do so by the tiger's own fault. But then a good fighting elephant will if he can once get his tusks to bear on his enemy gore him to death or literally crush him by kneeling on him. It is said that the mere presence of a dead tiger will drive some elephants to fury.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Grange In New Hampshire.

The Pennsylvania railroad will conduct an excursion to Wilmington, Del., at the time of the National grange next November. The local arrangements will be in charge of L. H. Healey, North Woodstock, Conn.; E. E. Chapman, Ludlow, Mass., and George R. Drake, Manchester, N. H.

As the long promised cipher code is in the hands of the printer, it is expected that the books will be issued in the early summer.

To have inserted the list of seventh degree initiates at the last session of the National grange would have delayed the publication of the Journal of Proceedings, made it a cumbersome book and added $270 to the expense. It is greatly regretted by the members of the classes that no arrangements have been made to print the list. Other large classes have always been printed, and it does not seem right to omit publishing the names of those initiated at the session in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire grange will give a prize framed picture of the seven founders of the Order to the grange in such of the thirty-one deputies' districts that has the highest score in literary work and attendance during the ensuing eight months.—George R. Drake.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

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Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
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McGinn Block
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Lunch room in connection.
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MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.
Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.
Sausages a specialty.
Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing
I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.
J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

The Poor Poet.

"My husband never gets what he should for his poetry," said the poet's wife, with a tinge of sadness.

"Oh, don't be too hard on him," replied the girl absentmindedly.—Yonkers Statesman.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

c

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914. NUMBER 7

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Rev. Larson was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Birdie Haugen returned to her home at Bagley, Saturday.

K.O. Gigstad and Tudy Brink were county seat visitors Tuesday.

Selmer Benson returned from Shelly Thursday.

"Grandma" Case returned to Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Eaglestad were in the village Wednesday.

Mrs. Johnson of Grand Forks is a guest at the Anble home.

John Draeger visited with friends here Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Pete Simonson returned from Cass Lake Monday.

"Bean" Brink came down from Middle River Tuesday.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

Services in the Clara Church tomorrow at 10:30 A.M.

Miss Alice Hoft of Adams N-D, is visiting with friends and relatives here this week.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

The Young Peoples Society will meet at the home of Axel Berg, tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. A.W. Anderson of St. Paul is visiting with her parents, Mr and Mrs. S Swenson, east of this place.

Lost—Part of bracelet. Finder please leave at Spectator office for reward.

O. Thyren left Wednesday evening for Couer-D-Alene, Idaho, on a business mission.

Mrs. Martin Hoff returned from an extended visit with her father and brothers in Seattle, Wash.

Mesdames C. Edgington, J. Edgington and Chas Biglow were at Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mrs. A.H. Gunstad and daughter Clara were in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mrs. Ellingson who has been visiting with her brother, Pete Englestad, returned to her home at Rugby N.D., Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Carlson and son arrived from Everett Monday, and are visiting with friends and relatives.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance, Foreign subscription $1.50.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company; and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Mrs. I.B. Fisher left Wednesday for her new home at St. Cloud.

Henry Olson was in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Mabel Patterson was in Thief River Falls yesterday.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
5o-tf Henry Olsen.

Ellsworth Final of Crookston spent Thursday and Friday here as a guest at the D. Patterson home.

Ella Jackson leaves for Grand Forks today near which place she will teach school.

N.A. Nelson is building a commodious residence on his lots near the G.N. depot.

Leo Stinert of Red Lake Falls transacted business in this village Wednesday.

Eva Golla of Thief River Falls is spending the week end here with Ethel Patterson.

The Misses Huldah and Ruth Gigstad returned Wednesday from Randolph, where they have visited with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. Mathews who has spent the summer with her brother R. J. McKercher departed for her home at Burlington Wis., Friday.

Ann Patterson who graduated from the Moorhead Normal school this spring, has acceptd a position in the schools at Fisher and leaves today to assume her duties.

Wm Olson is making extensive improvements in his black-smith shop. He is installing a trip hammer drill, emery and all that goes to make an up to date machine shop.

O. Holen who has been confined at the hospital for the past four weeks with typhoid fever came up from Crookston Monday. He left for his home near Fargo Tuesday.

Theo. Roy returned Wednesday from points in Dakota and Idaho where he has been employed in mining engineering work. He will take a post graduate course at the U of N.D. this fall.

Christ Sandmoen of Hibbing is here on a visit with his brother Fred

Mike Anderson of Baudette is handing out cigars by the box this week. It was girls and they arrived Tuesday. He is already laying plans for a big double wedding at his house. --Northern News

Owing to a ruling of the G.N.Ry Co. which prohibits the pulling of private cars over their lines until in the spring, the Billy Bennett show which was scheduled here last week was unable to fill their date.

Fall term begins Sept., 29. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low Literature free.
North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

Young Girl Drowns In Power Sluice

Anna Lardy, an eighteen year old girl, a sister of Ben Lardy who is employed in this village, was drowned in the sluice way of the power dam at Thief River Falls on Aug. 20th.

She, with some companions in a spirit of daring, were crossing the dam when the young lady slipped between the stringers with the above mentioned result.

The body was recovered in about forty minutes but life was extinct.

Village Schools Open Monday

The local school will open its fall term on Monday, Aug., 31st.

With the exception of two, the following list are new teachers for this year;

E-O. Burkee.	Principal
Lilly Johnson,	7 & 8 grades
Mrs. A.F. Hall,	5 & 6 "
Gladys Konzen,	3 & 4 "
Mae Barragy,	Primary.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

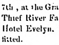
PICNIC TOMORROW

The United and Synod churches will give a picnic tomorrow afternoon at the P. Simonson place on the east side of the river. A short program will be given at 2. P. M.

Lunch and refreshments will be served on the grounds. Everbody invited.

On page two will be found a thrilling chapter of the European war news. We are using the Western Union service which insures our readers the latest authentic news from the front.

Those who care to donate recipes for the cook book, which is being published by the M.E. Ladies Aid may hand the recipes to Miss Palmer any time this week, as the book will be closed for the press Sept. 4.



Dr. Spofford, Optometrist, will be in Red Lake Falls Sept. 7th, at the Grand View Hotel. In Thief River Falls, Sept. 8th., at Hotel Evelyn. Glasses scientifically fitted.

Henry Olson is doing a fine business at his music store. He sold four Kimball instruments this week among which was a fine piano purchased by Ragna Loberg.

Dan Whalan's horse, Friday, is in training at Red Lake Falls in preparation for the county fair races

Scand. Mission Church

Services Sunday evening at 7:45

Services will be conducted at the following places tomorrow: Aug. Knutekson's school house 10:30 A-M Aug. Erickson's school house 2:30

Services Sept., 6th, at the Black River school house at 7:45 P.M.

Mrs. John Norman and Mrs. A. Larson will entertain at the Young Peoples Society in the church, Friday Sept. 4th., at 7:45 P.M. You are invited to attend.

J.O. Lonnquist—Pastor.

Bids for a School House

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 7:00 P. M. on Friday September 4th. 1914 for the construction of a one room frame school building, 32 feet square, a cottage roof, to lay a concrete foundation, to make the chimney and to plaster the building. The district will furnish all the material. Plans and specifications may be seen at the bank at St. Hilaire. The successful bidder must give a bond for $800.00. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Gust Erickson, Clerk.
St. Hilaire, Minn.,
6-2t Route 2 Box 61

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

Fast Races Two Days

Many Horses Entering For Red Lake County Fair

Many horses are entering for the races at the Red Lake county fair at Red Lake Falls, Sept. 1, 2 and 3. The races for the first day, Sept. 1 are open to farmers' horses only and the fast events come the second and third days. Following is the program for the second and third days:

Second Day, Sept. 2

2:17 Trot or Pace.............. $350.00
(Business Men's Purse.) Records made since July 1, 1914, no bar to entry in this class.
Running Race, free for all, ½ mile.............. 50.00
2:25 Trot or Pace.............. 200.00

Third Day, Sept. 3

2:20 Trot or Pace.............. $200.00
Running Race, free for all ½ mile.............. 50.00
Free for all Trot or Pace.............. 250.00
3:00 Trot or Pace.............. 200.00

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of July 1914.

Total cream received.........	81290
" butter fat from same....	21536.7
" butter made and sold	26499
" money rec'd for same...	$7077.57
" salt, oil, alfalfa seed and milk	58.80
Total	$7136.37
DISBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons for butter fat..............	30c
Paid to patrons by checks	$6125.29
" " " " salt butter and oil..............	181 13
Paid into sinking fund......	159.48
Paid into expense fund......	670.47
Total	$7136.37

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

Ordered and paid for by C. L Hanson.

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

Here From Illinois

Issac Baker of Warsaw, Ill., is here this week looking after his farming interests. He has a plowing outfit and a well machine working on his place east of town.

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry when the prics are known.

Cold Feet.

During a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently the bridegroom looked extremely wretched, and he got so fidgety, standing first on one foot and then on the other, that the "best man" decided he would find out what the trouble was.

"What's up, Jack?" he whispered. "Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," answered the unhappy one, with a woful look, "the ring's safe enough, but, man, I've lost ma enthusiasm."—Boston Transcript.

ANY LITTLE I CAN DO.

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale
To set the echoes ringing!

Wylie News

Mrs. Eckstein returned home last Tuesday from points in Kansas and Missouri.

Odean Smidesang who has the auto livery is waiting for the sun to shine.

A dance will be given at the hall Saturday evening, the 29th.

Jim King went to St. Hilaire Wednesday.

Treshing has been delayed on account of rain.

Mrs. Severson's folks who motored up from Iowa returned to their home Friday.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicts the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools,

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

John A Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

(Paid Advertisment.)

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

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Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

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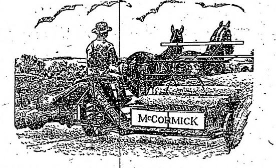
Extras Extras

Extras for the Deering, McCormick Champion and Milwaukee machinery also threshmen's supplies, oil etc.



For Sale By HOLMES BROS.

Fathers! Mothers! Listen! Do You Remember How Pleased You Were When Father and Mother took You to the Fair? You will never forget that delightful trip, will You? For weeks before you dreamed and talked about it. Thousands of air castles were built only to be replaced by a thousand others. The ideas impressed upon your mind then will last through life.

Children are no different today. They crave entertainment and the sight of things unusual. The Minnesota State Fair is the place for children this year. A great educational show has been substituted for the one on the Pike of former years. All entertainment is to be clean, forceful, inspiring.

On the opening day all children accompanied by adults will be admitted free. Don't forget your boys and girls.

LET'S GO!
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION
Hamline, Sept. 7-12.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

RUSSIAN INVASION GAINS FURTHER HEADWAY; ALLIES FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO SAVE FRANCE

GERMANY FALLING BACK; DEFENSE OF BERLIN IS OBJECT

ASSERTED THAT PLAN IS TO WITHDRAW SLOWLY TO RIVER ODER WHERE MAIN STAND WILL BE MADE.

RUSSIAN FORCE PUSHING STEADILY INTO INTERIOR

East Prussia Already in Possession of Cossacks and St. Petersburg Report Declares Teutons Are Demoralized—Wealthy Leaving Capital for Scandinavia.

The Hague, via London, Aug. 28.—The military correspondent of the Nieuwe Courant says he is able to state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon temporarily east and west Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians and withdraw slowly to the River Oder, where the main defenses of Berlin lie.

The German Plan.

"Germany," according to the correspondent, "appears to have undertaken this measure to give time to her army operating against France to try and deal the British and French armies their death blow and then to march on to Paris, the distance between Mons and Paris being four times less than the distance between St. Petersburg and Berlin."

Cross Dniester River.

Rome.—A dispatch from Buchart says that the Russian columns have now crossed the Dniester river in Austrian territory and are opposed in their march toward the Carpathian mountain passes by only three Austrian army corps.

Take East Prussia.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 27.—The Novoe Vremya says that although the general staff has made public only the barest details regarding the striking success to the Russian arms in East Prussia, it is apparent that the greater part of that province is now occupied by Russians and that the Germans are in a condition of demoralization.

Fighting Most Sanguinary.

"Although no figures of the casualties have been given," the newspaper adds, "the fighting was most obstinate and sanguinary. The German retreat finally degenerated into a rout. Their evacuation of the western part of Russian Poland is now virtually complete. The Germans evidently were disappointed and nonplussed by the failure of the Russian Poles to rise against Russia.

Seek to Be Prisoners.

"The German prisoners are reported to be indifferent as to their captivity.

"Near Vlozaff, a Russian peasant was hailed by two German scouts, both of them armed heavily. 'Come here, we are your prisoners,' they called out. The peasant, however, distrusted the summons and took to his heels, whereupon the horsemen caught up with him and insisted on surrendering. 'Arrest us quickly and take us somewhere to obtain food and sleep,' they begged.

Heroism of Cossacks.

"Many tales are told of the heroism of Cossacks. One detachment dashed across a burning railway bridge and fell upon the enemy with such fury that several Germans were cut in two by their swords. The leader of the Cossacks received 16 wounds, but he boasted that he put out 11 of the enemy before he fell."

Russians Take Cities.

Russian troops in Eastern Prussia have occupied the towns of Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bischofsburg and the railway station at Rothfliess, and adds that the Russian advance continues.

In Eastern Galacia the Russians have driven back the Austrian rear guard beyond the river Zlota Lipa, which runs north and south, about 30 miles west of Tarnopol.

The Germans in the Elging district of West Prussia, near the Vistula river, are fleeing westward before the Russian advance.

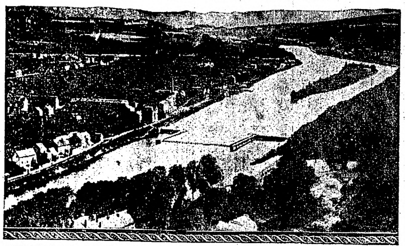
Berliners Are Fleeing.

London.—"Despite the German efforts to minimize the extent and importance of the Russian victories," says the Standard's Copenhagen correspondent, "the German public apparently is by no means satisfied of their security. A panic seems apparent in Berlin. Wealthy residents are already leaving the city and hastening toward Scandinavia by way of Copenhagen. A number of these already have passed through this city."

Allies Anvil; Russians Hammer.

London.—"The allies, in their present positions, are as the anvil to the Muscovite hammer," declares the Daily Graphic's military correspondent. "It is good news," he continued, "that the concentration of the allies on the French frontier is complete and that the positions thus held are little less than impregnable. The Germans will find that their next move against the allies will be much more difficult than that which confronted them a week ago. General Joffre's troops will now be devoting all their energy to a stubborn defensive; they are the anvil.

VALLEY OF THE MEUSE AT NAMUR, BELGIUM



EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

A dispatch from The Hague based on what is declared to be reliable authority declares that the Germans will abandon East and West Prussia and Pomerania and fall back on the main defences of Berlin along the river Oder expecting to be able to hold the advancing Russians at that point while they deliver a death blow to the allies and march on to Paris.

• • •

The advancing Moscovite hordes already occupy the greater part of East Prussia and are reported to be moving through West Prussia towards the Vistula river with the Germans in full retreat and demoralized before them.

• • •

In Austria the Russians are declared to have crossed the Dniester river, and to be advancing towards the Carpathian mountains with only three Austrian army corps between them.

• • •

So far as can be gleaned from official announcements, the great battle line along the French frontier and in Belgium, continues to be the scene of engagements between the opposing armies.

• • •

From Antwerp comes the announcement that the Belgian troops have compelled the Fourth German division, advancing southward, to retrace its steps. It is added in the official statement that the Fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task in arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

• • •

The French ministers, under Premier Viviani, presented their resignations collectively to President Poincare, because they believed that in the present circumstances the ministry should have a wider scope and comprise the best of all the Republican groups. Premier Viviani, at the request of President Poincare, immediately formed a new cabinet.

• • •

London reports that Togoland, the German possession on the west coast of Africa, has surrendered unconditionally.

• • •

The ministers of the foreign powers at Antwerp protest against the bombardment of that city by a Zeppelin dirigible balloon.

• • •

Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats fear Turkey may at any moment enter the European war on the side of Germany and Austria.

• • •

Great Britain to raise army of 2,000,000 men for field service on the continent.

• • •

Lord Kitchener, in an address before the house of lords, outlines his plans for raising army of millions to contest the German advance on Paris.

• • •

The German ambassador at Washington predicts a concentric advance on Paris. He also claims General Joffre's army has been crushed, which report is denied by the French diplomat who, while admitting the allies were driven back, denies the French army was crushed.

• • •

Czar's troops gain striking victory over Emperor William's troops at Insterburg in eastern Prussia.

BELGIANS SUCCEED IN AIDING FRANCE; NAMUR FORTS HOLD

PARIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHOWS OPTIMISM ON PART OF FRENCH—RESISTANCE HAS HALTED GERMANS.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE SUFFERED BY INVADING ARMY

More Than 1,500 Bodies Were Found in a Small Space in Trench in the North—Many Fiercely Fought Combats Have Been Going on the Past Few Days.

London, Aug. 28.—The following official announcement has been issued at Antwerp, according to the Reuter correspondent there:

Belgians Aid Allies.

"The Belgian operations have succeeded in the double object of diminishing the German entrenchment and drawing the German troops on the line between Malines and Brussels, and thus reducing pressure on the French positions. We have compelled the Fourth German division, which was advancing southward, to retrace its steps. The Fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task, arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

"The Namur forts are still holding out."

Paris Official Statement.

Paris.—The official statement issued by the war department says:

"In the north the Franco-British lines have been moved back a short distance.

"In a general way our offensive between Nancy and Vosges makes headway. Our right, however, has been obliged to fall back slightly in the region of St. Die."

Germans Lose Many.

"In the north, resistance continues. The enemy appears to have suffered considerable loss, more than 1,500 bodies having been found in a very small space in a trench. Some had been stricken as they stood, in the attitude of firing their rifles.

"A series of fiercely contested combats has been going on during the last three days in the whole region, which were generally to our advantage.

"There has been no outstanding feature in the Wavre district where the opposing forces seemed to be recovering after the battle of the last few days."

Fighting Is Resumed.

Amsterdam, via London.—The Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent wires that fighting was resumed Wednesday in the vicinity of Malines, where the Belgians have been engaged daily with German advance troops.

"The road from Malines toward Vilvoorden, six miles northeast of Brussels," the correspondent adds, "is littered with bodies of men and horses, while in the fields pasturing cattle have been killed by shrapnel. The Belgians captured one field gun.

Brussels Normal Again.

"Everything in Brussels is going on the same as before the German occupation."

The correspondent says it is reported that it is the Duke of Brunswick who has occupied the royal palace at Laeken. The Duke of Brunswick married Princess Victoria Luise of Hohenzollern, daughter of Emperor William of Germany.

No Bar to Germans Entry Into Lille.

London.—"A Belgian officer who returned here from Hazebrouck, France," says the Daily Express's Ostend correspondent, "gave me the details of the situation. It was decided Monday not to defend Lille, and Tuesday the mayor's proclamation was published announcing the evacuation by the French troops and the transformation of the town into an undefended place.

"All the gendarmes were disarmed and steps were taken to deliver the city, with all its rich factories, up to the Germans. Tuesday evening all the available treasure was removed. Apparently there were never any great allied forces to bar the road to Lille.

Situation Becomes Perilous.

"The more the German army advances, however, the more perilous becomes its situation."

WHITLOCK SENDS PROTEST

Asserted American Minister Urges Airship Attacks on Antwerp With Bombs Be Stopped.

London, Aug. 27.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Antwerp saying it is reported there that the American minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, has sent an energetic protest to the German government against the hurling of bombs into Antwerp from a Zeppelin airship.

Belgian authorities claim that the attack was a clear violation of Article 26 of the fourth Hague convention, and they are preparing to protest officially to all the powers.

Accounts vary as to the amount of damage done by the aerial fighter. One account says that twenty-six lives were lost, although from more conservative sources it is reported that only twelve bodies have been recovered.

BELGIUM LOSS TOTALS 40,000

Appalling Property Loss Not Hazarded—Poverty, Distress and Stagnation.

London, Aug. 26.—The Ostend correspondent of the Chronicle says that Belgium's losses so far are estimated at 40,000 killed. No estimate of the appalling property loss has been hazarded by the officials.

Industry everywhere is at a standstill, says the correspondent.

Not a single factory or coal pit in the country has been operated in three weeks and not a single penny in wages has been received by the men engaged in the staple activities of the nation since Aug. 1.

There is nothing but dire poverty, distress and stagnation even in the areas untouched by the fighting.

Provision for the feeding, housing and other care of refugees is being pushed feverishly. More than 4,000 refugees are herded in bathing cabins along the beach and in various small public buildings at Ostend.

Americans Would Volunteer.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28.—"The number of Americans who want to fight on the side of the allies surprises me," said Colonel Samuel Hughes, the Canadian minister of militia. "I have received offers of all sorts from across the line. Hundreds of men have written me asking for permission to enlist. I had offers from a considerable number of men who wanted to come over at the head of full companies and place them in the Canadian expeditionary force as units."

Prepare for Prolonged Conflict.

London, Aug. 27.—Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, making his first speech at a private meeting in the house of lords, prepared the British public for the possibility of a prolonged war, which would impose a considerable strain upon the nation. It is understood that four-fifths of the 2,000 British casualties were incurred during the retreat of the British column. No list of the casualties has been published and public suspense is very great.

Japs Prepare For Siege.

New York, Aug. 27.—The Japanese attack on Tsing-Tao, the fortified port of the territory of Kiao-Chow, has failed and the Japanese are preparing for a seige, according to a cable message received here by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, from the German embassy at Peking. Count von Bernstorff said that the cable message contained no details, but merely announced the failure of the Japanese attack and the preparation for a siege.

U. S. Minister Reports.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, from whom nothing has been heard for several days, finally succeeded in getting a cablegram through to the American government from Brussels which he reported to be in German hands but completely "surrounded by armies engaged in active operations." Mr. Whitlock did not move the American legation with the Belgian court, when the seat of government was taken from Brussels to Antwerp, but remained behind.

War Hats For Women.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Fall hats for women will be of strongly military character, designed after the headgear worn by soldiers engaged in the European war, according to models displayed at the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Milliners here. Simplicity is the main feature of the newest creation. There will be the Kaiser Wilhelm hat, a design named for Crown Prince Wilhelm, and others known as Austrian, Cossack, Poincare and Woodrow hats.

Guardsmen Held Blameless.

Denver, Col., Aug. 27.—The 22 officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado, tried by court-martial on charges growing out of the Ludlow battle of April 20, were acquitted in the finding made public. The militiamen were charged with murder, manslaughter, arson and larceny, in some cases the number of counts against one individual being high. In addition Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt was charged with assault upon Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, who was killed in the Ludlow fight.

French Praise Brave Teutons.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—Wounded French soldiers who have crossed the Swiss frontier and are interned here, speak highly of the bravery of the German troops. They say the German soldiers evidently think nothing of their lives in their efforts to gain a victory over great odds. Their one desire, they say, appears to be to do the most foolhardy things to serve their cause, and when captured or overwhelmed, they accept their fate stoically.

Investigating U. S. Censorship.

New York, Aug. 27.—Count Johann Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who arrived here from Europe, said he wanted to get first hand information concerning the censorship the United States government is exercising over the German-owned wireless station at Saiville, N. Y., and its refusal to grant the one at Tuckerton, N. J., a license. He claimed that with the cables to England uncensored the representatives of Great Britain in this country were at liberty to forward information to their government.

TURKEY WAVERS; MAY TAKE SIDES AGAINST ALLIES

TENSION IS SO ACUTE IN CONSTANTINOPLE THAT ALL DIPLOMATS KEEP BUSY.

CENSORED PRESS CREATES A PRO-GERMAN FEELING

Kaiser's Ambassador Urges Turkey to Mobilize Her Army—Fact That Vessels of Ottoman Government Have Teutonic Crews Taken as Significant by Allies.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats there fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the General European war on the side of Germany and Austria.

Censorship of Press.

A strict censorship has been placed on the newspapers in Turkey which are now controlled by the military and are being used, according to diplomatic dispatches here, to create a strong pro-German feeling.

The Turkish cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality.

Constant Conferences Held.

The diplomatic representatives of the various powers are in constant conference with the government officials, Great Britain and Russia endeavoring to keep Turkey neutral. The German ambassador, it is understood, has intimated that while Germany wishes Turkey to remain neutral, he believed the Ottoman empire should mobilize to prevent an invasion by Russia.

Feeling is most acute over the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Great Britain, Russia and France not only requested 10 days ago that if these ships were purchased by Turkey the crews be sent either to Germany or Austria, but promised safe conduct.

German Crews on Boats.

Many of the German sailors are still aboard and 150 or more are said to have been distributed among Turkish torpedo boats.

The British government is observing these incidents with much disfavor, and the situation has been aggravated by the inability of several English merchant ships to pass through the Dardanelles, even after the grand vizier had given the requisite permission.

Subordinate officials disobeyed the instructions in a way as yet unexplained.

Warned by Britain.

Great Britain has let it be known that if the Goeben and Breslau enter the Mediterranean with German crews aboard they will be fired on by the English fleet.

Neither Great Britain nor Russia, however, has assumed a threatening attitude diplomatically, hoping to persuade Turkey to remain neutral. A few days ago the Russian ambassador was requested to cease using the wireless on a Russian vessel in the harbor. He acquiesced rather than bring on an issue with his government.

Americans Told to Leave.

Rome, Aug. 27.—The American embassy, through the consuls, has advised all Americans in Italy to return home now while communications between Europe and the United States are free. Later, it is said, complications may arise rendering transportation difficult. The warning adds:

"Americans doing otherwise remain at their own risk."

DEATH IS QUESTION OF HOURS

Condition of Emperor Francis Joseph, Austrian Ruler, Expected to Cause End at Any Time.

London, Aug. 26.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company dated Aug. 24 says:

"The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, according to telegrams, is much worse. His death is a question of hours."

War Gives U. S. New Plant.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—As a direct result of the European war the Hess-Bright Company, manufacturers of roller bearings, announce that the plans have been drawn and work is to start immediately on the building of a mammoth plant here to employ 4,000 men. The company is compelled by the war to make provision for manufacturing 90 per cent of its ball bearings, which heretofore have been imported from Germany.

Bureau for Americans' Relief.

The Hague, via London, Aug. 27.—A bureau for the relief of Americans has been established at the legation here. Captain Richard H. Williams of the coast artillery is in charge. The bureau will look after the destitute Americans and those who are unable to cash drafts. The legation and the authorities here are trying to induce Americans who can not find accommodations in the overcrowded hotels in The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden and other places, to move to smaller towns.

German Prince Is Killed.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—(By wireless to the Associated Press by way of Nauen and Sayville, L. I.)—According to official announcement here Lieutenant General Prince Frederic of Saxe-Meiningen was killed by a shell before Namur, Aug. 23.

Russian-German Sea Fight.

London, Aug. 27.—News agency dispatches from Stockholm say that German and Russian warships are reported to have clashed in the Baltic near the Gulf of Finland

EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Recent portrait of the emperor of Japan, who as the ally of Great Britain is entering the European war.

CANADA TO SEND TWO FORCES

MUSTER SECOND CONTINGENT BEFORE FIRST LEAVES.

Checks Which British in Europe Have Met With Increases Enthusiasm of Volunteers.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—A second Canadian force for foreign service is being gathered, although the work of mobilizing the first expeditionary army division of 21,000 men has not been completed.

The check which British forces received on the Franco-Belgian frontier appears to have increased the enthusiasm in Canada for volunteering. Troop trains moving to Camp Valcartier, near Quebec, have been invaded by volunteers who refuse to be put off.

As a result there are almost 30,000 infantry in camp when but 20,000 were called for.

The Canadian authorities have decided to make use of the men who have shown such eagerness. They will be kept and trained and their numbers added to until there is assembled a second expeditionary division as large as the first.

The first division will be put on transports and started for Europe about the middle of September. There will be no commandant appointed for this over-sea expeditionary force. It has been decided that the Canadian force will prove most useful if the various regiments are brigaded with British regiments.

3,000 AMERICANS ARE TO SAIL

Steamer Rotterdam Will Start Voyage Saturday—15,000 to 20,000 Yet in Europe.

Rotterdam, via London, Aug. 28.—The steamship Rotterdam will carry almost 3,000 Americans when she sails for the United States on Saturday, but the character of the accommodations is not known, as the company will not permit passengers to go abroad prior to sailing time.

The American consul general at this port, Soren Listoe, has been endeavoring to prevent the advertising by small steamship concerns here of alleged steamship accommodations for stranded Americans. The concerns plan to put as man as 250 passengers on a 4,000-ton vessel, not built for passenger traffic. Harry Van Dyke, the American minister, has made representations to the government on this score.

It is impossible here to obtain accurate figures as to the number of Americans still on the continent. A fair estimate is thought to be from 15,000 to 20,000, in addition to those now at Rotterdam awaiting transportation. Americans who have reached here on the regular trains from Germany say the treatment they received was excellent.

French Take Kaiser's Nephew.

Paris, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Excelsior from Courtrat says Emperor Wilhelm's nephew, Count von Schwerin, has been taken prisoner. He was in command of a detachment of Uhlans who reached Harlsbake. French chasseus, being informed of the presence of the Gedmans, arrived on the scene and killed one, wounded five and made prisoners of the others.

Ostend Filled With Destitute.

London, Aug. 27.—From all parts of Belgium refugees are arriving at Ostend, says the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company. Some come from distant Charleroi and other towns along the Sambre, where they say they are being deafened by the roar of artillery, more guns being in action than they thought existed. These people, of all classes, are now on a level, the rich, or those who were rich, finding it just as difficult to get the necessaries of life as the poorest.

Japs May Not Confine Activities.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Japan is likely to be drawn outside the far east into a more distant theater of war, an official of the Japanese embassy declared. Despite Japan's assurances to this country that it intended to confine war activities to the orient, the Japanese diplomat said the scope of Japan's action depends largely on her ally, Great Britain. If war exigencies of Great Britain should require assistance by Japan outside of the far east this action may be taken.

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

HE KNEW ONLY ONE JAMAICA

Probably in His Civic Pride Man Could Not Imagine the Possibility of There Being Another.

A New York artist, who had just returned from Jamaica, West Indies, showed in his studio some paintings of Jamaica scenery.

One day a man who had been strolling through the studio stopped before a certain picture and said: "What is this?"

"A scene in Jamaica," said the artist.

"Jamaica?" repeated the visitor. "That's strange. I don't remember ever seeing anything like that in Jamaica."

"You have been there, then?" asked the artist.

"I live there."

"Then surely you must be acquainted with this place. It is a street scene in the principal town of the island."

The man from Jamaica looked at the artist for a moment as if he thought he must be daft. Then he said:

"I live in Jamaica, and there isn't a street in the town that bears the slightest resemblance to that picture."

The mention of Jamaica as a town cleared away the mist.

"I see," said the artist, "you live in Jamaica, L. I."

"Sure," said the other. "Is there another Jamaica anywhere?"

The Pilgrim.

Alfred Noyes, the exponent of "paying poetry," told a good story at Princeton.

"One morning," he said, "my work was interrupted by a westerner. He rushed in on me enthusiastically. He bruised my hand with the power of his cordial clasp. He made me sit down and write my name 50 times on a sheet of foolscap that he drew from his pocket—he wanted to distribute, he explained, my autograph among all his friends. He even urged me to write a poem for him—to dash a poem off while he looked on. This failing, he would not go till I had read him a good half-dozen selections from my works."

Mr. Noyes sighed.

"And all the time," he ended, "the duffer called me Boyes."

Guessed Right.

Woman—What is that over there?

Man—Fertilizer, ma'am.

Woman—For the land's sake!

Man—Yes, ma'am.—Ohio State Journal.

Toledo now has one woman on its police force.

Summer Days

Call for a dainty, wholesome food—such as

Post Toasties

with cream.

There's little work, and much satisfaction in every package of these crisp bits of perfectly cooked and toasted Indian Corn.

Appetizing flavour, substantial nourishment and convenience of serving are all found in Post Toasties.

Sold by Grocers

HOW FORCES OF THE KAISER TOOK POSSESSION OF BRUSSELS

Chicago.—The Tribune prints the following special cable from Brussels via London:

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the civil guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then intrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and slumberless nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

Cry "Here They Come."

The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early and on all lips were the words: "They are here," or "They are coming."

The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries of the city in great force. The artillery was parked off on the road to Waterloo. Horse, foot, and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervervueren roads.

An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centers immediately became calm.

Burgomaster Gives Up.

At eleven o'clock it was reported that an officer with a half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to remove his scarf of office.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was handed back to him and he was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

Triumphant March Begins.

From noon until two o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after two o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans, horse, foot, and artillery and sappers, with a siege train complete.

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars on which quick firers were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot. Now came the drums and fifes; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland uber Alles."

Death Head Hussars There.

Along Chaussee de Louvain, past St. Josse and the botanical gardens, to the open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the [illegible] twaddlers of the city, swept the legions.

Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields, the Zeiten hussars. But where was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry-colored uniforms of the horsemen, and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

To the quickstep beat of the drums the kaiser's men march to the great square, Charles Regier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command—for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms—the gray-clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

Crowds Want Revenge.

At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Kochelberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath:

"They'll not pass here on their way back. The allies will do for them."

Many of the younger men in the great array seemed exhausted after the long forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.

It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there are minor incidents that were of a less pleasant character.

Officers in Shackles.

Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a captain of hussars, by a movement of his steed, sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her heart scorning fear, cried out: "You brute," so that all might hear.

Bear in Belgium Uniform.

There was one gross pleasantry, too, perpetrated by a gunner, who led along a bear, evidently he pet of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of Belgian general. The bear was evidently intended to represent the king. He touched his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior.

The soldiers as they passed tore repeatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her breast.

Refuse Gold in Payment.

A more pleasant incident was when a party of Uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road. They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The noncommissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Near the steps of St. Gudule a party of officers of high rank seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news venders. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

March Forward for Hours.

Hour after hour, hour after hour, the kaiser's legions marched into Brussels' streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a fine appearance. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twenty-sixth. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the grueling night of marching, and no doubt the order to break step was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German soldiers.

The railway stations, the post office, and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows.

Tells of Taking German Flag.

Paris.—An officer of a French rifle regiment gives to the Petit Troyen the following account of the capture of the first German flag:

"The engagement of the French troops with the Ninety-ninth brigade of Germans lasted from 5:30 a. m. to 9 at night.

"The artillery combat was terrible. The French 75-millimeter guns made havoc among the German horses and then reduced the heavy German guns to silence. The gunners were decimated by the French fire and they abandoned their pieces, which fell into French hands.

"The German machine guns from a church steeple continued to ravage the French, but the church finally was demolished.

"At nightfall the French charged the enemy's defense work with irresistible energy and took them at the point of the bayonet. They established themselves there for the night.

"In this action the Fifth company of the First battalion captured a German flag, with eight guns, 90 horses and 537 prisoners, including ten officers."

Americans in French Army.

Paris.—Hundreds of foreigners presented themselves to the military authorities and offered their services as volunteers. Among them were 150 Americans, 25 of whom were medically examined and accepted. The proportion accepted among the other foreigners was about thirty per cent. The remainder of the Americans will be examined. Among the 25 American citizens accepted were William Thaw, son of Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh, and a cousin of Harry, who was engaged as an aviator.

Glories in Death of Son.

Paris.—Count Guerry de Beauregard, a veteran of the war of 1870, thus announces the death of a son at the front:

"One son already has met the death of the brave beyond the frontier at the head of a squadron of the Seventh hussars. Others' will avenge him. Another of my sons, an artilleryman, is with the general staff. My eldest son is with the Twenty-first chasseurs. Long live France!"

HEIRESS OF GOULDS HELPING PARISIANS

Paris.—The Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York, is operating a work shop in the Rue de la Pompe for women whose relatives and friends are fighting but who are not yet qualified to receive state help. The women will receive three meals a day and will be occupied in making shirts and hospital necessities.

The duchess has canceled the arrangements which she had made for a visit of her children to New York, as she feared any vessel on which they might sail would be exposed to danger of capture.

Count Boni de Castellane, former husband of the duchess, has obtained appointment in the bureau of the headquarters staff.

The Duke de Talleyrand, the present husband of the former Miss Gould, placed his services with his automobile at the disposal of the government.

LONE FRENCHMAN "OCCUPIES" TOWN

By C. F. BERTELLI.

Paris.—A story worthy of Dumas or Balzac is told by Le Matin.

In a recent skirmish in Alsace a French dragoon's horse was killed, and he was stunned by the fall and left for dead on the field.

Some hours later a French patrol coming to reconnoiter found him on foot at the entrance to the village.

"What are you doing there?" the officer of the patrol demanded sternly.

"Oh, I am occupying this village," was the answer. "I was waiting for you to come. The Germans are in the woods yonder, but they dare not enter the village while I am here, because they won't believe that I am alone."

New Paint for Old.

A little ammonia added to the water will make white paint look like new.

REFUGEES FROM THE WAR ZONE

Copyright Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Ernest Iselin, wife of the New York banker, and her two children arrived in New York after having undergone many exciting experiences in getting away from the war zone.

FRANTIC FLIGHT OF TOURISTS DESCRIBED

By BRUNO LESSING.
International News Service.

New York.—Bruno Lessing, who was in Austria when war was declared, and who arrived here on the Nieuw Amsterdam, gives the following account of his experiences:

The observations of passengers aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam form as clear a description of the outbreak of the great war as will probably ever be told.

By piecing together the pictures obtained from persons who were in Carlsbad and Marienbad, in Austria, with the scenes in Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Nauheim and Baden, in Germany, the Tyrol and the Rhenish provinces, you obtain a panorama that gives some idea of the shock, the bewilderment and the panic that fell upon Europe within 48 hours.

In Marienbad the band was playing. The promenade and streets were thronged with foreigners and villagers were in holiday mood—beautiful women from the four quarters of the globe. The theater, the concert halls, and the moving picture shows were crowded.

The next morning the town arose stunned. The order to mobilize had gone forth in the night. The waiters, the cooks, the porters, the hack drivers and in some cases even the proprietor and the whole office force had left to assemble with the army corps on the German frontier.

Many guests hastily packed their trunks and left town. Around every bulletin board were groups of women, red-eyed with weeping, wringing their hands.

One woman whose husband kept a grocery had husband and four sons called to the colors. In that one little town you could have multiplied this incident a hundredfold.

Every newspaper was compelled to submit a copy of its issue to the military commandant three hours before its distribution. When the censor was through with it most of the news had been taken out.

Rush for Their Money.

People hastened to the banks to draw out their money. They were assured that their money was safe, but were turned away empty handed. One by one the stores were closed. Visitors who made purchases countermanded their orders.

Wherever I inquired, in Austria and in Germany, the answer was the same. "Russia wants war," said the Germans; "Germany wants war," said the Austrians, "and we are drawn into it. The officers of the army are crazy to fight. The young folks cheer for the flag. But we must pay the price. My business is ruined. I am a patriot. God help my family."

The railway service to Russia had been suspended. At midnight trains were run to the frontiers of Russia and Germany for foreigners who wished to leave—after that the railroads would be turned over to the military. The scramble developed quickly into a panic.

Every vehicle was quickly piled high with baggage. Women with push carts trundled trunks to the station. Many visitors carried trunks on their shoulders. The railroad station was jammed. When finally the gates were opened a rush for seats and standing room took place. No conductor came to inspect tickets; the service was completely demoralized. Five hundred passengers were left behind. Where they are now heaven only knows.

The train slowly proceeded toward the frontier. The district, one of the richest and busiest in Russia, was silent and deserted. Here and there in a wide field an old woman was seen struggling to harvest the crops. Factories were deserted. The workmen had gone to war.

Baggage Left Behind.

It was not until nightfall, when the train reached Nuremburg, that the passengers learned that two baggage cars had been left behind. At every station from the Austrian frontier to Holland, I saw piles of trunks, mostly belonging to Americans and Englishmen. The stories told by passengers from Berlin, Hamburg and Paris of countless thousands of pieces of baggage piled at railroad stations stagger one's credulity.

Just as we crossed the border came the news that Germany had already begun to mobilize. Plans were hastily made and as hastily discarded. Every one wanted to know what trains were running, what frontiers were open and what steamers were sailing. There was no one to answer.

The train jogged through the same sad scenes of desolation we beheld in Austria—beautiful fields, crops ripe for harvest without a soul to reap them. Factories were quiet. We were sidetracked every little while to permit trains laden with soldiers to pass. At nightfall, without having eaten all day, our trainload arrived at Nuremburg, where the station was crowded with Americans, Englishmen, Belgians and Hollanders waiting for hours for a train.

The Nuremburg hotels were filled with foreigners. Some were going to Switzerland. Rumors came, however, that Switzerland had formed an alliance with France and that the Germans had stopped all trains.

Rides in Baggage Car.

No one knew what truth there was in the rumors; no one knew any way of ascertaining the truth; all was confusion. Then came official announcement that all railroad communication with the French frontier had been suspended and that after 24 hours no further trains would be run in the German empire.

The following morning nearly every foreigner in Nuremburg left for the West in two streams—one toward Belgium, the other toward Holland. I chose Holland, and the memory of the ride will long abide with me like a nightmare.

At Bonn three army officers fought through the crush and compelled the occupants of a first-class compartment to give up their seats. We were now in the heart of German mobilization. Every station was thronged with soldiers. We passed camp after camp and train after train laden with gun carriages, tents and provisions passed us.

At every station the soldiers compelled the passengers to close doors and windows. They were guarding against a bomb being thrown from the train. One man who did not close a window fast enough was prodded with a bayonet.

At the Dutch frontier the train stopped and every passenger underwent a rigid examination. No German was allowed to pass any farther.

BRITISH WILL HAVE HUGE ARMY OF WOMEN

London.—England is going to have regiments of women. They may have as their generals such women as Queen Amelie of Portugal, the duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs Pankhurst.

Lady Cook is the originator of the plan. She has launched a stirring campaign to put a woman's army in readiness for battle. She hopes to have 150,000 women in the army.

Lady Cook pointed out that the women would be the logical defenders of the country when the men are all away to the front.

"Our women's army must be ready to fight and to die for Britain. I am going to arouse the women of England so they will, if the time should come, resist the invaders in a fight for their homes and their honor.

"I believe English women will make good fighters. You know what Kipling says: 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.'"

HAGUE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FATHER OF LIES

The Hague.—The peaceful Hague is the place where the Father of Lies, his sons and daughters and distant relations commingle. It is a neutral point where amazing rumors, reports and contradictions giving one another the lie float in from every corner of Europe.

Probably there never was a war in history where the struggles of the battlefields were supplemented by such a campaign of mendacity, so little chivalrous consideration for a foe, such mental barbarism and such disregard for the truth, or where one nation ever faced so many foes, so completely isolated from the ear of the world that there is little chance of its side being heard or an opportunity given to add its share of mendacity if nothing else.

If virtue were as unusual as vice, it would get just as much publicity.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Hastings.—Mrs. Andrew Ryan, mother of John F. Ryan of St. Paul and a pioneer resident of Hastings, is dead of heart trouble. She was 76 years old.

Winnebago City.—Minot Newell, 22 years old, was killed when, in drawing a shotgun from beneath the rear seat of a buggy, in which some friends had come to visit him, he accidently discharged the weapon.

Minneapolis.—When Fred Kelly missed $35 he had his roommate, Ed. Williams, arrested. In police court later, Kelly asked that the case be dismissed, saying he had found his money under the mattress of his bed where he had placed it for safekeeping.

Mankato.—Mamie Shannahan, 18 years old, who disappeared from the home of her uncle in Medo township, Blue Earth county, a month ago, was found in Minneapolis on Saturday by Constable G. S. Johnson of Pemberton, Minn. The girl said she voluntarily left home. She is living at Hopkins.

St. Paul.—A bullet that bored through the window of a Wildwood car early Monday, missing the head of County Attorney Richard D. O'Brien, was believed by the St. Paul police to have possibly been intended for Mr. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien, however, was of the opinion that the bullet was a stray, accidentally fired.

Minneapolis.—Damage in Minneapolis and at Fort Snelling due to the storm last Saturday night exceeds $110,000, according to estimates made today. The loss at the fort was placed at $60,000, and the city's loss on paving, sewers and the like at $25,000, damage to buildings, trees and pole loss in the city exceeded $25,000.

Owatonna.—Pillsbury academy will open for the school year on Wednesday, September 16. Dr. Milo B. Price estimates that the attendance will greatly exceed that of any other year. The campus has undergone many changes and much remodeling has been done. This will be the first year for the full gymnasium course. Three hundred students are expected.

Fergus Falls.—Threshing is general in this locality and the yields are disappointing. Bluestem wheat is running from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre, and marquis wheat, which ripened earlier, a little better. Oats run 20 to 30 bushels, but are very light to the measured bushel. Barley is yielding well, and corn promises to be a good crop. The ears are beginning to harden and will soon be out of the reach of frost.

St. Paul.—Fired upon by a mysterious assassin, whose pistol shot entered the cab and narrowly missed his head, Edward Benton, a passenger engineer on the Northern Pacific, escaped death by a margin of a few inches as his train neared the Great Northern station. He said he believed his assailant was possibly a tramp who had been ordered off the train and sought revenge. The speed of the train is believed to have saved him.

Brookings.—The yield of wheat in this county is disappointing, although those trying marquis wheat are satisfied with the experiment. One field north of town averaged 21½ bushels. Other small grains are yielding above an average crop and corn on the uplands will yield above the average if not caught by an early frost. Some fields are out of danger now. It is estimated there are about 5,000 acres of potatoes tributary to Brookings, and although the yield is not up to the average there will be several hundred carloads.

Duluth.—Delegates to the eighth annual convention of the American Peat society, in their closing session here, elected Vice President Julius Kleinstuck of Michigan President. Julius Bornollo of New York city was reelected secretary-treasurer and Detroit was chosen as the next convention city. L. B. Arnold of Duluth was chosen second vice president. D. F. Hungerford of the state university, with an article on "The Chemical Composition of Minnesota Peat Soils," provided a feature of the afternoon session. Professor W. A. Robinson of Michigan university, discussed fruit raising from a peat expert's viewpoint.

Rochester.—One hundred and seven boys and girls will be graduated from the rural schools of Olmsted county on Tuesday, Sept. 1, the first day of the Olmsted county fair. Heretofore it has been customary to hold the rural school graduation in June, but the state examiner having ruled that no provision had been made in the state funds for such an expense, it was decided to hold the exercises at the school fair. This insures a monster crowd on the opening day. W. E. Lee, the republican candidate for governor, will be the speaker at the exercises, which will be held in a large tent. W. S. Hammond, the democratic candidate for governor, is expected to speak on the closing day of the fair.

St. Paul.—More than 5,000 persons, representing approximately forty trade unions of St. Paul, will march in the big Labor day parade through the downtown district September 7. The parade will take place in the morning. There will be no other observance of Labor day by the unions here. All the members have been urged to attend the opening of the State fair and it is expected that nearly all will go.

Hastings.—The wagon and paint shops of F. E. Estergreen burned Monday morning. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,500. Incendiarism is suspected.

Minneapolis.—A trust fund of $35,000 for the bride whom he wed after physicians had pronounced his doom is provided for in the will of the late Dr. J. Clark Stewart, which has been admitted to probate. Mrs. Stewart, before her marriage, was Miss Isabelle Raiche, a nurse, and her care of the ailing physician led to the romance which culminated in the wedding.

Stillwater.—Charles Lunkin is dead at South Stillwater as the result of being struck by lightning last Saturday night. He was about 70 years old. widow and several children survive.

Drink Coca-Cola

And feel your thirst slip away You'll finish refreshed, cooled, *satisfied.*

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO
ATLANTA, GA.
52

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

WAS WAITING FOR REAL HEAT

At 114 in the Shade, Farmer Didn't See the Necessity for Shortening Hours of Labor in Field.

A St. Louisian who responded to the Macedonian cry for help from the Kansas wheat fields tell this story:

"The farmer told us we were to work ten hours a day, but that when it got hot he would knock off an hour. One day, after we had been out in the blazing sun until we were panting for breath, we came in to dinner to find the mercury up to 114. We thought the farmer would say something about short hours that afternoon, but he didn't. As we started out to work I said to him:

"'One hundred and fourteen in the shade!'

"'Yes,' he answered. 'Do you feel it much?'

"'No,' I said, 'I don't mind it particularly; but when does it get hot out here?'"

FACE FULL OF PIMPLES

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse.

"I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

From His Point of View.

"Why aren't you over in Europe, fighting for your country?" asked the American of the European who wanted a nickel to get a drink.

"I fought over dere once," answered the foreigner.

"Ah! And did you stand your ground when a real battle came?"

"No, sir; I runned away."

"What! You ran at the first shot?"

"Yessir, mister. An' if I know eet come sooner, I run before dat!"

"That's an awful confession of cowardice. Do you consider your life morth more than other people's lives? Is your life worth more than the life of your brave captain, of your valorous colonel, your intrepid general?"

"Lessir, it be worth more."

"What do you mean, worth more?"

"Vorth more to me; ain't it?"

Unmade History.

At the president's first call for troops, militants took the field with ardor. All they asked was to be shown the enemy.

But the casualties of the ensuing campaign were appalling. The resources of the Red Cross were pitifully inadequate. At times half the combatants were seriously if not mortally freckled.

Inevitably spirits drooped. A pickle and a banana were added to the daily ration, but the response was not commensurate with the expense.

"What shall it profit a woman to prove that she can fight as well as a man and lose her complexion?" soldiers were heard to ask one another ominously.

The Exception.

Uncle Zack, the stable man, enjoyed local repute as a weather prophet. Miss Cassie, coming down early one morning, found Zack on the back porch.

"Is the rain going to last all day, Zack?" she asked.

"Yessum, Ah reckin, it is."

"Why, Zack," Miss Cassie said, "I have always heard you say, 'Rain before seven, clear before eleven.' Isn't that true?"

"Yessum, it's strickly true," Uncle Zack maintained stoutly, "jes 'cepting it doan' apply to an all-day rain, ma'am."

Her Best Make-Up.

"And what do you think I'd look best in, George?" inquired the chattering wife at the recess of a three-hour talk on clothes.

"In a coma, darling," replied George, he having secured his hat.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Keeping Down the Worms.

"The early bird gets the worm."

"I wish a few of them would take office room in my apple tree."

HARD THING TO FIGURE OUT

With Nobody Making Any Money Vacationist Could Not Understand Who Had Got His.

We called on a friend at his office, Wednesday morning, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The reason we called was that he had been on a vacation, and we wanted to ask him if he had had a good time and to tell him how we had missed him. But as we were ushered in, he didn't look up from his work. He just went on scribbling, waved us to a chair, and said:

"Now, don't distrust me any more than you can help. Call me a liar, but don't rub it in!"

"What do you mean?" we asked. Then he looked up, and said:

"Oh! I thought it was my wife. That's what I was going to say to her. I'll tell you how it is. The summer hotelkeepers say they ain't making any money this year. The railroads say they are running at a loss. Every public servant is whining about hard times—hasn't been able to make a cent. See? Well, I spent $350 in the last ten days, and I'm trying to figure out how I could have spent that much for board and bathing suits."

Same Meaning.

"Mother, what does it mean when you read about escaping 'Scylla' only to get into worse trouble with 'Charybdis?'" asked Mrs. Baker's young hopeful.

Mrs. Baker looked appealingly at her husband.

"It's like this, Willie," exclaimed his father, coming to his wife's rescue. "It means that just as soon as we get through paying ice bills, we have to buy coal!"

Preliminaries Completed.

"So you are getting married, George?"

"Yes; I were prayed fer the third toime on Sunday."—London Tatler.

New York has 200 playgrounds for children.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

MINNESOTA DIRECTORY

HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS
Correctly marked, High Grade Calves, prices $18 to $25 according to age and quality, also short yearlings and bred Holstein Heifers. BORKHEAD BROS., South St. Paul, Minn., Prop. of Oak Grove Stock Farm, 24 miles north of Minneapolis

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ARTIFICIAL EYES
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Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

WE CLEAN CLOTHING CLEAN
Don't buy a new suit for fall—have your old one cleaned to look like new. Men's suits or overcoats $1.50, ladies' suits or dresses from $2.00 up.
Waldron CLEANER & DYER Minneapolis Factory 1028-30 Mary Place.

YOUNG ARTIST EARNS $200.00 IN FOUR DAYS
Federal School of Commercial Designing
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AUTOMOBILE TIRES
Have you ever tried the DAHL PUNCTURELESS TIRES? Sold everywhere and satisfaction guaranteed. No air—No blow out—Rides just as good as air. Save you many hours of time—Save your money—Save your cuss words. Five years' use of Dahl Punctureless prove them to be best and cheapest in the long run. Write today for full particulars.
Dahl Punctureless Tire Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FALL COATS

We have recieved a very classy line of fall coats for ladies and children which is now on display. You are invited to call and inspect these coats as soon as possible while the line is intact.

D. LAZAR.

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap. 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

No Place For Ladies.

A famous foreign newspaper correspondent, a German, was stopping at a seaside hotel where the dining room helpers, following the New England custom, were nearly all college girls, working during vacation in order to keep themselves at school the rest of the year.

The spectacled young person who presided over the table where the German newspaper man ate was undoubtedly of excellent breeding, but she never seemed to remember whether the eggs were to be fried on one side or scrambled on both.

Finally, one evening after he had been served with a meal entirely different from the one he had ordered, the foreigner lost his temper and spoke rather sharply to the young woman.

"Easy there!" admonished his table mate, an American writer. "She's a lady, you know, old man."

"But I do not vant a lady," said the German plaintively. "I vant a waiter!" —Saturday Evening Post.

The Ax In the Glacier.

Zurbiggen, one of the celebrated mountain climbers of the world, in scaling a peak of Les Anglaises, near Chamonix, accidentally let his ice ax fall from near the summit of the peak. It fell some thousands of feet. In the normal course of things it was buried in snow and swallowed up in the glacier, being covered deeper and deeper each year, and at the same time being carried slowly downward as the ice flowed on. Seven or eight years afterward Hon. C. G. Gruce and Harkbir, a sepoy chief, in descending a peak in the Alps just as night was falling and a great crevasse barred the way, being unable to find the bridge over it, cut a path down to the bottom, where Harkbir stepped on an ax which had "M. Z.," Zurbiggen's initials, on the handle. There could be no mistake as to the identity of the ax, as Harkbir had seen it and used it before.—Christian Herald.

A Heroic Slave.

There was a humble slave in the palace of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid. The caliph had in his audience chamber twenty rare vases, and it was written in the laws of Bagdad that he who should have the misfortune to break one of these would pay the penalty with his life. This slave one day broke a vase. He was instantly seized, tried and condemned to death. But the caliph had no sooner pronounced sentence on him than the slave turned, and, walking calmly to the other nineteen vases, with one sweep of the arm destroyed them all.

"Wretch," the caliph thundered, "why have you done that barbarous deed?"

"To save the lives of nineteen of my fellow countrymen," the doomed slave replied.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday August 29 1914.

And now, we presume, it was the tariff that started the war that drew American gold to Europe.

British, French, German, and Austrian political writers, who ridiculed the diplomatic attitude this country took in the recent Mexican affair, are now wondering what receipt President Wilson used in avoiding an "inevitable" war.

The New York dispatches announce that Ormsby McHarg and Colonel Roosevelt have had a series of conferences. Wasn't McHarg chief purchasing agent of the Roosevelt campaign for Southern delegates prior of 1912? Looks like a nice cheerful little early beginning of the same old game.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No.1	1.04
Wheat, No.2	1.01
Flax, No.1	1.41
Flax, No.2	1 38
Oats	.37
Barley	.54
Rye	.78

"BLACK JIM" THE CONVICT

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.

The man known as "Black Jim" had been sent out to the penal colony of Australia for forgery.

They sent him up to Woona Wally after his first two years of imprisonment, and he fell into the hands of George Stebbins. In those days an Australian convict was bid off—that is, a settler in want of help would bid a price for so many men, and they were turned over to him for a certain length of time. He was responsible for their feed and care, and his word was law. He could work them as hard and as long as he wished. He could starve and beat them and there was no one to come between. In case of insubordination he could shoot them down, and the government simply accepted his statement of the affair. All convicts were glad enough to get away from prison and out upon the ranches, and in most cases they found good masters and were decently treated. As a member of the mounted police I knew that Stebbins was a hard man to get along with. He had been a tavern keeper and a bully in England, and his wife had committed suicide, and his two sons had been taken away from him by the law on account of his cruelty.

Black Jim came up to Woona Wally with six other men, and the gang were up at police headquarters for the night. It fell to us to take their pedigrees and post them as to their new master and what would be expected of them. In our district we always gave a convict a fair start. He was told what would be required of him, advised to do his best to please his master and given to understand that if he went straight we would see that he had fair usage. I was interested in Black Jim at once. The law had made a convict of him, but it hadn't degraded him.

I had an idea that Stebbins would be down on him from the first because of his superior looks, and I went pretty thoroughly into details. When I had finished the prisoner said:

"I thank you, sir, and shall do my best to please."

Things came about as I feared. As Stebbins inspected his gang he picked Black Jim out for special attention. He had little to say to the others beyond making bloodcurdling threats of what would happen if they didn't toe the mark, but to Jim he said:

"So they have sent me a gentleman, have they? They thought I needed somebody to teach me manners perhaps. Mebbe the idea was for you to sit on the veranda and give me daily lessons. Well, you've come to the wrong shop. Look, now, I'm goin' to keep an eye on you! You think yourself head and shoulders above the crowd, but I'll take the conceit out of you!"

Not one convict in a thousand would have stood the insults and degradation put upon Black Jim the next year. I know he tried his best, but there was no pleasing Stebbins. He was always boasting that he had a gentleman convict and that he was bound to "break" him, and he spent a good share of his time worrying the man. One day, as I was returning with the troop after hunting down a false alarm of bushrangers, my horse shied and threw me almost in front of Stebbins' house, and as I struck on a stone and had several ribs broken I was carried in. He was not glad to see me, but under the circumstances was obliged to give me a bed. On the fourth night of my accident four men and three women arrived for an evening visit.

When dinner had been finished and the drink had gone around Stebbins sent for Black Jim and ordered him to dance for the amusement of the company. The convict respectfully but firmly refused, and his master cried out in indignation:

"You won't dance, eh? Too much of a gentleman to give us a hornpipe! Mebbe this company isn't swagger enough for the likes of a bloomin' murderer!"

"The charge against me was forgery, sir," quietly replied the man.

"I don't care what it was. You are insubordinate, and up you go by the thumbs! After hangin' till daylight you'll probably be a little more humble."

The man had been hanging ten minutes and the agony had almost brought unconsciousness when the door was kicked open and bushrangers crowded in. It was a complete surprise. The women screamed out and began to cry, but the men, with the exception of Stebbins, took it rather coolly. The bully and coward went white as death and fell into a chair, and it was almost pitiful to hear him beg for his life.

The next instant Stebbins toppled out of his chair with a bullet in his head, and the leader said:

"Sorry we have interrupted the festivities, but it was our calling night. We were after Stebbins alone, and the rest of you need not fear. Come, Jim, we want you."

Two of them helped the forger-convict out of the house and upon a horse, and that was the making of the most notorious bushranger in all Australia. He had a career of five years and then died from a bullet, and it was two years after his death before it became publicly known that he had let the law make a convict of him in order to shield a brother. I had always believed him innocent of the crime, and, knowing how he had been persecuted and abused by Stebbins, I almost rejoiced when the bushrangers carried him off to make a leader of him.

Overstocked.

Madge as the oldest of a family of girls has evidently heard and taken to heart the disappointment of her parents over the excessive femininity allotted by the generous fates to the family quiver.

When recently the fifth little daughter was born Madge was playing in the garden with one of her sisters and, as a neighbor considered, was decidedly rough with the child.

"Madge, don't treat your little sister so," remonstrated the neighbor. "You might kill her."

"Well, if I did," was the cool response, "there's plenty more in the house."—Philadelphia Ledger.

PONY POLO TO BE PLAYED AT HAMLINE.

Pony polo, a sport that has aroused much interest in this country lately, will be played at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7 to 12, by two trained teams. It is a game that requires great skill. The ponies used are worth thousands of dollars. Performances will be given before the grandstand.

HAMLINE TO HOLD WONDERFUL SHOW

Greatest Amusement Program Ever Offered Coming to Minnesota State Fair.

The amusement program at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7 to 12, will be the cleanest and most expensive one ever put on at Hamline. No pains have been spared in an attempt to make it the best program of its kind ever staged by any Fair.

In place of the Pike of former years there will be a great educational show for parents and children called the World at Home. It will be located at the lip of the lagoon, and will cover many acres. An immense model of the Panama Canal, designed by the architect who made the original model for the United States government, will be exhibited, expert lecturers explaining how the Canal works. There will be a large menagerie of wild beasts and birds taken from a leading zoological park. The other shows will be similar in nature.

Eight Drops Made.

E. R. Hutchinson, the daring aeronaut who devised a means of taking eight and ten parachute drops from one balloon at one ascension, will thrill the crowds with his flights. In a like way two men will make fourteen drops from one balloon in one ascension. This act is said to be superior to any of its kind ever produced.

Horse polo, in which America is becoming so interested, will be played each day by picked teams. Auto polo, said to be one of the most dangerous games played, will be put on at the Fair by the originator of the sport. Persons participating are often injured severely, and head-on collisions are frequent.

Racing Hounds.

A troupe of horses in a steeple chase and thirty-six racing hounds will amuse the grandstand each day. A $1,000 Saddle Horse Stake will be shown before the grandstand Friday, Sept. 11. The harness races, in which $26,000 in purses will be distributed, will attract some of the best horses in America.

May Wirth, the greatest lady bareback rider anywhere, now playing in England and France, will astonish all with her skill. The New York Hippodrome Elephants, engaged at New York for seven successive seasons, has been obtained for the entire week. Many other high-class vaudeville acts have been engaged to fill the three great arenas before the grandstand afternoon and evening.

Big Fireworks Display.

Each evening before the grandstand there will be a big fireworks display, called the "Opening of the Panama Canal." A scenic picture of the Canal over 400 feet long will serve as a background. Over 300 persons will take part in a Spectacle of Nations. Suddenly at a signal the fireworks display opens, breaking down the last obstacle between the Atlantic and Pacific.

On the last day, Sept 12, the most pretentious auto racing card ever held at Hamline will be put on. Oldfield, Disbrow, Rickenbacher and Knipper, four of the greatest drivers in America, will compete for world's records. Many other noted drivers will compete in the regular events.

Many other amusement features have been provided. Suffice to say no one liking good clean entertainment can afford to miss the Minnesota State Fair.

FAIR TO CARE FOR WOMEN

Minnesota Exposition Arranges For Comfort of Mothers.

So anxious are those in charge of the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7-12, to provide for the comfort of women and children that a new department has been organized, called the Department of Public Welfare, and placed in the hands of a committee of seven women with many years of experience in such work.

Mothers will find the playgrounds, nursery, and kindergarten well equipped to care for their children while visits are being paid to other places at the Fair. At the Rest Cottage there will be a chance any time to rest, wash hands and face, and re-arrange the clothing. If anyone becomes ill the Emergency Hospital is equipped to give expert attention instantly at no cost.

Near the Women's Building a large headquarters tent will be erected, where programs interesting to women will be held during the entire week. Women from the country will have a splendid opportunity to rest and visit at the Farmers' Club Headquarters near Agricultural Hall. A visit to the State Fair should present no terrors to any women.

Odors and Germs.

The odor of cloves has been known to destroy microbes in thirty-five minutes; cinnamon will kill some species in twelve minutes, thyme in thirty-five minutes. In forty-five minutes common wild verbena is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in fifty minutes. The essence of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in twelve minutes and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than for merely ornamental or sentimental purposes.

CHANT COURAGEOUS.

Forward! swords out and
lances set!
Now, since our blades with
blood are wet,
Look backward not—we'll
conquer yet—
Ride ever on!

Forward, and let our war cry be
"On!" till the tyrant bends the knee,
"On!" till we win the victory.
Ride ever on!

Forward! Close ranks as comrades
fall.
Undaunted charge to the bugle's
call.
On to the foeman's rampart wall!
Ride ever on!

Forward! Spur fiercely on and ride.
Follow the flag, be it crimson dyed.
Courage determines the winning
side.
Ride ever on!

—Charles M. Luce in Boston Evening Transcript.

Our First Music Masters.

Birds were our first music masters. Authorities on harmony have written volumes in search of the origin of the minor scale. If they had turned to the birds they might have discovered it without any search whatever. In every English copse the cuckoo (who has but two notes at his command) sings a perfect minor third downward. Listen to our wood thrush's melody! His cluster of three notes forms a perfect minor chord. Four hundred years before Christ, Aristophanes wrote a play entitled "The Birds," which was produced at Harvard a few years ago, the vocal part being set to music by John K. Paine.—Suburban Life.

Why Men's Hats Have a Bow.

A bow is always to be found on the left side of a man's hat. This is a survival of the old days when hats were costly articles. In order to provide against the hat being blown away in stormy weather a cord or ribbon was fastened around the crown, with ends hanging so that they could be fastened to part of the attire or could be grasped by the hand. The ends fell on the left side, of course, as the left hand is more often disengaged than the right. When not required it was usual for the ends to be tied in a bow. The bow became smaller and smaller, but it still remains and is likely to do so as long as men wear hats.

Successful.

"I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me, and I went to find it."

"Did you find it?"

"Oh, yes; I'm in a hole."—Baltimore American.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

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If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

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A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

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For

Your

Candies, Fruits,

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NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EXG

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 153 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

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Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.

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Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
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Lunch room in connection.

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MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN

CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

POOL ROOM in connection

The Sofa In Germany.

In Germany the sofa is invested with a sanctity as of a throne. The visitor must not sit upon it unless especially invited to do so by the hostess. To take a seat there unasked is an outrageous presumption.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914. NUMBER 8

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

D. Patterson autoed to Maple Lake Friday afternoon.

Rev. Palmer and daughter Esthet were at Thief River, Wednesday.

"Bob" Sinclair, the grocery man, was in town Tuesday.

Lydia Kolstad returned to Crookston, Saturday.

Mrs Ina Johnson and daughter came down from Thief River Tuesday for a visit with relatives.

Eliza Hendrickson returned from a visit with friends at Trail, Minn., last week.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Mary Klemsrud left Saturday for Moorhead where she will attend the Normal School.

John Hansen and O. Gnustad autoed to Wylie. Tuesday.

C. L. Hanson autoed thru here on his way to the Red Lake fair Wednesday.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

The ladie's aid of the United Church meets Friday with Mrs. Gjerde

Walter Peterson attended the "fair" (?) Wednesday evening.

Dr. S. J. Carlson of Warren will speak at the Swedish Luthern church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A large number of local people attended the county fair at Red Lake Falls, Wednesday.

There will be services in the United Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock by Rev. Gjerde.

Rev. M S. Gjerde will conduct services in the Hamar church at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

Rev. T. P. Smith of Thief River will conduct services at the East-side schoolhouse, Sunday.

Ida Kalland left on Monday for Dante, S.D., where she has been engaged to teach a term of school.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Miss Idelia Holden, who has been visiting with her cousin Edith Dahl left on Saturday for her home at Thompson, N.D.

Mr and Mrs. J. Kinney autoed over from Larsford, N.D. Tuesday morning and went on to Red Lake Falls where Mr. Kinney has some fast horses entered for the races during the fair.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Subscribe for the Spectator.

The village school opened Monday with an enrollment of 105 pupils.

Lost,—Part of bracelet. Finder please leave at Spectator office for reward.

Mrs. Alec Johnson and daughter, of Crookston, came Thursday and are visiting with Ole Anderson's.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Mrs. N. Johnson and son Earnest and Mrs. McCaftrey and daughters left Monday for their homes at Grand Forks after spending the past two weeks at the S.J. Amble home.

While wheeling a perambulater last Saturday, a young son of Dan Whalen's had the misfortune to break his leg below the knee when the vehicle tipped over onto him.

A baseball game between the Wyandotte and Rive. Falls teams at the Brevig farm last Sunday resulted in a victory for Wyandotte.

Henry Hogquist, who has undergone an operation at the Bethesda Hospital at Crookston, returned to his home near here Monday.

Dr. Spofford, Optometrist, will be in Red Lake Falls Sept. 7th, at the Grand View Hotel. In Thief River Falls, Sept. 8th., at Hotel Evelyn. Glasses scientifically fitted.

Mabel Patterson, who completed a very successful term of school at Fargo last year and who was reelected in the same capicity leaves today to take up her duties.

Marie Hooper left Saturday for Thorhult where she has been engaged too teach an 8 months term of school.

The fourth Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church will be held Sept. 8th. Dist. Supt. Parrish will speak after which there will be communion services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl returned Thursday evening from Shaunavon Canada where they have spent the summer with their sons, Neil, Ed and Andy.

Inez and Ethel Patterson leave today for St. Cloud where they will attend the Normal. Inez, who is a graduate of the Normal, will take up the advanced studies while Ethel will enroll for the elementery course

Fall term begins Sept., 29. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low Literature free.

North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

For Sale

1 bay gelding—weight 1300 - age 9 years. Will be sold very reasonable for cash 8. 9

Call at this office.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

Local Men Return From Europe

Rev. M. S. Gjerde and Rev. Theo. Gryting returned Friday morning from Europe. The former came direct from Norway, Rev. Gryting came by the Canadian route some time ago and has been visiting with his parents in the southern part of the state.

GERMAN SAMOA IS TAKEN

Surrenders to British Force From New Zealand.

London, Aug. 31.—The official information bureau announces that Apia, a seaport of Upolu, Samoan islands, and capital of the German part of the group, surrendered to a British force from New Zealand.

GIVEN IN OFFICIAL REPORT

English Casualties Placed at About Six Thousand.

London, Sept. 1.—Although England is pouring more soldiers into France to take the place of those lost during the week's fighting, and it is known Paris is making active preparations for a seige, the proclamation of Lord Kitchener, telling of the part the British played in the four days' battle, has greatly relieved the tension in England.

His statement that Sir John French placed the British losses at from 5,000 to 6,000 was received calmly.

Reports which have been circulated of serious reverses has led the public to believe that the losses would be much greater.

CANNOT AFFECT SITUATION

Germans Make Light of Recent Naval Engagement.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company from Berlin gives an official statement concerning the naval battle off Helgoland. It says:

"The naval engagement near Helgoland is treated by the press as being without significance and as an occurrence which cannot affect the general situation. The fighting took place apparently within the range of Helgoland forts, which, however, were unable to use their guns owing to the thick weather."

Hursts Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hurst entertained Thursday evening in honor of their daughter, Louise, who leaves Monday to enter the high school at Crookston.

SCAND. MISSION CHURCH.

Morning services at 10:30 a. m.

No services in the evening.

Services will be held at August Könickson's home Sunday August 13, at 10:30 a. m., and and August Erickson's school house at 2:30 p. m., the same day.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at Rev. F. L. Larsan's place Friday, September 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Scandinavian are cordially invited to these services.

J. O. Lonnquist,
Pastor.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

Too Much Wit.

An East Cleveland man who likes to tinker about his home pulled away the steps to his side door last Saturday and took them into the garage, where he added sundry nails to their makeup. He was lugging them back when his next door neighbor looked over the fence and said:

"Hello, Brown. What you doing? Repairing your house?"

"I'm taking steps in that direction," Brown replied.

He was so much pleased with his wit that he forgot his caution, tripped on a croquet wicket and, falling over the steps, cut his nose on the scraper.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FAIR PLAY.

We are at liberty to play the game of life with all the skill we can muster, but if we desire to become more skillful as the years pass we must be more and more eager for fair and square playing on out own part.

Thief River Mill Closes Down

The sawmill at Thief River Falls closed down last week after having been in operation for over twenty years. The mill, which was the leading industry of Thief River for many years, has sawed all it's available timber and will be dismanteled unless the company is able too purchase some of the standing pine on the reservation at some future time.

ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

With Paris as the center and with a diameter of eighty miles, draw an arc of a circle to the northeast, forty-five miles from tip to tip. This arc embraces the line of fortresses, La Fere-Laon-Rheims, against which the allies now have their backs, trying to stem the German rush to the Seine.

About twenty-five miles northeast in the general direction of Liege, draw another arc sixty miles from tip to tip. This arc, passing through St. Quentin, Vervine and Rehal, marks the German frontal line forcing the French fortifications.

Besides delivering this frontal attack the Germans are engaged in two flanking movements. One army extends to the west from St. Quentin passing through Perennone to Amiens. Another, which has crossed the Meuse river from Longwy, through the Stenay gap, is advancing from the east toward Rethal.

✣ ✣ ✣

The purpose of these three movements—two flanking and one frontal—undoubtedly is to bottle up the allies in the La Fere-Laon-Rheims fortresses, after which the Germans could proceed to Paris without serious interference.

This attempt to duplicate Sedan and Metz, which, if successful, would probably mean a decisive German victory in France, has been the constant aim of the German strategists. At Liege, at Namur, at Maubeuge and at Lille, the allies avoided the kaiser's desire to entice them into their own fortresses and surround them. They retreated, keeping their field armies intact in the open.

Their position, however, is now more dangerous than in the past, for there are no further fortified lines on which to retire. This fact may hold them at the La Fere-Laon-Rheims line too long. If the German right and left break through and get between the allied forces and Paris, the peril will be immediate. The allies have evaded these encircling traps hitherto by desperate fighting and skillful retreats. They are now backing into the most alarming one of all. Time, however, is working for them. It seems impossible that the Germans can continue much longer to deliver their terrific massed attacks without rest. There are limits to human endurance.

✣ ✣ ✣

Russia's advance through East Prussia is not progressing as rapidly as early indications suggested. For more than a week the fighting has been proceeding about the lake and marshy district of Allenstein. The Germans are giving way slowly, but apparently are fighting as tenacious a battle as are the allies in France. Osterode, fifty miles east of the Vistula, appears to mark the German front. The field fighting has not indicated Russia will have an easy time crossing the Vistula.

JAPS LAND IN FORCE OPPOSITE KIAOCHOU.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—A large expeditionary force of Japanese has occupied the island of Tsichien in Kiaochou bay, facing the German forts of Kiaochou, according to word received here.

Confirmation was also received of the destruction of a Japanese destroyer by the German gunboat Jaguar, after the destroyer had gone aground on Tientau island.

British Cruiser Near New York.

New York, Sept. 2.—The British cruiser Suffolk was sighted about two miles south of Ambrose lightship. She was apparently at anchor and observers on shore believed she was waiting for an outgoing British merchantman to bring her supplies.

Psalms Not Barred.

The other evening Miss Y., a maiden lady of uncertain years, suspecting the cook was entertaining her beau downstairs, called Martha and inquired whether she did not hear some one talking with her.

"Oh, no, ma'am!" cried the quick witted Martha. "It was only me singing a psalm."

"Very good," returned Miss Y. significantly. "You may amuse yourself with psalms, but let's have no hims."—Exchange.

Old Pioneer Hears The Final Rollcall

Peter Peterson, one off the oldest residents in this part of the country passed away at the home of his son-in-law, Halvor Hanson, a prominent farmer, last Sunday. Mr. Peterson, who has been a resident here for 32 years, was 97 years of age at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Roseland of Thief River, officiating.

DROPPING BOMBS IN PARIS

French Reports Say Germans Have Done No Damage.

Paris, Sept. 2.—War in the air is to become a reality, it is probable, as a result of the decision of the French war office to give battle to the German aeroplanes that have been casting bombs on the French capital for the past three days. An official statement announced the organization of a squad of armored aeroplanes to give chase to the German fliers.

A German monoplane dropped two more bombs into the streets ineffectually. Earlier a monoplane dropped a bomb at the Rue Michodiere and the Rue du Quatre Setembre, near the Credit Lyonnais.

A gun mounted on the bank fired four shells at the aeroplane and two English infantrymen fired their rifles repeatedly. Another bomb was dropped near St. Lazare station. Neither bomb did any damage.

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

Pitfalls of Slang.

Host (in India)—Do you see that fanatic over there? He has sat on that corner a[illegible] in that posture without moving for six months. Traveler (from America)—Gee, that's going some!—Chicago Tribune.

Goethe.

Besides his five or six consummate works, which by universal consent are practically above criticism, it may be said that Goethe's songs are the best in the world. He is the greatest of all literary critics, and in subtle and abundant observation of human life and in the number and value of his wise remarks and pregnant sentences he is one of the greatest writers of all time. Goethe may be classed as one of the "greatest men."—New York American.

Joyful Punishment.

Noticing one of her small boys nibbling at some luncheon in school one day the teacher called the culprit to the desk. "You know," she began sternly, "that you must not eat during lesson hours! Now as a punishment you must stand here in front of the class and eat every bit of it."

The small boy did as he was bid, a curious grin overspreading his face.

The teacher misunderstood that grin until the last scrap had disappeared, when from the class a small voice wailed in tearful accents:

"Please, teacher, that wasn't his lunch he was eatin'; it was mine."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry, when the prics are known.

Dan Whalen
St Hilaire, Minn.

NOW AND THEN.

WHY not think a decent thought,
Now and then?
Why not ponder, as you ought,
Now and then?
Get your mind out of the mire,
To the higher things aspire,
Claim a loftier desire,
Now and then.

Think of something else than gold,
Now and then.
Think of things not bought and sold,
Now and then.
Turn from sordid deeds and mean;
In your acts your thoughts are seen;
Think of something sweet and clean,
Now and then.

Think of good instead of bad,
Now and then.
Of the bright things, not the sad,
Now and then.
If you think the way you should,
As you could think if you would,
You would do a lot of good
Now and then.

—Detroit Free Press.

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.

Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - - - 38

The Minnesota State Fair and Exposition, Like a Candle, Is a Real Attraction. Like a Magnet It draws hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the country. There are numerous reasons for this.

At the 1914 Fair over one million dollars' worth of live stock from all parts of America will be shown. There will be a machinery display covering more than 70 acres. Forty county exhibits, displaying products of field and factory from all corners of the state, will crowd Agricultural Hall. The Woman's Building will be a never-ending source of delight to the women. A hundred other exhibits might be mentioned.

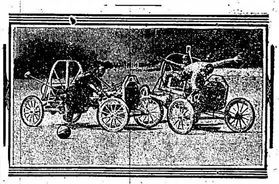
The amusement program is an excellent one. Thousands of dollars have been spent in engaging some of the greatest acts before the public. On each evening a grandstand fireworks display will be given on "The Opening of the Panama Canal."

Is there any reason why you shouldn't go?

LET'S GO!

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION
Hamline, Sept. 7-12.

AUTO POLOISTS TAKE DANGEROUS SPILL.



Auto polo, one of the most dangerous games played, is to be a daily feature at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 7 to 12. Two teams of trained athletes, in charge of R. A. Hankinson, the originator of the sport, will compete. As proof of the risk suffered by players, a malletman coming to Hamline broke his leg at Salina, Kansas, recently, when two machines turned turtle.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R. F. D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Horse Hadn't Had Fair Chance.

An Irishman who was selling a horse to an English agent, who was buying for the British army, was asked by the latter would he guarantee the animal as fit for his majesty's service.

"Of course I will," replied Pat, whereupon the bargain was completed.

Some time afterward the agent met Pat at a fair.

"Why, you scoundrel," exclaimed the Englishman, "you guaranteed that horse as fit for his majesty's service, and he turned out useless for the army."

"Then, hang it man, why didn't you try him in the navy?" was the reply.

Impudence.

"What did you chastise your son for?"

"Impudence," replied Uncle Flopsole. "He stood right up before folks an' said he was just as good a tango dancer as I am!"

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

His Kind.

"Have you ever been buncoed?"

"Nope. I'm a single man."—Houston Post.

Water Is Good Medicine

Many people who have weak kidneys fail to appreciate how much water can do for them—but while it is good to drink water freely, it must be pure water. In many sections, the lime or alkaline water starts kidney trouble of itself.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a most reliable remedy for weak kidneys. When backache or urinary disorders first appear, take Doan's and be sure to assist the kidneys by drinking plenty of pure water. Prompt treatment will avoid the danger of gravel, gout, rheumatism.

Doan's Kidney Pills are successfully used all over the civilized world and publicly recommended by thousands.

A Minnesota Case.

John Hart, carpenter, Court & Euclid Sts., Albert Lea, Minn., says: "My back ached terribly and mornings I could hardly straighten. The kidney secretions were scant and discolored and I was in bad shape. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the aches and pains, strengthened my kidneys and improved my health. I will always be grateful for this benefit."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 36-1914.

GERMANS FORCING ALLIES TOWARDS PARIS

Russians Report Progress in Campaign of Invasion.

If Present Reports Are Correct Czar's Forces Have Ended Menace to Poland and Are in Position to Annihilate Austrian Resistance Is Thought.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The president and members of the government and all embassies of the allied nations have gone to Bordeaux, where they will remain during hostilities.

U. S. Ambassador Remains.

U. S. Ambassador Herrick, who has taken charge of the archives and embassies of all the belligerent powers, will remain in Paris with First Secretary Bliss and the second secretary.

Orders have been issued for the removal of the wounded from Paris to Rennes and Nantes.

The United States is now represented in Bordeaux by John W. Garratt, U. S. ambassador to Argentine, who went with the government, accompanied by Third Secretary Sulzeton.

Will Protect Americans.

Ambassador Herrick, remaining here, will be enabled to afford great protection to Americans, as the ambassador's residence is neutral territory where Americans may find refuge in case of need. His presence here will also make it possible for American banking interests to continue operating with a view to relieving possible distress of Americans.

Proclamation Explains Removal.

The removal of the seat of the French government to Bordeaux followed almost immediately upon the issuance of the proclamation by the minister of the interior who explained the reasons for the transfer. The proclamation said that the military authorities were responsible for the removal, having decided that the fortifications of Paris while not positively certain to be attacked, undoubtedly would be the pivotal point of the field operations of the opposing armies.

Prepare Complete Defense.

Preparations for a complete defense of Paris are going on apace. Several of the gates of the city have been closed to traffic and a large force of men is engaged in the building of supplementary works of defense.

Fight in Air.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A fight in the air over Paris took place Wednesday evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meanwhile rifles and machine guns mounted on public buildings kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction.

Fire at Each Other.

The Germans opened fire to which the Frenchmen replied vigorously. The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level and holding this position, was saved from further attack.

Germans Sweep Along.

London, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the Mail at Boulogne says: "It is quite evident that except on the south, the German forces are pressing on all sides towards Paris. It is reported that a German patrol with a quick-firing machine gun in a motor car and 50 cyclists was in Arras, capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, Tuesday."

British Check Enemy.

London, Sept. 3.—The Germans battered their way a little nearer to Paris when the French left wing was compelled to recede on the line from St. Quentin westward to Amiens.

The allied armies' center, which extends roughly from St. Quentin east to Rethel, holds firm, the British having effectually checked the German advance in that quarter at a point northward, distance not given, from Compiegne.

Armistice Is Asked.

The Germans have asked for an armistice to bury their dead.

The right wing holds out, according to a French war office statement.

The Paris correspondent of the Evening News has just cabled that the British holding the center have gained a decided success and have checked the German onward rush well to the north of Compiegne. The check is so decided, says the correspondent, that the Germans have asked an armistice to bury their dead.

Terrible Losses Reported.

Compiegne is but 40 miles from Paris. How much farther north the German line has been halted the correspondent does not say. Compiegne, at the junction of the Oise and Aisne rivers, is the key to the whole allied line, and if lost would throw them back on Paris.

The Germans beaten back by the British number three army corps.

War to Be Extended.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Official advices received through diplomatic channels reported two of the most important developments of the present war.

Great Britain asked the United States to be prepared to care for British diplomatic interests in Turkey, indicating that the allies had practically lost hope of persuading the Ottoman empire to remain neutral. Dispatches received at the British embassy referred to the incorporation into the Turkish army of several German officers, which was regarded as the forerunner of intervention by the porte in behalf of Germany.

Turkey's entry into the conflict means the immediate alignment of Italy, as well as Greece, on the side of Great Britain, France, Russia, Servia, Montenegro and Roumania, diplomats here believe. Just what the attitude of Bulgaria will be is a matter of uncertainty.

Big German Victory.

The official statement of a big German victory against the Russians at Allenstein attracted wide attention. Military observers pointed out that if the number of Russians taken prisoners had been correctly estimated at 70,000 there must have been great casualties.

The text of the German dispatch begins:

"Official report of the victory at Allenstein shows that it was even greater than known before. Three Russians army corps were annihilated. Seventy thousand prisoners were taken, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the complete artillery of the Russian army."

Russia Confesses Reverses.

London, Sept. 4.—On the eastern war stage, Russia frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps with the loss of three generals. A dispatch from Berlin announces that German and Austrian troops have occupied Lodz, the largest manufacturing center in Russian Poland.

Russians Triumph.

Elsewhere the Russian army seem to have triumphed. Galicia has been successfully invaded and Lemberg has been evacuated, according to reports from the Petrograd (St. Petersburg) war office and from Vienna.

If this is true, the Austrian menace to Russian Poland will be ended and the Russian forces can begin to converge for the march on Berlin, the Russian objective in north Galicia, apparently being Koenigshutte, whence they can march on Berlin by way of Breslau.

Take 4,000 Austrians.

From Petrograd comes word that the general staff announces that the Austrian fifteenth division was completely routed near Lustchoff on Aug. 28, and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

Will March on Berlin.

The Russians size the situation up as follows:

"The operations in eastern Prussia, while subordinate to the general campaign to crush the Austrian resistance, will be continued in force. The fortress of Konigsberg is now completely invested and a part of the city is held by the Russians. The Germans have been very heavily reinforced from the western armies and are now in great strength all along the lines of their first fortifications. Despite this fact, however, the march on Berlin will be begun just as soon as the Austrian army is annihilated."

Official Report.

Petrograd, Sept. 4.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg (capital of Galicia in Austria-Hungary), about 10 or 12 miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward the principal forts.

"After a battle which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field kitchens.

Enemy Is Pursued.

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

By imperial order the city of St. Petersburg will henceforth be known as Petrograd, the change eliminating the Teuton construction in the name of the chief city of Russia.

Troops From Belgium.

London.—An official telegram received in London declares that fresh forces of Germans have made their appearance on the Prussian frontier and that at some points they are taking the offensive against the Russians. These troops are believed to have been sent from Belgium, where the German offense is reported to have been materially weakened as the result of withdrawals.

Victory for British.

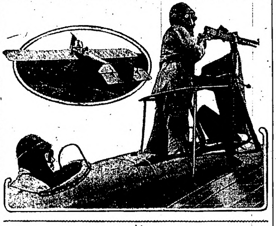
London, Aug. 31.—England is celebrating a victory in the first real naval battle of the war. Five German warships, three of them cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, were engaged in the North sea about 50 miles north of Cuxhaven, which is at the mouth of the Elbe.

British warships met the German fleet and immediately opened fire. When the battle was over two of the German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers had been sunk and the third cruiser, having caught fire, fled in a sinking condition.

The admiralty later announced that the British fleet engaged in the battle was that in command of Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty, son-in-law of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

The scene of the combat was not far from the fortified island of Helgoland which formerly was a British naval base, but which within comparatively recent years has ben sold to Germany.

ARMED AND ARMORED FRENCH MONOPLANE



ZEPPELIN DOES LITTLE HARM

Circles Over Antwerp and Tries to Destroy Wireless Installation—Several Injured.

London, Sept. 3.—According to an Antwerp dispatch to the Evening News the Zeppelin which appeared over Antwerp just before 4 o'clock Wednesday morning circled over the southeasterly part of the city. The alarm was quickly given by the forts. The searchlights played upon the airship, but rather ineffectively, because the Zeppelin had appeared just before dawn after a clear moonlight night. Shots were fired at it and it is believed that the airship was hit.

At Beurne, two miles east of Antwerp, the Zeppelin apparently made efforts to reach the wireless installation. She dropped bombs and three houses were hit, four persons being wounded.

At Berchem, inside the inner fortifications, a bomb destroyed some telegraph wires over the streets.

TURKS MOBILIZING 200,000

Rome, Sept. 2.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army.

Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, it is stated, the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammendans.

Seventy-two superior German officers have been incorporated in the Turkish army and will participate in the war. This is interpreted to mean that Turkey will aid Germany.

25,000 Killed in Day.

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—A Red Cross physician who arrived at Meddlekerke declared that a German officer told him the German losses in one day's fighting at Cambrai were 25,000 in killed alone.

German Troop Train Wrecked.

London, Sept. 3.—A German troop train has been blown up in southern Belgium, according to a news agency dispatch received from Ostend. Many soldiers are reported killed.

Germany Protests to Japan.

Pekin, Sept. 3.—The German legation has protested to the foreign office against an infringement of China's neutrality by Japan. The protest followed the landing of a Japanese division at the newly opened Chinese port of Lung-Kow, 100 miles north of Tsing-Tau.

12 Red Cross Nurses Killed.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Red Cross women here have been officially informed that twelve of their number were killed and that others are missing.

Englishmen Eager to Enlist.

London, Sept. 3.—The first 100,000 recruits who responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal have gone into training in various parts of the country and men are now enrolling at a much quicker rate for the second 100,000.

6,000,000 Men in Battles.

London, Sept. 2.—Over 3,000,000 troops are battling on the French frontier. Three millions more men are engaged in the general fighting on the Russian-Prussian-Austrian frontiers.

Mine Sweeper Sinks.

London, Sept. 3.—The steam drifter Eyrick engaged in mine sweeping operations in the North sea, struck a mine and went to the bottom in three minutes. Six members of her crew are missing; five were saved.

German Regiment Loses 800.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says that the twelfth German casualty list in East Prussia gives the loss of the Forty-third infantry from Konigsberg as about 800.

Refugees Present Sad Spectacle.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Herman H. Harjes, wife of the Paris banker, who with other American women has been deeply interested in relief work, visited the North railroad station and was shocked by the sights she saw among the Belgian refugees. "The station," said Mrs. Harjes, "presented the aspect of a shambles. It was the saddest sight I ever saw. It is impossible to believe the tortures and cruelties the poor unfortunates had undergone."

Thinks Italy Will Not Fight.

New York, Sept. 1.—Count von Bernstorff is firmly of the opinion that Italy will not be drawn into the European conflict even if Turkey should go to war as an ally of Germany. "I do not believe Italy will go to war," he said. "The Italian premier only a day or two ago announced Italy's neutrality." No dispatches from Berlin had reached Count von Bernstorff this afternoon. On Wednesday he will return to Washington to confer again with Secretary of State Bryan concerning the wireless situation.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices
It is Folly Today to Pay More

30 x 3	Plain Tread	$11.70
30 x 3½	" "	15.75
34 x 4	" "	24.35
36 x 4½	" "	35.00
37 x 5	" "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quickest in action. As a result, we shall soon have in storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

REWARDS OF VALOR

Crosses of Honor Will Be Won in the European War.

England, France and Germany Bestow These Testimonials of Deeds of Daring Performed by Officers or Privates.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Some of the soldiers of England, France and Germany in the present war unquestionably will win the crosses of honor which are the most coveted decorations which governments give for acts of conspicuous personal gallantry in the face of the enemy.

To Americans perhaps the French Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross of England are more familiarly known than are the decorations given by Germany. In the United States we have the Congressional Medal of Honor which is given by congress for individual deeds of daring in the field. The intrinsic value of any of these badges is about one cent, and yet for the privilege of wearing them soldiers seem always ready to tread Gray's "paths of glory."

The French decoration was first granted under Napoleon in the early part of the present century; the Victoria Cross was instituted during the Crimean war and the American medal of honor was first struck off to reward acts of heroism performed during the Civil war. The French cross may be won by civilians; the English and American crosses are pinned only upon the breasts of soldiers and sailors. In the armies of all three nations officer and private, peasant and prince, have equal chances of wearing that which nothing but attested bravery can buy.

The first Victoria Cross granted for bravery in the South African war was given to Col. Ian Hamilton of the Gordon Highlanders for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Elandslaagte.

A perusal of the Gazette list which tells something of the deeds for which the Victoria Cross has been awarded shows that fully one-half of the most striking exhibitions of heroism have been shown by men whose shoulders bore no insignia of rank. One English publication states that with perhaps one exception the bravest thing ever done by a British soldier was the act of a drummer boy.

That drummer boy, if living, is now a man seventy-two years old, and for 57 years of that time he has been wearing the Victoria Cross, and has had the right to write V. C. after his name. This boy in the year 1857, amid a shower of shot and shells, fastened bags of gunpowder on the gates of Delhi. He carried death in his arms that day and met it in other forms all along his way. Others helped him and were killed; he lived and wore the cross.

It was another British drummer boy who, while acting as a field bugler for Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian war, left the general's side and dashed first into the stronghold of "Theodore the Tyrant."

Bird of a Threat.

"My next-door neighbor sent word to me to oil my lawn mower."

"And did you do it?"

"Yes; he said if I didn't he'd bring home a parrot."—Boston Transcript.

BATTLE-TORN STANDARDS OF BELGIANS

Photograph of Belgian cavalry during the fighting about Liege, showing standards torn to ribbons by the Germans.

BEYOND THE ORIENTAL MIND

Present Craze for Dancing Is Something Indians and Japanese Do Not Understand.

A feature of the London season is the revival in dancing; people are now interested not only in watching the professional stage dancer of either sex but in dancing themselves. Indians and Japanese alike express their astonishment at the European practice of rushing about in ballrooms.

To the Oriental mind dancing is something that should be done professionally, to amuse the host and guests looking on. They cannot comprehend men and women dancing together as partners, except as a scheme for flirting.

The Japanese artist Yoshio Markino recounts that he was frankly amazed when his host, who was "an old man of about sixty," told him that he was going to a ball, and that he was going because he loved dancing.

"And with whom do you dance," the Japanese inquired, "with your own wife or with some other old man?"

To which the English gentleman replied: "Not quite necessarily," and explained that he preferred dancing with girls, whereupon the Oriental comments:

"What a madly flirting nation they are, these English! They flirt until they die!"

Women are always ready to kiss and make up—but they usually make up before they kiss.

Addition to Bavaria's Wealth.

More recent investigations indicate that the graphite deposits in the vicinity of Passau, Bavaria, may be a source of great wealth to the country, and also one of the main graphite supplies of the world. Passau is a picturesque town, situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Danube and the Inn rivers. It lies near the Austrian border and owes its importance to the Danube navigation. Passau graphite has been utilized for several centuries and crucibles made of it were used by the alchemists of the middle ages. The price is constantly rising, not by reason of speculation, but because the more available supply is being gradually exhausted.

Child Labor in Britain.

England and Wales still have thousands of child laborers between the ages of ten and fourteen in all the industries carried on in the cities. Fourteen is the nominal minimum legal limit practically everywhere in the United States.

Avoid Premature Hardening.

If we attempt to harden our children during the periods of rapid growth, the consequences may be disastrous. These periods of rapid growth are between the fourth and the fifth, the ninth and the tenth and the thirteenth and the fifteenth years. The writer quotes Dr. Alois Strasser, who says that hardening is necessary, but that, in addition to the age of the child, his constitutin should be considered, and the surface covering of his body related to his weight.

I Want Some of

THE BLACK SHELLS

THE BLACK SHELLS primer gives a hotter and more *uniform* flame than any other—because it has none of the ordinary mercury and ground glass. Mercury is heavy—glass is light. Judge the difficulty of combining them evenly, so that each tiny cap load shall be uniform. A big per cent of your misses has been due to varying primers and to nothing else. Our priming mixture is a strictly chemical combination and *must* be uniform. Again, ground glass absorbs 10% of the heat, while our primer materials are all combustible and so increase the heat.

To reach the main charge the primer flame goes through the *flash-passage* which in THE BLACK SHELLS is twice the ordinary size. This again means increased speed, because twice as much of the primer flame rushes directly into the main charge.

The third of THE BLACK SHELLS big advantages is a perfection of waterproofing that is unknown to other shells. Fog, rain and soaking don't make them misfire or swell.

Send for booklet and learn about other Modernisms of THE BLACK SHELLS.

There are three of THE BLACK SHELLS—Romax for black powder; Climax and Ajax for Smokeless.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

Makers of US AMMUNITION

PROVED HIMSELF A DIPLOMAT

Wise Mr. Young Husband Escaped Pains of Indigestion Without Hurting the Wife's Feelings.

The conversation having turned to culinary spasms, Congressman Otis Wingo of Arkansas was reminded of Mrs. Smith's struggle with the cook book.

Mrs. Smith was young and inexperienced, the congressman said, but she was ambitious. So one afternoon she waded deep into the cook book and dug out an angel cake, which she placed before the old man at the evening meal.

"What's the matter with the angel cake, Harry?" asked wifey, disappointedly, on noticing that he studiously avoided it. "Isn't it good enough?"

"It isn't that, dear," gently responded the old man. "I'm afraid that I am not good enough."

"Good enough for what?" queried little wifey, with a puzzled expression.

"Good enough to become an angel, sweetheart," softly answered hubby.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Clean Living Did It.

Christy Mathewson, one of the greatest twirlers that ever hurled a ball, is now serving his fourteenth year in the majors, and most of the fans believe he is stronger than ever. At the age of thirty-four "Matty" still is the star flinger of the Giants, and not only has he few peers in the game today, but none of the men in his class has seen such a long term of service on the "big time." The longer he pitches the better he appears to become. Strict attention to business, a love of his profession and clean living are the reasons for this popular player's great success.—Leslie's.

Solicitude.

"You don't know how I worry about my husband," said the tired looking woman as she leaned on her broom for a moment.

"Why, there's nothing to worry about," answered the neighbor. "He's sitting in a chair on the back porch, fast asleep."

"Yes. But sometime when I'm not there to look after him he's going to fall out of that chair and hurt himself."—Washington Star.

SISTER'S TRICK

But It All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

"LOUVAIN PEOPLE BURNED ALIVE; SLAUGHTERED LINED THE STREETS"

Chicago.—The Tribune prints the following special cable from Rotterdam:

H. W. Rutgers, manager of the Louvain water works, who escaped from the city with his wife and two children, tells of old and young being burned alive by the Germans, of streets lined with slaughtered people, and of cellars of houses filled with trembling innocent people who were awakened Tuesday night by wholesale murder and destruction.

The Dutch press is filled with awful details of the great crime and an overwhelming wave of reaction against Germany has been created. The Telegraf says:

"Neutral or not, a protest must be made to the civilized people against the destruction of high culture by the German soldiers. Even if it is true that shots were fired at the German troops by inhabitants of the town, the devastation of the oldest and noblest university town is a revelation of barbarity, for through this destruction not only were the inhabitants and the defending Belgians punished, but injury was inflicted on the whole of civilized humanity. It is a wound that can never be healed."

Sees Germany's Name Shamed.

"Does the German empire realize that by its deeds it is bringing eternal shame on the great name of Germany? It is to be hoped that the rubbish heaps of ruined cathedrals, houses, universities and museums will be restored, but the history of this unhappy town shall not be forgotten. The stain which now defaces the escutcheon of glorious Germania shall never be wiped out."

Story of Another Eyewitness.

A Dutch resident of Louvain who was a salesman in a bicycle store says: "At midday on Tuesday there was a fearful uproar in the streets while we were at dinner. The crackle of musketry was soon followed by the roar of artillery. Hearing shrieks in the streets I rushed to the window and saw several houses in flames. Soldiers were smashing shop windows and looting in all directions. One had an armful of groceries and others stocked up with boxes of cigars. As the people rushed into the streets from their burning houses they were shot down like rabbits."

The Dutchman told how he had hidden with his employers in the cellar. The shooting became more brisk after nightfall. Presently they found their own house blazing and had to choose between making a dash for their lives or roasting.

Bodies Thick in the Streets.

They had escaped by representing themselves as Germans, and a knowledge of the German language enabled them to carry out the impersonation. They were conducted to the railway station by German soldiers. The salesman continues:

"Our walk through the streets to the railway station was like a walk through hell. The beautiful town was a sea of flames. Bodies of the dead lay thick in the streets. Dreadful cries came from many houses. We reached the railway station at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The soldiers were still going about the streets with lighted brands and explosives in their hands, setting alight any buildings that remained intact. In the parks they had already begun to bury the dead. In many cases in the shallow graves in the large park each body was visible.

Citizens Lined Up and Shot.

"At the railway station were 50 citizens, men and women, who had been brought from houses from which soldiers swore shots had been fired. They were lined up in the streets, protesting with tears in their eyes that they were innocent. Then came a firing squad, and volley followed volley, and the 50 fell dead where they stood."

This incident was confirmed by a Dutch journalist, who says that 500 citizens were ranged at the station, and a tenth part were ordered shot.

Sacked by Germans.

London.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Terneuzed, Holland, tells of the burning of Louvain and charges that many residents of that historic Belgian city were killed.

"Louvain," he says, "was sacked Wednesday night by Germans. The greater part of the population was massacred, including women, children and clergy. Their nationality did not save one English and one American clergyman. All the noble public buildings, including the town hall, library and university were destroyed.

"That is the tale of horror disclosed at Malines by fleeing refugees and confirmed by the correspondent and by escaped notables from the destroyed city. The atrocity seems incredible, but it is believed here.

Germans Fire on Germans.

"What seems to have happened is that the German army, defeated at Malines on the previous day, fell back upon Louvain in some disorder. Reaching the town in the evening, German fugitives were fired upon in error by their own troops.

"Rage at this misfortune and chagrin at their defeat seem to have inflamed the invaders, who set systematically to work to massacre the population and destroy the city, whose monuments belonged as much to civilization as to Belgium.

"It is not possible to put upon paper the accounts of the fugitives. They were given in gestures and broken exclamations rather than in sentences. The purport was always the same: That the civil population had done nothing, but that at night when the retreating German soldiers began to arrive, suddenly the invaders became angry and began to slaughter, pillage and destroy.

City Is in Ruins.

"Nothing remains of Louvain but ruins, nor of its population but fugitives. It is possible when the full story comes to be told it will be found that the horror was not quite so great. For all the accounts are from people fleeing for their lives. Among these people, however, were four civic dignitaries who were in the city during the night and who were actually in the hands of Germans, but escaped. Their relation of facts is what is followed in this dispatch, for it is more likely to be accurate and sober.

"On the road from Louvain to Antwerp crowds of pitiful refugees could be seen; nuns fleeing from their cloisters, priests from their churches, sick carried on their beds, aged tottering along with the help of their children, and all who could, carrying some poor article of household furniture. In one cart were collected 17 children, evidently several families.

"One handcart held an old palsied woman being pushed by her grandchild. All were fleeing to Antwerp as the city of refuge, the city which shudders in darkness throughout nights, at fear of midnight bombs. Among the train of fugitives were ambulances of the Belgian army, in which are carried solicitously German wounded to hospitals."

War Bureau's Account.

The British war information bureau announces the following:

"The Belgian minister of foreign affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps, after receiving a check, withdrew in disorder to the city of Louvain.

"The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen, whom they mistook for Belgians.

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who had fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before.

Orders City's Destruction.

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protests, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains the destinations of which are not known and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid church of St. Pierre, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames.

"Several notable citizens were shot. The city, which had a population of 45,000 and was the intellectual metropolis of the low countries, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes."

Orgy Precedes Sack.

Chicago.—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from E. Alexander Powell, dated at Antwerp:

"I am sorry to say that the stories of the sack of Louvain slowly coming in ameliorate the original tale of horror in no way. The few refugees who have arrived here are incoherent from their frightful experiences. It was a night of almost indescribable horrors. Germans broke into the wine shops early in the evening and a drunken orgy ensued, participated in by both officers and men.

"I am informed by a high government official that in the city where 50,000 persons resided only ten houses remain standing. The Hotel De Ville, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Europe; the noble church of St. Pierre, built in 1426; the university, founded by Pope Martin V, and its world famous library, are today heaps of smoking ruins.

"The Germans seem to have vented their greatest fury on priests, of whom there was a large number attending the university. The government understands that most of them were butchered under the most revolting circumstances."

ASK RICH TO SUPPORT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS

London.—Citing the system used in the American Civil war, when men drafted had to serve or pay $300, Hiram Maxim, writing to the Standard, suggests something similar for England.

"In Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of about 40,000,000, the majority of the men have dependents and it is not an easy matter for them to leave their families without support," he says. "England has a vast number of millionaires and it is their duty to serve in their capacity as much as it is the working man's duty to serve in the ranks.

"Let the millionaires raise money and then England quickly would have an enormous number of men for meeting all requirements. Men who enlist should have at least five shillings daily and are entitled to pension. If England makes the right use of her wealth she could have an army of 1,000,000 men in the field in forty days."

BRITAIN'S FIRST ACT ASSURED FOOD SUPPLY

London.—One of the first questions considered by the British government as soon as apprehension arose that there might be a European war was food supplies. A committee of members of the cabinet, whose offices specially qualified them to deal with the food supplies question, was formed. From the outset the government took into consultation those who had special information on the subject.

Maximum prices for butter, sack flour and other necessaries are fixed every week by the consultative committee of traders in conjunction with the board of trade. These prices are published in the press and every storekeeper selling any article included in the list must display prominently in his store a printed certified copy of each weekly tariff.

The result of these measures is that business for domestic purposes is quite normal.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Mankato.—St. Clair, in this county, is to have a weekly paper, to be known as the Times.

Pipestone.—Methodists of Pipestone have decided to build a new church to cost in the neighborhood of $35,000.

Amboy.—Herman Schultz of Fairmont found a pearl in the Maple river, near here, which is worth $300 or more.

East Grand Forks.—Two men accused by Joe E. Gebhart of robbery, were freed yesterday because of lack of evidence.

Winona.—Mrs. M. J. McFadden was in Winona and a reception for Catholic women of Winona in her honor was held by Miss Mary O'Brien, at which Mrs. McFadden told of the work accomplished by the Guild of Catholic Women of St. Paul, of which she was for some time president.

Winona.—The movement of squirrels from Wisconsin into Minnesota, noticed further up the Mississippi river, has now reached Winona. Squirrels are crossing the river at this point to the Minnesota side. Acorns and nuts which the squirrels like are reported to be scarce in Wisconsin, hence the movement.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Robert Roberts and Raymond Speaker were killed, and three others were injured, one seriously, when an automobile driven by Robert Roberts, carrying five persons, plunged over a 15-foot embankment two miles north of Bush lake and four miles southwest of the city limits Sunday afternoon. The machine turned over in a swamp.

Rush City.—The Chisago county fair will be held at Rush City Sept. 16, 17 and 18. The livestock entries are unusually large and nearly all the space has been taken. There will be races and ball games and addresses by Governor Eberhart, L. E. Jepson, W. G. Hammond, H. S. Swenson and Thomas D. Schall. Music will be furnished by the Lindstrom and Rush City bands.

Marshall.—Nearly 100 automobiles made a trip through the northern part of the county Monday, stopping at Cottonwood for dinner. Later another tour will be made through the southern part of the county with a stop for dinner at Balaton. The object is to advertise the Lyon county fair which will be held here Sept. 22 to 25. Every town in the county and a few in adjoining counties will be visited.

Mankato.—Deputy Marshal Kittelson has brought Swan D. Pierson, Jr., of Emmons, Freeborn county, to this city and arraigned him before a commissioner on a charge of using the mails to defraud, it being charged that he sent a worthless check to Chicago in payment for some goods. He was allowed to furnish a bond for appearance at the next term of court.

St. Paul.—Records will be asked from the railroad and warehouse commission by the Minnesota tax commission to aid in the determination of taxes on stocks and bonds held by railroads in subsidiary and other companies. The commission has not yet had time thoroughly to go over the opinions submitted yesterday by Attorney General Smith as to the taxability of the stocks and bonds. Those found taxable will be reviewed by the commission. The railroads may be asked to submit records to supplement those of the commission.

St. Paul.—Minnesota finished paying for her $4,500,000 capitol building when $500,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness were paid by Walter J. Smith, state treasurer. Work on the capitol was started with a legislative appropriation of $950,000. The rest was raised on certificates of indebtedness. The first capitol certificates were issued Oct. 1, 1897, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The last issue was in 1905 of 3½ per cent. A bonfire, at which Governor Eberhart, Attorney General Smith, State Auditor Iverson and Treasurer Smith will officiate, will celebrate the payment of the mortgage.

Mendota.—At a meeting of the Minnesota Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Sibley house, Mendota, it was planned to change the usual date of the fall congress of the society, in order to meet the plans of the president-general, Mrs. William Cummings Story, who can visit the Minnesota Daughters early in October. The congress will, therefore, be held on Monday, Oct. 12, at the Saint Paul hotel, St. Paul. Mrs. Story will arrive on Sunday and will be the guest of Mrs. George C. Squires, the state regent. The flagstaff at the Sibley house has been removed to the highest spot on the more newly-acquired ground, and has been set in a cement base, and with a fresh coat of white paint, will support the bright flag. The cannon, which have been presented to the association, will be properly mounted, near the base of the flagstaff. This staff is the gift of the Minnesota society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Butter Fat Production Doubled.

Fargo.—The amount of butter fat produced by North Dakota dairy herds this year will show an increase of from 50 to 65 per cent over the figures for last year, according to E. A. Greenwood, assistant state dairy commissioner, who has just finished an exhaustive study of conditions over the state. He has visited hundreds of creameries in the eastern and northern counties. The increase in amounts of incoming butter fat in these sections is equaled by the increase in other sections, he says.

Oat Yield 90 to 107 Bushels.

Mandan.—Excellent returns were obtained at the Great Plains experimental station, operated near here under the direction of the United States department of agriculture. Four of the ten-acre plats of wheat have been threshed, the smallest yield being 31 bushels and the highest 37½ bushels an acre, the highest average being obtained on hard durum. The oats yield was remarkable, several plats yielding from 90½ to 107 bushels an acre, making a record for this section of the state.

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BEYOND THE JUVENILE COURT

Police Official Really Could Not Do Much for Distressed Mother of "Little Jakie."

The telephone bell jingled merrily in the officers' room at Central station the other night and a feminine voice replied to a corporal's "hello."

"Is dis der poleese station?"

"Yes, madam."

"Vell, I want you to find my poy Jakie and send him home."

"What has Jakie done?"

"Nuddings. But he won't stay home at nights. He just runs around and runs around. And sometimes he don't get home till nearly 10 o'clock."

Smothering a desire to laugh, the corporal asked:

"How old is Jakie?"

"He vuz thirty-two his last birthday."

"Madam," gently replied the officer, "you had better let Jake alone. He probably has got a girl."—Louisville Times.

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER HANDS

101 S. Boots St., Marion, Ind.—"First the eczema started on my fingers, then spread all over my hands. It broke out in tiny blisters, then would get dry and crack and swell so I could not have my hands in warm water they hurt me so badly. I could not do all my work. The itching and burning were terrible. The more I scratched my hands the worse it made them. They were so bad I could not help scratching them and would walk the floor they annoyed me so. I could not sleep, lost many nights of rest on account of the eczema. My hands were not fit to be seen and I kept them wrapped up and wore mittens that I made out of old linen.

"I was about one year using remedies, then I saw an advertisement in the paper saying that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good. I wrote at once for a sample. Then I bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Before the second box of Cuticura Ointment was gone my hands were well and have remained well ever since." (Signed) Mrs. G. W. Sharp, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Wrong Moment for Applause.

Friend (at a French play)—Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?

Spriggins (confidentially)—So that folks would think I understood French. What did he say?

Friend—He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as his mother was dying.

Feminine Touch.

"Pa, what is meant by a feminine touch?"

"A feminine touch, my son, is a bow of pink ribbon on a fly swatter."—Baltimore Sun.

YOUNG MAN WELCOMED SIGN

Showed That Fiery Southerner Might Almost Be Considered "Back in the Union."

Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia tells this story of Colonel Clayton, a fiery southerner who went out of the Union when his state did, and fought bravely through the war. He refused to be "reconstructed" after the war was over.

"'Once a Confederate always a Confederate,' he was wont to say, and although he recovered from the bitterness engendered in the four years of strife he regarded himself as an alien in the restored Union, and refused to vote or to exercise any of the duties of a citizen.

"When the war with Spain broke out, however, the old fire burned in his eye, and he offered no objection when his son, a stalwart specimen of young manhood, joined the national army and went to Cuba to fight.

"One day, after the battle of San Juan, the young man received a letter from him.

"'Well,' he said thoughtfully, after reading it, 'father is back in the Union at last.'"

"'Does he say so?' he was asked.

"'Not exactly, but he might as well. He writes "United States" now without putting the word "United" in quotation marks."

Many Women at Work.

Prof. Edward A. Ross says that there are about 5,000,000 women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and that the number is increasing much more rapidly than the general population. The factory has taken everything out of the house, he says, except the preparing of food and the rearing of children. About one-third of the single women of the country between fifteen and twenty-five are engaged in occupations outside of their homes, and in the city 50 per cent, so that nearly half the women in the country are at work, but between twenty-five and thirty-five only one-fifth of the number are at work outside the homes, most of them being married.

Praise for Americans.

Mrs. Philip Martineau, having returned from the United States to England, has much to tell of the interest the Americans take in gardening of late years. She praises very highly the custom at Portland, Ore., of giving away a hundred roses to the people each year to beautify the fronts of their houses.

"It is a magnificent idea," she said, "and the result admirably repays the outlay. Other cities and towns should copy the idea."

Same Here.

"What has been the greatest mistake of your life?"

"Making so many."

At the Zoo.

"Look here, Maria, at the anaconda and the boa constrictor."

"Great Snakes!"

Superfluous.

Mrs. Crawford—Do you tell your neighbors all your family affairs?

Mrs. Crabshaw—It isn't necessary. She's on the same party line.

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Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

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A. H. Pitkin

HUNTING A SPY

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Shortly before the war broke out in the Balkans between the Turks and the allies I left Adrianople one evening about dark for Belgrade. There was one passenger in the compartment besides myself, and I noticed that while waiting for the train to start he was very ill at ease. When the guard shut and locked the door he seemed to breathe easier, but was still evidently impatient for the train to be off. When at last it began to roll out of the station he put his head out of the window eagerly.

Following the direction of his eyes I saw a man, whom I knew to be a Turk by his fez, running for the train. He ran like a deer, my fellow passenger watching him breathlessly. The latter occupied the window so that I could not see if the Turk caught the train, but presently my companion fell back gasping.

"Lost!" he moaned.

I had some knowledge of one or two of the many languages spoken in the Balkans, so that I understood the word. I also spoke some French and German and tried the man in both, getting an understanding in the latter tongue.

"What is your trouble?" I asked.

"Are you German?" he asked instead of replying.

"No; American."

"Oh, American. You then are a lover of liberty. Certainly you have no sympathy with Turks. I am doomed I have been in Adrianople spying on the fortifications. I was arrested, and drawings were found on me. I was sentenced to death. While waiting to be executed I caught my guard napping and escaped. I hoped to get away by this train, but this man, in whose charge I was placed, will go through the train when it stops and recover me."

Then, taking out a pencil and tearing a bit of paper from an old letter, he wrote his name and address on it and handed it to me.

"When you reach Sofia," he continued, "will you tell my wife what I have told you and what follows? Say that my last thoughts were of her and our dear children."

"If you are sure to be executed, why not take the chance of jumping from the train?"

"I am going to do that, but death is as sure as if I suffered myself to be taken back to Adrianople."

"You may strike soft ground."

By the time I had spoken the words he was out on the footboard. I put my head out through the window and saw his dim figure not far from it. It was very dark. Presently I ceased to see him and believed that he had jumped.

The first stop the train made was at Tchirmen, which we reached in about half an hour after the spy had disappeared. The guard unlocked the door, but would not let me alight till after the compartment had been examined by the man whom I had seen running for the train. As soon as he had passed I stepped down on to the platform and followed him to see if he got his quarry. He did not find him, and the train moved on.

I wondered what had become of the spy. He must have jumped or he would have been found on the train. Nearly all the passengers were Turks, and I noticed the moment I alighted that there was a chain of men wearing fezzes surrounding the train, probably passengers who had volunteered to help the official in his efforts to arrest the spy.

Before we passed over the Turkish line to enter eastern Roumelia the train stopped for a long while, and I felt sure that it was for the purpose of making a final search for the spy. In time we started on and in a few minutes were among a different nationality. "What a pity," I said to myself, "that the man could not have concealed himself on the train till we had passed the border! In that case he would have been safe."

The first stop we made in Roumelia was at Hermanl. There I alighted to stretch my legs, slowly walking toward the forward end of the train. I saw a man coming who I supposed was a coal shoveler on the engine, only he was blacker than any stoker I ever saw. What was my surprise when, rushing toward me, he threw his begrimed arms around me.

"Don't you know me?" he said. "I am the spy."

Then in the blackened features I recognized the man with whom I had sympathized.

"Is it you, and alive?" I asked.

"Yes it is I, and very much alive."

"How did you do it?"

"I walked forward on the footboard till I reached the locomotive tender. Climbing over the coal, I told the engineer, who was a Servian, my story. He suggested that since the train would be searched I had better hide under the coal. So I lay down on the floor of the tender, and they covered me with the coal."

When we reached Sofia nothing would do but that I should go to the man's home with him. I did so, and so begrimed was he that his family did not at first recognize him. His wife knew the errand on which he had been to Adrianople and its danger. He was a week overdue, and she had given him up. Covered as he was with coal dust, she embraced him.

I was entertained royally at his house and left it with regret.

The Spectator.

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Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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Saturday September 5 1914.

The citizens of St. James, the home of Congressman Hammond, organized a club in that city last week for the purpose of supporting him and furthering his candidacy for governor. The club has a charter membership of three hundred. Mr. Hammond's home town pledges him enthusiastic support and Watonwan county is practically solid for him, according to reports.

W. E. Lee's reiteration of his stand on county option supplemented by a statement made by Chairman G. B. Bjornson to the effect that not only will "Bill" advocate it on the stump but recommend it in his message if elected, has started the hammers going. Some of his committeemen have advanced the opinion that Bjornson was a little too hastly with his supplemental stuff and they want the candidate to put the lid on him. The committee and Mr. Lee's backers are hardly a unit on the county option issue and its use in a positive way is not to the liking of a lot of them.

That American business was forced to trim ship during the pendancy of the Wilson revision of business laws has been proved to be an exceedingly healthy thing. The United States necassarily became involved in the financial derangement which accompanied the outbreak of the European conflict; and it is clear that we will not be able to rely upon European capital for domestic enterprises for a long time to come. Hence, as many financial journals are now saying, it is most fortunate that for many months prior American business had been adjusting itself to the absence of foreign capital.

That Mr. Lee pulled down many a Scandinavian vote at the recent primaries because of the adroit and secret circulation of the story that he was a Norwegian will likely avail him little at the fall election. In fact it may have the reverse effect. Word comes that the ruse has been discovered and given wide publicity among the Norwegians of the state. Mr. Lee was born in Illinois in 1852. Both of his parents are English, having come to America from Bridgewater, England, in 1851. While Mr. Lee has never repudiated his birthplace or his ancestry, his backers were not so conscientious. The name Lee is both English and Norwegian, but the candidate happens to be of English descent, just like General Robert E. Lee.

Managers of ninety-eight Western railroads have listened to President Wilson's plea that they place patriotism above property interests, and have consented to arbitrate their differences with 55,000 enginemen and firemen, thus averting what threatened to be a destructive strike.

President Wilson strongly urged that, in view of world-wide conditions —referring to conditions due to declarations of war in Europe—the situation had reached a crisis in which patriotism and a rgeard for public welfare were paramount to all other considerations. The railroad managers accepted the President's view of the matter, and issued a statement last Monday, accepting the plan of arbitration.

Nothing but the intervention of the President saved the country from a public disaster in the shape of a great railroad strike. It is clearly contrary to public welfare that a few men should have it in their power to bring about such a disaster. Private ownership and management of our transportation systems is wrong, a constant menace to the country.—San Francisco Star.

Champagne.

Champagne is a product of France. It was invented or discovered there 250 years ago.

Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicts the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No.1	1.04
Wheat, No.2	1.01
Flax, No.1	1.41
Flax, No.2	1.38
Oats	.37
Barley	.54
Rye	.78

The state grange of Maryland is actively assisting in the securing of an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the state agricultural college to be spread over a period of five years, the purpose being a more adequate equipment for the college. President H. J. Patterson, who was until last year master of the state grange, has appointed a committee of leading grangers to aid in assembling indorsements and petitions and in securing speakers to explain the needs of the case to farmers throughout the state.

Music In the Grange.

Every grange should make the most of its musical talent. There is nothing that pleases so many people anywhere as music. If a grange has talent suitable for an orchestra that grange is particularly fortunate. Most granges can have good chorus singing, and many can have male or mixed quartets. One grange in New York has the village band as members. A very entertaining half hour or more may be enjoyed in a musical exercise, in which the pianist plays the first two lines of old songs that are familiar to all, and the audience is required to write the titles of the songs on pieces of paper previously provided. It will be surprising to many to see how many old songs they know that they don't know—correctly. The advantage of such an exercise also is that it brings everybody "into the game," and that is very important in all grange lecture work. The more that take part in any exercise the more there are who are pleased and probably profited.

Wireless Help Signal.

The symbol "S O S" as used in wireless telegraphy simply means "Hurry up! Drop everything else and get help to me at the earliest possible moment!" Apart from this there is nothing to the call. The letters were selected because they are the best calculated to carry the hurry-up call.—New York American.

DON'T BE A RECLUSE.

There is nothing so healthy as plenty of human nature about one, young, old and middle aged. When we stay at home too much or associate entirely with a very limited circle we lose the proper sense of perspective. The few individuals whom we like assume giant proportions in our thoughts, and the rest of the world recedes.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson.

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

(Paid Advertisment.)
CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frame
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EXG

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Porcupine Quills.

The spines both of the hedgehog and the porcupine are nothing more than excessively enlarged hairs, and on the bodies of these animals every gradation between hairs and spines can be found.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 1914. NUMBER 9

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

Joe Edgington has built a new house on section 36.

Wash Adams is putting the finishing touches on his new residence.

Lost—Part of bracelet. Finder please leave at Spectator office for reward.

Mark and Nora Highberg went to St. Peter, Minn., Saturday.

Ella Halstrom was a passenger to Crookston Monday.

Mrs. L. Peck entertained the M. E. Ladies' Aid Thursday.

Dr. C. Swan and A. J. Hed are taking in the sights at the State Fair this week.

John Hanson, the jeweler, is back from Badger, Minn., and will make his headquarters here henceforth.

Louise Hurst left Monday to take up a course at the Crookston High School.

Edith Lindquist left Monday for Moorhead, Minn., to enter the Normal School.

Mrs. Mae Brown and children came over from Grand Forks and spent the day at the parental home Tuesday.

Miss Huldah Gigstad left Saturday evening for Fosston, where she will teach in the city school.

Miss Annie Fellman accompanied by Miss Gustafson came down from Thief River Falls Wednesday.

A. H. Pitkin has laid a cement floor in his hardware building and expects to move his stock back inside of ten days.

Henry Olsen was called to Minneapolis this week on business matters. He expects to see the State Fair before he returns.

Miss Ann Patterson came up from Fisher, Saturday morning and spent the week end at home. She returned to Fisher Monday evening.

Albert Larson has made several improvements about his new residence on North Main St., among which is a coat of paint.

S. J. Amble and A. Bilden have greatly improved their residences by moving them back from the walk and by the addition of new porches.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Subscribe for the Spectator.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Fall term begins Sept., 29. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low Literature free.
North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

Henry Olsen has been a very busy man this week. He disposed of three Singers sewing machines and two Kimball organs which is very good for one week's work.

For Sale

1 bay gelding—weight 1300 - age 9 years. Will be sold very reasonable for cash 8. 9
Call at this office.

Herman Anderson, who has spent some time here with relatives left Wednesday for his home at Devils Lake, N. D.

Practically all the local hunters were out last Monday, the opening of the chicken season. Some fair bags are reported but as far as we know, no records were broken.

After spending the summer here as a guest at the home of her uncle, Carl Johnson, Miss Alice Thompson left Thursday for her home at New Richland, Minn.

Grace Hall, Olga Erickson, Agnes Burkee and Blanche Hoff left Monday evening to take up their studies at the Moorhead Normal School.

Tomina Wilson, Louise Carlson and Laura Jacobson left Wednesday evening for Crookston, where they will be employed.

P. Hanson, of Duluth, and James Hanson and family of Crookston are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson.

Dr. R. Richardson and Miss Birdie Haugen of Bagley spent last week here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall. They returned to Bagley Tuesday.

Sever Hoff, who has been employed at Norton, N. D., came down Thursday evening for a visit with his family. He leaves tonight for his homestead at Littlefork.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harland, who have spent the past week here as guests at the Wm. Parren home, left Wednesday evening for their home at St. Anthony, Iowa. Mrs. Harland is a sister of Mr Parren's.

Gust and Iver Anderson of Joliet, Ill., are here looking after their real estate holdings south of town. They will make several improvements on the farm this fall.

Dunton-Lindahl.

R. L. Hauge, of this village, received an announcement this week of the marriage of Clara Lindahl, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lindahl, formerly of this village and who now reside at Woodburn, Ore., to F. E. Dunton of Kent, Ore., on Sept. 5th.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

S' More Locals

T. H. Smith, editor of the Thief River Falls Times, was in this village, Friday.

R. McGilvery, of Hazel, was a caller at this office, Wednesday.

John Hansen went to St. Paul Friday evening to take in the State Fair.

Mrs. G. Hooper and daughter Coral are visiting with friends at Crookston.

SWED. LUTH. CHURCH

Y. P. S. at Wiberg's Sunday
Services Sunday at 10;30 A. M.
Serviacs at Clara Church Sunday at 3. P. M.
Ladies Aid at F. Satterberg's on Sept. 16th.
Dr. Carlson of Warren will speak at both services.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Services Sunday at 7:45 P. M.
Services at the Black River school house Sept. 20th. at 10:30 A. M.
The Ladies Aid will meet at Rev. F. L. Larson's home Friday, Sept. 18th, at 2:30 P. T,
The Y. P. S will be entertained by Mabel Bjornquist Sept. 25th.

THE UNITED CHURCH

Services and lecture by Rev. Gjerde, Sunday at 8 o'clock after which lunch will be served at the parsonage. Services at Lanstad tomorrow at 11.00 A. M.

The Hamar ladies aid meets Wednesday at Mrs. L. Nettland.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Mrs. C. Oien.

Mrs. C. Oien died last Monday at her home northeast of this village from tuberculosis. Her husband and several children survive her.

Miss A. Sullivan of Crystal, N.D is a guest at the home of Mike McAndress home.

A Demonstration.

"I distinctly saw you with a policeman's arms around you."

"Oh, yes, mum! Wasn't it nice of him? He was showin' me how to hold a burglar if I found one in the house."—Life.

The Waste In Storms.

Many scientists and captains of industry must sigh during a thunderstorm at the vast power running to waste in the heavens, and at sundry times attempts have been made to entrap and utilize the energy of lightning. So far, however, all these have had insignificant results. By way of experiment huge rocks have been split asunder by attracting the lightning to them, and in a few isolated cases it has been claimed that paralysis has been cured by shocks administered by lightning, but as yet man's ingenuity has not devised the harness that will turn the wild, free agent of the heavens into tractable "horsepower."—London Spectator.

Hannah More's Strictness.

For real Sabbatarianism we must go back a little. There was Hannah More, for instance, who refused to dine out on the Sabbath and retired to her own room on the very hint of music on that day. And more. Expressions like "christening" a ship, the "salvation" of a country or the "ascension" of a balloon were quite against her idea of the fitness of the use of words which had been exalted by their religious associations.—London Chronicle.

The Widow's Name.

In addressing a letter to a widow—for instance, "Mrs. John Jones"—you can write it Mrs. John Jones or Mrs. Hilda Jones, whichever you prefer. Either is proper, there being no hard and fast rules about the matter. If Mrs. Jones prefers being addressed as Mrs. Hilda Jones, then let it be that. There is no law in the case one way or the other.—New York American.

A Comparison.

"Why is a clock like a pretty and vain young lady?"

"I fail to see any resemblance. Why?"

"Because it is all face and figure, has no head to speak of, is hard to stop when once it is wound up and has a striking way of calling attention to itself every hour of the day."—London Tit-Bits.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of July 1914.

Total cream received	81290
" butter fat from same	21536.7
" butter made and sold	26499
" money rec'd for same	$7077.57
" salt, oil, alfalfa seed and milk	58.80
Total	$7136.37
DISBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons for butter fat	30c
Paid to patrons by checks	$6125.29
" " " " salt butter and oil	181.13
Paid into sinking fund	159.48
Paid into expense fund	670.47
Total	$7136.37

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry, when the prics are known.

Dan Whalen
St Hilaire, Minn.

The Greek Church.

What is known as the Greek church is the church of the old eastern empire, which prior to the Turkish conquest had its metropolis of Constantinople, whereas the West church had its capitol at Rome. The first dispute between the two arose in the second century regarding the time of keeping Easter.—Indianapolis News.

For Baby's Bath.

If the baby is afraid of the water and cries and screams when taking his bath buy several prettily colored cork "bobbers" such as fishermen use. Throw these in the bathtub and baby will be so busy trying to catch them that he will forget to be afraid of his morning bath and will even learn to like it.—Mother's Magazine.

Getting Things Shipshape.

"Dearest." said the sentimental bridegroom after the wedding ceremony. "do you think that I'll prove to be a satisfactory mate?"

"Oh, I guess you'll do all right," responded the practical bride, "and now look me over and tell me what you think of your captain."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Strong Talker.

"Mr. Smith, won't you please talk to me?"

"Why, certainly, my little girl. But what do you want me to say?"

"Won't you please talk like you did when you were talking to yourself in the library when the dog jumped at you? Mine's so straight, and mamma said the way you talked made her hair curl."—Baltimore American.

The Liberty Statue.

From time immemorial such great sentiments as liberty, justice, truth have been spoken of and when put into verse, statue or painting have been represented as being feminine. Just why this should be so there is no telling, but it is so. It was in obedience to this custom that "Liberty Enlightening the World" stands in the shape of a woman.—New York Journal.

Restoring a Razor.

"Oh, George, before you get your razor I must tell you that I—I borrowed it yesterday."

"What, again!"

"Y-yes. I had to do some ripping. But it's just as good as ever. You'll never notice the difference. I sharpened it on the stovepipe."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wonderful Sewers.

The sewers of Paris are the most wonderful in the world and constitute one of the sights of the city. Visitors are allowed to inspect them on certain days each week, and it is certainly an experience to make a "personally conducted" tour of the two main sewers. The journey is made on electric cars and launches, which draw up occasionally at brightly illuminated stations.

Lithium.

Pure lithium, which is the lightest metal known, has at present no practical use.

MODERATE ABILITY.

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem and often confers more reputation than greater real merit.—La Rochefoucauld.

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

Political Sidelights.

Hinman repudiates Roosevelt! God bless that happy family.

The chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder is to be eaten, not knocked off. It consists of meat and bread which he is carrying to the war-stricken millions of Europe.

If all the European rulers had worked as hard to prevent war as President Wilson has done to keep the peace with Mexico, would there not have been an international conference at The Hague, instead of innumerable battlefields covered with dead and dying human beings?—Baltimore Evening Sun (Ind. Dem.).

Paste this thought in the conspicuous foreground of your mind and give it thirty seconds every day for a week.

The Administration's war risk bill, a measure vitally important to quick and profitable transporation of American grain to Europe, after being unanimously passed by the Senate, was delayed in the House by the objection of James R. Mann, of Chicago, Republican leader. A piece of typical Republican obstructive statesmanship which we take great pleasure in submitting to the notice of American farmers!

When you get a good man under a two-year contract, one who does more and better work than anyone else ever did for you before, what do you do at the end of the two years? Do you discharge that man, or do you offer him another contract? Use your noddle when you think politics just as you use it when you think business. There's a little bit of something in the good-and-faithful-servant argument.

A Hard One.

"When," he demanded, "will you pay this bill?"

Smiling, we waved him toward our confrere.

"You must ask," we said, "the puzzle editor."—Exchange.

Quick Growing Rice.

In Siam there is under cultivation a common sort of rice which in flood times grows as much as a foot in twelve hours, so that the plant often attains a height of ten feet in its efforts to keep its leaves above water.

No Chance of That.

The beggar accepted gratefully a nickel from the professional humorist. "Thank you, sir," he said, his voice vibrant with deep feeling. "Oh, thank you, sir, and may you live to be as old as your jokes."—Washington Post.

What Made Him Sick.

Teacher—Your little brother was all right when he left the house with you, and yet you say he's sick and won't be in school. The Kid—Sure! Didn't I give him the seegar wid me own hands?—Puck.

He Got It.

Small Harold—Papa, won't you please give me 5 cents? Papa—Not now. Run along. I'm very busy. Small Harold (holding his hands joined together)—Well, papa, just drop a nickel in the slot and see me go.—Exchange.

Cynical Critic.

Teacher—And Nathan Hale said "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country!" Wasn't that noble? Bright Boy—Oh, I dunno! Most anybody that's going to be hung would sooner have a few more lives!—Judge.

Her Bargain.

Wifie—Oh, this is awful! These curtains I got at the bargain sale don't match our furniture. Hubby—Return 'em. Wifie—I should say not—cheap as I got them? We must have new furniture at once!—Cleveland Leader.

Dying Poor.

It is no disgrace to die poor, but it's a mean trick to play on your relatives.—Boston Transcript.

CONTENTMENT.

The happy state of mind so rarely possessed in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough.—Zimmerman.

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency,
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - 38.

Special Excursions
Free Railroad Fare
To
Thief River Falls
Finest Store

Commencing Sept. 10th. 1914, continuing in force daily for the balance of the year 1914.

To all patrons from St. Hilaire whose purchase amount to $5.00 or more, at this store, their Railroad fares both ways will be paid by us. The only conditions are: Buy a return trip ticket and have your agent **give you a receipt for the amount paid. This receipt will be cashed by our cashier for full amount you paid.**

Our Complete New Fall
Stccks Are Ready

Ladies, Misses & Childrens Fall & Winter Suits, Coats, Wraps, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Millinery, Silks Dressgoods, Linens, Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets etc. : : : :

It will be a great pleasure for you, and very profitable too, if you do your fall and winter shopping here. You will see the finest line of new fall goods ever shown in this section of the country and prices this year are the lowest they have been for many, many years.

Our store and equipment are as fine as the finest. We assure you it will be a day well spent shopping at this store. : :

Store hours 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily.

Loken's Dept Store.

2 Solid floors of Merchandise. 2
20 People at your service.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

RUSSIA FREE TO CONCENTRATE ON GERMANY

Germans Capture Maubeuge--Allies' Lines Hold in France.

Although Reports Are Received From Only One Side, There Is Little Doubt but That German Invaders Are Meeting With Reverses and Are Hard-Pressed.

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 11.—The following official communication was issued here:

Retreat Is Expected.

"On the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat.

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving but one cannot judge of a battle extending over 100 kilometres (about 63 miles).

Difficulties of Provisioning.

"The Germans seem to experience certain difficulties in provisioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

French Deny Report.

Bordeaux, Sept. 10.—The French war office reports Maubeuge as still in French hands.

Claim 40,000 French Taken.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—(By wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—Official announcement was made at army headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge on the Sambre river, has fallen.

The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four generals. Four hundred guns also were captured. The German military railway lines are now clear of troops.

Germans Get Reinforcements.

London.—German reinforcements estimated at 60,000 men are advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company.

Allies Claim Advantage.

The allied armies continue to have the advantage according to French reports, in what can only be preliminaries of a great battle extending from Maux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 120 miles further east.

Germans Can't Penetrate.

The Germans, who have already brought up large reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and center between Montmiral and Vitry-le-Francois, a front of from 50 to 60 miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men as teh Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommesous and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted in a strong position on the heights.

Battle Not Yet Won.

All this favorable news cheered the allies, but military critics warn the public that the battle has not been won and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained either way.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the allies into an attack upon the high ground that lies between the Marne and Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive, it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

Joffre Wins Points.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has gained the time he required, is in better position and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders who have hewed their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

In England where the saying is, "Britain is only just starting," the greatest enthusiasm has been created by the king's message to India, the dominions and the colonies, in which he thanks his over-seas subjects for the promptitude with which they responded to the call from the mother country.

India alone is sending 70,000 troops. Besides this India is to pay the cost of transporting her troops to Europe and the Indian princes are sending fabulous gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England.

Defenders Are Demoralized.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—A final appalling defeat was administered to the Austrian army by the Russians at Rawa-Ruska, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, with the result that the last obstacle to the Russian advance toward Berlin, now that Przemyel and Jarozlow are completely invested, has been removed.

What is probably most important is the demoralization of the Austrian army which is now in a desperate situation. Disheartened by constant defeats and suffering from defection of the various nationalities of which it is composed, mutiny now has added its destructive influence an the desertions are many. Pestilence is spreading through the ranks and numerous deaths from diseases are reported.

In the big battles at Lemberg, Helzic and Rawa-Ruska, Austrians have lost countless thousands in dead and wounded and more than 30,000 prisoners, besides suffering the loss of a major portion of their artillery and equipment.

Battle Lasted Four Days.

Official reports from the general staff on the battle of Rawa-Ruska say that the main Russian attack in the engagement which began on Saturday and continued without a break until Wednesday was delivered by General Rouzsky's forces which attacked the Austrian right flank while another army sent from Warsaw attacked the enemy from the rear. The remnants from the Austrians, in full flight, are being vigorously pursued by the Russian cavalry. Their losses were tremendous in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Charges of Slav Prisoners.

Many of the Austrian prisoners brought to the Russian capital were lodged in the upper stories of the abandoned German and Austrian embasaies. Among them were a number of Slav prisoners who declared that they had been fighting with the Austrians against their will, and that they had been placed in the front ranks on the battlefields and made to bear the brunt of the fighting.

Russia is now concentrating 3,500,000 men for the invasion of German Poland in east Prussia and the czar has given orders that Berlin must be taken at all costs.

Austrians Driven Out.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Russian embassy issued a detailed statement as to the activity of the Russian army. Embassy officials said this report meant that practically all Austrian troops had been driven from Russian territory.

Roumania With Italy.

Washington, Sept. 8.—German and Austrian consular officers have been ordered by British authorities to leave Egypt at once.

Roumania has announced officially that if she abandons her position of neutrality, it will be to follow the course taken by Italy.

Great Britain has informed the United States that she would look with favor on the sending of American warships to Turkish ports to care for Christians in case there was a Mohammedan uprising against them.

Charges of France.

France has openly charged, in her communications with the American government, that German propaganda is busily astir inciting Mohammedan uprisings, not only in Egypt, but in India and Turkey.

Russians Move Northward.

London, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says a message received there from Petrograd states that the Russians have completely routed the Austrians near Tomazow and that two generals are among the Austrian dead.

Czar Is Notified.

A Petrograd special to the Reuter Telegram company says the commander-in-chief has notified the emperor of the occupation by the Russians of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and also Haliez, after severe fighting and completely routing the Austrian forces. The commander-in-chief's message was as follows:

"With the extreme joy and thanking God I announce to your majesty that the victorious army under General Russky has captured Lemberg. The army of General Brussiloff has taken Haliez."

Why Namur Fell.

Ostend, Belgium (via London), Sept. 10.—The remnant of the Namur garrison has arrived here, bringing a story which explains to some extent why a stronghold believed so nearly impregnable fell.

Belgians Lost 14,000.

Of 26,000 men in the forts in the environs of Namur, 12,000 have returned to Belgian soil, making the Belgian loss at Namur in killed, wounded and missing, 14,000.

It seems that, under cover of the fog, the Germans finally got their new siege guns into position from which they could concentrate their fire on a single point of the Namur defenses. The guns were at a minimum distance of three miles from the Belgian trenches and consequently outranged the Belgian guns.

FRENCH MILITARY MONOPLANE

One of the latest types of military monoplanes adopted by the French, in which the aviators and engine are protected by armor.

JUSTIFIES SINKING OF LINER

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse Destroyed in Neutral Waters After Committing Offense, It Is Said.

London, Sept. 10.—Captain Makepeace, skipper of the British steamer Kaipara, which was sunk by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, confirms the German assertion that the British cruiser Highflyer sank the armored German liner in neutral waters off the west coast of Africa, Aug. 27.

"But," said Captain Makepeace, "remember that the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse had been ordered out of Las Palmas, Canary islands, by the Spanish consul, and that her captain had refused to budge her for nine days.

"This in itself was an international offense, and for that offense the British cruiser was right in sinking her."

150,000 RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

New York, Sept. 8.—Russian troops to the number of 150,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer who arrived here on the Red Star liner Kroonland which sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 28. On that day, Mr. Thompson said, he saw detachments of Cossacks on their way to the channel ports and learned that the British government had suspended the regular train service in order to give the Russians the right of way.

He added that he could say from reliable authority that 150,000 Russians had already crossed the channel and were probably attacking the German rear, while it was understood that thousands more were on their way from Archangel by the Arctic ocean route to England.

Americans Ordered From Paris.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Ambassador Herrick, Wednesday, ordered all Americans, whether visitors or residents, to leave Paris.

Berlin Reports Austrian Successes.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The German embassy received the following message from Berlin: "A column, under command of the Austrian general, Kostranek, advancing together with the eastern army, under General Dankl, on Russian territory, repulsed a violent attack of Russians and captured 600 men. In the south the Servians tried near Mitrovica to break into Croatan territory. About 5,000 Servians were taken prisoners and much war material was captured.

Attack on Paris Changed.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—News of the taking of Amiens by the Germans was received at Basel as indicating that the Germans intend to make an eastern side attack on Paris, having found the northern forts too strong. All Alsace is free of both German and French troops except for patrols. The Germans and French already have begun to exchange prisoners who crossed the Swiss frontier. All the Swiss army is still in arms, but feels sure now that the neutrality of the country will not be violated.

Evolves Order at Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, France, Sept. 8 (via Paris)—Minister of War Alexandre Millerand has appointed officers for the administration of the capital, and has otherwise evolved order out of what at first closely approached chaos. M. Millerand promised to give to the correspondents daily what information he possessed so far as the exigencies of the military situation permitted. The statements, he said, would be barren of comment or figures of speech but would be strictly true.

Mere Boys Enlisted, Is Report.

London, Sept. 10.—The Berliner Tageblatt of September first says Prince Wilhelm of Schoenach Carolath, first lieutenant of the Prussian Uhlans, was killed in a battle at Meyse, North Prussia, on Aug. 26. That mere boys are being allowed to enlist in the German army is indicated by the following from the Berliner Tageblatt, "Younger still than the Konigsberg recruit, Scheyer, aged 14 years and 11 months, who enrolled as a volunteer in the Konigsberg reserve battalion, is the sophomore Billert."

Amercan Writers Are Held.

New York, Sept. 9.—Five American newspaper correspondents are under surveillance of the German authorities in Aix-la-Chapelle and are not permitted to leave the city or to send news because they have been with the German troops, the incident illustrating the extreme severity of the German censorship. The names of the same five men appeared signed to a statement sent by wireless from Berlin yesterday, declaring that reports of German atrocities are groundless.

Germans Destroy Dinant.

London, Sept. 9.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says: "The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Dinant (15 miles south of Namur), after shooting hundreds of the male inhabitants, because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city. The Germans in a few hours by shell fire and incendiarism destroyed Dinant on the Meuse. Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot, including one party of 100 prominent citizens who were executed together."

PRESIDENT WANTS HUNDRED MILLION SPECIAL WAR TAX

WILSON DECLARES IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS THAT EUROPEAN CONFLICT THREATENS TO CREATE TREASURY DEFICIT.

DELAY MIGHT RESULT IN SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

Executive, Therefore, Wages Legislation at Once to Care for Emergency—Business of Country Will Suffer, He Believes, Unless Favorable Action Is Taken—No Time to Borrow.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson personally addressed congress in joint session urging legislation to raise $100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

Duty Not Pleasant.

The president told congress that he discharged a duty which he wished with all his heart he might have been spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology because of the danger in present circumstances to create a "moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

While the treasury, he said, could get along for a long period, he pointed out the peril of the government's withdrawing from the national banks approximately $75,000,000 of the treasury balance deposited there; advised against the government borrowing money or selling bonds which would make "a most untimely and unjustifiable demand upon the money market" and appealed to the "intelligent and profoundly patriotic public" to bear the burden of a special tax to meet the unforeseen emergency.

Congress Is Attentive.

Congress listened attentively to the address. Immediately upon its conclusion, the legislative machinery was set in motion to carry its recommendations into effect. Chairman Underwood called a meeting of the ways and means committee to perfect an internal revenue measure tentatively drafted in preliminary conferences. A bill will be introduced immediately.

Text of Message.

Following is the full text of President Wilson's address to congress, assembled in joint session, on the need of emergency revenue legislation:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and, therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

Revenues Fall Off.

"During the month of August there was, compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of $10,629,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same propostion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000.

"I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world of commerce and economic production, and they must be faced and dealt with.

Unwise to Postpone.

"It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible. It would be very dangerous in the present circumstance to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States, its ability to assist, to steady, and sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the treasury is known or ever thought to be weak, where will be our peace of mind? The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the moment are being successfully dealt with, with great self-possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out.

"If the process of solution is to be completed, no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and adequacy of the treasury of the government which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

Could Get Along.

"The treasury itself could get along for a long period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately $75,000,000, a large part of the present treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call.

What Might Result.

"I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet, without additional revenue, that plainly might become necessary, and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country; it would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the treasury itself.

"Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

Ought Not to Borrow.

"And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market, untimely because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the government's bills, unjustifiable, because unnecessary. The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. These are not the circumstances, that is, at this particular moment and in this particular exigency, not the market to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single embarrassment to the situation.

People Are Patriotic.

"The people of this country are both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present conditions in the right way and to support the government with generous self-denial. They know and understand, and will be intolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

"The occasion is not of our own making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and palpably almost as if we were participants in the circumstances which give rise to it. We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unruffled spirits, like men accustomed to deal with the unexpected, habituated to take care of themselves, masters of their own affairs, and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it.

Urges $100,000,000 Levy.

"In order to meet every demand upon the treasury without delay or peradventure, and in order to keep the treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxieties I respectfully urge that an additional revenue of $100,000,000 be raised through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet the emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow.

Confident of Congress.

"I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a congress, with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown so untiring a devotion to public duty, which has responded to the needs of the nation throughout a long season, despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice, and so large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country."

Damaged Ships at Kiel.

London, Sept. 5.—The official war bureau reported receipt of information that six German torpedo boats and destroyers have arrived at Kiel badly damaged. It is believed that they are the craft that were most seriously damaged in the fight off Helgoland a week ago, in which two German cruisers and two destroyers were sunk.

Italy Not to Fight.

Rome, Sept. 5.—Reiterating that Italy is determined to remain neutral throughout the war, Premier Salanda, in an official statement, set at rest the revived reports that Italy has served another ultimatum on Austria. The premier said: "The Italian government is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. This action is indorsed by the Italian people generally."

Hopes Italy Will Joint Entente.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 5.—The newspaper Corrie della Sera of Milan publishes an interview with King Nicholas of Montenegro, who is quoted as saying that he hopes that Italy will abandon its position of neutrality and side against the Austro-Germans. Although the Franco-Russian news is not now satisfactory, the king is sure that the Germans and Austrians will succumb under the weight of Russian arms. King Nicholas persists in his intention to occupy Scutari.

Germans Charge U. S. Ships.

New York, Sept. 5.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, said that he had made official complaint to Secretary of State Bryan that two British cruisers lying ten miles from New York harbor had received supplies of coal, provisions and ammunition from a vessel flying the American flag. The ambassador said that the information had come to him through his secretary, who received it from "other sources." "I have positive information," he continued.

Japan to Raise War Fund.

Tokio, Sept. 5.—At the conference of local governors the minister of finance stated that the special appropriation for war purposes to be submitted to the special session of the diet would be 55,000,000 yen ($25,500,000). Together with the sum already expended for the present emergency, it amounts to the total of $66,000,000 yen ($33,000,000). This sum will be defrayed from surplus funds. The treasury has at present a surplus of 120,000,000 yen ($60,000,000).

Indicted as Price Booster.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Thirty-two indictments were returned here by a federal grand jury after an investigation to determine whether food prices had been artificially increased here on pretext of having been caused by the European war. The indictment charges that they have been fixing prices every day on foodstuffs by "ballots" or "suggestions" or verbal agreements and that the fixed prices have been circulated by printed circulars. The indictments are under the Sherman law.

SULLIVAN WINS OUT AFTER BRYAN HAD URGED HIS DEFEAT

SHERMAN AND ROBINS ARE OTHER TWO NOMINATED FOR SENATOR AT ILLINOIS PRIMARY.

COL. DEMOCRATS TO RUN, PATTERSON FOR GOVERNOR

Democratic Nomination for U. S. Senator in Washington Undecided—Wesley L. Jones Renominated by G. O. P.—Cannon for Congress in Illinois.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Roger C. Sullivan, former Democratic national committeeman, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, and Raymond Robins, Progressive, will be the candidates for election as United States senator from Illinois at the November election.

By Large Majorities.

Returns from Wednesday's primary included the nomination of Sullivan and Sherman by large majorities. Robins was unopposed.

Votes on the congressional nominations came in slowly, but it is certain that three Democratic congressmen have been renominated and the former speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, has received the Republican nomination in the Eighteenth district.

Bryan Urged Defeat.

Interest in Sullivan's candidacy was increased a few days ago by the receipt by Cook county Democrats of a letter from Secretary Bryan urging the defeat of Sullivan.

The women's vote throughout the state was exceedingly light, due to the fact that outside of Cook county they were allowed to vote only for clerk of the appellate court. In Cook county in addition they could vote for municipal court judges, but this failed to attract many of them.

Colorado Primary Results.

Denver, Col.—Incomplete returns indicate that former United States Senator Thomas P. Patterson is selected as Democratic candidate for governor, defeating Barnett T. Napier. The Republican nomination is in doubt between Samuel D. Nicholson and George W. Carlson. Edward P. Costigan, Progressive, was unopposed.

For United States senator, Charles H. Thomas was unopposed on the Democratic.

Hubert Work appeared to have defeated Isaac N. Stevens for the Republican nomination.

Benjamin Griffith, Progressive, was unopposed.

The Washington Primary.

Seattle, Wash.—Because of the intricacies of the Washington state primary law, under which a candidate can be nominated only by second choice vote, the Democratic nomination for United States senator is still undecided and some of the congressional nominations are not certain.

All three supreme judges, who sought renomination, have succeeded.

The probable nominees for United States senator are:

Wesley L. Jones, Republican, renominated; William W. Black or George Turner, Democrat; Ole Hanson, Progressive; Adam H. Bach Barth, Socialist.

For representatives in congress, William E. Humphrey, Republican in the first district; Albert Johnson, Republican in the third district, and William LaFollette, Republican in the fourth district were renominated.

Says German Losses Are Awful.

London, Sept. 9.—A Post correspondent, wiring from a point not given in the dispatch, has sent a letter from a high German officer invalided home in which he states: "The war is not going quite as we expected and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to results. The German losses are terrible, and while it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

Railroads Want Sympathy.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson has been asked by a committee of railroad executives to address an appeal to the country that the people take a more sympathetic attitude toward the railroads.

British Prince Operated On.

Aberdeen, Scotland, via London, Sept. 10.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been operated on for appendicitis. His condition is reported as satisfactory.

British Claim Command of Sea.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The British view of the first month of the war is set forth in the following cablegram to the British embassy: "At the end of the first month of the war the command of the sea is left unchallenged in the hands of Great Britain and her allies. The main German and Austrian fleets remain in their harbors under shelter of their mines and batteries. Four German cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine and an Austrian cruiser have been sunk."

Russian Offensive Movements.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—The Russian general staff issued the following official communication: "Along the whole of the Austrian line the Russian troops on Sept. 4 proceeded with an energetic offensive movement. The Austrian center suffered most from the Russian attack. In the region west of Krasknystaw the Austrian Forty-fifth regiment of infantry which had been completely surrounded was forced to a man to surrender, together with its commanding officer and 44 officers—in all 1,600 men.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Windom.—H. C. Warren, pioneer editor of the Windom Reporter, was accidentally shot while hunting and died at the local hospital.

Caledonia.—Business men and farmers have organized a stock and grain company here known as the People's Co-operative Stock company, with a capital of $15,000.

Windom.—Stroud & Redding have opened their new theater. The building is complete in every detail and cost $15,000. It gives to Windom and vicinity a commodious place of entertainment.

Litchfield.—The story appearing in Montana and Twin City papers that William Steffen, formerly of this city, who was killed by a fall at Missoula, had $25,000 in local banks which he was not aware of is untrue.

Stillwater.—Joseph Clareau, a former resident of Stillwater, who was released from prison today, was immediately rearrested and taken to Anamosa, Iowa, where he is wanted for violating his parole from the Iowa state prison.

Litchfield. — Emmett Bateman, a stranger, was arrested for passing forged checks on merchants and bound over to the grand jury. He is in jail. Tom Reed, proprietor of a restaurant, is under bonds charged with the illegal sale of liquor.

Caledonia.—The annual convention of the Houston County Sunday School association will be held in this city.

Rochester. — William Allen, Ives Scott and Lorenzo Kalb, Rochester youths, went to Minneapolis to attend the state fair, walking from this city to their goal.

Stillwater.—Mrs. William Jeans and two daughters were injured when their automobile toppled over a bank on the road near Lake Elmo. All were severely bruised.

Windom. — The Windom schools opened under the management of Superintendent Edward T. Chestnut. The enrolment will exceed that of last year, when the school had 639 pupils. The ratio of students to population exceeds that of any town of its size in the state.

Windom.—The Cottonwood County Agricultural society will hold its fair at Windom on Sept. 17, 18 and 19. New display halls of commodious size have been erected and a well-rounded-out program arranged. One of the features will be fireworks and a vaudeville performance each evening.

Albert Lea.—Preparations for the annual Freeborn county fair are rapidly approaching completion. Over $8,000 has been expended for new equipment. The buildings are being wired for electric lighting. Indications are that the stock exhibits will be the largest in the history of the fair.

St. Paul.—Sixty million feet of standing state timber will be sold by auction at the state capital Oct. 15. The timber is to be sold from different tracts of land, the minimum price being $3 a thousand feet for tamarack and spruce and $10 a thousand for the best pine. The sale was decided upon and the rate set by the state timber board following reports to the board by the state timber experts.

Mankato.—Professor M. L. Bowman, editor of Corn, at Waterloo, Iowa, will make an address at the Mankato fair and Blue Earth county exposition on Friday, Sept. 18. Mr. Bowman was formerly at the head of the farm crops department and held the same position in the farm crops section of the experimental station at the Iowa state university. The Mankato exposition opens on Thursday, Sept. 17, and continues three days.

Marshall.—Thirty automobiles, containing 125 business men, made a tour of the towns of Green Valley, Ghent, Minneota, Tauton, Cottonwood, Vesta, Lucan and Milroy, last week, to advertise the Lyon county fair, which is to be held at Marshall, Sept. 22 to 25. The Marshall Park band played at each of the stops. Another tour was made in the southern part of the county later, and on Sept. 10, 100 cars left for the Twin Cities in a sociability tour to attend the state fair and make a good showing for Lyon county.

Northfield.—The annual meeting of the Danish Lutheran church in Minnesota was held in this city. About 100 pastors and delegates from all parts of the state were in attendance. Opening sessions were held Thursday and the convention continued until Sunday evening. The program included addresses and sermons by Rev. Th. P. Beck of Hutchinson, P. Clausen of Albert Lea, treasurer of the association; Rev. H. M. Hansen of Sleepy Eye; Rev. N. C. Carlsen of Milltown, Wis.; Rev. T. H. Haugan of St. John's Norwegian Lutheran church of Northfield; Rev. A. Hoffgaard of Owatonna; Rev. H. W. Bondo of Luck, Wis.; Rev. Mr. Nyrop of Minneapolis; Rev. C. Krogh of Luck, Wis.; Rev. H. K. P. Hansen of Ellendale, and Rev. P. C. Poulson of Nelson.

East Grand Forks.—T. A. Erickson of St. Paul addressed the members of the Corn club, the biggest boys' corn club in the state, here. The club has a membership of nearly 100 boys, representing the various townships surrounding this city. "Seed Corn Week" was the subject on which Mr. Erickson addressed the boys, telling them of the state-wide movement for the saving of home-grown seed corn.

Luverne.—The city schools opened with an enrolment of more than 600, the largest known here. H. C. Bell is superintendent and Miss Rene Morris principal of the high school.

Waseca.—James D. Greenbaum, a Chicago attorney, has been here seeking information relative to the finding of "J. C. R." in this city seven years ago. Greenbaum is suing "J. C. R.'s" father at Dickinson, N. D., for the property which is said to belong to the son. "J. C. R." was kept here nearly a year at the county's expense and then committed to the asylum for the insane at Rochester.

Albert Lea.—Ernest Faegenstrom has arrived here to become permanent secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The plan is to move for a building if the association proves successful.

IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter. There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. F. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.

Experience of a Nurse.

Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

FAMOUS BELL STOPS TOLLING

Disaster That Seems Omen of Ill Luck to Brave Little Nation of Belgium.

A night or two before the German invasion called the whole of Belgium to arms the biggest of the Ghent belfry bells, named Roelandt, after the architect who built the town hall, was tolling as usual when it was suddenly reduced to dumbness and was found to have sustained a crack about twenty-two inches long and one-third of an inch wide. It is supposed that through the excessive heat the metal had expanded and become unequal to the violent beating of the new hammers used since the restoration of the belfry two years ago.

The bell is one of the most celebrated in Belgium, and the belfry in which it is hung is only equaled in celebrity by that of Bruges, whose fame was sung by Longfellow. The belfry of Ghent is 375 feet in height to the top of the spire, and contains 44 bells. The one which is now, unfortunately, cracked was originally made in 1314, but was recast in 1659. It bore in Flemish the inscription: "My name is Roelandt; when I toll then there is a fire; when I peal there is a victory in Flanders."

In 1789 the Austrians fired at the belfry to prevent the citizens ringing the alarm. The cannon ball hit one of the bells and made a hole in it, but the tone is said to have remained uninjured.

Nuisances Defined.

To prove that a public nuisance has been committed is one of the most difficult things in modern legal practice. It is therefore gratifying to note that a plaintiff who set up the plea that a nuisance is perpetrated in causing noise by banging milk cans, unloading trucks containing the empty cans, discharging ice through a chute into a building from the sidewalk, emitting steam through windows and doors to the sidewalk, and allowing drivers of teams to shout loudly in the night has won his case before Chief Justice Russell of Brooklyn. The health department has taken note of this case in its weekly bulletin.

Our Language.

It had been a heated discussion, but it wound up with a laugh when, in answer to a statement made by one of the group, Doctor Shurovit retorted decidedly:

"But it is true, for all that, that that that that that man used was not an adverb."—Judge.

FOOD FACTS
What An M. D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients gain very rapidly, just as I did in strength and weight.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NAVAL OFFICER SAYS SEA FIGHT WAS NOT BATTLE, BUT MASSACRE

London.—A graphic description of the naval engagement off Helgoland, in which British vessels sank five German ships and killed 900 men, has reached here in a letter to relatives from a young lieutenant who was on one of the British torpedo boat destroyers. It reads:

"As to our fight off Heligoland, I think the home papers are magnifying what really was but an affair of outposts. We destroyers went in and lured the enemy out and had lots of excitement. The big fellows then came up and afforded some excellent target practice, and we were very glad to see them come; but you ought not to consider that we had a fight, because it was a massacre, not a fight.

Just a Case of Bombardment.

"There was superb generalship and overwhelming forces on the spot, but there was really nothing for them to do except to shoot the enemy, even as pa shoots pheasants.

"Have you ever noticed a dog rush in on a flock of sheep and scatter them? He goes for the nearest and barks and goes so much faster than the flock that it bunches up with its companions. The dog then barks at another and the sheep spread out fanwise, so in front of the dog there is a semi-circle of sheep and behind him none.

Tells of the Battle.

"That was much what we did at 7 a. m. on August 28. The sheep were the German torpedo craft, which fell back on the limits of our range and tried to lure us within the fire of the Helgoland forts. But a cruiser then came out and engaged our Arethusa and they had a real heart to heart talk, while we looked on, and a few of us tried to shoot at the enemy, too, though it was beyond our distance.

"We were getting nearer Helgoland all the time. There was a thick mist and I expected every minute to find the forts on the island bombarding us, so the Arethusa presently drew off, after landing at least one good shell on the enemy. The enemy gave every bit as good as he got there.

"We then reformed, but a strong destroyer belonging to the submarines got chased, and the Arethusa and Fearless went back to look after it. We presently heard a hot action astern, so the captain in command of the flotilla turned us around and we went back to help. But they had driven the enemy off and on our arrival told us to 'form up' on the Arethusa.

Cruiser Fires on Ships.

"When we had partly formed and were very much bunched together, making a fine target, suddenly out of the mist arrived five or six shells from a point not 150 yards away. We gazed at whence they came and again five or six stabs of fire pierced the fog, and we made out a four funneled German cruiser of the Breslau class.

"Those stabs were its guns going off. We waited 15 seconds and the shots and noise of its guns arrived pretty well from 50 yards away. Its next salvo of shots went above us, and I ducked as they whirred overhead like a covey of fast partridges.

"You would suppose our captain had done this sort of thing all his life. He went full speed ahead at once, upon the first salvo, to string the bunch out and thus offer less target. The commodore from the Arethusa made a signal to us to attack with torpedoes. So we swung round at right angles and charged full speed at the enemy like an hussar attack.

Catches Debris From Shells.

"Our boat got away at the start magnificently and led the field, so all the enemy's firing was aimed at us for the next ten minutes, when we got so close that debris from their shells fell on board. Then we altered our course and so threw them out in their reckoning of our speed and they had all their work to do over again.

'Humanly speaking, our captain by twisting and turning at psychological moments saved us. Actually, I feel that we were in God's keeping that day. After ten minutes we got near enough to fire our torpedo. Then we turned back to the Arethusa. Next our follower arrived just where we had been and fired its torpedo, and of course the enemy fired at it instead of us. What a blessed relief.

"After the destroyers came the Fearless, and it stayed on the scene. Soon we found it was engaging a three funneler, the Mainz, so off we started again, now for the Mainz, the situation being that the crippled Arethusa was too tubby to do anything but be defended by us, its children.

Draw Fire of the Enemy.

"Scarcely, however, had we started, when, from out of the mist and across our front, in furious pursuit came the first cruiser squadron of the town class, the Birmingham, and each unit a match for three like the Mainz. As we looked and reduced speed they opened fire, and the clear bang-bang of their guns was just like a cooling drink.

"To see a real big four funneler spouting flame, which flame denoted shells starting, and those shells not at us but for us, was the most cheerful thing possible. Once we were in safety, I hated it. We had just been having our own imaginations stimulated on the subject of shells striking.

Now, a few minutes later, to see another ship not three miles away, reduced to a piteous mass of unrecognizability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry gusts of fire like Vesuvius in eruption, as an unending stream of hundred pound shells burst on board it, just pointed the moral and showed us what might have been.

Says Mainz Acted Gallantly.

"The Mainz was immensely gallant. The last I saw of it it was absolutely wrecked. It was a fuming inferno. But it had one gun forward and one aft still spitting forth fury and defiance like a wild cat.

"Then we went west, while they went east. Just a bit later we heard the thunder of the enemy's guns for a space. Then fell silence, and we knew that was all.

"The most romantic, dramatic and piquant episode that modern war can ever show came next. The Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up its swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back, an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, which thus had to abandon its small boat.

Up Pops a Submarine.

"Imagine their feelings, alone in an open boat without food, 25 miles from the nearest land, and that land an enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them, and then suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, hops his Britannic majesty's submarine E-4, opens its conning tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives and brings them home, 250 miles.

"Is not that magnificent? No novelist would dare face the critics with an episode like that, except, perhaps, Jules Verne, and yet here it is, and all true."

England In Anger.

Calm, methodical, undemonstrative Britain, slow to arouse, is getting into a passion which is carrying the nation to a point of deathless determination to defeat the Germans. The gloriously gallant fight that the small British force has been making to stem the German flood towards Paris has touched this country's imagination, aroused the martial spirit and called forth a rush to the colors.

Hitherto the country has not seemed to realize fully the portent of events across the channel and, as in the South African war, it's taken a bit of pounding of their own forces to bring the people to the point of patriotic anger which the situation demanded. Now they have reached that point.

Stormed by Recruits.

The recruiting stations were overwhelmed, hundreds standing outside in waiting lines. It was reported that 50,000 have been accepted during the last three days. It's a glorious uprising of the whole nation, which has come to fully realize the necessity of not only clearing the seas of the enemies' ships, but helping the allies on land as well.

With this condition prevailing, Lord Kitchener will find it possible to send a steady flow of fresh men to the front. The removal of the French government to Bordeaux received general approval here, and is considered the logical step under the circumstances.

Devotion of Peeresses.

The following letter, signed by five women of title, is addressed to the press:

"The undersigned have all got near relations serving with the colors. Most of them have got near relations who have borne and are bearing a part in the gallant and sanguinary battle which the British army is fighting against heavy odds on the northeast frontier of France.

"We know not what their fate has been or yet may be; but if it is their fortune to die for their country, we shall not show our sorrow as for those who come to a less glorious end. A white band around the arm will mark both our loss and our grief; but it will do more; it will express the pride we feel in knowing that those who are nearest to us and dearest have given up their lives in their country's cause."

Rhodes Scholars Join Army.

Ottawa, Ont.—All the Rhodes scholars from Canada and most of the Rhodes scholars from other parts of the world who are now at Oxford have enlisted for service with the British forces.

ST. PETERSBURG NOW IS CALLED PETROGRAD

Petrograd.—The name St. Petersburg, to designate the Russian capital, is no more.

An imperial decree makes it known that in the future the capital is to be called Petrograd. This change had been in the air for some time. The German sounding name of the city had long been a strange anomaly, and with the outbreak of the war there was a widespread demand that it be altered.

Among the Slav alternatives proposed were Petregorod, Petrovsk, Petroff and Sviato Peerovsk.

The appellation actually selected is by no means novel in its use. There was a time when old-fashioned people pretty generally spoke of Petrograd and not of St. Petersburg. The name now officially adopted for the capital is also applied to it in the works of Pushkin, Lermontoff, Alexei, Tolstoi and Nekrasoff.

TEACH RECRUITS TO SHOOT, SAYS KITCHENER

London.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, in his instructions to officers engaged in getting his second army into condition for active service, shattered all precedents set by military red tape by issuing the following order:

"Never mind whether they know anything about drill. It does not matter if they don't know their right foot from their left. Teach them how to shoot and do it quickly."

So persistently has he hammered away at the idea that all energies must be bent to the one task of providing immediately an efficient fighting machine that he finally has awakened the war officials.

In mobilizing the first 500,000 men those eager to enlist often were forced to travel many miles to reach the nearest recruiting office, and then had to go through an appalling lot of formalities before they could enter the service.

CARDINAL CHIESA IS SUCCESSOR TO POPE PIUS X

Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, Elected to Papacy at Conclave in Rome.

TAKES NAME OF BENEDICT XV

New Pontiff Was Made a Cardinal, May 23 Last—Born in Genoa and Was Formerly Assistant to Papal Secretary of State.

Rome, Italy.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy, on Thursday was elected supreme pontiff of the Catholic heirarchy in succession to Pope Pius X, who died August 20. He will reign under the name of Benedict XV.

The conclave of the sacred college, whose duty it is to elect the pope, went into session the evening of Monday, August 31. The announcement of the outcome of its deliberations was made Thursday morning shortly after eleven o'clock. Nine ballots were taken.

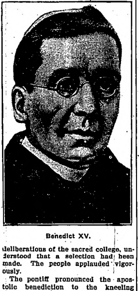
American Cardinals Absent.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston were on board the steamer Canopic, which reached Naples the day after the election was held. They were on their way to attend the conclave. Consequently neither of them participated in the election of the new pope. Cardinal Farley of New York arrived here several days ago.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the pope's household, was notified at 11:15 that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected. At 11:20 Mgr. Misciatelli, subprefect of the sacred palaces and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new pope asking that the gratings of the Basilica of St. Peter be opened, because he intended in a short time to issue his proclamation.

Crowds Cheer Announcement.

At this same hour—11:20—the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below, which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the sacred college, understood that a selection had been made. The people applauded vigorously.



Benedict XV.

The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below and immediately afterward withdrew and entered his apartments.

It is asserted on good authority in Rome that the new pope will appoint Cardinal Domenico Ferrata his secretary.

With the creation of thirteen new cardinals in May, Pope Pius X brought the college up to 66, only four fewer than the maximum number allowed under the laws of the church and three more than participated in his own election in 1903, when there was a record attendance of 63 cardinals.

Nearly All Nations Represented.

While the sacred college is not a representative body in a strict sense of the word, this year nearly all the countries were represented. South America, the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and Spain—14 nations in all. The Orient has no cardinal, neither has Russia, Africa, Australasia or Switzerland.

Twenty of the present cardinals are from five of the warring nations of Europe: Austria-Hungary having six and Germany two, as against a total of twelve, which might be said to represent the "allies" in the European war.

Facts About the Cardinals.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, spent almost a quarter of a century in Mexico, Munich, Central and South America, Belgium and Vienna; his brother, Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, passed 20 years in Holland, Belgium, Constantinople and Lisbon; Cardinal Agliardi spent three years in India and four in Vienna; Cardinal di Piero was for ten years in Argentina, Brazil, Munich and Madrid; Cardinal Gotti lived for three years in Brazil; Cardinal Ferrata has filled diplomatic offices in Switzerland, Belgium and France; Cardinal Martinelli was second apostolic delegate to the United States; Cardinal Falconio was the third and became a naturalized American citizen; Cardinals Rinaldini, Lorenzelli, Gasparri, Vico, Belmonte and Serafini all had years of experience outside of Italy.

The only cardinals in curia, that is, attached directly to the head of the church in Rome, who have not spent part of their lives abroad, are Cardinals De Lai, Cassetta, Della Volpe, Cagiano, Bisleti, Pompili, Giustini, Lega and Aecchi, all of whom have passed their lives in various offices in the Roman curia.

Takes Title of Benedict.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict. On his election to the papacy in 1740 Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna.

It was at the age of twenty-four that the new pope was ordained in the priesthood. He soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, later secretary of state for Pope Leo XIII. When Cardinal Rampolla was made nuncio to Madrid he took Mgr. Della Chiesa with him as secrtary of nunciature.

On Cardinal Rampolla's return to Rome to become secretary of state for the Vatican, Mgr. Della Chiesa entered the secretariat of state as one of the "minutanti" or minor officials, until 1901, when he was appointed substitute of the secretariat and also secretary of the cypher.

Made Bologna Archbishop.

As secretary to the secretary of state, Cardinal Della Chiesa was brought into notable prominence throughout the Catholic hierarchy, but his position was not at that time of cardinals rank. On the accession of Pope Pius X, Mgr. Della Chiesa continued in the secretariat until December 16, 1907, when Pius X gave him a noted promotion to the position of archbishop of the important see of Bologna.

For seven years he administered the see of Bologna with notable success, until on last May Pope Pius X named him as one of the 13 members of the hierarchy to receive the red hat. Archbishop Begin of Quebec was among the other cardinals named at that time, the others being prelates of Spain, France, Austria, Germany and Italy.

The full title of the new pope, in addition to Benedict XV, will be Pope Bishop of Rome and Successor of St. Peter, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominion of the Holy Roman Church.

Washington Hears of Choice.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The apostolic delegation has not been advised officially of the selection of the new pope. Word of the choice reached the delegation through press sources and great interest was manifest.

It is pointed out that Cardinal Della Chiesa has had wide experience as administrator of the important see of Bologna. He is described as a man of great spiritual character and one of the most highly esteemed in the hierarchy. He is about average height, of stocky build and rather quiet and reserved manners.

The pope held his first consistory on Tuesday, when he conferred the red hat on Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, patriarch of Lisbon, and Cardinal Guisasolay Menendez, archbishop of Toledo, Spain. Both were created cardinals by Pope Pius X at the consistory last May.

The pope delivered on Tuesday his first allocution, which gives to the world the program of his pontificate.

One of the brothers of the pontiff is an admiral in the Italian navy, and another is a captain in the Italian navy.

The first appointment made by the pope was that of Monsignor Parolin, nephew of Pius X, to be canon of St. Peter's.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict. On his election to the papacy in 1740 Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna.

OZONE KEEPS FISH FRESH

New Idea in Preservatives for Which a Great Value May Rightly Be Claimed.

An ozone purifier is being manufactured which has been used successfully in motion picture theaters and abattoir and meat market refrigerators.

It is stated that fish can be kept three times longer in a refrigerator equipped with this apparatus than with ice alone, and the odors are practically eliminated. The purifier, according to the Electrical World, is equipped with a rotary converter for transforming direct current to alternating current and a transformer which steps the voltage up to the high pressures required in this service.

An electric fan is mounted within the transformer case to blow the ozone out into the room. To eliminate the production of metallic oxides due to the ozone coming in contact with the metals of the outfit, all wiring is hermetically sealed in glass tubes.

NOT UP TO THE PICTURES

Traveler Tells of Disappointment Over Her First View of the Dolomite Mountains.

Writing of her recent motor trip through the Dolomites in Harper's Magazine, Louise Closser Hale tells amusingly of her disappointment in finding the mountains unlike the pictures on the brilliant postal cards.

"The illustrator took a hand from the wheel to wave toward them with all the enthusiasm of personal discovery. Gazing at them, Rabby and I dwelt bitterly on the false prophecies of colored postal cards. Nature has been referred to as a lavish creature, but her tints are pale as compared to the glowing postal cards.

"'Madame, where is the red on your cheeks?' So Bonaparte once admonished a court lady, accustomed as he was to Josephine's rouge-spots. And 'Mountains, why aren't you pink?' we severely apostrophized the soft blue peaks.

Always the Favorite Light

Even in the big cities where the homes are lighted by gas or electricity, you will find the kerosene lamp the favorite reading light.

Because its soft mellow glow does not tire or strain the eyes—*if* you have a *good lamp.*

Three million middle western families read, sew, and study through the long winter evenings by the clear, steady rays of *Rayo Lamps.*

A *Rayo* on your center table will give everyone plenty of light. No need to sit right under it to see. No flicker, smoke or odor. *For best results use Perfection Oil.*

Rayo Lamps

Dealers Everywhere. Illustrated book Free.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

GOODYEAR TIRES AT ANTE-BELLUM PRICES

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announce "No war prices on Goodyear Tires." Mr. F. A. Sieberling, president of the Company, thus explains their unique position.

"We advanced Goodyear prices, as others did theirs, when the rubber panic came. Almost in a day crude rubber rose in New York from 55 cents per pound to much over a dollar.

"The New York supply was too small to consider. We cabled our London people to buy up the pick of the rubber there. By acting quickly and paying cash they obtained 1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber.

"That big supply of rubber is now nearly all on the way to the Goodyear factory in Akron. It constitutes the best of the London supply.

"We are using the same grade of rubber and the same amount of it as we always have used in these tires.

"We are running our factory with three shifts of men, twenty-four hours a day. So long as we remain in this fortunate position on rubber, we shall supply tire users at before-war prices to the limit of our capacity."

RETORT THAT CARRIER STING

Summer Girl Quick to Notice Vulnerable Point in the Armor of Her Adversary.

In a discussion of the divorce evil Judge Matthew L. Hendrick said at a dinner in Cleveland:

"The truth about most divorces is that both parties are to blame. One party is never all good and the other never all bad—both are to blame—and that fact, of course, makes philosophizing and generalization difficult.

"For the average pair of divorces are like the two pretty summer girls at Atlantic City. These two pretty summer girls were quarreling.

"'Well, anyhow,' said the first girl, 'I don't sit round till all hours with the boys playing poker.'

"The second girl glanced at her companion's transparent blouse and skirt, the very latest transparent blouse and skirt from Paris, the kind of blouse and skirt which are more popular than ever among the young and beautiful, despite the furious protests of 40,000 elderly clubwomen. Then, still staring at that blouse and skirt, the second girl entered this quiet defense:

"'You show only your hand in poker.'"

PIMPLES ON HEAD ITCHED

Tell City, Ind.—"My baby's head was covered with sores and the top was a solid scab. It began with pimples and he would scratch his head until it would bleed and then scab over and keep spreading. He would claw his head and fret, it itched and burned so and I was afraid he would never have any hair on top of his head again.

"A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I asked our family doctor and he said, 'Yes, go right ahead and use them.' We got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they healed him from the first. In a few days his head did not seem to itch or bother him in the least and before we had used one set he was healed and he has a fine growth of hair." (Signed) Mrs. Rosa M. Hanks, Jan. 26, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Too Little "Puritan Restraint."

The Puritan restraint which rested so marvelously long upon American customs and manners has lifted; until, some of our critics believe, self-control, discipline, conscience, are seriously threatened. The pendulum is swinging far. Only one thing can help us. Prof. Hugo Munsterberg says, and that is to plant in the heart of every boy and girl a belief in self-control.

"The pursuit of happiness" is an ideal which ranks in the American mind with the pursuit of life and liberty. We're not going back to Puritanism. But the "pursuit of happiness" can be overdone.—From the Delineator.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chat H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Gave Himself Away.

Bacon—I didn't notice anyone laughing at your jokes at the dinner last night.

Egbert—Oh, well, perhaps they had heard them before.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES $2, $2.50, $3.00 $3.50, $3.75, $4 $4.50 and $5.00

BOYS' SHOES $1.50, $1.75, $2 $2.50 & $3.00

Over 150 Styles

All Sizes and Widths

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by wearing the W. L. Douglas shoes because for 31 years I have guaranteed their value by having my name and the retail price stamped on the sole, before the shoes leave the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. The W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them.

The next time you need shoes, look in the shoe dealer's window for W. L. Douglas shoes. Try a pair and you will be convinced that for style, fit and wear, they are unequalled for the price.

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 180 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

How He Won.

"I can't understand why I have failed to get a situation. I have called at a dozen places and have shown my diploma to all the men who employ help."

"I got a job the first place I struck."

"That is certainly a piece of luck. Your diploma is exactly like mine."

"I didn't show the boss my diploma, I told him to feel my muscle."

Defending Mother.

"Papa, mamma says that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Well, she shouldn't blame herself, dear. It isn't her fault."

Too Dangerous to Overlook

Kidney trouble is too often overlooked and too often neglected. But the kidneys give early signals of distress that should not be mistaken. Backache, headaches, dizzy spells, rheumatic pains, too frequent, scanty or painful urination are all signs of kidney weakness and should not be mistaken.

When these warnings appear, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the reliable, successful, strongly recommended kidney remedy. Help the medicine by drinking water freely, hold to good habits and a serious attack of kidney disease may be avoided. Public testimony is the best proof of merit.

A Minnesota Case.

Mrs. Henry Zumach, Hutchinson, Minn., says: "Terrible, sharp pains caught me in my back and often it seemed as if my back was breaking. I got so dizzy I thought I would faint and was so weak I couldn't lift anything. Two specialists said I had a floating kidney. After using Doan's Kidney Pills, I soon got better and now I can do any kind of work without suffering from pain or swelling."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR WEAK SORE EYES

MINNESOTA DIRECTORY

Highest Cash Prices Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

STOVE REPAIRS

Send us the name and number of your stove and we can furnish you the parts at small cost. Great Western Stove & Repair Co., 312 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE

Barbers always in demand; big wages; easy work; few weeks will save months by our methods; tools given, diplomas granted. Illustrated catalogue free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 37½ Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Established 1893.

SPECIAL SALE

Wall Tents

9 1-2x12, $7.50 while they last.

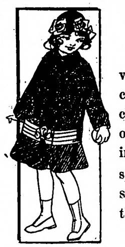
Stack Covers, all sizes at low prices.

American Tent & Awning Co.

311 Washington Ave., No.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37–1914.



FALL COATS

We have recieved a very classy line of fall coats for ladies and children which is now on display. You are invited to call and inspect these coats as soon as possible while the line is intact.

D. LAZAR.

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

A Change of Commander

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

In the olden time, when the buccaneers infested the Spanish main, an English pirate named Ricketts, finding that the Atlantic was becoming poor hunting ground on account of the number of skull and bones flags on it, concluded to betake himself to the Pacific. Having weathered the Horn, he turned his course northwestward in the hope of falling in with merchantmen among the many islands lying directly south of the equator and east of Australia.

Ricketts, though fifty years old, had never sailed in any except Atlantic waters. He had been an officer in the British navy and during the long period when the duties of British warships were to prey on Spanish commerce with Spain's possessions in the new world had acquired a taste for piracy. This induced him to go into the business himself. He knew the north and south Atlantic, their winds, their currents, their periods of storms, their fogs and protracted calms. But the Pacific was to him an unexplored tract.

None of his officers had had any more experience in the Pacific than the captain, but one of them had heard from sailors who had spent much time on it that many of those indications which foretold a change of weather were different from those on the Atlantic. The captain, who had all a Britisher's confidence in himself, scouted the idea that a man who knew the Atlantic had anything to learn on the Pacific, and a man who rules a pirate ship is not to be contradicted.

While approaching the Marquesas islands Ricketts fell in with a ship which he appropriated and compelled the crew to walk the plank. There was a gentleman aboard from the colony of New York named Fletcher, with his wife and daughter, and being British subjects, Ricketts concluded to spare them. There was also a young sailor, Dargan, whose vigorous appearance pleased the captain, and he gave him his life on condition that he join the pirate crew. Dargan was an American, but all his time was spent at sea in voyages between the East Indies and Philadelphia.

Dargan, by pretending to sympathize with the pirates and on account of a masterful way he had with him, acquired an influence over the pirate crew. The captain was a tyrant, and the men hated him. Nevertheless they were ignorant of navigation, a knowledge their captain possessed, and required his superior intelligence to keep them from being swung at the end of a rope. For these reasons Ricketts maintained his ascendancy and felt so confident in it that he did not notice the influence Dargan was gaining over them.

One afternoon Ricketts was pacing the quarterdeck, now and again sweeping the horizon with his glass in search of prey, when he heard a voice amidships sing out in stentorian tones:

"Man the weather braces!"

The captain turned with a scowl to see who except himself dared give an order on the ship he commanded and saw Dargan and the men running for the braces. Before Ricketts could recover from his anger and collect his faculties the braces were manned and the sailors stood ready for the next order.

"Drop those braces!" cried the captain in a fury.

"Hold the braces," said Dargan calmly, but firmly.

Every man's face turned from Dargan to Ricketts. A few dropped the braces; the rest held them. Whipping a pistol from his belt, the commander fired a shot at Dargan which grazed his cheek.

"There's a hurricane coming, men," said Dargan. "If you drop the braces we are lost."

This steadied the men amazingly. The captain's pistol contained but one ball, so he could not fire another. The wind suddenly dropped, and the sails flapped. Ricketts looked at the water to leeward and saw a black line coming.

"Haul taut! Haul, every man of you, for your lives!" cried Dargan.

The yards swung round so as to take the coming wind. Then suddenly the stillness was broken by shrieks in the rigging above, and the pirate ship careened till the water poured over the lee gunwale. The crew clung to what they could catch; the captain was pitched against the rail and lay still with a broken leg.

The storm was over in a few minutes, and the sun came out, a harbinger of changed conditions for the pirate ship. Dargan, who was obeyed as commander, agreed with the crew that if they would assent to taking the ship into port he would secure a pardon for every man except the captain. A course was then laid to New Zealand, where a surrender was made. The New Yorker and his family supported Dargan's story, the crew were pardoned, and the captain was hanged to the yardarm.

When Mr. Fletcher found a ship to take him and his family to New York, so grateful was he to Dargan for the work which had been instrumental in saving all their lives that he invited him to go with them. Fletcher was a China merchant and owned ships. He offered Dargan the command of one of them. Dargan accepted the invitation and the offer. He finally married Miss Fletcher and became a large shipowner.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday September 12 1914

Not Democrats alone testify to the good works of Democracy.

The passage by the House this week of the General Dam Bill, by a vote of 190 to 47, means that one of the more important of the Administration's tasks is well accomplished; so well accomplished that even the Progressives, who once claimed to be the only true conservationists have nothing but praise for the joint conduct of two Democratic Cabinet officers and two Democratic committee chairmen.—New York Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

Thirty-nine Republican and Bull Moose Congressmen voted for this Democratic solution of the water power problem.

Local Markets

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat, No.1	1.04
Wheat, No.2	1.01
Flax, No.1	1.41
Flax, No.2	1 38
Oats	.34
Barley	.57
Rye	78

Crockett Wouldn't Have Maggie.

The first school the late S. R. Crockett attended was the Free Church school in the village of Laurieston, of that parish, distant three miles from his home. When he was a very wee chap "Sam" used to be accompanied to school by Maggie—a girl somewhat older than himself, who was supposed to look after him. Their daily appearance together led one of the villagers to say to him one day as the couple passed her door: "Man, Sam, I think ye'll be mairryin' Maggie some day; ye're aye thegither." "Mairry Maggie—," was the indignant boy's response. "She disna ken the names o' the kings o' Israel yet!" The lady whose suggestion to the future novelist was so contemptuously received often recalled the incident with amusement.—Westminster Gazette.

Liquid Measure.

Jim Snedecor had been elected justice of the peace, and he judged that his office required a silk hat. The only one in town was the parson's, and before he went up to the city Jim borrowed it one afternoon to get a notion of his size. It fitted him. In the city store he told the clerk that he aimed to get a silk hat.

"What size, sir?" asked the clerk.

"Well," said Jim, "you'd better gimme the three quart size, young man."—New York Post.

Flies' Eggs.

Eggs of flies are so small that you must use a microscope in order to see their real peculiarities. Each female fly lays on the average of 150 eggs. For her cradle she selects a heap of garbage or refuse. The eggs hatch into minute maggots. In five days the maggots turn into little chrysalids, or pupae, shaped like miniature beans. Within another five days these give birth to flies, which develop with amazing rapidity into adult insects, and then the mischief begins.

Not Worth a Rush.

The expression "Not worth a rush" is as a popular saying the predecessor of the now more common simile "Not worth a straw." In precarpet days it was the custom to strew the floors of dwelling houses. When guests of rank were entertained fresh rushes were spread for them, but folk of lower degree had to be content with rushes that had already been used, while still humbler persons had none, as not even being "worth a rush."—London Standard.

Black Headed Grosbeak.

The black headed grosbeak of the west takes the place of the rosebreast in the east and, like it, is a fine songster. It feeds on cherries, apricots and other fruits and does some damage to green peas and beans, but it is so active a foe of certain horticultural pests that we can afford to overlook its faults. For each quart of fruit consumed it destroys in actual bulk more than one and a half quarts of black olive scales and one quart of flower beetles, besides a generous quantity of codling moth pupae and cankerworms.

Economical.

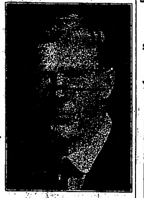
It is told of an Aberdeen miser that he eats his meals in front of a mirror because it doubles the dishes.

If you have been disappointed time and time again in the fit, style and finish of your clothes, don't "go wrong" again this season.

Adler's Collegian Clothes

were made to suit the critical, to fit the skeptical and to harmonize with your personality.

D. LAZAR.



Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A. Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicts the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

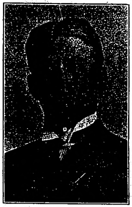
The Place For All.

"Nothing," says Robert Herrick, "irritates the thinking woman more than to be told that woman's place is in the home. She knows it. It is the man's place also, and she knows that."—Boston Globe.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited



(Paid Advertisment.)
CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

A Proud Boast.

A teachers' meeting was in progress, and it was decided that the more difficult subjects should come in the morning and those that required less application later in the day. History was last on the list, and Miss Wheeler, the young teacher, protested.

"But it certainly is easier than science or mathematics," the principal insisted.

"As I teach it," replied the young teacher, "no subject could be more difficult and confusing."—Lippincott's.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

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CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
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Portraits
first class
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of all kinds
Picture Frame
a large line to select from

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CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EXG

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1784 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mon days of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. O. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
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Office at Residence

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Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars,
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A.S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Every Kind In Stock.

"Will you direct me to your range department?" asked the lady in the big department store.

"Certainly, madam," replied the polite floorwalker, "side, kitchen or mountain?"—Yonkers Statesman.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1914. NUMBER 10

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Ruth Martz returned Tuesday from a week end visit at Felton.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

R. McGilvery of Hazel was in town Friday.

Otta Skeie is spending this week with her sister near Rhoda.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Mrs. Kalland is visiting with friends at Baudette.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

Lost—Part of bracelet. Finder please leave at Spectator office for reward.

A Gunstad reurned Wednesday from Stephens.

S. J. Amble transacted business at Thief River Falls Monday.

Elmer Brink, who has been employed in a barber shop at Middle River returned Wednesday.

Henry Olson and R. Fairbanks autoed to Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

Wm. Olson is busily engaged in installing the fixtures in his machine shop.

The Spectator sent anywhere in U. S. A. for $1.25 per year in advance. Foreign subscription $1.50.

The Ladies' Aid of the Synod church will meet at the home of Mrs. Sherva Thursday, Sept. 24th.

Bernhard Knudsen, candidate for County Treasurer, called on friends in this village Thursday.

O. H. Peters is having a new foundation laid under his dwelling on South Main St.

Dr. E. F. Dann is keeping his breaking outfit busy on his place east of town.

Miss Hazel Wilson has accepted a position as teacher at Kratka and left this week to assume her duties.

Peter Johnson returned Friday from Aberdeen, S. D., where he has been transacting business.

Ole Mathson has his new store ready at Hazel and is busy putting in the new stock.

Fannie Salow, who has spent the summer here at the D. Lazar home returned to her home at Fargo, Thursday.

Eva Johnson, Myrtle Fellman, Grace Jeffers and B. Lemeaux of Red Lake Falls, were visiting with Eclio Olson Tuesday.

Myrtle Blaine has charge of the delivery window at the post office this week during the absence of Otta Skeie.

A contract has been let for the erection of a new school house on the Aug. Swenson school house site.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Fall term begins Sept. 20. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low Literature free.
North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Rascor Jones and Hjalmar Johnson of the Union Dredge Co., spent Sunday at their homes at Stephens, Minn.

Mrs. G. W. Hooper and Coral, returned Monday from Crookston, where they visited at the McDonald home.

A. J. Hed is the latest purchaser of an auto, he having bought a Grant car which he accompanied by Dr. Swanson drove up from Minneapolis Monday.

Since the closing of the Central House about a month ago the village has been without a hotel of any kind.

It is a fact that without a stopping place, the village will lose a great deal of patronage that really belongs here. A concerted effort by the business men should be made to induce some one to re-open the hotel.

Later

Chas. Aldrich and family of Bemidji are moving into the hotel and they will open the place to the public as soon as possible.

Mrs. Alf Olsen and son, Allen, returned Tuesday from Warren where the boy has undergone an operation at the hospital.

Myles Jackson, who has been employed as edgerman at the Ada sawmill until it closed a few days ago returned home Friday.

At a meeting of the Village Council last Monday evening the road and bridge committee were authorized to commence repairing the road west of town.

This road has been sadly in need of repairs all summer and the action of the council is timely to say the least.

There will be a lecture in the English language on part of my travel abroad, Sunday evening at eight o'clock in the Synod church.

Rev. T. Gryting.

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

Must Restore River To Old Channel

In a recent order handed down by Judge Grindeland the Grand Forks Lumber Co., will be compelled to restore the river to its former course, by the upper dam, above this village instead of thru the cut-off, which course it now takes.

Morgan Is Postmaster.

John Morgan was appointed postmaster at Thief River Falls by Pres. Wilson last week. Mr. Morgan has a large circle of friends in St. Hilaire who will rejoice to hear of his good fortune.

Warehouse Burns.

The frame warehouse near the Hanson and Barzen mill at Thief River was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry when the prices are known.

Dan Whalen
St. Hilaire, Minn.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A number of our subscribers are in arreas at this time. The European unpleasantness has sent the price of all grades of printing sky high which makes it necessary that all papers be paid in advance or at least up-to-date.

In the matter of job work, we will maintain our old prices while our present stock of paper lasts.

The price of a subscription is a small matter to anyone subscriber and is easily overlooked but to us, it is a vital matter. We have several hundred small accounts on our books, at the present time that are due.

There is considerable expense and work connected with making individual statements for each of these accounts which could be eliminated if our subscribers would call in, upon reading this notice. All old subscribers will receive the benefit of the old rate, $1.00 per year, new "subs" will be charged for at the rate of $1.25 per year.

After September 30th, our advertising rates will be 10c per inch, cards of thanks and other similar notices will be charged for at our regular rates.

THE SPECTATOR.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Sarvices Sunday at 7:45 P.M.

Services at Aug. Konickson's on Sept. 27th. at 10:30 A.M. and at Aug. Erickson's school house at 2:30 the same day.

Rev. O. Lonnquist,

Christ Peterson, who is holding down a claim in Canada, came Thursday to spend the fall and winter here with his family.

O you chicken —— and pumpkin pie, at the Harvest Home Supper.

Co. Auditor Fasel and Judge W. Michelet of Thief River, were in this village Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Draeger of Badger, are visiting at the Draeger home near Wylie.

Don't miss the Annual Harvest Home supper given by the M. E.

Mike Olson's are entertaining a party of visitors this week.

Hospital Proposition Up At Election

At the general election this fall the voters of Pennington County will have the opportunity of voting on the question of bonding the county for $50,000.00 for the purpose of building a county hospital.

Obituary.

Mrs. Margit Oien was born in Fillmore County, Minn., 11th of Nov. 1868. She was next to the youngest of eight children, five girls and three boys. She was married to Cornelius Oien Jan. 12, 1898. She was baptized, confirmed and married in the Synod church on Highland Prairie, all ceremonies of which have been performed by Rev. K. Magelsen. In the same year of her marriage she moved to the place northeast of St. Hilaire, where she has made her home ever since. Her matrimony was blessed with four children, three girls and one boy. Her husband, children and one sister, Mrs. Finstad, were at her bedside when death called her home Monday evening, Sept. 7th.

Her brother, Mr. Engebretson, and his wife, came up from Fillmore county for the funeral services which took place Thursday at one o'clock from her home and at three o'clock from St. Pauli church. A number of her friends escorted her body to the last resting place. The remains were intered in the St. Pauli cemetery.

Plummer Store Robbed.

Thieves broke into the Langlie Bros store at Plummer Wednesday evening. Entrance was obtained thru a window in the rear of the store by tearing off the screen and raising the window and the window from the back room into the main store was broken and some goods scattered over the floor but no great damage done. The work was evidently that of novices although no trace of the guilty party has been found.

Roseau County Wins Cup.

The Roseau County exhibit at the State fair, for the fourth successive year, took the blue ribbon and first prize in the county exhibit contest for the northern division and scored 68 points over any county in the state. By being awarded the first prize for three years Roseau County retains the $250.00 silver cup.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held Sept. 14, 1914.

All members present

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

J.C.Dahl, Judge of election and on board of equalization	$ 7.50
Walter Booth & Co. Blank books	1.50
Tessum Grain & Supply Co. Sewer pipe	30.50
Ole Branum Labor	3.00
Leonard Holmes, Supplies	2.65
John Forseen, Labor and salary	27.60
H.M.Babcock, Fumigating supplies for L. Catheleneau (pauper)	1.60
St. Hilaire Retail Lbr.Co. Lumber	24.60
St. Hilaire Spectator Publ. proceedings Aug.	3.00
Gust Fellman Freight sewer pipe	4.02

On motion duly made and carried the St. Hilaire Telephone Exchange was given permission to place telephone poles on the west side of Second Street in Morgan's addition of a distance of four feet to the west of the Northwestern poles.

On motion duly made and carried the road and bridge committee was instrudted to proceed and improve the road west of St. Hilaire, past P. Lundberg's farm.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON, Clerk. J.C.DAHL Pres.

Our Funny Language.

A man feels put out when he discovers that he has been taken in.—Chicago News.

Young Man Meets Death At Plummer

Wm. Davis, a son of the former section foreman at Hazel, was killed by the Soo freight a mile north of Plummer Thursday morning. Just how the accident occurred will perhaps never be known, but it is supposed that he attempted to board the train while it was in motion.

The Adjutant Bird.

It is stated that the adjutant, or marabou, a tall bird of India, of the stork species, will swallow a hare or a cat whole. It stands five feet high, and the expanse of the wings is nearly fifteen feet.

Loken's

This week for your conveniance, for home comparing, we submit for your approval, just a few of our everyday values to be found at this store.

DRY GOODS	
Meritos best Oil Cloth per yd.	.15
American and Simpson Calico per yd.	.05
Amoskeg Apron Gingham per yd.	.08
36in. 64 count Percale per yd.	.10
Linings all shades per yd.	.05
Challier all kinds per yd.	.05
Cotton Thread 2 spools for	.05
Pearl Buttons 2 dozen for	.05
Hair Nets, 5 elastic nets	.10
GROCERIES	
Soda Crackers by the lb. box	.06
Ginger Snaps by the lb. box	.06
7 bars Lenox Soap for	.25
10 bars Naptha Soap for	.35
50c Green Tea at lb.	.40
Corn Flakes pkg.	.05
25c pkg's. Oatmeal pkg.	.18
60c worth, 12 boxes matches	.35
Gloss Starch at pkg.	.06
Raisins pkg	.10
15c Salmon	.10
25c Salmon	.20
25c Pears in syrup	.18
Fancy Olives large bottle	.25
Cocoa by the quart and quart jar	.35
Fine Jap Rice at lb.	.05
Try our special Coffee at	.28
Grape Nuts, 2 pkgs. for	.25
BASEMENT	
No. 2 Cold Blast Lanterns for	.48
Poison Fly Paper, 2 for	.05
6 qt. Enameled Pans.	.10
14 qt. Dish Pans	.25
12qt. Galv Pails	.12
24 in. Diston Levels, each	.99
Aluminum Double Oatmeal Cookers, each	$1.25
Local Post Cards, 6 for	.05

LOKEN'S is the largest Cash Store in the Northwest, therefore the store of greater values. It will pay you to trade with us.

Let us prove it to you by giving us a chance.

LOKEN'S DEPT. STORE

Thief River Falls

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries

Kitchen Utensils

Confectionery

Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.

Laundry basket leaves the 1 st, and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - - - 38

There are a hundred and one brands of clothes. Every manufacturer claims his particular "make" the best. We'll not banter words. We make a simple request. Have a look at the Autumn

Adler's Collegian Clothes

We'll be perfectly satisfied with your judgment of their style, character, strength and tone.

David Lazar

Harvest Home Supper

The Ladies of the M. E. Church will give a Harvest Home Supper, Friday Sept. 25th. at six o'clock in the Mike Anderson Building.

MENU

Chicken in cream

Mashed potatoes Baked Beans

Cabbage Salad

Pickles Jelly

Pumpkin pie Coffee Apple pie

Adults .25 Children under 12 years .15

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

The senate has passed the million-dollar appropriation for extra expenses of diplomatic and consular service, occasioned by the European war.

• • •

President Wilson has disapproved the proposal to increase the income tax as a means of raising revenue to offset a treasury deficit due to the European war.

• • •

President Wilson has acceded to the request of the railway executives who asked him to call the attention of the country to the pressing necessities for support of railroad credits.

• • •

Practically all the principal railroads in the east have completed filing with the Interstate Commerce commission their new tariffs proposing increases in the price of mileage tickets.

• • •

The Interstate Commerce commission has declined to permit the railroads between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast to ignore the long and short haul rule on wheat and flour.

• • •

The effective date of the Interstate Commerce commission's orders in the intermountain rate case was again postponed from October 1 to November 15, to give the railroads more time to adjust their tariffs.

• • •

President Wilson has approved Southern Presbyterian church women's plan to raise "the Ellen Wilson fund for the Christian education of mountain youth" as a memorial to Mrs. Wilson, who started the movement.

• • •

Announcement was made that the wireless station at Tuckertown, N. J., would probably be opened at once to receive messages of the belligerent European powers. Lieutenant Felix X. Gygax has been placed in charge of the station.

• • •

In agreeing on a war revenue measure which will tax freight transportation and increase revenue taxes on beer and domestic wines, the ways and means committee paved the way for relieving the government of financial stringency due to the European war.

• • •

President Wilson has joined the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" club, by ordering from the head of an organization in Georgia, $50 worth of cotton. Senator Hoke Smith told him that people throughout the south were joining the movement to take up the cotton crop left over by the European war.

DOMESTIC.

Steamship passengers arriving in New York from Europe tell of the movement of Russian troops through England to aid the allies on the continent.

• • •

Luther S. Anderson, formerly treasurer and purchasing agent for the Union Pacific railroad, died at Quincy, Mass. He was a gradute of Harvard in the class of 1878.

• • •

Protests against Great Britain's seizure of the two battleships being built in England for Turkey, at the outbreak of the war adopted at a meeting of Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus in New York.

• • •

The Salvation army was denied a permit further to conduct its activities in Los Angeles. The action was taken by the municipal charities commission and its effect will be to halt all the activities of the army except purely religious work.

• • •

Rodman Wanamaker will send two Indian boys to the academy in Mercersburg, Pa. After completing the course there they will be sent to Princeton. When their education is completed they will return to their people to help educate them.

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Wildwood (N. J.) Life Guards established a record for that resort when within one hour Captain Needham and his men, after most strenuous work rescued twenty-six persons from drowning.

• • •

Rev. John T. Woods, rector of the Holy Cross church in Brooklyn, has been made a domestic prelate, with the title of Monsignor, according to a cablegram from Rome. The elevation of Father Woods was one of the last official acts of the pope before his death.

• • •

A petition naming James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, as a democratic candidate for the nomination for United States senator, was filed with the New York secretary of state at Albany.

• • •

General John J. Pershing, commanding the border patrol from Fort Bliss, Tex., received orders from Washington to lift the embargo on arms, which has been in effect since the occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops. The order was executed immediately.

• • •

The Red Cross, the American ship of mercy which will carry relief to the wounded on European battleships, has sailed from New York. Its crew is made up of Americans and Spaniards, men of neutral nations.

Samuel Gompers, in his Labor-day address at Plattsburg, N. Y., pointed out the opportunities of American commerce and American workers to be derived from the war.

• • •

The German steamer Magdeburg, having evaded the British warships that have been patrolling the North Atlantic, slipped safely into New York harbor after an exciting voyage.

• • •

Mrs. Amanda Weeks, last survivor of those arrested at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and charged with having been implicated in the plot, is dead at her home at Washington, at the age of 89 years.

• • •

The United Sattes district court at Philadelphia appointed a receiver for Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., manufacturers of heaters and steam boilers. The assets are placed at $1,000,000 and the liabilities at $500,000.

• • •

The beef packers of the United States are now in absolute control of the Argentine output of beef, according to testimony given before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at the inquiry into the advance in food prices at New York.

• • •

Expelled from colleges and churches of Guadalajara by the constitutionalists, forty-five Spanish and French Catholic priests and lay brothers and forty-eight sisters of the Sacred Heart have arrived in San Francisco.

• • •

Baron John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the supreme court of the Union of South Africa, died September 2. He was attorney general and minister of Mines in the Botha cabinet and was created a baron in 1910. He was born in 1842.

• • •

The first veteran of the present European war to reach the United States, has arrived in New York aboard the steamer Lapland. He was Allos Von Nieuwenhausen of Gibson City, Ill., a Belgian who was wounded in one of the battles before Liege.

• • •

Woman suffrage was endorsed and a plea for representation to congress of the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States was made in the annual address of Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention at the opening session of the organization in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

According to late advices Japanese aviators have been sent up again to drop bombs into Tsing Tau.

• • •

Prince Albert, second son of King George of England, has been operated on for appendicitis.

• • •

Reports from Oostend says a council of defense has been formed under the presidency of King Albert.

• • •

France is calling out the 1915 recruits, and in this way will add 250,000 men to its forces within a few months.

• • •

France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to release regulars now there for service with the army in France.

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It is reported in Basle, Switzerland, that the Germans have definitely evauated upper Alcase to rush every available man to East Prussia.

• • •

Frenchmen in London now have a newspaper of their own. It is the first French daily newspaper in England. Its title is "L'Echo de France."

• • •

Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army.

• • •

Maubeuge, a French fortress, has fallen into the hands of the Germans and, according to the report, the Germans took 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

• • •

It is stated that the resignation of Emperor William from his office as admiral of the British fleet does not appear to have reached the authorities in London.

• • •

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, regent of Brunswick and a second cousin of the German emperor, has been wounded in battle.

• • •

Count Szechenyi, the Austrian minister of Copenhagen, was arrested by mistake as a spy and was detained an hour before his identity was proven He had maps in his possession when arrested, which aroused suspicion.

• • •

The Japanese diet has adopted the war program of the Japanese government. It provides for a was appropriation of 53,000,000 yen (about $26,500,000). The vote was unanimous.

• • •

Paris reports say there are approximately 1,600,000 men in the allied armies in France.

• • •

Employes of biscuit factories in London have been working overtime to execute an order for a supply of meat biscuits to the French army.

• • •

The population of Paris and suburbs before the war was 3,400,000. According to semi-official figures it is now 2,010,000, owing to the mobilization of the army and the departure of the fugitives.

• • •

Roberto Ruiz, special Mexican ambassador to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, expressed the thanks of the Mexican government to President De Plaza of Argentine for the latter's aid in the recent mediation between Mexico and the United States during their recent trouble.

• • •

Intensive farming through the British isles and the plowing of land at every place where it is available is urged in an open letter issued by P. Lloyd Grayure, secretary of the Unionist Agriculture committee.

GERMANS MAKE STAND ON FRENCH BORDER

Reports Very Conflicting as Regards Russian Situation.

Seems Certain Czar's Troops Have Retreated to Frontier, but Armies of Francis Joseph Are Very Probably So Disintegrated as to Be No Menace Now.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF HAELEN

©INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Some of the Belgian cavalrymen who distinguished themselves at the battle of Haelen, resting from the combat under shelters made of lances and corn sheaves.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The rear guard engagement upon which the German retreating right wing entered on Monday has developed into what promises to be the decisive battle of the campaign in France.

Right Reported Encircled.

The German right wing is now encircled by the allies, according to an Amiens dispatch to the London Daily News.

Fighting proceeds with renewed fury all along the 110-mile battle front in which nearly all of the 2,000,000 men of the rival armies together with about 500,000 reinforcements to the allies are engaged.

Germans On Defensive.

The Germans are fighting strictly on the defensive, battling ferociously to prevent the utter route of the armies whose realignment their covering movement was designed to protect.

Though no definite results have come out of the three days' fighting the enemy is being forced back steadily before the allied pressure, but is fighting with dogged resistance every mile of the way. The advance of the allies is described by the war office as steady but not rapid.

Favorable for Allies.

For the allies, the situation continues favorable generally. The Germans have delivered several counter attacks and have occupied several new positions from which they have made occasional sallies, but always have been repulsed.

The British first corps under Lieut. General Sir Douglas Haig, the hero of Maubeuge and Guise, forms the center of the allied line of attack north of the Aisne and the brunt of the fighting has been forced on its front while the French, supporting it on the left and right have been engaged only intermittently thus far.

Teutons Lose Heavily.

The German losses have been heavy. The British center captured 200 prisoners during yesterday. Many detached bodies of the invaders have been abandoned to be taken as prisoners by the allies and numerous groups of stragglers hidden in forests have been taken into camp as prisoners, a condition which they welcome owing to their exhausted and hungered state.

The Battle Front.

The battle front extends from the region of Noyon to the plateau north of Vic-sur-Aisne and from Soissons-le-Massif and Laon to the heights north and west of Rheims; another line runs from the district north of Ville-sur-Tourbe to the west of the Argonne region and thence along a third line north of Varennes, just evacuated by the Germans, to the river Meuse at a point near Forges, north of Verdun.

Resistance of Troyon.

Along this whole front the fighting has been forced upon the Germans, principally because of the resistance offered by the fortress of Troyon, 12 miles southeast of Verdun which will go down in history as the Liege of France. It was the resistance of this fort that foiled the desperate effort of the German army to open a way to Metz through the country between Verdun and Epinal.

London, Sept. 18.—Fighting in East Prussia, at least for the moment, appears to have ceased. The Russians there have accomplished all that was vitally necessary to the success of the general strategy of the allies, attracting a great German force to that territory, a force which otherwise might have overwhelmed the Allies in the west.

Much More Accomplished.

The Russian southern army has done much more. A dispatch to the Express from Rome says the two Austrian armies commanded by Generals Dankl and Auffenberg have joined their forces at a point about 13 miles northeast of Przemysl. In doing this the Austrians lost forty per cent of their numbers, so that even after the success of their desperate struggle to unite, their combined force is now but little greater than was the separate strength of each army before the juncture.

Sever All Communication.

An unofficial statement from Petrograd, generally credited, says: "The Russians have severed the Austrian line of communication between Przemysl and Cracow."

If that is true, it must mark the climax of Austrian disaster, according to experts, and the only course left open for the Austrians must be to retire within their forts at Cracow and Przemysl and stand siege.

Losses Are Great.

The losses in Galicia and Poland, where fighting has been going on incessantly for more than three weeks, are even greater than those in France.

Meantime the Russian general, Rennenkampff, in East Prussia, is having some difficulty in extricating his army from a difficult position. He has been compelled to fall back to fortresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans under General von Hindenberg, wom some experts say the German emperor has joined.

Plan to Invade Poland.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, describing the possibility of a German invasion of Poland says: "It is believed the Germans now have concentrated 750,000 men in East Prussia, a far greater number than is required for mere defensive movement. As there would be little purpose in attempting to drive the Russian general Rennenkampff out of his strong position at Kovno and venturing into the interior of Russia there is every reason to surmise that the object of the vast German concentration is an invasion of Poland and an attempt to capture Warsaw.

Rome, Sept. 17.—(via Paris).—An Austrian official communication received here gives denial to reports of Russian victories over the Austrians and asserts that about 100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 cannon have been captured by the Austrians.

May Result in Disaster.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The army of Crown Prince Frederick William, forming the left and the pivotal position of the German battle front, has joined in the general retreat of the invaders.

Moreover, the tardy recession of the crown prince from a position between Verdun and Toul, where he had been attacking the line of southern fortifications of the former city, probably will result in disaster. There is a grave probability that he will be cut off in the Argonnes and south of Verdun.

Rheims French Headquarters.

Headquarters of one of the French armies have been established at Rheims.

In the French reoccupation of Rheims, 600 German prisoners and 12 guns were captured.

Terrific rains, which have continued for three days, greatly hinder the rival armies, making the roads difficult of passage and converting the marsh lands into veritable lakes.

In Belgium, according to reports received here, the troops of King Albert continue their operations around Antwerp, inflicting serious losses on the Germans. The Belgians are reported to be preparing to attack the German right in France.

The Russian Wedge.

London, Sept. 16.—All the news coming in seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians who on the right were supported by some German divisions.

The extent of the Russian reverses in East Prussia is not yet definitely known. Petrograd dispatches deny that the situation is anything like as bad as the Berlin reports would indicate.

180,000 Men Taken.

Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men with 2,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000 and that 450 field guns were taken besides the guns in the captured forts, and an immense amount of war material.

Austrian Losses 300,000.

The Times says a reasonable estimate of the Austrian losses thus far in Galicia is 300,000 men killed, wounded or captured—nearly one-third of their army. They have also lost a total of about 1,000 pieces of artillery—more than two-thirds of all they had. The broken remnants of the Austrian armies are rendered doubly weak by this poverty of field guns.

Berlin Admits Defeat.

A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retiring in good order.

Germans Claim Great Victory.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—(By wireless to New York, via Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially announced in Berlin that General von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth army corps, two reserve divisions and five divisions of cavalry have been completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

GERMANS WALKED INTO TRAP

REPORT OF GENERAL FRENCH TELLS OF ALLIES' RUSE.

London, Sept. 15.—That a trap was set for the advancing Germans by the allies and sprung when part of General von Kluck's forces walked into it to the southeast of Paris is shown in a report submitted by Field Marshal Sir John French to Lord Kitchener, just made public by the British official press bureau. The report covers the movements of the British expeditionary force from Sept. 4 to 10 inclusive.

Telling a story far different from that of a week ago, when he reported the Britons in danger of complete annihilation, from which they were saved only through the valorous stand of the troops under General Smith Dorrien, General French's report tells how the German sledge-hammer advance suddenly encountered a stone wall.

The invaders, previously numerically stronger than the allies, met their match and their sudden rush into France was stopped short.

A few days' of skirmishing for a change of position, and the allies suddenly leaped to the offensive, driving the Germans northward toward the frontiers which only a few days before they had crossed with rapid rhythmic, swinging strides.

Field Marshal French reports that the Britons held the invaders Sept. 3, on the south of the river Marne. Being unable to advance further in that direction toward Paris, the Germans turned southeastward, Sept. 4, and met little effective resistance until Sept. 7. On that day the whole allied line suddenly assumed the offensive. Shortly afterward the German retreat to the northeast commenced.

General French pays a glowing tribute to the work of the British aviation corps, asserting that it has proved its superiority over the enemy in actual work in the field.

U. S. Ships to Return.

Washington, Sept. 17.—When the cruiser North Carolina, now at Brindisi, Italy, delivers gold for Americans in Turkey to the yacht Scorpion at Smyrna, the cruiser will return to the United States. The Scorpion, embassy ship at Constaininople, will come through the Dardanelles to meet the North Carolina. It is expected that the cruiser Tennessee, which also went to Europe with funds for Americans, will return about the same time as the North Carolina.

Connaught Reviews Troops.

Valcartier, Que., Sept. 16.—The duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada for the second time, reviewed the troops at Valcartier camp. Twenty thousand men passed in half battalions, marching with the step of veterans.

German Plane Brought Down.

Antwerp, Sept. 16.—A German aeroplane that tried to fly over Antwerp was brought down by a volley. One officer in the machine was killed and another injured.

Germans Bombard Verdun.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—By wireless to the Associated Press by way of Sayville, L. I.—The headquarters of the German army in Berlin gave out the following official report: "The German crown prince has captured the enemy's fortified position southwest of Verdun and now is bombarding with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south. A battle is in progress between Paris and the river Marne over a front of 125 kilometers."

Roumania Asks Italy's Aid.

Rome, Sept. 17.—(via Paris).—It is stated here that Roumania is making advances to Italy for common action toward Austria and that Roumanian politicians are expected to arrive here shortly to arrange a concrete understanding between the two countries. The radical party has adopted a resolution of sympathy with Roumania. The radicals sent greetings to the radical party in Roumania and expressed the hope that Italy and Roumania would proceed together "for the triumph of Latin civilization."

Pacific Steamers Commandeered.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17.—The British admiralty has commandeered not only all the Canadian Pacific liners on the Pacific ocean, but has also taken the Union Steamship company's new Australian liner Willochre, and the new liner Tasiti, from the San Francisco-Australia run. The Japanese government has taken over some passenger boats for transports, but is careful not to cripple the service to United States ports, the business of which is heavy.

Turkey to Be Neutral.

Constantinople, via Rome, Sept 16.—Turkey has finally decided to remain neutral and will not support Germany, according to reports current in official circles here. This action was decided on following a straight warning from England that if Turkey participated in the war it would be eliminated forever as an independent nation. It is stated that, in return for its neutrality, Turkey will demand that the powers recognize its right to abolish the extra territorial conventions heretofore given to the powers.

EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ HAS BEEN DECIDED ON

WILSON ORDERS ARMY AND NAVY TO QUIT PRINCIPAL MEXICAN PORT AT ONCE.

APPEAL OF CARRANZA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION

U. S. Administration Thinks Further Occupation Is Unnecessary as Purpose Has Been Accomplished—Last Chapter of Huerta Affair Which Led to Conflict.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Evacuation of Vera Cruz has been ordered by President Wilson.

Will Leave Immediately.

The American soldiers and marines under General Funston, who have held Mexico's principal seaport since it was seized by the fleet April 21 last, will embark for home as soon as transports can go after them and shortly afterward all the war fleet except a few light draft vessels will be withdrawn.

The order for evacuation was formally announced at the White House after a long cabinet meeting. It is the concluding chapter of the second armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, in which a score of Americans lost their lives, nearly a hundred were wounded and upwards of 300 Mexicans were killed or wounded.

Reasons for Step.

The reasons for the step were set forth in the following statement from the White House.

Removal of Cause for Act.

"The troops have been ordered withdrawn from Vera Cruz. This action is taken in view of the entire removal of the circumstances which were thought to justify the occupation. The further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary."

Specifically, the American forces were withdrawn at the urgent appeal of General Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalist army, who is in charge of the executive power in Mexico City. Through Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, General Carranza set forth that the presence of American troops, instead of being a safeguard against further revolution and peace with the United States, caused a constant menace to friendly relations.

Mexicans Would Misinterpret.

The Mexican chief contended—and he was supported by Generals Villa and Obregon, that the Mexican people would not understand the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil and would be bound to cherish resentment, no matter how well-intentioned the American government was, or how acquiescent the Mexico City administration itself might be. Until now, the Washington government had not decided on any fixed time for the withdrawal of its forces, and awaited negotiations with the new government on the subject.

For Salutary Effect.

At first the president believed it desirable to keep the American troops at Vera Cruz for salutary effect, hoping that a Constitutional election would be conducted fairly and the troops brought back after a constitutionally elected executive was in power. The Constitutionalist chief argued, however, that no election could be free and without compulsion with a part of Mexican territory controlled by American forces.

The president discussed the subject with his cabinet, some of whom, it is understood, did not favor the move. It was finally the consensus of opinion that the main cause of the American troops in Mexico—to punish the affront to the flag at Tampico—had been achieved through the occupation itself and the forcing of Huerta's abdication as provisional president.

Another Reason.

Another circumstance which influenced the president's judgment was the approaching general convention of military chiefs on Oct. 1. On that date a provisional president will be designated. General Carranza wishes to be able to turn over the power to a successor with the country absolutely at peace with its northern neighbor.

On the question of recognition, it is known that the president and his advisors have reached no decision. The provisional president chosen on Oct. 1 will undoubtedly be recognized if all factions accept him. The United States as well as Argentina, Brazil and Chile will consider the popular acceptance of the provisional president chosen at that conference as the fulfilment of the protocols signed at the Niagara Falls mediation conference.

Poincare Reassures Belgium.

Bordeaux, Sept. 15.—King Albert of Belgium, Monday wired President Raymonw Poincare as follows: "Belgium heartily congratulates the French arms on their notable successes. The abominable cruelties which our population is suffering only increase our ardor." In reply to the foregoing message President Poincare wired: "When the hour of reparation arrives, none will forget what the heroic Belgians have done for the triumph of the common cause of civilization and liberty."

Pope Calls Britain "Guardian."

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Turin quotes the Stampa as saying that Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, is conveying from the pope to King George a letter which is filled with sympathy for the British nation, which is described as the "Guardian of Peace and the Master of Justice." The Stampa adds that the pope asked the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors to give safe conduct for the return of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, to Belgium. This was refused.

27 KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

"TEXAS LIMITED" PLUNGES INTO STREAM AT LEBANON, MO.

Score of Others Are Hurt When Track Gives Way and Engine and Cars Roll Into Gully.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 17.—Twenty-seven persons were killed and score of others injured, when the locomotive, two mail cars, baggage car and forward chair car of St. Louis & San Francisco train No. 5 plunged into a cloudburst near Lebanon, Mo., Tuesday. Before the engineer could stop the train the track gave way and the engine and four cars rolled into a gully swollen by a flood. Twenty-six bodies have been recovered.

Chair Car Victims.

Most of the dead were drowned in the chair car and a great number of these were women and children. Those who escaped fought their way out by breaking windows and swimming ashore. It was established there were 65 passengers in the chair car. Because of poor communication with the scene, it was impossible to give a definite estimate of how many of these escaped. None of the sleeping cars left the track. Passengers in these gave aid to the injured.

One man in the chair car lost his wife and five children. He was thrown clear of the descending car and swam to shore. In the submerged car his wife and children met their deaths, while he stood nearby unable to aid them.

Flood Cut Gully.

The flood is said to have cut a gully twelve feet deep and fifty feet long beneath the tracks. The train was late because of the flooded conditions. As it passed Lebanon, according to report reaching here, its speed was increased to make up lost time.

The injured were brought to Springfield. The dead were placed in hastily arranged morgues at Lebanon.

"The Texas Limited" is one of the best equipped trains on the Frisco railroad. All the equipment was of steel.

Passengers Are Trapped.

The big engine, in charge of Engineer O'Brien and Fireman Stockstill, toppled over into the water, carrying with it the two mail cars, the combination smoker and baggage car and a chair car, immediately following. Three Pullman sleeping cars and a diner on the rear of the train remained on the rails.

Occupants of the chair car and smoker and employees in the baggage car found themselves trapped like rats. The engine crew jumped as the engine took the plunge. Engineer O'Brien escaped, but Fireman Stockstill is reported drowned.

DEMOCRATS CARRY MAINE

Progressive Candidates Not in the Running—All Congressmen Are Re-elected, Say Unofficial Returns.

Portland, Me., Sept. 16.—Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, a Democrat, was elected governor of Maine over Governor William T. Haines of Waterville, who was a candidate for a second term, by a margin of 2,700 votes, according to unofficial returns.

All the 521 cities, towns and plantations, except 37 small places, whose vote is not expected to change the result, had been tabulated. The vote was 56,179 for Hains and 58,877 for Curtis. Halbert P. Gardner of Patten, the Progressive candidate, received 17,147 votes.

The four Maine congressmen, Asher C. Tinds, John A. Peters and Frank E. Guernsey, Republicans, and Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, were re-elected, according to the same returns.

Troops Rallying, Austria Claims.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 16.—Reports from Petrograd received in official quarters here say that the few German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounters with the Russians were so exhausted that they could scarcely fight. News received here from Austria says the Austrian army is everywhere rallying and will make a strong stand against further Russian advance.

Germans Fire on Countrymen.

Troyes, France, via Paris, Sept. 17.—A Saxon officer, a prisoner of the French, declares that near Malines the German artillery annihilated a Prussian regiment which it had mistaken for French. He says also that in a frontier village two battalions of German infantry fired upon each other until there was scarcely a man of either left.

German Cruiser Is Sunk.

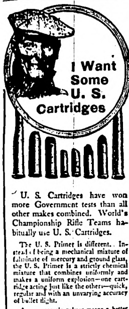
Berlin, via Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 16.—It is officially announced that on the morning of Sept. 13 the small cruiser Hela was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine. Almost all of the crew was saved.

President Is Nearly Left.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 16.—President Wilson was forced to jump aboard a moving train to keep from being left at Greenfield on his return trip from Cornish, N. H., to Washington. He left his car to walk on the station platform and the train started before he climed aboard. The president's return trip was turned into an almost continuous ovation by large crowds which gathered at all stops along the route to shake hands with him.

Taxation Depends On Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 15.—President Wilson probably will not indorse a freight tax in the war revenue bill, in the face of party opposition. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee called off a meeting of the committee and nothing will be done until Mr. Wilson has said the word. "Unless the president says to us that we must have this freight tax," said Mr. Underwood, "we will drop it immediately. We cannot pass it without the president's request."



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U. S. Cartridges have won more Government tests than all other makes combined. World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

The U. S. Primer is different. Instead of being a mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury and ground glass, the U. S. Primer is a strictly chemical mixture that combines uniformly and makes a uniform explosion—one cartridge acting just like the others—quick, regular and with an unvarying accuracy of bullet flight.

A non-mercuric primer means a hotter primer flame because it contains no heat-absorbing ground glass. A hotter primer flame means quicker powder ignition and more driving power. The U. S. Primer sends no glass to grind the rifling of your gun, and contains no mercury to make the cartridge cases brittle.

All Government-made cartridges are required to have this type of primer.

U. S. Cartridges will improve your marksmanship, at least to the extent of hitting where you aim.

Send Postal for Interesting Historical Booklet, "American Marksmanship"

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YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

No real hustler is satisfied with the things that come to those who wait.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Supreme Test of Friendship.

An invitation to breakfast was, in Macaulay's opinion, one of the supreme tests of friendship. "You invite a man to dinner," he wrote to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, "because you must invite him, because you are acquainted with his grandfather, or because you wish to see him. You may be sure if you are invited to breakfast that there is something agreeable about you."

Training a Cook.

An Irish servant is, of all people in the world, the most anxious to please, and she even desires to do exactly as she is told, even when the commands laid on her are unreasonable. In "The Lighter Side of Irish Life," Mr. G. A. Birmingham gives an amusing instance of this trait.

A young housekeeper once undertook to train a cook. One day, it happened that there were whiting for dinner. She exlained carefully the proper way of cooking whiting, and, with a view to achieving elegance in the serving of the dish, added that these particular fish are usually sent up to table with their tails in their mouths.

The fish appeared on the dinner table, not seductively curled after the pleasant habit of whiting, but lying rigidly straight on the dish. Each of them, however, had its tail cut off and neatly inserted into its mouth. The inexperienced cook had most conscientiously obeyed what must have struck her as a merely vexatious order.—Youth's Companion.

LEARNING THINGS
We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

GERMANS SUDDENLY CHANGE PLANS WHEN ALMOST AT GATES OF PARIS

By H. M. TOMLINSON.
(International News Service.)

Nantes.—In this vast war in France a diversion has been developed of far greater significance than that worked on the German plan by Liege. Liege only interrupted that plan. Just when it seemed certain of success, the plan had been definitely changed.

Why was it changed when Paris appeared within reach?

After my first journey along the battle line I indicated the rapid advance of the German right wing moving directly on Paris through Amiens. The tunnels of Amiens were blown up behind the last train of fugitives of whom I was one. Saturday, August 29, the enemy seemed irresistible. The northwest coast of France as far as Dieppe was in their hands.

But even then I had reason to believe the allies were favorably disposed to check that advance.

I was unpleasantly surprised on my second journey south to find that at Beauvais, south of Amiens, I was actually between the French and German forces.

A rapid and perilous flight from there along the German front brought me to Creil, 30 miles north of Paris. I found the British headquarters and center of the allies there. That night, September 2, the main armies were in contact. I spoke to British soldiers engaged that day at Senlis, only 12 miles from the Paris fortifications.

Big Battle Beginning.

Paris was within sound of the German guns. A stupendous battle was beginning.

The German forces were beginning to strike as I got into Paris. But the allies were between and ranged on either flank of the Germans in the northeasterly direction to Aumale and Mezieres.

The scenes in Paris will never be forgotten.

Parisians could learn nothing from their heavily censored press. They could not believe me when I told them the English infantry had encountered the Prussian cavalry close to their city. There were, however, no signs of panic.

Indeed, I have seen nothing of that sort in the whole French war area. What one saw in Paris was grief.

The streets and railway stations became filled with weary, anxious fugitives. Was there anything on earth which could stop the Germans?

The French soldiers smiled contentedly when discussing the matter. It looked bad enough, they admitted, but what if the Prussians thought so, too?

Driven Back Now.

And now there is not one Prussian so close to Paris. They realize that something to their disadvantage has occurred and have changed their minds about at 3:30 a. m. The train was so full of refugees that they were massed in corridors propped up against each other asleep. I had part of a compartment floor to sleep on.

The horrors of that journey are part of the Armageddon, no doubt. But they do not come into this narrative.

We crept stealthily through long lighted tunnels. The wheels hardly moved.

A few days before the country to the east "was only possible," as Frenchmen put it. The Germans were everywhere. As we now progressed I became conscious that a weight had been lifted from that part of France.

The Germans Gone.

The Germans had gone. There was no doubt of it. We saw men fishing and pulling carrots in a district that but a few days before seemed overrun by the enemy's legions.

What was to stop them? Apparently very little. The French force, I can vouch, was far too weak to be effective. It really looked as though there were an invitation for them to come that way.

Had the three days' battle at Creil checked the enemy? Something momentous had happened.

To the northeast the Germans had passed Rheims. A hurried motor journey showed in that direction the land was clear.

It was quite evident they had changed their plan of attack and their front and were marching southeast with their usual rapidity.

New Move Seen.

I set out to discover what had happened. Was the battle fought by the German right at Creil intended to mask a new German movement to break through the French forces ranged northeasterly through Rheims?

The German forces had been moving with exceptional mobility and strength almost due south from the line of Lille and Namur.

The French and British forces had been forced back from position to position. Indeed, it is wonderful the German war engine did not smash our lines.

I was a witness to re-enforcements being poured eastward and northward continually to build up and strengthen the allies.

The French and British fell back almost as far as Paris, temporizing, and resisting with a vigor that must have astonished the Prussians.

Left Flank Exposed.

It became clearer to the German general staff that just when they were within reach of Paris the strength opposed to theirs was more than their fatigued and shaken men could penetrate.

Their left flank was opposed to France's army. While that force remained unbeaten any attack on Paris might be fatal to them.

So they wheeled as in desperation. Time as well as their enemies is against them. Whether they will eventually succeed is, of course, more than I can say.

Obviously the French troops holding the line of the eastern forts are now in a different position.

No doubt, too, the Germans expect to open a way so that their Luxembourg army can join them.

South of Rheims.

The Germans are well south of Rheims. Some days since they were advancing down the west side of the Argonne hills. Chalons-sur-Marne has been abandoned by the French. British cavalry has been engaged at Nogents-sur-Seine.

The German line last Saturday was from La Ferte-sur-Jouarre, on the River Marne, fifty kilometers east of Paris, through Chateau Thierry to somewhere below Rheims. It is possible a great battle is now raging south of Troyes with the French army of the east.

I have evidence to show that the new German move did not take our military authorities by surprise. Last Thursday a rapid movement of French troops began to the eastward and northward. It was aimed to meet a new southeasterly move of the Germans. In towns like Dijon, in the south and southeast of France, large garrisons existed a week ago. They are now empty.

A week ago Versailles was an armed camp. The troops had disappeared when I was there on Friday.

For nearly a week a mass of men have been gathering to intercept the deflected Prussian tide.

When I left the scene I saw no reason to doubt that eventually the allies will be able to dam that ominous torrent.

I have spoken everywhere with French officers and men. Nowhere at any time have I seen anything but quiet confidence about the ultimate issue in France.

KAISER PROTESTS AGAINST CRUELTIES

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rotterdam has telegraphed the text of the message sent by Emperor William to President Wilson under date of September 4. It is as follows:

"I consider it my duty, sir, to inform you as the most notable representative of the principles of humanity that after the capture of the French fort of Longwy my troops found in that place thousands of dumdum bullets, which had been manufactured in special works by the French government. Such bullets were found not only on French killed and wounded soldiers and on French prisoners, but also on English troops.

"I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, toward wounded soldiers and doctors and hospital nurses—physicians were killed and lazarettos fired on—were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds.

"Some villages and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful town hall (Hotel de Ville), had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.

"My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their houses and property as a result of the misdeeds of the guilty.

"WILHELM I. R."

FRONTIER OF RUSSIA COVERS 1,000 MILES

The frontier line which Russia has newly created by a series of hard won battles against the armies of Germany and Austria, extends a thousand miles, not taking into account the Turkish frontier, which Russia is prepared to defend.

It is no secret that the plan of the Russian staff is to deal a mortal blow to Austria and then launch almost her entire fighting strength against Germany. Russia now has arrayed against its two enemies not less than 5,000,000 men trained to arms. Behind these stand another 2,000,000 ready to take their places.

Russia's hopes of crushing Austria speedily seem well founded. The Austrian army at Lemberg was crushed. North of Lemberg the main Austrian army, which has been beaten back from its invasion of Poland, is reported retreating all along the line between the Rivers Bug and Vistula.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS WILL STICK TO END

Paris.—Gustave Herve, writing in the Guerre Sociale, begs M. Gallieni to assure M. Laurent, the new prefect, regarding public order, and says:

"We red Socialists are the only section which ever disturbed public order. We did so in 1792 in the midst of war because the king betrayed the nation. We did so again in 1870 after Sedan because the emperor had capitulated and no government existed.

"Today we have firmly decided not to trouble order on any pretext. The situation is no longer the same. The republic has done everything to prevent war. Let whatever catastrophe come, not a red Socialist will budge.

"Paris, now face to face with the enemy, will not fail its past or its duty."

The article concludes: "The Socialists will support the republic to the very end."

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

SOO TO MAKE EXTENSIONS

Provides for Future by $21,000,000 Stock Increase Just Voted—No Stock to Be Sold Now.

Minneapolis.—Stockholders of the Soo line by approving the change of capitalization from $42,000,000 to $63,000,000 at the annual meeting, made possible the financing of the Flaxton-Whitetail and Plaza-Fairview extensions, by sales of stock, at such time and in such amounts as the company may decide, as the work progresses. Although no stock is to be sold at this time, and President Edmund Pennington spoke of the action of the meeting as a provision for the future, it is apparent that the constructive policy of the road, which has been a feature for ten years has not been abandoned. That the Soo will continue to figure prominently in the northwest, in new construction is indicated.

Some Minnesota Extensions.

The Thief River Falls to Kenmare line, the new line from Minneapolis to Duluth and the connection from Plummer to Moose Lake, were followed by the announcement of the western extensions from Plaza and Ambrose. The Ambrose line will run parallel to the Canadian boundary and across Montana just below the international line to Whitetail, which is as far west in Montana as Miles City. Fifteen new stations are to be operated between Flaxton and Whitetail. The Plaza extension will start not from Plaza but from Makoti, will cross the Missouri and go west to the Yellowstone and across that river to Fairview. The Ambrose extension plans are complete but the details of the Makoti extension have not been so fully worked out. Notwithstanding the conditions of the last year, which have been unfavorable for railroad building, and the European war and unsettled money markets, the constructive policy of the company has not been changed. The pushing of work aggressively for completion of the Makoti and Ambrose extensions will begin at such time as conditions warrant.

The Ambrose extension will make possible a connection with the Canadian Pacific at some point north of Whitetail or further west, in addition to the existing connection at Portal, N. D. A map attached to the annual report shows the importance of these two extensions and the new country they will open.

CELEBRATE HILL'S BIRTHDAY

Veteran Employes of Great Northern Observe Seventy-sixth Anniversary of Empire Builder.

St. Paul.—Celebrating the 76th birthday anniversary of J. J. Hill, more than 400 veteran employes of the Great Northern railroad met Wednesday in the Masonic Temple for a reception, banquet and the annual meeting of the Great Northern Veterans' association.

A bouquet of seventy-six American beauty roses was presented to the empire builder at the reception. This custom has been followed for several years. The guests of honor at the reception included Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hill.

Following the banquet the annual election of officers and other business was transacted. Of the 530 members of the veterans' association, more than four hundred men from all states, from Minnesota to the Pacific coast, attended.

Stone and Crosstie Placed on Track.

Le Sueur Center.—An attempt was made Wednesday night to wreck the eastbound St. Paul passenger train, due here at 8 p. m. when an unidentified person placed a large stone in the frog of an elevator switch, almost in the center of town, and also placed a heavy crosstie on the tracks. The train struck these obstructions, mashed the stone and splintered the tie, but the engine was not derailed.

Anti-Suffragists Aid Red Cross.

Minneapolis.—The Minneapolis association opposed to the further extension of suffrage to women is devoting all its energies at present to the relief of sufferers of the European war. Two vaudeville performances are to be given, Sept. 25 and 26, at the home of Mrs. Edmund Pennington and the proceeds given to the Red Cross Society of America.

Sugar Agent Swindles Farmers.

St. Cloud.—Sheriff Ben Schroener has been notified that the "sugar man" who has been operating in other parts of the state was in the vicinity of Paynesville last week where he procured much money from the farmers by representing that he can sell sugar at five dollars a sack, the buyer to pay half the amount down and the balance on delivery. The amount paid down, it is said, is appropriated by the agent, the sugar fails to arrive and the purchaser finally awakes to the fact he has been "stung."

Steering Apparatus Causes Death.

Elysian.—John August Johnson of Traverse township, Nicollet county, was instantly killed when his automobile turned turtle half a mile west of here. Accompanied by members of his family, he was on his way to Northfield to spend Sunday. The other members of the party, including Johnson's wife, son and granddaughter, were badly bruised. Johnson was 71 years of age. The accident is said to have been due to the steering apparatus refusing to work.

PIONEER LIFE IS RECALLED

Hokah Woman Was True Pioneer of Brownsville and Winona—Born in Prussia in 1824.

Hokah.—Ninety years of age and active as a woman of 60; in full possession of all her mental faculties; busy from morning until night with her work, and keenly interested in all the leading topics of the day, Mrs. Hannah Rippe of Hokah is surely a remarkable woman.

Mrs. Rippe, whose maiden name was Hannah Schnelle, was born at Haven, province of Bielefeldt, Prussia, April 4, 1824. She came to America in 1847, settling at St. Louis, and in 1848 was married to Mr. Rippe. They removed to Colesburg, Ill., where they resided one year, then going to Dubuque in 1849 to live until the spring of 1855, when they went to Brownsville, Minn., at that time one of the most important towns in the territory.

Mr. Rippe served in the German army. He came to this country in 1846, landing at New Orleans, and enlisting for the Mexican war the same year. He was wounded at the battle of Santa Cruz. After lying in a hospital for six months he was released in fairly good health, but a partial cripple for life.

Mr. and Mrs. Rippe embarked in the hotel business and a little later started a store. Mr. Rippe bought grain and purchased the first load of wheat that came into Brownsville, paying for it 35 cents a bushel.

In those days Brownsville and Winona were the only outlets or inlets to southern Minnesota and the territory tributary to Brownsville extended west to Preston, Mason City, Austin, Albert Lea and even to Blue Earth and Mankato. All hauling was done with oxen and the farmers were often two weeks in going to and returning from Brownsville with their loads of grain, sleeping at night under their wagons. Many times the string of teams reached out of Brownsville for two miles, each waiting its turn to be unloaded at the warehouse of Henry Rippe, the pioneer grain buyer of the country.

STATE W. C. T. U. AT RED WING

Annual Convention Program of Unusual Interest Arranged for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Red Wing.—The Minnesota members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union will be the guests of Red Wing. The annual convention of the state organization will open in this city on Wednesday morning and continue over Friday. It is expected that at least 200 W. C. T. U. workers will be in attendance.

The program arranged for the event is one of especial interest, prominent local as well as out-of-town speakers having been secured to make addresses. Mrs. Florence D. Richards of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most prominent temperance workers in the country, will be the guest of the state convention and will give a number of addresses on Thursday.

The chairmen of the convention committees are as follows: General, Mrs. Susia W. Stageberg; entertainment, Mrs. Ella Edstrom; decoration, Mrs. Lizzie Anderson; advertising, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson; music, Miss Alma Woodcock; reception, Mrs. Sarah Hasler.

THINKS WIFE IS KIDNAPPED

Bertha Blacksmith Finds No Trace of Helpmeet—Offers a Reward of $200.

Mankato.—Herman Thurk, a blacksmith of Bertha, Minn., has just returned to his home after a trip to Kansas City in search of his wife, whom he believes has been kidnapped. He offers a reward of $200 for information as to her whereabouts.

Thurk says his wife left the home of her mother in Los Angeles, Cal., late in July for St. Paul, where she was to meet him. He waited for her in St. Paul two days, early in August. His mother-in-law wrote later that her daughter had started for St. Paul and that she had since received a letter from her, bearing a Kansas City postmark and enclosing the unused portion of Mrs. Thurk's ticket to St. Paul over the Burlington road, and her trunk check.

The mother said that she sent a ticket from Kansas City to Los Angeles, to her daughter, addressed to general delivery. Some one received the letter, wrote on the envelope, "Too sick to travel," and sent the letter back to Los Angeles.

Prisoner Gives Himself Up.

St. Cloud.—Declaring that he was tired of avoiding the police, who have been looking for him since 1912, Henry M. Hartman, 29 years old, a paroled prisoner from the St. Cloud reformatory, has given himself up to the Buffalo, N. Y., authorities, according to a message received here. Hartman was sentenced from Crow Wing county, on a charge of burglary. He was paroled Aug. 29, 1912, and broke parole on Nov. 19 of the same year.

Cornered, Bandit Kills Self.

Marshall. — An unidentified man, about 25 years old, held up two working men at a Great Northern crossing here, ran through the outskirts of the city and pulled a gun on former Mayor Davis. Then he dashed through the river into a cornfield, with a deputy sheriff and a posse in hot pursuit. Routed from the cornfield, he ran through some plowing and fired at a man on horseback. When the posse closed in, the bandit shot himself with a revolver. He had been seen about town, but was not known to anyone here.

Watab Man Electrocuted.

St. Cloud.—I. Scheerhorn, an employe of the Watab Pulp & Paper company at Watab, was electrocuted while aiding workmen of the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee in installing a new generator at the mill. Scheerhorn was working in a tunnel on the wires when he accidently touched a live wire, receiving the full force of 440 volts. He is survived by his wife and three children. His home was in Sauk Rapids.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

1. HODGDON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.

2. CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.

3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 7305 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Encouraging.

"Did you catch any fish?" asked the woman who is always encouraging.

"Not one," replied her husband. "We got a couple of nibbles and then there was nothing doing all day."

"Well, even if you didn't catch any I'll bet you gave them an awful scare."

SKIN TROUBLE ON HANDS

Cassville, Mo.—"My hands and feet were affected with a trouble similar to ringworm for a number of years. It first appeared as tiny clear blisters and in places the blisters were so close together that they almost formed one large blister. The skin was rough and cracked open. At times it was so bad that it disabled me; my hands became so sore that I could scarcely use them.

"I used every remedy that I could find but nothing seemed to do any good. Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I then got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which completely rid me of the trouble." (Signed) Ray Bryant, Mar. 14, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Natural Explanation.

"People always prefer blonds."

"Now, you couldn't expect brunettes to have a fair show, could you?"

Work Weakens the Kidneys

Many occupations weaken the kidneys, causing aching backs, urinary disorders and a dull, drowsy, discouraged feeling. Work exposing one to chills, dampness or sudden changes; work in cramped positions; work amid the fumes of turpentine; constant riding on jolting vehicles, is especially hard on the kidneys.

Taken in time kidney trouble isn't hard to stop; neglected it is dangerous. As a kidney tonic, there is no other medicine so well recommended, so widely used and so universally successful as Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Minnesota Case.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

K. T. Otos, Chautauqua Grounds, Willmar, Minn., says: "For several years my kidneys were disordered. Mornings my back ached terribly and felt as though it was broken. I couldn't turn over in bed, my back was so weak and lame. I had awful dizzy spells, too. When I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills, I used them and they restored me to good health. I have never had a sign of kidney trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 38–1914.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

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Rock Board

An improved wall board, in the place of lath and plaster.

If your dealer does not have it write to us and we will have our agent nearest to your home call on or write you.

Rockford Paper Box Board Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

Minnesota Directory

VICTOR BARBER COLLEGE

Last class at reduced rates before winter season. Write at once for this proposition and our new catalogue. It's free. Tools furnished. Positions waiting. 134 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

KODAK FINISHING AND SUPPLIES

Developing any size roll, 6 exposures, 10c; 10 or 12 exposure, 20c. Any size film pack 20c. Printing, 2¼ x 3¼, 3c; 3¼ x 4¼, 4c; 3¼ x 5½, 4c x 5, 5c. 11 x 14 enlargement free for $5 finishing order. KEEGEL PHOTO PARLORS, 4 S. 5th Street, Minneapolis, or 40 E. 7th Street, St. Paul

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO **Rogers & Rogers** S. St. Paul, Minn. 27 yrs. experience in commission business. Ref. any mercantile agency or business house in St. Paul. Orders filled for stock cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Save Your Hogs From Cholera by using National Anti-Hog Cholera Serum produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 66. NATIONAL SERUM CO., South St. Paul, Minn.

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

WINCHESTER

12, 16 AND 20 GAUGE

Hammerless Repeating Shotguns

The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. Although light in weight, it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take-down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or

Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL REPEATER.

FALL COATS

We have recieved a very classy line of fall coats for ladies and children which is now on display. You are invited to call and inspect these coats as soon as possible while the line is intact.

D. LAZAR.

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More roomor a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

Vote For
Theoline Goodwin
FOR
Superintendent Of Schools
Pennington County

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on Sept 12, 1914.
Date of call by Supt., Sept 12, 1914.
Date of report by bank Sept 18th, 1914.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$150,341.52
Overdrafts		449.70
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,000.00
Due from banks	12,705.38	
Cash on hand	3,643.55	
Total cash assets	17,348.93	17,348.93
Checks and cash items		3,161.91
Total		177,302.07
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock and Surplus		$12,000.00
Undivided profits, net		116.79
Deposits		165,185.28
Total		177,302.07
Amount of Reserve on Hand		$20,510.64
Amount of Reserve required by Law		$7,591.14

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, Daniel Patterson, V President, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
D. Patterson, V. President
B. E. Burkee, Cashier.

Correct, Attest:
Daniel Patterson,
Leonard Holmes, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Sept, 1914.
(SEAL) K. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan, 26, 1919.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday September 19 1914

It is with considerable local pride that we call attention to our candidate for the state senate, to be sure Mr. Hansen is now one of the first business men of Thief River Falls, but we can never forget that he was for many years a resident of St. Hilaire, one of us, and though identified with larger business interests in the city up the river, still retains his interest in our community. Mr. Hansen is so well known to our people that he needs no introduction and no remarks of our could give him a higher place in the esteem of our people than he possesses at present. It will be a matter of satisfaction when the election is over to know that we have a man to represent us in the state senate who so thoroughly understands the needs of the community as Mr. Hansen and whose interests are so bound up with our own that in serving us he also serves himself.

Mr. Hammond strongly urged reduction of state taxes, declaring that "the legislative appropriations of 1913 exceed those of 1911 in the amount of $1,275,130.90. We must see that the appropriations for 1915 be no greater than they were in 1911." As a means towards securing this economy, Mr. Hamond approved the plan of the efficiency and economy commission for the reorganization of state departments, the budget system for keeping expenditures within the state's income, and the merit system of appointing state employes.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

The Democratic party in Minnesota has long stood for the initiative and referendum, and Mr. Hamond is in hearty accord with that sentiment. He expressed some disappointment at the form of the initiative and referendum amendment to be submitted to the people this fall, on the ground that it injects too much detail into the constitution. Mr. Hammond also discussed the primary election laws, urging simplification of the present statute and the extension of the nonpartisan plan to state officers.

Her Foul Accent.

"Her French pronunciation is fearful and wonderful."

"Yes: at the breakfast table this morning she gazed soulfully at her poached egg and murmured, 'Isn't it chick!'"—Lippincott's.

Willie Knew.

Papa (hiding something in his hand) —Willie, can you tell me what has heads on one side and tails on the other? Willie (triumphantly) — Oh, I know! It's roosters on a fence!—Judge.

Quite a Change.

"Percy is getting used to public speaking, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes. I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, and now you can hardly get him to sit down."

Cheerful.

A certain philosopher used to thank his lucky stars when he had the gout that it was not the toothache, and when he had the toothache he gave thanks because he had not both complaints at once.

The Little Thing Counted.

The Pastor (dining with the family)—Ah, yes, Brother Smithers, it is the little things of this life that count! Little Willie (in a loud whisper)—Maw, that's the sixth biscuit he's took.—Exchange.

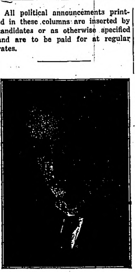
Proof of Affection.

A man doesn't really love women or children unless he lets them impose on him.—Atchison Globe.

THE TURNING POINT.

In all lives, the highest and humblest, there is a crisis in the formation of character and in the bent of disposition. It comes from many sources and from some which on the surface are apparently trivial. It may be a book, a speech, a sermon, a great misfortune or a burst of prosperity. But the result is the same—a sudden revelation to ourselves of our secret purpose and a recognition of our perhaps long shadowed but now masterful convictions.

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.



D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District
Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
: FOR :
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914

Vote For
E. A. MOSTUE.
: : For : :
Superintendent of Schools

Finesse.

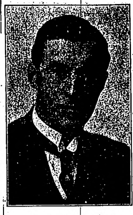
"What did you tell your wife when you got home from the club last night?"

"I told her she was the sweetest woman in the world." — Spokane Spokesman Review.

Watered Stock.

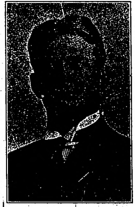
"Pa, what do they put water in stocks for?" "To soak investors with, my son."—Boston Transcript.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson



C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited



CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited

Paid adv.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frame
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 167—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. J. A. HANSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 136 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mon days of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
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Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 1914. NUMBER 11

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

County Auditor Fasel autoed thru here on his way to Wylie Friday.

Hear the Cowboy Band September 28th.

Ella Skeie has commenced a term of School near Rhoda

A. H. Pitkin is fast getting his store in shape and expects to have his stock back in in about ten days.

Ruth Roy left Monday for Grand Forks to enter the University of North Dakota.

There will be services tomorrow afternoon at the Swedish Lutheran Church.

The Ladies' Aid of the United Church will meet Friday with Mrs. Ed. Aubol.

Henry Olsen placed a Kimball Chapel Organ at the Inmamuel church northwest of this village this week.

O. S. Collin of Sacred Heart, is spending a few days here as a guest of his cousin, Rev. Theo Gryting.

Nels Alfson, who is employed on the Martin Petersen farm, was taken ill with an attack of acute appendicitis last Sunday and was taken to Warren to receive medical attention.

Services at the Scand. Mission church tomorrow at 7:45 p. m., and at Black River school house October th, at 2:30 p. m.

The Gigstad, Hed, Swanson, Fellman and A. F. Hall families enjoyed a hunting trip in Mayfield township last Sunday.

The "Cowboy Girl,, is a guaranteed attraction with twelve people, band and orchestra, at the Opera House Monday, September 28th. Popular prices.

Rev. Gjerde will lecture on his recent trip to Norway, at the Hamar Y. P. S. meeting at L. Nettland's tomorrow evening at 8 p. m.

"The Cowboy Girl". the greatest western drama scene. "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Opera House, Monday, September 28th.

The Synod Ladies' Aid will be entertained Wednesday by Mrs. A. Hed and Mrs. Dr. Swanson at the Swanson home.

An epidemic of what appears to be hog cholera, is creating havoc among the hogs in this vicinity. The disease first appeared near Thief and is gradually working this way.

James Steenson, American Sunday School Missionary, will speak at the eastside school house tomorrow at 11:45 a. m. A free will offering will be taken.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

For a good hearty laugh, see the Country Girl, October 2nd.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Hear the Beautiful Swiss Bells by the McGinley Comedy Co., October 2nd. You can't afford to miss this show.

C. C. Elliott, the land man, is up from the Cities this week.

Sever Hoff returned from Littlefork Wednesday morning.

Joe Edgington has taken a contract to break with his tractor, east of Thief River.

Judge Wm. Michelet of Thief River was in town Friday.

John Hanson and O. Gunstad autoed to Hazel Tuesday.

See Miss E. King Novelty Dancer and Musical Artist with the McGinley Co., October 2nd.

Services at the United Church tomorrow at 11 a. m., and at Hamar church at 3 p. m.

Mrs. D. Anderson and daughters, who have been visiting at Mike Olson's home, left Wednesday for their home at Ballard, Wash.

Our old time friends, the Famous Chicago Musical Comedians, Bob and Eva McGinley, will be here October 2nd.

The home of Chas. Pitkin at Thief River was entered by burglars this week. The burglars built a fire in the furnace for which we hope Chas is duly thankful.

Mrs. J. Fraser, who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanson, returned to her home at Winnipeg Wednesday.

Look who's coming! Clean fun and delightful music by Bob and Eva Mc Ginley Comedy Co., October 2nd.

Mrs. G. W. Hooper and Mary Anderson visited with friends at Crookston this week. They returned Wednesday.

McFadden's Right Hand Tea ½lb packages, the best tea sold in the state for 60c, regular price 65c, our price 50c.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

Fall term begins Sept.,29. Building best in Northwest. Tuition low Literature free.
North Star College,
6 11 Warren, Minn.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Philip Lee is compelled to use crutches on account of an injury to his foot received a couple of weeke ago.

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

Auto Turns Turtle North Of Town.

An accident that might proven serious, occurred on the road north of town last Sunday, when G. Fellman's Ford machine, driven by G. Soderman, turned turtle on account of a defective stearing knuckle. Olive Paterson and Mildred Fellman who were in the car were thrown out. Olive received a badly sprained wrist and Mildred a severely bruised thigh. With the exception of a broken windshield, no damage was done to the machine.

Miss Olive, whoes injures were very painful was taken to Thief River to secure medical aid. Dr. Swanson being out of town.

Library Ball at Thief River Falls.

Thief River Falls third annual public library ball will be held at the auditorium in that city on Friday evening, October 2. The new free Carnegie library is in the process of erection and the receipts of the dance will go towards furnishing the building's interior.

A Runaway.

While Joe King and Ortoff were returning from Wylie last Saturday evening the team became unmanageable and ran away. Both young men were thrown out and bruised. The team was caught at the Lundberg farm.

Darling go tell mother that she does not have to send to Chicago now for McFadden's Electric Steel Cut Coffee. She can buy it at H. Goergen's Grocery at St. Hilaire. A 40 or 45 cent coffee but I am making a leader of it at 35c. Over two million cases sold every month. None better. A cordial invitation is extended to all my customers to come and try McFadden's Famous Electric Steel Cut Coffee. It stands on it's merits and speaks for itself.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the town boards of Rocksbury and Smiley for the construction of a ditch along the road on the south side of Section 36, Town of Rocksbury and Section 31 in the Town of Smiley. The profile calls for the removal of approximately 2500 cubic yards of dirt. Bids for the above mentioned work will be received up to October 7th.

A profile showing depth of cut, slope, yds of earth to be removed, etc., is on file at the Spectator office at St. Hilaire.

McFadden's Happy Day Coffee is the best 30 cent coffee sold in America. Sold in gilt packages only. I also have a nice steel cut coffee in 1lb tins at only 30 cents, a regular 35c coffee for 30 cents.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry when the pricS are known.

Dan Whalen
St Hilaire, Minn.

For Sale.

Sorrell mare weight 900lbs. 4 years old, well broke, very cheap. Call at Spectator. 11-12

An admirer of Mr. Hammond, and one who predicts victory for the St. James man, is Albert Berg, former secretary of state. Mr. Berg, who in his day was one of the big Republican leaders of Minnesota and who still is in close touch with the political game, has a hunch that Minnesota will again break into the Democratic column and that President Wilson will be responsible. He says that the Scandinavians of Minnesota have a high regard for the president and that the course pursued by the administration during the European conflict has tended to strengthen their friendship. As a result, Mr. Berg says, Congressman Hammond will profit.

Notice

Store will be closed all day Wednesday on account of holidays.

D LAZAR.

Do You Want A County Hospital?

At a meeting of the County Board on September 14th, Commissioner Aubol introduced a resolution, which was seconded by Commissioner Larson, calling for an election on November 3rd, 1914, for the purpose of voting on the following proposition, to-wit:

Shall the County of Pennington, in the State of Minesota, issue bonds to the amount of $50,000.00 for the purpose of building a hospital with equipment, in the city of Thief River Falls? There is no reason why the "public institution hungry" city up the river should not boast of a hospital providing the taxpayers throughout the county, will foot the bill.

If Pennington County was in shape financially to maintain a "white elephant" in the shape of a county owned hospital, there would be nothing to say on the subject but considering the present rate of taxation and the numerous improvements so badly needed, outside of the county seat, it appears the Thief River Falls is a trifle hasty in attempting to saddle the expense of a hospital—which would be of benefit to Thief River Falls only—Onto the taxpayers of the county.

We understand that there are very few, if any, hospitals in this state that are county owned. It is also a well known fact that only one hospital in a hundred is on a paying basis.

It is reasonable to suppose that a hospital in Thief River would be no exception to the rule. It is also fair to state that anyone in need of hospital attention would go where in his estimation, he could get the best treatment. It stands to reason that it would be unfair to tax those people for the maintainance of a hospital they do not patronize. The resolution does not state if the hospital is to be a charitable one or not. If charity is it's main purpose we hardly believe this county to be able financially to enter upon a project of this kind being as it is one of the frontier counties of the state. Furthermore, we are inclined to believe that the greatest charity would be in giving Thief River Falls this institution,

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

The peaceful settlement of the Dominican revolution is another demonstration of the prudent and helpful policy of the President in American foreign affairs.

President Wilson did not invent this American foreign policy. President Roosevelt put it in operation over the finances of Santo Domingo and President Taft over the political government of Nicaragua. But Mr. Wilson demonstrated it upon a conspicuous scale in Mexico in the face of strong opposition abroad and criticism at home, and proclaimed it to the world in a public address as historic as Canning's first definition of the Monroe Doctrine.

It has won acceptance abroad and approval at home, and will probably govern the American policies of the United State hereafter.—The Minneapolis Journal.

SOCIAL CENTERS.

The crying need of rural Minnesota is social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful; where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive, as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity. Ex.

The era of repression and fanaticism is drawing to a close. Only in the less progressive districts do the elders of the village hold up their hands in holy horror when they see and hear the children run and play, or laugh and shout. The modern towns the towns that are growing, are keeping the young folks at home by a liberal and constructive policy of provision and proper supervision of recreations. The advice of all experts in social service of not antagonize exuberant youth with suppression and fanaticism." And the village boards and councils which heed this advice will eliminate one of the immediate causes of the decline of the country town.

Telegraph Wires.

A telegraph wire in the open country lasts four times as long as one in a city.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hansen.

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Oscar T. Stenvick
Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Returned From Vacation.

Miss Theoline B. Goodwin, candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, returned Tuesday from her vacation spent in different parts of northern Minnesota. Miss Goodwin now intends to get into the campaign in earnest and will make a "get acquainted" canvas of the county. Her success as an instructor in our city schools makes her feel justified in seeking the office and gives her confidence in the out-come of the election. Miss Goodwin is quite grieved at the unfair tactics that have been used by her opponents, notably the statement that she had turned from her Lutheran faith and become a Catholic. Miss Goodwin is a very staunch believer in religious tolerance and does not think that it would be a very terrible thing to be a Catholic as long as a person is a good Catholic. She is, however, a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church but feels so kindly toward other denominations that her face has often been seen in other congregations. Miss Goodwin is entitled to fair play and we should all look with disfavor upon any unfair methods of campaign that might be used against her.—Thief River Falls Times.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

JACKSON BROS.
Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - - - 38

Loken's

Special display and showing of the finest. New York styles in popular priced coats dresses, skirts and waists.

NOW READY

Coats at $5.95 6.95 7.95 9.95 12.50 and $18.50

Dresses at $5.95 7.95 12.50 and $15.00

Skirts, a beautiful line at $3.50 to $5.00

Waists, a wonderful assortment at 99 cents $1.25 1.90 and $2.50.

In this New York line you'll see values such as was never shown in this section of the Northwest before.

We but ask you come and and see this line first before you buy.

Then after you have seen we will leave it to your judgement whether our values, in your own estimation, are or are not worth all we claim for them.

LOKEN'S DEPT. STORE

Thief River Falls

DON'T wait until all the brilliant styles have been selccted by other well-dressed men, come now and select your suit or overcoat. There is safety in numbers. Get a fabric and fashion best suited to your needs.

Adler's Collegian Clothes

in great number can be seen at our store.

D. Lazar.

ST. HILAIRE OPERA HOUSE
One night only
Monday, September 28th.
F. P. McCann Presents
The Cow-Boy Girl
A Western Comedy Drama in four acts
A beautiful story full of good clean comedy
Special scenery, Specialties between acts.
BAND And ORCHESTRA
Concert at noon and 7:30
Popular prices will prevail.
SPECIAL NOTICE This show is guaranteed by Company and opera house manager to give satisfaction.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

ALLIES AND GERMANS ARE EVENLY MATCHED

Battle for Days With No Very Decisive Results.

Serbs Report Almost Daily Successes—Muscovites in Close Contact With Germans.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Eleven miles—a mile a day for the eleven days during which the battle has been in progress—have been gained by the allies in their attack on the right wing of the German army under General von Kluck.

In summing up the situation the war office stated that the outlook never has been so promising since the beginning of the war.

Engagement Becomes Siege.

Official reports indicate that from a pitched battle, or series of battles, the engagement along the Aisne and the Oise has become a siege—a battle of hidden guns.

The encircling maneuver, designed to turn General von Kluck's line, is continuing with success.

Gain at Terrible Cost.

The allies have gained all along the line, but at terrible cost.

The Germans' attempt to pierce the French front near Rheims has been abandoned. The fighting here has been confined to artillery action, the German fusillade acting as a screen for a general retreat, which is imminent, if, indeed, it has not already begun, as indicated by reports from the front. This retreat is planned to cover the avenues of escape of the German right wing and the army of the crown prince, both of whom are in great peril.

Preparing for Retreat?

General von Kluck is believed to be preparing for a precipitate retreat to a new line of defenses, probably with Valenciennes as its base. His strongest position now is in the angle of the Aisne and the Oise. The French left, on the right bank of the Oise, is swinging its line around until the center rests on the heights of Lassigny. From this point the most violent offensive movement has been directed, while the allies on the left bank of the Oise and north of the Aisne have been content to hold their entrenched positions.

Reinforcements Unavailing

Heavy withdrawals of troops have been made by the kaiser from Lorraine in an endeavor to strengthen the lines of von Kluck and von Buelow, but it is not believed this will make any material change in the situation, because of the fact that the allies practically outnumber the Germans two to one on the western center of the line. More than 1,000,000 French and British troops are engaged along the whole battle front, and 500,000 more are being held in reserve to reinforce the first line corps and fill the gaps.

Terrific attacks by the Germans northeast of Verdun, in the Woevre region, and in the direction of Mailly and Dompierre were repeatedly repulsed, both sides losing heavily. In the south of this region the enemy holds a line from Richecourt to Liroaville, intersecting Seicheprey, and is defending it stubbornly. The Germans evacuated Nomany and Arracourt, in the Lorraine and Vosges region and in the vicinity of Domestre, where they are securely entrenched, their activities have been suspended for the moment.

French Take 7,000 Prisoners.

In their advance on Souain the French captured 7,000 prisoners, among them were Lieut. von Bieberstein, son of the noted German ambassador, and Lieut. von Jagow, son of Berlin's chief of police. The Echo de Paris is authority for the statement that General von Diemling, commanding the German forces in Alsace, has been relieved of his command in and a close friend of Emperor William, disgrace.

RUSSIANS TAKE ANOTHER TOWN

London, Sept. 25.—The Russians in Galicia are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl, according to Petrograd dispatches. They apparently have that place nearly surrounded, for, following the capture of Jaroslau, they announce the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border southwest of Przemysl, and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplyn and thence to Budapest.

Wislok was taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemburg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Russian army through the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortress of Przemysl and Cracow. On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Servians record almost daily successes.

Serbs Recapture Liubovia.

A dispatch to the Router Telegram company from Nish says that Servian troops have recaptured Liubovia, on the river Drina, after violent fighting in which the losses were very heavy on each side. Further to the left the Servians have occupied Srebrenica (10 miles southwest of Liubovia, in Bosnia).

Significance of Capture.

London, Sept. 24.—The Russians followed up their successes in Galicia, where a third great battle is about to begin, if it has not already started, by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau, on the river San just north of Przemysl, which they are surrounding, according to Petrograd dispatches received here.

Jaroslau commands the passage of the San river and its possession will greatly assist the Russians in their operations against Przemysl, where a strong Austro-German force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance in the hope of at least detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides.

Austrian Invasion Fails.

This engagement occurred near Kroupani on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Servia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Semlin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

Sarajevo Is Taken.

The Rome correspondent of the Star says the Servian and Montenegrin troops have occupied Sarajevo, which was abandoned by the Austrians after an overwhelming defeat.

Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia. It is a fortified town of some 27,000 inhabitants. It manufactures copper, brass and iron ware and cotton goods and tobacco. It was here that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, and his wife were assassinated shortly before Austria declared war on Servia.

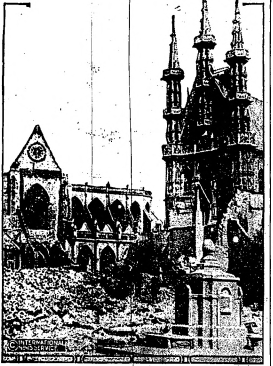
Movement Is Succeeding.

New York, Sept. 24.—Momentous events that may decide the battle of the Aisne are occurring near St. Quentin, where the allies are making a furious attempt to turn the German right wing.

Repeated reports, coming from several points, assert that the Franco-British movement is succeeding partially against the flank of the German right wing, under General von Kluck.

Military experts estimate that nearly 2,000,000 or more men are now in the zone where the battle has been in progress ten days.

LOUVAIN'S CATHEDRAL IN RUINS



The magnificent cathedral of Louvain, the interior of which was utterly wrecked by the German troops, although the outer walls remain standing. At the right is the beautiful old hotel de ville, or town hall, which almost alone of the city's buildings was spared.

CRUISERS ABOUKIR, HOGUE AND CRESSY ARE BLOWN UP

Vessels Were Patrolling North Sea When Greatest War Disaster to Date, From British Standpoint, Occurs—Loss of Life Is Very Great.

London, Sept. 23.—The British armored cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines, according to a bulletin given out by the official bureau.

Germans Strike Another Blow.

Out of a clear sky came the laconic announcement that the Germans had struck another blow at Britain's sea supremacy.

Three cruisers, their value totalling $12,000,000, and carrying a complement of more than 2,100 men, were torpedoed and sunk in the North sea, off the German coast, by German submarines essaying a raid similar to that in which they sent the scout patrol cruiser Pathfinder to the bottom.

How Three Were Sunk.

The Aboukir, which was patrolling in the North sea, was the first to be sunk when it was struck by a torpedo sent from a German submarine. The Hogue and Cressy went to the rescue of the survivors, who were floating in the waters. As they were lowering their boats, the submarines of the enemy also launched torpedoes against the two cruisers, they also being sunk.

Speedy Vengeance Demanded.

The announcement of this, the greatest mishap to the British navy since the war opened, cast a thrill of horror throughout the entire city.

Demands of speedy vengeance are heard on all sides, and it is likely that before many hours have passed news will come of important action by the British fleet.

British Lost 1,133 in Disaster.

Lewestoft, Eng., Sept. 24.—A trawler arrived here with 34 survivors, including two officers. As far as can be determined the three ships, the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy carried crews totaling 2,200. Of the total 1,133 appear to have been lost. The survivors are accounted for as follows: At Harwich, 505; on British ships, 220; at Ymuiden, Holland, 308; at Lowestoft, 34. It is possible that other Lowestoft fishing trawlers have made further rescues.

Rheims Laid Waste.

The bombardment of Soissons continued with undiminished and deadly effect while into Rheims, already practically laid waste, a steady stream of German projectiles still fell, although the bombardment lacked the energy of the previous fusillade. The heavy guns were the only arms in action around Rheims, the infantry still remaining in the trenches.

Serbs Claim Complete Victory.

Nish, Servia, Sept. 23.—The battle which has been progressing for several days near Krupini, on the Drina river, has, according to official announcement, ended in complete disaster for the Austrian army.

Destroy Towns in Revenge.

Ostend, Sept. 23.—It is stated here that the Germans, in revenge for an alleged attack on them by civilians, have completely destroyed the towns of Hervo and Battles.

German General Declared Killed.

London, Sept. 24.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says it is reported there that General Steinmetz of the German artillery was killed in France on Sept. 15.

$10,000 Cabled Irish Party.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.—The United Irish League of America, through its treasurer, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, has cabled $10,000 to John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in parliament.

Pope Appalled at Destruction.

Rome, Sept. 23.—(By way of Paris).—When informed of the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims, Pope Benedict XV. said he "could not believe it possible in such a civilized epoch as the Twentieth century, to be plunged back to the time of Atilla."

Americans Leave Italy.

Genoa, Sept. 23.—The Regina Italia sailed for New York with 116 passengers, the greater number of whom are Americans.

British Sink 2 Submarines, Is Report.

Ymuiden, Holland, via London, Sept. 24.—Two of five German submarine boats which attacked and sunk the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to survivors.

German Balloonists Decorated.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 24.—Every member of the crew of the German dirigible balloon Schuettelanz II has been decorated with the Iron Cross for a brilliant reconnoissance.

Cathedral Tapestries Saved.

Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—The magnificent set of ancient tapestries which hung in the cathedral of Rheims was removed before the bombardment by officials from the under secretary of fine arts and is now in a place of safety.

Liner Zeeland Arrives.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Red Star liner Zeeland came in from Liverpool with 363 passengers from the war zone of Europe.

German Ship and Reserves Taken.

London, Sept. 24. — The German steamer Prof. Woermann of the Woermann line with 300 German reservists on board has been taken captive and brought into Sierra Leon on the west coast of Africa, according to information which has reached London.

Canada Sending 40,000 Men.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—It is understood in military quarters that by January Canada will have abroad, either on the fighting line or in Great Britain, upwards of 40,000 men.

DESTRUCTION OF NOTRE DAME AT REIMS IS GREATEST LOSS OF WAR

By WARD PRICE
Correspondent of the London Mail.

London.—The fullest story yet received of the destruction of the cathedral of Notre Dame at Reims was sent by Ward Price, the correspondent of the Daily Mail. He says:

"The fire started between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All day long shells had been crashing into the town. Five hundred fell between early morning and sunset in an area of several hundred yards square, and soon street after street was lined with blazing houses and shops.

"A German battery on the hill of Nogent L'Abbesse, four miles to the eastward, made the cathedral a mark. Shell after shell smashed into the old masonry, and avalanche after avalanche of stonework that had survived the storms of centuries and was good to stand as many more thundered down into the deserted streets.

Scaffolding in Flames.

"At 4:30 scaffolding on the east end, where some repairs were going on before the war, caught fire, and soon the whole network of poles and planks was blazing. Splinters fell on the roof, whose old oak timbers caught like tinder.

"Soon the roof, nave, and transepts were a roaring furnace. Tongues of flame leaped up the towers on the western end, and blazing pieces of carved woodwork crashed to the floor of the cathedral, where the Germans during the occupation had accumulated great piles of straw, intending to convert the cathedral into a hospital."

Other structures reported destroyed or ruined included, in addition to the cathedral, the twelfth century church of St. Jacques, the fifteenth century archbishop's palace, and the city hall, dating from the seventeenth century.

Greatest Historical Loss.

The destruction of the cathedral of Notre Dame at Reims is the greatest loss in a historical and artistic sense of the present war. Begun on the site of an earlier church erected by Robert De Courcy in 1212 and continued at intervals down to the fifteenth century, it has been described as "the most perfect example in grandeur and grace of Gothic style in existence."

The west front, which was begun about 1241-42, is said to be the most beautiful structure produced during the middle ages, with its deeply recessed triple portal and the wonderful rose window that surmounts it. This window, more than forty feet in diameter, was reported in cable dispatches yesterday as having been destroyed by a shell.

Scenes of Coronations.

It was in this cathedral that the successive kings of France from Philip II to Charles X were crowned, and it was there that the Maid of Orleans, after her victorious career, stood, banner in hand, before the great altar and saw the coronation of Charles VII which marked the fulfillment of her vision.

After kneeling before the monarch whom she had placed on the throne, "she begged the gentle king to allow her to return to her flocks."

The elaborate richness of the sculpture, its stained glass and statuary are not surpassed in any existing structure.

In the north transept over the sacristy was a clock said to have been the oldest moving piece of horology in existence. Among the priceless cathedral treasures were some wonderful church plate of the early centuries, reliquaries containing a thorn of the Holy Crown, the skull of St. Remy, and countless tapestries, some dating from the fifteenth century.

In a chapel attached to the vestry was a rare collection of Roman and medieval sculpture, including the famous sarcophagus of Jovinus, the Roman prefect of Reims, who was converted to Christianity in 366.

Palace Home of Kings.

The archbishop's palace, also reported as destroyed, is a double chapel dating from about 1230. There the monarchs of France were housed at their coronations and there Joan of Arc lodged when she came to Reims to crown Charles VII.

The palace adjoins the cathedral, and about a quarter of a mile to the southwest is the church of St. Jacques, also reported destroyed or seriously damaged in the bombardment. Save for its antiquity, dating from the twelfth century, St. Jacques possesses little interest, all the valuable church antiquities of Reims having been collected in the cathedral.

City Hall Rare Structure.

The Hotel de Ville, or city hall, also said to have been ruined or badly damaged by shell fire, was commenced in 1627, but not completed until the present century. It contained a fine library with hundreds of volumes of manuscripts, some antiquities, and a good collection of paintings.

Aside from these notable monuments a thorough shelling or conflagration might destroy many lesser buildings that have made the ancient city a place of enormous historic interest. Some of its old houses date from the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries and here and there still exist remains of the Roman occupation.

GERMAN STAFF TELLS OF DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN

Berlin.—Following is an official communication of the German general staff regarding the destruction of Louvain:

"The city of Louvain had surrendered and was given over to us by the Belgian authorities. On Monday, Aug. 24, some of our troops were shipped there and intercourse with the inhabitants was developing quite friendly.

"On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25, our troops, hearing about an imminent Belgian sortie from Antwerp, left in that direction, the commanding general ahead in a motor car, leaving behind only a colonel with soldiers to protect the railroad (landsturm battalion 'Neuss').

Civilians Open Fire.

"As the rest of the commanding general's staff, with the horses, was going to follow and had collected on the market place, rifle fire suddenly opened from all the surrounding houses, all the horses being killed and five officers wounded, one of them seriously.

"Simultaneously fire opened at about ten different places in town, also on some of our troops just arrived and waiting on the square in front of the station, and on incoming military trains. That it was a designed co-operation with the Belgian sortie from Antwerp was established beyond a doubt.

"Two priests who were caught handing out ammunition to the people were shot at once in front of the station.

Fight Lasts 24 Hours.

"The street fight lasted till Wednesday, the 26th, in the afternoon (twenty-four hours), when stronger forces, which arrived in the meantime, succeeded in getting the upper hand. The town and northern suburb were burning at different places, and by this time probably have burned down altogether.

"On the part of the Belgian government a general rising of the population against the enemy had been organized for a long time; depots of arms were found, where to each gun was attached the name of the citizen to be armed.

"A spontaneous rising of the people has been recognized at the request of the smaller states at The Hague conference as being within the law of nations, as far as weapons are carried openly and the laws of civilized warfare are being observed; but such rising was only admitted in order to fight the attacking enemy.

Treachery of Belgians.

"In the case of Louvain the town already had surrendered and the population renounced, without any resistance, the town being occupied by our troops.

"Nevertheless the population attacked us on all sides and poured murderous fire into the occupying forces and newly arriving troops, which came in trains and automobiles.

"Therefore there can be no question of means of defense allowed by the law of nations, neither of a warlike guetapens (ambush), but only of a treacherous attempt of the civil population all along the line, and all the more to be condemned as it was apparently planned long beforehand with a simultaneous attack from Antwerp, as arms were not carried openly, as women and young girls took part in the fight and blinded our wounded, sticking their eyes out.

German Acts Justified.

"The barbarous attitude of the Belgian population in all parts occupied by our troops has not only justified our severest measures but forced them on us for the sake of self-preservation.

"We ourselves regret deeply that during these fights the town of Louvain has been destroyed to a great extent. Needless to say that these consequences are not intentional on our part, but cannot be avoided in this in famous franc-tireur war being led against us.

Blame Belgian Government.

"Whoever knows the good natured character of our troops cannot seriously pretend that they are inclined to needless or frivolous destruction.

"The entire responsibility for these events rests with the Belgian government, which, with criminal frivolity, has given to the Belgian people instructions contrary to the law of nations and incited their resistance, and which, in spite of our repeated warnings, even after the fall of Luettich (Liege), has done nothing to induce them to a peaceful attitude."

UHLANS RIDE TO DEATH WITH CAREFREE MIEN

Rotterdam.—Concerning the German uhlans, of whom so much has been heard in the European war, Luigi Barzini, a widely known Italian war correspondent, says:

"The swarms of cavalry which the Germans send out ahead of their advance are to be found everywhere—on any highway, on any path. It is their business to see as much as possible.

"Their's is the task of riding into death. The entire front of the enemy is established by them, and many of them are killed—that is a certainty they face.

"At every bush, every heap of earth, the uhlan must say to himself: 'Here I will meet an enemy in hiding.' He knows that he cannot defend himself against a fire that may open on him from all sides.

"Nevertheless he keeps on riding, calmly and undisturbed, in keeping with German discipline."

FRENCH VILLAGERS BURY WAR DEAD AT NIGHT

London.—The Daily News correspondent, Harold Ashton, who has just returned to Paris from the neighborhood of Senlis, tells of a new corps of the French army. He says it is the corps of the sextons, and there is no age limit to their term of service when they enroll.

When the curtain of night has fallen they go from villages and farms in an uncanny, silent procession to set about their business among the shattered dead. Their way is illuminated by horn lanterns and torches. Their shadows dance ghoullike in the death strewn field.

Their women follow bearing little bundles of peeled willow wands and strangs of wire. They cut a few inches from each wand and bind it on crosswise with the wire. Whenever an officer is found cold and stiff amid the dead a cross of willow is placed over the grave.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Bemidji.—The Sunday school institute of the presbytery of Adams was held here.

Hastings.—The home of Dennis Fahey was entered by burglars and $92 and a gold watch stolen.

Pipestone.—The total assets of Pipestone's three banks at the close of business Sept. 12 amounted to $1,023,913.

Detroit.—Tennis Knops, a young man acting as chauffeur for Dr. Rindlaub of Fargo, was drowned while bathing in Detroit lake.

Brainerd.—Eight cars of stock were shipped to market on the Minnesota & International railway on one train from the Jenkins-Pequet district.

Litchfield.—Tom Reed of this city is out on $200 bail on the charge of selling liquor illegally. The case will be heard at the December term of court.

Winona.—Congressman Sydney Anderson has appointed to a cadetship at West Point, Vincent J. Conrad of Winona, the appointment to become effective in 1916.

Bemidji.—After having been in session less than two weeks, the district court came to a close. Twenty-two cases will be heard by Judge Stanton in chambers here.

Hastings.—The Weekly Gazette of Hastings has entered upon its fifty-eighth year. It was founded in 1857, and has been under the management of Irving Todd since 1862.

Little Falls.—The Morrison county fair was held in this city, continuing four days. The fair held longer than ever before and was better. A new building for school children's exhibits was used.

Bemidji.—After having spent nine years in Mexico as private secretary of an English corporation, A. J. Naugle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Naugle of this city, is in New York on his way home. During the stormy times in Mexico Mr. Naugle was frequently in peril and has had many narrow escapes.

St. Paul.—Governor A. O. Eberhart announced yesterday that when his term expires he will open a branch office in St. Paul for the Widell company of Mankato, contractors. The governor has been interested in this company several years. He will retain his legal residence at Mankato, he said.

Le Sueur Center.—Francis S. Treat, a Minnesota pioneer, died here, aged 93 years. He came to the state in 1856 and started the first sawmill in Le Sueur county. He was born in Connecticut and leaves a son and daughter, Mrs. James Mullen of Le Sueur Center, and Frank Treat of Minneapolis.

Glenwood.—Francis Hoyt is in jail here waiting trial. He was engaged by the Pope County Times to secure subscriptions and political advertising. It is charged he collected $18 on Saturday, cashed the checks at a saloon, hired an automobile, which he charged to the Times and began spending the money.

Duluth.—The new comet, which the superstitious believe is a genuine war comet, portending dire disaster, can be seen with the naked eye in Duluth, between 2 and 4 a. m., near the horizon, slightly east of north, about 2 degrees east of the big dipper. George W. Martin of West Duluth was the first Duluthian to see it.

St. Paul.—For a year the state board of pardons has been flooded with applications for clemency from prisoners confined in the state reformatory at St. Cloud. At each meeting of the board from 40 to 50 applications from this prison have been received and both the members of the board and the clerical force have been compelled to work overtime investigating the cases.

Albert Lea.—The weather has been ideal for the ripening of corn and the immense crop will be ready to husk in a few weeks. F. S. Ruble has cut his fourth crop of alfalfa and others are likely to take the same course, something unusual for this latitude. Potato digging has begun; the crop is not a heavy one. Silo filling is completed and thousands of tons have been put up. Threshing from the stack has begun and will be vigorously prosecuted, while plowing will be rushed.

Minneapolis.—People in Minneapolis know more about what is going on in the European war than does the public in London, as the English newspapers are backing up the government in every way possible, according to a Minneapolis man engaged in the theatrical business in the English capital. In a letter dated Sept. 6, to Minneapolis relatives, the correspondent declares that the English, as one effect of the war, have substituted a grim determination for the air of "cocksureness" and that they will fight to the end.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota was visited on Wednesday night by a rainbow shaped frost belt, covering a strip of territory on the north, south and west borders of the state. Rochester and Duluth both reported heavy frosts in lowlands, and none was reported in Hennepin county.

New Ulm.—A bond and mortgage company has been organized by prominent local men, with a capital of $100,000. The officers are: Fred Crone, president; Charles Vogel and J. A. Och, vice presidents; A. J. Vogel, treasurer; T. H. Schontau, secretary.

Albert Lea.—The Freeborn county fair was a record-breaker despite the threatening weather all three days. The total admissions were nearly 15,000 and the receipts were well over $4,000. About $3,000 was offered in premiums. There were 126 head of cattle, 60 horses and farm products to correspond.

Cottonwood.—Eighteen mailsacks of Sears-Roebuck catalogues were received at the postoffice here the other day for delivery to persons in this vicinity. Granite Falls, Paynesville and other towns also report large shipments of mail order catalogues.

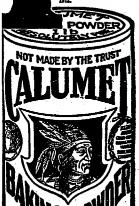
1St

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Activities of Women.

Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria has served in two wars.

England and Wales have 94,841 women farm laborers.

Germany has more women than men by over eight hundred thousand.

Belgian women are learning to shoot with rifles.

In order to get at the true conditions first hand, Miss Elizabeth Watson engaged herself as a worker in the oyster canneries of the South, where she found the children stunted from overwork.

Thousands of women in France will be given employment during the war time through efforts of America amounting to $60,000,000.

Lady Cook is endeavoring to raise an army of 150,000 English women, which she plans to drill and train to act as a home guard. She plans to have regiments of women wearing khaki uniforms, just like men.

Out of Pan.

The small boy's sister came in from play on the first day of her visit and asked for a drink.

"There's the water pail," said her grandmother.

"But what shall I use to drink with?"

"Use this," said the old lady, handing the child a tin dipper.

"Honest?" cried the little girl. "Do you want me to drink out of this pan?"—New York News.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

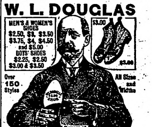
Do your share toward preventing this old world from becoming a howling wilderness by not howling.

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES $2.50, $3, $3.50 $3.75, $4, $4.50 and $5.00
BOYS' SHOES $2.25, $2.50 $3.00 & $3.50

Over 150 Styles

All Sizes and Widths



YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Minnesota Directory

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AUTOMOBILE TIRES
Have you ever tried the
DAHL PUNCTURELESS TIRES?
Sold everywhere and satisfaction guaranteed. No air—No blow out—Rides just as good as air. Save you many hours of time—Save your money—Save your cuss words. Five years' use of *Dahl Punctureless* prove them to be best and cheapest in the long run. *Write today for full particulars.*
Dahl Punctureless Tire Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve TONIC FOR EYES

ITALY'S FAMOUS IRON CROWN

Symbol of Royalty That Goes Far Back Into the Records of European History.

One of the most famous crowns is that which is not bedecked with jewels, but is made of iron. This historic iron crown has played a romantic role in the history of Italy. It was fashioned in the year 594 by the command, it is said, of Theolinda, the widow of a Lombard king, on the occasion of her marriage to a duke of Turin.

The iron is overlaid with gilt. The significance of the crown was supposed to lie in the fact that the weight of royalty could never be lightened by its splendid exterior. The iron of the inner portion was traditionally held to be one of the long nails used at the crucifixion.

For a long time the crown was kept the famous monastery at Monza. In 774 it was brought forth to be placed upon the head of Charlemagne as "king of the Lombards," and on later occasions it figured in the triumphs of Frederick IV and Charles V. Finaly, in the presence of all the representatives of state, the foreign envoys and princes and officers, Napoleon Bonaparte solemnly united it to the crown of France.

The crown belongs to the state, and the custodian of it is the legitimate representative of the basilica of Monza. The title of "grand custodian," however, pertains to the head of the Order of Cavaliers.

All for America.

Last year the United States imported knit goods to the amount of $5,671,863 and this year will have to get along without the imported goods. It is now the fashion for women to "sacrifice" themselves for their countries, andw hat better sacrifice could American women make than cheerfully to wear American-made clothes during the next few years? Let every one declare for American goods.

Tommie's Guess.

"What is the meaning of the word purchase, Tommie?"

"I don't know, ma'am."

"Oh, yes, you do. Suppose your father gave your mother enough money to buy a new dress, what would your mother do?"

"Have a fit, I guess!"

SICK DOCTOR
Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STORIES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES NOT PROVED, SAYS AMERICAN WRITER

The Chicago Tribune prints a long copyrighted dispatch from James O'Donnell Bennett, staff correspondent, dated at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, which in specific detail disputes and denies the charges of cruelties and atrocities lodged against the Germans in Belgium. Mr. Bennett, in company with John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, Irvin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post, Roger Lewis of the Associated Press and Harry Hansen of the Chicago Daily News, traveled 100 miles through 20 towns and their observations lead him to the firm conviction that the reports of barbarities alleged to have been perpetrated by German troops are falsehoods.

The following dispatch to the Associated Press, evidently forwarded by Roger Lewis, is in substantial agreement with Mr. Bennett's story in the Chicago Tribune:

By the Associated Press.

New York.—An Associated Press staff correspondent of American birth and antecedents, who was sent from the New York office and was caught in Brussels at the time of the German invasion, held as a prisoner for several days, and who finally escaped to Holland, has sent by mail the following story of his experiences:

"The night before the Germans entered Brussels, when the Belgian civil guards and refugees began pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain, they brought stories of unspeakable German atrocities, maltreatment of old men and children, and the violation of women.

"The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension. Within an hour the gayety, the vivacity, and brilliancy of the city went out like a broken arc light. The radiance of the cafes was exchanged for darkness; whispering groups of residents broke up hurriedly and locked themselves into this homes, where they put up the shutters and drew in their tri-colored Belgian flags.

Fears of Brussels Quieted.

"The historic Belgian city went through a state of morbid consternation, remarkably like that from which it suffered on June 18, 1815, when it trembled with the fear of a French victory at Waterloo.

"In less than 24 hours the Belgian citizens were chatting comfortably with the German invaders and the allegations of German brutality and demoniacal torture dissolved into one of the myths which have accompanied all wars.

"Neither in Brussels nor in its environs was a single offensive act, so far as I know, committed by a German soldier. In a city of over half a million people, invaded by a hostile army of perhaps a quarter of a million soldiers, no act sufficiently flagrant to demand punishment or to awaken protest came to my attention.

None Knows of Outrages.

"The frightful reports that had preceded the German army into Brussels included the disemboweling of old men and the impaling of children on lances just outside Louvain. Investigation not only failed to substantiate these rumors, but could not even discover any one in the immediate vicinity who credited them.

"An eye witness of unimpeachable veracity told me that the worst behavior he had observed during the first German entry into Louvain (August 19) was that of a German soldier who leaned from his horse and kissed a pretty Flemish girl who brought him a glass of beer.

"I marched for days with the German columns, often only one day behind the fighting, with the houses that had been burned still smoldering, the ground freshly broken by shell and trampled by horses and men, and the memory of the German advance vivid in the minds of the inhabitants.

No Proofs of Murder.

"I interviewed an average of twenty persons in each of a dozen towns and found only one instance of a noncombatant who had been killed without a justifiable provocation. In this case the evidence did not clearly prove that the man had been wantonly murdered.

"He lived in one of the typical small Belgian countryside houses which combine the comforts of home with the ure of a small public bar. This house was at the north of Merbes-le-Chateau, a town through which a large part of the German army passed on the road to Maubeuge.

"A son of the murdered man, whose name was Arthur Nicodem, showed me blood clots on the floor marking the place where Nicodem fell, his throat cut by a saw-edged German saber.

English Fired From House.

"It was said by some inhabitants that the murdered man showed a pair of binoculars; but a more probable explanation is that English outposts had concealed themselves in the house, from which they poured a rain of fire upon the first German invaders. The inference that the shooting was done by Belgian civilians may have inflamed the Germans to reprisals.

"In that neighborhood four houses had been burned and one was still ablaze as I passed on Wednesday, Aug. 26.

"This town of Merbes-le-Chateau, which had been the scene of an unimportant skirmish between the Germans and English on the previous Sunday, was riddled with rifle shots. The small number of windows intact showed that the Germans had made a deliberate assault upon the residents of the town. But the inhabitants themselves admitted that all of the shooting had been done by a comparatively small number of Germans, and that the firing had not been begun until English soldiers who had concealed themselves in the houses had fired first upon the Germans.

News of Incident Goes Far.

"I have emphasized the one fatality of the noncombatant because the news of it traveled up and down the Sambre and across to Hantes-Wiberie and Soire-sur-Sambre, multiplying as it went and developing ghastly and inhuman details until it seemed an unanswerable reproach to the whole German empire.

"With this one possible exception, I did not encounter in Nivelles, in Binche, Buissiere, or Soire-sur-Sambre, or any of the other towns I visited, a single incident of mistreatment or any sort by German officers or soldiers.

"Bruissiere—particularly the lower part of the city—had been virtually destroyed by a cross fire from French and German artillery. Tops of breweries had been hurled bodily to the ground, and walls had either disappeared or become grotesquely dislodged.

Burgomaster Denies Reports.

"Into this town 130 French killed and more than a hundred wounded were brought in a single day. August Blairiaux, burgomaster, said that he knew of no cases of German cruelties, except distant rumors which he had learned to discredit. It ought to be said to the credit of the Belgians that they have not allowed their bitterness toward the Germans to carry them into unfair recrimination.

"Robert J. Thompson, American consul at Aachen, visited Liege during and after the capture of the forts. It is the opinion of Mr. Thompson that no outrage was committed by Germans during the several days' fighting there.

"There are, of course, reported outrages beyond investigation, either on account of their vagueness or because it is impossible to weigh the provocation. It is known, for instance, that 112 natives were killed in Renouchamp, not far from Ardennes; German soldiers say that they were killed because they fired upon them from the roofs and windows of the houses.

Differ on Louvain Incident.

"The history of the absolute destruction of the historic city of Louvain with its cathedral and its university is by this time well known. The German version of this is that the inhabitants, under the direction of the burgomaster, established themselves in the church, where they also installed a machine gun. They proceeded to greet the Germans with a deadly fire.

"The Belgians say, on the other hand, that part of the German army, mistaking one of their own retiring divisions for the enemy, opened fire upon them, whereupon, deluded into thinking this an assault by Belgian civilians, the Germans razed the city.

"I have not been able to acquire any direct evidence in regard to these last two instances, but the explanation generally credited by disinterested persons is that the Belgians, who had laid down their arms, according to the burgomaster's proclamation on the entrance of the enemy, took them up again when it looked as if the Germans were retreating from the town, and opened fire from their windows upon a retiring German train.

Jarotzsky Tells Outrages.

"The most authoritative German denial of German offense comes from Maj. Gen. Thaddeus von Jarotzsky, military governor of Brussels, who informed me that in numerous cases he had been received with a pretense of friendliness by Belgian civilians, who later fired upon the German soldiers from windows and from between the roof tiles. This was done, he said, after a declaration of surrender by the burgomaster and a proclamation warning the citizens against any show of resistance.

"In such violations of the rules of war, the general said, he punished the offender by burning the houses from which the shots were fired.

"I can only say that in every case of reported outrage or reprisal which was susceptible of investigation I have found either that the outrage was a figment of the Belgian mind or that it was more than half excused by circumstances.

"The prevalence of the Belgian practice of sniping from the houses was perhaps indicated by the warning of the German officer who acted as guard for five American correspondents, including myself, who were being taken as prisoners from Beaumont to Aachen in an army train. We were advised to lie down on the floor of the car as the Belgian snipers would shoot at us from the houses. But there was no firing.

"This, of course, is not a brief for the German army; it is an account of German conduct as it appeared to an impartial observer who had the rather extraordinary opportunity of traveling for days with the German columns, over a distance of more than a hundred miles through a dozen important cities and towns.

"Sometimes I was near enough to the front to see the white artillery smoke spurt into clouds along the horizon and hear the double detonations which came from artillery at short range. At other times I trailed behind through the desolate waste which a victorious army leaves behind it.

Pay All and Tip Well.

"On the contrary, I witnessed numerous cases of the most careful courtesy on the part of German soldiers. In Brussels they not only paid their cafe bills, but tipped generously. Along the road, when a German officer or soldier entered a Belgian house for food or shelter, it was not with a demand but a request. In spite of the confusion and errors which arose from a strange tongue there was almost no friction of any sort.

"The German soldiers were punctiliously considerate and polite to women and children, apologizing for the discomfort they were causing. Upon leaving a house where they have been given shelter, I have seen them shake hands with the concierge, peasant woman, or in some cases with the gentlewoman of a Belgian villa, as pleasantly as if they were bidding adieu to their hostess at a week-end house party.

"So many instances of this sort are at hand that a recital of them would be tedious.

"Naturally inclined to be gruff with their soldiers, the German officers always gave the French prisoners a pleasant word, and treated them with every consideration. Not a single exception to this civility toward prisoners has come to my attention.

"A French lieutenant and two English officers traveled with us in the prison train from Beaumont to Aachen, a halting journey which took over thirty-six hours. The train was crowded with German wounded and French and English prisoners, and there was nothing to eat or drink, except a few fragments of rye bread, hard as a stone, and a little liquid compound of chicory, which in Belgium masquerades under the name of coffee. Since there was not enough even of this disheartening fare to go around, German officers went without food so that the prisoners might be fed.

Aid Owners of Cafe.

"In a little cafe in Beaumont, concierge and madame had fled before the approach of the soldiers and abandoned their business. Two officers found them in hiding, brought them back, and in a day they had taken in more money than in any previous week in their career.

"These incidents could be indefinitely prolonged, but they would only offer additional support to a point that I think I have already established—the universal kindliness of German soldiers as I have observed them.

"I have seen perhaps half a dozen cases of drunkenness in observing nearly 1,000,000 soldiers, and these few were only good-naturedly maudlin. In Beaumont while I was detained for 24 hours in the small cafe previously mentioned, with an armed guard at the door, although specifically told that I was not an ordinary prisoner, a swaggering petty officer of some sort, lunged toward me and showed me the sharp convincing edge of his sword, insisting that I run my hand across it.

Warned to Avoid Drinking.

"German discipline and German training seem to have put into the German soldier an exemplary behavior which is nothing less than remarkable. Before I fell asleep on the floor of the Beaumont cafe, with two German soldiers' guns slanting almost over me, I heard the petty officer who was in charge of us, giving instructions to the guards, which included the statement that any one of us who stirred outside the door should be shot. Then he counseled them, almost in a fatherly way to drink only moderately, stating that if they became drunk he would recommend a sentence of 15 years in the penitentiary.

"If the conduct of the German soldier errs at all it is on the side of a too complete subordination. It is impossible for any one who has seen much of the German system to believe in the tales of deliberate depredations and unsoldierly conduct."

KAISER ADDRESSES TROOPS AT VIRTON

Rotterdam.—The Cologne Gazette reports that the German emperor delivered a speech to his troops after the battle of Virton, near Longwy, when he visited his son, Prince Oscar, who is commandant of the grenadiers.

The kaiser appeared in the evening with his suite in five automobiles. He kissed his son and then walked along the lines greeting the men, who were quartered in the village. Standing in the middle of the square, the kaiser said:

"I greet you as your chief. I thank you. I have often seen your regiment on parade and now it gives me particular pleasure to greet you on conquered land.

"Your regiment fought as I expected and as your fathers fought in 1871. The battle of Virton will be eternally inscribed in letters of gold in the history of the war.

"Our comrades in the eastern army also fought gallantly, also the army of the crown prince. The fourth army, under the duke of Wurtemberg, advanced victoriously. Our enemies are withdrawing in flight.

"The eastern army has driven three Russian corps over the frontier. Two Russian corps capitulated on the open field. Sixty thousand men and two generals were taken prisoners.

"For all these victories we have to thank but one—that is our God, who is ever over us."

JOFFRE HAS CLOSE CALL; ESCAPES GERMAN AMBUSH

London.—The Daily Mail correspondent in Paris wires:

"From a Frenchman who volunteered his motor car and is now driving it for officers of the general staff, I hear that General Joffre had a narrow escape some days ago. He was being driven by Boillet, a French racing driver, and the Germans seem to have laid an artillery ambush for him along the road by which they knew he would have to travel.

"As soon as the car reached the portion of the road on which the German guns were trained shells fell all around it. One fragment as large as a teacup struck the bonnet, but neither the general nor the driver was injured. Boillet dashed on at full speed and was out of the danger zone before the Germans could fire again."

Tunis yearly distills 200,000 pounds of orange flowers.

WAR COSTS ENGLAND $44.80 EACH SECOND

London.—The cost of the war up to date has been $11,265,000,000.

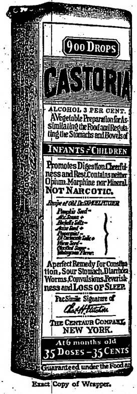
The cost to England alone, based on figures covering 43 days from August 1, has been $166,500,000.

This is at the rate of $3,872,093 a day, $161,337 an hour, $2,689 a minute and $44.80 a second.

Spain devotes 3,584,720 acres to olive growing.

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
FacSimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J. McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DILEMMA FOR YOUIG WIFE

One Naturally Would Think That the Cook Book Might Have Been More Explicit.

They had been married but a few weeks when they decided to have a turkey dinner for some friends. The young wife was very inexperienced in cooking and spent some time in consulting her cook book. The bird arrived, and the young husband asked

"Don't you know how to do it, dearest?"

They both gazed solemnly at the turkey for a moment, and then the wife replied:

"Yes, darling, it's all quite clear except one thing, and I can't quite understand that."

"And what is that, love?" asked the young husband, anxiously.

"Why, the book says, 'First clean your turkey,'" replied she, "and I am wondering whether I should use toilet or regular scouring soap."

The Heroes.

"I'd like to rent your hall, please."

"What for?"

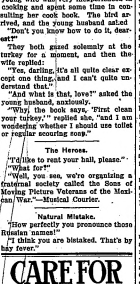
"Well, you see, we're organizing a fraternal society called the Sons of Moving Picture Veterans of the Mexican War."—Musical Courier.

Natural Mistake.

"How perfectly you pronounce those Russian names!"

"I think you are bistaked. That's by hay fever."

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR



With

CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. They cleanse the scalp, remove dandruff, arrest falling hair and promote hair health.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 9B, Boston.

UNDISTURBED BY THE CLAMOR

Sudden and Deafening Noise Had No Effect on Occupant of New York Park.

He was lost in dreamy contemplation of the busy thoroughfare with its hurrying throng, unminded of the grime and stains that marked and marred his old-fashioned garments, when suddenly there resounded upon the air an ear-splitting roar, a terrific clangor, a stifled shriek from some frightened women, a babel of voices and a rush of scurrying feet.

He stood transfixed, rooted to the spot, without power to move a muscle, an expression of unconscious agony upon his noble face. Breathlessly he waited, unmindful of the curious glances bestowed upon him, and the little newsboys crouching at his feet, his gaze fixed rigidly upon the spot from whence had arisen that cry of terror. The crowd parted, a heavy truck moved lumberingly aside and a Broadway surface car went on its way. Still he did not move, nor did the stern expression upon his bronzed features relax.

For he alone of all that crowd had nerves sufficiently hardened to withstand the terrifying clamor and confusion. He was the statue of Nathan Hale.—New York World.

Famous Canadian Statesman.

Sir George Etienne Cartier, an eminent Canadian statesman and a leader and member of several successive dominion governments, was born 100 years ago in St. Antoine, lower Canada. He was a descendant of Jacques Cartier, the famouse French navigator and explorer. Sir George was educated in St. Sulpice college and in 1935 began the practice of law in Montreal. His public career dated from 1848, in which year he was elected to parliament. A few years later he became leader of the French Canadian Conservative party. From 1858 to 1862 he was prime minister. He took a prominent part in the negotiations that led to the confederation of the several provinces in 1867, and under the dominion government he became one of the foremost leaders of the Liberal party. His death occurred May 20, 1873.

Shoes for Soldiers.

A study of the orders given by Napoleon indicates the care he exercised to have a sufficient supply of shoes provided. On one occasion he wrote: "You know that shoes are always needed in war," and at another time he said to Baron Lejeune: "Shoes help on marches, and marches win help on marches, and marches win battles." To Sir John Burgoyne's question addressed to Wellington: "What was the first requirement of a soldier?" "A good pair of shoes," he replied. "And the second requirement?" "A good pair of shoes for a change." "And the third?" "A pair of soles for repairs."—Scientific American.

Precisely.

"Foolish habit of throwing rice after a newly wedded couple."

"Yes; not a grain of sense in it."

If a man worries about his debts it's a sign that he is honest; the dishonest man lets the other fellow worry.

Woman's Press Club.

The Woman's National Press association is one of the oldest of the women's organizations in the country, having been in existence since 1882. It was organized in Washington long before the newspaper men had organized their National Press club and before the Gridiron club, so well known for its clever programs at annual meetings. The first president was Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, the first woman journalist allowed admission to the press galleries of Washington. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the present president, is in her eighties, but is still a prolific writer. Mrs. Champ Clark, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Belva Lockwood and others as well known.

Something Worth While.

Church—Boy's home from college, I see.

Gotham—Oh, yes.

"Bring home a diploma with him?"

"No; but he brought home a corking good recommendation from the college coach."

The Real Proof.

"Is that new play so full of realism?"

"Well, it's taking in real money."

Keep Down Uric Acid

Uric acid is a poison formed inside our bodies in digesting certain foods, especially meat, and by the burning up of nerve and muscle cells during exertion.

Uric acid is harmless as long as the kidneys filter it promptly from the blood, but people who overdo and overeat, make uric acid so fast that it overloads the blood, weakens the kidneys, and attacks the nerves, causing rheumatic pains. It forms gravel, hardens the arteries and brings on dropsy or Bright's disease.

By restoring the kidneys to normal activity Doan's Kidney Pills help to overcome excess uric acid.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. C. Sundberg, 1504 E. Pine St., Brainerd, Minn., says: "For several years my back ached and often kept me from sleeping. I had dizzy spells and after I stood awhile, my feet swelled. The doctor failed to help me and finally, I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They stopped the pains in my back and restored me to good health. I am glad to say that the cure has lasted."

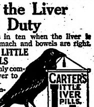
Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

FALL COATS

We have recieved a very classy line of fall coats for ladies and children which is now on display. You are invited to call and inspect these coats as soon as possible while the line is intact.

D. LAZAR.

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON.

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More room or a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully
O. A. Naplin.

Vote For
Theoline Goodwin
FOR
Superintendent Of Schools
Pennington County

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday September 26 1914

To put an old pharse to good use once more, the Wilson administration is best judged by the enemies it has made.

The Wilson administration does not cross streams before it comes to them; but when it does come to them it does cross them.

We commend Congressman Hammond for his devotion to his plain duty. If the voters look at it in the same light, his refusal to come home to make speeches till his work in congress is done will result in his election.—Wheelock's Weekly.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Mathias Anderson.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 24, Block 16, Red Lake Rapids to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1906, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1904, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of——— Dollars and Eighty-eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land, executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Stenseth and Rollag.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 31 and 32, Block 30, Red Lake Rapids to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1908, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1908, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1906, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit:the sum of Two Dollars and Eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Sixty-eight cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and sreved.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Seventy cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

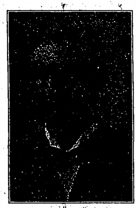
(Seal)

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District
Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
: FOR :
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914



Vote For
E. A. MOSTUE.
: : For : :
Superintendent of Schools

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Elizabeth Wood.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 13, 14 and 17, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1899, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1897, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit:the sum of Three Dollars and Fifty-five cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Seventy-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county Auditor upon sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Ninety-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Henry R. Gardner.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 18, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assesed in your name.

That on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of One Dollar and Twenty-three cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five Dollars and Nine cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Five Dollars and Fourteen cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

Republicans assure us that there is absolute peace and harmony within the state party, but it appears to be of the kind that requires heavy fighting to keep it in working order.—Mesaba Ore.

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1794 Modern Brotherhood of America. meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A. S. WILSON,

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3 1914. NUMBER 12

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

John Hansen and Henry Olsen autoed to Germantown and returned Tuesday.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Mrs. Ed. Aubol entertained the United Ladies' Aid yesterday afternoon.

Make your life a success by taking a course in Mankato Commercial College.

Mrs. Dr. Swanson entertained the Synod Ladies' Aid Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Ortloff was at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Rev. Gryting was a Thief River Falls visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Misner and daughter, Helen, of Crookston are guests at the A. H. Pitkin home.

Wm. Denhart met a lady visitor at the train Friday.

A. H. Pitkin is laying a cement walk on the south side of his store.

Our political "picture gallery" is nearly completed.

The pupils of the grammar room enjoyed a picnic in the woods Friday afternoon.

A barber from Crookston was here this week looking over the field with a view of opening another shop.

The "Cowboy Girl" Company drew a well packed house at their performance in the Imperial Hall, Monday evening.

Elio Olsen and Louise Wilson autoed to Crookston with G. F. Fellman Thurzday evening.

Louis Giese and Miss Ella Jackson autoed over from Grand Forks last Sunday.

Miss Mae Barragy was a last week end visitor with her mother at Bagley.

The Central House re-opened last week under the management of Chas. Aldrich.

The M. E. supper last Friday evening was a huge success over $30.00 net being the proceeds of the evening.

Hans O. Kjomme was here in the interest of his campaign for County Attorney Friday.

Oscar Stenvick of Bagley, candidate for Representative, called on friends in this village Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazar and family visited with relatives at Grand Forks from Tuesday to Thursday morning.

Henry Olsen secured an order for another Chapel organ at a church east of Thief River Falls this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson entertained in honor of Mrs. H. C. Misner and daughter, Helen, Thursday afternoon.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

For a good hearty laugh, see the Country Girl, October 2nd.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Hear the Beautiful Swiss Bells by the McGinley Comedy Co., [illegible] You can't afford to miss this show.

James King "looped the loop" Thursday when the team he was driving became frightened and ran away.

Miss T. Goodwin accompanied by Miss Phelps of Thief River, attended the Ladies' Aid supper at Dr. Swanson's last Wednesday.

Casper Dale, candidate for Judge of Probate and Theo. Liden, candidate for County Treasurer, were here looking over the political situation this week.

"Bob" and Eva McGinley gave an excellent performance at the Opera House last night. "Bob" and Eva are well known to most of residents of this village, they having made this route the past fifteen years.

We have received several compliments on our "county hospital" article in last week's issue, which leads us to believe that the voters outside of Thief River Falls are very much apposed to the proposition.

Service at the Synod Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. Gryting will lecture on his European tour, at the Synod Church Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

Peace Sunday will be observed at the United Church according to President Wilson's proclamation, with services at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. Services at Lanstad at 11 o'clock a. m.

McFadden's Right Hand Tea ½lb packages, the best tea sold in the state for 50c, regular price 65c, our price 50c.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

Our old friends "Bob and Eva Mc Ginley are spending the week end here as has been their custom for several years past.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

H. M. Babcock is spending this week with his family in Minneapolis.

Dr. Swanson returned Friday from the Cities, where he went on a business trip Tuesday.

Mrs. Branum and daughter, Josephene, returned Friday from Anacortes, Wash., where they have made an extended visit with friends and relatives.

A Snap

Gold Coin coal heater—18 inch firepot—good as new, will be sold cheap if taken at once.
7 Henry Olsen.

The Merchants State Bank

❧

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

Carl Carlson

Carl Carlson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Carlson of Black River passed away Sunday from tuberculosis.

Funeral services were held in the Black River Church Tuesday. Rev. A. Olson officiating. Interment was made in the Black River cemetery.

A new farmers elevator has been erected at Brooks and was opened for business last week.

Notwithstanding that some of the papers are harping on Mr. Hammond's tand on County Option, he is seemingly finding favor with the County Option element.

The new electric line out of Thief River Falls to Goodridge is now completed. Regular service will commence as soon as possible.

Miss Hazel Wilson, who is teaching a term of school east of Thief River Falls, spent last Sunday here with her parents.

Darling go tell mother that she does not have to send to Chicago now for McFadden's Electric Steel Cut Coffee. She can buy it at H. Goergen's Grocery at St. Hilaire. A 40 or 45 cent coffee but I am making a leader of it at 35c. Over two million cases sold every month. None better. A cordial invitation is extended to all my customers to come and try McFadden's Famous Electric Steel Cut Coffee. It stands on it's merits and speaks for itself.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

SCAND. MISSION CHURCH.

Services Sunday night at 7:45.

Services at Aug. Erickson's school house Sunday, October 11th, at 2:30 p. m.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Erick Pearson's east of St. Hliaire, Friday, October 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

The regular business meeting will be held October 16th, at 2 p. m., in the church.

The County Board have evidently side tracked the repairing and gravelling of the north road in favor of the more important "county hospital question."

Well, we don't know. We are inclined to believe that it is better to tell a lie that doesn't harm anybody than to tell the truth that hurts somebody.—Oakland, Ill., Ledger.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the town boards of River Falls and Smiley for the construction of a ditch along the road on the south side of Section 1, Town of River Falls and Section 31 in the Town of Smiley. The profile calls for the removel of approximately 2500 cubic yards of dirt. Bids for the above mentioned work will be received up to October 7th.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The town boards of both townships will meet at Hazel October 7th, to open and consider bids.

A profile showing depth of cut, slope, yds of earth to be removed, etc., is on file at the Spectator office at St. Hilaire.

Apples!

A carload of good winter in bulk,is on the tracks now.
OLE MATHSON

McFadden's Happy Day Coffee is the best 30 cent coffee sold in America. Sold in gilt packages only. I also have a nice steel cut coffee in 1lb tins at only 30 cents, a regular 35c coffee for 30 cents.
Adv. 11-12. Henry Goergen.

M. E. Church.

Sunday school and Union Bible class at 10:30 a. m.
Evening service at 8 p. m.
Special song service.
PAUL N. PALMER Pastor

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry when the prics are known.

Dan Whalen
St. Hilaire, Minn.

For Sale.

Sorrell mare weight 900lbs. 4 years old, well broke, very cheap. Call at Spectator. 11-12

Hazel News

Misses Rocisby and Pearl Shill of Hazel left for an extended visit with friends at Reiner.

G. McGilvery made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Owing to the beautiful fall weather we are having the farmers are kept very busy.

Leonard Sogard of St. Hilaire is now clerking in Mattson's new store at Hazel.

Oliver Shill made a trip to Plummer Wednesday.

A very interesting show was given here by the Hallaway Comedy Co., Monday evening.

"Small, hot bullets give but little pain" writes a war correspondent. But ragged Ren Bosley of the Newhall News insists that he is one patriot that would rather have a large, cold bottle than a small, hot bullet. He has also decided that he is in favor of getting along without any pain at all, if possible—Ellsworth, Ia., News.

Peter Starken, Jr., injured his hand painfully recently by running a pitch fork tine nearly through it. The wound has healed rapidly, however, and has caused him little pain.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

: Vote For :
A. H. FASEL
County Auditor.
Candidate For Re-election

And now the railroads are going to raise freight rates "on account of the war." If we were anything else than a printer we might come out of this war-scare a millionaire.—Ames, Ia., Times.

New goods. New fixtures at the old stand. We will be back in the old stand with a new stock on Fri. Oct., 9th. We want to see every man, woman and child here on that day and we will assure them a good time. Come every one.
A. H. Pitkin and clerks.

Loken's

Free railroad fare to LOKEN'S Dep't Store at Thief River Falls. Why dont you now take advantage of our offer?

Coats, Suits, Skrits, Dresses, waists and & furs. Dress goods Silks, Linens etc. etc. The new goods are all here, stocks never better. Better come now.

LOKEN'S DEPT. STORE

Thief River Falls

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Oscar T. Stenvick
Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Hans O. Kjomme
Non-partizan Candidate For
County Attorney

Don't forget to come in Oct., 9th we will demonstrate our best Peaberry coffee on that day.
A. H. Pitkin

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.
Telephone - - - - - - - 38

If your clothes don't fit you, they're not good clothes. A perfect fit is the first essential. Then, comes stirring style.

Adler's
Collegian Clothes

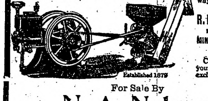
are built under a carefully prepared set of specifications. They fit at the neck, shoulders, waist and at every crucial point. Wonderfully satisfying.

DAVID LAZAR

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS
THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED



Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

For Sale By
N. A. Nelson

Black Headed Grosbeak.

The black headed grosbeak of the west takes the place of the rosebreast in the east and, like it, is a fine songster. It feeds on cherries, apricots and other fruits and does some damage to green peas and beans, but it is so active a foe of certain horticultural pests that we can afford to overlook its faults. For each quart of fruit consumed it destroys in actual bulk more than one and a half quarts of black olive scales and one quart of flower beetles, besides a generous quantity of codling moth pupae and cankerworms.

Bigamy Defined.

Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the noted New York rabbi, is a man who uses terse and apt phrases to describe men and things. Recently a young member of his congregation, puzzled over a charge laid against his stepfather, asked Dr. Wise what bigamy was. "Well," said the rabbi, "in some countries it is a crime and in others a religion."

Ermine.

Ermine, contrary to the general belief, cleans well and is an exceedingly durable fur.

Let the 'Spectator' do Your Job Work.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What Is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

It has been officially announced at the White house that there will be no change in plans for removal of American troops at Vera Cruz by reason of the present trouble between Villa and Carranza.

* * *

Postmaster General Burleson has under consideration a project to cut postoffice expenditures $20,000,000 a year by perfoming the rural mail service by contract, as is now done on the so-called star routes.

* * *

The state department has ordered investigation of evidence laid before it by British Ambassador Spring-Rice of alleged unnatural activities of German societies in western cities, including Chicago and Cincinnati.

* * *

Secretary Daniels, of the navy department, has made it clear that he does not propose to allow litigation in the courts to interfere with the enforcement by the United States government of neutrality at all wireless stations.

* * *

A warning to national banks which have received government funds to aid crop moving or which have received emergency currency not to charge excessive interest rates or to refuse legitimate credits was given by Secretary McAdoo.

* * *

Peace commission treaties with Great Britain, France and Spain were ratified by the senate, making twenty-five in the series negotiated by the state department which have been approved by this government.

* * *

Reopening of the advance freight rate case, under the specific limitation that consideration be given to new matters, which eastern railroads contend have arisen since the original case was decided, was granted by the Interstate Commerce commission.

* * *

The administration war revenue bill, imposing additional taxes on beer, domestic wines, gasoline and stamp taxes, all estimated to produce $105,000,000 within a year, was passed by the house. The vote was 234 to 125.

* * *

Officials expressed the view that Russia's expressed modification of stringent regulations against the Jews, because of their loyalty to the government in its struggle in the present European war might pave the way for an understanding for a new treaty.

* * *

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that the worst slums in Washington be abolished, was finally realized, when the president signed the bill clearing the alleys of dwelling places. On her death bed Mrs. Wilson expressed the hope that the bill would be passed and congress acted.

* * *

Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States expressed in the announced intention of signing a peace commission treaty may lead to negotiations for a new treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries to replace the one abrogated during the Taft administration.

* * *

If the Southern Pacific did not control the Central Pacific railway there would be more competition than there is now, said Judge Robert I. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific, at the hearing of the federal suit to cause the Southern Pacific to give up control of the Central Pacific.

DOMESTIC.

The administration of President Wilson was warmly endorsed by the Maryland democratic state convention at Baltimore.

* * *

France has claimed part of the customs collections at Vera Cruz as security for a loan made by French bankers to Huerta when he was dictator.

* * *

The record of being the most reliable washerwoman in this country is claimed by Mrs. T. H. Bailey of Atchison, Kan., who has completed her fiftieth consecutive year as the washerwoman of an Atchison family.

* * *

The supplemental report of tax appraisers reappraising the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at the time of his death, made public at New York, fixes the gross value of the estate at $20,355,985 and the net value at $18,637,545.

* * *

Receivers were appointed by the Philadelphia common pleas court for Irish Bros., wholesale dealers in coal in that city. The assets are estimated at more than $1,000,000 and the indebtedness about $750,000.

* * *

Three men robbed the Baxter Springs (Kan.) National bank, obtained $8,000 and escaped. The bandits entered the building, drew revolvers and forced Frank L. Brewster, assistant cashier, and H. M. Mitchener and William Murphy, customers, into the bank vault.

* * *

More competition between the railroads would result in better service to the public, is the opinion of Thomas B. Schumacher, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad.

* * *

Forty warships have been destroyed, badly damaged or otherwise lost to the European powers since the war began.

* * *

Twenty-two hundred bales of cotton were subscribed for by New York merchants to foster the "buy-a-bale of cotton" movement.

* * *

The first international convention of photoplayers (moving picture actors and actresses) will be held in San Francisco March 1-14.

* * *

Word has been received that the Marconi wireless station at Siasconset is closed by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

* * *

The national convention of the United Irish League of America, which was to have opened at New York on September 30, has been postponed to November 10 in order to assure the attendance of representatives of the Irish parliamentary party.

* * *

Most of the eastern railroads try to put their California fruit through Chicago and this augments the business of the Central Pacific, according to testimony given at New York by William H. Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railway company.

* * *

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows at its session at Atlantic City declined to adopt a resolution declaring for the restoration of peace in Europe. Those opposing the resolution held that members of the order in both England and Germany might misunderstand the proposed action.

* * *

That the handling of the anti-trust law of recent years has been a distinct failure because of a tendency toward ineffectively attacking big industries, which have done wrong, while barrassing honest business effectively, was charged by Theodore Roosevelt in his speech at Springfield, Ill.

* * *

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company of Denver, in a letter to President Wilson, made public, expressed unwillingness to employ all strikers who have not been convicted of crime as suggested in the three-year truce proposal prepared by Hywell Davies and William R. Fairley, mediators appointed by the secretary of labor.

* * *

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, returning from Rome, where they had hastened to attend the papal conclave arrived at Boston. "Pope Benedict XV, the new pontiff, has a great love for America and Americans, looking up to our government as a model to all and an example of the best of this earth."

FOREIGN.

Pope Benedict has asked for a report on the destruction of the Hheims cathedral.

* * *

Carbajal and Felix Diaz are said to be ready to support Villa in his revolt against Carranza.

* * *

Sir J. M. Barrie, famous British author, who has arrived in New York on the Lustania, blames the war upon militarism.

* * *

General Francisco Villa has declared his independence of the central government of Mexico under General Carranza.

* * *

Carranza forces under General Benjamin Hill were routed by the troops of Governor Maytorena in the first engagement of the new revolution in Mexico.

* * *

A Franco-British blockading fleet is said to have isolated the Austrian seaport of Cattaro and to be bombarding the town, assisted by big guns from Mount Lovchen.

* * *

In the far east a British force of 1,200 men has landed at Laoshan, China, and is expected shortly to attack the outer defenses of Tsing-Tau in conjunction with the Japanese.

* * *

The German cruiser Emden, which recently sank a number of British merchantmen off the coast of India, has thrown shells into Madras. Slight damage is said to have resulted.

* * *

Fighting on land has given way for the moment as a news factor to the daring raid in the North sea by five German submarine boats, which torpedoed and sunk three British ar-

* * *

The German submarine U-9 credited by Berlin with having, unaided, destroyed the three British cruisers off the Hook of Holland, has returned undamaged to a German port.

* * *

It was officially announced in London that nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by German submarines in the North sea.

* * *

Subscriptions thus far received to the German war loan have assured the brilliant success of the war loan plan. One paper in Berlin speaks of the public response as the "victory of those at the Somme."

* * *

Because of his disapproval of the action of the British government in seeking the conquest of German Southwest Africa, Brigadier General Beyers, commandant general of the Union of South Africa's defense forces, has resigned.

* * *

Peking reports that 25,000 Japanese have landed on the Shan-Tunk peninsula, and that Japanese troops are passing toward Ping-Tu, about forty miles north of Kia-Chow, the German protectorate in China.

* * *

German airships have been flying along Belgian and French coasts, dropping bombs at Ostend and Boulogne. No great damage was done in either of these places. It is expected in London that the German aviators will venture across the English channel next.

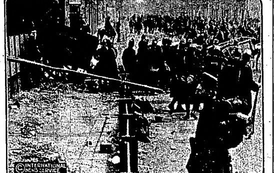
RUSSIANS REPORTED INVADING HUNGARY

Allies Claim German Right in France Is Falling Back.

FRENCH CLAIM ACTION IS DEVELOPING NORTHWARD

Nineteenth Day of Hard-Fought Battle of the Aisne Finds Neither Side in Position to Claim Victory Along Great 150 Mile Entrenched Front.

BARRICADING A BRIDGE AT LOUVAIN



From the Battle Front (via Paris), Oct. 2.—The 19th day of continued hard fighting along the 150-mile front from the Somme to the Moselle has passed and yet there is no definite indication that the historic battle is nearing a finish. There are, however, evidences that the Germans are receding before a forcible and sustained pushing from the allied armies, especially of the western and eastern wings. While the center, however, where the Germans are more strongly entrenched than at any other point with heavy artillery, the line remains almost stationary.

Wings Fold on Center.

The German wings appear to be folding back on the center, leaving the sole loop-hole for a backward movement by way of Rethel.

The German's main supply base at Juniville, which is protected by heavy masses of troops, as it is essential that this place shall be held for the revictualling of the German armies in northeastern France, appears to be placed in a somewhat precarious situation with its single line of railroad.

It is generally concluded by French artillery men that some important move must soon be made by the Germans who have found it impossible to stem the advance of the allies, though they offered the sternest and most desperate resistance, sacrificing thousands of men daily.

Says Germans Facilitate Retirement.

London, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Ghent to the Express says that the Germans have built five heavy pontoon bridges across the river Meuse between Givet and Namur, apparently to facilitate their retirement from France. All their wounded, the dispatch says, have been removed from Brussels.

A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily News says:

"Dispatches from the south indicate that preparations for the retreat of the German right have already begun. German troops have been observed coming from the north of France toward Tournai and Mons, prepared to cover the main army in case of retreat."

Fighting Northward.

The French official report says the action continues to develop to the northward; so that the French left must now be pushing toward Cambrai.

Even further north than this French cavalry forces are operating and last week, it is claimed, a German force which was sent to Orchies, 16 miles southeast of Lille, to punish Franc-Tirreurs for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place, met with superior forces and had to fall back.

Battle Is Reported.

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—A Budapest dispatch to The Newspaper Korrespondenz states that the Austrian government is sending fresh troops into northwestern Hungary to stem the Russian advance which has already penetrated the Carpathians:

It is unofficially reported in the Hungarian capital that a battle was fought between Austrian and Russian soldiers near Malomszeg Tuesday.

Berlin Issues Denial.

London, Oct. 1.—An official statement issued in Berlin and received here through the Marconi Wireless company follows:

"The Russians, in trying to cross the Carpathians in small columns and break through into Hungary have been repulsed everywhere. As these troops are operating a great distance from the main theater of war, their maneuvers are unimportant, but if the intention was to create disquiet among the Hungarian population, it has been frustrated.

Claim Russ Retreat.

"As the result of new operations started by the United German-Austro-Hungarian forces, the enemy on both sides of Weichsel (in Silesia on the Vistula) has retreated. Strong bodies of Russian cavalry have been dispersed near Biecz (Galicia), while to the north of Weichzl, several divisions of the enemy's cavalry have been driven in front of the German army."

London Tells of Successes.

London, Oct. 1.—"The Russians have come across country in great parallel lines and, making Przemysl, have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo in the south to the neighborhood of Razeszow, in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary. They have only to go a little further to get possession of the railway that runs from Sandec through the mountains to Lublau, and thence through that part of the country to Budapest. If they accomplish this they will be able to join hands with the army which is approaching Cracow." This is the way the Russian situation is sized up here.

Fight Germans for Week.

According to Petrograd correspondents, the czar's forces intend to treat Cracow as they did Prezmysl and continue their march into Silesia. In the meantime for a week they have been fighting the Germans along the river Niemen between Kovno and Grodno, and thus far have held them in check, while reinforcements have been reaching them.

Report German Retreat.

BY C. F. BERTELLI.
Of International News Service Staff.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The German right wing has been broken up and is now in retreat, pursued by the allies, using armored automobiles, with mitrailleuses and all other cars they are able to requisition in the northern district, is the report here.

Information received from the north of France shows that the German right wing is in full retreat before the allied forces on von Kluck's right wing. The enemy sent a parlementaire to General Joffre, offering to surrender on condition that the German troops be allowed to return to Germany with their arms, undertaking to fight no more.

General Joffre's reply was a command to shell the enemy.

The above message has been referred to the British official press bureau, which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness.

Progress of Teutons.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 1.—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of defense of Antwerp according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam papers.

Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans Sunday and Tuesday the Germans who again occupy Malines, began a combardment of Lierre directly in front of Antwerp. They also continue their bombardment of forts Waehel and St. Catherine. It is believed heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Little Food in Brussels.

London.—The scarcity of food in Brussels has raised a grave problem according to R. C. Hawkin, who has just returned from Belgium, where he completed arrangements to transfer a number of wounded Belgian soldiers to England.

Americans Quit Brussels.

London.—Americans who arrived from Brussels say most of their countrymen are leaving that city now, fearing outbreaks owing to the strong feeling among the population against the Germans.

A Great Feat.

BY FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRY.
Of International News Service Staff.

Petrograd, Sept. 30.—Napoleon's feat of crossing the Alps has been duplicated by the Russians.

One of the great outstanding feats of the war will be the passage of the Carpathian mountains by the Russian army, which is invading Hungary. Details were received here. Some of the passes through which the Russians made their way have an altitude of 3,000 feet and lie between heights continually capped with snow. The roads were steep and narrow and the Russians made most of their marches at night, so as to escape ambuscades.

Claim Przemysl Entirely Invested.

Rome, Sept. 30.—(Via Paris.)—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl, in Gilicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians.

East Prussia Fighting Line.

London, Sept. 29.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company says:

"So far as is disclosed by the official announcements the fighting line on the East Prussian frontier does not exceed 30 versts (20 miles). Both Sopotzkin and Druskeniki, where the Russians accepted battle, are on the left bank of the river Niemen. Sopotzkin is 30 versts west of Grodno.

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Suwalki, Russian Poland, the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General von Hindenburg, near Suwalki.

Report Residents Fleeing.

London, Sept. 28. — "That Cracow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military commandant and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced, is the gist of the latest advices received here," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post.

"All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

DISEASE IN RANKS ALARMS

London, Sept. 30.—The British army authorities are gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field. Constantly recurring reports insist that not only is Asiatic cholera prevalent among the wounded in Vienna and Budapest and among the troops on the firing line in Galicia, but that it actually has developed in certain parts of Russia. In addition typhoid and typhus, as well as dysentery, are said to be raging in the ranks of some of the German armies, and many Frenc hand British soldiers have been sent back from the field base suffering from milder diseases.

As a result of these developments, extraordinary activity is evidenced at all of the hospital bases. The troops at the front have been sent enormous quantities of quicklime, which is being used wherever it is necessary to clean up battlefields in the rear of the troops. In addition the most extraordinary precautions are being taken to make sure that no water used by the army in the field is taken from contaminated sources.

Fall of Kiao-chow Predicted.

Peking, Oct. 1.—The Japanese legation here declares that the fall of the entire German fortified positions at Kiao-chow is imminent. The statement says that the British and Japanese land forces have succeeded in silencing the outer chain of land forts and have entirely isolated the position. Meanwhile heavy bombardment by land and sea continues. The heavy guns of the warships have silenced two of the harbor forts, thanks to the accurate work of the Japanese aviators, who have signaled the range.

CHINESE BLOW UP BRIDGE.

Wei-Hsien, Shantung, China, Sept. 30.—Chinese troops blew up and destroyed the railroad bridge at Tayu-Ho, six miles west of here. The sound of the explosion could be heard in this city.

Claim Russia Revokes Promise.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—(Via Wirless to Sayville, L. I.)—It is announced in Berlin that the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces (Grand Duke Nicholas) has revoked the government's promise of autonomy for Poland, giving as his reason the fact that Polish riflemen fought on the Austrian side in the battle of Lemberg. It is explained by the commander-in-chief that a Polish constitution was to be granted only under the condition that all Poles were loyal.

Forecasts End of War Nov. 7.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The famous Paris prophetess, Mme. De Thebes, added enormously to her reputation by the predictions in her almanac, published in January, that a European war would break about the middle of the year, preceded by a sensational trial. That the pope would die soon after hostilities had begun and that the Germans would get near Paris without taking it. She now prophesies that the German emperor will be killed today; that the French will enter Germany Oct. 29 and the war end Nov. 7.

Bombs Into Belgian Cities.

London, Sept. 29.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb-dropping tour, visiting several Belgian cities, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company, from Ostend. The airship passed over Alost, Ghent, Dynze, Minelbeke and Rolleghem, dropping five bombs. At Dynze, a man 82 years old was mortally injured. Retiring by the way of Thielt, the Zeppelin dropped two bombs upon the gas works there, causing considerable monetary loss.

Germans Sink 11 British Ships.

London, Sept. 30.—The official war bureau confirmed the German claims of the operations of the German cruiser Emden, in the Indian ocean. It said: "The German cruiser Emden, during the last few days in the Indian ocean, has sunk the British steamers Tumeric, King Lud, Liberia and Foyle, and a collier. It captured the British steamer Grisedale, but later released the vessel to carry the crews of the steamers sunk to Colombo." The Emden recently sunk six British ships in the Bay of Bengal.

Upholds German Humanity.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Advices received here and officially made public say: "A captured Russian officer in a letter to the Novo Vremya of Petrograd proves the humanity exhibited in German hospitals and the untiring efforts of the surgeons on behalf of their patients. The Daily Chronicle (of London) states that the front towers and windows of the Cathedral of Rheims are almost free of damage and the reconstruction will not be difficult.

Denmark Preserving Neutrality.

Copenhagen, Sept. 30.—Denmark is taking extreme measures to preserve its neutrality and avoid participation in the European war. The army is partially mobilized, the way to the North sea has been mined and the country is generally on a war footing, but every effort is toward the preservation of peace. Even the British flags have been hauled down from English hotels and the Danish flag hoisted. The German language is not heard in Copenhagen. There is also little English, French or Russian.

FIND NO "ATROCITY"

American Correspondents Unable to Confirm Belgian Charges.

Reported Cruelties of Germans Seem to Have Been Only Retaliation After Most Extreme Provocation.

By HARRY HANSEN.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.—Justice to Germany and to German arms demands fair play from America with reference to stories of atrocities and barbarities alleged to have been practiced by the German troops. Several weeks of close scrutiny convince me that it is extremely unlikely that the men of this great organization, probably the best disciplined troops ever brought into the field, have played the part of the barbarian and have wantonly pillaged and burned villages and murdered noncombatants. Such shootings as have taken place appear to have been reprisals made necessary by hostile acts on the part of civilians.

These conclusions are the outcome of observation of German methods, in the course of which I visited practically all parts of Belgium where German troops passed on their way to the French frontier.

Not only was it impossible to verify the gossip of the countryside, but in most instances the troops were found to have suffered from midnight ambuscades, and civilians were found to have fired in the dark on officers and men, to have cut off the ears of German wounded and to have robbed the dead on the battle fields.

Punishment for those individuals was swift and sure, and the action taken by the Germans was such as might have been followed by every army in the world.

The German general staff does not countenance the presence of war correspondents. It acts promptly and effectively to keep correspondents beyond its lines, yet in the course of the German march through Belgium, it was possible for five American correspondents to mingle freely with officers and men, to dine at their mess and to march with their troops.

These men were Irvin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post, John T. McCutcheon and James O'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Tribune, Roger Lewis of the Associated Press and the representative of the Daily News. Until their arrival at the headquarters of the general staff in Beaumont these men had every facility for observing the conduct of troops, especially in the villages through which they passed.

On the night of Thursday, August 27, I sat in the tiny back parlor of the cafe at Beaumont, a quaint Belgian village scarcely two kilometers from the French frontier, when Lieutenant Millendorfer, temporary commander of the village, threw himself in a chair opposite me with a tired, dejected expression. He stared for a moment at the table, then exclaimed:

"I have just had a disagreeable task. I ordered two persons to be shot. They were old, more than seventy, a man and a woman. Their age alone should have entitled them to clemency. But it was impossible. The law of war is inexorable."

"What did they do?" I asked.

"Fed poisoned coffee to my soldiers," he exclaimed, with blazing eyes. "Mean, dirty business. They confessed it and they died."

It was the law of war. It is the law of war, too, that a man who harbors combatants or who fires on troops shall have his house burned over his head. It is the law of war likewise that a city which plans an ambuscade and fires on soldiers shall be burned.

I had heard of German cruelties from Belgian soldiers on the retreat of the columns to Malines. I had been told that farm houses had been ruthlessly destroyed. Peasants moving along the countryside with their little bundles of goods had reiterated the story, but no one had been able to give first hand information. Gossip pointed to Landen as the source of some of the rumors, yet the burgomaster of Landen, Octave Remarquez, who had interviewed the German troops and knew what had occurred in his part of Brabant, said that the Germans had been courteous to a marked degree, had paid for their entertainment, had pillaged no homes and had asked no favors.

He had heard of one shooting, that of a Belgian farmer who had cut holes in his shutters out of which to fire at the Germans, and he had a suspicion that the farmer might have been even more seriously implicated.

Subsequently I passed through dozens of Belgian villages, sometimes with the German troops and sometimes after they had passed, and for two days I remained in the town of Binche, famed for its annual carnival, while thousands of infantry and cavalry soldiers and miles of transports proceeded to the French border.

From Nivelles the route lay through Seneffe, Monage and Fayt-les-Seneffes, thence to La Louviere, Marlemont, Morlanwelz, Pieton, Binche, Merbes-Ste. Marie, Merbes-le-Chateau, Bonne Esperance, Sorle-sur-Sambre, Sor-le-Chateau and other villages, all of which had been visited by troops and some of which bore the marks of sanguinary combat. There were ruined dwellings, houses that seemed to have been torn to bits by a terrific cyclone, yet the stories of wanton cruelties remained unverified.

Mrs. Wilson's Wish Realized.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that the worst slums in Washington be abolished was finally realized Friday when the president signed a bill clearing alleys of dwelling places. On her deathbed Mrs. Wilson expressed the hope that the bill would be passed and both houses of congress acted. Although it differed in some particulars from the measure as Mrs. Wilson originally championed it, the president decided it accomplished the principal purposes sought.

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

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Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Served the Potent Stuff.

"Grayce Valsingham of the Variety gave a coming-out party last night after the show in honor of her daughter, known on the stage as Dotty Googles."

"Was the affair a success?"

"I presume so. A great many who went were unable to come out without assistance."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

Safely Over It.

"Yes, I have a nice home in the suburbs."

"Raise chickens, do you?"

"No, I passed that stage two years ago."

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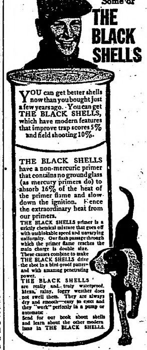
Rouchefoucauld said that there are no pleasant marriages. But he had not tried them all.



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THE BLACK SHELLS primer is a strictly chemical mixture that goes off with unthinkable speed and unvarying uniformity. Our flash passage through which the primer flame reaches the main charge is double size. These causes combine to make THE BLACK SHELLS drive the shot in a bird-proof pattern and with amazing penetrating power.

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GERMAN AVIATOR DESCRIBES BATTLE IN THE AIR OVER HOSTILE ARMY

By RAYMOND E. SWING.

Berlin.—A hero has stepped out of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Air" in the person of Feldwebel Werner, one of the hundreds of German aeronauts, who has the distinction of being one of the first Germans to fly over Paris and to fight a remarkable battle in the air with two of the enemy's aeroplanes. He was a passenger for a short distance in the special car put at the disposal of correspondents on their way to Liege and told us a graphic story of his experiences.

Werner's first assignment was to find the English army near Mons. The army was about 100,000 strong and was retiring before a German force of double its strength.

Where Were French Aviators?

Here, at the start, one wonders how the French could have allowed their allies to be so misled about the strength of the opposing forces. Where were the French aviators? I know of a man who had been over the field and who told the war office in France that at least 200,000 Germans were in the flanking army advancing through Belgium, but he was told: "Impossible! There is only cavalry."

The French were completely outwitted by this flank movement. The flower of their army was at the Alsace frontier. Their mistake will cost them Paris.

At Mons the English forces took up a strong position, filling houses at the edge of the city with troops and machine guns and covering the road of the advancing German troops. When the enemy approached they directed a terrific fire upon them and could be dislodged only at heavy cost. They then retired to a position behind great mountains of slag behind the city, where the Germans were unable to dislodge them with howitzer fire.

Flyer Watches the Battle.

Again, they could be driven back only by flanking movements from both sides. This time our flyer, who watched this battle, told us the English retired hastily along the road in the direction of Le Cateau.

"The English have reached their new position successfully," said a London report in its account of this retreat. "And out of breath," added a correspondent on reading the dispatch.

The fighting at Mons was furious and the Germans were enraged by the British method of fighting, which throughout at Mons was done under cover. Never had German soldiers fought with such frenzy as against this foe.

Attacked by Two Airships.

When the enemy retired Airman Werner was assigned to the duty of following and discovering their new position. He found the army near Le Cateau, where, at the edge of a wood, he saw them taking up a strong position in a semi-circle before the forest. While watching these operations from a height of 1,700 yards Werner suddenly saw a double-decker Bristol aeroplane coming down on him from the clouds. The Bristol is a faster but a less sure machine than the Taube which Werner was piloting. There was no safety in running away; the Bristol could overtake him. He could not alight, as the English were underneath. There was nothing to do but to face the worst and to fly gradually lower and lower in the direction of the German army. As the Bristol came nearer Werner espied a second aeroplane, a little Bleriot, another swift flier, also bearing down on him.

Revolver Battle in Air.

The Bristol drew closer and closer flying down upon Werner in large circles, gradually getting within range. With one hand on the wheel the German officer drew out his revolver and emptied his magazine at the approaching foe. But the Bristol continued, coming always nearer.

"When they get over me they will drop a bomb," thought Werner, and felt most uncomfortable. His observer reloaded Werner's revolver and both kept on firing. But the Bristol kept always coming closer in its circles, firing constantly on the German monoplane. The Bleriot had come close enough to fire also and bullets punctured the wings of the German machine at intervals of seconds only.

There was no sound reaching the Germans except that of their own motors. They only knew the English and French pilots were shooting from the vivid flashes from their revolvers. But no bombs fell; it was evident that the English and French were not carrying them.

Escaped to the German Army.

Firing continued as Werner descended gradually, reducing his elevation from 1,700 yards to 850, always coming closer to the German army. Every moment he faced the risk of being wounded or of a bullet striking his steering apparatus.

For hours, it seemed to him, the conflict continued until he saw the German army in the distance. He then sent his car rapidly downward and descended beside his army. The Bristol and the Bleriot retired hastily. The battle had covered seventy-five miles.

On descending Werner found his plane riddled with bullets, but he patched up the punctures and later witnessed the battle of Le Cateau over the position that he had discovered.

Here again the English, after plucky resistance, were driven back. The Germans attacked with two flanking movements and a storming advance against the middle of the English position, and through main strength and the extraordinary spirit of the attack, forced the enemy back. The army of 100,000 had in a few days been reduced to 30,000.

Drops Bombs on Paris.

Later on Werner was instructed to fly over Paris. Here he dropped several bombs, some with good effect, though others did not explode. He carried two kinds of bombs, one a round shell about the size of a base ball and weighing 1.1 pounds, the other shaped like a small artillery shell and weighing 4½ pounds. These latter, when they exploded, were powerful enough to tear up paved streets and wreck houses. Werner also told of dropping notes into Paris, calling the French such hated names as "cochon."

The flyers are the only men who really are seeing this war. They have the enemy's position under them and can study it to their heart's content. Only a lucky shot can dislodge them, and their chief danger is from the attacking aviators. The German scouts usually fly at a height of 1,700 yards. On dark days they fly at the edge of the clouds and slip in and out for observation from this excellent screen.

Accurate Aim at 2,000 Yards.

Extraordinary stories about Zeppelins are to be heard in Germany, some of which are almost incredible. One account is of the method used by Zeppelins in throwing bombs. A recent invention, I am told, permits a Zeppelin, when there are clouds, to fly high and unseen from the ground and to let down a basket containing a man, who then, by telephone, signals the airship what position to take.

In cloudless times the bombs are dropped from an apparatus hung directly below the airship, the bombs being hung on two fingers. When the position of the target is determined, the fingers open and the bomb falls.

These bombs are said to be twelve inches in diameter and two feet long. The damage they can do is terrific. Houses in the neighborhood of the explosion collapse as though made of cards, and they can tear up streets for a distance of scores of yards.

Zeppelins to Attack Fleet.

I am told that practically all Zeppelins have retired from active assistance in taking fortifications and are centered around the North sea, where they are to assist in an attack on the British fleet. The outcome of such a battle will be highly important, for it will determine whether a dirigible can measure up against a warship. If it can, the German fleet will not be badly outnumbered in the conflict about to take place, for the British fleet is insufficiently supplied with balloon guns, as only a few of these are in existence.

We hear, too, remarkable stories about the number of Zeppelins. At the outbreak of the war there were twenty-two on record. Today the report of their number varies from fifty-six to ninety. Material for Zeppelins is said to have been stored at points throughout the empire, where it could be put together in a few days, and this scheme has added Zeppelins to the air fleet at the rate of two a week.

This story is improbable, for the German army does not possess a sufficient number of men trained in operating dirigibles.

Differ on Bomb-Hurling Ethics.

The German aeroplanes have done excellent service. There are several hundred machines in operation, and comparatively few have been shot down.

I know of one young man, a son of one of Germany's most prominent men, who flew to Paris early in the war. He was fired on repeatedly, and each time descended gradually to a prearranged depot, whence, after the enemy believed him to have been killed, he continued his trip.

When asked if he had thrown bombs on Paris, he answered simply: "No, I don't carry bombs." This would indicate that there may be a difference of opinion in the army itself as to the ethics of bomb throwing.

The astounding advance of the Germans has been analyzed by a military expert, who says that it is due to four points; heavy artillery, aviators, field kitchens and pedestrian feats of large troop groups. The first two points are now generally recognized.

COMRADES SLAIN; MAJOR DIES A HEROIC DEATH

Angouleme.—The family of Maj. C. Dupont of the artillery has received news of his heroic death in a recent action.

With a regiment of 700 men he received orders to take a position in a meadow near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumblings were heard, but Major Dupont's instructions were urgent. All his men stood at their posts waiting for the word of command.

Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed a company of German quick firers within 1,500 yards of the French position. In a few seconds all except two officers and thirty men had fallen.

Major Dupont was among those unscathed. The German captain asked for his surrender. Major Dupont sprang to a gun beside which his gunners lay dead and trained it upon the enemy, but before he could fire a bullet stretched him across the gun, mortally wounded.

FRENCH BOY HERO IN THICK OF FIGHT

London.—The remarkable adventures of a boy of twelve on a battlefield beyond the Marne are told in a letter from a deputy to M. Millerand, the minister of war. When the troops were passing through the village of Neuilly-en-Thelle, Andre Guede said to his mother: "I'm going to follow the soldiers."

Lieutenant Grivelet took the boy under his charge. For the whole of the three days' battle the youngster remained by the side of the officer.

Lieutenant Grivelet was wounded, then came the boy's turn. Under fire the boy carried the officer's sword, revolver, maps and equipment, while for three hours they sought an ambulance. When the lieutenant was being driven to a hospital train for Calvados, the boy ran for miles after the vehicle, and then succeeded in hiding himself in the train.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

BRITISH WILL LOOK TO U. S.

PRESIDENTS' DECLARATION TIME IS NOT RIPE ASSURES ALL.

Great Britain Officials Believe Conflict Must Reach Decisive Stage Before Action Is Taken.

London, Oct. 1. — Since President Wilson made his statement that peace overtures were premature at the time, British officials have felt reassured and they now express confidence that the United States will at the proper time exert its good offices to bring the war to a close under conditions insuring a permanent peace in Europe.

High officials express confidence that the United States, after the continental combatants have become somewhat exhausted by the struggle, will exert a powerful influence for peace and make it possible to negotiate a treaty which will require European nations to submit their future differences to the United States for arbitration, thus making a recurrence of the war impossible.

Interpretation of Message.

Washington.—A desire on the part of the British officials to be relieved of responsibilities for declining to entertain proposals looking to the restoration of peace in Europe is believed by the state department heads to be the explanation of dispatches from London saying Great Britain will be glad at the proper moment to accept the good offices of the United States to that end.

British officials, as well as the public in Great Britain, have taken notice of the many appeals for peace proposals that have been directed to President Wilson from various sources in the United States. As understood here, the British officials are keenly appreciative of the correctness of the motives of the people and are reluctant to be placed in the position of rejecting any overtures.

At the same time, while officials here believe the British government is quite willing to have it unofficially known that at the proper time it will welcome peace overtures, they think that time, as indicated recently by Sir Edward Grey, will not arrive until the conflict has been so decisively settled that there is no longer a possibility of the same issues arising again.

In diplomatic quarters the attitude of London officials, as outlined in previous dispatches, was regarded as giving a much more encouraging outlook for the ultimate accomplishment of peace.

N. Y. 'ORGANIZATION' MEN WIN

Democrats Nominate Glynn for Governor—Whitman G. O. P. Choice—Progressive Race in Doubt.

New York, Sept. 30.—So-called "organization" candidates apparently swept the boards in the state-wide primary for every nomination except United States senator on the Republican ticket.

With practically all of the New York City vote and considerable of the upstate vote in, it seemed certain that Governor Martin H. Glynn was the Democratic gubernatorial nominee and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman the Republican.

Former Governor William Sulzer and former State Senator Fred M. Davenport were running close together for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination and both claiming the victory.

James U. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, led Franklin D. Roosevelt by a wide margin for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, while James S. McDonough was third. The Republican senatorial nomination was somewhat in doubt.

CROP MONEY IS DEPOSITED

U. S. Treasury Department Sends $13,023,746 to Twenty-three States.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The treasury department has deposited $13,023,746 in 23 states for fall crop moving purposes up to Sept. 28, according to an announcement by Secretary McAdoo. Of this sum Missouri has taken the largest amount, $1,550,000, with Maryland second, $1,450,000.

The other states and amounts follow:

Alabama, $300,000; Arkansas, $175,000; Florida, $81,250; Georgia, $368,750; Kentucky, $1,375,000; Louisiana, $700,000; Mississippi, $150,000; North Carolina, $456,250; South Carolina, $525,000; Tennessee, $675,000; Texas, $793,750; Virginia, $798,750; Colorado, $499,996; Illinois, $1,200,000; Indiana, $150,000; Iowa, $250,000; Kansas, $25,000; Nebraska, $325,000; Oklahoma, $93,500; Washington, $87,500; New York, $1,000,000.

Food Plentiful in Russia.

Petrograd, Sept. 30.—The minister of the interior gave out figures on the harvest for 1914, according to which the food products reached a total of more than 64,285,000 tons.

English Ship to Aid Russia.

New York, Oct. 1.—Captain R. Goetsche, in command of the Danish steamer, United States, in from Christiansand, said that he had picked up a wireless in the North sea containing the information that thirty English warships were on their way through the Cattegat to help the Russian fleet in the Baltic sea. Thirty warships of undisclosed nationality, steaming south, were sighted by a Swedish fishing fleet in the Cattegat, it was stated in a dispatch from Copenhagen to the London Standard.

Stricter Censorship Imposed.

London, Sept. 29.—There has been a distinct falling off of war news emanating from the capitals of the belligerents, or which must pass through these capitals in reaching the United States. The censorship at London has been made much more severe, evidently in the interest of British strategy, and this action has been reflected at Paris, resulting in abbreviated reports, official and unofficial, from France. From the start, the censorship at Berlin has been rigid.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

DETAINED; SEEKS REDRESS

Crow Wing County Man With Family Held Prisoner 13 Days in Canada.

Little Falls.—Arrested by the Canadian authorities for carrying a gun, Anthony Wolke, a naturalized German-American of Pierz, this county, was detained 13 days in a small hotel at Tribune, Sask., with his wife and child, and forced to pay his own expenses while there. Through Senator Knute Nelson he will seek redress at Washington.

Wolke said he went to Canada a year and a half ago, rented a farm five miles from Tribune, and had lived there since. Planning to return to Pierz he went to Tribune, Sept. 12, intending to take a train.

As he was checking his baggage a mounted policeman asked what he had in a bundle of burlap among the baggage. He replied that it was an old rifle, more useful as a curiosity than as a weapon. He was ordered to unpack it. His trunk was searched and five cartridges for the rifle were found. Wolke, his wife and child, were sent to the small hotel and given a little parlor as a sitting room, being told that the door must not be closed. The hotel was frequented by drunken men, their language loud and profane, and Wolke closed the door and notified the officer why he had done so. The officer immediately ordered the door taken from its hinges.

not know of his detention, Wolke, after ten days' detention, disregarded his instructions to get permission when he wished to leave the building and, hiring an automobile, drove to the inspector's office, 40 miles away. Three days later he received a wire that he might proceed to the United States.

"STATE FORESTS DAY" IS SET

St. Paul.—Over 300,000 school children will observe "State Forests Day" on Oct. 28, the date being fixed in the following proclamation of the governor:

"Whereas the last legislature passed a measure known as 'No. 9, the State Forests Amendment,' providing that such state lands as are better fitted for growing forests than for farming be set aside and be managed by the state as state forests; and,

"Whereas Amendment No. 9 is to be submitted to popular vote November 3rd; it is worthy of careful consideration by everyone interested in the public welfare; and,

"Whereas, this measure will affect particularly the public school fund, it is deemed fitting and proper that the subject of 'State Forests' receive particular consideration in our public schools.

"Therefore, Wednesday, October 28, 1914, is designated as 'State Forests Day,' to be observed in every public school with appropriate exercises and discussions upon the subject of state forests in their relation to the public well-being.

"A. O. EBERHART,
Governor.
"C. G. SCHULZ.

Plan Big Corn Show.

Crookston.—A meeting of the directors of the Minnesota Red River Valley Development association was held in Crookston. President Leslie Welter of Moorhead presided. All of the officers and directors agreed that the material was available for a magnificent farm crops show in Crookston in February. In each of the 10 counties a wonderful corn crop has been raised, and with Crookston's new armory available for the show, there will be ample room for a splendid exhibit. There will be more corn at the farm crops show than was at the Minnesota state fair this year. The secretary was instructed to begin work at once on the premium list.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

Rochester.—A daring holdup was committed on the Central schoolhouse grounds, in the heart of the city, when Emil Claussen, a bricklayer, was knocked down and robbed of $502, $430 of which were in certificates of deposit. The crime, it is alleged, was committed by a colored man and woman, who one-half hour later were arrested, their capture being effected by Thomas Burns, a ticket agent, when they endeavored to buy three tickets to Mankato, producing a $20 gold piece in payment. The two had boarded the train when arrested, the woman hiding behind a seat. A third woman, it is said, is also implicated and has been arrested.

Stillwater.—The body of John Doran was found in the St. Croix. He had been missing a week. It is thought the drowning was accidental.

Mankato Visits Faribault.

Mankato.—The Commercial club made an excursion to Faribault Tuesday, starting at 8 a. m., and returning at 6 p. m. Thirty minute stops were made at Madison Lake, Elysian and Morristown, and an hour's stop at Waterville. The train arrived at Faribault at 1 p. m., and dinner was served at the Brunswick hotel. Three hours were spent at Faribault. The excursionists took the Mankato band of 20 pieces, which played in the towns visited. From 150 to 200 made the trip.

Duluth Widow Abandons Suit.

Duluth.—In district court in this city an attorney for Mrs. Sarah K. McAlphine dismissed the remaining suits to recover insurance money on the life of her late husband, found mysteriously shot to death in the basement of his home a year ago. This action was in view of the adverse verdict returned against Mrs. McAlpine in the sensational suit against the Fidelity & Casualty Insurance company. The suits just dismissed involved policies aggregating $89,000.

DAY SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVE

Dr. E. A. Meyerding Predicts This in Paper at State Charities Meeting.

Bemidji.—Day schools for deaf, blind and mentally defective children were predicted by Dr. Edward A. Meyerding, supervisor of hygiene in the St. Paul public schools, in a paper read at the state conference of Charities and Corrections at Bemidji.

Dr. Meyerding said that legislation along this line will be introduced in the next legislature.

Earlier training with better and more sympathetic surroundings, Dr. Meyerding argued, might be procured in day schools. He said the superiority of results for small children in day schools over institutions had been demonstrated and the expense is smaller. It leaves the children subject to home influences while they are being educated.

Dr. Meyerding said that day schools already had been established in St. Paul and in Minneapolis. The states of Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, California and Illinois have them, and more than fifty cities in the country have incorporated such schools as part of their educational system.

Dr. Meyerding said that the state should give aid to such schools and see that the schools had an adequate teaching force. Instruction should be supervised, and the instructors appointed by the heads of institutions for such classes, Dr. Meyerding says. The day schools should be elementary and preparatory, leading up to the institution. The local community should furnish buildings and otherwise co-operate with the state.

Deaf and mute persons, especially, Mr. Meyerding argued, should be given opportunity by amplifying their education. He had never known, he said, one of this class to fail in self-help after reaching maturity.

FIND STATE SANITARIUM O. K.

Charities and Corrections Delegates Visit Hospital for Tuberculosis Sufferers at Walker.

Walker.—The patients in the state sanatorium at Walker assured visitors to that institution that their surroundings and treatment were all that could be desired. The visitors were members of the Minnesota state conference of Charities and Corrections, including many from the Twin Cities, the county commissioners from various parts of the state and residents of Bemidji, 106 in all.

The delegation came to Walker from where the conference was in annual session, on a special train. Dr. George W. Beach, superintendent of the state sanatorium, guided the visitors through the institution, explained the methods used and permitting them to talk freely with patients. The patients welcomed the invasion of the conference folks as a pleasant change from the routine of sanatorium life and talked freely on their condition and rate of progress back to health.

Dr. Beach said that $400,000 had been expended thus far on the institution, and buildings were now being erected as provided by the legislature at a cost of about $180,000. These comprise a service and employes' building, assemply building and children's building, a laundry and a plumbing power pavilion.

Experts Gain State $25,265.

St. Paul.—Gross earnings taxes amounting to $25,265, with possibly items amounting to $15,000, will be paid by three corporations to the state as the result of the nine weeks' work of Andrew E. Fritz, public examiner, and J. O. Davis, corporation examiner, on the books of the Milwaukee and Burlington roads and the Wells Fargo Express company. Items of omitted and disputed earnings in the case of the Burlington reaching back to 1897, have been conceded by the companies and will be paid in the near future. There are questions of the clerical correctness of the state's claims for $15,000 more, and they will be settled soon.

Richard D. Sears Dies.

Minneapolis, Sept. 29.—Richard W. Sears, founder of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago mail order house, a native of Minnesota, whose business career has been one of the most romantic in America, died in a hospital at Waukesha, Wis. The body was brought to Minneapolis, Monday night, for interment in Lakewood cemetery. To rise from a railroad telegraph operator to a positoin among the country's best known capitalists was the accomplishment of Mr. Sears.

Investigates Mysterious Crime.

Fergus Falls.—Coroner J. G. Vigen was notified that the body of an infant had been found in Turtle lake, near Underwood, and went at once to investigate. He found the body to be that of a boy, about a month old. There was a discoloration on one side of the head, which may indicate violence. The spot where the body was found is remote from roadways.

Farmers Protect Road Plan.

Winona.—To secure an injunction, if their efforts before the governor and the state highway commission fail, is the plan of the Winona county farmers' organization, which has lodged a strenuous protest against further bonding of the county for the purpose of building roads under the Elwell law. About 150 attended a meeting called for the hearing of petitions for seven new roads, the estimated cost of which is $439,000. The board proceeded to appoint the viewers, thus carrying out their program.

Is Killed Under Train.

Bemidji.—While attempting to board a moving freight train to catch a free ride, Morris McCarthy, 35 years old, giving his address as Duluth, fell beneath a Great Northern freight train. The wheels passing over his legs and left arm. He was taken to St. Anthony's hospital, where he died three hours later after his legs were amputated. He remained conscious long enough to give his name and say that he was trying to get to his mother, Mrs. Morris Foley, in Duluth.

Hadn't Troubled to Figure.

Recently in a justice court in the state of Kansas some wheat in the stack had been attached, and it became necessary, through an order of the court, to have the same thrashed.

One of the workmen among the thrashers put in a voucher for $11, which seemed entirely too high to the court.

The court questioned the workman concerning his labor and asked him how much he charged a day. He replied, "Three dollars."

The court then asked him how many days he worked and the workman replied: "Two days."

The court then asked the laborer how he figured the bill at $11, since he only worked two days, at $3 per day.

The witness replied "I didn't figure it; I just decided on it."

It's Also Tense.

"Pa, what is an eloquent silence?"

"That's the kind of silence that ensues, son, when two pillars of the church sneak into a saloon through different doors and meet face to face at the bar."

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES

For Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols

Winchester cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50, shoot where you aim when the trigger is pulled. They are always accurate, reliable and uniform. Shoot them and You'll Shoot Well.

Always Buy Winchester Make.

THE RED W BRAND

Heartless Wretch.

Absorbed in her own sweet thoughts Miranda meandered through the meadow, coyly aware that in the distance her lover awaited her coming.

The sun just popped off this earth as Miranda was clasped in her lover's Sandow embrace.

"It has been the longest day in the year," he whispered ardently, as he held her still closer.

How perfectly sweet of him, thought Miranda, as she closed her eyes in an ecstasy of happiness.

"Sweetheart," she breathed, raising her face to his, "why has it been so long?"

"Because—because," he answered lamely—"well, because, my dear girl, it's the twenty-second of June!"—New York Press.

ECZEMA ON CHILD'S BODY

570 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.—"When about two months old my nephew had sores break out on different parts of his body. The trouble first began as a rash which itched so at night someone always held his hands, even while sleeping, as at the least scratching it would run together and form scabs. His night-clothes had to have mittens on them or the scabs would be raw and bleeding by morning. His clothing or the least friction irritated the trouble. His face and scalp were covered. They called it eczema.

"We tried different treatments but none cured him. At three years old we commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It took nearly a year to effect a complete cure and he never had anything like it since." (Signed) Mrs. F. Scofield, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Just Wanted to See It.

Representative Ashbrook of Ohio has a mania for collecting rare coins. He maintains an index showing the locatoin of practically every rare coin in the country, and full information concerning same, a good deal like the Bertillon records of criminals kept by the police. Ashbrook remarked one day that he wished congress would adjourn so that he could go to a point in Tennessee.

"There's a man there with an 1804 dollar," he explained.

"Couldn't you buy it by mail?" he was asked.

"I don't want to buy it," says Ashbrook. "I've got one. I just want to look at it."

Quite Right.

Variation on the old asylum scream —"is that clock right?" "No, nothing in this place is right."

Punkah Willie's oldest sister was trying to find the correct time. "Say," said she, "aren't any of the clocks right around this house?"

"Yes," answered P. W.'s youngest sister. "There's one right over there."

The Reverse Side.

"In that investigation, the big financier lost his character."

"But the public found it out."

The average depth of the sands of the African deserts are from thirty to forty feet.

The Popular Mexican Dish

As Delicious as it is made in Old Mexico

Libby's Chili Con Carne

The most successful combination of the world's two best foods — meat and beans. Made from the genuine Mexican Chili Peppers, Mexican Chili Beans and selected meats, according to the native recipe, and it's good. Just the thing when you want something nice and spicy. Try this: Heat a can of Libby's Chili Con Carne in boiling water (according to directions on label) serve on squares of toast or with rice or mushrooms.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Could Not Prevail.

Uncle Luke was cautious in statement, and achieved some reputation in the negro quarters as an oracle thereby. The nearest that Luke ever came to making a positive statement was in the matter of Sam. He and Sam were ordered to come up to the master's house one day and do a job of whitewashing. Both promised, and Sam stayed away. The master swore moderately.

"I guess Sam's a pretty good-for-nothing liar, Luke," he commented.

"Well, sah, I ain't sayin' it," resented Luke mildly, "but it's so as I'm tell' dat no nigger in de qua'ter give de trufe a hardeh wrastle 'n what Sam do. Yas, sah."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Insulting Inference.

"Why did you quarrel with your husband?"

"He said I was positively ugly."

"How did he come to use such language?"

"He did not use those exact words, but he said that if I was to murder anyone I would be found guilty."

Draining the Zuyder Zee of Holland will be undertaken in parts. The first dam will reclaim 500,000 acres.

One Way to Lengthen Life

Late in life, when the organs begin to weaken, the hard-working kidneys often tire out first.

Falling eyesight, stiff, achy joints, rheumatic pains, lame back and distressing urination are often due only to weak kidneys.

Prevention is the best cure and at middle age any sign of kidney weakness should have prompt attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

J. Q. Annis, 724 S. Newton St., Albert Lea, Minn., says: "I was in a bad way with my back and kidneys. I suffered from dizzy spells, was restless and my whole system was run down. I had a lot of pain in my back. Three or four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills fixed me up all right. Another of our family has also used Doan's Kidney Pills with excellent results."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS To introduce our new home remedies for Rheumatism, Nervous, Heart, Kidney and Lung troubles. Send for descriptive circulars. BOWN CO., 400 East 43rd, CHICAGO.

OVER 100 YEARS OLD Pettit's Eye Salve

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 40-1914.

Be Clean! Inside and Outside

If you would be healthy, strong and happy. Baths keep the skin clean and in good condition. But what about the inside of the body? You can no more afford to neglect it than the outside. It is just as important that the system be cleansed of the poisonous impurities caused by weakness of the digestive organs or by inactivity of the liver.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Cleanses the system—and more. It puts the liver in such a condition of health that it purifies the blood—as it should. It helps the stomach digest food so that it makes good blood—rich, red blood to nourish and strengthen all the organs.

You may avail yourself of its tonic, revivifying influence by getting a bottle or a box of tablets from your medicine dealer—or send 50c for a trial box. Address as below.

FREE "Dr Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a French cloth bound book of 1008 pages on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing charges. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Burlington Brand Hosiery

VIRA

A Women's mercerized lisle-thread hose especially reinforced. Vira hose possesses both beauty and durability.

For sale by

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

International and State Prison Binder Twine on hand

OLE MATHESON

Bargains Every Day

We are unable to show our large stock in our present quarters and for that reason are giving some remarkable values in seasonable goods in order to move a large part of the stock. More roomor a smaller stock is the slogan. There are better values at . . . .

A. H. Pitkin

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

Vote For
Theoline Goodwin
FOR
Superintendent Of Schools
Pennington County

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

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Saturday October 3 1914

It's a punk campaign that has no mud slinging.

Mr. Hammond is making a very dignified campaign.

C. L. Hansen is gaining ground in his candidacy for the State Senate.

The word "Honorable" before the name of C. L. Hansen, candidate for Senator from this District, is proverbial and would indeed be a most appropriate asset to his splendid character. This sentiment is of the spreading nature and realization of his aspirations seem quite general predicted.—Gonvick Banner.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Mathias Anderson.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 24, Block 16, Red Lake Rapids to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1906, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1904, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of——— Dollars and Eighty-eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accure upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Stenseth and Rollag.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 31 and 32, Block 30, Red Lake Rapids to the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1908, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1908, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1906, for said County of Red Lake, the aboved described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit:the sum of Two Dollars and Eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Sixty-eight cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Seventy cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District
Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
: FOR :
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 3RD., 1914

Vote For
E. A. MOSTUE.
: : For : :
Superintendent of Schools

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Elizabeth Wood.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 13, 14 and 17, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1899, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1897, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit:the sum of Three Dollars and Fifty-five cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Seventy-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county Auditor upon sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Ninety-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Henry R. Gardner.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 18, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assesed in your name.

That on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of One Dollar and Twenty-three cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five Dollars and Nine cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Five Dollars and Fourteen cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

Dark Eyes.

Only twelve men in a hundred have dark eyes as compared with twenty women in a hundred.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds.
Picture Frames
a large line to select
from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. A. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A. S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. PAUL
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10 1914. NUMBER 13

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

Henry Gunstad was at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Harold Holmes went to Thief River Falls, Monday.

H: M. Babcock returned Thursday morning from Minneapolis where he has spent a week with his family.

John A. Duffy of Red Lake Falls, passed thru here by auto, Thursday.

D. R. Vinji, travelling salesman for the French Battery Co. of Madison, Wis., called on the local telephone manager, Friday.

Rev. P. N. Palmer will conduct farewell services at the M E. Church tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. There will be special music.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitkin of Thief River spent Sunday at the Pitkin home in this village.

Lee Bryson, G. Snyder, J. Martin, and A. V. Jacobson autoed to Fisher, Sunday.

A. H. Pitkin is busy removing his stock from the I. O: O. F. building.

Ella Jackson was over from Grand Forks for a short visit with her parents, last week.

EYES: Dr. O. A. Holmes, eye specialist of Minneapolis, will visit St. Hilaire Friday. October 23rd. Office at Central Hotel. 13-14

Mrs. A. H. Gunstad left Thursday morning over the Soo, for Upham; N. D. where she will visit with her brother.

An investment in knowledge pays the best interest. Get your knowledge at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn.

Mrs. John Gunstad and son Raymond came down from Mavie Wednesday to spend a few days with relatives.

Miss Ruth Martz returned Saturday from a short visit at the Weiland home at Thief River Falls.

Huldah Gigstad spent the last week-end at her home in this village, returning to Fosston Sunday evening.

Mary Anderson, Myrtle Blaine and Elisa Hendrickson left Sunday to commence their respective terms of school.

Fred Gunstad came down from Mavie Wednesday and will be occupied in the Spectator office this winter.

Oscar Gigstad left this week for Crookston where he will take a course at the Agricultral College.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
5o-tf Henry Olsen.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Mrs. Hans Wilson spent Monday and Tuesday with her daughter Tomina, at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hogstrom and two brothers of Mrs. Hogstrom's autoed. to Fertile and returned, Sunday.

C. L. Hansen, candidate for the Senate, passed thru here on his way to Oklee, Frieay, where he was to address a political meeting. He and J. A. Duffy will speak at Hazel this evehing.

The fire department was celled out on Tuesday evening to extinguish what appeared to be a fire at the Bessler home. Upon their arrival the fire proved to be in a straw stack south of that place.

At the M. E. Conference at Montevedeo last week, Rev. P. N. Palmer was assigned to a charge at Perham for which place he will leave next week. Rev. M. W. Perry of Verndale was assigned to St. Hilaire and is expected here in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs, W. H. Burgum of Sumner, Iowa visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pitkin between trains, Monday. Mrs. Bergum is a sister of Mr. Pitkin.

Edith Johnson arrived Saturday from Red Lake Falls and spent the day visiting at Carl Johnson's. She left Sunday for the Emil Johnson school which she will teach the coming term.

A young son of And. Bjornquist's was taken ill with an attack of appendicitis, Thursday. He is too ill at the present time to admit of his removal to a hospital.

'Bob' and Eva McGinley scored another success in their appearance here on Friday and Saturday evenings. They are oldtimers on the stage and are always assured of a welcome at St. Hilaire.

Associate Justices, Brown and Bunn of the State Supreme Court and Hon. D. P. O'Niell, Att'y. G. Halvorson and H. E. Ives of Thief River Falls made a short visit in this village, Tuesday. We acknowledge a very pleasant call at this office.

Miss E. King, a graduate of the Berkley Calif. University, who appeared here Friday and Saturday with the McGinley Comedy Co. won the audience with her well rendered trombone solos and her excellent performance with the Swiss Bells.

The Merchants State Bank

of St. Hilaire, Minn

Realizes that the interests of its customers are its interests, and works accordingly; therefore, has steadily grown from time of organization in the esteem of its patrons

Prominent Liveryman Takes Own Life

John A. Nicholson a prominent farmer and liverman at Red Lake Falls, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn last Monday.

The deceased has been in ill health for sometime and it is thought he was mentally deranged when he committed the rash act. Five children, four sisters and three brothers survive him.

Married

Andrew Loken of Hazel and Miss Minnie Sogard of Kimberly Minn, were married Thursday evening at the Synod parsonage, Rev. Theo. Gryting performing the ceremony. The happy young couple will make their home near Hazel.

Dr. Sppofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls. Nov. 24. Office at hotels.

Eyes!

Chronic Headaches and nervous troubles are often caused by eye strain. See Dr. Holmes at Central Hotel Friday October 23rd. 13-14

A Runaway

A spectacular runaway took place on Maine Street last Monday when Carl Johnson,s team became frightened in front of Jackson's store. They pulled one of the large cement blocks across the street before the strap broke. The team then dashed up the street and ran pell-mell into the bank. The bank which is a strong one financially and otherwise withstood the shock admirably. The team was caught at the corner before further damage was done.

Lumber for Sale

From now until the first day of December we will offer a reduction of from $2.00 to $4.00 per thousand feet on all lumber in our yards in order to make room for this season's cut.

We have a large stock of demension and one inch stuff so if you contemplate building it will pay you to get our prices.

Engebretson & Aaseby;
St. Hilaire, Minn.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Evening Service Sunday at 7:45. Service will be conducted in the Black River school house Sunday Oct. 18, at 5:30

New Millinery

I have recieved a large stock of fall and winter millinery which is on display in the Peters building on South Main Street. I have some of the very latest in fall goods and you are invited to call and inspect them.

MRS. L. HOLMES

Apples!

A carload of good winter in bulk, is on the tracks now.

OLE MATHSON

Rick Sandmoen of Rainy River, is visiting friends here this week.

Party at Perrin's

The W. Perrin home, northeast of town, was the scene of festivity last evening when about fourty of Mr. and Mrs. Perrin's friends and neighbors surprised them prior to their departure next week for Illinois where they will make their future home.

The evening was spent in conversation and the guests were also treated to several musical selections.

At midnight, Mesdames Beebe, Hurst, and Wallace, served one of their famous luncheons which consisted of roast turkey, chicken, goose, salad etc. to which the company did ample justice.

After declaring the party the "best ever" the guests, at a late hour, departed for their homes. The following families were represented:— E. T. Hurst, Buck, N. Beebe, A. Johnson, D. Patterson, I. Wallace, A. Noper, Roy, Martz, and Messers, A. Shopman, E. Just, and O. Gunstad.

The One Drawback.

Most town men would like to farm if it were not for doing the farm work. —Atchison Globe.

Being Right.

You can't be sure you're right simply because you believe you are.—Albany Journal.

Hazel News

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Larsen transacted business in town Tuesday.

Roy Sumpter was at Thief River, Monday.

Axel Borgie made a trip to Plummer, Tuesday.

Martin Mathson lost a valuable horse last week.

Alfred Jenson of Beaudette is visiting with Carl Mathson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Skiel made a trip to Thief River Falls, this week.

Mr. H. Gunstad made a trip to Hazel, Wednesday.

Mr. A. Lokken made a trip to Thief River, Thursday.

Found

English setter bitch, black and white, came to my place two weeks ago. Owner can have same by proving proserty and paying expenses of advertising and keep.

Carl O. Johnson, Route 2
13-1t-pd

The Young Ladies Sewing Club were entertained last Saturday evening by the Misses Mary Anderson and Gertrude Hooper.

The evening was delightfully spent in sewing, conversation, etc., at the Jackson home, after which the young ladies partook of an excellent luncheon which was served at the Hooper home The dining room was prettily decorated with sweet peas, ferns, ash berries and asparagus.

Those present were;
Nora Johnson
Ruth Fairbanks
Mae Barragy
Ebith Johnson
Kate Patterson
Eva Johnson
Mrs. A. F. Hall
Gladys Konzen
Ella Jackson
Lily Johnson
Esther Palmer
Edith Dahl
Huldah Gigstad
Mary Anderson
Gertrude Hooper.

: Vote For :
A. H. FASEL
County Auditor.
Candidate For Re-election

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL
Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN.

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Oscar T. Stenvick
Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Hans O. Kjomme
Non-partizan Candidate For
County Attorney

Iron Ore.

Next to the United States, Germany and France are the largest producers of iron in the world.

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - - 38

Vote For
Theoline Goodwin
FOR
Superintendent Of Schools
Pennington County

[illegible]

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve he conditions of the producing class, armers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. believe that we are not getting half he good to which every human being s entitled, and the destruction of the iquor traffic would add a large neasure of joy that is now lost. Any w which would check its growth all have my support, and my stand n this question is well known to men ho work for law enforcement. To y that I would stand for law enrcement, if elected, is foolish. To so would be my sworn duty, and I fer you to men interested for my cord in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and nsiderate attention, to punish law iolators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law s the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to he office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

DON'T join the great crowd of young men who are waiting for something to turn up. "Start something" by dressing up. Spend a half hour trying on

Adler's Collegian Clothes

They're br[illegible] enough in style [illegible] you a push [illegible]. They'll not "set you back" too far in price. Positively guaranteed for service.

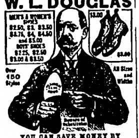
David [illegible]

-VISIT-
Thief River Falls' Finest Department Store
-NOW-
Where you'll find the greatest and finest stock of fall merchandise ever displayed in this section of this great Northwest.
COME NOW
LOKEN'S
DEPT., STORE
2 Solid Floors of Merchandise
20 People at Your Service

The Cutup.

"There goes the village cutup."
"Is he a joker or a surgeon?"—Baltimore American.

W. L. DOUGLAS



YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

For interior finishing of your house use

Rock Board

An improved wall board, in the place of lath and plaster.

If your dealer does not have it write to us and we will have our agent nearest to your home call on or write you.

Rockford Paper Box Board Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

LUMBER and SHINGLES We furnish direct all kinds Douglas Fir Lumber, including [illegible] and lath, also Red Cedar Shingles, in carload lots at [illegible] low prices. If you are going to use any lumber [illegible] get our prices per 1000 feet, on [illegible] grades. Write or telegraph. KARLOF LUMBER CO., Tacoma, Wash.

HAD NO TIME FOR THE WAR

Good Reason Why Mr. Stackrider Knew Nothing About the Conflict in Europe.

"One of my hens laid an egg this morning with a big 'W' on it as plain as could be!" stated Farmer Gapp.

"Well, that don't hurt it for marketin', does it?" returned neighbor Stackrider.

"No, but that 'W' is a sign of war, and what I don't understand is how the hen knew."

"Knew what—the alphabet?"

"No, about the war."

"What war?"

"Good gracious, Ezry! Haven't you heard about the terrible war in Europe?"

"No. I've been entertaining my wife's deaf uncle, and nobody in our neighborhood has heard anything lately but me hollerin' to him about things that are none of his blame business!"—Kansas City Star.

IN NO WAY A SONG BIRD

Gift of Melody Had Been Denied Elevator Boy, and He Was Wise Enough to Know It.

Something went wrong with the mechanism of the elevator in an old-fashioned southern hotel, and the passengers, six men, were imprisoned between two floors for three hours. They made themselves as comfortable as they could while they waited. Each one told his choicest story, and finally some one suggested that they sing a song to help pass the time away.

"You can sing, can't you, Sam?" said a salesman to the negro elevator boy. "Just lead off with 'Dixie,' and we will all join in."

But Sam did not lead off, as expected. "Ah can't sing, boss," he explained. "'Deed Ah can't. I know most men of my color can sing, but I couldn't carry a tune, no, indeedy. I couldn't carry a tune if some one should give me one all tied up in a bag!"—Youth's Companion.

Uncle Sam's Farm.

The average sized farm in the United States is 138 acres. By the census of 1910 there were in this country 6,361,502 farms, with an acreage of 878,798,000, and worth, with their buildings, live stock and implements, $41,000,000,000—forty-one billions of dollars.

LIGHT BOOZE.
Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three of four years of coffee drinking, I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum, and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

MONTH-OLD AISNE FIGHT STILL UNDECIDED

Battle a Draw to Date—Russians Claim Germans Are Routed.

VIENNA CLAIMS MUSCOVITES HAVE BEEN DEFEATED

Assert Czar's Troops Fail to Breast Carpathians in Purported Official Report Which Says Austrian Armies Are in Good Condition—Invasion Mentioned.

By International News Service.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The German right wing cavalry has succeeded in pushing its advance from Tourcoing west of Armentierre. Here it is engaged with cavalry from the allied armies, which is reported to be made up in large part of troopers from the British Indian regiments.

Believed Screening Force.

This German cavalry is believed to be part of the screening force of a large body of artillery and infantry, which it is reported by aviators of the allied armies to have set out for Armentierre, which is about nine miles west of Lille.

That artillery and infantry has succeeded in following the advance of the cavalry to Armentierre is problematical for the reason that another screening body of cavalry operating north of Lille is reported to have been held in its original position by the allied attacks.

Reinforcements for Right.

Further evidence that the Germans have undertaken the movement of vast reinforcements to the armies of Generals von Kluck and von Boehm is found in a report from Ypres that German soldiers have made a determined attack on the advanced outposts, hurling themselves in large numbers against the forts and intrenchments.

Center Is Unchanged.

Reports from the center where the situation remains unchanged with only desultory fighting going on in various places along the line, and from the German left wing where the French are advancing despite all the resistance the Germans can bring to bear, indicate that these reinforcements to the German left are being taken from the eastern end of the line instead, as had been supposed, from the forces investing Antwerp.

This belief is strengthened by reports reaching here by way of London that the attack on Antwerp is going on with redoubled vigor and that the Germans, instead of diverting men to the aid of General von Kluck seem to have more troops in action than they had a few days ago.

Tokio Report Received.

New York, Oct. 9.—The East and West news bureau announced that it had received a cable message from Tokio, as follows:

Tokio.—The war department has issued the following official announcement:

"After examining the reports received from various sources it is inferred that among the enemy's warships in the bay of Kiao Chow, in addition to the Kormoran, two other gunboats have been sunk, as nothing has been seen of them since October 3.

"On October 6 a Japanese regiment made an advance along the Shan Tung railway as far as Chinan. There about 30 locomotives and 700 passenger and freight cars fell into the hands of the Japanese soldiers."

Field Guns Sink Boat.

A German gunboat, probably the Iltis, was seriously damaged by the shots from the Japanese field guns on Oct. 4. She fled, towed by two other boats, into the bay of Kiao Chow, but sank shortly afterward. At present there are three gunboats within the bay, including the Kaiserin Elizabeth.

Japanese Occupation Temporary.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan has been officially informed that the occupation by the Japanese naval forces of the German Pacific islands is only temporary and solely for military purposes."

The assurance came from the Japanese foreign office through Ambassador Guthrie and also from the Japanese embassy in Washington.

Will Return Seat to Paris.

London.—The French government will return to Paris at once, according to the Paris correspondent of the Express, who makes this announcement on high authority. The visit of President Poincare to army headquarters is considered a good omen."

War 64 Days' Old.

The sixty-third day of the great European war has passed and no decisive conflict on land or sea has occurred. From Berlin and London came nothing in the way of German claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims of progress for Russian arms.

Vienna Denies Russ Victories.

London, Oct. 8.—Petrograd official statements continue to repeat in a general way what has been accepted here as a fact for days—that the German army along the East Prussian frontier has been more or less routed and cut to pieces, but as this is only a small portion of the front, it is exceedingly hard to get anything like a clear cut perspective of the conflict.

What purports to be an official dispatch from Vienna insists in broad terms that the condition of the German and Austrian armies, both in Poland and Galicia, is favorable and that in attempting to breast the Carpathians at Uzsok Pass, the Russians have been beaten.

"Breasting the Carpathians and pouring on to the plains of Hungary" by the Muscovites has been so often referred to that it is becoming trite and the fact remains that, generally speaking, aside from the defeat of Rennenkampff's army in the early stages of the war in Poland, his revenge by a crushing return and a steady advance of the Russians through Galicia, there has been nothing from the east to stand out in the nature of a clearly defined conflict like the battle of the Aisne.

Cracow Battle Not Fought.

The Petrograd official statement dealt entirely with the German stand on the East Prussian frontier, making no mention of the situation either in Galicia or Hungary. The much-heralded battle of Cracow, which it seems all the correspondents anticipated, has yet to be recorded as a matter of history.

Losses Reported Enormous.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—After a week's hard fighting which culminated before Suwalki, where the main body of the German forces had strongly entrenched themselves, the Germans, it is reported here, have been heavily defeated all along the line, which extended originally 34 miles into Russian territory. This region is now clear of Germans who are fleeing in disorder through a terrible country pursued by Russian cavalry and guns, it is declared.

It appears from reports received here that the German forces were practically annihilated, for in fighting they lost from 70 to 80 per cent. The roads are strewn with bodies along the German line of retreat. The reception of this news has roused the Russians to the height of rejoicing. Some 12 to 14 German army corps were dealt with in one week. For the second time since the war began Grand Duke Nicholas announces an achievement which he designs to consider a victory.

Would Invade East Prussia.

The Russians are now moving forward with the object of invading East Prussia again. This victory, if it is as complete as reported, is of the greatest importance to the Russians, as it will prevent the Germans from undertaking land and sea operations, which would have compelled Russia to turn at least a part of its attention in this direction.

It is unofficially reported from northwestern Galicia that the Russians have captured the fortress of Tarnow and that Cossacks are within ten miles of Cracow, where, it is said, the great battle has already been commenced.

Carpathians Not Ipregnable.

London, Oct. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Side by side with the official account of the German defeat on the Russo-Prussian frontier, details are published of the Russians crossing the Carpathians, which, as one writer says, destroys the legend that the eastern Carpathians are impregnable.

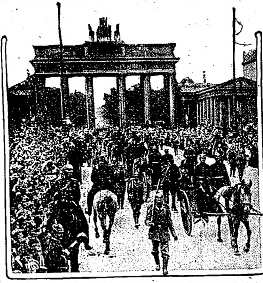
Final Stand of Germans.

London, Oct. 5.—The outcome of the European war will depend to a great extent on the great battle now beginning in the near east. This battle, already referred to as the battle of Cracow, will find the acid test applied to the Russian army.

Germany is making a final desperate stand. She has massed her southern armies here. Every man from the active line in France that could be spared has been sent to the east.

The kaiser himself is in supreme command of the movements.

BERLIN SEES CAPTURED FRENCH GUNS



Captured French guns being brought into Berlin through the famous Brandenburg gate, to the delight of the populace.

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVERS

Belgium (Name of town deleted by censorship), Oct. 9.—The siege of Antwerp is developing into a second battle of the rivers. It is raging from Termonde on the west to Lierre on the east, along the banks of the Scheldt, the Rupel and the Nethe, which the Belgian army is defending against odds, but with stubborn determination.

The main attack at the moment is being launched against Lierre, the enemy having apparently determined to cross the Nethe at this point. But vigorous pressure is also being applied along the Termande-Malines road, in the neighborhood of St. Amand, with the object of forcing the Belgian field army beyond what can best be described as the elbow of the Scheldt.

I spent some time on the fortified plain before the city, where the field artillery is again distinguishing itself. In the western section the struggle is between two field armies, the Belgians having the benefit of fighting under their excellent fortress guns.

TO STOP SIEGE OF CRACOW

Austrians Are Striving to Check Russian Advancing Armies, Vienna Dispatches Say.

London, Oct. 8.—"According to a dispatch received here from Vienna," says the Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent, "following the occupation of Opatow and Kilimintow, Russian Poland, the Austrians were engaged in a movement extending from Opatow and Tarnow to Neu Sandeo in an effort to check the two Russian armies, which for the last week have been advancing from Przemysl on Cracow and which already have reached Tarnow and Neu Sandeo.

"By checking this advance, the Austrians will relieve Cracow from the danger of a siege, as the German army invading Poland from Bendzin a short distance northeast of Koenigshutte, already has overcome all danger from the northwest."

Surgeon Goes to Front.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 8.—Sir Edward Worthington, M. V. C., surgeon to the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, will leave Friday for England, whence he will proceed to the battle line in France.

No Opinion on Jap Violation.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Declining in the absence of all the facts to express any opinion as to whether the Japanese landing on the island of Jaluit, one of the Marshall group in the Pacific ocean is in violation of the announcement by the Japanese foreign office at the beginning of the war that Japanese activities would be confined to the Far East, the state department is plainly expecting the early arrival of some official statement of the ultimate purpose of this act.

French Fleet Lays Mines.

Bordeaux.—The ministry of marine issued the following notice:

"The Austrian navy, having laid mines in the Adriatic, the French fleet has been obliged to do likewise, but in order to avoid damaging neutral shipping, as the Austrians have done, the French have laid mines according to the rules of chapter VIII of The Hague convention of 1907. The danger zone comprises all Austrian water and channels between the islands and the coasts of Dalmatia."

Shortage in Glass Eyes.

London, Oct. 7.—An artificial limb dealer said that mitrailleuse and sharpnel fire had caused many leg wounds in the French campaign and he predicted a shortage of artificial limbs which would cause large orders to be placed in America. Bids have already been asked from various concerns. The supply of German-made glass eyes, which are said to be the best in the world, is about exhausted and it also may be necessary to import glass eyes from America.

Germany Claims 240,000 Prisoners.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The Germans declare they have 240,000 prisoners of war, about 7,000 British, 40,000 Belgians, 100,000 Russians and the rest French. The prisoners have had to do little manual labor, but it is contemplated to put them to work draining swamps and repairing roads.

Stork Coming to Italy.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 7.—Official announcement is made here that the accouchement of Queen Helena is expected next January.

Przemysl Attack Is Pushed.

London, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Petrograd states that the Russians have captured the heights, five miles from Przemysl, and that the Austrians have several times vainly attempted to retake them.

Overjoyed By Victory; Dies.

Copenhagen, Oct. 6.—Joseph Felnesics, general director of the Vienna museum art industry, died at Reinchenhall from overjoy on hearing of a German victory in the Vosges.

French Cardinal Is Worse.

Rome, Oct. 8.—(Via Paris.)—The condition of Cardinal Ferrata, papal secretary of state, is worse and his physicians are discussing the advisability of a consultation on his case with other physicians.

Cholera Reported Spreading.

Venice, Oct. 7.—Latest messages from Austria-Hungary report an alarming spread of cholera in different parts of the kingdom. All schools in Budapest have been closed because of the danger of infection.

HE BLAMES ENGLAND

German Chancellor Says It Has No Moral Scruples.

Petty Means Adopted to Injure the Teutons—Belgians Are Accused of Gross Inhumanity to Their Foes.

Berlin.—Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, at the behest of the kaiser gave out the following appeal to the American people through the American embassy:

"I don't know what is thought in America about this war, but I assume that since its beginning the exchange of telegrams between his majesty, the emperor, and the czar of Russia and the king of England has been made public. This proves irrefutably that our emperor strove until the very last moment to maintain peace.

"His efforts were destined to remain futile because Russia was determined to have war at all hazards, while England, which for a whole decade had been fomenting enmity against the German national spirit in Russia and France, though she now found a splendid opportunity to prove her oft-asserted desire for peace, when the test came preferred to let this chance go by; otherwise the war of our country with France and England could have been avoided.

"But the British policy knows no moral scruples. And thus the English nation, which has always posed as a champion of liberty and justice, has allied itself with Russia, the spokesman of the worst despotism, a country that knows no intellectual nor religious freedom and which treads under foot the liberties of whole peoples as well as of individuals.

"Already England must begin to see that she has made a miscalculation, since Germany is winning the mastery over her foes. Therefore England now tries to injure Germany by the most petty means, striking at our commerce and our colonies. Regardless of the inevitable fatal consequences for the common civilization of our white race, England has provoked Japan to a predatory raid upon our colony of Kiauchau in China and has led the negroes of Africa to battle against the Germans in our colonies there.

"After destroying Germany's means of telegraphic communication across the seas England went further and opened an all-round campaign of lies.

"The officials of Belgian cities, invited officers of our army to eat with them and then when their guests were off guard shot them dead across the table. Contrary to all laws of humanity, the whole civil population of Belgium was called to arms and Belgian civilians, after their first feigned friendly reception of our troops, shot them down from behind with concealed weapons and committed all manner of horrible cruelties. Belgian women have cut the throats of German soldiers whom they had received in their houses after these soldiers unsuspectingly had lain down to sleep."

KAISER DID NOT WANT WAR

Hugo Lieber Says German People Forced It to Keep From Further Humiliation.

New York.—Hugo Lieber, who returned from Germany recently, says that the German people forced the kaiser to go to war in order that Germany might not be further humiliated.

"I have been surprised," he said, "to find the American sentiment so unanimously anti-German. I believe that the wrong impression in this country is due to lack of information.

"The underlying cause of the war was England's fear that Germany would achieve the supremacy of the sea and would become the most prosperous and powerful nation on earth.

"A great deal has been said about the German emperor desiring this war. I can state as a fact that the German people were ready to go to war with England and France in the Morocco crisis, and that the emperor absolutely refused to follow the advice of his cabinet, solely to avoid the terrible consequences of a continental war. I think that when the facts are known it will be clearly proved that the German people forced the kaiser not to humiliate his nation again and were willing to take the consequences rather than repeat the Morocco incident before the eyes of the world."

KING ALBERT'S CLOSE CALL

Belgian Ruler Escaped Capture by Germans Only by Shooting His Traitorous Chauffeur.

Paris.—King Albert of the Belgians escaped capture by the Germans recently only by shooting the chauffeur, who was driving him rapidly toward the German lines according to the newspaper Progress du Nord, published in Lille.

Describing the narrow escape of the king, the paper declares the incident occurred while Albert was making a tour of inspection of the Belgian forts. He noticed that his chauffeur was taking him near the German lines and ordered him to stop. Instead the chauffeur put on full speed and headed straight for the enemy.

King Albert drew his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. Papers were found on his body showing that the Germans had promised him $200,000 if he was successful in delivering the king into their hands.

Re-elected W. C. T. U. Head.

Fargo.—The state meeting of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. closed Monday in time for the delegates to catch the afternoon trains home. In addition to the state and local speakers, Miss Gordon, acting president of the national organization, was present. Governor L. B. Hanna and Judge Pollock were among the speakers. There was no opposition to the re-election of Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, who has been at the head of the W. C. T. U. for many years.

CORN CROP GAIN IS 78,000,000 BU. OVER MONTH AGO

OCTOBER GOVERNMENT REPORT JUST ISSUED ALSO GIVES GREATER WHEAT AND POTATO YIELD PROSPECTS.

LATEST INDICATED TOBACCO INCREASE 92,000,000 LBS.

Substantial Improvement in Oats and Apples Also Noted—Details of All Important Crops of United States Listed With Five-Year Average Comparison.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Greater corn crop prospects by 78,000,000 bushels and great improvement in tobacco, increasing the prospects of that crop over the forecast in September by 92,000,000 pounds, are the features of the department of agriculture's October crop report.

Other Increases Forecast.

An increase of 11,000,000 bushels in the potato crop, 21,000,000 bushels in the oats crops, and 10,000,000 bushels in the apple crop also were forecast.

Spring wheat showed a slight decrease, being 4,000,000 bushels under the September forecast, yet the combined crop of winter wheat and spring wheat makes this year's harvest of that grain a record one.

Details of Each Crop.

Details of each crop, other than total production, as announced by the department, follows:

Spring Wheat—Indicated acre yield, 12.1 bushels, compared with 13.3, the five-year average.

Corn—Condition, 78.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 71.7 last month, 65.3 last year and 79.1, the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 25.5 bushels, compared with 25.9, the five-year average.

Oats—Indicated acre yield, 29.6 bushels, compared with 30.6, the five-year average.

Barley—Indicated acre yield, 26.1 bushels, compared with 24.3, the five-year average.

Buckwheat—Condition, 83.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.1 last month, 65.9 last year and 82.25 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 21.3 bushels, compared with 20.5, the five-year average.

White Potatoes—Condition, 78 per cent of a normal, compared with 75.8 last month, 67.7 last year and 75.7 the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield, 103.3 bushels, compared with 97.1 the five-year average.

Flax—Condition, 77.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 72.9 last month, 74.7 last year and 78.5, the 10-year average. Indicated acre yield, 8.7 bushels, compared with 7.8, the five-year average.

Hay—Indicated acre yield, 1.42 tons, compared with 1.34 tons, the five-year average.

Apples—Condition 69.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 61.9 last month, 46.6 last year and 53.1, the 10-year average.

PICKPOCKET TRUST ALLEGED

Alleged Chicago Police Co-operate With Thieves—Working of "Mob" Is Described.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Details of the organization of a pickpocket trust, its alleged affiliation with certain policemen, a list of more than 50 saloons said to be recognized as headquarters for pickpockets, and a list of a hundred men known to be pickpockets, have just been given to the city council crime commission by Edward W. Altz, an investigator appointed by the commission.

Pickpockets usually operate in bodies of five men, known as "The Mob," the report explained.

"The fan," said Mr. Altz, is the man or woman—it is generally a woman—who locates the victim, or as they term it, 'The Sucker.' The fan informs the 'Instrument' and the 'Head stall' of the find and the 'Head stall' proceeds to interfere with the victim's progress if on the street, or to step on his toes in a street car.

"While the 'Stall' is attracting the victim's attention, the 'Instrument' seizes the pocketbook or watch and slips it to the 'Switch,' who disappears. The other 'Stall' then interferes with the victim if he discovers the theft and prevents him by some means from pursuing the 'Switch.'"

Two Feet of Snow.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The greatest early fall storm in the memory of the oldest residents of Alberta abated Wednesday. Snow has fallen to a depth of two feet in Alberta. All roads are impassable.

Ireland Furnishing Troops.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—Via London.—The number of new recruits for the British army obtained in Ireland amounts to about 26,000. More than 8,000 of these are from the Dublin district, 4,000 from Cork district and the remainder from Belfast. Not all the Belfast recruits are Unionists, nor are all the southern recruits Nationalists. The Belfast Nationalists claim to have furnished 5,000 of the Belfast recruits which number, relative to their total population, is larger than the proportion supplied by the Unionists.

Chinese in Way of Jap March.

Pekin, Oct. 6.—Without further diplomatic controversy, the Japanese are proceeding along the railway to Tsinan. The Chinese have not withdrawn from the line, but are not opposing the Japanese march westward. One Chinese was killed by the Japanese when they took over the Weihsien station. Further similar incidents are feared, though the Chinese government has not withdrawn its instruction to the commanders not to oppose the Japanese.

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Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

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Supplement to THE SPECTATOR, St. Hilaire, Minn., Saturday, October 10, 1914.

WINFIELD S. HAMMOND FOR GOVERNOR

W. S. HAMMOND GIVES KEYNOTE AT RED WING

Reduction of Taxes, Efficiency and Economy, Simpler Election Laws, Urged by Candidate.

OPPOSED TO THE USE OF VETO

Discusses County Option, Saying Governor and Legislature Should Heed Voice of People—Says Opponent Made Serious Charge Againt Own Party —Is for Forest Conservation.

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 28.—Winfield Scott Hammond, Democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota, delivered his keynote speech before an audience which packed the Red Wing opera house tonight. Mr. Hammond said:

The Minnesota Legislature last in session placed the State in a unique position in the matter of the election of certain executive and all legislative officers.

There is very general sentiment throughout the State favoring the selection of judicial officers on account of their qualifications for the important duties they perform and without respect to their political affiliations. So satisfactory was the legislation requiring judges to be elected as nonpartisans that many believed all county officers should be so selected. That the Legislature would look with favor upon that proposition was expected by many, but there were few who thought it would go as far as it did in the direction of nonpartisanship. It directed that all county officers and the members of both houses of the Legislature should be chosen on nonpartisan ballots. This year our judicial officers, our county officers, our State representatives and our State senators will be elected without reference to the political party to which they belong, and the only candidates of political parties are the candidates for Governor and the offices making up the so-called "State ticket."

What effect this change will have upon political organizations in the State time alone will disclose, but we are warranted in believing that such organizations will be far less powerful and much more difficult to maintain than heretofore.

For Nonpartisan Plan.

The step has been taken and there is little likelihood of any going backward until a fair trial is given the plan.

If our judges, our county and our legislative officers are to be so elected, there is no reason why the Governor of the State and the other State officers should not be elected in the same manner. There is little need of party organizations so far as State affairs are concerned, and, in my judgment, it is better to have no intrastate party organizations at all than feeble, noneffective ones centered about a few candidates for State offices.

Heretofore each political party has promulgated its platform in which were stated the things which the party favored and the things which it opposed; the candidate of the party accepted the platform, and by an unwritten law obligated himself to support it, even though his own judgment differed from the opinion of the majority of his party associates. In order that party measures and party policies might be effected he was obliged to yield, to some extent, his own belief and conform to the views of the majority of his party. When there are great and clear-cut issues submitted to the people and about those issues political parties are formed, it is necessary that there be united action on the part of all those who agree upon fundamentals. Otherwise, there would be so much dispute and contention over details that nothing would be accomplished. Hence the necessity of the individual yielding to the judgment of the whole party in order that it may achieve the end for which it is striving. It must be admitted, however, that when there are no great issues dividing political parties, they are of little use, and many hold to them simply for the sake of the offices or patronage they control.

No Shirking Responsibility.

I do not say there are no great issues in the State of Minnesota today, but one may affirm with perfect safety that there are now, and have been for the last quarter of a century, no great issues dividing the two leading political parties in the State. Each in its platform has condemned the manner in which the other conducted public business, each has announced itself for economy in State disbursements, for progress in State development, and for good and stable government.

Heretofore, public servants might say to the people who elected them as partisans, that they were bound to act in accord with those who belonged to their political party and to co-operate with them in all matters of State concern. When criticised for thus acting they might evade the criticism by saying, "It was not my own best judgment, but as a partisan I felt bound to stand by my party and support the party policy." Now, one effect of the recent legislation is to compel each official, especially a member of the legislature, subject, of course, to the direction of his constituency, to follow his individual judgment upon all measures, and not the judgment of his political associates. He can no longer answer criticism by pleading party loyalty, for he has no party so far as the discharge of his duties as a public officer is concerned. Nor is there any reason for party conferences or party caucuses to determine the course of legislation to be followed.

The Governor also is in a somewhat different position from that he has heretofore occupied. Elected on a partisan ticket with a partisan legislature and holding the highest office in the State he has been not only the chief executive officer of the commonwealth, but, also, the leader of his political party. By the Constitution he is empowered to communicate to the Legislature of the State "such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient." As a party leader he would deem it expedient to urge upon the Legislature the passage of measures in the party platform on which he and the majority of the members of the Legislature had been elected. Because of the platform declaration he could demand the support of such members for the measures. But the next Governor will not be the party leader, for there will be no party to lead. The only partisan activity he can display is in the appointment of political allies and associates to positions under his control, and that requires no high degree of political leadership.

Governor Nonpartisan.

Thus, by the force of circumstances, the Governor, while elected on a partisan ballot, must, in the discharge of the executive duties, be a nonpartisan, and, in his communications to the Legislature, confine himself more particularly to the things connected with the administration of the State Government, per se, rather than economic, social of political problems. Since there is no party in the Legislature of which he can claim to be the leader, his recommendations upon political or factional questions may carry less weight than the recommendations of other citizens of the State distinguished for their learning, patriotism and good judgment, but holding no public office.

From all of this, it seems to me the Governor, in his communications to the Legislature, should give special attention to those questions that have to do with the management of State affairs, its institutions and its public domain; its employes, revenues and expenditures; its relations to other States, and the Federal Government, and the enforcement of its laws. Other questions of economical or political importance, particularly those that have directly or indirectly been considered by the people and their opinion upon them registered at the polls, the chief executive and the Legislature are bound to consider, and, of course, they appropriately find a place in the message of the Governor.

Discusses County Option.

A social or economic question which has been a campaign issue and upon which the people have expressed their opinion presents to legislators much less difficulty than one upon which there is a wide difference of opinion, but no expression by the people. A notable example of the former is the county option question in this State. Everyone believes temperance is a virtue, and intemperance economically undesirable and morally wrong, and those who do not distinguish between intemperance and what is known as moderate drinking believe the use, sale or manufacture of beer, wine, or spirituous liquor morally wrong. Because of the moral element involved in temperance legislation intense feeling is engendered. The virtuous-minded cannot compromise with sin, and those who believe that the use of alcohol in any quantity or in any form is sinful cannot tolerate any proposition permitting its manufacture or its sale or its use. On the other hand, those who have been accustomed to the use of alcoholic beverages and who believe there is nothing wrong in moderate drinking, resent any interference with their practices as an infringement of personal liberty.

A number of our citizens are bitterly opposed to intemperance, but are unwilling to unite with the party of prohibition in the support of prohibition candidates for office. They favor county option because, in their opinion, it would lessen drunkenness by eliminating a number of saloons, and this might suggest the inquiry whether the evil of intemperance is due so much to the fact that alcoholic beverages are sold and used as to the manner in which they are offered for sale in this state. Option is the right of a person, or number of persons, to determine a course of action. Take a town of 10,000 people located in a county with a total population of 20,000; who should determine the course of action in the town—those residing within its limits or all those residing within the county in which it is located? Unquestionably those residing near the town but without its limits, who make it a business center and are obliged to visit it frequently have a distinct interest in the conditions of that town; those farther removed from it and who, while in the county, are not in the immediate territory about the town, have a neighborly interest in it, but not so direct an interest as the others.

Two Sides to Question.

From the standpoint of option alone, county option would be no improvement upon our present system, but would it have a material tendency to promote temperance? Like every other thing there are two sides to this question—both should be considered and, as nearly as may be, fairly and without prejudice—and right here let me say that one very desirable qualification for a governor, or other public officer, is the ability to see both sides of a question and consider it fairly and without prejudice. The residents of a town well governed and well policed are capable of determining for themselves whether or not intoxicating beverages should be sold in that town. The people of the county as a whole might well be given the right to determine whether or not liquor should be sold in the county in any place other than the cities and towns where provision is made for an orderly and stable government and an adequate police force provided for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the state laws.

Quotes Recent Letter.

Permit me to quote from a letter recently written by me to Chairman Sortor and given publicity:

"At present there is local option, and much sentiment in favor of substituting county option in its place. The legislative campaign this year is being made largely upon this issue. No member of the next legislature elected by a county option constituency and standing as a county option candidate will vote against it, nor will one representing a community opposed to county option and standing as a local option candidate vote for it. Whether there will be a change in the unit or a continuance of the present system will be determined by the character of the next legislature, and it will be, in effect, decided as soon as the election returns are known. No recommendation of a governor will make a man pledged to support county option vote against it, nor one pledged to oppose vote for it. The voice of the people is mightier than the voice of a governor—when they speak legislators must listen, and the governor as well, and both bow to sovereign authority. In November, then, the electors themselves will direct the course to be taken, and that course should be followed by the members of the state legislature and by the chief executive."

By some it is said "This question has no place in politics." The answer is that it is in politics, and in some sections of the state to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Among the advocates and opponents of county option may be found earnest, thoughtful, patriotic and unselfish citizens, and there may also be found self-serving, ambitious, adventurous persons who seize upon popular sentiment as a convenient vehicle in which to ride to office. The first are in the fight for principle, the others in the fight for booty.

Good From Discussion.

Much, good, however, may come from temperance agitation, whether the question be in politics or out of it. Speeches, debates and discussions cause men and women to think deeply upon the subject and to deliberate over it and to judge it. So long as those discussions continue the evil of intemperance will not be hidden, it will stand out in all its hideous deformity to the scrutiny of the public, it will shrink and wither until finally it will all but disappear. It may be overcome by legislation; it may be overthrown by public sentiment without legislation.

I commend to the thoughtful a few sentences by Lord Macaulay:

"It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England, that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man, were silently and imperceptibly effected. They struck contemporary observers with no surprise, and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about neither by legislative regulation nor by physical force. Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might, perhaps, have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villeinage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts; nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute.

Big Work for State.

Our people with characteristic American spirit are quick to note faulty conditions and to propose remedies. In the last twenty-five years there has been genuine progress made in all departments of human endeavor, and

(Continued on reverse page.)

HAMMOND NOT OF THE SPECTACULAR KIND.

A gentleman from St. Paul was here this week looking for material for a biographical writeup of Hon. W. S. Hammond. Mr. Hammond is one of those solid, substantial, unpretentious kind of men, who make no grandstand plays, and it would be difficult to work in any flamboyant spectacular stuff into a biographical sketch of him. He does his work in a very efficient, quiet manner, with no advertising. He is one of the very best men this state has ever had in congress, but he has no publicity bureau as some of our congressmen have had. If the people of this state elect him to the governorship he will go about the work of that office in the same way. He will sit down at his desk and clean up all unfinished business. There will be no slackness and no tag ends. His motto, when he was a young school teacher, was: What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and he has lived up to that motto all his life, as a lawyer, public servant and private citizen.—St. James' Plaindealer (Progressive).

WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND

HAMMOND A WORKER, LIFE STORY SHOWS

Patient, Persevering Study Has Given Him Remarkable Knowledge of Public Affairs.

BURNED MUCH MIDNIGHT OIL

Studied Law While Teaching School—Became Widely Known as an Able Lawyer and Orator—Won Repeated Victories in Strongly Republican Districts—Of American Ancestry.

The story of the life of Winfield Scott Hammond, the Democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota, is a story of hard work and perseverance, of long hours of patient study, of careful devotion to duty, of faithful service to his state and nation. It is a story of successive victories against great odds.

The life story of Congressman Hammond is the story of a man of reserved and retiring disposition, who despite his natural preference for private life has been successively honored and called upon to devote his time to public affairs. This year he has again been called upon, this time to become the candidate of one of the great political parties for governor of Minnesota.

Personally Mr. Hammond is a man of commanding stature, not quite six feet tall, erect and dignified. His natural reserve makes him hesitate to seek acquaintances for merely political purposes. Yet he is always approachable, and once you make his acquaintance, he soon becomes a warm personal friend. But what perhaps appeals most to the voters of the state at this time when the demand is for efficiency in public office, is his knowledge of public affairs, his ability to handle any state problem in a broad-minded and statesmanlike way, and his habit of staying on the job until the job is done, whether it be a case in court or a session of Congress.

Of Colonial Stock.

Congressman Hammond comes of old New England stock. William Hammond, who came to this country and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1632, was a direct ancestor, as was Thomas Hammond, who went to Lexington and participated in the first battle of the Revolutionary war. Winfield Scott Hammond was born in Southboro, Mass., November 17, 1863, received an ordinary common school education and graduated from Peters high school in Southboro in 1880.

Mr. Hammond entered Dartmouth college, taking the regular academic course and graduating in June, 1884. He came directly to Minnesota, where he became principal of the high school at Mankato for one year, under Superintendent R. E. Denfeld, now superintendent of the Duluth city schools. The five years following he was superintendent of schools at Madelia, Minn., where he established the first high school in Watonwan county.

Studied Law Nights.

But teaching the young idea to shoot was not entirely to young Hammond's liking, and he began the study of law during spare time, often poring over his law books during the late hours of the evening. Having resigned from his position as head of the Madelia schools, Mr. Hammond took an active part in the campaign of 1890. In the legislative session following he was secretary of a legislative commission appointed to investigate the State Prison at Stillwater. In the spring of 1891 he took the examination for admission to the bar at Mankato, the first examination held by the State Board of Law Examiners. He was admitted and began the practice of law at Madelia with Mr. D. C. Hopkins, then a lawyer there, now a resident of Minneapolis.

Mr. Hammond did not stop his studies when he was admitted to the bar, but even to this day he is in the habit of staying in his office until midnight, reading books on law or governmental problems. When he practiced in Madelia and St. James, he spent many hours burning the midnight oil while preparing his cases for trial. Young lawyers seeking legal advice and townspeople who wanted to discuss public affairs often took advantage of this habit of his and dropped in to visit during the evening.

Became Able Lawyer.

However, even though visitors may have taken up some of Mr. Hammond's time, he found considerable time for study. He was a diligent worker and through his careful preparation of his cases he soon acquired a reputation as an unusually able lawyer. Madelia men today relate that for several years Mr. Hammond's habit of winning cases was so well known that whenever any trouble arose, it was simply a question of which side would get Hammond first.

Mr. Hammond's reputation, however, was not confined merely to winning cases, but lawyers who fought with him or against him unite in declaring that he always tried his cases on their merits and never tried to win on technicalities. Many of the cases he tried won him wide public notice and brought his name to the attention of lawyers all over the land.

Able Public Speaker.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hammond did not devote all his study to the law, but was a great reader of books of general interest, especially books pertaining to history and questions concerning government and public affairs. Through this reading he became not only one of the best posted men on public affairs, but he filled his mind with information which, added to his commanding appearance and his eloquent voice, made him one of the most interesting and most sought after speakers in the southern part of the state. He was frequently called on to give lectures not only in his own community, but in many of the surrounding towns. Through his speeches he became widely and favorably known and when he was nominated for Congress in 1906 he was not a stranger in his district.

Mr. Hammond was, according to testimony of St. James and Madelia people, always prompt, punctual and regular in his habits. To illustrate this, Rev. Alexander Marlowe, of the St. James Presbyterian Church, said recently that Mr. Hammond not only was a regular attendant of that church, but that he was always on time.

Punctual in Habits.

"Since I came here Mr. Hammond has been in Washington much of the time," Rev. Mr. Marlowe said. "But when he is in St. James he is always on hand when the service begins at 10:30 a. m. I remember the Sunday before the last election. Mr. Hammond had a big closing rally at Mankato the night before and had been speaking for several weeks. He came home late and I did not expect him in church. But, to my surprise, he was there promptly at 10:30."

Mr. Hammond was elected county attorney of Watonwan county in 1894, and shortly thereafter dissolved his partnership with Mr. Hopkins and moved to St. James, where he continued to practice until his election to Congress. Since then he has given little time to the practice of law, but still maintains an office in St. James, his partner being Edward C. Farmer and the firm name Hammond & Farmer. Mr. Hammond served as county attorney through 1895 and 1896 and again from 1900 to the end of 1904, when, on account of his growing private practice, he declined a re-election.

Mr. Hammond also held several honorary positions. He was president of the board of education at St. James for a number of years. Governor Lind appointed him a member of the State Board of Normal School Directors and the Republican Governor Vant Sant reappointed him, making his service eight years.

Beat McCleary Twice.

In 1892, when the Republicans first nominated J. T. McCleary for Congress in the Second District, Hammond was nominated by the Democrats to oppose hime. McCleary was elected and in Congress soon became famous as a high tariff exponent. But his tariff ideas did not jibe with the views of his constituents, and after one candidate after another, in his own party and in the Democratic party, had tried to defeat McCleary, Hammond was again called upon. This was in 1906, when he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats. This time Hammond was better known, and won by a majority of 1,200. Two years later Hammond and McCleary were again the opposing candidates of the two parties. Although the district is normally Republican, Hammond won again, making the score two to three. In 1910 and 1912 Mr. Hammond was again elected to Congress over Republican candidates.

During his first term in Congress, Mr. Hammond was a member of the committee on public lands and the

(Continued on reverse page.)

W. S. HAMMOND GIVES KEYNOTE AT RED WING

(Continued from reverse page.)

particularly along political and economic lines. Dishonesty, or suspected dishonesty, in the administration of public affairs, and in private matters, as well, has resulted in numerous and searching investigations. Efforts for the suppression of vice and the abolition of unsanitary practices have brought about the establishment of commissions of many kinds charged with the collection of information and its dissemination. The adulteration of food and other articles caused the enactment of the pure food laws and similar measures with hosts of officials, inspectors, chemists and examiners. We insist upon the supervision of the work of engineers, barbers, horseshoers, and the examination of hotels, tenements, manufacturing plants, and opera houses, making necessary the employment of a large number of inspectors, members of boards, and experts. The sentiment favoring a shorter work-day, compensation for injured employes, child-labor laws and regulations, the building of good roads, prevention of fires, drainage of wet lands, has demanded the enactment of laws requiring administrative officers and their assistants who must be paid for their services and their expenses. All incidental expenditures connected with these things must be paid. The payments are made in dollars. The benefits come in greater comfort, improved health, and better social conditions. The amount taken from the treasury must first be put into it. All these good things call for large expenditures which must be met by the revenues of the state enjoying them.

Much Spent for Roads.

The total taxes levied by the state and its subdivisions for road and bridge purposes in 1907 amounted to $2,191,320.64, and in 1913—six years later—the levy was $6,605,797.08, an increase of more than 200 per cent. The appropriations of the legislature of the year 1913 were $1,275,130.90 more than the appropriations of the legislature of the year 1911. The state cannot expend large sums of money for good purposes, or for any purposes, unless its revenues be large enough to meet these expenditures, and as the demands increase so must the revenues increase. In 1905 the state expenditures for Minnesota were between eight and nine millions of dollars; five years later they were between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and two years later—in 1912—between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars, in 1913—eighteen and one-half millions of dollars, and it was estimated that for the year ending July 31, 1914, they would be more than twenty-one and two-thirds millions of dollars. Think of this just a moment: Approximately, an increase of $3,000,000 in the five years ending 1910, a further increase of $3,000,000 for the two years ending 1912, and a further increase of about the same amount for the one year 1913, and probably a greater increase in the year 1914. Taxpayers are complaining of the 1913 levy paid this year—the 1914 levy to be paid next spring will be probably greater.

We must keep up the state institutions. We must provide all the money necessary for the state to carry on in a good and proper manner its many functions. But we cannot go on as we have been going—increasing our expenditures and burdening the people of the state with excessive taxation.

Economy and Efficiency.

Last year the governor appointed the economy and efficiency commission, made up of thirty prominent citizens of the state who served without pay and who met their own traveling expenses. The commission has made a preliminary report and I quote salient sentences from it:

"Efficiency in the state administration is the most important issue before the voters at the coming election."

"The diagram showing the enormous growth of state expenditures must emphasize the crying need of radical changes."

"The commission's plan would mark a tremendous improvement. It would check the constant rise in the burdens of taxation. It would give the people more for their money. It would enable the people to control their public service."

The commission promises to present its final report prior to the meeting of the next legislature, and that body, in my judgment, should give the report most careful consideration and endeavor to carry into effect by proper legislative enactment those recommendations that will promote economy and efficiency.

The commission proposes a reorganization of the executive service that there may be a responsible head to that service and that its various departments may be so co-ordinated that there will be no unnecessary employes and no duplication of work; so that order and system may replace confusion and incoherence. It proposes six executive departments, and a director for each department. Four of these directors to be appointed by the governor, one to be elected by the people, and one to be selected by a board which the governor appoints. In passing, let it be observed that this makes for the short ballot—a thing much to be desired. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the treasurer would be the only state executive officers elected. Our state constitution, however, provides that in addition to the governor and lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the auditor, the treasurer, and the attorney general shall be chosen by the electors of the state, and shall constitute the executive department. It will, therefore, be necessary to amend the state constitution to make the commission's plan of reorganization effective. In its final report I trust the commission will make it clear that under the plan proposed there will be no increase in the number of state officials.

Civil Service System.

Next, the commission proposes the establishment of the merit system, providing a civil service commission very like the United States civil service commission, to receive the applications of those who desire appointments, to examine the applicants, and to recommend them to the various departments when vacancies occur. This will do away with what is known as "The Spoils System," and will make it difficult to build up a political machine composed of state officials. Much can be said in favor of the establishment of the merit system. It has not escaped criticism—it creates an office-holding class. Once a position in the civil service is obtained its holder feels that he has such an interest in it and such a right to it, that he cannot be separated from it. The inefficient, as well as the efficient, claim life-tenure of office and believe, upon their retirement on account of old age, they should be provided for through pensions or other fixed payments. This may be avoided if at the very beginning appointments in the civil service are made—not for life, but for a definite term of years—six or ten. Say six years. Nothing would prevent the efficient and capable from being reappointed, while the careless, indifferent and the inefficient would not be reappointed—much to the benefit of the state. The commission having to do with these appointments and reappointments would, of course, be a nonpartisan body.

The third recommendation of the commission relates to the establishment of a budget system. With the reorganization that is proposed, the heads of the departments and the governor would prepare estimates of the revenues of the state, and of the expenditures necessary for two fiscal years, and these estimates, with detailed information, would be presented to the legislature on the first day of the legislative session, so that there would be abundance of time for that body to consider and act upon them.

High Taxes Must Cease.

I sincerely trust that this great work will receive the attention it deserves—not only from the members of the legislature, but from the people of the state. The high taxation of today cannot continue, the expenditures of the state must be lessened, and here is a rational and well-thought-out plan to promote efficiency and economy.

Including the swamp lands granted to the state of Minnesota, but unpatented, the state has some three million acres of land much of which is not only suitable for agriculture, but, when improved, exceptionally fertile. Every year a large number of persons come here looking for land. Many of them have means sufficient to purchase improved farms and to carry them on. There are others who would prove most desirable citizens of the state who have limited means. They are strong, ambitious and industrious and would gladly buy the state land suitable for agriculture. But they must have land that will respond readily to their efforts and bring quick returns; they cannot drain and clear the lands themselves for they cannot do without income during the process of development. The state itself should undertake to improve these lands so that they would attract purchasers who would settle upon them and make them productive. It is greatly to the advantage of the state to do this. Its nonproductive agricultural land should be made productive and pass into the hands of actual settlers as soon as possible, so that it would do its part in sustaining the burdens of county and state government. These lands should be cleared, drained and made accessible to markets by the construction of suitable roads. To permit this fertile, productive land to remain idle for years, when hundreds of industrious men and women would make homes on it and convert the dreary wastes into fields of waving grain, is economically, if not morally, wrong. Before any land is offered for sale, however, it should be thoroughly examined to the end that it may be known what is under the surface as well as on it. For the present we should hold our mineral land.

For Land Development.

At the Democratic state conference recently held in St. Paul a platform was adopted containing this declaration—with it I am in full accord:

"Our state should adopt a systematic and business-like plan of developing and settling its rich resources of public lands, now idle and fruitless through state neglect. To this end, we recommend the creation of a state department revolving fund, to be used in improving state-owned lands by draining submerged areas, by building roads to inaccessible areas, and by partial clearing of stump-covered lands; the cost of such improvements to be charged to the land benefited and recovered into the revolving fund when such land is sold. Wherever lands privately owned are benefited by such improvements, they should be assessed their full share of the cost. We urge this not only as a measure of true conservation and development for the relief of northern Minnesota, but as a business plan that will profit the entire state."

Within the boundaries of the state there are approximately 50 million acres of land; 33 million of these acres were originally forest lands, and probably 28 million acres—including cut-over and burnt-over areas—are forest land today. A large part of this area is suitable for agriculture and ultimately will be devoted to that purpose. The other part is nonagricultural land and can be put to no better use than forest culture. Some of this land is the property of the state, some of it is in private ownership, and except for the timber now standing upon it, of little value. If the state should adopt the policy of acquiring, as rapidly as possible while it is cheap, this nonagricultural land now owned by individuals and would conserve its own lands of this character, planting each year some portion of it to trees, in years to come the commonwealth would be possessed of magnificent state forests. Spruce develops very rapidly here, and there is great demand for it for pulpwood. Minnesota may be called the home of the white pine, and its value for lumber is well known. Birch, poplar, and other trees do well. If we had a great area forested and belonging to the state it would yield a large annual income as well as provide a splendid playground for health and recreation-seekers; to say nothing of the satisfaction of making good use of what would otherwise be waste land and making beautiful and attractive what would otherwise be a cheerless uniformity. This cannot be done in one generation, but we owe it to ourselves and to those who will come after us to proceed along economic lines to the accomplishment of this result.

Forest Conservation.

The great enemy of the forest is fire, and there should be adequate appropriations each year for fire prevention. Last year we lost through these forest fires $98,000.

Next, each year some portion of the nonagricultural land not owned by the state should be acquired and made a part of our public domain, and no year should pass but that a considerable portion of such land should be planted to trees. We may well be proud of our position as an agricultural state—third in the production of wheat, third in the production of oats, and first in the production of barley. But this is not all; our iron ranges are now yielding more iron ore than is produced in all the rest of the states together—five-eighths (better than 62 per cent) of the total of the United States in 1913; Minnesota alone producing more iron ore than any foreign nation in the world except Germany. Nor is this all. It is the greatest lumber-producing state east of the Rocky mountains. Thousands of our citizens find employment in its lumber camps, on the rivers, in the mills and in the manufactories handling this product. Possibilities for development appear now to be without limit, and it is the part of wisdom to take advantage of our opportunities. We receive from the federal government $10,000 a year to aid in this work; our state should stand first in forest conservation and forest culture.

Lake Superior Canal.

The relations of Minnesota with other states and with the federal government are naturally of great importance. In March of last year, by act of the legislature, the Minnesota, Lake Superior and Mississippi canal commission, composed of the governor, the state drainage engineer and the chairman of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, was established, and the state of Wisconsin, in the July following, appointed its Lake Superior and Mississippi canal commission, composed of three members to be appointed by the governor of that state. The two bodies have co-operated in an effort to bring about the construction of a canal from Lake Superior to the Mississippi river—a work that will cost in the neighborhood of eight millions of dollars. The federal river and harbor act of August 17, 1894, appropriated $10,000 for the making of surveys and for examinations to determine the best route to connect these waterways, and in March, 1899, the legislative provision was supplemented by directing that a report be made upon the advisability of such construction. From an engineering standpoint the work was feasible, but commercially, the engineer in charge held that the plan was not one which should be undertaken by the government. Another report was made subsequent to the river and harbor act of 1909, which was likewise unfavorable to the project, but the matter was again presented to the government engineers by the river and harbor act of 1912, and the unfavorable report of the local board of United States army engineers, being unsatisfactory to the Minnesota and Wisconsin commissions, an appeal was taken to the general board of engineers on rivers and harbors, at Washington, where the matter is now pending. Should the decision of the local board be reversed, and the federal government committed to this project, congress will be asked to make a suitable appropriation for the construction, and a great avenue or waterway of communication opened up. With the rapid development of Minnesota and Wisconsin territory, the canal is likely to become of great importance commercially.

Plan is Promising.

The advocates of improved waterways have unlimited enthusiasm, and have succeeded in obtaining great sums of money from the federal treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors. So far, it must be admitted, the results have not been very encouraging, but it would seem that this plan of uniting the Great Lakes, possessing the greatest inland commerce in the world, with the Mississippi river—the most important navigable stream in the United States, promises exceedingly great value to commerce.

Of course, the state of Minnesota has concurrent jurisdiction of the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters on its borders so far as they form a common boundary of our state and other states.

Congress passed what is known as the "Swamp Act" in 1850. It was entitled, "An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits." By the act of March 12, 1860, the provisions of the law were extended to Minnesota and Oregon. Thereby the government granted to the state of Minnesota the swamp lands within its borders, but the original purpose of the grant was "* * to enable the state to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein," and the act itself provided that the proceeds of the lands should be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming the said lands by means of levees and drains. Now, our state constitution provides that the funds derived from the sales of swamp lands shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished—one-half to be appropriated to the common school fund and the other half to be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the state. It is claimed that the state of Minnesota in appropriating the proceeds of these lands, as under its constitution it was assumed it was obliged to appropriate them, violated a condition of the grant, and the federal government has declined to patent to the state a large area of these swamp lands. It is a matter of great concern to the state of Minnesota—involving sixty-five thousand acres of land located in the northern part of the state, possibly some of it rich in ore.

These instances illustrate the questions arising between the state of Minnesota and the federal government, and between the state of Minnesota and other states. Matters of grave importance, to which the governor, by reason of his office, should give particular attention as the chief executive officer of this great commonwealth.

State Institutions.

Possessed of an exceptionally good school system, of which we are very proud, all believe the University of Minnesota, normal schools, high schools and common schools should be maintained at the present high standard and agricultural schools and farm instruction given ample support. Every instinct of humanity urges us to see that our reformatory, training schools and institutions for the care of the weak, the stricken and the helpless shall lack nothing that will contribute to the welfare of their inmates.

No state has a better appointed prison nor one better conducted than our own. Convicts are men and women, some weak, some wicked, but human beings. Because they have broken the social law we have no warrant to violate the divine law. "And as ye would that men should do unto you, do you also to them likewise."

For the protection of society it is necessary to separate the criminal from his fellows, but we seek to make the prisoner a better man, not simply to punish him.

Discusses Veto Power.

But the governor has a function in connection with legislation other than the right to suggest and to recommend. He has a negative upon all laws passed by the legislature. But that negative is subject to constitutional rules and limitations. Every act of the legislature before it becomes a law must be presented to the governor; upon his approval it becomes a law. He may not approve it, but fail to return it to the house where it originated within three days, and in that case it becomes a law; he may return the bill with his objections to it within three days, and in such case it requires a two-thirds vote of both branches of the legislature to become a law. Thus the executive may by his vote kill legislation approved by a large majority of both houses.

There are legislative questions at this time of compelling interest and the voters of the state have a right to know, and ought to know, if the candidate for governor intends, if elected, to use the veto power against legislation in which they or many of them are particularly interested.

A self-respecting citizen will not assume any office unless he feels that he can discharge the duties of that office according to the constitution of the state and his oath of office. He is bound by the declaration of his party platform if he is a partisan candidate, and by his pre-election statements. Those statements should be made public, for the candidate who makes private pledges and promises to secure votes carries on a campaign of deceit and, if elected, has obtained his election by fraud and cunning. No self-respecting constituency, on the other hand, would expect a candidate worthy of an important office to bind himself with all sorts of promises and pledges, as though he were so dishonorable and so crafty that he could not be trusted.

Opposed to Use of Veto.

Our legislature is like all other American legislatures—bicameral. One house is a check upon the other. Sometimes legislation is considered when passions are excited, or when strong prejudices exist, or when misapprehension or fear befogs men's minds. At such times were there but one legislative chamber, laws might be enacted that would curse rather than bless our commonwealth. It is elementary that legislation affecting millions of people must be carefully considered, closely scrutinized, and determined with calmness and deliberation. If a measure is driven through one chamber hastily and under such stress of excitement that effective provisions receive little or no consideration, there is another house where opportunity is given to correct where correction is needed, or to defeat if defeat there should be. But the constitution wisely provides another check—the veto of the governor. True, it is not an absolute check, for two-thirds of each house may make law without the governor's approval, but after a proposition has run the gauntlet of two houses and the executive chamber, it is not likely to receive the two-thirds assent of each body unless it contains much more good than harm.

Now, the governor of Minnesota, with whom this legislative power is entrusted, will deal with a nonpartisan legislature. Surely, if any representative body can be assumed to represent faithfully the sentiment of the state, that body can. Suppose a subject, for instance, county option, or a universal primary, which has been discussed throughout the state in a political campaign, praised and assailed in the press and on the platform, with which the people are fairly familiar, is considered by this nonpartisan legislature and a bill covering it approved by both bodies reflecting the judgment and the opinion of the people of the state; in such case ought the governor—whatever his own personal views may be—interpose a veto. I think not! The veto power is intended to check hasty and ill-considered action, or to challenge a measure clearly unconstitutional or one involving a radical change of policy upon which the people have had no opportunity to render judgment and which the governor might believe unwise and dangerous, or a measure entailing larger expenditures than the revenues of the state would warrant; in all such cases the governor might, with propriety, exercise the veto power.

This is an orderly government—a law-abiding commonwealth. We have a fundamental law—not for the use of the majority alone—but to protect the minority as well. There are rights one man may have which all the other citizens of the state ought not to be able to take from him even if they would; but when the majority of the people of the state determine upon any matter of public policy in a way that is not contrary to our fundamental law, it is the duty of all legislative and executive officers to carry out the mandate of our highest authority.

In speaking of the nonpartisan law, I referred to the proposition to enlarge the statute to cover all the elective state officials, and in calling your attention to the report of the economy and efficiency commission occasion was taken to commend the short ballot.

Initiative and Referendum.

The extension of the elective franchise to include women and the inauguration of the initiative and referendum are matters that will sooner or later be submitted to the people. Next November there will be a vote upon the latter. The last Democratic candidate for governor made his campaign largely upon this issue, and his excellent presentation of the subject went far to make it popular. The Democratic party has always favored it. The Progressives and many Republicans advocate it. It is very desirable legislation and we may look for its early incorporation into the laws of the state.

Where Is Dictator?

Early in March of this year State Auditor Iverson, then a candidate for nomination for governor, made a speech in Fillmore county, and he is reported by the Minneapolis Journal to have stated:

"An unseen power has raised up in our midst a keen and resourceful dictator with unlimited dictatorial powers; he assumes political leadership, dictates who shall or shall not become candidates for even high offices; assumes dictatorship over public policies and directs what legislation shall or shall not be enacted by the representatives of the people in legislature assembled * * *."

Mr. Lee, now a candidate for governor, in a speech recently delivered at Marshall, said according to the report of the same paper:

"Topping all other issues in importance and far-reaching consequence, is the question of 'forcing the brewery out of politics.' It is a question of whether this colossus shall longer be permitted to dictate the environment of your wives and mothers, your sons and daughters; dictate your candidates and officers, your legislation, your taxes, and even your right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hapiness."

Charge Is Serious.

This is a charge that heretofore the brewery has been permitted to dictate candidates for office, and officers themselves, and legislation. Now, no one has paid out a bribe unless there were another to receive it, and the existence of a tyrannical dictator demands the presence of servile instruments. If this dictator has been served by some of the high officers of the state of Minnesota we ought to know who the high officers are, for the corrupt servant is no better than the corrupt master.

Since 1899 there have been four governors of Minnesota—John Lind, Samuel R. Van Sant, John A. Johnson, and Adolph O. Eberhart. John Lind is my personal and political friend; John A. Johnson was my personal and political friend, and I deny that either of them was a tool of any corrupt dictator. The other two are Samuel R. Van Sant and Adolph O. Eberhart. The first was on the platform with Mr. Lee and spoke in his behalf at Marshall; the other was not present; but Mr. Lee took occasion to say, "I thank Governor Eberhart for his published assurance of support for the ticket; and I desire also to thank the large number of Governor Eberhart's supporters in the primary campaign who have tendered their support. Today the party stands united upon advanced ground." * * *

Surely Mr. Lee cannot consider these gentlemen, wtih whom he is now united, brewery servants.

Since 1899 there have been six lieutenant governors of the state of Minnesota—Lyndon G. Smith, Ray W. Jones, Adolph O. Eberhart, E. E. Smith, S. Y. Gordon, and J. A. A. Barhquist. Have any of these been dominated by this dictator? They are all Republicans, and Mr. Lee assures us that all factional strife within the party is ended.

Since 1895 there have been three secretaries of state—Albert Berg, Peter E. Hanson, and Julius A. Schmahl. Was any one of these high officers dominated by this dictator? The present secretary of state, Mr. Schmahl, has served in that capacity some seven or eight years, and was also on the platform with Mr. Lee and spoke in his behalf.

Since 1895 there have been five state treasurers—August T. Koerner, Julius H. Block, Clarence C. Dinehart, E. S. Pettijohn and Walter J. Smith—all Republicans and members of the organization which Mr. Lee states is now so happily united.

Since 1895 there have been two state auditors—Mr. Dunn and Mr. Iverson, the latter having served nearly twelve years—he was also on the platform with Mr. Lee, supporting his candidacy.

Since 1899 there have been five attorney generals—W. B. Douglas, W. J. Donahower, Edward T. Young, George T. Simpson and Lyndon A. Smith—all Republicans, and the latter a candidate on the ticket with Mr. Lee and present at the Marshall meeting supporting him.

Are They Brewery Controlled?

Since the railroad and warehouse commission became elective no one but a Republican has been a member of it, and of the present membership Mr. Mills and Mr. Staples have served since 1901, some thirteen years, and Mr. Elmquist has served from 1909. The latter is reported to have declared at the meeting in Minneapolis that the railroad and warehouse commission is a Republican commission and may be relied upon to support the Republican candidate. Are any of these gentlemen brewery controlled?

Since the apportionment of 1897 there have been eight legislatures. The speaker of the house of the thirty-first legislature was A. N. Dare, of the thirty-second, M. J. Dowling; of the thirty-third, L. W. Babcock; of the thirty-fourth, Frank Clague; of the thirty-fifth, Lawrence H. Johnson; of the thirty-sixth, A. J. Rockne; of the thirty-seventh, H. H. Dunn, and of the thirty-eighth, Henry Rines—all Republicans.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if the statements made by Messrs. Iverson and Lee are true, and a dictator has control of high offices in this state and of legislation, whom does it control? Do these gentlemen realize that they have presented a most terrible indictment against the party organization to which they claim to belong? If these statements are true how could Mr. Lee in his same speech speak of "The affection and high regard which you, one and all, bear in common with a great majority of the people of the entire state for the one organization which through more than half a century of its history as a state, with but two brief interruptions, has guided its affairs and shaped its policies to the present natural development of the state and the consequent welfare of its citizens."

He charges that while Republicans have held all the executive offices of the state and had a majority in the legislature this dictator has been permitted to control the affairs of state, to select its officers, and to determine its laws, and then rejoices upon "the natural development of the state and the consequent welfare of its citizens."

Is Statement True?

Now, are these charges made simply to present a dark and terrible background that the whiteness and purity of the present candidate may be all the more resplendent because of the contrast; are they extravagant fancies based upon little fact; or are they true, to the disgrace of some of the persons I have named and the party which has tolerated them, and to the humiliation of the state?

No doubt there are special interests in this state which have in the past, and will in the future seek to obtain advantages through favorable legislation and lax execution of the laws. These advantages are often called "special privileges."

Besides his high character, broad intelligence, and intense patriotism, it is his constant and successful warfare against special privilege in any and every form that has made the people of the United States, irrespective of party, stand for and with the president of the United States—Woodrow Wilson.

Special interests we have, and we will continue to have them, but when special interests attempt to secure special privileges unfair or to the injury of the people of the state, it is the duty of every public officer to stand like a rock in opposition—unyielding and firm. It is not always the easiest thing to do; a powerful adversary may be overcome but not without leaving scars upon the victor; but they are scars of honor. Sneers and slander are not agreeable things to confront, but the conscientious public servant will do his duty regardless of them; he will not himself be dominated by brewery interests or special interests, and when convinced that high state officers and whole legislatures are so dominated he will not hesitate to denounce them and point out to the people of the state those who have betrayed their trust.

HAMMOND A WORKER, LIFE STORY SHOWS

(Continued from reverse page.)

committee on mines and mining. He took an active part in connection with legislation establishing a bureau of mines, and prepared and urged the amendment making it the special duty of that bureau to investigate and ascertain ways to prevent accidents and save the lives of miners. During his next term he was a member of the committee on banking and currency, and advocated an amendment to the national banking act to permit national banks to loan upon real estate security, this legislation being finally enacted by Congress in the recent currency bill.

On Leading Committee.

The Democrats were in control of the House of Representatives during Mr. Hammonds third term, and decided to authorize the Democratic members of the committee on ways and means to nominate the members of all the other standing committees of the House—the majority members of the committee on ways and means to be elected by the House and to be prohibited from serving on any other committee. Mr. Hammond was elected a member of this committee, undoubtedly the most important committee in the National Congress. He took an active part in the preparation and passage of the Underwood tariff bill in this Congress, making a number of speeches, and looking after the interests of his state and district in the revision of the schedules.

During his service in Congress, Mr. Hammond was the only Democrat from the state of Minnesota, and as there were a number of other states in the West having but one or two Democratic members, what was known as the Western Association was organized, composed of Democratic members from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, California, Colorado and Montana. Mr. Hammond was chosen president and still holds that position.

Close Friend of Johnson.

Mr. Hammond was a close friend of the late Governor Johnson. St. Peter and St. James are not far apart and the St. Peter editor and the St. James lawyer were well acquainted long before either won state-wide prominence. In 1905 Mr. Hammond made the speech first presenting Johnson's name to the Democratic state convention as a candidate for governor. Two years later he nominated Governor Johnson for re-election, and that fall Governor Johnson in turn helped to boost Hammond's candidacy for Congress. In 1908 Hammond was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Denver, where he presented Hammond's name for president of the United States. When the vote had been announced, Mr. Hammond was the first on the platform with a motion to make the nomination of W. J. Bryan unanimous. Mr. Hammond also delivered the principal address at the dedication of the monument to Governor Johnson in front of the capitol at St. Paul in November, 1912.

IN STERLING LIVES A GIRL

Who Suffered As Many Girls Do—Tells How She Found Relief.

Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 years and I used to faint away every month and was very weak. I was also bothered a lot with female weakness. I read your little book 'Wisdom for Women,' and I saw how others had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and it has made me feel like a new girl and I am now relieved of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Miss BERTHA A. PELOQUIN, Box 116, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face and a bad color, and for five years I had been troubled with suppression. The doctors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion,' and said I was all run down, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss LAVISA MYRES, Box 74, Massena, N.Y.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Beneficiary.

Some nations were fighting fiercely.

"Why are you fighting so?" inquired the bystanders, moved at length to curiosity.

"To save civilization!" replied the nations severally.

Here a draggled figure rose from the mire under the feet of the combatants and limped lamely away.

"And who are you?" asked the bystanders, with a disposition to get to the bottom of the matter.

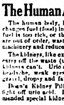
"Don't speak to me—I'm civilization!" the figure made answer, somewhat pettishly.

Success in Doing One's Best.

I think that there is success in all honest endeavor, and that there is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made.—Dickens.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

By the way, did you ever hear a man complain because a sermon was too short?


"Every Picture Tells a Story."

The Human Automobile

The human body, like an automobile, changes fuel (food) into power. When the fuel is too rich, or the mixers and valves are out of order, waste products clog the machinery and reduce the power.

The kidneys, like exhaust valves, should carry off the waste (uric acid), but weak kidneys can't. Uric acid in excess causes headache, weak eyes, rheumatic pains, gravel, dropsy and fatal Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid. It is the best-recommended special kidney remedy.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. Carl J. Leochler, 605 E. Second St., Wabasha, Minn., says: "My back was awfully lame and painful and I was all run down. I could hardly turn over in bed and my ankles got badly swollen. The doctors didn't think there was much help for me. Doan's Kidney Pills went to the root of the trouble and strengthened my kidneys. They fixed my back up in good shape and I have been in good health since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's FOR SORE Eye RED EYES Salve

WELL PERSON NOT AFFECTED

Residence In or Near Tuberculosis Institution Denied to Be Dangerous to the Healthy.

Among the most significant opinions expressed in a pamphlet on "The Effect of Tuberculosis Institutions on the Value and Desirability of Surrounding Property," issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, are those by five of the largest life insurance companies in the United States. These companies were asked if residence in a tuberculosis sanatorium by a healthy individual was considered an adverse factor in issuing insurance and also if residence in the neighborhood of a sanatorium constituted such an adverse factor. Two of the companies answered the first question in the affirmative and two in the negative, but every one of them answered that residence near a tuberculosis sanatorium was not considered an adverse factor in issuing life insurance.

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, who built the first tuberculosis sanatorium in the United States in 1885, says: "When I bought the first land on which the Adirondack Cottage sanitorium is built, I paid $25 an acre for it, but the price was then thought absurdly high. My last purchase of five acres cost me $5,000. To my knowledge, there has never been an employe who came to the sanatorium in sound health who developed tuberculosis while there; and a sanatorium can no more endanger the health of the neighborhood in which it is built, even if the residences are at its very gates, than it could if it were placed on top of a high mountain miles away from habitation."

PIMPLES RUINED COMPLEXION

724 E. N. Ave., Olney, Ill.—"When my trouble first began I noticed little pimples coming on my face. They itched and burned so badly that I had to scratch them and that only made them worse. About a week later my face was so badly covered with pimples and blackheads that I was ashamed. My complexion was ruined. The pimples would sometimes bleed and fester.

"I bought a box of complexion cream and used it but without effect. One day I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to give them a trial. So I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, washed my face with the Soap and applied the Ointment and in two weeks I was completely well." (Signed) Chas. E. McGinn, May 5, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Activities of Women.

Women are forbidden to enter the town of Miawatchi, Russia.

Queen Alexandra is president of the British Red Cross society.

In Japan girls can attend the very best of schools for $60 a year.

England has several nursery colleges presided over by trained women.

Two daughters of General Tomlovsky, a commander in the Russian army, have gained permission to wear the uniform of a regular soldier and will go to the front with the regular troops.

In Servia when a lover has made up his mind that the girl is ready to marry him, he and his friends arm themselves with rifles, go up to the girl's house, seize and carry her off to a church and get married on the spot.

The New York public library employs a woman whose sole duty it is to guard and look over the rare old editions in order to ward off the book worms and other insects which infest libraries.

Not Complimentary.

Sir George Reid, the former premier of New Zealand, is a very big man. On one occasion he delivered a long speech. In addition to being very long it was very dull. He spoke of his declining years, and said, pathetically:

"In a short time I shall have passed away, and will be no more."

"Then the fat will be in the fire," yelled a voice from the gallery, and the big orator himself laughed heartily at the humorous sally.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

Of Equal Impact.

Knicker—They are looking for a war tax that will fall equally on every one.

Bocker—Then tax the rain.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

ADA CORN EXHIBIT IS BEST

Leads Farm Products at Fair—Clover, Alfalfa and Stock Also Featured.

Ada.—The Norman County Fair association held its most successful fair from the standpoint of attendance and quality of exhibits. Superior to all other exhibits was the showing in corn. Minnesota 23, Minnesota 13, northwestern dent and many other varieties of white and yellow dent were shown in great quantities. In addition former Iowa and Illinois farmers exhibited corn sown from seed which they brought from their native states and tried out for experiment.

The showing of clover and alfalfa was also very large and of excellent quality. Nearly every farmer in Norman county is raising some alfalfa and clover, and their crops have uniformly been successful. The stock showing was very fine. The herd of Shorthorns exhibited by Peter Holte of Shelly was one of the best seen at any of the northwestern Minnesota fairs this year. There were also some fine Percheron brood mares and colts, and hogs, sheep and poultry were well represented.

One of the biggest surprises was the display of fruits. Rev. Th. Solum, who has the largest orchard in the Minnesota Red river valley near Halstad, had an exhibit of plums, apples and other fruits which was a revelation. The apples were of immense size. The orchard is not in a protected spot along the river, but out on the prairie, growing under typical conditions.

I. L. Spoer, from Iowa, who purchased a Norman county farm near Ada, moving here last spring and raising his first crop this year, said:

"The corn exhibit at the Norman county fair is as good as I ever saw at an Iowa fair, and better than the average. I have corn entered here which would have certainly landed first or second place in both the white and yellow dent classes in Iowa, but I did not get even fourth here. My son got first in the boys' acre contest and my daughter second on tomatoes. The only other prizes I won was second on ducks and second on beans, when I expected to make a pretty clean sweep. The Iowa farmer finds he has some competition in Norman county, and I am certain I would have won twice the prizes at the county fair where I resided for years in Iowa, with the same exhibits I entered in the Norman county fair at Ada. But I am satisfied, as it demonstrates, that I landed in just twice as good a locality as I had expected.

MARRIED SEVENTY-SIX YEARS

Couple Celebrate Anniversary at Balaton—Husband 106 and Wife 10 Years' Younger.

Pipestone.—Mr. and Mrs. John Shequen, the oldest married couple in Minnesota, have just celebrated their seventy-sixth wedding anniversary at Balaton. Mr. Shequen will be 106 years old this month, while his wife is ten years his junior. Mr. Shequen is hearty for one so old, and Mrs. Shequen does not appear to be more than 65.

Auto Over Embankment; 1 Dying.

Albert Lea.—Earl, son of the late John Plummer, and Peter Haroldson of Twin Lakes, drove an auto off an embankment near Leland, Iowa. Haroldson was thrown against a cement culvert and received a fractured skull. No hope is given for his recovery. Plummer was not hurt. Jurgenson Olson, aged 71, a farmer, fell from a ladder on which he was standing and struck on his head, death resulting almost instantly.

Soudan Mine Resumes Operations.

Tower.—The Soudan mine resumed operations with about 150 men. It has been closed for three months for repairs and alterations. The mine is the oldest in the state and its lowest level is 1,600 feet under the surface. The mine is the producer of the richest ore in the world.

Posse Finds Child Asleep in Woods.

St. Cloud.—After eighteen continuous hours search, in which hundreds of men took part, the two-year-old son of Frank Ellers, Clear Lake, was discovered asleep in the woods near his home. The sheriff from Mankato arrived with bloodhounds and the dogs found the child.

Herman Stages Good Fair.

Herman.—The Grant county fair was the most successful in the history of the association from the standpoint of attendance and quantity and quality of exhibits. A large electric arch welcomed the people to Herman. In a few weeks thousands of electric bulbs will inclose the arch and form the fitting words: "Herman, the Model Town." The corn and fruit exhibit brought out the fact that Grant is the banner county in the production of apples, plums and every variety of corn.

"Sinbad the Sailor" Freed.

Stillwater.—Charles Price, a lifer in the state prison whose term was cut to 20 years by the board of pardons in July, 1910, has just been released by virtue of the habeas corpus decision of the supreme court last week in the Frank Murphy case. Price formerly had charge of the greenhouse in the state prison and was known as "Sinbad the sailor." He is spoken of being eligible to enter the old sailors' home at Washington, D. C.

UPPER RIVER WORK RESUMED

Thousands to Get Jobs on Mississippi as Result of Passage of Appropriations.

Winona.—After months of inactivity, operations have been resumed on the improvement of the Upper Mississippi river. Between now and the time the ice coats the stream hundreds of men will be engaged in the government work between the Wisconsin river and St. Paul in the districts of Captain J. D. Du Shane and Captain W. A. Thompson. Winona is the terminal of these two divisions, stretching north and south.

With the passing of the rivers and harbors bill by congress the crews again were assembled; work for scores of men is promised, and it was announced at Fountain City that there is a scarcity of men.

The Clyde, the Fury and the Ideal are working in the vicinity of Reeds in the district controlled by Captain Du Shane. The Alert and the Elsie are in Captain Thompson's district. These boats will work in restoring, remodeling, lengthening and erecting new wing dams. The operations are the first of the 1914 season. During the summer all work was stopped and the improvement equipment has been idle at Fountain City.

It is estimated that between 800 and 1,000 men will receive employment in the territory between St. Paul and the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and there is assurance that with the $20,000,000 available and the possibility of further appropriations this winter, employment will be given again in the spring.

PRISON ROCK PILE PAYS

More Than 15,000 Yards of Crushed Stone Supplied in Two Years From St. Cloud.

St. Cloud.—The rock pile at the St. Cloud reformatory turned out nearly 15,000 cubic yards of crushed rock in the last two years, according to a bulletin issued by the State Board of Control. The prisoners, however, did not crush the rock after the old manner of penal procedure. The rock was all quarried on the reformatory grounds and then dumped into a stone crusher.

Of this amount the State Highway commission used about 11,000 yards in road work. Had the product of this crusher been sold on the market at the low price of $1.40 a cubic yard, it would have realized the institution $18,000, the bulletin says. A new crusher recently was installed at the reformatory. It will of necessity add to the operating expense.

The added cost and the increased expense of delivering the product to the highway commission the board will bring to the attention of the next legislature.

In the last two years the total value of cut stone taken out of the quarry was $65,544.48. Practically all of this stone was used in construction work on the reformatory grounds.

TOWNS GET ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Villages in Pipestone District Have Project on Foot for Establishing Plants.

Pipestone.—The small towns in this locality will all have electric lights within the next few months, if the present projects are carried out. Lake Wilson has just voted a ten-year franchise for the establishing of a lighting plant there, and Slayton is talking of granting a franchise to F. H. Eddy of Farmington, Minn., for electric lights and power.

Plans are also being discussed for the building of a wire line from Pipestone to Hatfield, Trosky, Edgerton and Jasper for the purpose of furnishing those towns with light and power from the Pipestone plant. Hills has installed a plant and the lights were turned on for the first time a few days ago.

Governor Attends Funeral.

Windom.—The funeral of T. C. Collins was held under the auspices of the Masonic lodge. The honorary pallbearers were Governor A. O. Eberhart, George Authier, Charles C. Haupt of St. Paul, George Beoser of Minneapolis, Judge Nelson of Slayton, David Shell and Fred Humiston of Worthington, Frank Hunt of Mankato and C. J. Kenyon of Owatonna. The floral tribute was beautiful. Governor Eberhart spoke and Rev. D. V. Tanner of Faribault, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dennis read the service of the Episcopal church.

Quits to Become "Sky Pilot."

Duluth.—Rev. Robert Yost, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has tendered his resignation to take effect January 1. He will devote his future to educational and religious work among the mountaineers of the South. He announced that a friend has offered to finance him for life in that work. He has been pastor here for four years. He came from Joliet, Ill.

$50,000 Euclid Prairie Fire.

Euclid.—A prairie fire which for days persistently defied the efforts of hundreds of farmers near Euclid to check it, resulted in much property loss in its path. Grain and hay stacks were burned, and some stock is reported lost. A rainfall late Sunday partly checked the flames, while the fire continued burning Monday and Tuesday. A conservative estimate of the loss puts it at $50,000. A spark from a passing engine is supposed to have set the fire.

Governor Eberhart Leads Dance.

Cass Lake.—Visitors to the tri-county fair were given an unexpected pleasure when Governor A. O. Eberhart and J. A. O. Preus, candidate for state auditor, stopped off the evening train for a few hours. After making addresses, they were given a moonlight ride on the lake and danced at the new pavilion, which was dedicated by the Commercial club. The governor was induced to lead the first dance.

BROUGHT INGENUITY TO BEAR

How Resourceful Woman Used Her Fireless Cooker to Aid Her in Task of Washing.

That the fireless cooker principle is applicable to some other branches of housework has been proved conclusively by one of our clever readers, who startled me the other day by writing that she washes her clothes in a fireless cooker, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This sounded unbelievable, but this is what she did:

She purchased a large, well-made barrel with the head knocked off, and also bought a large galvanized can with close-fitting lid, such as is used for removing garbage or containing water. She placed the large can within the barrel and she filled the three-inch space between the two entirely with excelsior, which she packed down thoroughly—in other words, she insulated the can as much as possible. She also made a little cushion stuffed with excelsior to entirely cover the barrel top and fit down over the top of the inner can.

Now what next did this woman? She filled the can half full of boiling water, in which she placed her white clothes, together with a generous handful of soap powder. She then shut the lid, pressed down the circular cushion and let the clothes remain in the suds over night. In the morning she found them very thoroughly soaked, to say the least, and thus a great deal of her washday labor saved.

Who says our housewives are not ingenious?

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

When making apricot jam add a little lemon juice. It gives an excellent flavor.

When whipping cream beat slowly for the first two minutes and then very rapidly.

Instead of boiling beetroots roast them in the oven. The flavor will be much improved.

If bacon is soaked in water for a few minutes before frying it will prevent the fat from running.

Save the vinegar left over from pickles. It is better than ordinary vinegar for salad dressing.

Gold embroidery may be cleaned when it tarnishes with a brush dipped in burned and pulverized rock alum.

When washing saucepans be sure to lay them in front of the fire for five or ten minutes, so that they may dry thoroughly inside, and so prevent deteriorating through getting rusty.

Grape Wine.

Pick the grapes from the stems, wash and drain thoroughly, and to four quarts of grapes put three pounds of brown sugar and put in a jug or cask. I prefer the jug, as I have better luck with it. Let it remain until next March, then draw off the wine and bottle, and to every gallon of juice drawn off put one quart of water into the grapes, with three-quarters of a pound of sugar for another drawing of wine. Let the last remain until fall, then draw off. Remember the first in March; the second in September. Don't crush the grapes, but make with grapes whole. The longer you keep the wine after bottled the better it is. I shook mine well so the jugs were full.—Boston Globe.

Salmon Hash.

One can salmon, flaked coarse; one cupful rolled cracker crumbs; one cupful milk. Have the skillet hot, place two tablespoonfuls butter; when melted put in cracker crumbs, stir, then the flaked salmon, stir these together, season well with pepper, salt and a dash of cayenne and then mix one-quarter teaspoonful of dry mustard with the oil that was on the salmon, and stir in the mixture. When the whole is thoroughly heated through and thick it is ready to serve. This makes an excellent dish to prepare on short notice, and is surely a hungry man's delight.

Cucumbers a la Poulette.

Peel four medium sized cucumbers, cut them into inch lengths and cook gently in salted water until tender. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, blend in one tablespoonful of flour, season with half a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a tablespoonful of pepper, pour in gradually one cupful of milk and cook and stir until smooth and thick. Add the cucumbers, cook gently for ten minutes, then add one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and the beaten yolks of two eggs, cook a minute longer and serve.

Old-Fashioned Pandowdy.

Line around deep earthen pudding dish with a good thick pie crust; pare and slice it full of apples. Sweeten to taste with half molasses and half sugar (a light brown sugar is best). Spice with allspice, which is best with molasses sweetening, or other spice as preferred, two tablespoonfuls of water, a very little salt and a dusting over of flour to thicken the juice of the pie. Cover with a crust one-quarter of an inch thick and bake an hour, or till done. Serve very hot.

Sweetbreads.

Put two or more pounds of sweetbreads in lukewarm water for an hour, then boil them in fresh water for another hour; drain them well and when cold bake them in a hot oven, basting them with the liquor which comes from them until they are nicely browned all over. This dish is very nice and most economical, as the sweetbreads should not be expensive.

Apples Baked With Meringue.

Pare and core six apples, put in baking dish with a little water and sprinkle the apples with sugar; when baked, beat the white of one egg stiff, add two tablespoonfuls sugar and put a part of the meringue on the top of each apple. Bake about six minutes in a moderate oven.

When Wash Day Is Windy.

When sheets are hung outdoors in a wind that is apt to whip them out at the hems, fold them once and pin on the line at the hems. They cannot whip to do any damage, and will dry rapidly.

Libby's California Asparagus

If you've never tasted Libby's California Asparagus, there is a treat in store for you. Grown on the islands of the Sacramento River, the finest Asparagus region in the world. Put up fresh from the garden as soon as cut. Tender and flavory. White or green—peeled or unpeeled. Insist on Libby's. If your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name.

Try this recipe:—

Asparagus with Eggs—Salt and pepper well one can of Libby's Asparagus. Beat four eggs just enough to break up the yolks, add a tablespoonful of melted butter, pepper and salt, and pour upon the Asparagus. Bake eight minutes in a quick oven, and serve immediately.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Libby's
Asparagus

The Stove You Can Carry Around With You

With a NEW PERFECTION Heater, burning clean, convenient, economical oil, you can have heat in any room in the house without trouble. Comfortable heat for dressing in the morning, and when you bathe the baby—luxurious, instantaneous heat wherever heat is needed. The NEW PERFECTION is a blessing if anyone is ill, if you have to be up at night, and during the sharp days in the early fall and late spring when chilly mornings and evenings bring discomfort.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

The NEW PERFECTION burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil. Constant, unchanging heat without smoke or smell. No trouble to re-wick—come all ready to put in—you won't even soil your hands. See the newest NEW PERFECTION at your dealer's and note the special feature found in no other heater. You will know it by the TRIANGLE—THE SYMBOL OF WARMTH, COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER. (28)

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Illinois

Annual Crop of Oats.

The world's annual crop of oats, including the total of the 17 counties which are the chief producers, is 3,426,000,000 bushels a year. The United States raised 1,123,000,000 bushels, which places her in a position to export large quantities without feeling the loss. Avery large part of the corn crop is raised by nine countries; the United States raises 2,373,000,000 bushels. It is surprising to find that Hungary produced upward of 200,000,000 bushels and Italy 100,000,000 bushels. The world's crop of barley grown in 17 countries was last year 1,225,000,000 bushels, of which only 173,000,000 was raised in America.

Not So Very Strange.

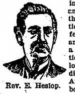
"Jones borrowed a dollar from me yesterday and paid me back today."

"Well, what about it?"

"He paid me back with the same dollar."

"That's strange."

"Not very. He couldn't change it either."—Stray Stories.



Rev. E. Heslop.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Hard to Recognize.

"Poverty is a blessing in disguise," quoted the sage.

"Well," replied the fool, "the disguise is certainly effective."

His Meaning Clear.

"Yes," he said, "death stared me right in the face, and those few seconds I thought of all I'd ever done."

"Quite a little directory of names," said his companion.

Many a man is under the impression that he is wise, merely because he has no children to ask him questions.

FATIMA, Turkish-blend cigarettes are the purest form in which tobacco can be smoked, and their flavor is "Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co. RICHMOND, VA.
NO GOLD TIPS
FINEST QUALITY

THERMOZINE
(TRADE MARK)
Used in the French Army and Navy for ten years and recommended by all high class physicians.
CURES IMMEDIATELY
by antiseptic action
Boils, Carbuncles, Burns, Open Sores, Sprains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Eczema.
TUBERCULOSIS PAINS AND COUGHING STOPPED
At your Druggist or direct on receipt of $1.00.
THERMOZINE COMPANY
34 Park Place, New York

This ℞ is for You!

If You Suffer From Hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, bearing down pains, nervousness—all are symptoms of irregularity and female disturbances and are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, suppresses the pains and nervous symptoms and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery.

It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at $1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar coated tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M.D. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge. Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. R. V. PIERCE, President, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS REGULATE THE LIVER

Burlington Brand Hosiery

VIRA

A Women's mercerized lisle thread hose especially reinforced. Vira hose possesses both beauty and durability.

For sale by

David Lazar

Grocery Specials!

Fancy Holland Herring 2 lbs	25c
Oatmeal, per package	20c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 4 packages	25c
Laundry Soap, 9 bars	25c
Canned Pears, 2 cans	25c
Yeast Foam, per package	04c

These are only a few of our many everyday bargains

OLE MATHESON

NEW STOCK

We are back in Our old place of business with a new stock of goods. Come in and see us when looking for values.

A. H. Pitkin

Vote For

E. A. MOSTUE

FOR

County Superintendent of Schools

FOR

Pennington County, Nov. 3rd.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday October 10 1914

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Mathias Anderson.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 24, Block 16, Red Lake Rapids now a part of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1906, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1906, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1904, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of—— Dollars and Eighty-eight cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County, pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Thirty-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Stenseth and Rollag.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 31 and 32, Block 30, Red Lake Rapids now a part of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1908, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1908, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1906, for said County of Red Lake, the aboved described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit the sum of Two Dollars and Eighty-two cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Two Dollars and Sixty-eight cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Two Dollars and Seventy cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

Horses For Sale

I have some thirty head of horses to dispose off in the next ten days. If you are in the market, I can make prices that will suit. Don't wait a week, they will go in a hurry when the prics are known.

Dan Whalen
St. Hilaire, Minn.

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL

Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District

Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet

Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

VOTE FOR

T. P. ANDERSON

FOR

COUNTY AUDITOR

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914

CASPER J DALE

CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Elizabeth [illegible]

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 13, 14 and 17, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assessed in your name.

That on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1899, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1897, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of Three Dollars and Fifty-five cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Seventy-three cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said county Auditor upon sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Twenty-one Dollars and Ninety-five cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake,
State of Minnesota.
To Henry R. Gardner.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, formerly a part of Red Lake County, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 18, Block 41, Original Townsite of the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, is now assesed in your name.

That on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1902, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of One Dollar and Twenty-three cents, the same was duly bid in for the State of Minnesota for said sum.

That thereafter, and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1914, the said piece or parcel of land, not then having been redeemed from said sale, and having then become the absolute property of the State of Minnesota, was sold and conveyed at public sale by the County Auditor of said County pursuant to the order and direction of the State Auditor of the State of Minnesota, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, for the sum of Five Dollars and Nine cents, duly paid to the County Treasurer of said County.

That the certificate of sale for said piece or parcel of land executed and delivered by said County Auditor upon said sale last above mentioned has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time for redemption from said tax sale of said property given and served.

That the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale, at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon said notice, is the sum of Five Dollars and Fourteen cents, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made.

That the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said tax sale will expire sixty (60) days after service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of August, A. D. 1914.

George Dupont,
Auditor, Red Lake
County, Minnesota.

(Seal)

THEODORE H. LIDEN

CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv.

A Protest.

Dolly—We had to practice Chopin for three hours today, mamma. Mrs. Parvenoo—Really, my dear, shoppin' is all very well, but your papa sent you to the ladies' academy to learn music an' that sort o' thing."—London Mail.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR-CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson

Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies
Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A.S.WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen

Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17 1914. NUMBER 14

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Fancy Santos Blend Coffee, 20 cents per pound at
5 Jackson Bros.

H. J. Hanson went to Crookston, Thursday evening to attend to business matters.

Myron Elliot returned Thursday morning from a business trip to Duluth

N. A. Nelson's new residence is nearly completed and he will occupy it in a short time.

Mae Barragy spent the last week-end with her mother at Bagley.

C. C. Elliot, the land man, was up from the cities with a bunch of land seekers, this week

O. P. Nelson of Bode, Iowa, is here looking over his real-estate holdings this week.

Jack Bahan is making some improvements on his house on Water Street.

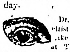
Wm. Olson has all the machinery installed in his new machine shop and is prepared to handle all kinds of work.

Mrs. J. Gunstad and son Raymond returned to Mavie, Thursday, after spending a week here visiting friends and relatives.

J. S. Roy, one our progresive farmers is installing a steam heating plant in his new residence.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Loberg returned Tuesday from Bandette where they have spent a few days with friends.

M. Simonson went to Neilsville, Tuesday to attend te business matters. He returned Friday.



Dr. Sppofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls. Nov. 21. Office at hotels.

Ragna Loberg and Josephine Branum returned Thursday from Holt, where they visited with Nellie Follstad.

Mrs. A. H. Pitkin left Thursday evening for St. Cloud to visit at the I. B. Fisher home,

Edith Dahl left last week for Spiritwood, N. D. where she has accepted a position as Principle of Schools.

EYES: Dr. O. A. Holmes, eye specialist of Minneapolis, will visit St. Hilaire Friday. October 23rd. Office at Central Hotel. 13-14

Harold Holmes, who attends the High School at Thief River, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Ray Lindquist left Tuesday morning for Thief River where he will be employed at the First National Bank.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
50-tf Henry Olsen.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

An investment in knowledge pays the best interest. Get your knowledge at Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn,

C.W. Parker of St. Paul was a visitor at the Hooper home Wednesday.

Gertrude Hooper went to Crookston Friday evening to spend Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. C Biglow and Leslie Biglow autoed to Grand Forks and returned, Thursday.

Joe Martz left Saturday for Fargo where he will take a course at the Agricultral College for the fall and winter terms.

Mrs. John Peterson visited over Sunday at Henry Olson's home, returned to her home at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Rev. M. Perry and family arrived this week from Veradale and are nicely settled in the M. E. Parsonage. Rev Perry will conduct services tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.

A very successful auction sale was reported at the Schalz farm last Tuesday. A large crowd attended and the bidding was brisk.

S. J. Amble and son James, left Wednesday, for Crosy N. D. and other Dakota points, in the interest of their nursery business.

O. A. Naplin, candidate for County Attorney, attended to business matters and did a little campaigning in this village, Monday.

J. M. Swanson of Sanders. will have an auction sale at his place Oct. 27th. He expects to visit the Pacific Coast this winter and may decide to locate there.

Fred Kruse, who has been visiting at the home of his uncle Chris Kruse, west of this village left Wednesday accompanied by his cousin Margret Kruse, for Omaha, Neb., to spend the winter.

Communion services will be held in the Black River church tomorrow. A Harvest Social and supper will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall on Oct., 24th. Dr. S. J. Carlson will address the social gathering.

Rev. A. Olson.

Rev. and Esther Palmer left Tuesday for Perham. Minn., where Rev. Palmer will have charge of the M. E. Church the coming year. The Palmers have made many friends since they have resided here who wish them success in their new field.

$35,000.00 Stock of Merchandise at Actual Wholesale Prices!

Our gigantic money-saving sale will commence on Friday October 23rd and continue for 10 days only.

Our large stock of up-to-date merchandise will be sold at unheard of prices.

You cannot afford to miss this sale as we have just the goods you want at nearly your own prices.

Thief River Co-Operative Store Co,

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service Sunday at 7:45 p.m. Service will coducted at Aug. Konickson's home, Oct. 25th at 2:30 p.m.

Ladies Aid will be held at Mrs. Millers home in Black River, Thursday, Oct. 29th at 2:30 p.m. An action sale will be held at A. Dahlstrom's place Friday, Oct. 30 at 7 p.m. for the benefit of the church. Scandinavians are cordially invited to attehd.

J. O. LONNQUIST, Pastor

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicits the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

Notice

Do not forget the last half of your real estate taxes. They must be paid this month to avoid the 10 percent penalty.

Very respectfully,
And Trovaten, Co. Treas.
14-15

Eyes!

Chronic Headaches and nervous troubles are often caused by eye strain. See Dr. Holmes at Central Hotel Friday October 23rd. 13-14

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held Oct. 5, 1914.

All members present except Fellman.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

John Forseen, Salary and etc.	20.70
Dr. C. Swanson Clerk,s salary 2nd quarter	18.75
St. Hilaire, Spectator, Publishing proceedings Sept.	3.00

On motion duly made and carried it was decsded to raise $1800.00 for general village purposes for the rescuing year.

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Clerk.
J. C. DAHL
Pres.

New Millinery

I have recieved a large stock of fall and winter millinery which is on display in the Peters building on South Main Street. I have some of the very latest in fall goods and you are invited to call and inspect them!

MRS: L. HOLMES

STRAYED

A white sheep, has strap around its horns, strayed from my place Friday. Anyone finding same will please notify

Norman Olsen

Committee Is Economical.

Hammond headquarters in St. Paul have been besieged with hundreds of requests for Hammond buttons. Buttons cost money, and owing to its limited campaign fund the committee has not felt that it could afford this luxury. The expensive colored Lee lithographs which are being sent around the state indicate that economy this year is confined to the Hammond camp.

Lee Speaker for Hammond.

James A. Peterson of Minneapolis, who is now stumping the state for Lee, told Judge M. C. Tifft last June that he thought Hammond ought to be elected governor because he is better qualified for the job than Lee. Judge Tifft repeated the statement before a meeting of Hammond workers at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis last week. Tifft was deputy insurance commissioner under Governor Johnson.

The Hospital

We notice by the last issue of the Thief River News-Press that the proposition for the erection of a Tubercular Sanatorium by Pennington County has been withdrawn, some of the original signers of the petition having withdrawn their names. We would be very much obliged if the above paper would publish the residence of the signers who have withdrawn their names. We are inclined to belive that they all come from Thief River Falls. We would also be much obliged if the above paper would publish the names of those that appeared before the commissioners to advocate the need of a county hospital. We are inclined to believe that these also came from Thief River Falls. We would also like to know if, any influence outside of Thief River Falls has ever been brought to bear in favor of a county hospital. We are inclined to believe that it all originated at Thief River Falls.

Now in order to strenghten the hospital proposition they are willing to sacrifice the sanatorium. A general hospital we can get along without, [Thief River Falls can build one when they see fit] but a tubercular sanatorium is an absolute necessity. Tuberculosis is the disease that is causing the greatest havoc with people in this part of the state. The State makes it compulsory for every community to isolate patients of this kind to prevent them from infecting others. There is no state institution for the advanced cases. Where shall we put them? If we do not build a sanatorium each village or township will have to build a detension hospital and engage a nurse to look after these cases. Thief River Falls however wants a hospital. Greed is apparant before need. Somebody is going to be made the scape-goat for the loss of this institution "also".

Mr. and Mrs. And. Hanson came down from Baudette, Friday, and are visiting at the N. Lindahl home.

Henry Olsen recieved another consignment of Kimball instruments this week.

Harriet Jackson went to Red Lake Falls Friday, to have some dental work done.

The County Board has finally allowed the $250.00 appropriation asked by the village for the repair of the west road.

James A Peterson of St. Paul will speak in behalf of the Republian State Ticket at the Thief River Falls Auditorium, Monday, Oct. 19th.

Bull Mooser for Hammond.

M. S. Norelius, Progressive candidate for secretary of state in 1912, says in the Lindstrom Press: "The consensus of opinion in the country press seems to be that county option is a question to be settled directly by the legislature. This is exactly as it should be. What can W. E. Lee do, for instance, more than sign a county option bill if it is passed. W. S. Hammond promises the same thing and can also be relied upon to sign such a bill if it is passed. Of the two men Mr. Hammond is the more representative. His declaration of principles is high minded and clean out and the fact that he refuses to leave his congressional post in Washington to further his candidacy at home shows a devotion and conception of duty that cannot fail to make people admire him. W. S. Hammond is a clean cut, capable servant, who, while he loathes to blow his own trumpet, has the stuff in him to make the kind of a governor that Minnesota can well feel proud of."

Champ Clark Praises Hammond.

"Of course Mr. Hammond regrets and so do I that it seems impossible for him or myself or any of the rest of us to get away from here," says Speaker Champ Clark in a letter to the state committee in St. Paul. "Ever since his first entrance in congress I have regarded Mr. Hammond as one of the ablest men in it. I have found Mr. Hammond able, punctual, faithful and extraordinarily useful. He has made a great congressman. I believe he will make a great governor."

The State Road

What has become of the Pennington County allotment of the one mill road tax, amounting to about $13,000.00, which was to be spent on the Thief River—St. Hilaire state road? We understand that if it is not used this year, it reverts to the state. Is it possible that the new state road west from Thief River Falls has been favored and the money spent in it's construction?

Lumber for Sale

From now until the first day of December we will offer a reduction of from $2.00 to $4.00 per thousand feet on all lumber in our yards in order to make room for this season's cut.

We have a large stock of demension and one inch stuff so if you contemplate building it will pay you to get our prices.

Engebretson & Aaseby;
St. Hilaire, Minn.

NOW

For your fall and winter merchandise at the store that's got the—

Goods, Values & Prices

Mens heavy one buckle overshoes	.99
Womens " " " "	99
Childrens 1 buckle overhoes	68
Mens heavy sweaters	99
Men's wool underware	99
Mens caps	18
Boys mittens	18
Mens 50c fleeced underwear here at	35
Canvas gloves a pair.	06
Mens hose per pair	06
Mens work shirts	32
Meritos best oil cloth, per yard.	15
American & Simpson calico per yd.	05
Amoskeg apron gingham per yard.	08
36 in. 64 count percale per yard	10
Linings all shades, per yard.	05
Challier all kinds, per yard	05
Cotton thread, 2 spools for	05
Pearl buttons 2 doz. for	05
Hair nets, 5 elastic nets	10

It will pay you to take a trip to Thief River and visit this great store.

LOKEN'S Dept. Store

Vote For
W. J. LaBREE
For
Sheriff
Nov. 3, 1914

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE MINN.

JACKSON BROS.

Groceries
Kitchen Utensils
Confectionery
Fruits

Model Steam Laundry Agency.
Laundry basket leaves the 1 st. and 15 th. of each month.

Telephone - - - - - - - 38

SIMPLY because a suit or overcoat is cleverly styled and low priced many men think they buy a bargain. Don't think that high style and low price spell satisfaction. Look for clever style, a moderate price and true quality, then you're absolutely safe and satisfied.

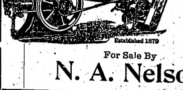
Adler's
Collegian Clothes

embody the "best" regardless of what the word embraces. Autumn Styles

David Lazar

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.


THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED
Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

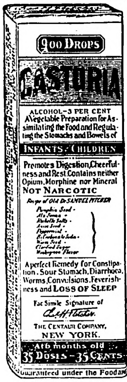
For Sale By
N. A. Nelson

Merchants State Bank

Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will, give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money; We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

COMPLIMENT THAT WAS REAL

Tribute Paid By Old Nurse of John Sharp Williams Should Have Pleased Bride.

Senator Kern of Indiana and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi are not only fellow Democrats, but very good friends and frequently pelt each other good naturedly.

Upon one occasion, when Mrs. Kern was on a visit to the capitol, Senator Williams was introduced to her. After the usual exchange of greetings the gentleman from Mississippi looked gravely at Mrs. Kern and, with the expression of a judge who had a sympathetic comprehension of all things pertaining to prisoners at bar, inquired in a judicial voice to match, "Madam, did you marry this man of your own free will?"

Upon proper assurance that this was the case, he remarked, gallantly: "I think John has done what an old darky on the home place said I done when I brought my wife back home a bride.

"The old nurse met us at the gate, and when I told her, 'This is your Miss Betty, now—my wife,' the old darky looked 'Miss Betty' over very admiringly. Then she turned her shining black face to me and exclaimed: 'Massa John Sha'p, I'se been heah fo' three generations o' brides, but yoh, suh, yoh has jest outmarried yo'self.'"—Washington Star.

Poet's Easy Time.

Mother—Do you mean to tell me that your husband is out half the time until after midnight?

Daughter—More than half.

"And you never scold?"

"Never."

"I am amazed."

"You forget that my husband is a poet."

"What of that, pray?"

"When he comes home early he always insists on reading his poems to me."—New York Weekly.

It's easy for a woman to discover that a man has brain—if she's his mother.

Fruit canning is becoming popular in South Africa.

Breakfasts of "Other Days"

ran something like this:

Ham, bacon or sausage; fried potatoes; doughnuts and coffee—prepared by over-worked mothers.

Today's and Tomorrow's Breakfasts

run about like this:

Post Toasties

—with cream or fruits; a poached egg or two; crisp toast; and a cup of Postum—a royal starter for any day.

Quick, easy to serve, appetizing, and—

"Mother" has it easier!

—sold by Grocers.

IT requires good tobacco to make good cigarettes, and good tobacco comes high. Only the inexpensive, sensible wrapping enables us to offer 20 Fatima Cigarettes for 15 cents.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co. RICHMOND, VA.
NO GOLD TIPS
FINEST QUALITY

LOSS OF WAR EXAGGERATED

Real Facts as to Mortality and Property Destruction in a Six Months' Conflict.

The destruction of war is not nearly as great as it seems, Engineering Magazine states. If people do not produce neither do they consume, and the man who may have been making and spending $10 a day comes down to the $1 or even to the ten cent level without particular detriment to himself or to his similarly placed neighbors. The total wealth of Germany is $60,500,000,000 and even if the actual war wastes were $2,000,000 a day this in a whole year would amount to less than 1 per cent of the accumulated wealth of the fatherland. The average death rate in Germany is probably 20 per 1,000, or 1,200,000 a year. Kill 100,000 soldiers and you have only doubled for one year the normal outflow. In four years, if the normal rate were lessened from 20 to 15 per cent, the loss would be numerically made up. The loss of life, the loss of time, the loss of property in a six months war is, after all, insignificant compared to the great enduring life of the nation. Recuperation will be rapid.

Women in Warfare.

Endervoring to emulate their ancient Germanic and Gallic mothers who fought against the Roman legions, the French women of the revolution formed themselves into militant bodies and the dames de halle and the Faubourg St. Antoine, in short petticoats, red Phrygian caps, with pikes in hand, became conspicuous in the early days of the Terror, and the "Amazon of Liege," grasping her lighted match, astride her cannon, was dragged by a mob of demented women to Versailles when the royal family was forced to return to Paris. Women were also prominent at the barricades during the commune, and many a murderous shot was fired by a woman's hand from the windows of the capital.

Proper Forethought.

"Good mornin', Mrs. Moriarity. It's well ye'r lookin'. And how's thot delicate son av yours now?"

"It's wurrking in a delicatessen store he is."

"Aha! Must be foine to have special stores jist for sickly byes to worruk in, hey?"

Probably once in about four thousand years a man who is licked in a fair fight has no excuse to offer.

THE ELEVEN Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the STATE OF MINNESOTA

Submitted by the Legislature at Its General Session, 1913, Together With a Statement of the PURPOSES AND EFFECTS,

Prepared by Hon. Lyndon A. Smith, Attorney General of Minnesota.

Addressed to Julius A. Schmahl Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ST. PAUL.

April 25, 1914.

Honorable Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State,
Capitol.

SIR: As required by Section 46, General Statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1913, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effects of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1913, and which are to be submitted to the electors of said State at the general election in 1914.

FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 584 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to enable the electors to submit by petition to the Legislature constitutional amendments and likewise to propose legislation, and in the event the Legislature fails to submit any such constitutional amendment or fails to enact any such proposed law, then such amendment or proposed law may be submitted directly to the voters; also, to permit the electors to cause any law or laws enacted by the Legislature to be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon be opposed to such law, the same shall be repealed.

This is an amendment to Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days; and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of such sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 1. TWO HOUSES—SESSIONS.—The Legislature shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days, and no bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty days of such session, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special massage from the governor; but the people reserve to themselves direct power, as follows:

"a. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE.—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing an amendment to the constitution signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the amendment so proposed be not submitted to the electors by the legislature at such session, or if it be submitted in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by eight per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the amendment proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petitions. Any amendment proposed by initiative petition and, in its original or in an amended form, submitted to the electors by the legislature or by a further petition, shall become a part of the constitution, if approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, or by four-sevenths of the electors voting on the proposed amendment; provided not less than three-sevenths of the electors voting at said election voted for the proposed amendment. This section shall be construed as a means in addition to Section one, Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing a law, signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the law so proposed be not passed by the legislature at such session, or if it be passed in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the law proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petition or petitions, and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become law and go into effect thirty days after such election, and shall supersede any amended form of such law which may have been passed by the legislature. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. The authority of the people to enact laws, as provided in this subdivision, shall extend only to laws authorized by the provisions of the constitution.

"c. THE REFERENDUM.—If within ninety days after the final adjournment of any session of the legislature, a referendum petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, shall be filed with the secretary of state against any law, or any part of a law, passed by the legislature at such session, such law, or such part of a law, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. If a majority of the vote cast thereon be in the negative, such law, or such part of a law, shall thereby be repealed. Provided, that if a referendum petition is signed by fifteen per centum of the electors of the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed shall be suspended pending the referendum vote thereon.

"Any law providing for a tax levy or appropriating money for the current expenses of the state government or state institutions, any act of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment or other question to the electors of the state, or any emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor, and such laws, except emergency laws, shall not be subject to a referendum vote. All other laws shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. A bill proposing an emergency law shall contain a preamble briefly setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. A separate vote shall be taken upon the preamble of such bill by a call of the yeas and nays, and if the preamble be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law.

"d. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—All petitions provided for in this section shall contain a title indicating the subject and purpose of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, or the law, or part of a law, to be referred, and if a change is proposed in an existing constitutional provision or statute, in addition to referring to the same, it shall state the general effect of the proposed change, and also the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the constitution or of the law, or part of a law, to be referred. Any initiative or referendum petition may be signed in separate parts, but each part shall conform to the provisions herein contained. All petitions shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer an oath, and shall be in such form that a person signing a petition thereby states under oath, the date of his signature, his residence, that he is a qualified elector, that he has not previously signed any part of such petition, and that he has signed the petition with knowledge of the contents thereof. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person before whom the same was signed, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of signers thereon, that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed such petition to be electors, that they signed such petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, and that each person signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. The circulation of the petitions provided for herein, or the prohibition of the circulation thereof, may be regulated by law, and in case the circulation of any petition is prohibited by law, the percentage of signers required on any petition provided for in this section shall be one-half of the percentage specified in subdivisions A, B and C of this section.

"The percentage in any case shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for governor at the next preceding election. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain the signature of not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-fourth of the counties of the state. In initiating a law or constitutional amendment, electors who have signed the first shall be qualified to sign the second petition. The sufficiency of all petitions shall be decided by the secretary of state subject to review by the court. If the secretary of state decides that any petition is insufficient, he shall permit a reasonable time for making corrections or for filing additional signatures. In the event of legal proceedings in court to prevent giving effect to any such petition on account of insufficiency, or any other ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the person attacking the petition. No law or amendment to the constitution initiated and approved by the electors as herein provided, shall be held unconstitutional, or void on account of the insufficiency of any initiative petition; nor shall the repeal of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency.

"All initiative laws and constitutional amendments shall be so submitted to the electors as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution be approved at the same election, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail as to conflicting provisions.

"The style of all legislative measures and amendments to the constitution initiated by the people under this section shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Minnesota.'

"The provisions of this section may be enforced by appropriate legislation, but until such legislation has been enacted, this section shall be self-executing."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to give to the electors the privilege of submitting directly to the voters constitutional amendments, proposed legislation and the right to suspend and annul laws enacted by the Legislature.

SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 585 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose and object of this amendment is to add two Associate Justices to the Supreme Court; to require the concurrence of five Justices of the Supreme Court before any law shall be declared unconstitutional by such court, and make the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court appointive, and is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. Five shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of at least four shall be necessary to a decision, but no statute shall be declared unconstitutional unless five members of the court shall concur in the decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions, and a clerk of the supreme court."

EFFECT: The present constitution provides that the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall not exceed four in number, while the amendment, if adopted, will increase the number to six. A majority of the Supreme Court may now declare a law unconstitutional, but if this amendment is adopted, it will require the concurrence of five members. The office of clerk of the Supreme Court is now elective, but if this amendment is adopted, the clerk of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the court.

THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 586 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to authorize the State to construct roads, ditches, fire breaks through and around unsold state school and swamp lands, and a $250,000 revolving fund, realized and kept up from the sale of such lands, is to be set apart for such purpose. This is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third (⅓) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third (⅓) in five years, and one-third (⅓) in ten (10) years but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first; provided, that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this State in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school lands shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

"Investment of Funds.—Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.

"Swamp Lands.—Division of proceeds. All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the state, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same, less one-third (⅓), as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of Chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands, as aforesaid, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half (½) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state. The remaining one-half (½) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions."

and adds thereto the following:

"A revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) may be set apart from the funds derived from the sale of school and swamp lands, to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands, such fund to be replenished as long as needed from the enhanced value realized from the sale of such lands so benefited."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to permit the State to improve the school and swamp lands of the State out of moneys derived from the sale of such lands, and to bring the State into line with the conditions of the Swamp Land Grant as to drainage of such lands, by providing a revolving fund therefor, pending the ultimate application of the avails of such grant to the common school fund of the State and the educational and charitable institutions thereof.

FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fourth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 587 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to repeal the provisions of Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week in January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom."

EFFECT: The Constitution requires the treasurer to publish yearly a detailed statement of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, giving the names of the persons to whom paid and the purposes for which it was expended. It also requires a like statement of the names of the persons, and the sources, as to money received, and in both cases a statement of the law under which payments were made, or money paid into the treasury. The effect of this amendment, if the same be adopted, will be to repeal the section of the Constitution mentioned and insofar relieve the treasurer from such publication and the State from the expense thereof. This change in the Constitution, however, would not prevent the Legislature from directing by law that such, or a different publication, of the same or other information, should be made by the treasurer.

FIFTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fifth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 588 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to permit the permanent school and university funds of this State to be invested in first mortgage loans upon improved and cultivated farm lands of the State. This amendment would change Section 6 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or of county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

and substitute therefor the following:

"Section 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state. But no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 per cent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than thirty years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

EFFECT: The present Constitution authorizes the investment of the permanent school and university funds of this State in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this State. This amendment, if adopted, will permit in addition to the foregoing investments, said school and university funds to be invested also in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this State. The present Constitution provides that no investment shall be made for a longer period than twenty years, while the proposed amendment extends the period to thirty years.

SIXTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The sixth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 589 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to make the term of office of the Judge of Probate four years. This is an amendment of Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Section 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Section 7. Probate Court—Judges to be Elected—Jurisdiction. "There shall be established in each organized county in the state a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction except as prescribed by this Constitution."

EFFECT: The present Constitution provides that the office of Judge of Probate shall be two years and if this amendment is adopted the term of such office will be four years.

SEVENTH PROPOSED ADMENDMENT.

The seventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 590 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of said amendment is to fix and limit the number of State Senators.

Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution now reads as follows:

"Section 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law."

It is proposed to substitute therefor the following:

"Section 1. That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. In the next and succeeding reapportionments of Senators and Representatives, the Senate shall be composed of sixty-three (63) members and the House of Representatives shall be composed of such number of members as may be prescribed by law. The representation in both Houses shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable, throughout the different sections of the states in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law. Provided, however, that a County may be divided into several legislative districts, but no County or any of the parts thereof shall ever constitute or be a part of more than seven (7) Senatorial Districts and not more than seven (7) Senators shall ever be apportioned to any one County."

EFFECT: The object of this amendment is to limit the State Senate to sixty-three members and to prevent any one county having more than seven senators.

EIGHTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The eighth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 591 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to encourage the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees and it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 17A, and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota, for their approval or rejection, which amendment, when adopted, shall be known as Section 17a of said Article Nine (9), that is to say:

"'Section 17a. For the purpose of encouraging the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees in this state, laws may be enacted providing for the payment by the State of an annual bounty of not more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per acre, for a term, in each case of not more than Ten (10) years, and not exceeding Ten (10) acres, to any one person who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon his own land'."

EFFECT: This amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws providing for the payment by the State of a limited bounty for a limited term, to persons who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon their own land.

NINTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The ninth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 592 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 8 of the Constitution to be known as Section 7 and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or their rejection, which amendment when so approved shall be known as Section seven (7) of said Article eight (8) and shall read as follows:

"'Such of the school and other public lands of the state as are better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture, may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide, and the legislature may provide for the management of the same on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purpose for which the lands were granted to the state'."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will authorize the Legislature to set apart for state school forests or other state forests, state public lands which are better adapted for timber than for agriculture, and to manage the same upon forestry principles.

TENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The tenth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 593 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add to Article 7 of the Constitution an entirely new section, providing for a recall, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. That Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of said Article, a new section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7) and which shall read as follows:

"Section 10. Every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive, shall be subject to recall from office by the electors of his official or electoral district as herein provided. A petition demanding his recall setting forth the reasons therefor, signed by such number of electors in his district as shall be provided by law, which number shall not be less than twenty per centum or more than thirty per centum of the total number of votes cast for governor in such district at the last preceding election, shall be filed in the office where petitions for nomination to such office are filed, or in such other office as may be provided by law, and the officer in whose office such petition is filed, shall order a special election for such recall. If such official shall resign within five days after such petition is filed, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as may be provided by law; but if he shall not so resign, such special election, to be held within twenty-five days after the filing of the petition, shall be called to determine whether such official shall be recalled. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of such official as set forth in the petition, and in not more than two hundred words such official's justification of his course in office. Such official shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such election shall be officially declared. No such petition shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office six months; and no petition shall be signed or filed for the recall of any judicial official within sixty days of the decision, ruling or act complained of in the petition. Such additional legislation as may aid in the operation of this section and proceedings thereunder shall be provided by law. At such election no person shall be voted for, and the only proposition submitted shall be the recall of such official. Any person recalled, as provided in this section, shall be ineligible to fill the vacancy caused by his recall."

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of this amendment is to enable a certain number of voters to petition and cause to be submitted to a vote the question of removing from office any elective or appointive public official.

ELEVENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The eleventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 591 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 18, which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State for their approval or rejection, which amendment, if approved, shall be known as Section 18 of Article 9 of the Constitution and shall read as follows:

"'Section 18. Laws may be enacted providing for the taxation of dogs on a basis other than the value of the dog, and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs.'"

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The present basis for taxing dogs is upon actual value. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws changing this basis. It is proposed to create a fund out of which owners of domestic animals may be reimbursed for loss sustained by reason of injuries caused by dogs.

Yours respectfully,
LYNDON A. SMITH,
Attorney General.

St. Paul, May 6, 1914.

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State.

Dear Sir: Referring to proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4 would say: As state expert printer I have given the publications involved in this proposed amendment special thought, and am of opinion both these publications are entirely superfluous. The extensive annual publication "in a daily newspaper published at the capital city" attracts absolutely no attention. The annual report of the state treasurer is published in book form, and to an extent that makes it easy for every person specially concerned to secure a copy. To conform strictly with the law as it is at present, means the expenditure, under reasonably favorable printing contracts, of approximately $8,000, a sum which can be used to excellent advantage under conditions which ordinarily suggest the greatest care and economy upon the part of those under whose direction the printing fund is expended.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. MANNIX,
State Expert Printer.

NEW WRINKLES

A luggage carrier for automobiles which resembles a folded top and is carried in the same position, being within easy access, has been patented by a Californian.

Sandpapering of small articles can be done with a disk talking machine by fastening the paper to the felt, starting the motor and holding the articles against it.

The principal feature of a new book holder for the use of persons lying in bed is a pane of glass on which an open book can be laid without needing clamps to retain it.

Spiral plates pivoted to the outer rim of an automobile headlight and arranged to be swung across its lens as much as desired have been invented for lessening the glare.

A French inventor who for a time was blind has designed a typewriter that produces ordinary manuscript and manuscript in Braille embossed characters at the same time.

Under government supervision strong and practically fireproof sandstone has been made in the Philippines by the steam process from beach and river sand and volcanic tuff.

To prevent an elevator moving as a person enters or leaves it a Maryland inventor has inserted a yielding section in its floor, electrically connected with its operating mechanism.

The walls of all the rooms of a new building at the University of Paris are lined with lead to make them impervious to emanations of radium, with which experiments are conducted.

FACT AND FANCY

A pound of wool makes a yard of cloth.

There are a lot of banana skins on the path to success.

Muffs were first used by doctors to keep their fingers soft.

Some people act like a cactus and expect to be treated like a sensitive plant.

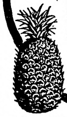
After all, the only question we really care about is how to make more and do less.

A horse is like a man. Put a bit in his mouth, and you can do anything with him.

Italy holds the record for murders, Russia for suicides and America for lynchings.

Fortune's smile is that abominable thing to which our friends give all the credit for our hard work.

In making champagne the grapes are crushed six times, each crushing, or "cru," giving a wine of different quality.


Libby's Hawaiian Pineapple

Tropical Hawaii, the home of the finest Pineapple, is too distant to supply you with the fresh fruit that has ripened on the plant. If you want the delicious Hawaiian Pineapple in all its perfection after fully ripening in the field, buy Libby's. Yellow and mellow when harvested and placed right into the tin the day it is picked. You can buy it sliced or crushed.

At Your Grocers

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Happy Evenings 'Round the Rayo Lamp

The circle 'round the center table flooded with soft, mellow, yet brilliant light that allows the family to read, embroider, sew and study all through the long winter evenings.

RAYO LAMPS give a clear, steady, restful light, without glare or flicker, smoke or odor. For the light that is next best to daylight, that saves the eyes and prevents eye strain, as well as to give the family pleasure and comfort, get a RAYO Lamp for the reading table.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
(244)

Partiality.

Five-year-old Katherine was kneeling on her father's lap, stroking the very scant thatch on the top of his head.

"Daddy," she suddenly piped up, "do you know that I think you've got awfully nice hair." A moment's silence. Then: "But if you were not my daddy I wouldn't think you have nice hair."

Different School.

"Are the fish biting?"

"No; they are catfish. They're scratching."

I Want Some

US CARTRIDGES

Test after test after test of ammunition has proved the value of the U. S. non-mercuric primer. No mercury in the primer means no harmful, corrosive fouling of the barrel, no destroying action on the brass cartridge case, no varying time of ignition. The U. S. primer is a strictly chemical compound that acts with perfect uniformity.

Where fulminate of mercury is used, ground glass is also used. Ground glass is difficult to mix with mercury and its effect is not only to wear down the rifling, but also to cool the primer flame by absorbing about 16% of the heat.

World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

Send a postal for Free Historical Booklet, "American Marksmanship"

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Makers of THE BLACK SHELLS
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Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Pettit's Eye Salve GRANULATED ITCHING LIDS

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 42-1914.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN WAR

First Used in Franco-Prussian Conflict, and Their Value Has Since Been Recognized.

The first war in which pigeons were used as messengers was the Franco-Prussian, and the birds carried news into and out of besieged Paris. A post was established at Tours, and right through the siege regular mails were carried between Paris and Tours by pigeons.

It is not generally known that all the armies and navies of the world can fall back on official pigeons, if necessary, and that the birds belonging to the British navy have their official standing and numbers just as the handymen have.

During the Boer war the British army had its carrier-pigeon system. The birds brought messages from all the towns beleaguered by the Boer invaders, and when Sir George White's force was cooped up in Ladysmith winged messengers carried several dispatches from that gallant officer to the men who were slowly fighting their way to his relief.

DISFIGURED WITH ERUPTION

2406 Copeland St., Cincinnati, Ohio. —"For one year my right wrist and left arm from elbow to shoulder were disfigured with sore eruption. The eczema broke out with a rash and looked like raw beef steak. It itched and burned continually and I had to keep my arms covered with soft linen cloths. I could not sleep at night.

"I was told it was chronic case of eczema and got medicine but it had no effect. Then I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the first application seemed to help me. I purchased two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in six weeks my arms and wrists were thoroughly healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Clark, Jan. 26, '14.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Of Equal Impact.

Knicker—They are looking for a war tax that will fall equally on every one.

Bocker—Then tax the rain.

Sure.

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder," observed the old fogy.

"So do presents," added the grouch.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

Many a True Word, Etc.

"Pa, what do they put water in stocks for?"

"To soak the investors with."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Love in a cottage and castles in the air are not so far apart as they sound.

YOUR BLOOD is the canal of life but it becomes a sewer if clogged up. All life consists of building up and tearing down and just in the same manner that the blood carries to the various parts of the body the food that the cells need for building up, so it is compelled to carry away the waste material that's torn down. These waste materials are poisonous and destroy us unless the liver and kidneys are stimulated into refreshed and vigorous life.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

is the balancing power—a vitalizing power. It acts on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition—on the purifying filters which clean the blood. Thus fresh vitalized blood feeds the nerves, heart—and brain. This well known alterative relieves catarrh of the stomach and headaches accompanying same, and has been successful for more than a generation as a tonic and body-builder. It builds up the rundown system. You need it—if you are always "catching cold"—or have catarrh of the nose and throat. The active medicinal principles of American-Native-roots are extracted without alcohol and you can obtain this tonic in liquid or tablet form at any drug store or send 60 cents in 1-cent stamps for trial box of tablets.

A SEWER

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing and wrapping for free copy of The Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, cloth bound, 1000 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANTWERP OFFICIALS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO GERMAN EMPIRE

LONDON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT ASSERTS MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES ARE FORCED TO RENOUNCE COUNTRY.

SAYS SHOPS OF CITY ARE BEING SLOWLY REOPENED

Many Fugitives Reported Returning—Police Ordered to Remove Belgian Flags—Houses Must Be Lighted at Night and Doors Left Open.

London, Oct. 14.—"The municipal employes of Antwerp have had to swear allegiance to the German empire," says the Evening News correspondent at Bergen-Op-Soon, Holland, in a dispatch. The message continues:

Policemen Retain Arms.

"The policemen were allowed to retain their arms and have been ordered to remove the Belgian flag from all houses. The usual regulations enforced at Liege and other Belgian towns are being introduced. The rules include the obligation to light the houses at night and to leave the doors open. The imperial standard must be saluted whenever passed and soldiers have been seen to strike off with sabers hats of persons who did not salute.

Fugitives Are Returning.

"Already thousands of fugitives are returning to Antwerp and shops are slowly reopening. Many more thousands, however, are hesitating, apprehensive that the Germans' present friendly conduct may change later on.

"Up to this time no war contribution has been exacted, but the town is to supply all requisitioned wares free. For instance, two tons of potatoes were to be provided Monday. All bakers, butchers, grocers and provision dealers not reopening their shops within five days are threatened with stringent measures.

Many Germans in Antwerp.

"The Germans say that there are 125,000 of their men in Antwerp, but the figures seems to be exaggerated. Several thousands of the landwehr troops and marines probably remain as a garrison.

"Negotiations for the surrender of the city threatened to collapse because the Germans insisted upon having the signature of the Belgian commander, General De Guise. They eventually accepted that of another officer, M. Weerbrouch.

Women Congratulated Germans.

"Soon it became apparent that notwithstanding all the measures which had been taken, a number of Germans, especially women, had managed to remain in the town and were congratulating the German army.

"While passing through the boulevards the Germans were astonished at the almost total absence of troops, the Belgians and English having cleverly retreated under cover of a few of their guns, afterward destroying the pontoon bridges.

"The offices and printing plant of the newspaper Metropole are among the buildings burned."

ARIZONA MAY CALL MILITIA

State Preparing to Resist Mexican Bullets—Governor Wires Bryan Concerning Action.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 14.—The Arizona national guard has been ordered by Governor Hunt to be in readiness to entrain at a moment's notice for Naco, where bullets and shells fired by Mexican forces in battle across the border have been falling in American territory for many days.

Governor Hunt telegraphed to Secretary Bryan at Washington, notifying him of the action taken and asking what steps the federal government might take. "Duty demands that I do everything in my power to afford Arizona citizens protection," the governor wired.

Result of Aeroplane Raid.

London, Oct. 14.—A letter received in Amsterdam from Dusseldorf says the Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent declares that in the recent British aeroplane raid on Dusseldorf, besides a Zeppelin airship being destroyed four persons were killed and many wounded.

Arbitrators to Meet Nov. 9.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The board of arbitrators to settle labor disputes between 98 western railroads and their engineers and firemen will begin its sessions here Nov. 9.

Many Germans on Frontier.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd says: "On a conservative estimate the German forces known to be on the eastern frontier number about 1,500,000 effective men, not counting the Austrian troops, of whom there are about 270,000 on the Silesian front."

Russian Casualties 40,000?

London, Oct. 14.—It is officially reported from Vienna that 40,000 Russians were killed or wounded near Przemysl.

Grape Juice Frappe.

Boil one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of grape juice five minutes, add the juice of one lemon and one cupful of orange juice and beat until cold. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, pack in ice and salt and freeze to a mush.

Stand for Wash Tub.

When washing, put the tub in the open end of a barrel. This saves room, holds it firmly while wringing the clothes, and above all, saves stooping.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Detroit.—Ben West, a Chippewa Indian, was found dead on the shore of a lake. Acute alcoholism was ascribed as the cause of death in the coroner's certificate.

Bertha.—Four business houses of Bertha were burglarized one night last week. The postoffice was robbed of $20 and the losses in other places were small.

Brainerd.—Carrying a shotgun while running a mowing machine resulted fatally to Leroy Whirley, 18 years old. The gun slipped into the mower and was discharged.

Hastings.—Hastings has joined the League of Minnesota Municipalities, and Mayor J. G. Sieben will appoint delegates to the annual convention at Mankato on Oct. 21 and 22.

Glyndon.—Fred Wilson of Duluth was killed by a tramp in the outskirts of this village. Wilson, who was said to be a trapper in the winter, but who had been working here as a laborer, was shot when he refused to throw up his hands and give his money to the murderer.

Brainerd.—The Chamber of Commerce is planning for a municipal Christmas tree 50 feet high, decorated with colored lights and with presents for all the little folks, the festivities to last a week. A municipal skating rink is also projected. The club now has over 400 members.

Le Sueur Center.—The heaviest hailstorm in many years passed over here last week. Hail fell for fifteen minutes and the ground was white with the stones. Lightning and heavy thunder accompanied the storm, which approached from the southwest. Foliage was cut from the trees in large quantities.

Bemidji.—Democrats have formed an organization to further the candidacy of Winfield Scott Hammond, democratic candidate for governor. A. P. Ritchie was named as chairman with R. E. Fisher secretary and H. Mayne Stanton treasurer. Plans are being made to have Mr. Hammond speak in Bemidji.

Virginia.—August Walberg was shot to death in his home here. Six men were playing cards in a back room of Walberg's home when two masked men entered and covered the players with revolvers. Walberg grappled with the one closest to him, and the robber shot and killed him. The robbers grabbed the stake money and escaped.

Grand Meadow.—Bert Kenyon, a plumber, was severely injured when a boiler which was being lowered into the basement of the Myrick hotel, slipped, pinning him underneath. He was held there 30 minutes before his assistants could get the heavy weight off his body. He was injured internally, but it is thought he will recover.

Fergus Falls.—James Wolf, William Griffin, John Anderson and Michael Dempsey, accused of having murdered James Wallace and injured two of his companions in a holdup near Perham, had their preliminary hearing in the justice court here and were bound over to the grand jury without bail on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Red Wing.—Ten thousand visitors from all parts of southern Minnesota attended the street fair and harvest festival in Red Wing under the auspices of the Merchants' association. The event was featured by a horse show and agricultural exhibition. Balloon ascensions, water pageants and free street shows were amusement features.

Byron.—Entering the office of the station here for the avowed purpose of telling fortunes, two gipsy women stole $31 of the railway funds. The loss was discovered after they had gone and the sheriff was notified. The gipsies were overtaken and the men in the party made full restitution in order to save the women from arrest and prosecution.

Willmar.—The body of a strange man was found in a mangled condition on the tracks by section men. From letters found on the body it is evident the man was Clarence A. Ernest and that he had been working at Columbus, N. D. No arrangements for burial have been made, pending further investigation as to his identity. It is evident he had fallen off a freight train.

Fergus Falls.—J. H. Durrell, who is an officer in the National Bank of Cuba, is in the city, visiting his father, J. H. Durrell. He says the sugar men of Cuba are reveling in prosperity, as raw sugar is selling at 4¾ cents a pound compared with 1⅞ cents a year ago. The island produces 3,000,000 tons of sugar, supplying 80 to 85 per cent of all that is consumed in the United States. The sugar men sold their last two crops below 2 cents a pound, which is considered a very low price. While the sugar men are jubilant, the tobacco raisers of the island are much depressed as a result of the war. They have been selling all of their coarser grade of tobacco to Europe, and the market is now almost entirely cut off.

Duluth.—The heroism of Bert Clark, 22 years old, cost him his life when he attempted to rescue his chum in a fire. The latter also perished. Prior to dashed into the building in an effort to rescue Frank O'Leary, 25 years old, Clark rushed from the burning building with the infant of Mrs. Harry Schapery safely in his arms. When he ran up the stairs to reach his friend, he evidently was suffocated shortly after pushing the other toward a window. Clarke's body was found about ten feet from the window while O'Leary had dropped four feet from his goal.

Luverne.—The explosion of a large acetylene tank wrecked the home of Henry Bierkamp and broke window lights for several blocks around. Mrs. Wm. Rathjen and daughter, who were visiting at the home, were injured severely by flying glass. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Sleepy Eye.—The 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. August Kroschel, Sr., has been missing from home since Oct. 2. No trace of him has been found, though the whole country has been scoured. He was a devoted reader of novels and it is thought they influenced him to leave home.

Anti-Hops.

Reports of the hop harvest suffering through the war would have pleased the anti-hop crusaders of former times. In the middle of the seventeenth century the city of London petitioned parliament to put down "two anusancies, Newcastle coals in regard of their stench, etc., and hops in regard they would spoil the taste of drink and endanger the people." A few decades later John Evelyn appealed to the king and all loyal landowners to banish the "drogue hopps," which, he declared, spoiled good ale and led to fomenting diseases, by planting cider fruit and so creating a taste for more wholesome liquor. A century ago Cobbett also wrote angrily of hops and hop growers, chiefly because of the destruction of young trees for hop poles.—London Chronicle.

What He Deserved.

"You deserve a great deal of credit, young man."

"Maybe I do, but I always have to pay cash."—Stray Stories.

A new leaf is really the same old one, with another turn.

What a Cold Can Do

Many a fatal case of kidney disease starts from a simple cold or chill. Congestion clogs and weakens the kidneys. Uric poisons collect, damage the kidneys and cause backache, rheumatic pain, headaches and urinary disorders.

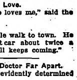
When doctoring a cold, think of the kidneys. Drink water freely to help flush out the poison. Take Doan's Kidney Pills to relieve congestion of the kidneys, give up a heavy meat diet and take plenty of rest. Nature will assist in the cure. Doan's Kidney Pills are used with success and are publicly recommended all over the civilized world.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

C. P. Belin, 612 Potter St., Red Wing, Minn., says: "Work on the police force fourteen years weakened my kidneys. The secretions passed too frequently, obliging me to get up at night and there was much sediment in them. Sharp pains seized me in my back and I couldn't move. Doan's Kidney Pills were just what I needed; they toned up my kidneys and I have never been bothered by my back since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.


Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 199 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNIE AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 25 Gordon St., South Quincy, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

War and Football.

Yale's bowl, the "fell cirque" or stadium in which the great football battle with Harvard will be played this fall, will be the objective of 22 trainloads from New York alone on the day of the game. The whole structure will seat 61,000 people, and it is announced that "every seat in the bowl is a good seat"—that is, it has an unobstructed view of the playing field. Despite Cleveland H. Dodge's protest against holding these "annual mimic battles" during wartime, the Yale Alumni Weekly says they should go on. If the contest in Europe has any direct reaction on American college football it would seem to lie in the direction of eliminating the brutal factors of the game.

Muscovites Are Fighters.

Scratch a Russian and you find a tartar has proved a fatal truism to almost every enemy of the Muscovite. The Russian soldier is the scion of the Scythian. He is, therefore, a fighter of deadly surprises and uncertainties. His next move may not be predicted on any known or limited method of warfare. He is apt to develop a fighting science of his own in a five minute emergency. Depend upon the Russian battler to behave well. His manner and method of proving his mettle are not predictable.

Not in Weeds.

"She is a grass widow, isn't she?"

"Well, she seems to be in clover."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Ceylon has 1,000,000 acres of cocoanut plantations.

In Love.

"I'm certain he loves me," said the suburban girl.

"How's that?"

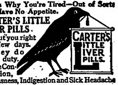
"It is a four-mile walk to town. He misses the last car about twice a week, but he still keeps coming."

Patients and Doctor Far Apart.

"My doctor is evidently determined to get a rest."

"What has he done?"

"Sent all his patients to the mountains and he's going to the seashore."—Kansas City Journal.


Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.
Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

WINCHESTER

"Nublack" and "New Rival" Loaded Shotshells

Good shooters and sure shooters are Winchester "Nublack" and "New Rival" black powder loaded shells. They are strongly made and loaded with only standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Their even pattern and deep penetration make them sure game getters. You will find nothing better. Sold everywhere. Look for the Red W on the box.

They Are Uniform, Highly Satisfactory Loads.

25 Percent Off Sale

For the next ten days, we will offer a special reduction of 25 percent on our entire line of ladies, misses' and childrens' coats. The continued warm weather has decreased the demand for warm wraps to such an extent that we will make this liberal reduction in order to move the large stock we have on hand. **Our loss is your gain.**

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

NEW STOCK

We are back in Our old place of business with a new stock of goods. Come in and see us when looking for values. . .

A. H. Pitkin

BUY YOUR

School Supplies

AT THE

Spectator Office

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday October 17 1914

In this issue will be found all the proposed amendments which are to be voted on at the coming election. Persue them carefully, especially no's 3 and 9 and vote accordingly.

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL

Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District

Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet

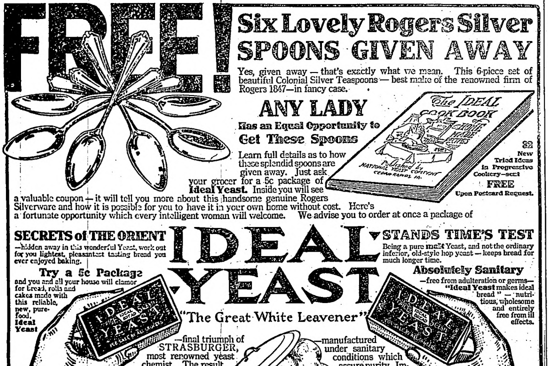
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanron

C. L. HANSEN

Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

Your Vote and Support Solicited



Six Lovely Rogers Silver SPOONS GIVEN AWAY

Yes, given away — that's exactly what we mean. This 6-piece set of beautiful Colonial Silver Teaspoons — best make of the renowned firm of Rogers 1847—in fancy case.

ANY LADY

Has an Equal Opportunity to Get These Spoons

Learn full details as to how these splendid spoons are given away. Just ask your grocer for a 5c package of **Ideal Yeast.** Inside you will see a valuable coupon — it will tell you more about this handsome genuine Rogers Silverware and how it is possible for you to have it in your own home without cost. Here's a fortunate opportunity which every intelligent woman will welcome. We advise you to order at once a package of

The IDEAL COOK BOOK of HOME MADE RECIPES
Published by NATIONAL YEAST COMPANY CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

82 New Tried Ideas in Progressive Cookery—sent FREE Upon Postcard Request.

IDEAL YEAST

"The Great White Leavener"

SECRETS of THE ORIENT —hidden away in this wonderful Yeast, work out for you lightest, pleasantest tasting bread you ever enjoyed baking.

Try a 5c Package and you and all your house will clamor for bread, rolls and cakes made with this reliable, new, pure-food, **Ideal Yeast**

STANDS TIME'S TEST Being a pure malt Yeast, and not the ordinary inferior, old-style hop yeast — keeps bread for much longer time.

Absolutely Sanitary —free from adulteration or germs— **"Ideal Yeast** makes ideal bread" — nutritious, wholesome and entirely free from ill effects.

—final triumph of STRASBURGER, most renowned yeast chemist. The result of years of study to produce the greatest of all leaveners. White throughout, and sure to delight you.

—manufactured under sanitary conditions which assure purity. Imparts a nutty flavor that captivates young and old. Superiority of IDEAL YEAST guaranteed.

At All Dealers **NATIONAL YEAST COMPANY** *At All Dealers* **CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**

John A. Duffy

OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Oscar T. Stenvick

Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Hans O. Kjomme

Non-partizan Candidate For
County Attorney

THEODORE H. LIDEN

CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited

Paid adv.

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov., 3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

Apples!

A carload of good winter in bulk, is on the tracks now.

OLE MATHSON

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3660 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America. meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mon days of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand, at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A. S. WILSON.

Wholesale and Retail

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Don T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24 1914. NUMBER 15

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Services at the United Church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Fine line of fancy box apples prices lower than ever at
Jackson Bros. 1t

Dr. Holmes, the travelling optometrist frcm Mpls. was in this village, Friday.

Ole Larson and daughter were in town Friday.

Mrs. C. A. Skeie went to Thief River Falls, Friday to visit at the J. Sundahl home.

For real fun as in "ye olden times" dont miss the Hollow'een Party.

S. J. Roy was a business visitor at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

An auction sale will be held on the Plantation Farm, west of town, on Nov. 6th.

D. Collins of Warroad was in town renewing acquaintances this week.

Mrs. J. Sundahl of Thief River Falls spent Sunday at the Nettland home north-east of town.

Lunchos sold, fortunes told, gobblins cold, and fun for the old at the Hollow'een Party Sat. evening October 31st.

There will be services with Communion at the United Church a week from tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Grapes, peas and other fresh fruits are being recieved every Wednesday at this store.
Jackson Bros. 1t

Mrs. A. Gunstad returned Monday evening from Upham N. D., where she has spent the past ten days with relatives.

Theo. H. Liden, candidate for County treasurer, passed through here on a campaign tour, Thursday.

Enger and Sorlein have loaded their big gas taactor and will ship it to Bode, Iowa where they have some land.

A. Setterberg is the owner of a new Studebaker five passenger car which was delivered to him by Helm Bros., Monday.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

H. O. Haugen returned Thursday from Pine City, Minn., where he has been taking treatments at a sanatorium.

Lee Bryson came in on the north-bound train, Tuesday.

Ed. Flamme was a visitor at the County Seat, Thursday.

Mrs. Ed, Aubol was at the County Seat, Monday.

The Swed. Ladies' Aid will have an Auction sale at Hazel, Saturday, Oct., 31.

Everett Smith left Wednesday for his home in the southern part of the State.

Chas. Biglow left Friday evening for Gilmore city, Iowa to visit at the parental home.

Rev. A. Olsen and Rev. M. Gjerde were at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

"Jess" LaBree was in the village this week in quest of one of the four votes reported opposed to his re-election this fall.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by
5o-tf Henry Olsen.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olsou is the local agent. adv

Dr. Sppofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls Nov. 24. Office at hotels.

Watch for further particulars for the Hollow'een Entertainment to be given by the Public School Saturday evening October 31st.

Business education is the key to success. Take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Lydia Anderson, who is teaching school near Thief River came down Saturday to spend Sunday with her mother.

Mrs. W. Ortloff and Mrs. A. Severson returned Thursday from Holt where they have visited Mr. and Mrs. O, Steinhauser.

The Young Ladies Sewing Club were entertained at the Hall home, Thursday evening by Misses Hall and barragy. Judging by the meagre reports that have filtered thru the young lfdies had "some" time.

$35,000.00 Stock of Merchandise at Actual Wholesale Prices!

Our gigantic money-saving sale will commence on Friday October 23rd and continue for 10 days only.

Our large stock of up-to-date merchandise will be sold at unheard of prices. **You cannot afford to miss this sale as we have just the goods you want at nearly your own prices.**

Thief River Co-Operative Store Co.

Hazel News

Chas Aldrich is laying a new floor in the basement of Ole Mathson's store at Hazel, this week.

And. Loken has moved into the rooms on the ground floor of the Magnusen building.

Mrs. O. Shill returned from a brief visit to Reiner, Thursday.

Chris Moe has disposed of part of his farm to M. Matheson.

Alvin Alfson has opened a shoe repair shop near the Soo tracks.

Fractures Arm

John King had the misfortune to fracture his aem when the team he was driving shied at some object near the road, throwing Mr. King heavily to the ground, Thursday evening.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service Sunday at 7:45 p. m.

Service Tuesday Oct. 27th of at 7:30, the Rev. A. Lydell of Chicago will preach.

A Communion service will be held at the church Nov. 1st at 10:30 a.m.

Service will be conducted in the Black River school house Sunday Nov. 1st at 7:30 p. m.

Announcement

(Inserted and paid for by E. A Mostue)

The undersigned respectfully solicits the support and vote of the electorate, men and women of Pennington county at the November election for re-election as Superintendent of Schools.

Being mindful of past favors I pledge anew my best efforts for the building up of our rural schools.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

Notice

Do not forget the last half of your real estate taxes. They must be paid this month to avoid the 10 percent penalty.

Very respectfully,
And. Trovaten, Co. Treas.
14-15

Hammond's Work Praised.

High praise for the work Congressman Hammond is doing in Washington is given by his colleagues in Washington. The committee wrote to Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the house ways and means committee, of which Mr. Hammond is a member, regarding the prospects of getting him home for the rest of the campaign. To this Chairman Underwood replied: "I am as anxious to have Mr. Hammond return home and take an active part in the campaign as you are. I have admired his sterling qualities for many years. I regard him as one of the soundest and ablest members of the house, thoroughly honest, upright and painstaking; always devoted to the performance of public duties, and he is a man who has the courage to sacrifice his personal fortunes for the public good. He has always elected to remain in Washington and do his full duty to his constituency and the government rather than push his political fortunes at home. This is the type of man that ought to be selected to hold high political office. If Mr. Hammond is elected governor of your state, I am sure he will make one of the best governors that Minnesota has ever had, and it is for this reason that I should like to see him have every opportunity to met the people of your state, but I must say that I admire the patriotic stand that he has taken to stay by his duties here in Washington regardless of the cost to himself, especially at a time when men of his type are needed, with legislation of great import to the American people pending in the house."

Parcel Post For Farmers.

A change has been made in the rules governing the parcel post that is expected to result in a much larger use of the mails by farmers. Postmaster General Burleson has announced that hereafter butter, eggs, fruits, berries, vegetables, dressed poultry and other articles entering the parcel post, offered in weight running from twenty to fifty pounds, may be packed in boxes and crates similar to those used when shipment is made by express. Heretofore such parcels had to be in such form that they could be placed in mail bags.

Packages of these articles weighing twenty pounds or less are required, as heretofore, to be securely packed in such manner as to be safely handled in bags with other mail matter.

Not Perfect.

He—I suppose you think I'm a perfect idiot? She—Oh, dear, no; none of us are perfect!—London Mail.

The County Hospital

We are heartily ashamed of the stand taken by the county seat papers on the county hospital question.

That a hospital is necessary and that Thief River Falls is the only logical location for it, is their point of view.

They have insinuated that Dr. Bratrud of Warren is contemplating Thief River Falls as a location, providing a hospital is built but they have failed to produce any statement from him to that effect. They have failed to produce any facts or figures that would lead us to believe that anybody outside of Thief River Falls would recieve any benefit whatsoever by the location of a hospital in that city. They have also failed to produce the names called for in our last week's article on the hospital. Last but not least: If a hospital would be such a paying proposition as they claim and if it would induce the best surgeon in Northern Minnesota to locate there, why should it be necessary to foist the cost of the institution upon the taxpayers of the county when there is plenty of uninvested capital in Thief River Falls?

Mr. Taxpayer, don't let the papers up the river pull any of the "pathetic stuff" about members of your family, big globs of salty tears etc. There are good hospitals both at Crookston and at Warren which are open to the public, and whose charges are reasonable. Don't let the city up the river with its "itch for public buildings" put any additional burden on your shoulders. Talk it over with your neighbors. Do every thing in your power to nip this scheme in the bud. Bro. Hunt of the Sunbeam and Bro. Lattimore of the Eleven Towns are doing good work in the eastern part of the county.

Again we call the attention of our readers to the County Hospital question.

Don't go on hearsay or what some-one from Thief River tells you. Figure it out for yourself. What benefit will you recieve from the location of a hospital at Thief River Falls?

Figure the orignal cost of the hospital and equipment is $50,000. The interest is $3,000 a year or $60,000 dollars for the twenty years. The total cost of hospital in twenty years will amount to $110,000. The interest on the money in the sinking fund may probably pay for the improvements and necessary repairs. It is apparant that the proposition that Thief River Falls is trying to saddle upon the tax payers is no small one. It is distinctly a white elephant as far as the county is concerned.

The Swedish Luth. congregation will have a social and supper at the M. Anderson building, this evening.

Dr. Carlson of Warren, will speak at the Clara church tomorrow forenoon and at the local church tomorrow evening.

The Benson and Hyland families entertained relatives from Halstad, last Sunday.

Dan Whalen shipped two carloads of cattle to St. Paul last Saturday. He reports the markets "rotten".

Mrs. D. Whalen and children are visiting with relatives at Le Sueur, Minn.

Lilliputian.

Lilliputian has become a word almost entirely substituted for dwarf, yet the term was only invented by Jonathan Swift in 1727 when he wrote his famous "Gulliver's Travels." In this weird little fable Swift created the island of Lilliput, of which the inhabitants were no greater in size than a man's finger. Swift was a queer character, of an unhappy nature.

VOTE FOR
T. P. ANDERSON
FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR
GENERAL ELECTION, NOV 3RD., 1914

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL

Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN.

Fine Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Candies
Chinaware and Kitchen Utensils
Toys and Stationery

JACKSON BROS.
St. Hilaire Phone 38

Vote For
Theoline Goodwin
FOR
Superintendent Of Schools
Pennington County

: Vote For :
A. H. FASEL
County Auditor.
Candidate For Re-election

A SMART little double-breasted overcoat sets the style pace for Winter. Its snug back and sweeping skirt give it class and speed.

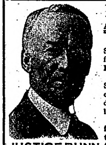
Adler's Collegian Clothes

are as good-looking and as long-wearing as any young man could wish for. We guarantee them to serve perfectly.

David Lazar

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.



JUSTICE BUNN

Fair, Best Qualified AND Most Experienced

JUSTICE BUNN has been a member of the SUPREME COURT the past three years, and for fourteen years before that served on the District Bench. He is entitled to a second term.

The splendid record which the Minnesota SUPREME COURT is making is due, to a large extent, to Judge Bunn's great legal ability. His decisions are regarded as masterpieces of legal learning and are quoted throughout the country.

Judge Bunn is a hard worker and absolutely fair. The best interests of the state require that he be kept in his present position. Ask your friends to vote for Bunn.

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

THE ELEVEN Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the STATE OF MINNESOTA

Submitted by the Legislature at Its General Session, 1913, Together With a Statement of the PURPOSES AND EFFECTS,

Prepared by Hon. Lyndon A. Smith, Attorney General of Minnesota.

Addressed to Julius A. Schmahl Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ST. PAUL.

April 25, 1914.

Honorable Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State,
Capitol.

SIR: As required by Section 46, General Statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1913, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effects of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1913, and which are to be submitted to the electors of said State at the general election in 1914.

FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 584 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to enable the electors to submit by petition to the Legislature constitutional amendments and likewise to propose legislation, and in the event the Legislature fails to submit any such constitutional amendment or fails to enact any such proposed law, then such amendment or proposed law may be submitted directly to the voters; also, to permit the electors to cause any law or laws enacted by the Legislature to be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon be opposed to such law, the same shall be repealed.

This is an amendment to Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days; and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of such sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 1. TWO HOUSES—SESSIONS.—The Legislature shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days, and no bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty days of such session, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor; but the people reserve to themselves direct power, as follows:

"a. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE.—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing an amendment to the constitution signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the amendment so proposed be not submitted to the electors by the legislature at such session, or if it be submitted in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by eight per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the amendment proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petitions. Any amendment proposed by initiative petition and, in its original or in an amended form, submitted to the electors by the legislature or by a further petition, shall become a part of the constitution, if approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, or by four-sevenths of the electors voting on the proposed amendment; provided not less than three-sevenths of the electors voting at said election voted for the proposed amendment. This section shall be construed as a means in addition to Section one, Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing a law, signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the law so proposed be not passed by the legislature at such session, or if it be passed in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the law proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petition or petitions, and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become law and go into effect thirty days after such election, and shall supersede any amended form of such law which may have been passed by the legislature. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. The authority of the people to enact laws, as provided in this subdivision, shall extend only to laws authorized by the provisions of the constitution.

"c. THE REFERENDUM.—If within ninety days after the final adjournment of any session of the legislature, a referendum petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, shall be filed with the secretary of state against any law, or any part of a law, passed by the legislature at such session, such law, or such part of a law, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. If a majority of the vote cast thereon be in the negative, such law, or such part of a law, shall thereby be repealed. Provided, that if a referendum petition is signed by fifteen per centum of the electors of the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed shall be suspended pending the referendum vote thereon.

"Any law providing for a tax levy or appropriating money for the current expenses of the state government or state institutions, any act of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment or other question to the electors of the state, or any emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor, and such laws, except emergency laws, shall not be subject to a referendum vote. All other laws shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. A bill proposing an emergency law shall contain a preamble briefly setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. A separate vote shall be taken upon the preamble of such bill by a call of the yeas and nays, and if the preamble be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law.

"d. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—All petitions provided for in this section shall contain a title indicating the subject and purpose of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, or the law, or part of a law, to be referred and if a change is proposed in an existing constitutional provision or statute, in addition to referring to the same, it shall state the general effect of the proposed change, and also the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the constitution or of the law, or part of a law, to be referred. Any initiative or referendum petition may be signed in separate parts, but each part shall conform to the provisions herein contained. All petitions shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer an oath, and shall be in such form that a person signing a petition thereby states under oath, the date of his signature, his residence, that he is a qualified elector, that he has not previously signed any part of such petition, and that he has signed the petition with knowledge of the contents thereof. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person before whom the same was signed, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of signers thereon, that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed such petition to be electors, that they signed such petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, and that each person signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. The circulation of the petitions provided for herein, or the prohibition of the circulation thereof, may be regulated by law, and in case the circulation of any petition is prohibited by law, the percentage of signers required on any petition provided for in this section shall be one-half of the percentage specified in subdivisions A, B and C of this section.

"The percentage in any case shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for governor at the next preceding election. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain the signature of not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-fourth of the counties of the state. In initiating a law or constitutional amendment, electors who have signed the first shall be qualified to sign the second petition. The sufficiency of all petitions shall be decided by the secretary of state subject to review by the court. If the secretary of state decides that any petition is insufficient, he shall permit a reasonable time for making corrections or for filing additional signatures. In the event of legal proceedings in court to prevent giving effect to any such petition on account of insufficiency, or any other ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the person attacking the petition. No law or amendment to the constitution initiated and approved by the electors as herein provided, shall be held unconstitutional, or void on account of the insufficiency of any initiative petition; nor shall the repeal of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency.

"All initiative laws and constitutional amendments shall be so submitted to the electors as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution be approved at the same election, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail as to conflicting provisions.

"The style of all legislative measures and amendments to the constitution initiated by the people under this section shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Minnesota.'

"The provisions of this section may be enforced by appropriate legislation, but until such legislation has been enacted, this section shall be self-executing."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to give to the electors the privilege of submitting directly to the voters constitutional amendments, proposed legislation and the right to suspend and annul laws enacted by the Legislature.

SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 585 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose and object of this amendment is to add two Associate Justices to the Supreme Court; to require the concurrence of five Justices of the Supreme Court before any law shall be declared unconstitutional by such court, and make the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court appointive, and is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. Five shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of at least four shall be necessary to a decision, but no statute shall be declared unconstitutional unless five members of the court shall concur in the decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions, and a clerk of the supreme court."

EFFECT: The present constitution provides that the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall not exceed four in number, while the amendment, if adopted, will increase the number to six. A majority of the Supreme Court may now declare a law unconstitutional, but if this amendment is adopted, it will require the concurrence of five members. The office of clerk of the Supreme Court is now elective, but if this amendment is adopted, the clerk of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the court.

THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 586 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to authorize the State to construct roads, ditches, fire breaks through and around unsold state school and swamp lands, and a $250,000 revolving fund, realized and kept up from the sale of such lands, is to be set apart for such purpose. This is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third (⅓) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third (⅓) in five years, and one-third (⅓) in ten (10) years but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first; provided, that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this State in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school lands shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

"Investment of Funds.—Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.

"Swamp Lands.—Division of proceeds. All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the state, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same, less one-third (⅓), as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of Chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands, as aforesaid, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half (½) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state. The remaining one-half (½) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions."

and adds thereto the following:

"A revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) may be set apart from the funds derived from the sale of school and swamp lands, to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands, such fund to be replenished as long as needed from the enhanced value realized from the sale of such lands so benefited."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to permit the State to improve the school and swamp lands of the State out of moneys derived from the sale of such lands, and to bring the State into line with the conditions of the Swamp Land Grant as to drainage of such lands, by providing a revolving fund therefor, pending the ultimate application of the avails of such grant to the common school fund of the State and the educational and charitable institutions thereof.

FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fourth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 587 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to repeal the provisions of Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week in January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom."

EFFECT: The Constitution requires the treasurer to publish yearly a detailed statement of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, giving the names of the persons to whom paid and the purposes for which it was expended. It also requires a like statement of the names of the persons, and the sources, as to money received, and in both cases a statement of the law under which payments were made, or money paid into the treasury. The effect of this amendment, if the same be adopted, will be to repeal the section of the Constitution mentioned and insofar relieve the treasurer from such publication and the State from the expense thereof. This change in the Constitution, however, would not prevent the Legislature from directing by law that such, or a different publication, of the same or other information, should be made by the treasurer.

FIFTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fifth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 588 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to permit the permanent school and university funds of this State to be invested in first mortgage loans upon improved and cultivated farm lands of the State. This amendment would change Section 6 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or of county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

and substitute therefor the following:

"Section 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state. But no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 per cent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than thirty years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

EFFECT: The present Constitution authorizes the investment of the permanent school and university funds of this State in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this State. This amendment, if adopted, will permit in addition to the foregoing investments, said school and university funds to be invested also in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this State. The present Constitution provides that no investment shall be made for a longer period than twenty years, while the proposed amendment extends the period to thirty years.

SIXTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The sixth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 589 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to make the term of office of the Judge of Probate four years. This is an amendment of Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Section 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Section 7. Probate Court—Judges to be Elected—Jurisdiction. 'There shall be established in each organized county in the state a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction except as prescribed by this Constitution.'"

EFFECT: The present Constitution provides that the office of Judge of Probate shall be two years and if this amendment is adopted the term of such office will be four years.

SEVENTH PROPOSED ADMENDMENT.

The seventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 590 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of said amendment is to fix and limit the number of State Senators.

Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution now reads as follows:

"Section 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law."

It is proposed to substitute therefor the following:

"Section 1. That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. In the next and succeeding reapportionments of Senators and Representatives, the Senate shall be composed of sixty-three (63) members and the House of Representatives shall be composed of such number of members as may be prescribed by law. The representation in both Houses shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable, throughout the different sections of the states in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law. Provided, however, that a County may be divided into several legislative districts, but no County or any of the parts thereof shall ever constitute or be a part of more than seven (7) Senatorial Districts and not more than seven (7) Senators shall ever be apportioned to any one County."

EFFECT: The object of this amendment is to limit the State Senate to sixty-three members and to prevent any one county having more than seven senators.

EIGHTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The eighth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 591 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to encourage the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees and it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 17A, and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota, for their approval or rejection, which amendment, when adopted, shall be known as Section 17a of said Article Nine (9), that is to say:

"'Section 17a. For the purpose of encouraging the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees in this state, laws may be enacted providing for the payment by the State of an annual bounty of not more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per acre, for a term, in each case of not more than Ten (10) years, and not exceeding Ten (10) acres, to any one person who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon his own land'."

EFFECT: This amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws providing for the payment by the State of a limited bounty for a limited term, to persons who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon their own land.

NINTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The ninth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 592 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 8 of the Constitution to be known as Section 7 and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or their rejection, which amendment when so approved shall be known as Section seven (7) of said Article eight (8) and shall read as follows:

"'Such of the school and other public lands of the state as are better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture, may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide, and the legislature may provide for the management of the same on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purpose for which the lands were granted to the state'."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will authorize the Legislature to set apart for state school forests or other state forests, state public lands which are better adapted for timber than for agriculture, and to manage the same upon forestry principles.

TENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The tenth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 593 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add to Article 7 of the Constitution an entirely new section, providing for a recall, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. That Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of said Article, a new section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7) and which shall read as follows:

"Section 10. Every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive, shall be subject to recall from office by the electors of his official or electoral district as herein provided. A petition demanding his recall setting forth the reasons therefor, signed by such number of electors in his district as shall be provided by law, which number shall not be less than twenty per centum or more than thirty per centum of the total number of votes cast for governor in such district at the last preceding election, shall be filed in the office where petitions for nomination to such office are filed, or in such other office as may be provided by law, and the officer in whose office such petition is filed, shall order a special election for such recall. If such official shall resign within five days after such petition is filed, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as may be provided by law; but if he shall not so resign, such special election, to be held within twenty-five days after the filing of the petition, shall be called to determine whether such official shall be recalled. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of such official as set forth in the petition, and in not more than two hundred words such official's justification of his course in office. Such official shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such election shall be officially declared. No such petition shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office six months; and no petition shall be signed or filed for the recall of any judicial official within sixty days of the decision, ruling or act complained of in the petition. Such additional legislation as may aid in the operation of this section and proceedings thereunder shall be provided by law. At such election no person shall be voted for, and the only proposition submitted shall be the recall of such official. Any person recalled, as provided in this section, shall be ineligible to fill the vacancy caused by his recall."

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of this amendment is to enable a certain number of voters to petition and cause to be submitted to a vote the question of removing from office any elective or appointive public official.

ELEVENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The eleventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 594 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 18, which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State for their approval or rejection, which amendment, if approved, shall be known as Section 18 of Article 9 of the Constitution and shall read as follows:

"'Section 18. Laws may be enacted providing for the taxation of dogs on a basis other than the value of the dog, and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs.'"

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The present basis for taxing dogs is upon actual value. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws changing this basis. It is proposed to create a fund out of which owners of domestic animals may be reimbursed for loss sustained by reason of injuries caused by dogs.

Yours respectfully,
LYNDON A. SMITH,
Attorney General.

St. Paul, May 6, 1914.

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State.

Dear Sir: Referring to proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4 would say: As state expert printer I have given the publications involved in this proposed amendment special thought, and am of opinion both these publications are entirely superfluous. The extensive annual publication "in a daily newspaper published at the capital city" attracts absolutely no attention. The annual report of the state treasurer is published in book form, and to an extent that makes it easy for every person specially concerned to secure a copy. To conform strictly with the law as it is at present, means the expenditure, under reasonably favorable printing contracts, of approximately $8,000, a sum which can be used to excellent advantage under conditions which ordinarily suggest the greatest care and economy upon the part of those under whose direction the printing fund is expended.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. MANNIX,
State Expert Printer.

NEW WRINKLES

A luggage carrier for automobiles which resembles a folded top and is carried in the same position, being within easy access, has been patented by a Californian.

Sandpapering of small articles can be done with a disk talking machine by fastening the paper to the felt, starting the motor and holding the articles against it.

The principal feature of a new book holder for the use of persons lying in bed is a pane of glass on which an open book can be laid without needing clamps to retain it.

Spiral plates pivoted to the outer rim of an automobile headlight and arranged to be swung across its lens as much as desired have been invented for lessening the glare.

A French inventor who for a time was blind has designed a typewriter that produces ordinary manuscript and manuscript in Braille, embossed characters at the same time.

Under government supervision strong and practically fireproof sandstone has been made in the Philippines by the steam process from beach and river sand and volcanic tuff.

To prevent an elevator moving as a person enters or leaves it a Maryland inventor has inserted a yielding section in its floor, electrically connected with its operating mechanism.

The walls of all the rooms of a new building at the University of Paris are lined with lead to make them impervious to emanations of radium, with which experiments are conducted.

FACT AND FANCY

A pound of wool makes a yard of cloth.

There are a lot of banana skins on the path to success.

Muffs were first used by doctors to keep their fingers soft.

Some people act like a cactus and expect to be treated like a sensitive plant.

After all, the only question we really care about is how to make more and do less.

A horse is like a man. Put a bit in his mouth, and you can do anything with him.

Italy holds the record for murders, Russia for suicides and America for lynchings.

Fortune's smile is that abominable thing to which our friends give all the credit for our hard work.

In making champagne the grapes are crushed six times, each crushing, or "cru," giving a wine of different quality.

A NURSE TAKES DOCTOR'S ADVICE

And is Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELIA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

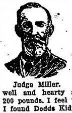
War Observer.

"What's the matter; scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.



JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,

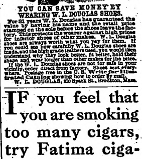
Judge Miller.

PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

In most cases the milk of human kindness yields more buttermilk than butter.



W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES $2.50, $3, $3.50 $3.75, $4, $4.50 and $5.00 BOYS' SHOES $2.25, $2.50 $3.00 & $3.50

Over 150 Styles

All Sizes and Widths

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

IF you feel that you are smoking too many cigars, try Fatima cigarettes. They cost less, last longer, and are more wholesome.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co.
NO GOLD TIPS
FINEST QUALITY

FIERCEST FIGHTING IN NORTH BELGIUM

British Warships Help Allied Forces Repel Germans.

GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THROUGH LINES

Asserted Teutons Aimed Attack at Belgian Army, Believing This the Weakest Part of Allied Line Due to Demoralization of Previous Defeats.

By International News Service.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Seven distinct and violent attacks of desperate chracter were directed by the Germans at points along the whole battle line extending from the Meuse to the North Sea, in a tremendous effort to relieve the constantly increasing pressure of the allies' front, but all their efforts were repelled. It was the most severe test to which the entire line of French, British and Belgian armies has been subjected since the realignment incident to the extension of the left wing northward to the sea, and it held at every point.

Further Check on Coast.

In the field of the great battle for German ascendancy on the North Sea coast the invaders suffered a still further check. The Belgians held them impotent in a series of remarkably executed counter attacks which kept the Germans constantly disorganized and broke the force of their frontal attacks. At and in the immediate vicinity of La Bassee to the southeast of Lille, the kaiser's troops directed extremely persistent and furious attacks against the French and British line with no success and at great cost in men and equipment.

See-Saw Near Arras.

North of Arras, the Prussians again resumed the offensive on a field in which positions of importance have been taken and retaken alternately by one and the other of the rival armies during the past three weeks.

Further to the south, between Peronne and Albert, the Germans advanced as far as the village of Mametz, where they were checked and in the face of a deadly hail of lead and shells from the French quick firers and field guns, were compelled to withdraw.

Crown Prince Repulsed.

East of the Argonnes, detachments of the army of the German crown prince appeared for the first time in the vicinity of Vanquois, where they were met by French forces in equal strength, but in entrenched positions, and were driven back after a vigorous assault.

On the heights of the Meuse where the eastern wing of the French line has been heavily engaged for the past month, new offensive operations were begun by the invaders in a futile attempt to dislodge the defenders.

In the region about Champion, like disaster met the German effort.

More Than Hold Own.

In the fighting in which practically every unit in both lines with the exception of the armies facing each other on the center, were engaged, the allies were not only able to hold their own, but where the counter attacks of the Germans were repelled with great violence the allied troops were able to take and hold ground at various points.

Interest still centers on the gigantic general engagement being fought in Belgium and in the vicinity of Lille.

Particularly brilliant has been the defense offered by the Belgians, who, practically unaided except for the assistance lent by the British fleet off Nieuport on Monday, have held their line along the Yser with distinguished bravery.

Carnage Is Terrific.

The carnage in this field and near Ypres and between Ypres and Veurne has been terrific.

The Belgians, the French and the British are suffering only slightly less, if any, than the Germans. The losses admittedly have been terrific, but the war office at Bordeaux still refrains from letting the figures be known.

East Prussian Situation.

London, Oct. 21.—German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the eastern Prussian frontier and across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians' claim to have repulsed Russian attacks and to be making progress in their campaign to drive out the invaders.

The Russians, on the other hand, say they are taking large numbers of prisoners. Heavy firing is still going on around Przemysl and the Gupolas of the forts surrounding the town are said by an Italian correspondent to have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

Battle Still On.

The same correspondent says the battle continues on the Vistula, San and Dniester rivers. There is a system of great entrenchments on the Russian side and the entire front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive, but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, according to a report issued at Nish, is completely enveloped by Servians.

Germans Hurled Back.

By International News Service.

Paris, Oct. 21.—British warships cannonading the German land forces, who had opened a terrific bombardment of the allies' entrenched position between Nieuport on the Belgian North Sea coast and Dixmude southward on the Ypres canal, struck terror to the hearts of the Teutons by their flanking and enfilading fire and broke the force of the attack.

The Belgians, fighting on their own soil to regain their country, dashed forward and in a desperate counter attack hurled the Germans back.

This is the first time in the war in the north that naval vessels of any of the belligerents have effectively aided the land forces in the operations. The firing from the guns of war vessels along the coast to the west of Ostend has been heard for two days, but until the official communication was issued from Bordeaux and transmitted for publication to General Gallieni in Paris the identity of the ships and the purpose of their bombardment of the coast remained hidden under the cloak of official military secrecy.

After Dunkirk and Calais.

Nieuport is 10 miles west of Ostend. It occupies a position on the coast about midway between Ostend and the Franco-Belgian border. Across the border and along the seacoast to the westward lie Dunkirk and Calais, against which the Germans are attempting to advance in their effort to establish themselves in a series of coast positions before starting their second drive upon Paris.

Appearance Excites Commotion.

London, Oct. 19.—The entrance of the Germans into Ostend is described by the Daily Mail's correspondent who left that port at the moment of the German occupation.

"Their appearance excited a tremendous commotion among the hundreds of refugees who had been unable to get away and stood panic-stricken on the quays," says the correspondent. "There was an outburst of groans and hoots mingled with screams and cries."

FRENCH RED CROSS DOGS IN ACTION

The French Red Cross is accompanied on the field of battle by well-trained dogs, one of which is here seen bringing succor to a wounded soldier who might otherwise be left to die unattended.

CLAIM VERDUN FORTS FALL

Berlin Also Asserts Troops Are Meeting With Success Against Russians.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Some of the outlying forts about Verdun have ben captured by the Germans and they are preparing for an attack on the main fortifications of the French fortress, according to an official statement. It states that the German operations against the Russians and against the allies in Belgium and France continue to be successful.

"After several weeks of desperate resistance," says the statement, "our troops have captured some of the forts surrounding Verdun. This opens the way for an attack on the main fortifications and preparations for this now are being made.

"In the east the Austrian and German forces are meeting with continued success against the Russians. The enemy has been unable to drive our troops back from the Vistula river and south of Przemysl the Austrians anr flanking the Russians' left wing.

FRENCH BATTERY GALLOPING INTO ACTION

French battery galloping forward into position for an offensive attack on the battlefield of the Marne.

Men Sleep in Trenches.

London, Oct. 19.—There has been given out in London a descriptive account of some recent developments in France sent by a wireless attached to the British general headquarters. The account is dated Oct. 13 in France, and is in part as follows: "On the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dugouts they have cut under the sides of the trenches. These refuges are raised slightly above the bottom of the trench so as to remain dry in wet weather."

Colonel Maritz's Force Captured.

London, Oct. 21.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says three officers and 70 men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured and that four officers and 40 men have voluntarily surrendered.

Says Allies Retake Bruges.

Dunkirk, via London, Oct. 21.—The newspaper, Nord Maritime, says the allies have driven 5,000 Germans out of Bruges and that the allies are now in possession.

Boer Leader Would Crush Revolt.

London, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Pretoria quotes a telegram sent by General Lousi Botha, premier and commander in chief of the Union of South African forces, to General Hertzog, General Botha's chief political opponent. "Nobody regrets the treacherous acts of the traitors more than I," the telegram says. "There are no negotiations being carried on with the rebel leader. The rebellion can only be suppressed by force."

Czar Puts Ban on Liquor

Petrograd, Oct. 21.—The Russian government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. This statement, confirming previous reports, has been made in the name of Emperor Nicholas himself.

Vessel Reported Damaged Safe.

London, Oct. 21.—Holland-American line officials at Amsterdam say the steamer Potsdam, reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea, is safe in the harbor at Rotterdam.

Fire Proves Annihilating.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Austrians again have been defeated in Servian territory near the Drina, says a Havas agency dispatch from Nish. "They attacked the Servian right with infantry and artillery on Mount Goutchevo, but were met by a terrible fire and retired. They came back three times. Finally, the Austrian infantry was in part annihilnted and the remainder put to rout.

Canada Plans Continuous Aid.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20.—With 33,000 Canadian volunteers already landed in England and 8,000 under arms guarding strategic points in the dominion, the government has decided to put 30,000 men into training in Canada and dispatch them to England in units of 10,000. The first 10,000 is to be sent forward in December and immediately another 10,000 raised to take their places. Thus 30,000 men are continuously to be kept in training to be drawn upon in units of 10,000 as soon as equipped.

SOLVING PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE FOR U.S.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD BUSY IN WASHINGTON WITH PERPLEXING FINANCIAL SITUATION DUE TO WAR.

BRITISH EXPERT PREDICTS AMERICAN TRADE GAINS

Expects This Balance to Offset in a Measure Great Gold Drains That Have Been Made Upon This Country—Reassures the Cotton Growers.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Problems of international exchange which at present are worrying the federal reserve board will be solved soon and the balance of trade will swing again to the United States, making the payment of immense sums of American gold to England unnecessary, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, special adviser to the English chancellor of the exchequer, now in Washington, discussing foreign exchange conditions with the board and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Sees Solution of Difficulties.

While Sir George declined to talk about details of any plan for a solution of the problem, he expressed the belief that there was no doubt that the difficulties would be smoothed out and both England and the United States satisfied with the result.

"At the present time," he said, "England, of course, feels that she wants money that is owed her. We have coming from the United States probably $200,000,000. The ordinary method of payment is by gold, but in the course of business the balance is usually taken care of by purchases of American securities or by payment for your crops. In view of the present situation in your country the payment of this large amount of gold at this time might prove inconvenient and England was glad to respond to a proposal that the case be talked about and an effort made to find some way of meeting the difficulty.

England Will Be Buying.

"I feel sure that some way will be discovered here by your federal reserve board and the secretary of the treasury and there is no doubt that eventually the balance of trade will again be in your favor. In the months to come, England will be buying American wheat and cotton. It probably will not cancel the sum owed in a few months, but it is bound to come in time. In the meantime, arrangements may be made so that you will not be embarrassed and yet England will be assured that her money will be forthcoming when wanted."

Sir George said he believed the London stock exchange would reopen in a short time and thought it probable that the New York exchange would be opened at about the same time. His government, he said, was preparing to prevent the calling of loans on securities that might ordinarily be expected to accompany the resumption of stock exchange business and with such a guaranty he thought there was little to stand in the way of a reopening. He does not expect to see the New York exchange opened before that in London.

Reassures Cotton Growers.

Sir George declared that he did not believe American cotton growers need fear that English manufacturers would buy Egyptian cotton in preference to American cotton.

"The Egyptian cotton is not used for the same grade of manufactured goods," said he. "At the present moment the English mills probably have a sufficient supply on hand for a few months. They are not anxious to buy, however, unless they are sure cotton has reached the bottom price. The margin of profit in cotton is too small to warrant such risks."

Expects Early Improvement.

"If you succeed in taking care of the surplus crop I have no doubt that you will see the English mills in the market again quickly. I suppose the cotton exchanges in New York and New Orleans will open shortly if the plan of the federal reserve board for a $150,000,000 loan fund goes through. Then I think the Liverpool exchange will follow. With cotton selling again there is bound to be an improvement in conditions and some of the balance against you will be wiped out of existence."

Eight Drown in River.

Marietta, O., Oct. 21.—Eight men were drowned in the Muskingum river at Beverly, opposite here, when a heavily laden barge on which they were crossing the stream sank.

Flirted With Wilson's Niece.

New York, Oct. 21.—Mrs. George Howe, niece of President Wilson, was a complainant in court against Dr. Ernest C. White, late of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, whom she accused of having followed her for 20 blocks along Broadway and attempting to flirt with her. Dr. White was sentenced to 10 days in the workhouse, despite the fact that Mrs. Howe pleaded for leniency. Mrs. Howe's husband is head of the department of Latin at the University of North Carolina.

10,000 Cases of Cholera.

London, Oct. 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Star says that cholera is spreading at a most alarming rate in Hungary and Galicia. He declares that there are 10,000 cases in a single city in northern Hungary, mostly soldiers.

Germans Sink Trawler.

London, Oct. 19.—The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

What's Doing in Minnesota

New Ulm.—New Ulm has raised $4,000 for Red Cross work in Europe.

Rochester.—Fire of unknown origin which destroyed a barn caused a loss of more than $5,000 to John R. Daly.

Chokio.—Mr. and Mrs. Guy Golden left here by motorcycle for San Francisco. They purpose to make the entire trip with the machine.

Duluth.—Mrs. Matilda Silvester, aged 24, is under arrest here on instruction from Ely, charged with the theft of her husband's watch.

Pipestone.—This section was visited by a severe rain and electrical storm Saturday night. The rain fell in torrents for several hours and the lightning was like that of a midsummer storm.

Winona.—The steamer Oronoco, owned by the Doctors Mayo of Rochester, has returned from a trip to St. Louis. A large party of friends accompanied the physicians as their guests.

New Ulm.—New Ulm has raised $4,000 for the Red Cross work in Europe. Five firms contributed $100 each, seven $50 each, ten $25 each and four $20. There were other smaller donations.

Fergus Falls.—An automobile containing six persons ran over a bank here and all were injured. The 7-year-old son of Andrew Wallace, the owner of the car, was injured internally. The others were injured slightly.

Hastings.—Mrs. Bridget Brennan, widow of Patrick Brennan, formerly of Denmark, died from diabetic gangrene. She was 70 years old and was a pioneer of Washington county. Five sons and two daughters survive.

Winona.—About 40 educators from Winona went to St. Paul to attend the sessions of the Minnesota Educational associations. The delegation stands strongly for endorsement by the association of the proposed teachers' pension act.

Winona.—Hold-ups continue in Winona. The latest was the holding up in Windom square of Bernard Williams, 12 years old, a popcorn seller. The man who held him up took 65 cents he had in his pocket. A good clew as to the thief's identity is being followed up by the police.

Caledonia.—District court for Houston county will open here with many cases continued from the spring term. The case of Miss Anna McGuire against the village of Caledonia for $12,000 damages because of injuries received from falling on a defective sidewalk, will be tried for the fourth time.

Brandon.—The regular school fair and corn contest was held here Saturday with a large attendance and an excellent showing of industrial work and display of farm products. The prize winning corn sold for $4 a bushel on the cob. S. G. Iverson, state auditor, and J. A. O. Preus made addresses.

St. Cloud.—Following the order of Governor Eberhart, the police of the city are rounding up the hoboes in the railroad yards and disarming them before starting them on their journey east. In one day more than 50 transients were searched and the arsenal of the police station increased by more than a dozen revolvers of various sizes and makes.

Minot.—Final sessions of the North Dakota Baptist conference were held Sunday night. The Ministerial Union of the state, separate and distinct from the state conference, elected Rev. B. F. Stump of Cavalier as president; Rev. A. E. Gilmore, Jamestown, vice president, and Rev. George B. Newcomb, Bismarck, recording secretary. Fargo was chosen as the next meeting place.

Spring Valley.—The first district Woman's Relief corps was in session here this week. Eighty delegates were in attendance. On Wednesday evening a campfire was held in Masonic hall. Addresses were made by the senior vice commander, Mr. Conley, and Mrs. Ida Van Campen, department president. Bad weather necessitated the postponement of the corn show to the 21st and 22d.

Barnesville.—The first Clay county fair will be held in November under the supervision of the Clay County Fair and Agricultural association organized here a month ago. The officers are: President, W. S. Atkinson; vice president, Orris Oliver; secretary, A. L. Felde, and treasurer, A. C. Huxley. The Otter Tail county fair to be held at Pelican Rapids, will be held the first week in December.

Mandan.—When police officers searched the room of W. R. McDonald, who had been arrested on the charge of beating a board bill, they found evidence, they assert, that they had accidentally found the burglar responsible for nearly a score of robberies here in the last 10 days. McDonald was bound over to the district court, to stand trial on three separate charges: grand larceny, cohabitation and fraudulently obtaining accommodation at a public hotel.

St. Vincent.—Mrs. John Lynch has succumbed to the burns and shock that she sustained in the fire of last week, wherein her husband was fatally burned and their home destroyed. Mr. Lynch was buried on Thursday and Mrs. Lynch's funeral was held on Tuesday. They had resided in St. Vincent 27 years.

Chatfield.—A diamond back snake 30 inches long was found by a clerk in a grocery store here. It came in a crate of bananas and evidently had been around the store for a week. It is said to be the most poisonous of all Central American snakes.

Rochester.—The First Baptist church of this city is made the sole beneficiary in the will of Mrs. Eliza Porter, a widow of Rochester, who died recently, leaving $4,000. It is probable the Baptists will employ the services of a deaconess in their church work.

Owatonna.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Joseph Schnobug, a farmer living near this city, on a charge of threatening to kill his wife. Last January Schnobug shot at her, but was saved from a sentence when Mrs. Schnobug refused to testify against him.

Nervous Emotional Dizzy Depressed ?

Mrs. Addie Curtsinger of Cedar St., Cairo, Ill., writes Dr. R. V. Pierce as follows:

"I send 31 cents for your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' for my daughter who has recently married and I know the book will be of much value to her. I have read and used for 25 years the valuable treatments contained in the 'Medical Adviser' and have taken many bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and have been restored to health each time I used it. It is a great remedy for women as a strength builder, fine for the nerves and general health."

WOMEN who are restless, with constant change of position, "fidgetiness," who are abnormally excitable or who experience fainting or dizzy spells, or nervous headache and wakefulness are usually sufferers from the weaknesses of their sex.

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite Prescription

is the soothing, cordial and womanly tonic that brings about an invigorating calm to the nervous system. Overcomes the weakness and the dragging pains which resemble the pains of rheumatism. Thousands of women in the past forty years can bear witness to its benefits.

Your dealer in medicines sells it in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form; or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Regulate and Invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Sugar-Coated Tiny Granules.

Nothing More to Be Said.

A traveling man tells of his sojourn at a "hotel" in a western town.

When, on the evening of his arrival, he entered the dining room and was shown to a table by a waiter, the latter asked, when he had brought the customary glass of water:

"Will you have some pork and beans?"

"No, I don't care for them," said the traveler. "I never eat pork and beans."

"Then, sir," said the waiter, as he moved away, "dinner is over, sir."

HEAD IN WATERY PIMPLES

R. R. No. 1, Kyles, Ohio.—"My baby's head when about a year old began to break out with small watery pimples causing her head to itch. She would scratch her head till the blood came causing the top of her head to be in almost a solid eruption. The pimples at first were nearly as large as a pea and in patches which would inflame and fester and when they would come open would leave a kind of wet scales there for a few days. Then when it dried up it would leave scales on her head that caused her hair to fall out just in great bunches.

"One day I happened to see Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment advertised in a paper and I ordered a sample of each. They seemed to help her head so much that I purchased a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks' time her head was sound and well. Her hair had stopped falling out and was also free from dandruff." (Signed) Mrs. J. L. West, Feb. 20, '14.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

His Jargon in Doubt.

"That your cart outside?" asked the chauffeur.

"Ay, it be," replied the village grocer.

The chauffeur gave a superior smile. "I wonder you fellows don't get tired," he said, "joggin' along in them old, ramshackle carts."

"What pleases one doesn't please 'nother," replied the grocer philosophically.

"Should rather say not!" exclaimed the chauffeur. "I s'pose you get used to it. But look at my car outside! I can drive that car over sixty an hour!"

"Which—dogs or chickens?" asked the grocer.

Korea.

Korea has practically become a part of the Japanese empire. At any rate the Japanese control in that country is complete, and the chances are that that control will never be withdrawn—not, at least, until Russia dominates the whole Asian mainland, if that time ever comes. The population of Korea is 12,000,000, and the area 82,000 square miles; nearly twice that of the state of New York.

No Trouble.

"And you actually went to ask old Bollinger for his daughter's hand?"

"Yes, I did."

"How'd you get along?"

"Fine. Not the least bit of trouble. He talked war talk all the time I was there, and never gave me a chance to say a word."

A Magnate, Perhaps.

"He keeps open house, you say?"

"Yes, but it's almost impossible to get into his office."

The mule that gets in the first kick usually wins the scrap.

FOUND OUT.
A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse in Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion.

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream, it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, made a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Why He Objected.

A parson and a leading parishioner were not on good terms, and there was much speculation in the village as to the reason.

"It's all on account of parson refusing to christen master's youngest child," the housemaid confided to her friend of the dusting brush at the house across the way. "Master wanted her to be named Dora Ruby Ines North Kathleen, but the parson wouldn't do it."

"It was like parson's cheek," replied her friend, "even if he was asked to give the child a hundred names."

"Oh, it wasn't the number of names which bothered him," returned the servant. "He objected to the initials, that's all. You see, master's name is Beer, and the girl's initials are D. R. I. N. K., and parson declined to be a party to her having to sign herself when she grows up, 'Drink Beer.'"—London Answers.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Evil in Nervous Excitement.

Professor von Pfungen of Vienna is conducting some interesting experiments which bear upon the relation of the state of the nervous system to the electric resistance of the skin, and he claims that nervous excitement of any kind lowers the protecting power of the skin to quite a marked extent.

Money for Christmas.

Selling guaranteed wear-proof hosiery to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 3200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

Liars All.

"So you went fishing with Brown yesterday. What did you catch?"

"Ask Brown. I forgot the number we agreed on."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Her Reason.

Tom—Why were you weeping in the picture show?

Jess—It was a moving picture.—Judge.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A woman naturally regards a man as a riddle when he prefers a glass of beer to an ice cream soda.

Some women can't lost the married look, even after they become widows.

The Cause Laid Bare

Tea and coffee drinkers often notice backache, headache, rheumatic pain, dizziness, drowsy, tired feelings, disturbed urination and other signs of kidney weakness. The constant use of narcotic or alcoholic drinks is very apt to irritate the kidneys, and weak kidneys need prompt help to avert all danger of dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. Avoid the use of stimulants, drink more water, get more rest, fresh air and exercise. To tone and strengthen the tired kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the most successful and highly recommended kidney remedy.

A Wisconsin Case

Mrs. Fred Gentle, 694 W. Fourth St., Marshfield, Wis., says: "For a long time I was in bad shape with kidney complaint. My back ached awfully, my ankles swelled and my kidneys didn't act right. I took medicine constantly, but nothing ever helped me like Doan's Kidney Pills. They made me feel like a different person and whenever I have used them since I have had the best of results. I can't be too grateful."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

EYE ACHES Pettit's Eye Salve

25 Percent Off Sale

For the next ten days, we will offer a special reduction of 25 percent on our entire line of ladies, misses' and childrens' coats. The continued warm weather has decreased the demand for warm wraps to such an extent that we will make this liberal reduction in order to move the large stock we have on hand. **Our loss is your gain.**

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

Cold Weather Comfort

Comfort in cold weather is possible only with a good stove. We have our Round Oak line of dependable stoves on the floor ready for your inspection now. The Round Oak stoves are sold with positive assurance that they are exactly as represented and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A. H. Pitkin

For County Treasurer

Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov.,3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

Vote For
W. J. LaBREE
For
Sheriff
Nov. 3, 1914

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

Remittances should be made on postalnote postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday October 24 1914

Jesse LaBree, our popular Sheriff is a candidate for re-election this fall.

Mr, LaBree has conducted his office in a manner satisfactory to all concerned and has gained an army of friends thereby. His campaign this fall is merely a formality as there is no doubt that he will easily poll the largest vote cast for any official in this county, at the General Election.

God and the American people hate liars and love brave men. The lies being circulated with the sole motive of hampering President Wilson, therefore, will return to plague the liars that utter them; and the President's bravery in ignoring political considerations and in squarely facing the revenue situation growing out of the European war will reap its due reward.

Candidate W. E. Lee says he is "standing on his record". The Prohibitive forces have shot his record so full of holes that the footing is mighty uncertain.

Denies Religious Change.

The story that has been circulated namely that I changed my religious belief on account of election is an absolute falsehood. I always have been and I am a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.—Theoline Goodwin.

At a meeting of the Prohibitive State Committee last Febuary, Wm. E. Lee, the present candidate for Governor who is loudly proclaiming himself for County Option, was given an opportunity to declare himself in favor of State prohibition and to recieve the support of the Prohibitive forces of the state by so doing. Did he do so? No! He did not accept the offer and has not done so, since. He believes in playing the game from both ends.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION AND ETC.

Required by the act of August 24th 1912.

Of the Spectator published weekly at St. Hilaire, Minn. for Oct. 1 1914.

Editor—O, Gunstad
Managing Editor—O. Gunstad.
Business Manager—O. Gunstad.
Publishers—Burkee and Gunstad.
Owners—E. O. Burkee & O. Gunstad St. Hilaire, Minn.

Known bondholders, mortagees and other security holders holding 1 percent or more of total amount of mortgages, bond or other securities—H. E. Ives, Thief River Falls, Minn.

O. Gunstad, Editor

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of Oct., 1914.

B. E. Burkee,
(seal) Notary Public.
Pennington Co., Minn
My commission expires Dec. 5, 1197.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of Inga Turnwall
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate court.

In the matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall, Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Julia B. Kuehmstead, Emar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D Turnwall and Inga B. Young and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock a.m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of October 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge
O. A. Naplin
Attorney for Petitioner.
15-3 times

FREE!
Some Enterprising Woman Gets These Elegant Spoons
SURE!
Why Should It Not Be YOU?
The IDEAL COOK BOOK
This Grand COOK-BOOK FREE Upon Request
32 NEW IDEAS
FIVE CENTS
IDEAL YEAST
FIVE CENTS
5¢
IDEAL YEAST
IDEAL BREAD
5¢

We are positively going to GIVE AWAY to some wide-awake woman in this city, this half-dozen lovely Colonial Silver Teaspoons (very best make of the "Rogers 1847" firm), in handsome fancy case. And how are we going to make this great award?

IN EVERY PACKAGE OF IDEAL YEAST "The Great White Leavener"

—obtained at your dealer's—you will find a valuable **Free** coupon. It gives full details as to how you have an EQUAL OPPORTUNITY to enjoy having these aristocratic spoons as yours, right on your own table. Costs you not one cent. You want to try this great yeast, anyway—the yeast that everybody is talking about. The king of all yeasts—that makes bread with a delicate, nutty flavor which only the secrets of the Orient, combined with the exhaustive research of the greatest bacteriologists, have made possible,

Strength—Quickness—Purity—Make Bread-Baking a Delight WITH

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS
Give it a trial and take no substitutes.
Superiority Guaranteed
National Yeast Company

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS
Try a package—and remember the FREE Cook Book and Spoons.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District
Vote For Dad O'Neill

Wilhelm Michelet
Judge of Probate
Candidate For Re-election
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT
Ordered and paid for by C. L Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

Spoiled Her Trip.

"Then your wife didn't enjoy her trip to Niagara?"

"No. The minute she saw that rushing water she began to wonder if she hadn't come away from home and left a faucet running."—Pittsburgh Post.

A Fine Golfer.

Alfred Plus—Your caddie is missing. George Minns—Where is the little beggar? Alfred Plus—The other boys say he's gone fishing because in the morning round you dug him up such a fine supply of worms.—London Opinion.

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Oscar T. Stenvick
Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Hans O. Kjomme
Non-partizan Candidate For
County Attorney

THEODORE H. LIDEN
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
PENNINGTON COUNTY
Your vote and influence solicited
Paid adv:

Apples!

A carload of good winter in bulk, is on the tracks now.

OLE MATHSON

$1000.00 Reward

As a law abiding citizen I will offer the above reward to anyone who can furnish proofs of the scurrilous statements that are being circulated by certain persons in connection with my name.

15-1t-pd L. A. Carlson

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.
CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TEL E. EX

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

PHONE
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Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
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Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A.S. WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31 1914. NUMBER 16

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

N. K. Anderson was at Thief River, Wednesday.

Olga Swenson spent Thursday at the County Seat.

John Hanson and O. Gunstad autoed to Thief, Monday.

Leonard Holmes is building an addition to his barn.

Miss Katherine Patterson shopped at Thief River, Friday.

Rolland Fairbanks accompanied by his sister Ruth autoed to Princeton, Minn., Thursday.

The Swedish Luthern Ladies' Aid will hold an auction sale and social at Hazel this evening.

Supt. E. A. Mostue was doing a little campaign work in this village, Thursday.

Oscar Lindquist went to Crookston Thursday, to visit with friends.

A grading crew is working on the Thief River road north of this village.

Under the new law the political campaign closes this evening.

Threshing is about completed in this vicinity, only a few small jobs being left.

Tom Anderson returned Wednesday from Crookston where he has been to consult a specialist.

S. J. Amble is improving his residence by the erection of a fine porch.

O. Young accompanied C. Biglow to Gilmore City, Iowa, last Saturday.

Mrs. Sam Thomson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Anderson, went to Holt, Monday.

Miss J. Korngold, the socialist lecturer, spoke to a fair sized audience at the Imperial Hall, Monday evening.

Lily Gunstad left Saturday for Golden Valley where she has has been engaged to teach a term of school.

The Swedish Luthern Harvest Home supper at the Anderson building, last Saturday evening, was very well attended.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

Dr. Spofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls, Nov. 24. Office at hotels.

Aug. Erickson, A. T. Anderson and the Sanders School purchased Kimball instruments fron Henry Olsen, this week.

Wm. Lindahl is back from Highlanding where has been employed as buttermaker, the creamery at that point having closed for this season.

Chrest Bjerk, who has taken in the theshing season in North Dakota, was in this village this week. He left for Strathcona where he will spend the winter.

Pete Simonson, who has been employed in the sawmill at Bemidji the past season, returned home via the Soo Line, Tuesday evening.

A reception in honor of Rev. Perry and family was given at the M. E. Parsonage, Tuesday evening. About sixty people were present.

The proposed amendments to the constitution should be voted for, especially no's 1, 3, and 9. All the other are good measures also and it is a safe bet to vote "yes" on them.

Cornelius Aubol of Saco. Montana drove in with a bunch of horses Monday. Cornelius has sold his land in Montana and may decide to locate somewhere in this state,

Miss Ruth Perry of Minneapolis, spent the past week here with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Perry. She left Friday evening to resume her duties as a trained nurse, in the cities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Perrin and daughter, left last Thursday for Mansfield, Ill., where they will make their home in the future. The Perrin family have made a host of friends during their stay here, who wish them success in their new home.

VOTE FOR

BERNHARD KNUDSON
FOR
COUNTY TREASURER

HANSEN MAKES FRIENDS

The Imperial Hall was filled to overflowing last evening when C. L. Hanson defined his position as a candidate for the State Senate from this district, Mr. Hanson is an able and fluent speaker and he made many friends by the clearness of his arguments.

He spoke at some length on the depredations of the corporations and suggested a remedy which he said he would do all in his power to bring to pass if he was elected, to serve the people of this district. Judging from his speech Mr. Hanson is heartily in favor of County Option and will work for the passage of that measure; is in favor of a more rigid grain inspection; is in favor of the Tonnage Tax bill; will do all in his power to secure greater state aid for roads and bridges.

He is also in favor of any measures that will tend to improve rural conditions; favors the passage of a bill placing long distant telephone service under the control of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Mr. Hansen is a progressive man, one who sees the needs of this district and is willing to do all in his power to secure them. His own rise from a poor immigrant boy to the head of the largest financial institution in the Red River Valley speaks well for his business ability. The people of this district will do well and will be ably represented in the Senate, should they elect Mr. Hansen to the position to which he aspires.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson, M.C. spent a few hours calling on friends in this village, Friday.

Miss Theoline Goodwin did a little work interest of her candidacy for County Supt. of Schools in this village, Friday.

J. A. Duffy, candidate for Representative from this district is a most successful business man of Red Lake Falls. He has large interests, is actively engaged in farming, knows the needs of the farming community and is fitted in every way to occupy the responsible position to which he aspires. A vote for Duffy is a vote for the betterment of rural conditions.

HAMMOND TO WIN

Enthusiasm Shown on Tour Removes Doubt as to Result.

ECONOMY PLEA MAKES BIG HIT

Plea for Clean Politics Is Approved. Inconsistency of Opponent on Liquor Question Is Shown.

If there was any question as to the election of Winfield Scott Hammond for governor of Minnesota next Tuesday it has been removed by the triumphal campaign tour which the St. James man made through Western and Northern Minnesota last week.

In the first place the voters in a territory where Mr. Hammond was not well known before have been permitted to size up the candidate, to see that he is a big, able, fair-minded man. Then Mr. Hammond has so completely answered the insinuations made against him by his opponents that there has been a reaction against Mr. Lee and his cohorts. Mr. Hammond's plea for fair play and clean politics has won a warm response and his exposure of the insincerity of his opponents has left them without a campaign argument.

Hammond for Economy.

Mr. Hammond's plea for economy has been one of his big hits, coming just at a time when the farmers and other property owners are paying the last half of their real estate taxes. Mr. Hammond, after calling attention to the great increase in taxes and appropriations the last few years, has frequently repeated: "We must see that the appropriations for 1915 be no greater than they were in 1911." He has also repeated that a proper use of the veto power is to "a measure entailing larger expenditures than the revenues of the state warrant."

Mr. Hammond's great danger now is in the overconfidence of his friends. The enthusiasm aroused by his trips through the state has been so great that some of them have been inclined to believe it might be a landslide. The battle is not yet won. Mr. Hammond's friends must see that the full vote gets out Nov. 3; that there is no let up in the efforts to insure good government by the election of Mr. Hammond. If the work continues, if the full vote gets out, there can be no question of the result.

Trip a Vote Maker.

That Mr. Hammond's trip has been a vote maker is admitted by his opponents. Charles B. Cheney, political writer for the Minneapolis Journal, says that, while "the farmers of the western prairies are an unknown quantity," admits that "the Hammond men met with a great deal of encouragement in the villages. Sentiment in many of the villages showed up strong for Hammond. There were frequent signs of Republican defections. Some old line Republicans are piqued as a result of the primary campaign."

In the same article Mr. Cheney says "Democrats in Willmar even claim they will carry Kondiyohi county, which is heavily Republican and one of the strongest 'dry' counties in the state." Also: "A bad feature from the Republican standpoint is the lack of local organization."

Shows Up Inconsistency.

The liquor issue has been a strong card in the Lee propaganda, but Mr. Hammond in his speeches has completely answered this. Mr. Hammond's protest against mud-slinging has been effective, and he has pointed out that the charge of brewery influence seems to be a favorite charge for Mr. Lee to hurl against anyone that happens to oppose him. Before the primaries Mr. Lee made this charge against men prominent in his own party, but having received the nomination, he drops the charge against these men, seeks and accepts their support, and transfers the charge to his Democratic opponents.

In his Buffalo speech Mr. Lee, in an effort to show that some Democrats were under brewery domination, said that many of the Democratic members in the legislature failed to vote for county option.

"So that is the test," said Mr. Hammond in his speech at Stillwater last week. "Then how about Mr. Lee, who, when he was in the legislature, failed to vote on the county option bill pending that year."

John Hanson, the jeweler, announces that he will be in St. Hilaire, Nov. 5th. Anyone having watches, clocks' etc, that need repairing will please leave them at the Spectator.

Han. D. P. O'Niell spoke to the citizens of this village at the Opera House last Saturday evening. He dwelled at some length upon his past record and gave several reasons who he should be given the preference in the Senatorial contest. After Mr. O'Niell's speech Theo. Liden, the candidate for County Sreafurer, spoke a few minutes.

THE HOSPITAL

When you go, the polls next Tuesday, vote "NO" on the proposition of bonding the county for the erection of a hospital at Thief River,

Thief River Falls is going to vote in favor of the bonds so it will require the united efforts of the farmers to defeat the project, Don't forget to vote and be sure to vote "NO" on the bond question.

Stenvick Well Received

O. T. Stenvick, candidate for Representative from this district spoke at the rally last evening.

He is a clean-cut young man who is fast making his way in the world. Mr. Stenvick has many friends in St. Hilaire and his speech was well recieved.

: Vote For :
A. H. FASEL
County Auditor.
Candidate For Re-election

Announcement

Annent the election of Supt. of Schools the present incumbent in office wishes to state that he has served in the rural schools for nearly twenty-five years. His training and experience are such as to give him the confidence and skill essential to successful school supervision. He has given the rural schools his undivided attention, having made three hundred and eighteen visitation up to the present time. He has the co-operation and good will of the school board and no complaints have been registered.

Mr. Mostue has been a factor in the development of the county being a taxpayer. He will be pleased to be retained in the service and will exert his utmost power, if elected, for the advancement of the schools. He respectfully solicits the vote of the electorate men and women of Pennington Co. at the election Nov. 3rd.

E. P. BURSTAD
Chairman, Campaign Committee of
E. A. Mostue.

LOKEN'S

Coats! Coats! Coats!

Another fine express shipment just in, of the very latest belt, and belt and belt effect ladies, ladies fine coats.

These new coats are also a trifle longer than our coats bought earlier in the season.

These new coats are simply great. See them now. Special great values $12.50, $18.50 and $22.50.

LOKEN'S
Dept. Store
THIEF RIVER FALLS

Telegraph Wires.

A telegraph wire in the open country lasts four times as long as one in a city.

Fine Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Candies
Chinaware and Kitchen Utensils
Toys and Stationery

JACKSON BROS.
St. Hilaire Phone 38

"I'LL do it tomorrow" is a mildewed expression which keeps many a man from wearing a bright new suit. Men who select their clothes at the top of the season always look it.

Adler's
Collegian Clothes

for Autumn offer the early, discriminating purchaser a very remarkable opportunity for selection. Have a look.

David Lazar

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and, does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED

Established 1879.

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

THE ELEVEN Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the STATE OF MINNESOTA

Submitted by the Legislature at Its General Session, 1913, Together With a Statement of the

PURPOSES AND EFFECTS,

Prepared by Hon. Lyndon A. Smith, Attorney General of Minnesota.

Addressed to Julius A. Schmahl Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ST. PAUL.

April 25, 1914.

Honorable Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State,
Capitol.

SIR: As required by Section 46, General Statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1913, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effects of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1913, and which are to be submitted to the electors of said State at the general election in 1914.

FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 584 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to enable the electors to submit by petition to the Legislature constitutional amendments and likewise to propose legislation, and in the event the Legislature fails to submit any such constitutional amendment or fails to enact any such proposed law, then such amendment or proposed law may be submitted directly to the voters; also, to permit the electors to annex any law or laws enacted by the Legislature to be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon be opposed to such law, the same shall be repealed.

This is an amendment to Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days; and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of such sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 1. TWO HOUSES—SESSIONS.—The Legislature shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days, and no bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty days of such session, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor, but the people reserve to themselves direct power, as follows:

"a. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE.—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing an amendment to the constitution signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the amendment so proposed be not submitted to the electors by the legislature at such session, or if it be submitted in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by eight per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the amendment proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petitions. Any amendment proposed by initiative petition and, in its original or in an amended form, submitted to the electors by the legislature or by a further petition, shall become a part of the constitution, if approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, or by four-sevenths of the electors voting on the proposed amendment provided not less than three-sevenths of the electors voting at said election voted for the proposed amendment. This section shall be construed as a means in addition to Section one, Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing a law, signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the law so proposed be not passed by the legislature at such session, or if it be passed in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the law proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petition or petitions, and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become law and go into effect thirty days after such election, and shall supersede any amended form of such law which may have been passed by the legislature. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. The authority of the people to enact laws, as provided in this subdivision, shall extend only to laws authorized by the provisions of the constitution.

"c. THE REFERENDUM.—If within ninety days after the final adjournment of any session of the legislature, a referendum petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, shall be filed with the secretary of state against any law, or any part of a law, passed by the legislature at such session, such law, or such part of a law, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. If a majority of the vote cast thereon be in the negative, such law, or such part of a law, shall thereby be repealed. Provided, that if a referendum petition is signed by fifteen per centum of the electors of the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed shall be suspended pending the referendum vote thereon.

"Any law providing for a tax levy or appropriating money for the current expenses of the state government or state institutions, any act of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment or other question to the electors of the state, or any emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor, and such laws, except emergency laws, shall not be subject to a referendum vote. All other laws shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. A bill proposing an emergency law shall contain a preamble briefly setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. A separate vote shall be taken upon the preamble of such bill by a call of the yeas and nays, and if the preamble be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law.

"4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—All petitions provided for in this section shall contain a title indicating the subject and purpose of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, or the law, or part of a law, to be referred, and if a change is proposed in an existing constitutional provision or statute, in addition to referring to the same, it shall state the general effect of the proposed change; and also the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the constitution or of the law, or part of a law, to be referred. Any initiative or referendum petition may be signed in separate parts, but each part shall conform to the provisions herein contained. All petitions shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer an oath, and shall be in such form that a person signing a petition thereby states under oath, the date of his signature, his residence, that he is a qualified elector, that he has not previously signed any part of such petition, and that he has signed the petition with knowledge of the contents thereof. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person before whom the same was signed, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of signers thereon, that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed such petition to be electors, that they signed such petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, and that each person signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. The circulation of the petitions provided for herein, or the prohibition of the circulation thereof, may be regulated by law, and in case the circulation of any petition is prohibited by law, the percentage of signers required on any petition provided for in this section shall be one-half of the percentage specified in subdivisions A, B and C of this section.

"The percentage in any case shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for governor at the next preceding election. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain the signature of not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-fourth of the counties of the state. In initiating a law or constitutional amendment, electors who have signed the first shall be qualified to sign the second petition. The sufficiency of all petitions shall be decided by the secretary of state subject to review by the court. If the secretary of state decides that any petition is insufficient, he shall permit a reasonable time for making corrections or for filing additional signatures. In the event of legal proceedings in court to prevent giving effect to any such petition on account of insufficiency, or any other ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the person attacking the petition. No law or amendment to the constitution initiated and approved by the electors as herein provided, shall be held unconstitutional, or void on account of the insufficiency of any initiative petition; nor shall the repeal of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency.

"All initiative laws and constitutional amendments shall be so submitted to the electors as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution be approved at the same election, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail as to conflicting provisions.

"The style of all legislative measures and amendments to the constitution initiated by the people under this section shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Minnesota.'

"The provisions of this section may be enforced by appropriate legislation, but until such legislation has been enacted, this section shall be self-executing."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to give to the electors the privilege of submitting directly to the voters constitutional amendments, proposed legislation and the right to suspend and annul laws enacted by the Legislature.

SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 585 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose and object of this amendment is to add two Associate Justices to the Supreme Court; to require the concurrence of five Justices of the Supreme Court before any law shall be declared unconstitutional by such court, and make the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court appointive, and is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. Five shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of at least four shall be necessary to a decision, but no statute shall be declared unconstitutional unless five members of the court shall concur in the decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions, and a clerk of the supreme court."

EFFECT: The present constitution provides that the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall not exceed four in number, while the amendment, if adopted, will increase the number to six. A majority of the Supreme Court may now declare a law unconstitutional, but if this amendment is adopted, it will require the concurrence of five members. The office of clerk of the Supreme Court is now elective, but if this amendment is adopted, the clerk of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the court.

THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 586 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to authorize the State to construct roads, ditches, fire breaks through and around unsold state school and swamp lands, and a $250,000 revolving fund, realized and kept up from the sale of such lands, is to be set apart for such purpose. This is an amendment of Section 2 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

"Section 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third (⅓) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third (⅓) in five years, and one-third (⅓) in ten (10) years but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first; provided, that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this State in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school lands shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

"Investment of Funds.—Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.

"Swamp Lands.—Division of proceeds. All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the state, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same, less one-third (⅓), as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of Chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands, as aforesaid, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half (½) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state. The remaining one-half (½) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions."

and adds thereto the following:

"A revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) may be set apart from the funds derived from the sale of school and swamp lands, to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands, such fund to be replenished as long as needed from the enhanced value realized from the sale of such lands so benefited."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to permit the State to improve the school and swamp lands of the State out of moneys derived from the sale of such lands, and to bring the State into line with the conditions of the Swamp Land Grant as to drainage of such lands, by providing a revolving fund therefor, pending the ultimate application of the avails of such grant to the common school fund of the State and the educational and charitable institutions thereof.

FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fourth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 587 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to repeal the provisions of Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week in January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom."

EFFECT: The Constitution requires the treasurer to publish yearly a detailed statement of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, giving the names of the persons to whom paid and the purposes for which it was expended. It also requires a like statement of the names of the persons, and the sources, as to money received, and in both cases a statement of the law under which payments were made, or money paid into the treasury. The effect of this amendment, if the same be adopted, will be to repeal the section of the Constitution mentioned and insofar relieve the treasurer from such publication and the State from the expense thereof. This change in the Constitution, however, would not prevent the Legislature from directing by law that such, or a different publication, of the same or other information, should be made by the treasurer.

FIFTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fifth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 588 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to permit the permanent school and university funds of this State to be invested in first mortgage loans upon improved and cultivated farm lands of the State. This amendment would change Section 6 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or of county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

and substitute therefor the following:

"Section 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state. But no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 per cent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than thirty years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

EFFECT: The present Constitution authorizes the investment of the permanent school and university funds of this State in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this State. This amendment, if adopted, will permit in addition to the foregoing investments, said school and university funds to be invested also in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this State. The present Constitution provides that no investment shall be made for a longer period than twenty years, while the proposed amendment extends the period to thirty years.

SIXTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The sixth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 589 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to make the term of office of the Judge of Probate four years. This is an amendment of Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

"Section 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution."

and substitutes therefor the following:

"Section 7. Probate Court—Judges to be Elected—Jurisdiction. "There shall be established in each organized county in the state a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction except as prescribed by this Constitution."

EFFECT: The present Constitution provides that the office of Judge of Probate shall be two years and if this amendment is adopted the term of such office will be four years.

SEVENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The seventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 590 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of said amendment is to fix and limit the number of State Senators.

Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution now reads as follows:

"Section 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law."

It is proposed to substitute therefor the following:

"Section 1. That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. In the next and succeeding reapportionments of Senators and Representatives, the Senate shall be composed of sixty-three (63) members and the House of Representatives shall be composed of such number of members as may be prescribed by law. The representation in both Houses shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable, throughout the different sections of the states in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law. Provided, however, that a County may be divided into several legislative districts, but no County or any of the parts thereof shall ever constitute or be a part of more than seven (7) Senatorial Districts and not more than seven (7) Senators shall ever be apportioned to any one County."

EFFECT: The object of this amendment is to limit the State Senate to sixty-three members and to prevent any one county having more than seven senators.

EIGHTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The eighth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 591 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to encourage the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees and it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 17A, and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota, for their approval or rejection, which amendment when adopted, shall be known as Section 17a of said Article Nine (9), that is to say:

"Section 17a. For the purpose of encouraging the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees in this state, laws may be enacted providing for the payment by the State of an annual bounty of not more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per acre, for a term in each case of not more than Ten (10) years and not exceeding Ten (10) acres to any one person who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon his own land."

EFFECT: This amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws providing for the payment by the State of a limited bounty for a limited term, to persons who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon their own land.

NINTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The ninth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 592 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 8 of the Constitution to be known as Section 7 and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or their rejection, which amendment when so approved shall be known as Section seven (7) of said Article eight (8) and shall read as follows:

"'Such of the school and other public lands of the state as are better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture, may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide, and the legislature may provide for the management of the same on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purpose for which the lands were granted to the state'."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will authorize the Legislature to set apart for state school forests or other state forests, state public lands which are better adapted for timber than for agriculture, and to manage the same upon forestry principles.

TENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The tenth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 593 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add to Article 7 of the Constitution an entirely new section, providing for a recall, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. That Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of said Article, a new section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7) and which shall read as follows:

"Section 10. Every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive, shall be subject to recall from office by the electors of his official or electoral district as herein provided. A petition demanding his recall setting forth the reasons therefor, signed by such number of electors in his district as shall be provided by law, which number shall not be less than twenty per centum or more than thirty per centum of the total number of votes cast for governor in such district at the last preceding election, shall be filed in the office where petitions for nomination to such office are filed, or in such other office as may be provided by law, and the officer in whose office such petition is filed, shall order a special election for such recall. If such official shall resign within five days after such petition is filed, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as may be provided by law; but if he shall not so resign, such special election, to be held within twenty-five days after the filing of the petition, shall be called to determine whether such official shall be recalled. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of such official as set forth in the petition, and in not more than two hundred words such official's justification of his course in office. Such official shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such election shall be officially declared. No such petition shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office six months; and no petition shall be signed or filed for the recall of any judicial official within sixty days of the decision, ruling or act complained of in the petition. Such additional legislation as may aid in the operation of this section and proceedings thereunder shall be provided by law. At such election no person shall be voted for, and the only proposition submitted shall be the recall of such official. Any person recalled, as provided in this section, shall be ineligible to fill the vacancy caused by his recall."

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of this amendment is to enable a certain number of voters to petition and cause to be submitted to a vote the question of removing from office any elective or appointive public official.

ELEVENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The eleventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 594 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article 9 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 18, which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State for their approval or rejection, which amendment, if approved, shall be known as Section 18 of Article 9 of the Constitution and shall read as follows:

"'Section 18. Laws may be enacted providing for the taxation of dogs on a basis other than the value of the dog, and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs.'"

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The present basis for taxing dogs is upon actual value. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws changing this basis. It is proposed to create a fund out of which owners of domestic animals may be reimbursed for loss sustained by reason of injuries caused by dogs.

Yours respectfully,
LYNDON A. SMITH,
Attorney General.

St. Paul, May 6, 1914.

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl,
Secretary of State.

Dear Sir: Referring to proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4 would say: As state expert printer I have given the publications involved in this proposed amendment special thought, and am of opinion both these publications are entirely superfluous. The extensive annual publication "in a daily newspaper published at the capital city" attracts absolutely no attention. The annual report of the state treasurer is published in book form, and to an extent that makes it easy for every person specially concerned to secure a copy. To conform strictly with the law as it is at present, means the expenditure, under reasonably favorable printing contracts, of approximately $8,000, a sum which can be used to excellent advantage under conditions which ordinarily suggest the greatest care and economy upon the part of those under whose direction the printing fund is expended.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. MANNIX,
State Expert Printer.

NEW WRINKLES

A luggage carrier for automobiles which resembles a folded top and is carried in the same position, being within easy access, has been patented by a Californian.

Sandpapering of small articles can be done with a disk talking machine by fastening the paper to the felt, starting the motor and holding the articles against it.

The principal feature of a new book holder for the use of persons lying in bed is a pane of glass on which an open book can be laid without needing clamps to retain it.

Spiral plates pivoted to the outer rim of an automobile headlight and arranged to be swung across its lens as much as desired have been invented for lessening the glare.

A French inventor who for a time was blind has designed a typewriter that produces ordinary manuscript and manuscript in Braille embossed characters at the same time.

Under government supervision strong and practically fireproof sandstone has been made in the Philippines by the steam process from beach and river sand and volcanic tuff.

To prevent an elevator moving as a person enters or leaves it a Maryland inventor has inserted a yielding section in its floor, electrically connected with its operating mechanism.

The walls of all the rooms of a new building at the University of Paris are lined with lead to make them impervious to emanations of radium, with which experiments are conducted.

FACT AND FANCY

A pound of wool makes a yard of cloth.

There are a lot of banana skins on the path to success.

Muffs were first used by doctors to keep their fingers soft.

Some people act like a cactus and expect to be treated like a sensitive plant.

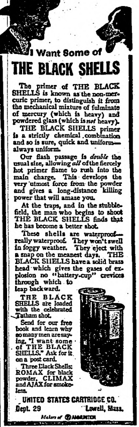
After all, the only question we really care about is how to make more and do less.

A horse is like a man. Put a bit in his mouth, and you can do anything with him.

Italy holds the record for murders, Russia for suicides and America for lynchings.

Fortune's smile is that abominable thing to which our friends give all the credit for our hard work.

In making champagne, the grapes are crushed six times, each crushing or "cru," giving a wine of different quality.



I Want Some of
THE BLACK SHELLS

The primer of THE BLACK SHELLS is known as the non-mercuric primer, to distinguish it from the mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury (which is heavy) and powdered glass (which is *not* heavy).

THE BLACK SHELLS primer is a strictly chemical combination and so is sure, quick and uniform—always uniform.

Our flash passage is *double* the usual size, allowing *all* of the fiercely hot primer flame to rush into the main charge. This develops the very utmost force from the powder and gives a long-distance killing power that will amaze you.

At the traps, and in the stubble-field, the man who begins to shoot THE BLACK SHELLS finds that he has become a better shot.

These shells are waterproof—really waterproof. They won't swell in foggy weather. They eject with a snap on the meanest days. THE BLACK SHELLS have a solid brass head which gives the gases of explosion no "battery-cup" crevices through which to leap backward.

THE BLACK SHELLS are loaded with the celebrated Tatham shot.

Send for our free book and learn why so many men are saying, "I want some of THE BLACK SHELLS." Ask for it on a post card.

Three Black Shells: ROMAX for black powder, CLIMAX and AJAX for smokeless.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.
Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.
Makers of [illegible]

Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

An old man who suffers from dyspepsia has but little sympathy for a young woman who merely has a broken heart.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

Conversion Must Wait.

The conversion of the heathen will have to be suspended, according to the mission boards, until Christian nations stop fighting.—Philadelphia Record.

The Bald Row.

"What is the matter with that man?" asked the inquisitive little girl at the theater.

"The man sitting in the front row?"

"Yes'm. The one whose hair is too small for him."

How Unreasonable!

Many business men actually believe that spelling ought to be an accomplishment of the average college graduate. A young bachelor of arts was recently put to work running a small printing press in the back room of a banker's office. He was to set up and print a number of circulars to be sent out to customers of the house.

When the work was finished, it was found to differ decidedly from the standards of spelling set by the late Messrs. Webster and Worcester. The young man was summoned to an audience with his chief. The interview was not pleasant, and the young man showed as much by his face when he rejoined the rest of the office force.

"What's the matter, John?" some one asked him.

"Matter enough," replied John. "The boss expects an educated man to spell just like a blooming stenographer."—Youth's Companion.

Tone Up!
Not Drugs—
Food Does It
—wholesome, appetizing food that puts life and vigor into one, but doesn't clog the system.
Such a food is
Grape-Nuts
The entire nutrition of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc.—
Long baked, easily digested, ready to eat; an ideal food with cream or milk, and fine in many combinations.
"There's a Reason" for
Grape-Nuts
—sold by Grocers.

MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped During Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 years of age and during Change of Life I suffered for six years terribly. I tried several doctors but none seemed to give me any relief. Every month the pains were intense in both sides, and made me so weak that I had to go to bed. At last a friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no pains at all and could do my housework and shopping the same as always. For years I have praised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me, and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my letter in any way."—Mrs. THOMSON, 649 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Pettit's BEST FOR Eye EYE ACHES Salve

NAVY'S LAST WOODEN SHIP

Relic of the Old Type of War Vessel Passes to New Jersey's Naval Militia.

The Adams, the last of the old wooden ships of the United States navy, which from 1908 until last fall was the training ship of the Pennsylvania State Nautical school, has been turned over to the New Jersey naval militia for their cruise off the Maine coast, we read in the Philadelphia Ledger.

This relic of the "old navy" is one of the most picturesque ships now afloat. Bark rigged, with her towering masts and high black topsides and the guns peering through her ports, she is an object of admiration and curiosity in every part she visits.

She was built in 1874. Until June 1889, when she went to Samoa, she had an uneventful existence. During the controversy with Germany she was the sole defender of the American flag in that territory. She then was sent to the Pacific coast, and in 1894 went ashore in Bering strait. She was floated, repaired and brought back to the United States. She then went out of commission, until 1908 when she was turned over to the Pennsylvania State Nautical board.

Her Part.

"She's fond of acting, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. She plays the mischief with a fellow!"—Judge.

The woman who wants her own way can't understand why her husband doesn't.

The "Meat" of Corn

—the sweet centers of choice Indian corn; cooked, seasoned just right, rolled thin as paper and toasted until they become golden brown flakes—crisp and delicious!

That's why

Post Toasties

are better than ordinary "corn flakes."

Toasties are packed in an inner container inside the tight-sealed, familiar, yellow carton—keeps the food fresh and crisp for your appetite—

Superior Corn Flakes

—sold by Grocers.

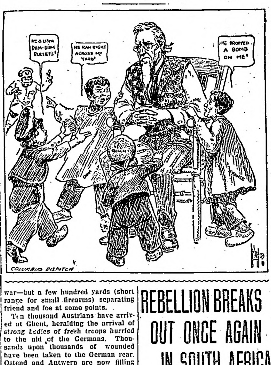
FIGHTING BECOMING MORE SANGUINARY

Germans Make Supreme Effort to Take Straits of Dover.

HEAVY FIGHTING AGAIN IN PROGRESS IN POLAND

No Decision Reached in Contest, But Both Russians and Austro-German Armies Claim Many Prisoners —Turkey Again Declares Her Neutrality.

BRINGING THEIR TROUBLES TO HIM


HE'S USIN' DUM-DUM BULLETS!
HE RAN RIGHT ACROSS MY YARD!
HE DROPPED A BOMB ON ME!
FRANCE
COLUMBUS DISPATCH

By International News Service.

Paris, Oct. 29.—In a laconic announcement of less than twenty words the French war office made known a gain by the allies which is weighty with significance. After declaring that "there is nothing to announce," the communique make the exception of "Some progress on our part to the region south of Dixmude." Taken in connection with unofficial details of the fighting in the inferno which has come to be known as the battle of Flanders, this bare declaration gains vast importance.

Allies Would Cut Through.

Since the fighting of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, which carried the Germans across the Yser in small detachments numbering between 7,000 and 10,000—all that was left after the machine guns had decimated the ranks of corps upon corps that started the desperate charges—the main effort of the Anglo-Belgian forces supported by the French, has been to cut through upon the left flank of the main body of Germans. The blows of this great Teuton triphammer were leveled at Dixmude and the region just north of that point.

Allies May Relieve Pressure.

By a supreme rally the Belgians, British and French, under orders from General Joffre to concentrate the force of their attack on this flank position of the enemy, succeeded in driving through and establishing themselves in a position to direct a deadly crossfire from the flank, which is calculated to relieve the pressure against the allied positions to the north.

It would appear that the allies, by thus protruding their wedge-shaped advance into the very maw of the enemy, were committing a strategic error, but it has been the history of this battle, as of the battles that have preceded it, that these great convex curves are remarkably flexible and almost never break, or are cut off by flanking.

Driven Back Into Germany.

At the extreme eastern end of the battle front the allies report another significant victory. Here in the region beyond Nancy the German line, which for six weeks has been stretched, without yielding materially, clear across France, has broken at last. The French official statement issued says the invaders were driven back across the border onto German soil.

The victory for which the French have been striving for weeks was gained between the forests of Bezange and Parroy, and the Germans are now reported to be falling back upon Metz.

The German army which has forced its way to St. Mihiel, now held by the enemy, is greatly endangered by this movement. Further progress by the French in this direction would cause the Germans to retreat to escape being enveloped. Also it would effectively relieve Verdun, as the force bombarding this fortress could not be left before it without supports.

Big Battle in Belgium.

But whatever the gains in this eastern field the main issue of the war in France and Belgium will be fought out where the greatest numbers of troops are massed, and this is on the field in Northwest Belgium. Here the terrific battle rages with undiminished vigor. About Ypres the fighting has been fully as furious as that from Nieuport to Dixmude; and west of Roulers the destruction of life and property has been frightful.

The 5,000 Germans who crossed the Yser on bridges in the night have either been killed or taken prisoners. The 3,000 Germans who occupied the char-heaped cemetery which once was Dixmude, have been driven out and hunted down in the nearby wood. Thousands more have swept down upon the Belgian trenches and entanglements in solid masses only to be met by the bayonet. Many hundreds have been captured, but fully 2,500 will be accounted for as missing.

Still the German reinforcements seem never to cease, and the numerical strength of their line seems ever to increase.

In Close Contact.

So furious has the battle become that the lines are in closer contact than at any period thus far in the war—but a few hundred yards (short range for small firearms) separating friend and foe at some points.

Ten thousand Austrians have arrived at Ghent, heralding the arrival of strong bodies of fresh troops hurried to the aid of the Germans. Thousands upon thousands of wounded have been taken to the German rear. Ostend and Antwerp are now filling up, and Bruges, Ghent and Thielt can hold no more.

German Advance Checked.

London, Oct. 28.—The battle for the straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but thus far without either side gaining any decided advantage.

The Germans, who at terrible cost in life succeeded in crossing the Yser canal between Nieuport and Dixmude, have not been able to make any further progress, as the allies, according to a report of general headquarters, obstinately are defending their positions.

The whole countryside fairly is reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded. In the towns and villages with which the country is dotted and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred where the cavalry and infantry came into contact.

British Fleet Withdraws.

The British fleet, which bombarded the German flank as they advanced along the coast, seems to have withdrawn. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coasts.

The opinion is also expresed here that the operations of the allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

Eastern Battle Undecided.

The German official report again speaks of the German offensive on Augustowo, Russian Poland, which it declares is progressing. It reiterates that the battle near Ivangorod, although favorable to the Germans, remains undecided.

North of this section, the Russians claim to be pursuing still the Germans who attempted an advance on Warsaw and southward to have crossed the Vistula and driven the Austrians backward.

In Galicia and the Carpathians, the Russians also claim to have broken down the Austrian offensive.

Germans Hold Ypres.

London, Oct. 27.—It appears from official reports issued from German and French headquarters that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

The Germans also have made progress to the northwest of Ypres and still are in possession of Roulers, towards which the allies were advancing last week and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

To add to the trials of the troops a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

The Montenegrins admit that they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier after an attack by a superior force of Austrians. The latter, in fact, seem to be fighting in a manner of which their first performance in the war hardly gave promise.

Turkey, which it was believed at one time had decided to throw in her lot with Germany, again has assured the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to maintain her policy of neutrality.

Turkey, however, continues her military activities and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier.

It is considered that strong Russian forces on the Turkish border have influenced her.

Russians Score Victory.

In the present battle on the river Vistula, from Warsaw south to the river Pilica, the Russians are said to have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back and have captured many prisoners, besides guns and ammunition. But the defeated army, when it gets back to its selected position, can entrench and start another siege battle such as that which occurred on the river Aisne in France. Southward of the Pilica the Germans hold the river Vistula except in front of the fortress at Ivangorod, where they were driven back by attacks from that stronghold.

REBELLION BREAKS OUT ONCE AGAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA

GENERALS DE WET AND BEYERS HEAD FORCES WHICH ARE UP IN ARMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

ARE OPERATING IN ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL

London, Oct. 29.—An official Pretoria dispatch announces that General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, has left for the front. Another rebellion has broken out. General Christian De Wet and General Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of the rebels in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal.

Having put down the rebellion in the northern province of Cape Colony, led by Lieutenant Colon Maritz, the government of the Union of South Africa is now faced by the more serious rising under General De Wet and Beyers, the latter of whom resigned the command of the Union forces when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

According to an official report armed rebellious commandoes are already in existence, the town of Heilbron, in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, has been seized and the government officials have been taken prisoners, while a train has been stopped and armed citizens of the defensive force have been taken from it and disarmed.

The Union government has issued a proclamation to the people announcing the events and explaining that, although it was aware of these rebellious preparations it had taken steps to preserve peace without bloodshed.

Victorious Submarine Safe.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—It is learned that it was the German submarine U-9 which sank the British cruiser Hawke. She has been returned safely to her home harbor.

British Chief of Staff Dies.

London, Oct. 27.—General Sir Charles Hittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the imperial general staff and first military member of the army council, is dead.

May Land Troops in Canada.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, and thus procure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against Germany, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force.

Germans Reported Quitting Antwerp.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from The Hague says a report received there from Antwerp is to the effect that the Germans are evacuating the Belgian city. The dispatch adds that the German garrison left Friday in response to most urgent orders.

Lord Cavendish Slain.

London, Oct. 24.—Sir John Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Devonshire, has been killed in action.

Canada to Send 15,000 More.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 28.—It has been decided to send 15,000 more Canadians to Europe in December instead of 10,000, the number specified in the announcement of Premier Borden two weeks ago. The ready response to the call for volunteers, and speedy delivery of rifles and other equipment have enabled the government to increase the size of the second expeditionary force. The Royal Candian Regiment, 1,000 strong, which is garrisoning Bermuda, will be one of the units to go.

Von Moltke Likely To Recover.

Berlin (via wireless), Oct. 28.—It is officially announced that the malady of von Moltke, chief of the general staff is a complication of gallstones and liver disease. It is believed, however, that under treatment he will shortly recover. Meanwhile his duties will be dischafged by General von Falkenhays. The war office today denied that German staff officers, with war materials have gone to the province of Triento, Austria, to prepare for war on Italy because of its neutrality.

Protests British Action.

London, Oct. 27.—The Morning Post editorially protests against the action of the British government in declining to arrest the enemy's belligerents in neutral ships. It argues that even if the United States and other neutral countries would be offended by such arrests, that it is not a sufficient reason for the government's attitude. The Post estimates that there are 100,000 reservists in the United States alone waiting for an opportunity to cross the Atlantic to fight for their fatherland.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Winona.—Arthur Dile has been placed under arrest here on a charge of forgery.

Caledonia.—William Schauler has disposed of his farm of 220 acres to Nicholas Ernster of Mayville township at the record price of $160 an acre.

Le Sueur Center.—Mrs. John Proslik, 46 years old, was drowned by falling into an open well. She was bailing water out of the well. The body was found about half an hour later by members of her family.

Albert Lea.—M. & St. L railway officials, including Vice President Huntington, were here and made an inspection of the new passenger station and conferred regarding new facilities for handling freight. Mr. Davis of New York, a director and one of the heaviest stockholders of the company, was in the party.

Little Falls.—An aeroplane flew over the city at 1 o'clock a. m. Sunday, it is said. The machine appeared from the east and disappeared to the northwest. Its powerful headlight attracted attention and four persons say they saw it. It flew at a great height, volplaning at times, and maneuvered some time before disappearing.

New York Mills.—Merchants have been busy buying and shipping potatoes. Eleven carloads were shipped from here Thursday. Farmers have been holding back their potatoes in hope of getting better prices. The market at present offers only 22 cents a bushel. Four carloads of cattle were also shipped from here Thursday to the St. Paul market.

St. Cloud.—After ransacking four rooms in the house of Charles Dourle and going through the pockets of the clothing of the sleeping occupants, a robber made his escape with $55, taken from James Cronon of Clear Lake. Cronon was the only roomer who awoke and he was quieted at the point of a revolver long enough for the thief to get the money and leave.

Albert Lea.—Fall plowing is nearly completed. Potatoes are being dug and the crop is good for late varieties. Corn husking is in progress and without doubt more corn was raised in Freeborn county than ever before. Some report 60 and 70 bushels an acre of excellent quality. There has not been a killing frost here this season. The fall rains have made good feed.

St. Paul.—After all expenses were paid the Minnesota State Fair had a cash balance of $5,058 according to figures compiled by Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, today. The receipts this year were $225,943 and the expenses $220,884. The fair had on hand from last year $4,605. In 1913 the receipts were $243,616 and the disbursements $227,979. The cash balance at the close of the fair was $15,636.

Luverne.—Treat's annual corn contest, in which prizes are offered for the best corn raised in Rock county, will be held in a few weeks. Last year the First National bank offered a $100 silver cup to the person who received the first prize two years in succession. All of the corn growers are getting ready to participate this year. One of the instructors of the agricultural department of the state university will award the prizes.

St. Cloud.—If five freeholders in the St. Cloud school district present a petition asking for a special election to select a site for the proposed high school, the board will present the matter to the voters, otherwise a decision will be made at the regular November meeting. The attorney general holds that it is not necessary for the board to call an election, but that the new property desired may be purchased at will. Three sites are under consideration.

Minneapolis.—One man who traded his overcoat on the coldest night of the fall for 20 heroin tablets, another who declared he had broken into a friend's room and looted it to get means for purchasing the drug and a third who declared that he had spent every cent of an inheritance of $1,000 for heroin, were in municipal court. Twenty grains of heroin at the supply house rate in Minneapolis are worth 25 cents and the overcoat which Harry Snyder traded for them when an agent of the "heroin ring" refused to give him credit, was worth $30, he said.

Winona.—No fatal results attended the automobile accident across the river from here. Charles Bragvold, who at midnight was reported missing, and whose body was supposed to be lying in the water near the scene of the accident, walked into Winona in a dazed condition, unable to tell more of his experience than to say he had spent the night in the woods. The automobile, with its five occupants, all residing near Highland Prairie, Minn., was driven off the road into water about three feet deep, the machine turning a somersault in its leap and landing right side up. Strangely enough, not one of the five was seriously injured. The others were Louis Torgenson, Ole Solstad, George Mindrum and Martin Hanson.

Mankato.—Walter Slicker and Henry Zingler, 14-year-old boys from Good Thunder, were brought before the local municipal court charged with burglary in the third degree. They were caught in a hardware store where a watch was kept because of repeated thieving. When they broke in at night they were easily captured. They were turned over to their fathers by the proprietor, but on the way home they broke away and made their escape, and then wandered about for several days without food and were finally caught while trying to catch a train.

Bingham Lake.—John Wesley Popley recently celebrated his 90th birthday here. He came to Minnesota in time to enlist in Company A, Third Minnesota volunteers, and has been a resident continuously since. His friends cheered him by a shower of postcards. He cast his first vote for General Cass, who ran against Zachary Taylor for president.

Le Sueur Center.—A new three-story business block, built by Jesse Harmer of Northfield, has just been completed here and will be occupied in a few days by a clothing store, barber shop and pool room.

BRITISH MEDALS OF HONOR

Coveted Decorations Awarded for Exceptionally Meritorious Work in Military Service.

We are so frequently confronted in the newspapers at the present time with General So-and-So, V. C., or D. S. O., or other cryptic combination of letters following the name, that it may be of interest to have the key to some of the riddles. In the English army there are three principal decorations. The foremost and most coveted is the V. C. (Victoria Cross), which either officers or men can attain by a deed of undaunted gallantry or heroism. The D. S. O. (Distinguished Service Order) is a distinction conferred on commissioned officers who have been mentioned in dispatches for especially meritorious service in the field before the enemy. The D. C. M., or Distinguished Conduct Medal, we hear less of, as it is a decoration awarded more to the noncommissioned ranks. As in the case of the D. S. O., it is given for personal distinction on the fighting line.

Money for Christmas.

Selling guaranteed wear-proof hosiery to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 3200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

Nurses in the St. Louis hospitals are only required to be on duty nine hours out of 24.

Count the Cost!

Men who watch their pennies are learning that FATIMA gives them a chance to enjoy 20 real 15 cent cigarettes at a price only slightly more than they pay for 10.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢
FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co. RICHMOND, VA.
NO GOLD TIPS BUT FINEST QUALITY

WINCHESTER

Self-Loading Shotgun

12 GAUGE, 5 SHOTS

The recoil reloads this gun. You simply pull the trigger for each shot. This new gun is safe, strong and simple. It has all the good points of other recoil-operated shotguns, and many improvements besides. Among them are Nickel steel construction and a reloading system that requires no change for different loads.

It's the Fowling Gun Par Excellence

W

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Bringing the News.

As evidence of the upside-down conditions of the world (writes "H.") I notice in this morning's paper Bordeaux news wired from Stockholm, Petrograd news wired from New York, Bucharest news wired from Rome, and Berlin news wired from Saloniki. In due course I expect to hear from Spitzbergen that Shackleton has reached the South pole.—Manchester Guardian.

NEARLY CRAZY WITH ECZEMA

354 Plum St., Youngstown, Ohio.—"Blotches like ringworms started to come out all over my face and neck. Later it took the form of white flakes and when I would rub they came off in little white scales. The eczema so disfigured me that I was ashamed to go out anywhere. It itched all the time and whenever I perspired or got my face the least bit wet, it would burn until I very nearly went crazy. The more I rubbed or scratched the more it spread and it made me so restless I could not sleep at night.

"One day a friend prevailed upon me to get a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They caused the itching to stop instantly and in a very few days my face and neck began to show a marked improvement. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and my face and neck are completely cured." (Signed) Newton D. W. Chapman, Feb. 27, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Chinese Republic.

Theoretically China is a republic, but it is hardly believable that it is such in the sense that this country is. We may be sure that, despite its republican name, China is ruled largely by a few men at Peking. Self-government is something that is slowly acquired. It cannot be brought about in a day by conventional rulings.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Superfluous.

Mrs. Crawford—Do you tell your neighbor all your family affairs?

Mrs. Crabshaw—It isn't necessary. She's on the same party line.

Wives can't understand why husbands need pin money.

Too Assertive.

"Do his attainments speak for themselves?"

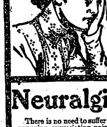
"They might, if he would permit them to, but he insists on being their spokesman."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU. Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Result.

"I made the dressmaker take out a lot of stitches in my waist."

"I'll bet she was ripping mad."



Neuralgia

There is no need to suffer the annoying, excruciating pain of neuralgia; Sloan's Liniment laid on gently will soothe the aching head like magic. Don't delay. Try it at once.

Hear What Others Say

"I have been a sufferer with Neuralgia for several years and have tried different Liniments, but Sloan's Liniment is the best Liniment for Neuralgia on earth. I have tried it successfully; it has never failed."—*F. H. Williams, Augusta, Ark.*

Mrs. Ruth C. Claypool, Independence, Mo., writes: "A friend of ours told us about your Liniment. We have been using it for 13 years and think there is nothing like it. We use it on everything, sores, cuts, burns, bruises, sore throat, headaches and on everything else. We can't get along without it. We think it is the best Liniment made."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, backache, sore throat and sprains.

At all dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44-1914.

Boils Biliousness Malaria Constipation

Are You Troubled?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Perhaps this case may be similar to yours

J. Wesley Tilly of (Box 673,) Selma, Cal., writes:

Gentlemen:—"It gives me much pleasure to be able to send you a testimonial, if by its reaching some sufferer your medicines will do as much for him as they have for me. At the age of fourteen I was troubled a great deal with malaria and biliousness, accompanied with the worst sort of large boils. I was persuaded by my parents, who have always been strong believers in Dr. Pierce's remedies, to try the Golden Medical Discovery. I took one bottle and the boils all disappeared, but I did not stop at one bottle, I took three and the malaria all left me and I have had no more boils to this day, thanks to the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my relief."

"Following an operation for appendicitis two years ago I was troubled very much with constipation and I have been trying Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets and they have rid me of the troublesome gas and have aided me in conquering the whole trouble; thanks again for the 'Pellets' and for the advice I have obtained from The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Send only 31 cents for this 1008 page book.

for over forty years has been lending its aid to just such cases as this. In our possession we have thousands of testimonials of like character.

Perhaps you are skeptical, but isn't it worth at least a trial in view of such strong testimony? Isn't it reasonable to suppose that if it has done so much for others it can do as much for you?

Your druggist will supply you in liquid or tablet form, or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box. Address

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

25 Percent Off Sale

For the next ten days, we will offer a special reduction of 25 percent on our entire line of ladies, misses' and childrens' coats. The continued warm weather has decreased the demand for warm wraps to such an extent that we will make this liberal reduction in order to move the large stock we have on hand. **Our loss is your gain.**

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices.

OLE MATHESON

Cold Weather Comfort

Comfort in cold weather is possible only with a good stove. We have our Round Oak line of dependable stoves on the floor ready for your inspection now. The Round Oak stoves are sold with positive assurance that they are exactly as represented and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A. H. Pitkin

For County Treasurer

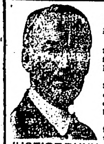
Having received the nomination for County Treasurer of Pennington County, I respectfully solicit your support and vote at the General election Nov.,3rd, 1914.

Respectfully
Bernhard Knudsen

His Gift.

"They say he gets $25 for his speeches!" "Yep. He's pecuniarily gifted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vote For
W. J. LaBREE
For
Sheriff
Nov. 3, 1914



JUSTICE BUNN

Fair, Best Qualified and Most Experienced

JUSTICE BUNN has been a member of the SUPREME COURT the past three years, and for fourteen years before that served on the District Bench. He is entitled to a second term.

The splendid record which the Minnesota SUPREME COURT is making is due, to a large extent, to Judge Bunn's great legal ability. His decisions are regarded as masterpieces of legal learning and are quoted throughout the country.

Judge Bunn is a hard worker and absolutely fair. The best interests of the state require that he be kept in his present position. Ask your friends to vote for Bunn.

FREE!
The IDEAL COOK BOOK
A TOWER OF HEALTH STRENGTH AND CLEANLINESS

They're ALL Out After Them!

And no wonder—every woman in town would like to know the answer to the question—

Who Gets These Elegant Free Rogers Spoons?

Just now this thought is uppermost in scores of women's minds. They know how lovely these spoons are (best make by "Rogers 1847" Factory) they have received the Free Cook Book, they have purchased and tested the wonderful, quick raising sanitary IDEAL YEAST and they're immensely interested as to who gets the Spoons.

This Grand Book of 82 Recipes Yours for the Asking.

But It's YOUR Opportunity, Too—so learn today all about how this rich gift is to be conferred—read details on Valuable Free Coupon in every 5c package of IDEAL YEAST, the Yeast with which you can achieve the most toothsome bakings—aided by its mysterious Oriental leavening power.

IDEAL YEAST

Eat light, moist, savory, digestible, home-baked bread. Make it yourself with least time, least expense, least trouble. Just remember that IDEAL YEAST makes ideal bread.

National Yeast Company

Get a 5-cent package of IDEAL YEAST today at your favorite dealer's. Master the latest improved bread-making processes and learn about the FREE SPOONS.

Cedar Rapids Iowa

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday October 31 1914

One of the closest contests for county office this election is that for the County Treasurership. B. Knudson, one of the contestants, is an old and respected resident of Thief River Falls where he has been engaged in the hotel business a number of years. He has an excellent record as a business man is a heavy taxpayer and the fact that he is an expert accountant is also a point in his favor. Mr. Knudson is well equipped to hold the office to which he aspires and being as this is his first appearance as a candidate for any office, he is deserving of some consideration.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of Inga Turnwall
State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate court.—

In the matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Julia B. Kuehmstead, Emar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D Turnwall and Inga B. Young and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock a.m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of October 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) - Probate Judge
O. A. Naplin
Attorney for Petitioner.
15-3 times

W.S.HAMMOND For Governor

HAMMOND [illegible] VOTE-GETTER

(From the St. P[illegible] [illegible]ald, formerly owned by [illegible].)

Is Hammond [illegible] enough to win? Reports which [illegible] Herald indicate that he is [illegible] amazing strength. He is certain to go out of Southern Minnesota with a big majority.

If there be those who doubt Mr. Hammond's ability as a vote getter, they have only to turn to the returns of the 1908 election. In that campaign John A. Johnson and Mr. Hammond both carried the Second congressional district, but Hammond led Johnson by 2,500 votes.

A man who could outstrip Johnson when the latter was at the height of his popularity has elements of potential strength.

Spoiled Her Trip.

"Then your wife didn't enjoy her trip to Niagara?"

"No. The minute she saw that rushing water she began to wonder if she hadn't come away from home and left a faucet running."—Pittsburgh Post.

The Liberty Status.

From time immemorial such great sentiments as liberty, justice, truth have been spoken of and when put into verse, statue or painting have been represented as being feminine. Just why this should be so there is no telling, but it is so. It was in obedience to this custom that "Liberty Enlightening the World" stands in the shape of a woman.—New York Journal.

All political announcements printed in these columns are inserted by candidates or as otherwise specified and are to be paid for at regular rates.

D. P. O'NEILL
Candidate for State Senate
Sixty-Fifth District
Vote For Dad O'Neill

Ordered and paid for by C. L. Hanson

C. L. HANSEN
Candidate
FOR STATE SENATOR
65th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT
Your Vote and Support Solicited

CASPER. J. DALE
CANDIDATE FOR
JUDGE OF PROBATE
PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN.
YOUR INFLUENCE AND VOTE SOLICITED

Oscar T. Stenvick
Candidate For
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service and Communion will be held Sunday at 10:30 a. m. No services will be conducted Nov. the 8th.

J. O. Lonnquist, Pastor.

Business education is the key to success. Take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

John A. Duffy
OF RED LAKE FALLS
SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE FOR
Representative
65th. Legislative District
Your vote and support solicited

Hans O. Kjomme
Non-partizan Candidate For
County Attorney

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

O. A. Naplin

To the Voters of Pennington Co.

Other candidates have seen fit to proclaim their principles, and in order that the public may know where I stand, I make the following statement:

I have been a resident of the County for over thirty years, a practicing attorney in Thief River Falls for over four years, and my entire record is open for investigation.

Every move, tending to improve the conditions of the producing class, farmers and other laborers, has always met with my hearty support. I believe that we are not getting half the good to which every human being is entitled, and the destruction of the liquor traffic would add a large measure of joy that is now lost. Any law which would check its growth shall have my support, and my stand on this question is well-known to men who work for law enforcement. To say that I would stand for law enforcement, if elected, is foolish. To do so would be my sworn duty, and I refer you to men interested for my record in this respect.

To give every complainant kind and considerate attention, to punish law violators, to assist the poor in securing the same rights before the law as the rich, to serve the county to the best of my ability, shall be my program, if you see fit to elect me to the office of County Attorney on November 3rd.

Respectfully,
O. A. Naplin.

Proof Positive.

"Is Professor Doderswell really so nearsighted?"

"Fearfully. Why, I saw him at the zoo the other day looking at the elephant through a magnifying glass."—New York Post.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON
John A. Hansen,
Photographer
for
Portraits
first class
Enlargement
of all kinds
Picture Frames
a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS
CITY
BARBER SHOP
T. A. Brink - Prop.
SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE
Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us [illegible] you all the [illegible] and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 3nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery
Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price
Coal Wood
All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE
Barn 23 Residence 2

Chas. G. Pitkin
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

A.S.WILSON.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson

First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7 1914. NUMBER 17

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Chas. Aldrich was doing some work at Hazel, this week.

O. H. Peters was to Thief River Falls on a business trip, Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the United Church will meet next Friday with Mrs. Anton Aubol.

Leonard Sogard leaves Saturday for a brief visit with his parents at Kimberly, Minn.

R. L. Hauge is building a new horse barn on his place near the north bridge.

Mrs. P. Simonson and daughter Carrie, were at Thief River Falls, Thursday.

O. B. Nelson returned to his home at Bode, Iowa, last week after spending a month here.

O. C. Sorlien, Cashier of the Savings State Bank of Bode Iowa is spending a few days here as a guest of his brother, J. Sorlein.

Harold Holmes is spending this week at home, there being no sessions at the Thief River High School, this week.

You ought to have a Kimball piano or organ in your home. For sale by

50-tf Henry Olsen.

John Hanson, the jeweler, came down from Badger, Thursday evening and expects to be here for the next month.

Rev. M, S, Gjerde left Thursday for Karlstad, to attend a Kreds meeting and a church dedication at that place.

Insure in the Merchants' Life and Casualty Company, and get the best accident policy on the market Henry Olson is the local agent. adv

Dr. Sppofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls Nov. 24. Office at hotels.

A. Kolp, S. Skattum, Glenn Martz, K. O. Gigstad and P. A. Blixt were passengers to Thief River Falls, Thursday morning.

Louise Hurst who is attending school at Crookston came Thursday to spend a few days with her parents.

The Hallowe'en social, last Saturday evening, proved a most enjoyable affair. Nearly $50.00 were the net proceeds of the evening.

Are you equal to your opportunities? If not take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The teachers and pupils of the public Schools wish to thank the people of the village and vicinity for liberal patronage, Saturday evening, and also the ladies who so kindly gave their assistance.

John Duffy of Red Lake Falls and Rev. Skromme of Thief River Falls spoke at the Imperial Hall, Monday evening. Mr. Duffy spoke on the needs of the 65th district, while Rev. Skromme took "Good Government" for his subject. Both speeches were well delivered showing much thought and careful preparation.

HOSPITAL BONDS FAIL TO CARRY

The hospital bonds were snowed under, even the city of Thief River Falls rolled up a large vote against it.

(*Editorial*)

The village of St. Hilaire, according to the Thief River Falls News Press, is superannuated. We do not dispute that we are, in many respects, but we think that when it comes to political prognostication, the editor up the line is also very much in the "has been" class.

We are very proud of the hospital vote of St. Hilaire. The only regret we have is that it was not unanamous, but we ascribe the six affirmative votes to mistakes on part of the voters.

If the resul: will serve to reduce the huge bump of "ego" and the unlimited self-esteem of certain persons in Thief River Falls, it will have served its purpose.

We would advise the editor up the river to study the county hospital proposition and inform the constituents of this county how many counties in this state have county hospitals. We think if he is inclined to be fair, that he would come to the conclusion that this county was premature instead of superannuated in entering upon the project. Why should the taxpayers of a small and financially weak county do something that the large and wealthy counties have never asked of their taxpayers?

We may not be much, in the eyes of Thief River Falls, but we can work for justice once in a while. Also in the matter of public buildings. we would ask the city up the river to observe the Golden Rule.

Axel Johnson was at tne County seat Friday,

Herman Burstad was in town Friday.

O. Young returned from Gilmore City, Iowa, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McDowell went to Holt, Thursday morning.

Hoken Johnson of Red Lake Falls, called on friends in this village, Tuesday.

Echo Olsen entertained a number of friends at her home, Monday evening.

O. A. Akerlund left Friday for Austin, Minn., to attend the Southern Minnesota University.

A table of the returns on the state ticket, will be found on page 2 of this issue.

Andrew Hanson went to Spooner, Friday to attend to some business matters.

Bills are out announcing a dance at the Imperial Hall, Saturday evening.

Hammond carried Roseau Co., another Republican stronghold, by a large majority.

O. A. Naplin, the Thief River Falls, attorney, was in town on business Thursday.

Mrs. J. King, Selina Simonson Rose Gunstad, and Doroth Martz were at Thief River Falls, between trains, Friday.

Hallowe'en was celebrated in the usual manner by the young men of this village, Saturday evening.

The dredge has completed its work west of town and is moving into winter quarters near the wye.

Ermine.

Ermine, contrary to the general belief, cleans well and is an exceedingly durable fur.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE

A. Samuelson, a prominent farmer residing east of this village was so badly kicked by a young horse a week ago Tuesday, that his death resulted late Saturday evening.

Funeral services were held at the Clara Church last Wednesday, Rev. A. Olson officiating. Interment took place at the Clara Cemetery.

BOY KILLS BROTHER

Walter, the 12 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Protz of Thief River Falls, was shot and instantly killed while hunting rabbits with his brother and a boy companion, near Thief River Thursday:

It is claimed that the boy was shot by his brother, but the stories told by the boys are so conflicting that Coroner Halvorson has decided to hold an inquest, to determine the manner of death, the result of which we are enable to state at this time.

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

SYNOD CHURCH

Services with communion at the Synod church Sunday Nov. 15th at 10:30 a, m.

Lecture on Christiania at the Synod church next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

T. L. Gryting

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of Merchants State Bank, St. Hilaire, Minnesota at close of business on Oct. 31, 1914.
Date of call by Supt., Oct. 31, 1914.
Date of report by bank Nov 6th, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$144,864.31
Overdrafts		1,150.42
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,000.00
Due from banks	30,697 45	
Cash on hand	2,792.73	
Total cash assets	33,490.18	33,490.18
Checks and cash items		3,209.47
Total		188,714.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock and Surplus	$12,000.00
Undivided profits, net	1,127.80
Deposits	175,586.58
Total	188,714.38
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$33, 490.15
Amount of Reserve required by Law	$2,883.70

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss.

We, Daniel Patterson, V President, and B. E. Burkee, cashier, of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. D. Patterson, V. President

B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Correct, Attest:
Daniel Patterson.
Lauren Holmes, Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Nov, 1914.
(SEAL) K. O. Gigstad, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 26, 1918.

Note the statement of the Merchants State Bank, in this issue. Very few banks in this section can boast as fine a statement as this one.

Mrs. H. A, Olsen leaves Monday for an extended visit with her parents and other relatives at Calgary, Can. She expects to visit at Winnipeg also, before returning,

E. O. Burkee, Miss Lilly Johnson, Gladys Konzen, and Mae Barragy went to Crookston, Thursday, to attend the annual convention of the Northwestern Teachers' Assn. The village schools were closed Friday.

The Election Results

D. P. O'Niell	Senator
O. Stenvick	Represenative
T. P. Anderson	Auditor
Theo. H. Liden	Treasurer
N. J. Anderson	Register of Deeds
W. J. LaBree	Sheriff
Wm. Michelet	Judge of Probate
Hans Kjomme	County Att'y
E. A. Mostue	Supt. of Schools
Halvorson	Coroner

Our Next Governor

WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND.

SOME OF THE WINNERS

D. P. O'NIELL
Senator

OSCAR T. STENVICK
Representative

THEO. H. LIDEN
Treasurer

WILHELM MICHELET
Judge of Probate

HANS O. KJOMME
Attorney

Watered Stock.

"Pa. what do they put water in stocks for?" "To soak investors with, my son."—Boston Transcript.

T. P. ANDERSON
Auditor

Fine Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Candies
Chinaware and Kitchen Utensils
Toys and Stationery

JACKSON BROS.
St. Hilaire ∴ ∴ Phone 38

BUY YOUR
School Supplies
AT THE
Spectator Office

WE THANK YOU
For Your Past Patronage

And in order to demonstrate in a more *practical* manner than in *mere words*, also to induce you to continue your esteemed favors, we have arranged to *give* to some *one* of our customers a *present* consisting of

THE
BEUTIFUL CLAXTON GRAND PIANO

we have now on exhibition. The value of this instrument is $400.00 and is *guaranteed by the maker* for a period of *ten years*.

We cordially invite you to call at our store, *inspect* and *try* this beautiful instrument. *You* have as good a chance of obtaining this *valuable gift as anyone*. Come to our store and let us explain our method of

GIVING AWAY THIS GRAND PIANO

We also desire to call your attention to the many splendid values which we are now offering in every department.

A. H. PITKIN

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Quality Job Printing
AT THE
SPECTATOR
St. Hilaire : : Minnesota

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Three Ages.

The new Berlin botanical gardens, says Lustige Blatter, was wonderfully beautiful, but to small children they are a forbidden paradise. Boys and girls under ten are not permitted to enter.

Herr and Frau Muller found this out to their disappointment when they planned to take their little Paul on a Sunday trip to view the beautiful gardens; nevertheless, they gave their young hopeful a few instructions, and started out.

"How old are you?" he inquired. Paul answered, "Six for the electrics; really eight; for the botanical gardens, ten."

Stork's Good Memory.

While visiting the Berlin zoological gardens, says Lustige Blatter, little Gretchen saw a great white bird standing on one leg in a cage. She threw in a piece of candy; the bird gobbled it up eagerly, and thrust its head through the wire for more.

Presently Gretchen's mother came along. "O mother, see here! What kind of a bird is this?"

The mother pointed to the sign on the cage, which read, "The Stork."

"The stork!" cried the little girl enthusiastically. "O mamma, do you know, he actually recognized me?"

Difference in War Declarations.

There was a great difference in the manner of commencing a war centuries ago to what there is now. Now the blow is frequently struck before the word, and there is no obligation to issue a formal declaration at all, the act of war constituting the declaration But in medieval times no war ever began without a formal declaration by a herald, who, in a most leisurely manner, breathed defiance on the part of his royal master, exchanged innumerable bows with his enemies, and departed in as dignified a manner as he came.

Most of us need the money because that is what money is for.

Dyspepsia and pessimism have a lot in common.

PRESSED HARD.
Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

HAMMOND IS ELECTED MINNESOTA GOVERNOR

G. O. P. WILL FILL MOST OF OFFICES AT STATE CAPITOL

BURNQUIST RE-ELECTED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—PREUS TO BE STATE AUDITOR—JACOBSON R. R. COMMISSIONER.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TREASURER RE-ELECTED

Lyndon A. Smith and Walter J. Smith Far Ahead of Opponents—Congressional Results Show Large Proportion of Republicans Are Elected.

RESULT IN STATE.

State Officers.

Governor—W. S. Hammond, St James.

Lieutenant Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, St. Paul.

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Redwood Falls.

State Auditor—J. A. O. Preus, Minneapolis.

State Treasurer — Walter J. Smith, Eveleth.

Attorney General—Lyndon A. Smith, Montevideo.

Associate Justice Supreme Court—G. T. Bunn, St. Paul.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—O. P. B. Jacobson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—I. A. Caswell, Anoka.

Congressmen.

First—Sidney Anderson, Lanesboro, R.

Second—F. F. Ellsworth, Fairmont, R.

Third—C. R. Davis, St. Peter, R.

Fourth—Carl C. Van Dyke, St. Paul, D.

Fifth—George R. Smith, Minneapolis, R.

Sixth—C. A. Lindbergh, Little Falls, R.

Seventh—A. J. Volstad, Granite Falls, R.

Eighth—C. B. Miller, Duluth, R.

Ninth — Halvor Steenerson, Crookston, R.

Tenth—Thomas Schall, Minneapolis, P.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—W. S. Hammond, Democrat, with a lead of nearly 20,000 to his credit, is the next Governor of Minnesota. The Republican incumbents of the other state offices have been returned by big majorities. One Democratic congressman, one Progressive congressman and eight Republican congressmen was the result in the congressional district fights.

The vote was the heaviest in the history of the state.

Cities Defeat Lee.

W. E. Lee, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, has a lead in the country, but his chances were hopelessly lost in a perfect deluge of votes from the population centers, all of which were Hammond's way. Ramsey county alone gave Mr. Hammond 13,000 more votes than his opponent, Mr. Lee.

W. S. Hammond.

The population centers elected Mr. Hammond. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth each gave the Democratic candidate a handsome vote and his lead in the case of these three cities was augmented by returns from two-thirds of the second and third-class cities in the state. The country districts generally were with Mr. Lee.

Two Republicans Defeated.

The defeat of Congressman Stevens of St. Paul, for 18 years representative in Congress from the Fourth District, was one of the big surprises. Likewise the election of Thomas Schall, Progressive, in the new Tenth District.

The lone Democratic Congressman from Minnesota is Carl C. Van Dyke, and he got by with a lead of nearly 5,000. With all precincts heard from in the Fourth Congressional District, which takes in Ramsey county only, Van Dyke's vote is 15,151; Stevens, 11,265. There may be some corrections when the official canvass is made, but they will not materially affect Van Dyke's lead. Van Dyke is a young man untried in the political game and his success is regarded as phenomenal. The labor unions are credited with Stevens' defeat.

Wife Won for Schall.

The election of Thomas Schall, who will be known as "the blind congressman" from the New Tenth District, is credited to the activities of his wife, who was constantly with him during his campaign. At each meeting of voters where he spoke, Mrs. Schall mingled with those present and distributed cards which each voter was asked to sign. They were in effect pledges, and she secured nearly 15,000 signatures.

Lindberg Hard Pressed.

Dubois gave Lindberg a close call in the Sixth District. Partial returns credit Dubois with 4,254 and Lindberg 3,785 votes, but the capital count will give Lindberg a lead. His majority, however, will be small. Congressman Miller in the Eighth, Steenerson in the Ninth, Anderson in the First, Charley Davis in the Third and Volsted in the Seventh, the present Republican incumbents, were returned.

Congressman Anderson in the First district will have a majority of at least 5,000. Witherstine of Rochester was his Democratic opponent. Frank Ellsworth in the Second, Congressman Hammond's district, will win out by at least 5,000.

Fate of Amendments Unknown.

Nothing as yet has beenreceived regarding the fate of the various constitutional amendments. There is a suspicion that a majority of them fell by the wayside. Those interested in the forestry amendment known as No. 9, claim that it prevailed, but they had nothing in the way of figures to cinch it.

Vote Comes in Slowly.

With a little over a third of the country precincts reporting, the count was as follows, the figures given being exclusive of the Twin Cities:

Governor—Lee, 82,119; Hammond, 81,286.

Lieutenant Governor—Burnquist, 49,140; Andrist, 31,551.

Secretary of State—Schmahl, 46,904; Bergheim, 23,892.

State Auditor—Preus, 49,458; Rush, 24,084.

Treasurer—W. J. Smith, 49,735; Englebert, 19,234.

Attorney General—L. A. Smith, 48,736; Cronin, 21,732.

Supreme Court—Bunn, 39,702; Johnson, 39,854.

Warehouse Commission — Jacobson, 45,607; Loren Smith, 25,564.

State Officers Re-elected.

St. Paul.—Despite the fact that the gubernatorial race was close, the Republican nominees for state offices apparently have been elected without exception.

J. A. A. Burnquist, present lieutenant governor, is re-elected by a large plurality. There was not much evidence that those who scratched Mr. Lee for Mr. Hammond extended the courtesy to Charles M. Andrist, Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor.

J. A. O. Preus will be the next state auditor. He was forced by illness to abandon his campaign, but the voters give him a vote which places him already far in the lead of his Democratic opponent, A. J. Rush.

O. P. B. Jacobson, Republican nominee for railroad and warehouse commissioner, also is assured that the voters have preferred him to Loren A. Smith of Martin County, his Democratic farmer opponent.

Lyndon A. Smith Wins.

The voters approved the administration of Lyndon A. Smith and have re-elected him attorney general. Neil M. Cronin of Minneapolis was the Democratic nominee and throughout the campaign made a splendid empression all over the state, but the odds against him were too great and he must yield to the present attorney general, though not without the satisfaction of polling a fine complimentary vote.

Julius Schmahl is re-elected Secretary of State by a big vote. N. M. Bergheim was his Democratic opponent, but was practically unheard from during the campaign.

State Treasurer Re-elected.

As usual, Walter J. Smith, present state treasurer, walks off with that office. The vote puts him far and away ahead of E. M. Engelbret, Democratic nominee. The Democrats possibly saw the hoplessness of the race before he started for little has been heard from him during the battle.

Party Representation in House.

New York, Nov. 5.—Latest returns from Tuesday's election indicate that the Democratic majority in the house of representatives for the Sixty-fourth congress will be reduced to twenty-three. The probable Democratic majority in the senate will be fourteen.

Democrats have elected 226 members, Republicans 92, Progressives 10 and Socialists 1.

Of the six missing districts it is estimated that the Republicans and Democrats have elected three each.

Heaviest Republican gains resulting in almost overwhelming the Democratic majority, were 13 in Illinois, 12 in New York, 11 in Pennsylvania and 9 in Ohio.

Progressives Lose 9 or 10.

Progressive representation in the house was cut from 19 to 9 or 10. This resulted from the general collapse of the Progressive organization throughout the country, except in California.

Contests which are so close that they are not determined were claimed by the Democrats in two districts in Colorado and one in New Jersey and by the Republicans in two districts in Kansas and one in North Carolina.

Penrose and Cannon Win.

New York, Nov. 5.—Sweeping Republican gains throughout the country, which reached a climax in this state by the overwhelming victory of Charles S. Whitman for governor and James W. Wadsworth to succeed Elihu Root in the United States senate, were indicated in late returns of the general election.

Heavy falling off of the Progressive vote in many states, the return to congress of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, decisive Republican gains in New York and Illinois in the house membership, and the overwhelming defeat of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer by Senator Boise Penrose in Pennsylvania, were features of the early returns.

Democratic leaders, however, were pleased by a triumph in Massachusetts where former Representatives Samuel W. McCall was defeated for the governorship by Governor Walsh.

Indiana Goes Democratic.

Senator Shivley, Democrat, found in the Indiana early returns a strong opponent in Hugh Miller, the Republican candidate, with former Senator Beveridge, the Progressive candidate, polling a smaller vote than had been expected. Senator Shively's vote began to pick up later and administration leaders claim his re-election by 25 to 30 thousand.

The triumph of Senator Penrose in Pennsylvania over A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, who was one of the original supporters of Woodrow Wilson, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, was overwhelming.

South Remains "Solid."

Democratic senators in the south were re-elected without difficulty, new senators from southern states chosen being Representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama and Representative Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia. Former Governor J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, of Kentucky, was chosen for the long term.

Francis E. McGovern, Republican, was elected, according to early returns, to succeed Senator Stephenson, Republican, from Wisconsin.

Illinois Republicans Returned.

Other Illinois Republicans who were turned out of the House in the last Democratic landslide who will be returned to Congress were William V. McKinley, Charles E. Fuller and John A. Sterling.

Sereno E. Payne, Republican, of New York, one of the oldest members of the House in point of service, was re-elected without difficulty.

Few Turn-Overs.

Election of state officers resulted in a few turn-overs. In New York Governor Glynn, the Democratic candidate for re-election, was defeated decisively by District Attorney Whitman, Republican. Frederick M. Davenport, Progressive, in support of whose candidacy ex-President Roosevelt devoted most of the campaign, was left far in the rear, his vote being exceeded by that of William Sulzer.

In Tennessee also a change of party control was indicated. Early returns pointed to the defeat of Governor Ben W. Hooper, the Republican incumbent, by Thomas Rye, Democrat.

In Pennsylvania, where occurred one of the most spirited campaigns, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican, early took a long lead over Vance McCormick, Democratic candidate for governor who was idorsed by the Progressives.

Connecticut for G. O. P.

Late returns from Connecticut confirm the complete overturning of the state delegation in the house, five Democrats to be succeeded by five Republicans, among them Ebenezer E. Hill, who was for many years a member of the ways and means committee. John Q. Tilson, formerly a member of the house, will supplant Jeremiah Donavon who defeated him two years ago.

Democrat in Michigan by 30,000.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—Returns from practically every county in Michigan, with some precincts missing, increased the lead of Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, Democrat, over former Governor Chase S. Osborn, Republican, to more than 30,000 votes.

COUNTY OPTION IS DEFEATED?

MEASURE WILL LOSE IN BOTH HOUSES IS PREDICTION.

Thirteen Senators Lose in Re-election—Mostly New Men Elected All Over State.

St. Paul.—That county option will be defeated by the incoming Minnesota legislature is indicated by the make up of the senate and the house.

Returns are complete on the senators and there are but few districts in which the house members are not known.

Option Was Issue.

The county option question was the issue in most of the legislative districts. On that issue, many candidates went down to defeat. In some instances men were elected on that issue alone.

Conservative estimates are that county option will lose in the senate by four votes. It is expected that the anti-county option vote in the house will have a big majority.

With returns in from most of the legislative districts, talk of who the speaker of the house will be has already started. The name of H. H. Flower of Cleveland, Le Seueur county, was among the first to be mentioned for speaker. In the last legislature Mr. Flower was not known to be rabid one way or the other on the county option question. Other names will undoubtedly be mentioned within the next few days and in a short time the scramble for the speakership will begin.

Many New Faces.

There will be many new faces in the legislature this coming session; in fact, the big majority in the branches are men who have not served before.

A number of the well-known legislators will be missing when the roll is called. Among them are W. I. Nolan, who sought election in the senate; Ole Sagen, B. E. Sundberg, Tom Pugh of Duluth, Sampson R. Child, and others.

In the senate 19 of the senators who served last year have been reelected. In addition, there are four men who are graduating from the house to the senate. All the rest of sixty-six are new men. More than two-thirds of the house members will be new men.

Thirteen senators who sought reelection were defeated. The list includes some men who are well known throughout the state.

Defeated Senators.

The defeated senators are: Ole Sageng, Ottertail county; Thomas J. McGrath, Winona county; S. A. Nelson, Fillmore; L. O. Cook, Wabasha; S. B. Bedford, Nobles; Henry Benson, Nicollet; George Carpenter, Wright; Frank Murray, Renville; Napoleon L'Herault, Hennepin; F. H. Peterson, Clay; Thomas Pugh, St. Louis; John Saugstad, Polk; B. E. Sundberg, Kittson.

The following senators were reelected: Duxbury, Lende, Weis, Glotzbach, Rockne, E. P. Peterson, Dwinnell, Wallace, Pauly, Putnam, Handlan, Van Hoven, Denegre, Dunn, George H. Sullivan, J. D. Sullivan, Edward Rustad, James Johnston and Hanson.

Five Go to Senate.

The five house members who graduated to the senate this year are: N. J. Holmberg, E. J. Westlake, Patrick McGarry, "Bob" Dunn and D. P. O'Neill.

There probably will be one Socialist in the upper body, namely Richard S. Jones of Duluth. Jones has a substantial lead over Thomas Pugh, the oldest man serving in the senate. E. E. Lobeck of Alexandria, Prohibition leader, one time candidate for governor, has been elected to the senate.

There will be at least one Prohibition, A. V. Anderson of Goohue county, and one or more Socialists in the house.

Charles A. Gilman of St. Cloud, one time lieutenant governor, now over 80 years old, has been elected to the house from Stearns county.

There is certain to be a contest for senator in the Twelfth legislative district. E. W. Davis leads John Steffen by just one vote there.

Food Ship to Belgium.

New York.—The American steamship Massapequa, chartered and loaded by the Rockefeller foundation to convey food to starving Belgians, sailed for Rotterdam. The Massapequa, with a cargo representing an expenditure of $300,000, is the first of several ships to sail for Belgian relief at the expense of the Rockefeller foundation. Less than 36 hours were required for loading, the stevedores working night and day stowing away the supplies.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon Victor.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 5.—From indications voters of the Eighteenth district have returned Joseph G. Cannon to Congress for his twentieth term. "Uncle Joe," the familiar name by which he was known, because of his long service, served in congress from March, 1873, to March 3, 1913, except from 1891 to 1893. He was defeated in 1890 for re-election to the Fifty-second congress. He was re-elected to the Fifty-third congress and was speaker of the House during his last five terms.

Whitman New York Governor.

New York, Nov. 5.—District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Republican, was elected governor of New York by an estimated plurality of 110,000 over Martin H. Glynn, Democrat, the incumbent. William Sulzer, who was impeached and removed from office in the fall of 1913, running on the Prohibition and American tickets, finished third, polling, it appears on the face of incomplete returns, slightly more than 100,000 votes. Frederick M. Davenport, Progressive, ran fourth.

Women May Have Three States.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Women suffrage leaders rejoiced when belated returns indicated that votes for women had been apparently granted in two of the seven states voting on the question in Tuesday's election with a third state in doubt. First returns had indicated defeat of the granting of the franchise to women in all seven states concerned. Montana and Nevada, according to the latest returns, granted votes to women, while the women claim Nebraska. Missouri, Ohio and North and South Dakota refuse.

No Rebuke to Wilson, Says Clark.

Bowling Green, Mo., Nov. 5.—Champ Clarks, speaker of the national house of representatives, expressing surprise at the republican victories in a majority of the states in which elections were held, said the vote was not a rebuke to the Wilson administration, but "just one more thing that could happen during these days of European war." He said he felt certain when the result had been decided definitely the democratic party still would have a safe working majority.

Sherman Beats Roger Sullivan.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, was re-elected to the United States Senate over Roger C. Sullivan, Democrat, by an estimated plurality of 6,000 or more, according to the latest returns from Tuesday's election. Raymond Robbins, Progressive, ran a poor third. With only 300 small rural districts to hear from and an average plurality of 22 to the precinct for Sherman outside of Chicago, Sherman's downstate lead was 62,631, as against a plurality for Sullivan in Cook county of 56,599.

Result of Prohibition Fights.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Prohibition was defeated in four states, with both sides claiming victory in a fifth. California and Washington voted against the ousting of saloons and alcoholic manufacturers. Arizona decided to remain wet. Colorado is claimed by both factions. Ohio defeated a prohibition amendment also. Illinois "drys" claimed a victory in electing a State Legislature composed of a majority of Prohibition advocates.

Votes Cost City $25 Each.

New York.—Although the two voters who compose the entire voting strength of one New York election district cast their ballots at 9 o'clock Tuesday, four inspectors, two clerks and three policemen, who manned the polling place, were compelled under the law to remain on duty and hold the polls open until 5 o'clock. The district is in Central park and has been maintained for years by the city. Only two voters, father and son, city employes who live in the park, are on the rolls. It costs the city $50.

State News in Brief

Doings of Last Few Days Throughout Minnesota Condensed for Hasty Perusal.

Stillwater.—Hugh Burns, 96 years old, the oldest man in Stillwater, died suddenly at his home, 602 West Olive street. He came here in 1848. Mr. Burns apparently was in good health when he retired. He has a large family.

Carlton.—A. H. Melloh, proprietor of a general store in Wrenshall, four miles east of here, and a special deputy sheriff of Carlton county, surprised two robbers at work in his store. Melloh was awakened by the ringing of a buzzer which connects his store with his home.

Minneapolis.—A woman was instantly killed and a man so seriously injured that he is expected to die, when a five-passenger automobile plunged over the Mississippi river bank near the west end of the Lake street bridge. The car fell seventy-five feet, and stood up on the rear wheels, pinning the woman between the rear seat and a tree.

Two Harbors.—Lake county received a steam traction engine from the manufacturers, and will use it to make fine roads. The tractor can pull six loads of gravel where six teams of horses were needed, and it will also be used in hauling the heavy road graders which have required eight teams. The tractor is also equipped to crush rock.

Eveleth.—Jacob Saari inducted into office as mayor of Eveleth after a special election was held following the recall of Mayor J. J. Gleason, on charges of violating the corrupt practices act, began his term of office by following out his policies of economy. Chief of Police Thomas Finnegan was deposed and Robert Mitten's appointment took effect Sunday.

Fergus Falls.—Henry Hendrickson was brought from New York Mills and bound over to the district court here on the charge of having set fire to the barn of his neighbor, Kreta Kivijorvi, a Finlander. The loss was about $3,000 and two horses, five cows, two calves and 50 chickens perished in the flames. Hendrickson had had trouble with Kivijorvi.

Barnesville.—The most important business deal in this county in years was announced when A. T. Trovaten, former editor of the Fargo Forum, and S. T. Wiprud, formerly of Hettinger, N. D., and Vallier, Mont., purchased an interest in the T. Gunness company, one of the oldest firms in Clay county. The firm will continue business under the old name. The amount involved was $65,000.

Winona.—The Winona Association of Commerce in co-operation with the Winona city council, which has agreed to the plan, will try out the experiment of a free wagon bridge over the river. It has been agreed to have a free bridge on Wednesdays for four weeks, starting on Oct. 11. The merchants will reimburse the city at the rate of $20 a day for the four days the bridge is free. It is thought this will bring additional trade to Winona.

Owatonna.—Claude Mallinger, a minor, was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license. Owatonna is a dry town. Mallinger is charged with selling bottles of liquor in a shack in the rear of a local business block. His father is a former city official. The Law and Order league has declared war on bootleggers in Owatonna and will prosecute vigorously all connected with that practice.

Rochester.—At a well-attended meeting of the guarantee subscribers of the country life commission of the Methodist church of the Winona district, held in this city, the movement was given a new impetus, and the work fostered by former District Superintendent J. C. Craig, now pastor at Wadena, will be continued with a greater zeal. Dr. J. W. Taylor, who succeeded the late Rev. G. W. Lutz as district superintendent, attended the meeting. Dr. Taylor declares the Methodist church as a whole is watching the Winona district and the country life commission, and believes success means a widespread movement along similar lines.

St. Paul.—To be "busy as a bee" is no longer expressive of the acme of activity in Minnesota. The bees weren't busy in Minnesota last year at all. At least they didn't produce much honey, and honey production is the test of a bee's busy-ness. J. A. Holmberg, state inspector of apiaries, in his annual report to the governor, says that the bee industry was almost a failure the past year, owing to the exceptionally wet spring. Because plant growths were delayed or drowned out altogether, owners of honey bees had to provide food for them, and as this is expensive, the supply was not over liberal. Mr. Holmberg inspected 6,975 bee hives and destroy 7 as diseased.

Alexandria.—Louis Urness, a farmer, 24 years of age, was drowned in Lake Venus in the western part of Douglas county. Urness was fishing and his boat was overturned by a companion changing his seat. A farmer saved the second man, who was found clinging to the boat.

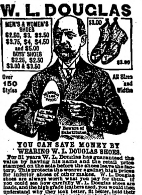
Fergus Falls.—Vincent Prosey of Parkers Prairie has no use for banks. He recently sold a farm near Harris Minn., and placed the proceeds, $3,000, in a trunk in his home. The money has disappeared. Two boys of the neighborhood are also mysteriously missing.

Hastings.—Seth Cain and children of Hampton and W. L. Strathern and children of Rich Valley, nine in all, received severe injuries in an automobile accident near the latter town caused by the skidding and turning over of a car which was being driven by Mr. Cain. A 7-year-old son of Mr. Cain had his left arm broke.

Wilson Doesn't Comment.

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Wilson read the election returns as they were received over a special wire at the White House, displaying keen interest, though he made no comment.

W. L. DOUGLAS



MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES $2.50, $3, $3.50 $3.75, $4, $4.50 and $5.00 BOYS' SHOES $2.25, $2.50 $3.00 & $3.50

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All Sizes and Widths

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Rainy Days.

"Are you saving up something for a rainy day?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "What we're troubled with out this way is an annual drought. If we had more rainy days, everybody would have money."—Washington Star.

Had None.

"That girl likes to look on the bright side of things."

"That must be the reason she jilted Bonehead."

For interior finishing of your house use

Rock Board

An improved wall board, in the place of lath and plaster.

If your dealer does not have it write to us and we will have our agent nearest to your home call on or write you.

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at Hastings, Florida, in the greatest potato and stock raising sections of the country. Land divided into four tracts as follows—350, 40, 60 and 40 acres, all under cultivation and each place has necessary tools, live stock, buildings, fences, etc.; splendid artesian well, excellent drainage. Splendid land for either citrus fruits or truck. An acre will produce 40 barrels Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of corn and 2 tons hay and will grow any forage crop. Guaranteed title. Will sell separately or in bulk on reasonable cash payment and terms to suit. Address OWNER, Box 1175, Jacksonville, Florida

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Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO
The Western Commission Co.
South St. Paul and Chicago, Ill.
Six salesmen at your service. Order buying a specialty. Money loaned to responsible parties.

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ARTIFICIAL EYES
JAMES E. LEE, Optician
528 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis

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LIVE STOCK DEALERS
CATTLE BOUGHT ON ORDERS. 831 New Exchange Building, South St. Paul, Minn.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE
Barbers always in demand; big wages; easy work; few weeks will save months by our methods; tools given, diplomas granted. Illustrated catalogue free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 27½ Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Established 1893.

St. Paul Stove Repair Works
BIGGEST STOCK IN NORTHWEST
STOVE AND RANGE REPAIRS
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Jobbers—Dealers
Rubber Tires
Accessories, Fire Department Equipment. Write for catalog and Special Discounts.

STOVE REPAIRS
Send us the name and number of your stove and we can furnish you the parts at small cost.
Great Western Stove & Repair Co., 312 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO
Rogers & Rogers
S. St. Paul Minn. 27 yrs. experience in commission business. Refer any mercantile agency or business house in St. Paul. Orders filled for stock cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHIP YOUR WOOL
Hides, Pelts, Furs, etc.
to McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
Minneapolis, Minn. Write for Circular.

LADIES' AND GENTS' **FURS**
Made to order and in stock. Remodelling, Latest Styles and reasonable prices. Any information cheerfully given. Bischoff, Johnson & Lundgren, 99 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn., Dept. D.

Wholesale PIANOS
Write for catalog, prices and terms.
PRIESS PIANO CO.
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AGENTS WANTED

SHIP TO **THUET BROS.**
ESTABLISHED 1887
Live Stock Commission Firm, South St. Paul
We guarantee best results and we also make a specialty of filling country orders. Write us for market reports. Our service deserves your patronage.

HUDSON & THURBER CO.
MODOC DRY CELLS
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Only Complete Stock of Implement Supplies
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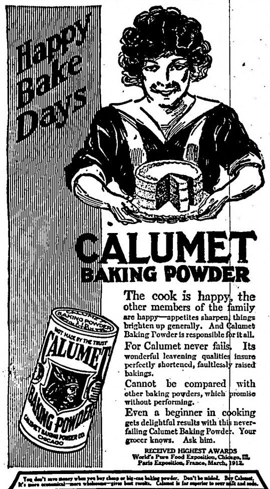
Happy Bake Days
CALUMET BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all.

For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocer knows. Ask him.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

The Pioneer Mother.

The school children of California are saving up their pennies to pay for the monument to the pioneer mother which is to be executed by Charles Gradfley for the Panama-Pacific exposition. The woman's board of the exposition suggested that such a statue be erected and the children were the first to respond, sending in an avalanche of pennies. The central figure is that of the pioneer mother dressed in a homespun gown and at her knees are two sturdy little children.

About the only difference in babies is the difference in their mothers' personal opinions.

A mean man isn't always a man of means.

NOTHING else but the adroit blending of pure tobaccos—the choicest—gives you the excellence of FATIMA Turkish-blend Cigarettes!

If you cannot secure Fatima Cigarettes from your dealer, we will be pleased to send you three packages postpaid on receipt of 50c. Address Fatima Dept., 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

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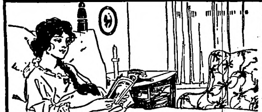
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES



Most Important "First Aid" in Case of Illness

A comfortable, warm room night and day makes it much easier to take care of a sick person. Especially if the heat is from a *portable* stove that you can carry wherever you wish—the NEW PERFECTION Heater that burns clean, convenient, economical oil, most satisfactory of fuels.

This little heater will keep the family comfortable all winter, whether they are sick or well.

Invaluable in early spring and fall when the regular fires are out.

Look for the Triangle for Warmth, Comfort and Good Cheer

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil—can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick. In the New Perfection wick and carrier are combined. Fresh wicks come ready to put in, trimmed, smooth and ready to light. For best results use Perfection Oil.

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. He will be glad to show you the different models. Send us your name on a postal and we will forward you the NEW PERFECTION Book.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

(249)

The Question.

"The baseball season is drawing toward a finish."

"Yes, but whose finish?"

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dodds Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. Dodds Kidney Pills have done their work and done it well. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dodds Kidney Pills."

Mr. F. C. Case.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, Dainty Recipes; also music of National Anthem. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Glory.

Some warriors, having been at war quite awhile, were beginning to tire of the sport.

"There's glory enough for all!" exclaimed the more impulsive among them.

But others were more cautious "Let's keep on killing and desolating awhile longer and make sure!" urged these.

It was the counsel of prudence which prevailed, the world being notified that the conditions were not, as yet, quite ripe for peace.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but it is just as well to be provided with a little of both.

Some people are as quick as powder and others are as slow as cold molasses.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN SENATE; LOSE MANY IN HOUSE

MAJORITY IN LOWER HOUSE IS REDUCED TO TWENTY-THREE ACCORDING TO LATE RETURNS.

WILL HAVE LEAD OF 14 IN UPPER HOUSE OF CONGRESS

Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Give G. O. P. Gain of 45 in Lower Body—Progressives Have Ten Members in House and One in Senate.

New York, Nov. 5.—Latest returns from Tuesday's election indicate that the Democratic majority in the house of representatives for the Sixty-fourth congress will be reduced to twenty-three. The probable Democratic majority in the senate will be fourteen.

Party Representation in House.

Democrats have elected 226 members, Republicans 92, Progressives 10 and Socialists 1.

Of the six missing districts it is estimated that the Republicans and Democrats have elected three each.

Heaviest Republican gains resulting in almost overwhelming the Democratic majority, were 13 in Illinois, 12 in New York, 11 in Pennsylvania and 9 in Ohio.

Progressives Lose 9 or 10.

Progressive representation in the house was cut from 19 to 9 or 10. This resulted from the general collapse of the Progressive organization throughout the country, except in California.

Contests which are so close that they are not determined were claimed by the Democrats in two districts in Colorado and one in New Jersey and by the Republicans in two districts in Kansas and one in North Carolina.

The House Result.

Alabama—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Arizona—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Arkansas—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

California—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 3; Progressives, 6; unchanged.

Colorado—Democrats, 2; probably Democratic, 2; unchanged.

Connecticut—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 5; Republicans gain, 5.

Delaware—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.

Florida—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Georgia—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Idaho—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; unchanged.

Illinois—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 12; Progressives, 1; Republicans gain 13 over Democrats in Third, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and two at large, over Progressives in Tenth and Twelfth.

Indiana—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 2; Republican gain of 2 in Seventh and Tenth districts.

Iowa—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 10; Republican net gain of two, gains in Second, Third and Sixth Districts; loss in Eleventh.

Kansas—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 2; probably Republicans 2; Democrats gain in Eighth district.

Kentucky—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 2; unchanged.

Louisiana—Democrats, 7; Progressives, 1; Progressives gain one in Third district.

Maine—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 3; unchanged.

Maryland—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain one in Fifth district.

Massachusetts—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 12; Republicans gain four in Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth districts.

Michigan—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 11; Republicans gain two over Progressives in Tenth and Twelfth districts.

Minnesota—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 8; Progressives, 1; Progressives gain of one.

Mississippi—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Missouri—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2; unchanged.

Montana—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Nebraska—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3; unchanged.

Nevada—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; unchanged.

New Hampshire—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain two.

New Jersey—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.

Republicans gain five in Second, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts.

New Mexico—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.

New York—Democrats, 20; Republicans, 21; Progressives, 1; Socialists, 1; Republicans gain 12 in the First, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Fortieth. Socialists gain one in Twelfth.

North Carolina—Democrats, 9; probably Republican, 1.

North Dakota—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; unchanged.

Ohio—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 12; Republicans gain 9 in First, Fourth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Districts.

Oklahoma—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 1 in First District.

Oklahoma—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 1 in First District.

Oregon—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; Republicans gain 1 over Progressives in Third District.

Pennsylvania—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 29; Republican net gain, 10; gain over Democrats or Progressives in Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Districts, and two at large; loss to Democrats in Twenty-fifth.

Rhode Island—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 1 in Second District.

South Carolina—Democrats, 7; unchanged.

South Dakota—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2; unchanged.

Tennessee—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2; unchanged.

Texas—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 0; unchanged.

Utah—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 1; Democratic gain of 1 in Second District.

Vermont — Republicans, 2; unchanged.

Virginia—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 1; unchanged.

Washington—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 4; Republicans and Democrats each gain 1 over Progressives.

West Virginia—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3; unchanged.

Wisconsin—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 9; Republican gain of 1 in the Sixth.

Wyoming — Republicans, 1; unchanged.

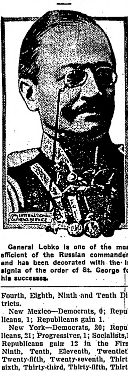
The Senate Result.

On the basis of the latest returns the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress will remain in Democratic control by an increased majority. Although there is uncertainty regarding the election in Utah and Nevada, the indications are that the new Senate will consist of 55 Democrats, 40 Republicans and 1 Progressive.

Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, will not admit defeat, although the latest returns showed that James M. Moyle, Democratic Progressive, was leading in the contest. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, also seemed in danger of losing his seat to Samuel Platt, Democrat. The Utah and Nevada senators have seen long service in the Senate and both have been in their states for several weeks endeavoring to overcome opposition which had developed when the popular election of senators was provided by constitutional amendment.

In states where the fight was hottest victory was practically assured for Sherman, Republican, in Illinois; Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, in Colorado; James D. Phelan, Democrat, in California; Benj. F. Shively, Democrat, Indiana; Charles Curtis, Republican, Kansas; Warren G. Harding, Republican, Ohio, and Charles H. Burke, Republican, South Dakota.

GENERAL LOBKO



General Lobko is one of the most efficient of the Russian commanders and has been decorated with the insignia of the order of St. George for his successes.

No Rebuke to Wilson, Says Clark.

Bowling Green, Mo., Nov. 5.—Champ Clarks, speaker of the national house of representatives, expressing surprise at the republican victories in a majority of the states in which elections were held, said the vote was not a rebuke to the Wilson administration, but "just one more thing that could happen during these days of European war." He said he felt certain when the result had been decided definitely the democratic party still would have a safe working majority.

Result of Prohibition Fights.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Prohibition was defeated in four states, with both sides claiming victory in a fifth. California and Washington voted against the ousting of saloons and alcoholic manufacturers. Arizona decided to remain wet. Colorado is claimed by both factions. Ohio defeated a prohibition amendment also. Illinois "drys" claimed a victory in electing a State Legislature composed of a majority of Prohibition advocates.

Sanitary Bag.

If you wish a really sanitary work bag use a fancy guest towel. Double the towel so that the ends come together and seam the two sides. This will form a bag. When the towel is doubled it is doubled with the right side of the towel in. When the seams at the sides are made, the resulting bag is turned with the right side out and the seams in. Buttonholes or eyelets are made all about the top of the bag, and through these is run the double draw-string ribbon. It is well to have several of these little bags, so that one may always have a fresh one when the one in use becomes soiled.

To Make Fudge Creamy.

Many people spoil fudge by beating it as soon as it is taken from the fire. This causes the candy to become granulated. If the beating is postponed until the chocolate sirup is tepid the result will be well worth the slight delay. The fudge will be velvety and creamy, the kind that "melts in the mouth."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION PLANS TO AID BELGIANS

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AVAILABLE IF NECESSARY TO SAVE STARVING NON-COMBATANTS.

PROVISION SHIP READY TO SAIL FOR EUROPE AT ONCE

Will Give Preliminary Aid While Commission Investigates Needs of Country at First Hand and Makes Report on Best Way to Handle Relief.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war and stands ready to give "millions of dollars if necessary" for the purpose. This was announced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

Will Get Report First.

In pursuance of this philanthropy the foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of $275,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

"This action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller says, "as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the foundation, namely, 'to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world.'"

Sails Direct to Rotterdam.

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral vessel now in New York harbor, and it will sail direct to Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul at New York that its cargo is destined for the use of Belgian non-combatants only and should not be delayed in transit. The supplies are consigned to the American consul at Rotterdam and will be distributed by the Belgian Relief Commission.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London and made public a cablegram in which the ambassador describes the dire need of the Belgians and says that "it will require $1,000,000 a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation."

Many Sure to Starve.

"In fact," the ambassador said, "many will starve now before food can reach them." He added that the British government forbids the export of food and that none can be bought on the continent.

It was in response to this urgent message and a similar one from H. C. Hoover of the American relief committee in London that the Foundation decided to send a relief ship "at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Rockefeller makes clear in his announcement that whatever steps are taken by the Foundation in the administration of its relief work will be "absolutely neutral."

Headed by Wickliffe Rose.

The commission of investigation will be headed by Wickliffe Rose, director general of the International Health Commission and will visit the several countries affected by the war. The announcement begins:

"It having become clear that one of the most terrible and appalling effects of the war will fall upon the non-combatants—those most innocent of any part in the cause or the conduct of the conflict—the Rockefeller Foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved.

Writes American Ambassador.

"I have written the American ambassador in London that 'We foresee the probability that large resources will be very much needed for rehabilitation at a time when the resources now being drawn upon for the immediate relief will be perhaps very nearly exhausted. Under the circumstances, we feel the need of future advice.'

"In order to obtain expert opinion as to the time, place and means of rendering aid most effectively, the Foundation has arranged to send to Europe within the next few days a commission which shall visit the countries affected and advise us first hand.

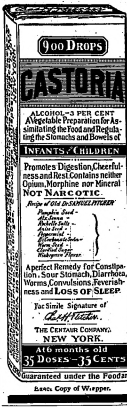
"To avoid delay and provide relief at the earliest possible moment for the suffering people of Belgium, the Foundation has chartered the largest neutral ship available in New York harbor and purchased a full cargo of supplies to be dispatched immediately."

Threatens to Destroy Town.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The American Consul at Smyrna has notified the Department that the Turkish Governor of Smyrna has announced that he intends to destroy the city at the first sign of hostilities on the part of the Allies in that section. There are more than one hundred American missionaries in Smyrna and the State Department is concerned for their safety. The United States steamer Tennessee is now at Beirut. She is the nearest American vessel and may be ordered to proceed to Smyrna in cas of an outbreak.

Jurors Out Nine Days.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 2.—Although they have been out for over nine days, members of the Pegram murder jury are still hopelessly deadlocked. John P. Thomas, the foreman, has sent a letter to Judge Edwards, who was on the bench at the trial, asking that the jurors be discharged as there was no possibility of an agreement. William Pegram, the negro defendant, was tried on a charge of murdering Mary Quinn, a white woman, twelve years ago.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

So Disappointing.

Reginald loved his wife tenderly and devotedly, but he had to acknowledge in the inmost recesses of his heart that the hand that wielded the powder puff lost its art in the pudding basin.

"What pudding would you like tonight, love?" she cooed at breakfast time.

"Oh, anything!" he whispered desperately.

"Anything?" she reiterated, in a pained tone.

"Well, you know, old girl; anything light—only don't tire yourself out."

"You shall have your favorite—custard, dear," she promised.

Toward seven o'clock Reginald returned, but the sound of weeping and gnashing of teeth greeted his trained ear.

"Whatever is it, my dear girl?" he implored, as he rushed into the kitchen.

"O-o-o-oh!" she sniveled on his waistcoat. "I've been making you custards all the afternoon, and—"

"And what, pet?"

"They all t-t-turned out sponge cake!"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Poor Material in His Promises.

"When we were married," sobbed the young wife, "he said he loved me with a love more enduring than the everlasting granite!"

"And it didn't last?" queried the sympathizing friend.

"Last!" echoed the young wife, drying her tears; "it didn't last as long as a wood pavement!"

ITCHING BURNING ECZEMA

R. F. D. No. 3, Caldwell, Ohio.—"When our baby was about two months old she broke out over her body, face and head with eczema. It was bad, about as thick as it could be. It broke out in a kind of pimples. They were red and sore. She was very cross and restless. The eczema would itch and burn till she couldn't sleep. It looked very badly and would peel off where the places were. Her clothes would irritate the eruption.

"We gave her medicine, but it didn't do any good. We had heard about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so we sent for a sample and it was not very long till she was better. I bought some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment which cured her completely." (Signed) H. E. Smith, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Lucky Hubby.

Mrs. Green—Do you ever flatter your husband?

Mrs. Wyse—Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things.—Boston Transcript.

Money for Christmas.

Selling guaranteed wear-proof hosiery to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 3200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

The average woman may not be much at mathematics, but she does a lot of figuring in trying to perfect her figure.

The hardest work some people do is to figure on getting money without working for it.

It is better to be able to turn your hand to anything than to put your foot in it.

How Ice Man Got the Booze.

The day was hot and the patient ice man had taken his usual care in getting the ice in the box just right and then mopping up the little water that got on the floor in the operation. He really was a good ice man and deserved to be rewarded.

"Here is a bottle of beer; you need it on a hot day like this," said the housewife.

"I can't accept anything from patrons, lady," the ice man said, as he eyed the bottle lovingly.

"Well, if that is orders, all right," the customer said.

Still the iceman pondered. "But," he added, as an afterthought, "if you put it on the back porch I'll steal it. There isn't any rule against stealing things."—Indianapolis News.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Or His Heirs.

Alice—What is your favorite air?

Betty—The millionaire.—Boston Transcript.

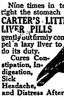
Arm yourself with a dark lantern when looking for honor among thieves.

A Home-Made Poison

Uric acid, unknown in the days of a simple, natural, out-of-door life, is a modern poison created inside the human body by a combination of meat-eating, overwork, worry, and lack of rest. Backache or irregular urination is the first protest of weak kidneys. When the kidneys fall behind in filtering out the excess uric acid, there is danger of gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthen weak kidneys, but if the diet is reduced, excesses stopped, and fresh air, exercise and sleep increased, the medicine acts more quickly. Doan's Kidney Pills have a world-wide reputation as a reliable kidney tonic.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"



Peter J. Wunderlich, Main St., Kenyon, Minn., says: "I was laid up for weeks at a time with lumbago and the trouble gradually got worse. One spell was so bad I couldn't walk. My kidneys acted irregularly and sometimes the secretions were profuse, then again scanty. The doctor's treatment didn't help me and I was in bad shape. Reading about Doan's Kidney Pills I tried them and a couple of boxes made me feel better. I continued until cured and during the past seven years I haven't had a sign of my former trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

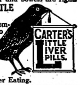
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 45-1914.

To the Woman Who Realizes She Needs Help

You are nervous. You have "crying spells." You are dejected. You don't sleep well. You have backache. You have lost ambition for your work. You are beginning to *feel* old and *look* old.

These symptoms, more than likely, are produced by some weakness, derangement or irregularity peculiar to the feminine organism.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

will aid you in regaining youthful health and strength—just as it has been doing for over forty years for women who have been in the same condition of health you now find yourself. It soothes and invigorates. It upbuilds and uplifts.

Your medicine dealer will supply you in tablet or liquid form, or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Easy to take.

25 Percent Off Sale

For the next ten days, we will offer a special reduction of 25 percent on our entire line of ladies, misses' and childrens' coats. The continued warm weather has decreased the demand for warm wraps to such an extent that we will make this liberal reduction in order to move the large stock we have on hand. **Our loss is your gain.**

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market pricos.

OLE MATHESON

Cold Weather Comfort

Comfort in cold weather is possible only with a good stove. We have our Round Oak line of dependable stoves on the floor ready for your inspection now. The Round Oak stoves are sold with positive assurance that they are exactly as represented and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A. H. Pitkin

St. Hilaire
Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10. 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until 4 P. M.

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J. S. ROY, Director — ANTON PETERSON, vice. Pres.
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer — A. J. HED, Buttermaker

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DULUTH HERALD
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Saturday November 7 1914

Where Sympathy Belongs

Johnstown Democrat: "With whom do we sympathize in the pending war?", asks a correspondent. We'll answer that, With the German, French Belgian, and English boys who man the trenches. With the German, French, English, and Belgian boys who crowd the hospitals. With the mothers who bore these boys. With the fathers who saw them grow to manhood and loved them as they grew. With the women who were wedded to these boys. With the children they left when they marched to the front With the poor peasant who strugglers against the press of war-engendered poverty. With those in the city who cry out for food. With the men who fight for fatherland, hating war in their hearts. With the great artists like Kreisler who must turn their marvellous melody-producing fingers to works of destruction. With the people who must live out their days with lives forever blighted by this war. With the innocent whose fields have been trampled under foot by marching armies. With all the host of those who under the press of a mistaken patriotism must offer up their lives. These are the ones with whom we sympathize.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.

Estate of H. Seeland

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole H. Seeland Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Tony Seeland, Henry Seeland, Annie Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Mathilda Bateman, Albers Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent:

The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for the distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled;

Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock A. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and Seal of said Court, this 2nd day of November 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge
O. A. Naplin
Attorney for Petitioner.

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of Inga Turnwall

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate court.

In the matter of the Estate of Inga Turnwall Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Julia B. Kuehmstead, Emar Turnwall, Axel J. Turnwall, James D Turnwall and Inga B. Young and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock a.m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of October 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge
O. A. Naplin
Attorney for Petitioner.
15-3 times

Restoring a Razor.

"Oh, George, before you get your razor I must tell you that I—I borrowed it yesterday."

"What, again!"

"Y-yes. I had to do some ripping. But it's just as good as ever. You'll never notice the difference. I sharpened it on the stovepipe."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Important Occasion

By JOHN TURNLEE

During the summer hegira of Americans to Europe Miss Virginia King met on the steamer outward bound David Redwood. He dawdled with her through galleries in Dresden and Munich, climbed mountains in Switzerland and parted with her in Paris, he being obliged to return to his native land early in September.

The result of this sightseeing was an engagement, and it was agreed that Mr. Redwood on his return to America should seek the acquaintance of the young lady's father and make a formal application for her hand. She was of course to write her father of the acceptance of her suitor, and as she was prone to decide things for herself the only part Mr. King was to take in the matter was to go through the formalities.

On Mr. Redwood's arrival he wrote Mr. King a note, stating that he had met his wife and daughter abroad and with their kind permission would be happy to call on Mr. King if he would inform him what time and place would be agreeable. The young man was invited to dine with his prospective father-in-law on the following evening at his suburban residence at East Arlington, a dozen miles from the city.

On the train Redwood sat next a gentleman who, when the conductor came along, offered a commutation ticket to East Arlington.

"Pardon me," said Redwood. "I see you are from East Arlington. Can you inform me what direction I shall take to reach the residence of Edward King?"

"Edward King? Oh, yes! I can tell you where he lives. I go right by his house. I'll show you the way with pleasure."

The gentleman—Barbour was his name—proved quite genial, and before their journey was ended Redwood had told him that he had met the Kings in Europe, and since King had told Mr. Barbour of his daughter's engagement the latter was not long in divining the young man's errand.

"Is Mr. King a—ahem—a genial man, a man of the world?" asked Redwood.

"On the contrary, he is very strict. Can't tolerate tobacco; never drinks any wines or liquors and is very attentive to formalities. But if you are going to see him on a matter of importance I would advise you to beware of him. He has a way of finding out about people by throwing them off their guard. They say that before employing a man in his business he will pretend to be a roisterer to him, and if there is anything wild about the fellow it will show itself."

"Thank you very much for the information," said Redwood, and turned the subject.

On the arrival of the train the gentleman showed Redwood to the King residence and went to his own home. The visitor was admitted by a butler and told that Mr. King was dressing for dinner and would be down presently. Then the butler disappeared and returned in a few minutes with a cocktail and a box of cigarettes on a salver.

"Thank you; you needn't leave that," said Redwood, looking at the liquor and the cigarettes longingly. "I neither drink nor smoke."

But the butler left the refreshments on a table and departed without a word.

Mr. King came down and received his visitor cordially. Naturally knowing the object of the call, he was a trifle disconcerted.

"I see you have not drunk your cocktail," he said. "Do so, and I will join you in another. Oscar, bring two cocktails."

Redwood protested that he never drank wines or liquors—they didn't agree with him—and, as for smoking, he regarded it a filthy habit. Mr. King looked at him with an expression of disapprobation. When the butler brought more refreshments he drank his cocktail, apparently much disgruntled at being obliged to drink alone. Then they went into dinner.

A bottle of champagne was on ice beside the host's chair, but Redwood declined to drink any of it. Of course Mr. King could not urge his guest to break through his accustomed habits.

During the dinner Redwood mustered the necessary courage to go through the formalities of asking Mr. King for his daughter, and the matter being over with, the host regretted that his prospective son-in-law would not join him in a glass of wine to the health of their beloved Virginia. It was hard for the young man to resist the temptation, but, fearing he was being tested and might lose the girl he loved if he yielded, he stood firm.

During the awkward pause that followed there was a ring at the doorbell, and the gentleman Redwood had met on the train entered. Mr. King's expression changed.

"Hello, Jim!" he exclaimed. "You're just in time to prevent my drinking alone Ginnie's health upon her engagement. This is Mr. Redwood, to whom I have just given her."

With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Barbour took up the glass that was filled for him and said:

"Pray excuse me, Mr. Redwood, for perpetrating a huge joke on you. The temptation was too strong for me. My friend Ned King is a temperate man, but not such as I pictured him to you. I am glad to join you both on this very happy occasion."

And the three drank the health of the absent one with great gusto.

FAIR PLAY.

We are at liberty to play the game of life with all the skill we can muster, but if we desire to become more skillful as the years pass we must be more and more eager for fair and square playing on our own part.

A Story of Heredity

By EUNICE BLAKE

Mrs. Waterbury employed a maid who was not only comely, but there was about her an air of one to the manner born. So impressed was the lady with the belief that Silvia had good blood in her veins that she asked the girl to tell her something about her origin. Silvia refused.

"Where did you spend your childhood?" asked Mrs. Waterbury.

"I cannot tell you," was the reply, while Silvia hung her head.

"Don't you remember your parents?"

"I do not."

"How long have you been in service?"

"Two years."

Mrs. Waterbury gave up trying to find her maid's antecedents, but she was not convinced that she had been born a servant. Silvia's case interested her the more because she reminded her of a woman she had met when she was entering society. This Mrs. Marshall had been at the time a woman of forty and had become a social leader from the fact of a certain courtliness there was about her.

What it was in the servant that reminded her of the high bred woman Mrs. Waterbury could not tell. Mrs. Marshall had been socially prominent a quarter of a century before. Mrs. Waterbury, who was twenty years her junior, had not been intimate with her and had seen her only at certain functions.

Silvia came to be an important person to her employer other than as a servant. Arthur Waterbury, the latter's son, came home from college and had not been in the house a day before his mother noticed that he had become engrossed with her maid. Arthur struggled against the passion till withholding expression of it became unbearable, then confessed it to Silvia. His mother overheard him doing so.

"You were not born a servant," said Arthur. "No such high bred manner could come from a plebeian: it is hereditary."

"I am a servant and nothing else," Silvia replied.

"Whatever you are I cannot help loving you. I do love you, and you shall be my wife."

"I will not be your wife, because to marry me would deprive you of the social position which is your right. You would always be ashamed of me, and I would drag you down."

Mrs. Waterbury heard no more. She said nothing to her son about what she had overheard, but the next day did all she could to save her son from a misalliance. She sent the girl away and did not tell Arthur where she had gone.

Several months passed. Mrs. Waterbury saw that her son was not the same man he had been before he came home from college. Ambition had left him; he took no interest in anything. He had experienced a grand passion, and the breaking with his mate had blighted his life.

Then came a coincidence—a chain of coincidences. If there were no coincidences there would be no stories.

Dr. Shotwell, Mrs. Waterbury's family physician, one day drove up to her house, rang and was admitted.

"Why, doctor," said the lady, "what brings you? We are all well here. Surely you must have called socially and are welcome socially."

"I have called to tell you of a singular happening."

"Let me hear it."

"You remember the pretty maid you had here for a time. I have often seen her here and noticed how little like a servant she appeared—that ladylike air"—

"Yes, we all noticed that," interrupted the lady somewhat impatiently.

"Well, on leaving you she at once found a position in a family I also attend professionally. She is ill, and I was called in to treat her. In applying a hot poultice between her shoulder blades I noticed a birthmark shaped something like a Maltese cross. I had reason to remember that birthmark, for I had attended the mother of the child who bore it eighteen years before under peculiar circumstances. The woman was the daughter of a social leader, and I had not heard that she had been married, though I was afterward furnished with proof that she was. At any rate, the accouchement was secret."

"The name of this family, doctor?" Mrs. Waterbury broke in.

"Marshall."

"Marshall! Do you mean to tell me that Silvia is the granddaughter of Mrs. James Osgood Marshall, who flourished socially twenty-five years ago?"

"I do. Julia Marshall, the daughter, married clandestinely. There was trouble in the family, and her mother withdrew from society. Julia's marriage was never published. The child was consigned to a foundlings' home and was lost to her parents, both of whom died soon after she was born."

When Silvia recovered her health she was removed to the house of her former mistress not as a servant, but as the betrothed of Arthur Waterbury. Her identity was established, and she came into possession of certain property that had been left her, but could not be paid since no trace of her could be found.

Since Mrs. Waterbury noticed in her daughter-in-law the manner of a woman she had not herself seen in more than twenty years she has become a strong believer in heredity.

CONTENTMENT.

The happy state of mind so rarely possessed in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough.—Zimmerman.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

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If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

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A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

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SEE
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Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. — C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. — C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 189 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. — MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman
Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

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All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times.
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Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds always on hand.

Fine line of Canned Meats and Smoked Meats.

Sausages a specialty.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle, Veal, Hogs, Sheep Hides, etc.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

WATCH
Repairing

I make a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, rings, spectacles and jewelry. If you have any work in this line, give me a call.

J. Hanson
First door north of the bank.

I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
POOL ROOM in connection

Don T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1914. NUMBER 18

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Immense Tree Leaf.

The leaf of the Ceylon talipet palm, which grows to 100 feet in height, is so wide that it will cover 20 men.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

John Hanson autoed to Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mrs. B. E. Burkee shopped at Thief River Falls, Monday.

Have you seen the Piano?
A. H. Pitkin gives it away.

Guy Pearson and Albert Nash were at Thief River, Wednesday.

John Hanson and O. Gunstad autoed to Viking and returned, Wednesday.

O. H. Olson was a passenger on the south-bound train, Thursday.

Mrs. H. A. Olsen left Monday for an extended visit with her parents at Calgary, Canada.

A very successful auction sale was reported for the Plantation Farm last week.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist returned Monday from Warren where he has attended a conference.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rolland came down from Thief River, Wednesday to visit with relatives.

Tudy Brink left Monday for Middle River. He expects to spend the next two weeks hunting big game east of that place.

Ira Richardson, the Thief River attorney, came down Wednesday evening in the interests of his insurance busieess.

Laura Jacobson came from Crookston Wednesday to be present at the wedding of her sister.

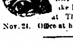
Alfred Twing and Tomina Wilson autoed up from Crookston, Wednesday returing Thursday morning.

Joe Edgington left Sunday evening over the Soo Line for Mitchell S. D, to join Mrs. Edgington who is reported as being very ill at that place.

Mr and Mrs. O. Seeland, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday attending to some Probate matters.

Dan Whalen returned Thursday from St. Paul, where has been with a carload of stock. He reports the market very unsatisfactory.

Quarterly Conferance and services at the M. E. Church Tuesday evening. Supt. S. L. Parrish will speak at 8 P. M.



Dr. Sppofford, Optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls Nov. 24. Office at hotels.

Are you equal to your opportunities? If not take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

The light fall of snow on Thursday will be of great help to the hunters of big game. Many hunters are now in the woods, but up to this time their chances have been few on account of the difficulty in tracking the deer and moose.

Anderson=Scholin

At the home of Mr and Mrs. A. E. Anderson of Black River, Wednesday, occured the wedding of their daughter Clara to John Scholin, Rev. A. Olson of this village, officiating. Anna Swanson and Edith Scholin were bridesmaids while Richard Larson and Victor Scholin assisted the groom.

After the ceremony a sumptious wedding dinner was served to the fifty guests present. The young couple were the receipents of many hansome and useful gifts.

The happy young couple will make their home on the Anderson farm at present.

We join with their numerous friends in wishing them a long and happy married life.

Appreciation

I wish to extend to the voters of Pennington County my heartfelt thanks for the splendid support given me at the late election. I appreciate the honor and trust confered upon me and as a public servant, I will try my best to do what is right by serving you honestly and efficiently.

Yours respectfully,
Theo. H. Liden

Buys Farm

A deal was completed Wednesday whereby D. Patterson becomes the owner of the Seeland farm, three miles southeast of Thief River Falls. The consideration was $35.00 per acre.

NOTICE

Parties knowing themselves indebted to me will kindly call and settle as I need the cash.

18-19 A. H. Pitkin

Bull for Sale

Good Shorthorn Bull, twenty months of age. Price very reasonable. Inquire at this office. 18-3t

The Swedish Y. P. S. met at the Lorentson home near Wylie, last evening.

Chas. Aldrich made a trip to Bemidji Monday returning Tuesday evening.

T. B. Hovet went to Warren Wednesday morning to consult a physician, he have been ailing the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Holden and son, of Thief River Falls were guests at the J. C. Dahl home last week, They returned to Thief River, Monday.

The young Ladies Sewing Club was entertained by Miss Ruth Fairbanks last Tuesday evening. All who attended report a fine time.

The Fairbanks family expect to leave the fore part of next week for their former home in Illinois.

Mrs Aug. Swenson is making an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. A Sand at Annandale, Minn.

Chas. Sandberg came down from Thief River Falls, Wednesday to be present at the Scholin-Anderson nuptials.

An Auction by the Swedish Ladies Aid will be held at the Parsonage on Nov. 26th. Refreshments will be served afternoon and evening.

Ernest Bessler, Otto Johnson and Carl Nelson left yesterday for Malcom to hunt big game. The boys brought down a deer the first part of the week, the first reported bagged by local hunters.

Steenerson Expresses Appreciation for the vote in the Ninth District

To the People of the 9th Congressional District;

As the returns indicate my reelection to Congress by a large majority, I take this opportunity to tender to the people my sincere and grateful thanks for this evidence of their continued confidence and esteem, and to assure them that this appreciation of my efforts to serve them in the past will be an incentive to highest effort in the future.

Respectfully,
H. STEENERSON.

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Two Girl Drunks

Two young girls much the worse for liquor, from the metropolis up the river, were evicted from the dance hall last Saturday evening after conducting themselves in a disorderly manner.

It seems a pity that the young people of the village cannot have a dance without some disreputable characters from the adjoining towns being present. It is high time that the village authorities take some measure to abate this nuisance.

To the Voters

I take this method to thank the voters of Penington County for the splendid vote and support accorded me at the General Election. As a public official in a responsible position, I will indeavor to treat all alike and to work for the best interests of the entire county.

Yours resp.,
T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor elect.

Horse for Sale

Fine driving mare, 7 years of age; buggy; harness etc.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Missionery N. F. Hoijet of Russia will speak.

Service will be conducted at A, Erickson's school house at 2:30 p. m. and at Black River school house Nov. 22 at 10:45.

J. O. Lonnquist, Pastor

Acknowledgement

I desire hereby to thank most heartily my friends in the county for their support and vote on General Election Day. Thanks to the teachers, to the press, and to my friends in the rural districts.

Yours gratefully,
E. A. Mostue

Call and Settle

I have been to a great expense this season and am in need of cash. Those who have accounts with me will confere a great favor by settling.

18-19 A. H. Pitkin

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery [illegible] September, 1914.

Total cream received	45519
Average test of cream 27.7 percent	
" butter fat from same	13727.4
" money rec'd for same	$5202.92
" salt, oil, and butter milk	$47.71
Total	$5250.63

DISBURSMENTS

Price paid to patrons for butter fat	34c
Paid to patrons by checks	$4402.14
" " " " salt milk and oil	[illegible]
Paid into sinking fund	96.80
Paid into expense fund	582.07
Total	$5250.63

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

WEDDING BELLS

Victor G. Brink and Elizabeth Jacobson well known and popular young people of this village were quietly married at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Norwegian Luthern Parsonage at Thief River Falls, Rev. A. Roseland officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Laura Jacobson while Mauritz Brink asisted the groom. The happy young couple have taken up house keeping in the Rood residence in the south part of town. The Spectator joins with their many friends in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

Ross=Peterson

Julius Peterson, formerly local editor of the Spectator, now editor of the Luverne, N. D. Ledger has joined the ranks of the benedicts. The following story of the wedding written by Julius himself will be of interest to his many friends here.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp, Miss Estella Ross, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross, was married to Julius Daniel Peterson, editor of the Ledger. The ceremony being performed at Moorhead.

We have always wanted a home and some one who could cook bread and darn socks so finally succeded in finding a mate who was willing enough to do these things. Our wife of course is the best woman on earth the same as other wives are, and as long as she will carry in the water and coal and saw the wood and help get out the Ledger, we, of course cant kick, and she has consented to do these things besides doing the inking, cleaning the forms, etc., around the office. (Bring in your washing.) Now as to the editor—he has, of course, many fine points, but it's not necessary to explain them here. A few are that he is a good pool player, good bowler, ball player, and a—well guess that's all.

Well, we're married and happy now, so we should worry. Please pay your subscription.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held Nov. 2, 1914.

All members present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

N. A. Nelson supplies	$2.15
Leonard Holmes supplies	$2.05
Chas. Sandberg Labor	$16.00
St. Hilaire Spectator publ. proceedings Oct.	$2.25
Mike Highland Labor	$4.00
Emil Just Labor	$10.00
Ole Braaum Labor	$7.00
Dan Whalen Labor	$12.00
Adolph Setterberg Labor	$20.00
G. I. Fellman Labor and Coal	$55.80
John Felman Labor and Salary	$25.25

Motion made and carried that legal [illegible] taken to inforce the delin[illegible] poll tax. Motion car[illegible]

[illegible] made and carried meeting adjourned.

Dr. C SWANSON,
Clerk.
J. C. DAHL
Pres.

Leaves for Badger

John Hanson left Thursday with his fixtures for Badger where he has purchased the jewelery business formerly conducted by J. Burkee. Mr. Hanson is a competent workman in his line and this village loses a valuable citizen by his departure.

BLUNDER IS COSTLY

Belgian Regiment Almost Wiped Out on the Yser.

Germans by False Uniform Trap Worn-Out Foes—Only 100 Survive of 600 Men—Deep Water in Trenches.

London, England.—The Daily News describes the terrible experiences of one Belgian regiment during the battle on the coast when this regiment withdrew from Antwerp. Through an error it was given two days' drill and inspection, instead of rest, and then went into action again in the network of trenches on the banks of the Yser. The newspaper's correspondent in his dispatch quotes one of the soldiers in this body as follows:

"There was a farm on our right and some of our men were firing at it when the door opened and three officers in Belgian uniforms stepped out, shouting to cease firing. We sent a detachment of men to the farm and they were swept away by machine gun fire.

Trench Filled With Water.

"Later we entered the trenches. They were full of water and I was firing for six hours, thigh deep in water. The German machine guns shot us out of crevices in a raised bank only a few yards across the river. The Germans then got into our cross trenches and fired down our lines. We had to run back. I was too sleepy to run. I must have fallen asleep and then we must have been ordered to advance. I was too tired to get up, but some one kicked me and I got up, as did the man in front of me. He immediately was shot through the head and fell back on me. I got up again. A shell burst near me and three men who were running past just disappeared.

In Trenches With Germans.

"I found myself running forward again with others with fixed bayonets onto the Germans, who were firing from our own trenches. We were 200 left from 600. They did not wait, but scrambled over the bank across the river. We crouched in a big trench in muddy water. It was dark and we heard, we thought, Germans whispering on the river side of our bank only six feet away from us The speakers were 300 Germans who had stayed on our side, fearing to cross the river under our fire.

Only 100 of Regiment Left.

"So we stayed all night. Neither they nor we slept. Some of our men who crept up the bank to look over were shot. Some of the Germans climbed over and we fired at their heads, hands and arms as they became visible. A few made holes through the loose earth, through which we fired on each other. Then the French got around the end and there was heavy firing. We heard a few of the enemy slipping down to the river edge and the splashing of water. Then we scrambled over the bank and won. Only 100 of our regiment now remain."

BULLETS FAIL TO KILL HIM

British Army Officer Has Many Close Calls From Death in Battle Line.

London.—Lieut. A. C. Johnston, well known as Hants county's premier cricketer, is beginning to believe that he bears a charmed life. He has been sent home wounded from the front, but he said he considers himself mighty lucky to be even alive. He had many narrow escapes from death.

The day before he was wounded the nose of a shell hit a wall six inches over his head. Shortly after a bullet hit the ground a half yard ahead of him, glanced up and hit him on the body, only bruising him. Then a bullet hit him over the heart, "but it was spent," and he picked it out of his breast pocket and sent it home to his wife as a souvenir. His final escape came while he was sitting on the steps of a house. Half the building was blown up and he was not even touched.

FRANCE WILL TRAIN BOYS

Physical and Military Instruction Ordered to Be Given 300,000 Youths.

Bordeaux.—The French government, through the minister of public instruction, has directed Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the French Olympic games committee, to organize the physical and military training of the young men of France, and especially of those youths who would come normally into the army in 1916.

These young men number between 275,000 and 300,000.

Canada to Send More Men.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada will raise immediately and send to the front a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with a first re-enforcement of 10 per cent, making 22,000 in all.

This will bring the total of Canada's force at the front up to more than 50,000 men.

Russian Girls Dig Trenches.

Petrograd.—To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches

A Good Eater Makes A Good Thinker

Good groceries build up the system, stimulate the brain, and increase your capacity to think. And right thinking brings best results. Our Groceries make you think.

JACKSON BROS.
St. Hilaire Phone 38
We have the agency for the Model Steam Laundy.

BUY YOUR
School Supplies
AT THE
Spectator Office

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

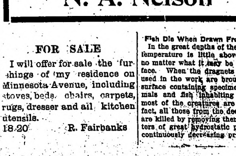
Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hausen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Quality Job Printing
AT THE
SPECTATOR
St. Hilaire : : Minnesota

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.


THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED
Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

FOR SALE

I will offer for sale the furnishings of my residence on Minnesota Avenue, including stoves, beds, chairs, carpets, rugs, dresser and all kitchen utensils.

18-20 R. Fairbanks

Fish Die When Drawn From Depths.

In the great depths of the ocean the temperature is little above freezing no matter what it may be at the surface. When the dragnets which are used in the work are brought to the surface containing specimens of animals and fish inhabiting the deep, most of the creatures are dead. In fact, all those from the deeper points are killed by removing them from waters of great hydrostatic pressure to continuously decreasing pressures.

DIXMUDE TAKEN IN NEW ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE COAST

FATHERLAND IS BEING INVADED BY CZAR'S MEN

Muscovites Also Reported to Be Harassing the Austrians in Galicia. Reported Teutons Have Moved Belgian Headquarters Further East From Ghent to Alost.

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS IN FRONTIER CAVALRY CLASHES

Germans Nenew Drive.

BY FRANKLIN P. MERRICK,
Of International News Service Staff.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Dixmude, the Belgian town around which was centered the hardest fighting in Flanders, has been captured by the Germans. This was admitted in an official statement issued here.

The statement showed that the Germans have renewed their drive to the French coast, which was temporarily halted by the cutting of the dykes in the lower valley of the Yser river. It stated that the battle had been resumed with great ferocity between Nieuport and the River Lys. This is the first time since the Yser Valley was flooded that Nieuport has been mentioned in an official report. This town is on the coast, at the extreme left end of the allies' line.

Offsetting the admission that Dixmude had been captured, it is announced that Lombertzyde, north of Nieuport, has been reoccupied by the allies.

Opens Route to Dunkirk.

Behind Dixmude is the direct route to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts, and if they can break through here the allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The invaders therefore have been concentrating their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmude, where they claim to have captured 500 prisoners, and positions to the west of Langemarck, where, according to Berlin report, 2,000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statement so freely made that they had been sending troops from the west to Poland are without foundation.

Conclusion of Military Men.

As a matter of fact, military men here believe the Germans, as soon as they saw it was impossible to carry out their design of capturing Warsaw, dispatched troops from that region to the west, not imagining that the Russian pursuit could be carried out with the rapidity with which it has been.

At other points along the battle front in France the French official communication claims some successes for the allies, but the German headquarters staff asserts that all attacks have been repulsed.

It is considered certain that with the enormous forces required for the effort to get through to the coast, and to protect their own country from Russian invasion, the Germans will not be able to throw any additional troops into the lines which stretch through northern France and along the Franco-German border.

Russians Still Winning.

The Germans, according to Petrograd dispatches, have suffered a more serious defeat in East Prussia than the official statements have disclosed. Advices from the Russian capital said that in the recent fighting there the Russians captured more than 20,000 prisoners, together with quantities of guns and munitions.

The Russian advance in Poland, which has been at the rate of 14 miles a day, has astonished the military experts and it is not surprising to hear that they are picking up many footsore and weary German stragglers.

In Galicia the Russians continue to push the Austrians back, but the Austrians are having their revenge along the Servian border, which they threaten to cross in an endeavor to crush Servia before Russia can come to her assistance.

Of the fighting between Trukey and the allies, the reports are so contradictory that there is no reconciling them.

An Unimportant Boat.

London, Nov. 13.—The official press bureau announces that H. M. S. Niger has just been torpedoed by a German submarine in the Downs and foundered. All her officers and crew were saved. Four men were injured.

Marks Invasion of England?

The sinking of the Niger is declared to mark the opening of the threatened attack on the English coast by German submarines. The Downs is a section of the Kentish coast just south of the headlands that guard the entrance of the river Thames. It is a protected harbor, made so by the Goodwin Sands and is the nearest point on the British coast line to the French port of Calais.

Allies Exert Pressure.

Pekin, Nov. 10.—Enticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the Europena Theater of war.

Following the fall of Tsing-Tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships, and removes German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict.

A guarantee of a freer hand in the affairs of China is the price offered for the Mikado's troops. The younger statesmen are said to have welcomed the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

Effect on Tsing-Tau.

The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing-Tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power.

Failing this undertaking from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing-Tau in perpetuity. Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing-Tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province.

Would Destroy Russian Army.

London, Nov. 10.—"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces," says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Times.

200 Miles of Berlin.

London, Nov. 10.—At three points in the area of hostilities—in Silesia, in East Prussia and in Alsace—forces of the allies are now reported on German soil, and for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities conditions seem to presage, in the opinion of British military observers, a reversal of the roles of the contending armies.

Up to the present time, Germany has been fighting, generally speaking, in the territory of its enemies, but now it would appear to be more or less seriously menaced from the east by the victorious armies of Grand Duke Nicholas, the advance guards of which are less than 200 miles from Berlin.

The Russian advance, unless checked, may have an important bearing upon the fighting in the west, possibly compelling Germany to withdraw troops from France and Belgium.

TURKISH CAVALRY STARTS FOR FRONT

Some of the cavalry of the Turkish army on the way to the Russian frontier. When the Ottoman empire entered the war it had great numbers of troops massed along the border.

U. S. INTERNS GERMAN SHIP

Washington, Nov. 10.—The little German cruiser Geier, which has been undergoing repairs at Honolulu while a Japanese squadron waited outside the harbor for her to reappear on the high seas has been interned fon the war at Honolulu as the time set by the American government for her to intern or leave port had expired.

A small supply ship which accompanied the Geier also was interned. The case of the Geier, a craft of 1,600 tons, aroused much interest. Soon after she dropped anchor in the barbor of Honolulu, about three weeks ago, after a voyage from the Far East, a big and powerful Japanese cruiser, the Hizen, appeared off the Hawaiian coast and anchored outside the three-mile limit. Later another Japanese cruiser joined the Hizen and they seemed determined to wait as long as necessary for the enemy.

EMDEN DESTROYED; HAD SUNK 24 OF ALLIES' VESSELS

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER FORCES GERMAN RAIDER ASHORE AND BOAT IS BURNED TO WATERS EDGE.

KONIGSBERG IS BOTTLED UP ALONG AFRICAN COAST

EMDEN SUNK 24 SHIPS.

London, Nov. 11.—So far as known, the German cruiser Emden has captured, sunk or diven ashore 24 vessels in its raids on allies' ships in the Pacific oceans. The 24 ships are as follows:

Warships—Russian cruiser, Jenchug; French destroyer, Mousquet.

Steamers—Collier Buresk, Indus, Lovat, Killin, Diplomat, Trabboch, Kabinga, Craftsman, Clan Matheson, Tymeric, King Lud, Ribera, Foyle, Chilkana, Troilus, Benmohr, Clan Grant, Exford, Ponrabbel (dredge), Kamigaski, two unnamed ships.

Not including the Tymeric, the Ponrabbel and the two unnamed ships, tonnage of which are not known, the victims of the Emden represented a total tonnage of 55,005 and a value of more than $10,000,000.

London, Nov. 11.—The German cruiser Emden, terror of the Indian and Pacific oceans, whose sensational raids upon British shipping and even upon allied warships, have been a constant source of humiliation to the British admiralty, is no more.

Finally forced into battle by the Australian cruised Sydney, the Emden was sent ashore, on fire from stem to stern. Its grave is on one of the Keeling, or Cocos, islands, in the Indian ocean, 500 miles southwest of Java, where it was driven by the Sydney after a sharp fight.

Konigsberg Bottled Up.

The news of the destruction of the Emden was announced by the admiralty. Almost at the same time came word of another British victory on the sea, when it was announced that the German protected cruiser Konigsberg, which some weeks ago disabled the British cruiser Pegasus, is bottled up in the Rufiji river opposite Mafia island, on the German East African coast south of Dar-es-Salaam.

The British cruiser Chatham, a ship of exactly the same type as the Sydney, which accounted for the Emden, found the German warship hiding in the mouth of the Rufiji. There the British man-o'-war blocked the Konigsberg's way out by sinking several vessels in the river channel.

Russian Fleet Attacks Bosphorus.

London, Nov. 12.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Constantinople by way of Rome, Russian cruisers have bombarded the forts in the Bosphorus and the magazines at Heraclea (Eregli), Asia Minor. The Turkish fleet sallied out against the Russians, but soon withdrew. At Heraclea the Russians sunk a large number of merchant vessels.

"Americans Safe"—Morgenthau.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Americans in Turkey have not been molested in any way since the outbreak of the war and are in no danger, Ambassador Morgenthau reports.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN VILLA AND CARRANZA

OFFICERS OF CONCLAVE OF CHIEFTAINS AT AGUAS CALIENTES TAKE DEFINITE ACTION IS REPORT.

PRELIMINARY BATTLE HAS ALREADY BEEN FOUGHT

Mexico City Advices State Leaders Will Fight Against Villa—Evacuation of Vera Cruz Is Considered—Nov. 15 Said to Be Time Set.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 13.—War has been declared between the Carranza and Villa elements of the Constitutionalist army, according to advices received at Juarez from officers of the conclave of chieftains at Aguas Calientes.

A preliminary battle already has occurred at Leon, between Aguas Calientes and Queretaro, it was reported.

Troops on Move.

General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, has moved his forces from Queretaro north to Silo to meet the Villa advance.

General Manuel Chao, a Villa chieftain, has departed from Aguas Calientes with a strong column.

A message from official sources in Mexico City, given out yesterday by Rafael Muzquiz, the Caranza consul general to the United States, says:

"The first chief is at Cordoba. A majority of the principal chiefs have declared in favor of Carranza. Villa has called on the people to take arms. All the south and east is loyal to the first chief."

Generals Sign Manifesto.

Laredo, Texas.—Advices here from Mexico City say a joint manifesto was issued there stating that if Villa fails to retire from the command of the division of the north all generals will fight against him.

The manifesto is signed jointly by Generals Obregon, Hay, Lucio, Blanco, Villareal and others.

Villa Commander-in-Chief.

San Antonio, Texas.—A dispatch received here from Augas Calientes says that Villa has presented his resignation to President Gutierrez through his acting minister of war and has been appointed commander-in-chief of the entire army of the north, which comprises all of the military forces directly under command of Generals Venustiano Carranza and his brother, Jesus Carranza, and Pablo Gonzales.

Vera Cruz Evacuation Nov. 15.

Laredo, Texas.—A dispatch from Mexico City received here says that Vera Cruz will be evacuated by the American troops on Nov. 15. The advice, according to the dispatch, was contained in a telegram from General Frederick Funston addressed to General Candido Aguilar of the Mexican army and President Carranza.

No Evacuation Announcement.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan discussed for nearly three hours the question of evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces.

Consider Carranza's Assurances.

The decree issued by General Carranza granting all the requests of the American government were carefully considered. Carranza granted amnesty to the Mexicans who served the American government during its occupation and ordered that taxes and customs paid to the American officers be not reimposed. Inasmuch as the national convention at Aguas Calientes ordered Carranza to comply with the wishes of the American government in connection with these guarantees, the Washington government was confronted with the facts that its demands were acquiesced in by all factions in Mexico.

May Wait Few Days.

In official circles generally it was believed that while the president would order the evacuation he might wait a few days for a definite alignment of the various chiefs in the latest civil war. The American government is on record in diplomatic correspondence as promising the withdrawal of the troops when the guarantees it requested were complied with and persons conversant with the president's point of view believe he purposes redeeming this promise as soon as possible. It has been pointed out that the American government might be placed in an embarrassing situation if the forces controlled by Carranza and those of the convention carried on their conflict near the city of Vera Cruz, as the Washington government is desirous of maintaining its neutrality as between these two factions.

No announcement was made at the conclusion of the conference, but it was understood the president decided to await further advices today as to the political situation in Mexico.

Suffrage Conceded in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 12.—Opponents of woman suffrage concede that the equal suffrage amendment which was voted on in Montana last Tuesday has carried.

Minot, N. D., Nov. 12.—The first snow of the season has just fallen in this section.

Ship Afire Off Virginia.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Lampori & Holt Steamer, Rembrandt, whose wireless operator reported in calls for help that she was on fire 200 miles off Cape Henry, is said to be steaming for Norfolk, Va., with her fire under control.

Mexico City Bank Sacked.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 11.—According to private telegrams received here, the National Bank of Mexico City has been sacked by a mob lead by Constitutionalist soldiers.

Knit Socks at Theater.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, widow of the Colorado mining millionaire, and Mrs. Garrison, wife of the secretary of war, are acclaimed as leaders of a new fad for society. Last night they sat in a box at a local theater and armed with knitting needles, spent the intermissions making the needles click in knitting socks and mufflers for Belgian war refugees. The other women of the relief corps here are urging women to so use their spare time.

Allies Begin New Movement.

Dunkirk, France, Nov. 11.—It is believed the allied forces are starting a drive which will throw the Germans back to the line of entrenchments that have bene prepared for winter occupation in case of failure to reach Calais.

Noted Inventor Succumbs.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Frederick Llewellyn Goss, inventor of the printing press which bears his name, is dead at his home here. He was born in Wales in 1847.

Yale Mourns Campus Policeman.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 12.—Impressive funeral services for James E. Donnelly, Yale's popular campus policeman for 20 years, were held in Battel Chapel. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yae Corporation, conducted the services. Every seat in the chapel was filled, the undergraduates attending in a body. Former President William H. Taft, former President Timothy Dwight of Yale, President Arthur T. Hadley and faculty members also were in attendance.

Belligerents May Use Canal.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Panama canal may be put to the usages of war for the first time, should reports which reached New York prove true. Seven British warships are said to be on their way to the canal, presumably proceeding to the Pacific coast of South America to avenge the defeat of the British cruisers by German warships. The steamer, Campista, which arrived here from Brazilian ports, reported that between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco, it passed a fleet of seven British warships bound south.

20 Submarines Ordered in U. S.

Boston, Nov. 11.—An order for the immediate construction of 20 submarines has been placed with the Fore River Ship Building Corporation of Quincy, it is learned. Officials of the plants refused information as to the identity of the power for which the submarines are intended. An officer of the corporation said the order would amount to about $10,000,000. The order came to Quincy through the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at South Bethlehem, Pa.

Deny Sinking of British Cruiser.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 12.—A rumor has been circulated here to the effect that the British cruiser Canopus has been sunk off Coronel. This report is officially denied by the Chilean admiralty.

Cannon On Committee Again.

Washington, Nov. 12. — Former Speaker Cannon, who will return to Congress next March, may be assigned to the Appropriations Committee, of which he was Chairman for many years.

Newly Elected Minnesota Legislature

SENATORS.

Dist.	Name.	County.	Post Office.
1	F. A. Duxbury	Houston	Caledonia.
2	Samuel M. Knopp	Winona	Winona.
3	James A. Carley	Wabasha	Plainview.
4	J. I. Vermilya	Olmsted	Dover.
5	Alex. S. Campbell	Mower	Austin.
6	C. L. Swenson	Freeborn	Albert Lea.
7	Frank E. Putnam	Faribault	Blue Earth.
8	John W. Andrews	Blue Earth	Mankato.
9	Albert L. Ward	Martin	Fairmont.
10	C. W. Gillam	Cottonwood	Windom.
11	Samuel B. Nelson	Rock	Luverne.
12	John Steffen	Pipestone	Pipestone.
13	Olai A. Lende	Yellow Medicine	Canby.
14	L. E. Potter	Brown	Springfield.
15	Henry N. Benson	Nicollet	St. Peter.
16	E. B. Collester	Waseca	Waseca.
17	Harry F. Weis	Le Sueur	Le Sueur.
18	Frank L. Glotzbach	Rice	Faribault.
19	A. J. Rockne	Goodhue	Zumbrota.
20	James M. Millett	Dakota	Hastings.
21	John B. Ries	Scott	Shakopee.
22	H. H. Bonniwell	McLeod	Hutchinson.
23	N. J. Holmberg	Renville	Renville.
24	Oluf Gjerset	Chippewa	Montevideo.
25	P. A. Gandrud	Kandiyohi	Kirkhoven, R. 2.
26	E. P. Peterson	Meeker	Litchfield.
27	J. T. Alley	Wright	Buffalo.
28	J. G. Callahan	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
29	Frank L. Palmer	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
30	William S. Dwinnell	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
31	E. J. Westlake	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
32	William A. Campbell	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
33	Thomas J. Grose	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
34	Carl L. Wallace	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
35	John W. Pauly	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
36	George A. Turnham	Hennepin	Long Lake.
37	Joseph A. Jackson	Ramsey	St. Paul.
38	James Handlan	Ramsey	St. Paul.
39	Peter Van Hoven	Ramsey	St. Paul.
40	James D. Denegre	Ramsey	St. Paul.
41	W. W. Dunn	Ramsey	St. Paul.
42	Charles N. Orr	Ramsey	St. Paul.
43	George H. Sullivan	Washington	Stillwater.
44	Theodore C. Blomgren	Isanti	Cambridge.
45	John D. Sullivan	Stearns	St. Cloud.
46	Pierre A. Hilbert	Stearns	Melrose.
47	E. E. Lobeck	Douglas	Alexandria.
48	Edward Rustad	Traverse	Wheaton.
49	F. H. Peterson	Clay	Moorhead.
50	Ole O. Sageng	Otter Tail	Dalton.
51	James Johnston	Todd	Bertha.
52	Patrick H. McGarry	Cass	Walker.
53	George H. Gardner	Crow Wing	Brainerd.
54	Fred D. Vibert	Carlton	Carlton.
55	R. C. Dunn	Mille Lacs	Princeton.
56	J. A. Bystrom	Chisago	North Branch.
57	Charles E. Adams	St. Louis	Duluth.
58	Richard Jones	St. Louis	Duluth.
59	George M. Peterson	St. Louis	Duluth.
60	John A. Healy	St. Louis	Hibbing.
61	O. H. Griggs	St. Louis	Virginia.
62	Leonard H. Nord	Koochiching	International Falls.
63	James H. Baldwin	Becker	Frazee.
64	A. L. Hanson	Norman	Ada.
65	D. P. O'Neill	Pennington	Thief River Falls.
66	R. T. Buckler	Polk	Crookston.
67	N. S. Hegnes	Marshall	Argyle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Counties in District.	Name.	Post Office.
1	At Large	Ralph J. Parker	Spring Valley.
	Houston	John J. Sliter	Houston.
	Fillmore	S. D. Baker	Chatfield.
2	Winona	James H. Ferrier	St. Charles.
	City of Winona	Henry Steen	Winona.
3	Wabasha	Hugh Leonard	Millville.
4	Olmsted	Tobias Hogenson	Stewartville.
5	Dodge	Thomas Tollefson	West Concord.
	Mower	Gilbert Sorflaten	Austin.
6	Freeborn	George P. Lattin	Freeborn.
7	Faribault	Claude E. Southwick	Wells.
8	Blue Earth	John G. Gerlich	Mankato.
		H. O. Thompson	Amboy, R. 2.
9	Martin	John Schroeten	Fairmont.
	Watonwan	H. W. Hasslet	Butterfield.
10	Cottonwood	George W. Grant	Windom.
	Jackson	Lars Teigen	Jackson.
11	Nobles	G. W. Dealand	Worthington.
	Rock	C. H. Baldwin	Beaver Creek.
12	Lincoln	Henry Smith	Lake Benton.
	Murray	Burt I. Weld	Slayton.
	Pipestone	Gus Boehmke	Holland.
13	Lyon	G. B. Bjornson	Minneota.
	Yellow Medicine	Andrew Olien	Clarkfield.
14	At Large	Albert Hauser	Sleepy Eye.
	Brown	Alfred W. Mueller	New Ulm.
	Redwood	C. M. Bendixen	Morgan.
15	Nicollet	Oscar A. Swenson	Nicollet, R. 2.
	Sibley	Ernest C. Pless	Gibbon.
16	Steele	George M. Flinn	Medford.
	Waseca	John W. Papke	Waseca.
17	Le Sueur	H. H. Flowers	Cleveland.
18	Rice	Walter H. McLaughlin	Faribault.
19	Goodhue	Fred Seebach	Red Wing.
		A. V. Anderson	Goodhue.
20	Dakota	Robert Carmichael	Farmington.
21	Carver	W. J. Kuntz	Waconia.
	Scott	Joseph Barten	Belle Plaine.
22	McLeod	A. C. Welch	Glencoe.
23	Renville	Charles F. Nietzel	Hector.
24	Chippewa	A. F. Teigen	Montevideo.
	Lac qui Parle	Theodore Christianson	Dawson.
25	Kandiyohi	P. H. Frye	Willmar.
	Swift	Knute Knutson	Benson, R. 5.
26	Meeker	Magnus Johnson	Litchfield.
27	Wright	August Hafften	Buffalo.
		J. E. Madigan	Maple Lake.
28	Hennepin	Richard Dunleavy	Minneapolis.
		A. L. Lennon	Minneapolis.
29	Hennepin	W. I. Norton	Minneapolis.
		Paul J. Marwin	Minneapolis.
30	Hennepin	Edward Condon	Minneapolis.
		Frank E. Nimocks	Minneapolis.
31	Hennepin	Thomas R. Kneeland	Minneapolis.
		Charles L. Sawyer	Minneapolis.
32	Hennepin	Andrew O. Devold	Minneapolis.
		John Swanson	Minneapolis.
33	Hennepin	Paul W. Guilford	Minneapolis.
		John A. Larimore	Minneapolis.
34	Hennepin	John M. Harrison	Minneapolis.
		L. A. Lydiard	Minneapolis.
35	Hennepin	James Dwyer	Minneapolis.
		J. W. Wilson	Minneapolis.
36	Hennepin	Thomas H. Girling	Robbinsdale.
		Frank Dunning	Osseo, R. No. 6.
37	Ramsey	Albin E. Bjorklund	St. Paul.
		Thomas J. Greene	St. Paul.
38	Ramsey	James H. Hynes	St. Paul.
39	Ramsey	B. G. Novak	St. Paul.
		J. M. Thornton	St. Paul.
		Thomas J. McGrath	St. Paul.
40	Romsey	George H. Moeller	St. Paul.
		Leavitt Corning	St. Paul.
41	Ramsey	Fred L. Brown	St. Paul.
		George W. Rodenberg	St. Paul.
42	Ramsey	George C. Sudheimer	St. Paul.
		John B. Sanborn	St. Paul.
43	Washington	Henry H. Harrison	Stillwater.
		Carl G. Malmberg	Forest Lake.
44	Anoka	Albert F. Pratt	Anoka.
	Isanti		
45	Benton, City of St. Cloud, and part of Sherburne County.	Edward Indrehus	Foley.
		Charles A. Gilman	St. Cloud.
46	Stearns	Frank E. Minette	Sauk Centre.
		Henry Stoezel	Melrose, R. 2.
47	Douglas	Carl A. Wold	Alexandria.
	Pope	H. L. Varder	Starbuck.
48	Grant	Ole A. Pikop	Elbow Lake.
	Stevens	Lewis C. Spooner	Morris.
	Traverse	Samuel Y. Gordon	Browns Valley.
	Big Stone	J. H. Erickson	Clinton.
49	Clay	Knud Wefald	Hawley.
	Wilkin	G. W. Burrows	Breckenridge.
50	Otter Tail	Elmer E. Adams	Fergus Falls.
		John B. Hompe	Deer Creek.
		H. A. Putnam	Battle Lake.
		J. T. Johnson	Fergus Falls.
51	Todd	Levy M. Davis	Long Prairie.
	Wadena	Charles S. Wilkins	Wadena.
52	Cass	Farley A. Dare	Walker.
	Itasca	A. M. Peterson	Grand Rapids.
53	At Large	Charles W. Bouck	Royalton.
	Crow Wing	Edward R. Syverson	Ironton.
	Morrison	L. D. Brown	Little Falls.
54	Aitkin	Charles H. Warner	Aitkin.
	Carlton	Spencer J. Searls	Carlton.
55	Kanabec	Henry Holmes	Mora.
	Mille Lacs		
	Sherburne	Anton Peterson	Big Lake.
56	Chisago	Adolph S. Larson	Sandstone.
	Pine	Elias Nordgren	Sunrise.
57	Lake	James W. Woodfill	Two Harbors.
	Cook		
	St. Louis	William J. North	Duluth.
58	St. Louis	Anton Borgen	Duluth.
		Edward R. Kibenack	Duluth.
59	St. Louis	William L. Bernard	Duluth.
		E. N. Nelson	Duluth.
60	St. Louis	Fred Bessette	Gheen.
		Samuel C. Scott	Hibbing.
61	St. Louis	John H. Gill	Virginia.
		Charles T. Murphy	Aurora.
62	Beltrami	L. G. Pendergast	Bemidji.
	Koochiching	H. J. Minor	International Falls.
63	Becker	Henry O. Bjorge	Lake Park.
	Hubbard	E. R. Hinds	Hubbard.
64	Norman	Albert L. Thompson	Mahnomen.
65	Clearwater	Oscar T. Stenvick	Bagley.
	Pennington		
	Red Lake		
66	Polk	T. T. Morken	Crookston.
		John H. Boyd	Crookston.
67	Kittson	P. H. Konzen	Hallock.
	Marshall	Donald Robertson	Argyle.
	Roseau	Paul Marschalk	Warroad.

No Proof of Second Battle.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 10.—No confirmation has been received here of the reports that have been prevalent for the last few days that naval battles have taken place off the coast of Peru and off Coquimbo, Chile. Both reports are considered baseless.

No Primary Presidential Law.

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Wilson does not expect a presidential primary law to be passed during the next session of Congress and some Democratic leaders do ont believe one can be enacted to be effective in 1916. In his message to Congress last December the President urged that such a law be passed immediately and expressed hope that there would be a general agreement to it. He is known to still favor primary law, but investigation has impressed on him the difficulties of the technical details.

Ship Afire Off Virginia.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Lamport & Holt Steamer, Rembrandt, whose wireless operator reported in calls for help that she was on fire 200 miles off Cape Henry, is said to be steaming for Norfolk, Va., with her fire under control.

Not Sister of Von Kluck.

Duluth, Nov. 9.—Reports that Mrs. Michael Unden of Duluth was a sister of General von Kluck and had received letters telling her of his death were found to be incorrect. Mrs. Unden, wife of a laborer, two weeks ago received letters telling her of the death in South Africa of her brother, Herman Kloak, who died while fighting to hold a port for the Germans in Cameroons, German South African colony. Mrs. Unden denied any relationship to General von Kluck.

I Want
Some
U. S.
Cartridges

U. S. Cartridges have won more Government tests than all other makes combined. World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

The U. S. Primer is different. Instead of being a mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury and ground glass, the U. S. Primer is a strictly chemical mixture that combines uniformly and makes a uniform explosion—one cartridge acting just like the others—quick, regular and with an unvarying accuracy of bullet flight.

A non-mercuric primer means a hotter primer flame because it contains no heat-absorbing ground glass. A hotter primer flame means quicker powder ignition and more driving power. The U. S. Primer sends no glass to grind the rifling of your gun, and contains no mercury to make the cartridge cases brittle.

All Government-made cartridges are required to have this type of primer.

U. S. Cartridges will improve your marksmanship, at least to the extent of hitting where you aim.

Send Postal for Interesting Historical Booklet, "American Marksmanship"

US AMMUNITION
UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Makers of THE BLACK SHELLS
Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.
Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HAD CEASED TO BOTHER HIM

Self-Possessed Young Person Took Extreme Measures With Headgear That Offended Him.

There is a certain young woman of Brooklyn who possesses a hat of which she is inordinately proud. It was a small hat originally, but the owner had increased its proportions materially by the addition of willow plumes attached to wire backbones.

Now, she wore this hat to a music festival not long ago, and she felt very much dressed up. As she leaned back gracefully and complacently in her chair, she felt a gentle tugging at the aforesaid hat from behind.

So she turned and said to a self-possessed young man just in her rear. "Does my hat annoy you?"

"Not at all," said the young man.

She of the hat thought it over for a while. It occurred to her that perhaps she had been ungracious. Accordingly she turned again, this time with this query:

"Perhaps the plumes interfere with your view of the stage?"

"At first they did," confessed the self-possessed young person, "but I bent 'em down."

Next Thing to It.

"What's become of that red-headed Judkins boy who used to say he wanted to be a pirate on the Spanish main?"

"His ambition has been gratified about as well as modern conditions will permit."

"How so?"

"He's now a taxicab chauffeur on Broadway."

Corpuscles in Battle.

Battles in human blood between white corpuscles and disease germs have been photographed with the motion-picture camera by two French scientists.

Superior—

"Surpassing others in greatness, goodness, extent or value of any quality."—*Century Dictionary.*

That's the definition, and that's why Post Toasties are called the

Superior Corn Flakes

—the surpassing, delicate Indian Corn flavour being sealed in by skillful toasting with sugar and salt.

Post Toasties

are made in clean, airy, modern factories—cooked, seasoned, rolled and toasted to crisp golden flakes—

Ready to serve direct from the package.

To secure the Superior Corn Flakes, ask for

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.

WINCHESTER

THE W BRAND

REVOLVER AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

Winchester Revolver and Pistol cartridges in all calibers prove their superiority by the targets they make. Shoot them and you'll find they are

ACCURATE, CLEAN, SURE

DEFENDS POPULAR REMEDIES

Speaker Says Newspapers Should Investigate Merits of Medicines Before Barring Advertisements.

That an organized attempt has been made to blacken the reputation of the popular family remedies of this country, and to mislead the newspaper publishers into rejecting the advertising of such medicines, was the charge made by Carl J. Balliett, of Buffalo, N. Y., at the convention of the Advertising Affiliation at Detroit.

Mr. Balliett is a director of the Proprietary Association of America, which includes in its membership two hundred firms which make the popular prepared medicines of America.

Mr. Balliett pointed out that it is the duty of the newspaper publisher to refuse the advertising of any fake or fraudulent medicine, just as it is his duty to refuse any fake or fraudulent advertising, but it is not right to shut down on all medical advertising because there have been some fakers, any more than it would be right to refuse to publish all department store advertising because certain stores have made a practice of lying about bargain sales.

Disease and death are mysteries. People who are perfectly well are skeptical. They laugh at the time-worn patent medicine joke, just as they laugh again and again over the many variations of the operation joke—"The operation was a success but the patient died." This so-called humor has perhaps hurt the medicine business with well people, but when the hitherto healthy man feels a severe pain or illness, he immediately wants medicine, and will bless the cure whether it be at the hands of a regular doctor, a homeopath, an osteopath, a Christian Scientist or patent medicine. There is nothing more deadly than disease; nothing more honorable than to cure it.

Mr. Balliett refuted the idea sought to be spread about that patent medicines are unpopular by showing that from 1900 to 1912 the amount of prepared medicines consumed in America increased from $100,000,000 to $160,000,000 annually. He showed that, although the American Medical Association is trying as an organization to exterminate so-called patent medicines, the family doctor, individually, is not fighting them but prescribing them. He estimated that 40% of the prescriptions written by doctors today include proprietary medicines.

The writings of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, he said, have also aimed to destroy confidence in proprietary medicines; but that Dr. Wiley's ideas are not infallible is shown by cases where his analyses were entirely wrong. Mr. Balliett mentioned a case where, with all the power of the Government, he fought a preparation as being dangerous to health, and was ingloriously walloped.

There has been spread the idea that a clever faker can mix a few useless ingredients and, by smart advertising, sell tons of it and win sudden wealth; whereas, as a matter of fact, the medicine business is notoriously difficult, and, where there has been one success at it, there have been a hundred failures. Any medicine which has no merit cannot live, because persons who are duped into buying it once will not buy it again, and the profit from advertising a medicine can only come from repeat sales to the same, satisfied people. Therefore, any medicine which has been on the market for a number of years, and is still advertised, must have merit behind it to account for its success.

In conclusion Mr. Balliett declared that no newspaper is doing justice to its readers in the matter of medical or other advertising, unless it investigates, not only the wording of the advertisement offered for publication, but the merits of the article advertised. He pointed out that the few newspapers who have been deluded into the policy of barring out medical advertising have adopted this general policy, rather than to form an investigation bureau of this kind which could, in a constructive and useful effort, investigate and decide what is a good product and what is a fraud, in not only the medicine business, but in every other business which advertises its wares to the public.

The audience seemed to agree with Mr. Balliett's ideas on the subject and the chairman decided the question at issue in his favor.

THE choicest and mildest of tobaccos—a wholesomeness most acceptable! FATIMA the Turkish-blend cigarette.

"Distinctively Individual"

If you cannot secure Fatima Cigarettes from your dealer, we will be pleased to send you three packages postpaid on receipt of 50c. Address Fatima Dept., 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
NO GOLD TIPS
FINEST QUALITY
Cameron & Cameron Co.

More Valuable.

"Money has no value in Europe now."

"No; I heard at Monte Carlo they were staking ham sandwiches."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Indigestion of the conscience is usually due to stolen sweets.

How You Will Enjoy Reading by the Rayo Lamp

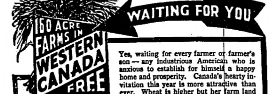
For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

No tired eyes or eye strain from its soft yet brilliant, steady glow, which floods the center table so that all the family has a *good light* by which to read, sew or study.

Experts everywhere agree that the light given by a kerosene lamp is best for the eyes.

3,000,000 middle western homes say there is no lamp like the RAYO—that it gives the most satisfactory light in either city or country homes. Ask your dealer for demonstration. Illustrated booklet on request. (245)

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Illinois



WAITING FOR YOU
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son — any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From $15 to $20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at $15.00 to $30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

C. B. MILLER BLAMES PRIMARY

Congressman Declares G. O. P. Defeat Is Due to New Law—Has Destroyed Dominant Party.

Duluth.—That the "present Minnesota primary election law is admirably adapted to utterly destroy the dominant party and that it has destroyed the Republican party in this state," is the opinion of Congressman Clarence B. Miller expressed in an interview here.

"The recent state election," said Congressman Miller," discloses the fact that there is no organization in this state which can be truthfully called the Republican party. There is a very strong and virile Democratic organization.

"While I always have firmly believed in the primary election system, and still firmly believe in it, the law which we now have ought to be materially changed in many respects. Such a law ought to be designed to effect purity in politics and perform the will of the people, not to destroy political organizations or governments.

"The results of the recent election forecast many radical political changes in the near future. Perhaps the most important of these is the elimination of the Progressive party. I do not believe the party will be heard of two years from now. With the Progressives eliminated, and the Republican party reorganized, it looks to me as though two years from now would find the election strongly Republican."

TRAVERSE COUNTY EXHIBIT

Corn and Colt Show Proves Popular With Farmers—Thirty-three Boys in Corn Growing Contest

Wheaton.—The second annual Traverse county corn and colt show was held at this place with 33 boys contesting in the acre yield corn contest and upwards of 50 colts entered in the colt show. The exhibits were of the highest quality.

Professor T. A. Erickson of the university extension division, F. E. Balmer, director of county agents, and G. R. Billings, county agent of Wilkin county, were the judges of the corn entries, and Professor J. S. Montgomery of the university was judge of the colts.

In the corn contest the following were the prize winners: First, Herman Kramer; second, Mac Murphy, third, Chester Anderson; fourth, Albert Johnson; fifth, Howard Bender. More than $200 was awarded in prizes to the winners.

The colts were of high quality, and the following exhibitors were the winners in the sweepstakes: First, J. E. Dodds; second, F. W. Murphy; third, C. H. Winchel; fourth, H. A. Faedtke; fifth, Frank Jacobs.

There was a large attendance of farmers, and a program was presented in the opera house by outside speakers.

SIX MINN. MINERS ENTOMBED

Not Known Whether They Are Alive or Dead—Two Escape, One Fatally Crushed.

Duluth, Nov. 11.—While scores of frantic, weeping wives and children lingered about the entrance to the shaft, eagerly seeking details from each ascending person, thirty members of a rescue corps got to within 25 feet of six miners who were imprisoned in a lead off the main shaft of the Sibley underground mine at Ely, by a cave-in in the main shaft. Two men escaped, one of whom was so badly crushed that he is expected to die. Whether the imprisoned men are dead or alive is problematical.

The entombed miners are Alex Jami, William Aho, George Bonner, Fred Zarnee, John Ranier, Joseph Mortensen.

Those who escaped are Joseph Liebe, pump operator, may die; John Liebe.

"Apple Week" a Success."

Duluth.—Duluth last week celebrated "apple week" during which all dealers in the city featured the "poor man's fruit," in keeping with a national movement to try to sell the surplus crop of apples which had become a drug on the market. Duluth consumers purchased 27,300,000 apples, or fifty-six thousand barrels. It is said no other selling record for a feature week has ever approached this.

Four Bemidji Saloons Close.

Bemidji.—Although the squad of government agents who came here in connection with the enforcement of the Indian treaty under the provisions of which many saloons, in northern Minnesota towns can be closed, left for other places in the affected territory without definite announcement as to the government's intention, the feeling prevails here that it is the intention to close the saloons. Four Bemidji saloonkeepers have just suspended business.

Warehouse Is Auctioned Off.

Barnesville.—The Red River Potato Growers' association's warehouse was bid in by T. Gunness for $4,846.28. The warehouse, the largest of its kind in the United States, occupies about one-fourth block of space. It was this mammoth building which held the potatoes which F. C. Cary, former head of the Barnesville National bank and the association, bought. A sudden drop in the price of potatoes indirectly resulted in the Barnesville National bank closing its doors.

TWO ALBERT LEA MEN KILLED

AUTO ACCIDENT COSTS LIVES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

D. C. Armstrong and C. L. Luce Had Both Seen Long Service as Public Officers—Other Occupants.

Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 10.—While returning home in an automobile from Lanesboro, Minn., D. C. Armstrong, president of the Albert Lea State Bank, and Clint L. Luce, two of this city's most prominent business men, were instantly killed in an automobile accident.

Accompanied by Miss Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Armstrong, and Miss Grace McKee, the men left Albert Lea shortly after noon for Lanesboro to take Congressman Sydney Anderson to his home. In going up a long hill just out of Lanesboro and when near the top, Mr. Armstrong, who was driving, killed his engine. The big machine started back down the grade. The brakes were applied, but refused to work.

The car did not go over an embankment, as first reported, but struck a stone bluff on the opposite side of the road at the foot of a hill and turned turtle. The necks of both men were broken.

The young women were thrown clear of the machine. Armstrong and Luce were pinned under it. Miss Armstrong was lightly injured and Miss McKee sustained contusions and bruies.

Business Is Suspended.

The city of Albert Lea was plunged in grief and business practically suspended for a time. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Luce were conidered the most public-spirited men in Albert Lea and were at the head of everything that meant a "Greater Albert Lea."

Mr. Armstrong was president of the Southern Minnesota Better Development Association.

The bodies were brought here. Mr. Armstrong was 45 years of age and is survived by his wife, a son who is a cadet at the West Point military academy, and by a daughter who lives at home.

Mr. Armstrong was particularly active in all public and business projects of this city and county. He was at the head of the Business Men's league and was a former officer of the Minnesota Bankers' Association. He was a member-elect of the Freeborn county board of supervisors and was a trustee of Albert Lea college and of the Presbyterian church and president of the Freeborn Coutny Agricultural Society.

Luce Prominent Also.

Clint L. Luce was about 55 years of age and had been identified with the publishing and other business industries of the city and county from an early day. He was for several years editor of the Albert Lea Enterprise and later was at the head of the Tribune of this city. He was interested in various business enterprises here and was a member of the firm of Skinner, Chamberlain & Co.; one of the best known mercantile establishments in southern Minnesota.

Mr. Luce was ecretary of the Freeborn County Agricultural Society and held a like position with the Business Men's league. He was never married.

SHERIFF IS AGAIN INDICTED

Duluth Officer Accused of Allowing Prisoner to Escape—Re-elected by Big Plurality.

Duluth.—Sheriff John R. Meining has been indicted by a grand jury on a charge of allowing a prisoner to escape, the prisoner being Philip St. Marie, who was released from jail by his order Oct. 20, 1913. This is the fifth indictment against Meining in the last two months. He was tried and acquitted by a jury two weeks ago on a charge of presenting a false bill for the board of St. Marie when he was not a prisoner in the jail. His explanation that St. Marie's name was carried on the jail books by mistake was accepted by the jury.

The other three indictments returned last month, which accuse him of presenting bogus bills to the county commissioners for board for prisoners, are still pending. The prosecution will push all of the cases, it is announced.

Meining declares that the indictments are the work of his political enemies. He was re-elected, nothwithstanding the other indictments, by a big plurality.

Shoots Friend; Kills Self.

Duluth.—Believing he had killed instead of having wounded Andrew Kubek, his companion, Mike Hibean, living near Winton, shot himself over the heart. He will die. Kubek, whose right ankle was shattered by the accidental shot, will be crippled for life. The men entered the woods to hunt. Failing to find sufficient game, they placed a target on a tree and began shooting at it. Hibean's weapon was discharged by the limb of a tree.

Search For Cashier's Assassin.

Dassel, Nov. 7.—While officials were blocked at every turn in trying to solve the mystery of the murder of O. M. Palmquist in the directors' room of the Citizens' State Bank of Dassel, the search for a murder suspect, who is believed to have deliberately murdered the banker in an attempt to get $1,500 from the bank's vaults, led to Minneapolis. Palmquist, who was cashier of the bank, was found dead with a bullet hole in the head.

Elected Mayor; Treats Children.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 6.—One thousand two hundred half-pound bags of candy were given away by Stillwater's new mayor. This was the fee charged Nick Starkel, the successful candidate, by the children of the city for his new office. When Mr. Starkel, the candy manufacturer, was put up as a candidate at this election thousands of little prayers were offered up for his success for "the kiddies" preferred candy to anything.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

"I can hardly straighten up."

Put That Pain to Use

The network of nerves in your body, like the network of wires in a burglar alarm system, gives quick warning when anything is going wrong inside. Looking at it in this way a pain is a useful alarm. Now, kidney weakness is a dangerous thing—a condition not to be neglected—and it is wise to know and pay attention to the early alarm signals of sick kidneys.

Backache is a common warning of congestion or inflammation in the kidneys. It may be dull, nagging pain, or a sharp twinge when stooping or lifting. There are likely to be disorders of urination, dizziness, headaches, and drowsy, despondent, tired feelings.

It is very hard to strengthen weak kidneys at first, but neglect invites rheumatic or neuralgic attacks, gravel, dropsy, and fatal Bright's disease.

As a special medicine for weak kidneys Doan's Kidney Pills have been used for years all over the civilized world, and surely are considered reliable. The patient can always help the medicine immensely, however, by dieting lightly, using little or no liquor, tea or coffee, keeping regular hours and drinking lots of pure water.

As to Doan's Kidney Pills, read the following enthusiastic endorsement by one who has tested them.

ALMOST BLIND

A Physical Wreck From Kidney Trouble

Anthony P. Kern, R. R. No. 7, Faribault, Minn., says: "From childhood I suffered from kidney trouble and I was so miserable that my life was a burden. Black specks flitted before my eyes and at times I was almost blind. I even passed my friends without knowing them. I frequently had dizzy spells so bad that I didn't know where I was or what I was doing. My heart was badly affected and I was so run down that after sitting for a few minutes I fell asleep. After a hard day's work my back was terribly lame. My friends said that I would outgrow the trouble, but I kept getting worse all the time until I was a wreck, unfit for any kind of work. When in that critical condition I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I noticed a change for the better after the first box and one after one the ailments left me until I was cured. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease on life and I have since felt like a different person. I have always given them my heartiest praise."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

TWO WAYS TO LOOK AT IT

If Customer Was in Luck in Getting Hat to Fit Him, How About the Shop Keeper?

After playing a matinee performance recently in Omaha, relates a popular actor, I discovered my hat was missing from my dressing room. This was really a serious loss, for, being possessed of an exceptionally large head, it is unusually necessary for me to visit every hat shop in the town before I can find a hat to fit. Finally, after a lot of effort and determination, I found a hat shop where they had just one hat that would fit me, I inquired the price of it, and the shop keeper answered with an encouraging smile that it was five dollars. It struck me that the hat wasn't worth that, being somewhat out of date, I offered him two and a half.

"Two and a half!" he exclaimed, shrugging his shoulders. "Why, you ought to be mighty glad to get that even for five dollars. Where will you be able to find a hat large enough to fit your head?"

"That may be true," I answered, "but where will you be able to find a head large enough to fit your hat?"

I got the hat for two and a half.

True to His Principles.

A newcomer to Idaho from the strictly prohibition state of Kansas had the misfortune one wintry day to fall into the rapids of a swift-running river, when the thermometer stood several degrees below zero. He was saved with difficulty, and his clothes became a rattling sheath of ice before his rescuers could get him to the nearest saloon.

"What'll you have, Dan?" inquired the barkeep," solicitously.

The Kansan opened his eyes and answered weakly: "Guess I'll take a glassful of lemonade."—Lippincott's.

Pertinent Suggestion.

A wealthy but miserly merchant was celebrated for having a magnificently decorated dining room, whilst his viands were very few. A celebrated wit was invited to dine on a certain occasion, and the host asked him if he didn't think the room elegant.

"Yes," was the reply. "But it is not quite to my taste."

"And what change would you make?" asked the host.

"Well," answered the wit, "if this were my house, you know, I would have"—looking at the ceiling—"less gilding and"—here he glanced furtively at the dining table—"more carving."

Roll of British Soldier Dead.

A beautifully illuminated book, containing 22,000 names, a roll of the dead in the South African war, is on view at the Royal United Service institution at London. It will be placed in Cape Town cathedral as part of a memorial.

Mixed Metaphor.

"Why do you want to run an automobile?"

"To keep in the swim."

A REBELLION
Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse, but sometime it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady of Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

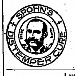
"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat, for his health is just perfect." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Catarrhal Fever

3 to 6 doses often cure.
One 50-cent bottle SPOHN'S guaranteed to cure a case.
Safe for any mare, horse or colt.
Dozen bottles $5. Get it of druggists, harness dealers or direct from manufacturers, express paid.
SPOHN'S is the best preventive of all forms of distemper.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Luck.

We heard a story the other day about a Cleveland minister of the gospel who was giving the small son of a neighbor an elementary lesson in ethics, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"My boy," he said, "I am no longer young. I have lived for 45 years and I have never used alcohol or tobacco in any form. I have never indulged in profane language, and I have never allowed myself to tell an untruth. When I was a boy like you I never ran away from school and I never gave my dear mother a minute's worry. And I—"

"Have you got any kids?"

"Children, do you mean? No, I have no boys of my own, but—"

"Gee!"

"What is the matter?"

"Nothin', parson. I was just thinkin' how lucky those kids is that you ain't got!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Awful Naughty.

"Bobby, I suppose you say your prayers every night."

"Yes'm."

"And what are the things you pray for?"

"Mostly that pop won't find out what I've been doin' through the day."

The Modern Mother.

Mother—Willie, come here.

Willie—No, I won't.

Mother—Come, darling. Mother'll give you an apple if you'll let her whip you.—Boston Transcript.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
THE R. E. COBB CO., 14. 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 46-1914.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol.

It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anaemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

In liquid or tablet form at most drug stores or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Read Chapter VII on Circulatory Organs in the "Medical Adviser"—A French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, address as above.

Rheumatism Muscle Colds

"It is easy to use and quick to respond. No work. Just apply. It penetrates without rubbing."

Read What Others Say:

"Have used your Liniment very successfully in a case of rheumatism, and always have a bottle on hand in case of a cold or sore throat. I wish to say I think it one of the best of household remedies. I would not have used it only it was recommended to me by a friend of mine who, I wish to say, is one of the best boosters for your Liniment I ever saw."—*J. W. Fuller, Denver, Col.*

"Just a line in praise of Sloan's Liniment. I have been ill nearly fourteen weeks with rheumatism, have been treated by doctors who did their best. I had not slept for the terrible pain for several nights, when my wife got me a small bottle of the Liniment and three applications gave me relief so that I could sleep."—*Joseph Tamblyn, 616 Converse Street, McKeesport, Pa.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Good for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains and Bruises.

All Dealers 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a free TRIAL BOTTLE.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc. Dept. B Philadelphia, Pa.

A Poor Shoe is the

Devil's Good Friend

Ill fitting footwear causes nervousness, irritability, exasperation and backsliding. It produces corns, bunions, callouses, weak insteps, sore, chaffed, aching, Warped and twisted feet, and brings you in close contact with the Devil.

When you want "Shoes and Comfort" come to us. We sell both.

* * *

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "Around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices.

OLE MATHESON

WE THANK YOU

For Your Past Patronage

In order to demonstrate in a more practical way than in mere words, also to induce you to continue your esteemed favors, we have arranged to give some one of our customers a present consisting of

THE

BEAUTIFUL CLAXTON GRAND PIANO

we have now on exhibition. The value of this instrument is $400. 00 and is guaranteed by the maker for a period of ten years.

We cordially invite you to call at our store, inspect and try this beautiful instrument. You have as good a chance of obtaining this valuable gift as anyone. Come in our store and let us explain our method of

GIVING AWAY THIS PIANO

We also desire to call your attention to the many splendid values which we are now offering in every department.

A. H. PITKIN

St. Hilaire

Co-Operative Creamery Association

MANUFACTURES OF THE

Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10. 20, or 63 lb. tubs

Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until 4 P. M.

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J. S. ROY, Director ANTON PETERSON, vice. Pres.
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer A. J. HED, Buttermaker

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—THE—

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O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

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Remittances should be made on postal or postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday November 14 1914

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of H Seeland

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of O. H. Seeland Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Tor Seeland Henry Seeland, Annie Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Mathilda Bateman, Albers Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent:

The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for the distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitlad;

Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock A. M. why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and Seal of said Court, this 2nd day of November 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge
O. A. Naplin
Attorney for Petitioner.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL

Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen

ST. HILAIRE : MINN

GREAT NEED FOR COURTESY

Matter Really Costs Very Little, Yet It Means So Much to the Recipient.

After the nations of the world have proved that they are through with war by melting up all their armament, the great reform next in order will be that of instituting universal courtesy. This reform may be said to be on its feet, even at the present time, but it is wobbly-legged and needs a great deal of encouragement.

We have some very courteous individuals in our midst, most of whom were born that way and who insist on staying that way despite all temptations to the contrary; but we have some who are almost hopeless.

Courtesy is just another name for unselfishness. The greedy, self-centered individual is never courteous, no matter what kind of manners he displays in public. Courtesy does not reveal itself for effect; it is not calculating. It acts out of the promptings of consideration for the just claims and rights of others, and, in smaller matters at least, it is even willing to make sacrifices. It is the sense of service revealed in action.

When you give your neighbor a smile instead of a frown you do him a real service, for you cause him to smile and be happy. It is courteous, therefore, to smile.

When you smother the needless word of criticism you save some one a pang. It is courteous, therefore, to control your tongue.

It doesn't matter very much at just what angle you tip your hat to a lady, although it is commendable to regard such points. The important thing is to look like you were glad of the opportunity to tip it. That is the real courtesy.

If the world would start out today to follow two rules—smile and avoid mean gossip—it would be almost civilized at the end of a year.

Rent Per Cent.

The rent should never exceed a fifth of the husband's weekly salary. This is the maximum.

HEROES DEVELOPED BY WAR

Terrible as Is the Battlefield, It Brings to the Surface Man's Great Qualities.

Hateful as war is and utterly abhorrent to the Christian mind, we must yet recognize the fact that it brings to the surface as nothing else can certain heroic qualities in man that the whole world admires. And the great war has already been prolific of heroes. What is a hero? He is one who does his duty fearlessly, as he sees it, with all the energy, ability, power and enthusiasm at his command. At Liege a German officer, directing his men in the trenches, fell shot in the head. At once the others came to him, eager to help. He waved his hand. "No, no," he said, "I have got my account—go forward—do your duty." And so died a hero. Prince Frederick of Lippe, leading his command, received a bullet in his breast. He knew it to be a mortal wound, but with his last ounce of strength he sprang forward, grasped the regimental standard, which was in danger of being taken, and shouting, "Save the flag!" fell to rise no more. Many incidents of individual heroism like these are told of both sides, and they relieve the somber tragedy of war. Many undistinguished heroes went to their death at Namur, Charleroi and other battlefields in Belgium and along the border from Mons to Muelhausen, and at the great battle in Lorraine, where 300,000 fought on either side. The story is told of a number of students of Liege university who had volunteered for military service. There was an examination to be held, but a great battle had already begun. It was at first purposed to abandon the examination, but with a unanimous voice the students and faculty decided that it should go on. "The examination took place," relates the correspondent, "and then the candidates trooped from the hall to the battlefield, where many of them lay dead a few hours later."—Christian Herald.

SECURED HER FREE TICKET

Clever Ruse Practiced by Los Angeles Woman to Get Transportation to Chicago.

A woman obtained a free ticket to Chicago yesterday by a novel method of extortion. She called one of the managers of a down-town department store to the telephone.

"I've got the smallpox," she said. "It doesn't show yet, but I have it. If I can get to Chicago I can get all the help I need, but if I stay here I shall have to go to the county pesthouse. I want you to send me a ticket to Chicago, and if you don't I'm coming to your store, get sick there, and you will have to quarantine the whole place."

Then she detailed her plan to escape detection. She demanded that the store manager should give the envelope containing the money or ticket to a messenger, the first messenger to give it to a second, who would meet the first at Sixth and Olive streets, and the second would give the envelope to a third at Fifteenth and Vermont avenue.

The department store notified the police and then consented to the woman's demands. The envelope was turned over to a messenger boy, who called. The police followed him to Sixth and Olive streets, where a second messenger awaited. They followed the second boy to the Vermont meeting place. The police were in an automobile. The third messenger had a motorcycle. He dashed up Vermont avenue, turned cross-town, and circled back, came into town, dashed through a congested crossing, and disappeared in the traffic while the police motor car was delayed at the crossing.—Los Angeles Times.

Virginia Only Producer of Rutile.

Virginia produced all the American output of rutile in 1913, according to the United States geological survey, the deposits being located at Roseland, Nelson county. During the year the company which controls and works these deposits produced 305 tons of rutile, valued at about forty-nine thousand dollars.

A large part of the rutile produced in 1913 was used in the manufacture of titanium carbide electrodes for arc lamps. A part of the ilmenite found in the deposits and separated by means of a magnetic separator has been sold for use in making electrodes for electric lights, and the experiments with the electric furnace point to the possible use of ilmenite in the direct production of tool steel.

Booth Tarkington's Long Climb.

Although Booth Tarkington, the Hoosier novelist, today is one of America's literary successes, he had a long and difficult climb to his present position. Mr. Tarkington himself is responsible for the statement that the financial rewards of the first five years of his literary endeavors amounted to just $22.50, or a little over four dollars per year. He refused to be discouraged, however, and now his income from serial rights and book royalties puts him up near the head of the street called Easy.

Getting Even With the Teutons.

A little boy in England, according to a letter received since the war began, has a peculiar brand of patriotism. He had heard his uncle complain because the government has seized his horses. "Yes," said the youngster, "and I hope they make sausage of them for the German soldiers."—Kansas City Star.

Exceptionally Good at Carving.

M. K. sends from Manhattan, Kan., an obituary of a physician in a neighboring city in which this sentence is found: "By his skill as a surgeon he carved out for himself a place and name such as only real human service can claim or is ever likely to attain."—Kansas City Star.

CAVE DWELLERS OF AMERICA

Europe Is by No Means the Exclusive Holder of Prehistoric Dwellings.

The American cave dwellers were not ape men, nor even big-jawed, low-browed meat eaters, like the alleged associates of the famous albeit anonymous, owner of the "Neanderthal skull.' Corn and squash seeds, three kinds of gourds, the stone wetate, and the slender bones of birds tell of the largely vegetable diet of these primeval cave dwellers.

Evidences of religious worship abound—little estufas, with places for the sacred fire among the dwellings, and large ones in the open canyon where circles of communal huts, inclose the central floor, hardened by the feet of thousands of dancers.

Here, still unexplored, are hundreds of tiny cavern houses burrowed in cliffs 500 to 600 feet high, colored in maroon, ochre, sober gray and gypsum white—hues that in the sunset glow in furnace reds and royal purple and deep lavender.

Not far away at Casa Grande, a race of tall men lived in larger caves and left their mummified dead to tell of six-foot braves and broad-hipped women, while at Frijoles the bodies dium height, with here and there a swathed in woven cloths were of metaller warrior. Reservoirs to impound water for siege or drought; ditches for irrigation; pictographs that are a melange of bird and reptile, beasts and weird imitations of the human form divine; pottery in shards and unbroken; splintered bows and featherless arrows; fiber-soled sandals, and blankets thickened with rabbit fur are found in some of these ancient cavern houses.—National Magazine.

SOME GOOD FOUND IN WAR

Causes More Thought to Be Given to the Beauty of the Ordinary Things of Life.

Commenting on the fact that the war in Europe has caused a revival of the religious spirit in France and that a similar revival of religious feeling is reported from other countries engaged in the great conflict, the Chicago Sunday Herald says editorially:

This is not strange. In the face of the terrific fact of world-wide war, not only religion but also art, literature, life and all sights and sounds and shades of beauty must have taken on an added value.

The peasant's vine-embowered cottage, the little vineyard in the South, the simple rounds of daily life—things which seemed a matter of course three months ago—must now seem beyond all measure valuable.

Fatherhood, motherhood and all the intimacies of family life so rudely cut by war—how incredibly high, holy and important they must seem now that separation has come to show exactly what they meant to all!

In ordinary times men take life, love, religion, calmly. They take them as mere incidents of the common way, as things which no one need dwell too fondly on. Then suddenly there comes a crisis and they see them in a different light.

Truly of religion, art and all forms of beauty that move and breathe upon the world it may be said:

But you were not so fair, nor so could move,
Were it not your beauty, wonder-sweet, had caught
An added splendor from the face of death!

Author's Unique Find.

Before Earnest Copple buried himself in the dead oblivion of a Canadian forest he found one friend among humankind.

Lee Wok, the taciturn laundryman, was unwrapping the last boiled shirt the author would ever wear. Copple suddenly grasped him by his cotton shoulder and looked searchingly into the celestial's narrow eyes.

"Tell me," he pleaded, "did you ever hear of a poem called 'When Willie Came to Say Good-Night?'".

Lee Wok shook his high-cheeked head in unconcern.

"Me no sabee," he mumbled.

The yellow peril staggered in fright as Earnest Copple hugged joyously the only mortal who had never read "When Little Willie Said Good-Night."

Much Money Is Wasted.

Americans spend $20 for alcoholic liquors for every $1 that buys tea and coffee. Our tobacco costs five times as much as our new churches, remarks Gerard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Every time we give $1 to a heathen we hand out $1.10 for chewing gum. Candy takes from our pockets two and one-half times as much as our medicines, which is truly fortunate.

It is said that Americans spend an average of $8 a year for jewelry, but I don't believe it. Our total imports of precious stones are only about fifty cents a year for each inhabitant. All the silver and the gold which are mined on earth in a year added to those precious stones does not equal $8 a head.

Power Trawl Fishers' Success.

The adoption of power trawl vessels for fishing in many parts of the world has been frequently described in Daily Consular and Trade Reports. At Hull, England, all previous records in connection with the local fishing industry were broken on September 23 by the trawler Dane. The vessel had fished off the coast of Iceland and its catch realized $9,000, or $1,000 more than the previous record figure. In this instance, however, the owners were helped by the keen demand for fish from London.

Warlike Queens.

There was a Bohemian queen who enrolled the greater number of her female subjects into a species of militia and trained them to ride on horseback, too. Poland also boasts a Wanda, first queen regent of Poland, in the year 700, who never married, insisting that she could rule the better without a husband, and who proved this by leading her country's troops in victorious battles.

Flour

When you buy flour speci

MAS

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

CALL ON

John A. Hansen,

Photographer

for

Portraits

first class

Enlargement

of all kinds

Picture Frames

a large line to select from

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY

BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour

Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For

Your

[illegible]

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You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
O. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

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Eat Meat

Live Longer

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Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

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A. S. WILSON

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St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21 1914. NUMBER 19

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Have you seen the piano? A. H. Pitkin gives it away.

Edwin Roy was a Thief River Falls visitor, Wednesday.

S. J. Amble returned from western N.D., Wednesday.

Rev. Gjerde returned from Gatzke, Minn., Wednesday.

Victor Brink is moving into the rooms over the barber shop.

Remember the social at the Imperial Hall next Saturday evening.

Gertrude Hooper shopped at Thief River Falls, between trains Wednesday.

O. F. Post has been on the sick list this week but he is improving at this writing.

Rev. Lonnquist was at at Thief River between trains, Wednesday.

Chas. Nelson was at Thief River Falls, between trains, Tuesday.

The Holmes store has been closed while an inventory of the stock is being taken this week.

A. F. Hall resumed his duties at the bank Wednesday after an illness of five days duration.

Mrs. J. Bahan spent Sunday at the Krueger home at Red Lake Lake Ealls.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson of Tacoma, Wash., are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born Nov. 13th.

Both young and old will enjoy the social at the social at the Imperial Hall next Saturday evening.

Miss Hilda Hauge, who is employed at Bemidji, is home for a month's visit with her parents in this village.

Success or failure—which? If you attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., your success is assured.

Dr. Sppofford, optometrist will be at Red Lake Falls Nov. 23, and at Thief River Falls. Nov. 21. Office at hotels.

Emil J. Holmes of Cannon Falls, Minn., was in town renewing acquaintances and attending to busines matters Thursday.

Mrs. Rev. M. Perry and son Carl left Thursday for Jesup, Iowa, where they will make an extended visit with relatives.

Mrs. G. W. Hooper left Sunday for Madison, Wis., where she will visit with her sons Chas. and John.

Miss Annie Sandberg returned Thursday morning from Paxton, Mont., where she has spent the summer.

Mrs. A. Potwin and children, who have been visiting at the P. Simonson home, left Tuesday for their home at Cass Lake.

Service at the United Church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. The annual business meeting of the United church congregation will be held at the church Wednesday, Nov., 25th at 1 o'clock p. m.

Corn Contest

A grand Corn and potato contest for Pennington and eastern Marshall Counties will take place in the Auditorium building in Thief River Falls on Saturday, November 28th. This contest is given under the auspices of the Thief River Falls Commercial Club, assisted by various persons offering the cash required for the prizes. All the contests are open to the territory indicated except the 100 ear contest of corn, which is open only to bona fida residents of Pennington county.

All entries must be in the hands of the Commercial Club secretary, Mr. C. A. Pitkin, by 12 o'clock noon on November 29.

Apply to Commercial Club at Thief River for prize list.

Bull for Sale

Good Shorthorn Bull, twenty months of age. Price very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

Adjudged Insane

Mrs. Erick Hogquist, the wife of a prominent farmer east of town, was adjudged insane after an examination at Red Lake Falls Saturday and was taken to the State Hospital at Fergus Falls the same evening.

FOR SALE

I will offer for sale the furishings of my residence on Minnesota Avenue, including stoves, beds, chairs, carpets, rugs, dresser and all kitchen utensils.

18-20 R. Fairbanks

Subject at the M. E. Church next Sundy evening: "Is the World Growing Better or Worse?

Rev. Claude Ireland of Fisher visited at the M. E. Parsonage a few days this week.

Henry Olsen sold a fine chapel organ to the Eastside School, this week.

Erick Thyren and Pete Burstad brought home two fine deer this week, the result of their hunt near Keliher.

Tom Hovet returned this week from Warren where he has undergone an operation for the removal of a growth on his neck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Patterson, Carrie Moore, Olive Patterson, and Norman Patterson were guests at 6 o'clock dinner at the G. I. Fellman home, Saturday.

The Young People's Society of the United Church will have a Clothes-Pin Social at the Imperial Hall. Saturday evening Nov. 28. Lunch will be served by the society at 15 cents. Girls who bring clothes pins and those who buy get lunch free.

Mrs. S. J, Swanson who has visited with friends in this village and with relatives at Wylie, left Saturday over the Soo Line to join Mr. Swanson at Lancaster, Wis., where they expect to make their home in the future.

Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, dramatic reader assisted by Mrs. Ruth C. Miller. Pianist and Dr. J. N. Nesse, tenor, all of Thief River Falls, will give an entertainment at the Imperial Hall, under the auspices of the M. E. Ladies Aid of this village on Friday evening Dec. 4th. See next weeks' issue for further particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post were host and hostess at a six o'clock dinner Tuesday evening. The guests were Rev. S. L, Parish, Dist. Supt. of M. E. Church; Rev. Ireland of Fisher and Rev. M. Perry and family.

NOISIEST OF WARS

It Is Also the Most Nearly Invisible One.

Many Fall by Shells of Foe That Is Unseen—"Adieu, My Dear Wife; Vive la France," Last Message of Dying Soldier.

Paris, France.—A French officer who has been in the battle east of Amiens in France asserts that this is probably the noisiest war the world has ever known. It is also the most nearly invisible war. Many of the first line troops have fought in all the battles from Belgium to the Marne and back to the present position without actually seeing any Germans, save dead or wounded. The men have become so curious to see their enemies that lately, when the trenches are so close that the French soldiers can hear the Germans shouting orders, the French officers have had the greatest difficulty in forcing the men to keep their heads down.

The same officer credits the mitrailleuse with being Germany's deadliest weapon. Speaking of ordinary artillery he relates how a few days ago a French infantryman was wading through the mud back to the trench, and eating a pear. A shell burst near by, a piece of it striking the soldier's haversack and felling him. He was immediately on his feet again swearing furiously, "Les cochons! They made me lose my pear."

Writes Farewell to Family.

Here are stories of two heroic deaths: The first is simply a letter found in the hands of a soldier who had just finished writing it when the end came. "I am awaiting help which does not come," the letter ran. "I pray God to take me, for I suffer atrociously. Adieu, my wife and dear children. Adieu, all my family, whom I so loved. I request that whoever finds me will send this letter to Paris to my wife, with the pocketbook which is in my coat pocket. Gathering my last strength I write this, lying prostrate under the shell fire. Both my legs are broken. My last thoughts are for my children and for thee, my cherished wife and companion of my life, my beloved wife. Vive la France!"

Dies at Head of His Men.

When a certain French colonel had walked a short distance ahead of his regiment to examine the German position 500 yards away, which he expected to attack, an orderly handed him a message. As he was reading it, a German shell burst near by. The colonel staggered, with his thigh torn and agape and his boot filled with blood. Officers ran to aid him, but he pushed them away.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I beg you to stand back. No, not here! Don't support me. No, no, not before my regiment!"

Making a superhuman effort, the colonel, pale as death, staggered toward the awaiting regiment, to which he managed to read the text of the order which he had received. Suddenly a second shell burst, decapitating the colonel, who thus died the death which a French officer prefers above all others—at the head of his men.

LOSS TO REIMS $200,000,000

Insurance Companies Estimate the Damage Caused to City by the Germans.

London.—The correspondent of the Morning Post, who has just returned from Reims, telegraphs from Paris that the insurance companies estimate the damage to Reims at $200,000,000. More than twelve hundred civilians were killed in the streets and houses during the month's bombardment. About one-fourth of all the buildings were destroyed. The most severe damage was in the best portions of the city, where the finest and most historic buildings are located. The cathedral is a ruin. Forty thousand of the city's population of a quarter of a million still remain, mostly living in cellars.

500,000 GERMANS ARE IDLE

Trade Unions Report From Two to Six Applicants for Every Job.

Berne, Switzerland.—Figures made public by the German trade unions place the number of unemployed in Germany at 500,000. The same authority says that the average number of applicants for every 100 places open is from 200 to 300 in Berlin, Breslau, Hanover, Frankfort, Dusseldorf and Strasburg; 350 in Bremen and Hamburg; 492 in Leipsic, 629 in Dresden, while in nine other important cities the average number of applicants for every 100 jobs ranges from 160 to 200.

Sir Edward Grey's Lunch.

London.—It costs Sir Edward Grey 18 cents nightly to belong to a supper club organized by the clerks on duty at night in the foreign office, which has not closed since the war began. The feed is served at midnight in the large waiting room just off the treasurer's office. It consists of sandwiches, beer and coffee. Sir Edward is a regular attendant. During the 30 minutes allowed for the midnight luncheon war topics in any shape or form are barred as subjects of conversation.

A Pipe Dream

"Three former T. R. F. High School boys are among the Canadian recruits that have inlisted to take part in the European war; Ed. and Neil Dahl, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dahl of St. Hilaire and Frank Grundy, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. Grundy. Neil, the oldest of the Dahl boys, was on the transport that carried the first Canadian troops to England and Edward is at present in Canada, ready to embark on the next troop ship that leaves for the front."—T. R. F, News-Press.

The above article, especially the part relating to the Dahl boys is utterly without foundation and is evidently a product of the writers prolific imagination. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl recieved a letter from their sons in Canada yesterday in which they stated they were busy hauling hay on their homesteads near Shaunavon and that one of them expected to spend the coming holidays at the parental home in this village.

To Rural Teachers

Any teacher in the territory tributary to St. Hilaire may have the Spectator sent to his or her address free of charge for the balance of their terms providing they will act as our correspondent in their respective district. They need be under no expense whatsoever as we will furnish all material necessary, including stamped envelopes. Call or write to the

SPECTATOR

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service will be conducted Sunday night a 7:45.

A "Lutfisk" supper will be served in the I. O. O. F. Hall the 25th of Nov. commencing at 6 p. m. After the supper an auction sale will be held.

Service will be held at Aug. Konickson's school house. Nov., 29th at 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Call and Settle

I have been to a great expense this season and am in need of cash. Those who have accounts with me will confere a great favor by settling.

18-19 A. H. Pitkin.

In Appreciation

I take this opportunity to tender the voters of St. Hilaire and vicinity, my sincere and grateful thanks for the splendid support accorded me at the General Election. I hope to merit your confidence by conducting the affairs of my office, in thefuture, as I have done in the past.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. La Bree

NOTICE

Parties knowing themselves indebted to me will kindly call and settle as I need the cash.

18-19 A. H. Pitkin

Piano for Sale

New Schalz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.

W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

Education.

Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws.—Huxley.

To Our Wylie Subsribers

To better serve the people west of St. Hilaire and those at Wylie and to show our appreciation of their past patronage, we will commencing with next week issue the Spectator on Thursdays in place of Saturday as heretofore. This plan will bring our paper on Wylie route no., 1 on Saturday thereby giving the people in that territory the benefit of the church notices and other matter pertaining to Sunday meeting, in time to enable them to attend.

Fairbanks Leave

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Fairbanks accompanied by Kate and Jennie Hughes, two of Mrs. Fairbanks' sisters who have spent the summer here left Monday evening for Keewanee, Ill., where they will reside in the future.

Piano Bargain

A new Schulz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to

W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

APPRECIATION

Thief River Falls, Minn.
November 13, 1914.

To the voters of the 65th,
Senatorial District.

I wish to expres to my loyal supporters my heartfelt gratitude for the vote they gave in support of my candidacy for the State Senate.

In a letter sent out over Andrew Trovaten's signature, to the farmers of Pennington County at the last moment, without giving me an opportunity to answer same, I find the following statement:

Mr. Trovaten says in part, "I am supporting O'Niell and Stenvick, because the bankers' interests are many times directly opposed to the rest of the people. They want high rates of interest, and other people want low rates, and government credit direct to the people. There are entirely too many bankers there already, and bankers have the strongest organization in the country. Theoretically it might be all right to have the bankers make the laws, but practically, it is about as consistent as to send Saloon keepers to make Prohibition laws."

In the face of the above mis-leading statement I am surprised that I lost only 153 votes. The forces which have worked together to build up the great Northwest, includes the farmers and all classes, and of this the bankers are a part. "United We Stand," applies to us as a people and should not apply to anyone class. It simply means the people as a whole.

Being a young man in politics, I am not without hopes for the future and I feel sure that my friends of to day will be my friends in the future if the occasion demands. This is the part that I appreciate most and the conditions that I shall continue to work for.

Again assuring all those who supported and worked for me of my sincere thanks and deep appreciation of their efforts in my behalf, "with malice toward none, with charity for all." I am,

Sincerely yours,
C. L. HANSON.

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.06
Wheat No. 2	1.03
Wheat No. 3	.99
Flax No. 1	1.35
Flax No. 2	1.32
Oats	.39
Barley	.47
Rye	.90

Horse for Sale

Fine driving mare, 7 years of age; buggy; harness etc.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

Defenses of Babylon.

The River Euphrates flowed through the city of Babylon, and on each side of its banks the walls of the city were carried up to a height as great as at any other point, so that even during a siege the city was as formidably defended on the river as on the land side.

A Good Eater Makes A Good Thinker

Good groceries build up the system, stimulate the brain, and increase your capacity to think. And right thinking brings best results. Our Groceries make you think.

JACKSON BROS.

St. Hilaire Phone 38

We have the agency for the Model Steam Laundy

Merchants State Bank

Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Butkes, Cashier

Lute-Fisk Supper

The Ladie's Aid of the Scand. Mission Church will give a lute-fisk supper at the I. O. O. F. building Wednesday Evening November 25th.

EVERY BODY WELCOME

Your Job Work

Will be given careful and immediate attention if sent to

The Spectator

WEATHER CAUSES SUFFERING IN RANKS

FALL OF CRACOW HOURLY EXPECTED DISPATCHES AGREE

ARMIES BOTH EAST AND WEST ARE HINDERED IN OPERATIONS BY GREAT BLIZZARDS.

London, Nov. 19.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods the Germans are still making an effort to break down the allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Continuous Artillery Duel.

Although the Berlin official report refers to the day as having been a quiet one, there has been an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making any progress.

The line from the coast to Nieuport, which has been receiving less attention since the Germans began their attempt to get the British out of Ypres, again has been subjected to a bombardment which has been described as a very violent one, while to the south of Dixmude, the Germans have been trying, under fire from the allies' cannon to build works to check the flood which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches.

Busy at Other Points.

At other points the big guns have been busy again, and Rheims has been subjected to another rain of shells.

From the allies' point of view probably the most important operations are those to the south of Verdun, where the French troops have been for some time trying to relieve the pressure which the Germans have been exerting on the fortress. They have succeeded at last, according to the French official communication, and besides making some progress on the heights of the Meuse, they have advanced on St. Mihiel, the only point on the left bank of the Meuse which the Germans have been successful in holding.

Big Battle in Poland.

Another big battle is developing in Poland between the Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Russian advance has been met by large forces of Germans coming from Thorn. The German plan seems to be to attack the Russian center in the hope of drawing their wings from east Prussia and Cracow. In the former region the Russians report a further advance toward the Gumbinnen-Angerburg line in the north, but they have not been able to dislodge the Germans from the passages of the Mazurian lakes.

In Galicia the troops of Emperor Nicholas are driving the Austrians southward and westward and have engaged their rear guards at Dukla at the foot of the Carpathian mountains.

Cracow Report Unconfirmed.

There was an unofficial report that Cracow was burning, but this has not been confirmed.

The Servians and Montenegrins continue to fall back before larger Austrian forces. It is stated from Vienna that Belgrade again is about to be attacked.

General Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, again has been engaged with General De Wet's rebel commandoes, but the final result of the battle is not yet known.

Action Mystifies Allies.

The action of the steamer Berlin, a former North German Lloyder, which was converted into a cruiser, in deliberately entering the harbor of Trondhjem, Norway, and interning is something of a mystery here. It is presumed she was acting as a convoy for German submarines and was being watched by the allies' warships.

Year's Cost to Britain $2,250,000,000.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer in the house of commons, estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be £450,000,000 ($2,250,000,000), the largest Britain has ever spent on a war and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa.

Blizzard Causes Suffering.

London, Nov. 18.—The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops both in the east and west.

The Russians on the border of east Prussia are reported to be marching through snow clad in sheepskin jackets similar to those which the Japanese wore in Manchuria.

Blizzards have swept the trenches in Belgium and northern France, and brought great suffering to the wounded as well as to the men in the fields.

A large area of West Flanders, around Dixmude, has been flooded by the heavy rains and is impossible for fighting.

Losses Are Enormous.

Accounts of the fighting in Belgium, official and otherwise, dwell upon the frightful hardships which the men in the water-soaked trenches are called upon to endure, and the great loss of life. One report comes from a British correspondent, who estimates the German casualties in Belgium the last four days at 100,000.

If similar reports from the east are to be credited, the slaughter in that territory is no less terrible. A letter written by a Galacian priest describes a grave more than four miles long. In it, says the letter, 40,000 Austrians, the dead from one day's fighting, were buried.

Reports Disagree.

The French and German reports were contradictory as regards the progress of their armies in the west. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snowstorm.

Paris, on the other hand, announces that the Germans, in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude, were thrust back, while the allies recaptured several strategic points, repulsed two German attacks southeast of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Bixschoote.

Says German Attacks Wane.

An observer with the British army who furnishes the newspapers from the front, announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have decreased largely in force during the last few days. They are more in the nature of demonstrations in force than serious assaults, he declares. The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of untrained German youths and men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained English troops.

The Germans are turning Belgium into a fortress, which means that if they do not succeed in advancing they intend to be prepared for a winter in Belgium. The whole coast from Ostend to the Dutch border has been placed in a state of defense, and civilians are rigorously excluded from that area.

All Obstacles Overcome.

Rome, Nov. 18.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a dispatch from Vienna which says news has been received there that Cracow, capital of Galicia, is burning and that its inhabitants are fleeing.

A special dispatch from Petrograd to the same paper says that the overwhelming advance of the Russians toward Cracow is overcoming all obstacles, both the difficulty of the passes and the desperate resistance of the Austrians. Cracow is entirely besieged on the northeast. A sortie from Przemysl has been repulsed by Russian artillery and cavalry which inflicted severe losses on the Austrians.

Think Austrians May Retreat.

Petrograd reports that the Russian campaign is developing favorably in east Prussia. From other sources it is reported the inhabitants of that country are beginning to flee before the menace of a second invasion. On the Polish frontier and in Galicia two enormous armies are massing for a battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the east.

The possibility is being discussed that the Austrians may abandon Cracow without defense rather than submit the city to a destructive bombardment.

Great Battle Developing.

London, Nov. 16.—While the battle in west Flanders continues to hold public attention because of the desperate character of the fighting, the numbers of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look upon East Prussia as the center of gravity of the war.

In the latter field of operations a tremendous battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaged with the Germans along a wide curve of 150 miles from Stallupönen, in the northeast, through Goldap and Kruglanken, which is well within the tangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest.

Military observers say the Germans apparently have checked their retreat in Poland and by counter attacks are endeavoring to create diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans either must allow east Prussia to be overrun a second time or bring up reinforcements and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion.

Allies Hope for Sacrifice.

The allies naturally are hoping an effort will be made to relieve east Prussia at a sacrifice to the German armies in Belgium and France.

Vienna admits the Austrians have evacuated eastern Galicia, but as an offset to this says the Servian resistance has been broken and the Austrians have crossed the Danube, driving the Servians back into their own country.

War Costly for Britain.

Great Britain is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A White Paper, just issued, shows that the government intends to ask parliament for $1,125,000,000, which, with the $500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be Great Britain's bill for the fiscal year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been lent to Belgium and Servia, and some will be used to assist the dominions and the allies to make their financial arrangements.

CAPTURED RUSSIAN GUNS IN VIENNA

© INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

CRUISER 'AUDACIOUS' IS SUNK

Third Largest and One of Newest Ships of English Fleet Hits Mine Off Coast of Ireland.

New York, Nov. 17.—Reports of disaster to the British super-dreadnought Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic, diverted from its course, arrived at Lough Swilly on Oct. 29, are confirmed in mail advices received by the Associated Press from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years the Audacious, costing $10,000,000, of the King George V class, third in tonnage and armament of his majesty's warships, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland. It was hit by a torpedo, or more probably disabled by a mine, just before 9 a. m., Oct. 27.

With the possible exception of one or two men, the crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic.

BRITAIN VOTES MORE TROOPS

London, Nov. 18.—In the house of commons, Premier Asquith requested a vote for 225,000,000 pounds sterling ($1,250,000,000) and another million soldiers, both of which the house granted without a dissenting voice.

France Pays Tribute.

Paris.—The papers commented at length upon the death of Lord Roberts. All review the splendid career of the soldier of Lucknow, Lahore, Afghanistan and the Transvaal and pay eloquent tributes to his sterling qualities as a man as well as a fighter. They comment in moving terms on the grave train of circumstances which brought him to French soil to end a well-filled life and declare that he will be mourned in France as much as in England.

U. S. Gets Dye-Stuffs.

New York, Nov. 17.—More than $1,000,000 worth of dye-stuffs from Germany were brought into port by the American steamer Matanzas. The cargo was taken from Germany by rail to Rotterdam. The arrival of the material will result in a renewal of activity in branches of the textile industry and the consequent employment of a large number of operatives who have been idle. The Matanzas was brought through the English channel and the North Sea by an English pilot.

Holy War Plea Stirs Moslems.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Press dispatches received in Berlin describe the proclamation at Constantinople of a holy war as arousing great enthusiasm in the Turkish capital. Huge processions are reported to have paraded the streets, the people making sympathetic demonstrations before the German and Austrian embassies. The news dispatches say it is expected in Constantinople that the Moslems in all countries will make common cause with Turkey in the war.

Russia Bars All Liquor.

Petrograd, Nov. 17.—Prohibition, not only of vodka, but of light wines and beer, has become absolute in Russia. Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has overridden the decision of the council of ministers favoring the sale of beer and light wines and has now ordered that wherever martial law prevails, the sale of alcoholic drinks of any kind shall be forbidden. This decision was taken because drinking among officers quartered at remote places had not ceased.

Reserve Bank Rates Fixed.

Washington, Nov. 16.—After a long consideration the Federal Reserve Board decided that the rates to be charged by the Federal Reserve banks for the rediscounting of commercial paper should be not greater than 5 per cent. They can be changed by the board later if they prove unsatisfactory. The rates will not be uniform in the twelve districts. It is understood that the rate will be lower in districts where money is easy, possibly in New York, Boston and Chicago.

Khedive to Lead Egypt Invasion.

Berlin, Nov. 17 (via wireless to London).—According to reports reaching here from Constantinople, the khedive of Egypt will leave the Turkish capital shortly to assume command of the Turkish operations against Egypt. He will be accompanied by a suite of 50 persons. Abbas Hilmi, khedive of Egypt, has been in Constantinople since the outbreak of hostilities. He owes spiritual allegiance to the sultan as the head of the Mohammedan faith. It is said the British government had ordered him not to return to Egypt.

ACTUAL OPERATION OF NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM IS BEGUN

RESERVE BANKS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS AFTER YEAR OF PLANNING BY ADMINISTRATION.

TOTAL CASH RESERVE IS $243,000,000 TO START

Main Aim Is to Give Great Elasticity to Money Market of Country in Order That Panics Such as That of 1907 May Be Impossible.

Washington, Nov. 17.—With the opening of the twelve federal reserve banks, the nation has begun actual operation of its new currency system designed to provide an elastic circulation medium, based upon modern ideas of finance and economics.

Year for Details.

It has taken the reserve banks organization committee and the federal reserve board almost twelve months to work out details of organization to the point where an opening date was chosen. Notwithstanding the careful deliberations which preceded every preliminary step, the twelve banks will not for many weeks take up and exercise all the functions bestowed upon them by congress.

Such evolution as will result from an old national banking system of necessity will in most respects be slow. The reserve board, the guiding spirit of the new system, is itself feeling its way over strange ground and the men in charge of the twelve banks probably will feel the same desire to work slowly and with sureness rather than be venturesome.

Really a Compromise.

The new system is generally conceded to be a compromise between a central bank and the present system with its thousands of units, scattered reserves and fixed limits of currency. Its chief attraction and value, those who interpret it find in the elasticity it will give to recognized paper currency.

Under the present law national bank currency is almost a fixed quantity, based upon national bank capital, issued upon United States bonds and unresponsive to the chill of hard times or the exultation of boom days. Its use led, the experts say, to unrestricted loans and speculation in the days when money was easy and to a hoarding of resources and a tightening of the purse strings of credit when they were hard. It is said to have bred the panic of 1907 when solvent banks with large credits in reserve, and central reserve cities, were helpless and could get back to their own counters none of the millions they had placed with their larger and stronger correspondents.

The New System.

Under the new system the federal reserve notes, which, in time, probably will entirely replace the national bank notes, now so familiar, will be issued upon commercial paper, arising out of actual business transactions. It seems plain that they will rise and fall in amount as the tides of business rise and fall, and that there will be no plethora of money to lie idle. They will be obligations of the United States government, which national bank notes are not, and will have back of them a large reserve of gold in the regional banks. Through them the reserve banks are expected to come to the aid of any needy member bank which has plenty of good paper, but needs cash. To further insure the flow of money, reserve banks themselves may be required to rediscount the discounted paper of other reserve banks.

More than $250,000,000 of the new notes have been ordered by the comptroller of the currency for the twelve banks. They are in $4, $10, $20, $50 and $100 denominations, and are to be accepted by all member banks and for all customs taxes or other dues. The federal reserve agent of every bank in the system, who is the government's representative there, has these notes in custody ready for the application of member banks.

Reserve of $243,000,000.

As it stands, the twelve banks start out with a total cash reserve of about $243,000,000.

The reserve banks are not to do a banking business, except with member banks. They are empowered, however, to engage in open market transactions in the buying or selling of cable transfers and bankers' bills of acceptance and bills of exchange.

In the future, the clearings of the banks of the country are expected to be made through these regional banks.

Bold Chicago Jewel Robbery.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Jewels variously estimated to be valued at $25,000 to $50,000 were stolen from a North Side loan bank by two robbers, who bound the proprietor, a clerk and two customers, looted the safe and escaped. Charles A. White, former state representative whose signed confession started the investigation into the election of William Lorimer, was one of the customers bound and gagged. While one of the thieves guarded the four men the second filled a suit case.

Sharp to Present Credentials.

Washington, Nov. 17.—William G. Sharp will present his credentials as American ambassador to France to President Poincare on Dec. 1, and take over the office now held by former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio.

Russian Defeat Claimed.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—German forces have been successful at Wloclawek, Poland, where several Russian army corps were driven back. In this fighting the Germans, according to present reports, made 23,000 prisoners.

THE REAL LESSON OF THE DAY

PHOTO by FRANK FOURNIER

It is meet that today we should turn aside from our ordinary vocations and from the pursuit of earthly things to give thanks to the Giver of all good.

TALES OF ACTORS

Prominent Men and Women of the Stage Reminiscent Over Thanksgivings.

Not Usually a Day of Great Rejoicing for Them, But They Tell of Past Experiences Which Have Lingered in the Memory.

TO THE actor Thanksgiving day usually means only a day of harder work than usual—a day when there are special matinees and when luncheon and dinner are hurried through so as to be at the theater in time to make up and play the part that the public, paying for especial amusement on this day, demands.

Of course, a picturesque Thanksgiving story dealing with theatrical people would tell of driving snowstorms, long cold walking of railroad ties, performances that were not prefaced by dinners, and with the hope of unearthing some such sad tales the interviewer hunted out a group of players and asked them for "experiences."

Thanksgiving Tragedy.

First, there was Miss Grace Huff, who was requested to tell her Thanksgiving memories, grave or gay.

The charming leading lady laughed.

"Well," she said, "my funniest memory was a tragedy at the time, for the first turkey I ever cooked was on a Thanksgiving day. I did not know that there was to be company, but my mother had invited some friends to dinner, and you may imagine my horror when I realized that some one outside of the family was coming to test my first attempt at cooking the national bird. I have had stage fright many times in my life, but I never, never had the stage fright equal to that I experienced when that turkey was brought to the table—and I didn't know how it was going to be.

"Another Thanksgiving that stands out vividly in my memory was one that I spent in a little town out West. On the veranda where I was sitting was a poor cripple boy playing with a ball. I was watching him and reflecting that while I wasn't in the happiest surroundings, I had a lot for which to be thankful, because I didn't happen to be deformed, like the poor boy.

"I felt very sorry for that boy and very kindly toward him, so that when his ball rolled away and down a hill I started after it for him. Just imagine my surprise when, suddenly, he threw away his crutch and swore violently at me, telling me in no uncertain terms to 'keep away from his ball.' That knocked a great deal of the Thanksgiving spirit out of me, I can assure you, for it was such a shock to find that the poor little cripple for whom I felt so very, very sorry was only a fake."

Tale of Too Much Turkey.

Miss Huff's narrative stopped amid a ripple of laughter, and some one suggested that "Lowell" tell about his Thanksgiving. Mr. Sherman, the handsome leading man, looked gloomily into space and, of course, it was expected that he had some beautifully romantic experiences to relate—something that would thrill the matinee girls.

But alas and alack for ideals!

"I remember one Thanksgiving," he announced after a bit, "that stands out in my memory as the saddest I have ever spent. I had been ill for two weeks before—under the doctor's care and had him at my side all the time at home and in the theater. I hadn't eaten a mouthful of solid food for two weeks, when suddenly the day of Thanksgiving I felt myself again.

"Naturally I wanted to celebrate my recovery, so I planned a Thanksgiving dinner that was really a dinner—everything from soup to nuts! How I did enjoy that dinner!

"But, it proved my undoing, for in half an hour I was again under the doctor's care, and while he diagnosed my illness as a 'plain case of overeating,' I wasn't able to get out of bed again for over a week."

After telling of this time when he smashed the ideal of the matinee girl, who never, never will believe that her hero could overeat, Mr. Sherman continued:

"The actor doesn't usually have a very jolly time of it on holidays, you know. All he does is work, and he has to eat in a hurry. Last Thanksgiving I ate my dinner alone in Rector's, New York, and I was so lonely that I had one of their table telephones brought to me and I called up nearly everyone I knew and talked to them—just to hear the sound of a friendly voice."

When the West Was Woolly.

Miss Georgie Woodthorpe went back to her childhood days for her reminiscence, to the time when the West was really wild and woolly.

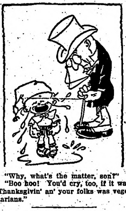
"I was very young," she explained, "and was playing what we called juveniles then, but which are now known as ingenue roles. I remember I was on the boat that went up the Snake river to Dalles, Wash., and on that boat was the governor of Oregon, who was going up to see the great Indian chief, Homelli, about some treaty or other, the details of which I forget, excepting that it concerned two other chiefs that were being held prisoners for their friendship to the whites.

"This Thanksgiving day always stands out in my memory and I shall never forget the interest I felt in seeing this big Indian invited into the cabin where we had our Thanksgiving dinner, and sitting down to the table with his blankets wrapped around him. I scarcely ate any dinner, but just sat and watched Chief Homelli enjoy the turkey and wines that were served.

"It was on this trip that I heard the first phonograph—and that was long before the day of Edison. I remember my amazement at hearing a voice come from this little box—a box scarcely any larger than my make-up box here. At first we thought there was a ventriloquist in the room, but after a while we were convinced that we were listening to a real talking machine. I don't know who invented this—all I remember about it is that it contained a little cylinder that turned as the voice proceeded.

"And that," concluded Miss Woodthorpe, "is one of the most interesting Thanksgiving experiences I have ever had—my first view of a talking machine, and a dinner with an Indian chief."

POOR OUTLOOK



"Why, what's the matter, son?"

"Boo hoo! You'd cry, too, if it was Thanksgivin' an' your folks was vegetarians."

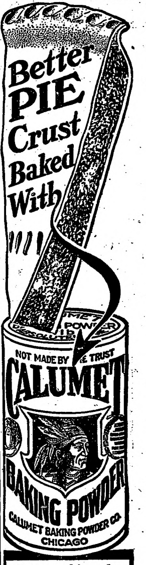
Thanksgiving Poem.

Thanks be to God for His wonderful love!
Praise ye His name for the gifts from above!
Anthems of gladness peal forth on the breeze.
Echo His greatness o'er land and o'er seas.
Praise Him, ye sons of the blessed and good!
Praise Him, ye mountains, and valleys, and flood!
Praise Him, ye daughters and children of men!
Praise Him from hilltop and forest and glen!

Thanks for the gift of His only dear Son!
Thanks for His goodness life's journey to run!
Thanks for the summers and winters between!
Thanks for the autumn and spring ever green!
Thanks for the air, and for winds, and for sky!
Thanks for the sun, and for the stars up on high!
Thanks for the moon and for day and for night!
Thank Him for dew, and for rain, and for light!

Praise His great name! let the nations adore;
Redeemer and Savior, God evermore;
Enthroned with the angels, blessed above!
Praise Him, O earth, for His wonderful love!
Praise Him, ye smallest and greatest of all!
Praise Him, ye kindred that rise from the fall!
Praise Him, ye children of weakness and death!
Praise Him, O praise Him, all ye that have breath!

—George D. Emerson.


Better PIE Crust Baked With

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Better cookies, cake and biscuits, too. All as light, fluffy, tender and delicious as mother used to bake. And just as wholesome. For purer Baking Powder than Calumet cannot be had at any price. Ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Hamlet, the Crook Play.

"What's the show?" asked the man with a large hat and long hair.

"Hamlet," replied the man in the box office.

"What's it like?"

"Well, a man murders his stepfather out of revenge for the murder of his own father. At the finish there is a mix-up with swords and poison, and—"

"That'll do. I guess I'll stroll out and see a cabaret. I'm tired of these crook plays."

They're Different.

"These dressing room rows among actresses are different from other quarrels."

"In what way?"

"They can stay at daggers drawn with one another and still be making up."

Borrows on Prospects.

"I fear that young man of yours is living beyond his means."

"Oh, no, papa; he hasn't any."

YOU'LL like Fatimas—a really delightful, mild Turkish blend. Try the taste of their choice leaf that has made FATIMA the greatest selling brand in the land.

If you cannot secure Fatima Cigarettes from your dealer, we will be pleased to send you three packages postpaid on receipt of 50c. Address Fatima Dept., 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

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TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES

JACK C. MILES
SCULPTOR—TAXIDERMIST
Tanning, Mounting, Fur Work. Price list free. Write today.
1710 N. Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

Highest Cash Prices
Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

CAR GOES 28.7 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE

Red Crown Shows Remarkable Test.

Judged by C. A. C. Committee.

Surprising results were obtained The day in Chicago, when, in a distance test on the boulevards, a 1915 big six went 28.7 miles on a gallon of Red Crown gasoline. The test was made to demonstrate the fuel economy of high test gasoline, by the technical committee of the Chicago Automobile Club.

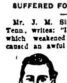
Red Crown gasoline, 58 test, was decided upon by the judges and drivers as the best gasoline to be used. All through the trip the clutch was not slipped, except when traffic congestion made it necessary. The dash adjustment on the carburetor was disconnected, and in order that the test be a fair one, the fan was in operation throughout the run

Next came the acceleration test. With the carburetor adjustment the same as during the economy run, the car was driven from standing start to thirty miles an hour in 12 4-5 seconds. The flexibility test saw the car run at four miles an hour, then speeded up to forty-four.

The test proves that the six is not an excessive fuel consumer, where the best gasoline is used.

SUFFERED FOR FOUR YEARS.

Mr. J. M. Sinclair of Olivehill, Tenn., writes: "I strained my back, which weakened my kidneys and caused an awful bad backache and inflammation of the bladder. Later I became so much worse that I consulted a doctor, who said that I had Diabetes and that my heart was affected. I suffered for four years and was in a nervous state and very much depressed. The doctor's medicine didn't help me, so I decided to try Dodds Kidney Pills, and I cannot say enough to express my relief and thankfulness, as they cured me. Diamond Dinner Pills cured me of Constipation."


Mr. J. M. Sinclair.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

AS IT APPEARED TO HIM

Undecipherable Scrawls and Doctor's Prescriptions Associated in Mind of Youth.

Humor even penetrates occasionally into the goomy atmosphere of museums and such places.

The keeper of the Egyptian department was, a few days ago, busy sorting some new curios. Looking up from his work he noticed that his assistant, who was similarly engaged, was standing still, looking at something he held in his hand with an expression of dismay.

"What the matter, Johnson?" he asked. "Have you struck something you don't understand?"

"Indeed I have, sir!" answered that freckled youth.

"Let me have a look at it," said the man of knowledge. Johnson handed him over a papyrus a few thousand years old on which were scrawled some hieroglyphics.

"Can't make it out, sir?" he said.

"What would you think it meant, now?" queried his chief.

"Couldn't say, sir, unless it's a doctor's prescription in the time of Pharaoh!"

Ate Evidence; All Freed.

Happy and well fed, a group of women, with their children, appeared before Magistrate Conway in the Long Island city police court to answer to a complaint charging them with violating the health laws in keeping pigs.

"Well, where are the pigs?" inquired the court.

"We ate them, your honor," chorused the group. "And they were good. We raised them to keep down the high cost of living."

"Under the circumstances I will dismiss the complaint," said the judge.

DOCTOR KNEW

Had Tried It Himself.

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the coffee habit and all of the ails following and he prescribes it for his patients as did a physician of Prospertown, N. J.

One of his patients says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings.

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place, as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee, but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's ason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

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CHAPTER I.

Daniel Slade sat reading the evening newspaper in the handsomely appointed library of his spacious home. To all intents he was a man at peace with the world. He had money and power. He had advanced from a penniless miner to a millionaire figure in the business world. At fifty his were the fruits of a well-spent, energetic life. Handsome and immaculate in his perfectly tailored evening clothes, he fitted into the beautiful room with its rich tapestries and oriental rugs with all the ease and naturalness of a man born to culture and wealth.

Every now and then his eyes wandered from his newspaper to the figure of his wife sitting at the other side of the richly carved table. The tiny, unimposing little woman in her badly cut, dun-colored gown was the one incongruous detail in the room. She was like a shabby little prairie flower suddenly transplanted to a conservatory where brilliant orchids and lovely roses bloomed all about her, her faint little fragrance overpowered by their heavy sweetness—her delicate loveliness completely submerged by very contrast with the radiant beauty of her surroundings.

To Slade's critical eyes, the dowdy little figure, with the work basket in her lap and her head bent over the stocking she was contentedly darning, was an actual eyesore. He had fitted up a magnificent home that would have made a perfect setting for a princess, and his wife's appearance had not changed a particle from the days when they lived in a tumble-down cottage and he worked in the mines in his shirtsleeves. With the getting of vast amounts of money he had acquired a veneer of manners and tastes that at times failed to conceal the rough and brutal instincts of the real man. His social horizon was enlarging, but within it his wife seemed to find no place. He wanted, beyond this and everything, to climb the political tree and pick the fruits thereof. His wife seemed not to know that there was such a thing as a political tree to climb. With herself, her husband and her work she was contented and happy.

The wives of other men of his position were social queens noted for their beautiful gowns, their entertaining and their clever wit. He alone was shackled to a woman he would have been ashamed to introduce to his friends. Only he was tied to a wife he could not force either by pleading or argument to enter into the life which meant so much to him.

Tonight as he rehearsed in his mind his many unsuccessful efforts to make Mary advance and take an interest in his life as it was now, rebellion surged in his heart. He had struggled year after year to attain his present standing, his present position in the world, and Mary, the one loved thing of his life, insisted on hanging like a millstone around his neck.

Why, oh, why, couldn't the woman progress? Why hadn't she developed as he had done? Why was she complacently sitting there satisfied to remain just as she had been twenty years ago, hopelessly behind the times?

She Was a Shabby Little Prairie Flower Transplanted to a Conservatory.

And if she wouldn't advance—why should he consent to be held back by her? If she wouldn't go on with him—he would leave her behind. The thought and the resultant decision had their birth suddenly but positively in the man's mind. He would make one more argument, one last appeal. If Mary wouldn't meet him half way, Mary could stay behind with her everlasting darning and her eternal knitting. She could wash and cook and stew and sew, if she liked, but she couldn't do it in his mansion.

But Daniel Slade was no more uncomfortable at having her there than Mary Slade was at being obliged to live in this great, elegant house, with its crowds of servants and its routine, absolutely foreign and well-nigh hateful to her. She knew she didn't fit into her surroundings. She realized her own inharmony. Her attempts to look natural and feel comfortable were pathetic. She felt lost without the task of overseeing the Monday's washing. She was heart-broken because she couldn't personally superintend the making of Dan's coffee. Her life was incomplete because a hired cook made the bread that was served on the table and because Dan never seemed to miss the evenly brown loaves that had been her especial pride in the old days.

Mary Slade was as commonplace as a cup of boiled tea. She was a plain, ordinary, everyday woman, who loved a simple, unpretentious life, with the neighbors dropping in for a word or two, exchanging recipes for muffins and debating the proper way to season a stew.

There was neither charm nor comfort for her in the vista of rooms opening out from the spacious library. The brocaded chairs were straight and didn't rock. They were high-posted and stilted compared to her own low-seated little rocker in the cottage. When she sat back in them, stiffly and awkwardly, her feet didn't even reach the floor, but dangled restlessly above the priceless rug that was one of her husband's newest purchases.

All big crises in life are the results of trifles. It took the merest incident to crystallize Slade's thought into action. Mary had picked up a portion of the paper after it had dropped from her husband's hands She started to read the printed page with all the serious importance of a little child trying to do something very big and grown-up.

Suddenly her eyes lighted with pleasure and a tender smile of pride and delight illuminated her features. In turning the pages she had suddenly discovered a picture of her husband, under which she read a simple but significant line:

"Daniel S. Slade, a Possible Governor."

"Oh, Dan," she cried, happily. "Isn't this a fine picture of you. I could almost imagine it was going to speak to me."

Then she paused a little wistfully and doubtfully before she asked:

"But do you really want to be governor?"

"Want to be?"

Slade caught his breath as he repeated her question.

Want to be—when every aim and ambition the last few years had been made in the one direction, toward the one longed-for goal—political power! Want to be—when years before he had turned his eyes on the governor's chair and had been battling grimly, silently, persistently toward that end ever since! Want to be—when that was his one ambition, the one thing he had yet to achieve!

He sighed wearily to himself. That Mary could ask that question was the best proof of how irrevocably they had drifted apart. Living in the same house with him, eating at the same table, day after day at his side, the little woman knew no more of his real self or his ambitions than the merest stranger.

"It's a nice story about yer, Dan," Mary went on, all unconscious of the struggle going on just a few feet away from her—the struggle between the heart of a man that calls out to the companion of his youth, the sharer of his joys and struggles and the brain of a man that demands the glory of power and the fulfilment of ambition.

"But, Dan," questioned Mary's gentle little voice, "who's The Governor's Lady?"

"His wife, of course," snapped Slade. "What does it say about you?"

He reached over and took the paper from her hands, leaned forward eagerly toward the light and frowned as he read:

"Should Daniel S. Slade, the exminer, ex-town marshal, ex-sheriff, ex-United States marshal, ex-land boomer and multimillionaire, arrive, it will be interesting to see the governor's lady dusting the gubernatorial chair—probably the only occupation congenial to this kind-hearted and plain little woman."

"Dusting the gubernatorial chair," Slade repeated mockingly, cut to the quick by this public allusion to his wife's plainness and lack of social graces.

That simple little phrase, stinging as it was brief, was as a match flame to dry timber. It was all that was necessary to bring the hot rage surging through him to the boiling point. The sweetness of the little woman's expression, the tenderness of her eyes whenever they rested upon him, the plaintive softness of her voice meant nothing to him then. Through angry eyes he saw only the lack of smartness in her somber brown dress, only the note of absurdity she struck amid the exquisite surroundings of the room he had furnished for her. He thought of nothing but the sorry spectacle she would make at a brilliant dinner or smart function where beautiful women in fashionable chiffons chatted freely and easily of men and things in the progress of the nation.

"This is some of Wesley Merritt's tin-horn tooting writing," growled Slade. "D——n his dirty work!"

As her husband muttered to himself, Mary had calmly resumed her endless mending of socks, long years of thrift and saving making it impossible for her to throw away even a well-worn pair in spite of the fact that the need for repairing had long since passed.

Slade found himself looking at the little woman who had been his wife for twenty years, through lean years and hard years, as faithful and patient then as later, when success first began to come his way, very much as he might have scrutinized an entire stranger. For a moment the tragedy of their present state caught at his soul, and he felt the infinite pathos of the woman's predicament. A softer note came into his voice as he asked slowly:

"Say, haven't you got any clothes, Mary? Haven't you any of the things other women wear at night—silk or lace or ruffles or—whatever they are?"

"Yes, I've got 'em," Mary replied, indifferently, "but it's too cold to wear 'em, and those silk stockings you told me to buy—I can't wear them, either—they tickle my toes. Satin slippers made me uncomfortable, and—" she finished with a bubbling little laugh, "I guess I wasn't made for those things, Dan, dear. I'm too much of a home body."

Her very self-satisfied complacency nettled her questioner. The very sight of the darning needle in her fingers maddened him.

"Good God, Mary," he exclaimed, "can't you ever stop this endless mending? Haven't I begged you, day and night, not to mend my socks. I won't wear socks all over darns—they're uncomfortable."

Just a suggestion of a smile played around Mary Slade's sweet mouth as she answered:

"They're yours, Dan. It's the only thing left that I can do for you—now. I can't bear to see strangers touch your things—" and her voice trailed off in a wistful sigh, a sigh which might on any other occasion have made its appeal to the earnest-faced man now gazing at her so grimly.

The lightness of her tone showed how little she realized the seriousness of the situation—how little she understood how inadequately she was filling her position as his wife. She loved her husband with the devotion of a slave and the reverence of a worshiper at a shrine, but, like many another good woman, she wanted to show her affection in her own way and not in his. Because she wanted to do for him with her hands, she turned a deaf ear to his pleas that she use her head. She wanted her husband to be happy and comfortable, but she wanted to make him happy and comfortable according to her own ideas of what ought to make a man satisfied. She had seen him rise gradually at first and then by leaps and bounds. Now that he had become wealthy and successful she wanted to decide for him that he ought to let well enough alone. To her it seemed foolish to bother about being governor, absurd for him to fret about the way she dressed and did things.

"This Is Some of Wesley Merritt's Tin-Horn Tooting Writing."

So, for awhile they sat in silence and the fire dying down left the room chilly, so chilly that Mary started up to get a shawl. Halfway to the door, she was peremptorily called back by her husband, who, ringing for a maid, dispatched her for the wrap, while Mary, humiliated and with something of the air of a martyr, went sighing back to the big, uncomfortable chair to resume the mending that was such an irritation to her husband.

"Why can't you learn to be waited on, Mary?" her husband asked, not unkindly. "Other women do."

"I'm slow—slow and old-fashioned," the woman answered, quietly, but with an air which plainly showed that she was perfectly satisfied with herself and that she thought he ought to be. "I've never been with women who knew how to do these things. You didn't know any such people until lately. I don't want to know them," she concluded with an engagingly confiding smile.

"But I can't go everywhere always alone," Slade expostulated. "A man's wife ought to go with him and meet the right kind of people—otherwise he's an outsider. What do you think I built this house for? I don't work in the mines any longer with my hands: I've got to use my head. I don't drink. I don't smoke. I don't dissipate—keep yachts and horses—or women. A man's got to do something, I'm going into public life, and I want to entertain here. You'd have me sit back and take it easy and—rust!"

"You deserve everything you've got, Dan," answered Mrs. Slade, inconsequentially, entirely losing the point of his tirade. "You struggled like a dog. Nobody knows, only you and me. We've been through it together."

"Well," demanded Slade eagerly and hopefully, "why don't you march along with me then, Mary?"

His wife turned to him earnestly. For a moment Dan Slade thought the woman he loved was about to rise to the occasion.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Humor.

Once upon a time in the Adirondacks, or the Maine woods, or where you will, a deer was accosted by a hunter.

"Can you direct me to my hotel?" asked the latter civilly. The deer died laughing.

"Pardon my discourtesy, but the humor of me being mistaken for a guide is too much!" protested the beast with its last breath.

It is not always easy for a rule to work both ways without hardship.—Puck.

Certain of It.

Sandy was being entertained at a Soho restaurant, London, and the dinner consisted of rich and fanciful dishes.

"Well," he was asked, "what will you have next?"

"Ah!" replied Sandy, thoughtfully "I think I'll hev indigestion!"

What's Doing in Minnesota

Hastings.—Joseph Rougnisky, for stealing a horse, was sentenced to the state reformatory. Michael Kapp was sentenced to state's prison for larceny from a freight car.

Hastings.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the Hastings and Stillwater passenger train on the Omaha road at Ilwaco Springs. Engineer W. P. Kelly observed the obstruction just in time to save the train. The obstruction placed across the track was two cedar posts and some angle bars.

Bemidji.—Gary Brennan, driver of the fire team of this city, has returned from a hunting trip in the vicinity of Ranier, where he bagged a bull moose that weighed more than 600 pounds dressed. He said he killed the animal in a swamp and had to carry it in pieces on his back for more than five miles to a road.

Bemidji.—While driving home for dinner from his work, Lynn Fouman was struck by a Great Northern eastbound passenger train and hurled 30 feet. The wagon was demolished and the horses disabled. Louman says the train did not whistle and that the snow blinded him. He is badly bruised, but suffered no broken bones.

Slayton.—Slayton will have electric lights about March 1. A franchise has been granted to Mr. Eddy of Farmington. The poles are set and the work of wiring will be commenced without delay. The building for the plant is being erected. Three blocks of "White Way," extending from the station to the courthouse, will give Slayton an up-to-date lighting system.

Duluth.—Frank Allen of Hibbing an aged man, was given a sentence of four months on the work farm when he was convicted in district court of having set fire to a mining building at Sharon, a mining location near Hibbing. Allen confessed the crime and said his motive was to get a prison sentence that would insure him food and shelter for the coming winter.

Zumbrota.—The annual meeting of the Zumbrota Clay Manufacturing company was held here and reports of officers showed a prosperous year The following directors were elected: E. G. Hammer, William Croxford, J. R. Mason, A. J. Rockne, P. C. Kalass John Starz and L. E. Sigmond. The company plans to enlarge its capacity the first of the year.

Anoka.—The Anoka County Agricultural society has elected officers as follows: President, E. Edmunds; vice president, W. Willits; second vice president, A. L. French; secretary Lewis O. Jacob; treasurer, L. J. Greenwald; delegates to state society, O Jacob, Dan Meckenberg and E. Edmunds; directors, W. H. Bradley, Grotius Giddings and A. Schimbeur.

Mankato.—The November term of the district court convened with an unusually long civil calendar. No important criminal cases are to be investigated by the grand jury. Among the civil cases are eleven divorce cases and five suits against the city. This is Judge A. R. Pfau's last term of court, Municipal Judge W. L. Comstock having been elected to succeed him Jan. 1.

Duluth.—Through the discovery of a heavy iron bar concealed in a ventilator hole in the cell of Martin Johnson, convicted wife murderer, at the county jail, it is believed an attempt to escape has been headed off. A prisoner who was being taken to the state reformatory a few days ago "leaked" to the deputy in charge, and the bar was found just where the "snitcher" said it was.

Fergus Falls.—James Wolf, W. Griffiths, John Anderson and Mike Dempsey, who were accused of having robbed and murdered James Wallace in a boxcar near Perham early in the fall, pleaded guilty to charges of manslaughter in the first degree in district court here and will be sentenced to state's prison for 20 years. Wallace was told to jump from the train after being robbed and was shot because he did not jump quickly enough. He lived several hours. The four accused men were arrested on suspicion the following day.

Duluth.—Leroy E. Thomas, arrested in St. Paul for the Duluth police and charged with wholesale forgery, is an escaped convict of the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Walla. This was discovered by Gustave Lahti, Bertillon expert of the Duluth police headquarters, who remembered a picture of Thomas in the rogues' gallery. Thomas denied it at first, but on being shown the picture, confessed. He was sentenced to the penitentiary at Walla Walla under the name of E. Bemis on Jan. 13, 1913, and escaped Aug. 18 of this year. Thomas is a member of a well-known family in southern Minnesota, although neither Chief Troyer nor the prisoner will give details. The man claims to be a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is a "frat" man and was once an auto salesman. His wife has arrived here from St. Paul.

Albert Lea.—Will Page, brother of Mayor Page of Austin, Minn., was instantly killed near Lansing, Minn., in an auto wreck. Two companions suffered injury. The driver was blinded by the lights of an approaching auto and turned too far to the left of the road.

Red Wing.—The operations of an alleged incendiary have reached such a stage that the police department has taken charge of J. W. Wiech's machinery warehouse here until the arrival of a deputy from the state fire marshal's office. A fire last week was the third attempt to burn the building.

Faribault.—The grand jury, which has been investigating charges that the corrupt practice act had been violated by several candidates, has indicted George L. Smith, F. L. Glotzbach and Mr. Synstegard. Indictments were also returned against saloonkeepers of this city for selling liquor to minors.

Anoka.—T. F. McCauley was convicted of arson in the second degree for burning the Trombley house in Grow. The evidence was circumstantial. He was released on $2,500 bonds and sentence will probably be imposed Nov. 26.

WESTERN CANADA'S STRONG POSITION

"THE WHEAT GRANARY OF THE WORLD," A WELL APPLIED TERM.

Western Canada occupies a stronger position today than it ever has occupied. Taking one year with another, the efficiency of its lands to produce has been well proved. It has not been said of it that year in and year out there were bumper and bounteous crops. If such a condition existed it would be phenomenal in the history of any country. With an extensive territory producing grain, hogs, cattle and sheep, of some 800 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, it is easy to conceive of a wide variation in temperature and climate; there is variation in rainfall and snowfall; every section is not the best in the district—some are better than others and some worse, but as a general thing, the great percentage is "better." This past year has shown that some portions are not altogether immune from periods of drought. The same may be said of adjoining states to the south. But this year has also shown that in the greater portion of Western Canada drought does not appear, but even in the drought-stricken area of this year, past years have shown that the soil produces wonderfully well and even this year, with modern methods, known as "dry-farming," good crops were harvested. The large number of Americans who during the past sixteen years have been attracted to Canada have not gone simply because of the advertising of that country, but because their friends and their old-time neighbors have done well there, and with careful and judicious farming almost everyone has done well.

As a result of the great influx of immigration the open or prairie homesteading area is being rapidly taken up. The fact that this is so is evidence that Western Canada lands are productive, and on these open plains today are to be seen the homes of successful farmers from almost every state in the Union. They have earned their patents and now own outright their 160 acres of land, together probably with an adjoining 160 acres, which they have purchased or preempted, all of which is worth from $25 to $30 per acre. They originally started by growing grains altogether, but they found that they could secure a better price for much of their grain by feeding it to hogs and cattle, and the most successful ones are those who have followed this course.

But to meet the wants of the newcomer a new homestead area has been opened up, known as the "park country." In this park country are to be found beautiful groves of poplar and willow, small lakes and streams with sufficient open area to enable one to go into immediate cultivation of crop, and in due time when they wish more land to be put under cultivation, they may at small cost cut down some of the groves, which in the meantime have been valuable in providing fuel and in giving shelter to cattle.

Notwithstanding the high character of the open prairie lands and the fact that farmers there have realized in a splendid way, there is the opinion backed up by a lot of experience that this parklike country contains soil even better than that of the open area referred to.

The opportunities, therefore, for money making are as great today as they ever were. The opportunities for carrying on farming successfully are fully as great as they ever were. Of this park area we have an immense quantity of land yet to be settled. It is true that the railroads have not yet penetrated these districts to the extent that they have the open area, but this will come and as settlements advance, so will railroads build. For the present there is a temporary lull in railroad building, but it is always the case that where there is a demand there will come a supply, and it will not be long before the park country will be penetrated by railroads that will give sufficient accommodation for all needs, but to those who prefer it there are lots of opportunities for purchasing land nearer towns and villages and at low prices and on easy terms.

Whether one cares to purchase or homestead it can better be done by paying a visit to the country and it will repay you to spend some little time visiting the different districts.—Advertisement.

Near Relatives.

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mother?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry-boat.

"That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother.

Bobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said, "Which is she, mother, Faith or Hope?"—From the Bazar.

In the School of Politics.

Teacher—Define "investigation," James.

James—Huntin' up a lot of blame, ma'am, and placin' it on somebody else.

A man's wife seldom thinks his illness is serious until he quits using language that wouldn't look well in print.

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES $2.50, $3, $3.50 $3.75, $4, $4.50 and $5.00 BOYS' SHOES $2.25, $2.50 $3.00 & $3.50

$3.00

Over 150 Styles

All Sizes and Widths

Beware of Substitutes

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Thoughtful of Her.

Some time ago a little girl, not more than six years old, rambled into a grocery store and asked for five cents' worth of animal crackers. The clerk was about to put the purchase in a paper bag, when the youngster suddenly interposed.

"Just a minute, Mr. Smith," said she. "Are there any elephants among those crackers?"

"Oh, yes," was the indulgent rejoinder of Mr. Smith, "I put in a whole lot of elephants."

"Then you must take them out again, please," decidedly returned the small customer. "My little brother is dreadfully afraid of elephants."

Reduction in Living Costs Made Possible by Perfect Product.

The sudden and highly alarming increase in cost of food necessities, such as sugar and flour, demand increased domestic economy. For incomes have not advanced with this war-time soaring of food prices.

Waste of food as well as cost of food must be considered and minimized in these days of exorbitant prices.

Fortunately the greatest food waste with which the housewife has to contend—bake-day failures and the waste of costly baking materials—is rendered preventable by the perfect leavening power of Calumet Baking Powder.

Calumet is an absolutely sure baking powder of absolute purity. It never fails to produce fully raised bakings that are tender and temptingly delicious. For its wonderful leavening strength never varies. It's always uniform—and always unexcelled.

To pay more than is asked for Calumet simply means a useless waste of money. To pay less, and obtain an inferior powder, means the useless waste of Baking Materials.

Order a can of Calumet. Save a substantial sum on the price asked for Trust Brands when you buy it. Save the flour, sugar, butter and eggs so often wasted by Big Can Powders—when you use it. You are safe in ordering Calumet, in trying it, in testing the truth of these claims, for if you are not thoroughly satisfied the purchase price will be refunded by your local dealer.

In buying a can of Calumet send the slip found in the one-pound can to the Calumet Baking Powder Co., Advertising Department, Chicago, Ill., and you will receive one of their handsome 72-page Cook Books, illustrations in colors, and a book that will be a guide to economy in the kitchen.—Adv.

On Exhibition.

Briggs—We are coming around to see you this evening.

Griggs—That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Briggs—Why, man alive, that's just why we are coming.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chat H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Far Better.

"So you have decided to forget all party grievances and forgive your enemies."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "it is better to let bygones be bygones than take chances on being a has-been."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, [illegible] Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No [illegible] just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of [illegible] by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., [illegible]

If a girl wants to do a little missionary work she might go into the kitchen and help mother.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 47-1914.

That Weak Back

accompanied by pain here or there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells—or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering from that change into middle life which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

has successfully treated more cases in past forty years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated, tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Miss Elizabeth Lordahl of Berkeley, Cal., in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce said: "I was completely broken down in health, I was aching and had pains all over my body and was so nervous that I could scream if anyone talked to me, but I had the good fortune to meet a nurse who had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Prescription. I have never had an occasion to consult a physician since—am in excellent health."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels—sugar-coated, tiny granules

A Poor Shoe is the

Devil's Good Friend

Ill fitting footwear causes nervousness, irritability, exasperation and backsliding. It produces corns, bunions, callouses, weak insteps, sore, chaffed, aching, Warped and twisted feet, and brings you in close contact with the Devil.

When you want "Shoes and Comfort" come to us. We sell both.

✻ ✻ ✻

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

WE THANK YOU

For Your Past Patronage

In order to demonstrate in a more practical way than in mere words, also to induce you to continue your esteemed favors, we have arranged to give some one of our customers a present consisting of

THE

BEAUTIFUL CLAXTON GRAND PIANO

we have now on exhibition. The value of this instrument is $400. 00 and is guaranteed by the maker for a period of ten years.

We cordially invite you to call at our store, inspect and try this beautiful instrument. You have as good a chance of obtaining this valuable gift as anyone. Come in our store and let us explain our method of

GIVING AWAY THIS PIANO

We also desire to call your attention to the many splendid values which we are now offering in every department.

A. H. PITKIN

THIS YEAR, THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

—THE—

DULUTH HERALD

IS THE

BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST

Send for sample copies—after you've read them you'll surely want to join The Herald's happy family of satisfied readers.

DAILY BY MAIL—THREE MONTHS FOR $1.00

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Co-Operative Creamery Association

MANUFACTURES OF THE

Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 20, or 63 lb. tubs

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The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.

O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Saturday November 21 1914

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution

Estate of Ole H. Seeland

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole H. Seeland Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Tony Seeland, Henry Seeland, Annie Anderson, Oscar Seeland, Ida Seeland, Mathilda Bateman, Albert Seeland, Gunhild Seeland, Azora Kay, Alita Kay, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent:

The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for the distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of November 1914; at 10 o'clock A. M why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and Seal of said Court, this 2nd day of November 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET

(Court Seal) Probate Judge

O. A. Naplin

Attorney for Petitioner.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL

Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen

ST. HILAIRE : MINN

Protested War With England.

One hundred years ago Massachusetts sent a circular letter to the other New England states inviting them to send delegates to a convention in Hartford to protest against the continuance of the war with England. The presence of the British and the demoralization of the shipping had long weighed heavily on the people of New England. While the loyalty and patriotism of the citizens were never in question, there was a certain element, made up principally of the political opponents of President Madison, who were confirmed in their hostility to the war. It was said at the time that their opposition went so far as to contemplate secession or obstruction to the government in prosecuting the war, but this was stoutly denied by those responsible for the Hartford convention.

Land Engagement in 1812.

One hundred years ago the Americans and British met in a skirmish at Lyons Creek, near the Niagara frontier. This was the last long engagement fought in the North in the War of 1812. The action was between several detachments of United States regulars, with a small party of dragoons and riflemen, about nine hundred men in all, and a select British corps of 1,300 men. The British made the attack, and after some sharp fighting were repulsed with considerable loss. The loss on the American side amounted to 68 killed, wounded and missing. Soon after this date the American army, after destroying Fort Erie, retired across the border and went into winter quarters at Buffalo, Black Rock and Batavia.

Will Wear Uniforms.

The girls in one of the fashionable schools near New York will wear a uniform costume this winter, and the dealer who makes the dresses is bound not to sell them to any one else, so that exclusiveness is still maintained.

Friendship's Strength.

But surely for nothing less than failure in integrity must you ever fail your friend.—Ruth Ogden.

JOHNSON'S ROMANCE

By HAROLD CARTER.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

Hale told this story at the club. It had no moral, and the end was sad; still, there was something in the telling of it that held us. Archie Crothers had led off by saying that there was romance in every life, even in that of the most prosaic of mortals.

"If you know where to look," said Hale. Then, after a pause: "I never spoke of my friend Johnson, did I?"

Nobody present had heard of him, and Hale took up his story.

"You can judge the prosaic nature of the man from his name. Nobody called Johnson ever figured as a hero of fiction. He was a little, sandy-haired man of about thirty, with one hobby: traveling.

"Johnson worked for an insurance company in New York and he used to spend his vacation every year visiting all sorts of little places that nobody thinks about. This happened to him in a little town somewhere in Nova Scotia, with a big cathedral in it that had been erected a century ago, when the town was bigger than it is today.

"Johnson found the little place all aflutter, for a party of visiting royalties was staying in it. Being an inquisitive sort of man he learned that Princess Alicia was there with her father, the prince of Stuttgart, and that the young duke of Gronstadt was to arrive the same day. The princess and the duke were engaged, but they had never met.

"Johnson arrived on a Saturday night, and on Sunday morning he went to the cathedral to worship. He noticed that a lot of people seemed to be going, but, being simple-minded, he did not connect their presence there in such numbers with any desire to see the prince and his daughter. The floor pews were all packed, so Johnson went up into the gallery. That was packed too, except for one pew toward the end, containing room for half a dozen occupants, and another pew behind it. These two pews were surrounded by a brass rail, and it occurred to Johnson that they were probably private. However, the only occupant of the front pew was a very pretty young lady, with a parasol and a prayer book, and the pew behind had no occupants at all. Johnson hesitated the fraction of a second, and then he sat down in the young lady's pew.

"He saw her looking at him rather strangely, but just then the service began, and, after an instant of hesitation, the young lady extended her prayer book toward him.

"I can't tell you whether or not Johnson had ever been in love, but undoubtedly he was at that moment. The girl was about twenty-three or four, rather fair, with a pair of blue eyes whose glance Johnson found himself trying to catch. At last he did catch them, and there was such an expression in them that Johnson did not know whether he was kneeling on his knees or his shoulders.

"They kneeled down side by side, and neither of them was paying the least attention to the sermon. If love at first sight is not a myth, that was a case of it. Johnson caught the girl's glance again, and now the look was unmistakable. And still neither of them knew what the clergyman was saying or doing. They were in a fairyland together, alone in the midst of the crowd that packed the cathedral.

"The girl was so close to him that Johnson's mouth was almost against her ear. Their hands touched over the prayer book. Now she was speaking.

"'This is very unconventional,' she whispered.

"'Yes,' answered Johnson.

"'If you knew how I have longed to meet you, and yet how frightened I have been,' she said. 'When did you arrive?'

"'Last evening,' answered Johnson; and it all seemed perfectly natural to him.

"'We arrived yesterday, too,' said the girl, raising her eyes to his. 'Hush! Don't let the people see that we are talking. We must preserve decorum, mustn't we?'

"'What is your name?' he whispered. 'I must see you. Where are you staying?'

"The girl looked at him with eyes that dilated in terror. 'Who are you?' she gasped.

"'My name,' said Johnson very slowly—it seemed to him that that was insignificant just then—'my name is Johnson.'

"He was quite unprepared for what followed. For the girl suddenly walked out of the pew, hurried out, then hastened madly away, and all eyes in the cathedral followed her. Johnson was too paralyzed to stir for a full minute. Then he hurried after her. But the girl was nowhere to be seen.

"He never saw her again. You can guess what had happened. The gossip at his hotel enlightened Johnson speedily enough. She was the princess, and she had mistaken him for her fiance, the duke.

"That was Johnson's romance," said Hale. "Of course, he cleared out before the town became too hot for him."

Slow Movers.

Bill—I'm moving today, and my partner is going to move next week.

Jill—What are you doing? Playing a game of chess?

Make Rampart of Dead Men.

Paris.—In one of the hottest corners of the vast battlefield of the Marne the Germans were hard pressed by the French, and driven from their trenches. To check the victorious advance of the French troops they raised a rampart of dead and wounded. This wall, six feet high, the Turcos had to scale before they dislodged the enemy with their bayonets. In this corner of the fighting 7,000 German dead were found.

WAVED FAREWELL BY PROXY

After This, Who Shall Say English Business Man Is Not Full of Resources.

The other morning, as a departing transatlantic steamer was casting off its lines and swinging out into the stream, an elderly business man hastily embraced a lady who was one of the passengers, and rushed down the gang-plank to the wharf, says the London Answers.

Going hurriedly up to a melancholy loafer who was watching the busy crowd, the gentleman drew him behind a pile of baggage and said:

"Want to earn a shilling or two?"

"You bet I do."

"You see that lady in black on the bridge there?" said the elderly one.

"Certainly."

"Well, that's my wife going abroad Now, of course, she'll expect me to stand here for the next 20 minutes, while the steamer is backing and filling in, waving my handkerchief and watching her out of sight. D'ye see?"

"I do, sir."

"Well, I'm too busy to humbug about here; stock to buy, biz to attend to. She's a little near-sighted, so I'll just engage you to wave this handkerchief instead. It's a big one, with a red border, and as long as she sees it she'll think it's me. Come up to 202 Bangup street when they are well off, and I'll pay you."

"S'posin' she looks through a telescope, or somethin'?"

"In that case you'll have to bury your face in the handkerchief and do the great weep act."

"That'll be extra payment."

"All right. Time is money. Look sharp now. You can kiss your hand a few times at, say, a penny per kiss."

And closing his watch with a snap, the overdriven business man rushed off.

HISTORIC FIND IN PALESTINE

Chicagoan Reports Discovery of Floor of Church Dating From Third or Fourth Century.

Dr. George L. Robinson of the McCormick Theological Seminary, who has returned to Chicago after a year's study of ruins in Palestine, reports the finding of an ancient mosaic floor one mile south of St. Nebo.

"The floor was discovered by an Arabian farmer who dug into the earth to build a foundation for a barn," he said. "The floor was in one of the early Christian churches and was built in the third or fourth century.

"Flowers, animals and Greek inscriptions are inlaid in most artistic manner. The mosaic is in a perfect state of preservation and looks as though it might have been laid yesterday."

As a result of his studies Doctor Robinson has come to the conclusion that the true Kadesh of Moses and the Israelites is properly located at Aim Kadees. Doctor Robinson said he believed that the Catholics were correct in their contention that Zion is located on the southwestern hill of Jerusalem and that Calvary is underneath the church of the Holy Sepulcher.

American Invasion of Canada.

One hundred years ago an American force of 720 men, in command of Gen. Duncan McArthur, penetrated 200 miles into Canada and captured numerous prisoners and large quantities of war supplies before beginning the return to Detroit. The raid was a part of a bold plan projected and partly accomplished by General McArthur with the object of conquering upper Canada, and the total success of which was prevented only by the failure of the forces of General Izard to co-operate with him. General McArthur was a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812 and at the time of his daring raid he was in command of the Army of the West. In later years, following the close of the war, he served as representative in congress and as governor of Ohio. His death occurred at his home near Chillicothe, O., in 1839.

For Study of Aeronautics.

There are already six great aerodynamical laboratories scattered throughout the world. The oldest of those is that directed by Doctor Riabouchinsky, at Koutchino, in Russia; next comes that of M. Eiffel in Paris, a private institution where this famous engineer has carried out research work of inestimable value for years past. Paris possesses another laboratory, planned on an ambitious scale, founded at St. Cyr through the generosity of M. Deutsch and controlled by the University of Paris. At Rome there exists a well-quipped laboratory belonging to the Italian aviation corps, and finally there is the admirable aeronautical section of the national physical laboratory at Teddington.

Steel Barrels for Russia.

One of the European orders which the war has sent to this country has been obtained by the Pressed Steel company of Sharon, Pa. It is from the Russian government, and is for 100,000 steel barrels for use in the Russian and Galician oil regions, and the best part of it is that hundreds of thousands of these barrels are needed, and have hitherto been obtained in Germany. The Sharon concern will run day and night for many weeks to fill this order, which, it is believed, will be followed by many more of the same sort, for Russia can hardly get the barrels from any other country.

Out of the Shower.

"Did you see that stunning girl?"

"Yes."

"I stood in with her once."

"If you did, I'll bet it was a rainy day."

Peanut Growing in China.

Within twenty years the growing of California peanuts in Shantung, China, has become a great industry, with an export trade of 150,000 tons.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

FIRST CLASS

Picture Frames

John Hanson

PHOTOGRAPHER

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

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CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour

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A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

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Candies, Fruits,

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Cigars,

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EVERYBODY

ELSE HAS A

TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3860 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1794 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 100 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

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Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

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Eat Meat

Live Longer

Die Happier

Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

You stake us, and we "steak" you.

A. S. WILSON

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CONFECTIONERY

CIGARS

SOFT DRINKS

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ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1914. NUMBER 20

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

Chas. Aldrich and family spent Sunday at Hazel.

Gunnard Ness is spending a few days here at the Ed. Peterson home.

Hjalmar Johnson was at the County Seat, Wednesday

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Nutt on Nov. 22nd, a daughter.

John Hogquist and Leonard Erickson spent Sunday at Crookston.

The entertainment planned by the M. E. Church has been postponed indefinately.

Clara Gunstad and Carrie Simonson shopped at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Rolland were passengers on the north bound train, Wednesday.

Clothes Pin social at the Imperial Hall Saturday evening at 8 o'clock

G. W. Hooper is erecting a new chicken house on the rear of his lots.

Mrs. J. Wahlback returned Monday from a visit with her daughter at Crookston

Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson of Grafton, N. D., arrived here Tuesday and are visiting at the H. O. Jackson home.

Ella Jackson came over from Grand Forks, Wednesday to partake of the Thanksgiving turkey at her home in this village.

This village is fast coming to the front as a poultry market, several hundred crates having been shipped out during the past ten days.

Mr. G. W. Hooper left Wednesday evening for Madison. Wis., to spend Thanksgiving with his sons there.

Lydia Anderson who teaches near Thief River Falls, came home Wednesday to spend the week-end.

Service at the United Church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. An offering to the organist will be taken up.

Ethel Keller, Rosetta Loberg, Clara Peterson and Agnes Aubol who attend High School at Thief River, came Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitkin came down fron Thief River Falls, Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving at the A. H. Pitkin home.

In this issue will be found an "ad" of Korstad Bros the progressive clothiers of Thief River Falls. Look it over, they have some very good bargains.

Success or failure—which? If you attend Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn., your success is assured.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Patterson and daughters Kathrene and Olive autoed to Thief River and retured, Saturday.

Miss Marie Klemsrud who is teaching at Gary, Minn., came up Saturday to spend a week with her parents, near town.

Mrs. H. Kalland and daughter Helga were at Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Mrs. Carl Krueger of Red Lake Falls is visiting at the J. Bahan home.

W. Price, who has had charge of the Holmes store the past week, left Friday for St. Paul.

English services at the Synod Church, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dan Whalen has purchased the Fairbanks property on Minnesota Ave., and will take possession next week.

Mrs. E. J. Landes who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brevig, left Monday for her home at Wolf Point, Mont.

There will be a basket social at the Peter Ness School house, Saturday evening.

Joe Martz accompanied by a friend from the A. C. at Fargo, came Thursday to spend Thanksgiving.

Skating is a favorite pastime with the young people these evenings. The pond, while not as smooth as it might be, affords an excellent place for the sport.

Geo. Biskey has been laid up with an attack of rheumatism this week and O. K. Olson is attending to his duties on route one.

Miss Huldah Gigstad of Fosston and Oscar Gigtad who is attending the A. C. at Crookston came Thursday to spend Thanksgiving at home.

The Misses Inez and Ethel Patterson from St. Cloud, Mabel Patterson from Fargo and Ann Patterson from Fisher came up Thursday to spend Thanksgiving at the parental home.

P. A. Eckstrom has bought the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 7 in Black River. Mr. Eckstrom is evidently a believer in the future of this county being as this is the third quarter section of land he has bought.

Piano Bargain

A new Schulz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to

W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

EVERY CLERK IN OUR EMPLOY

IS JUST AS ANXIOUS TO PLEASE YOU AS WE ARE.

No trouble to show goods We are here for that purpose

Look Over Our Jewelry Department

You will find many things to please you.

Prices Right, Qualities of the Best and Designs Beautiful and Exclusive

ASK FOR VOTES ON THE

PIANO CONTEST

A. H. PITKIN

BUCK-SHOOPMAN

Mr. Arlo Shoopman and Miss Iva Buck, two prominent young people from northeast of town, were quietly married at the M. E. Parsonage Tuesday evening. Rev. M. W. S. Perry officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eva Buck, H. Burton Buck, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. The young couple will make their home on the groom's farm, known as the Kratka place on the east side of the river.

New Church

Members of the Mission congregation of Black River are erecting a new church building 6½ miles west of this village. The building is 24 by 30 with a porch 8 by 20feet.

John Forseen has moved his shoe repairing outfit upstairs of the old shoe store building.

Tom Hovet, Knute Kolstad, and K. O. Gigstad transacted business at Thief River, Tuesday

Mrs. J. Hendrickson, Mrs. H. Rod. Mrs. A. Collins and Mrs. Mike Hyland were at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

HAS 1,500,000 IN RESERVE

Great Britain Has Monster Army in Training on the Home Soil.

London.—The British army on rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom now amounts approximately to 1,500,000 men. Of this total about eight hundred thousand men belong to what is termed "Kitchener's army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war. About six hundred thousand belong to the territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

Legion of English Poles.

London.—In the event of a serious danger of German invasion the war office will be able to rely on having among the defenders all the Polish societies in London, and it was resolved to form at least one legion of English Poles for this use.

HEALTH MOVE BY BRITAIN

Three Consulting Physicians Assigned to Duty With Expeditionary Force in France.

London.—The British Medical Journal states that the war office has appointed Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir Wilmot Herringham and Sir Almroth Wright consulting physicians with the British expeditionary force in France.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Journal says, also has decided to appoint a special army sanitary committee to advise the army council on all questions pertaining to the health of the troops.

Sir John Sloggett will be sent to France to co-ordinate the work of the army medical service with that of St. John's ambulance and the Red Cross, of which he will be chief commissioner.

You Can Make Someone

Happy

By Giving them Your

Piano Votes

If You are not Saving for Yourself

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THEM WITH EVERY CENTS WORTH OF YOUR PURCHASE.

Why not Enter the race Yourself

A. H. PITKIN

T. Hendrickson

Thorval Hendrickson a young farmer near Hazel, died last Friday after a short illness, of stomach trouble. He is survived by his aged mother who made her home with him. Funeral services were held at the St. Paule church Tuesday, Rev. T. Gryting officiating. Interment was made at the St. Pauli Cemetery.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service at 7:45 p. m.

Service will be conducted at Aug. Knickson's school Nov. 29 at 2:30 p. m.

Ladies' Aid of the church will meet at Mrs. John Hedlund's home Dec. 4th at 2:30.

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Piano for Sale

New Schulz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.

W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

Bull for Sale

Good Shorthorn Bull, twenty months of age. Price very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

PUT UP DESPERATE FIGHT

German Battery Holds Off French Force Until Every Man Is Killed or Wounded.

Rome.—An incident of the battle between the French and Germans near Esternay and Sezanna is thus described in a Paris dispatch to the Corrierre Della Sera.

"A German battery, which had been caught in a swamp, and which for this reason had been cut off from the main force, managed finally to free itself from the mud. Instead of surrendering it continued singlehanded the fight against the advancing French. The German artillerymen beat their assailants off with a terrific fire, which the French artillery tried in vain to silence. Until late in the evening the battery continued its deadly work until its ammunition became exhausted and the men were either dead or wounded. When I arrived the brave crew had already been buried and the guns still rested on trees which the men had placed under the wheels in order that the pieces might not disappear in the mud."

COUNT RAZES OWN CHATEAU

Husband of Cincinnati Girl Directs Artillery in Dislodging Germans on His Estate.

Paris.—The Countess de Chambrun, formerly Miss Clara Longworth of Cincinnati, a sister of ex-Congressman Nicholas Longworth, has received a letter from her husband, who was at one time a French military attache at Washington, and is now an officer of an artillery company at the front. In his letter Count de Chambrun says:

"I am now having the great pleasure of directing the artillery fire against our own chateau, and I take great enjoyment in seeing piece after piece come down."

The De Chambrun chateau is near St. Mihiel, where a stubborn struggle has been going on for six weeks, since that point has been occupied by the Germans.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL

Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN

DIED AT HOSPITAL

Mrs. Eric Hogquest, who was adjudged insane and committed to the State Hospital at Fergus Falls last week, died at that institution early Wednesday morning from an attact of pnuemonia

The remains will be shipped here for burial but no funeral arrangements have been made at this writing.

Arvid Anderson

Arvid Anderson a young man whose home is Bray Twp. and who has been an inmate of the State Hospital for Insane at Fergus Falls the past six months died at the Hospital last Thursday. The remains were shipped here Monday and funeral services will be held in the Black River church today.

GERMANS DIE LIKE HEROES

Little Rear Guard Stood Ground Against the French Till Last Man Perished.

Rome.—Recognition is given German discipline by Luigi Barzini, war correspondent with the French of the Corriere Della Sera, in a recent article on the fighting about Chambry.

"Along the road of Chambry a story of a combat of man against man was told by the dead," wrote Mr. Barzini. "A troop of Germans who had been left behind to guard the rear, and had taken cover in a ditch along the road, offered resistance to the very last—the last dead Frenchman lay three meters from the ditch. Then the storm passed over them and killed the last one. Stabbed through and through with the bayonet, the German soldiers lay against the embankment in a row. Bent bayonets and broken rifles spoke of the violence of the desperate struggle.

"The first in the row was a sergeant. It seemed that even in death he still uttered commands. Another group of dead lay about the body of the officer who had been in command. The similarity of expression on the faces of the dead was striking. Only the uniform told the private from the officer. There was a sort of fraternity among them in death. The dead Germans still had their knapsacks on their backs, were splendidly dressed, and appeared to be ready for parade."

IGNORES KAISER; SAVES ARMY

Ruler Reported to Have Advised Suicide for General Who Disobeyed His Orders.

Paris.—The entire German left wing would have been annihilated during the battle of the Marne if General von Hausen had not disregarded the kaiser's orders, declares the Warsaw Gazette in confidential reports from Berlin. When the battle was going against the Germans the kaiser commanded the left to continue the advance, but Von Hausen, realizing his flank was strongly menaced, refused to obey.

When the news reached the kaiser of the Prussian guards' retreat from Vitry-le-Francois he said bitterly:

"Is General von Hausen still alive? A Samurai would have committed suicide."

SHEEP LEAD BATTLE CHARGE

Then Cossacks Ride Over Animals' Bodies to Overcome Wire Entanglements.

London.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail, who has been traveling in the East Prussian field of operations, describes a Cossack device to overcome wire entanglements. He says:

"This being a great grazing country, when troops of Cossacks are charging batteries they drive immense flocks of sheep and cattle before them right on to the tangled mass of wire. They then charge their horses over the platform of flesh, sabering the gunners in the very trenches before them.

"This plan, however, was soon imitated by the Germans, who were just as fearless and successful in carrying it out."

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.06
Wheat No. 2	1.03
Wheat No. 3	.99
Flax No. 1	1.35
Flax No. 2	1.34
Oats	.39
Barley	.47
Rye	.90

Horse for Sale

Fine driving mare, 7 years of age; buggy; harness etc.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

A Good Eater Makes A Good Thinker

Good groceries build up the system, stimulate the brain, and increase your capacity to think. And right thinking brings best results. Our Groceries make you think.

JACKSON BROS.
St Hilaire ∴ ∴ Phone 38

We have the agency for the Model Steam Laundy

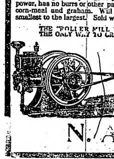
Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hanson, President D. E. Burke, Cashier

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out. also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.


THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED
Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

Your Job Work

Will be given careful and immediate attention if sent to

The Spectator

Ready to Go to Work.

"Let me see," said the editor to a new acquisition, a graduate of the college of journalism. "I hardly know what to put you at." "Until you decide," replied the man, "I'll sit down and write a few leading editorials."—Topeka Journal.

Had Seen One Once.

Louise, who was weighty for her [illegible] was having a party for her little [illegible] Her father coming into the [illegible] said: "Children, did you ever [illegible] anyone as fat as Louise?" "Yes, [illegible] said one little girl, "but it was in a show."

THE WHEAT LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA AN ATTRACTION

THE EUROPEAN WAR MAKES THE GROWING OF WHEAT EXCEPTIONALLY REMUNERATIVE.

One result of the European War has been to reduce the volume of business done by many of the manufacturing institutions of the United States, commercial enterprises have been affected, business of many kinds have been hampered, and a financial stringency has been forced on almost every community. It is not only because it has brought these things about, and created a lot of hardship, but there is the outstanding fact of the terrible loss of life, the great destruction of property, and the disruption of everything near and dear to those whose countries are involved in the war that makes the whole affair highly regrettable. The heart of the entire world goes out in sympathy to those within the area of the trouble. Arrangements have been made to relieve the distress by money and other means. But there is one great thing—wheat and flour—that the European countries will need. The wheat-producing countries are no longer producing, and there is the gravest reason to fear that they will not be for some years. In this case, it would be fully as beneficial and charitable to make provision to meet the loss of Europe's grain crop by encouraging a greatly increased growth on this continent.

The wheat growing sections of the United States have about reached their limit of production, and this source cannot be depended upon to meet a great deal of the demand that there will be for some years. The only country that is in a position to meet it is—Canada—that portion known as Western Canada. Here there are millions of acres of land, capable of producing from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. All this land is excellent for wheat, and very much is still in the hands of the Dominion Government, and 160 acres of it can be had by the payment of a ten dollar entry fee.

Another vast area is that held by railway and reliable land companies, held at from $10 to $25 per acre. Improved farms are slightly higher in price. Information regarding these lands may be had of any Canadian Government Agent.

The fact that Canada offers such a splendid opportunity should be accepted with a wide-spread appreciation, and not met with attempts on the part of some to spread misleading statements. The Dominion Government has not taken steps to deny many of the false statements circulated by those who evidently are more interested in injuring Canada than benefiting those who would be benefited by taking up farms in Canada, but in order to correct a highly erroneous impression that conscription is carried on in Canada, that compulsory military service is employed, and that there is restraint as to the movement of those not Canadians, the necessity is felt of giving as much publicity as possible to a denial of these statements.

An item to which special exception is taken is one which says:

"They are sending them away as rapidly as possible; but the young men are not permitted to leave Canada. All the citizens and those who have taken up homesteads are subject to military duty."

In direct refutation of this, we beg to quote from a recent editorial in the Rochester, N. Y., Herald:

"There is no legal process by which Great Britain can command a single Canadian soldier to enter the field in her aid or even in her most needful defense. Great Britain cannot legally take a dollar of Canada's money for this or any other war without Canada's consent. All must be given voluntarily, if it be given at all. Yet men and dollars are given to the limit of Canada's power to give, just as if Great Britain had both physical and legal power to exact them. Indeed, it is possible that they are given more freely in this way, for what a man gives because he wants to give is likely to be greater than what he gives under force.

"All in all it is a noble picture of devotion to her motherland which Canada offers to the gaze of her admiring and unenvious neighbors."

Canada's invitation for immigration extends to all who are willing to go on to the farms.

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.
Advertisement.

Reverberations.

Apropos of the notice put up in cafes all over the country, "The war will be fought on the other side of the ocean. Please don't try to settle it here." George Ade, at a luncheon at the Chicago Athletic club, said:

"We see a good deal of trouble among our naturalized citizens in the cafes. But what about those households where the father is German or Austrian and the mother is of French or English or Russian birth?

"A doctor got a note the other morning from a Russian patient with a Prussian wife.

"'Dear doctor,' it said, 'please send by bearer a large quart bottle of liniment, as wife and self last evening had an argument about the campaign.'"

Classed as Spring Chicken.

Motorist (who had run over a patriarchal fowl)—But the price is very high. The bird's in this second childhood!

Irish Peasant—It's the thrue word yer honor's spakein'. Thim young chickens is terrible dear at this saison.

Paradoxical.

"Funny thing about political whitewash."

"What?"

"It's generally made up of black lies."

Some men are like umbrellas; they have so many ups and downs.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

Copyright, 1913 (Publication Rights Reserved) by David Belasco.

SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire and becomes a power in the political and business world. He has his eye on the governor's chair. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

"Dan," she said, "I'll tell you something. These expensive laundries ruin your shirts right off, and when I washed 'em they lasted a whole year. They ain't ironed right, either."

"Oh, my God!" groaned Slade, helplessly, pitying her lack of understanding rather than being angry with her.

"I wish you'd forget, Mary, that I had to let you wash and scrub once. We're up now. Let us kick the ladder out from under us and stay up—forget how we got here."

"But I don't want to forget," remonstrated the little wisp of a woman opposite him. "I was perfectly contented those days. I ain't now. I hate this house. I hate it. It's too big. The help scare me, so many of 'em. I'd like jest one hired girl and my old sitting-room set." She stopped meditatively, her thoughts wandering back to the early days when her husband took his pick and dinner pail and tramped off to the mines, and she rang as she bent over the washtub and busied herself at the kitchen stove.

Her husband sat with face averted, his imagination carrying him far into the future—a vision of honor as chief executive of the state and power in keeping with the untold riches he had accumulated.

"That's it," he finally exclaimed, "I want to go ahead and you want to stick over your washtubs. I need the support of big people—got to mix with 'em, and be one of 'em. And you won't."

"No, I don't have to," replied Mary. "I needn't."

"You don't see the necessity of joining me?" he asked, testily.

"I don't know how."

"Do you want to know how?" he persisted.

"No," came the provokingly indifferent answer.

"You're putting the bars up in the middle of the road," he continued, "and I'm making up my mind to change things."

Suddenly Mary's lips quivered and a hurt look showed in her eyes behind the misty tears as she realized that whatever she did irritated her husband. She started to speak, but was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, who announced that Senator Strickland and his daughter had just phoned to say that he and his daughter would call on their way to the opera.

Slade's face flushed and paled at the thought—flushed at the pleasurable surprise at this unlooked-for attention from the senator, and paled as he thought of the senator's stunningly gowned daughter arriving to find his wife in a cheap, ill-fitting dress that would have looked badly even for morning wear.

"Mary, you look like a steerage passenger," he exclaimed suddenly, turning on the flustered little woman, who was aghast at the very thought of a call from the senator and his daughter. "Go upstairs and dress. I'll make excuses and hold them till you come down."

"I can't," she gasped. "I ain't got time, anyway, and I haven't anything to go to the opera in."

Slade leaned forward and struck the table with his clenched fist. "Don't you understand? You must see these people. Tonight's paper names me for governor. Strickland's influence is more necessary to me than any other man's in the whole state. He controls the party. He's bringing his daughter to my house. You're meeting them socially. Come on, now, come on"—he became persuasive—"put on a nice little gown and come along and show them you can do something. We'll hold a reception here and it'll be a direct answer to Wesley Merritt's slur on you in tonight's paper."

Go to the opera with Katherine Strickland—with a women who had just returned from Europe—the woman who had dined with a queen and been feted all over the continent. Hold a reception—hostess in this house where she felt, save for her Dan, a stranger. Meet people who spoke in what to her was a strange and altogether unmanageable fashion—with an accent she did not recognize as belonging to her own plain western speech.

Mary caught her breath with a sob of dismay. The very thought paralyzed her. "I can't, Dan," she finally managed to blurt out. "I'd do anything else for you—but not this."

"I'll not ask you again," replied Slade, ominously, and poor Mary, too excited to interpret the threat, picked up her sewing and her newspapers and made for the door.

"Tell them," she exclaimed breathlessly, "tell them I had a headache—that's a fashionable enough excuse, anyway." And, terrified, she fled out of the room as Katherine Strickland and her father were announced.

CHAPTER II.

As Slade turned from the frightened, insignificant figure of his fleeing wife, he saw a woman of perfect poise and queenly carriage, a woman a trifle haughty and insolent in her youth and beauty and assured command of all the intricacies of social grace and charm. Her wide, full eyes met his with an engaging, frank curiosity to see this new factor in the political world. Her gown was a triumph of soft, shimmering silk and alluring chiffon—a gown that emphasized the charm of her proud, statuesque figure. She was the sort of woman that makes a man glow with pride to present as his wife or daughter. She was all that Mary Slade was not.

Slade stood looking at her, fascinated, forgetting for the moment the man she was with, remembering nothing but the magnetic personality of the woman whose reputation for doing big things in a big way was already known to him—a woman whose eyes meeting his gave back flash for flash and understanding for understanding.

Almost mechanically Slade found himself acknowledging Senator Strickland's formal presentation of his daughter. Hesitatingly he offered his hand, which the girl, perfectly at ease, grasped with a cordial, sympathetic pressure. Her eyes were looking critically into his, much as if she were trying to read him through and through and take his measure for future use.

Her easy, graceful acceptance of the situation, her thoughtful inquiry for Mrs. Slade's health, prompted by well-bred sympathy rather than any curious interest, and the cultured modulation of her splendid voice, charmed him as no woman had ever done before.

She Was All That Mary Slade Was Not.

There was nothing of the shy, retiring ingenue in Katherine Strickland's makeup. She was a woman of splendid physique and wonderful mental development. Her appeal to a man was that of a dominant intellect as much as of a lovely woman. She immediately impressed Slade as being keen-witted, strong-minded and clever. His admiration displayed itself in his shining eyes and his unusually affable, attentive manner.

Suddenly he found himself comparing his own little old-fashioned wife with this handsome, self-possessed woman before him. What a wife Katherine Strickland would be for the governor of a state! What a picture she would make presiding at the head of a millionaire's dinner tables! How wonderfully such a woman would adorn the richly furnished rooms of his newly built mansion! Instead of the work-worn fingers of his wife, continuously fumbling with darning threads, he saw, in a mental vision, this woman's lovely hands constantly engaged in unwinding the threads of problematic political tangles. Here was a woman who would be a man's wife and comrade—the very antithesis of the household drudge his own wife was content to be, with no interest outside of the four walls of her home and no desire for anything bigger in life than the daily routine of breakfast, dinner and supper, washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday, and so on to the end of the week—week after week in the same deadly rut. Here was a woman who would "go along with a man"—possibly a step ahead, blazing the way for new and greater glories and recognizing no limit.

Slade brought his reflections to a sudden halt as he remembered the girl's father.

"Why, what has happened to you, senator? Your face looks different than it did this afternoon."

"Her fault," replied the senator, with a smile of tolerant affection, indicating his daughter. "She made me cut my beard this way. It's French."

Katherine laughed a delightful, throaty little laugh.

"Nonsense, father," she protested. "Of course, I like the West, but I don't believe in being absolutely typical. I was horrified when I got back and found you so blatantly the typical, much-cartooned Westerner."

"Mr. Slade," resumed Strickland, "a few influential men from different parts of our state are having a meeting in town tomorrow, and I want you to meet them. I'm arranging a little impromptu dinner, and thought Katherine might be able to persuade Mrs. Slade and yourself to join us."

"Oh, father, tell the truth," Katherine interrupted. "These gentlemen want to meet you, Mr. Slade. I hear we're to expect great things of you. You see, I've been mixed up in politics all my life, and I do love to have a hand in them."

"She'd run for president if they'd let her," teased her father.

"Indeed I would," the girl admitted, brazenly. "I've got politics in my blood, and home doesn't seem like home unless politics are being brewed in our dining-room. So you'll both come, won't you—you and Mrs. Slade."

Slade was stammering his acceptance when Strickland interrupted abruptly.

"How'd you like to be governor, Slade?"

Slade threw back his head with a laugh that was intended to denote complete unconcern.

"Oh—that talk! Did the evening papers put that into your head or—" and he paused significantly, "did you put it into the evening papers?"

Strickland's laugh was a practical admission.

"It would mean a hard fight, Slade. The water-front crowd's against you, and you can't get on without their influence."

"Not in this town, at least," amended Katherine.

"You've got to have Wesley Merritt, his paper, his highfaluting editorials and his speechmaking—and his wife," Strickland explained. "He and his crowd run the town."

"Oh, you mean my neighbors?" asked Slade. "They'll come around," he finished, meaningly.

"But, man alive! Only today Merritt's attack on you was scurrilous. I remonstrated with him myself. He's your out-and-out enemy. I've tried to get him—to—to come over and shake hands, but he swears he'll never cross your threshold—"

"I guess they'll come when I want 'em to come," Slade interrupted, with an assurance his auditors could not understand. "In fact, I'm looking for 'em any minute now," and he consulted his watch.

"You're looking for them—here—tonight?" gasped Strickland, showing plainly he thought Slade was making a joke of the matter.

"Yes, tonight," replied the would-be governor, quietly, and turned to Katherine.

Strickland subsided, a question growing in his mind as to whether he had fully measured the man he expected to use for his own political and financial ends. There was in Slade's method of fighting a direct and open quality that would make him hard to handle in the crooked and indirect ways of political life.

Katherine Strickland's eyes narrowed as she met Slade's gaze. Her quick, calculating mind saw in this man the possibility of realizing her highest hopes and ambitions. With such a man a woman could scale any heights—reach any goal. He was hard—yes! But a man needs to be hard in these days and times if he is ever to accomplish anything. In her fertile brain smoldered ambitions as great as his ambitions that she now realized would never be attained unless she made some great, radical change in her life.

She had pushed her father as far as the man would—could go. She had outdistanced every girl in her circle. She had reached high, but she had triumphed. Now she was at the end of her tether. It was a matter of making some one huge stroke or sinking back into stupid obscurity, a situation all the more bitter because of her previous successes. The thought of settling down into the everyday life of the western city where she was born made her very soul squirm. Surely there was something more in life for her. Surely there were bigger goals to be gained.

She had never realized how empty the old home life was until now, when she suddenly found herself a part of it again after the brilliant European season and the stimulating, exciting life in diplomatic circles at the capital. The thought of remaining in the West, a big frog in a little puddle, had grown positively hateful to her. Big or little herself, she wanted a big puddle. She was quite satisfied in her own mind that no puddle would be so big that she couldn't become a frog of considerable size in it.

Now, as her restless brain and soul clamored for higher goals and a wider field, the thought of Slade's millions, Slade's dominating, forceful personality, Slade's reputation for sweeping everything before him, Slade's probable governorship, flashed through her mind like a burning streak of electric fire. With him, with his weapons, what a career lay before a woman!

Just as suddenly she found herself wondering what sort of a woman had been a mate to this man for so many years. She was conscious of a poignant pang of envy—jealousy almost—against this woman who had the opportunity which was denied her.

"Well, what do you think of your own country, now you're back?" she heard Slade's voice saying. "Seem big to you?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

French Temperance Society.

An organization for the promotion of temperance in France has been founded by M. Schmidt, deputy for the department of the Vosges. A feature of the new body is its catholicity. It includes every shade of political and religious belief, and all classes of society—politicians, professional men and workmen. A meeting, addressed by doctors, lawyers and a deputy, has just been held in Bordeaux. The new association, which is called "L'Alarme," justifies its name by calling attention to the rising flood of alcoholism in France.

Remembered Instructions.

She was a little girl and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave.

"If they ask you to dine with them," papa had said, "you must say, 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'"

It turned out just as papa had anticipated.

"Come along, Marjorie," said her little friend's father, "you must have a bite with us."

"No, thank you," said the little girl, with dignity; "I have already bitten."

MEXICAN FLAG IS FLOATING AGAIN OVER VERA CRUZ

AFTER SEVEN MONTHS' OCCUPATION GENERAL FUNSTON'S FORCES LEAVE DOCK FOR UNITED STATES.

CARRANZA MEN MARCH IN AS AMERICANS LEAVE

City's Peace Is Undisturbed as Evacuation Is Effected—Mexican Flag Raised Personally by Aguilar Over Municipal Palace—U. S. Holds Funds.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Nov. 25.—General Lucio Blanco, left in supreme command of the military forces in Mexico City by First Chief Carranza, has announced his repudiation of Carranza and his allegiance to Villa. He has arrested Generals Obregon, Antonio C. Villareal and Eduardo Hay.

This means the occupation of Mexico City by the forces of General Villa without opposition and the probable collapse of the Carranza government.

Announcement of the action of General Blanco was contained in a telegram which he personally sent to the provisional president here.

Mexican Flag Is Flying.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 24.—The Mexican flag is again flying over Vera Cruz. Brigadier General Funston and his command of 6,000 infantrymen and marines, which landed here on April 30 last, have gotten under way and General Dandido Aguilar's men assumed charge of the city.

The United States transport Cristobel, bearing the first contingent of the American brigade has left the dock bound for home.

The evacuation of the city was effected without any clash occurring between the Americans and the native army. The Mexicans marched in on the heels of the departing troops, but no serious disturbance of the city's peace was regarded during their entrance.

Residents of Vera Cruz, who had heard of threats made by followers of General Villa and others opposed to General Carranza that they would resist the occupation of the city by Aguilar's troops, breathed more freely as the Carranza soldiers moved nearer and nearer to the center of the city.

WARNING SAVES MANY LIVES

Powder Plant Building Is Blown Up Just as Workmen Leave Building.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—"Get under cover everybody, the nitroglycerine tank is going to let go!" This was the warning given workmen of the Aetna Powder company's plant at Aetna, Ind., after a blast of the alarm whistle had driven workmen in all the buildings to flee for the open air.

The men sought shelter and watched the nitro building with fascinated eyes. In a few minutes there was a mighty roar and the ground trembled as a cloud of timbers and machinery soared into the air. Then there was nothing but a hole in the ground where the nitro building had stood.

Windows were broken in the town, farm buildings damaged and people frightened in a 10-mile radius. Thanks to the warning signal, no one was killed.

Nation Sending Cotton to Wounded.

New York, Nov. 24.—Seventy-five hundred pounds of medicated cotton had arrived at Morton and West streets today, awaiting shipment to the hospitals of Vienna. The cotton came from Mr. Everybody, Anywhere, U. S. A., and was sent in response to the suggestion of William G. Shepherd that the United States could show real Christmas spirit by sending much-needed dressing for the wounded. The packages are of all shapes and sizes, from tiny one-ounce bundles to entire mail sacks full.

Villagers Are Very Liberal.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The town of Dublin, N. H., has taken the lead for per capita contributions to the Red Cross European war relief. With a population of 600 persons, Dublin has subscribed $1,800, $3 for each inhabitant. In addition, Dublin has given $1,000 to the Belgian relief committee and much clothing and supplies.

Million More Troops Voted.

London, Nov. 21.—The house of commons formally passed the vote for the supplementary army estimate, which provides for an additional army of 1,000,0000 men.

Excess Baggage Rates Upheld.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Existing excess baggage rates were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be not unreasonable. Charges, however, for baggage of excess value were held to be excessive and a rate was established by the commission at 10 cents for each $100 or fraction thereof above the agreed upon maximum value. The minimum charge for increased valuation will be 10 cents. The case was brought to the commission originally by commercial travelers.

Ten Students Cremated.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 20.—Ten persons, eight of them boys, burned to death here when fire destroyed the main building of the Florida Reform school. Nearly a hundred boys escaped by climbing through a skylight and down the sides of the three-story building on fire escapes. The dead: Bennet Evans, instructor in carpentry; Charles Evans, guard; Earl Morris, Joseph Weatherbee, Clifford Giffords, Louis Haffin, Louis Fernandes, Walter Fisher, Waldo Drew, Clarence Parrott.

AID IS ASKED FOR NEEDY BELGIANS

MINNESOTA BELGIAN RELIEF FUND ORGANIZED TO FURTHER RELIEF WORK.

AFTER 90,000 BARRELS FLOUR

Wheat or Money May Be Contributed to Any Bank, Elevator Agent or Flour Mill Manager in State—Everyone Urged to Aid.

Minneapolis.—The Minnesota Belgian relief fund has been organized with the advice of and in co-operation with the central committee of the Belgian relief fund of Washington and the American ambassador in London.

It purposes collecting 90,000 barrels of flour of the approximate value of $500,000, one-half to be contributed by the general public and one-half by the millers.

The railroads have agreed to transport this flour to Philadelphia without any charge, while the cost of the ocean transportation, $41,000, has been contributed by a few individuals.

The British and German governments have consented to the arrangement, thus insuring its safe carriage and delivery.

The American ambassador in London cables: "Food cannot be bought on this side of the world. Money sent will be of no use. Food sent, except through this commission, may never reach Belgium or may be confiscated."

Those who contribute to this cargo are not thereby showing partisanship. Relief of the starving women, children and old men of Belgium is the common duty of humanity. It helps the Germans as much as the allies to assist in alleviating the frightful distress which has befallen innocent noncombatants on account of war.

How People May Contribute.

Every bank, elevator agent and flour mill manager in the state is authorized to receive donations of wheat, flour or money.

The wheat and money contributed will be converted into flour at the nearest mill and the flour will be shipped, free of all freight charges, direct to the chartered ship, "Northwestern Miller," at Philadelphia, from which point the personal representatives of the publication, the Northwestern Miller, will accompany the shipment and personally assure its delivery by permission of the American ambassador in London and our minister in Belgium.

For each $1.50 handed to your local bank, elevator agent or miller, at least one 49-pound sack of flour will reach Belgium without further cost.

For each six bushels of wheat delivered to the elevator agent or mill approximately one barrel of Minnesota patent flour will have like delivery.

Why All Should Respond.

The 1914 wheat, rye, oats and corn crop of Minnesota will realize at least $30,000,000 more money because of the European war.

The farmers and business men of Minnesota are richer by just this amount by reason of the war.

Hence the farmer and business man should be the first to respond to this urgent call.

What Can Be Accomplished.

If every farmer in the state will today deliver to his elevator one bushel, five, ten or twenty-five bushels of merchantable wheat, according to his ability (or if he has already sold his wheat, then the proceeds in money), it will save the lives of thousands of suffering Belgian women and children and furnish evidence to the world that the hearts of the men of Minnesota are as expansive as the prairies of their noble state.

If every man and woman, not a farmer, will today hand his or her cash contribution to the nearest mill, elevator agent or bank, other thousands of lives may be saved.

It is believed that $7,000,000 worth of food for each of the next several months will be required to sustain the helpless victims of the present war.

All contributions will be acknowledged by the undersigned committee and through the local newspapers.

Minnesota Belgian Relief Committee.

Hon. W. S. Hammond, governor-elect, president; Joseph Chapman, vice president; Northwestern National bank, treasurer; Donald R. Cotton, secretary, Pioneer building, St. Paul.

General Committee—St. Paul: Miss Clara Hill, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mr. Louis W. Hill, Mr. C. A. Severance, Mr. Donald S. Culver, Mr. Charles W. Gordon. Minneapolis: Mrs. George H. Partridge, Mrs. William C. Edgar, Mr. George H. Partridge, Mr. Albert C. Cobb, Mr. P. L. Howe, Mr. E. P. Wells, Mr. John Washburn, Mr. Arthur R. Rogers. Duluth: Mr. W. A. McGonagle, Mr. W. J. McCabe, Mr. A. L. Ordean, Mr. A. M. Chisholm, M. C. A. Congdon, Mr. G. G. Hartley. Faribault: Mr. H. C. Theopold.

Ex-Officio—Mr. James J. Hill, St. Paul; Mr. William C. Edgar, Minneapolis; members Central Committee, Washington, D. C.

Campaign Against Impure Eggs.

Washington, Nov. 19. — Federal, state and local officials have begun a campaign in Illinois, the Department of Agriculture announces, to stop what is declared was illegal traffic in impure eggs. "From evidence gathered," the department stated, "there seems to be a definite market in Chicago for 'rots and spots' at $2 a case. Although there is a certain demand for inedible eggs for technical purposes, most of the rots and spots broken and frozen and sold to bakers for use in cakes."

Jared Flagg Gets 18 Months.

New York, Nov. 19.—Jared Flagg was sentenced to serve 18 months in the Federal prison at Atlanta for using the mails to defraud stock investors. After imposing sentence Judge Rudkin granted a stay of execution and consented to Flagg's release on bail, pending appeal.

Tributes to Lord Roberts.

London, Nov. 19.—Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and the Earl of Crewe in the house of lords paid tributes to Lord Roberts.

Mrs. John Mitchell
Mrs. A. M. Myers
Mrs. E. M. Doerr
Mrs. Mose Blakely
Mrs. E. W. Sanders
Mrs. Winnie Tillis

HAVE YOU A CHILD?

Many women long for children, but because of some curable physical derangement are deprived of this greatest of all happiness.

The women whose names follow were restored to normal health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write and ask them about it.

"I took your Compound and have a fine, strong baby."—Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL, Massena, N. Y.

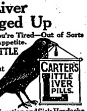
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for expectant mothers."—Mrs. A. M. MYERS, Gordonville, Mo.

"I highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before child-birth, it has done so much for me."—Mrs. E. M. DOERR, R. R. 1, Conshohocken, Pa.

"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to build up my system and have the dearest baby girl in the world."—Mrs. MOSE BLAKELEY, Imperial, Pa.

"I praise the Compound whenever I have a chance. It did so much for me before my little girl was born."—Mrs. E. W. SANDERS, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

"I took your Compound before baby was born and feel I owe my life to it."—Mrs. WINNIE TILLIS, Winter Haven, Florida.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

HER APPRECIATION OF ART

Visitor's Genuine Tribute Must Have Thrilled the Soul of the Copying Artist.

It was about three o'clock, and the fading light in the art gallery of the public library was beginning to bother the painter-woman who faced the sunset canvas with lumpy palette impaled on one thumb and paint brush held hesitatingly in the other while she scrutinized again the intricate blending of sunset colors and backed away a few steps farther to squint at the perspective of the old whaler she was copying as it lurched in painted waves. Details of color blending, of light and shade, of form after the fashion of a painter's sensitive appreciation, undoubtedly filled her mind.

Then came thumping along the polished floor two other women. They stood for a moment in silence in front of the sunset picture. One of them raised a thick beringed hand and rubbed the canvas with a slow, feeling rub.

"Ain't it grand, Nellie," she said. "An' all hand-painted, too."

Refinement of Indolence.

"You think, Slowleight is lazy?"

"Lazy? Why, I've seen him wait five minutes beside a revolving door until some one went through ahead and turned it for him."

Under Cover.

Madge—Do you think that styles in our street attire will continue to grow more daring?"

Marjorie—If they do, my dear, the girls will have to wear masks.

Let Them Speak For Themselves

You needn't take anybody's word for the superiority of Post Toasties—

Get a package from your Grocer, pour some of the crisp, sweet flakes into a dish, add cream or milk, and a sprinkle of sugar if you wish. Then be the judge of

Post Toasties

The Superior Corn Flakes

—made from the hearts of the finest Indian Corn, skilfully cooked, seasoned, rolled and toasted.

Toasties are not ordinary "corn flakes," so remember when you want Superior Corn Flakes to ask your grocer for

Post Toasties

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around $1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

A good cigarette must be made of pure tobacco and the most choice leaf. Such is Fatima—the most popular, mild Turkish-blend cigarette, now smoked almost universally in this country! *"Distinctively Individual."*

If you cannot secure Fatima Cigarettes from your dealer, we will be pleased to send you three packages postpaid on receipt of 50c. Address Fatima Dept., 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co. Richmond, Va.
NO GOLD TIPS BUT FINEST QUALITY

SOMETHING USEFUL FOR XMAS

Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen

Sold at the best stores most everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply, we will gladly assist you. Illustrated folder on request.

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Highest Cash Prices
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WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Here is a Real Bargain Send 2c for silk tie very suitable for Xmas gift. Discounts on larger orders. MAX NECKWEAR CO., Max, North Dakota

Impossible for English.

Apropos of the English boycott upon German music, relates the Washington Star, Dr. Leopold Richter, the well-known conductor, said in Milwaukee:

"The English, anyhow, don't care very much for German music. The English are too conventional. Your English musician, your English actor, your English author, he must always be a 'gentleman.' Well, 'gentlemen' are rather limited, rather narrow. There are so many things 'gentlemen' can't do.

"When my friend, Dr. Richard Strauss, was drilling the Covent garden orchestra in 'Electra' he was very much annoyed by the tameness of the English playing. Finally, at a wild and savage passage he rapped sharply with his baton and said:

"'You are all playing like gentlemen. Don't play like gentlemen—play like wild beasts.'"

Was Getting More Than His Share.

An ex-soldier in Little Rock, Ark., tells of a young American trooper who was one of a company that was ambushed during the Philippine war. The boy was shot in the right shoulder and then in the left leg. As he was falling he received a bullet in his right leg. Raising himself on his good arm he yelled toward the bushes from which the Filipinos were shooting: Shoot some of the others, you darned fools. I am not the whole American army."

Too Much for Him.

It was dark, and as he stumbled on his way he called out, "Are you there, Fritz?" A French soldier with a knowledge of German shouted back, "Here."—Daily Mail.

At the critical moment his knowledge of German seems to have failed him.—Punch.

Any poker player will tell you that it is better to be flushed with victory than to be four-flushed out of it.

WANTED TO SEE THEM GROW

Three-Year-Old Miss Gave Potatoes Fair Warning as to Doings in Her Absence.

Harry Godfrey has a granddaughter in the three-year-old class. She has ideas all her own about things out of doors. A short time ago granddad planted a patch of potatoes in his garden. Miss Three-Year-Old observed the proceedings with interest. Presently darkness came on and she was missing from the family hearth. A search immediately was instituted, and, to the surprise of all, they found her sitting beside a row of potatoes.

"Why, what are you doing here?" granddaddy inquired a bit peevishly.

"Waiting for the potatoes to come up," was the reply.

"Well, you come on into the house. You've scared us all half to death."

Unwillingly she took granddad's hand and started toward the house. Suddenly she broke away and ran back to the potato row. Pointing her finger at it as if in command, she said:

"Potatoes, don't you dare come up till I get back."

Owner Properly Dealt With.

About this time a little more than a hundred years ago in the history of boat building at Pittsburgh and down river there was much complaint of unscrupulous work, which brought great loss to owners on account of the sinking of vessels and ruin of cargoes. An interesting case was tried before Justice Richardson of Pittsburgh, whose decision was rendered November 7, 1807. A boat owned by Mr. Winchester struck on a rock a few miles below Pittsburgh, was stove, and sunk. The owner brought suit against the master, claiming the disaster was due to his carelessness. The master produced a rotten plank that had been broken by the impact, and claimed that had it not been for this the accident would not have happened. The master was discharged by the justice, and Winchester had to lose his boat and several thousand dollars' worth of merchandise. This and other similar occurrences led to the appointment of inspectors, but not until 1812.

Is the man who profits by his mistakes any better off than the man who never makes any?

Think before you act is a good motto, but a lot of people think and then fail to act.

Quick Accurate Thinking

—does much to make the difference between success and failure.

And the food a person eats goes a long way toward deciding the difference.

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

—with its delicious flavour and rich in the concentrated, nourishing elements of whole wheat and malted barley, is the favorite breakfast cereal of thousands of successful men and women—

"There's a Reason"
for
Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.

THE ANNUAL DOWNFALL

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

It was an earnest humorist who vowed a solemn vow;
"I will not write a turkey-hash-and-soup joke, anyhow!
I will not do that fearsome thing, I will not pen a jest
About the bird whose remnants rise to mock the staying guest."

He made a postscript to his vow, he made a codicil,
He was as serious as though he framed his final will.
And then he sat him down and smiled, and thought with all his might
About the post-Thanksgiving jokes he did not have to write.

But in a day or so he felt exceeding queer and strange.
A restless something held his mind, he hankered for a change.
He asked his doctor what was wrong; the doctor gave a pill
And made a memorandum to add twenty to his bill.

Then all the jokes that grace this time came flocking to his brain,
Each ancient quip and jingling rhyme marched sternly in the train,
And each of them and all of them compelled him then to think—
Just as a man thinks when he says he shuts off smoke or drink.

At last he said: "Well, just one more—a farewell jest I'll write,
It shall be nothing serious, some fancy thin and light."
He wrote the jest, just as a man who says he has sworn off
Takes rock-and-rye or some such thing to soothe a little cough.

But why pursue this sorry tale? Why tell of what he did?
'Twas like the "one more" drink or smoke that throws away the lid.
He wrote of turkey hash, and soup, of turkey meat croquettes,
He wrote of bones that had been grilled, of warmed-up entremets.

He wrote of turkey pie and stew, of turkey consomme,
He wrote a turkey-joke debauch until the break of day.
And when they came and found him ill, and sought to nurse him through
They said: "Here, taste this turkey broth. It will be good for you!"

Copyright, by Wilbur D. Nesbit.

DAY OF FESTIVITY

Spirit of Thanksgiving Manifested in Enjoyment as Well as in Devotions.

Therefore the Turkey in the Center of Well-Spread Board Is a Symbol of Praise to the Giver of All That Is Good and Perfect.

FROM the early days when the Saxon kings tethered their steeds "hard by the banquet board," so that the foam of the chargers flecked the beard of the eater, to the present time, the spirit of the amply loaded board is the spirit of festivity and of good will. Thanksgiving day would be robbed of the particular flavor it possesses if it were a day of severe observation. The spirit of Thanksgiving without the sanctifying grace of the spread board would be a spirit of cheerlessness. The Thanksgiving turkey is as much a part of the day as are the devotions that the day calls forth. The devotions would be dry and sapless if the day were made a virtual penance, as would be the case without the turkey regnant upon the platter, while the family gathers about the board to give thanks for home blessings as a part of the liberal portion that Providence has dispensed to the nation. The Thanksgiving turkey is the emblem of the nation's devotion.

The assembling of the congregations in the churches is but a part of the devotion of the day. It is, in fact, the symbolic part. It is expressive of the spirit of the people in praise to the Deity for the general blessings to the nation. The actual spirit of thanksgiving is that which takes account of the unison of the family in the act of praise as it partakes of the provisions of the day. Charles Lamb says that one should not only say grace at meat, but a hundred times a day for the good of living. The grace said at the Thanksgiving board—and even those unused to such invocation should observe it upon that occasion—is a grace for the blessings of life which the Thanksgiving dinner then sets forth.

Back of all nationality lies the family. This is the foundation stone in the social system. The city, the state, the nation are outgrowths of the family. The people expressing their thanks to Almighty God for the blessings conferred upon the community in its several organizations is not as sacred a symbol as the family at meat in recognition of the goodness of God to its members. The purity and sweetness of the family tie, the power and influence of the family teaching, the consecration and devotion of the heads of the family circle—these are the things that fill the measure of Thanksgiving as the myriad household groups gather about the well-laden boards to return thanks for the good things of God to them. From the youngest to the eldest in these groups the real spirit of thanksgiving is set forth, even though many of them do not dwell upon the spirit of praise in fact. For, after all, true thanksgiving is to be in the spirit of praise and not simply to express forms of devotion. These latter are essential as the symboling forth of the gratitude of the nation, but the simple loving and the goodness of the family group is the basis of the real thanksgiving spirit.

The churches will be well attended, and the discourse, the worship and the singing will all direct the mind toward the mighty advance of the nation that was formed from the scattered colonies of the Atlantic seaboard and will point to the beginnings of Thanksgiving day upon the bleak coasts of New England. All this is well. God, who made and has kept the American people a nation, has done more by that act to attest the spirit of his fatherhood than by any other act in the history of nations or of peoples. All should unite in worship in the churches and return home to enter into the praise of the family circle.

In the family circle will be found the turkey in the setting of the accessories of one of the biggest dinners of the year. It is to be hoped that all may have a Thanksgiving dinner, so that all may enter into the praise for the goodness of the giver of every good and perfect gift. Without the turkey, the accepted symbol of American rejoicing at Thanksgiving time, the day would be incomplete; with it the spirit and essence of the occasion is present.

O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good: for His mercy endureth forever.

He watereth the hills from his chambers: the earth is satisfied with the fruit of thy works.
He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

Neat Ironing Board.

The best ironing board is one that fastens to the wall by hinges, a suitable position being chosen with regard to light and nearness to the stove. The board is put back flat against the wall when not in use. A swinging metal plate is attached to some boards on which to set the iron. For covering, table padding is excellent, securely fastened, and over this is put a shaped slip of unbleached cotton. This should be smoothly and firmly held in place, either by a set of strong safety pins which hold the under side taut, or by a cord laced through worked eyelets running form end to end. When the board is not in use it should be covered by a slip of ticking.

Wide Silk Braid.

Wide silk braid is coming in for much attention. In a velvet suit there are patch pockets of the braid at the hips, and two bands of the braid form the lower edge of the foundation skirt that shows below the long tunic.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Le Sueur Center.—The farmhouse of Louis Traxler was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,500.

Winona.—Winona county's new modern $85,000 jail was thrown open to public inspection Saturday.

Blue Earth.—Lewis Jones, alias Potter, wanted at Scranton, Pa., for embezzling $120, was arrested here.

Brainerd.—Senator J. P. Boyle of Hibbing has been selected as the Elks' Memorial day orator at Brainerd.

Brainerd.—Suffering nine days from an accidental gunshot wound in his thigh, Samuel Coyne of Cloquet died at a local hospital.

Pipestone.—Clarence W. Mason and Mashen McCurdy had their hands badly injured while operating corn shredders. Mason lost three of his fingers.

Stillwater.—Mr. and Mrs. Webb McKusick, aged residents, were overcome by escaping coal gas and were found today unconscious. They will recover.

Detroit.—A man having a labor card with the name of Frank Peterson upon it was struck by the North Coast limited in the Detroit yards and died a short time after.

Pelican Rapids.—This village will have a community Christmas tree. A large tree will be set up in a public place and brilliantly illuminated at night by the use of hundreds of incandescent lights in colors.

Le Sueur.—John C. Evans, a resident of Le Sueur county for more than 60 years, is dead at the age of 83. He was one of the best known residents of southern Minnesota from the fact of having planted the first wheat in the Minnesota valley.

Hastings.—In the case of D. T. Quealy vs. Mrs. Susan A. Quealy, an action to recover damages for alleged wrongful conversion of personal property, a verdict of $1,905 was returned for the plaintiff. Miss Mabel McCallum of Denmark was awarded $1,250 as damages for personal injury as the result of an automobile accident.

Long Prairie.—The grand jury brought indictments against Carl Zuhl and Peter Lisowski, saloonkeepers at Browerville. The court fined them $300 and their licenses may be revoked. They pleaded guilty to selling liquor to minors. Indictments were returned against Joseph Goike and John Kujawa, also saloonkeepers at Browerville, on the same charge, and they were fined $100.

St. Paul.—Minnesota's countless wild flowers must serve a practical as well as an aesthetic use, according to the apiarists comprising the Minnesota Beekeepers' association. Organized to promote scientific and practical beekeeping, the society will hold its annual meeting in the engineers building of the state university's agricultural school. Sessions will be open to any one interested.

Cleveland.—The first consolidated school in Le Sueur county was dedicated here last week. Eight districts are included in the consolidation and seven teachers will be employed. The total enrollment is 225. The building was erected at a cost of $30,000. Prof. C. W. Knox will be in charge. Addresses were made by Governor A. O. Eberhart, President George Edgar Vincent and members of the school committee.

Hill City.—The second annual moose banquet of the Hill City Commercial club, Tuesday night, has fully demonstrated the progressiveness of the Hill Lake country. Fred D. Sherman, immigration commissioner, and Prof. D. C. Willard, of the Northern Pacific railway, were the principal speakers. They complimented the club on its publicity campaign of the past six months, urging that it be kept up the coming year. Both promised to assist in developing the Hill Lake country in every way they could.

Winona.—The steamboat business in 1914 on the Mississippi has been the lightest known. The rafting business is now almost nothing, only three rafts having passed as compared with 25 a year ago. There were 369 steamers through the bridge this year compared with 627 a year ago, the decrease being largely attributed to the fact that the government improvement boats worked for only about a month at the end of the season, no money having been available earlier. There were 315 barges this year compared with 748 the year before.

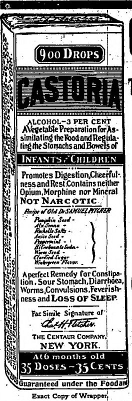
St. Peter.—A company is being organized to take over the plant of the St. Peter Milling company. Individual shares of stock have been placed at $100, and the new company will be incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of $32,000. At a primary meeting of the stockholders H. A. Burke was elected treasurer, and J. M. Turner secretary. It was reported that some 90 persons have subscribed for stock. The St. Peter mill has a capacity of 350 barrels of flour daily, and will be operated to its full capacity when the new company acquires title.

Rochester.—The city of Rochester now has the distinction of having a woman for a whole time health officer. Dr. Booker Granger, wife of an attorney, has been named to succeed Dr. J. E. Crewe. She has practiced her profession for years in this city. She will devote much of her time to school inspection.

Fergus Falls.—Sewall Martin, a leading farmer of St. Olaf, broke through the ice on Lake Sewall and was drowned. The ice was a foot thick in most places, but where springs flowed at one point it was thin and there the skater met death.

Sauk Center.—Mrs. Frank M. Eddy, wife of former Congressman Eddy, died here of heart failure at the age of 59. Death had been expected several days. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon from the First Congregational church, with the pastor, Rev. W. J. Brown, officiating.

Brainerd.—Dr. James Camp, 59 years old, unmarried, was found dead in bed from heart disease. He was a member of the advisory commission of the state sanatorium at Walker. He was an Indian physician at Standing Rock in 1882, and had been in Brainerd 30 years.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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $10 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

LITTERATEUR HARD AT WORK

Ordinary Mortal Had to Wait While Budding Genius Secured Foundation for Story.

A Brooklyn drug clerk tells of a man who came into his shop for the purpose of consulting the directory. He stood first on one foot and then on the other, watching the young woman who had got possession of the volume. She was a nice, leisurely sort of young person, and she had a large sheet of paper that she spread out upon the counter beside the directory, and on which she now and then inscribed a name from the volume.

The man became a little impatient. He coughed significantly, and the young woman turned to look at him.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but do you wish to consult the directory?"

Now, as the young woman was pretty, the man shifted from one foot to the other and said uneasily: "No hurry; don't let me distrub you."

Whereupon she resumed the directory. Several minutes elapsed. At last she closed the book with a sigh of satisfaction. "Thank you," said she, sweetly. "I am afraid I have kept you waiting. But, you see, I am going to write a short story in a prize contest, and I really didn't know how to begin until I had picked out the names for my characters."

YOU NEVER TIRE OF CUTICURA.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients and prophylactics preserve, purify and beautify the skin. The daily use of the Soap for all toilet purposes and occasional use of the Ointment tend to prevent pimples, redness and roughness, dandruff and red, rough hands. Sample each free if you wish. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

War Snatches.

Simeon Ford, the humorist, said the other day:

"We are a nation of humorists. We extract humor even out of war. As I walked down Broadway the other morning, I overheard scraps of talk like these:

"'The missionaries have been looking for heathen in the wrong countries.'

"'What's the matter with late Rudyard Kipling resurrecting himself and giving up a new war song?'

"'Carnegie's peace palace? The kaiser has turned it into a fort.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some Reason.

"Why do Indians wear feathers?" demanded Mrs. Wombat as she viewed a highly decorated brave.

"I dunno," responded Mr. Wombat. "Why do you wear 'em?"—Kansas City Journal.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Some people can't stand prosperity. The horn of plenty has started many a man on a toot.

Highest Tribute.

An automobilist last summer stopped one night at the only hotel in a back-country town. After supper he joined the usual crowd of loungers on the porch.

The sole topic of discussion seemed to be a citizen who had been buried the day before. At last the visitor, becoming interested, asked:

"Was the deceased popular?"

"Was he?" echoed the chief speaker. "Was he! Stranger, every dog's tail in town stopped wagging for five minutes while the funeral passed."

His Feat.

"The circus hero bearded the lion in his den."

"Close shave, wasn't it?"

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

Sloan's Liniment will save hours of suffering. For bruise or sprain it gives instant relief. It arrests inflammation and thus prevents more serious troubles developing. No need to rub it in—it acts at once, instantly relieving the pain, however severe it may be.

Here's Proof

Charles Johnson, P. O. Box 105, Lawton's Station, N. Y., writes: "I sprained my ankle and dislocated my left hip by falling out of a third story window six months ago. I went on crutches for four months, then I started to use some of your Liniment, according to your directions, and I must say that it is helping me wonderfully. I threw my crutches away. Only used two bottles of your Liniment and now I am walking quite well with one cane. I never will be without Sloan's Liniment."

All Dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
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SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 48–1914.

Men Fight On Their Stomachs

Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body.

This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oils the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

Has brought relief to many thousands every year for over forty years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send 50c for trial box of Tablets—Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 Pages for 31c.

OUR TENTH

Anniversary Sale

This is the most important event of our 10 years of successful Merchandising in Thief River Falls. To you this sale means the buying of the most expensive mens and boys weariug apparel for fall and winter 1914---'15 at prices which we'll tell you frankly we have never duplicated in the history of our business. There's just one reason **Our Stock must be converted into cash in the next 15 days to make room for summer goods.**

We know this is a tremendous task and for that reason we have placed the prices where we believe it will be absolutely impossible for the public to resist.

Everything is new, splendid, exclusive and you buy at the largest exclusive Ready-to-Wear Store at prices that were never quoted before. Winter is just setting in and you'll need warm winter wearing apparel. **We need the money we have forgotten profits!**

Sale Opens Saturday Nov. 28, at 9 a.m.

A Remarkable Collection of New Winter Overcoats

$10.00 overcoats now	$6.48
15 00 extra fine values	8.99
20.00 plush lined "	12.48
25. 00 " " "	18.48
30.00 chinchillas now	22.48

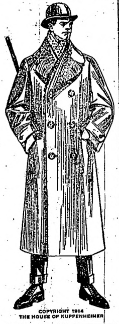
Mens' Suits

$10 00 and $15.00 suits now	$8.48
16.00 to 18 00 " "	12.38
20.00 to 22.50 " "	14.48
25.00 suits now	18.75
30.00 " "	22,00

Mens' shoes and overshoes at greatly reduced prices

Sheep Lined Coats at 25 percent off regular prices.

Gloves and mittens, 35 percent off regular prices.



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THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Mens' Knit Union Suits

$1.50 values now	$.99
2.00 " "	1.35
2.50 " "	1.99
3.50 " "	2 75
4.00 " "	299
5.00 " "	3.48

2 piece Underware

Cotton fleeced 50c to 60c now 35c

$1.50 values now	$1.10
2.00 " "	1.35
2.50 " "	1.99

Collars

All Go at 10 cents.

Handkerchiefs

10 cents now	6 cents
15 " "	9 "
25 " "	17 "

Flannel Shirts

$1.50 wool shirts now	$1.15
2.00 " " "	1.40
2.50 " " "	1.85
3 00 " " "	1.99

One lot of suits, regular price $10.00 to $22.50 to be closed out at $6.48

KORSTAD BROS., CLOTHING & SHOES

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

Store Will be Closed Thursday and Friday to Mark Goods "Down".

Refreshing Drink.

A teaspoonful of black currant jelly dissolved in a glass of cold water makes a delicious and refreshing drink for a patient in a sick room, or on hot days to serve as a family beverage in place of tea or coffee. Black currant jelly dissolved in hot water is very soothing to a sore throat.

Part of Them She Didn't Like.

My little niece, Beatrice, aged four, was fond of little round sausage cakes. One morning the link sausages were served instead. Beatrice refused them indignantly. "Why, Bee," said her mother, "I thought you loved sausage?" "I do," replied B. "I love them, but not the tails."—Exchange.

Scholarship.

Being scholarly is almost tantamount to being liberal. It means living in one's generation, feeling its impulses, loving its devotion to knowledge and the search for truth, and having faith in humanity and liberty of both thought and action.—Exchange.

Had Felt Squeeze in Prices.

"Everything seems to be going up in price. Would you believe it, it costs almost as much nowadays to dress a child as it does a grown person?" "I don't doubt that at all. Only, yesterday I had to buy a new dog collar for Fifi and the prices have almost doubled."

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

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REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Thursday November 26 1914

The merchant who fails to advertise can spend his time standing in the doorway to see the people pass his store without bestowing a thought upon him or his goods. The merchant who does advertise is kept busy; behind his counter waiting upon customers who have read his ad.

The builders of big guns and big ships are not crying out for war to cease. The longer the war lasts and the greater the number of men that fly at each other's throat the more it works to their advantage, but all the worse it is for poor, struggling, and humanity.

Character.

If we would weave character we must first separate our ideas from our habits, unless our habits are ideal.—Judge.

NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us [illegible] you all the [illegible]ts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

SEE

Hans Wilson
For
Your
Candies, Fruits,
Groceries,
Cigars,
Etc.

A Poor Shoe is the Devil's Good Friend

Ill fitting footwear causes nervousness, irritability, exasperation and backsliding. It produces corns, bunions, callouses, weak insteps, sore, chaffed, aching, Warped and twisted feet, and brings you in close contact with the Devil.

When you want "Shoes and Comfort" come to us. We sell both.

David Lazar

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right " round the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices.

OLE MATHESON

Flour

When you buy flour specif

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

PORTRAITS

HAVE
YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN AT
John A. Hanson
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Picture Frames and Inlarging of all kinds.

Two doors north of the bank

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of al' kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

St. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P., C SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

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Eat Meat Live Longer Die Happier

Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

You stake us, and we "steak" you.

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3 1914. NUMBER 21

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

A large line of xmas toys at
21 Jackson Bros.

A. H. Pitkin is laying a new roof on his hardware building.

Rolland Fairbanks left Friday for Minneapolis.

The St. Hilaire Orchestra will give a dance at Wylie, Dec. 12th.

A fine line of fruits, nuts, and xmas candies at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

Louis Giese autoed over from Grand Forks Friday and was a guest at the Jackson home.

Miss Huldah Gigstad returned to Fosston Sunday evening after a short visit at home.

Bessie Avelson was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday.

Dan Whalen shipped a carload of livestock to So. St. Paul, Saturday.

Mrs. J. Follstad went to Holt Monday to join Mr. Follstad who is section foreman at that place.

O. F. Post is back at the Post Office, after an illness covering two weeks.

Advertise your goods and your prices. If your line is worth the price you are asking, it is worth advertising.

A large assortment of aluminum ware just arrrived at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

Mrs. Strand and Mrs. Hermanson of Hillsboro, N. D. arrived here Friday to spend a few days with Roys and Haugens.

R. L. Hauge has moved into the Anderson place which he purchased last summer and which was recently vacated by L. Peck.

Grace V. Silver of California will speak on "War and the Awakening of Labor" at the Imperial Hall on Dec. 4th at 8 p. m.

Lily Gunstad returned to Golden Valley to resume her school duties, Monday, after spending the week-end at home.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. E Hogquist were held in the Scand. Mission Church, Friday, Rev. J. O. Lonnquist officiating.

Oscar Gigstad left Monday evening to resume his studies at the A. C. at Crookston after spending Thanksgiving at his home in this village.

The old method of placing goods under the counters until they are called for is passing away. Show them and advertise them, don't be a store keeper be a merchant.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bennes and daughter of Strathcona, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. T. Larson and son Henry of Greenbush, Minn., Mr. J. Hansen, Mrs. Haugen and Oscar and Gladys Haugen spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Roy.

Mrs. Herman Peterson and daughter Anne, left Monday for St. Paul where they will make an extnnded visit with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Adams.

Leave for Grafton

Mr and Mrs. John Jackson who have been visiting with Mr. Jackson's brother, H. O. Jackson, left Monday evening for their home at Grafton N. D. Mr. Jackson has not visited this section for over twenty years and expresses himself as greatly impressd at the signs of progress on every side.

Mabel and Ann Patterson, returned to their respective schools at Fargo, N. D., and Fisher, Minn., Saturday, after spending Thanksgiving at home.

Inez and Ethel Patterson returned to St. Cloud, Monday, to resume their studies at the State Normal.

Alton and Robert Jackson of Red Lake Falls spent Thanksgiving Day here with their parents.

Miss Haubrich who has spent several days as a guest at the A. F. Hall home left Sunday evening for her home at Bagley.

Learn more to earn more. Take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

All delinquent subscribers on our books will receive statements in a short time. It is absolutely necessary that we put our list on a "paid in advance" basis in order to comply with a new postal ruling. We have but a few delinquents and practically all of those are people who have let the small matter escape their minds. Are you one of them?

Piano Bargain

A new Schulz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to

W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Piano for Sale

New Schalz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.

W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

Bull for Sale

Good Shorthorn Bull, twenty months of age. Price very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

EVERY CLERK
IN OUR EMPLOY
IS JUST AS ANXIOUS TO PLEASE YOU AS WE ARE.
No trouble to show goods We are here for that purpose
Look Over Our Jewelry Department
You will find many things to please you
Prices Right, Qualities of the Best and Designs Beautiful and Exclusive
ASK FOR VOTES ON THE
PIANO CONTEST
A. H. PITKIN

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Services Sunday, 7:45 p.m.

Black River school at 10:45 a.m. Sunday.

Ladies' Aid at Mrs. J. Hedlunds on Friday Dec. 4th at 2:30 p. m.

Y. P. S. at P. A. Eckstrom's Friday evening Dec. 4th.

Mae Barragy returned Monday from Minneapolis where she has spent Thanksgiving.

The Clothes Pin Social held at the Imperial Hall, Saturday evening was very well attended.

The Soderman family have moved into the Rood residence near the section house.

Joe Martz left Saturday evening to resume his work at the N. D. A. C.

Subject at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening: "Our National Heritage".

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson were guests at the A. P. Hogstrom home, Sunday evening.

Jackson Bros who, by the way, are firm belivers in printer's ink, are stocking their store to the ceiling in anticipation of a brisk holiday trade.

Myrtle Blaine and Hazel Wilson who spent the last week-end at their homes in this village, have returned to their schools

Chas. Biglow returned Tuesday from Gilmore City, Iowa, where he has taken in the corn husking season and has visited with his parents

We thank those friends who so kindly handed in news items this week. We appreciate their kindness very much and invite them to "come again".

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post had as their Thanksgiving guests at a 1-30 o'clock dinner, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Fellman and daughter Mildred.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hall entertained a number of friends Friday evening in honor of their guest Miss Haubrick of Bagley. The evening was very pleasantly spent at cards games aerial ascensions etc., after which a delicious lunch was served.

The Matheson store is fairly bristling with bargains these days. Ole says he lost so much handling Thanksgiving turkeys that he must do some business to make up the loss—hence all the bargains.

You Can Make Someone
Happy
By Giving them Your
Piano Votes
If You are not Saving for Yourself
BE SURE AND ASK FOR THEM WITH EVERY CEMTS WORTH OF YOUR PURCHASE.
Why not Enter the race Yourself
A. H. PITKIN

Chas. Englund

Chas. Englund an old and highly respected resident of Bray died at his home early Sunday morning. Mr. Englund has been in poor health a year or more but his end was unlooked for at this time and came as a shock to his many friends.

He was in this village on Wednesday and appeared at that time to be about the same as usual.

Funeral services were held at the Black River church Wednesday, Rev A. Olson officiating. Interment was made at the Black River Cemetery.

Besides three brothers, one of whom is in Sweden and four sisters, two of whom, together with his aged mother, reside in the old country, Mr. Englund leaves a host of friends to mourn his untimely end.

It has been our good fortune to number Mr. Englund among our friends for many years and it is with real regret that we are called upon to pen these few lines for our departed friend.

Piano Bargain

A slightly used Kimball piana, at a big reduction from regular price.
21-22 Henry A. Olson

Esther Person came down from Thief River, Wednesday evening.

Ang. Berglund, otherwise known as "Slim", came home Wednesday from Spooner where he has been employed at the Engler mill

Give your boy an education so that he will rise above the average neighbor boy. Write
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Agnes Burkee has finished her course at the Moorhead Normal and arrired here Tuesday to spend the winter at home.

The Buck Beebe, and Hurst families were Thanksgiving dinner guests at the Irving Wallace home, Thursday,

Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Fellman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. O. F. Post autoed to Crookston Saturday evening to attend a play at the Crookston Opera House, entitled "Never Say Die" with Nat Goodwin in the title role They report the show excellent.

Young man, get out of the rut! Get a business education and rise above the average. Does office work appeal to you? Banking? Real Estate? Civil Service? etc. Come fit yourself for what you prefer. Come any Tuesday.
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—
Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!
The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the
KIMBALL
Piano
Sold exclusively in Pennington County by
Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN

BLACK RIVER NEWS

The work on the new church building was completed this week.

The Y. P. S. meets at the P. A. Eckstrom home Friday evening. Dec. 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rux and Mr. and Mrs. A. Ortloff and children visited at the C. E. Eckstrom home, Sunday.

Miss Selma Hoff, who has been teaching in Dist. 94, has accepted an appointment from the Government to teach Indian children at White Earth. Miss Simonson of St. Hilaire will finish the term in district 94.

A number of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Andersen's friends and relatives enjoyed a sumptuous turkey dinner at the Anderson home Thanksgiving Day. The afternoon was spent in conversation and games.

The people of this country should entertain no ill feeling against Turkey if they made the mistake of eating too much of it—or we mean if Turkey made the mistake of firing a shell over the Tennessee. Talking war with the turkey flavor still in the mouth, is a puzzling proposition.

OLD CUSTOM STILL SURVIVES

Austrian Peasants Retain the Subserviency That Was Enforced During Days of Feudalism.

While I was the guest of Prince A. at his Austrian castle, writes a contributor to Chambers' Journal, Princess Karl took me under her special guidance. She insisted that I should make acquaintance with the village the morning after my arrival.

"You had better put on gloves, or at any rate the right-hand glove," she said, as I met her at the great entrance.

"I never wear gloves if I can help it," I answered. "And on a hot day like this!"

She laughed. "Well, I have warned you. You must buy your experience."

We descended the steep slope to the village, and stopped at the post office; it was likewise a cafe and a general provision store. Several peasants sat at a table drinking beer, and two or three women were talking with the postmistress. When we entered, the postmistress ran from behind her counter, the peasants rose from their bench, and crowding round the Princess Karl, they all kissed her right hand. To my intense surprise, after they had kissed the princess' hand, they each bestowed a similar attention on me.

"I warned you to wear a glove," said the princess, when the ceremony was over. "Now you know the reason. You will find that whenever you meet peasants, they will kiss your hand. They even leave their work in the fields, and run out into the road if they see you passing. Last year a young attache from the French embassy was staying here, and he had a great fright. He was walking along a road between some bean fields. The peasants were taking in the harvest, and to his horror he saw them all, men and women, suddenly throw down their scythes and rakes, and rush toward him from both sides. He was convinced that they were going to attack and rob him; and so he took to his heels and ran. He never stopped until he got to the Schloss; to this day he will not believe that the poor peasants only wished to kiss his hand as a mark of respect to an excellenz. At my home in Hungary the peasants kneel down and kiss the hem of your dress."

In these days such subservience seems incredible; but the custom is a survival of the days when all the peasants were slaves, and the nobles had the power of life and death over them.

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.06
Wheat No. 2	1.03
Wheat No. 3	1.00
Flax No. 1	1.34
Flax No. 2	1.30
Oats	.38
Barley	.45
Rye	.80

Horse for Sale

Fine driving mare, 7 years of age; buggy; harness etc.
Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

Buy your Groceries; Granite, Galvanized, and China Ware at . . . .
JACKSON BROS.
Order by phone as we will deliver your purchases
Phone : : : 38

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota
Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.
C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Free! Free!
During the next three weeks of school we will give with each 5c purchase in our stationery line, one
Beats All Pencil—Free!
See our Regal and What Next tablets, the largest and smoothest that we can buy.
The Spectator

St. Hilaire
Co-Operative Creamery Association
MANUFACTURES OF THE
Famous Gold Medal Butter
Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10. 30, or 63 lb. tubs
Cream taken every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until 4 P. M.
O. L. LARSON, President NELS K. ANDERSON, Secretary
J. S. ROY, Director ANTON PETERSON, vicePres.
AUGUST SWANSON, Treasurer A. J. HED, Buttermaker

Subscribe For and Advertise in THE SPECTATOR

BATTLE RAGING IN POLAND UNABATED

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN THREE BIG ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THORN AND CRACOW.

BELIEVE MUSCOVITES HAVE DRIVEN WEDGE

British Military Experts Declare Russians Have Separated German and Austrian Forces—Allies' Warships Again Bombard German Base at Zeebrugge.

London, Dec. 2.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the Germanic allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result. *The Berlin official statement* says there is nothing of importance to report from Poland, while the Russian governments rests upon its warning against over-optimism.

Three Big Engagements.

The facts as gleaned from various messages of correspondents appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are progressing between Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local successes without a distinct victory for either.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow.

They declare that the Germans have consistently underestimated the qualities of their Muscovite opponents and have opposed them with a body composed almost wholly of second line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan.

They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether those arrive in time.

Heavy Loss in East Prussia.

Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the fortifications east of Darkehmen in East Prussia with heavy loss, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe an important Russian gain and capture of 10 miles of trenches in the northeast of Lodz.

Advices from Holland report railway traffic, newspaper and posts in the Brussels region are entirely suspended, it is presumed for the purpose of suppressing news of a movement of German troops to the eastward.

The only development of the day in the western theater was the renewal of the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge.

England was surprised at the announcement that King George had left on a visit to the headquarters of the British forces in France, where he is certain of an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

Tribute on Churchill's Birthday.

Yesterday was the 40th birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and the papers, except a few of those antagonistic to him, pay a tribute to his remarkable career. The 70th birthday of the Queen Mother Alexandria will be celebrated today.

The Dutch papers say the Germans have imposed an indemnity of 35,000,000 francs ($7,000,000) monthly upon Belgium for the duration of the war for the maintenance of the troops and in addition 375,000,000 francs ($75,000,000) as a war levy for violation of neutrality.

Luxemburg reports the Germans have paid a substantial sum for damages resulting from their occupation of the grand duchy, of approximately $81,200.

SEES END OF YPRES TO ARMENTIERES FIGHTING

London, Dec. 1.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces in the field, speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the Allies in a report issued by the official press bureau. The report covers in a general way the activities of the British troops from Oct. 11 to Nov. 20.

Last Stages of Battle.

Summing up the situation in his report, Field Marshal French says: "As I close this dispatch signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentieres. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably and his infantry attacks have practically ceased.

"In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies, as it appears to me at the present moment," General French continues, "it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the continent of Europe from the east to the west. The combined French, Belgian and British armies in the west, and the Russian army in the east, are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us.

Germans Throw Weight in West.

"Our enemies elected at the beginning of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the west and to detach only a comparatively weak force composed of very few of the first line troops and several corps of second and third line troops to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed. Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the west. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action except when miscalculations and mistakes are made by their commanders, opening up special opportunities for successful attacks and pursuits.

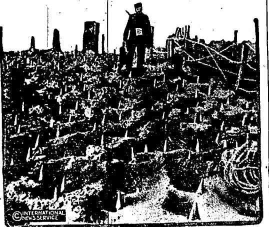
Holding Ground Gained.

"The battle of the Marne was an example of this, as also was our advance from St. Omer and Hazebrouck to the line of the River Lys at the commencement of this battle. The role which our armies in the west consequently have been called upon to fulfill has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding ground gained, and inviting the enemy's attack and to throw back these attacks, causing the enemy heavy losses in his retreat and following him up with powerful and successful counter-attacks to complete his discomfiture.

"The value and significance of operations of this nature since the beginning of hostilities by the Allies' forces in the west lies in the fact that at the moment when the Eastern provinces of Germany are in imminent danger of being overrun by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches extending from Verdun on the Alsatian frontier to the sea at Nieuport, east of Dunkirk (a distance of 260 miles), where they are held, with much reduced numbers and impaired morale, by the successful action of our troops in the west.

"I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by the Royal Artillery throughout the battle. In spite of the fact that the enemy brought up in support of his attacks guns of great range and shell power, our men have succeeded throughout in preventing the enemy from establishing anything in the nature of superiority in artillery. The skill, courage and energy displayed by the commanders of the Royal Artillery have been very marked."

SPIKED PITS AND BARBED WIRE



This piece of ground, dotted with pits with spikes in them and crossed with barbed wire entanglements, prepared by the Belgians to impede the advance of the Germans, gives some idea of the fields over which the troops in the war zone are expected to charge.

Germany Pays Indemnity.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Germany has paid an indemnity of 150,000 marks ($37,500) to the Duchy of Luxemburg, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Bordeaux. One of the first acts of Germany after the outbreak of war was to invade the Duchy of Luxemburg. This action was criticised by the allied nations as a violation of neutral territory. The payment of an indemnity, if made as reported, presumably would be intended to recompense Luxemburg for Germany's act.

Kaiser Goes to Poland.

Berlin, Dec. 1 (Via Amsterdam and London.)—It was announced at military headquarters that Emperor William was with the German army in the east.

BRITISH WARSHIP DESTROYED

SINKS 20 MILES FROM OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON.

Vessel Goes Down Almost Instantly, Giving Men No Fighting Chance—Band Playing at Time.

By International News Service.

London, Nov. 28.—The British battleship Bulwark was blown up and sunk in the estuary of the Medway river. Between 700 and 800 men were lost, including Captain Guy Belater, her commander, and all her officers.

But 12 of Crew Saved.

Only twelve of her crew were saved. It is announced officially that the explosion was internal and originated in the ship's magazine.

The disaster is the most appalling the British navy has suffered in the war. It is even more of a shock than the loss of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue at the hands of a single submarine on the North Sea, for the Bulwark was destroyed from within, destroyed utterly and instantly. The men aboard her had not a fighting chance for their lives.

Band Playing at Time.

The band was playing aboard the Bulwark. Near her were anchored several other ships. The morning was calm and but for the presence of the battleship swinging at her anchor chains there was nothing to suggest anything but peace. Alongside the Bulwark was a lighter. From it were being loaded over the side of the 15,000-ton battleship fresh ammunition stores for her 12-inch and 6-inch guns. The Bulwark sank in three minutes from the time of the explosion.

A vice admiral and a rear admiral of the Royal navy, who were at Sheerness, investigated immediately and reported that it was their conviction that it was an internal magazine explosion that rent the ship asunder.

The explosion was so violent that debris from the battleship was scattered over the coal fields in Essex county, littering the towns and countryside. At Southend-on-Sea, on the Essex coast, the concussion of the explosion was plainly felt and likened by the inhabitants to a severe earthquake. Buildings in the vicinity of Sheerness were shaken to their foundations.

Although twelve years old and no longer in the first fighting line of the navy, the Bulwark still was a useful unit.

Considering the size of her navy, Great Britain has been singularly free from disasters of this character. Nevertheless when the French warship Jena was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907, all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined. Refrigerators were installed in the ships to keep the powder cool.

The Bulwark cost $5,000,000.

Cossacks Capture Aeroplane.

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 27.—A German aeroplane with two aviators has been captured by Cossacks 24 miles north from Plock, Russian Poland. The airmen had dropped several bombs in Plock.

Victoria Crosses for British.

London, Nov. 27.—Eight Victoria Crosses have been awarded for conspicuous services in battles in France. Five of these were given to privates and three to officers.

Sinking of Ship Arouses Italy.

Bari, Italy, Nov. 30.—Another mine, which had floated from its moorings, exploded near here, destroying a fishing boat and killing four men. The explosion of this mine, which is said to have been one of those planted in the Adriatic by Austria, has aroused another storm of indignation among the Italian people along the Adriatic coast. The Italian government recently protested to Austria concerning drifting mines which were endangering shipping.

Mystery of British Ships.

Panama, Dec. 1.—Some mystery surrounds the destination of the British colliers Kirkwood and Roddam, which were held up at Colon by the health authorities because they were not supplied with health certificates. A hearing will be held in the district court. Meantime the vessels will be permitted to pass through the canal in bond. It is learned that the tolls would be paid by order of the British admiralty through a bank here. The steamers, it is said, will await orders at Balboa.

Medal for Madame Poincare.

Bordeaux, via Paris, Nov. 27.—The Bar Association has presented Madame Poincare, wife of the president of France, a specially designed medal as a mark of admiration at the example she set by working as a nurse in a hospital organized by the association. Madame Poincare, who early in the war qualified for duty in the Red Cross by completing a course in nursing volunteered her service as soon as she arrived at Bordeaux when the seat of government was moved here.

Over Half World Warring.

London, Nov. 30.—With the addition of Turkey and Portugal to the ranks of the belligerents, the area of hostilities has been extended to approximately 58 per cent of the land surface of the globe, and about 56 per cent of the total population of the earth must be classed as technically belligerent, says the London Daily Chronicle. About 1,000,000,000 of the 1,800,000,000 human beings on earth are directly involved in the struggle. In Europe 380,000,000 persons, out of 475,000,000, or nearly 80 per cent, are at war.

Greatest Loan in Britain's History.

The greatest loan in Great Britain's history—£350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000)—has been floated successfully by the Bank of England, both large and small buyers being among the investors. The country awaits the announcement by the chancellor of the exchequer as to the amount of the subscriptions with the belief that they will exceed considerably the amount of the loan and that the colossal transaction will have an impressive effect upon Great Britain's enemies.

Pleases Neutral Countries.

Rome, Dec. 1.—The proposition of the South American republics for the withdrawal of belligerent warships from their waters in order to remove impediments to commerce, has been received with sympathy by the European neutral countries, especially the Scandinavian and Dutch kingdoms which have suffered most from the present European war. Hope is expressed that the United States will lead this movement and that it may lead to the enactment of a new international law.

OPPOSES MILITARY PROBE

WILSON THINKS SUCH AN INQUIRY IS UNTIMELY.

Adoption of Gardner Resolution Might Offend Germany, Say Administration Leaders.

Washington, Dec. 1.—While President Wilson is not expected to seek to mould the position of congress on the resolution of Representative Gardner for an investigation of the military strength of the United States, officials close to the White House said he would oppose the investigation if asked for an opinion.

The president is understood to think such an inquiry is untimely and would not disclose any information not already in hand.

The president's position was made clear by administration officials after it became known he had written Mr. Gardner a letter saying he was ready *to discuss the question with him at any* time.

Mr. Gardner will be at the White House to make an engagement for an interview within the next few days.

The position of the administration toward the Gardner resolution, as outlined, is that this is no time to agitate the question of preparedness of the United States for war. The president is hopeful that the nation may play an important part in bringing the present European war to a close and his advisers believe suggestions for peace would come with bad grace from a country in the throes of a discussion of possible war.

Another reason given by administration leaders for opposing the Gardner resolution is that in his speech in the house supporting the movement, Mr. Gardner attacked Germany and they think the adoption of his resolution would make it appear that the action was directed principally at that nation.

When the resolution was first introduced the president characterized the proposed investigation as "pleasant mental exercise," and said the results achieved by such an investigation would depend entirely upon the character of the commission making it.

Administration leaders said last night that the president realizes the importance of the military lessons taught by the present war and takes the position that everything possible should be learned by the United States, though he does not regard the present as a proper time for military discussions in congress.

U. S. REJECTS DECLARATION

Refuses to Accept Piecemeal Adoption of London Restrictions During European War.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The decided stand taken by the United States government in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the Declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war, was made clear at the State Department when the text of a cablegram sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, Oct. 24 last, was made public.

The ambassador had cabled a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this government against violation of the declaration by Great Britain and France. The German ambassador, Count Bernstoff, called at the State Department to lodge the formal complaint.

The text of the reply cabled to Mr. Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives abroad, was then made public. It follows:

"Please inform the German Government that the department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption for the sake of uniformity of the Declaration of London as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war, has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the Declaration of London without modification. The United States government, therefore, will insist that its rights and duties and those of its citizens in the present war, be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents, independently of the provisions of the Declaration, and this government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above and defined by existing rules of international law are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent governments."

The message was signed by Counsellor Lansing, then acting secretary of state.

Herrick Leaves Paris.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American ambassador to Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Herrick and the members of his family, have left Paris for Havre, where they will take the steamer Rochambeau for New York

Aged Woman Made Rich.

Michigan City, Ind., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Amelia Humbel, 85 years old, was doing her washing when a telegram came announcing the favorable decision of a will contest case in New York city awarding her Manhattan real estate worth $50,000. The estate involved was that of Mrs. Magdalena Herman, sister of Mrs. Humbel's first husband. By the terms of the original will her nephews, George and Edward Herman of this city, sons of Mrs. Humbel, were given the bulk of the estate.

Hanalei Captain Alleged Negligent.

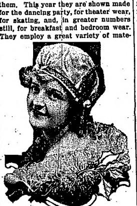
San Francisco, Nov. 30.—As the result of a preliminary inquiry into the causes of the wreck of the steamer Hanalei, which was concluded here Captain J. J. Casey, master of the Hanalei, was summoned to appear before Joseph Dolan and James Guthrie, inspectors of steam and sailing vessels, for trial on charges of negligence and unskillfulness. The Hanalei struck Duxbury reef, Nov. 23, and went to pieces early the following day. More than twenty lives were lost.

PRETTY CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Acceptable Presents for Young and Old and How They Are Made

FANCY CAPS POPULAR AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FANCY caps, of many kinds, are among the gifts that may be relied upon to please those who receive them. This year they are shown made for the dancing party, for theater wear, for skating, and, in greater numbers still, for breakfast and bedroom wear. They employ a great variety of materials, the choice depending upon the purpose that the cap is to serve.

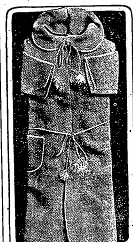


A pretty evening cap, shown in the picture, is made of silk and bound with silver braid. A fan of silver gauze at the side is an unusual ornament, poised like a butterfly near the face of the wearer, where two tassels of silver tinsel are suspended. Such a headdress need not be removed at the theater or dance and adds a charming touch of brilliance to the dress.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE

A WARM robe of elderdown flannel is among the many delightful gifts that are to be made for the baby or for the little ones who have outgrown babyhood. Elderdown flannel is woven in light colors and figured in white with Teddy bears, rabbits, birds and other figures that delight the youngsters. It is the softest and most comforting of materials for cold weather.

Bath robes like that pictured are bound with narrow ribbon on all the raw edges, provided with collars and pockets (except when made for infants) and have ties of silk cord, finished with tassels at the neck and about the waist, like the elderdown in color. For the little infant the pocket and waist cord are not needed.



Bed slippers of elderdown finished and tied with ribbons are very comfortable for little ones who are apt to kick off bedclothes in cold weather. They are among the most easily made of gifts. Shoes and bootees, for little infants' daily wear, are also made of this material which is so well suited for a baby's garments. Other articles are short sacks, hoods and blankets for the baby's carriage. The last are decorated with big bows of wide, handsome satin ribbon.

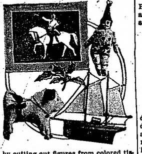
TOYS MADE IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

THERE are some toys that can be made at home for the smaller children and they are among those that are most durable and most cherished. Among them are Teddy bears, dogs, elephants, rabbits and kittens made of canton flannel or plush. Rag dolls, printed on strong muslin, can be bought ready to be cut out and made at home. The animals are cut by patterns to be had at pattern companies and are stuffed with sawdust. Small buttons or beads make their eyes and heavy yarns are employed in outlining the mouth or nose or other details.

A small white dog shown in the picture illustrates how well these toys look. He is furnished with eyes made of little black buttons and ears cut from black cloth. A ribbon carrying a tiny bell is sewed about his neck and he is bedecked with a narrow band of red ribbon about his body, tied in a bow at the side.

A clown doll is shown with the head made of ribbed goods like a stocking top. The body is made of blue cambric and the shoes of red. The tall hat is of red also, and the costume is finished with a ruffle collar of white lace. This doll has eyes made of small black beads with eyebrows and eyelids defined with black yarn. His nose is formed by making a short ridge in the face drawn together by a few stitches. A stitch, in red yarn, forms his mouth and a mustache and whiskers are made of black yarn.

Among the new things brought out for this year are pictures to be made by cutting out figures from colored tissue paper and pasting them on a thin paper background. The tissue is placed over an outline picture and the figure wanted drawn in outline with a pencil. It is then cut out. Different objects are drawn on different colored paper, as trees on green paper, horses on white or brown paper, and other objects on appropriate colors. After all the required figures are cut out, they are pasted on the background.

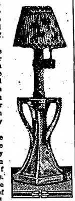


PRETTY SHADES FOR CHRISTMAS CANDLES

PRETTY candle shades for the dressing case or for the candles of the dinner or luncheon table, are sure to delight the home-maker, so they are among the most acceptable of Christmas gifts to everyone who loves the little touches that add to the beauty of the home.

Candle shades of figured silk, or silkaline or thin ribbon, may be made over small wire frames, with the silk put on in plaits or plain or fluted. The thin ribbons are easily handled

Small wire frames are to be bought ready made and come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Sometimes the frame is made of stiff cardboard, but this is not durable nor as satisfactory as that of wire.

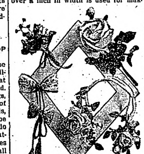


To make shades like that shown in the picture take flowered ribbon or strips of silk a half-inch wider than the width of the wire frame. Lay it in plaits a little less than a half inch in depth, or have it plaited on a plaiting machine. Sew one edge of the plaited strip over the top wire of the frame, crowding the plaits close together. Sew the other edge over the bottom wire. Spreading the plaits evenly is necessary. Conceal the sewing and border the shade at the same time with tinsel braid in silver or gilt.

PRETTY LITTLE CORSAGE AND HAIR ORNAMENTS

RIBBONS are used to make the single roses and small bouquets that it is fashionable to wear at the shoulder, over the coat or corsage. Single roses are also made of silver or gold tissues and small blossoms of these materials are used with those of ribbon in the little bouquets. The single metallic rose is as large as the largest natural roses and is set in foliage.

Ribbon in a heavy quality something over a inch in width is used for making roses. Pinks and reds as like the natural flowers as possible are chosen.



Hair ornaments are made by winding bonnet wire with satin ribbon in lengths sufficient to extend twice across the head from ear to ear. This covered wire is doubled in the center and caught together at the ends making a double band. At each end of this band a ribbon rose is set in rose foliage. Ornaments of this kind make lovely gifts for young women.

"Thy Will Be Done."

For instance, when you wish, and by every means endeavor, to be well, and yet remain ill—then say, "Thy will be done." When you undertake something, and your undertaking does not succeed, say, "Thy will be done." When you do good to others, and they repay you with evil, say, "Thy will be done." Or when you will like to sleep, and are overtaken with sleeplessness, say, "Thy will be done." In general, do not become irritated when anything is not done in accordance with your will, but learn to submit to the will of the heavenly father.—Father John.

Lola's Prayer.

Lola, aged five, having been reprimanded by her mother for some slight misdeed, knelt down by a chair and prayed as follows:

"O Lord, mamma says I'm a caution. I want to be a good girl, but even if I'm a caution, please send Santa Claus just the same. Amen."

A Knockout.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, who was recently re-elected, tells this story of a little argument in the court room between a rising young attorney and an elderly physician. The attorney was prosecuting a damage suit and the physician's testimony being detrimental to his cause, he was trying to show that the doctor was inexperienced.

He asked several satirical questions. The physician answered patiently. Finally he tried a final shot.

"You've sent a good many of your patients to heaven, haven't you, doctor?" he asked.

"Well, I presume they went there," replied the physician, "unless they had formed too close an association with lawyers."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dodds Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. Dodds Kidney Pills have done their work and done it well. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dodds Kidney Pills."

Mr. F. C. Case.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, Dainty Recipes; also music of National Anthem. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Net Yet Due.

Fashionable Rector—Of course, you are praying for peace, Brother Millyuns?

Richest Parishioner—Well, no! My daughter is engaged to a count who is on the firing line. At last reports he was still alive.—Puck.

Naturally.

"So your apartment house investment turned out badly."

"Yes; it was a flat failure."

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WESTERN CANADA'S OFFER IS AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

GROW GRAINS IN WESTERN CANADA, ENJOY AN EXCELLENT CLIMATE AND MAKE MONEY.

With the European wheat fields desolated, and the farming population more than decimated, there will be for a number of years a demand for food products that has not been experienced in the memory of the present generation. Everyone regrets the horrible war that has brought this about. Its effects are felt not only in Europe, but in every part of the American continent. Many lines of business have been hurt, but only temporarily it is hoped. Financial stringency is being talked of. There is a way of overcoming these things; and Western Canada offers the solution in its immense agricultural area, when the possibility of retrieving losses, making assured gains, and at the same time becoming a factor in providing the world with the one great requisite—wheat—is so pronounced that it cannot be overlooked

There are several ways in which excellent farming lands can be secured in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and also British Columbia.

In the first place the offer of the Dominion Government of 160 acres of land free to the settler is something not given by any other country. Conditions of settlement are easy. Live upon the land six months in each year, for a period of three years, cultivate about thirty acres, and erect a habitable house. Instead of cultivation, the keeping of a certain number of head of cattle will carry with it the same value. Many of these homesteads may be had in the open prairie area, where every acre can be put under cultivation, but to the man with limited means, in the park area, lying north of the central portion of three of the provinces named, there is afforded the best chance. In this park country are beautiful groves of poplar and willow, small lakes and streams, and sufficient open area to enable one to go into immediate cultivation for crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax, any one of which does wonderfully well, giving prolific yields. In due time when more land is required for cultivation, these groves may be cut down at small cost. In the meantime, however, they have been valuable in providing fuel and shelter for cattle, which thrive wonderfully on the wild grasses that grow in abundance.

Another plan is to purchase from some of the railway companies who hold large tracts, or from some responsible land company. The prices asked are exceedingly low and the terms easy. Whether one may decide to locate in the open prairie area or in the park country the land will be found to be of the same general texture, a rich black or chocolate colored loam on a clay subsoil.

Again attention is drawn to the fact of the great opportunities for farming that are offered in Western Canada. Already a number of holders of tracts of land there, who are residents of the United States—business men, merchants, lawyers, bankers—men of foresight and keen knowledge of business, have decided to cultivate the lands they have been holding for speculation and wait no longer for a buyer to turn up. They are acting wisely.

Canadian laws are as fair and just as can be found in the civilized world Military service is not compulsory, nor is there one ounce of coercion used. Anything that is given to Great Britain whether in money or men is entirely voluntary. There is no drafting nor conscription of any kind. Already over sixty thousand of the young men of Canada have volunteered for service, and thirty-five thousand have gone forward, many of these having left their farms in their love for Great Britain and a desire to fight for their country. As a consequence, many farms may be left untilled. Therefore Canada invites others to come in and take their places. This then is the opportunity for the American who wishes to better his own condition.—Advertisement.

Early Dams on the Nile.

What the British are undertaking in the Nile country, in the introduction of irrigation plans, was carried out to an interesting extent about 6,500 years ago by King Menes. He is credited with the earliest irrigation works, when dykes were made on the west bank of the Nile to retain the flood waters on the land for a longer period, the east bank being left open for the inundation to spend itself freely. Two thousand years later Amenemhat III extended the same system of "basin irrigation" to the east bank, and in order to ward off the danger of a high flood he made Lake Moeric where is now the Fayum. Into this great artificial lake, one of the wonders of the world at that period, the high waters were allowed to escape, and from it, when the crest of the flood had passed, the basins of lower Egypt were kept supplied, without danger of overflooding.

Enlightened.

"My dear duke," said her father, jocosely, "don't you realize that in this country the men never have anything to do with it? If she has given her consent nothing on earth will prevent her from marrying you. I cannot understand, why she sent you to me."

"Nor I," said the nobleman, "but I suppose it was my mistake. It never occurred to me that she would wish to make the financial arrangements herself."

Sir Rufus Isaacs.

Sir Rufus Isaacs is the first man of the Jewish race ever to hold the office of lord chief justice of England. Beaconsfield was a Jew, but the office that he held was that of prime minister.

Deserve the Punishment.

Mrs. Scrapp—Statistics show that married men live longer than single men.

Scrapp—Yes, and it serves them right.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

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SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire and becomes a power in the political and business world. He has his eye on the governor's chair. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions. Slade meets Katherine, daughter of Senator Strickland, and sees in her all that Mary is not.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

"Oh, I like Washington," she said, bringing herself back to the conversation with difficulty.

Her father, noticing her abstraction, remarked indulgently: "She likes Washington, Slade. She likes the East, but she doesn't tell it to everybody on account of father's votes. Now, Slade and I love our western city, eh, Slade?"

"Well," with some reluctance, "it's a good starting point," Slade admitted.

"Ah!" Katherine exclaimed, now thoroughly herself again. "There's a man for you! He's not going to let a town stand in his way. Mr. Slade, this is father's Waterloo. He's been a great disappointment to me. That's the worst of parents. We children never know how they're going to turn out. If father had only listened to me it would have been Washington for him—Washington for me. But he wouldn't cross the Delaware. He wouldn't leave the West. If there'd only been a drop of Napoleon in father," she concluded with a sudden burst of vehemence.

"Napoleon!" repeated the senator.

"Yes, Napoleon. He got what he wanted, and nothing ever stood in his path. I just love the way he rode over poor old Josephine's heart, don't you?"—and she turned to Slade.

"But he was right!" she continued, earnestly, as if she were making a plea for something that lay very close to her own heart. "Why should we let anyone hold us back? I wouldn't. But mother didn't want to leave the West, so father stuck to his town and his friends and his state. Now he stands in the background and boosts other men politically.

"He wants to boost you," she added, suddenly.

"Letting out secrets," her father accused, playfully.

But Katherine was never more serious. "You're his dark horse," she persisted.

"You're a lucky man, senator," Slade broke in, as he watched Katherine admiringly. "You're a lucky man to have a charming young woman behind you in the race."

"That's all we women are for," answered Katherine, bitterly, "standing behind some man and watching him do things."

"Why, child alive, you do things yourself," the senator remonstrated. "She makes busts, Slade—heads. Done some big guns in Europe."

Katherine sighed and leaned back wearily in her chair. "Oh, in my feminine way, I model," she admitted. "But if there'd been one drop of Napoleon in father I shouldn't have had to fall back on molding clay. I should have been molding," she hesitated, and then finished daringly, "opinions and people."

CHAPTER III.

Just how much more freely Katherine might have revealed her aims and inspirations, Slade could not know, for at that moment the butler appeared and engaged his attention.

As the man withdrew, Slade spread wide his arms and announced grandiloquently:

"The gentleman of the water-front crowd, if you please. Mr. Wesley Merritt, the gentleman who wasn't going to darken my door, is here!"

He broke off with a loud, mirthless laugh. As well as any man who ever lived, he liked to feel the grip of his own power. He had come to the point where it was genuine satisfaction to humble men and conquer things.

"Wesley Merritt!" the senator was almost too surprised for speech. "After his abuse of you in the paper today—. And Hunt! How did you do it?"

"This is the sort of thing I like," broke in Katherine, eagerly. "Oh, it's so exciting," she declared, her eyes glowing with eagerness and animation. "Oh, Mr. Slade, how did you make them kow-tow?"

Slade's reply was prevented by the brusque, excited entrance of Merritt and Hunt. The pair, angry and belligerent, strode into the room without a word. Merritt, small, wiry, energetic, was in the lead, followed closely by his shadow and echo, Hunt.

"Is it true?" he demanded angrily, before he realized that Slade was not alone. "How do you do, senator—Miss Strickland!" he exclaimed, in surprise. "Lovely home you have, Mr. Slade," he added, trying to adjust himself to the scene he had not expected.

"An astonishing rumor has reached us, Mr. Slade," he finally declared, getting down to the business of his invasion. "It concerns you, senator. It concerns every public-spirited man in the city. Is it true, Slade, that you have bought up our entire water front on which our residences—our old homes—the mansions of the city face, and that you intend building factories there?"

"Why, yes," Slade admitted, with maddening calmness.

"What?" Strickland almost shouted, completely astounded.

"But—but it can't be done," Merritt was so excited now that he stuttered his words.

"It can't be done," echoed Hunt. He was well paid for being an echo.

"Our best people live there," protested Merritt.

"I live there," Hunt added, with accumulated emphasis.

"All of us," Merritt continued, "take pride in the view along the water front. It's damnable. Why, out of common decency, man— What do you want of factories, anyway?" he demanded, completely angered and out of patience.

Slade's voice was almost a drawl, it was so low-pitched and so provokingly calm. "Why didn't you and your associates protect your holdings?" he inquired.

"How'd we know a man with millions would come along and buy up the whole beach?" Merritt's wrath was getting beyond the control that Katherine's presence demanded. "Slade, if you persist in this," he thundered, "I'm going to take off my coat and hit back. My paper has an enormous outside circulation, and I'll baste you once every day. If you propose running for governor, you won't get one vote in your own town. And in one month, or less, you'll find San Francisco has a gorgeous climate."

Slade was unperturbed by Merritt's threats or Merritt's bulldozing. "All right, Merritt," he advised, good-naturedly, "go ahead with your paper, I'll take my chances."

"You will, eh?" Merritt's tone was ominous. "What sort of factories are you going to build?"

"Well," drawled Slade, coolly, "I was thinking of putting up glue factories!"

"Glue!" The one word jumped from everyone's mouth at once. "Glue!" they all repeated, and looked at each other in consternation.

"The h—l you say," then remembering himself. "I beg your pardon, Miss Strickland."

"It can't be done," Merritt went on. "You can't build glue factories here," and he emphasized every word with an angry shake of his finger.

"By God, you—"

He broke off as he saw Bob Hayes stride into the room. Hayes, as Slade's lawyer and almost a member of the family, had the entree to the house at all times.

"Here's my lawyer," remarked Slade, dryly, "ask him."

"Of course it can be done," Hayes informed them, convincingly. "It's perfectly legitimate."

Then, as if to dismiss a perfectly obvious subject, he turned to the girl, who had been enjoying every point that Slade had scored.

Katherine's eyes lighted with warm welcome. It was the first time she had seen Hayes since she had returned. He was the man she had once wanted to marry, once before her father had given her the choice of Hayes or a finishing school in Paris and a tour of Europe. Now she greeted him with cordial friendship, but with none of the sweet tenderness he might have expected from her. Once she had looked up into his eyes and thought him a god. Now, her eyes blinded by the glare of ambition, she saw only a good looking chap, a struggling lawyer, a man who hadn't made any particular mark in the world. She returned Hayes' burning, penetrating gaze with cool, unruffled frankness. In another moment she had turned from him and was earnestly watching Slade, listening to his every word with eager intentness.

Daniel Slade.

"You see, I'm a very simple sort of fellow," Slade was saying, "don't drink—don't smoke—don't keep yachts or horses, don't keep wo—" he stopped in his oft-repeated formula as he remembered Katherine's presence, "don't keep horses, so I must do something, as I was saying to Mrs. Slade today. I don't want to bother my neighbors, so I'll build high chimneys, so the smoke won't trouble you much. I'm going into the glue business. That is, of course," and he paused and surveyed the group about him with a complacent elevation of his eyebrows, "that is, unless you gentlemen can keep me busy in some other way. I'm a very active man."

Katherine leaned forward with tense expression to see how the man's opponents would take his game. The senator was smiling, Merritt tapping his foot restlessly.

"Well, boys, it looks as though he had us—strong?" Strickland broke the silence. "Glue! Whew!"

"Are we going to be had?" demanded Merritt, testily, "are we going to stand for this holdup?" and he turned disgustedly toward the door.

"Don't you think we'd better keep Mr. Slade busy in some other way," Strickland repeated.

"I don't," Merritt flung back over his shoulder as he left the room, followed, as usual, by Hunt.

Merritt's hasty departure was the signal for Katherine to adjust her wraps and remark: "We must be late for Tristan."

Hayes followed her. "I must see you alone, Katherine. You're still free—there's no foreigner on the scene, is there, Katherine?"

"Bob," Katherine's voice was sweet but firm. "I don't think I shall ever marry now—"

"Oh, nonsense," he protested.

"No," even more positively. "The more I see of men—but what's the use? There never was but one man I could have got on with, and I didn't happen to live in his time."

"Who was the boy?" Hayes asked, lightly.

"Strange," Katherine replied, pensively, "I've just been talking about him—Napoleon Bonaparte."

"Oh, Lord—that fellow." Hayes was much relieved. "Can I have tomorrow evening?"

"Yes—if you—yes—tomorrow evening, Bob."

Her voice lingered a bit on the Bob and with quick impulsiveness Hayes caught her hand and kissed it.

In another minute she had turned to Slade.

"Oh, Mr. Slade, won't you let me make a head of you?"

"A head of me?" Slade repeated in surprise.

"Think it over," Katherine suggested, as she and her father went out, leaving Hayes and Slade watching her proud, graceful figure until it disappeared from view.

"Go Ahead With Your Paper, I'll Take My Chances."

Slade looked critically at Hayes for a moment or two after the girl had gone.

"Oh, now I remember," he suddenly exclaimed. "You're the chap she gave up for Paris a long time ago?"

"When she was twenty-one and I was twenty-four and six feet one inch of a western lawyer, just out of the woods. How does Mrs. Slade take to this governorship business?" he finished, abruptly.

"She doesn't take to it." Slade's voice was hard.

"I was afraid she wouldn't."

"Well, nobody's going to stand in my way." A malignant light showed in his eyes.

"My boy, I'm out to win."

In spite of the fact that he was in full evening attire, he thrust his hands into his pockets and almost strutted about the room. "I outgeneraled that crowd here tonight. By God, I did! Do you know—?" He paused in his walk and looked down on Hayes' six feet sprawled over one of the brocaded chairs—"there's just a little drop of that fellow—Napoleon Bonaparte—in me!"

"Napoleon Bonaparte got on by leaving a woman behind," Hayes returned, seriously, refusing to enter into Slade's spirit of self-satisfied good humor.

"You mind your own d—n business, Bob," Slade turned on him, suddenly.

"All right—I'm off to the opera. I only meant that Napoleon was a bad boy for you to follow, because he treated his first wife like a dirty dishrag. That's why I'm glad that second little Austrian hussy paid him back. That's all. I love Mrs. Slade. When I was sick with fever in your mining camp she was a mother to me."

"Don't forget that I made you," Slade reminded him. "I," and he tapped his chest. "I gave you your chance."

"I don't. All the same I'd hate to see you elected, because of Mrs. Slade. It seems to be the regular thing, becoming universal, for a very successful man to leave home the minute he's on his feet. Good night."

"One minute, Bob. You've given me a lot of good advice. I'll give you some. Are you in love with that girl?"

"Yes," Hayes grunted; "good night. Is that all?".

"No;" Slade paused, watching Hayes through narrowed eyelids. "That girl needs a large pie with every one of her fingers in it. Bob, I'm sorry for you. Your pie isn't big enough."

"Well—it's my pie. Good night," and he was gone.

After Hayes had gone, Slade sat, his arms resting on the table, staring into space. Every now and then the corners of his mouth came down and his eyes narrowed. He was thinking of Katherine Strickland and Hayes. That woman for Hayes! Hayes must be a presumptuous pup to ever think of winning that queen. Such women were meant for the kings of the earth—not for their hirelings.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

On Record for Comfort.

Cecil Rhodes was not much of a dresser. When premier of Cape Colony he usually wore a flannel suit, which badly wanted cleaning, and a dilapidated slouch hat. His successor in office, Sir Gordon Sprigg, who wore a black frock coat even in the hottest weather, once made an effort to enforce the wearing of "respectable" dark clothes in the Cape parliament. But Rhodes would not have it. He said in parliament that if he could not help to legislate in comfortable clothes he would not help at all, and he thought the members would agree with him. They did.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Cambridge. — Charles Fischer of Bradford was killed while dynamiting stumps on his farm.

Crookston.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Red River Valley Dairymen's association will be held here December 9 and 10.

Wheaton.—The coroner of Traverse county did not find a fractured skull and other evidences of injury in examining the body of George Stanley of Fedora, S. D. His death appeared a plain case of suicide.

Owatonna.—Owatonna's new armory, costing $25,000, is nearing completion and will be dedicated soon. Governor Eberhart, Governor-elect Hammond and Adjutant General Fred Wood will be guests of honor.

Pipestone.—The churches are making plans for the holding of a series of evangelistic meetings here in the next few weeks. An evangelist will be brought here to conduct the meetings and a large tabernacle may be built.

Albert Lea.—E. A. Baun, employed by the Illinois Central road, played the Good Samaritan to a stranger by taking him to his home to spend the night. The befriended arose in the night and stole $72 from Braun's trousers and fled on an early morning train.

Brainerd.—Dr. James Camp, 59 years old, unmarried, was found dead in bed from heart disease. He was a member of the advisory commission of the state sanatorium at Walker. He was an Indian physician at Standing Rock in 1882, and had been in Brainerd 30 years.

East Grand Forks.—Ole Haaken, subject of Sweden's king, was found in a local pool hall, painted emerald green from head to foot, and he still was actively engaged in spreading paint over his body. Enthusiasm for Irish home rule led to his action, Haaken says. Officials think he is insane.

Pipestone.—Martin Dahl of Jasper, this county, lost his life while working with a crew of men building a septic tank at Dockford, N. D. Dahl went into the tank to inspect the work and was overcome by gas from a stove which had been placed there to dry the cement work. He was 33 years of age.

Winona.—Final disposition has been made in probate court here of the estate of Rev. Father P. J. Gallagher, who died less than a year ago, while priest in charge of the Catholic church at Lake City. Father Gallagher left no will. His estate valued at $2,700 has been divided between three sisters and one brother.

Owatonna.—Burglars entered the department store of the Kelly company some time Sunday, gaining entrance through a basement window and sliding down a coal chute. As the store is guarded, it is believed entrance was made in the day time. Some money was taken, also expensive pocketknives.

Hastings.—At the annual meeting of the Rural Letter Carriers' association of Dakota county, held here, F. E. Henry of Farmington, presided. The following officers were re-elected: President, F. E. Henry, Farmington; vice president, J. F. Foley, Hastings; secretary, N. J. Heinen, Farmington; treasurer, A. C. Bailey, Rich Valley.

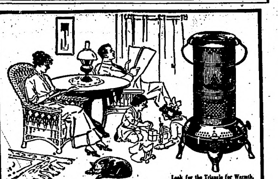
Faribault.—Attorneys for George L. Smith, State Senator Frank L. Glotzbach and Ed Schenstan, who were indicted by the grand jury for violation of the corrupt practices act, appeared before Judge Childress and made motions to quash the indicements, on the ground that aliens were on the jury. Judge Childress denied the motions. The judge also overruled a demurrer. The cases probably will be tried this week.

Duluth.—Shock due to an accidental shot from a rifle her husband was cleaning, combined with an illness with which she was suffering, caused the death today of Mrs. J. G. Bloomquist of Atwood. Her husband was cleaning a rifle in the same room where Mrs. Bloomquist lay ill, when it was discharged, the bullet shattering her right ankle. She died a short time later, and physicians said death was due to shock.

Rochester.—The annual convention of the river district of the State Christian Endeavor society, in session here for three days, closed with the installation of officers, Harold Lains of St. Paul, state president, officiating. The new officers are: C. H. Whittier, Farmington, president; Miss Anna L. Hartin, Hastings, secretary; Chester L. Craig, Winona, treasurer; Mrs. Theodore Cook, Hastings, junior superintendent; Ethel Brown, Winona, missionary chairman. R. H. M. Voklesonger of the Presbyterian church preached the sermon at the morning session, and the afternoon was devoted to the junior and intermediate work. Rev. George H. Gamble of the Baptist church preached the closing sermon tonight.

Northfield.—Students of agriculture in the Northfield high school are connecting the classroom knowledge with actual farm work in an effective way under the supervision of Professor A. M. Field of the agricultural department. The class in animal husbandry has visited a dozen dairy barns to observe to what extent modern equipment is used. The pupils find that the value of the silo and other equipment, and good watering systems are appreciated by the farmers. They observed, however, that in the main the need of good ventilation and light is not always realized.

St. Paul.—Minnesota's lead in the United States in fostering local colt shows is meeting with singular success, according to J. S. Montgomery, who has charge of the horse division of the animal husbandry department at the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Mr. Montgomery has completed a tour of most of the local shows in Minnesota, and is enthusiastic over the way the horse raisers are taking up the shows, which have proved valuable in promoting interest in high-bred horses in Belgium, Scotland and England, the famous horse raising countries of Europe.



Look for the Triangle for Warmth, Comfort and Good Cheer

Contentment

If you have ever shivered in chilly rooms because it was too early to start the regular fire, or frozen through some severe cold spell that was too much for furnace or stoves, go today to your nearest dealer and look at the NEW PERFECTION HEATER—the insurance against cold weather discomfort.

Strike a match and you have a clean, convenient, economical fire that you can carry around with you. Fire to dress by in the morning, in the bath room and in rooms that are hard to heat all the season through.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Makes the family happy the first chilly evenings. Watch them smile when they gather 'round the NEW PERFECTION.

Burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil—can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick. In the New Perfection wick and carrier are combined Fresh wicks are ready to put in, trimmed, smooth and ready to light. For best results use Perfection Oil.

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. He will be glad to show you the different models. Send us your name on a postal and we will foward you the NEW PERFECTION Book.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

Words and Deeds.

An eminent bishop was advocating a more liberal loosening of the purse strings, and during a sermon one day told his congregation that he at one time sent an article to a paper, in which he said: "We pray too loud and work too little."

The intelligent compositor did a most satisfying job and when it appeared it read:

"We bray too loud and work too little."

"I let it go at that," said the bishop. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, and I never ventured to correct him."—National Monthly.

FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed on the surface, afford immediate relief and point to speedy healment of sleep-destroying eczemas, rashes, itchings, burnings, scalings and crustings of the skin and scalp of infants and children, bringing rest to worn-out, anxious mothers and peace to distracted households. For free sample each with 32 p. Skin Book, address postcard Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Possibly the Truth, But—

"I understand you were punished in school yesterday, Thomas," said Mr. Bacon to his twelve-year-old boy.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the truthful Thomas. "It was for telling the truth, sir."

"Your teacher said it was for some reflection you made on her age."

"That's the way she took it, father. You see, she drew a picture of a basket of eggs on the blackboard, and while she was out of the room I just wrote under them:

"The hen that made these eggs isn't any chicken."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Mistake.

First Ally—I'm afraid Russia is going to stop chasing the Germans to get a big slice of Turkey.

Second Ally—What's the matter with her? This isn't a Thanksgiving dinner celebration.

As far as known at present, the giraffe is the only animal which is entirely dumb.

Historic Clontarf.

Clontarf, where the collision between the national volunteers and the soldiers took place, is one of the most historic spots in Ireland. It was there, on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, Brian Boru and the men of Munster, Connaught and Meath fought the Danes. Brian was killed in his tent; Sigurd, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, perished also; and 11,000 Irishmen and 13,000 Danes are said to have fallen. Victory remained with the Irish, but the Danes reoccupied Dublin. In modern times O'Connell's monster meetings for repeal were to have culminated at Clontarf. But the meeting was prohibited by the government, and O'Connell was put upon his trial for conspiracy and convicted, though the verdict was eventually reversed by the house of lords.—London Chronicle.

Its Sound.

"The account of this battle has a menu sound."

"What do you mean?"

"It says the well-seasoned troops were mustered out and then peppered with shot."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A castle in the air may be all right, but a cottage on earth is better.

Backache Spells Danger

Do you know that your bad back may be merely a hint of some hidden, deep-seated kidney disorder? Census records show that deaths from kidney disorders have increased 72% in 20 years. People can't seem to realize that the first pain in the back, the first disorder of the urine, demands instant attention—that it may be a signal of coming rheumatism, gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. The best prevention of serious kidney disorders is prompt treatment—the best medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. J. Kakuschke, 206 Logan St., Waseca, Minn., says: "Off and on for years I had kidney trouble and rheumatic pains. My arms and limbs swelled and I had cold chills. My whole system was filled with uric acid. Before I had used Doan's Kidney Pills long, the swelling went down, the pain and weakness was relieved and I felt better in every way. When I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills since they have never failed to benefit me right away."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 49–1914.

From Girlhood to Womanhood

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequently blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nervine—that has proven successful for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and his staff of physicians and Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

MEN ONLY Great fun. Get the laugh on your friends. Harmless. Vestpocket. Mechanical Joker. Ten cents silver. [illegible], A 212 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

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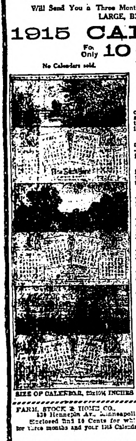

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A special series of illustrated articles on the marketing of farm produce, showing what happens to it from the time it leaves your hands until it comes into the home of the consumer.

Full page illustrated feature articles about the really big things in farming—articles that make facts as interesting as fiction.

Farm, Stock and Home editorials during 1915 will give you a clean, snappy unpartisan review of the progress of the world.

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The Veterinary Department will without expense to you, help you to keep your stock in good health.

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"Short Talks" will answer, free of charge, any question you may ask.

"Neighborhood Welfare" will tell you what the farmers' clubs and co-operative organizations are doing all thru 1915.

Its Live Stock and Dairy in 1915 will be better than ever before—full of timely and usable matter.

And the balance of the reading matter will be chock full of the sort of suggestions you can use in 1915.

If you are now taking FARM, STOCK & HOME send us a new trial subscriber and 10 Cents and the Calendar will be sent to you and the trial subscriber.

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Extra quality all through

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That's the definition of these ***modern made*** clothes.

You get more for your money because the makers have centered the force of the largest tailoring organization in the world upon the perfection of

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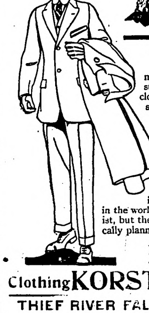

"The same price the world over"

Many of the all-wool fabrics are specially made by the woolen mills for this *special* suit. The patterns are as distinctive, the cloth is as fine as you see in many suits selling for $20 to $30 retail.

The framework of the suit is molded and bound together in permanent construction. The high-grade haircloth and canvas are even soaked in water to exclude any chance of shrinkage.

You get the hand-tailored, shapely and shape-retaining coat. This is possible because the Styleplus organization is admittedly the biggest and most modern in the world. Not only is every workman a specialist, but the whole manufacturing scheme is scientifically planned.

Look in our window. If the clothes don't look like greater values don't come in. All the latest spring styles and fabrics at our store only.

Clothing **KORSTAD BROS.** Shoes

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Thursday December 3 1914

We have in the village a comfortable convenient, and pleasant school building that would require nothing but some simple provision for lighting to make it a desireable place to hold an evening club program. Several new homes will be built in that vicinity within a year. Why would it not be profitable to spend two or three evenings during the winter studying plans of convenient and economical homes? Why not spend an evening in the study of some live topic relating to public health? Why not get a few farmer's institute lectures to bring fresh inspiration in dealing with some of the numerous problems of our daily duties? Why not spend a few evenings studying the problems of educating our children? How many will vote yes for a farmers' club?—The Waubun Forum.

LANDOR A WAR MESSENGER

Has Carried Belgian Notes From Antwerp to Bordeaux via German Lines Six Times.

Paris.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald prints an interview with Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, in which he says he has been acting as a dispatch bearer between Antwerp and Bordeaux for the Belgian government. He says that he passed through the German lines six times without being detected. He also went through the siege of Antwerp and left the city in the last automobile to get out carrying with him some wounded soldiers.

SAVED BY AMERICAN FLAG

Mrs. Robert Hinckley and Daughter of Washington Have Exciting Experience in War Zone.

New York.—Among the passengers on board the Duca d'Abruzzi, which arrived here, were Mrs. Robert Hinckley of Washington, and her daughter, Miss Gladys Hinckley. They were in Carlsbad when hostilities began, and after that went to Vienna, where, Miss Hinckley declared, it was necessary to wear an American flag and the American colors to keep from being insulted and even mobbed.

TRAINING BOYS FOR WARFARE

Youth of Australia, From an Early Age, Undergo a Compulsory Military Service.

Australian lads of twelve years begin a more or less voluntary form of military training. It is an indulgent, happy-go-lucky sort of thing, designed primarily to be of physical advantage. When the lads are fourteen years old, a limited military service is severely compulsory, with penalties for evasion, and fines laid upon employers and parents who interfere, and thus continues, with physical exercises, drill, parades, and rifle practice, for four years, whereupon these cadets are passed into the citizen forces. Four whole-day drills are required each year, and 12 half-day drills and 24 night drills. A perfunctory attendance upon these grave obligations—inapt, sullen, frivolous behavior—counts for nothing at all. If the cadet fails to be marked efficient by his battalion officers he must perform his service all over again. In Kalgoorlie of western Australia—A great dust storm blowing that night—we watched a column of these "little conscripts" march past with rifles and bugles and drums; and they were smart to see—brown uniforms, with tricks of green, and wide-brimmed Australian hats caught up at the side in the Australian way. It is no farcical affair. When we were in Brisbane of Queensland, a score of truant youngsters were packed off to the military barracks for ten days of close confinement and drill; and away they went, in a big cape wagon, in charge of a sergeant major, and under escort of some brilliant artillerymen—a melancholy little crew, these truants, then, facing ten days of absence from home, with six hours of drill on the hot parade-ground, under a sergeant major, who doubtless knew how to improve the patriotism of small culprits, and would do it with a switch.—Norman Duncan, in Harper's Magazine.

MEASURING LIGHT OF STARS

With Improved Instruments, Johns Hopkins Professor Hopes to Secure Most Important Results.

A recent number of Le Radium contains a paper by Dr. A. H. Pfund of Johns Hopkins university, in which he describes some preliminary tests he has made of a new apparatus for measuring the light of a star. The work was done at the Allegheny observatory, the Keeler 30-inch reflector being used. In the focus of the telescope, either of two small blackened disks, which formed the junction of a thermo-circuit, could be placed. The wires used for the thermo-element were alloys of bismuth and tin, and of antimony and bismuth respectively. They were enclosed in an evacuated capsule, closed at one end by a plate of fluorite and substituted for the eyepiece of the telescope. The thermocurrent was measured by a moving-coil galvanometer. The sensitiveness of the arrangement was such that a candle at a distance of 80 miles would give a deflection of one millimeter. The deflections obtained from celestial objects were: Vega, 7.5; Jupiter, 3.0; Altair, 2.0 millimeters. The author hopes, by using a more sensitive galvanometer and materials for his thermo-elements, to increase the sensitiveness considerably, and in this way to open up a new field of astro-physical research.

When England Took Bordeaux.

Bordeaux may presently, after the lapse of centuries, find friendly English troops marshaled in her squares For three centuries English kings ruled over Bordeaux and the southwest of France. The black prince loved the ancient city of the Romans and made it his residence for 11 years. It was here that Richard II was born. Bordeaux has always been of a revolutionary temper and sometimes has anticipated Paris in getting rid of old rulers and adopting new. This was the case in 1830, during the unhappy time of Charles X, when the citizens substituted the tricolor for the Bourbon flag before the news had come from Paris of the latest revolution. At one time Bordeaux thirsted for learning, and George Buchanan and other eminent Scots of the sixteenth century established themselves by the Garonne as professors of the humanities.—London Chronicle.

New Food Supply for England.

A former pest is now about to become of great value. At the present time when any matter affecting the food supply of the United Kingdom is of special moment, it is interesting to learn that the Australian rabbit pest is now an important factor in the lists of foodstuffs arriving in the old country from the oversea dominions. Sir T. A. Coghlan, the agent general for New South Wales, states that within the last fortnight four ships arriving from New South Wales have unloaded at London 576,336 frozen rabbits from that state. All the consignments came to hand in excellent condition.

Higher Duty for Chaplain.

Representative Denis O'Leary of New York simply can't get himself accustomed or hardened to the amount of time devoted to talk in congress.

Nearly every day he looks into the chamber, shakes his head sadly and walks back to his office.

"If I were the chaplain," he remarked one day shortly after he first came to congress, "I would quit praying for the members of congress and pray for the country."

He Didn't Worry.

A member of the Providence bar one day met an able and conscientious judge on the street and said to him: "I see, judge, that the supreme court has overruled you in the case of A versus Z, but you need feel no concern about your reputation." "No, indeed," answered the judge complacently, "I don't; I'm only concerned about the reputation of the supreme court."—Lippincott's.

THEIR WISE OLD UNCLE

By JENNIE KENNER.

When Appleby broke the news to his young wife that his Uncle Jack was coming to make them a visit she expressed pleasure at the prospect as cheerfully as she could, but she looked alarmed.

"He's a jolly old boy," said Appleby. "I know you'll like him, Arabella."

"But I'm afraid he won't like me, John."

"Nonsense, why not, I'd like to know? Of course he'll fall in love with you at the first glance just as I did."

"Flatterer!" laughed Mrs. Appleby. "But seriously I know he'll be scandalized at the way we live."

"Why, my dear girl, what's the matter with the way we live? Haven't we a cozy little flat, and don't we get excellent meals in the very first apartment below?"

"Yes, but you know you have told me yourself that your Uncle Jack has very, rigid, old-fashioned opinions on the duties of wives, and he'll think me lazy and incompetent because I don't cook our own meals myself. I just know he will."

"Yes, Arabella, but you're so quick and bright, you could learn to cook in no time. All you need is a little practice."

"But I don't want to practice on your uncle, Jack! That would be a fearfully dangerous experiment."

"Well, then, why not have our meals sent up?" Appleby asked.

"Yes, we could do it easily. Mrs. Briggs could send our meals up the back stairs, and I could put them on the table and we'd serve them just as if they had been cooked in our own little kitchen. I think it's a splendid plan."

Appleby seized upon the idea eagerly, for he realized that his uncle was not likely to look with favor upon their present mode of life. Inside of half an hour they had persuaded Mrs. Briggs, at whose table they took their meals, to do her share.

"Don't Be Ashamed."

When Uncle Jack arrived he showed every sign of being highly pleased with his nephew's wife and their home. He continually congratulated the young pair on their good sense in starting out so early to make a real home instead of this "infernal boarding," as he called it, and at every meal nearly he praised Mrs. Appleby for her good housekeeping. And things did run with astonishing smoothness.

"Now don't blush, little girl," he said when the young woman was one day quite overcome by his warm appreciation of the cooking. "John is a mighty lucky chap to have such a capable helpmeet as you."

Another time she was almost reduced to tears when, handing her his notebook, he asked her to jot down the rule for the delicious pudding they had had that night, so that he could have his housekeeper make it.

"Oh, Uncle Jack, I'll have to look in the book and see," she said. "I'll copy it for you tomorrow."

"Very well, my dear. You see, I'm anxious to carry home some of your culinary secrets."

At this Appleby laughed so uproariously that his wife was obliged to retreat from the room in disorder, and when John hastily joined her she exclaimed between laughter and tears: "I'm not going to carry on this deception any longer. I'm ashamed of myself."

"Don't be ashamed," said Uncle Jack. He had followed them unobserved to the kitchen. They turned and looked at him in consternation. He laughed at their confusion.

"You needn't be ashamed of the deception, for there wasn't any," he went on. "I came out here the very first day of my visit to black my shoes, and Mrs. Briggs' maid was just bringing up the soup for dinner and she told me all."

"And you've been having a bit of fun with us," young Appleby said grumpily.

"Well, I thought it was a good joke, and a clever one, too. Now, Arabella, I'll tell you what I wish to give you as a parting present, my dear—a course at the domestic science school."

"Oh, Uncle Jack," she laughed, "that makes us more than even, but I'll accept it gladly."—Chicago Daily News.

Missouri school teachers average $37 a month salary.

Passing of Youth.

To me the passing of youth was escaping from a torment of passion, strife and trouble into a placid content. My griefs and joys grew less violent, I ceased hating those who had wronged me, and, in lesser degree grew calmer in my attachments. Undisturbed by passions I found I could think more clearly, be more liberal and understand better.—American Magazine.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

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If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

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For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

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You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us [illegible] and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. Post, Sec. C. Patterson, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP [illegible] Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
Carl Johnson, V. C.
C. Swanson, Clerk.

St. Hilaire Lodge Number [illegible] Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. Steen, President.
N. N. Larson, V. P. O. Swanson, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visiting members cordially invited.
Gust Lundberg, President. Mike Fricker, Secretary

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ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10 1914. NUMBER 22

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

A large line of xmas toys at
21 Jackson Bros.

Ole Anderson accompanied his son Tom, to Warren, Tuesday.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde returned from Warren, Tuesday.

Arthur Jacobson come back from Warren, Tuesday morning.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John King on Monday Dec. 7th a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Amble were passengers on the southbound train, Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Peterson went to Thief River Saturday to visit with her daughter.

Harold Holmes spent the last week-end at his home in this village.

A fine line of fruits, nuts, and xmas candies at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

Erick Kettleson who has been visiting at Twin Valley, Minn., returned Tuesday.

A large assortment of aluminum ware just arrrived at
21 tf Jackson Bros.

Learn more to earn more. Take a course in Mankato Commercial College, Mankato, Minn. Send for catalog.

Mr. and Mrs J. C. Dahl, Mrs. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs Albert Anderson were at Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Nora Johnson, Ruth Fairbanks and Mrs. Irving Wallace shopped at Thief River Falls between trains, Monday.

Think of it, a piano given away.
22-2t
Ask for piano certificates at A.H. Pitkins'. 22

G. I. Fellman, O. H. Olson and S. Engerbretson autoed to Crookston Friday evening to witness a production of "September Morn" at the Crookston Opera House.

John Maakrud left Wednesday for a visit with his parents at their home at La Crosse, Wis. This is Mr. Maakrud's first visit to the old home in twelve years.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodman of Winnipeg, Man., are visiting at the Gustaf Anderson home. Mrs. Goodman is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Geo. A. Morlander of Williams and Miss Lona E. Thompson of Badger, were granted a permit to marry by Clerk of Court Hagan Friday. Both parties are Roseau county school teachers. -- Roseau Region.

The Klemsrud family who have made their home on their farm southeast of town for several years are moving their household goods to their former home at Crookston where they will reside in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whalen are the proud parents of a fine baby girl which came to bless their home, at 10:30 p. m. Sunday Dec. 6th. Mother and child are both doing well.

Rev. M. S. Gjerde went to Warren Friday evening to conduct confirmation services at one of the churches there, the local pastor being ill and and unable to officiate.

BLACK RIVER NEWS

The Y. P. S.'s meeting at P. A. Eckstrom's Friday, was well attended. The society meets at home of Mrs. M. Miller Friday, Dec. 18.

C. W. Johnson came up Saturday from Red Lake Falls to spend Sunday at his farm home.

A number of friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Eckstrom were dinner guests at the Ekstrom home Sunday.

Rev. Lonnquist came out on Monday, in quest of subscriptions to defray expenses incurred in the erection of the new chapel here,

Victor and Sam Lorentson went to Thief River and returned, Monday.

Miss Christina Peterson of St. Hilaire spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of her schoolmate, Cora Eckstrom.

SCAND MISSION CHURCH

Service Sunday at 7:45 p, m.

Service will be conducted in the Aug. Erickson school house Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

The Young Peoples' Society will be entertained by Mr. Alfred Anderson in the church Wednesdap Dec. 16 at 8 p. m.

The Ladies Aid will meet at Mrs. Norman's home Dec. 18 at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

Services at the Synod church at 11 o'clock a. m, Sunday.

"The Holy Grail", subject at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. S. B. Swanson and daughter spent Sunday at Crookston, returning. Wednesday.

The St. Hilaire Orchestra will give a dance at Wylie, Saturday evening:

Ella Skeie has closed her term of school at Rhoda and came home Friday.

Mr, and Mrs H. Blaska are the parents of twin boys born Dec. 9th.

Mrs. S. K. Swanson and children of Rhoda, are visiting at the Skeie home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hauge visited with friends at New Folden, this week.

Myron Elliot returned Tuesday from a business trip to Minneapolis.

A full line of Christmas presents at

A. H. Pitkins

Selma Hoff entertained a large number of friends at her Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Soderberg, C. Sandberg, Mrs. and Hans Wilson were at Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

DR. SPOFFORD
OPTOMETRIST
will be at Red Lake Falls, Jan., 16; at Thief River Falls, Jan., 18, at hotels. Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted. 22-6t

Mr. and Mrs Fred Brandvold who have been visiting with Mrs. Brandvold's parents, Mr. and Mrs J. J. Amble, returned to to their home at Thief River Tuesday.

The M. E. Sunday School will give a basket Social and entertainment Sat. evening at the I. O. O. F. Hall beginning at 8 o'clock. All ladies are requested to bring baskets. Special music by the Glee Club.

John Wahlback Dies

John Wahlback, a prominent and highly respected farmer residing five miles southwest of town, died at his home Tuesday afternoon from pnemonia.

Mr. Walback was 51 years of age at the time of death. He has been married to the present Mrs. Walback about 19 years and two children, Ebba and William, bless their union. He was always regarded as a kind father and a good neighbor and was greatly respected by all who knew him. Besides his wife and two children he leaves six stepchildren to mourn his departure.

Funeral services will be held at the home at 11 o'clock a m., and at the Swedish Luth., church in this village, of which he has long been a member, at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Black River Chapel

The dedication of the chapel at Black River will take place Saturday Dec., the 12th at 7:30 p. m. A goood program, consisting of songs. music and speeches will be rendered. Lunch will be served.

Piano for Sale

New Schalz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.

W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

On last Monday evening at Thief River Falls occured the marriage of Mr. John Larson and and Miss Mary Jasperson, both of Plummer. The happy couple left Monday evening for Aurora Minn., where they will spend about two weeks as the guests of friends and relatives after which they will be at home to their many friends on Mr. Larson's fine farm 8 miles north-east of Plummer.—Plummer Pioneer.

The Farmers' Threshing Machine Association held a meeting at the village hall, Monday.

The regular mothly meeting of the village council was held at the village hall Monday evening.

J. Anderson purchased an organ and Soderman Bros. a piano of the Kimball make, last week.

Mrs. C. Swanson entertained a number of friends Friday evening in honor of her sister, Selma Hoff, who is leaving for the White Earth Indian Reservation where she has accepted a position as teacher at the Agency

If You Are Not Saving

Piano Votes

Help one of your friends who is

Ask for Piano Votes FOR EVERY CENT of your purchase

We Want You to Have Them

A. H. PITKIN

A Small Fire

Considerable clothing was destroyed and some wall paper ruined in a small fire at the Hooper home, Tuesday evening. Miss Gertrude Hooper had lighted a lamp in one of the bed rooms and returning after a few minutes absence, found the clothing in flames. She, assisted by Miss Bjoin, succeded in extinguishing the flames before any great damage was done. The fire is supposed to have started by a small part of the match head breaking off and alighting on the clothing, while Miss Hooper was lighting the lamp.

WOOD WANTED

The school board of the St. Hilaire Public School will receive sealed bids up to Wednesday, Decembsr, 23rd, for the delivery of 50 cords of good sound body poplar cordwood. 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered aed piled on the school grounds at St. Hilaire. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

22 N. A. NELSON, Clk.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church wish to announce that they will have the opening sale of their Cook Book on Friday afternoon of this week from 3 to 5 p. m., in the I. O. O. F. building During the afternoon they will serve piping hot Instant Postum with cream, bread and butter sandwiches and cake for the small sum of 5 cents.

Piano Bargain

A new Schulz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to

W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

LOST

Part of automobile tail light, on road west of town. Finder kindly leave same at this office
22-tf

Piano Bargain

A slightly used Kimball piana, at a big reduction from regular price.
21-22 Henry A. Olson

Don't forget you get Piano Votes with all Holiday goods you buy at

A. H. Pitkin.

Give your boy an education so that he will rise above the average neighbor boy. Write

North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Young man, get out of the rut! Get a business education and rise above the average. Does office work appeal to you? Banking? Real Estate? Civil Service? etc. Come fit yourself for what you prefer. Come any Tuesday.

North Star College,
21 5t Warren, Minn.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN

Mrs. O. K. Sevre

The dread disease, tuberculosis claimed another victim Tuesday, when Mrs. O. K. Sevre passed away at her home in Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Sevre journeyed to Colorado two years ago in hopes that a change of climate might benefit her health but she failed to rally and after their return grew gradually worse until the end came Tuesday, Besides her husband and a young son, she leaves a father, mother, three sisters, a brother and a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely end. The spmpathy of the entire community goes out to Mr. Sevre and his young son in their sad hour.

Funeral services will be held in the Lanstad church at 1 o'clock today.

LOST

Log chain, on the road south east of town. Please return to the undersigned,
22-2t Dan Whalen

GRAND JURY DRAWN

Judge Grindland Has Just Issued Orded for Grand Jury for January Term

Clerk of Court H. E. Ives announces the following list of grand jurors drawn for the January term of the district court. The Jury will meet at the court house in this city at 10 a. m. on January 25:

A. T. Nelson	Goodridge
T. Berghahl	Wyandotte
Berner Levos	Clover Leaf
C. M. Wilson	Thief River Falls
J. Hesby	Kratka
Elias P. Joringdal	Numedal
H. N. Hager	Thief River Falls
M. C. Harlow	Thief River Falls
Gust Scholin	Bray
G. J. Nordhagen	Norden
Nicholy Urdahl	Goodridge
Oscar Swanson	Sanders
John McCrea	Black River
J. Letnes	Silverton
Alfred Nelson	Hickory
August Soderberg	North
Andrew Drydahl	Clover Leaf
John O. Swanson	Bray
Henry Olson	St. Hilaire
P. J. Keating	Thief River Falls
O. K. Lien	Star
Ole Ihle	Thief River Falls
Julius Olson	Hickory

—T. R. F. News-Press

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of October, 1914.

[illegible]	40. 6
[illegible]	1085 .3
" Total Butter made	13,277
[illegible]	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	35.7
[illegible]	354.

[illegible]

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.06
Wheat No. 2	1.03
Wheat No. 3	1.00
Flax No. 1	1.36
Flax No. 2	1.33
Oats	.3
Barley	.47
Rye	.13

Horse for Sale

Fine driving mare, 7 years of age; buggy; harness etc.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist

Buy your Groceries; Granite, Galvanized, and China Ware at . . . .

JACKSON BROS.

Order by phone as we will deliver your purchases

Phone : : : 38

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burke, Cashier

Free! Free!

During the next three weeks of school we will give with each 5c purchase in our stationery line, one

Beats All Pencil--Free!

See our Regal and What Next tablets, the largest and smoothest that we can buy.

The Spectator

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.

THE "ROLLER MILL WAY" IS THE ONLY WAY TO GRIND FEED
Established 1879

R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

Funeral Supplies

Commencing with next week the undersigned expect to carry a full and complete line of funeral supplies in St. Hilaire. It shall be our aim to carry the most up-to-date ascessories for properly conducting funerals.

We expect our line to be hare in a few days.

Hansen & Gunstad

A Concession.

Pullman Porter—"Boss, yo' sho' am dusty." Passenger (resignedly) — "Well, you may brush off about a nickel's worth."—Judge.

Unrivaled as Guerrillas.

As guerrilla fighters the Cossacks are unequaled and no lines of communication are safe from their sudden dashes. An enemy's train, no matter how close behind the fighting line it may be, can never be sure of safety from marauding Cossacks. They appear with lightning unexpectedness and attack with startling rapidity and dash.

WAR BRINGS NEW TASKS AND DUTIES

President Points Out Big Problems Which Confront Congress.

MUST OPEN GATES OF TRADE

Ships to Carry Goods to Empty Markets Is Imperative Necessity—Our National Defense Lies In Our Citizenry—Need of Economy.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The new tasks and duties imposed upon the United States as a result of the European war occupied the greater portion of President Wilson's message to congress read today before a joint session of the two houses. The message follows.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable water outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month.

Charting of Our Coasts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it.

It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy Is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and important. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The Natural Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy.

It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however, faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of man a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which he have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble.

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft for different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree such a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstances; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

QUEER FOOD OF FILIPINOS

Three Thousand Tons of Dried Grasshoppers Marketed Annually in Philippines.

"Dried grasshoppers are used as food in the Philippine Islands," said Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, in a talk before the agricultural society of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Three thousand tons of grasshoppers are marketed in Manila in a year.

"There is a grasshopper plague every ten years in the Philippines," said President Waters, "and the problem of combating the grasshoppers in a warm climate like the Philippines is more difficult than in countries where cold weather serves as a check.

"There are many acres of unsettled country which serve as breeding places for the grasshoppers. The method used in capturing the grasshoppers is to organize a drive. A large shallow tank is constructed which has wings of galvanized iron. The tank is filled with kerosene. The natives then start the drive three or four miles away and close in gradually, driving the grasshoppers before them into the tank. The grasshoppers are then dried and sent to market.

If the Filipinos would use Professor Dean's method of poisoned bran mash, it would prove more effective, believes President Waters, than the system which is used.

HAD EXCITING TWO MONTHS

That Time Brindle Bull Terrier Rose From Obscurity to Recognized Place on Stage.

Two months ago Buster, a little brindle Boston bull terrier, was lost from his home. He belonged to Robert Owen, 311 North Hardesty avenue. One day he was picked up by the city "dog catcher" and taken to the pound to be sold or killed. It appeared to be the end of Buster, says the Kansas City Times.

Last week an act at the Globe theater was almost put out of commission by the death of one of the dogs used in a basketball stunt. The owner of the act went to the dog pound. There he picked out a brindle terrier from the lot of homeless dogs which had been gathered. He paid $5 for him.

The curtain went up on the dog act at the Globe last Thursday. Almost simultaneously a man and his daughter sitting in the second row jumped from their seats and rushed to the rear of the theater, where Louis Oppenstein, owner of the theater, stood.

"Did this act start here in Kansas City?" asked the excited man.

"Why, no; they're from New York," Mr. Oppenstein said.

"Well, my name's Owen, and there's a dog on the stage there that looks like one I lost two months ago," he returned. "May we go back and see?"

So the man, his daughter, and Mr. Oppenstein went back. When the door leading directly onto the stage was opened there was one loud yelp from the little brindle dog. He jumped first into the arms of Mr. Owen, then rubbed against the daughter, whining all the while.

"Yes, he's yours," said Mr. Oppenstein.

And now Buster is back at home, after two of the most exciting months of his life—all the way from an outcast in the most exciting months of his life—all the way from an outcast in the street to a full-fledged actor on the vaudeville stage.

Russian Woman Martyr.

Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, known as "Baboushka," or grandmother to the Russians, has been ordered to some point on the arctic circle, after having been imprisoned at Irkutsk for trying to escape. She is seventy years old and was sentenced to the life of a convict because of her anarchistic activities. Several years ago she made a lecture tour of the United States.

Is love an asset or a liability?

CLAIM RUSSIANS ARE IN RETREAT AFTER LODZ FALL

GERMANS' SUCCESS IN NORTHERN POLAND IS REGARDED AS REALLY A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

TEUTON ARMY IS AIDED BY STRATEGIC RAILWAYS

Whole Russian Line Is Now Straightened Out and Will Contend Every Foot of Ground With the Invaders—Allies Begin Offensive in the West.

London, Dec. 8.—After a long battle fought with the greatest stubbornness, the Germans have succeeded in occupying Lodz, Poland, which is an unfortified city. According to the Berlin report the Russians suffered severe losses and are in retreat.

The success of the Germans, because largely of what preceded it, is regarded by military experts as really a remarkable achievement. Less than a fortnight ago the army to which this victory has fallen was surrounded by Russians, and cut its way out only at the last moment, losing great numbers of men and many guns. Yet it was able within a few days to reorganize, take the offensive and defeat the Russians defending Lodz.

Strategic Railways Help.

This was made possible by the network of strategic railways on the German side of the frontier, over which reinforcements can be sent where they are most needed.

The Russians, on the other hand, vigorously attacked on both wings, were unable to send fresh men to stiffen their center to meet the German wedge and were compelled to fall back.

Undoubtedly there will be much more fighting before the campaign in this district is concluded. Lodz was won only after hand-to-hand fighting in the suburbs of the city and the whole Russian line from north to south is now straightened out and will contend every foot of ground with the invaders.

Allies Take Offensive.

In the meantime, taking advantage of the preoccupation of the Germans in the east, the allied French, Belgian and British forces have begun an offensive movement in the west. They are virtually in possession of the left bank of the Yser canal and in northern France, particularly in the neighborhood of La Bassee, where the Germans hold a very strong position, the allies are beginning, with a heavy cannonade, to feel their way eastward.

The same process is being followed along the whole front. The French official communication speaks of "the superiority of our offensive" and "the marked advantage" of the French artillery over that of the Germans.

German Menace Ends.

In the opinion of many the advance, slight as it is in the northwest, has ended, for the present at least, the German menace of coast ports. It is believed that so long as the Germans are compelled to keep up the strength of their army in the east they will be unable to asume the offensive in the west.

There is a report, however, that the Germans have kept the pick of their army in the Aisne valley, whence, at an opportune moment, they can hurl it against the French line and make another effort to get through to Paris.

Austrians Are Checked.

King Peter of Servia, who has been ill for many months, has assumed command of the Servian army and, according to a Nish report, has checked the advance of the Austrians, inflicting heavy losses upon them. The Austrian reply to this is that "the occupation of Belgrade necessitates the regrouping of our troops."

The political news of the day was the authoritative announcement from Sofia that it was not considered possible anything would intervene to make it necessary for Bulgaria to change her policy of strict neutrality until next spring.

Eau Claire Students on Strike.

Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 8.—The high school situation here reached an acute state when 118 students, boys and girls, went on strike as a protest against the action of the school board in ordering 23 boy students to sign, under pain of expulsion, a statement apologizing to Principal F. M. Jack of the high school for their act in demanding of Mr. Jack a public apology for remarks to Miss Florence Blood, 15-year-old student.

Belgian Queen Thanks Americans.

New York, Dec. 8.—Messages of gratitude to the women of America from Elizabeth, Queen of Belgium, and the Duchess of Vendome, sister of King Albert of Belgium, written at the headquarters of the Belgian army on the firing line, were received here by the woman's section of the American commission for Relief in Belgium. The messages, obtained during the course of one of the recent battles, were cabled here by H. C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission in London.

Resourceful Servant.

"What!" cried the mistress to her new maid, whom she had found sitting down in the library with her hands folded. "Here you are sitting down! Why, you were sent in here to dust the room!" "Yes, ma'am," was the girl's reply, "but I have lost the duster, and so I am sitting on each of the chairs in turn!"

Oysters Secured by Divers.

In some parts of the Mediterranean oysters are brought to the surface by native divers.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Rochester.—The chief engineers of state institutions under the board of control met in Rochester and formed a permanent organization.

Faribault.—Mayor George L. Smith and Senator Frank L. Glotzbach were found not guilty of the charge of violating the corrupt practices act. The juries in both cases were out less than an hour.

St. Paul.—Motion pictures of St. Paul's silent peace and plenty demonstration, October 3, will be shown at the annual meeting in Chicago of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions.

Minneapolis.—George Cavanaugh, 11 years old, 2408 Sixteenth avenue south, was burned to death, and his father, Henry, is believed to be dying as the result of a brave effort to save his son's life.

St. Cloud.—In one of the most spirited contests here, the site known as the Lake George location was chosen for the new high school to be erected. More than 4,600 votes were cast, the largest ever cast in any election here. The Lake George site had a majority of 209.

Bemidji.—John LeFevre of Grand Rapids, at one time editor of a Bemidji socialist newspaper, was sentenced to serve three months in jail or to pay a fine of $100 as a result of his having been found guilty of criminal libel by a jury at the last term of court in Itasca county.

Luverne.—A minstrel show entitled "In Dixie Land" was presented by 50 pupils of the Luverne high school to a large audience at the opera house. The entertainment was a success and the receipts will wipe out the deficit in the treasury of the high school athletic association.

Red Wing.—Five persons were indicted by the grand jury. Michael Clay and Ben Reed, negroes, were indicted on charges of robbery in the first degree. It is alleged they held up and robbed a group of harvest hands in a box car near Kenyon. They pleaded not guilty on arraignment.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 4.—A canvas bag, the strong box in which had been placed their savings, was the loot of a burglar at the home of J. A. Foegel in Winona. The bag contained $100 in cash and five watches. The burglar entered through a rear window during the family's absence. He found the money in the bureau drawer.

Fergus Falls.—The Otter Tail county fair opened here. The exhibits are nearly twice as numerous as at any previous fair. They are roughly classified as grain, vegetable, school, sewing, cooking and farmers' club exhibits and a poultry and horse show. A farmers' short course and domestic science course is being held at the high school.

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—A half-dozen delegates to the National Commercial Gas association are members of the "Original Thirteen" who started the organization in 1905, and since arriving in Minneapolis they have unanimously declared that any kind of a jinx appeals to them and if they could find one anywhere they would take it and raise it a pet.

Red Wing.—The appointment of a committee to arrange for a municipal Christmas tree; the introduction of an ordinance, giving bicycle riders use of walks at certain hours of the day, upon payment of license fee and the ordering of fire escapes on factories as recommended by the fire commissioners, formed the most important business transacted by the council.

Bemidji.—Bemidji is to have a marble, granite and stone works. The institution will be placed in operation early next spring, announced D. Berthiaume, who will be the Bemidji manager. The same company which is now doing business in Thief River Falls will be the owners. The company, which has already secured its location, will manufacture artistic monuments, interior marble and tile work and building cut stone.

Minneapolis.—There was canceled at the meeting of the board of county commissioners the first issue of bonds ever made for Hennepin county. This was a $15,000 issue authorized by the legislature of 1889, for the purpose of putting in granite posts on section corners. The bonds matured Dec. 1, 1914. Henry C. Hanke, who canceled the bonds as county treasurer, was a member of the legislature that authorized them and of the committee that pushed them through.

Excelsior.—Excelsior is to have a municipal Christmas tree. A committee of residents of the town has been named by Mrs. Robert Jamieson, president of the Woman's club of the place, to solicit funds. The tree will be on the grounds of Dr. and Mrs. La Paul, Main and Lake streets, and will be lighted with electricity. The committee is composed of Mrs. Edward Stevens, Mrs. J. C. Goodnow, Mrs. A. M. Slocum, Mrs. George Dickinson, Mrs. J. E. Hennessy and Mrs. La Paul.

Wheaton.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Traverse County Agricultural association was held here. About 200 attended the meeting, at which the following officers were elected for the next two years: Vice president, J. E. Dodds; treasurer, F. H. Klawon; directors, M. P. Lovgren, F. J. Steidl and Peter Houschild. The following were re-elected: President, O. C. Neuman; secretary, A. T. Rustad; directors, F. F. Thill, G. A. Oscarson and S. L. Downey. The secretary's report showed that the association is out of debt and has $2,500 in the treasury.

Brainerd.—Rev. Elbert E. Saterlee has been transferred from the First Methodist Episcopal church of Brainerd to the church at Drayton, N. D. The church has made marked progress under his leadership.

Red Wing.—For refusing to obey the recent order of Judge Albert Johnson, restraining him from obstructing a certain cartway in Belvidere township, pending an action in district court, brought by the township of Belvidere, Henry Kohn, a prominent farmer of that place, was fined $50 and costs, amounting in all to $82.50, by Judge Willard L. Converse.

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TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
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173 Broadway New York

MIXTURE OF MANY TONGUES

Troops of Allied Armies Find Some Difficulty in Arriving at Perfect Understanding.

The British Tommy Atkins is hard put to it these days to know which are friends and which are foes. Time was when he classed them all as "dirty foreigners," but times have changed and a certain allied courtesy is demanded. It is told of one brave corporal who met a new kind of foreigner on French soil and demanded his nationality.

"Hungarian," came the answer.

"'Ungarian, are yer? Well, I'm blowed if I know whether ter 'ug yer to me bosom or knock yer bally block off," remarked the perplexed defender of the Union Jack.

Many are the stories of the embarrassing confusion of tongues among the allies—French, Flemish, Russian, Servian, Indian (three brands), and several species of English. For it is rare that a Londoner can understand the Scotch dialect in its unalloyed purity, or the Cornish brogue. Canadian slang, too, and the queer mixture of Maori that intrudes itself into Australian English, or of Boer Dutch that sickles o'er the Africander's dialect make of so-called English a dozen different languages.

Son Doubts Dad's Marksmanship.

Dr. Dan W. Layman, who had a muskellunge catching record, and who is proud of his ability in the hunting field, tells a good story on himself. Mrs. Layman had just completed reading an article in the News on the foot-and-mouth cattle disease and the possibility of rabbits being infected with the malady, when the doctor said to her:

"Mother, I believe I will go hunting the rest of the week."

"I don't believe I would go if I were you. I am afraid the rabbits are all sick," replied Mrs. Lyman.

Then seven-year-old Dan, Jr., spoke up. "Let father go, mother," he said. "Maybe he could hit a rabbit if they are all sick."

Foolish Question.

She—It is a secret society?

He—No. Didn't I tell you there were women in it?—Judge.

Hope is a good thing, but a meal ticket enables one to eat.

To Build Strong Children

Supply their growing bodies with right food, so that Brain, and Muscle, and Bone development may evenly balance.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

was originated to supply, in proper proportion, the very elements required by the human body for growth and repair.

To supply children a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast regularly, is to start them on the road to sturdy health.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers.

Couldn't Reciprocate.

"Hum ho!" sighed the New Hampshire farmer, as he came in from down town, "Deacon Jones wants me to be pallbearer again to his wife's funeral."

"Wal, you're goin' to be, ain't ye?" asked the farmer's better half.

"I dunno. Y' know, when Deacon Jones' fust wife died, he asked me to be a pallbearer, an' I did; and then his second wife died, an' I was the same again. An' then he married thet Perkins gal, and she died, and I was pallbearer to that funeral. An' now—wal, I don't like to be all the time acceptin' favors without bein' able to return 'em."

To Get Rid of Pimples.

Smear the affected surface with Cuticura Ointment. Let it remain five minutes, then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing a few minutes. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients quickly clear the skin of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chaps and irritations. For free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book address post card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Belles-Lettres.

Two authors' wives were having tea together.

"My husband," said one, "often sits at his desk just thinking and thinking and chewing his penhandle."

"As for my husband," said the other, "he has already gnawed off a corner of his typewriter machine."

A Too Popular Song.

"Aren't you going to the musical comedy tonight?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"I'm tired of being asked by musical comedy prima donnas if I don't remember California in September."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

And They So Scarce, Too.

"While in Washington I visited the navy yard and lunched on a battleship."

"You must have a cast-iron digestion."

Take It or Leave It.

Traveler (in Southern hotel)—Can I get anything to eat here?

Sambo—Yes, sah.

Traveler—Such as what?

Sambo—Such as it is, sah.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Has to Be.

"Don't you think that judge's speech is inclined to be prosy?"

"Well, naturally, he's sententious."

The man who is only as honest as he has to be is as dishonest as he can be.

Rheumatism

Just put a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once. Kills rheumatic pain instantly.

Mr. James E. Alexander, of North Harpswell, Me., writes: "Many strains in my back and hips brought on rheumatism in the sciatic nerve. I had it so bad one night when sitting in my chair, that I had to jump on my feet to get relief. I at once applied your Liniment to the affected part and in less than ten minutes it was perfectly easy. I think it is the best of all Liniments I have ever used."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

At all dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

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TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs, of the Stage Production

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SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire and becomes a power in the political and business world. He has his eye on the governor's chair. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions. Slade meets Katherine, daughter of Senator Strickland, and sees in her all that Mary is not. Wesley Merritt, editor of a local paper, threatens to fight Slade through the columns of his paper and Slade defies him.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

Suddenly Slade's eyes lighted with the fire of decision. His mouth became a firm, straight line of determination. There was something implacable and grim in his very attitude as the resolve to win Katherine Strickland became fixed in his mind. He longed to hurry after her—to tell her of his decision to fight, if not with, then for her. He was eager to show her just how much they two together could make out of life, a big, fine fight for position and power.

Even the thought of being governor was left in the distance as plan after plan raced through his mind, of greater conquests and bigger achievements, possible only with a woman like Katherine Strickland for his wife. So absorbed and intense, were his thoughts of the future with her for the moment he forgot completely the woman who for 30 years had kept her place as his wife. In all his dealings he had never considered obstacles, except to sweep them from his path. As he remembered the present and Mary, he never hesitated or faltered from his newly made resolution.

Mary could go it alone. He would see that she had everything that money could buy. He would make her comfortable and take care of her. That she should be further considered never entered his mind. Always ruthless in his methods, he was equally cruel even when the obstacle to his advancement was a fragile little woman who had given him the best of her love and years and who would gladly have laid down her life to save his.

It was not as if a sudden flame of intensive, overwhelming love for Katherine Strickland had surged through his heart. It was nothing as decent or as fine or as blameless as that. His whole attitude toward the girl was one of cold-blooded acquisition. He had determined to have her just as he had determined only last week to outbid every other man at the rug auction. He wanted her to take a place in his life because he knew what her value would be to him. He wanted her beauty, her brain, her savoir faire, as so many stepping stones by which to mount higher and higher in the affairs of the state and the nation.

In spite of the fact that he criticized his wife's lack of social graces, he was wise enough to know that he was far from a finished product himself. In spite of himself, traces of the parvenu occasionally showed through the veneer of bluff and arrogance. With a wife like Katherine he would soon come to know all the fine points of the social game. A wife like Katherine would cover up a multitude of his little sins of commission and omission.

CHAPTER IV.

Slade wanted Katherine Strickland for his wife much the same as he would have desired a wealthy, clever, influential man for a partner. It was to be a union of ambition. There was no tenderness in his thoughts of her. He was actuated purely and simply by the lust for power and the greed of glory. All the softer, better things in the man's nature were swamped by this torrent of craving for worldly success that was sweeping him on to commit the most dastardly act in his long career of trampling over the heads and hearts of adversaries and opponents.

Even when he was a boy Dan Slade had always set his teeth at "You can't do it," or "It can't be done." The very difficulty of a thing strengthened his determination to do. All his life long his success had been punctuated by the ruin of other men. He had not advanced so far without pushing other men back. Now that a woman instead of a man stood in the way, the result was the same. His methods might be quieter, more merciful, but the answer would be the same. Mary's sterling worth, her long years of devotion and sweet tenderness counted for nothing once he became convinced that Mary's dowdiness, her standpat policy and her arrested development were stop-gaps in his own opportunity for progression. He ignored the fact that the little brown-eyed, patient woman was as much a part of him as were his eyes or his arms or any other very essential part of his being.

It was at just this point in Slade's pitiless reasoning that Mary, peering over the baluster and seeing him alone, hurried down the stairs.

"Thank goodness, they've gone," she declared as she came into the room. Then seeing the numerous side lights burning she hastened to turn one after the other down to a glimmer. "I'm so glad you're not going out," she went on, coming over to him and rubbing her cheek against his sleeve. The little movement was a pathetically mute appeal for some caress. "What'd they say?" she asked, suddenly, as she realized that her tender yearning met with no response.

But her husband was in no communicative frame of mind.

"You're not mad with me, are yer?" she questioned, wistfully, very much like an eager child who has been repressed.

"No," Slade replied, briefly and without much interest.

Mary breathed a quick sigh of relief.

"Ah, then, we'll have a nice, quiet, pleasant evening," she declared, adding coaxingly: "Let's go upstairs and have a game of euchre. We haven't played for ever so long."

Slade looked at her, his eyes drawn into a deep frown. It was true he wasn't angry with her, but he was angry at the thwarting circumstances that were hemming him in. Her very manner irritated him now—her quiet contentment, her calm acceptance of her failure to meet his guests and fill her place as mistress of his home maddened him. He was all the more determined to fight for something else—to begin his campaign for a governorship and another woman that moment.

"You can amuse yourself after I'm gone," he answered over his shoulder.

"Then you are going out?" Mary's voice echoed the disappointment she felt.

"Yes." Slade continued to be monosyllabic. "But I want to have a talk with you. Mary—we've got to come to some understanding."

"Why, what—?" Mary began, and then stopped. For the first time she noticed his changed manner and his averted eyes. She started to fumble with her workbasket.

"I can't put it off any longer. I—er—" Slade stopped short. He was finding this attempt at an "understanding" much more difficult than he had anticipated.

"What is it you're trying to say, Dan?" Mary's voice was firmer than his. "What's in your mind? You keep hinting at something lately and you never finish it. What is it?"

"You're a rich woman in your own name, Mary. Are you satisfied with what I've settled on you?"

"Why, yes," came the quick response, as Mary's puzzled eyes searched his for a reason for the strange question. Then she added: "You've been mighty good to me, Dan."

"How would you like to go and live in the country, Mary?"

Glad surprise filled the woman's eyes. Her thin cheeks flushed as she clasped her hands excitedly.

"Oh, Dan, you know I'd like it. You're awfully good, father. I knew you'd back down and give in. This is no place for us."

"Such Didoes; You Kiss Me."

"You leave me out of the question." And to his credit the man became shamefaced.

"I can't leave you out of the question," she protested quickly, not an inkling of her husband's real meaning having entered her head. In her perfect love and loyalty she was impervious to any hint of neglect or disloyalty from him. Had she known his thoughts her first care would have been to soothe him as one whose brain, overtaxed with affairs beyond her understanding, had suddenly clouded.

For an instant the man was silent. His face was turned from hers and he was looking out the doorway through which the stately figure of Katherine Strickland had just passed and through which he hoped to walk some day—governor.

"I—I—wouldn't go with you, Mary," he finally turned and looked her squarely in the eyes.

"Why—where would you be? Where would you live? Where would you?" She stopped and then finished. "Pshaw. That's all foolishness, Dan."

"Mary." Slade was firmer now. His voice had a ring of finality, but Mary didn't understand. "I can't go on apologizing for you eternally! You can't have a headache every night! I must either have a wife who can be the head of my household or none."

Into the woman's heart there leaped a sharp fear, followed by the childish idea that perhaps, because she wouldn't go to the opera, she was to be punished—sent away alone—until she was forgiven.

"You're tired of me," she suggested.

"If that were true and you filled the bill, we could put up with each other," he returned brutally, "but it isn't so."

"Don't you love me?" she half breathed the question timidly.

For a brief instant something caught at Slade's heart and tugged and tugged. He turned with a look of infinite tenderness and said, simply: "Yes, Mary, I do." His tone was genuine and sincere.

Mary laughed a little, happy laugh. At the sound Slade's mood changed like a flash. It grated on his already overwrought nerves. It seemed to dismiss the controversy, to end the argument, to ring the death-knell of the dream that had come to him. The careless way in which she apparently dropped the discussion of going away nettled him. Prompted by a sudden impulse, he snatched her workbasket from her lap and flung it the full length of the room. "D—n that basket!" he exclaimed. "Can't I ever see you without it?"

"Dan!" Mary's gasp of amazement was the only sound in the room. It was the first time he had ever been harsh with her. She shrank back hurt and frightened. "Why, good Lord, Dan, you never did that before."

Then, with quiet dignity, she began to pick up the basket, the hated darning cotton, the needles and scissors, and the little worn thimble. Slade, watching her slight, stooping figure, ought to have been ashamed, but his anger was flaming hot and he didn't as much as offer to help.

Mary's mood changed, too.

"I believe you're doing it to get your own way," she sputtered, "but you ain't going to get it. I've got as much right to my life as you've got to yours."

As she came up to him, he stood grim and silent, suddenly determined that if she wouldn't go he would. If she refused his offer of a home in the country, then she could have this great house to herself and he would live at the club.

"There ain't anything you could ask of me I wouldn't do—except—" Mary's troubled face was looking into his.

"Except what I ask," he finished, sarcastically, and hurried from the room, curtly ordered his dressing bag packed and then, hat in hand, his overcoat on his arm, came back into the room.

"Did it ever occur to you, Mary, that you're a mule?" he asked. "You're sweet and good tempered and amiable but you'd have given the mule that came out of Noah's ark points on how to be stubborn."

"How often have I failed you in these years, Dan?"

"You're failing me now. You won't look at things with my eyes."

"We're not one person, we're two, Dan," she reminded him, quietly.

"Well, that's the trouble, we ought to be one. That's just what I'm getting at. We ought to be of one mind."

"Whose? Yours?" and Mary's sweet mouth puckered into a very little smile.

"I'm done," Slade decided, hopelessly.

"I can remember the time when you would have thought that was cunning," she reproached him.

"I'm going to my club, Mary," he announced, disregarding her playful attempt to smooth things over.

Mary gazed at him, bewildered by his swift changes of mood, hurt by his attitude, almost angry because he was so unreasonable.

Then love came rushing up into her heart. After all he was her Dan. What did this crossness or his nervousness matter? She went up to him, pulled his scarf a bit closer round his throat and as he turned away with a muttered word, waited patiently. Then, laying her hand on his arm—such a thin little hand, with his wedding ring hanging loosely on it—asked: "Shall I wait up for you?"

Slade's face worked convulsively. She didn't understand, poor little soul. He was going away for good, for all time, and she was asking if she would wait up for him. More than once before she had asked that question of him, the question that from a wife's lips, carries with it unspoken, tender pleading. For a space he was torn with emotions he could not define, had hardly expected himself to feel. Something bade him turn back upon ambition and pride and clasp into his arms this little woman who had worked for him, with him, who had had faith in him when he was poor, and who had struggled and cooked and slaved for him that he might rise to his present position.

But he struggled against the feeling, fought it back and conquered.

"No, don't wait up for me."

"All right," Mary agreed. "I won't, if you don't want me to," and then, with a roguish smile, "but I will wait up for you all the same."

Slade was touched, but he stiffened his shoulders. Wealth he had won, honors he meant to have—and Katherine Strickland.

"Good-night, Mary," he called, coldly, as he hurried out of the room.

Left alone, Mary stood watching him, a forlorn little figure.

"Why, he didn't kiss me." She hurried to the door. "Dan, you forgot something, Dan!"

Slade, hastening to the door, halted, hesitated, turned back.

"You come right back here and kiss me," Mary demanded, affectionately. "Such didoes; You kiss me." She raised her face for the kiss she thought was "good-night" and which he meant as "good-by." Slade stooped and laid his lips on hers, gently, reverently, then hurried out, almost as if he were afraid to stay a minute longer.

"Such didoes," Mary laughed to herself. She looked around the great empty room. It suddenly struck her that she had never really been happy in this room. Riches had proved a burden rather than a pleasure. They had robbed her of Dan's devotion, his confidence, his gaiety. She hastened to turn out the lights, shuddering as she did so. She grabbed her work basket from the table and suddenly overcome with fright in the great silent shadowy room, fled to the lighted hall, calling: "Susie, Susie—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Applied Advice.

Some time ago an Alabama lady kindly undertook to advise one of her negro maids as to certain rules of propriety that always should be observed by young women to whom attentions are paid by gentlemen friends. One evening the lady, wondering whether her seeds of advice had fallen upon rocky ground, stationed herself in a rocker near the kitchen door, where she was entertained by the following dialogue:

"Look here, don't you try to git fresh wif me! Mah name's Miss Smith—not Mary. Ah don't 'low mah best an' most pa'tic'lar friends to call me Mary."

"Ah beg your pahdon, Miss Smith. But say, Miss Smith, would yo' jes's soon shift to de oder knee? This yere one's tired."

Trade Secret.

"Now the first thing to learn about the shoe trade is this. As soon as a customer comes in take off his shoes and hide 'em."

"What's that for?"

"Then you can wait on 'em at your convenience, my boy. They can't walk out."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TURK FANATICAL OUTBREAK NEAR; FOREIGNERS FLEE

AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU ALONE IS ABLE TO PROTECT EUROPEANS FROM VIOLENCE.

U. S. ENVOY REPRESENTS SEVEN ALLIED NATIONS

Turkish Troops Make Many Arrests and Seize Foreign Property—American Correspondent Tells of Storm of Fanaticism Likely to Break.

Saloniki, via London, Dec. 8.—Turkey is a mine.

A spark of fanaticism likely to be struck at any moment would cause an explosion which would shatter all elements of Europeanism in the country.

Foreigners are constantly menaced.

Only superhuman day and night efforts by Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador, has prevented an international crisis. Morgenthau now represents eight nations.

Constantinople is practically isolated. There is only one line of rigidly censored telegraphic communication. Every letter and paper is confiscated by Turkish border patrol lines.

Flee as From Plague.

Foreigners are fleeing as from the plague. The border towns are filled with anxious men who dare not step on Turkish soil to rescue their womankind.

Refugees are permitted to take only $50 in gold with them. If they carry more than this amount, the authorities confiscate it and give in return the depreciated Turkish paper.

At Dedeaghatch, there are 2,000 European refugees financially unable to proceed.

The day I left Constantinople the government was permitting the departure only of foreign women and children and held all men who might bear arms and are returning to their native countries.

Threatens to Imprison Men.

They are threatening to imprison these men in the concentration camps. Ambassador Morgenthau is fighting this plan.

The few thousand Europeans still remaining in Turkey consist of those financially unable to leave. Their condition is miserable.

Ambassador Morgenthau now represents the American, British, French, Belgian, Servian, Swiss, Danish and Argentina interests at the capital. He alone has prevented the Turkish government, ablaze with determination, to throw off all European interference, from imprisoning all foreigners in concentration camps.

Ambassador Works Day and Night.

He and his staff have worked day and night since Turkey entered the war. The embassy is open 24 hours a day. The ambassador or a member of his staff personally accompany most of the refugee trains to the border.

When the Turkish fury against Europeanism first broke. Morgenthau stood alone between foreigners and Turkish reprisals. Before he could act, all European hotels, stores, factories, banks and schools had been seized. So far as can be known, he has prevented violence to individuals.

Turks Forget Promises.

The Turks' word is not to be trusted. Scores of times the authorities have promised non-interference with the departure of trains loaded with European refugees. Every time the police have held up the trains. The refugees complained to the American ambassador. He hurried to the ministry and obtained safe conducts. The government apologized.

Then the next day the same thing would happen. Morgenthau's only answer from the Turkish authorities would be that they "forgot their promises."

TO CALL OFF COLORADO STRIKE

Resolution Will be Offertd to Special Convention of Miners at Denver.

Denver, Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal strike probably will be declared off, according to President John McLeannoan of district No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, who, announced that a resolution would be offered to the special convention of the Colorado miners here, taking such action.

The resolution will set forth that the Colorado strikers will return to work under the terms of the three-year peace plan outlined by President Wilson some time ago and will demand that the Seth Low mediation committee, recently named by the chief executive, enforce the terms of the proposal.

McLennan said the officials expect the delegates from the various local unions of the district to vote to go back to work under the terms of the plan. He declared the tent colonies, established by the union a year ago, will not be broken up at once, but that all the persons in those colonies will be taken care of by the international union until such time as they are otherwise provided for.

This action was decided upon by the miners' officials because of the demands made upon the national organization by the Ohio strikers, who are facing a fight similar

To Tint Curtains Cream.

Mix a bowl of cream starch and another of white. Add a small quantity of the cream starch to the white before each curtain is starched. This makes the curtains all the same tone, which would not be the case were they put directly into the cream starch.

Soot on Carpet.

To remove soot from carpet sprinkle it lavishly with salt before sweeping. Allow the salt to remain for an hour or so, that it may absorb the soot.

VITAL FORCE

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

Strengthens the weak stomach. Gives good digestion. Enlivens the sluggish liver. Feeds the starved nerves. Again full health and strength return. A general upbuilding enables the heart to pump like an engine running in oil. The vital force is once more established to full power.

Year in and year out for over forty years this great health-restoring remedy has been spreading throughout the entire world—because of its ability to make the sick well and the weak strong. Don't despair of "being your old self again." Give this vegetable remedy a trial—Today—Now. You will soon feel "like new again." Sold in liquid or tablet form by Druggists or trial box for 50c by mail. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound, sent for 31 one-cent stamps.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen, bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

DODGING THE BEATEN PATH

Good Story as It Is Related, Though It Doesn't Often Happen in Real Life.

Congressman Robert L. Dougherty of North Carolina smiled when the conversation turned to reversing the order of things. He said he was reminded of the case of Bowers.

Bowers met a benevolent party on a railroad train one day, and as the acquaintance ripened a bit he began to spread before the other a history of his life.

"When I was a clerk in a grocery store," remarked Bowers, among other things, "I received only nine dollars a week, and, like many other young men, I fell in with bad companions and began to gamble, I—"

"I see," interrupted the benevolent party, sadly, "you were tempted and took money which did not belong to you."

"Oh, no," cheerily responded Bowers. "In less than a month I won enough money to buy the grocery."

Fooled the Spider.

Donald, who was a great fisherman, started to dress his own fly hooks. He was met by a crony one day, who said:

"I hear you've begun to dress yer ain hooks, no, Donal'. Is that true?"

"It's a' that," answered Donald.

"An' can you put them up on onything naterel like?" inquired the crony.

"I dinna ken for that," replied Donald, "but there wis a spider ran awa' wi' twa o' them yesterday."

Pa's Off Day.

"Pa, what's a cartographer?"

"I'm not quite sure, son, but I think it's a person who names Pullman cars."

Fewer young men would sow their wild oats if they should first stop to look for a needle in a haystack.

To Clean Milk Utensils.

On dairy farms where many milk utensils are in use, the dishwasher will find that they may be cleaned easily by first scouring each dish with ashes. Rubbing over them once in this way is sufficient; then rinse twice. They should be washed in cold or preferably tepid water, to keep them sweet and clean. The treatment will prevent rust spots from forming and keep the utensils bright without injuring the tin.—Mother's Magazine.

There are men who can't even tell the truth without exaggerating.

It Puts Out Fire!!!

Just hang can on convenient hook in Home, Store, Barn, Garage or in Automobile. It is always ready for use—never hardens—pulling down removes cover, then throw contents on flame. It will extinguish any kind of blaze instantly.

"UNIVERSE"

Dry Powder FIRE EXTINGUISHER is certain in effect and inexpensive. 3½ lb. can $1.75, or two cans for only $3.00, prepaid.

Try It Yourself

Send 25c for sample can. Protect your home. Order today. It's a sensible and useful Christmas gift.

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Go into the business of selling groceries, paints, oils and stockfood. We teach you how to sell restaurants, farmers and the large buyers. No capital required. If you are anxious to earn $100 to $500 monthly and become independent, write us at once. The choice territory we have open will be grabbed up quickly. John Sexton & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Dept. O, 236 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 50–1914.

This Light Saves Eyes

You can sew, embroider or read and the children can study without fear of straining the eyes if you have a RAYO LAMP. Experts agree that the light given by a good kerosene lamp is the most soothing and restful to the eyes—you will soon learn that no lamp equals

Rayo Lamps

Makes the long winter evenings the happiest times of the year—all the family will look foward to them. Sold by good dealers everywhere—3,000,000 now in use in progressive middle western homes.

Illustrated book Free.

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

Standard Oil Company (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) CHICAGO, ILL.

Some Daughter.

"Who is that haughty-looking, dark lady on the right?"

"That is Senora Juarez-Torreon-Varanza-Quilla of Mexico."

"And what are all those badges, buttons and medals with which she is almost covered?"

"Why, she's a daughter of Three Hundred and Twenty-nine Revolutions!"—Judge.

A Little Joke.

"What makes you think she'll never cut a great figure in any man's life?"

"Well, you see how petite she is!"—Judge.

Lots of pretty good men look as if their wives had got them with trading stamps.

And stinginess is the stepmother of dishonesty.

Florida Chicken Farms

5 acres for $150, $10 cash, $5 per month. A proven success. Near the big Jacksonville markets. Driving distance from Jacksonville. 6 years development; 700 families now living there; schools, churches, telephones, roads, etc. GUARANTEED by reliable company. Write for literature. JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENT CO. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

WANTED An industrious man who can earn $100.00 a month and expenses selling our Products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish bond signed by 2 responsible men. Address W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., FREEPORT, ILL., giving age, occupation and references.

Minnesota Directory

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WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

THE R. E. COBB CO., 14, 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT,
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

Question

? It has been asked us several times, "How can you afford to give away that beautiful $400.00 Claxton Parlor Grand Piano, as you advertise you will do? ?

Our Answer

We prefer to sell 100 articles at a profit of ten cents each rather than 10 articles at a profit of one dollar each. It means just ninety more people patronizing our store. The only reason for our being in business is to do business. This means that we must bring people to our store. Low prices and good values will bring us customers always. Our giving away this piano is simply to bring additional business to our store and is doing it, every day. It pays you and us

A. H. PITKIN

St. Hilaire

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Famous Gold Medal Butter

Put up your orders in 1 lb. prints in box of 30 or 50 lbs. In fibre boxes in crates of twelve. In 10, 30, or 63 lb. tubs

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Thursday December 10 1914

CHICAGO GIRL BUYS ARMS

Miss Gladys Lewis Acts as Agent for One of the Nations of Europe.

New York.—That a European government has commissioned an American girl to purchase firearms for use along the battle front in Europe developed when it was learned that Miss Gladys A. Lewis of Chicago is the mysterious "G. A. Lewis" who has been negotiating with the Standard Arms Manufacturing company of Wilmington, Del., for all the military rapid-fire guns that concern can make in the next two years, regardless of cost.

The name of the government has been withheld for obvious reasons, but it was confirmed that Miss Lewis is the official representative in the negotiations.

Citation For hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the estate of Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to Carolina Wassgren, Selma Nilson, Swan Englund, Hannah Lindahl, Amy Wassgren, Otto Wassgren, George Swenson, and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the Will of said decedent:

The petition of George Swenson being duly filed in this Court, representing that Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died on the 29th day of November 1914, leaving a a last Will and Testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last Will and Testament of said decedent, and that letters Testamentary be issued thereon to Sarah Maria Swenson.

Now Therefore, You and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of December, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Judge
N. A. Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner

Petition to Vacate

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington } ss

In District Court Fourteenth Judicial District.

In the matter of the petition of Mike McAndress to vacate plat known as Crocker Cundy & Nelson's second addition to St. Hilaire.

PETITION TO VACATE

To the Honorable Andrew Grindeland, one of the judges of the above named court:

Your Petitioner respectfully represents and shows to the court:

1

That Petitioner is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract of land in the county of Pennington, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The West Half of the Northwest Quarter (W½NW¼) and Lots Three, Four and Five (3-4-5), Section Thirty-two (32), Township One Hundred Fifty-three (153), Range Forty-three (43) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, containing 160 acres.

2

That included in said tract of land is that certain platted addition to the village of St. Hilaire known and described as Crocker-Cundy & Nelson's Second Addition to St. Hilaire.

3

That the said addition is now and has for several years last past been used and occupied by your Petitioner as a farm and that the streets, avenues and alleys are now no longer used for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

4

That all taxes and impositions levied against the said land have been paid.

Wherefore, Your Petitioner prays that the Court make its Order vacating the said plat and adjudging the title to all streets, avenues and alleys therein to be in your Petitioner

Dated this 20th day of October, 1914.

Mike McAndress
Petitioner
Stanton & Rowberg
Attorneys for Petitioner
Thief River Falls, Minn.

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington } ss

Mike McAndress came before me and being first duly sworn, says upon oath that he is the Petitioner who made and subscribed the foregoing petition; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated on information and belief and that as to those matters, he believes it be true.

Mike McAndress

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1914.

(Notarial Seal) B. E. Burkee
Notary Public,
Pennington County Minn.
My Commission expires Dec. 5th, 1917.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the foregoing petition to Vacate will be presented to the Court for allowance or disallowance at a regular term of the above named Court, at the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, Minn on the 25th day of Jan. 1915 at 2 o'clock P. M. or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Stanton & Rowberg
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Scandia Block
Thief River Falls, Minn.

SPARTAN RUSSIAN COLONEL

Kissed His Dead Son and Continued to Give Orders to His Troops.

Petrograd.—The Russian journal Sviet tells the following story of the Spartan conduct of Colonel Loupoukhine. He was listening, after the first great battle of Galicia, to the reading of the report of his regiment's casualties.

"'We have lost 200 killed and wounded,' he was told.

"'How many soldiers killed?' demanded Colonel Loupoukhine.

"'So many.'

"'How many officers killed?'

"'Only one.'

"'What is the name of this officer?'

"'Lieutenant Loupoukhine.'

"Not a muscle of Colonel Loupoukhine's face moved

"'Where was the officer killed?' he asked.

"The place was indicated. He went to the body of his dead son, dismounted from his horse, kissed the forehead and lips of his child, made the sign of the cross, remounted, and continued giving orders."

CHURCHILL AN AIR SCOUT

Flies Over Antwerp, Then Tells Officers Position of Foe, Young Officer Relates in Letter.

London.—W. L. Rees, son of the rector of Llandrymaire, Montgomeryshire, a young officer who was attached to the headquarters staff of marines at Antwerp, has written home saying that Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, went up in an aeroplane and flew over the city. He afterwards motored to the officers and told them the position of the enemies' forces.

Plan to Take Teuton Holdings.

Berlin.—Russia is planning the compulsory expropriation of the property of Germans and Austrians, who reside in great numbers in the 24 frontier provinces.

SURE OF DINING IN PARIS

Discovery in Officer's Pocket Illustrates the Confidence of the German Army.

Antwerp.—The absolute confidence of the German army in its ability to reach Paris is illustrated by the discovery in the pocket of a Prussian officer who died in a Brussels hospital of a manuscript German-French vocabulary, containing the following in the two languages:

"Which is the way to the Place de l'Opera?"

"How far is it to the Moulin Rouge?"

"Is the Louvre open now?"

"Give me three chickens, two bottles of champagne and three bottles of very old Burgundy."

LUNATICS LOOSED IN FRANCE

Unfortunates From Asylum in Northern Part of Country Are Near Starvation.

Paris.—The war correspondent of the Journal, Andre Tudesque, in describing the past week's hostilities in northern France, says after taking Bailleul, the Germans turned loose hundreds of lunatics from a big insane asylum located there. The unfortunates wandered through the devastated country for days suffering from cold and hunger. Some died from their privations. The French soldiers found a number of the lunatics hiding in ditches and many are still at large.

Big Things in America.

Talk about cathedrals. The biggest in the the world is in St. Looie, U. S. A., and the biggest office building in the world is the Railway exchange, the same city. The biggest skyscraper in the world when it comes to height is the little old Woolworth in New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,)
)ss.
County of Pennington.)

IN DISTRICT COURT,
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, copartners as Larsen & Carpenter,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron,
Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the county of Red Lake, upon a judgment therein rendered in said Court in favor of C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter against John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, defendants; I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendants, to-wit: the East half (E½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section fourteen (14), township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian.

That the said judgment above described was duly transcribed to the records of Pennington County prior to the issuance of this execution.

And that I shall on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house at the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting to two hundred eighty-nine and thirty-nine-100 ($289.39) dollars, together with all the accrued costs of sale and interest on the same from the first day of May, A. D. 1907, at six (6) per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder.

Dated December 9th, 1914.

W. J. LABREE,
Sheriff of Pennington Co.,
Minnesota.

F. A. GRADY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minnesota.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

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If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

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NEARLY
EVERYBODY
ELSE HAS A
TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the particulars and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELF. EX

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 2860 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America, meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend
C. STEEN, President.
N. N. LARSON, V. P. C. SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall. Visiting members cordially invited.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Eat Meat
Live Longer
Die Happier

Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

You stake us, and we "steak" you.

A. S. WILSON

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I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
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Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Who's made of money?

No need of throwing away good dollars simply to satisfy a mistaken notion that a good suit of clothes can't be bought short of $20 to $25 retail.

Of course you can pay any price asked and not feel it if you are made of money

But if you are like most of us you will be glad to save a few dollars.

Styleplus Clothes $17

"The same price the world over"

are the right kind of clothes or we wouldn't sell them. The price, $17, is set by the makers in order to guarantee the volume output that the largest makers of men's clothing in the world must have in order to specialize on this suit.

Come in and look. Try on a suit. We have just the right model for your build. In addition to correct style and fit you will get all-wool fabrics and high-grade workmanship that show the stamp of genteel and distinctive clothes.

Come to-day before our assortment has the beauty you wanted picked from it We guarantee Styleplus.

KORSTAD BROS.

Thief River Falls, . . . Minn.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME 34, ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17 1914. NUMBER 23

THE LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Buy your school supplies at the Spectator office.

A large line of xmas toys at
21 Jackson Bros.

Think of it, a piano given away.
22-2t

K. O. Gigstad and S. Engerbretson were at Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Charley Carlson was in town, from his home on the reservation Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C Bothman were at the County seat Monday.

Chas. Lindquist was in town, Monday.

Ask for piano certificates at A.H. Pitkins'. 22

WANTED—A Bronze gobler.
23-tf W. P. WILSON

Subject at M. E. Church Sunday evening: "The Kings Birthday.

A fine line of fruits, nuts, and xmas candies at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

Mike Anderson, of Baudette, has traded his store building in this village for a farm.

A dancing party was given by the orchestra at the Imperial Hall, Friday evening.

Sheriff W. J. La Bree was in town posting some notices, Monday.

C. Nutt moved his household goods out to the Klemsrud farm, which he leased for the next two years.

Mrs. M. S. Gjerde and her mother, Mrs. Simonson shopped at Thief River, Tuesday.

Among our new subscribers this week is Fred Rux a properous and well known farmer of Sanders.

A large assortment of aluminum ware just arrrived at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

Oscar Lindquist has moved from the Gistie farm east of town and is now settled on the Molberg place in Polk Center.

A good time is reported by all who attended the dance given at Wylie by the local Orchestra, last Saturday evening.

A business education acquired at Mankato Commercial college, Mankato, Minn., enables you to obtain a good position.

This section had a touch of real winter the first of the week, the thermometer registering as low as 20 below in some instances.

The basket social given by the M. E. Sunday School, at the I.O. O. F. hall last Satuarday evening was a decided success and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

Funeral services for the late John Wahlback took place at the Swedish Luthern Church in this village last Friday, Rev. A. Olsen officiating. Interment was made at the Swedish Cemetery at Black River.

There will be a basket social at the Riverside schoolhouse next Saturday evening. A short program with vocal and instrumental music will be rendered. Prof. Hay of Thief River Falls will be present and will address the gathering. Lunch will be served to those who do not buy baskets.

Advertising

The local paper, we are sorry to say, receives but a small percentage of the advertising that could be carried by the local merchants.

Something is wrong, either the merchants are blind to their own best interests or the brand of goods they carry will not bear publicity. There is no business in town that requires so much cash outlay for the amount invested as a paper. It is the mission of the local paper to further the interests of the home town and it requires money to do it.

It has a liberal patronage among the farmers who are wide awake enough to realize that a paper is necessary in this part of the county, but the patronage of the local merchants in most instances is best represented by a zero figure.

WOOD WANTED

The school board of the St. Hilaire Public School will receive sealed bids up to Wednesday, Decembsr, 23rd, for the delivery of 50 cords of good sound body poplar cordwood. 25 cords green and 25 cords dry, to be delivered aed piled on the school grounds at St. Hilaire. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
22 N. A. NELSON, Clk.

LOST

Log chain, on the road south east of town. Please return to the undersigned,
22-2t Dan Whalen

FOR SALE

New house, finished or as it stands—with lots or without—will be sold very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

Feed Corn

A carload of fine feed corn now on hand at the
23 Farmers' Co. Op. Elev. Co.

Mrs. Fred Soderberg was at Thief River Falls, Tnesday,

A full line of Christmas presents at
A. H. Pitkins

The sleds at N. A. Nelson's will make fine presents for boys and girls. 23 adv.

Mr. and And Johnson of Bray are the parents of a baby girl born Dec. 14th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hawkinson of Bray Township, on Dec, 14th, a boy.

N. K. Anderson and A. J. Hed were among those who attended the Dairymen's Convention at Crookston last week.

Joe LaPlant was an over Sunday guest at the Hans Wilson home. He returned to Crookston Monday evening.

Services at the United Church on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. At the Hamar Church at 3 o'clock p. m.

Amos Enger returned from Bode, Iowa, Tuesday and will make St. Hilaire his home for the present.

FOR RENT—Good house, with barn and well
23-tf Dan Whalen

DR. SPOFFORD
OPTOMETRIST

will be at Red Lake Falls, Jan., 16; at Thief River Falls, Jan., 18, at hotels. Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted. 22-6t

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennington and Red Lake counties will be held at St. Hilaire, Minnesota, on Monday January 4th 1915 beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and to transact other business that may properly come before said meeting.
23-3t John O. Swanson.
Sect'y

November Breaks Record

During the month of November twenty marriage licenses were issued from Clerk of Court Ives office at the court house breaking all previous month's records since the county was organized Nov., 23, 1910. Last Tuesday the four hundredth license was issued from the office.—News Press:

Scand. Mission Church

Service Sunday at 7:45 p. m. The Ladies Aid will meet at Mrs. Norman's home Friday Dec. 18 at 2:30 p. m.

"Julotta" will be held in the church Cristmas day the 25th at 6 a. m.

BLACK RIVER CHAPEL

Service Sunday at 10:45 a. m. Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend

J. O. Lonnquist, Pastor

Swedish Luthern Church

Services at St. Hilaire next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES

Christmas services at 10:30 a. m. Children's program at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Services Christmas day at 3 p. m. at the Clara Church. Children's program at 7 o'clock Saturday evening.

Early services at 6 a. m. at the Black River Church. Children's program Sunday evening the 29th at 7 o'clock.

Piano for Sale

New Schalz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.
W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

LOST

Part of automobile tail light, on road west of town. Finder kindly leave same at this office
22-tf

Not for Doctors.

Of course it is all right for ignorance to be bliss, but we dislike to have our doctor enjoy himself that way.—Galveston News.

If You Are Not Saving

Piano Votes

Help one of your friends who is

Ask for Piano Votes FOR EVERY CENT of your purchase

We Want You to Have Them

A. H. PITKIN

Joint Sanatorium

Marshall and Roseau Counties have decided to build a sanatorium to be located in Marshall County. Middle River has been mentioned as a possible location.

One of the most ideal spots for such an institution is near Middle River which should place that village well to the front in the race.

Buys Stock

K. O. Gigstad was the successful bidder for the Holmes Stock which was sold by the N. W. Jobbers Credit Bureau of St. Paul last week. The store was re-opened this week and is now running.

Piano Bargain

A new Schulz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to
W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

For Sale

A Poland China Boar, weight pbout 200 lbs.
23-tf W. P. WILSON

Piano Bargain

A slightly used Kimball piana, at a big reduction from regular price.
21-22 Henry A. Olson

Mrs. Henry Olson returned Sunday evening from an extended visit with her parents at Calgary, Canada.

Miss Alida Peterson came up from Bemidji Monday morning to stay with her sister Esther, who is reported seriously ill at the home, west of town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gunstad and son, who have spent sevaral days here with relatives, left Wednesday for their home at Mavie.

Don't forget you get Piano Votes with all Holiday goods you buy at
A. H. Pitkin

Give your boy an education so that he will rise above the average neighbor boy. Write
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Young man, get out of the rut! Get a business education and rise above the average. Does office work appeal to you? Banking? Real Estate? Civil Service? etc. Come fit yourself for what you prefer. Come any Tuesday.
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Siberian Tigers.

One is apt to regard the tiger as essentially a native of the tropics; and many readers will be surprised to learn that this ferocious animal is found as far north as icy Siberia, where it has become a distinct species (Tigris amuriensis) remarkable for its great size, the beauty of its fur and its immoderate love for human flesh.—Wide World Magazine.

To every intending purchaser of a piano let us throw out this caution—

Beware of the piano that is made to sell and not made to last!

The safe piano for you is the one whose name is known, whose record stands out clear before generations. Such an instrument is the

KIMBALL Piano

Sold exclusively in Pennington County by

Henry A. Olsen
ST. HILAIRE : MINN

WYLIE NEWS

Carl Carlson has sold his farm to a Mr. Keene from Iowa. E. Ruud who is a tenent on the farm, will stay there until spring.

T. Smidesang returned Saturday from a week's visit at Minneapolis,

Mr. and Mrs. Forsell and son of Thief River have been guests at the Anton Anderson home.

Anton Anderson is wearing a limp as a result of a fall from a ladder while repairing his telephone. We might add that his 'phone is still out of order.

John Schulz was a caller at the Landman home, Sunday.

Fred Landman and Lena Laura, and Joe Durheim spent Sunday evening at Eckstein's

Richard Gother who has managed the elevator during the past week, has returned to his home in the lonesome west.

Myrtle Ziezer, Ethel Johnson Miss Ziezer, Mr. Meade and Mr. Norman autoed over from the Falls to attend the dance Saturday evening, Their auto had a balky streak when they were ready to go home and as a result they spent the night at the store. They report a good time and say they will come again next summer.

A New Year's Dance will be given in Wylie on Dec. 31st:

Ed. Garceau recovered a robe last Saturday evening that had been stolen from him some time ago. The robe was in one of the rigs that were here for the dance but it required the services of Sheriff LaBree to convince the party that he had no claim to it.

Mrs. F. Newton who has visited here left Friday for her home at Grand Forks,

Mrs. Dreeland and Willis Vering of Thief River, are spending a few days with the Dreelands.

Miss Schusser seems to enjoy her ride to and from Red Lake Falls each week-end.

Odin Smidesang, P. Smidesang, Christ and Ed. Borgen autoed to Vikeing to see Mr. Borgen's farm at that place.

Mr. Mellem returned to his home at Minneapolis after spending the summer on his farm with Paul Weiss

Ed. Borgen who has visited with his brother in Wylie, returned Thursday to his home at Washburn, Wis.

F. Westphal shipped a car of stock to So. St Paul Saturday. He will ship from Viking and Wylie this week.

As Huburt, Gilbert, and Helen Huot accompanied by Eva Bray were autoeing to Crookston, Wednesday evening to attend a show, the lights gave out and they collided with a horse and buggy. The horse was killed and the buggy and auto damaged but no one was injured.

Fred Draeger went to Badger, Wednesday to visit his brother Joe.

Geo. Adolphson is visiting with his sisters at Spooner, Minn.

Messers Hall and Brunelle of of Red Lake Falls transacted business here, Saturday.

From Badger-Rustler Dec. 4:

The marriage of Miss Lona Thompson to Mr. George Moorlander took place at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. L Thompson at 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, Nov. 27th, the Rev. C. E. Saunders officiating.

Use of the Bayonet.

In all bayonet training the instructors never lose sight of the fact that the weapon's use is apt to be more for psychological than any other effect. Men are told constantly that a force attacking with bayonet is as easily scared by a determined show of resistance as the attacked party. "Get a good solid foothold," is a favorite form of advice, "and when he runs at you, sidestep and swipe his face off with the butt."

Buy your Groceries; Granite, Galvanized, and China Ware at

JACKSON BROS.

Order by phone as we will deliver your purchases

Phone : : : 38

Merchants State Bank
Of St. Hilaire, Minnesota

Wants your Banking Busines. No matter how small; no matter how large; the Merchants State Bank will give it careful attention. ¶ We have the money. We will loan it to you. ¶ Interest paid on time deposits.

C. L. Hansen, President B. E. Burkee, Cashier

Card of Thanks

We take this method of expressing our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and after the death of our beloved husband and father.

Mrs. John Wahlback and
Children

Germany's Flower City.

Erfurt is appropriately called the "Blumenstadt," or Flower City, of Germany. Almost three per cent of the population is engaged in commercial horticulture. While vegetables and flowers for sale are grown on a large scale, of much vaster proportions is the business in flower and vegetable seed. The larger Erfurt seed firms ship to almost all parts of the civilized world, the United States importing large quantities of Erfurt horticultural products.

The Brain's Control.

It has long been a common physiological knowledge that the left half of the brain has full command over the right side of the body, while the right half of the brain exercises a like command over the left side of the body. An electric shock applied to the right half of the brain will cause movement on the left side of the body; similarly the left half of the brain so stimulated affects the right side of the body.

Not Unnatural Inquiry.

Dorothy has a baby brother who has recently been ill, cutting his first teeth. The baldness of the baby's head had caused Dorothy great anxiety. She stood at the mother's knee one day gently patting the little head. "Be careful, Dorothy," said the mother. "You know poor little brother is ill. He is cutting his teeth." Dorothy patted the bald head reflectively. "Mamma," she said, "will it make him ill when he cuts his hair?"

Gradual Advance in Artillery.

The greatest change in artillery came about the time of our Civil war, when the rifled gun was brought out. It increased the range and power. At a later period the gun carriages were improved, so that the recoil was absorbed instead of being allowed to throw the gun back after each discharge. Since 1860 constant improvements have been made until the present efficient artillery has been produced.

Uses of the Chin.

The newest theory regarding the chin and the one which seems the most reasonable yet advanced is that the chin is purely and simply a factor in the mechanical force exerted by our lower jaw in chewing our food, and in speech. According to this theory the chin is situated at the outer end of the jaw lever, where the momentum is greatest, and is made up of a heavy mass of bone and flesh in order that it may help give greater force to the jaw's motion.

Council Proceedings

Regular meeting of the village council of the Village of St. Hilaire held Dec. 7, 1914.

All members present, except Maakrud

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

On motion duly made and carried the following bills were allowed as read.

Tom Hovet, One year member board of health	4.00
Dr. C. Swanson Clerk of general election	4.80
O. Gunstad, Publishing proceeding for Nov.	3.00
Merchants State Bank Interest on bonds	87.50
G. I. Fellman Judge of election etc.	5.80
J. C. Dahl Judge of election etc.	7.40
St. Hilaire Retail Lbr. Co., Lumber.	9.05
A. J. Hed, Clerk of election	4.80
John Forseen, salary etc.	16.00
Albert Nash Cleaning well	1.00
Ole Nash Cleaning well	[illegible]

On motion duly made and carried meeting adjourned.

DR. C. SWANSON,
Clerk.
J. C. DAHL
Pres.

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.0
Wheat No. 2	1.0
Wheat No. 3	1.0
Flax No. 1	1.36
Flax No. 2	1.3
Oats	.35
Barley	[illegible]
Rye	.32

Why Should Husband Object?

"I'm going to drop my husband's name and use my own," said th [illegible] who had become interested in [illegible] tics. "Don't you think that w [illegible] likely to hurt his feelings?" "O [illegible] I've agreed to let our telepho [illegible] kept in his name and we will con [illegible] to use his initials where we h [illegible] things charged at the departme [illegible] stores."—Chicago Herald.

He Didn't Worry.

A member of the Providence ba one day met an able and conscientio judge on the street and said to him "I see, judge, that the supreme cour has overruled you in the case of A versus Z, but you need feel no con cern about your reputation." "No indeed," answered the judge compla cently, "I don't; I'm only concerne about the reputation of the suprem court."—Lippincott's.

SERVIAN TROOPS RECAPTURE BELGRADE

AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING LITTLE SLAV ARMY REOCCUPIES CAPITAL CITY, SAYS NISH DISPATCH.

DUAL MONARCHY TROOPS DRIVEN ACROSS DRINA

Extended Retirement and Heavy Losses Are Announced in Official Statement by Austrian War Office—Germans Say Hungary Unable to Repulse Russians.

London, Dec. 16.—The Servians after a fierce battle have re-occupied Belgrade, according to a Nish dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company. The Austrians occupied Belgrade December 2, having besieged it since July 29, bombarding from batteries near Zemlin and from monitors on the Danube. A large portion of the city was said to have been destroyed by the fire of the Austrians.

London, Dec. 16.—The most striking feature of the official news is the admission by the Austrian government of the defeat of the Austrian army in Servia and apparently of the abandonment of its third attempt to invade the territory of its small Slav neighbor.

While attributing the failure to the enemy's superior force, as all government bulletins explain failures, the Austrian war office announces plainly an extended retirement and heavy losses.

To Take New Measures.

"New decisions and measures consequently will be taken to repel the enemy," says the Austrian statement. Apparently that means the Austrian army directed against Servia will assume a defensive line.

Against its repulse, Austria balances the occupation of Belgrade as an asset to the good.

The Servians claim to be pressing home their victory with more captures of prisoners and to have driven part of the invading army across the Drina river. Moreover, they express confidence that they are about to retake the capital and expel the invaders from Servian territory.

Hungarians Resist Russian Advance.

The progress of the war in northern Hungary is less definite. Sunday's German wireless report, with candor equal to that of the Austrian bulletin, spoke of the severe resistance which the German and Austrian arms are encountering in south Poland and in Galicia, adding that it was evident that Austrian forces in the Carpathians are not numerically strong enough to clear the Russians out of Hungarian territory.

But the Austrians claim that they are driving down the northern slopes of the Carpathians the Russian invaders who were last week in occupation of several towns south of that mountain range.

Much Suffering in Poland.

Poland is fast becoming another Belgium in point of suffering, while the opposing armies drive each other back and forth, occupy and reoccupy cities and villages, and inflict upon the inhabitants bombardments similar to those suffered in Belgium and northern France.

More than 500 Polish towns have been ruined, according to various accounts from the correspondents. Each army accuses the other of looting and cruelty. The flight of the civilians from Lodz was one of the most tragic episodes of the war, while one correspondent pictures the fate of Kalisz as a repetition of Louvaine, with the slaughter of 400 civilians and the sacking of the city.

French Are Successful.

Reports received from the front and made public in the official statements issued from the war office during the day, told of a notable success of the French arms over the kaiser's forces in the forest of LaPretre. The battle has been raging in that section of eastern France for several days, with the French steadily advancing in spite of the determined resistance of the Germans.

The French threw the full force of their columns against the Germans, driving them to the north, and compelling them to evacuate positions of great strategical values.

The aggressive campaign of the French on the forest of LaPretre forms a vital portion of the general plan of two closely related purposes—one the isolation of the German army corps at St. Mihiel and the other the gain of vantage points for the continuation of the march toward Metz.

The Vosges region, particularly in the vicinity of Senones, where the French have established themselves in great force, was again the scene of attacks, first by one side, then the other. The sum of this fighting has been the retention by each of their respective fortified positions.

Germans Are Repulsed.

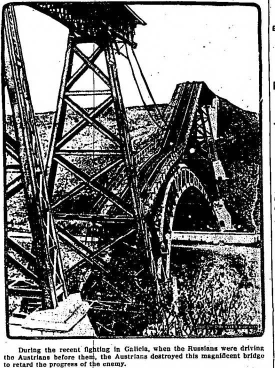
Several attacks have been directed by Germans against the post of La Mere Henri, northwest of Senones, which the kaiser's troops particularly covet because of its excellent command of the French supporting positions, but each time the venture has been made the Germans have been driven back. In the latest attacks it appeared that their energy had been greatly spent.

With the return to Paris of President Poincare and the greater number of the government officials, and with the revival of commerce, which is gaining momentum daily, the capital is rapidly resuming its normal aspect. Except for the arrival of wounded soldiers from the fighting front and the aeroplane patrols in the skies above the city, there are no outward signs in Paris that the nation is engaged in a great struggle for its existence.

Capture German Merchantman.

Tokio, Dec. 15.—It is reported here that the German armed merchant Manford has been captured by the British in the Indian ocean and that the German converted cruiser Cormorant has entered the harbor of Guam in the Ladrone archipelago.

GREAT BRIDGE DESTROYED BY AUSTRIANS



During the recent fighting in Galicia, when the Russians were driving the Austrians before them, the Austrians destroyed this magnificent bridge to retard the progress of the enemy.

LATE WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Belgrade, former capital of Servia, which city was occupied by the Austrians early this month, has been recaptured by the Serbs. The Austrians officially admit defeat at the hands of the little Slav nation with heavy losses.

* * *

Berlin says the Austrians have thus far been unable to clear Hungary of the Russian forces, also that the Austro-German forces in the east are meeting with stubborn resistance.

* * *

In the western theater of war the French claim to have gained some ground, especially around St. Mihiel and to have had the best of several artillery duels.

* * *

The rulers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are to meet this week at Malmo when, it is thought, relations of the Scandinavian countries will be discussed as well as the question of neutrality.

* * *

The Dutch have detained sixteen German ships loaded with grain from Antwerp at the mouth of the Scheldt river.

* * *

Two British warships have entered the Straits of Magellan in pursuit of the German cruiser Dresden. A Santiago report further declares the Dresden is now at Punta Orenas being repaired and will be forced to sail immediately afterwards or be interned.

* * *

The German armed merchant Manford has been captured by British in the Indian Ocean, while the German converted cruiser Cormorant has entered the harbor of Guam in the Ladrone archipelago.

NO LET-UP IN POLAND BATTLE

BOTH RUSSIANS AND GERMANS ANNOUNCE SUCCESSES.

Austrians Preparing to Leave Belgrade, Says Report—Servians' Recovery Marvelous.

London, Dec. 15.—The battles in Poland continue almost without intermission, and while both Russians and Germans announce successes and the capture of prisoners and guns, apparently no decisive result has been reached in any series of contests. The Germans are still delivering heavy blows at the Russian center, where they assert they took 11,000 prisoners and 40 machine guns, while to the south of Cracow, where the Russians are on the offensive, Grand Duke Nicholas records the capture of 4,000 prisoners, four guns and seven machine guns.

Another Russian force is holding the passes of the Carpathians, and is thus preventing the Austrians from sending relief to their army in Galicia. There is no news of the German troops who are advancing south of Mlawa with the object of attempting to turn the Russian right, since Petrograd reported a partial success over them.

KAISER MAY GO UNDER KNIFE

German Emperor to Undergo Operation of the Throat, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 15.—Emperor William has made so much progress toward recovering his health, telegrams received here from Berlin state, that he will be able to leave the capital this week for the battle front.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—A report reached Basel from Berlin that Emperor William will be obliged to undergo an operation of the throat when he has sufficiently recovered from his present illness, which is not considered serious.

The doctors, however, consider it inadvisable for him to return to the front for several weeks and he probably will spend Christmas at home.

Crown Prince Frederick William, the report from the capital says, has arrived in Berlin.

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the Handelblad from Antwerp says reports are current in Antwerp of a mutiny on the part of the Bavarian troops garrisoning thec ity. While the story is not confirmed it is a fact that the Bavarian barracks have been closed to outsiders.

German Chancellor's Son Taken.

Paris, Dec. 15.—Reports reaching here from Berne state that a son of the German Chancellor, Doctor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, has been injured seriously at Piotrkow, Russian Poland, and that he had been captured by the Russians.

Blames Germany and Austria.

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 12.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist member of the Reichstag, who was the only one to vote against the war credit at the recent session of the Reichstag, explains his action in an article just published in Berlin. He says: "This war was not desired by any of the peoples affected, nor was it kindled to promote the welfare of the Germans or any other people. It was created by the common action of the German and Austrian war parties."

Germany Ends Peace Move.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—Denials coming from all the warring nations that peace negotiations were under way two weeks ago must not be taken too seriously. These denials are more likely to mean that the negotiations were suddenly broken off rather than that they were never undertaken. Although it is impossible to speak with definite authority concerning events of such secrecy, there is every reason to believe that peace negotiations were discussed between Germany and France in Rome.

Declare Scandinavian Ships Prizes.

London, Dec. 14.—A German prize court at Swinemunde has declared as prizes two Danish and 24 Norwegian steamers. The newspapers throughout Denmark, Norway and Sweden express the greatest indignation at these seizures, the correspondent adds. The National Committee of Norwegian Ship Owners met at Bergen and passed a resolution urging the foreign office to act promptly to obtain a change in the sentence of the prize court.

Plan Attack on Britain.

London, Dec. 14.—A correspondent of the Turin Stampa who claims to have had access to the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshaven says that eighteen super-Zeppelins will take part in an attack on Britain and its fleet in the spring.

The correspondent says that every three weeks an airship leaves the works for a secret destination.

Aviators Bombard German Town.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The Zeitung aml Mittag publish a dispatch saying that hostile aviators flew over the city of Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, throwing bombs from their machines. One bomb hit a house and did considerable damage. The others fell in Columbia park among a crowd of promenaders and two girls were injured. Freiburg, in Baden, just east of the Rhine and a few miles north of the Swiss frontier, has been visited before by hostile airmen.

Dutch Detain German Grain.

London, Dec. 15.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent says sixteen vessels containing grain, which the Germans sent from Antwerp, have been detained by the Dutch at Hanswet, Holland, at the mouth of the River Scheldt.

Two Generals Killed in Battle.

Berlin, Dec. 15, via London.—The newspapers announce the death on the battlefield of General von Briesen, commander of an infantry division and Major General A. von Martin.

U. S. WILL CARRY OUT THREATS IF FIRING KEEPS UP

BULLETS CONTINUE TO FLY ACROSS MEXICAN BORDER AT NACO DESPITE WARNING GIVEN.

PRESIDENT WILL WAIT ANOTHER DAY, IS BELIEF

Then If Demands of the United States Are Not Complied With the Threat to Return With Artillery Fire Will Be a Reality.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Although both Provisional President Gutierrez and General Carranza assured the American government that their forces have been instructed to confine their fire to Mexican territory, nothing official has been received to indicate the receipt of such instructions by their respective commanders at Naco.

Officials here are unable to understand the delay in the delivery of the message, copies of which have passed through American telegraph lines to Naco. In the meantime intermittent firing continues.

The general belief is that President Wilson will wait at least another day, and then if the demands of the United States are not complied with the threat of the Washington government to return with artillery fire any firing into American territory will be carried out. As yet, however, no further orders have been sent to Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, in charge of the situation at Naco, Ariz.

Shots From Mexico Regarded Hostile.

Administration officials attached no importance to the statement of Carranza that if the United States fired into Mexican territory it would be "an act of hostility." Some officials pointed out that the American government was inclined to regard shots from Mexico into the United States in the same aspect. In view of the urgent tone of the message from Provisional President Gutierrez to General Maytorena officials believe the latter would remove his troops to avoid complications.

A Carranza force of 1,200 under General Iturbe has taken La Paz, Lower California, and that quiet prevails there.

WANTS WARSHIPS FOR CANAL

Goethals Requests That Two Vessels be Sent to Panama Waters at Once.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Colonel Geo. W. Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, has reiterated his request that two torpedoboat destroyers be sent to canal zone waters to prevent violation of neutrality through the misuse of wireless and the taking on of supplies by belligerent vessels.

Because of the confidential nature of Colonel Goethals' dispatch, Secretary Garrison declined to make it public. He issued this statement:

"The substance of the dispatch is that in Colonel Goethals' judgment the misuse of radiocommunications within canal waters and the prevention of the misuse of these waters as a base of supplies require the presence of swift moving ships of the variety mentioned.

He concluded with an appeal to this government to refrain from any hostile act.

Railroad Man Honored by Canadians.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 15.—The West, represented by its most prominent business men, did honor at a banquet to George Bury, who goes to Montreal at the end of the month to become vice president of the C. P. R. Premiers of three provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, paid tribute to his work. Mr. Bury, in his address, made the official announcement of the appointment of Grant Hall as his successor.

Good Roads School for Mayors.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—A primary school for midwestern mayors in the art of road construction and maintenance is being conducted by the American Road Builders' association during the good roads congress and show which opened in the International amphitheater at the Union Stock Yards today. Within the building are grass, trees, fountain and 400 feet of boulevard composed of all varieties of street paving.

Heavy Fire Loss at Skagway.

Skagway, Alaska, Dec. 15.—Fire completely destroyed the Moors wharf, together with all the warehouse buildings except the ore bunkers and chutes. The loss is estimated at $210,000.

Chinese Railway Student Dies.

Ashville, N. C., Dec. 15.—C. T. Tsai, sent to the United States by the Chinese government to study railway methods, died of cancer here after an illness of two months. He was an associate director of the Peking-Kalgan railway and a resident of Canton.

Noted Scientists to Meet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its sixty-sixth annual meeting at the University of Pennsylvania from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2.

Boer War Hero Dies.

Capetown, Union of South Africa, Dec. 15, (via London).—The death was announced yesterday of Major General Sir Edward Yewd Brabant, who gained fame as the commander of a division of colonials, known as Brabant's horse, in the oBer war. He was born in 1839.

New York Editor Very Ill.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15.—Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York Evening Journal, became seriously ill at a local hotel.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

STRESS CORN AND ALFALFA

Agricultural Extension Short Courses to Be Held in 35 Towns in Minnesota.

St. Paul.—Agricultural extension short courses will be held in at least 85 towns of the State of Minnesota between January 5 and April 3, 1915. According to plans, these courses will place special stress on corn and alfalfa, on live stock, on dairy farming, and on home making.

With the staff of leaders which will have charge of each of the courses, will be present a carload of stock of types best suited to local conditions, and possibly an exhibit car showing the work of the Minnesota College of Agriculture and its results. Last year similar courses were attended by 36,800 men and by 18,950 women. The interest was great and the arrangement of courses this winter, under favorable weather conditions, insures a still larger attendance.

A schedule of the meetings for this winter follows:

Slayton, January 5-6; Adrian, Morristown, Truman, January 12-16; Heron Lake, Waseca, Madelia, January 19-23; Windom, Byron, Lake Crystal, January 26-30; Minneota, Le Sueur, Winnebago, February 2-6; Canby, Hutchinson, Albert Lea, February 9-13; Willmar, Hawley, Lyle, February 16-20; Renville, Halstad, Lanesboro, February 23-27; Wheaton, East Grand Forks, Hastings, March 2-6; Herman, Warren, Mora, March 9-13; Villard, Hallock, Sandstone, March 16-20; Brooten, Akeley, Moose Lake, March 23-27; Pine River, March 30 and April 3.

COEDS ARE BETTER STUDENTS

Report of Minnesota College Shows Smaller Percentage of Women Than Men Below Grade.

Minneapolis.—The report of the committee of the Minnesota College of Science, Literature and the Arts on students who are falling behind in their work has just been issued. In November, 1914, there were registered 1,521 students. In November, 1914, the number was 1,721. A year ago 11.17 per cent of the men students were reported below grade in one subject. The corresponding percentage this year was 15.16. For women the percentages were: Last year, 11.17; this year, 11 56. The percentages for men below in two subjects were respectively 6.11 and 6.97; for women, 3.11 and 2.90. The percentages for students reported below in three subjects were: Men 2.36 a year ago, 2.26 this year. For women .92 and .98. A relatively small number of students were reported below in four subjects.

"From these figures it is evident that while there is an increase in the number of students reported in one subject, the average percentages of those reported in two, three and four subjects are practically the same as a year ago," said President George E. Vincent. "There is, therefore, no perceptible change from the situation of a year ago so far as failing to maintain work at a passing mark is concerned."

THROWS DYNAMITE INTO FIRE

Duluth Woman Mistakes Package of Explosives for Empty Box—Injuries Are Fatal.

Duluth.—Mistaking a package of dynamite caps for an empty box, Mrs. I. E. Bjork, wife of a prominent Ashland, Wis., merchant, threw it into the furnace. In the explosion that followed she received injuries which may prove fatal.

The force of the explosion shattered all the windows in the basement, and hurled the woman several feet. Later it was found that her left arm had practically been severed from the body and pieces of the iron furnace had become embedded in the flesh in a number of places.

Hammond's Views on Prohibition.

St. Paul.—Governor-elect Hammond will discuss the question of prohibition and other proposed moral legislation with the St. Paul Ministerial association at 10:30 A. M., on December 28, at the regular session of the protestant ministers of the city, in the Y. M. C. A.

According to Rev. S. T. Willis, chairman of the program committee, Mr. Hammond will frankly give his views on "temperance and other legislation," and will submit to the ministers' cross-questioning.

Killed by Runaway Train.

Minneapolis, Dec. 15.—A runaway train that ran through the yards of the Dan Patch line crashed into an electric locomotive of the company, crushing T. J. Flemming, a brakeman, and slightly injuring William Meyers, operator of the locomotive. Flemming was dead when Meyers reached him. He lived at 1811 Taylor street northeast. Flemming and Meyers were switching shortly before daybreak. They left two passenger cars on the main line of the railroad when the accident occurred.

Pioneer Passes Away.

Hastings.—Mrs. Mathias Schneider, an early resident, is dead at the home of her son at Marshan. She was 65 years old.

Relief Fund for Belgians.

Red Wing.—The total amount for the relief of the Belgians, raised by persons of Red Wing and vicinity, is $1,318.40.

Owatonna.—Mrs. Mary Hanson, 77 years old, who had lived here for a half century, is dead.

MAY RUN FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Frank E. Minnette of Sauk Center, Veteran Member of House, Has Good Chance.

St. Paul.—Frank E. Minnette of Sauk Center, veteran member of the Minnesota house of representatives, said that he may become a candidate for speaker. He has been counted as a supporter of H. H. Flowers, being anti-county option, but says he is not pledged.

"The fight seems to be deadlocked tight between Flowers and Gordon," said Mr. Minnette, "and I think there is a good chance for me. I have been assured by five or six members that they would support me if I should become a candidate. I will not decide for a few days, until I know better where I would stand."

Mr. Flowers and S. Y. Gordon, the active candidates, are at their headquarters here, and each still claimed today to be in control of the situation.

A possibility of another vote for county option developed here, where the contest of C. P. Montgomery against George C. Sudheimer in the forty-second district remains in doubt after a court recount. Montgomery favors county option. The disputed ballots which will decide the contest are practically up to the election committee to be appointed by the new speaker.

MAJOR BUELL PASSES AWAY

Noted Indian Fighter and Pioneer Dies After Brief Illness in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Dec. 12.—Major Salmon A. Buell, a monumental figure in the pioneer life of the state, died at the Abbott hospital. Infirmity from old age was his chief trouble. He had been ill at the hospital a week. He was 88 years old last October.

Indian fighter, soldier, naval officer, pioneer, lawyer, executive and citizen, Major Buell's career was marked with many stirring incidents and privations while his declining years were spent in quiet in Minneapolis.

Here he learned to develop the friendship he had gained with pioneers of the battlefield. His places of residence have been as varied as the vocations that prompted him to do his many forms of service. Sea-faring as a naval officer, in Indiana as a lawyer, in Minnesota as a pioneer who learned to be a match for the red man, and in Washington territory as clerk of an Indian agency, Major Buell had many places of abode.

Since the death of his wife in 1893 he has been a continuous resident of Minneapolis, with occasional trips south for his health. He had been living up to the time of his fatal illness with D. B. Buell, a distant relative, at 3709 Pillsbury avenue south.

SHOOTS WIDOW; KILLS SELF

Farm Laborer Murders Restaurant Proprietoress at Atwater—No Motive Is Known.

Atwater.—Gus Palm shot Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, a widow, twice and then went outside and shot himself through the head. Palm died instantly and Mrs. Bennett died half an hour later. He used a 44-caliber revolver.

No motive can be learned for the tragedy.

Mrs. Bennett formerly lived in Hutchinson and had been running a restaurant here since last spring and was highly respected. Palm came into Mrs. Bennett's kitchen and she ordered him out and as she turned away he shot her from behind. Palm's only relative known of is a son in Sweden. His wife is dead. He was 44 years old. He worked for a farmer two miles south of Atwater during the summer and the last month at a hotel in Atwater.

BANDITS TAKEN AT ST. PETER

St. Peter, Minn., Dec. 11.—Three hours after the commission of their crime the four youthful bandits who attempted to rob the First State Bank at Kasota, were taken into custody. They were arrested by Deputy Sheriff C. J. Norman of Nicollet County, Chief of Police M. Dempsey of St. Peter, and Marshal Chas. J. Swenson of Kasota. The capture was made at a point about eight miles south of this city, and terminated an exciting man hunt in which more than a score of officers and deputies participated.

The men under arrest give their names as James R. McCarthy, James Peterson, William Murphy and Ernest Erickson McCarthy, the ringleader, is the youngest of the quartet. He is 20 years of age, and the ages of the others are 22.

Indictment Against Fugitive.

Owatonna.—The Steele county grand jury has returned an indictment against John Lucas, charging him with murdering a fellow laborer following an argument over the European war. Lucas escaped after the murder and has not been arrested.

Lower Rediscount Rate.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—In order that the Federal Reserve Bank might enter more actively into discounting commercial paper for the member banks the Federal Reserve Board authorized the reserve banks at Minneapolis, St. Louis, Dallas and Atlanta to reduce the rediscount rate to 5½ per cent on paper that matures in 30 days. The former rate on all paper was 6.

The Minneapolis bank has not done much rediscounting. The rate here was considered too high by the member banks.

Agricultural Society Elects.

Mankato.—The Blue Earth County Agricultural society held its annual meeting at Garden City and elected George W. Norman, president; William Roberts, secretary; G. E. Austin, treasurer; Fred Heur, James Bryson, O. O. Julier, F. H. Mertesdorf and Judd Cornell, vice presidents. Messrs. Norman Roberts and Austin were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Agricultural society.

WHY pay money for fancy boxes when what you really want is high-grade cigarettes?

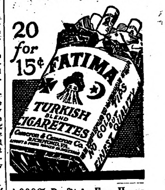
FATIMA, the Turkish-blend cigarette. "No Gold Tips, but finest quality"—20 for 15c.

"Distinctively Individual"

If you cannot secure Fatima Cigarettes from your dealer, we will be pleased to send you three packages postpaid on receipt of 50c. Address Fatima Dept., 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢



2,000% Profit in Few Hours

Second well in Alberta field brought in black, crude oil in paying quantities. Stock shot up 2,000%. Beaver drilling site on adjoining section, also drilling in Sweetgrass field. Send us $2. We will send you certificate of 8 shares in Beaver Oils Limited. Buy before price raises. Remit by cash, P. O. or express order. Member of Calgary Exchange and Alberta Oil Men's Ass'n. References, Royal Bank of Canada. Buy today.

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Highest Cash Prices

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The school of experience is open 24 hours daily.

For Itching, Burning Skins.

Bathe freely the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry without irritation and apply Cuticura Ointment with finger or hand. This treatment affords immediate relief, permits rest and sleep and points to speedy healment in most cases of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. Free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book if you wish. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Chapter of Syrian Life.

In Syria a chaperon is the law of social intercourses between the young folks. At the wedding ceremony the bride appears in the center of a brilliantly illuminated room. On all sides are attendants carrying large candles richly painted and decorated. As she takes her chair, what money she possesses of gold and silver is placed on her head.

The gift of the bridegroom is 40 dresses, and, as the wedding celebrations last two weeks, the bride has a chance to display here gowns, making numerous changes daily for the delightful edification of her friends.

As a rule, these dresses last a lifetime, and are usually handed down from one generation to another, and, unless destroyed otherwise than by wear, they are everlasting.

Explaining It.

"Jim says he's a self-made man."

"That accounts for his seamy appearance."

Not Always.

"Talk is cheap."

"Not when you're paying long distance telephone bills, sonny."

Look for happiness; trouble will come without being looked for.

Most fire escapes are patterned after the straight and narrow way.

MESMERIZED

A Poisonous Drug Still Freely Used.

Many people are brought up to believe that coffee is a necessity of life, and the strong hold that the drug, caffeine, in coffee has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

A lady writes: "I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago my health, which had been slowly failing, became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source I would soon be a physical wreck.

"I was weak and nervous, had sick headaches, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls.

"Finally we saw Postum advertised and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich-looking and tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since.

"I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything."

Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

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SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire. He is ambitious to become governor of the state. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions. Slade meets Katherine, daughter of Senator Strickland, and sees in her all that Mary is not. Slade decides to separate from his wife and takes rooms at his club.

CHAPTER V.

Mary Slade sat down to the breakfast table with a certain sense of bewilderment. It was the same this morning as it had been each successive morning since Dan's departure. She could not bring herself to the realization of the fact that Dan had not come home—apparently did not intend to come home.

She had waited up the night he had gone to the club, just as she had waited up every night of their married life, no matter where her husband was or how late he might be coming home. As the night hours lengthened into day she was forced to the conclusion that Dan meant to stay away for the night. That he wouldn't be home at all through the day never occurred to her. She reasoned that a night's sleep would clear his mind and that he would have recovered from his "tantrum" the next day. But Dan didn't "run in" that day nor the next. The days had become weeks, yet neither by telephone nor letter had he sent as much as a word.

Finally Mary had mustered up her courage and telephoned his club. It took courage for Mary to use the telephone on any occasion. She was afraid of the sound of her own voice the moment she began to talk into the transmitter. This time she feared Dan's displeasure and his possible harshness. Mr. Slade was out, had left no message, they did not know when he would return, was the disappointing result as she hung the receiver on the hook.

This morning, as the maid served her breakfast, she resolved to try again. The situation was getting unbearable. It was bad enough to live in the great house and be surrounded by servants with Dan there. Without him she felt like a prisoner of state and looked on the servants as so many jailers.

Leaving her breakfast practically untasted, Mary again ventured to the telephone. With faltering voice she repeated the number. "One-three-nine-four;" with beating heart she inquired for "Mr. Slade;" with sinking courage she received the answer that Mr. Slade had gone out, leaving no message. Again and again during the day she repeated the call, only to receive a similar reply. The possibility of her husband having left such a message to be delivered to her, whether he was there or not never occurred to the truthful, simple-minded little woman. But Slade did not want to be reached by her, and, if an untruth, more or less, were necessary, the telephone boy was easily bribed.

Meanwhile Slade was eagerly looking forward to his new life. Never a man to waver, he did not once look back to the wife he had so coolly deserted. He was being dined and banqueted and feted, being everywhere hailed as the candidate for governor. He was sniffing the first breath of future glories with keenest delight. This was the sort of thing that made a man feel big! This was the sort of life to lead—with men bowing and salaaming all around him. He walked with a firmer tread. His shoulders were thrown back a bit more arrogantly. His chest was more noticeable as he walked down the street.

The innate conceit and self-esteem of the man made him overlook the fact that the party needed a rich man. He was quite satisfied that he was being boosted by Strickland and the others because of his brains, his unusual ability, his oratory and his power to lead men. He was happier than he had been for years. Every day the new life looked brighter and the old less desirable.

If he gave a thought to Mary it was a passing one. Mary was "comfortable." She had everything that money could buy. The servants would be taking good care of her, of course. Of the lump in Mary's throat as she sat at the lonely breakfast table and as she went through the still more lonesome ordeal of the formal dinner, he knew nothing. Of the woman's aching heart and her eyes bright with unshed tears as she tried to keep up before the servants and make excuses for his absence, Slade was heartlessly oblivious. Or perhaps it was self-esteem again, that made him unable to feel for her—the self-esteem of the successful man who feels no wounds when fighting for what he wants, and neither knows nor cares that others feel them. He had a heart, but it was unpleasantly like Pharaoh's.

But of Katherine Strickland's statuesque beauty and her cosmopolitan manner he was delightfully aware. During the weeks since he had left home Slade had been calling regularly at the Strickland home, partly to consult with the senator and partly for the purpose of posing for the bust which Katherine was modeling. As they sat hour after hour, he posing comfortably, she working deftly and talking even more cleverly, Slade and Katherine had come to a mutual understanding. The more they saw of each other the more each became convinced that their paths would inevitably converge.

Katherine talked animatedly and entertainingly of social life abroad and of the gay times in Washington, and Slade's heart warmed and his eyes flashed as he pictured himself a part of that charmed circle. With keen penetration he saw the longing of the girl's nature, her iron will, her determination to gain social honors at almost any cost. He flattered himself that when he said the word Katherine Strickland would be ready to cast her lot with his.

From the smoking room of Senator Strickland's big house came the strident sound of men's voices, raised in excitement, and, it would seem, acclaim. Now and again the senator's smooth, oratorical voice would sound and then Slade's slightly deprecatory, yet firm and pleased. Then would follow the patter of applause, laughter and the sudden dropping of voices that signified earnest converse.

To Katherine Strickland, sitting in the softly lighted library adjoining, every sound had its meaning. Her eyes sparkled with keen interest. In her cheeks glowed the deep rose of excitement and exultation. In that other room she knew they were making history. In that other room they were putting up a man for governor, a man she admired and who had aroused her interest as no other man had ever done.

Nothing could stand in that man's way, she thought, with a catch in her breath, nothing could stop him now that he was fairly started. How different this domineering, forceful personality from Bob Hayes, the man who had first won her girl's heart, and yet for whom she had never been willing to renounce her interest in the political and social life which obsessed her with the same compelling force as it did Slade.

With an effort she brought her mind back to the present and to Mrs. Wesley Merritt, who had dropped in on her way from a dance to pick up her husband.

"You simply weren't listening to a word I said," Mrs. Merritt complained in her affectedly affectionate way. "I was asking if you know Mr. Slade very well."

"Yes," Katherine replied, lightly, "we know him very well."

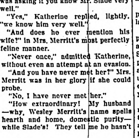
"And does he ever mention his wife?" in Mrs. Merritt's most perfectly feline manner.

"Never once," admitted Katherine, without even an attempt at an evasion.

"And you have never met her?" Mrs. Merritt was in her glory if she could probe.

"No, I have never met her."

"How extraordinary! My husband—why, Wesley Merritt's name spells hearth and home, domestic purity—while Slade's! They tell me he hasn't seen his wife for weeks, and it's town talk that he's living at his club. And to think he's never mentioned her to you!"


"Did You Ask the Senator for the $10,000 I Want?"

Katherine had quietly rung for a servant, and as Mrs. Merritt finished, remarked casually: "Martin, see that these letters are mailed at once."

Unabashed, Mrs. Merritt was moving eagerly about the artistic room, comfortable in all its appointments, its richness enhanced and mellowed with age, a blend of color that nothing but years can give.

Fannie Merritt was a decided blonde. Her decision had been made more than ten years before. It was a decision that, once made, must be abided by, and the woman had been living up to it ever since. Her gown was the last word of sartorial elegance and style. Daringly decollete it clung to her long, svelte figure with loving emphasis, and trailed round her exquisitely dressed feet. Her hair did credit to the hairdresser's long and patient efforts, and long, bizarre diamond pendants flashed and sparkled from her ears. If ever a woman had become a slave to her own personal pleasure and dress, that woman was Fannie Merritt. Too self-centered and selfish ever to crave motherhood, she lavished a kind of affection on a watery-eyed little poodle, which repaid her with doglike gratitude.

Tonight she was restless and ill at ease. Like Katherine, her mind was full of one thought—Slade, Slade, Slade—but thoughts that took a different direction. She was sick of his name, sick of hearing of his money, sick of the talk of his power and of hearing him named as "the man of the hour." He was winning the very honors she had coveted for her husband, and taking them right out from beneath his very eyes and nose. There didn't seem to be a doubt of Slade becoming governor, the very position for which her husband had been striving for the past six terms. Slade with his millions needed the governorship no more than a pampered child needs a new toy, while to her husband success or failure this time meant either the retrieving of his fortunes or his utter ruin.

The abstraction of the two women was broken by the sudden entrance of Hayes.

"Whew!" he whistled. "They're having a time of it in there. Good evening, Mrs. Merritt, your husband is certainly making it warm for Mr. Slade."

"Indeed," laughed Mrs. Merritt, gratified for the moment.

"Dear, dear!" she exclaimed as she watched Hayes gazing wistfully at Katherine and looking very handsome and manly in his well-made evening clothes. "It's quite like old times to see you together." Unhappy herself, it gave her a certain pleasure to make other people unhappy. The jealousy she had long felt for the younger and more beautiful woman found expression now in her purring tones, as, with amiable cruelty, she reminded them of their earlier intimacy. She took delight in making Bob writhe and Katherine whiten as she recalled their passionate young love when only the senator's stern interference had kept them from wedding.

"Let me see," she recollected, "when I was your confidante, you were twenty-one, Katherine, and you, Rob, were twenty-four. I can feel Rob's hands gripping mine yet: 'O, Fannie—please see her for me—the senator doesn't approve of it.' And the tears you shed on my shoulder, Katherine—why, it feels wet to think of it."

"O! Fannie!" Katherine's voice was not as firm as usual.

"I always said," the woman persisted, "Rob, she'll come home to you in the end—"

"I think I'll go back and listen to the discussion," and Bob flung disgustedly out of the room. At the door he almost collided with Merritt. Katherine had hurried out to see a reporter who wanted the wherefores and the whys of the dinner party to Slade.

"I can't possibly get away, dear," Merritt explained to his wife. "I've been buttonholed by some men from up the state. Shall you wait or go home—first?"

Mrs. Merritt refused to be dismissed in that peremptory fashion.

"I'll wait," she returned with acid sweetness. "Then if you are not ready I'll run along."

"Slade's had an ovation tonight," Merritt informed her, nodding toward the smoking-room. "The big out-of-town men are all here. Some of 'em in there yet. He's big, Fannie. He's big. We can't deny that. The brute attacks his point with all the force of a sledge hammer."

"Yes, that's what you lack—punch!" his wife turned on him petulantly.

"You're snowed under," she complained, bitterly. "If you'd taken my advice you wouldn't have come to this Slade feed tonight. What's your paper for," she demanded, "if you can't attack your rival candidate in its columns? Anyone would think you wanted to make him governor—instead of yourself."

"I can't attack him publicly," Merritt retorted. "He'd put up glue factories facing our property and, with a lake breeze blowing our way—phew! My position is very difficult. Of course, election's a long way ahead, but I'm the only stick in his puddle."

"Yes, you're a big stick!" she taunted. "Why don't you do something?"

"What can I do?" he groaned. "I've been told tonight by no less than four men that they won't support me again. And Strickland's speech introducing Slade was a masterpiece!"

"Yes—Strickland's masterpieces are concocted by his daughter, we all know that. Just as I write your stuff," she finished with hateful emphasis on the possessive.

"My dear, I wish you'd be more careful!" warned Merritt, making sure that the door leading into the smoking-room was closed.

"Your 'Message to the Farmer'—that made you famous! What did I ever get for writing it?" and with self-satisfied deliberateness she arranged herself carefully in a low-seated chair near the fireplace.

"I never denied that you had a man's brain," placatingly, drawlingly, mockingly, "darling."

"Yes—I'm the family mosquito that buzzes behind your ears. God help us if it wasn't for me. Did you ask the senator for the $10,000 I want?" she demanded.

"He can't," Merritt was huddled in the nearest chair. The subject had been causing him apoplectic days and sleepless nights. When a woman of Fannie Merritt's persistency and tenacity wants something a man can't get then that man is very likely to be nagged into desperation.

"You look out, Wesley," she answered, alarm breaking the careful modulation of her voice. "That's the first time he ever refused us."

"He's broke—dead broke. I don't know how he can keep this up. The senator's nearly out. That's why he's sticking to Slade."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EELS AND SNAILS AS FOOD

Three-Pronged Fork Regular Thing to Use for "Horned Things" in Proper Ceremony.

Laymen may hesitate to say how far Leviticus has been adopted into the law of Scotland. But there are some peculiarities which suggest that it has probably been adopted into Scottish practise. Take the prejudice of the Scot against eating eels, and also shellfish. There is no more obvious reason why an eel should look more like that abhorred snake to a Scotchman than to anybody else, and, taking the objection to shellfish into account, one cannot help thinking of the rule in Leviticus that "Whatsoever hath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat," while all that move in the waters without fins and scales shall be an abomination.

Col. Newnham Davis has described the ideal conditions of snail-eating. "At Price's," he writes, "the horned thing is eaten with proper ceremony, in a silver bowl, with a silver three-pronged fork as a means of conveying the alleged dainty to the mouth, the long, black gelatinous things are brought to the table, very hot, and swimming in a sauce in which lard and onions and garlic seem to be the principal components. Speared on the fork, the snail goes into one's mouth—and then comes one of the critical moments of life!"

A TOAST TO SANTA CLAUS.

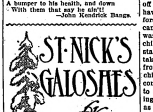
Whene'er I find a man who don't
  Believe in Santa Claus,
And spite of all remonstrance won't
  Yield up to logic's laws,
And see in things that lie about
  The proof by no means dim,
I straightway cut that fellow out,
  And don't believe in him.

We find him in the maiden's eyes
  Beneath the mistletoe,
A-sparkling as the star-lit skies
  All golden in their glow,
We find him in the pressure of
  The hand of sympathy,
And where there's any thought of love
  He's mighty sure to be.

The good old saint is everywhere
  Along life's busy way,
We find him in the very air
  We breathe day after day—
Where courtesy and kindliness
  And love are joined together,
To give to sorrow and distress
  A touch of sunny weather.

So here's to good old kindliheart,
  The best bet of them all,
Who never fails to do his part
  In life's high festival,
The worthy bearer of the crown
  With which we top the Saint.
A bumper to his health, and down
  With them that say he ain't!

—John Kendrick Bangs.



ON Christmas eve, Ted Beverly received this letter from Amy Saunders—the one girl in the world, as far as Ted was concerned:

"Dear Ted: If you can manage to come on to New York for Christmas and have the courage to break the news to brother Bob, all right. I haven't even been able to explain that we are engaged, much less that we were about to be married, but as long as Meg and Bob really like you they can't object. Come in the morning if you can manage, and stop on your way from the station and ask old Doctor Good to drop in for the great event in the afternoon—that will be better than going to his house. I tried to explain to Meg, but you know how excitable she is, and with Christmas coming, and the children's presents, and getting a fake Santa Claus for them, she just hasn't time to listen, and brother Bob is such a tease I haven't the nerve to tell him."

"Great hat!" gasped Ted, jumping up from the dining table, where he had been reading his last letter from Amy over his solitary meal. Hastily paying the waiter, he darted with all speed through the hotel corridor, up to his room. He had written to Amy asking if she couldn't manage to be married during the holidays, but he hadn't supposed she would consent. Now there was no time to be lost, for New York was fourteen hours away.

Ted rang for a messenger boy, telephoned to the office, and when the messenger boy arrived was throwing his necessary belongings into a suitcase.

"Say, boy," he said to the liveried messenger, "I want you to go out and buy a—a wedding ring. Tomorrow being Christmas the stores will be closed and I can't get it then. All the stores are open tonight. And bring it to the W. & P. railroad station on the eastbound platform. Here's a dollar for you if you get it there by the eight-three—and be sure and buy the best one the jeweler has."

"What size, sir?" asked the boy, grinning.

"That's so—they come in different sizes," responded Ted, excitedly wadding a handful of cravats into his suitcase. "Oh, medium size, any size, only hurry. And if you have time, get some jumping monkeys, and toy balloons, and tin kitchens and things—anything kids will like," he said, handing the boy two ten-dollar bills.

The next morning, after a night in a sleeping car, Ted Beverly was still breathless as he hurried—laden with half-wrapped tin kitchens and various other toys and a suit case—from his taxi up the unpretentious brownstone front of the home of his friend Bob Saunders. Bob was Amy's brother and Amy lived with him and Bob's wife, Meg, and little Bobbie and Peggy.

Mrs. Saunders—Meg—met him at the door.

"How do you do!" she said in the most matter-of-fact tone, just as if she had seen him the day before. "Do come in out of the cold. Bob will be so glad you've come. If those perfectly lovely things are for my children do let me hide them behind the piano. Oh, by the way," she added, whispering, "you have just come in time. I was almost distracted. You always were so obliging. Bob often says that there wasn't a man in college who would help a friend out of a tight place the way you would. I expected the butcher boy would do it but he's gone to one of those awful barbecues—whatever that is—and I told him $2 to do it. Now listen—Oh, here comes Amy and the children, and I told her to be sure to keep them out for two hours. I wonder why she came back so soon. Come, hurry upstairs before they see you, and bring your suitcase, please."

Ted, although he didn't know whether he was intended to get the butcher boy away from a barbecue or simply to conceal his presence from the children, followed his hostess up to a third story guest room.

"Now, I will tell you," said Meg, closing the door and locking it behind her. "See, I brought your hat and gloves because I knew the children would suspect something if they saw them. I was expecting the butcher's boy—he's just about your build—to play Santa for the children. What you have to do is to dress up in these things—this red suit. It's very thin, I made it myself out of red cotton flannel so I think you can slip it on right over your coat, don't you? And this false face and this nice white beard and these galoshes. They may be hard to walk in, but they look more like Santa than regular shoes. Anyhow, I think they are just nice for Santa Claus."

"Is Amy well?" asked Ted rather pointlessly.

Meg simply nodded her head in the affirmative. She was still thinking about the galoshes. "It's funny how things come in handy, even when you don't want them at the time, isn't it? I often say—but, if you'll excuse me I'll just leave you. I've a thousand things to do and Amy said something about going away this afternoon and having to pack so she won't be able to help me at all. There are some books if you want to read. Bob won't be back till twelve. I told him he would be much more help if he wasn't in the way so he has gone off to the club to smoke. We will have the Santa appearance just before dinner. You can say that you came in the skylight because there wasn't room for your pack in the chimney and that you walked downstairs. Then you can go back and take off your disguise and go out the front door and ring the bell. The children will think you have just come. You were awfully good to offer to do this for me." Meg was unlocking the door and leaving "You may as well smoke if you want to," she said. "I am going to have those curtains cleaned next week anyway so it doesn't matter if they do smell smoky—"

"You might tell Amy that I am here," said Ted.

"Oh, she doesn't mind the smoke," replied Meg. "Besides, she almost never comes into this room."

Ted felt himself defeated.

For an hour and a half he remained in his solitary confinement and then Meg came again to see that he was properly dressed and to give him the cue for his descent.

"Wait till I get all the way down and then start," she told him.

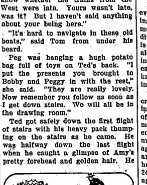
"Does Amy know I am here?" Ted asked with unconcealed concern.

"Hasn't the remotest suspicion of it," answered Meg. "I think she must be expecting someone for she has telephoned twice to the station to know whether the trains from the West were late. Yours wasn't late, was it? But I haven't said anything about your being here."

"It's hard to navigate in these old boats," said Tom from under his beard.

Peg was hanging a hugh potato bag full of toys on Ted's back. "I put the presents you brought to Bobby and Peggy in with the rest," she said. "They are really lovely. Now remember you follow as soon as I get down stairs. We will all be in the drawing room."

Ted got safely down the first flight of stairs with his heavy pack thumping on the stairs as he came. He was halfway down the last flight when he caught a glimpse of Amy's pretty forehead and golden hair. He craned his head, eager to see more, the pack caught for a second against the banisters, he missed his footing in the awkward galoshes, and with a desperate effort to regain his balance he grasped frantically at the wallpaper. The next thing he knew he was sprawling in a confused jumble of toys and red cotton flannel and white hair and sacking at the foot of the stairs.


"I Put the Presents You Brought In With the Rest."

"Blame those galoshes!" was his first unceremonious remark as he pulled himself out of the confusion. And there stood Amy, Bob and Mrs. Meg and Bobby and Peggy—all more or less wide-eyed and incredulous.

"Santa fell downstairs; that's all. He isn't used to stairs, you know," said Meg with rare presence of mind anxious only to preserve her children's faith in the myth of Santa Claus. She hurriedly adjusted the false face that had slipped to the floor.

"Poor old Santa," said little Peggy, softly patting his arm, and Bobby was eagerly examining the toys that had spilled from the pack.

"Great guns, it's Ted!" began Bob in an aside, but Meg clapped her hand over his mouth.

Meanwhile Amy was holding a whispered conversation with the confused Santa.

"Why, these are papa's galoshes," said Bobby.

"That's not Santa, at all, anyway," said little Peggy. "It's Mr. Ted Beverly what's going to be our uncle. He's come to marry our Aunt Amy, so there, and he's just dressed up like Santa so's to fool mamma and papa. Aunt Amy told us this morning he was a-going to marry her this afternoon. Wouldn't Santa laugh if he could see him?"

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

MANITOBA'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THAT PROVINCE DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS.

The past year has shown that the Province of Manitoba, the Premier Province of Western Canada, stands out prominently in point of wealth in her agricultural productions. Manitoba had an excellent yield of wheat in 1914, the oat crop was not so good, and with the high price received, every farmer was placed in a good financial position.

For some years, as is probably the case in all new countries, Manitoba went largely into the growing of grain, and while this paid well for a time, it was found that having to purchase his meat, his milk and a number of other daily requisites, the farm did not pay as it should. Now, there is another side to it. Fodder crops are grown, cattle are being raised, cheese factories and creameries are established, and the result is that the financial position of the farmers of Manitoba is as strong as that of those in any other portion of the continent. Scarcely a farmer today but has realized that the growing of grains alone has a precarious side, and that positive security can only be assured by diversified farming, and securing the latest modern and most economic methods. Therefore timothy, clover, alfalfa, rye grass and fodder corn are universally grown. Most wonderful success meets the efforts of the farmers in the cultivation of these grasses, and the yields compare favorably with those of many older countries, while in many cases they exceed them.

It is worth while recording the acreage of these crops this season as compared with last, because the figures reflect the remarkable progress that is being made in dairying and in the beef and pork industry. In 1913 brome grass was sown on 24,912 acres, rye grass on 21,917 acres, timothy on 118,712 acres, clover on 5,328 acres, alfalfa on 4,709 acres and fodder corn on 20,223 acres. In 1914 the respective acreage under those crops were 25,444 acres, 27,100 acres, 165,990 acres., 7,212 acres, and 10,250 acres and 30,430 acres. Alfalfa particularly is coming into its own, the acreage having been more than doubled last year.

It is simply the natural process of evolution from the purely grain farming which Manitoba knew as the only method twenty years ago to the more diversified forms of agriculture that is responsible for the development along these other lines in this Province. Alberta is coming to it at an earlier stage than did Manitoba. Saskatchewan, too, is following rapidly in the same direction.

Then, as her fodder crop and root crop acreage indicate, there have been increases in the holdings of all kinds of live stock during the past twelve months, according to the correspondent for the Toronto Globe. Beef cattle number 42,000 head this year, as against 37,000 last year; milch cows are 160,474 head, as against 157,963 head; pigs number 325,000 as against 248,000; sheep number 75,000, as against 52,000; and there are 325,000 horses, as compared with 300,000 at this time last year. These are the latest Provincial figures, and they show that despite the great efflux of live stock to the United States since the opening of that market to Canada, the capital amount of live animals has increased instead of having decreased through the extra demand.

Dairying the Principal Industry.

Dairying is the industry, however, which is making dollars for the Manitoba farmer. It is developing at a rapid rate in this Province for that particular reason. The output of creamery butter last year was 4,000,000 pounds; at an average price of 27.5 cents per pound, which was an increase over the previous year of a million pounds. The output of dairy butter was recorded last year at 4,288,276 pounds. The Government department says that again this year a substantial increase in the dairy output will be shown from this Province. From this same source of information one finds that through the splendid growth in winter dairying, Winnipeg now, for the first time in years, is able to obtain a sufficient supply of milk and sweet cream from its city dairies to satisfy its demand throughout the year without having to import large quantities of these products from the United States as was done not longer than two years ago.—Advertisement.

Wonderful Activities.

"Julius Caesar was a great man," said the reflective citizen.

"What did he do?" asked the man with the high hat and the sack coat.

"Why, he conducted campaigns and contributed to the enduring literature of the world at one and the same time."

"Is that so? I didn't know there was a bull moose party in them days."

The Artificial Kind.

"I wonder why it is that terms of endearment are often followed by terms of separation?"

"I can't begin to say. What prompted you to ask that question?"

A friend of mine who used to call his wife the light of his life recently obtained a divorce and made a contract with a musical comedy star to furnish him illumination."

Canned.

Four Years (in Sunday school)—We've got a new baby at our house.

Rector (not recognizing him)—And who are you, my little man?

Four Years—I'm the old one.—Life.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

It seems funny, but it is a fact, that there isn't much fun in gambling when you can afford to lose.

There would be a whole lot more applause if people knew that there wouldn't be an encore.

Fear of being reformed keeps many a man in the bachelor class.

Are Your Kidneys Weak?

Do you know that deaths from kidney troubles are 100,000 a year in the U.S. alone? That deaths from kidney diseases have increased 72% in 20 years? If you are run-down, losing weight, nervous, "blue" and rheumatic, if you have backache, sharp pains when stooping, dizzy spells and urinary disorders, act quickly, if you would avoid the serious kidney troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. There's no other medicine so widely used, so successful or so highly recommended.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

George Hayes, Wabasha, Minn., says: "Riding over rough roads weakened my kidneys and I was in bad shape. During one attack I had to be carried into the house. I was in such agonizing pain that morphine was my only relief. My back was badly affected and the kidney secretions were often retarded. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I used them and saved me from a great deal of suffering. Though I am now seventy-nine years old I have been in much better health since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Dept. A, Minneapolis, Minn.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Foodand Drugs Act

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

Question

? It has been asked us several times, "How can you afford to give away that beautiful $400.00 Claxton Parlor Grand Piano, as you advertise you will do? ?

Our Answer

We prefer to sell 100 articles at a profit of ten cents each, rather than 10 articles at a profit of one dollar each. It means just ninety more people patronizing our store. The only reason for our being in business is to do business. This means that we must bring people to our store. Low prices and good values will bring us customers always. Our giving away this piano is simply to bring additional business to our store and is doing it, every day. It pays you and us

A. H. PITKIN

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Thursday December 17 1914

The press dispatches this morning failed to record the daily advent of a new president in Mexico,

Since it has become possible for the foreign correspondents to reach the zone of shells their enthusiasm has suffered a sudden and incomprehensible relapse.

Time's Changes.

A century ago, a workman, with tools of that time, could make 5.000 pins a day. Now, with modern machinery, a workman can turn out 15,000,000.

First Picture of Bow.

The bow is first depicted on Egyptian monuments about 2000 B. C. Its form then did not differ greatly from that in use among bows at the present day. It was used in European warfare as late as 1640, and was deemed quite as effective as the arquebus then employed.

Bet He Lost the Girl.

Here's a tightwad story that's not so bad: "A young man in Atchison, Kan., telephoned his girl at midnight that he had dropped a dime on her front porch earlier in the evening and would appreciate it if she would get up early next morning and look for it before anyone else came on the porch."—Kansas City Star.

Citation For hearing on Petition for Probate of Will

Estate of Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the estate of Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to Carolina Wassgren, Selma Nilson, Swan Englund, Hannah Lindahl, Amy Wassgren, Otto Wassgren, George Swenson, Mary Wassgren or Englund, Axel Wassgren or Englund and Andrew Wassgren or Englund and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the Will of said decedent:

The petition of George Swenson being duly filed in this Court, representing that Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died on the 29th day of November 1914, leaving a a last Will and Testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last Will and Testament of said decedent, and that letters Testamentary be issued thereon to Sarah Maria Swenson.

Now Therefore, You and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of December, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Judge
N. A. Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner

He Shall Not Want.

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "our minister has decided to go to another pasturage."—Christian Register.

Daily Optimistic Thought.

A small sorrow distracts, a great one makes us collected.

Petition to Vacate

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington } ss

In District Court Fourteenth Judicial District.

In the matter of the petition of Mike McAndress to vacate plat known as Crocker Cundy & Nelson's second addition to St. Hilaire.

PETITION TO VACATE

To the Honorable Andrew Grindeland, one of the judges of the above named court:

Your Petitioner respectfully represents and shows to the court:

1

That Petitioner is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract of land in the county of Pennington, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The West Half of the Northwest Quarter (W½NW¼) and Lots Three, Four and Five (3-4 5), Section Thirty-two (32), Township One Hundred Fifty-three (153), Range Forty-three 43) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, containing 160 acres.

2

That included in said tract of land is that certain platted addition to the village of St. Hilaire known and described as Crocker-Cundy & Nelson's Second Addition to St. Hilaire.

3

That the said addition is now and has for several years last past been used and occupied by your Petitioner as a farm and that the streets, avenues and alleys are now no longer used for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

4

That all taxes and impositions levied against the said land have been paid.

Wherefore, Your Petitioner prays that the Court make its Order vacating the said plat and adjudging the title to all streets, avenues and alleys therein to be in your Petitioner

Dated this 20th day of October, 1914.

Mike McAndress
Petitioner
Stanton & Rowberg
Attorneys for Petitioner
Thief River Falls, Minn.

State of Minnesota }
County of Pennington } ss

Mike McAndress came before me and being first duly sworn, says upon oath that he is the Petitioner who made and subscribed the foregoing petition; that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated on information and belief and that as to those matters, he believes it be true.

Mike McAndress

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1914.

(Notarial Seal) B. E. Burkee
Notary Public,
Pennington County Minn.
My Commission expires Dec. 5th, 1917.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the foregoing Petition to Vacate will be presented to to the Court for allowance or disallowance at a regular term of the above named Court, at the Court House in in the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. on the 25th day of Jan. 1915 at 2 o'clock P. M. or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Stanton & Rowberg
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Scandia Block
Thief River Falls, Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,)
)ss.
County of Pennington.)
IN DISTRICT COURT,
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron,
Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the county of Red Lake, upon a judgment therein rendered in said Court in favor of C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter against John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, defendants; I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendants, to-wit: the East half (E½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section fourteen (14), township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian.

That the said judgment above described was duly transcribed to the records of Pennington County prior to the issuance of this execution.

And that I shall on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house at the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting to two hundred eighty-nine and thirty-nine-100. ($289.39) dollars, together with all the accrued costs of sale and interest on the same from the first day of May, A. D. 1907, at six (6) per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder.

Dated December 9th, 1914.

W. J. LABREE,
Sheriff of Pennington Co.,
Minnesota.
F. A. GRADY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minnesota.

His Choice.

If a man had his choice between taking a gallon of castor oil or hearing his wife read one of his fool love letters, he would dive into the castor oil.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Spirit of Christmas Tide

Many beautiful and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts can be found in our stock. Here are a few of them: **Fancy Dishes, Hand Painted China, Boxed Stationary, Aluminum Ware, Toys, Dolls etc.**

We also carry a full line of Tree Decorations, Candies, Fruits, and Nuts.

Do your Christmas Shopping early and shop at

JACKSON BROS.

Christmas Candies

Our store is headquarters for all kinds of Christmas Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Popcorn, Christmas Tree Decorations and Candles. Fine line of boxed Cigars and Candies suitable for Xmas presents.

HANS WILSON

The Christmas Spirit

Send your face
Filled with grace
To your friends afar;
'Twill be to them
A loving gem—
No pleasure will it mar.

We have some new Christmas novelties that may help solve your Christmas gift problem.

J. A. HANSEN, Photographer

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

PORTRAITS

HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

John A. Hanson

Photographer

Picture Frames and Inlarging of all kinds.

Two doors north of the bank

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE **Hans Wilson** For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, }
Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

C. C. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible] Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America. meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members ar cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. O SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times. Prompt Delivery

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Chas. A. Pitkin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Candies Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars.
Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Eat Meat
Live Longer
Die Happier

Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

You stake us, and we "steak" you.

A. S. WILSON

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ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24 1914. NUMBER 24

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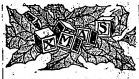

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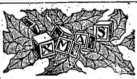

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Order by phone as we will deliver your purchases

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NORTHERN FRANCE IS STORM CENTER OF GREAT BATTLE

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APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IS REPORTED BY FRENCH

German Trenches Between Nouiettes and Souches to Southwest of Loos Are Occupied by Soldiers of the Republic—Arras Again Is Under Bombardment.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Northern France is the storm center of the great battle on the western front. Though the allies continue their activities from Nieuport to the south of Ypres in Belgium, the most furious encounters are occuring in the district from a point just north of Arras, south to the region of Noyon, where the French with their allies, the British and the Indian contingents, are again at grips with Generals von Kluck and von Buelow.

French Advance Against Lens.

Appreciable progress is reported by the French war office which declares that the most desperate efforts of the Germans to regain their lost positions resulted in failure. In their advance upon Lens the French have arrived at within five miles of that town on the west and within two and one-half miles on the northwest by a series of drives against the Bavarians under Crown Prince Rupprecht.

Occupy German Trenches.

The French occupied the forest near the road between Noulettes and Souches and captured all the first line German trenches between this highway and Notre Dame de Lorette, to the southwest of Loos, which is northwest of Lens.

British troops attacking with great dash and vigor retook most of the trenches they lost in the fighting before Lihons, southwest of Peronne. Four successive attacks of the Germans in an attempt to recapture trenches previously taken by the allies in this region were repulsed.

Arras is again under bombardment by the German guns, but the reply of the French batteries has perceptibly weakened the attack. Several of the German guns have been silenced.

Big Guns Are Effective.

North of Carnoy, five miles to the east of Albert, the French guns overwhelmed the invaders' batteries on several occasions, delivering such an accurate cannonade against their gun positions that the batteries a number of times were forced out of the action. Near Hom, southeast of Carnoy, two of the enemy's cannon were smashed and a long section of the German trenches was demolished.

The latest official statement tells of the most successful movement the French have been able to carry out against General von Kluck's resistance. To the northwest of Puisellere, south of Noyon, by mining and sapping, they reached the approaches of the first line of trenches and by a brilliant attack gained a foothold in these defensive works of the enemy. In the St. Mard wood the French also made notable gains.

Defensive Is Desperate.

In Belgium the Franco-Belgian forces continue to make slight gains against the desperate defensive of the "Wurttemburgers" around Lombaertzyde, St. Georges, Bixschoote and to the south of Zillebeke.

Unofficial reports describe furious artillery fighting for the possession of Roulers, but as yet the British have not been able to gain a foothold in the town, according to the most reliable information obtainable here.

The most startling gains recorded in the official reports of the day were made in the Champagne country and in the region of Varennes. Northeast of Beausejour, in the Champagne region, the French took 1,250 yards of the enemy's trenches and made appreciable gains in the region of Prones and Perthes. Four mined saps dug by the Germans were blown up in the forest of La Grurie and the French advanced and occupied the positions the Germans were forced to quit.

An advance of 500 yards beyond the Brook of Chephes in the district between Gercourt and Bethincourt, near Varennes, is reported from the right.

On the right bank of the Meuse some ground has been gained by the French at Lacroupe, about a mile and a quarter northwest of Brabant.

Kaiser Again at Front.

London, Dec. 21.—The German emperor has completely recovered and returned to the front, according to an announcement from the Berlin main headquarters transmitted through Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram company.

Cruisers in Chilean Port.

Puerto Montt, Chile, Dec. 22.—The British cruisers Glasgow and Bristol have arrived here.

Detroit Editor Dies.

Detroit, Dec. 22.—John M. Hall, founder and president of the Bay View Reading circle, a national literary organization, and for many years editor of the Bay View Magazine, died at his home in Detroit yesterday. He was 60 years old.

Allies Bombard Forts.

London, Dec. 22.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company reports that the allied fleet bombarded the interior forts of the Dardanelles.

LATE WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Furious fighting in the western theater of war is said to be centering now in northern France. Further slight gains are claimed by the allies who at the same time assert that the desperate German attacks to recover lost ground have been repulsed. A Berlin report, however, asserts that on December 19 German arms won a victory at Nieuport.

• • •

In the east there is yet no sign of a decisive turn in affairs. German forces are directing terrific attacks against the Russian position along the Bzura river in Poland. Austria claims successes in the Carpathians, but admits the Slavs are again in control in Galicia, while in east Prussia Petrograd lays claim to some success.

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Formal protests against alleged violations of its neutrality laws have been ledged at Berlin and London by the Chilean government.

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The British steamer Tritonia, of the Donaldson line, foundered off the north coast of Ireland Saturday morning. The crew was saved.

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A three months' moratorium has been proclaimed in Italy.

• • •

The kaiser has fully recovered and returned to the front, an announcement from Berlin, transmitted through Amsterdam and London, asserts.

ROADS GET RATE INCREASE

ADVANCES OF 5 PER CENT ON FREIGHT TARIFFS GRANTED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Opinion—Means $30,000,000 Increase Annually to Railways.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Increases in freight rates, approximately 5 per cent, on all the railroads between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi, north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, were granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a divided opinion, excepting upon certain heavy commodities, which comprise a large bulk of the traffic.

The increases will further apply to those railroads west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, that were granted partial advances in the decision of last August, which denied them altogether to the roads east of these points. It is estimated the advanced rates will increase the annual income of the roads about $30,000,000.

Confronted With Emergency.

The commission made its decision upon the showing of the railroads that in addition to conditions from which they previously asked relief, they now are confronted with an emergency because of the war in Europe.

With Commissioners James S. Harlan and Judson C. Clements dissenting, the majority of the commission declared:

"Whatever the consequences of the war may prove to be, we must recognize the fact that it exists; the fact that it is a calamity without precedent, and the fact that by it, the commerce of the world has been disarranged and thrown into confusion. The means of transportation are fundamental and indispensable agencies in our industrial life, and for the common weal should be kept abreast of public requirements."

Report Gives Three Causes.

Summarizing the basis of its decision, the majority report of the commission said:

"The facts disclosed, and occurrences originating subsequent to May 29, 1914, as presented at the further hearing, may be summarized under three heads—first, completed returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and returns for succeeding months; second, the war in Europe and, third, results of the original order.

"When these cases were originally submitted, as also when the original report was prepared, the revenue and expenditure account for June, 1914, and the property investment account for that fiscal year were not available, the war was unforseen and the results of our order were, of course, yet to come. Collectively, they present a new situation."

The commission issued this order:

"It is ordered that respondents herein be, and they are hereby authorized to publish and file, by not less than 10 days' notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the general public, in the manner prescribed in section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, schedules of rates which do not exceed the limits or transgress the limitations stated and prescribed in said report.

"It is further ordered that the permission hereby granted does not waive any of the requirements of the commission's published rules relative to the construction and filing of tariff publications, nor any of the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, as amended, except as to the notice to be given."

Consider U. S. Coast Defense.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Headed by Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, a special board of army officers of high rank has been in session at the war department for several days considering the state of the coast defenses of the country, and particularly the military situationi n the Canal Zone. Proceedings of the board are secret, but the fact that it was sitting has become known. It is expected evidences of its work will soon be visible through recommendations to Congress for funds.

Hotel Proprietor Murdered.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 22.—William J. Troy, 50 years old, proprietor of several hotels, was found stabbed to death in a room in the Troy Hotel at St. Clair Avenue and Ontario Street.

The fact that more than $200 of Troy's money and a diamond ring were reported missing caused the police to work on the theory that robbery prompted the crime. The police were apprised of the death by a woman's voice over the telephone which said. "Our old friend Troy is dead."

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRILLIANT RAID

English Coast Cities Shelled, With Great Loss of Life and Property.

MANY REPORTED DEAD

Undsr Cover of Fog, Kaiser's Fleet Eludes British Watchdogs and Strikes Heavy Blow—Escape Unharmed, Either Back to Harbor or to the Atlantic Ocean.

Scarborough, Dec. 17.—Over one hundred houses were struck by shells in Scarborough. Scarborough hospital, which contained 20 wounded soldiers, was struck by three shells. The residence of the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, member of parliament for the district, was wrecked. Mr. Rea and Mrs. Rea had narrow escapes.

Drop Mines to Halt Pursuit.

London, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Hartlepool says: "As the German fleet steamed out to sea they dropped mines to prevent any ships from following in their wake."

London, Dec. 17.—Germany daringly attacked England herself early in the morning.

After a dash across the North sea on a misty night, a German flotilla bombarded Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, unfortified cities on the east coast of England, early in the morning.

Some thirty women and men were killed. Churches were ruined, hotels, dwellings and stores were destroyed by the bombardment, which endured 40 minutes, after which the Germans steamed northward from Scarborough and escaped pursuing British cruisers.

The gun flashes indicated that four big warships were firing. One shell that has been picked up was 12 inches in diameter and 33 inches long.

Hundreds fled in panic while the invaders' projectiles thundered and burst, setting on fire the structures they had set in ruins. Others, affrighted, took refuge in cellars.

The exploding shells of the bold cruisers who slipped through the British fleet and the guard ships and dodged the mines thickly strewn in the North sea, dug holes in the streets of Scarborough so wide and deep that a railway truck could pass through them.

Warships Repel Raiders.

Hurriedly called by wireless, British warships hastened from the nearest points to attack the enemy. But the German cruiser force, made up of their fastest cruisers, escaped in the mist from the British squadron.

The squadron which shelled Hartlepool, where the bombardment was most destructive to life and property, was composed, the admiralty announces, of two battle cruisers and an armored cruiser, while from four to six light cruisers attacked Scarborough and Whitby.

Germans Escape in Fog.

The German squadron escaped practically unharmed. The organizer pursuit that drew England's great ships from their stations at sea could not catch up or cut off the fast raiders.

The Germans had in their favor a heavy mist, which covered the sea, and they made a rapid withdrawal after dropping shells on the coast towns for about thirty minutes.

The only official mention of damage to the raiders is contained in an official British statement which said the batteries at Hartlepool had damaged at least one of the vessels which appeared there.

The Yorkshire Evening News prints a dispatch to the effect that two German cruisers have been sunk, and that British warships were damaged.

Most Daring Raid of War.

It is the most daring and successful exploit the Germans have performed in the war, amazing in its savage thoroughness. All England is alarmed and enraged because a squadron of Germany's most dangerous war craft was permitted to escape from the Kiel canal and remain undetected long enough to give Englishmen even a light experience of the horrors of war that have come to Belgium and France.

There is fear that an invasion will be attempted, but there is more reason to believe that the devastating raid was the first stroke of a great coup. Germany, it is positively known, has been planning for weeks a concerted rush of battle cruisers and dreadnaughts from Helgoland and the mouth of the Elbe, in an attempt to ruin British commerce on the Atlantic.

Many Dead at Hartlepool.

It is officially announced that at Hartlepool seven soldiers were killed and 14 wounded and 22 civilians were killed and 60 wounded in opposition to this dispatch from Stockholm-on-Tees to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"The effect of the bombardment at Hartlepool was that 30 persons were killed and 100 injured. At West Hartlepool 20 persons were killed and many injured."

The admiralty places the casualties at Scarborough at 11, but refugees from that city say that 18 persons were killed there. At Whitby two were killed and two wounded.

Precautions which are being taken by the military authorities indicate that they do not consider that today's raid will end the efforts of Germany.

British Expect New Attack.

The Newcastle Chronicle, according to a dispatch reaching London this evening, says there is a probability of a hostile attack on Tynemouth, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, and about twenty-five miles north of Hartlepool.

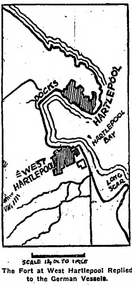
The mayor of Tynemouth has issued a notice declaring that the local emergency committee has been advised by the military authorities to have the gas in Tynemouth turned off at once for military reasons. The civil population have been advised to remain indoors, but if necessary to leave their dwellings they are advised to go in the direction of Newcastle, eight miles away.

Similar notices were posted in other cities.

Started on Monday Night.

It was supposed that the admiralty was thoroughly prepared to prevent such a raid as occurred, and German threats that a successful attack would soon be made on the English coast were taken as mere boasts.

TOWN OF HARTLEPOOL.



The Fort at West Hartlepool Replied to the German Vessels.

From all that can be gathered from the official news and such detailed reports as have come from the 50-mile stretch of coast that suffered from German shells it would seem that the German cruiser squadron left its base at Helgoland probably on Monday night, since it could hardly have made the distance between Helgoland and the northeast coast of England on Tuesday night alone.

And the remarkable and alarming feature of their dash was that the Germans could evade the scout and patrol ships of the British fleet all of Tuesday before appearing off Scarborough and Hartlepool.

While England has apprehended an attack from the air, this demonstration has caused the most intense surprise.

The alarm that spread throughout the kingdom resulted in calling out the National Reserves at Nottingham In many other places units of artillery and infantry were sent to their stations in preparedness to resist any possible attack.

The number of the attacking force has been variously estimated at from three to six cruisers. Some had a submarine. Necessarily there is no information on this point yet.

The attack began at Hartlepool about five minutes after eight in the morning when most of the people were at breakfast. It was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, most persons thinking a thunderstorm had arisen. The first shell exploded near a man who said afterward he thought a British squadron was practicing gunnery and was making bad marksmanship of it.

Scarborough English Resort.

Scarborough, which was shelled by the Germans, is a seaport and fashionable resort of England, in the northern part of Yorkshire, on a headland extending into the North sea. It is 37 miles northeast of the important English city of York. It is a little more than two hundred miles from London.

GIVEN REWARDS OF VALOR

Many Members of the British Army Who Have Won Their Most Coveted Distinction.

London.—Two additional Victoria Crosses have been awarded British soldiers for valor on the field of battle.

One was conferred on Drummer Spence John Bent Ask of the Lancashire regiment, who, near Legheer, "after his officer, a platoon sergeant and section commander, was struck down, took command and succeeded in holding the position." On previous occasions the drummer distinguished himself by bringing up ammunition under a heavy shell and rifle fire, and under similar conditions in bringing into cover some wounded men.

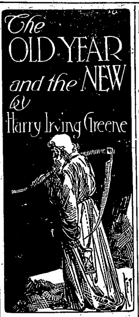
The other recipient of the decoration is Lance Corporal Dobson of the Coldstream Guards, who at Chavannes "brought into cover on two occasions while under heavy fire wounded men lying exposed in the open."

HAVE GUARDS ALONG BORDER

Canada Takes Elaborate Precautions Against a Possible Raid by an Enemy.

Buffalo.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard against a possible raid by Germans or German sympathizers across the Niagara river. A permanent guard of 30 militiamen has been stationed at Fort Erie, directly opposite Buffalo, and the whole river front from there to Niagara Falls is patrolled day and night by between five hundred and six hundred members of the newly organized home guard regiments. Automobiles and motorcycles are used by the men on patrol duty.

These measures, it is said, were taken in response to demands from civic organizations along the Canadian side of the Niagara, who insisted, in communications to the department of militia that a raid similar to the Fenian raid was by no means a remote possibility.



To all—good-by. My task is done.
I've swung the circle of the sun.
I've given all that Life bestows,
I've dealt Fate's cards to friends, to foes.
I've touched you each with joy and care,
Drawn wrinkles here, smoothed wrinkles there.
And if I've frosted temples gray,
I've made warm lips to kiss away
The chill. Tho' Death, tho' strife
I've visited—I've granted *Life*.

I'm Time. I've robbed your cradle dear,
Yet I ask you—your dying Year,
Have I not filled it? Answer free,
If I've robbed you have not you cheated me?
Have not you sought to kill *me—Time?*
Have not you wasted me—God's gift sublime?
Misspent me, mocked me, wished me on my way,
Loathed and reviled me—prayed another day,
And when I granted it, mocked that one, too,
Are we not quit at evens—I and you?

'Tis Kismet—Fate. Old World, good-by,
My cycle's done—I faint—I die.

Oh, World! dear World—at last my dream is true,
Through all eternity I've longed for you,
Impatient of the years I had to wait,
Each nerve aquiver, lest I be too late.
And now I'm here—and all of you are mine
For my brief reign. Yet, also, I am thine.
For use—abuse—but treat me as you may
Remember this—I'll give and take away.
And but this moment born—but half awake,
I'll tell you now what I'll both give and take.

I'll take a life from out you here and there.
I'll give—a lover true—a sweetheart fair.
Half of your fondest hopes I'll steal away,
I'll grant a grain of wisdom day by day.
And tho', perchance, I should take Peter's all,
With lavish hands I'll shower it on Paul,
I'll smite some of you with an iron glove,
I'll nurse some others with my tenderest love,
I'm both your queen and slave. I now make way.
This night is yours. Tomorrow you'll repay.

Bring forth the jesters. Fill the cup of cheer.
You've waited me forever. World, I'm here.

* * *

Not Now.

I shall not swear off smoking now,
Nor swear to mend my ways;
I shall not swear off penning prose
Or writing merry lays.

For what's the use? You know right well
The strongest of us fall.
I'm going to start New Year right—
I shall not swear at all.

—Joe Cone.

A New Year's Wish.

To become an expert at forgetting, just to forget all the unkind acts, the deep wrongs, the mean words, the bitter disappointments—just let them go, forget them—the memory will become quick and alert to remember the things worth remembering, the mind given to beautiful things, worth-while things, and to remember always that I am in the presence of God, this is my desire for the New Year.

Good-by, Old Year.

Peace to its ashes! Peace to its embers of burnt-out things; fears, anxieties, doubts all gone! I see them now as a thin, blue smoke hanging in the bright heavens of the past year, vanishing away into utter nothingness. Not many hopes deceived, not many illusions scattered, not many anticipations disappointed, but love fulfilled, the heart comforted, the soul enriched with affections.—Longfellow.

Help!

"Gentleman offers to exchange a Christmas present for something useful."

NEW YEAR PROPHETS

By GENE MORGAN.

ANYBODY who says the world is growing less superstitious must be talking through the ear-flaps on his cap. Every year about January 1 old Superstition shows itself like a hydra-headed monster in a laundry basket.

To be sure, we no longer take out insurance against ghosts, and if we saw a hobgoblin we'd want to know why the hotel bellhop had grown those whiskers. But there is one kind of superstition which we seem to be giving more encouragement all the time, and that is the New Year prophecy.

The true New Year prophet is a cheerful soul. If he ever has any good news concerning the future, he carefully nibbles at the hard ground with a pickax and buries it. Bad news, calamity, disaster, catastrophe, misfortune, these are the staple groceries in which he prefers to deal. And he has such a clever way of making good, too.

The New Year prophet wears crepe to work every morning while he is putting his forecast in order. He also wears a long, sad face and murmurs ever and anon that the worst is yet to come. He does this in order that the world may grow pale and weep and shudder. He just loves to show us a good time.

The way the New Year prophet makes good on his predictions is to promise every kind of bad luck there is, from famine to earthquake, and from plague to war. As this globe of ours has been enjoying a steady diet of these things since the year one, the New Year prophet rarely goes wrong, but just waves his printed predictions upside down and warbles, "I told you so." He is a sure-thing player, and rarely takes a chance that is not a sixty-to-one shot.

For instance, he is safe in forecasting a typhoon in the Pacific ocean, which will destroy shipping, but he wouldn't dare to predict that James Jones will pay me that ten dollars he owes me before the first of next April. He finds it advisable to foresee a famine in China—any old thing can happen in China—but under no circumstances would he venture the belief that I will surely keep all the good resolutions I made on the evening of December 30.

If I thought the pay was steady and the hours not too long for indoor work, I believe I should like to take up the work of making New Year prophecies. For the benefit of enterprising employers, looking for bright young men at this kind of work, I have made up a few sample prophecies for 1915. It makes no difference how I did it, whether by crystal gazing or by scientific methods. However, I accomplished it without the aid of a medical almanac or other weapons.

For instance, I predict that:

In January the days will be a little longer, and ice will be cheap. On January 21 the coal bin will be empty, and father will chop up a parlor chair.

Murmurs Ever and Anon That the Worst Is Yet to Come.

The month of February will take only 29 days to pass a given point. The weather will be extremely unsettled, and when it is not stormy the air will be quite calm. In spite of the cold spell cherry trees will bloom around February 22 in all candy store windows.

March will come in like a lamb afraid of waking the baby, and will go out like a leonine monster who has just overheard someone say he is getting fat. Rain checks will be issued in case this condition is reversed. There will be some warm weather, which will cause optimists to throw aside their overcoats and shed their thick, prickly underwear. When the cold spell gets back on the job, fresh, frozen optimist will be one of the delicacies of the season.

April will come in with a sore foot, having kicked an opera hat which completely surrounded a brick. April will be a wet month, and early umbrella crops will be reported from many regions. Fido will here begin to shed his fur.

Now there's a prophecy which shows what I can do. To confess up, there was nothing difficult about it. For anyone can be a New Year prophet. Yes, without any previous training, or experience in sending spirit messages collect, instead of paying the boy yourself.

It's safe to prophecize that in the year 1915, A. D., you are going to keep most of your good resolutions if you made them in an earnest, sincere, try-again spirit, instead of in the usual, automatic way, like giving a fence its annual whitewash. It's safe to forecast that you'll keep out of debt, that you'll increase your bank account and that you'll get your gilt-edged license for health and happiness—if, instead of growing dreamy-eyed and wondering what the New Year may bring forth, you step out on the right foot, with your eyes to the front. Decide that when old Dame Fortune meets you you'll be plugging along the straight and narrow path, and then she won't have room to side-step you.

On January 21 the Coal Bin Will Be Empty.

Be your own prophet and predict a year of hard work and square living for yourself. You should worry while the professional New Year prophet is dusting off his shelf-worn stock of plagues, famines, volcanic eruptions and crop failures in Helgoland.

* * *

The 1915 Boy.

"I will not put pins in my dear teacher's chair." (Tacks will hurt just as much, anyway.)

"I will not quarrel and fight with my big brothers in 1915." (What have I got a little brother for?)

"I will not play hookey from school to go fishing or swimming." (That is, in the winter time.)

"I will be a regular attendant at Sunday school." (At Christmas time and just before the summer excursion, of course.)

"I will not take mother's currant jelly from the pantry without permission." (Her raspberry jam is good enough for me.)

"I will be kind to dumb animals, such as tigers, lions and elephants." (Stray cats and dogs, however, had better keep out of this neighborhood.)

"I will not (Oh, gee, that's enough. They say the good die young, and I want to live until I catch that red-headed boy on the next block who stuck his tongue out at me yesterday!)

Running Ahead.

It is easy to miss God's plans by hurrying after them too fast. A business man, on his way from his suburban home to his office, was very desirous of seeing another man on an important matter; and he knew that that man was likely to be on a certain ferry boat. Hurrying for the boat lest he miss his man, he was stopped on his way by the man himself, who had been quietly waiting for him. His eagerness to catch that boat was carrying him past the very man he wanted to see. Our eagerness to work out God's plans doubtless often makes it difficult for him to keep us in touch with those plans. It is sometimes a duty to move swiftly; but even then let us be sensitively alert that our swiftness shall not cause us to miss the goal that God has set.

The depth of one's words is just the depth of one's character.—Percy C. Ainsworth.

ABE MARTIN ON NEW YEAR

Thoughts by a Philosopher About the Man Who Swears Off—Has Hard Time for a While.

Sometimes when a feller who kin drink or leave it alone gits t' lookin' back o'er th' year jest closin' an' sums up all th' things he's done or undone, all th' energy an' money he's wasted an' all th' things he's missed or neglected in that regretted time, th' past looms up like a piece o' tar soap. Then he quietly resolves t' bid good-by t' th' social cup an New Year's day, little dreamin' o' th' colossal struggle jest around th' corner.

Th' feller who has long been used t' fortifyin' himself with a stimulant on ever' occasion has purty tough sleddin' for a while after he swears off. Ther's th' ordeal o' buyin' a new hat or attendin' a banquet. Th' feller who kin drink or leave it alone allus smells like a Deer Creek distillery after he buys a new hat, an' he'll often train fer weeks when ther's a banquet ahead. Sometimes he'll set clean thro' a banquet, or at least till th' last syllable of an address on "Th' Weddin' o' th' Oceans" has died away in th' cigarette smoke.

But how a feller's whole style o' pitchin' changes when he once gits thoroughly established on th' water wagon an' begins t' talk natural fer th' first time since th' first baby come! How his patient wife misses his glowin' account o' th' day's earnin's when he used t' stall thro' th' evenin' meal! How his associates miss his decided views on ever' question that comes up! How th' one-legged newsboy on th' corner misses his lavish generosity! How he kicks on th' grocery bill! How his waistcoat pockets bulge with segars, each one representin' a 15-cent drink that he's muffed while in th' hands o' friends, an' how his little children miss th' peppermint drops that used t' fall from his overcoat as he flung it carelessly across th' planner.

Lafe Bud says that gittin' on an off th' water wagon is th' only exercise some fellers ever git.—Abe Martin, in American Magazine.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

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SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire. He is ambitious to become governor of the state. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions. Slade meets Katherine, daughter of Senator Strickland, and sees in her all that Mary is not. Slade decides to separate from his wife and takes rooms at his club. His desertion of his wife and his constant attendance on Katherine Strickland causes public comment.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

"Well, I don't care how you get it—I want it. It's vital. I've got to have ten thousand to go to Europe. Everybody's going—Mrs. Webb, Mrs. O'Donnell—" and her voice trailed off into a pettish whine.

"Yes, I know all about that crowd," Merritt snarled. "Sunny places for shady people."

"Wesley! I need clothes. I've told everybody I'm going," and the peevish woman glared at her husband. Then she added suddenly: "Can't the senator ask Slade?"

"Oh, my God, Fannie!" the hectored man groaned. "Can I suggest that? A rival candidate! I've mortgaged my property up to the hilt now for clothes—but sooner than—"

"I don't care—I need clothes," his wife interrupted, rising and walking restlessly about the room. "I've got to go to Europe. The devil take your excuses."

Then, with a sudden change of thought, she cooed. "Wesley!"

Merritt stood with his elbow on the mantel, looking moodily into the fire.

"Wesley," she cooed again. "Why don't you—if you can't get in—why don't you boom Slade? They say he's buying everybody."

"Well, we've been bought." Her husband's tone indicated just how little consideration such a plan would have from him.

"No, but you've been defeated six times," she objected, determined to argue this new possibility that had just occurred to her. "Wes—if the senator has gone back on you—look out. Sell out. I must have clothes."

She stopped as the senator himself entered from the smoking room.

"They're asking for you, Wesley," and Merritt, glad of the interruption, hurried out.

"Ah—good evening, Fannie." Strickland took her hand in his smooth, affable way. "I'm sorry, Fannie, that Wesley doesn't take more to Slade. It's a great mistake. Why don't you tell him so?"

"Oh, my gracious!" her manner changing to suit the occasion. "What influence could I possibly have with my husband? He's a man of iron will. Why, I have to do everything he tells me myself. I wouldn't dare to meddle with his affairs."

"Well, just coax him, Fannie, the way a nice, sweet, womanly woman can," urged the senator, knowing full well that the Merritts had one menage for private use and quite another for publication.

"I want to go to Europe and my husband says he can't afford it." Her voice dropped to a sugary whine.

"We can't all be millionaires like Mr. Slade, can we?" Just think. It would cost $10,000, to say nothing of clothes."

"Don't worry about that trip to Europe, Fannie," the senator advised, meaningly. "I think," and he paused significantly, "I think you'll earn it." With that he started toward the smoking-room. "Wesley," he called, and as Merritt appeared in the doorway, remarked: "I believe your wife has something to say to you."

"Oh, yes, Wesley—I have something most important to say."

"Well, if it's about that trip to Europe," growled Merritt, asserting himself as he would never dare to do when he was alone with her.

"Now, Wesley, come with me to the balcony," Fannie coaxed in what she considered her prettiest manner. "You'll excuse us, senator?"

As Fannie dragged her husband out of the room Hayes, returning from the smoking-room, and Katherine, returning from her talk with the reporter, found themselves alone. Katherine was nervous and ill at ease. Immediately she began to busy herself folding copies of her father's speech and inserting them into mailing envelopes.

"Slade's doing it," Bob remarked. "They are nearly all wiped out in there. Those who haven't been beguiled, have been bullied or bought—Hold on! That sounds like the headlines in a Socialist paper—"

"What's happened to you?" he broke off abruptly. "I can't find a trace of you left. Ever since you came back—I've been hunting for one sign of the girl I knew. Your notes—the very letters you wrote me from Europe sounded as if some one else had written them. Who is it who's occupying your mind, Katherine?"

"I don't know what you mean," the girl evaded.

"You used to care a lot for me," reflectively, his mind recalling the warm, eager welcome of her arms the day he had declared his love for her, six years before.

"I only thought I did," she declared, but her eyes dropped before his steady gaze.

"You did care," positively. "You did care. I could tell. When you went away the first time you did. Why, it was only a question of my luck turning. You were going to wait for me. I always knew that. Then I met Slade. Even the senator's got a good word for me now. But you—" his voice broke and he leaned forward and laid his hand over hers as it rested idly on the table.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed, as he snatched his hand away. "What I ought to have done was to have ridden up here, taken you over my shoulder and galloped off with you on a broncho."

"Oh, Rob," she breathed, really pleased at his domineering tone.

"That's the sort of a man to get on with a woman like you," he accused. "A brute! A man could do anything with you if he once conquered you. There's nothing in these long understandings," he broke off, disgustedly. "I've lost you and I don't know how, or why. I do know you liked me better than anyone else, and I adore you yet," he finished, impulsively clasping her hand with both of his. Katherine patted his strong fingers with her free hand.

"Please, Rob, I know you do," and she left him to pass back and forth the length of the room. "I can't," she sighed. Then hurriedly: "If I only had the courage. Oh, Rob!" and she turned on him with a helpless little gesture.

"What do you mean by courage?" he demanded.

"I mean I'd have to—to live here in this little hole in the West," she burst forth, vehemently. "No—no, I can't face it—always!"

"Well, suppose it did mean to stay here?" Bob stood with folded arms. "It's a home. Everyone vegetates more or less at home. Katherine!" his voice became more tender, "do you really mean that?" And he put his arms around her shoulders and looked long and earnestly into her upraised face.

"I Couldn't—Oh, Rob! I Couldn't."

"I couldn't—Oh, Rob, I couldn't," she protested. "All this month I've been weakening—but I—"

"Ah," he interrupted, his face close to hers. "You're wearing my flowers, too—I saw that when I came in. And my picture—you are still keeping that."

"But I—I can't quite," she began. "I'm dreadfully troubled, Rob," she finally managed to say. She turned from his embrace. "We'd be poor and then we'd be like the Merritts," with a tragic spread of her arms. "I'm used to the world. I want to live—everywhere—to see things. I'd die here, vegetating!"

"Oh, no you wouldn't," Hayes started to remonstrate, when the door of the smoking room opened and Slade appeared.

"I was just going to look you up, Robert. I thought you wouldn't go without seeing me, but—"

"No, of course not." Hayes did not attempt to conceal his annoyance at the interruption. Katherine moved slowly toward the door.

"I'm not driving you away, am I, Miss Katherine?"

Before she could answer Fannie Merritt came sweeping in. She was radiant. Her beaming face and Merritt's sullen one made the situation plain to all in the room.

"My dear," she exclaimed, turning to Katherine. "You were quite right! Mr. Slade is a great man. I'm leaving my Wesley here to work for him. I'm off for Europe next week," she gushed as Hayes helped her into her evening wrap, "leaving my poor, dear boy all alone. You will be good to him, won't you? Good night, Mr. Slade; thank you," and, closely followed by Katherine, she hurried out to her waiting motor.

Slade's face was a study in amused complacency as he realized that he need fear nothing more from Wesley Merritt or his "tin-horn tooting sheet." The self-esteem that was slowly but completely obscuring clear vision, prevented him from seeing that his money, not himself, had brought about the change. The money he had made was his—was he—himself. He confused its vast power to bend the Merritts and their world with his own strength.

CHAPTER VI.

"Mrs. Slade won't sign over the cottage," Hayes began abruptly. "I can't do anything more."

"She must." Slade uttered the words through set teeth. "She can't live there. Robert, you are the only person who knows us both thoroughly. I want you to bring this matter to a finish quietly and kindly and—now."

"Why don't you see her and have it out with her?" Hayes suggested.

"We had it out the night I left the house and told her not to wait up for me," Slade reminded him. "I never quarrel with anyone more than once." He eyed Hayes critically for a minute. "You're with me, aren't you?" as if an idea had just occurred to him.

"I'm awfully sorry for Mrs. Slade," Hayes began, when Slade interrupted.

"Look here, Hayes—I want a divorce," and he seated himself squarely in front of the astonished Hayes.

"A divorce?"

"That's what I want," and his lips shut grimly.

"But, my God!" Hayes was amazed. "You didn't want it in the first place. All you wanted was to live your own life. Do you expect me to help you get rid of Mrs. Slade?"

"Don't go crazy," Slade advised, not a suggestion of feeling evident in his voice or manner.

"If you do you are due for a surprise. I can't go sticking a knife into that woman's heart. I won't."

"You're a h—l of a lawyer!" Slade's anger was rising.

"I'm not that sort of a lawyer," Hayes rose as if to dismiss the subject.

"Whatever sort of a lawyer you are I made you, Hayes."

"I know you did," returned Hayes, bitterly. "You've told me that before and this is what comes of letting a man make you!"

"You bet, rank ingratitude," hotly.

Hayes leaned forward, his arms on his knees and looked Slade square in the eyes.

"I honestly think you're drunk with all this power and prosperity. That little woman was the apple of your eye. I always said to myself: 'There's one man who does stick to his wife!' I didn't believe wild horses could drag you away from home—"

"One minute!" interrupted Slade. "All that has nothing to do with you. Neither you nor anyone living can interfere with me now. Have you stopped to figure out, and I say it with all kindness and with all respect, what sort of a governor's lady Mrs. Slade would make, feeling as she does?"

"Well, what sort of a governor would you make if you were divorced?" Hayes questioned, mockingly. "Those men in there," and he jerked his thumb toward the smoking-room door; "will they stand for that?"

"They've got to—I own them, boots and all!"

"But you don't own public opinion," thundered Hayes, banging his fist down on the table, scattering the copies of the senator's speech in all directions.

"Why don't I?" Slade questioned with an arrogant smile disfiguring his mouth. "I'm going to buy half of Merritt's paper tonight. I guess that will be public opinion enough for me. More than that, I'll stand as a man whose wife has deserted him. That's how it will end. Mrs. Slade will decide where she's to live—but it must be at some distance."

"You won't get your divorce through desertion," Hayes scoffed. "I know her. You can't do it."

"I can't do it, eh?" Slade's eyes held a nasty expression. "That's what they've been telling me all my life. Ever since I was a barefooted little brat running around the mines they've said to me: 'You can't do this and you can't do that.' But I always did it. Let me tell you, young man, after all I've conquered no woman is going to stop me!

"Can't do it, eh?" he repeated, pugnaciously. "You watch me do it! You young jackanapes! I'm as good as deserted now. The only question is: Are you going to see Mrs. Slade—put her aboard a train east or not?"

"Mrs. Slade has been my best friend," Hayes answered quietly. "I love her dearly—I—" his voice broke.

"All right. That settles it. You turn over every scrap of paper of mine you have by"—he thought a moment—"by tomorrow night. Then you can walk the ties to the devil, young man, and go back where I found you."

As Hayes turned to go, Strickland hurried into the room.

"Merritt has just introduced a very unexpected subject in the smoking-room—the question of—well, you've got to know it, Slade—the question of Mrs. Slade."

Hayes wheeled around and watched to see what effect this announcement would have on Slade.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDOLENCE A NATIONAL TRAIT

What Are Known as "Leaners" Decidedly in the Majority Among the Natives of Mexico.

"Mexican indolence has always had something to do with making Mexican national history," said a traveler. "Mexico has a class of natives called 'leaners' from their habit of leaning against the side of a building to roll a cigarette. Once in this position the leaner adheres to it for hours.

"Tradition declares that a Mexican leaner once sued an American railroad builder for pulling down a building against which the plaintiff had been leaning. Damages were awarded for severe shock and inconvenience, and the court took occasion to recommend a law requiring one hour's notice under similar circumstances.

"Mexican military forces are to some extent recruited from leaners. Mexican history has record of an insurgent force which was being pushed forward victoriously when it came to a stream which had swollen over night. The general was a leaner. He bivouacked to wait till the stream should subside, but it did not subside and he withdrew. He could easily have bridged a narrow cascade less than a mile from his camp, but that would have required a fresh initiative, which has no place in the practical philosophy of a leaner.

"But he succeeded, anyhow, because his adversary was also a leaner. When the river fell the insurgent force came back, crossed without opposition, and casually took possession of the contested territory."

Average Stature.

The difference between the tallest and shortest races in the world is one foot eight and one-eighth inches, and the average height of the world's peoples is five feet five and one-half inches.

State News

Important Doings of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

DIVORCES ARE ON INCREASE

One Marriage Out of Every Seven in Minneapolis Fails—June Is Record Month.

Minneapolis.—One divorce to every seven marriages is the Minneapolis record for 1914. One to eight was the proportion established in 1913. Clerk of Courts Peter S. Neilson expressed surprise at the gain of divorces over marriages as revealed by records compiled in his office.

"Dan Cupid better look out," said the clerk, "or he'll be run down by Demon Divorce. The little fellow is only six laps ahead and the race is getting hotter every year."

Tremendous gains in marriages this year, there being 4,465 as compared with 4,243 a year ago, failed to offset the grind of the divorce court which turned out 523 last year. June, the month of roses, recorded 623 marriages and 136 divorces, or one divorce to every four marriages.

Just before the close of district court for summer vacation last June there were so many divorce cases awaiting that a day was set aside and all the judges were assigned to hear divorce cases. That was June 4 and established a record day for any court in the United States, 136 default divorce cases being heard and disposed of. The best the marriage license clerk could do in one day was to issue 49 marriage licenses, a high record for that department. That record was established June 1 of this year.

CROOKSTON FARM CROP SHOW

Development Association Officers Make Plan for Annual Exhibit to Be Held February 16-19.

Minneapolis.—C. G. Selvig and N. S. Davies of Crookston, officers of the Minnesota Red River Valley Development association, conferred here with officers of the West Central Development association and members of the agricultural committee of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce association regarding plans for the annual Farm Crops Show to be given by the Valley organization in Crookston Feb. 16 to 19.

F. W. Murphy of Wheaton and M. H. Harrison of Morris, president and secretary, respectively, of the West Central body, attended the conference.

Secretary Davies of the up-state association lined up about one thousand dollars worth of prizes for the coming show through interviews with Minneapolis business firms.

The Minnesota Red River Valley Development association comprises ten counties from Kittson to Becker. Three counties, Beltrami, Clearwater and Hubbard, outside the area, have been taken in, on request, as participants in the Farm Crops Show.

FARIBAULT PLANS CORN SHOW

Annual Poultry Exhibit to Be Held at Same Time in the Armory Building.

Faribault.—Arrangements are being made to hold a three days' corn show in Faribault under the direction of Ben Cole, instructor of the agricultural department of the high school. The annual poultry show of the Cannon Valley Poultry association will also be held at the same time. The armory has been secured for the double bill.

Hurt by Salmon Explosion.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Eugene Peterson received injuries last night which may result in blindness. The explosion of a can of salmon which Mrs. Peterson was heating caused her injury. She was preparing supper and had placed the can of salmon in a pan of boiling water. She left the kitchen and the water evaporated. When the can was taken off the stove the contact with the cooler air caused the explosion. Mrs. Peterson was burned severely on the face and hands.

New Ulm's First Tree.

New Ulm.—This city will have its first municipal Christmas, when a monster tree will be placed at Minnesota and First north streets. The Commercial club has charge of the affair and it has made arrangements to present a package to several thousand children. The Second Regiment band will play and a large chorus will sing.

Otter Tail Girl Wins Prize.

Fergus Falls.—Miss Jennie M. Knutson, who was Otter Tail county's candidate for carnival queen at the recent corn and alfalfa show of the West Central Development association at Benson, received a check for $25 as second prize among the candidates. The committee in charge of the contest threw out 1,500,000 of Miss Knutson's votes and gave her only ninth place. Miss Knutson's friends still believe that under the rules announced she was entitled to first place.

Bank President Elected.

Albert Lea.—At a directors meeting of the Albert Lea State bank A. C. Erickson was chosen president to succeed the late D. C. Armstrong. Mr. Erickson has been first assistant cashier of the Citizens' National bank of this city for more than twenty years.

Municipal Tree Exercises.

Brainerd.—The municipal Christmas tree exercises will be held in Gregory park where a mammoth tree, lighted and decorated, will be placed at the center of the fountain.

SAYS SMITH MADE THREATS

Brother of Man Accused of Clauson Murder Surprises Defense With His Testimony.

Minneapolis, Dec. 19.—Frank Curtis, 610 Eighth street south, brother of Ben Curtis, sought by the police on a warrant charging him with the murder of Claus Clauson at 1912 Tenth avenue south, told in municipal court of hearing Gentry Smith, also charged with the murder, threaten Clauson in a talk with Curtis at Frank Curtis' home a few hours before the murder. He made the statement at the preliminary hearing of Smith.

The testimony of the brother was a surprise to the defense. After he told of the conversation Frank Curtis said Ben Curtis and Smith exchanged hats and left the house. He identified a hat found near the Clauson home as belonging to Ben Curtis.

Clauson was shot down at the door of his home when he answered the doorbell. Gentry Smith was arrested 16 hours later at 1125 First avenue north.

"My brother and Gentry Smith were at my house shortly before the murder Saturday night," said Frank Curtis. "They talked about Clauson. Smith said he had once thrown Clauson out of his restaurant and then he said, 'I am going to get him right.' Smith said he wasn't going to stand for Clauson meddling with his affairs any more. After that both of them went out, but Smith picked up Ben's hat. That is the last I ever saw of either of them until I saw Smith here today."

Smith gave no testimony and was held to the grand jury without bail.

OVERLOOK FARM AGENT'S PAY

Hennepin County Makes no Provision to Carry Into Effect Its Obligation, Is the Claim.

Minneapolis.—After a group of Minneapolis business men had pledged to contribute $1,000 a year toward the salary of K. A. Kirkpatrick, county agricultural agent, upon the understanding that the county commissioners were to pay $1,000 and the state a like sum, it was discovered that no provision had been made by the board of tax levy for the county to carry into effect its obligation. R. S. Wiggin, attorney to the county commissioners, declared the board is without funds and must borrow.

Joseph Chapman, vice president of the Northwestern National bank, and A. R. Rogers, director of the bank and prominent lumberman appeared before the board of county commissioners to ascertain if Hennepin county is to repudiate its promise. Every member of the board of county commissioners declared his intention of doing all that can be done to keep Mr. Kirkpatrick's name on the payroll and to provide funds for paying him.

Enthusiastic Dairy Meeting.

One of the most enthusiastic dairy meetings held in this city for years opened here. Over 150 dairymen from Freeborn and adjoining counties were present to hear addresses by W. F. Schilling of Northfield, breeder of Holstein cattle, and Superintendent A. D. Wilson of the state agricultural extension department. At noon the Business Men's league gave a lunch to all present. Miss Blegen, teacher of the domestic science department of the high school, had charge of the cooking and was assisted by Miss Fiegel, one of the short course teachers and several school girls. The lunch was served buffet style in the courtroom.

Heads Albert Lea Nine.

Albert Lea.—The officers and directors of the Albert Lea Baseball association held a meeting in President Charles E. Paulson's office and appointed Tony Nystuen of Macon City manager of the team for the 1915 season, succeeding Joe Lynch, who has held that position for three seasons. He has been Albert Lea's star first baseman for two seasons. Nystuen is already deluged with letters and applications from ball players who would like to join the aggregation. He has several good men on his list but says it is too early to decide on his team.

Fairfax to Aid Belgians.

Fairfax.—More than 100 barrels of flour milled here, the gift of the people of Fairfax and community to the war sufferers of Belgium, will be shipped from Fairfax this week. The car will be sent directly to Philadelphia, and from there will go with a shipment of 100,000 barrels which the people of Minnesota have donated. The shipment will be in charge of William C. Edgar of Minneapolis.

Rochester Wants New Station.

Rochester.—Agitation for a new station that will meet the requirements of Rochester's growth and be an ornament to the city was started at a meeting of business men, at which were present J. W. Blabon, vice president of the Chicago Great Western; J. A. Gordon, general manager; Mr. Mulhern, division superintendent, and Bert De Groot, division passenger and freight agent.

Discusses Split Log Drag.

Brainerd.—Two hundred farmers gathered in Brainerd to hear D. Ward King discuss his split log drag and the improvement which follows its use. The speaker was introduced by C. E. Hansing, secretary of the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce. Mr. King recommended the spreading of clay over sandy roads with frequent applications. His road drag can also be used on crushed rock roads, he said. After the address the Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon.

Bankers of State Meet.

Minneapolis.—Consideration of burglary and fidelity insurance problems and of convention dates for associations next year will engage representatives of state bankers associations of Minnesota and all neighboring states at a meeting in the offices of the Minnesota Bankers' association, 611 Northwestern Bank building. An attempt will be made to agree on a scheme for convention dates that will preclude conflicts and enable bankers in each state to attend conventions in any of the other states.

WAITING FOR YOU

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son — any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From $15 to $20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at $15.00 to $30.00 per acre —get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Goverment Agent.

ALL THEY COULD HOPE FOR

Under the Circumstances Almost Endless Entertainments Should Have Been in Order.

There is a certain Chicago man of a remarkably cheerful and optimistic turn of mind. His wife, on the other hand, takes things very seriously, and has no small difficulty in accommodating herself to the peculiarities of his friends when, as not infrequently happens, they differ from her own.

"Henry," said she to her husband one evening, when she had returned home more or less agitated by something. "What do you think they say about Mrs. Eaton, the baker's wife?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said the husband. "Nothing serious, I hope."

"They say they can tell when she's going to have callers by her washing the children's faces! Now, you're a pretty sanguine man, Henry, but what on earth can you hope for a woman like that?"

"Well," said Henry, "I suppose all we can hope for is that she entertains a good deal."

HIS COMING TIME OF EASE

Georgia Farmer Was Looking Forward to Period When Hard Work Should Be Over.

A lumber buyer was staying overnight in a little farmhouse in the backwoods of northern Georgia. The men of the house did nothing but sit by the fire and chew tobacco. The lumberman had told how he had held his job for seven years.

"You got me beat," said the old cracker. "I've only held mine for six years."

"What is your job?" asked the lumberman.

"Oh, I sit by de fire and watch dat de kids don't fall in."

"What do you do in the summer?" he asked.

"I sit by de well and pull de kids out when dey falls in."

"What will you do when the children grow up and don't need watching?" he asked.

"Den, I s'pose I's goner take things easy and retire," he said.

Wives Have Money Now.

Soldiers' wives find themselves in many cases in receipt of much more money than they were when their husbands were at home.

"Is a' this money for me?" asked the wife of a Glasgow soldier when she received her first week's allowance.

"Aye, a' for you," responded the genial pay sergeant.

"Will I hae a' this money every week?"

"Weel, then," said she, "ye can tak' my guid man an' keep him as long as ye like. I never had sae muckle money before."—London Chronicle.

At the First Signs

Of falling hair get Cuticura. It works wonders. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. For free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book, address post card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Overheard by Mr. Mills.

At lunch, a Western Union office girl was reading a letter from a chum to the other girls. Describing a new dress the letter said: "It is certainly fin de siecle."

"Fin de sickle," repeated one of the girls, "what does that mean?"

"I don't know. Fin sounds like a fish. Maybe it means it was trimmed with fish net."—New York Sun.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Slow Learner.

"I fear that Jobson was not intended to have a cooking school wife."

"And why not?"

"He's been married two years and hasn't yet learned how to use a can opener with neatness and dispatch."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

By the time a woman acquires a third husband she begins to think her attractions are irresistible.

The highest rate of interest is on the trouble that you borrow.

NEW IN CONFIDENCE GAMES

Mining Promoter Working in New York Is Very Evidently a Man of Ideas.

Edgar Lewis, moving picture director, told a story to his guests in a cafe of a confidence man with new ideas. He called the swindler Nat Pierce in telling the story. Mr. Lewis said that he was sitting near a group of rich westerners in the Waldorf when he heard a voice calling "Nat Pierce, please." The westerners became interested. One of them said:

"That is the name of the clever promoter we met today. Let's see who is calling on him."

They stopped the page and took the card. It was that of Senator Elihu Root.

"Ha, ha!" they said, "he must be all right. Here is Senator Root's card."

Soon another page came through "Peacock alley" calling "Nat Pierce, please!"

The westerners stopped him and looked at the card. It was that of M. Jusserand, the French ambassador.

"This is enough!" they chorused, and went out to look for Nat Pierce and his glittering opportunity. They found him carelessly shuffling a collection of cards ranging from Governor-elect Whitman's to that of President Poincare of the republic of France.—New York Sun.

Right There.

"What fad has the club on hand now?"

"I believe it's palmistry."

Not Flattering.

He—Whenever I sing the dog howls.

She—The instinct of imitation, I suppose.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Fatima Cigarettes—mild, delightful Turkish-Blend. The choicest of leaf—always a pure and wholesome smoke—always satisfactory.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

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TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co. Richmond, Va.
No Gold Tips but Finest Quality

Highest Cash Prices
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Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
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BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 52-1914.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

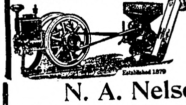
Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - -

OLE MATHESON

Roller Feed Grinding Outfit

The new up-to-the-minute roller process of grinding feed saves you one-half of what it now costs you to feed your stock. Will grind twice as fast with same power, as the best burr or stone mill ever made and does not heat the feed. Has great capacity, very simple, grinds fine or coarse, requires little power, has no burrs or other parts to be constantly wearing out, also grinds corn-meal and graham. Will last a life-time. Made in all sizes from the smallest to the largest. Sold with or without engine. Big money in custom grinding. The Roller Mill Way is the only way.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R. R. Howell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carried in stock in your town and sold exclusively by

N. A. Nelson

Rush Hour Luck.

"That's what I call hard luck!" laughed a man at the Brooklyn bridge the other night, as he rose from a stooping position amid the hurrying feet that jammed the stairway. "I saw a dollar bill all right lying down there, but the crowd wouldn't wait for me to pick it up."—New York Evening Post.

Lion Always Foe of Man.

The lion is an implacable foe of man and has been as far back as history records. Born in captivity, never having known freedom, trained for years by one man and apparently either fearing or admiring his trainer, a lion may turn on his trainer at any time and kill him as cruelly as he does in the jungle.

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Thursday December 24 1914

About Your Town

If you want to live in the kind of town like the kind of town you like, you needn't slip your clothes in a grip and start on a long, long hike. You'll only find what you left behind, for there is really nothing that is really new It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town. It isn't your town—it's you. Real towns are not made by men afraid lest somebody else gets ahead. When everyone works and nobody shirks you can build a town from the dead. And if while you make your personal stake your neighbor can make one too, your town will be what you want to see. It isn't your town—it's you.—Warroad Pioneer.

Among the Christmas editions that have come to our desk, the one issued by the Weekly Record at East Grand Forks is by far the best. It is replete with fine illustrations and is gotton up in an artistic manner that reflects credits to the publishers.

The Thief River Falls Times issued a splendid Christmas number last week The enterprising publisher of that excellent paper deserves the numerous compliments we have heard on the special number.

Citation For hearing on Petition for Probate of Will.

Estate of Charley England, also known as Carl August Anderson.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the estate of Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to Carolina Wassgren, Selma Nilson, Swan Englund, Hannah Lindahl, Amy Wassgren, Otto Wassgren, George Swenson, Mary Wassgren or Englund, Axel Wassgren or Englund and Andrew Wassgren or Englund and all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the Will of said decedent:

The petition of George Swenson being duly filed in this Court, representing that Charley Englund, also known as Carl August Anderson, then a resident of the County of Pennington State of Minnesota, died on the 29th day of November 1914, leaving a last Will and Testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last Will and Testament of said decedent, and that letters Testamentary be issued thereon to Sarah Maria Swenson.

Now Therefore, You and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Wilhelm Michelet, Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of December, 1914.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Judge
N. A. Naplin, Esq.,
Attorney for Petitioner

Snipers in War.

The word "sniper" is the modern picturesque equivalent for the old franc-tireur, or free shooter. The term denotes the civilian who, having neither distinctive uniform nor any connection with a regular military organization, takes a pot shot at the invader of his country.

Writ of Attachment

State of Minnesota, County of Penninton } District Court 14th Judicial District

Park Grant and Morris, a corporation, Plaintiff vs Karl Peterson, Defendant } Writ of Attachment

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss

The State of Minnesota, To the Sheriff of the County of Pennington.

Whereas, in the above entitled action an application has been made to the proper officer for a writ of attachment against the property of Karl Peterson, Defendant therein, setting forth by affidavit that a cause of action exists against such Defendant, and specifying the amount of the claim and the ground thereof; and that the Defendent is not a resident of the State of Minnesota. And the undertaking required by law has been duly executed and and filed and said writ allowed and directed to issue by said officer;

Therefore, You are hereby commanded and required to attach and safely keep all the property of said Karl Peterson, said Defendant within your County, not exempt from execution, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said Plaintiff demand, which amounts to the sum of One Hundred and Thirty four Dollars and 3 cents as appears by the Complaint in said action, together with costs and expenses, and that you proceed herein in the manner required of you by law.

Witness the Honorable Andrew Grindeland, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, at Thief River Falls, Minn. this 5th day of December, in the year 1914.

H. E. Ives,
(seal) Clerk

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss

I hereby certify and return, That by virtue of the within Writ of Attachment I have on this 21st day of Dec., A. D. 1914, at the Village of St. Hilaire in said County, levied on all the rights, title and interest of the within named defendant Karl Peterson in and to the following described Real property, to wit: Lots 5 five, 6 six, Block Seventeen, 17, of St. Hilaire Townsite Co., Second addtion to the village of St. Hilaire.

Witness My hand, this 21th day of December 1914.

W. J. LaBree
Sheriff Pennington County, Minn.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington } ss

I hereby certify, That I have compared the within copy of Writ of Attachment and my Inventory of Levy thereon as above, with the original in my possession, and that the same are true and correct copies therefrom and and the whole thereof.

Witness My hand, this 21th day of December 1914

W. J. LaBree,
Sheriff Pennington County, Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,)
)ss.
County of Pennington.)

IN DISTRICT COURT,
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, copartners as Larsen & Carpenter, Plaintiffs,
vs.
John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the county of Red Lake, upon a judgment therein rendered in said Court in favor of C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter against John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, defendants; I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendants, to-wit: the East half (E½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section fourteen (14), township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian.

That the said judgment above described was duly transcribed to the records of Pennington County prior to the issuance of this execution.

And that I shall on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house at the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting to two hundred eighty-nine and thirty-nine-100 ($289.39) dollars, together with all the accrued costs of sale and interest on the same from the first day of May, A. D. 1907, at six (6) per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder.

Dated December 9th, 1914.

W. J. LABREE,
Sheriff of Pennington Co.,
Minnesota.

F. A. GRADY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minnesota.

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.06
Wheat No. 2	1.03
Wheat No. 3	1.00
Flax No. 1	1.36
Flax No. 2	1.33
Oats	.38
Barley	.47
Rye	.93

Don't forget you get Piano Votes with all Holiday goods you buy at

A. H. Pitkin

The Spirit of Christmas Tide

Many beautiful and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts can be found in our stock. Here are a few of them: **Fancy Dishes, Hand Painted China, Boxed Stationary, Aluminum Ware, Toys, Dolls etc.**

We also carry a full line of Tree Decorations, Candies, Fruits, and Nuts.

Do your Christmas Shopping early and shop at

∴ **JACKSON BROS.** ∵

Christmas Candies

Our store is headquarters for all kinds of Christmas Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Popcorn, Christmas Tree Decorations and Candles. Fine line of boxed Cigars and Candies suitable for Xmas presents.

HANS WILSON

The Christmas Spirit

Send your face
Filled with grace
To your friends afar;
'Twill be to them
A loving gem—
No pleasure will it mar.

We have some new Christmas novelties that may help solve your Christmas gift problem.

J. A. HANSEN, Photographer

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

PORTRAITS

HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

John A. Hanson

Photographer

Picture Frames and Inlarging of all kinds.

Two doors north of the bank

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 1..—Meet at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

ST. HILAIRE LODGE NUMBER 1704 Modern Brotherhood of America. meet at I. O. O. F. hall on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
C. STEEN, President.
N N. LARSON, V. P. O SWANSON, Sec

Mystic Toilers St. Hilaire Council No. 109 meets second and fourth Fridays at their hall Visitin members cordially invited.
GUST LUNDBERG, President. MIKE FRICKER, Secretary

G. I. Fellman

Livery

Good Rigs always on hand at reasonable price

Coal Wood

All grades of coal, also dry wood on hand at all times Prompt Delivery

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
McGinn Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS
MINN.

Dr. C. Swanson
Physician and Surgeon
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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Lunch room in connection.
M. E. BJERK, PROP.

Eat Meat
Live Longer
Die Happier

Get your steak while living, for you will find none in Paradise.

You stake us, and we "steak" you.

A. S. WILSON

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PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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I. DAHLIN
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS
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Dan T. Whalen
Licensed Auctioneer
St. Hilaire, Minn.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME 34. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31 1914. NUMBER 25

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOCAL NEWS

Services in the Swed. Luthern Church next Sunday forenoon.

Mrs. O. Seeland and daughter went to Grand Forks, Monday.

The Claxton piano has a beautiful tone.

A large assortment of aluminum ware just arrived at
21-tf Jackson Bros.

A. H. Pitkin says "Absolutely free to someone.

FOR RENT—Good house, with barn and well
23-tf Dan Whalen

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hed are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy at their home. Monday morning.

Remember, it's a Claxton Upright Grand.

A. H. Pitkin will give it away.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thyren are the proud parents of a baby boy which was born Dec., 24th.

Chas. Pitkin, of Thief River Falls, spent Christmas with his parents in this village.

Rev, M, S. Gjerde has recieved word from Norway that his father died Nov. 28th.

Mrs. K. O. Gigstad and Miss Lydia Anderson left Monday evening for a short visit with friends at Grand Forks

Carl Simonson of Grand Forks, N. D. spent Christmas Day here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simonson.

Prof. G. Kolpp, principal of Shelly schools, and T. Hanson of Shelly were Christmas visitors at the Benson home.

Swan Scholin, a prominent Black River farmer, was a pleasant caller at our office Monday. While here he incidently advanced his subscription up to 1916.

Give your boy an education so that he will rise above the average neighbor boy. Write
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Mrs. Amelia Collins accompanied by her little son Robert left last Monday for Glendive, Montana, after an extended stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benson.

Fred Aubol, a former St. Hilaire boy who is now a prosperous farmer near Saco, Mont., came Thursday to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr, and Mrs. Anton Aubol.

Services at the United Church New Years Day at 7:30 o'clock p. m. There will also be services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and in the Hamar Church at 3 o'clock p. m. Services at the Landstad Church New Year's Day at 11 o'clock a. m.

Dr. Frederick Hopkins, the noted Chicago divine, appears at the Auditorium in Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening, January 5th, in one of the lectures which has made his platform famous. This is the second number of the Women's Club Entertainment Course.

Young man, get out of the rut! Get a business education and rise above the average. Does office work appeal to you? Banking? Real Estate? Civil Service? etc. Come fit yourself for what you prefer. Come any Tuesday.
North Star College,
21-5t Warren, Minn.

Mike Johnson

Mike Johnson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson who reside near this village, died at his home at Thief River Falls on Dec, 19th. Mr, Johnson was very well known in this district he having made his home north east of here for many years. Besides his wife and four children, he leaves his aged parents, one sister, Mrs. P. Sandersen and two brothers, one of whom is Ben Johnson, to mourn his departure. Funeral services were held at Thief River, Tuesday Dec, 22nd. Interment was made at the cemetery north of Hazel.

Piano for Sale

New Schalz piano, now in St. Hilaire, will be sold on very easy terms.
W. J. LaBree
19-tf Thief River Falls.

Piano Bargain

A new Schuiz piano located in this village, willl be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on or write to
W. J. LaBree, Sheriff,
19-tf Thief River Falls.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennington and Red Lake counties will be held at St. Hilaire, Minnesota, on Monday January 4th 1915 beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and to transact other business that may properly come before said meeting.
23-3t John O. Swanson.
Sect'y

Dr. Swanson is in charge at at the drug store during the absence of Mr. Babcock.

There will be a New Year's dance at the Imperial Hall, January 2nd.

Miss Ida Engh and B. Brunelle, of Red Lake Falls, were dinner guests at the J. Maakrud home, Christmas day.

Alton and Robert Jackson, of Red Lake Falls, spent a few hours at their home here, be tween trains, Christmas day.

Miss Edith Dahl, a member of the teaching corps at Spiritwood, N. D., came home Wednesday to spend the holidays.

H M. Babcock, the druggist, left Thursday evening to spend a few days with his family in Minneapolis.

Arthur and Hilda Jackson, of Grafton, N. D., arrived here Monday and will spend a couple of weeks visiting with their uncle, H. O. Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Strom and son of Biwabik. Minn., are spending the holidays at the Chas. Swanson and Pete Swanson homes.

Henry Peterson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Peterson of Fort Francis, Ont., spent a few days visiting at the A. S. Wilson home here this week. He left for home Monday.

An early morning fire at East Grand Forks, destroyed property to the value of $90,000.00 last Monday morning. Five buildings adjoining the Demers Ave., bridge and about one hundred feet of the bridge itself, were consumed by flames.

DR. SPOFFORD
OPTOMETRIST

will be at Red Lake Falls, Jan., 16; at Thief River Falls, Jan., 18, at hotels. Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted. 22-6t

BLACK RIVER NEWS

A large number of young people spent a very pleasant and entertaining evening with Mr. and Mrs, Felix Anderson, Monday.

Mr. A Frederickson and son Ferdy are visiting with friends and relatives here at present.

Lorentson Bros, sawed wood for Wm. Brandt, Tuesday.

Albin and Lydia Adolphson are visiting relatives and friends here during the holiday school vacation. They will resume their school work at Fergus Falls shortly after New Year.

M. Anderson hauled the cream from the Wylie station to St. Hilaire on Monday. The Wylie correspondent will please excuse if—if we're trespassing but we need the news badly, and too we are not lucky like Wylie to have a town in our "town".

Family Re-Union

The homes of Anton and Ed. Aubol have been the scene of much festivity the past few days the occasion being a re-union of the Aubol family. Those present were: Ed., Anton, and Ole Aubol of this county; Guy from Crookston and Otto from Minneapolis; Mrs. Thompson from Wisconsin; and Mrs. Bydal from Winnipeg, Man.

The visitors all returned to their respective homes this week with the exception of Mrs. Bydal who will make her home with Ed, Aubol during the winter. This is the first occasion the family have been together for over 39 years.

Mrs. Salow who has visited at the Lazar home, left Tuesday for her home at Fargo, N. D.

N. A. Nelson has built an addition to his machinery warehouse.

Hilda Hauge leaves today for Bemidji to resume her work at that place.

Emil Larson was a passenger to Crookston, on the Wednesday evening train.

Mrs. T. K. Hovet and sons, Thomas and Kennard, left Tuesday for a visit with relatives at Buxton, N.D,

O. F. Post has had another attack of the same ailment that incapacitted him some time ago and is again confined to the house.

Chas. Aldrich has informed us that the hotel will be closed after the first of the year on account of the lack of patronage.

Josephene Branum is assisting at the drug store and Myrtle Blaine at the post office during the holiday rush.

Rev. J. O. Lonnquist has resigned his charge at the Scand. Mission Church and left Tuesday for St, Paul where he will take up a course of English to better fit himself for his chosen work.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Fisher and children of St. Cloud were guests at the Pitkin home Christmas Day. Mr. Fisher left for home Saturday but Mrs. Fisher and the children will spend a few days more here before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Sanders of Crookston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sandberg of Thief River Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Springsteel, the latter a sister of of Mrs Emil Larson, of Vegreville, Canada, were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Emil Larson, Tuesday.

Mrs. Emil Larson

This community was greatly shocked last Friday morning when it was learned that Mrs. Emil Larson, the wife of a highly respected Black River farmer, had passed away at her home from complications arising during a confinement. Mrs. Larson was well known, not only in the district where she lived, but in the village and surrounding territory as well. Her many sterling qualities as a wife, mother, and neighbor had endeared her to her hosts of friends and her sudden death has cast a pall of gloom over the entire district. Besides her husband she leaves eight children, three boys and five girls the youngest only a few days old, to mourn the departure of a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Larson and the family have the heart sympathy of the community in their sad loss. Mrs. Larson was but 33 years and ten months of age at the time of her death.

The last sad services for the departed were held at the home on Tuesday at 1 o'clock and later at the Black River Church, where hundreds had gathered to pay their last respects to the deceased. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. Olson of this village. Interment was made at the Black River Cemetery.

Mrs. Gigstad and Lydia Anderson returned Wednesday from Grand Forks.

Improvement on the Saw.

The efficiency of the saw has been greatly increased by the recent invention of a Frenchman. The teeth of the new saw are arranged in alternate groups—four pointing forward and then four pointing back. For cutting metal the new saws are almost twice as efficient as saws of the usual pattern. They last six times as long. The blades do not break easily. They cut either wood or metal and are made in a great variety of shapes and styles.

The Touchstone of Charity.

Never to despise, never to judge rashly, never to interpret other men's actions in an ill sense; but to compassionate their infirmities, bear their burdens, excuse their weaknesses, make up and consolidate the breaches of charity happened by their fault, to hate imperfections, and ever to love men, yea, even your enemies; therein the touchstone of true charity is known.—N. Caussin.

Postal Rates.

Mail matter addressed to countries in the Universal Postal union is subject to the following rates: Letters and sealed packages five cents for first ounce or fraction thereof, if prepaid, and three cents for each additional ounce, or fractional ounce, if prepaid, and double that amount if not prepaid, except Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Cuba and Germany (if sent by steamers plying to Germany direct), to which countries the rate is two cents per ounce.

Ever-Popular Sassafras.

Sage tea was an old beverage and sassafras tea had a great vogue, a vogue which lingers to some extent among us. It is drunk as a spring medicine, but it is undeniably fragrant and even to some up-to-date palates has a pleasing flavor. One of the things which impressed the earliest white settlers in the country and of which they glowingly wrote as one of the charms and appealing features of the new world was the abundance of sassafras.

Oldtime Needlework.

Needlework is so rapidly becoming a lost art that it is in the nature of a fairy tale to explain that something like half a century ago little girls, not especially precocious, either, learned the fundamental principles of threading a needle and pushing it through the fabric at the age of two and one-half years, and by the time they were three, pegged away at squares of patchwork, ultimately completing "quilts" for future use.

Gunpowder in Warfare.

The employment of gunpowder to hurl iron and lead balls in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries sent all ancient artillery into the trash heap. Some authorities credit the Moors with the first use of cannon in Europe when they raided Spain in the thirteenth century. Others assert it appeared first at the battle of Crecy, 1346. It came into general use about the close of the thirteenth century.

Not All at One Time.

The gods never give all things at the same time to men.—Homer.

WYLIE NEWS

Ida Morin is spending her vacation with her parents.

A surprise party was given at the P. Weiss home, Saturday evening. The evening was spent in dancing end who were present report a good time.

Landman's had company from St; Hilaire, Thursday evening.

Miss Lena Lueders of Richdale Minn., is visiting at Eckstein's.

A wagon load of young people, number 22 in all, attended the program at the Swedish Church.

Clara Anderson spent Christmas with friends at Thief River Falls.

Gilbert Durheim has been spending his vacation with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Dargen are spending a few days at Thief River Falls.

Otto and Clara Eckstein, Alida Lillebo, Joe Durheim, Lena and Laura Landman attended the basket social at the Hallstrom schoolhouse. They state the bids were rather low with one or two exceptions.

Report

Report of the business done at the St. Hilaire Creamery for the month of November, 1914.

Total cream received	25630
" butter fat from same	6703.0
" Total Butter made	8272
" money rec'd	$2831.46
DISBURSMENTS	
Price paid to patrons for butter fat	37½c
Paid to patrons by checks	$2345.15
" " " " salt milk and oil	120.31
Paid into sinking fund	45.61
Paid into expense fund	320.39
Total	$2831.46

NELS. ANDERSON,
Sec.

New Term Opens
January 5th.

Numerous inquiries are coming to the Agricultral School, Crookston from young men and women interested in the various courses offered there.

The new term opens January 5. Besides the regular three years' course, the Teachers' Training Course and Advanced Course for high school graduates, special Short Courses are offered. Many inquiries are coming regarding the work in gasoline engineering. Circlars describing these courses may be secured upon application to the Registrar, Agricultral School, Crookston.

Might Imitate the Squirrel.

The squirrel is able to tell a good from a bad nut, man has to bite into the nut and get a bad taste before he knows of his error. The squirrel always stores up food for the winter he knows is coming. Is that instinct? If so then 10 per cent of the men of today should go back to instinct, and not go to the wall every time anything happens that turns their regular income in the wrong direction.

Rejoiced in the Prospect.

James, who is not a natural student, one day was observed to seem very happy about something. A sympathetic neighbor inquired the reason for his joy. "Oh," explained James, just entering third grade, "I asked pap this morning if I had to go to college, an' he said if I stayed as stupid as I am now it wouldn't be any use, an' teacher says I'm naturally stupid, so I only have 13 more years to go to school!"

First Introduction of Artillery.

In the reign of Louis XIV bronze cannon were used. Canvas cartridges and grapeshot first appeared. The howitzer and mortar were evolved. Explosive shells were introduced into Dutch and English armies. About the year 1700 William III recognized the growing importance of artillery, and organized his guns into regiments with permanent gunners. Heretofore men had been detailed as needed.

LOCAL MARKETS

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY

Wheat No. 1	1.1[illegible]
Wheat No. 2	1.12
Flax No. 1	1.44
Flax No. 2	1.41
Oats	.4[illegible]
Barley	.47
Rye	.94

Buy your Groceries; Granite, Galvanized, and China Ware at . . . .

JACKSON BROS.

Order by phone as we will deliver your purchases

Phone : : : 38

A Happy New Year

We thank the many friends of this bank for the patronage accorded us during the past year. Hoping to see you often during 1915 we extent our wishes for a Happy New Year.

Merchants State Bank

St. Hilaire, . . . Minnesota

KIMBALL PIANOS
The Artists Favorite

The New Year is Dawning

Start it right by buying a dependable piano for your home. Avoid the piano that is made to sell and not to last. Let us show you the Kimball line, the instrument that has been manufactured for over 57 years and which has found favor in over a quarter million of homes. There is no experiment in buying a Kimball, it has been proved an instrument of value and established worth.

The Kimball Player Piano

There is no musical effect that cannot be obtained on a Kimball Player Piano it's popularity is on the increase and the sales of these instruments are increasing at a rapid rate. Come in and try these pianos and satisfy yourself that a better cannot be bought at any price.

Prices on new Kimball instruments range from $250 to $800

W. W. KIMBALL CO. CHICAGO ILL. U.S.A.

More than double the size and output of any similar institution in the world.—Chicago Tribune

"The quality remains long after the price has been forgotten"

Henry A. Olsen

St. Hilaire Minn.

An Unfortunate Race.

"Ghosts? Why, of course there are ghosts," said a man at the club recently. "Churchyards are full of ghosts and no wonder churchyards are full of them. After he's been kicked and cuffed and abused all his life, where is the man whose ghost, especially on these balmy summer evenings, doesn't enjoy a quiet sit-down in the moonlight in order to read his epitaph?"

Theatrical "Green Room."

The green room, which is now practically obsolete, flourished for many years. It was the room wherein the actors assembled to await their "call" to the stage, and it took the name from the green walls of the original apartment behind the scenes in Drury Lane theater set apart by David Garrick when he assumed the management of that historic house.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TO TILL UNOCCUPIED CANADIAN LANDS

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ASKING FOR INCREASED ACREAGE IN GRAIN, TO MEET EUROPEAN DEMAND.

There are a number of holders of land in Western Canada, living in the United States, to whom the Canadian Government will shortly make an appeal to place the unoccupied areas they are holding under cultivation. The lands are highly productive, but in a state of idleness they are not giving any revenue beyond the unearned increment and are not of the benefit to Canada that these lands could easily be made. It is pointed out that the demand for grains for years to come will cause good prices for all that can be produced. Not only will the price of grains be affected, but also will that of cattle, hogs and horses, in fact, everything that can be grown on the farms. When placed under proper cultivation, not the kind that is often resorted to, which lessens yield and land values, many farms will pay for themselves in two or three years. Careful and intensive work is required, and if this is given in the way it is given to the high-priced lands of older settled countries, surprising results will follow.

There are those who are paying rent, who should not be doing so. They would do better to purchase lands in Western Canada at the present low price at which they are being offered by land companies or private individuals. These have been held for the high prices that many would have realized, but for the war and the financial stringency. Now is the time to buy; or if it is preferred advantage might be taken of the offer of 160 acres of land free that is made by the Dominion Government. The man who owns his farm has a life of independence. Then again there are those who are renting who might wish to continue as renters. They have some means as well as sufficient outfit to begin in a new country where all the advantages are favourable. Many of the owners of unoccupied lands would be willing to lease them on reasonable terms. Then again, attention is drawn to the fact that Western Canada numbers amongst its most successful farmers, artisans, business men, lawyers, doctors and many other professions. Farming today is a profession. It is no longer accompanied by the drudgery that we were acquainted with a generation ago. The fact that a man is not following a farming life today, does not preclude him from going on a Western Canada farm tomorrow, and making a success of it. If he is not in possession of Western Canada land that he can convert into a farm he should secure some, make it a farm by equipping it and working it himself. The man who has been holding his Western Canada land waiting for the profit he naturally expected has been justified in doing so. Its agricultural possibilities are certain and sure. If he has not realized immediately by making a sale, he should not worry. But to let it lie idle is not good business. By getting it placed under cultivation a greater profit will come to him. Have it cultivated by working it himself, or get some good representative to do it. Set about getting a purchaser, a renter or some one to operate on shares.

The department of the Dominion Government having charge of the Immigration, through Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent at Ottawa, Canada, is directing the attention of non-resident owners of Western Canada lands to the fact that money will be made out of farming these lands The agents of the Department, located at different points in the States, are rendering assistance to this end.—Advertisement.

Not a Misdemeanor.

Colonel Carter had been playing golf for but three months. Therefore, when the secretary of the club saw the colonel playing his ball several feet in front of the tee disks during a tournament he thought the veteran soldier had forgotten the rules.

"Colonel! Colonel!" he exclaimed, "you must play from behind the tee disks!"

The colonel's face turned red, but he preserved his dignity.

"It's none of your business, sah," he answered as calmly as possible, "but this is my third stroke!"—Collier's Weekly.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of the famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.—Adv.

Substitution.

Deacon Jones—Do you keep the Sabbath, sir?

Druggist Blinks—No, no, sir, but I have something just as good.

Now that the foot-and-mouth disease is dying out, let's quit talking about it.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YEAR JUST ENDED

Record of Twelve Months Will Be Momentous to Future Generations.

DETAILS OF WAR IN EUROPE

Clash There Has Overshadowed Other Events—Disasters Both on Land and Sea Have Been Many—Minor Incidents Placed on Record.

This has proved one of the great years of history, for it has seen the outbreak of the long-dreaded World War. School children a thousand years from now will remember 1914 as they do 1492 and 1776. Following is a record of some of the prominent events of the year, especially the first five months of the great conflict:

JANUARY.

Jan. 1.—John Lind arrives in Vera Cruz to observe Mexican chaos for President Wilson.

Jan. 3.—Two thousand Mexican refugees from battle of Ojinaga flee into the United States.

Jan. 4.—Steamship Oklahoma breaks in two 33 miles from Sandy Hook; 32 die.

Jan. 5.—Ford Motor company announces its workmen shall have at least $5 a week each.

Jan. 8.—United States naval force of Vera Cruz strengthened.

Jan. 9.—Villa captures Ojinaga.

Jan. 14.—Mexican rebels take Torreon.

Jan. 30.—Steamship Monroe rammed and sunk by Steamship Nantucket off Chesapeake bay, 43 drown.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 4.—Castillo, Mexican bandit, wrecks passenger train in burning tunnel near Madera; 17 Americans and 59 Mexicans perish.

Feb. 10.—Earthquake through New York state.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. navy, wounded by bullet in Vera Cruz street.

Feb. 17.—Villa kills W. S. Benton, Scotch rancher.

MARCH.

March 12.—Geo. Westinghouse, inventor of the airbrake, dies.

March 16.—Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, sot dead by Mme. Caillaux, wife of French minister of finance.

March 23.—War Minister Seely of Britain resigns.

APRIL.

April 1.—House of Representatives repeals the Panama canal tolls bill.

April 2.—One hundred and seventy killed when storm overtakes Newfoundland sealers on the ice.

April 2.—Twelve Federal Reserve bank districts announced.

April 5.—Secretary Daniels bars strong drink from U. S. navy.

April 10.—Five men of U. S. navy under the stars and stripes are locked up by Huerta agents in Tampico.

April 13.—Four gunmen, murderers of Herman Rosenthal, are executed.

April 14.—President Wilson orders entire Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz to force an apology for the Tampico insult to the American flag.

April 18.—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta.

April 19.—Huerta refused to salute U. S. flag.

April 20.—President asks congress's permission to use armed forces of the United States against Huerta. House assents; senate debates.

April 21-2.—Admiral Fletcher's marines seize Vera Cruz; 17 Americans and about 250 Mexicans killed.

April 22.—Carranza says Vera Cruz seizure is unjustified.

April 25.—A. B. C. Powers offer mediation to U. S. and Huerta.

April 29.—Industrial war in Colorado mines. About seventy-five men, women and children die in all.

April 30.—Admiral Fletcher turns Vera Cruz over to General Funston.

MAY.

May 8.—Several hundred die in earthquake near Mt. Aetna, Sicily.

May 11.—Half million pay tribute to Vera Cruz dead in New York.

May 18.—First commercial cargo goes through Panama canal.

May 22.—Charles Becker for second time found guilty of murder of Herman Rosenthal.

May 27.—Herman B. Duryea's Darbar II wins the Derby.

May 28.—One thousand and thirty-two drowned when the Empress of Ireland, hit by Storstad, sinks near Rimouski, St. Lawrence river.

JUNE.

June 11.—Senate has to repeal Panama canal toll bill; 50 to 35.

June 25.—H. B. Claflin Co. and allied concerns throughout the United States fail.

June 25.—Salem, Mass., laid waste by fire, 20,000 homeless.

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

June 30.—Mrs. Louise Bailey mysteriously shot in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport, L. I.

JULY.

July 15.—General Huerta resigns as president of Mexico to Francisco Carbajal.

July 16.—General Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico City for Europe.

July 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 27.—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.

July 28.—Austria and Germany decline Sir Edward Grey's proposal; Austria declares war on Servia.

July 31.—The kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within twelve hours; Russia orders general mobilization.

AUGUST.

Aug. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia; French cabinet orders general mobilization.

Aug. 2.—German forces enter Luxemburg; Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

Aug. 4.—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality; Germany rejects ultimatum; German troops begin attack on Liege; President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

Aug. 5.—England announces existence of state of war with Germany; President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

Aug. 6.—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liege; French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality; French occupy Muelhausen.

Aug. 10.—France proclaims a state of war with Austria.

Aug. 12.—England declares war on Austria.

Aug. 13.—President Carbajal leaves Mexico City.

Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Servia; Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France; Belgian capital removed from Brussels; beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss; beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels; Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.

Aug. 23.—Germans begin attack on Mons; Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.

Aug. 24.—Germans enter Namur; British begin retreat from Mons; Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

Aug. 25.—Austria declares war on Japan; Muelhausen evacuated by the French.

Aug. 26.—Non-partisan French cabinet organized; Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 28.—British fleet sinks five German warships off Helogoland.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans; Japanese blockade Tsing Tao.

Aug. 29.—Germans capture LaFere; Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30.—Germans occupy Amiens.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1.—St. Petersburg to be known henceforth as Petrograd by Imperial decree.

Sept. 2.—Germans advance pentrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris and swings eastward; French center between Verdun and Reims driven back; seat of French government removed to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3.—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5.—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

Sept. 7.—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 10.—The kaiser protests to President Wilson against use of dum-dum bullets and civilian excesses by the allies.

Sept. 12.—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 16.—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

Sept. 17.—Austrian armies effect junction and hold line of San River against Russians.

Sept. 20.—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral.

Sept. 22.—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North sea; Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.

Sept. 25.—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28.—Germans begin siege of Antwerp; Russian patrols penetrate Carpathian passes into Hungary.

Sept. 29.—Germans deliver fierce attacks around Noyon; French press forward from Toul and Verdun.

Sept. 30.—German warships bombard Japanese position before Kiauchau.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1.—Heavy fighting near Arras begins.

Oct. 2.—End of week's battle at Augustowo in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

Oct. 3-6.—Russians occupy towns in Hungary.

Oct. 5.—German attacks of Lassigny repulsed; Belgian government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp begins; British submarine sinks German destroyer; Japanese seize Caroline islands.

Oct. 8.—Zeppelins bombard Antwerp.

Oct. 9.—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 10.—French win cavalry engagement around Hazebrouck.

Oct. 11.—German advance in Poland approaches the Vistula and threatens Warsaw; Austrian counter-offensive in Galicia.

Oct. 12.—A Boer commander in the Cape province mutinies and martial law is declared throughout the South African Union.

Oct. 13.—Belgian government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14.—Allies occupy Ypres; battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15.—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachimo sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay.

Oct. 18.—Belgian army effects junction with allied left; battle on from Channel coast to Lille.

Oct. 20.—English gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport on Belgian coast.

Oct. 24.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 26.—After a week of furious fighting German assaults on allied line from Nieuport to Ypres slacken.

Oct. 27.—South African sedition spreads, General DeWet in revolt; Russians pursue retreating Germans and reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 28.—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod; German cruiser Emden enters harbor of Penang and torpedoes Russian cruiser and French destroyer.

Oct. 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 30.—Colonel Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeated a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chile; Turks bombard Sebastopol.

Nov. 3.—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 3.—Republican landslide in United States elections.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks; heavy fighting around Ypres.

Nov. 5.—England and France declare war on Turkey; Dardanelles forts bombarded; Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6.—Tsing Tao surrenders to the Japanese.

Nov. 7.—German light cruiser Geier interns in Honolulu; Austrians report advance in Servia; Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.

Nov. 9.—Carranza flees from Mexico City.

Nov. 10. — The Emden defeated and forced ashore at North Keeling island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 11.—Germans capture Dixmude; German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

Nov. 12.—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia; Russians defeated at Vlotslavek.

Nov. 13.—Fighting renewed at Nieuport.

Nov. 15.—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno; battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres; battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

Nov. 16.—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the allies; British house of commons votes a war loan of 225,00,000 pounds.

Nov. 17.—Berlin announces Austrian victory over Servians at Valjevo.

Nov. 18.—French capture Tracy-le-Val; Naval battle in Black sea, in which Turks and Russians both claim victory.

Nov. 19.—House of commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men; more than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of territorials; Germans pierce Russian center south of Lodz.

Nov. 22.—Russians surround two German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26.—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway river; Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Nov. 26.—American army evacuates Vera Cruz.

Nov. 29.—Russians fail in assault on Darkehmen in East Prussia.

Nov. 30.—Artillery fighting renewed aong the Yser.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1.—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks; Russians occupy Plotsk on the Vistula; King George visits the army in Flanders; French capture Chateau of Vermelles.

Dec. 2.—Austrians take Belgrade by storm: Germany claims 80,000 Russian prisoners since November 11; General De Wet captured.

Dec. 3.—London war office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt; Italian premier in parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy; Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6.—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 7.—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

Dec. 8.—The German squadron under Rear Admiral Von Spee is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nuernberg are sunk; British occupy Bassorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 10.—Unofficial reports speak of a German submarine attack on Dover.

Dec. 11.—Russians claim to have beaten back thre Grman attacks on Warsaw.

Dec. 12.—Berlin announces the Russians lost 150,000 men at Lodz; French state left bank of the Yser is free of Germans; Colonel Goethals asks two destroyers to protect the neutrality of the Canal Zone.

Dec. 13.—French bombard Metz forts.

Dec. 14.—The Servians, having cut an Austrian army to pieces, reoccupy Belgrade.

Dec. 14.—British announce the submarine B-11 dived under five rows of mines and sank the Turkish battleship Messudieh.

Dec. 15.—Three thousand U. S. troops ordered to Mexican border at Waco, where wander bullets killed and wounded fifty-two persons on the American side. General attack by the allies in Flanders and France.

Dec. 16.—Seven German cruisers shell Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby in England; at least ninety-five killed and one hundred wounded.

Master of Memory.

It was Whistler's habit to memorize an effect in nature, and Mr. T. R. Way, in his recent "Memories," gives an example of his cleverness at it.

I shall never forget a lesson he gave me one evening. We had left the studio when it was quite dusk and were walking along the road by the gardens of the Chelsea hospital, when he pointed to a group of buildings in the distance, an old public house at the corner of the road, with windows and shops showing golden lights through the gathering mists of twilight.

"Look!" he said.

As he did not seem to have anything to sketch or make notes on, I took out notebook and offered it to him.

"No, no; be quiet!" he said; and after a long pause he turned and walked back a few yards; then, with his back to the scene, he said:

"Now, see if I have learned it," and then he gave a description of the scene, perfect in every detail of arrangement and color, as he might have repeated a poem he had learned by heart.

Then we went on, and soon there came another picture that appealed to me even more than the former. I tried to call his attention to it, but he would not look at it.

"No, no," he said; "one thing at a time."

In a few days I was at the studio again, and there on the easel was the picture.—Youth's Companion.

Chauvinism.

A chauvinist is one who is absurdly jealous of his country's honor or puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory. The words "chauvinist" and "chauvinism" are taken from the name of Nicolas Chauvin, a soldier of Napoleon, who was so notorious for his exaggerated and demonstrative devotion to the imperial cause that he was caricatured on the stage, and his name came to stand for all people who work mischief by their unreasoning, irascible and vainglorious patriotism.

HE WAS NO SNAKE CHARMER

Office Girls Certainly Had the Janitor in a "State of Mind" for a Short While.

When the janitor popped into the elevator for one of his many daily flights to another floor the elevator man hailed him.

"Say, Jack, they want you down in Blank's office. There's an adder down there they want to take away."

"A what?" asked the janitor.

"An adder—they got an adder down there they want moved out. The girls can't handle it."

"An' what do you think I want trouble with an adder fer?" he demanded.

"Well, I don't know. You better go down and find out."

So down they went and with eyes popping from his head and scenting no end of trouble the janitor walked into the office and asked, "D'you folks want me?"

"Yes, we got an adder here we want taken downstairs," said one of the young lady clerks.

"An adder? How'd he ever get in this office?"

"O, you don't understand. I mean an adding machine."

And a weight of responsibility dropped from the shoulders of the janitor—Brockton Enterprise.

If it is anything scandalous the people not only want to hear about it but they are also interested in the details.—Topeka Capitol.

MAN CARRYING DEER KILLED

Another Hunter Saw Only the Animal on His Back and Shot.

Woodleaf, Cal.—David Wilson, a rancher of Townsend Mill, was instantly killed by W. H. Joy, a Gridley merchant, who was hunting deer.

Wilson had killed a deer and was carrying it on his shoulders. Joy, on a hill above Wilson, saw the deer's moving body and fired his rifle. The shot passed through Wilson's heart, killing him instantly. After firing the fatal shot Joy rushed to the spot where he believed the deer was lying. He was horrified to discover his mistake.

Swordfish Was Menace.

San Francisco.—Fishermen towed into port a formidable submarine which they captured 35 miles out of the Golden Gate. It was hovering in the offing, a menace to navigation and flying no national colors. The submarine is a swordfish, probably the largest of the few that have ever been captured in these waters. It measures, including its four-foot sword, a dozen feet. It weighs over four hundred and fifty pounds.

Schoolboys Hid in a Cave.

Harrison, N. J.—Four boys of Harrison failed to show up the week school opened, and after a search they were found hiding in a cave under a sidewalk in a remote part of the town.

RUSSIANS RETIRE FIFTY MILES FROM CRACOW FORTRESS

CZAR'S TROOPS PREVENT ATTEMPT BY AUSTRIANS TO DIVIDE FORCES IN GALICIAN PROVINCE.

GERMANS, REINFORCED, TAKE TOWN OF MLAWA

Fierce Fighting Rages in Southern Poland, Where Teuton Right Joins Austrian Left, With Slight Gains For Invaders—Germans Capture French Trenches.

London, Dec. 29.—The Russian forces which have been attacking the Galician fortress of Cracow have been driven back 50 miles, and Cracow is now free from immediate menace.

It is asserted in Petrograd that the Russians have improved their strategetic position by falling back.

The capture of Cracow, however, long has been sought by Russia, being regarded as an important step on the way to an invasion of Germany across the Silesian border.

The Russian Galician army, which a short time ago was in touch on the south with the Austrian garrison defeding Cracow, moved back to the Biala river, which is some 50 miles east of the former Russian position.

Try to Divide Russians.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Russian retrogression completely relieved the investment of the fortress of Cracow, it is claimed by military observers to be advantageous for the Russians, the retirement being due to the discovery of the Austrian aim to cut into halves the Russian forces in this region.

The Austrians, reports from the Russian southern front say, began advancing Dec. 23 from Tymbark, 35 miles southeast of Cracow, with the apparent object of swinging around the left of the Russians along the River Biala, northward of Tarnow, and joining forces with the army of General Boehm-Ermolli, which was advancing along the railroad from Sanok and Lisko.

Prevent Junction of Austrians.

The premature appearance of General Boehm-Ermolli's army to the south of Przemysl, however, put the Russians on their guard, and, concentrating along the Biala river they moved down and attacked the Austrians at Tuchow, 15 miles south of Tarnow, where they were successful in preventing a junction of the Austrian armies. Meanwhile the attention of the Russians was directed to the Austrian advancing from Sanok, which movement was checked. After their successes in this district, the Russians took the offensive along the Biala river.

North of the river Vistula, in Russian Poland, the Germans, again reinforced, have retaken the town of Mlawa, but south of the river they still stand their own ground. In southern Poland, where the German right joins the Austrian left, there has been some fierce fighting with slight gains for the Austro-German allies, judging from the reports coming from Berlin and Vienna.

Czar Nicholas at Front.

Czar Nicholas is now at the front at the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas.

It is admitted that the situation in northern Poland is again becoming threatening. The army of General Francois is believed to have been heavily reinforced by troops drawn from the west and it is officially admitted that Mlawa has again been occupied by the Germans.

Both armies have now turned largely to sledges for transportation work. The French war office declares that further progress has been made by the allies, particularly in the Meuse region. The admission is made, however, that a trench south of Ypres was lost to the Germans. The Berlin communication states that Nieuport has again been under bombardment by British warships, and that a few civilians were killed or wounded. It is asserted that attacks by the allies have been unsuccessful.

Battle Rages in Vosges.

For two days a violent battle has been raging along the entire front in the Vosges.

Reports received here from Basel declare that during Friday and Saturday extremely heavy cannon fire could be heard in Switzerland. It was evident that the heaviest guns of both the Germans and French were in action and firing continued day and night. The fighting was preceded by one of the most remarkable flights yet credited to the French aviation corps.

Escape Turks on U. S. Cruiser.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The cruiser Tennessee, with the permission of the Turkish government and at the request of American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, is transporting 500 refugees of various nationalities from Jaffa, Syria, to Alexandria, Egypt. Captain B. C. Decker of the Tennessee reported the departure of his vessel from Jaffa in a message received at the navy department. No report came from Captain Oman of the North Carolina.

Mexican Leaders Object.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 28.—The proposition submitted by Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott to remove the Mexican warfare in Sonora out of dangerous proximity to the American border has met with several objections on the part of the contending Mexican leaders, Jose Maytorena and General Benjamin Hill. These objections relate only to details and have been referred to Washington officials. When a reply is received General Scott will hold another conference with Maytorena and Hill.

ARREST 91 IN BIG VOTE FRAUD

U. S. MARSHALS "ROUND UP" OFFICIALS IN TERRE HAUTE.

Place Mayor Donn M. Roberts in Jail —Court Hearing at Indianapolis January 12.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 29.—With the arrest of 91 persons, 69 of whom were able to secure their release on bond to appear for arraignment before Judge A. B. Anderson in the federal court at Indianapolis on Tuesday, January 12, United States Marshal Mark Storen and a force of 25 deputies completed the "round up" of alleged election conspirators in Terre Haute.

The list of indicted men include Mayor Donn M. Roberts, Circuit Judge E. H. Redman, John F. Nugent, chief of police, Sheriff Dennis Shea, John Masseling, city inspector of weights and measures, William Doyle, policeman, and many saloonkeepers and party hangerson.

The twenty-two who were unable to secure bonds were escorted to the station where they took a train for the state capital.

Mayor Donn M. Roberts was among those taken to Indianapolis, he having refused to make any attempt to give bond after Marshal Storen refused his request to be permitted to go out in person to seek sureties on his bond of $10,000.

The direct acts leading to the indictments were frauds at the last registration a few weeks before the election, and at the election, but there have been complaints of fraudulent registration and frauds at elections in Terre Haute for the last five years.

The United States court took cognizance of the frauds because a member of congress in the Fifth district, and a United States senator were to be chosen at the election.

The indicted parties are all members of what is known as the Taggart-Crawford-Fairbanks machine in Vigo county, but there are also some twenty republicans in the indicted list.

It is charged that Roberts and the others entered into a conspiracy to keep qualified voters from registering, to keep other such voters from casting their ballots, to purchase votes from the gang's candidates, to round up voters, and by the use of money and liquor, keep them from the polls on election day.

INDICTED MAYOR OUT ON BOND

Terre Haute Executive Released from Jail When Wife Offers $10,000 As Surety.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30.—Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute, under indictment for alleged conspiracy to corrupt the election of November, 1914, was released from jail yesterday afternoon under $10,000 bonds, offered by a surety company.

Roberts, with his wife, left for Terre Haute a few minutes after he was released.

Harry Montgomery, president of the Terre Haute Board of Works, came to the United States marshal's office here and surrendered. He is the ninety-fourth man to be arrested for alleged conspiracy to corrupt elections at Terre Haute. Montgomery, accompanied by a United States officer, returned to Terre Haute, where he went to obtain bond, which he succeeded in doing.

Louis Nunley, assistant city engineer of Terre Haute, and Arthur Gillis have been arrested.

Food Prices Advance.

London, Dec. 28.—Average change in retail food prices in London between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1 was an advance of about 17 per cent, according to the board of trade's official figures. In Berlin, according to Prussian official statistche correspondence, the advance for the same period was 16.4 per cent. The most marked advances in London were in eggs, tea and fish, which in the past month rose 13, 12 and 6 per cent respectively. Sugar and eggs now average about 65 per cent above the level of Aug. 1. Potatoes are cheaper than in July.

Eleven Hurt in Wreck.

Reno, Nev., Dec. 28.—Eight passengers and three trainmen were injured, none fatally, in the rear-end collision between two sections of a westbound Southern Pacific passenger train at Imay, Nev., 250 mies east of here. The injured passengers occupied the observation car of the first section. The engineer of the second section said the wreck was due to fog obscuring the signals.

Burns Are Fatal.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—One man was burned to death, two others were seriously injured and a score of men and women fled to the street in their night clothes when two adjoining boarding houses were partly destroyed by fire. Joseph Samascott, formerly of Bay City, Mich., was trapped on the third floor and incinerated.

Mortgage for $100,000,000.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 29.—A mortgage for $100,000,000, to secure two issues of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company gold bonds of 1903 and 1906, respectively, was recorded in this county. Each of the issues is secured in the sum of $50,000,000. The property mortgaged includes the main line and four branch roads, also the leasehold rights to five others, among which is the branch from Toledo to Palmyra, Mich., belonging to the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad company.

Segregation of Negroes Upheld.

Louisville, Dec. 28.—Segregation of the 40,000 negroes in Louisville is the rightful exercise of a police power of the state, according to an opinion handed down in criminal court here by Judge James P. Gregory. It violates neither the 14th amendment nor the Kentucky bill of rights, said the court. The ordinance contemplates no immediate ouster of one race from blocks where the other predominates, but requires that future removals of citizens be made only to blocks where their race is in the majority.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING

Uncle Tobe Lived Up to His Reputation and the Doctor Lost His Bet.

There lives in a certain Vermont town a quaint old character known as "Uncle Tobe," who is so conservative of action and speech that it is almost difficult at times to get anything definite from him. Uncle Tobe, like the Father of His Country, has the reputation of never having told a lie, and in addition he is so cautious of statement that he has never been known to tell an innocent untruth.

On one occasion his doctor, in conversation with friends touching Uncle Tobe's characteristics, ventured to lay a bet of five dollars that he could cause Uncle Tobe to tell what wasn't so. A neighbor promptly took the bet.

The doctor walked into Uncle Tobe's house next morning, and while he was talking with the old man, the neighbor who had taken the bet drove up to the gate. Uncle Tobe went to see what he wanted, and then the doctor, as he had agreed to do, went out the back door and hid in the barn.

"Good morning, Tobe," said the visitor, "is the doctor in your house?"

"He was there when I came out," said Uncle Tobe.

CLEAR YOUR SKIN

By Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant supercreamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chapping and soreness.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. Y, Boston. Sold everywhere. Adv.

Quiet Louvain.

I had to look at the now much-talked-of Louvain, quite a pretty old place, with its magnificent hotel de ville crowded in by the impressive church in the center of the town, and its innumerable other old gray churches with long sloping roofs—the place a perfect nest of nuns and friars. The streets were lined with the high walls and closed windows of convent after convent, and huge clusters of monasteries were on the hills about the town—many very newly built and modern—and the town was seething with black-robed priests and brown barefooted monks and coped nuns. This was the great Roman Catholic center, where some of the monastic orders have their chief establishments. The library at the university, so ruthlessly destroyed, contained a priceless collection of church documents.—"A Glimpse of Belgium Before the War," Isabel Anderson, in National Magazine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

No Hurry.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked, after she had consented to be his.

"Yes, dearest," she replied. "I have always thought it was such a mistake for two people to rush into matrimony before they learned to really know each other."

"Well, about how long would you wish the engagement to be?"

"Let me see. Would you think it was too long if we didn't get married until a week from next Thursday?"

WANTED

Butternut and Black Walnut Meats. Write, stating price per pound, number of pounds you can furnish. Address P. O. Box 898, Omaha, Neb. Adv.

No Failure Is Final.

One of Napoleon's marshals is said to have approached him on the battlefield and exclaimed:

"General, I fear that the battle is lost."

Napoleon coolly looked at his watch and replied:

"Time for another battle. Summon the army to a fresh charge."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Its Kind.

"What's call money?"

"What you pay telephone bills with."—Baltimore American.

A humbug isn't exactly a person who makes things hum.

The Governor's Lady

A Novelization of Alice Bradley's Play

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON

Illustrations from Photographs of the Stage Production

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SYNOPSIS.

Daniel Slade suddenly advances from a penniless miner to a millionaire. He is ambitious to become governor of the state. His simple, home-loving wife fails to rise to the new conditions. Slade meets Katherine, daughter of Senator Strickland, and sees in her all that Mary is not. Slade decides to separate from his wife and takes rooms at his club. His desertion of his wife and his constant attendance on Katherine Strickland causes public comment. Editor Merritt is won over to the support of Slade because he cannot otherwise supply the money for a European trip demanded by Mrs. Merritt.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"There are strangers there who learned of your—er—domestic difficulties for the first time tonight," Strickland continued. "Merritt has thrown the bombshell."

"Why, I thought—" Slade began to protest.

"He's all right," came the senator's reassuring tones. "It had to come out. He's got his coat off in there for you now. He maintains that the opposition papers are bound to take it up at any moment. Now, what do you advise?"

"The truth," thundered Slade. "My wife is preparing to desert me. It will happen"—Hayes jumped up and flung himself out of the room—"tomorrow—the next day—any hour."

"I see," and the senator looked grave. "Is this irrevocable, Slade?"

"Irrevocable," declared Slade, positively. "As I have told you several times, senator, it is irrevocable. I'll stand by that."

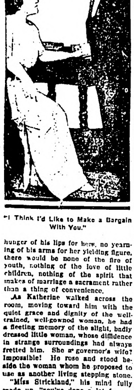
Convinced that Slade knew his own mind in this matter as well as he had the reputation for knowing it in all other matters, Strickland returned to the waiting politicians.

Slade had been alone but a few minutes when Katherine returned.

"Well, Mr. Slade," the girl exclaimed, "things seem to be coming our way."

Slade was in no mood for mere conversation. He was annoyed at Hayes' attitude, and incensed because his private affairs were being publicly discussed in the next room. Mentally he consigned Hayes to the devil, his wife to the far East of the country, and registered a vow with himself that he would have that divorce and the woman he wanted in spite of everybody and everything.

He resolved to sound Katherine out then and there. He turned over in his mind the most cold-blooded proposition that a man ever made to a woman. He was planning to ask her to marry him, when he should be free, to decorate his home, preside at his table, share his wealth and the honors of the chief executive of the state. There would be no warmth in his tone, no love in his heart, no hunger of his lips for hers, no yearning of his arms for her yielding figure, there would be none of the fire of youth, nothing of the love of little children, nothing of the spirit that makes of marriage a sacrament rather than a thing of convenience.



"I Think I'd Like to Make a Bargain With You."

As Katherine walked across the room, moving toward him with the quiet grace and dignity of the well-trained, well-gowned woman, he had a fleeting memory of the slight, badly dressed little woman, whose diffidence in strange surroundings had always fretted him. She a governor's wife? Impossible! He rose and stood beside the woman whom he proposed to use as another living stepping stone.

"Miss Strickland," his mind fully made up, "you've done a lot for me in the last few weeks while you've been making that bust. I think I understand you in a way. The more I see of you the more I think I—I'd like to make a—well, a bargain with you. That doesn't seem to be quite the word," he hesitated as the girl averted her eyes. "Yet I think that's what we call it."

"A bargain?" echoed Katherine.

"Yes, a bargain," he repeated. "I never knew but one woman well—that was Mrs. Slade. She's a good woman—a mighty good woman, but we can't—I never had a home—not a home like Strickland's. When I have another house—that'll be what I'll want, I'll want my friends, my acquaintances, to come there. I want—well—headquarters. And I want a woman at the head of my house that I can be proud of—like Strickland."

Katherine was not surprised. She had anticipated some such move as this on his part, but now that she was face to face with the unvarnished suggestion, she found herself more shocked than she would have believed.

"In a couple of months I'll stand free," he went on. "Perhaps sooner. I don't expect any woman's going to love me—she isn't. Got to do that when you're young. But I'd do all I could for the woman. She'd have everything—money and—the power that goes with it. I want to say right here that I wouldn't speak if I thought young Hayes had a chance. I saw he didn't."

At the mention of Hayes' name Katherine had an instant's vision of Bob's tender face—his eyes burning with love looking into hers—of his youth—his strength—his fine honor, and her heart cried out desperately, pitifully, for the shelter of his arms.

In another moment the old recurrent vision of life in the old town, dull, cheap, uninteresting, and the lure of what Slade was offering, the money, the clothes, the servants, the power to reign supreme, swept her off her feet. The thought of divorce did not terrify her. Mrs. Slade, whom she had never seen, was only a name.

As Slade watched her standing straight and white, he feared he had been too brutally blunt.

"You needn't think it over now," he hastened to add. "Perhaps you will later, and perhaps you won't. That's for you to decide. I guess I've said all I can say."

But Katherine was not a woman to shrink from a situation because of its unpleasant features. She knew that she couldn't have all the things she wanted without some suffering, some pain. Her father's world had taught her that love was a thing of small consideration where marriage was concerned, unless it went with the advancement of one's ambitions. Love was not of the world. Place, power, wealth—these were of the world and this man offered them to her.

"This isn't a matter of sentiment," she agreed with him calmly. "I'll be perfectly frank with you. I don't say I won't think it over. I know just what you want of a woman. When you can go to my father free there won't be any barrier in the way."

She offered her hand as if to bind the bargain. He held it for a brief instant and with a hurried "thank you" left the room.

CHAPTER VII.

Left alone, Katherine drew a long breath. Her face was set and her eyes were harder than it is good for a woman's eyes to be. She pictured to herself the future for which she had just bargained. There would be wealth—no more pinching struggle with masked poverty, her father at ease, his political debts all paid. There would be no more pretense that her art was for love of it and not for money—she would be free to follow her desires in this as in all else. There would be honor and power as wife of the state's chief executive—and that was but a step to further honors that she would achieve at Slade's side—with Slade—always with Slade—ah!

As she stood thus the horror of what she had agreed to do swept over her, and she sank moaning and shivering into a chair, covering her face as if to shut out the hideous vision of herself as Slade's wife. She did not hear Bob enter, and did not know he was in the room until he touched her shoulder with tender alarm, exclaiming, "Why, Katherine, what's the matter?"

He did not think he ever remembered Katherine, strong, firm-willed Katherine, looking so pathetic and helpless. She dropped her hands from her face and he was surprised to see the misery in her eyes and the drawn lines about her mouth.

"I'm cold—I'm cold! I've had an awful chill," she tried to say, her teeth chattering with the sudden cold that seemed to freeze her lips. "Don't touch me, Bob!" she choked. "I've done it. I've done it. I always knew I'd do something terrible—I've done it." Her voice was hollow and her eyes were blank and expressionless.

"Katherine, tell me what's the matter? Can't you tell me?" There was a world of love and tender solicitude in Bob's voice. His manner seemed to rouse her, and she began to pace the floor excitedly.

"My mind's made up. It's all over between us now. I'm going to marry Slade," the words were uttered quickly, breathlessly.

"You're going to marry Slade," Bob could scarcely believe his ears. "You must be crazy!"

"No." Her voice was firmer now. "But I'm twenty-seven years old, twenty-seven years old." She bit the words off with a vengeance. "Soon I'll be thirty—thirty—do you hear? And you're the only man I've ever cared a rap for. I've tried to marry other men, rich men, men with important positions. Once I nearly did it in Europe. Then I thought of you, and I waited, I waited. And it's too late now. I can't wait any longer. I've worried and wondered ever since I got home what I could do. What I could do! Slade's the answer, Bob, Slade's the answer."

"My God, Katherine!" Hayes was completely bewildered at this unexpected outburst. "Slade's married."

"I don't care," she retorted, defiantly, gaining courage as she talked. "A woman more or less is nothing to that man. He'll move a mountain. He'll soon sweep her out of his path."

The hot blood surged up into Hayes' face. He was aghast at this peep into the soul of the woman he had thought was tender and dear and sweet. Her complete disregard of Mrs. Slade enraged him.

"So this is what Slade has done!" His fists were clinched. "This is what he's after. This is what you want. I'm not surprised," he went on, bitterly. "It was always in you."

"Yes," she met this accusation, an angry light in her eyes. "It was always in me. I always had to have everything, be everything. I can't stay here and be a nobody. We're getting horribly poor. If we look prosperous, it's because nothing is paid for. When I was a child I always had to lead all the little games." She was talking rapidly, earnestly. "Then when I grew up there was only one leader here—Katherine Strickland, and after there was never but one woman left this place and did the things I've done and made the successes I've made, and now—to come back here—and settle down! When I'm Mrs. Slade I'll have the life I'm after—money and power and Europe—the world."

"Don't forget Slade," came sarcastically from Hayes. "Don't forget Slade," and he came toward her. "You'll have Slade, too. You'll have to live with him, a man who has lived all his life with another woman—who—"

"You Are Going to Rob a Poor Little Woman!"

"Don't!" she commanded. "He is only marrying me for a—a sort of housekeeper."

"You'll be his wife just the same." Every word was a sting.

"Yes—you'll have your revenge," Katherine answered quietly, more to herself than to him. Her voice dropped wearily. "Every time he kisses me—every time he comes into the room. But I'll get used to him, I suppose. Women get used to that sort of thing."

"Yes, and then go to the devil! I'll tell you what I think of you," he stormed. "You're a bad woman. You're as rotten as they make them. There's no type so low. You're bad to the marrow. London and Washington and Paris have done for you. You've butterflied all over the world till you're a heartless jade, junketing about from one embassy to another with, all your pretty little cheating tricks and not a decent thought in your head."

"I won't listen," she gasped, amazed at his denunciation of her.

"You will listen!"

"Don't, oh, don't say such things, Bob," she pleaded.

"Why not?" he demanded. "You who plan to do such a devilish thing in the eyes of God and of men, can you be afraid to hear what it really is you plan? You will listen!"

He took a step nearer. He caught her roughly by the shoulders. He buried his lips into the soft tendrils of hair around her ear as he almost shouted: "You are going to rob a poor little woman—step into her house and snatch away her husband—and the only excuse you can offer is that you want his money. Why don't you rob somebody outright and get away with it? It's more honest."

Katherine shrank from him with a cry of protest.

"And, all the while you love me," he went on, passionately, "you love—me—"

"I don't," she sobbed.

"You lie!" he accused, hotly.

"Well, supposing I do—what can you give me?" she asked coolly.

"What can I give you?" he repeated. Then with a look of utter loathing in his eyes: "You contemptible little—" and he flung her from him.

"You're going to sell what's mine to the highest bidder," he panted.

"But Slade's not divorced yet, and before you get out of this dirty mire you'll regret it. You'll find yourself so deep in scandal—"

"I won't," Katherine protested, vehemently. "I won't have a scandal."

"They'll say he's your lover," his rage turning into fury.

Katherine looked at him as if she had been turned to stone. Then the real significance of what he had said fanned to a flame the rage that was burning in her heart—rage at him—at conditions—at everything! She gripped her fingers around one of the lovely roses at her belt and crushed it to a pulp. Then she ripped them from her gown—his roses—and threw them among the blazing logs in the fireplace.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Old Cal's Explanation.

"The late Shelby Cullom," said a Springfield veteran, "was a bad man to argue with.

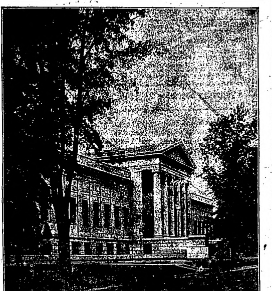
"I argued with him once on war. He accused me of being weak-kneed in my principles. He said I reminded him of old Cal Clay.

"He saw Cal rolling along home one evening, he explained, full of applejack, and so he said to him:

"'Why, Cal, you told me once that you were a teetotaler.'

"'So Ah is, Mars Shelby,' said old Cal, 'so Ah is; only, sah, Ah haint bigoted.'"

New Institute of Arts at Minneapolis Opens Jan. 7



Minneapolis.—On January 7th, Minneapolis will formally open its magnificent new Institute of Arts with a public exhibition of art treasures, rivaling in extent and value any similar display ever presented in the West. Among the notable loan collections, which will be included in the initial exhibition, will be a select number of the treasures of the late J. P. Morgan and practically the entire collection of James J. Hill. Patrons of art from all parts of the country, artists, art critics and directors of other art museums will be among the visitors during the week of the opening, and it is expected that a large number of visitors will come from Minnesota and the states near by.

Marks Steps of Progress.

The opening of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts will mark a distinct step of progress not only for Minneapolis, but for the entire Northwest. In its building as well as in providing the arrangements of the objects of art, which will grace the structure, Minneapolis has had the advantage of study of all the institutions that have preceded it. The museum has been erected at a cost of about $540,000. It consists of three stories and a sub-basement. It is of white Hardwick granite, classical in design and eminently successful in its beauty of proportions and dignified simplicity. While its interior is rich and attractive, it is characterized with restraint in the use of ornaments, in order that the works of art themselves and not the settings shall first attract attention.

Offers Ten-Acre Plot.

Few public art museums have enjoyed a more promising start than that of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Although the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts at the time of its incorporation in 1883 announced that it was its purpose eventually to establish a permanent museum of fine arts, it was not until 1911, that the beautiful institute of today became a definite project. On January 10, 1911, announcement was made that Mr. Clinton Morrison stood ready to offer as a gift a ten-acre plot of ground on 24th Street between Stevens and Third Avenues South. Immediately following this announcement a letter was read from William H. Dunwoody, agreeing to contribute $100,000 toward a building fund, provided $500,000 could be raised. At a meeting of business men the sum of $365,000 was pledged in one hour besides the gift of the building site, which is valued at approximately $250,000. Within a few days the entire project had been financed, and in the fall of 1911 a selected group of architects was invited to compete for the plans. The complete plan calls for a building which will involve an expenditure of about $3,000,000, embracing not only accommodations for the museum and art school, but also a large auditorium for the use of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. For present needs only the central or main part of the building has been erected, at a cost of about $540,000.

Has Notable Collection.

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts will house a notable collection of paintings and sculpture, but it will not confine itself merely to these major arts, including also notable examples of the decorative art. The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts is anxious to emphasize the broad scope of the institute because of its value to the great body of people. It is calculated not only to please the person versed in art, but also to afford inspiration and instruction to those who design and execute the familiar objects of daily life.

The Minneapolis Institute will not be a "Prison of Arts"; it will be a practical and useful gallery, as well as one of beauty, extending no less cordial a welcome to the humbler amateur than to the "carriage folk." The new idea of museum installation will be adhered to rigorously, and there will be an orderly and systematic arrangement of material. The old-time jumble, which confused the casual visitor and irritated the student will be absent. For instance, all the rooms devoted to Oriental art will form a separate unit of the building and in the same way there will be shown together other related groups. Wall decorations will be in keeping with the treasures shown. Several rooms in the institute will be devoted to permanent collections of art, including those of the late Martin B. Koon and John S. Bradstreet.

Works Must Be Beautiful.

The only rule which will be imposed regarding the acquisition of works of art will be that they must be beautiful and the best examples of the work they represent. Quality not quantity will be sought. This is the only limitation of its scope. In general, probably more than half the material exhibited will be contemporary art, and an effort will be made to have illustrated in about equal proportions contemporary art of this country and of Europe. However, there will be an effort to present in this museum the entire history of art from the remote past to the present. Small but carefully chosen collections will include examples of Oriental art, of Egyptian and classical art and the art of the early Christian, Gothic, Renaissance, and later periods, which lead up to that of the present.

Large Endowment Fund.

There will be available for the maintenance of the new Institute of Arts a tax of ⅛ of a mill. Other expenses will be met by the Society of Fine Arts. For the purchase of works of art there is available the income derived from an endowment of $1,000,000, provided in the will of the Society's late president, William Hood Dunwoody.

Minneapolis is tendering an invitation to the entire Northwest to unite with it in the celebration of the opening of this magnificent new structure.

Food Prices Advance.

London, Dec. 28.—Average change in retail food prices in London between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1 was an advance of about 17 per cent, according to the board of trade's official figures. In Berlin, according to Prussian official statistic correspondence, the advance for the same period was 16.4 per cent. The most marked advances in London were in eggs, tea and fish, which in the past month rose 13, 12 and 6 per cent respectively. Sugar and eggs now average about 65 per cent above the level of Aug. 1. Potatoes are cheaper than in July.

Russia Plans Naval Base.

London, Dec. 26.—Berlin reports say that Russia is planning to establish a naval base on the Aland islands. The Gulf of Finland is now frozen over in parts, but the Aland ports remain free from ice. While the states bordering the Baltic have objected violently to the construction of fortifications on the islands, it is understood that Russian warcraft, including some large vessels, have arrived there, and that provisions and ammunition have been stored in great quantity.

Segregation of Negroes Upheld.

Louisville, Dec. 26.—Segregation of the 40,000 negroes in Louisville is the rightful exercise of a police power of the state, according to an opinion handed down in criminal court here by Judge James P. Gregory. It violates neither the 14th amendment nor the Kentucky bill of rights, said the court. The ordinance contemplates no immediate ouster of one race from blocks where the other predominates, but requires that future removals of citizens be made only to blocks where their race is in the majority.

Not to Increase Army.

Tokio, Dec. 26.—Parliament has rejected the request of the cabinet for appropriations to enable the government to maintain a larger army. As a result it is expected that the cabinet will dissolve parliament shortly and trust to a popular election to gain the support of the country. Members of parliament fear the country cannot bear the additional financial burden. Many also fear that the government intends to send troops to Europe to aid the allies.

Mexican Leaders Object.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 26.—The proposition submitted by Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott to remove the Mexican warfare in Sonora out of dangerous proximity to the American border has met with several objections on the part of the contending Mexican leaders, Jose Maytorena and General Benjamin Hill. These objections relate only to details and have been referred to Washington officials. When a reply is received General Scott will hold another conference with Maytorena and Hill.

What's Doing in Minnesota

Owatonna.—A large greenhouse belonging to H. C. Partridge was burned to the ground, with a heavy loss. Tramps, who often sought shelter in warm greenhouses, are suspected of having set fire to the place. The building was 80 feet long.

Caledonia.—At a meeting of the directors of the Caledonia State bank F. A. Duxbury was chosen president, John Banquet vice president, Jacob Heyman cashier, and Edward Duffy assistant cashier. The bank has been in operation one year.

East Grand Forks.—Fifteen minutes after he began work at his first job in three months, and one that was expected to prove Christmas joy for his wife and family of five children, J. O'Hara, 48 years old, dropped dead. Mr. O'Hara had entered the employ of a local ice dealer.

Minneapolis. — Frank Urban was found unconscious in a gas-filled room at 119 Tenth avenue northeast and taken to the city hospital. The pulmotor was applied and he is expected to recover. He had been reading and in shutting off the gas, is believed by the police, accidentally to have turned the cock too far.

Minneapolis.—The automatic system of telephones is to be installed at once on all the twin city lines of the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company. Approximately $1,000,000 will be spent in Minneapolis proper, and $1,000,000 in the Midway district and St. Paul, according to President G. W. Robinson of the company.

Minneapolis.—Thirty-five men who were inmates of the workhouse spent their Christmas in freedom, though their release wasn't secured by any sentimental commutation of sentence, but by the more laborous process of serving time to its limit. Thirty-one of the delegation had their terms expire. Six men were released from the city on their own recognizance by Capt. A. J. Weare that they might spend Christmas at home.

Mankato.—Judge F. T. Wilson of Stillwater was in Mankato yesterday to present the plan of the commission to have Minnesota represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. He asked the business men to sign notes to the amount of $400 to guarantee Blue Earth county's share of the expense, which is placed at $36,000. It was decided that 20 business men should sign notes of $20 each, hoping that the coming session of the legislature will make provision for the expenses of the exhibit.

St. Paul.—State Auditor Samuel G. Iverson, who retires from the state service Jan. 4, after 25 years in the offices of the state auditor and state treasurer, was honored by the office force of the auditor's office at a sort of farewell function. He was presented with a set of resolutions signed by every member of the staff, and in a speech expressing high regard of associates, Capt. J. E. Osborne also presented Mr. Iverson with a gold chain bearing a combination Knight Templar and Scottish Rite charm. Mr. Iverson responded in a brief speech.

Minneapolis.—While assisting two messenger boys to deliver packages from his automobile, E. B. Lind, 1705 Lyndale avenue south, figured in an accident when his machine was struck by another auto at Pillsbury avenue and Twenty-second street. In the second car was Mrs. W. H. Kindy, 205 Macalester avenue, St. Paul. She was slightly injured. A collision between automobiles owned by Gale Brooke, 3339 Humboldt avenue south and John O. Loeffler, 722 New York Life building, at Lake street and Hennepin avenue, damaged both cars.

St. Paul.—Prompt action by the state legislature to protect the rights of the state under the decision of the Minnesota supreme court in the famous suit involving the title to land under lake beds is urged by Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, in his last report as such official. After serving twelve years as auditor and eight years as deputy auditor and four years as accountant in the office, Mr. Iverson retires January 4, at which time he will complete thirty-four years of public service, covering in addition to the positions named six years as postmaster of Rushford and four years as deputy state treasurer.

Virginia.—Four hundred representatives of the iron range gathered here in a county division meeting. Legislation for farmers is promised to secure the aid of agriculturists. The county seat lies between Hibbing and Virginia but will probably be left out of consideration until division is granted, so there will be no contest to divide the range vote. The scheme is to divide St. Louis, the largest and richest county in the state, into two parts, Iron and St. Louis county, with Duluth as the county seat of the old county. The Duluth legislative delegation will fight the proposition, as it would cut valuations of St. Louis county from $320,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Fergus Falls.—Sheriff Billings was notified that a wild man was wandering about in the woods near Bluffton. The sheriff went over and captured him and the man is now in jail here. He had built fires and had slept so close to them that he had burned holes through his clothing, and his general appearance was in keeping with his ragged and burned garments. He seems to be an Austrian, and, from his broken sentences, it appears he was driven out of Canada on account of the war. He is mentally unbalanced and the board of control will look after him.

Minneapolis.—Sheriff Otto S. Langum and his corps of 28 deputies raised a fund of $70 in five minutes and provided liberally for three families that have been the special Christmas charges of the sheriff's force since 1907. Each family was supplied with a big Christmas dinner, warm clothing, candy and toys for the children.

Minneapolis.—Twenty-six boys from the farm, living in different parts of the state, were gladdened when they received letters telling them that the Minnesota state fair would give them free trip to the farm boys' camp at the 1915 exposition.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on — castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

NEW IN NATURAL HISTORY

Donald's Sharp Eyes Had Noticed Animal That None of the Class Recognized.

The class of little people were telling stories in geography recitation. Each one was allowed to describe an animal and the others were to guess the name. Donald anxiously awaited his turn. When it came he began with enthusiasm: "Why, it's a great, big, clumsy animal with a thick hide and a tail like a rope. It has little eyes close together, big, flappy ears, a long trunk—"

Here he was interrupted by many eager to guess.

"An elephant," shouted the first boy permitted to speak.

"No," said Donald, stolidly.

The class searched their brains for other guesses and even the teacher was puzzled. Finally all "gave up," and Donald was asked the name.

"Why, I see pictures of it every day in the paper and so do you. It's a Gop."

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BACK HURTS

Says Too Much Meat Forms Uric Acid Which Clogs the Kidneys and Irritates the Bladder.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

She Remembered.

"Mamma," said little Lauretta, "Aunt Mary is getting awfully fat, isn't she?"

"It isn't polite to say 'fat,' dear. You should say 'stout'," rejoined her mother.

At dinner that evening, when she was asked what kind of meat she would like, Lauretta replied: "A little of the lean and a little of the stout, please."

True to Type.

The Customer—These grand opera phonograph records are no good. I can't get anything out of half of them.

The Salesman—They are our finest achievement. You never can tell when these records will sing. They're so temperamental.—London Opinion.

The Hindus have a proverb that where there is a wife there also is to be found strife.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Highest Cash Prices Paid For CHICKENS, VEAL, CREAM

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

THE R. E. COBB CO., 14. 3rd Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Winter Weather in Sight

Winter is right "around the corner" and in anticipation of it we have recieved a large stock of mackinaws, caps, mittens, sweaters and underwear. These goods are all new and up-to-date and the prices are lower than ever. We take butter and eggs in exchange at the highest market prices. - - - -

OLE MATHESON

The Spectator.

BURKEE & GUNSTAD, Publishers.
O. GUNSTAD, Local Editor and Manager

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn as second-class mail matter.

Published every Saturday at St. Hilaire Pennington county, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.25 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued

REMITTANCES should be made on postal note postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

Thursday December 31 1914

Wm. E. Lee, the Long Praire banker and ex-candidate for governor, has invented an attachment which he claims will keep aeroplanes upright under all circumstances. If he had invented something of the kind to attach to his campaign last fall, perhaps he might have fared better.

The Republicans who hold state appointments are howling loud and long now when they find their meal tickets nearly punched out.

FORTUNES OF FRITZ

By JULES ODIN.

"I'd like to give you that dog," proceeded the man in the doorway. "I'd like for you to have it. He's a nice pup and I'm grateful for what you—"

"Oh, all right," said Bammett, absent-mindedly, frowning at the paper before him. Already he had forgotten his charity client and was vaguely annoyed at his chatter.

"I'll take him to your house," added the man. Then he vanished.

That was why Bammett, when he opened his front door that night, had the surprise of seeing Fritz. It always was a surprise to see Fritz, because most of him was where one didn't expect it. Reliable persons assured Bammett later that Fritz was a dachshund of good breeding, but Bammett always shook his head. He said Fritz was nothing more or less than a ball of string unwound and stretched out and that, for his part, he should think Fritz would establish telegraph stations on his head and tail in order to keep track of himself during his tortuous progress.

The annoying part of it was that every foot of Fritz's length was brimming over with affection, and if there is anything more annoying than being compelled, in spite of yourself, to love something you have made up your mind to dislike it has yet to be discovered.

With Fritz coiled up comfortably in his lap that evening Bammett had a sudden chill. He remembered that Mrs. Bammett disliked dogs vigorously. In fact, that was why they had never owned one heretofore. Bammett felt that he should have to pay dearly when his wife returned for the fit of abstraction that was responsible for his acquiring Fritz. And he was not disappointed.

Mrs. Bammett shrieked when she arrived from the train that week and was greeted by Fritz's head and shoulders and beaming eyes. The rest of him trailed off into the butler's pantry and was invisible.

"Where did that awful thing come from?" she demanded. "Henry Bammett, why on earth did you go and get a dog the minute my back was turned, when you know I hate the creatures? And he's so much dog!" she wailed, indignantly.

"I couldn't help it," said Bammett, after the manner of men. "He was thrust upon me!"

"There was plenty of time to run before all of him got there!" Mrs. Bammett insisted. "No human being could help seeing his approach hours before his total arrival! You've got to get rid of him!"

"Who can I give him to?" asked Bammett.

"Go away!" cried Mrs. Bammett to Fritz.

Bammett, gazing at Fritz, brown, beaming and wagging, felt a new protecting affection stir within him. Surreptitiously he patted the sleek head. "I'll dispose of him, somehow," he promised.

"Aren't you going to do anything about this dreadful dog?" Mrs. Bammett asked a week later.

"I thought you were beginning to like him," said Bammett. "You feed him!"

"I can't let a living thing starve to death right before my eyes!" she asserted, frigidly. "I suppose I would feed a convict, if he was helpless on my hands!"

"You might find somebody who would take him," she insisted the next night. Fritz had come contentedly and laid down across her feet. She frowned as she looked at him.

"You might push him away, you know," suggested her husband.

"I wouldn't hurt a helpless creature no matter how I hated it!" Mrs. Bammett told him, virtuously.

Bammett came home early one night and found Fritz in Mrs. Bammett's lap. She had the grace to blush.

"He just got up here," she explained, rapidly. "I was putting him down, when I stopped to notice how silky his hair is. If you cared anything for me you could have done something about him before this!"

Bammett rose to the occasion. "Your troubles are over," he told her, "The janitor of our building has promised that he'll take Fritz as a favor, though he doesn't care about dogs."

He paused. Mrs. Bammett, her arms about Fritz, whose tongue was hanging out from his sudden choking surge into her embrace, was glaring at her husband. "Henry Bammett!" she cried. "Give this poor, helpless puppy to a horrid old janitor who'll make him live in a coal cellar? Not if I know it. The idea! I don't believe you care anything about the dog at all. I shall keep Fritz myself if nobody else on earth cares enough about him to—"

"Fritz, old boy," interrupted Bammett, "you win!"

Daily Optimistic Thought.

Great talent finds its happiness in execution.

CHUMS WITH SPY; NEW YORKER HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Correspondent Tells of Thrilling Adventure Gotham Man Had in France.

DIDN'T KNOW HIS "FRIEND"

Saw Him Taken Out by the Troops and Then Heard the Volley of Musketry That Ended His Life.

Chicago.—Herbert Corey, writing to the Daily News from London, tells the following remarkable story: Harry Martin saw him first in the streets of Amiens. He says he couldn't be mistaken.

"You know me," said Martin. "I haven't got enough French to get through to 'poissons' on any table d'hote bill. I spend more time in France looking for some one who can talk the language than I do in looking at cathedrals."

Because of the war all the regular waiters have left the Hotel du Rhin. The regular waiters talk English. Martin saw a young man who didn't look precisely like a Frenchman. So he hailed him.

"He talked U. S.," said Martin. "Regular New York. He told me that for four years he waited on table in the old Martin place, at Twenty-sixth street. Knew a lot of the people I know—by sight. Said he used to be Diamond Jim Brady's special waiter. I don't know. It's only what he told me."

So the ex-waiter at Martin's interpreted for the young New York man, who in times of peace does a nice business in French perfumes and mustache stiffeners. Martin says that if he had had good sense he would have quit France when the trouble first started. But he had always had a hankering for adventure that could not be satisfied in the perfume trade. So he began prospecting along the line of hostilities, hoping to see some real fighting.

"This ex-waiter gave me a lot of good dope," said Martin. "He and I kicked around together for a day or two. He said he was a Frenchman. I don't know. It's only what he told me."

Ex-Waiter Fails to Appear.

One day the ex-waiter did not appear. The next day Martin moved on. For three weeks he managed to get along, seeing a good many things. His papers were of the best quality. They had been secured for him by friends in the perfume line in Paris.

"Then I was picked up by the French hussars," said Martin. "I didn't mind. I had been arrested so often that I felt sort of peevish if I wasn't pinched occasionally. The Frenchmen always turned me loose. They're a good sort."

Martin was taken into the best room of a little cottage near Amiens. Just outside was an orchard. The scent of the fruit rotting on the ground filled the air. A sentry in brilliant red pants stood at the door of the cottage filling the immature mind of the young son of the cottage with marvelous tales of war. Martin will never forget the round eyes of the youth as he gazed on the red-panted hero. The perfume salesman was turned over to a young lieutenant, who spoke good English.

"You'll have to wait until the colonel talks with you," said the lieutenant. "But do not fear. I will make it all right."

Martin didn't fear. He didn't know that there was any reason for fear. There he was—Martin, a salesman of irreproachable antecedents—and he had been arrested so often that he regarded arrest as a part of the day's routine. He sat down and watched with interest what was going on.

French Officers Are Busy.

"Maybe there were a dozen French officers there," said he, "all smoking cigarettes and talking. I never did hear so much talk. They all talked at once. But it looked as though they were getting things done, at that. Soldiers would come in and report to the colonel and talk to all the other officers. And all the other officers would talk to them. By and by they got their orders and went out. I don't know anything about soldiering, but I could see that that little old cottage was being run right."

Martin had cigars. So he and the lieutenant sat in a corner and smoked them. The lieutenant said he wasn't anxious to bring Martin to the attention of the colonel until the cigars were gone. No one paid any attention to them. There was no suggestion of anything serious in the air. The officers joked and laughed together.

"All at once this ex-waiter from Martin's came in," said Martin. "A soldier had him by each elbow. He saluted the colonel. He had never told me that he had been a soldier."

Martin planned to hail him when he got the chance. But an instinct of caution restrained him. Evidently this ex-waiter was "in bad." The officers were regarding him silently. By and by they began to talk again. First the soldiers who held the ex-waiter told a story and passed a packet of papers over to the colonel.

Colonel Asks Questions.

"The colonel asked him some questions," said Martin, "and then other officers talked to him. They all seemed friendly enough. No one made any fuss. He answered some questions and some he didn't. By and by he asked for a cigarette and the lieutenant who had me handed him one. They bowed and smiled to each other."

The other officers talked to each other. Evidently they were not talking about the ex-waiter. The colonel sat pulling at his thumb-size goatee. Martin's lieutenant took another of Martin's cigars and complimented him on them. The ex-waiter looked around the room for the first time. Martin caught his eye and grinned. The ex-waiter looked him in the eye and turned away.

"Well," said Martin to himself, "that's a dickens of a note."

The colonel took another cigarette from his dwindling case. The officers sat with their elbows on their knees and looked silently at the ex-waiter. The colonel said something. The two soldiers saluted and turned on their heels. The ex-waiter whipped his hand stiffly to his forehead, stood at attention, and turned on his heel. The officers relaxed somewhat and again began talking. As the ex-waiter went out he smiled in Martin's direction—not to him—a queer, wistful sort of smile.

"It sort of got me going for a minute," said Martin.

Through the open doors of the cottage they heard the staccato commands of a drill sergeant. A squad shuffled quickly by. They heard the clicking of gunlocks. Martin turned to his lieutenant:

"Listen," said the lieutenant, holding up one hand.

The colonel and the other officers were sitting quietly, in attitudes of attention. There was the report of musketry. The sound of talk within the room rose again. The colonel began to paw over his innumerable reports. The lieutenant spoke to him, and came back to Martin with the word that he must leave the country at once. The lieutenant said it was dangerous for him. The peasants might not understand him. Martin said he would.

"But, say," said he to his friend the lieutenant, "what was this shooting just now?"

"Did you not comprehend?" asked the lieutenant. "It was a spy."

COULDN'T ATTEND TO BOTH

Grocery Clerk Found That Putting Up Orders and Talking Baseball Didn't Go Together.

The manager of a large Portland (Ore.) grocery store took great pleasure in relating a few "plays" pulled off by one of his clerks. This clerk is a "fan." One of those absorbed, wild and woolly baseball lovers who can talk, expand and argue the great game at any time and anywhere. His duties at the store keep him anchored most of the time, though on special occasions he is assigned to the teams.

Among his duties is to put up orders for customers in the high-toned section of the city. While he was engaged in this work the other day one of his chums (also a "fan") came in and they began to talk baseball. The grocery clerk kept on putting up the orders, but his thoughts were all on that important subject, baseball.

In the course of his argument he went to the shelf and got a case of starch instead of a package of sugar; put up tomatoes instead of potatoes, put in a bag of flour in place of an order for lard; read maple sirup instead of condensed milk, and would have drawn molasses into the kerosene can if some one had not called him away for a moment as he started for the molasses barrel.

For a time this was the way that his orders went out and it caused a riot among three or four of the best customers. He is still a good deal of a "fan," but he is not going to put up any orders while engrossed in his favorite subject.

DANCING FEET

By MARTHA M'CULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Good morning!" came over the wire so shrilly, Lester knew the speaker was angry or in trouble.

Commonly one meant the other—when Edith Norrys let herself go, trouble came of it.

"Do you—happen—to know—one Baldwin?" she asked, the gaps between words showing how she was fighting with herself.

"I know two Baldwins—Dab and Pony. Which is it you're out to scalp?" Lester answered.

He caught a gasp—then: "Two! Impossible! There isn't loathsomeness in the world to make two. Come over right away, and let me convince you—I feel like saying things no lady-like telephone ought to carry."

Lester ran seven-eighths of the mile between, but sauntered up to the back piazza as though life held no such thing as haste.

"It's about Merrilee, of course," Edith began. "Why did Fate curse her with that name besides giving her feet that dance in spite of her?"

"I am not Fate," Lester said resentfully, as though she accused him, his eyes the while twinkling under downcast lids.

Edith made a face at him. "Nor much of anything else, I fear," she said with a little toss. "Merrilee went to the Street Fair yesterday—I let her. Her people were all going and so wild over it, it seemed cruel to keep her at home—"

"Right," Lester interjected.

She ran on unheedingly. "I thought it was so safe—her mother and three big brothers, to say nothing of the rest.

"But 'the chilluns,' as she calls them, took all the eyes Mam had to spare from the wonders of town—the boys got to pitching horse shoes, and eating watermelon against each other. Merrilee says she lost herself 'mongst so many folks—that Baldwin—thing—found her—then what do you think happened?"

"Tell me. Riddles bore me," Lester said grinning.

Edith glared at him. "Took her into the public dance tent," she said. "By and by all the rest stopped to watch her—then her shoes hurt her—he made her slip them off and dance there before all that crowd, in just her petticoat—her slip rather, one I'd given her—pale blue lawn. Then he threw money at her, a silver dollar! That started all the rest—she was pelted with it—dimes, quarters, one gold piece even—"

"Good for Pony! It must have been Pony; Dab is the tight wad," Lester interrupted laughing.

Again Edith glared. "Wait! The worst is to come," she said. "The man who flung the gold is an outsider—came with one of the 'attractions' those foolish town folk will bring in for the fair. He got at Merrilee; got at her people, too. The result is they are ready to murder me because I won't let the child go on with this—wretch—as an added attraction to his side show. Think! She's only sixteen! I can keep her two years longer—till she's eighteen, thanks to goodness. I hesitated to have her bound to me legally. Now I'm ever so glad of having had it done."

"Better let her go," Lester began.

"Straight to destruction," Edith flared.

He shook his head, saying, "No." "To the fulfillment of her destiny. Here's her chance. To us it looks smirched, even hazardous—but it may never come again."

"I will," Edith said slowly. "Merrilee shall have her chance. But don't ask me not to hate that Baldwin thing."

Time's whirligig does, indeed, bring strange revenges. Two years later Mrs. Joseph Lester, born Norrys, sat beside her husband, leaning forward over the box front, intent to miss no rhythm nor cadence of the dancer who held a big audience spellbound. Merry Morn she called herself.

"There's—a great marvel," Lester said, nodding toward a man below, one beyond the middle age, rough cast, roughly clothed, yet radiating rugged power. "Nothing else would ever have drawn Al Jenny from the Cove. I hope his coming means no mischief."

For a second Merrilee was absolutely still, bathed in a rosy light that gave her the seeming of a flower poised for swaying upon a slender stem. Slowly, slowly she drooped until her head almost touched the floor, came back with a sidelong unfolding sway, and broke into pattering fairy steps as though treading bending grasses. Fast, faster, faster, she moved, slid into weaving and swaying, flung up arms, then bending forward called voicelessly through cupped hands. The house rang with applause, but across the tumult of it came a keen musical shrilling: "Li'l gal, li'l gal, I'm comin'."

With the cry a rough-cast giant hurtled himself over the footlights, caught Merry Morn in his arms, and set her high upon his shoulder. She never danced again, except with the winds, the grass and the fairies. And her eyes took on a look of knowledge and content, that still did not burden the dancing feet.

Napoleon Distanced.

An army of 1,000,000 men employed on one battlefield, under one command, was unknown to strategists of even so comparatively late date as the seventies. No great acknowledged master of the art of war ever took into action a force of even half this strength. The army which Napoleon led into Russia, which has hitherto held a record only challenged in the course of the Russo-Japanese war, consisted, roughly speaking, of about 600,000 men. On no battlefield did Napoleon personally ever handle more than 180,000 men, touching his maximum at Wagram in 1800.

Writ of Attachment

State of Minnesota, } District Court
County of Penninton. } 14th Judicial District

Park Grant and Morris, a corporation, Plaintiff
vs
Karl Peterson, Defendant } Writ of Attachment

State of Minnesota,
County of Pennington } ss

The State of Minnesota, To the Sheriff of the County of Pennington.

Whereas, in the above entitled action an application has been made to the proper officer for a writ of attachment against the property of Karl Peterson, Defendant therein, setting forth by affidavit that a cause of action exists against such Defendant, and specifying the amount of the claim and the ground thereof; and that the Defendent is not a resident of the State of Minneesota. And the undertaking required by law has been duly executed and and filed and said writ allowed and directed to issue by said officer;

Therefore, You are hereby commanded and required to attach and safely keep all the property of said Karl Peterson, said Defendant within your County, not exempt from execution, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said Plaintiff demand, which amounts to the sum of One Hundred and Thirty four Dollars and 3 cents as appears by the Complaint in said action, together with costs and expenses, and that you proceed herein in the manner required of you by law.

Witness the Honorable Andrew Grindeland, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, at Thief River Falls, Minn. this 5th day of December, in the year 1914.

H. E. Ives,
(seal) Clerk

State of Minnesota.
County of Pennington } ss

I hereby certify and return, That by virtue of the within Writ of Attachment I have on this 21st day of Dec., A. D. 1914, at the Village of St. Hilaire in said County, levied on all the rights, title and interest of the within named defendant Karl Peterson in and to the following described Real property, to wit: Lots 5 five, 6 six, Block Seventeen, 17, of St. Hilaire Townsite Co., Second addtion to the village of St. Hilaire.

And that I shall on Thursday the 18th day of February, A. D., 1915 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House at the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, and State of Minnesota, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendent, Karl Peterson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgement and costs amounting to the sum of One Hunbred thirty four dollars and three cents ($134,03) Dollars with all the accured costs of sale and interest on the same from the 5th day of December A. D. 1914 at 6 per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder.

Dated December, 21st 1917.

W. J. LaBree.
Sheriff of Pennington Co., Minn.

Pfeffer and Pfeffer,
Attys. for Plaintiffs.
Fargo, N. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,)
)ss.
County of Pennington.)

IN DISTRICT COURT,
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter, Plaintiffs,
vs.
John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the county of Red Lake, upon a judgment therein rendered in said Court in favor of C. Larsen and George F. Carpenter, co-partners as Larsen & Carpenter against John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, defendants; I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendants, to-wit: the East half (E½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section fourteen (14), township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian.

That the said judgment above described was duly transcribed to the records of Pennington County prior to the issuance of this execution.

And that I shall on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house at the city of Thief River Falls in the county of Pennington and state of Minnesota, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants, John J. Bugge, Peder Bugge and Nels Berggron, in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting to two hundred eighty-nine and thirty-nine-100 ($289.39) dollars, together with all the accrued costs of sale and interest on the same from the first day of May, A. D. 1907, at six (6) per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder.

Dated December 9th, 1914.

W. J. LABREE,
Sheriff of Pennington Co.,
Minnesota.

F. A. GRADY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minnesota.

Carlyle's Opinion of War.

Food for grapeshot, Messeigneurs, on one condition; that the shooter also were made of metal! But unfortunately he is made of flesh; under his buffs and bandoleers your hired shooter has instincts, feelings, even a kind of thought. It is his kindred, bone of his bone, this same canaille that shall be whiffed; he has brothers in it, a father and mother—living on meal-husks and dried grass.—Carlyle.

Flour

When you buy flour specify

MASCOT

Mascot flour has stood the test of time and is used in more homes in the Northwest than any other brand.

We are paying the highest market prices for grains.

Red Lake Milling Co.

CHAS. SODERMAN - Agent

PORTRAITS

HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

John A. Hanson

Photographer

Picture Frames and Inlarging of all kinds.

Two doors north of the bank

CLEAN SHAVES HAIR CUTS

CITY BARBER SHOP

T. A. Brink - Prop.

SHAMPOOS MASSAGES

FLOUR

If you are looking for "flour satisfaction" try one of our brands. we handle the:—

Ada Flour
Gold Seal

A trial sack will convince you of it's superiority.

Coal of all kinds

For sale by the

Farmer's Elev. Co.

SEE

Hans Wilson

For Your Candies, Fruits, Groceries, Cigars, Etc.

NEARLY EVERYBODY ELSE HAS A TELEPHONE

You can easily get one and be on an equal basis with them all.

Come in and let us tell you all the facts and prices.

ST. HILAIRE TELE. EX

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SECRET SOCIETIES

[illegible] St. Hilaire Lodge No. [illegible]—Meets at their hall every Thursday. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, Sec. C. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every first and third Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
CARL JOHNSON, V. C.
C. SWANSON, Clerk.

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Prepared by: LT JAykens	Date: Nov 3 1981	Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by: Owens	Date: 11/30/81	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 15	Voltmeter .23/90	No. Expos. 566
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